Inventory of
Cultural Resources in

The Chilkoot and White Pass Units of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

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Office of Public Archaeology
Institute for Environmental Studies
University of Washington

Reconnaissance Report 40

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Inventory of Cultural Resources in the Chilkoot and White Pass Units of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

by

Caroline D. Carley

A final report of findings submitted to the National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region, in fulfillment of the conditions and specifications of Contract #CX-9000-9-E074.

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Institute for Environmental Studies
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Abstract

During the summer of 1979, the University of Washington, Office of Public Archaeology, conducted an inventory of cultural resources in the Chilkoot and White Pass units of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. Eleven historic settlements and several areas along the Historic Chilkoot and White Pass trails were inventoried. Structural remains, foundations, depressions, and artifacts were categorized, described, measured, mapped, and photographed, and the accessibility, condition, susceptibility to damage from park use or natural processes, and archaeological and interpretive potential of each was noted. A special attempt was made to identify features recorded with buildings described in historic accounts or shown in historic photographs. The body of this report presents a brief site summary of features, accompanied by maps and historic and modern photographs. A detailed description of each feature and its associated artifacts is given in the appendices. Plans and drawings of selected structures are included.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables. iv

List of Figures iv

List of Plates. vi

Preface and Acknowledgements. xiii

Photo Credits xv

INTRODUCTION. 1

Historical Background 3

The Chilkoot and White Pass Trails. 3
The Historical Park 6

Documentation of Cultural Resources 9

Scope of Archaeological Work. 9
Data Collection 10
Classification of Cultural Resources. 11

CULTURAL RESOURCES ALONG THE CHILKOOT TRAIL 15

The Historic Chilkoot Trail 17

Dyea. 19

Historic Dyea 19
Data Collection 22
The Inventory 23
Area G. 23
Area F. 24
Area E. 27
Area B. 27
Summary and Discussion. 29

Canyon City 69

Historic Canyon City. 69
Data Collection 70
The Inventory 70
Datum 71
Area A. 71
Area B. 73
Area C. 73
Area D. 73
Summary and Discussion. 74

Pleasant Camp 105

Sheep Camp. 111
Historic Sheep Camp 112
Data Collection 113
The Inventory 113
Area A. 113
Area B. 114
Area C. 116
Summary and Discussion. 116
The Chilkoot Trail: Sheep Camp to the Summit. 175
The Historic Trail. 175
Data Collection 176
The Inventory 176
Area A. 177
Area B. 177
Area C. 178
Summary and Discussion. 178
CULTURAL RESOURCES ALONG THE WHITE PASS TRAIL 205
The Historic White Pass Trail and Brackett Wagon Road 207
Brackett Wagon Road 211
Historic Brackett Road. 211
Data Collection 211
The Inventory 212
Area A. 212
Area B. 212
Area C. 213
Summary and Discussion. 213
Porcupine Hill. 225
White Pass City 233
Historic White Pass City. 233
Data Collection 234
The Inventory 234
Area A. 235
Area B. 236
Area C. 237
Area D. 237
Summary and Discussion. 238
CULTURAL RESOURCES IN KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK . . 275
Summary and Discussion. 277
References. 283

Appendix *I*: Dyea. 287
Appendix *II*: Canyon City. 359
Appendix *III*: Sheep Camp. 395
Appendix *IV*: The Chilkoot Trail: Sheep Camp to the Summit 457
Appendix *V*: Brackett Wagon Road 471
Appendix *VI*: Porcupine Hill 483
Appendix *VII*: White Pass City 491
Appendix *VIII*: Manufacturing Marks found on Artifacts from Sites along the Chilkoot and White Pass Trails 551

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Classification of pits in Dyea Townsite (Areas F, G, and E) by size 26

Table 2. Classification of pits along the trail out of Dyea (Area B) by size 28

Table 3. Businesses in downtown Dyea. 356

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Map showing the routes from Dyea and Skagway over Chilkoot Pass and White Pass to the gold fields of the Klondike . 4

Figure 2. Map of the Chilkoot and White Pass Trails. 7

Figure 3. Overview of the Dyea area, showing the seven areas inventoried. 31

Figure 4. Dyea: features recorded in Area G, the waterfront area, and in the southern part of Area F, the main townsite. . 32

Figure 5. Dyea: features recorded in the south-central part of Area F, the main townsite. 33

Figure 6. Dyea: features recorded in the north-central part of Area F, the main townsite. 34

Figure 7. Dyea: features recorded in Area E, northeast of the main townsite. 35

Figure 8. Dyea: features recorded in the northeastern part of Area B, along the historic Chilkoot Trail. 36

Figure 9. Dyea: features recorded in the northwestern part of Area B, along the historic Chilkoot Trail. 37

Figure 10. Dyea: features recorded in the southern part of Area B, along the historic Chilkoot Trail. 38

Figure 11. Overview of Canyon City, showing the four areas inventoried. 76

Figure 12. Canyon City: features recorded in Area A, the business core of the town 77

Figure 13. Canyon City: features recorded in Area B, the northwestern part of the town 78

Figure 14. Canyon City: features recorded in Area C, the southeastern part of the town. 79
Figure 15. Canyon City: features recorded in Area D, the approach to the town from the south. 80
Figure 16. Overview of Sheep Camp, showing the three areas inventoried 118
Figure 17. Sheep Camp: drawing made from historic photograph, showing buildings identified with features recorded during survey 119
Figure 18. Sheep Camp: drawing made from historic photograph, showing buildings identified with features recorded during survey 120
Figure 19. Sheep Camp: features recorded in Area A, along the east bank of the Taiya River. 121
Figure 20. Sheep Camp: features recorded in Area B, the business core of the town, along the west bank of the Taiya River 122
Figure 21. Sheep Camp: features recorded in Area C, between the two branches of the river 123
Figure 22. Sheep Camp: location of AC8, the remains of a tramway house, in the southernmost part of Area B 124
Figure 23. Features recorded at Porcupine Hill 227
Figure 24. Overview of White Pass City, showing the four areas inventoried 240
Figure 25. White Pass City: drawing made from historic photograph, showing buildings identified with features recorded during survey 241
Figure 26. White Pass City: features recorded in Area A, along the east bank of the White Pass River, and in the eastern part of Area D, along Brackett Road on the south bank of the Skagway River. 242
Figure 27. White Pass City: features recorded in Area B, along Brackett Road on the east bank of the White Pass River. . 243
Figure 28. White Pass City: features recorded in Area C, at the entrance to Dead Horse Gulch. 244
Figure 29. White Pass City: features recorded in Area D, along the south bank of the Skagway River 245
Figure 30. Dyea S3 (Area F): plan and elevation. 297
Figure 31. Dyea S8 (Area G): measured reconstruction of west end of south wall 303

Figure 32. Dyea S9 (Area E): south elevation and section through foundation. 305
Figure 33. Dyea S10 (Area B): plan and elevation 307
Figure 34. Dyea S11 (Area B): details of roof construction 308
Figure 35. Sheep Camp S3 (Area A): plan view 405
Figure 36. Sheep Camp: remains of S4 (Area C). 407
Figure 37. Sheep Camp S4 (Area C): plan view 408
Figure 38. Sheep Camp S5 (Area B): plan view 410
Figure 39. Sheep Camp S6 (Area B): plan view 412
Figure 40. Sheep Camp: remains of F7 (Area B). 414
Figure 41. Sheep Camp S7 (Area B): plan view 415
Figure 42. Sheep Camp: remains of S8 (Area B). 417
Figure 43. Sheep Camp S8 (Area B): plan view 418
Figure 44. Sheep Camp S20 (Area C): plan view. 430
Figure 45. Sheep Camp S21 (Area C): plan view. 432
Figure 46. Sheep Camp: drawing of tramway house (AC8) from historic photograph 455
Figure 47. Sheep Camp: schematic contour map of tramway complex, AC8, in Area B, showing approximate building placement 456
Figure 48. Porcupine Hill: remains of S1 486
Figure 49. White Pass City GF6 (Area C): plan and section of one possible location of Tollgate 9 498
Figure 50. White Pass City S1a (Area A): plan view 500
Figure 51. White Pass City S2 (Area C): plan view of one possible location of Tollgate 9. 505

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1. a. Overview of Dyea showing Dyea wharf
b. Dyea: The Pacific Hotel 39
Plate 2. a. Dyea: The Wonder Hotel
b. Dyea: view north along Main Street. 41
Plate 3. a. Dyea: east side of Main Street
b. Dyea: Stokes Bros. General Merchandise. 43

Plate 4. a. Dyea: view north along Main Street
b. Dyea: essentially the same view as that shown in Plate 4a. 45

Plate 5. a. Taiya Flats and Dyea
b. The Taiya River 47

Plate 6. a. Destruction of the Dyea area
b. Remains of Dyea wharf (GF8), in Area G. 49

Plate 7. a. Dyea: collapsed warehouse (S8), Area G
b. Dyea: collapsed warehouse (S8), Area G. 51

Plate 8. a. Dyea: looking east along east-west line of spruce trees (GF1), Area F
b. Dyea: collapsed structure with false front nailed to nearby trees (S1), Area F 53

Plate 9. a. Dyea: collapsing structure with basement (S3), Area F
b. Dyea: S3; view north, Area F. 55

Plate 10. a. Dyea: structure that has collapsed off the bank onto the Taiya Flats (S2), Area F
b. Dyea: collapsed structure (S4), Area F. 57

Plate 11. a. Dyea: north end of collapsed structure (S9), Area F
b. Dyea: south end of S9, Area E 59

Plate 12. a. Dyea: dugout structure shich may postdate the gold rush (S10), Area B
b. Dyea: collapsing structure near road to Dyea townsite (S11), Area B. 61

Plate 13. a. Dyea: typical large pit feature (P3) in Area F
b. Dyea: typical large pit feature (P72) in Area B 63

Plate 14. a. Dyea: basin and bucket near F2, Area B
b. Dyea: ceramic and leather artifacts (P69) in Area B . . 65

Plate 15. a. Dyea: liquor bottles found near P70, Area B
b. Dyea: liquor bottles, tin cans, and frying pan (S12), Area B 67

Plate 16. a. Canyon City: Canyon City Hotel, Red Onion Lodging
b. Canyon City: Palace Hotel and other businesses. 81

Plate 17. a. Canyon City: the Packer's Rest Sample Room
b. Canyon City: tramway powerhouse 83

Plate 18. a. Canyon City: boiler (A8), located at Datum
b. Canyon City: side view of boiler (A8) 85

Plate 19. a. Canyon City: door of boiler (A8)
b. Canyon City: detailed view of boiler (A8) 87

Plate 20. a. Canyon City: "ENTERPRISE TINNED MEAT CHOPPER" found near boildr (A8)
b. Canyon City: view across road 89

Plate 21. a. Canyon City: fuel can marked "PEARL OIL" (AC2), Area A
b. Canyon City: concentration of tin cans (AC2), Area A. . 91

Plate 22. a. Canyon City: wagon remains (A1), Area A
b. Canyon City: artifact concentration (AC4), Area A . . . 93

Plate 23. a. Canyon City: collapsed structure (S2), Area C
b. Canyon City: patent medicine bottle fragment and decorated shaving mug (S2), Area C. 95

Plate 24. a. Canyon City: a small sample of the tin cans found along the Chilkoot Trail (S2), Area C
b. Canyon City: "HANDY" stove parts (A7), Area C 97

Plate 25. a. Canyon City: the only structure in Canyon City still partially standing (S3), Area D
b. Canyon City: inside east wall of S3 99

Plate 26. a. Canyon City: S3; view west, Area D
b. Canyon City: wooden box found inside S3 101

Plate 27. a. Canyon City: remains of sled (A5), Area B
b. Canyon City: stove (A6) along footpath to Canyon City in Area C. 103

Plate 28. a. Pleasant Camp: a tripod tramway support is shown in background
b. Pleasant Camp: foundation east of trail 107

Plate 29. a. Pleasant Camp: an intact section of the historic Chilkoot Trail
b. Pleasant Camp: insulators still attached to wire. . . . 109

Plate 30. a. Sheep Camp: Seattle Hotel and T. Lubelski General Merchandise
b. Sheep Camp: Hotel Montezuma 125

Plate 31. a. Sheep Camp: J.W. Nee's Hotel and Store, U.S. Restaurant
b. Sheep Camp: Hotel Northern, Sheep Camp Bakery 127

Plate 32. a. Sheep Camp: tramway powerhouse
b. Sheep Camp: spring 1898 129

Plate 33. a. Sheep Camp: photo from which structures located during survey were identified
b. Sheep Camp: photo from whcih structures located during survey were identified 131

Plate 34. a. Sheep Camp: grave marker in gold rush era cemetery (GF1), Area A
b. Sheep Camp: collapsed structure (S1), Area A. 133

Plate 35. a. Sheep Camp: fuel cans, tin cans, and basin found near S1, Area A
b. Sheep Camp: abandoned trunk near S1 135

Plate 36. a. Sheep Camp: tin can made into a bucket by adding a wire handle; found near S1, Area A
b. Sheep Camp: bucket and rectangular can found near S2, Area A. 137

Plate 37. a. Sheep Camp: cast iron stove found near S3, Area A
b. Sheep Camp: rock-line pit and foundation (F2), Area A . 139

Plate 38. a. Sheep Camp: remains of shoes found near F3, Area A
b. Sheep Camp: rectangular tin can opened with a key (AC3), Area A 141

Plate 39. a. Sheep Camp: four partially standing walls remain of this log building (S5), Area B
b. Sheep Camp: S5; view northeast. 143

Plate 40. a. Sheep Camp: The northwest corner of S6, Aea B
b. Sheep Camp: pipe, basin, and small bucket found inside S6 145

Plate 41. a. Sheep Camp: small slits have been punched in the bottom of this tin can to make it into a sifter or strainer; found near S6, Area B
b. Sheep Camp: quickly constructed log building (S7) . . . 147

Plate 42. a. Sheep Camp: detailed view of window, S7, Area B
b. Sheep Camp: oval can found near S7. 149

Plate 43. a. Sheep Camp: substantial, carefully constructed building of hand-hewn logs (S8), Area B
b. Sheep Camp: northeast corner of S8. 151

Plate 44. a. Sheep Camp: close-up of northwest corner of S8, Area B
b. Sheep Camp: possible collander made from tin can (S8), Area B. 153

Plate 45. a. Sheep Camp: cast iron stove part (S11), Area B
b. Sheep Camp: collapsed structure (S13), Area B 155

Plate 46. a. Sheep Camp: remains of two-hole outhouse (S14), Area B
b. Sheep Camp: porch platform piling (S16), Area B 157

Plate 47. a. Sheep Camp: a wooden door with wooden handle (S17), Area B
b. Sheep Camp: door of cast iron "ROYAL SUPERIOR" stove found near S17. 159

Plate 48. a. Sheep Camp: remains of structure (SS1) collapsing into the Taiya River, Area B
b. Sheep Camp: airtight stove associated with (SS2), Area B. 161

Plate 49. a. Sheep Camp: wooden table tipped on its side (A1), Area B
b. Sheep Camp: the largest airtight stove recorded (A2), Area B. 163

Plate 50. a. Sheep Camp: tin cans (AC4) in gully near S6 and S7, Area B
b. Sheep Camp: overview of concentration of medicine bottles (AC5), Area B. 165

Plate 51. a. Sheep Camp: bottles of a single type found in graduated sizes, part of AC5, Area B
b. Sheep Camp: medicine bottles found in AC5. 167

Plate 52. a. Sheep Camp: piles of "collars" associated with the tramway house complex (AC8), Area B
b. Sheep Camp: extensive concentration of tin cans found near tramway house complex (AC8), Area B 169

Plate 53. a. Sheep Camp: metal plate found in association with tramway remains (AC8), Area B
b. Sheep Camp: wheels remaining at tramway house complex (AC8). 171

Plate 54. a. Sheep Camp: east half of large log structure (S4), Area C
b. Sheep Camp: tramway artifact found near Sr 173

Plate 55. a. The Scales: Klondike Transportation Company powerhouse
b. The Scales: preparing for the final ascent 181

Plate 56. a. The Scales: the Packer's Restaurant
b. Chilkoot Summit: looking back towards Dyea 183

Plate 57. a. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: view of collapsed tramway house (S1), Area A
b. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: remains of tramway house (S1). 185

Plate 58. a. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: cable anchored to boulder near S1, Area A
b. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: artifacts associated with tramway remains (S1) 187

Plate 59. a. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: tramway supports (GF6 and GF7), at S2 seen from The Scales
b. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: two kinds of tramway supports (GF6 and GF7), at S2 189

Plate 60. a. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: platform tramway support collapsing over cliff (GF6), Area A
b. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: metal "collars" associated with tramway remains (S2), Area A.. 191

Plate 61. a. The Scales: large collapsed structure (SS1) at south end of The Scales
b. The Scales: artifacts uncovered by melting snow. . . . 193

Plate 62. a. The Scales: the northernmost structural remains (S2) at The Scales
b. The Scales: an iron pan, a bone, a bucket, and metal rims. 195

Plate 63. a. Artifacts at The Scales: cable and wood
b. Artifacts at The Scales: wire, rod and cloth. 197

Plate 64. a. Artifacts at The Scales: stove parts
b. Artifacts at The Scales: coat, shovel, and basin. . . . 199

Plate 65. a. Climbing the Golden Stairs to Chilkoot Pass: summer 1979
b. Gasoline engine (A1) part way up Golden Stairs. 201

Plate 66. a. Chilkoot Summit: knock-down boats (AC2) piled at top of the pass
b. Chilkoot Summit: knock-down boats 203

Plate 67. a. Brackett Wagon Road: heavy rock cut
b. Brackett Wagon Road: bridge on cribbing 215

Plate 68. a. Brackett Wagon Road: 3 1/2 miles out from Skagway
b. Brackett's road becomes a toll road 217

Plate 69. a. Brackett Wagon Road: wooden box beside road (A2), Area A
b. Brackett Road: bridge over Pitchfork Falls Creek (GF8), Area C 219

Plate 70. a. Brackett Wagon Road 1979
b. Brackett Wagon Road: a section of corduroy. 221

Plate 71. a. Brackett Wagon Road: wooden dowel with glass insulation and wire
b. Brackett Wagon Road: wheel near White Pass City 223

Plate 72. a. Porcupine Hill: standing cabin (S1) with cast iron stove
b. Porcupine Hill: wooden bed in standing cabin (S1) . . . 229

Plate 73. a. Porcupine Hill: collapsed frame structure (S2)
b. Porcupine Hill: standing one-hole outhouse (S3) 231

Plate 74. a. White Pass City
b. White Pass City: the White Pass Hotel 247

Plate 75. a. White Pass City: street scene
b. Coming out os White Pass City 249

Plate 76. a. White Pass City: "WESTWOOD" stove door found near S1, Area A
b. White Pass City: artifacts piled on the remains of S1 249

Plate 77. a. White Pass City: glass butter dish top (?) found near S1, Area A
b. White Pass City: galvanized water dipper found near S1 253

Plate 78. a. White Pass City: glass lamp base found near F2, Area A
b. White Pass City: round "snoose" and rectangular "sardine" cans near F2 255

Plate 79. a. White Pass City: complete Mason jar with zinc lid found near F5, Area A
b. White Pass City: metal artifacts piled on boulders (AC6), Area A 257

Plate 80. a. White Pass City: large cast iron stove found in AC8 near S1, Area A
b. White Pass City: old and new -- cast iron and aluminum trash found in AC9 near S1. 259

Plate 81. a. White Pass City: complete liquor bottle with seal (F20), Area B
b. White Pass City: patent medicine bottle. 261

Plate 82. a. White Pass City: small cast iron stove from F21, Area B
b. White Pass City: lantern parts found in AC14, Area B . 263

Plate 83. a. White Pass City: nineteenth-century mess kit (AC14), Area B
b. White Pass City: recycled artifacts -- common fuel cans made into roof flashing 265

Plate 84. a. White Pass City: "JESSE MOORE BOURBON: from AC15, Area B
b. White Pass City: "CANADIAN CLUB WHISKEY" bottle rim from AC15, Area B 267

Plate 85. a. White Pass City: unidentified metal objects (S2), Area C
b. White Pass City: complete lantern (AC18), Area C . . . 269

Plate 86. a. White Pass City: coffee pot (F25), Area D
b. White Pass City: tea kettle (F25), Area D. 271

Plate 87. a. White Pass City: coffee pot (F25, Area D
b. White Pass City: tin cup (AC16), Area D. 273

Preface and Acknowledgements

This report documents historic period cultural resources along the Chilkoot and White Pass Trails in Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. Although the original scope of work called for an inventory of prehistoric sites as well, no evidence of prehistoric use of the park was discovered. Consequently, the prehistoric environment and the ethnographic and archaeological background of the area are not discussed in the following chapters. This is not to say that there are no prehistoric resources along these trails. As explained in the second chapter, the present survey focused upon known historic period sites; terrain outside these sites was not surveyed systematically. Future work aimed specifically at locating prehistoric resources might prove fruitful.

This project, with its complex planning and logistics, could not have been successfully completed without the concerted efforts of many people. Jerry Jermann and Robert C. Dunnell served as co-Principal Investigators, and Charles Bohannon represented the National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region. Lynn Leonard administered funds through the University of Washington, Office of Public Archaeology.

In Alaska, a number of National Park Service people deserve our deepest appreciation and thanks for their help. Jay Cable, Chief Ranger at Skagway, provided us with means of communication on the Chilkoot Trail and, when possible, transportation for ourselves and our supplies. Barbara Montgomery, of the Park office, was always cheerful and willing to explain the working of the Park Service. Dyea Rangers Tim Karle, Mike Bensic, and David Claybough aided in logistic details in the field at Dyea, and Tim Karle's knowledge of the Dyea area and of past surveys helped to lay the ground work for our documentation there. At Sheep Camp, Rangers Justine Emerson and Mary Fechner, in addition to dispensing warm hospitality, assisted in clearing devil's club before our arrival so that part of Sheep Camp, at least, was visible to us. Sheep Camp Ranger Meg Jensen's knowledge of the Chilkoot Trail was invaluable,

enabling us to document cultural remains more extensively than time would have otherwise allowed. We also deeply appreciate her hospitality during our stay at Sheep Camp.

Several other people contributed significantly to our work. Historian Robert Spude gave us access to his previous research on the Chilkoot Trail and extended hospitality during our brief stays in town. Steve Hites of the White Pass Yukon Railway offered his knowledge of the White Pass area, and Skagway resident George Rappuzzi answered numerous questions about the remains along the Chilkoot Trail. The White Pass Yukon Railway, and especially Jim Hamilton, kindly aided us by providing transportation while we were documenting Brackett Wagon Road and White Pass City.

Members of the archaeological team, too, deserve special thanks. In the field, Robert Weaver and Robert King coped cheerfully and efficiently with the problems of locating and describing features covered by heavy undergrowth during months of almost continuous rain. Robert Weaver mapped the sites, described architectural details of structures, identified archaeological and natural features in historic photographs, and explored and documented the most inaccessible area of White Pass City. He and Marilyn Morrison of the Office of Public Archaeology prepared the maps and illustrations for this report. In the field, Robert King described features and artifacts, and in Skagway he delved into historic documents, photographs, deeds, and bills of sale, bringing to light overlooked maps and historic details which aided in identification of features and areas.

The Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Idaho, kindly provided space for the writing of the report. Linda Leeds of the Office of Public Archaeology edited the manuscript. Dawn Brislawn, Denise Varner, Susan Cook and Elsie Smith of the Office of Public Archaeology typed the text, the feature forms, and a catalogue of photographs and handled many production details as well.

PHOTO CREDITS

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INTRODUCTION

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Gold was discovered on the Klondike River and its tributaries in August 1896, and word of the strike reached the outside world in the spring of 1897. Sometimes called "The Great Stampede," the Klondike gold rush occupied a relatively short span of time. From the summer of 1897 to the spring of 1898, this event caught the attention of people around the world, attracted young men and women with a wide range of vocational backgrounds, and involved thousands of individuals with hundreds of tons of goods.

THE CHILKOOT AND WHITE PASS TRAILS

During the Great Stampede, over 30,000 people poured into the Yukon Territory by way of southeast Alaska, arriving by ship at Dyea or Skagway and hauling supplies and equipment north over the mountains on two major trails. The Chilkoot Trail began at Dyea, at the mouth of the Taiya River, and climbed 17 miles to the Chilkoot Pass at 3,700 feet. The White Pass Trail, which originated at Skagway, was less precipitous but longer and harder on both man and beast. The two routes crossed into Canada and merged at Lake Bennett. From there, stampeders continued by boat for 600 miles down the Yukon River system to Dawson City and the gold fields of the Klondike (Figure 1).

In order to insure survival, the Canadian government required that every individual carry enough basic food and equipment for a year's stay in the Yukon in addition to whatever supplies and equipment he or she chose to bring for working in the gold fields. Those gold seekers who

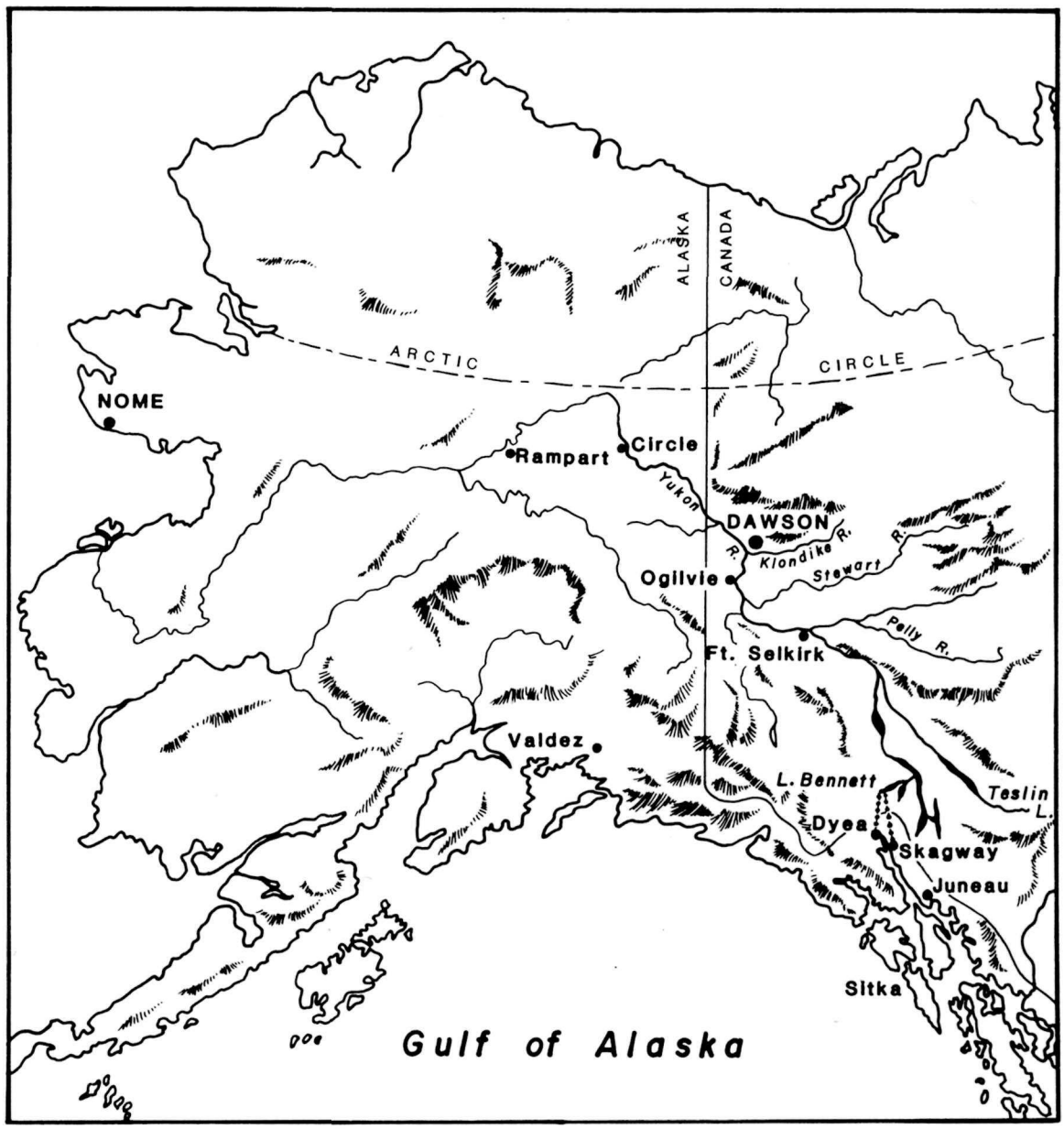


Figure 1. Map showing the routes from Dyea and Skagway over Chilkoot Pass and White Pass to the gold fields of the Klondike.

could not afford a professional packer were faced with moving approximately a ton of goods per person in relays over the trails. Some had pack animals and in the winter some used dog sleds or hand drawn sleds, but many made the equivalent of 30 or more trips up the passes carrying 60-70 pound packs.

Inexperienced stampeders often underestimated the difficulties that lay ahead. Both trails wound up steep, rocky canyons, crossing and recrossing rivers and providing few flat places to rest or camp. In the summer, heavy rains, mud, and mosquitos plagued travelers. The White Pass Trail, advertised as suitable for pack animals, was particularly treacherous. Pack beasts by the thousands broke their legs among its boulders, tumbled down its precipices, and died in its mud holes, giving it the well-known name, the "Dead Horse Trail." During the winter, although the trails were somewhat easier once they were packed with snow, storms were frequent, and the temperature might drop as low as -50°F in the passes; frostbite and snow blindness were common, and many stampeders lost their lives in accidents. In the spring, avalanches threatened the upper parts of the trails. During the height of the Stampede, a single mishap somewhere along one of the narrow, crowded trails could halt traffic for hours. Men and pack animals, unable to pass the obstacles, turn back, or get off the trail, were forced to stand wherever they had stopped, regardless of mud, rain, snow, or freezing temperatures. Faced with these conditions, many gave up before reaching the passes. Those who were lucky were able to sell their outfits, but many simply gave away their goods and went home.

To facilitate the movement of people and supplies, several towns or camps of considerable size sprang up. At Canyon City, Pleasant Camp, The Scales, and White Pass City, tents and wooden frame and log buildings were hastily constructed, and proprietors claimed to offer the best coffee, food, lodging, and entertainment available. In these camps, stampeders could purchase additional supplies, cache their goods while they brought up remaining loads, and wait out storms.

By the end of the gold rush, moving supplies over the passes had become easier, at least for the more affluent. Tramways had been

constructed on the upper part of the Chilkoot Trail, and the Brackett Wagon Road had replaced part of the White Pass Trail. The completion of the White Pass and Yukon Railway line between Skagway and Whitehorse in July 1900, however, seems to have come too late to have had much effect upon the Klondike gold rush. By that time, the rich claims on the Klondike had long since been taken, and news of strikes elsewhere had diverted the flow of gold seekers. The towns that had grown so quickly died just as quickly, and only sagging buildings, a scatter of discarded equipment, and the bones of the thousands of pack animals that died during the Stampede were left to mark the trails.

THE HISTORICAL PARK

The Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park was created by Congress on 30 June 1976 to commemorate the Klondike gold rush of 1897-1898. The park is unusual in that it includes four separate, dispersed units: an interpretive center in Seattle, a number of historic buildings in Skagway, and larger land units in the Chilkoot Pass and White Pass areas. The latter units encompass approximately 21 and 6 square miles respectively and contain major physical cultural remains associated with the gold rush. Among these resources are the Chilkoot and White Pass Trails themselves, the remains of several aerial tramways, and the Brackett Wagon Road. Towns and camps which have left material remains along the Chilkoot Trail include Dyea, Canyon City, Pleasant Camp, Sheep Camp, and the Scales. The major settlement along the White Pass Trail was White Pass City, and a few remains are still evident at Porcupine Hill (Figure 2).

In 1962, a trail was constructed from Dyea to Chilkoot Pass by inmates of the Youth Authority Department and its Correction Branch of the State of Alaska through the Division of Lands, Department of Natural Resources. In 1968, the governments of the Yukon Territory and British Columbia restored the Canadian side of the Trail. By 1969, the Recreational Chilkoot Trail which follows parts of the historic trail, was complete. At present, this Trail extends 33 miles from the trail-head at Dyea to Bennett, and 17 miles are included in the National Historical Park.

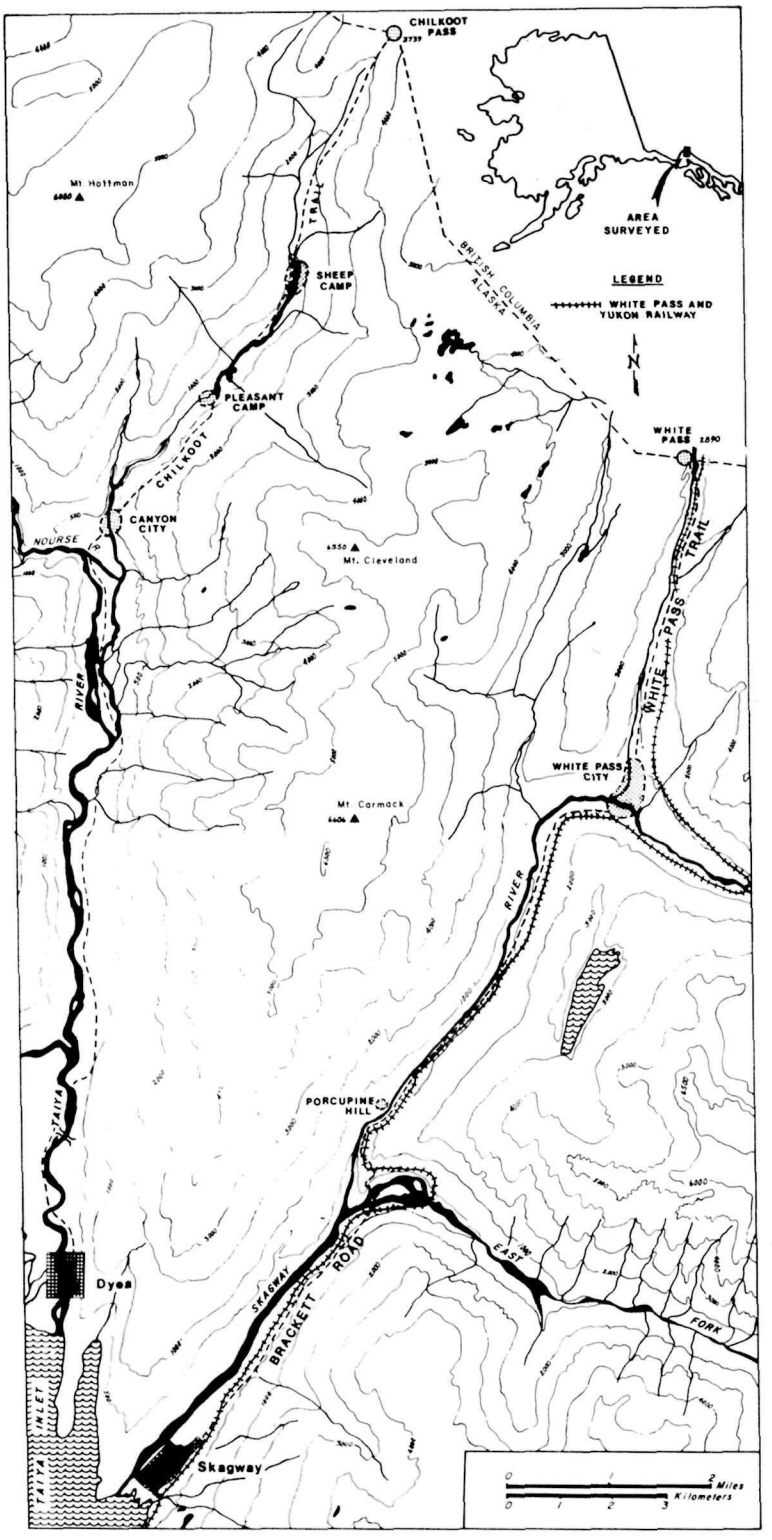
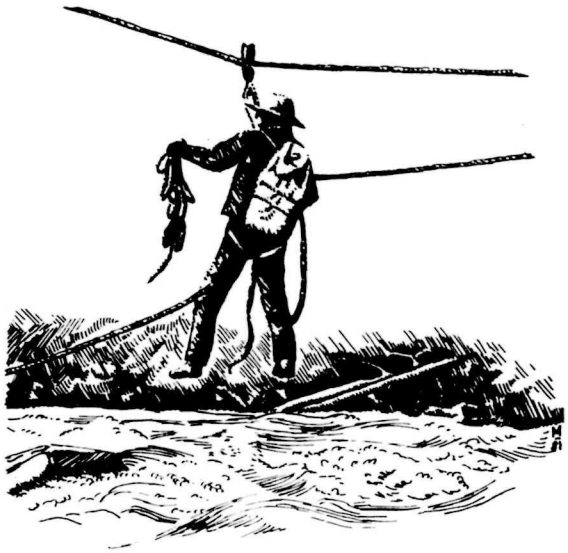


Figure 2. Map of the Chilkoot and White Pass Trails (U.S.G.S. 15' map).

The trail is popular with modern hikers. A recent study shows that during the summer of 1976, over 1,000 people from all over the world spent three to five days hiking the trail and camping in designated areas at Canyon City and Sheep Camp. Over 50% of them cited the historic experience as one of the major reasons for their trip (Womble et al. 1978:17).

White Pass City at the junction of the Skagway and White Pass Rivers, is accessible only by railroad. There are no established trails in the area, and few people venture along what remains of The Brackett Wagon Road.



DOCUMENTATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

One of the mandates for the Historical Park is to protect, preserve, and interpret the cultural resources of the gold rush of 1897-1898 and to encourage awareness and appreciation of the events which they represent. While locations of many of these cultural resources were known when the park was created, their magnitude, condition, and significance had not been systematically assessed. Consequently, in March 1979 the National Park Service (NPS), Pacific Northwest Region, entered into a contract (CX-9000-0-0074) with the University of Washington, Office of Public Archaeology (OPA) for inventory of the cultural resources of the Chilkoot and White Pass units of the park. The resulting information was to provide NPS administrative and planning personnel with a basis for future resource management decisions.

SCOPE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

The study was to include

(1) on-site assessment of all settlements and major cultural features,

(2) location of the original Chilkoot Trail and associated historical features,

(3) location of the White Pass Trail and associated historical features,

(4) location of the Brackett Wagon Road and associated toll gates,

(5) reconnaissance level survey of Park lands to inventory previously undocumented prehistoric and historic cultural remains,

(6) assessment of the feasibility of *in situ* preservation of cultural remains and consideration of the more general problem of their future management.

During the course of the investigations, amendments were made to the original scope of work. Since time, terrain, and vegetation made it impossible to locate the historic Chilkoot and White Pass Trails on the ground, an attempt was made to track them in aerial photographs. The top priority of the NPS was assessment of the known historic settlements, as the primary cultural resources were concentrated at these sites. Therefore, work in the field focused upon documentation of known gold rush period settlements, and inventory of previously undocumented resources was de-emphasized. A major purpose of the project was to provide the NPS with sufficient baseline data to develop guidelines both for preservation and enhancement of significant cultural resources and for public recreation. Of most immediate importance to this goal was assessment of the condition of the cultural resources, their susceptibility to vandalism, their suitability for interpretation, and their potential for future research.

DATA COLLECTION

Background research and on-site reconnaissance spanned a period of three months during the summer of 1979. The major remains of occupation were known by those living and working in the area. Meg Jensen, National Park Service Ranger, showed the team most of the remains along the Chilkoot Trail. Steve Hites, an employee of the White Pass Yukon Railway, and George Rapuzzi, a longtime member of the Skagway community, also contributed information. Bearss' (1970) exhaustive study of the Klondike Gold Rush was helpfull as were photographs in the Klondike Gold Rush National Park archives, unpublished eyewitness accounts and diaries on file in the Park office, and Spude's account of the Chilkoot Trail, completed in December 1979, during the writing of this report.

Six historic settlements and several less well defined areas were inventoried. Along the Chilkoot Trail these included Dyea at the trailhead, Canyon City eight miles up the trail, Pleasant Camp at

Mile 10.5, and Sheep Camp, 13 miles from the trailhead. Those parts of the historic trail which were accessible were also inventoried, especially segments between Dyea and Kinney's Bridge, Canyon City and Pleasant Camp, Pleasant Camp and Sheep Camp, and Sheep Camp and The Scales (see Figure 2). Along the White Pass Trail, the survey encompassed Brackett Wagon Road, Porcupine Hill, and White Pass City (see Figure 2). Since the accessibility of the sites varied, several base camps for the archaeological team were set up in areas designated by the Park Service. Some supplies were flown into Canyon City and Sheep Camp during routine runs by the Park Service, and the team packed its own equipment and supplies from Canyon City to Sheep Camp and from Sheep Camp back to Dyea. The White Pass Yukon Railway provided transportation to and from White Pass City. Along both trails, remains existed on both sides of the river, making some much more difficult to reach than others. Rivers were crossed on logs, ladders, and cables. Heavy rain during most of the reconnaissance period hampered movement and increased the difficulty of finding and recording historic remains in the dense vegetation along the trails.

Because of varying terrain, vegetation, history, and cultural remains, each place of occupation was considered a separate site. In addition, the historic Chilkoot Trail and the White Pass Trail and Brackett Wagon Road were treated as single units for data collection and reporting purposes. For more convenient handling of data, each site or trail unit was further divided into small, specific areas on the basis of geographic features. Cultural remains were exposed by the removal of vegetation with machetes. Data collection included mapping and detailed written and photographic documentation of features and artifacts. All artifacts were left *in situ*.

CLASSIFICATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

For the purpose of this study, all cultural remains located are considered *features*, regardless of whether they consist of structures, depressions, or isolated, individual artifacts. Each site has been given its own sequence of feature numbers. Features have been categorized as follows:

Structure (S). A feature is considered a structure if some architectural details can be discerned or if the remains can be identified with a specific building in historic photographs through analysis of location and/or architectural details. Most features in this category exhibit both foundation remnants and building materials, and their approximate outline can be measured.

Structural Scatter (SS). This term is given to areas of board or log debris with vague boundaries and no evident foundations.

Foundation (F). This term is given to wood, dirt, and stone alignments in which at least one, and usually several, of the four walls can be defined such that measurements and orientation readings can be taken.

Pit (P). Depressions of all sizes, shapes, and depths are considered pits, regardless of possible function. More detailed interpretation of pits is impossible without archaeological excavation. Where a pit's size, shape, or depth suggest a possible function (cellar, dugout, or privy), the suggestion is noted on individual feature forms, but these attributions should not be considered in any way definitive.

Artifact (A). This designation is applied to single artifacts, usually large items such as stoves, not directly associated with structural remains.

Artifact Cluster (AC). This term is given to concentrations of artifacts, often in the form of dumps, not closely associated with structures, structural scatters, foundations, or pits. Artifacts closely associated with other features are considered constituent elements of those features.

General Feature (GF). This term refers to those cultural remains which defy attempts at more specific categorization and to a few natural features, such as trees and boulders prominent enough that they may be identifiable in historic photographs.

Within each category features are numbered sequentially. Canyon City F2 for instance, refers to the second foundation documented at Canyon City, while P24 at Dyea is the twenty-fourth pit recorded at that site. For the purpose of this report, most measurements have been rounded to the nearest inch. Exact dimensions, as well as specific compass orientations, can be found in the feature books of the survey.

The following chapters give a site-by-site summary of the survey findings. Each section provides a description of current site conditions and work conducted, a historical overview of the site, and a brief discussion of the major features encountered, their potential importance for interpretation or for further archaeological investigation, their state of preservation, their susceptibility to further deterioration, and their requirements for protection or further documentation. For the sake of convenience, figures and photographs are grouped at the end of each site section. Following the individual site discussions is a summary chapter which views the park and its cultural resources in its broader archaeological and historical contexts. Detailed, systematic descriptions of all cultural resources recorded are appended (Appendices *I-VII)*.

CULTURAL RESOURCES
ALONG THE CHILKOOT TRAIL

THE HISTORIC CHILKOOT TRAIL

Historically, the Chilkoot Trail began at Dyea as a wagon road and crossed the Taiya River several times on its way to the pass. Although Bearss (1970:51-54) and Spude (1979) have documented the most frequently traveled route, there were probably several Chilkoot Trails, depending on what time of year it was, how many people were on the trail, where people had stopped and were in the way, where it became too muddy to traverse, and where the river became lower or less swift. Furthermore, during the winter, when most people crossed the pass, the frozen Taiya River presented the easiest route and was used as much as possible.

Parts of the historic trail are evident today on both sides of the river. A wagon road begins at Dyea, crosses to the east bank at about Mile 1.5 (the site of Kinney Bridge), and continues to Mile 5, where a small settlement called Finnegan's Point existed during the Stampede. In the 1940s and 1950s this road provided access to a sawmill at about Mile 3. Although its relatively recent use has masked evidence of earlier activities, this road probably is the historic wagon road of the Chilkoot Trail.

Examination of aerial photographs has led to the conclusion that from Finnegan's Point the wagon road crossed the Taiya to a series of islands formed by the Nourse. Today, once the Nourse is crossed, evidence of the road exists in the form of prominent rock alignments

along each side of compacted ground south of Canyon City on the west bank of the Taiya. The road swings east to parallel a gully before angling north 90° to follow the Nourse into Canyon City at about Mile 8.

On the east bank of the river, at approximately Mile 9, the historic trail can be seen rising from the site of Canyon City on the flats. Here it joins the modern Chilkoot Trail. Telegraph/telephone poles and wires can be found along this section and at this point, as noted by Ranger Meg Jensen, the modern trail becomes considerably less rocky and less covered with roots, as though it had been cleared for some time and used a great deal. In contrast, the modern trail to this point from Canyon City campground at about Mile 8 is more difficult and less clear. Thus, it appears that from Mile 9 to Mile 10.5 the present trail follows the historic trail very closely, if not exactly. Along this part of the trail is a zone of fallen logs. In aerial photographs this zone is distinct and undoubtedly represents a corridor cleared for tramway supports and cable.

At Pleasant Camp, Mile 10.5, the trail crossed the river again to the west bank. At the NPS campsite on the east bank, half-buried telephone/telegraph wire leads down to the river, where it probably followed the trail across. On the west side of the river is a beautifully distinct section of the old trail, complete with telephone poles, wire, and glass insulators. The trail is well defined to about Mile 11, after which it sporadically shows up as a game trail. The presence of artifacts along the game trail suggests that at one time it was part of the historic trail.

