UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME
HISTORIC
Chisana Historic District
AND/OR COMMON
Shushana, Chatanda City or Johnson City

2 LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER
An irregular cluster of structures extending westward approximately
one fourth mile from the southeast end of the Chisana airstrip and
parallel to Johnson Creek.
CITY, TOWN
Chisana
Vicinity Of
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
000
STATE
Alaska
COUNTY CODE
Southeast Fairbanks Div. 240

3 CLASSIFICATION
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>PRESENT USE</th>
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<tr>
<td>X DISTRICT</td>
<td>PUBLIC</td>
<td>X OCCUPIED</td>
<td>AGRICULTURE</td>
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<tr>
<td>_ BUILDING(S)</td>
<td>_ PRIVATE</td>
<td>X UNOCCUPIED</td>
<td>_MUSEUM</td>
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<td>_ STRUCTURE</td>
<td>X BOTH</td>
<td>X WORK IN PROGRESS</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>_ SITE</td>
<td>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</td>
<td>ACCESSIBLE</td>
<td>_ EDUCATIONAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>_ OBJECT</td>
<td>_ IN PROCESS</td>
<td>_ YES: RESTRICTED</td>
<td>_ PRIVATE RESIDENCE</td>
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<td></td>
<td>_ BEING CONSIDERED</td>
<td>X YES: UNRESTRICTED</td>
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4 AGENCY
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
STREET & NUMBER
P.O. Box 29
CITY, TOWN
Glennallen
Vicinity Of
STATE
Alaska

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Magistrate's Office
STREET & NUMBER
State Office Building
CITY, TOWN
Fairbanks
STATE
Alaska

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE
Alaska Heritage Resource Survey NAB-042
DATE
1984
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Office of History and Archeology, State Parks
CITY, TOWN
Anchorage
STATE
Alaska
The Chisana historic district is comprised of 20 historically significant log structures. Most of the structures date from the winter of 1913-14, others from the post-1930 period when the airstrip was built and gold market prices jumped from $20/ounce to $32/ounce, and the post-1950 period and the growth of hunting guide service companies. The log structures reflect interior Alaska and Yukon Territory building practices with their extended roof beams and porches. Some log cabins have built-up berms which keep cold air from seeping inside. The extreme temperatures of 50 degrees below or more required other heat saving techniques in chinking, chimney and stove placement, and outhouses.

The former street grid pattern can still be discerned though the line of log structures has been depleted. The remaining structures were built to house a variety of gold rush businesses, government offices, and residences, but were abandoned by World War I, and after World War II were re-used for big game hunting lodge operations. The enclave of structures is surrounded by a spruce forest. The south edge of the townsite has been eroded by Johnson Creek, a broad, braided stream draining the Gold Hills area and emptying into the Chisana River. The log community is in stark contrast to its wilderness setting, under the towering Wrangell Mountains (elevation of up to 16,390 feet). The population varies with the seasons from 6 to 26 (approximately); the community is one of four small villages within the 12 million acre Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve.

The gold rush era log cabins retain their integrity, though most are being used for guide service functions or as summer residences. Changes include metal roofs (from blazo cans to aluminum and tar) instead of sod, new foundations (one of cement) instead of bare logs on tundra, and metalbestos stove pipe. Wood heat is still used, but small solar cells power batteries for lights and radios. Chisana is without electricity, telephone, sewer system, or water works. The airstrip or a difficult pack horse trail are the town's link to the nearest town, Glennallen, over 100 miles to the west. Thus any introduction of non-indigenous materials is costly. All structures within the Chisana historic district are built of local timber. The National Park Service has plans to rehabilitate several structures for park use.

BUILDINGS AND SITES CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT (see map):

A. U.S. Commissioner's Court: ca. 1913-14, log cabin, one-story, gabled roof. In fair condition. ca. 1960 small addition to west wall and wood plank roof added. Vacant. Rehabilitation planned by the National Park Service.

C. Women's Jail: ca. 1913-14, log cabin with a porch facing east and a gabled roof. Roof deteriorating. Rehabilitation planned by the National Park Service.

D. Saloon: ca. 1913-14, log cabin with a small porch facing east and a gabled roof with a second (ca. 1960) roof covering it. In poor condition.

E. Earl Herst Cabin: ca. 1913-14, log cabin, gabled roof. In fair condition.

F. Historic Post Office: ca. 1913-14, log cabin, 1 1/2 stories high with cold cellar and a gabled roof. Recently refurbished.

