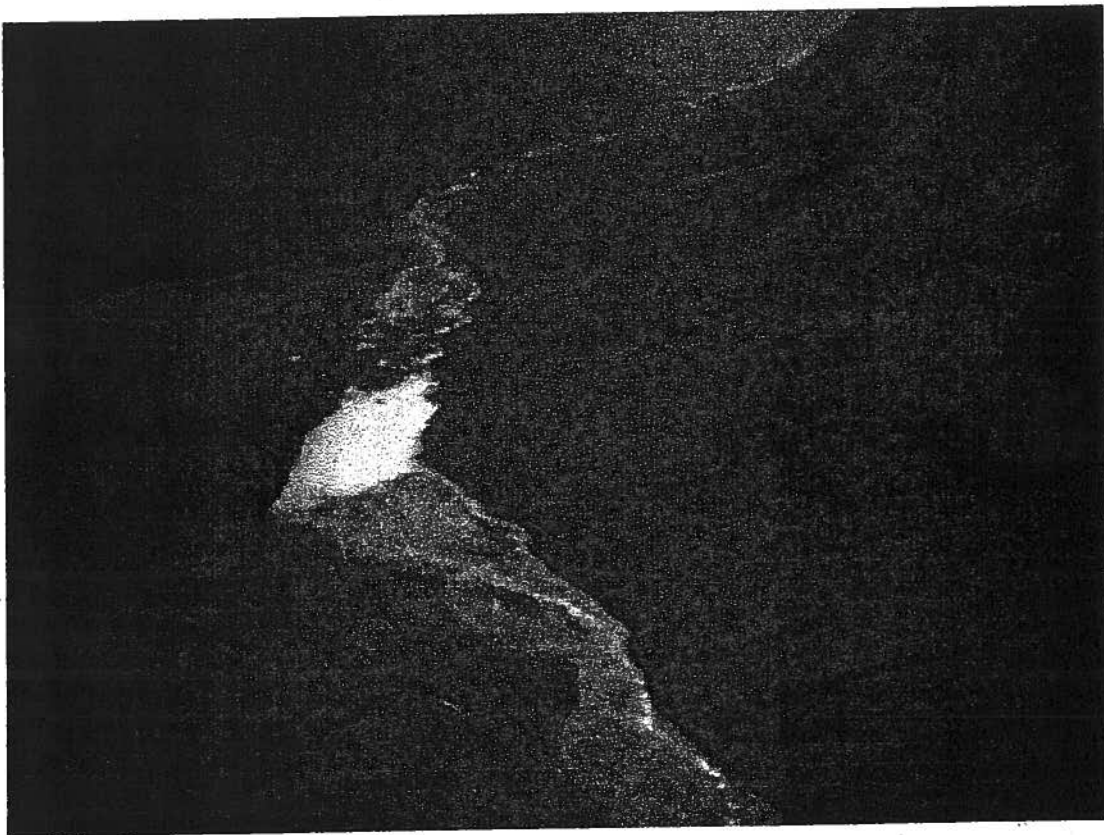


GAAR Archaeological Site Monitoring
Test Run - Itkillik Valley: Oolah Lake to Haul Road

Trip Report

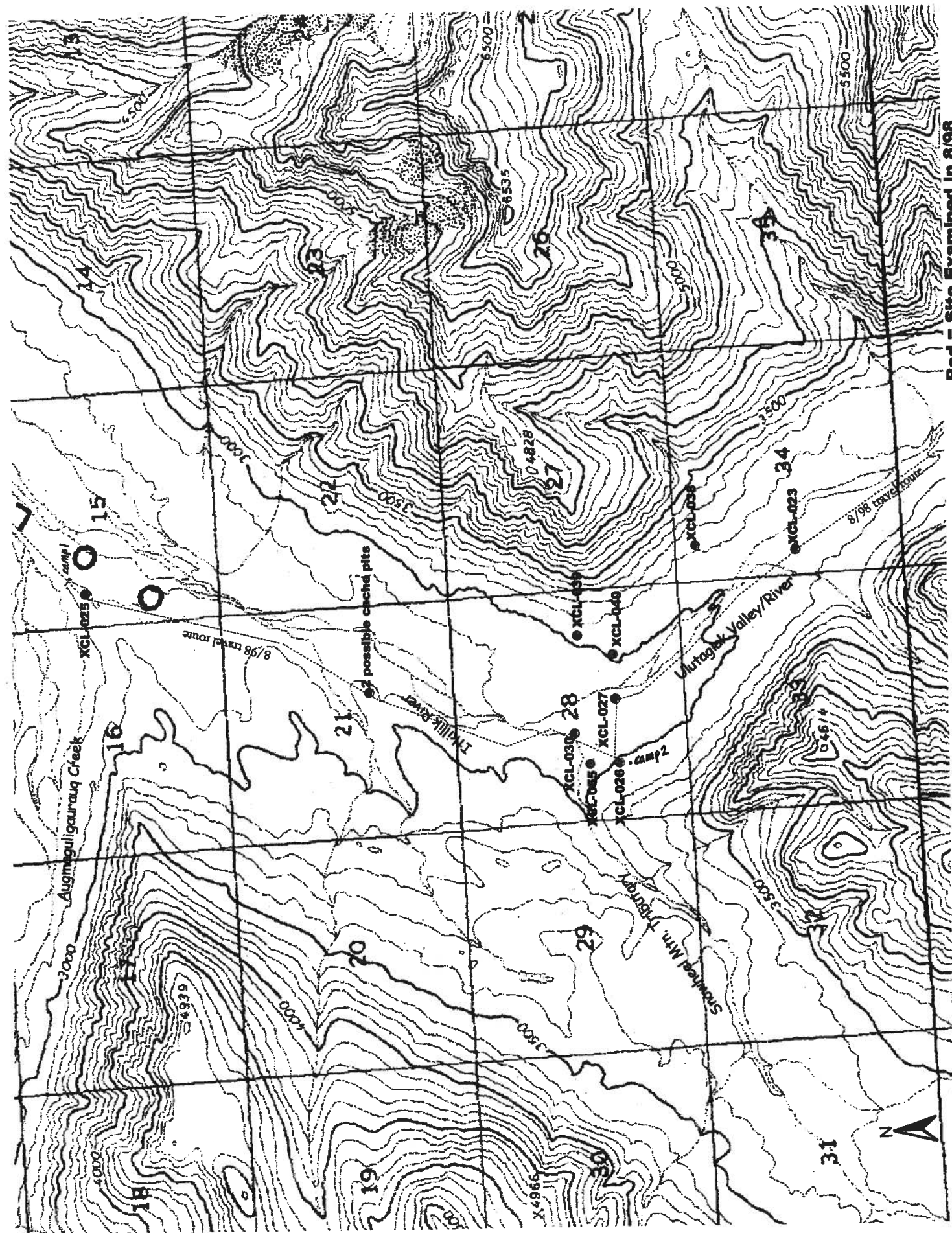
Eileen Devinney & Angela Demma
August 5 - 10, 1998