At the northern end of Sheep Camp, about Mile 13, the trail apparently crossed again to the east bank of the Taiya. Here it probably passed just to the east of three structures -- S20, S21, and S22 (see below, Figure 21). About 1/2 mile out of Sheep Camp on the Recreational Chilkoot Trail, nearby alignments of telephone poles and tramway supports and related artifacts suggest that from this point to the pass the modern hiker is again following the historic trail very closely.

DYEA

Dyea was located on the flats at the mouth of the Taiya River. Today, the townsite can be reached by driving an eight-mile stretch of dirt road from Skagway. Only a few collapsing structures, a large number of depressions in the ground, and a scatter of nineteenth-century artifacts mark its location. Large Sitka spruces, alders, and cottonwoods cover the site (Plate 5a,b), and although the undergrowth is not especially dense in most places, leaf-fall, or duff, is quite thick, disguising many of the remains. Much of the south-eastern part of the townsite has been eroded away by the shifting channels of the Taiya River (Plates 5b; 6a).

The area has become a popular picnic ground for residents of Skagway and its environs. Fire rings and a makeshift volleyball court have been established, and footpaths and motorcycle trails wind in and out among the cultural remains. Modern trash is mixed with nineteenth-century artifacts, at least one cornerstone has been moved from its original location and used in construction of a fire ring, and lumber from collapsed historic structures has been burned as firewood or used to make benches. Amateur artifact collectors, or "pot hunters," have dug innumerable holes throughout the area.

HISTORIC DYEA

Dyea was one of the principal starting points for stampeders travelling to the Klondike. Thousands of people landed there before beginning the climb up the Chilkoot Trail, and the town's rapid growth

and almost as rapid demise make its story one of the most fascinating of the gold rush. Until the summer of 1897, the town consisted of one trading post and a number of Indian dwellings (Bearss 1970:51). No docking facilities existed. Since the inlet, then as now, shoaled very gently, passengers and freight were ferried to shallow water in lighters, and passengers often had to wade ashore. Less than a year later, Dyea boasted several north-south streets, at least seven east-west streets, and numerous businesses. By the end of 1898, a wharf known as the "Long Wharf" or simply the "Dyea Wharf" extended across the tideflats to deep water (Plate 1a) making it possible for ships to unload directly.

Pierre Berton's vivid description of Dyea, based upon eyewitness accounts, is worth quoting: "a jumble of frame saloons, false-fronted hotels, log cafes, gambling houses, stores, and real estate offices bound together by a stiff mortar of flapping tents..." (1958:245). Historic photographs show tents of all sizes interspersed with log and frame buildings, some flimsy looking, some apparently quite substantial, lining regularly laid-out streets alive with men, women, children, pack animals, and wagons piled high with gear.

Photographs and newspaper advertisements give a great deal of information about the kinds and locations of businesses in town. The Pacific Hotel (Plate 1b) was a large, false-fronted building at Broadway and Third. The Olympic Hotel of Tacoma on River Street (see Spude 1979:36 for photograph) was completed in March of 1898. A three story structure with 100 rooms, dining room, and kitchen, it cost $10,000 to build and was considered "the most complete building of the kind in Alaska" (*The Dyea Press,* 12 March 1898). The Wonder Hotel, a frame building with a false front located on the east side of Main Street between First and Second (Plates 2a,b), advertised the best beds in the city at "popular" prices and offered all kinds of refreshments, fancy drinks, and fine brands of cigars and tobacco. Other businesses on Main Street included the Bonanza, the Dyea Trading Company (Plate 2a), the Pioneer Restaurant and Lodging (Plate 2b), the Cheadle Hotel, the Bleak House, the Whipple Cafe, Stokes Bros. General Merchandise (Plates 2b; 3a,b), at least one attorney's office, and the office of

Ernest L. Reyber, Physician and Surgeon. On the northwest corner of Main and Fourth or Fifth (contemporary documents differ) was the Ross Higgins general store, which advertised groceries and miner's supplies (Plate 4a). Farther down the street were a restaurant and a business advertising watches and clocks, and across Main was the Astoria Dyea Trading Company (Plate 4b). A list of Dyea businesses and their locations compiled from historical accounts and newspaper articles and advertisements, is given in Appendix *I*, Table 3. This list is by no means exhaustive; further research undoubtedly would unearth additional valuable information about business locations.

Many of the buildings at Dyea were built very rapidly. In his collection of historic accounts of the stampede, Spude quotes a reminiscence of F.W. Hart, a Dyea entrepreneur and builder, who recalls building a "three-storey hotel of about forty rooms, with dining-room and bar-room, all furnished and the building heated throughout, the keys to be turned over to the owner in three days" (1979:31). Hart also built "a block of five stores in five days, and rented each one as it was finished! The first two were occupied and selling goods before the last one was completed" (Spude 1979:30-31).

As the Stampede slowed and use of the Chilkoot Trail declined, Dyea's reason for existence faded. With the completion of the White Pass and Yukon Railway line over the mountains, Skagway became the major shipping point for supplies for the gold fields, and the Chilkoot Trail's combination of wagon and tramway transport could not carry enough weight fast enough to compete. An account written in August 1898 reports "...most of the business of the city has been moved away, hundreds of buildings are empty which a few months ago were occupied to its full capacity, and the town looks dead" (Grygla 1898). Dyea was taken apart piece by piece, and much of the lumber was used in new construction at Skagway. The Olympic Hotel was bought by a Mr. John Diers, torn down, and removed from Dyea in scows. A large number of doors and windows were sold to the Chilkat Cannery (*Daily Alaskan*, 13 December 1901). The *Daily Alaskan* (14 May 1903) also reports that with the consent of all who had contributed to the purchase fund, the Dyea fire bell was removed and hung in the Skagway school building.

Shortly after Dyea was abandoned, E.A. Klatt, former proprietor of the Pioneer Hotel and Restaurant at First and Main (see Plate 2b), filed on a homestead of 160 acres which included the city of Dyea. He selected the most comfortable house in town for his residence, then tore down what structures had not already been removed and built fences with the lumber to subdivide his land into lots and patches of vegetables. "Instead of a great fir or oak tree he had to 'clear' a hotel out of his cabbage patch or a restaurant from his potato lot" (Jones 1907:490). Klatt seems to have farmed intensively. The *Daily Alaskan* (11 December 1902) describes him as the "spud king," as he had recently sent to all parts of the world for different kinds of potatoes with which to experiment. He reportedly grew 6 tons of potatoes to the acre and 6 to 9 tons of turnips. Klatt also had a lumber yard from which he sold sashes and doors from the buildings of Dyea. He equipped his blacksmith shop with materials from the town and collected wagons, sleds, furniture, and dishes and stored them for future use (Jones 1907:490).

In 1918, the Dyea townsite area became the property of Harriet Pullen, one of Skagway's foremost citizens. Her Pullen House in Skagway "was the first and for many years only hotel in Alaska to offer fresh milk, cream, and vegetables straight from [her] own ranch in the Dyea area" (Limmer 1977:30).

DATA COLLECTION

The archaeological team camped at the NPS Dyea Campground, 1.5 miles from the historic townsite, and part of each work day was consumed by the walk to the site. To simplify survey and documentation, the extensive area to be covered was divided into seven smaller areas defined by roads and natural geographic features (Figure 3): Area A, north of the modern Dyea-Skagway road and east of the historic wagon road; Area B, bounded on the southeast by the Taiya River and on the other sides by the modern road; Area C, north of the modern road and west of the historic wagon road; Area D, west of the modern road and southwest of Area B; Area E, bounded by the Dyea-Skagway road, the river, and the main modern road through the townsite; Area F, the townsite itself north of the waterfront area; and Area G, the waterfront.

THE INVENTORY

Ten general features, 13 structures, two foundations, 79 pits, and two artifact concentrations were recorded at Dyea. Two of the seven areas surveyed proved to include large numbers of features which required detailed documentation. These were the main downtown section (Area F) and the part of Dyea which grew up along the Chilkoot Trail as it led out of town (Area B). Small numbers of features were found in the northern part of the townsite (Area E) and the waterfront area (Area G). No features at all were found in Areas A, C, and D, and these areas are not discussed further.

The most common features at Dyea are large, shallow, rectangular depressions and deep pits. The deeper features could have functioned as dugouts or as cellars for wooden structures. Shallow depressions with mounds around them may represent foundations, most likely for framed tents. Small pits, possibly privies, are also very common, as are holes left by pot hunters.

Such a large number of pits presents a problem in assessment. Although many of the depressions are likely to yield valuable information if tested, it is difficult to determine those with the greatest potential on the basis of a surface survey, especially since few associated artifacts are evident on the surface. To aid in decision making, the pits have been further classified by size: (1) small pits which may have been privies or small outbuildings; (2) large, shallow depressions; (3) large, deep depressions; and large depressions of indeterminate depth. It should be kept in mind that the depths given here and in Appendix *II* are the depths at the time of inventory, not necessarily the original depths. The size classification is presented in tabular form for each area of the site discussed. If a testing program is undertaken, one or more pits in each of these categories should be sampled.

Area G

Two general features, three structures, and one pit were recorded in Area G, the waterfront area of Dyea (Figure 4). Among the most obvious remains of the gold rush in this area are pilings of the Dyea

Wharf, GF8 (Plate 6b). Also prominent is a cluster of three collapsed structures at the southern end of what was probably West Street. The best preserved of these is a large warehouse, S8, built on a grid of log pilings (Plate 7a,b). Although the building is completely collapsed, significant architectural details can still be discerned. These have been described and illustrated in Appendix *I*. The location and structural details of S8 match those of a large warehouse shown in historic photographs of Dyea (e.g., Plate 1a, arrow). Two nearby structures, S6 and S7, consist largely of scattered boards. An attempt to identify them in photographs on the basis of their relationship to S8 failed. The two may not date to the gold rush. Instead, they may be associated with Klatt's and Pullen's agricultural activities.

Interpretation of waterfront acitivity at Dyea might focus on the remains of the wharf and the warehouse complex. The fallen buildings and the pilings leading dramatically out to the Taiya Inlet contrast sharply with the bustle of waterfront activities shown in historic photographs. The structures in this area are visible and accessible and are in some danger of further disturbance by picnickers and campers, who use the historic lumber for firewood or remove it for benches. Steps to interpret the significance of these structures for the public might help stop such activity.

Area F

Although a large section of Dyea has been lost to the river, enough remains of the main part of the townsite to allow location of Main, Broadway, and West Streets and several cross streets south of Fourth or Fifth Avenue (see Figure 3). Within this area were found eight general features, five structures, three structural scatters, 62 pits, and two artifact concentrations (Figures 4-6).

Among the most prominent features in Area F are several alignments of spruce trees, GF1, that once formed a rectangle extending from Main to Broadway along what was either Fourth or Fifth Avenue (Figure 6; Plate 8a). Within this rectangle are two of the best preserved structures in Dyea. At one end, probably facing Main Street, are the remains of a small frame building with a false front, S1 (Plate 8B). This feature

probably is what is left of a small building, at one time a real estate office that stood across from Ross Higgins General Merchandise at about Fourth or Fifth Avenue (Spude 1979:154). This building is shown at the left of Plate 4a and b. Although the building itself has completely collapsed, the false front is relatively intact and has been nailed to a nearby tree. In the southwest corner of the rectangle of trees is a one-story frame building with a partial cellar, S3 (Plate 9a,b), that apparently faced Broadway. Three walls and part of the roof still stand, although they are in imminent danger of collapse. These buildings are described in greater detail in Appendix *I*. Despite their collapsed condition, both S1 and S3, one probably a business establishment, the other possibly a residence, provide interesting structural details and are easily accessible to visitors, and the complex has obvious potential as an interpretive focus for the downtown area. Both structures should be stabilized before further deterioration occurs.

Although the other three structures and the three structural scatters in Area F are completely collapsed, S2 and S4 (Figure 6; Figure 5; Plate 10a,b) offer architectural details and associated artifacts that may be useful for interpretation. S4 may have been used both during and after the gold rush. The last structure, S5 (Figure 5), is completely collapsed and overgrown with spruce trees. It is difficult to see, and vegetation made it impossible to gather detailed information about the building without extensive clearing. A number of artifacts are associated with SS1 (Figure 5) and SS3 (Figure 5), and the size of the lumber indicates that SS2 (Figure 5) may have been a privy. If a testing program is undertaken, these should be investigated further, since so few structures remain at Dyea.

Table 1 lists the 62 pits in area F by size category; individual pits are described and assessed in Appendix *I*. While no complete and definitive recommendation of individual pits for interpretation or further investigation can be given here, several pits in Area F may prove to be of special interest. Three large pits surrounded by mounds --P41, P45 (Figure 6), and P57 (Figure 5) -- might yield further information on boomtown building techniques. One of the small pits, P44

(Figure 6), is filled with boards, presumably from a former superstructure, and might provide information that would help in interpretation of similar pits from which the superstructures have disappeared. If S1 is, in fact, the building shown in Plate 4a and b, it may be possible to identify P6 and P11, on the opposite side of Main Street, with buildings shown in the same photographs. Identification of these pits with specific businesses would, of course, increase their interpretive value. It should be emphasized that pits not mentioned specifically here are by no means necessarily of less interest than those described above. Only through a testing program could the historic value of specific pits be determined. Until such a program is undertaken, every effort should be made to discourage pot hunters from further disturbing these features.

Table 1. Classification of pits in Dyea Townsite (Areas F, G, and E) by size.

C & LC SIZE							
Small					Large, Shallow	Large, Deep	Large, Depth Indet.
P1	P21	P33	P47	P55	P2	P3 P35	P7
P5	P22	P34	P48	P56	P4	P12 P37	P9
P13	P23	P36	P49	P58	P6	P17 P45*	P10
P14	P27	P38	P50	P59	P8	P20 P46	P11
P15	P28	P40	P51	P61	P24	P25 P60	P39
P16	P29	P42	P52	P62	P26		P57*
P18	P30	P43	P53	P63	P32		
P19	P31	P44	P54	P64	P41*		

* Pits surrounded by mounds.

Comparatively few artifacts were found on the surface in Area F, a fact that is not surprising considering Klatt's activities and the recent use of Dyea as a picnic area. Artifacts clearly associated with other features are described in Appendix *I*. Of the two apparently independent artifact concentrations, one, AC1, may have been scattered from P47 by pot hunters. AC2, however, appears to be a dump, possibly associated with P56. Because it is one of the few apparent dumps in

the entire Dyea area and is easily accessible, it should be considered for further investigation if a testing program is initiated. If it is not tested, it should be protected for further research.

Area E

One structure and one pit were found in Area E (Figure 7). Although the building, S9, has collapsed, it is relatively complete and offers significant architectural detail (Plate 11a,b) which may allow its identification in historic photographs. It is an excellent example of construction techniques often used in boomtowns, and if stabilized, it might be a very good subject for *in situ* interpretation. It, too, has been described and illustrated in Appendix *I* The pit, P64, is a small depression filled with boards (see Table 1). Like P44 in Area F, it might provide information useful for evaluating other small pits.

Area B

The Chilkoot Trail, leaving Dyea as a wagon road, is an area with numerous remains offering a wealth of potential information. Part of the road has been washed away by the river, but the part that is left shows evidence that structures literally lined the road out of town. Four structures, two possible foundations, and 15 pits were found in Area B (Figures 8-10).

Two of the four structures are unique at Dyea. S10 is the only remaining example of a dugout, a kind of structure which seems to have been common here, where the winter was cold and lumber often in short supply (Figure 8; Plate 12a). Considerable architectural detail remains (see illustration, Appendix *I*). S11 is a collapsed log cabin with an intact roof, the only log structure remaining in the Dyea area (Figure 9; Plate 12b). Several structural details and the location of these features near the modern road from Skagway to Dyea and away from the historic wagon road indicate that they may have been built after the gold rush was over. Nevertheless they are good examples of the kinds of structures shown in photographs of Dyea during the Stampede and could be made visible and accessible to visitors if they were included in an interpretive program.

Although they are completely collapsed, the other two structures, S12 and S13 (Figure 10), are also of possible interpretive interest. The numerous artifacts associated with them (see Appendix *I*) indicate that they probably were occupied over a long time span, and they may be the remains of "Indian Houses" noted on a 1918 map of the Pullen homestead. Further investigation might strengthen this identification.

The two possible foundations, F1 and F2 (Figure 10), are rectangles similar to those surrounding several of the pits in this area and in Area F (see Tables 1 and 2). A testing program might provide additional information about the structural function of these mounds.

Table 2 lists the 15 pits in Area B by size category; individual pits are described and assessed in Appendix *I*. Two small pits, P70 and P75 (Figure 9; Figure 10), are of obvious interest. Both are located in areas of very dense artifacts of the gold rush period. P75 is of additional interest because it is lined with intact wood cribbing. Although both pits show evidence of pot hunting activity, neither appears to be completely disturbed. These pits and the areas around them could prove valuable sources of artifacts for interpretation. Again, it must be emphasized that these two are not the only pits of potential interest in Area B.

Table 2. Classification of pits along the trail out of Dyea (Area B) by size.[1]

SIZE C & LC.			
Small	Large, Shallow	Large, Deep	Large
P68 P73	P78	P65	P74*
P69 P75		P66	P79*
P70 P76		P72	
P71 P77			

* Pits surrounded by mounds

[1] P67 represents an area of many small pits, probably not holes, and is not included here.

In spite of much disturbance by pot hunters, a greater density of artifacts can be seen on the surface in Area B than in any other part of Dyea. In contrast to the main townsite, the wagon road through the

center of the area is literally lined with fuel cans; and artifacts such as tin cans, bottles, frying pans, stove parts, galvanized buckets, and pails are associated with many of the recorded features (Plate 14; Plate 15). These associated artifacts are listed on the appropriate feature forms in Appendix *I*. Minimally, a representative sample of artifacts from this area should be removed under professional supervision for exhibition and preservation. The remainder could be exhibited *in situ*. Although some of the artifacts have lost context through pot hunting activity, they should be protected against removal by the public, as important information is still available here.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

As the most accessible site on the Chilkoot or White Pass Trails, not only to hikers but to all visitors to the Skagway-Dyea area, Dyea has both interpretive potential and preservation problems.

Archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of Dyea revealed that some structures and a large number of subsurface features remain as evidence of Dyea's recent and short-lived past. Three major areas which could be used for further interpretation of the Klondike Gold Rush came to light. These are the waterfront (Area G), the business or core area of Dyea townsite (Area F), and the Dyea or Chilkoot Trail, a wagon road leading out of town (Area B). All three can be viewed easily by those visiting the old town, and within each are structures and other features which can be further investigated for more interpretive details.

Although few structures remain at Dyea, those that were found represent a number of the different kinds of buildings shown in historic photographs. Both frame and log structures are included -- two commercial buildings, a false-fronted business establishment, a dugout, and several above-ground residences, one with a partial basement. Associated artifacts indicate that some of these were occupied for at least several decades, not just during the gold rush. All are of potential interpretive interest, either as *in situ* exhibits or as sources of details and artifacts to be used in an interpretative program.

Depressions mark the sites of many vanished structures. While a definitive assessment of the value of individual pits cannot be made on the basis of surface reconnaissance, further analysis of the size data presented here could help identify general structural categories, and further archaeological investigation of a selection of pits from each of the size categories in Tables 1 and 2 could help identify these features more specifically and provide more information about material culture and time depth for interpretation.

Interpretation of resources at Dyea could take place at various levels. Although the skeleton of the town plan can be discerned, most of the gold rush period businesses whose locations are known (Table 3) were in the southeastern part of Dyea, now largely eroded away by the Taiya River. Consequently, it is difficult to determine the names of remaining cross streets and to identify structures or pits with specific businesses. Further work with photographs, historic documents, and archaeological maps of features, however, might result in identification of additional specific business locations. Historic photographs illustrating the kinds of structures in Dyea and historical accounts of sizes and furnishings of structures could be combined to give interpretive details of what businesses in town might have been like.

Cultural resources which could be important in interpretation of the gold rush period remain at Dyea. These are deteriorating rapidly as a result of destructive behavior by picnickers and pot hunters, of natural processes of weather and vegetation growth, and of the action of the Taiya River. Protection of resources from visitors, stabilization of structures that are still partially intact, and a limited testing and artifact recovery program would help to preserve what is left.

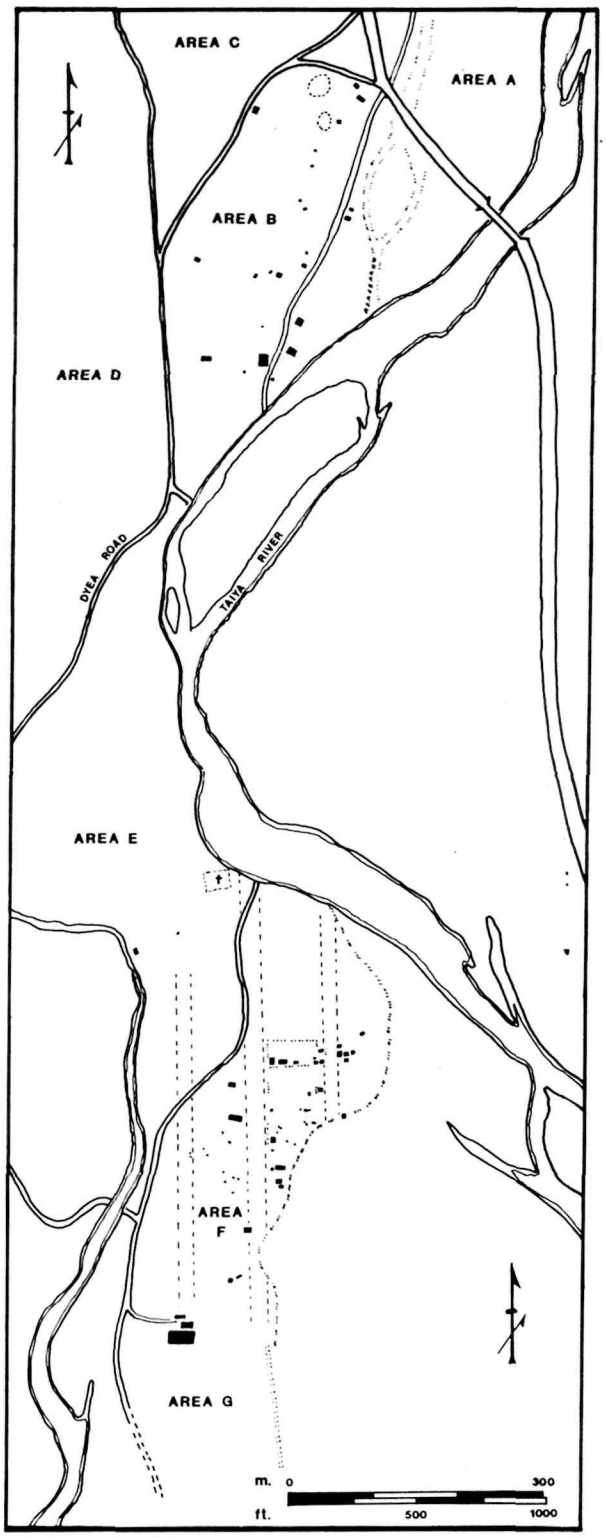


Figure 3. Overview of the Dyea area, showing the seven areas inventoried.

