

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Alaska
COUNTY:	Kobuk Division Northwestern District
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Cape Krusenstern Archeological District

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
[REDACTED]

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
[REDACTED]

CITY OR TOWN:  
[REDACTED]

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
Don Young, at large

STATE: Alaska (northwestern)      CODE:      COUNTY: Kobuk Division      CODE:      Northwestern District

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied* <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) *except for seasonal fishing and hunting camps			Yes:
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
			native subsistence

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
U.S. Government (also some Native allotment application areas)

STREET AND NUMBER:  
[REDACTED]

CITY OR TOWN:  
[REDACTED]

STATE:  
[REDACTED]

CODE:  
[REDACTED]

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Bureau of Land Management

STREET AND NUMBER:  
[REDACTED]

CITY OR TOWN:  
Fairbanks

STATE:  
Alaska

CODE:  
[REDACTED]

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Unsurveyed--mapped by projection only

DATE OF SURVEY:  
[REDACTED]       Federal     State     County     Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
[REDACTED]

STREET AND NUMBER:  
[REDACTED]

CITY OR TOWN:  
[REDACTED]

STATE:  
[REDACTED]

CODE:  
[REDACTED]

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
(Check One)		(Check One)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

[REDACTED] containing 5,000 or more years of continuous archeology. Some of the sites are small settlements or villages; others were the tent camps of summer residents; while still others were the caches, burials, and miscellaneous markers of coast-dwelling natives of the region.

[REDACTED] there are two sites with even older archeological evidences dating back 6,000 years, with some materials possibly dating back 11,000 years.

[REDACTED] the Eskimos, is the site of cultures dating back to the Denbigh period, and including evidences of Okvik and Old Bering Sea cultures not found elsewhere in the area.

[REDACTED] the potential for further evidences of very early human presence.

[REDACTED] continuum of archeological sites of many periods, with the most apparent dating from Western Thule times to the present.

[REDACTED] millennia, exhibits a wealth of archeological sites of various identities, some of them stratified, with a high potential for new studies on the prehistoric occupation and human movement into and out of the western arctic.

Submerged lands within the district were dry during the Pleistocene, and accordingly have potential for research on the human history of the period. Fossil shorelines within the district feature evidences of early coastal peoples. Various physiographic features have the potential for interdisciplinary studies of archeology and changes in the surface and subsurface of the ground.

Two Eskimo villages [REDACTED] exist within the district. Both are on sites evidencing prehistoric occupation.

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**SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |  |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) present to before 6,000 B.C. possibly 11,000 B.C.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal             | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic    | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture            | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture           | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce               | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications         | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation           |   |  |  |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

\_\_\_\_\_ formed at an average of perhaps 60 years each since the time of highest post-glacial sea level, contains the house pits, burials, cache pits, and other remains of peoples who have inhabited \_\_\_\_\_ for 5,000 or more years.

\_\_\_\_\_ are surface deposits that extend the record backward in time to the end of the Pleistocene. \_\_\_\_\_ is a near continuum of archeological sites that enrich the cultural story revealed on the \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ have high potential for providing important new information on the presence of man in the American arctic since possibly as far back as the existence of the Bering Land Bridge. \_\_\_\_\_ has been an important avenue of contact between the coast and the interior for millennia. The great number of archeological sites \_\_\_\_\_ not only enrich the study of the presence of man in the last few thousand years, but can provide important insights into cultural interchange, passage of cultural traits between coastal and interior groups, and the very important questions of the movement of human groups into and out of the area.

\_\_\_\_\_ includes, besides fossil shorelines, the evidences of a continuum of human occupation \_\_\_\_\_ zone within the last 1,000 years, with great potential for study of the development of the modern Eskimo Tradition. The long-standing concentrations of ephemeral habitations (seasonal camps) provide unequalled opportunities for research on aspects of the development of the annual cycle of human life in the arctic--a most difficult area of archeological inquiry, because of the shortness and seasonality of occupation and the impermanence of habitations leaving traces in the ground.

\_\_\_\_\_ place in a broad, horizontal stratigraphy virtually all phases of cultural history known in northwestern Alaska, and have made possible the identification of several new phases previously unknown.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

(Continued)

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

James L. Giddings, Ancient Men of the Arctic (Knopf: New York), 1967.

Giddings, "The Archeology of the Bering Strait," Current Anthropology (Chicago, 1960), Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 121-138.

Giddings, "First Traces of Man in the Arctic," Natural History (New York 1960), Vol. 69, No. 9, pp. 10-19.

Giddings, "Cultural Continuities of Eskimos," American Antiquity (Salt Lake City, 1961, Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 155-173. (Continued)

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
NE									
SE									
SW									

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: \_\_\_\_\_

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE: **Alaska Task Force** Revised in accordance with Advisory Board's proposal of August 8, 1973.

ORGANIZATION: **National Park Service** DATE **June 1973**  
 Revised Sept. 4, 1973.

STREET AND NUMBER: **Department of the Interior** 1973.