1997/98 landslide on Upper Itkillik (Ulutagiak), 8/5/98

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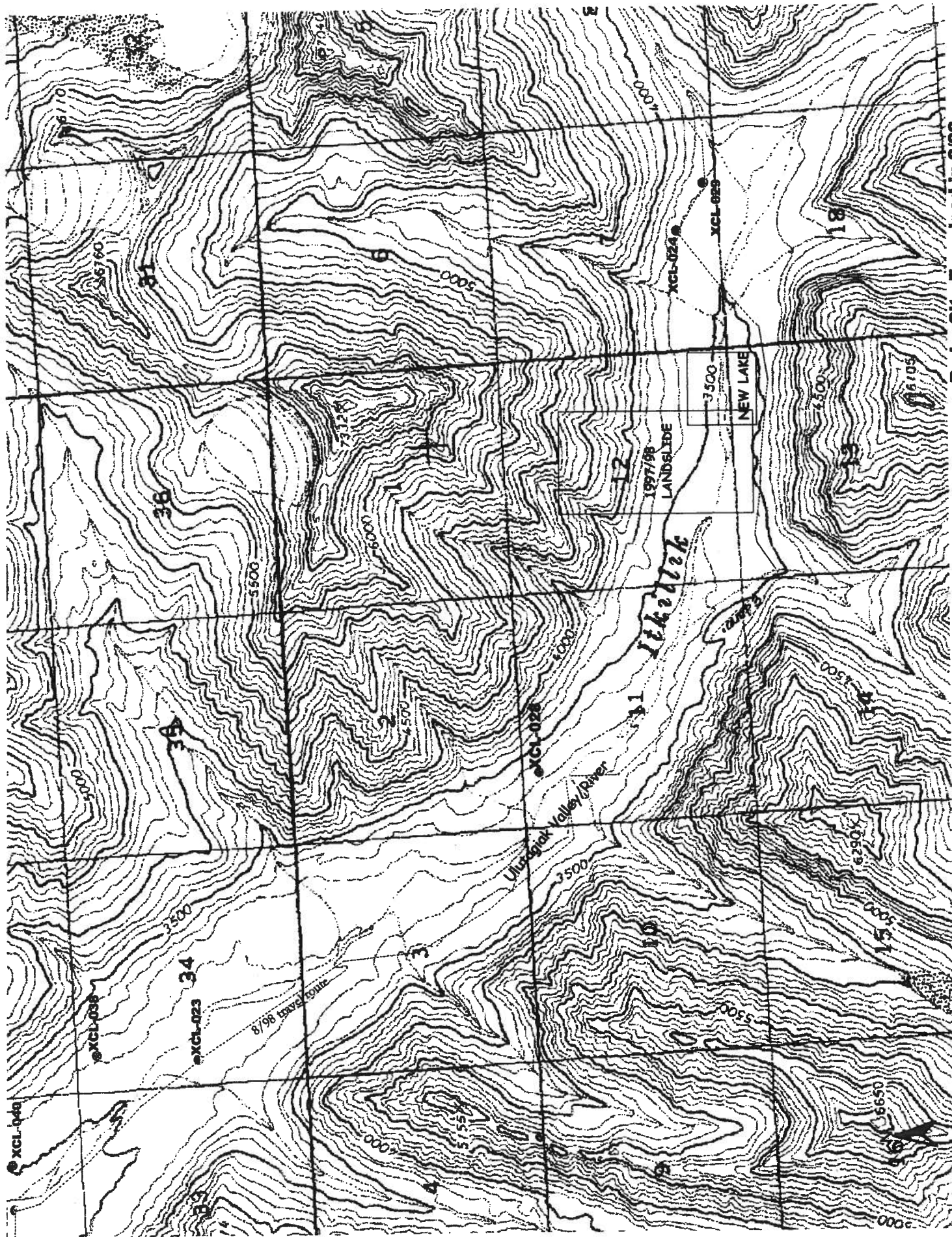
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Red = Site Examined in 8/98

Grey = Site not Examined in 8/98

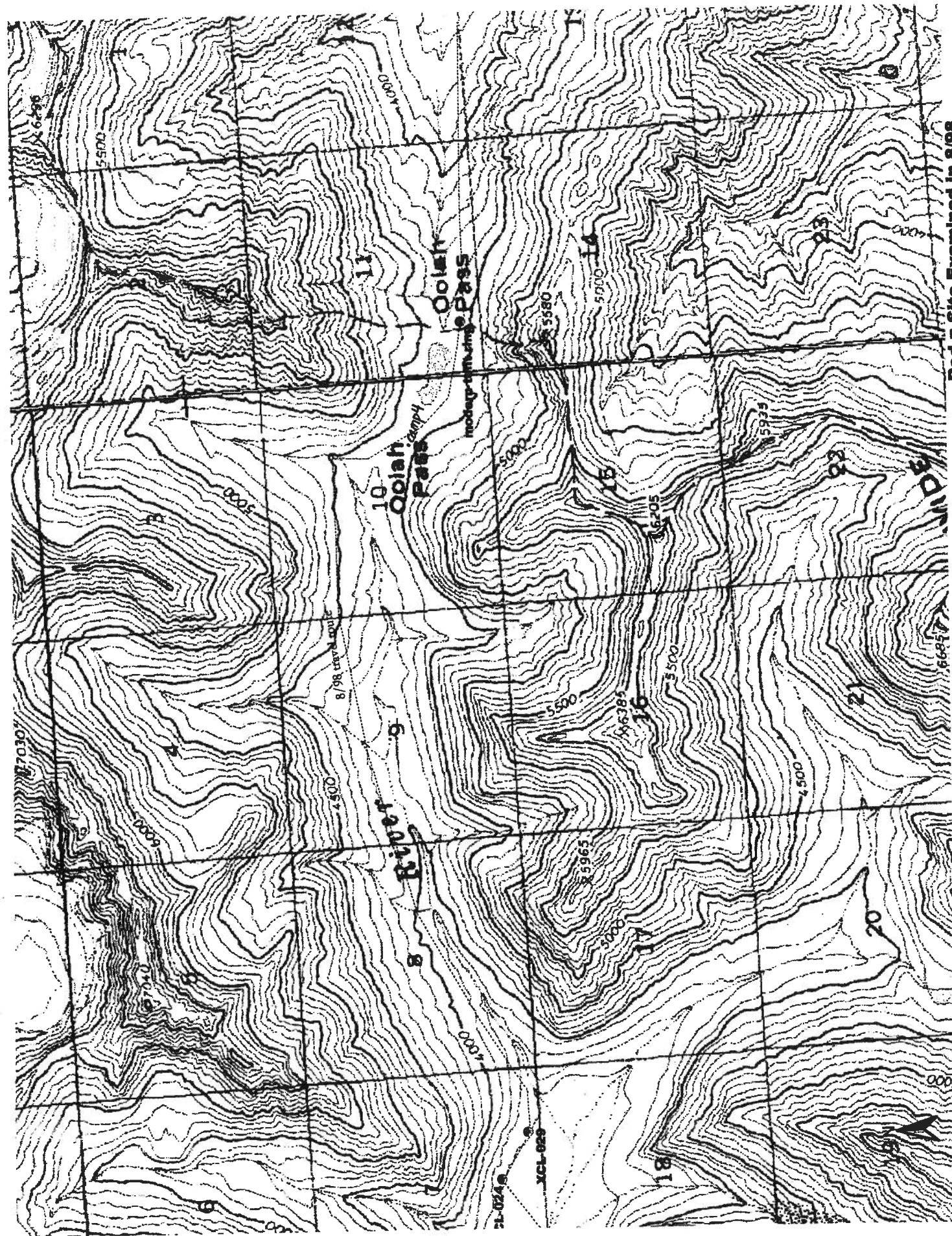
Map 1



Red = Site Examined in 8/98

Chandler Lake A-1

Map 2



Red = Site Examined in 8/98
Grey = Site not Examined in 8/98

Chandler Lake A-1 and Philip Smith Mtns. A-5

Map 3

BACKGROUND

The goals of this backpacking trip were to relocate and examine historic and prehistoric sites discovered during Mike Kunz's 1984/85 archaeological surveys and to assess damage and possible natural and human impacts/threats to the sites. A parkwide site monitoring plan is currently in the initial stages of development. It was hoped that this test run would assist staff in trouble shooting and making practical recommendations for sound methodology in planning for site monitoring on a parkwide level.