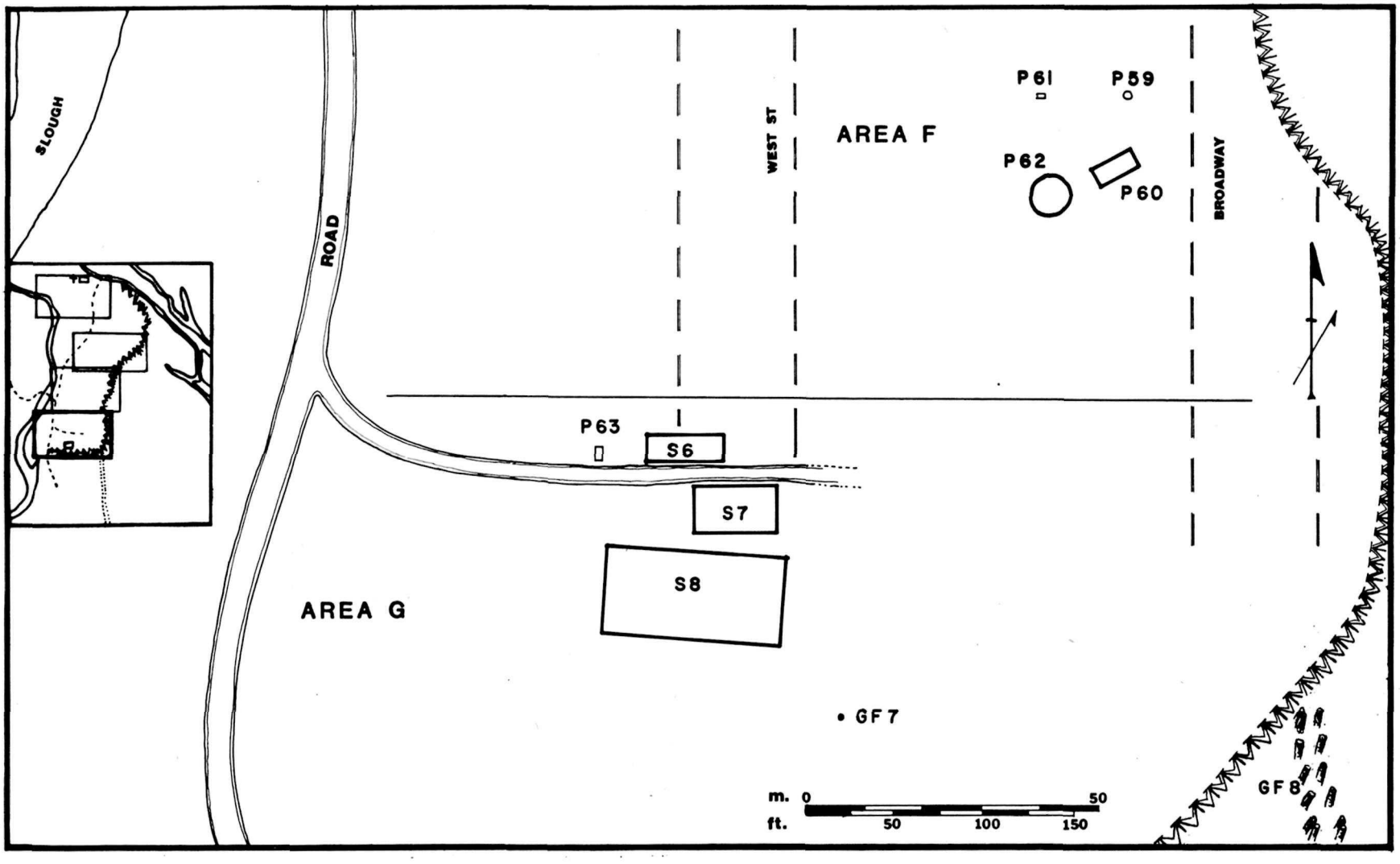


Figure 4. Dyea: features recorded in Area G, the waterfront area, and in the southern part of Area F, the main townsite.

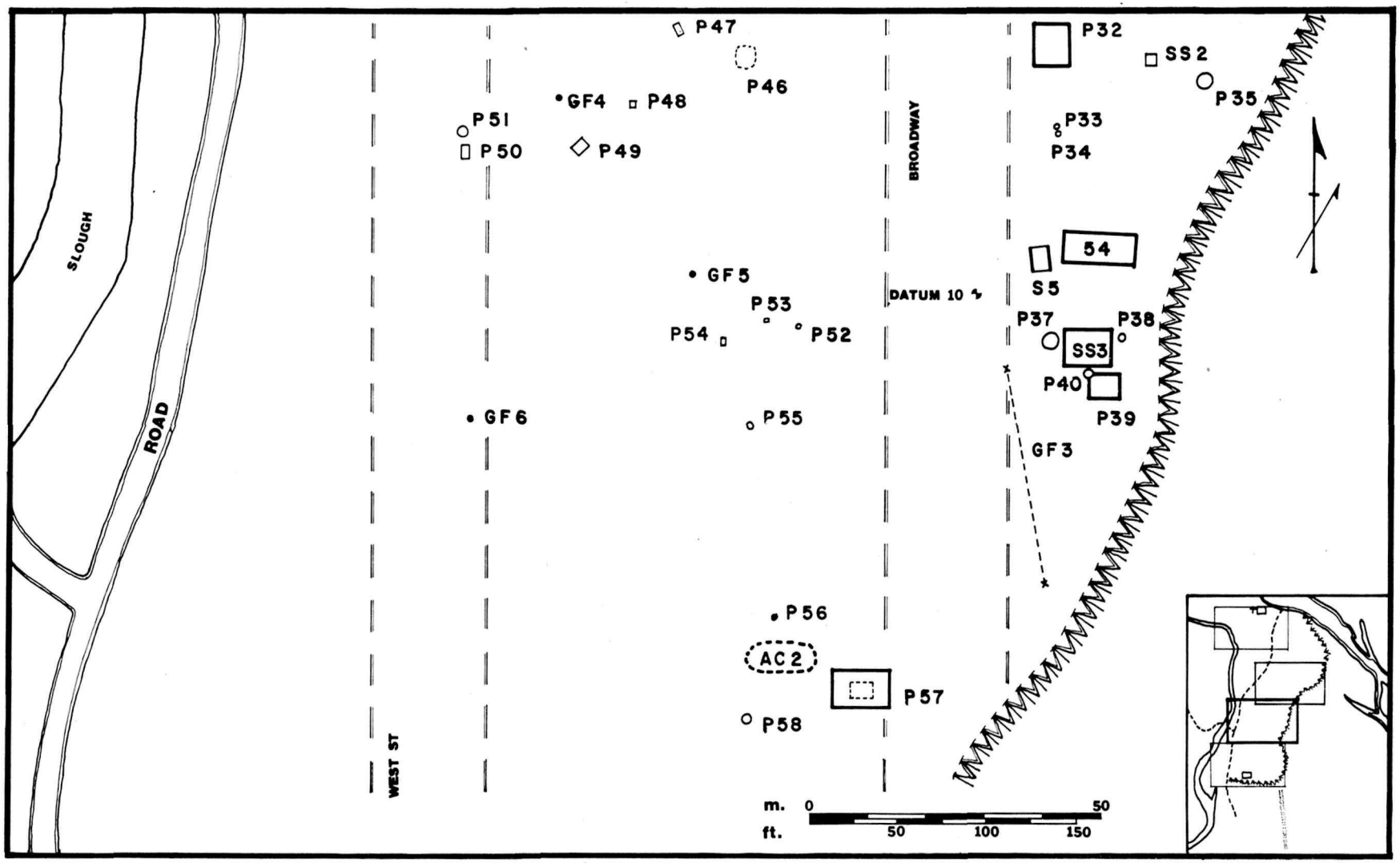


Figure 5. Dyea: features recorded in the south-central part of Area F, the main townsite.

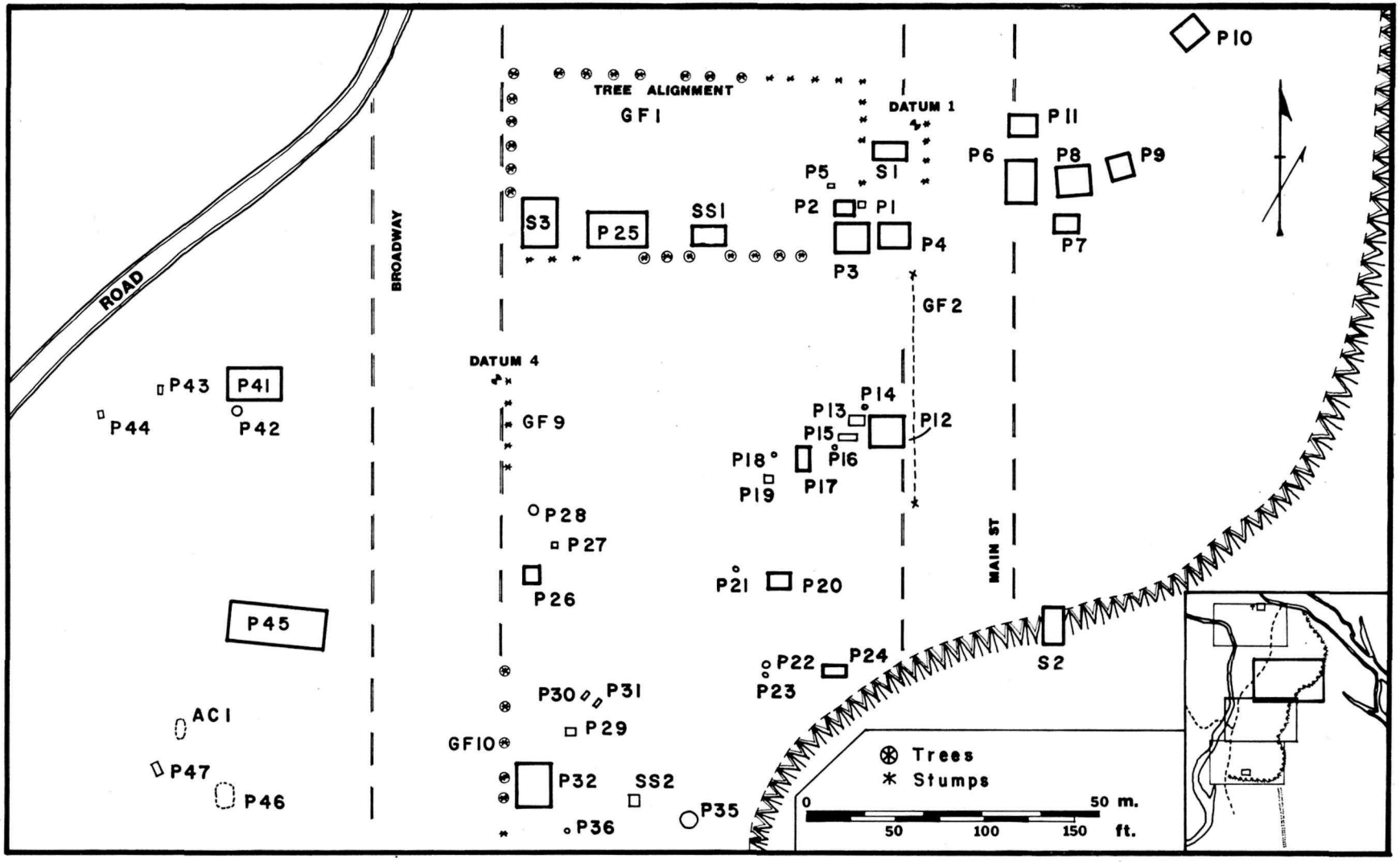


Figure 6. Dyea: features recorded in the north-central part of Area F, the main townsite.

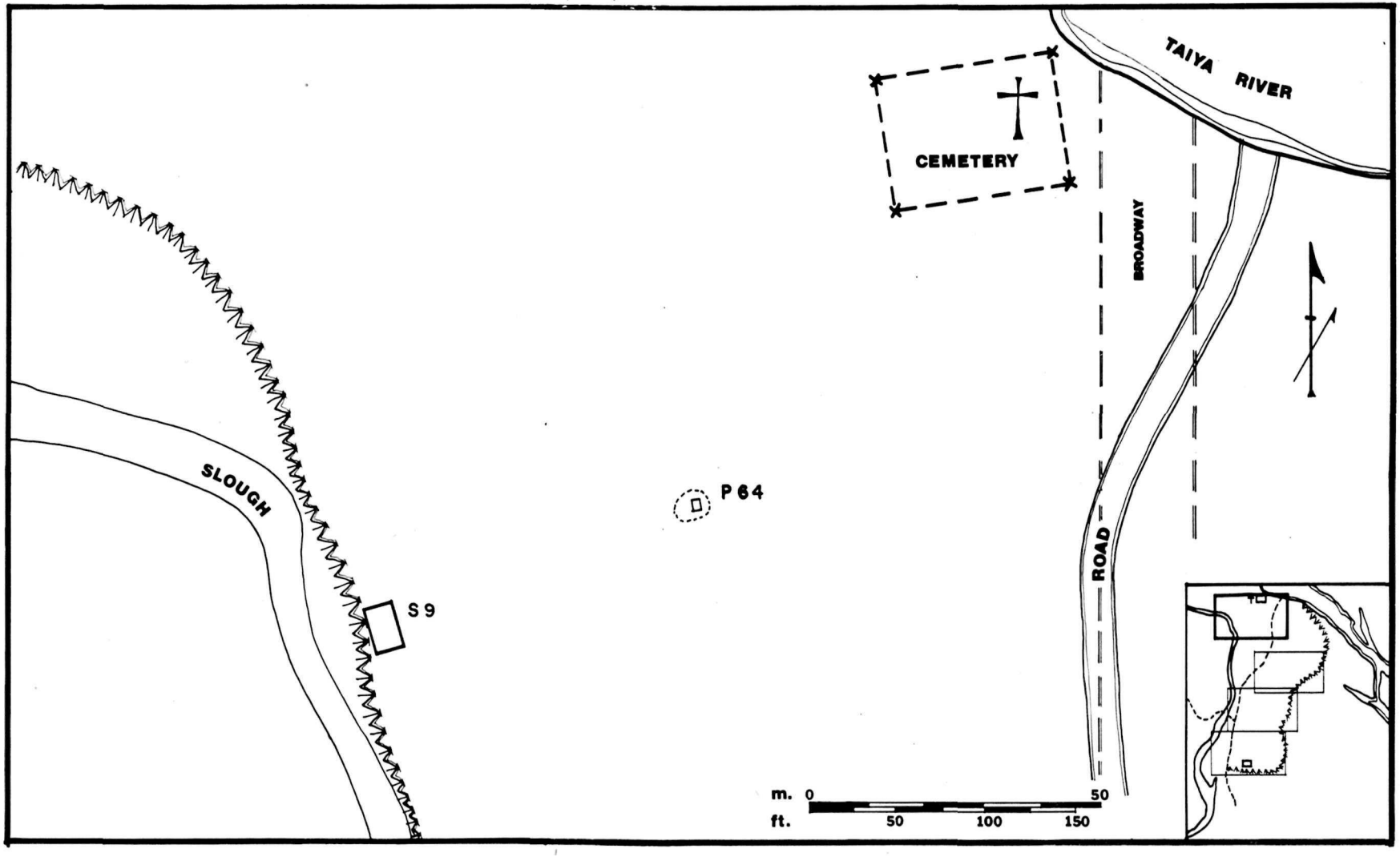


Figure 7. Dyea: features recorded in Area E, northeast of the main townsite.

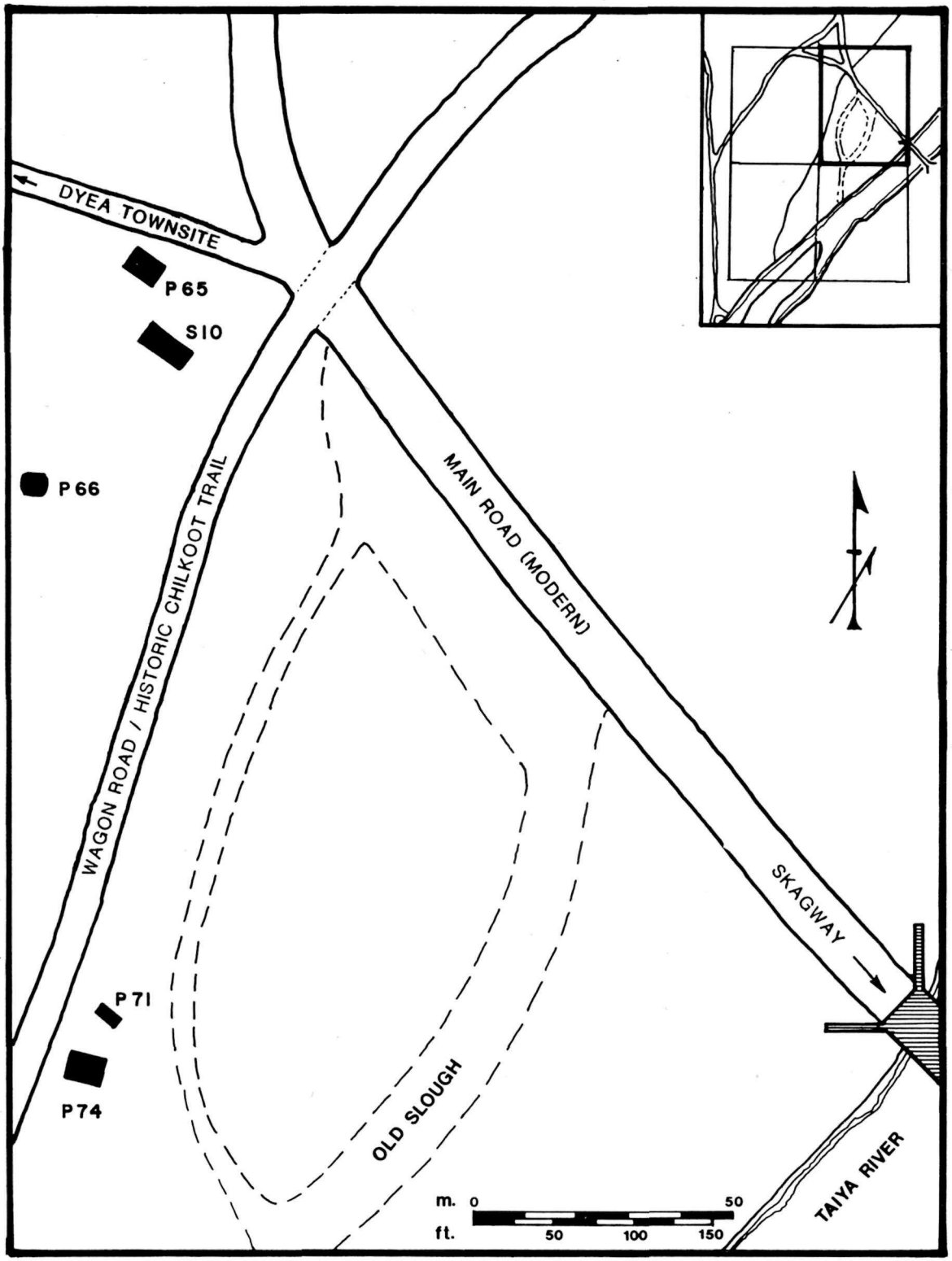


Figure 8. Dyea: features recorded in the northeastern part of Area B, along the historic Chilkoot Trail.

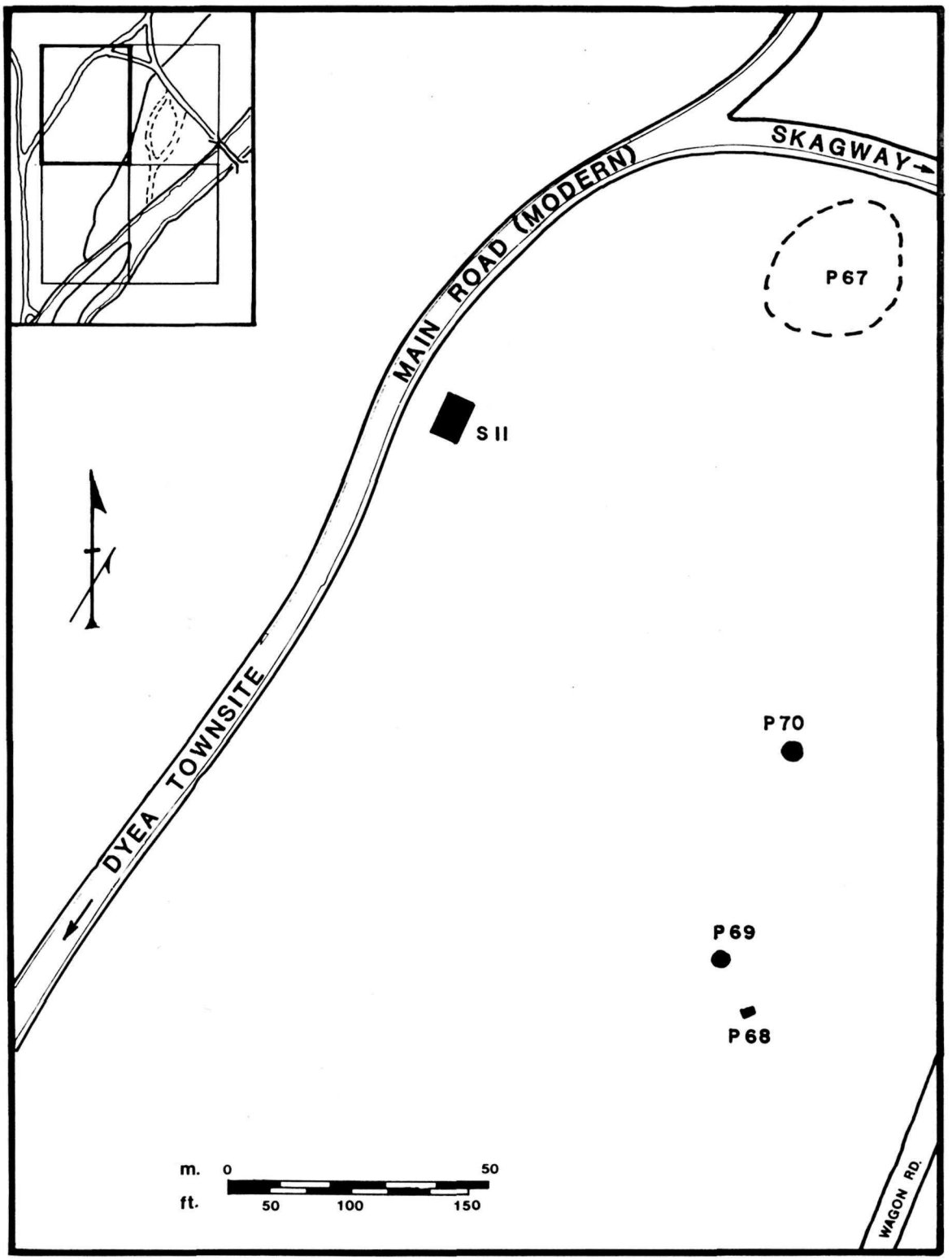


Figure 9. Dyea: features recorded in the northwestern part of Area B, in the vicinity of the historic Chilkoot Trail.