G. Cache: ca. 1913-14, log cabin, one-story high with gabled roof. Recently refurnished.

H. Blacksmith's Shop: ca. 1913-14, log cabin, one-story high with gabled roof. In poor and deteriorating condition.

I. First N.P. Nelson Cabin: ca. 1913-14, log structure with three connecting rooms and a gabled roof.

J. Sidney "Too Much" Johnson Cabin: ca. 1913-14, log structures with gabled roof, cold cellar, and storm porch. In fair condition.


N. Log Shed: ca. 1930.

O. Old Cache: ca. 1913-14, log structure, one-story, gabled roof. In fair condition.

P. Mercantile, now Wrangell R Ranch Cookhouse: ca. 1913-14, log structure, gable roof and porch. Refurbished with concrete foundation and cellar.

Q. Storage Shed: ca. 1930, log structure with gable roof.

R. Garage: ca. 1930, log structure with gable roof.
S. Mail Cabin: ca. 1930, log structure with gable roof.

T. Log Residence: ca. 1930, log structure with gable roof.

W. Billy James Residence Cabin: ca. 1913-14, log structure with a gabled roof. Good condition.

Additionally, four Native grave houses are located on a ridge northwest of town. The site of a Native village is below (south) the ridge (all outside historic district and across air field). Ahtna Native Corporation plans to nominate site to the National Register.

NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

M. Cabin under construction.


V. Meat cache (n.d., recent).

X. Shower and laundry (n.d., recent). Log structure with gable roof.


PERIOD
—PREHISTORIC
—1400-1499
—1500-1599
—1600-1699
—1700-1799
—1800-1899
—1900-

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW
—ARCHAEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
—ARCHAEOLOGY-HISTORIC
—AGRICULTURE
—ARCHITECTURE
—ART
—COMMERCE
—COMMUNICATIONS
—COMMUNITY PLANNING
—CONSERVATION
—ECONOMICS
—EDUCATION
—ENGINEERING
—EXPLORATION-SETTLEMENT
—INDUSTRY
—INVENTION
—LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
—LAW
—LITERATURE
—MILITARY
—MUSIC
—PHILOSOPHY
—POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
—RELIGION
—SCIENCE
—SCULPTURE
—SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
—THEATER
—TRANSPORTATION

SPECIFIC DATES 1913-1935

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
The cluster of 20 log cabins in the Chisana historic district stand as the best reminder of the log communities of gold rush Alaska. The "Shushana" stampede of 1913 typified the small scale gold rushes prevalent during Alaska's gold rush era. The resultant log community of Chisana grew to a reported 400 log cabins, and at that time claimed to be the largest log cabin community in Alaska if not in North America (according to at least one overzealous gold rush editor). Chisana was like most gold rush camps that grew and prospered for a season or two then declined to a meager existence or abandonment. A surprising number of the remaining log cabins are associated with the characters of gold rush boom towns: prospector, dog musher, merchant, saloon man, and the keeper of law and order. The district remains as a cohesive log village that represents vernacular log-building techniques in the Alaska and Yukon Territory region.

History
During May 1913, Billy James, his wife, Matilda Wales, and Nels P. "North Pole" Nelson discovered placer gold in Bonanza Creek. Nelson traveled to Dawson for grub and sparked the rush. An estimated 2,000 headed for the diggings that summer. A fleet of small steamboats left Dawson and Fairbanks and ran up the Tanana and White Rivers to the strike; White Pass and Yukon route officials promoted a cross country route for stampeders from the Yukon Territory via Whitehorse; but the eventual dominant route was from Shushana Junction (now McCarthy) on the Copper River and Northwestern Railway across the Wrangell Mountains by trail some 80 miles to the diggings via the Scolai Pass or Nizina-Chisana Glaciers, two of the most rugged routes ever crossed by a gold stampede.

The stampeders staked the creeks for 25 miles around Gold Hill, while merchants platted three townsites. Chisana townsite (also called Chathanda City and Johnson City) became the dominant community after a miners' meeting moved the U.S. Commissioner's and recorder's office and post office to the new town in September 1913. Log cabins went up quickly during the fall and winter. The growth of Chisana was as much a result of the mining decline of Nome, Fairbanks, and Dawson as the belief that the new gold fields would be permanent and extensive. Only the tributaries of Glacier and Bonanza Creeks, however, proved productive. The population quickly dropped and by 1920 the census taker found only 148 residents in the vicinity. In 1939 the post office closed.
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 30

UTM REFERENCES
A [N W] [41 45 20 0] [68 81 8 5 0]
ZONE EASTING NORHTING
C [S W] [41 4 5 20 0] [68 8 1 6 5 0]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
See continuation sheet.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
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FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Robert L. Spude, Regional Historian and Michael Lappen, Historian.