The Itkillik area was selected as a test case for several reasons: 1) popularity of route by hikers, hunters, and trappers gaining access to the park/preserve by landing on area lakes or hiking or snowmachining in and out from the Haul Road, 2) reported concerns from Grant Spearman regarding increased use of the area coupled with the known importance of sites in the Itkillik Valley, and 3) natural forces at work which might negatively impact sites, namely the dramatic landslide that occurred in T16S, R8E, S12 of Chandler Lake A-1 quadrangle in the winter of 1997/98.

The original schedule called for a start out of Oolah Lake on August 4, but poor weather forced us to wait until the evening of the 5th to depart Bettles. Buster Points flew Angie and I to Oolah Lake at about 5pm on the 5th. While en route we asked Buster if we could have a look at the landslide from the air - he was very helpful, flying in circles over the slide while we snapped a roll of 24 exposure slide film to provide various aerial views for future reference.

Due to time limitations and high water levels, a total of eight archaeological sites were searched for during the trek. Departing Oolah Lake, we visited select sites on the W and S sides of the Itkillik and Ulutagiak Rivers, crossing the Ulutagiak near its headwaters, just below site XCL-029. (see Route Taken section for details)

Of the eight sites, only one was not found (XCL-055), despite exhaustive searching. Descriptions suggest that it is located near the tributary of the Itkillik that runs down from Snowheel Mountain. We diligently searched the entire confluence area and found no evidence of such a site. It may be possible that the river channels have washed over -055 in the past 14 years, removing some features and the metal site marker, although this is not a certainty.

On several occasions, we found that the physical descriptions for site locations were not detailed enough to allow for accurate identification and pinpointing of the target area. We also found that we rarely had site maps available from the 1984 survey work. Even in cases where site maps were included in the report or field notes, the ability to locate sites in relation to natural features, or to one another, proved difficult.

In addition to those sites already recorded by Kunz and crew, we located a possible dual cache pit site and a possible (though unlikely) tent ring [see below for details].

A Garmin 45 handheld GPS was used to record locational data (datum being NAD27 Alaska). UTM and Lat/Long coordinates were recorded for each site. The elevation data provided by the GPS seems dubious and should not be relied upon. Site locations were adjusted on our field map to reflect reality. We will update both the park and Alaska Region Office base maps and provide the state with the more accurate locational information.

METHODOLOGY

Because our archeology site files frequently lack certain key information, we elected to document all that we could given the limited time allotted for each site. In effect, we were surveying as well as monitoring. The following briefly outlines steps taken in assessing each site:

1. Location

- a. Attempt to find site using Kunz's report and fieldnotes, then roam around
- b. Take GPS reading once site datum is located
- c. Adjust dot on topo map for correct site location, if necessary
- d. Draft a basic map showing site relationship to land features, if possible
- e. Take photographs (slides) for orientation on landscape & to nearby sites
- f. Take compass readings to triangulate (for some sites)

2. Artifacts

- a. Compare finds with Kunz's report and field notes (if of use)
- b. Conduct inventory of site
- c. Photograph features and artifacts (B&W)
- d. Draw quickie sketch maps for future monitoring

3. Notes

- a. Note and assess threats to site (natural and human impacts)
- b. Describe route traversed to reach site
- c. Describe location of site, vistas, etc.
- d. Note any unlocated features or artifacts

ROUTE TAKEN - a brief field diary

August 5th *Overcast*

After landing on the northeast side of Oolah Lake, we hiked around the east side, paralleling the Itkillik, at a distance from its banks. We crossed a western tributary of the Itkillik just above XCL-025. Kunz refers to this drainage as Augmaguligaurauq Creek in his archaeological reports. A bit of searching was required to determine a decent crossing, as the water was fairly high. Camped that evening at the base of the point of the promontory upon which XCL-025 rests.

August 6th *Overcast with patches of rain. Foggy in evening.*

Located and documented XCL-025 and headed off along the west banks of the Itkillik for the cluster of sites just southeast of the confluence of the tributary from Snowwheel Mountain and the Itkillik. Kunz refers to this upper fork of the Itkillik as Ulutagiak. Most of the ground here is boggy with tussocks. Found XCL-026 rather easily, made camp nearby, and then went to look for the sites nearer the river. Spent several hours looking for XCL-027, -055, and -030. Located a windbreak made of stones after also noting that many stones were recently removed and moved around within a broad, flat, open area on a slight rise, all to the west of the windbreak. Hiked out to the Ulutagiak and then worked our way back into the willows in an attempt to locate the three sites. Finally found XCL-027. Soon after, we located a sheep skull with cut horns, then several metal scraps - believed this to be XCL-030.

August 7th Overcast with patches of rain. Foggy in morning and evening.

Returned to the last site located the previous evening and found the datum for XCL-030. Documented the site until noon, at which time we felt it necessary to move on so as not to fall behind schedule. We stayed on the south side of Ulutagiak so that we could visit a few sites on that side and so that we could cut around the base of the landslide further upriver. This route ended up being a poor choice because deep water and steep cut banks forced us to go high on the rises which ultimately meant that we had to hike along fair sized stretches of large rocks covered in a patchwork of lichen. Our being able to traverse this terrain was made easier by the lack of wet weather during the day. We were forced to camp up high, on a green saddle amidst the scree, next to a small lake.

August 8th Overcast with patches of sun. Rained overnight. Foggy in morning and evening.

We managed to find a route down from our rocky terrace and then discovered that the landslide blocked access on the south side of Ulutagiak. Once again, we were forced to hike up on the ridge adjacent to the scree slopes. Descended the ridge just below the main fork in the Ulutagiak in this headwaters area. [*Post trip note: NPS Ranger Jeff Mow and others have hiked across the slide, on the north side of Ulutagiak. Reports indicate that this route provided good hiking and few, if any, obstacles. Barring active shifting of the rocks, we would recommend traversing the slide on the north side of the river. The best hiking for the entire Ulutagiak is, in fact, on the north side.] Took quite a bit of searching for a decent spot to cross. Crossed and went up to a long terrace paralleling the Ulutagiak, upon which we found XCL-024. Documented this site and went further east to locate XCL-029. Once again, a fair bit of searching was in order. Ate dinner at 7pm after documenting what we could find of XCL-029 and then started off on the north side of Ulutagiak towards the pass. There was good hiking here for a change. We camped at Oolah Pass, on the western edge of the lake. Encountered a solo hiker headed to Kuyuktuvuk Creek and the shortcut to the Haul Road.