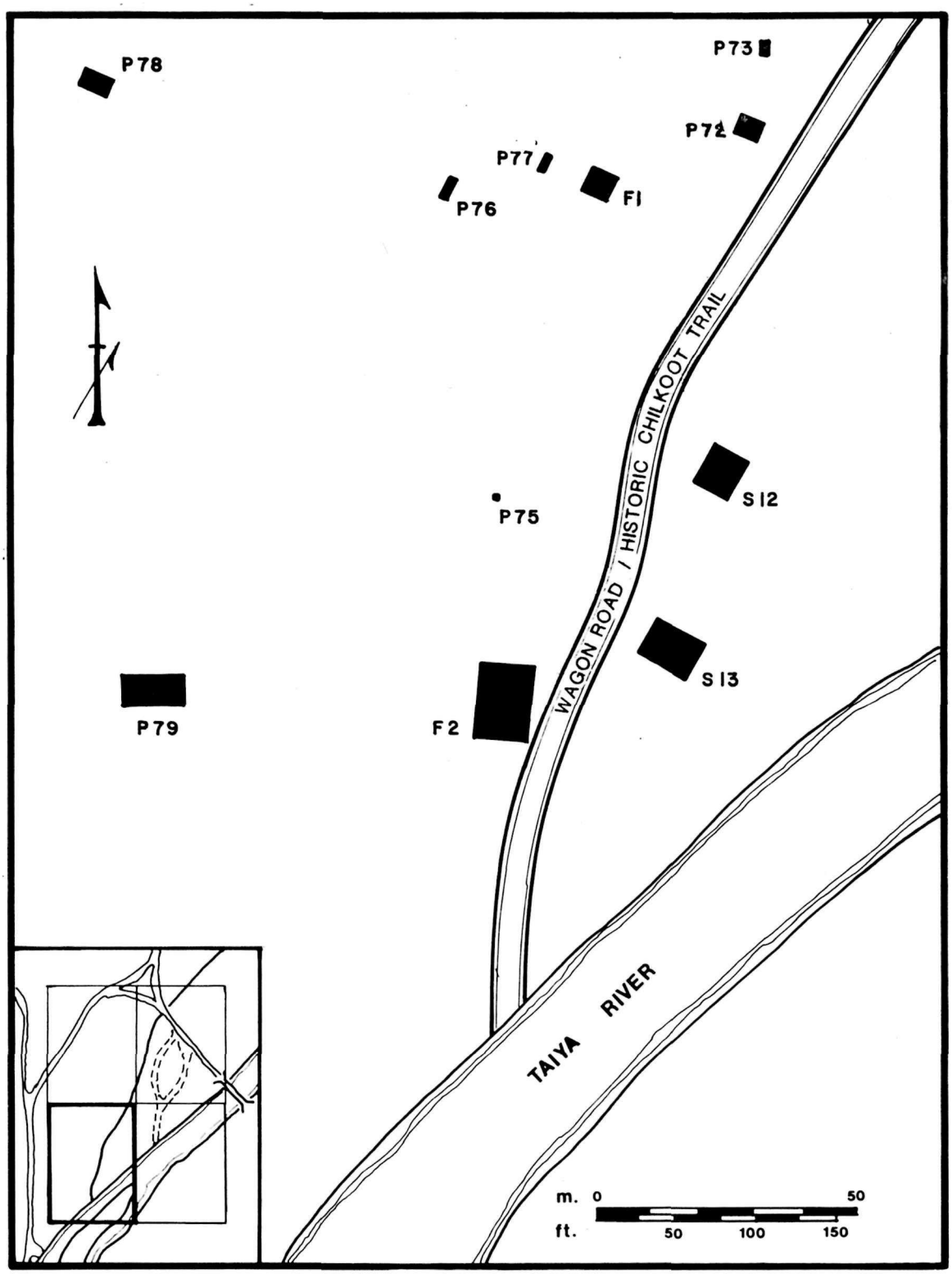


Figure 10. Dyea: features recorded in the southern part of Area B, along the historic Chilkoot Trail.

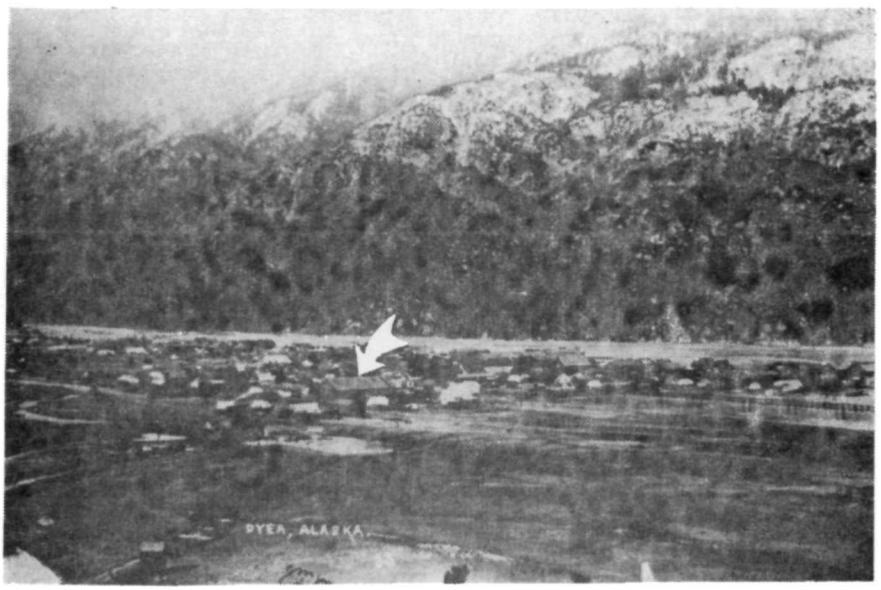
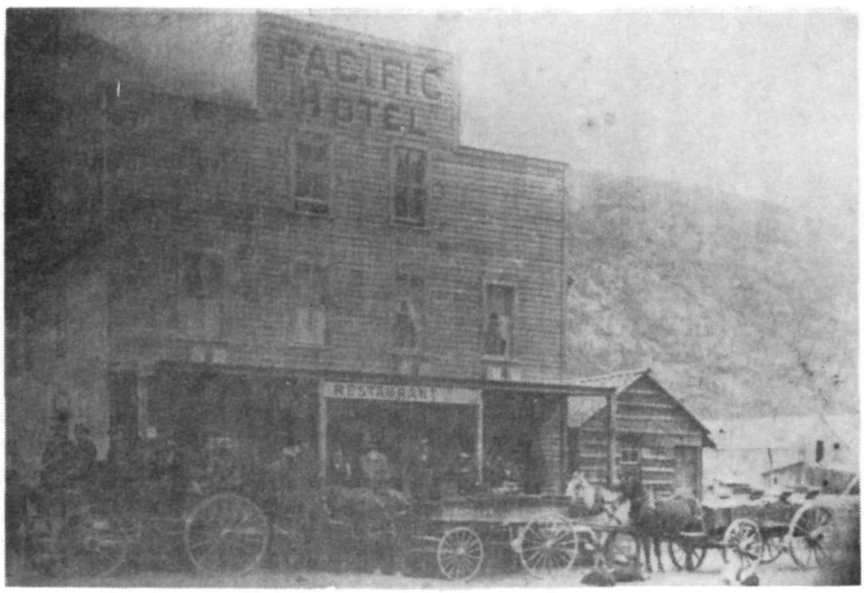


Plate 1.

a. Overview of Dyea showing Dyea Wharf. (DO 3)

b. Dyea: the Pacific Hotel at Broadway and Third Avenue.



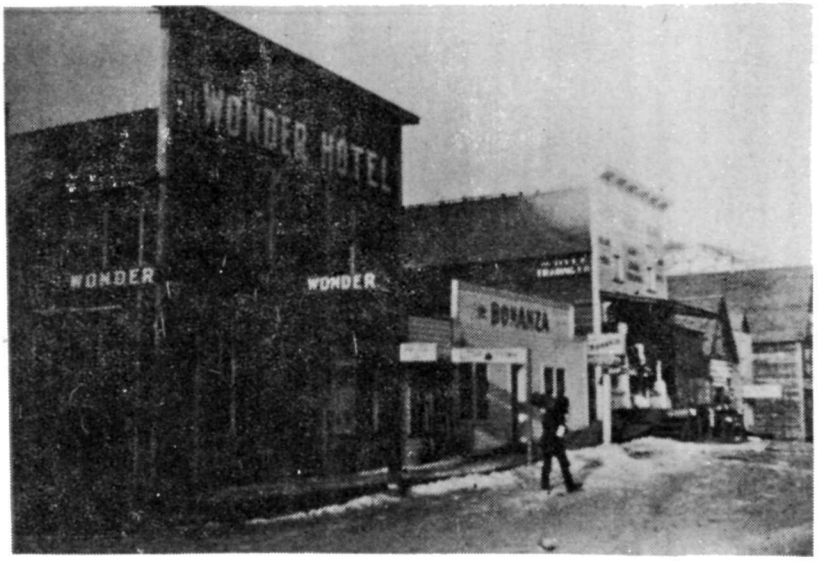
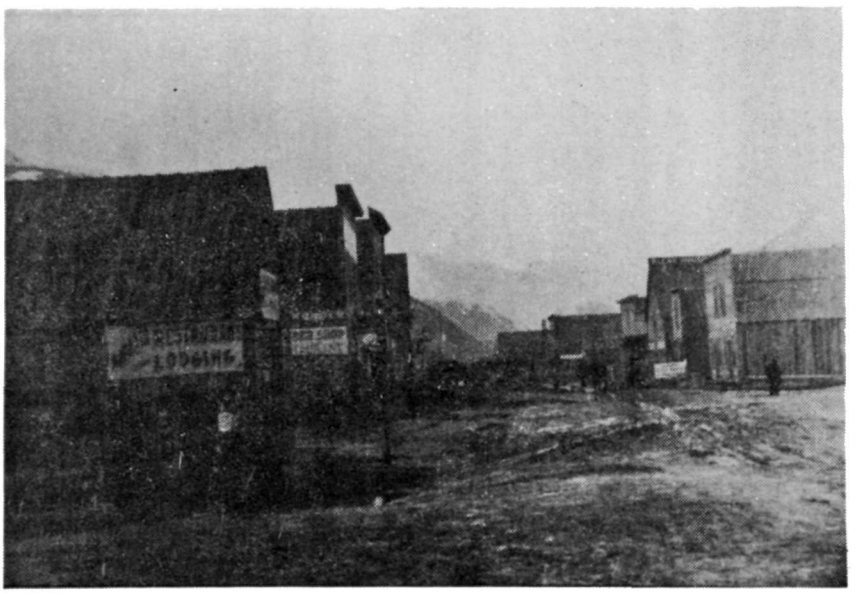


Plate 2.

a. Dyea: The Wonder Hotel, west side of Main Street between First and Second. (DM 3)

b. Dyea: view north along Main Street between First and Second. (DR 4)



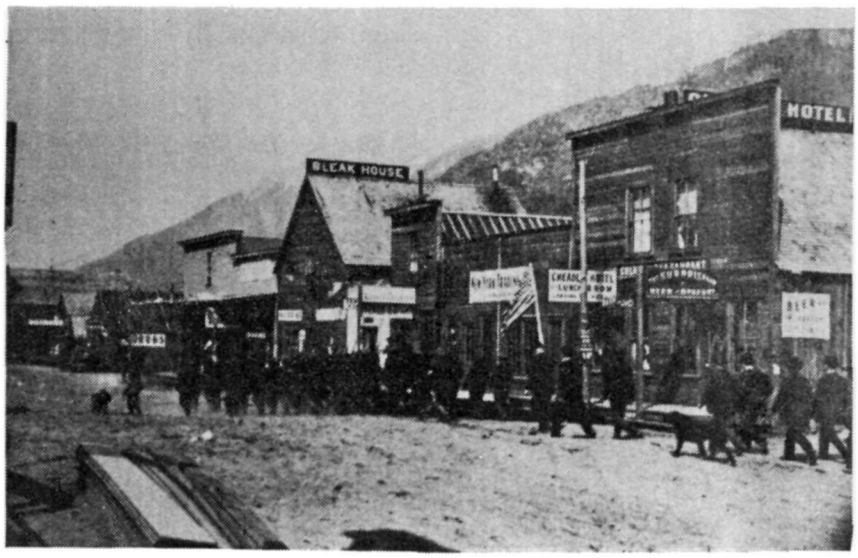


Plate 3.

a. Dyea: east side of Main Street, probably between Second and Third. (DM 4)

b. Dyea: Stokes Bros. General Merchandise, probably at southeast corner of Main and Third. (DM 9)

Plate 4

a. Dyea: view north along Main Street, probably between Fourth and Fifth, taken in 1898. (DM 1)

b. Dyea: essentially the same view as that shown in Plate 4a, taken in 1899. (DM 6)

Plate 5.

a. Taiya Flats and Dyea. Townsite remains begin at treeline. The Chilkoot Trail follows the river up the valley.

b. The Taiya River, shown at lower right, has eroded the eastern edge of Dyea townsite.

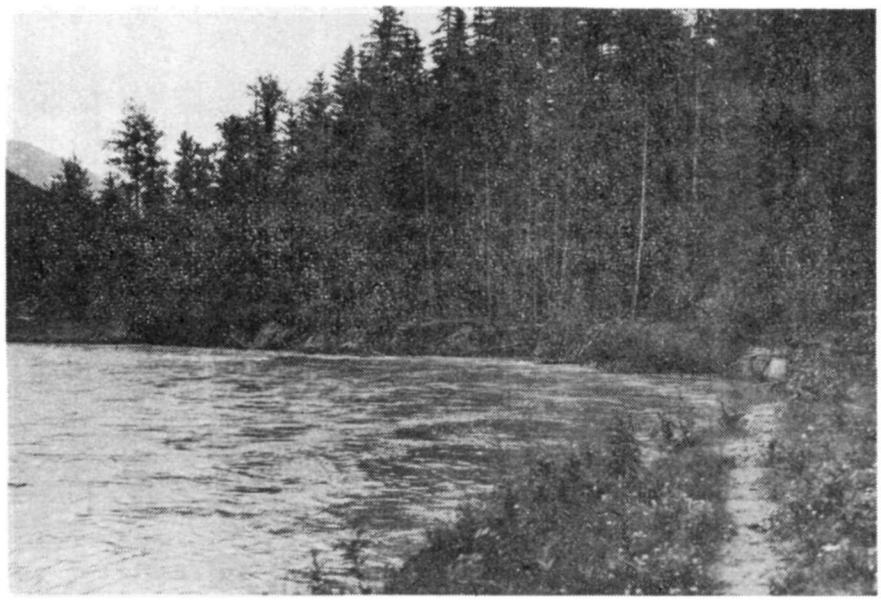


Plate 6.

a. Destruction of the Dyea area is seen here, as the Taiya River erodes away the bank near the cemetery in Area E.

b. Remains of Dyea Wharf (GF8) in Area G.

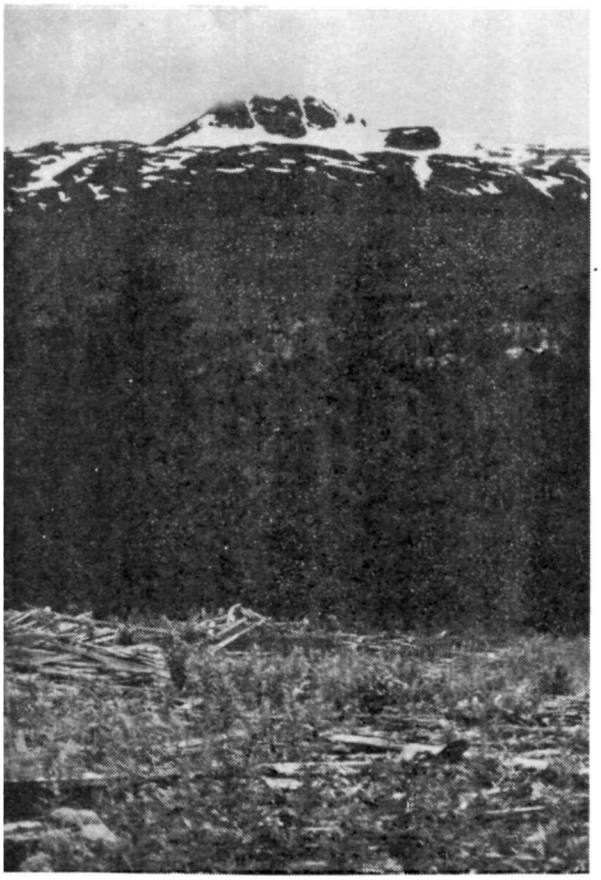


Plate 7.

a. Dyea: collapsed warehouse (S8); view southwest, Area G.

b. Dyea: collapsed warehouse (S8), Area G.

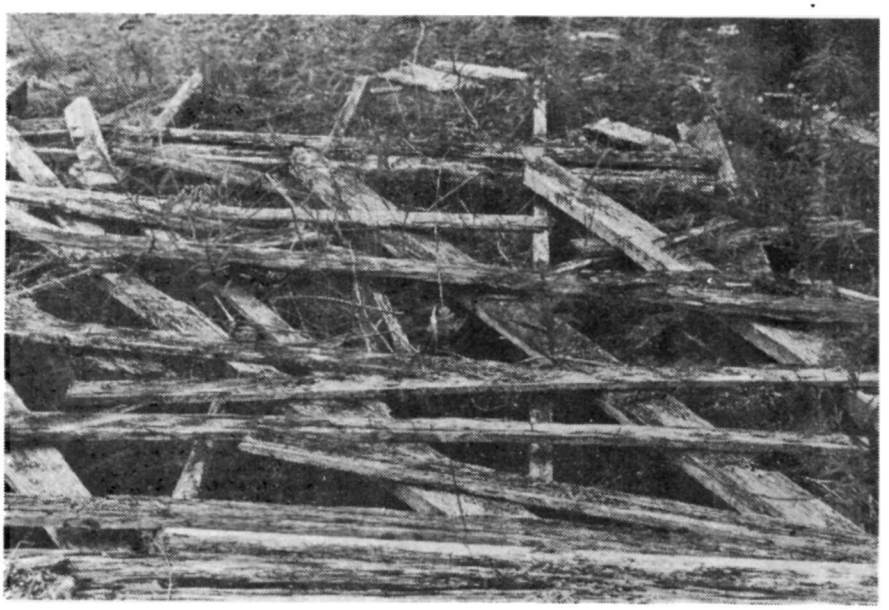


Plate 8.

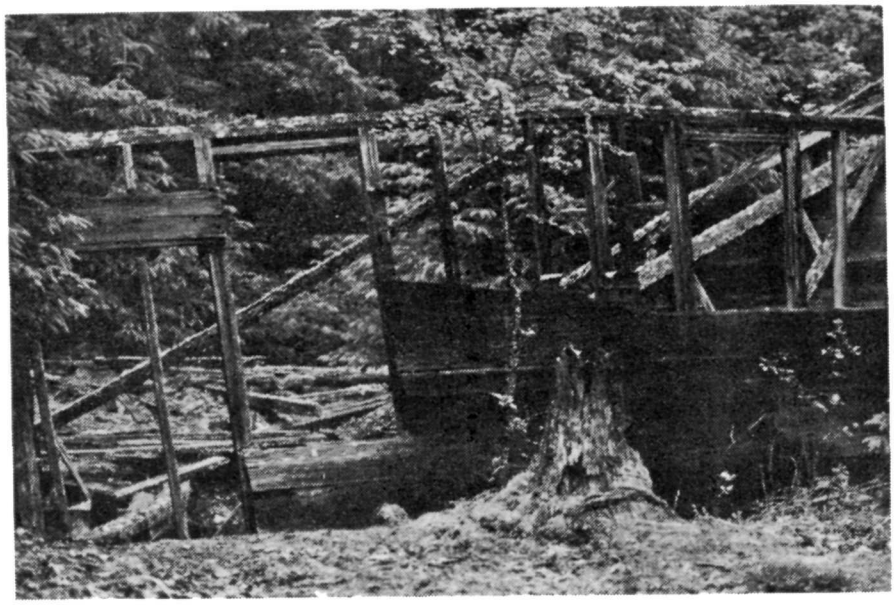
a. Dyea: looking east along east-west line of spruce trees (GF1) bordering Fourth or Fifth Avenue in Area F.

b. Dyea: collapsed structure (S1) with false front nailed to nearby trees; view east, Area F. This is probably the remains of the small building shown at the far left in Plate 4a, taken in 1898. The sign on the building reads "A.W. Gregg Real Estate." A photograph of the same area taken in 1899 (Plate 4b) shows the facade essentially as it appears today.

Plate 9.

a. Dyea: collapsing structure (S3) with basement, Area F.

b. Dyea: S3; view north, Area F.



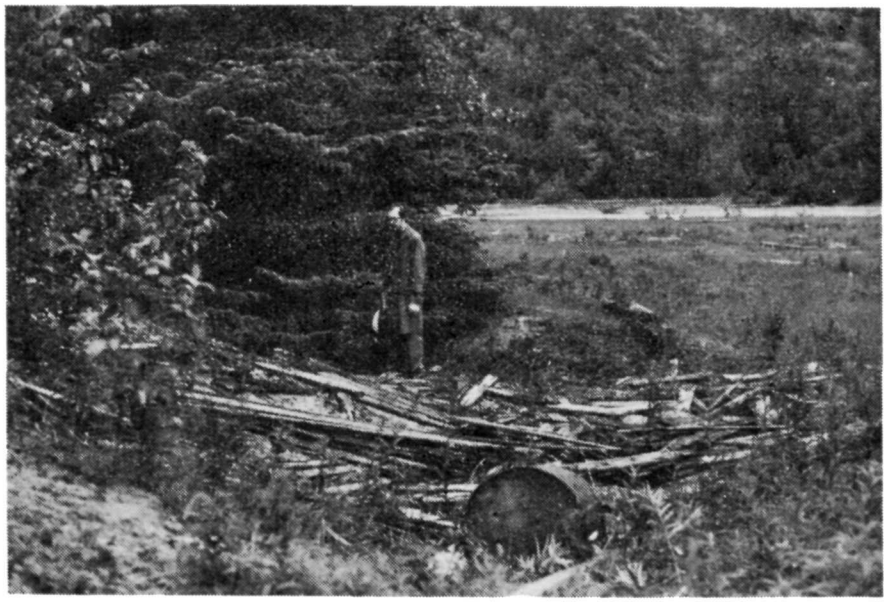
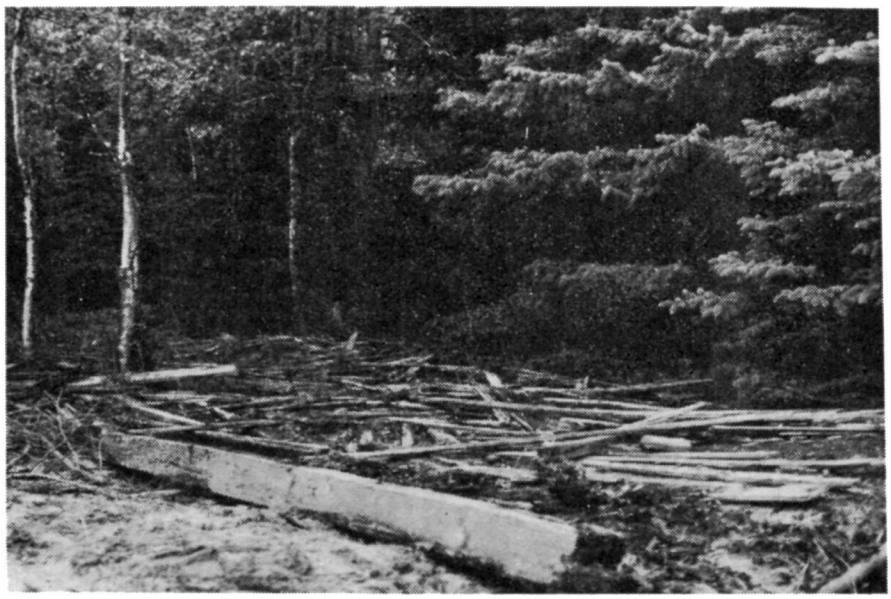


Plate 10.

a. Dyea: structure which has collapsed off the bank onto the Taiya Flats (S2); view east toward Taiya River, Area F.



b. Dyea: collapsed structure (S4); view north/northwest, Area F.