ORGANIZATION
Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service

DATE May 1984

STREET & NUMBER
2525 Gambell Street, Room 107

TELEPHONE 907/261-2638

CITY OR TOWN Anchorage

STATE Alaska

CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION
YES__ NO__ NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE Chief Historian, National Park Service

DATE 10/14/85

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 11/29/85

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
Of the reported 400 cabins of 1913-14, only a handful remain. Fortunately, some of these are associated with prominent gold rush participants. North Pole Nelson, one of the discoverers, went on a fling "outside," squandered his gold, and came back to spend a half century looking for another strike. Two of his cabins stand in Chisana -- one built ca. 1913-14, the other in the 1930s. His ashes were buried in 1960 by local miners on top of King Mountain nearby. Nelson's partner, Billy James and James' wife, Matilda Wales, also lost their money and lived in a cabin adjacent to North Pole's. The partners, however, spent much of their time in suits over mining ground or Chisana property. James, a veteran of the Klondike and a half dozen other gold rushers died in 1957, 20 years after Matilda.

On First Avenue is the cabin of Sidney "Too Much" Johnson, the dog sled freight and express musher who carried goods and 200 pounds of mail from the railroad 73 miles over frozen rivers, the Nizina and Chisana Glaciers, up the Whiskey Hill grade, and down into Chisana. Johnson received his nickname from his penchant to unload freight on the glacier when the weight got to be "too much." Nelson, James, and Johnson, symbolize Alaska, its sourdough miner and its musher; Matilda represents the little recognized woman's role in Alaska history.

Other structures dating from the rush include typical gold rush businesses: post office, blacksmith shop, saloon, and mercantile. These were part of Chisana's business district: a row of mercantiles, restaurants, barbers, harness, tin and assay shops, saloons, and other mining camp enterprises on "First Avenue." Fires and flooding have taken most of these structures, but the semblance of a street can be seen from the old post office to the present Wrangell R ranch cookhouse (historic mercantile).

Law and order was present early in Chisana and physical reminders are still present in the U.S. Commissioner's buildings. The White River district commissioner rushed to the diggings with the stampeders but lost his job when the office was renamed Chisana. Chisana's first commissioner was Anthony J. Dimond, a miner turned lawyer. Tony Dimond established the presence of law and order with the help of veteran Deputy U.S. Marshal Frank H. "Al" Hoffman. A stamper from Nome, Anthony McGettigan, became Dimond's assistant and recorder.

During the winter of 1913-14, a two-story "federal building" (no longer standing) was constructed, two jails built (one for men, the other for women), and log residences occupied. Dimond left with the "bust" in the summer of 1914. He later became prominent in politics as Alaska's sole delegate to Congress (1933-44). Hoffman and McGettigan remained. Following two short term appointees, McGettigan became commissioner. He served the
community for 25 years (1914-39) as recorder or commissioner, or postmaster (Chisana's last) and sometimes miner. In 1943, on a walk to his mining claims, he was attacked by a bear -- only a boot and the stub of a leg were later found.

Three structures associated with law and order remain -- the later U.S. Commissioner's Court (which may have been Deputy Marshal Hoffman's residence), U.S. Commissioner's residence (reportedly Dimond's and later McGettigan's), and women's jail. Wooden details on the Commissioner's buildings and the women's jail show outstanding log craftsmanship, from hand carved wooden door knobs and hinges to decorative diamond-shaped, wood details around window trim. Unfortunately, the early Chisana records were destroyed by fire. Thus building histories can only be pieced together from period newspapers and the reminiscences of old timers.

A Native village was adjacent to the town (no structures remain). Four Native graves with their Russian Orthodox crosses and small grave houses stand on a rise overlooking the town. The vacant townsite area includes historical archeology potential.