August 9th Overcast with patches of rain. Foggy in morning and evening.

Documented a recent tent ring site on the east side of Oolah Lake, then hiked down to the Kuyuktuvuk Valley along the south side. The hiker we met the previous day had been camped within the tent ring. We tended to hike the undulating slopes, rather than attempt the creekbed. We crossed Kuyuktuvuk two drainages up from saddle where you can pass over to a drainage running into the Dietrich. We had dinner and hiked up close to the summit of the saddle where we camped for the night.

August 10th Some sun. Rainy, windy, and cold. Rain last evening.

We hiked over the tussocky saddle and down a steep tussocky slope to the river running into the Dietrich. Few good places to access the riverbed as so much of the south side is steep, with many cut bank sections. Followed a small ravine down to the river, hanging onto willows and dwarf birch as we made our way along. The river was fairly high and had a very strong current. After much searching and a few attempts to cross without a pack, we found a decent spot to cross. We linked arms, took our time, and crossed. Then went up the opposite bank and continued hiking on undulating tussocky gradual slope towards the Dietrich. The pipeline access road as shown on the Philip Smith Mtns. A-5 map is not accurate - it does not cross the Dietrich. However, the Dietrich was easy to walk across. Made it to the road by 6PM. We tried to hitchhike to Coldfoot but had no luck.

August 11th A bit overcast.

Picked up on schedule at our pipeline access point by Heidi Schoppenhorst. She was thoughtful enough to bring us each a soda and even loaded much of our gear in the truck. We drove back to Coldfoot and took an afternoon flight out on Wrights.

SITES VISITED

Please see Mike Kunz's site reports for details on physical setting, features, artifacts, and other descriptive information.

XCL-025 **August 6**

Garmin 45 readings- [taken at unaffixed site marker]

Lat/Long: N68 08.768' W150 15.623' 2763 ft (7 satellites)

UTM: 05W 061370 7561486 3256 ft (? satellites)

Triangulation: 265 degrees (true N) S peak at Augmaguligaurauq confluence with Itkillik

209 degrees (true N) sloping mtn. peak at Oolah Valley entrance

341 degrees (true N) N peak at Augmaguligaurauq confluence with Itkillik

The site was found to be located a bit further south than was indicated by the mark on our maps. The aluminum site marker was located, although the spike was no longer present. The site is on an undulating ridge with a good view and winds to keep away insects.

The lithics are concentrated near the edge of a ridge formation. Small CCS fragments are naturally occurring. In addition to the chert debitage and artifacts reported to be on site in 1984, we noticed a significant amount of coal scattered throughout the surface. The site was located on high, solid ground with good vistas and clear views of the Itkillik and Augmaguligaurauq Valleys making this a very attractive site for modern day campers/hikers.

Fairly recent parka squirrel and bear diggings are apparent on the site. The area just below site does not get washed over by the Itkillik River or Augmaguligaurauq Creek (a.k.a. Hidden Valley?). The ridge upon which the site rests is approximately 7 meters above water.

Possible Cache Pits (2) **August 6**

Garmin 45 readings- [taken on flat area between the pits]

Lat/Long: N68 07' 45.6" W150 16' 53.0" 2781ft (5 satellites)

UTM: 05W0612991 7559592 2837ft (6 satellites)

Came across two shallow and rather round bowl depressions approximately one foot apart on an open, broad, flat kame ridge. Boulder lined with rock covered in black and light green lichen.

XCL-026 **August 6**

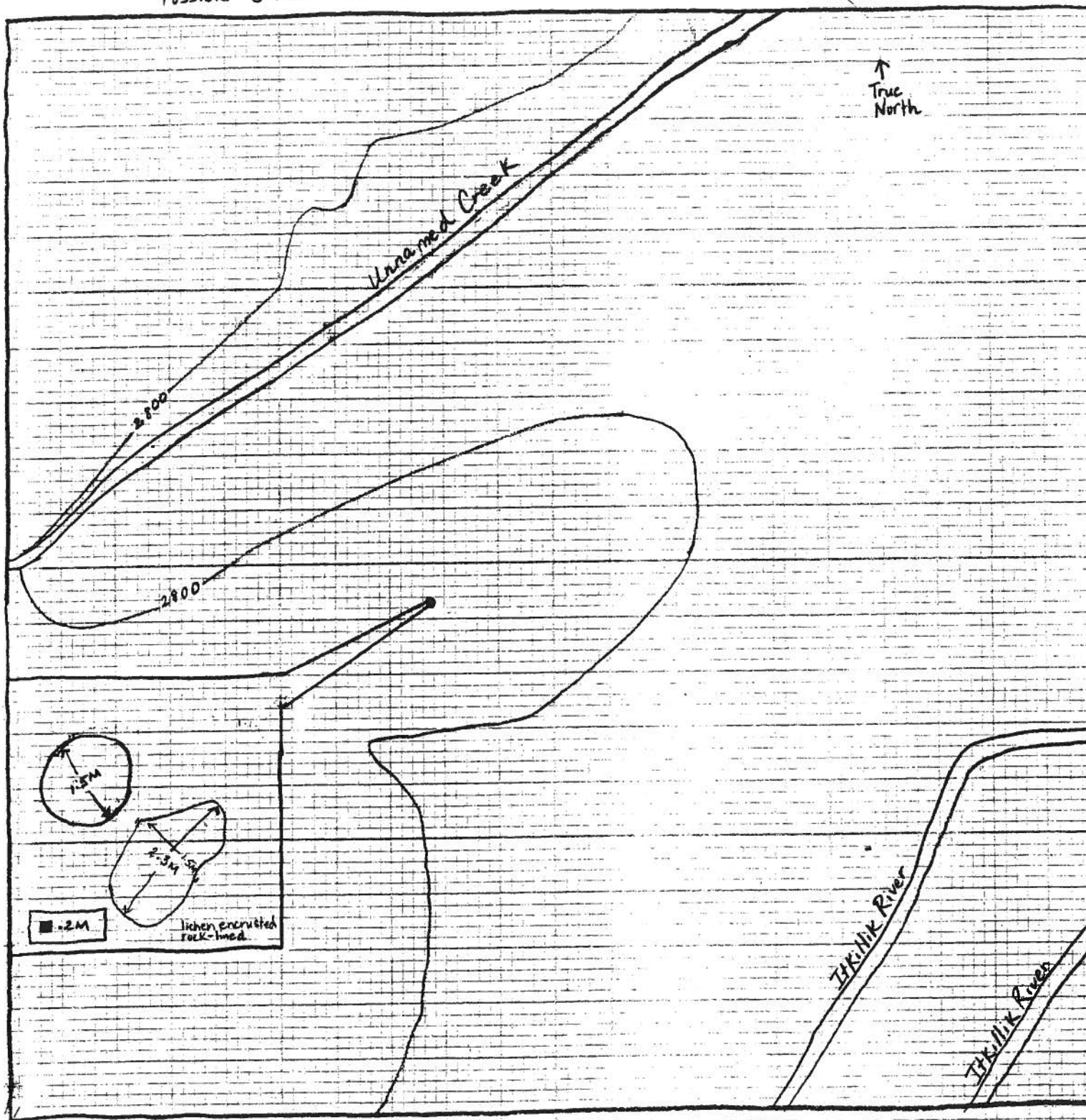
Garmin 45 readings- [taken at datum spike]