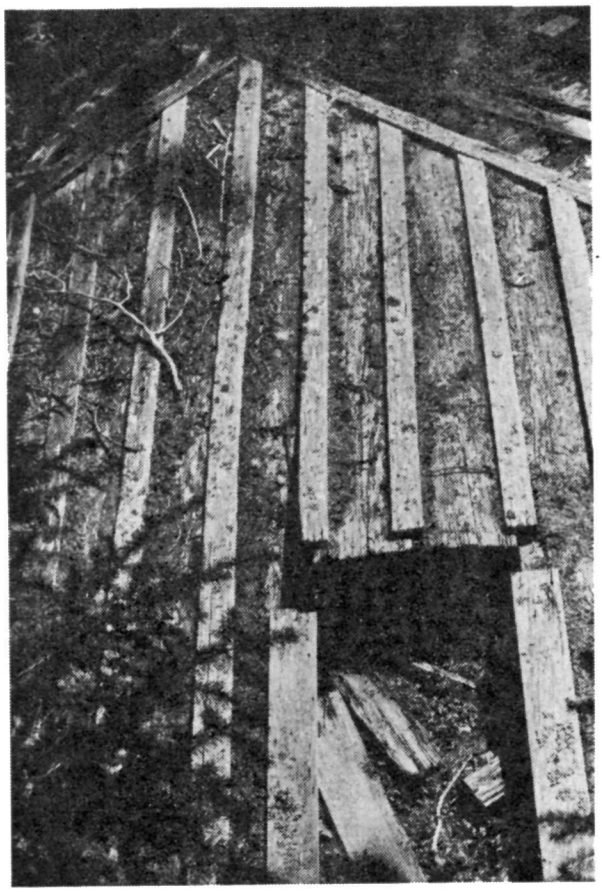
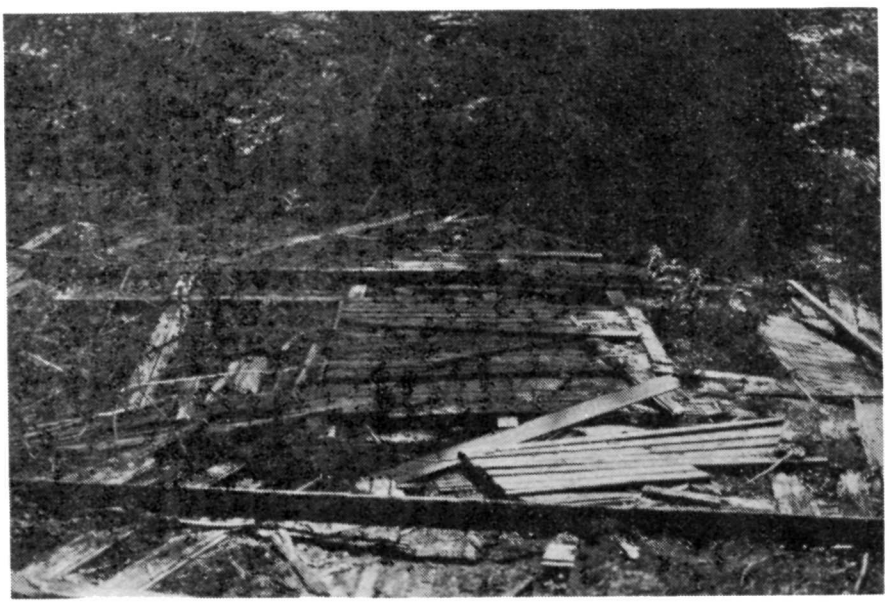


Plate 11.

a. Dyea: north end of collapsed structure (S9) near cemetery, Area E.

b. Dyea: south end of S9; Area E.



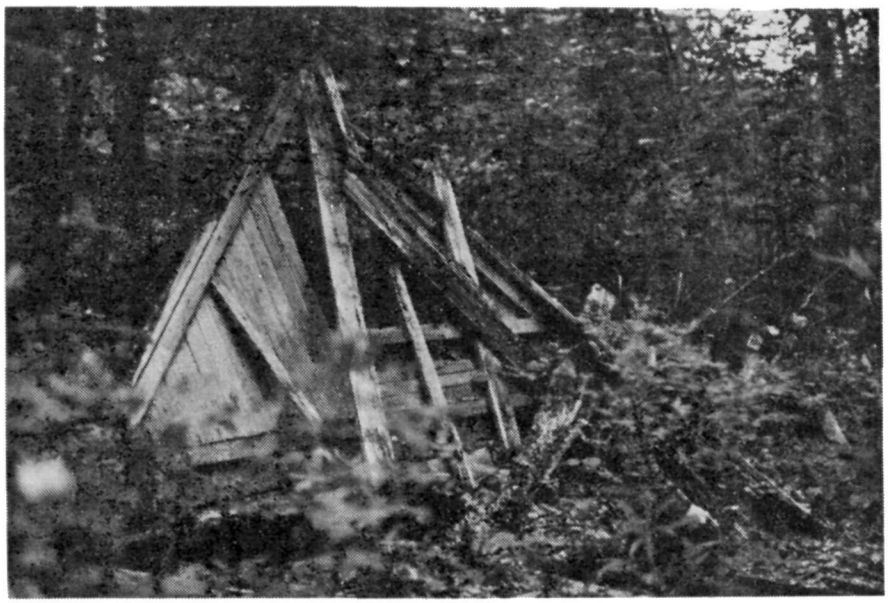
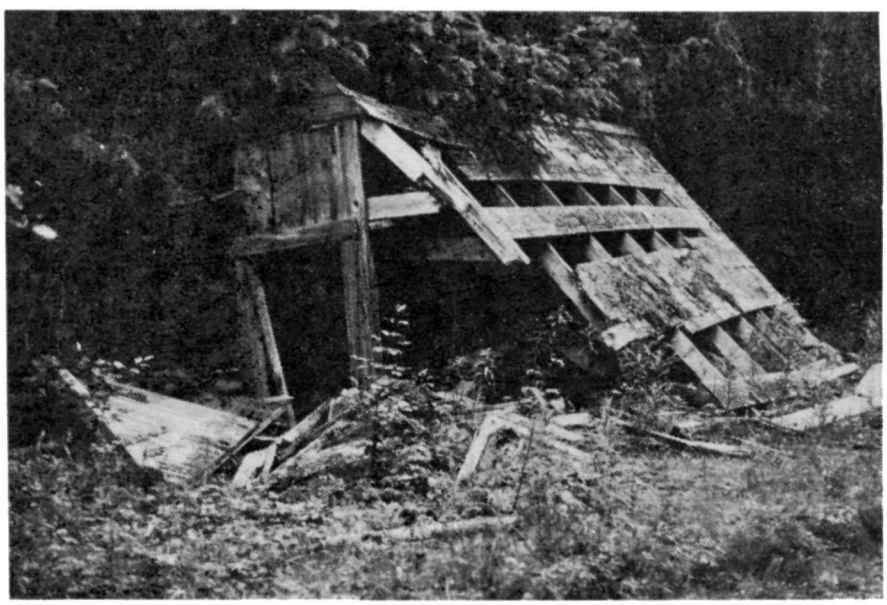


Plate 12.

a. Dyea: dugout structure (S10) which may postdate the gold rush; view west, Area B.



b. Dyea: collapsing structure (S11) near road to Dyea townsite; view southeast, Area B.

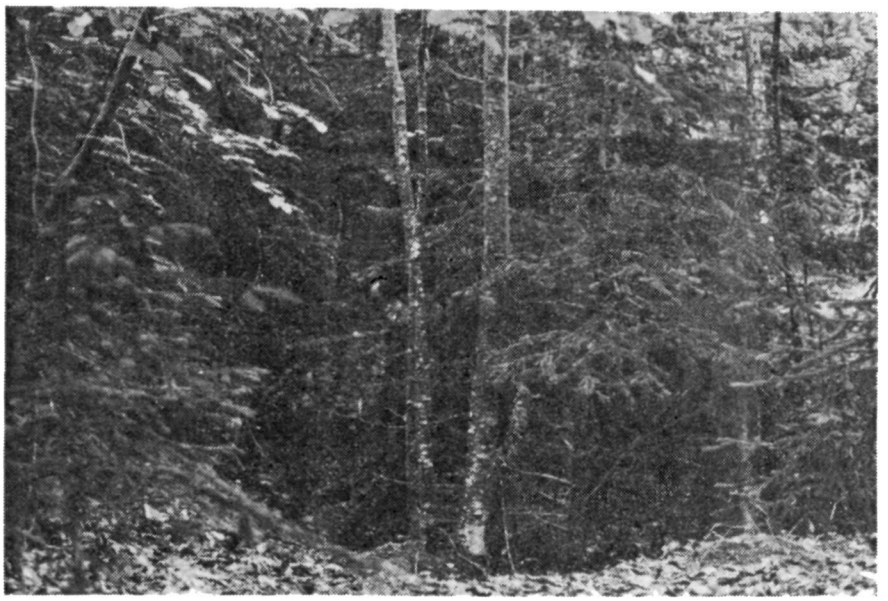
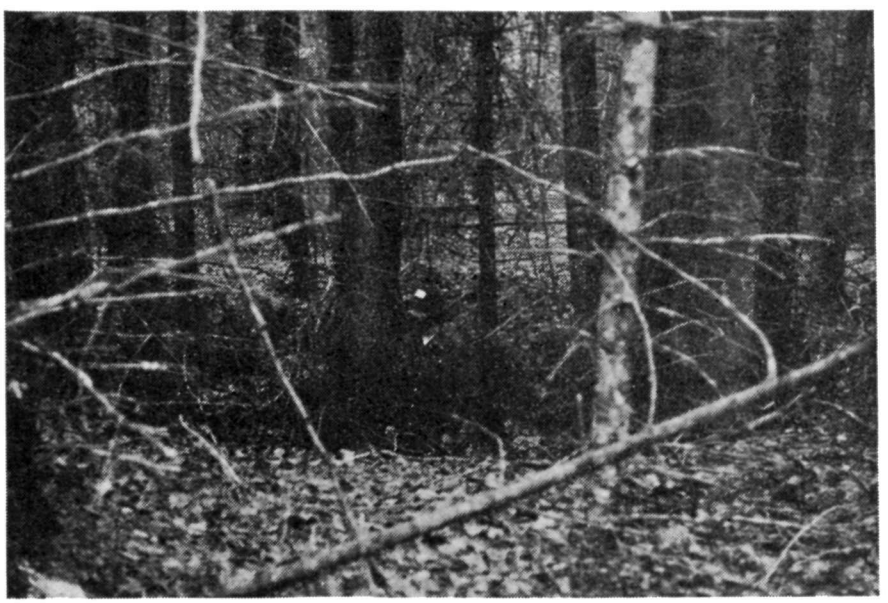


Plate 13.

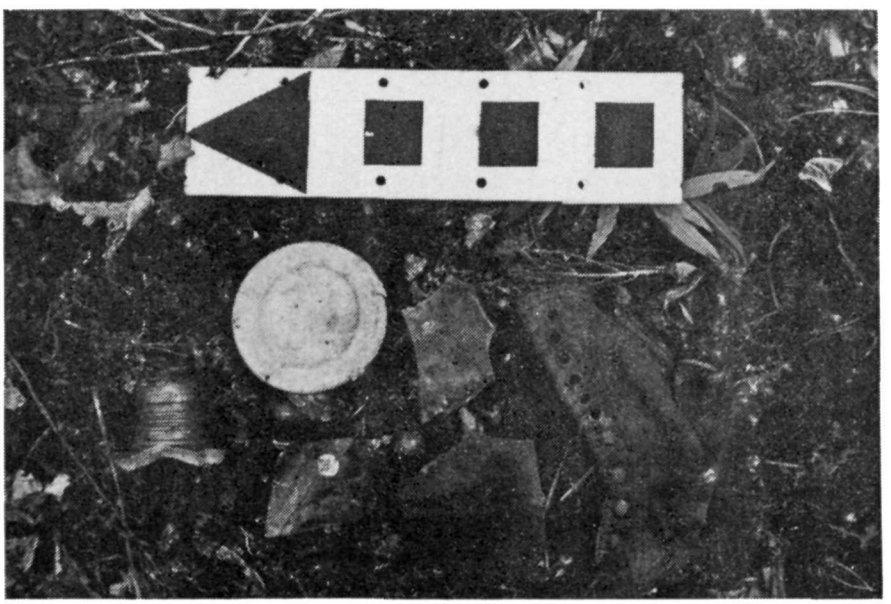
a. Dyea: typical large pit feature (P3) in Area F; view east.



b. Dyea: typical large pit feature (P72) in Area B.

Plate 14.

a. Dyea: basin and bucket near F2 on wagon road leading out of Dyea, Area B.



b. Dyea: ceramic and leather artifacts associated with P69, Area B.

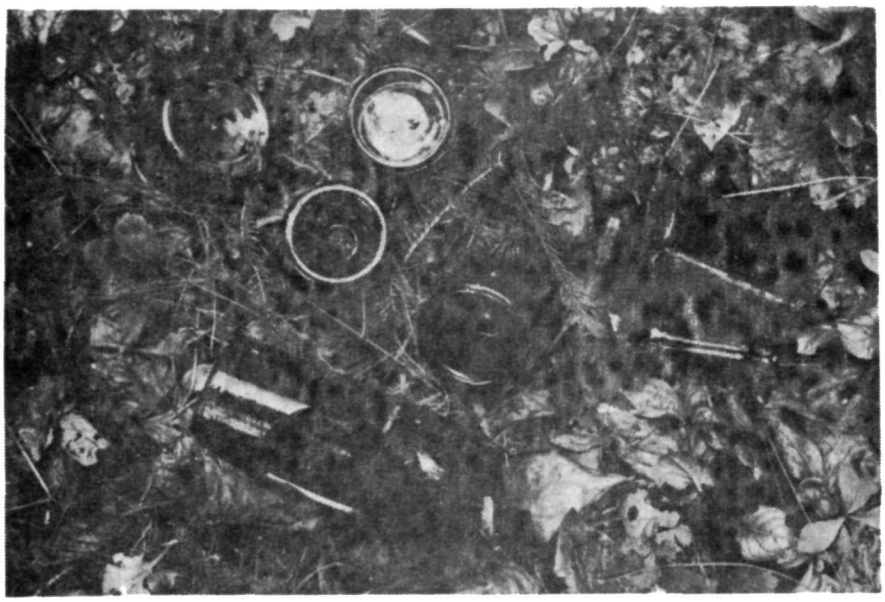
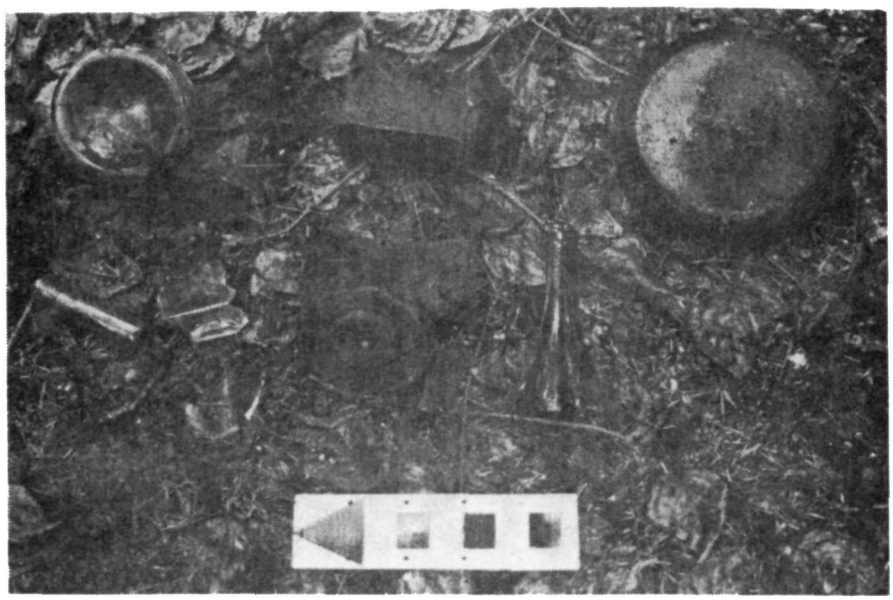


Plate 15.

a. Dyea: liquor bottles found near P70, Area B.



b. Dyea: liquor bottles, tin cans, and frying pan represent the variety of artifacts remaining on the surface along the wagon road out of Dyea; found near S12, Area B.

CANYON CITY

Canyon City was located on the west bank of the Taiya River about 8.5 miles from Dyea. Today, as during the gold rush, the town can be reached only by hiking the Chilkoot Trail. Like other sites in the park, Canyon City is covered with vegetation, which hinders both accessibility and visibility. On the west bank of the river, the growth is not especially heavy, but duff, cottonwoods, and spruces do make the historic remains less obvious. Vegetation is extremely thick on the east bank, making access very difficult.

The NPS encourages people to visit Canyon City. Signs on the Chilkoot Trail just above the Canyon City shelter point the way across a suspension bridge to the historic ruins. A path follows the river to the townsite, looping around a large, intact boiler and a partially standing structure.

HISTORIC CANYON CITY

Since most stampeders attempted to reach Sheep Camp before caching their goods for any length of time, Canyon City did not become as large as Sheep Camp. Nevertheless, it was considerably larger than Finnegan's Point at Mile 5 or Pleasant Camp at Mile 10, and by 1898, it consisted of 30 cabins clustered on both the east and west banks of the river (Bearss 1970:129). Julius Price, who visited the town in 1898, described it as follows:

> Canyon City is the high-sounding appelation of a small collection of rough wooden shanties and tents. The indiscriminate use of the word 'city' out in the far West is very misleading till one gets used to it. Then one never expects to find much more than a primitive village, and is seldom disappointed. We drove up to 'Canyon City' Hotel, a hut somewhat larger than the others (Spude 1979:89).

By the end of the Stampede, Canyon City was the southern terminus for two tramway lines and boasted an electricity generating system (Spude 1979:89).

Historic photographs show a number of log and frame structures built on the flats of the river and surrounded by cobbles which have been moved aside to make a road, walkways, and clearings for the substantial wooden-framed tents that housed many of the town's businesses. The Canyon City Hotel, the Red Onion Restaurant and Bar, the Palace Hotel, the Star Lodgings, and the Packer's Rest are some of the establishments shown (Plate 16a,b; Plate 17a). A tramway house is evident on the west bank of the river at the extreme northern end of town (Plate 17b).

DATA COLLECTION

The archaeological team set up a camp in the area of the NPS Canyon City shelter and campground. This location entailed a 1/4 to 1/2 mile hike each day to the townsite. For purposes of documentaion, Canyon City was divided into four areas (Figure 11) with the boiler at the center as datum.

THE INVENTORY

Although the town occupied both sides of the Taiya River, investigations located significant remains only on the west side. These include five general features, four structures, 18 foundations, 12 pits, eight artifacts and six artifact concentrations (Figures 12-15). Only scattered boards and several artifacts were found on the east bank. What the lush vegetation has not completely covered, the river with its shifting channels through the flats appears to have washed over and buried. The most significant feature on the east side of the river is the apparent historic trail, which climbs up from Canyon City to join the modern hiking trail.

The most common features recorded were cobble alignments and clearings of various sizes and shapes, which mark the locations of roads and of wooden and canvas buildings. Even after nearly 100 years, these features are so distinct that the extent of the town easily can be perceived, for beyond the townsite the ground is covered solidly with a uniform layer of undisturbed cobbles. While some of the rectangular alignments may represent cobbles tossed aside to clear the ground for buildings or tents, others appear to be rows of deliberately stacked cobbles of roughly uniform size. At least one tent with what appears to be a cobble foundation is shown in historic photographs (see Plate 17b, arrow). Since all such alignments more or less accurately define the size and shape of the structure that once stood on the site, all have been categorized here as foundations. Any attempt to distinguish between true foundations and alignments resulting purely from clearing is a matter of tentative interpretation unless clear structural evidence is available. Further study of historic accounts and photographs might help resolve the question.

DATUM

At the site datum, where the four areas join, is the previously mentioned boiler (A8) (Plates 18-19), surrounded by a scatter of heavy machinery pieces, sections of pipe, and domestic artifacts (Plate 20a). Aligned with it is a possible log foundation (F18). The foundation is indistinct and has been disturbed by the trail, which cuts across it. It is difficult to tell whether or not it once enclosed the boiler. In the western part of the foundation is a set of beams, probably designed to support heavy machinery. It has been suggested that the boiler was used to generate electricity for Canyon City (Spude 1979:89). The complex is well worth additional research and interpretation.

Area A

Most of the features recorded at Canyon City were found in Area A: two general features, 10 foundations, seven pits, four artifacts, and four artifact concentrations (Figure 12). This area seems to include the center of town and the hillside to the north probably was used for tents.

GF1, a series of parallel rock alignments similar to those shown in Plates 16a and 20b, appears to form an extension of the wagon road into town and is lined on both sides by foundations and other features.

While no structural remains were located in Area A, a number of features in this area may be useful for interpretive purposes. Although all of the foundations have potential interpretive value, two seem to be especially interesting. F4 is a distinct, rectangular cobble alignment with an apparent opening in the west wall and a number of associated artifacts (listed in Appendix *II*). F7 is a large, three-sided alignment. A relatively large number of artifacts were found in and around it, and a dump, AC3, and a 3 x 6 foot pit, P3, may also be associated. Both foundations are located along the eastern side of GF1. Additional work with historic photographs and travelers' accounts could clarify the functions of cobble features in general, and these two features could be used as illustrations. If hikers are encouraged to visit this part of Canyon City, F4 would make an excellent *in situ* exhibit.

Although relatively few artifacts are found on the surface at Canyon City, Area A, which is seldom visited by hikers, does contain several large artifacts and several artifact scatters. AC3, which has been mentioned above in connection with F7, and AC1 are scatters of tin cans. AC2 contains a variety of domestic artifacts (Plate 21a,b). AC4 (Plate 22b) may be of particular interest because it includes a number of ceramic fragments, a type of artifact not commonly found elsewhere in Canyon City. A1 and A2 may be parts of the same wagon (Plate 22a). If a selection of artifacts for interpretation is desired, these features would provide a good sample. They are described more fully in Appendix *II*).

Although a careful search was made for it, no trace of the tramway house shown in Plate 17b was found. It was located at the base of the steep hillside on the west bank of the river just to the north of Area A (see Figure 11). It is evident, however, that since the photograph was taken, the topography of this area has been altered by a shift in the river channel, and the remains of the tramway house may have been washed away.