CITY OR TOWN: **Washington** STATE: **D.C.** CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**      **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Title _____</p> <p>Date _____</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____  <i>Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</i></p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____  <i>Keeper of The National Register</i></p> <p>Date _____</p>
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8. Significance (page 1)

Cape Krusenstern Archeological District

Giddings, who discovered the site, provided evidences of occupation since before the Ipiutak periods. Excavations here in 1960 resulted in the identification of a new cultural phase--the Battle Rock Phase--which has been a key factor in a reevaluation of the evolution of arctic cultures, resulting in further evidence that indicates the derivation of the Eskimo Cultural Tradition from the pre-Eskimo Denbigh Flint Complex.

[REDACTED], [REDACTED] have provided new cultural phases--Palisades I and II--that may extend the human record in the North American arctic to the Pleistocene. Palisades II has now been identified as a major cultural phase existing around 6,000 years ago. Palisades I, yet imperfectly investigated, has now been generally accepted as representing the presence of man around 11,000 years ago. Upon further research in conjunction with studies in the Brooks Range, the deep Alaskan interior, and at Onion Portage [REDACTED] it may help to demonstrate the presence of Asian cultures in America at the time of the most recent occurrence of the Bering Land Bridge.

A few sites with deep stratigraphy have been identified [REDACTED] and upon future investigation may help to answer many questions on the presence of man in the western arctic in the last several millennia.

[REDACTED]. The area has a high potential for research on the processes of beach formation and its relation to human settlement patterns. Other areas within the archeological district, particularly [REDACTED], have a high potential for studies on the effect on archeological sites and their scientific potential of the several arctic processes that modify the surface and subsurface of the ground. The areas of the district under [REDACTED] were dry and relatively level during the occurrence of the Bering Land Bridge, and may hold evidences of early human presence in North America.

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9. Bibliography (page 1) Cape Krusenstern Archeological District

Anderson, Douglas D., "An Archeological Survey of the Noatak Drainage, Alaska," Arctic Anthropology 9, 1: 66-117. (1972)

Bandi, Hans-Georg, Eskimo Prehistory (College, Alaska: University of Alaska Press; Seattle: University of Washington Press; 1969)

Black, Robert F., "Late Pleistocene to Recent History of the Bering Sea-Alaska Coast and Man," Arctic Anthropology, 3 (1966).

Creager, Joe S. and McManus, Dean A., "Geology of the Floor of Bering and Chukchi Seas--American Studies," in David M. Hopkins (ed.), The Bering Land Bridge (Stanford: Stanford University Press) (1967).

Foote, Don Charles and Williamson, H. A., "A Human Geographical Study." in Environment of the Cape Thompson Region, Alaska (Washington: U.S. Atomic Energy Commission) (1966).

Giddings, "Seven Discoveries of Bering Strait," Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society (in Press).

Giddings, The Archeology of Cape Denbigh (Providence: Brown University Press, 1964).

Giddings, Schumacher, Paul J. F., and Snell, Charles W., Alaska Aboriginal Culture. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, Washington, D.C., 1962.

Giddings, "Cross-Dating the Archeology of Northwestern Alaska: A Sequence of Coastal and Interior Archeological Sites Establish Cultural Successions in the Arctic." Science, 153, 8 (July 1966), 127-35.

Giddings, J. Louis, "Side-Notched Points Near Bering Strait" in Pre-historic Cultural Relations Between the Arctic and Temperate Zones of North America, ed. by J. M. Campbell; Arctic Institute of North America Technical Paper No. 11 (Montreal, 1962).

Hall, Edwin S. Jr., Known Archeological Resources of the Noatak River Basin, Northern Alaska, as of January 1973 (MS) prepared for the National Park Service.

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9. Bibliography (page 2) Cape Krusenstern Archeological District

Hall, Edwin S. Jr., "Final Report: An Archaeological and Ethnological Survey of the Historic and Late Prehistoric Periods in the Noatak River Region, Northern Alaska" (MS) report submitted to the Arctic Institute of North America, n.d.

Hopkins, David M., "The Cenozoic History of Beringia--A Synthesis" in David M. Hopkins, ed., The Bering Land Bridge (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1967).

Laughlin, W. S., "Human Migration and Permanent Occupation in the Bering Sea Area" in David M. Hopkins (ed.), The Bering Land Bridge (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1967).

Moore, George W., "Arctic Beach Sedimentation" in Environment of the Cape Thompson Region, Alaska (Washington: U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1966).

Moore, G. W. and Giddings, J. L., "Record of 5000 Years of Arctic Wind Direction Recorded by Alaskan Beach Ridges" Geological Society of America Special Paper No. 68 (1952).

Muller-Beck, Hansjürgen, "On Migrations of Hunters Across the Bering Land Bridge in the Upper Pleistocene" in David M. Hopkins (ed.), The Bering Land Bridge (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1967).

Orth, Donald J., Dictionary of Alaska Place Names, U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 567, (Washington: GPO, 1967).

Ray, Dorothy Jean, "Nineteenth Century Settlement and Subsistence Patterns in Bering Strait" Arctic Anthropology, 2, 2.

Willey, Gordon R., An Introduction to American Archeology, Volume One: North and Middle America (Englewood Cliffs, N.J." Prentice-Hall, 1966).