Lat/Long: N68 06' 46" W150 18' 02.1" 2950ft (8 satellites)

UTM: 05W0612290 7557702 2817ft (7 satellites)

Single flake (isolate) site on raised bench near the confluence of Itkillik River and the tributary flowing NE from Snowheel Mountain into the Itkillik. Site is on S side of the Itkillik/Ulutagiak, E of the Snowheel tributary. The datum was located but the flake was not. We did not observe any cultural material on site. This site's location may make it attractive to hikers, as it is on a raised, open knoll. It is, however, equally likely that those hiking along the river might elect to camp in the dry, somewhat raised areas among the willows, closer to water.

Possible Cache Pits Site



Possible Cache Pit Site

Demma 8/27/98

T15S R8E sec. 21 NW of S
Chandler Lake A-1

No evidence of adverse human or natural impacts, aside from some ground squirrel diggings on the downslope side of the raised knoll upon which the site is located.

Recently Constructed Rock Windbreak **August 6**

Garmin 45 readings- [taken atop windbreak]

Lat/Long: N68 06'54.6" W150 17'36.6"

UTM: 05W 0612552 7557957

Backsighting to XCL-026: 234 degrees SW. Sighting (bearing) on NE mountain at mouth of the Oolah Valley 98 degrees E, bearing on mountain on S side of Augmaguligaurauq Creek 329 degrees NW.

A recently constructed stone windbreak is located approximately 20 meters south of XCL-030. It is roughly 1.5 feet high at back and 2 feet in diameter. It is circular shape with a raised back and low front. The front has a ~~an~~ opening measuring roughly 6 inches across. The ground at its center appears to be undisturbed, suggesting that the structure was used as a cookstove windbreak rather than as an open fire pit.

XCL-027 **August 6**

Garmin 45 readings- [taken at datum spike]

Lat/Long: N68 06'50.3" W150 17'27.1" 3120ft (? satellites)

UTM: 05W 0612688 7557859 3070ft (? satellites)

Triangulation: 93 degrees ENE to mountain at mouth of Oolah Valley

256 degrees W view to XCL-026

288 degrees WN to visible bend in tributary to Itkillik that originates in area of Summit Lake

293 degrees WNW to highest of low blips to W of the tributary originating from Summit Lake area

The metal site tag is located in the center of one of the site's tent rings, possibly the easternmost. The site is approximately 150 meters (poss. 1/8 mile) from the banks of Ulutagiak Creek. Bearings backshot to XCL-026 were obtained (see above). Just to the north is a small dry river channel. 3 to 4 foot stands of willow, taller than those in the immediate area, occupy the raised area beyond the site, towards the active river channel.

We did not locate the cut willow previously reported by Kunz. The tent rings extend all along this raised, flat, well-drained open area. Animal digging activity was minimal and confined largely to the north sloping edge of the site. The previously noted Prince Albert tobacco tin etched with an Ulumiut man's name was not found near the square feature (perhaps it was collected by Kunz). We did locate two coffee cans in the river outwash - rather distant from XCL-027 but very near the active channels of Ulutagiak Creek. The cans were recognizable with images of the "man in the yellow dress" - Hills Brothers brand coffee. One appeared to have been made into a pail, as there were holes punched through near the top, presumably to allow attachment of a handle.

No visible human impacts on this site. Bear and squirrel diggings nearby but not directly adjacent to features. No signs of digging, other than ground squirrels and the like.



Modern windbreak adjacent to XCL-030 made up of rocks taken from (and near) archeological features.

XCL-030 **August 7**

Garmin 45 readings- [taken at datum spike]

Lat/Long: N68 06'53.5" W150 17'35.7" 3044ft (4 satellites)

UTM: 05W 0612620 7557974 3170ft (7 satellites)

Kunz's physical description was not altogether helpful in locating this site - its orientation to XCL-055 and XCL-027 does not seem to be accurately noted and there were no site maps showing the relationships of the three. The datum was found in the second day's survey of the site, adjacent to Hearth 1. Five hearths and two tent rings highlight this site which is thought to represent a Nunamiut winter camp. Fragments of cut metal and sheep skull with cut off horns are also present.

Two of the five hearths have been damaged by recent removal of rocks, some or all of which may have been reused in making the modern windbreak described above. The hearths were numbered and drawn by Kunz and crew in 1984. Hearths 1 and 3 were missing rocks, thus exposing bone, metal fragments and other materials beneath. Looting does not appear to be a problem at present, although the increased exposure of artifacts through removal of rocks will make the site more attractive and vulnerable.

Sketches of the hearths found in Kunz's reports were updated to reflect which stones were removed from affected hearths. A charcoal sample was taken from Hearth 1, although it is likely of little value as the site is reported to date to the turn-of-the-century.

Human Impacts: It is important to note that numerous stones in areas around XCL-030 were removed from their original locations and transported elsewhere. Evidence of this was the presence of "rock shaped" holes with clean walls and still compressed vegetation. A zip lock bag was also found in the vicinity of XCL-030.

There are bear and squirrel diggings in the site area, although they do not yet directly impact features.

XCL-023 **August 7**

Garmin 45 readings-[taken at datum spike]

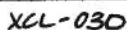
Lat/Long: N68 05'55.3" W150 15'54.5" 3134ft (?satellites)

UTM: 05W 0613516 7556198 3089ft (?satellites)

The site is situated on a flat knoll on a gentle sloping terrace E of an alluvial fan made by a side creek running into the S bank of Ulutagiak Creek. As one stands on the site facing N, one can see the fan of an intermittent drainage on the opposite bank of Ulutagiak, just a tad W of the site. A notable cut bank is visible on the N side of Ulutagiak, just E of the site. The site is high enough to provide views of Ulutagiak eastward and the confluence to the W.

A general site sketch was made, as the previous description was not satisfactory for locating the site. Site consists of a hearth, some fire cracked rock, burned bone and chert flake. Bone was visible sticking out from between the rocks of the hearth. Hearth appeared to be intact with no area disturbances aside from some ground squirrel diggings on the downslope side of the site, a relatively safe distance from the hearth.

A strange looking small hole (approximately 10 inches square) was noted just over a meter SE of the hearth. This was perhaps a result of ground squirrel activity or even possibly a remnant of the 1984 test pit reportedly made by Kunz and crew.





xcl-030 Hearth #1. Dark area in upper center shows
location of rock removal by unknown individual (c3).



XCU-030 HEARTH #3. Dark areas show locations of rock removal by unknown individual(s).