AREA B

One general feature, one structure, three foundations, four pits, and a single large artifact were found in Area B (Figure 13). The structure, S1, is represented by a log foundation and scattered boards. All three foundations are rectangular cobble alignments similar to those in Area A; logs remain on two walls of F12. Three of the four pits are possible privies. The fourth, P7, is unique not only at Canyon City but in the entire project area. It is a small, circular pit lined with large river cobbles. While it, too, might be a privy, no evidence of an associated structure was found, and the feature remains a mystery. Testing might provide some clues to its function.

Area C

Area C lies directly to the south of Area A, and the wagon road into town passes through its northwest quadrant. Two general features, two structures, two foundations, two artifacts, and two artifact concentrations are located near the road (Figure 14). Of the four structures recorded at Canyon City, one of the most interesting, S2, is located to the south of the wagon road. S2 is a collapsed log building set on a pile of cobbles (Plate 23a). Five feet to the north, between S2 and the road, is a large cobble foundation, F15, with the same alignment, which also may have been part of the structure. In and around the two are numerous artifacts of gold rush vintage (Plate 23b; Plate 24a). This extensive complex, which may represent a hotel, would have been prominent, and with further work it may be possible to identify it in historic photographs. Its size, the number of associated artifacts, and its proximity to the road indicate its potential for information if further investigations are to be carried out at Canyon City.

Area D

One structure and two foundations were found in Area D (Figure 15). The structure, S3, is of particular interest. It is a partially standing building built of logs, or more properly poles, only 4-6 inches in diameter (Plates 25-26). The techniques used in its construction are different from those evident in the other remaining structures (see

Appendix *II* for details), and it may postdate the gold rush. It is located near the boiler and is accessible to visitors. It could easily be stabilized and used as an *in situ* exhibit.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Historic accounts indicate that Canyon City tended to be more of a midday rest stop than an overnight camp. Nevertheless, remains of a number of architectural features and several concentrations of artifacts were located.

Although Canyon City has few substantial structural remains, two are of potential interpretive interest. S2, possibly a hotel, was probably the first structure stampeders encountered as they approached the town. If S3, the only structure in Canyon City still partially standing, is not of gold rush vintage, it may indicate an aspect of Canyon City's history as yet unknown to us.

The most common features found at Canyon City were rectangular cobble alignments, all recorded as foundations. Although the sizes of these vary, they cluster in several loose groupings. Standard sizes, possibly reflecting tent sizes, may have been 10 x 12 ft and 15 x 20 ft. Larger alignments may have had wooden superstructures. Several foundations, especially in Area A, are quite distinct, and artifacts and possible privies and dumps are found in association. These features are potential sources of information about Canyon City, living along the Chilkoot Trail in the nineteenth century, and the construction techniques used for temporary quarters. As the NPS does encourage hikers to visit Canyon City, further interpretation is desirable. It might also be appropriate to expose those remains which are not readily visible but which might be of historic interest.

Artifacts are scarce at Canyon City. Small items may have been burned or washed away by floods or covered by leaf-fall. Telegraph/telephone wire is evident in some places, but it is covered so deeply by heavy duff that it cannot be followed for more than a few feet at a time, suggesting that other material remains may also be buried under the forest floor. Artifacts that remained on the surface may have been carried away by visitors.

On the whole, cultural resources at Canyon City are not in great danger of further disturbance from vandals or artifact collectors. The most productive area of the site in terms of archaeological interest is Area A, which lies northeast of the part of the townsite most often visited by hikers. However, because the few artifacts left on the surface would be difficult to protect from the elements and from visitors, a representative sample might be removed, under professional supervision, for preservation and interpretation.

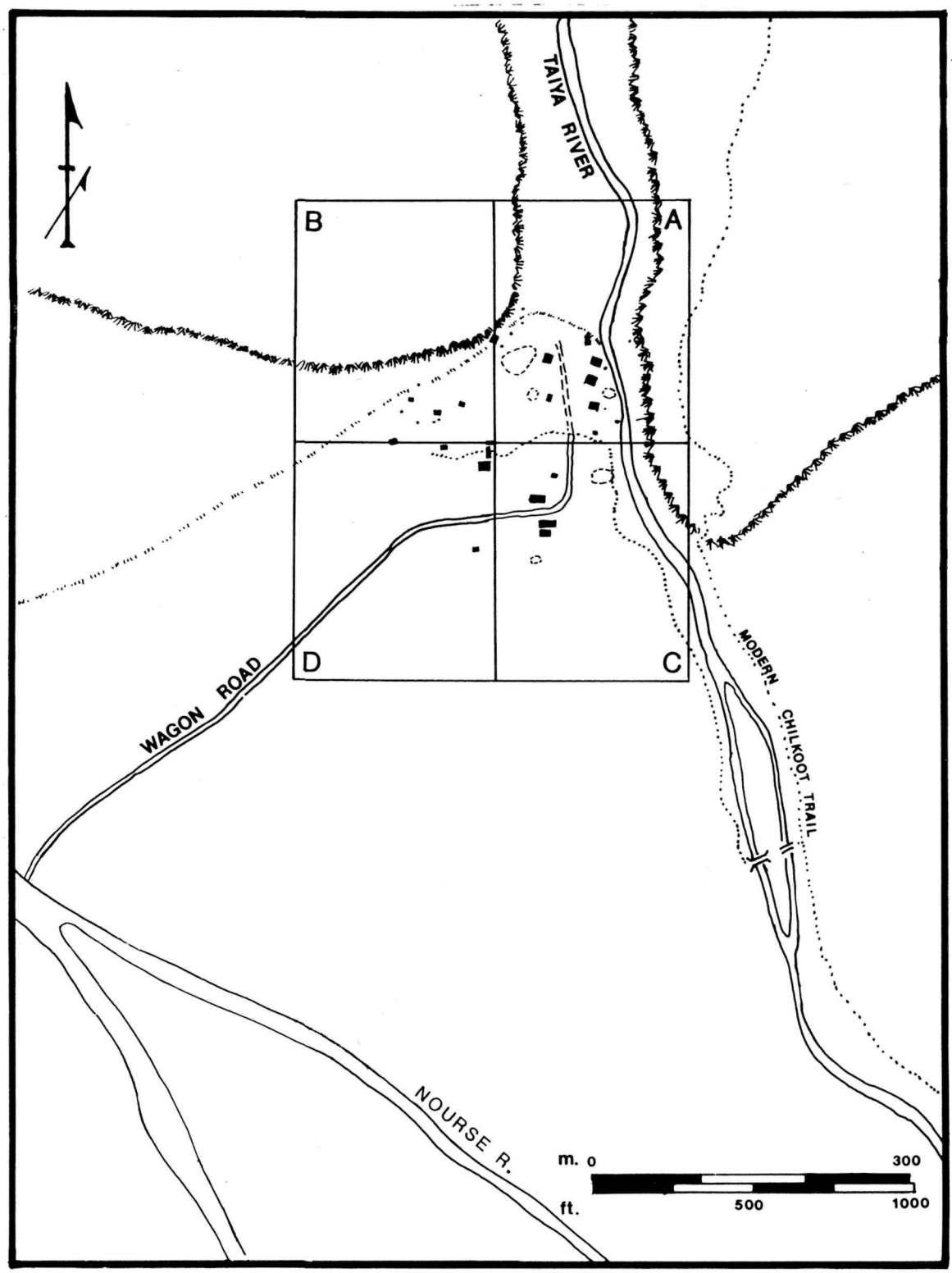


Figure 11. Overview of Canyon City, showing the four areas inventoried.

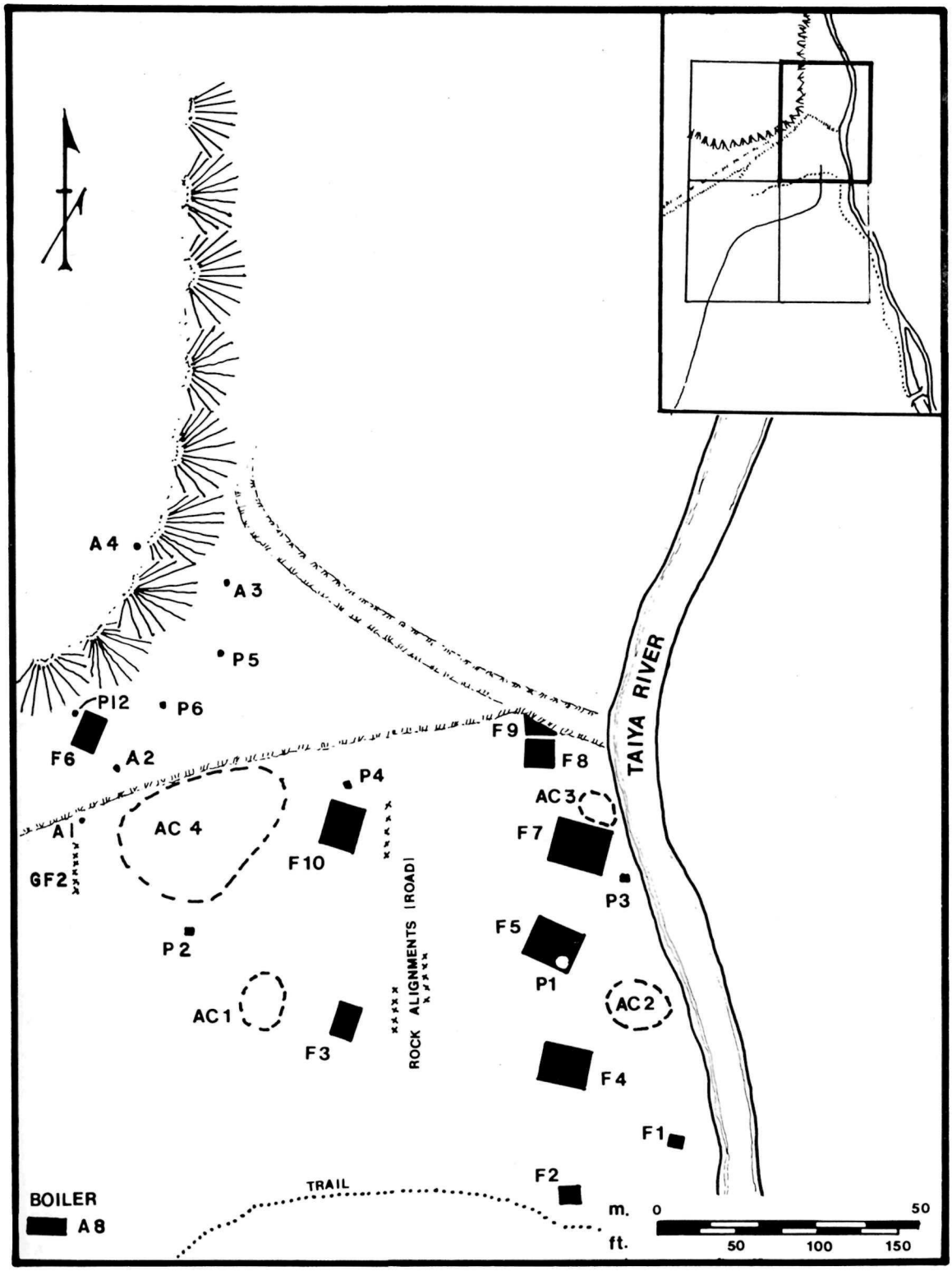


Figure 12. Canyon City: features recorded in Area A, the business core of the town.

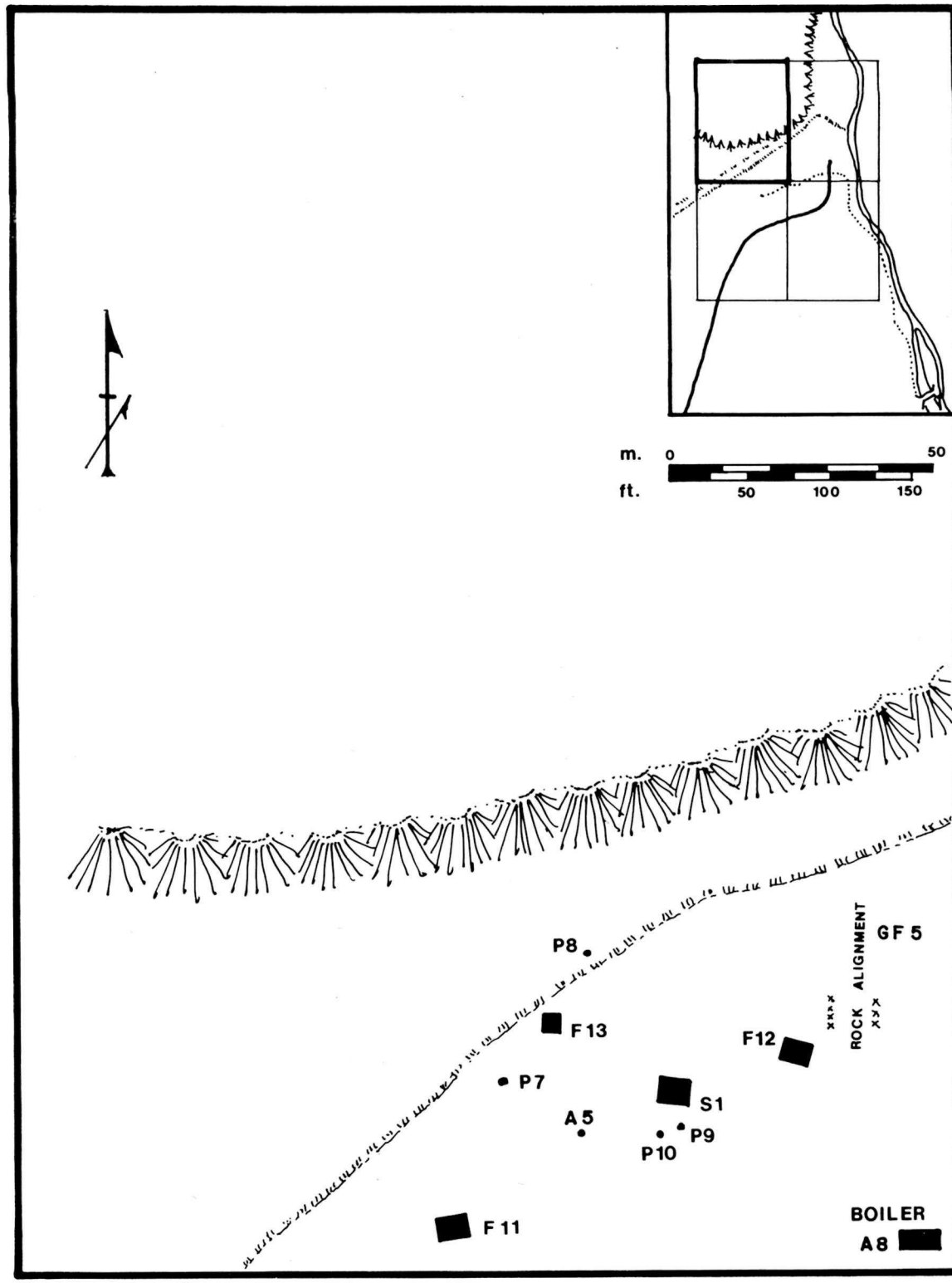


Figure 13. Canyon City: features recorded in Area B, the northwestern part of the town.

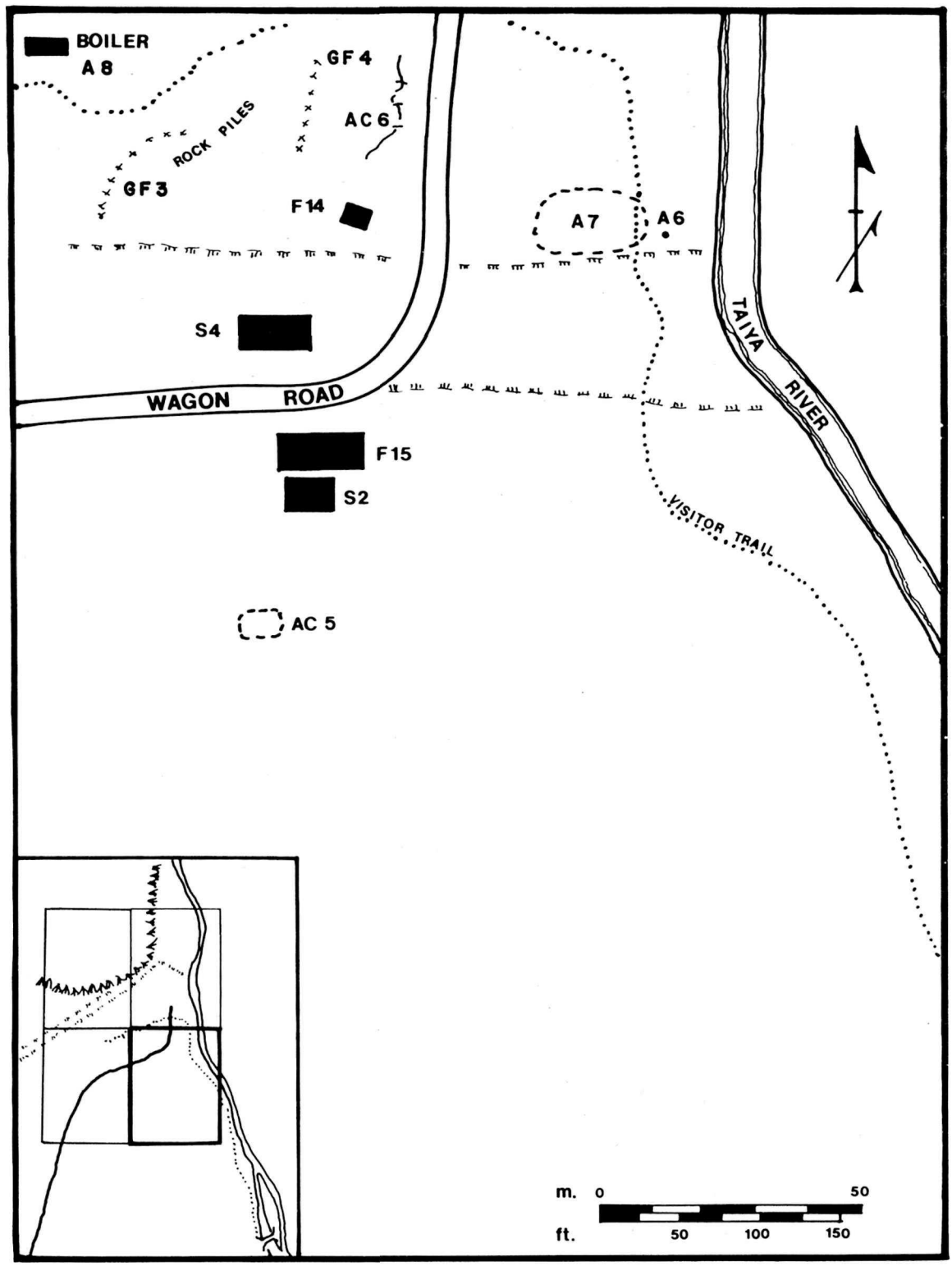


Figure 14. Canyon City: features recorded in Area C, the southeastern part of the town.

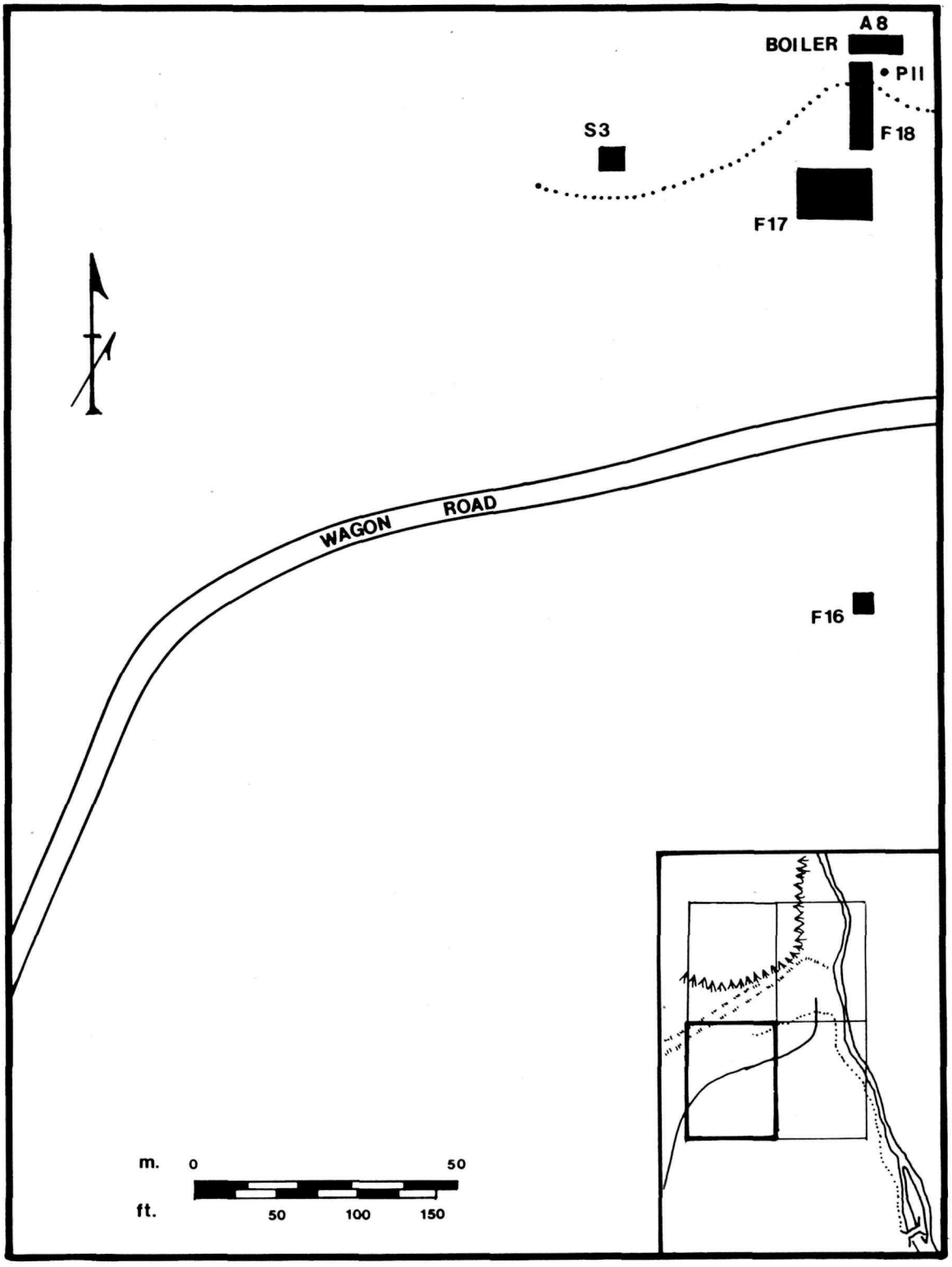


Figure 15. Canyon City: features recorded in Area D, the approach to the town from the south.