With the construction of the airstrip ca. 1930, new buildings were built at the town's eastern end. An airstrip extension in 1956 and the introduction of fly-in hunting and guide services, brought about preservation of buildings through use. Isolation has saved Chisana from modern intrusions. A walk through the cluster of log structures gives one the sense of scale and ambience of a typical Alaskan gold mining camp's first season of growth.
The historic district is within an unsurveyed township; the verbal description follows local landmarks. The southern boundary follows the north bank of Johnson Creek and the northern boundary follows, in part, the southwestern and northeastern edge of the Chisana airfield. From the northeast corner of the airfield an extension line of the northern boundary leads due east some 400 feet to a corner point on an imaginary north-south line (this line is the historic district eastern boundary); the eastern boundary extends approximately 500 feet from the northeast corner point south to Johnson Creek and is located in order to include all historic structures within the district (as noted on the map). From the southeastern corner at Johnson Creek, the southern boundary follows Johnson Creek some 2,500 feet due west to an imaginary north-south line which is parallel to the eastern boundary, and extends from the southwest corner on Johnson Creek 1,000 feet due north to the northwest corner point. From the northwest corner point the remaining portion of the northern boundary extends approximately 1,500 feet to the Chisana airfield. The western boundary is to include all known structures or structural remains. And the northern boundary, in main, is to be parallel to the former grid system and be north of all known structures or structural remains.
U.S. Commissioner's Court
Chisana Historic District
Chisana, Alaska
Jet Lowe, 1982, HABS, view north
First N.P. Nelson Cabin
Chisana Historic District
Chisana, Alaska
Jet Lowe, 1982, HABS, view south
Left to right
Herst cabin, U.S. Comm. Ct.,
U.S. Comm. residence (rear)
Chisana Historic District
Chisana, Alaska
Jet Lowe, 1982, HABS, view southeast
Post Office and Cache
Chisana Historic District
Chisana, Alaska
Jet Lowe, 1982, HABS, view northwest
Chitina, Alaska.  Ca. 1933

CHITINA TIN SHOP, Right Center

W.A. Koeniger

Chitina Tin Shop (AHRS VAL-049)
Chitina, Alaska, Valdez, Chitina, Whittier Division

Photo by: Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum
Negative: Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum
Railroad and business district, Chitina, 1933, Tin shop in upper right foreground between two larger buildings.
Photo: VAL-049-1

please credit

Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum
121 W 7th Ave
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
B June 5, 1932
Aerial view, Chisana Historic District (Chisana, Alaska)
Jet Lowe (1982), HABS, view SW
Chisana Glacier moraine upper left
Johnson Creek and Chisana River
Women's Jail
Chisana Historic District
Chisana, Alaska
Jet Lowe, 1982, HABS
View east, interior
Note: diamond shaped details near window
Women's Jail
Chisana Historic District
Chisana, Alaska
Jet Lowe 1982, HABS, view northwest
U.S. Commissioner's Court
Chisana Historic District
Chisana, Alaska
Jet Lowe, 1982, HABS, view southwest interior
Herst cabin
Chisana Historic District
Chisana, Alaska
Jet Lowe, 1982, HABS, view north
CHISANA

During the final years of the Alaska Gold Rush, Peter "North Pole" Nelson and Billy James discovered gold on Bonanza Creek, seven miles east of Chisana. This discovery in the spring of 1913 spurred nearly 5,000 sourdoughs to stampede into the Wrangell Mountains region and to develop the settlement of Chisana, which became the regional commercial and social center. Tony Dimond, a Valdez lawyer and miner, was appointed Chisana's first U.S. Commissioner. Governmental property comprised the commissioner's home, the courthouse, and the men's and women's jails, the latter unusual in Alaska in 1913. The humble structures reflect the introduction of law and order in early frontier settings.
BLACK, 2 PLY ROLLED ROOFING
1" x 8" ROUGH SAWN DECKING
2" x 6" ROUGH SAWN RAFTERS
AT 2'-0" OC - NOTE MAY BE A LATER ADDITION
7" x 9" LOG WITH SADDLE NOTCH CORNERS
WHITE TENT CANVAS TACKED TO WALLS AND CEILING
UNPEELED LOG SLAB
TRIM

SECTION A - A
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

MATERIAL NOTES:
MAIN CAMP
WALLS - 7" TO 8" UNPEELED LOGS, INTERIOR FACE HEWN TO FACILITATE DRYING WHEN CONSTRUCTED.
LOGS ARE CHANNELED WITH 1/2" STICK POLES, PARTS FROM BLAZO WOODEN FUEL BOXES. AND
MOSS, SURFACE IS COVERED WITH DARK GREEN BURLAP WHICH IS STRETCHED AND TACKED
TO SURFACE. LOGS JOINED WITH A SADDLE NOTCH.
FLOOR - 1" X RANDOM WIDTH (7" TO 9") ROUGH SAWN PLANKING WHICH IS NAILED TO WOODEN
STRINGERS AT 2'-6" ON CENTER THAT REST ON GRADE. NO EVIDENCE OF ANY FLOOR
COVERING.
CEILING - DYNAR SPICE SLAB CEILING, RESTS ON 3" AVERAGE LOG PURLINS. THE CEILING AND PURLINS
ARE COVERED WITH DARK GREEN BURLAP. MOSS AND SOD ON TOP OF CEILING
PROVIDES 3" OF INSULATION. IN LATER YEARS A NEW ROOF WITH 2" X 6" RAFTERS,
1" X 6" ROUGH SAWN PLANKING AND A ONE-PLY ROLLED ROOF COVERING WERE ADDED.