XCL-024 August 8

Garmin 45 readings-[taken at datum spike]

Lat/Long: N68 03'53.3" W150 07'56.3"

3143ft (5 satellites)

UTM: 05W 0619538 7552667

3114ft (5 satellites)

This lookout site is located on the easternmost end of a long, low terrace which parallels the Ulutagiak on its N bank. It is located on the Ulutagiak just downstream from the fork of the river rising into the narrow Oolah Pass valley. The newly forming lake at the 1998 landslide is visible in the distance (about 1/2 mile to the west) The lake appears to be only slightly below the terrace - perhaps 50 to 100 feet at most.

We located many of the artifacts identified by Kunz as being in the scatter near the datum: a gray chert chisel tool, and five chert flakes. There were more flakes on site (including one made of quartz), as well as a chert projectile point fragment. Due to limited time available we were unable to locate all of the flakes and the projectile fragment. A simple site map showing the relationship of the datum to the artifacts that we located was drawn to assist in future monitoring.

The kame terrace provides a prime camping spot for hikers in an otherwise tussocky area. It is a natural rise to follow along as one hikes along the N side of the Ulutagiak and is very likely trodden on (or near) by people making their way through the region. It is also fertile ground for ground squirrels (and bears in search of ground squirrels). Despite the natural appeal of the site, it seems to be undisturbed by human activity at this time. Animals have done most of their damage to the W end of the terrace, well away from the central lithic scatter, but near a few bleached bone fragments that may, or may not, be associated with the scatter.

XCL-029 August 8

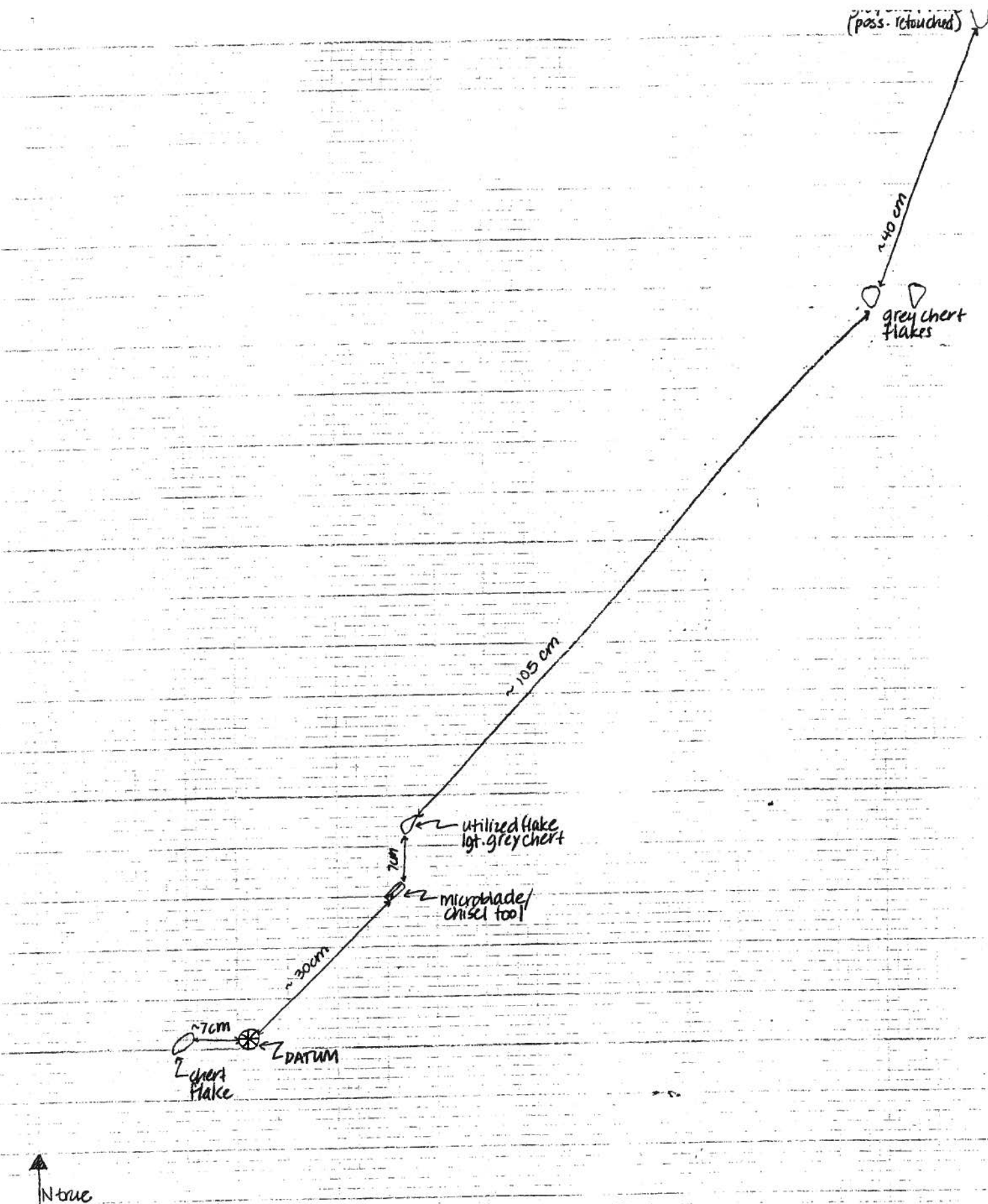
Garmin 45 readings-[NOT TAKEN - but just ESE of XCL-024]

Datum was not located, although Spearman's field notes indicate that one was placed "50M west of a small rock outcrop (see map and photo) where a 12x16" section of sheet metal was found..." Our files do not contain maps or photographs from the work done in 1984. Without the datum point for reference, it was rather difficult to locate artifacts and to assess changes in the site. Spearman's site map was moderately helpful but time limitations made it difficult for us to locate items that might have remained in the vicinity, despite their having shifted location in the outwash.

The artifacts comprising this historic Nunamiut camp site were already reported to be widely scattered along an outwash deposit extending beyond the rocky outcrops on the north side of Ulutagiak near its head, adjacent to the river.

Angie found one piece of cut metal that was once a rectangular can (possibly black at one time). It had folded (not crimped) seams indicating turn-of-the-century manufacture. She also found a sheep horn core broken at its base. The reported wood chips were nowhere to be found, nor were the cut sections of spruce wood.

It appears from the condition of some of the area vegetation that the area had been flooded over in recent years. There were some notable patches of dead willow and near dead lichen cover within the outwash.



CHANDLER LAKE A-1

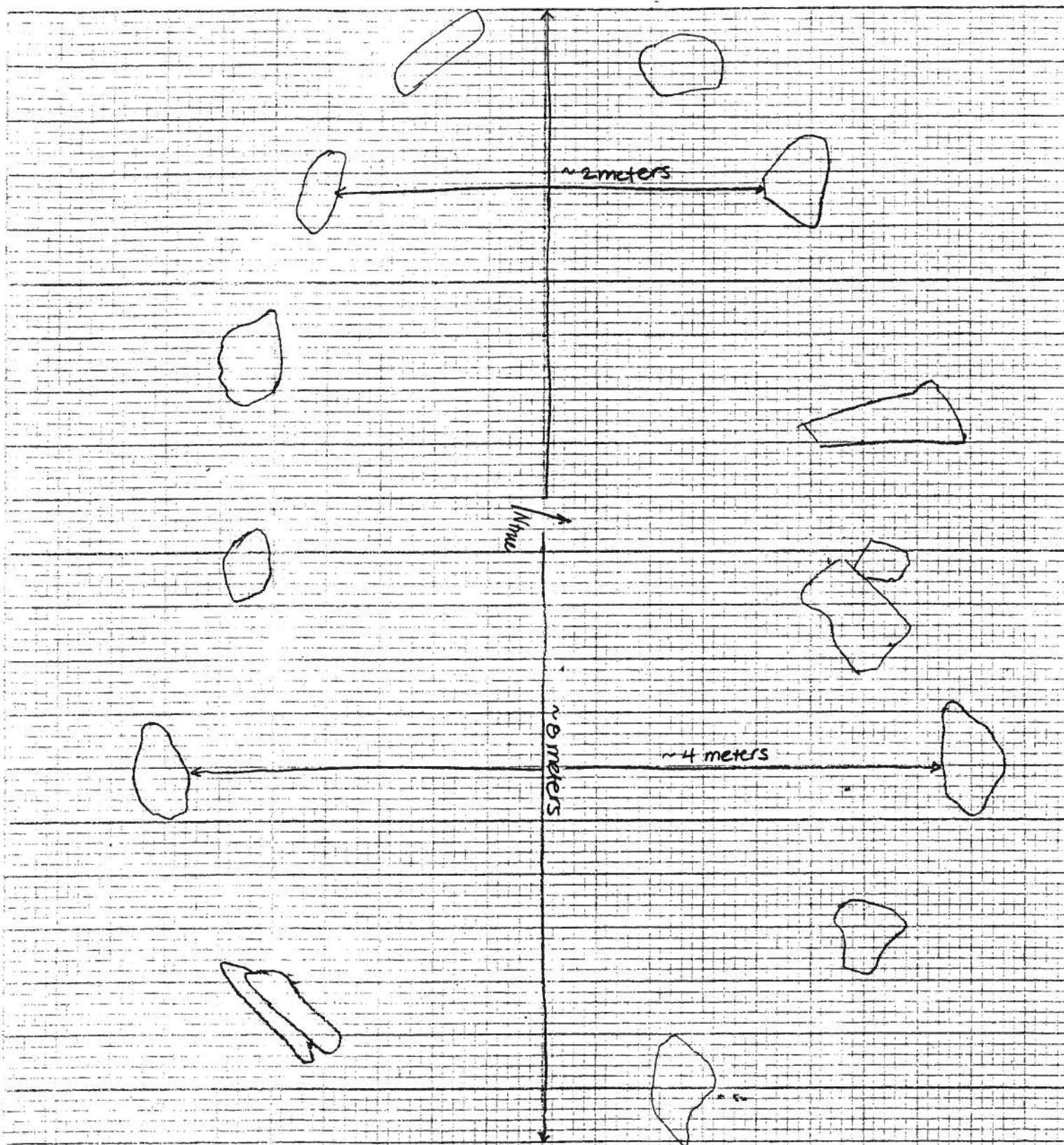
XCL-024

• general orientation
• approx distances

NGU 00 30.4
W 149° 59' 39.0"

POSS. MODERN TENT RIDGE
E. SIDE OF LAKE AT OOLAH PASS

Phillip Smith Mtns A-5



NOT QUITE TO SCALE ...

DEVINNEY 8/24/98

Possible Tent Ring August 9

Garmin 45 reading-[taken at center of ring]

Lat/Long: N68 03'58.4" W149 59'39.0"

4183ft (6 satellites)

UTM: 06W 0375246 7553127

4019ft (7 satellites)

This oblong ring of stones is located atop a flat terrace on the E side of Oolah Pass Lake. It is located just to the S of the low lying trail that runs from the lake into the drainage flowing E (i.e., the headwaters of Kuyuktuvuk Creek)

The ring of stones would appear to be fairly recent, as lichen growth is inconsistently covering the exposed surfaces of the rocks. It is also too large and oblong to fit the profile of an historic Nunamiut tent ring. Many of the rocks, when overturned, appeared to be covering recently crushed vegetation, further suggesting a more modern creation.

Photographs and a quick drawing were obtained for the site record.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE SITE MONITORING

General

Use of a PLGR for accurate pinpointing. A hand held GPS is better than none.

Schedule in additional time for locating sites, as many may be difficult to find.

Allow for more time at each site so that threats can be adequately and accurately documented. For example, sketch site, photodocument details, measure distances of threats to artifacts and features, count and map rodent and bear diggings, etc.

In some cases, it may be necessary to establish a datum point so that consistent measurements can be taken in subsequent visits to determine speed and extent of erosion, etc.

Specific Sites

XCL-025: More carefully compare the artifact scatter on the site map with reality to try and locate all artifacts.

XCL-030 and -027: These sites have multiple features which should be fully mapped using a transit.

XCL-024: Monitor the buildup of the lake which is now forming above the landslide on Ulutagiak.

XCL-029: Ask Grant Spearman about more precise locational information and site features. Also, location of datum spike.

PROJECT Itkilik Valley: Oolah Lake to Haul Rd. Archeol. Site Monitoring Project

PHOTO LOG

ROLL # 1998:1:1-27

FILM TYPE Ektachrome 200

PHOTOGRAPHER Angela Demma

FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DATE TAKEN
1	"Oolah Pass" landslide - actually on Itkillik River below	8/5/98
2	the pass. Chandler LK A-1 TIGS RBE S12	
3		
4	an entire roll of 24 aerial views (27 images!)	
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Project: Hkillik Valley: Colah Lake to Haul Road Archeol. Site Monitoring

PHOTO LOG

ROLL # 1998:12:13-37

FILM TYPE Kodachrome 64

PHOTOGRAPHER Angela Demma

FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DATE TAKEN
1		
2		
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12		
13	Buster fueling 185 on Koyukuk River looking N	8/5/98
14	XCL-025 flake/burin spall scatter. Trowel true N	8/6/98
15	XCL-025 burinated flake. Trowel true N	"
16	XCL-025 burin spall & flakes. Trowel true N	"
17	XCL-025 microblade frag. Trowel true N	"
18	XCL-025 looking W to Augmagalikaurang Creek 283°	"
19	XCL-025 looking true N. Eileen Devinney in midground	"
20	XCL-025 looking E 95°, Eileen Devinney. Eileen Devinney	"
21	XCL-025 looking S 202°, Eileen Devinney in center	"
22	XCL-025 Primary burin spall	"
23	XCL-025 Primary burin spall	"
24	Two possible cache pits, looking ENE 78°. Trowel true N	"
25	Northernmost of two possible cache pits, looking NE 55°	"
26	Two possible cache pits, looking WNW 291°	"
27	XCL-030 Hearth 4 looking N. Gun true N	8/7/98
28	XCL-030 Hearth 4 looking NW 307°	"
29	XCL-030 Hearth 1 Stove windbreak in background looking SW	"
30	XCL-030 Hearth 1-disturbed, Trowel true N	"
31	XCL-030 Hearth 1 close-up of bone	"
32	XCL-030 Hearth 1 Plants growing in disturbed hearth	"
33	XCL-030 Hearth 1-disturbed	"
34	XCL-030 Possible hearth 5, taken facing E	"
35	XCL-030 Hearth 4. Trowel true N	"
36	XCL-030 Hearth 1, taken facing E. Trowel true N	"
37	XCL-030 Metal frags between Hearth 1 & 2.	