FRONT ENTRY:
WALLS - 7" TO 8" UNPEELED LOGS FOR BOTTOM THREE LOGS
NOTE: AT A LATER PERIOD THE WALLS WERE TOTALLY ENCLOSED WITH 8" LOGS AND
Hudson Bay corners. Construction indicates that the front entry (originally
served as an open porch)
INTERIOR SURFACE HAS BEEN HEWN FLAT TO FACILITATE DRYING AND COVERED WITH
A HEAVY WEIGHT WHITE CANVAS COVERING.
FLOOR - 7" X RANDOM WIDTH (7" AVERAGE) ROUGH SAWN PLANKING. A SECOND SURFACE OF
SIMILAR PLANKING HAS BEEN ADDED ON THE EAST 1/2 OF THE ENTRY FLOOR. NO
EVIDENCE OF ANY FLOOR COVERING.
CEILING - SAME CONSTRUCTION AS IN MAIN CAMP. INTERIOR SURFACE COVERED WITH WHITE
CANVAS.

SECTION B - B

SECTION C - C

8 TO 10" LOG PURLINS
MOSS AND SOD - INSULATION
7" SPLIT LOG FACIA
INTERIOR LOG SURFACES
CHANGED WITH MOSS, 7 POLES
AND BLAZO-FUEL BOX BOARDS
LOG SLAB AND POLE FRAMESHELING
8" GRAVEL BED
SILL LOGS ON GRADE

EMERALD GREEN BURLAP
TACKED TO CEILING
MATERIAL NOTES:

ORIGINAL BUILDING:
WALLS- 9" TO 11" LOGS, UNPEELED WITH "V" NOTCH AT THE CORNERS. INTERIOR SURFACES HEWN TO FACILITATE DRYING WHEN CONSTRUCTED. INTERIOR DOOR AND WINDOW THICK PAINTED DARK EMERALD GREEN. NO INDICATION OF INTERIOR WALL COVERINGS. FLOOR- 1 1/4" X RANDOM WIDTH (7 1/2" TO 10") ROUGH SAWN SPRUCE PLANKING NAILED TO LOG STRINGERS AT 3' 9" ON CENTER. STRINGERS LOCATED ON GRADE. NO INDICATION OF ADDITIONAL FLOOR COVERING.
ROOF- AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS.

FRONT ADDITION:
WALLS- 5 1/2' LOGS, UNPEELED WITH HUDSON BAY CORNERS CHINKED WITH MOSS, INTERIOR SURFACE HEWN, NO COVERINGS.
FLOOR- SAME AS MAIN CABIN - SOME REMOVED WITH DIRT EXPOSED.
ROOF- SAME AS MAIN CABIN.

WEST ADDITION:
WALLS- 5' PEELED LOGS, SADDLE NOTCHED CORNERS, CHINKED WITH MOSS, NO INTERIOR COVERINGS.
FLOOR- 1" X RANDOM WIDTH (5" AVERAGE) ROUGH SAWN PLANKING ON LOG STRINGERS AT 3' 0" ON CENTER. THE STRINGERS REST ON GRADE. NO OTHER FLOOR COVERINGS ARE EVIDENT.
ROOF- 5" LOG RAFTERS AT 1' 4" ON CENTER, COVERED WITH RANDOM WIDTH, ROUGH SAWN SPRUCE PLANKING COVERED WITH TWO LAYERS OF ROLLED ROOFING. SOD ADDED ON TOP FOR INSULATION PURPOSES.

NOTE - THE 5' LOG ADDITION WAS CONSTRUCTED IN THE 1960'S. THE SECOND ROOF OVER THE MAIN CABIN WAS ALSO ADDED AT THAT TIME.

SECTION B-B

SECTION A-A

SCALE 3'/8" = 1'-0"
1 x 5" ROUGH SAWN RIDGE CAP
RANDOM WIDTH & THICKNESS
LOG SLAB PLANKING
5" OF MOSS/SOD
SPLIT LOG CEILING WITH
1/2" AVERAGE WIDTH
5" LOG POLES, PEGGED
2" LOG POLE & SLAB SHELVES
PEGGED INTO WALLS
9" TO 12" LOG WALLS, SADDLE
NOTCHED CORNERS. ONLY THE
EAST ELEV HAS PEELED LOGS
PIE HOLES FROM REMOVED
WALL FURNITURE
3/4" RANDOM WIDTH (8") PLANK
FLOORING
LOG STRINGER, ON GRADE