Project : I+Killik Valley : Oolah Lake to Haul Rd. Archeol. Site Monitoring Project
 PHOTO LOG

ROLL # 1998:1:3:1-28

FILM TYPE Ektachrome 200

PHOTOGRAPHER Eileen Devinney

FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DATE TAKEN
1	NO IMAGE	—
2	NO IMAGE	—
3	XCL-025, main concentration, ^{chert burin spalls, microbl. frag} and flakes. trowel pts true N	8/6/98
4	" " "	"
5	" " "	"
6	XCL-026, view from site towards N. I+Killik & Oolah Lk area	8/7/98
7	XCL-026, view from site, N. towards XCL-030	"
8	modern rock windbreak adjacent to XCL-030. trowel points true N	"
9	" " " "	"
10	XCL-030, Hearth #1, disturbed - stones removed. trowel pts true N	"
11	XCL-030, Hearth #1, view S towards modern windbreak	"
12	XCL-030, Hearth #2, intact, trowel points true N	"
13	XCL-030, Hearth #3, disturbed, trowel points true N	"
14	XCL-030, Hearth #3, disturbed, trowel points true N	"
15	XCL-030, Hearth #4, intact, trowel points true N	"
16	XCL-030, cut willow stumps (not in focus)	"
17	Example of bear excavation of a parka squirrel hole on Ulutagiak	"
18	looking W on Ulutagiak towards location of XCL-028	"
19	Angela Demma & Eileen Devinney on Ulutagiak gravel bar	"
20	"	"
21	Ulutagiak landslide - view of N bank from S bank, looking E	8/8/98
22	view W along Ulutagiak from S bank showing route before slide	"
23	Ulutagiak landslide - view to E from S bank	"
24	" " - view from rise of S side to W, before the new lake	"
25	" " - view to NW from rise on S bank	"
26	" " - edge of slide showing cones & H2O buildup	"
27	" " - " " " "	"
28	" " - view to W from S bank	"
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Project: Itkillik Valley: Oolah Lake to Haul Road Archeological Site Monitoring

PHOTO LOG

ROLL # 1998:1:6:2-21

FILM TYPE TMax 100

PHOTOGRAPHER Angela Demma

FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DATE TAKEN
1		
2	XCL-024 Lithic scatter	8/8/98
3	XCL-024 "chisel tool" & utilized flake - gray chert	"
4	XCL-024 large flakes	"
5	XCL-024 flake w/ possible retouch	"
6	XCL-024 view from datum to lake w 274°	"
7	XCL-024 looking S, Eileen Devinney next to site	"
8	XCL-024 looking E, site datum near center	"
9	XCL-024 Parka squirrel hole with bear excavation	"
10	XCL-024 bone in foreground looking S	"
11	XCL-024 close-up bone w/ lichen & moss	"
12	XCL-029 sheep horn core - sawn? & broken	"
13	XCL-029 sheep horn core, close up sawn?	"
14	XCL-029 sheet metal, pencil for scale	"
15	XCL-029 sheet metal, pencil for scale	"
16	XCL-029 close-up of seam & cut	"
17	XCL-029 close-up of same w/ evidence of being rectang.	"
18	Recent tent ring Oolah Pass looking W	8/9/98
19	Recent tent ring Oolah Pass looking NE	"
20	Recent tent ring Rock on east end - lichen not covering entirely	"
21	Recent tent ring Smashed plants still alive under a rock	"
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Project: Itkillik Valley: Oolah Lake to Haul Rd. Archeol. Site Monitoring Project
 PHOTO LOG

ROLL # 1998:1:4:1-24

FILM TYPE Ektachrome 200

PHOTOGRAPHER Eileen Devinnney

FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DATE TAKEN
1	Ulutagiak Creek / River (underexposed)	8/8/98
2	Ulutagiak ck / River "	"
3	Ulutagiak landslide - from bank, approx .5 mi upriver from new lake	"
4	Ulutagiak - view NE towards pass route	"
5	Ulutagiak - looking NE to center of scree slope W of head of Ulutagiak	"
6	Ulutagiak - view W of xcl-024	"
7	Ulutagiak - view ESE from xcl-024	"
8	Looking towards xcl-029 (NW). Note ragged willow in fan of scatter	"
9	Area of xcl-029 looking W towards fan of scatter	"
10	Area of xcl-029 looking NE from base of scatter	"
11	xcl-029, from center of washout looking E in fan. Note recently dead veg.	"
12	xcl-029, from center of washout looking W. Note newly forming lake in distance	"
13	xcl-029, looking E/NE in wash with xcl-024's terrace in distance (somewhat central)	"
14	View W - pass tent ring @ Oolah Pass. Travel pts true N. ^{ring in} foreground.	8/9/98
15	View W - pass tent ring @ Oolah Pass. Travel pts true N. ^{ring in} foreground.	"
16	View E - pass tent ring @ Oolah Pass. Travel pts true N.	"
17	View of the saddle pass on Kuyukturnuk	"
18	Kuyukturnuk Creek - view westward	"
19	Eileen Devinnney & Angela Demma on the Haul Rd	8/10/98
20	View W from Haul Rd showing where we'd hiked from after the saddle	"
21	View N on Haul Rd from our access road campsite / pickup point	"
22	NO IMAGE	
23	NO IMAGE	
24	NO IMAGE	
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Project: Itkillik Valley: Oolah Lake to Haul Road Archeol. Site Monitoring
 PHOTO LOG

ROLL # 1998:1:5:1-27

FILM TYPE TMax 100

PHOTOGRAPHER Angela Demma

FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DATE TAKEN
1	XCL-030 Frags of metal between hearths 1 & 2	8/7/98
2	XCL-030 Hearth 2, view to N	"
3	XCL-030 Hearth 2, view to E	"
4	XCL-030 Hearth 3 - disturbed feature, viewed to N	"
5	XCL-030 Hearth 3 - disturbed feature, viewed to E	"
6	XCL-030 Hearth 1	"
7	XCL-030 Hearth 1	"
8	XCL-030 Cut Sheep Skull	"
9	XCL-030 Caribou jaw bone in Hearth 1 (1 cut metal)	"
10	XCL-030 bone frag in wall of hole where hearth stone was	"
11	XCL-023 from site looking NW, Trowel true N	"
12	XCL-023 looking up Oolah Valley SE, Eileen in midground	"
13	XCL-023 looking SW 237°, Eileen on site. Unnamed Creek	"
14	blowout	"
15	blowout	"
16	XCL-023 close up of strange hole & test pit?	"
17	near XCL-023 Parka Squirrel hole	"
18	looking toward XCL-028? looking NE	"
19	looking toward XCL-028? looking NE	"
20	Oolah Valley Landslide W	"
21	Oolah Valley Landslide NW	8/8/98
22	Oolah Valley Landslide N	"
23	Oolah Valley Landslide NE	"
24	Oolah Valley Landslide E	"
25	XCL-024 possibly near center of photograph	"
26	XCL-024 possibly near center of photograph	"
27	View to mountain terrace between area of XCL-024 & 029	"
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