Plate 16.

a. Canyon City: Canyon City Hotel, Red Onion Lodging. (CC 30)

b. Canyon City: Palace Hotel and other businesses. (CC 10)

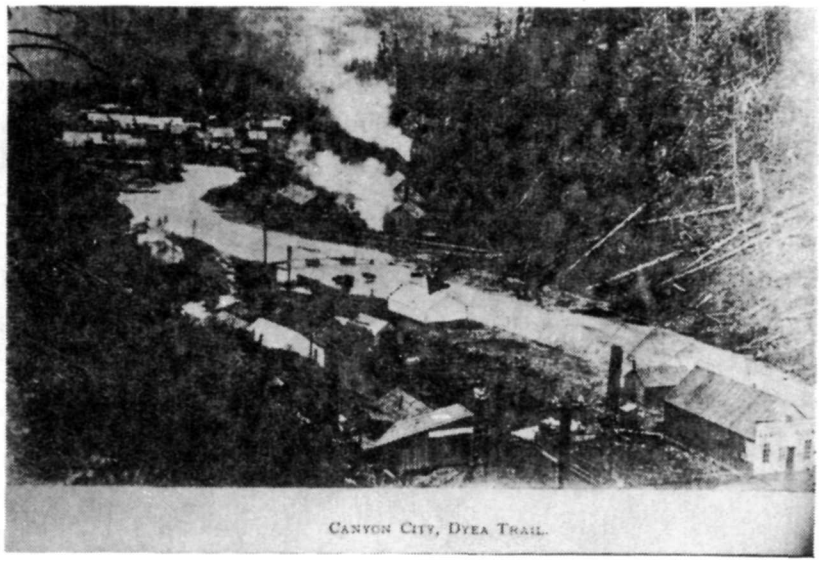
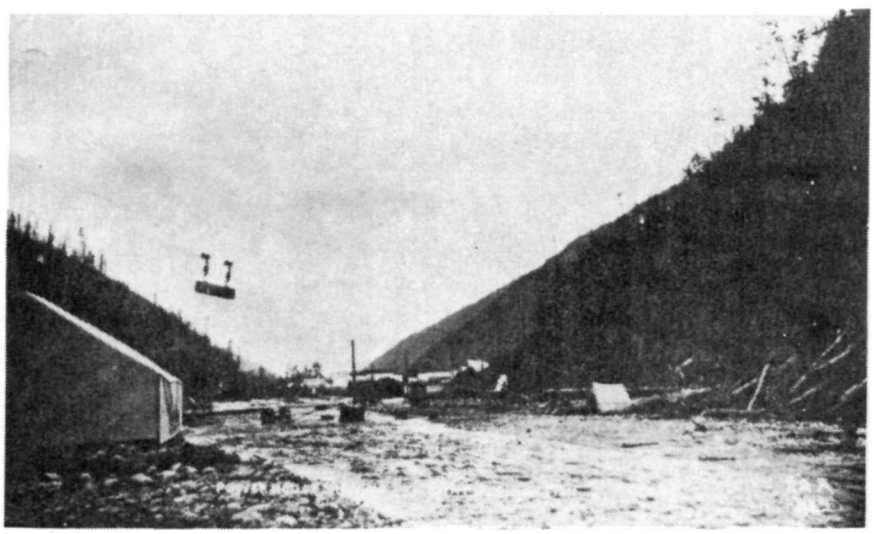


Plate 17.

a. Canyon City: the Packer's Rest Sample Room is at lower right. The large tent at the center next to the river (arrow) appears to have a cobble foundation. (CC 13)

b. Canyon City: tramway powerhouse. (CC 11)



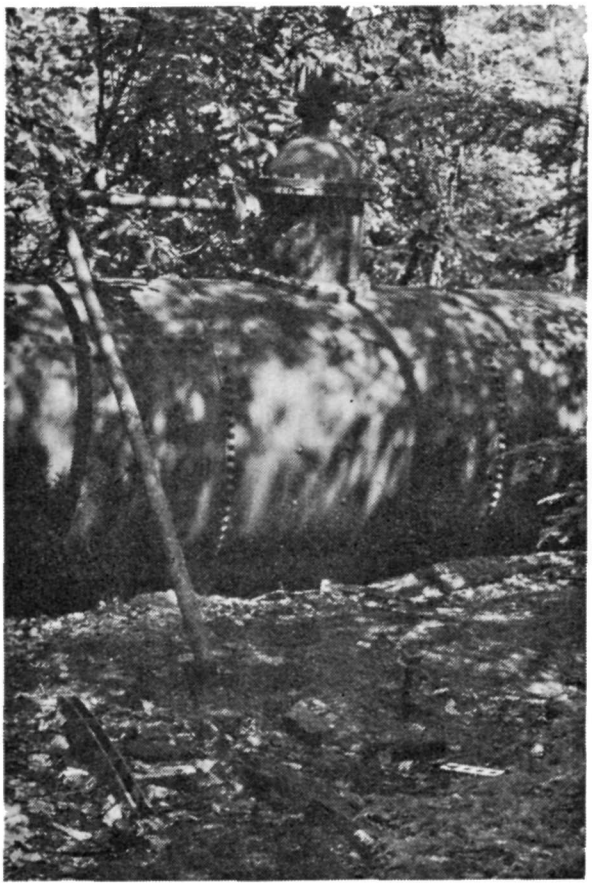
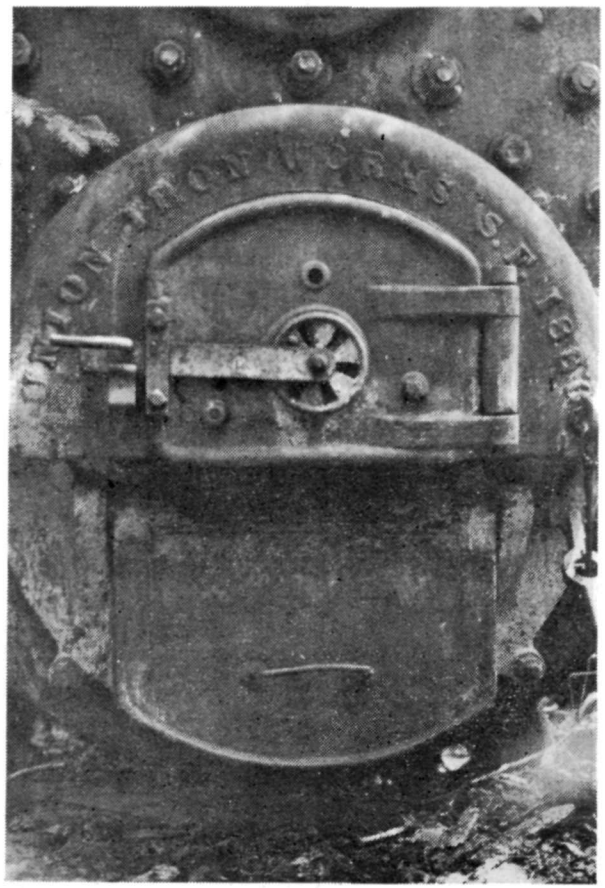


Plate 18.

a. Canyon City: boiler (A8), located at Datum, is a focal point for modern visitors.

b. Canyon City: side view of boiler (A8) showing remains of machinery.



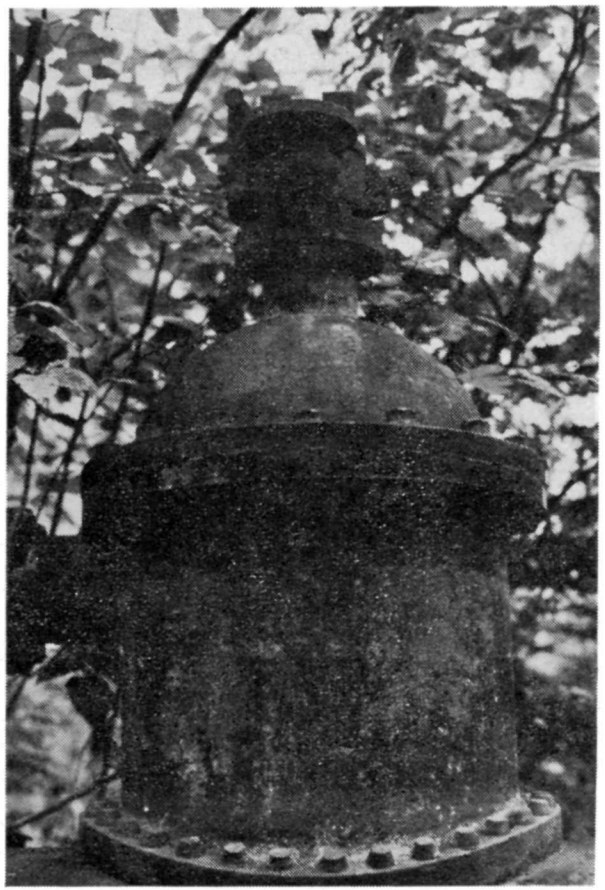


Plate 19.

a. Canyon City: door of boiler (A8) marked "UNION IRON WORKS S.F. 1886."

b. Canyon City: detailed view of boiler (A8).

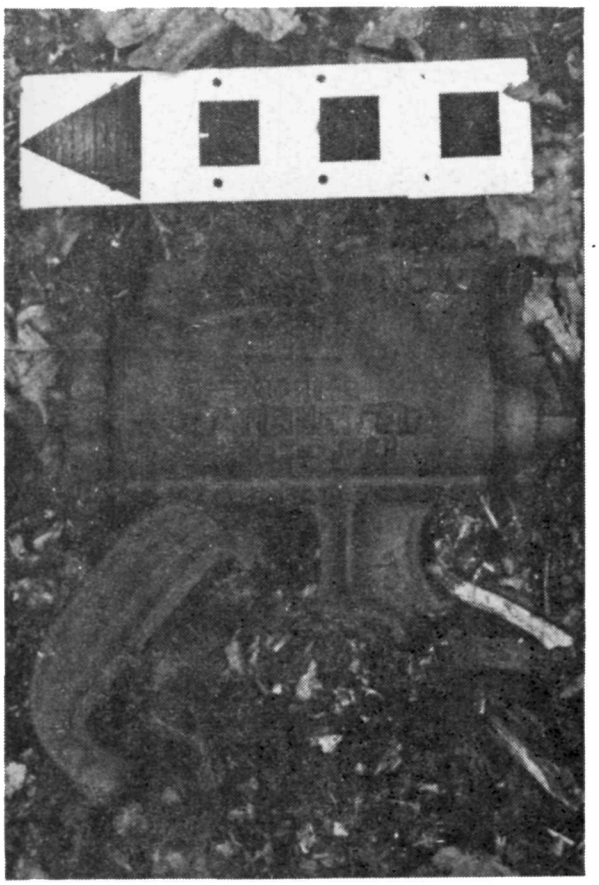


Plate 20.

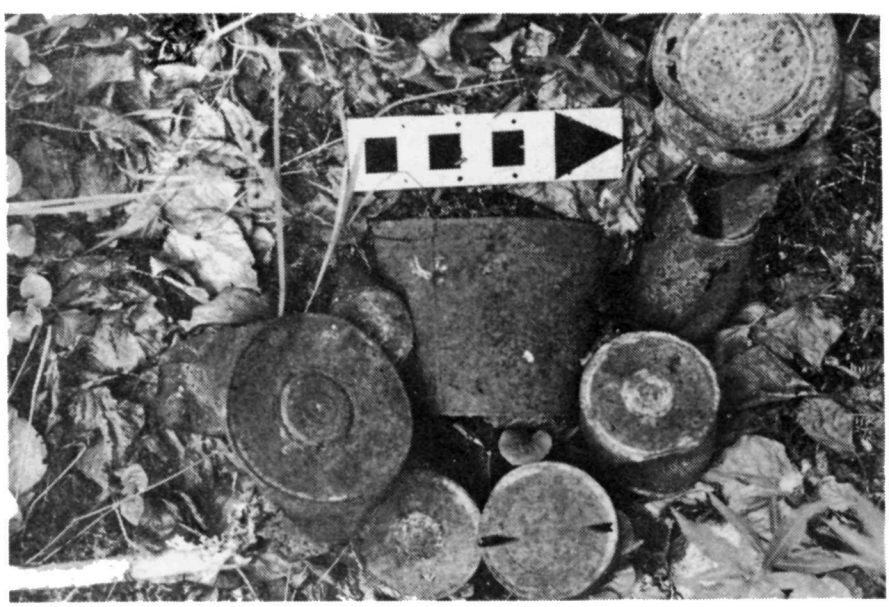
a. Canyon City: "ENTERPRISE TINNED MEAT CHOPPER" found near F18 and boiler (A8) at Datum.

b. Canyon City: view across road.

Plate 21.

Canyon City: fuel can marked "PEARL OIL," part of AC2, Area A.

b. Canyon City: concentration of tin cans demonstrating variety of sizes, part of AC2, Area A.



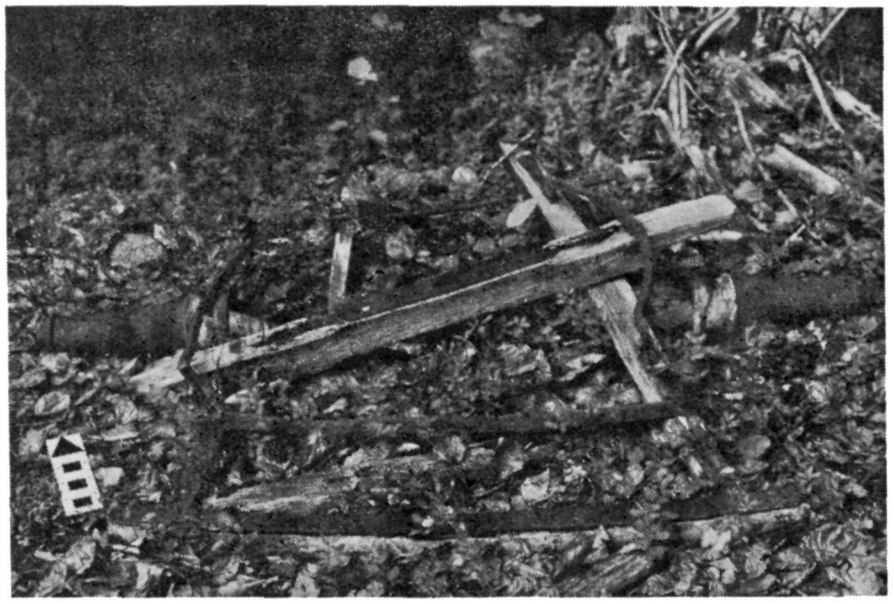


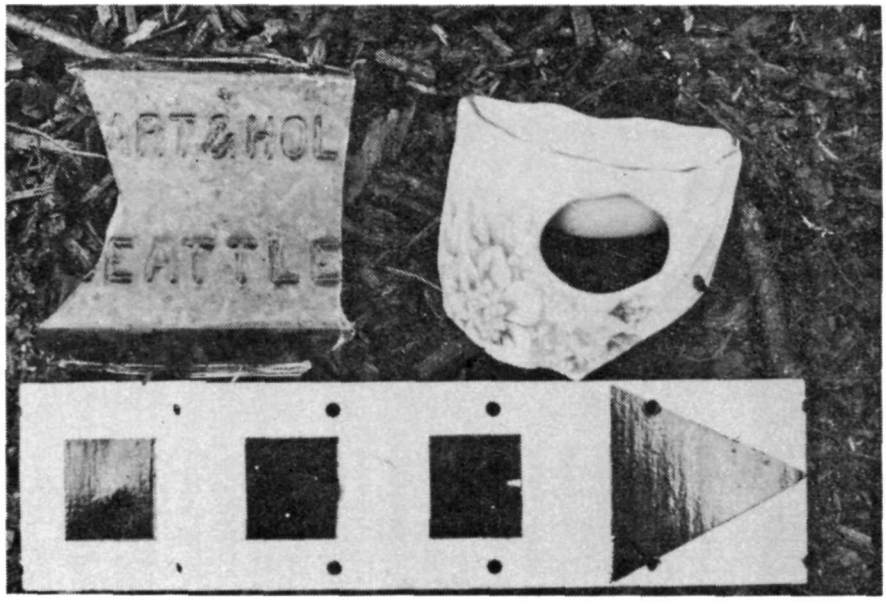
Plate 22.

a. Canyon City: wagon remains (A1), one of several wagons recorded, Area A.

b. Canyon City: artifact concentration (AC4) including stove, ceramics, and tin cans, Area A.

Plate 23.

a. Canyon City: collapsed structure (S2); view southeast. This building would have been among the first encountered when entering town during the gold rush, Area C.



b. Canyon City: patent medicine bottle fragment and decorated shaving mug (?) found in association with S2, Area C.

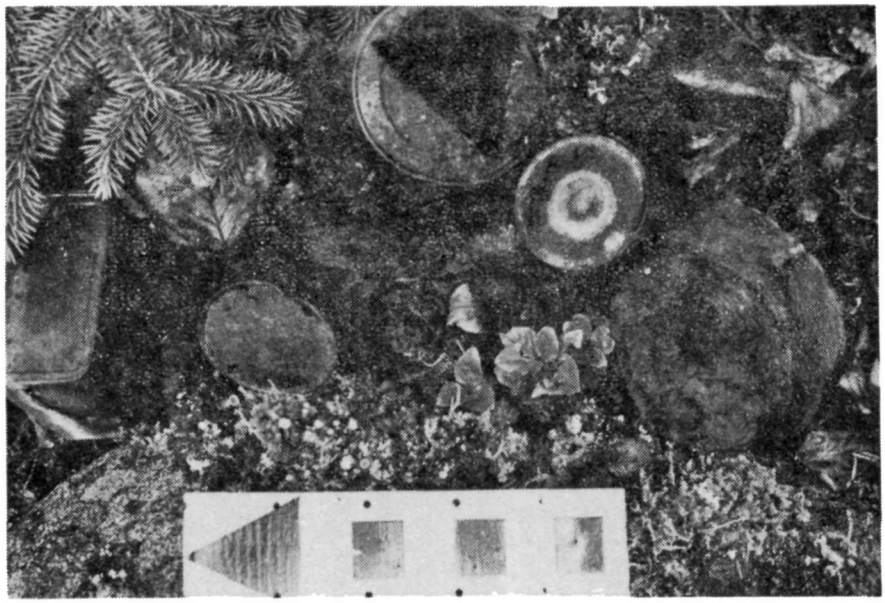


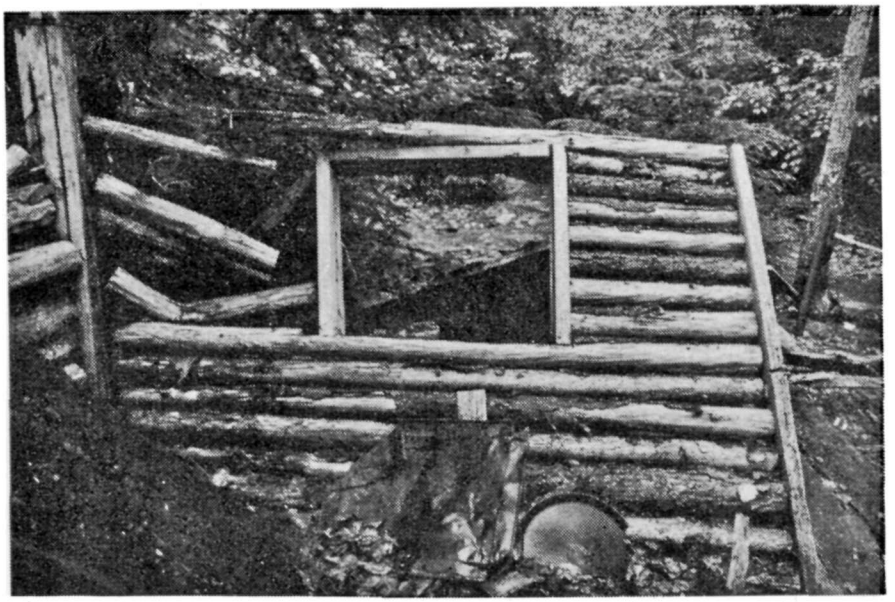
Plate 24.

a. Canyon City: a small sample of the varying sizes, shapes and types of tin cans found at sites along the Chilkoot Trail. These are from S2 in Area C.

b. Canyon City: "HANDY" stove parts (A7). Area C.

Plate 25.

a. Canyon City: the only structure in Canyon City still partially standing (S3); view northwest, Area D.



b. Canyon City: inside east wall of S3, showing unpeeled logs and corrugated roofing. Area D.

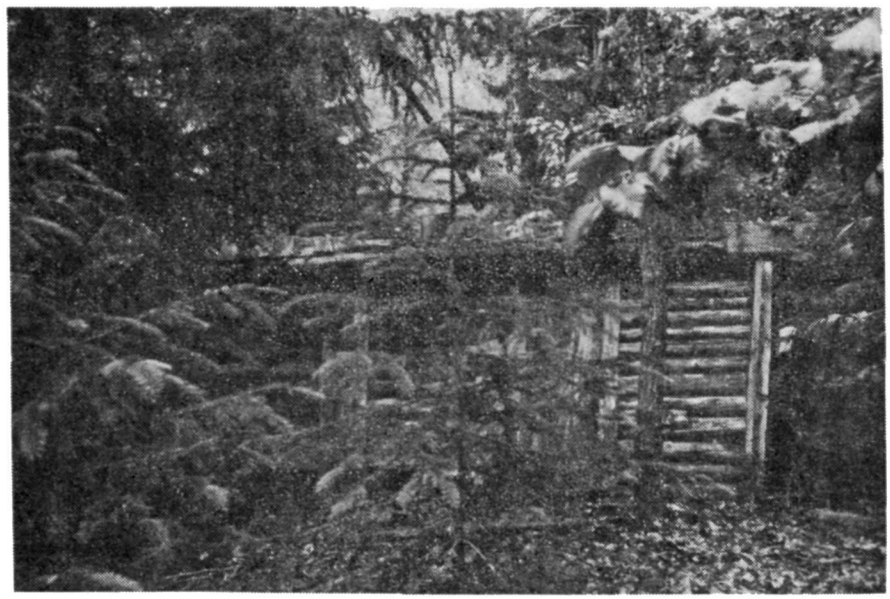
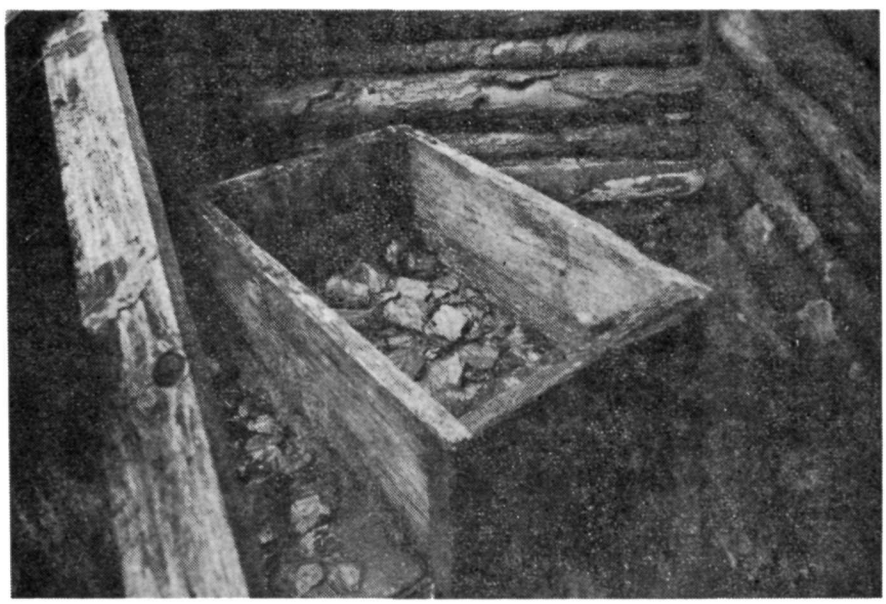


Plate 26.

a. Canyon City: S3; view west, Area D.

b. Canyon City: wooden box found inside S3, Area D.



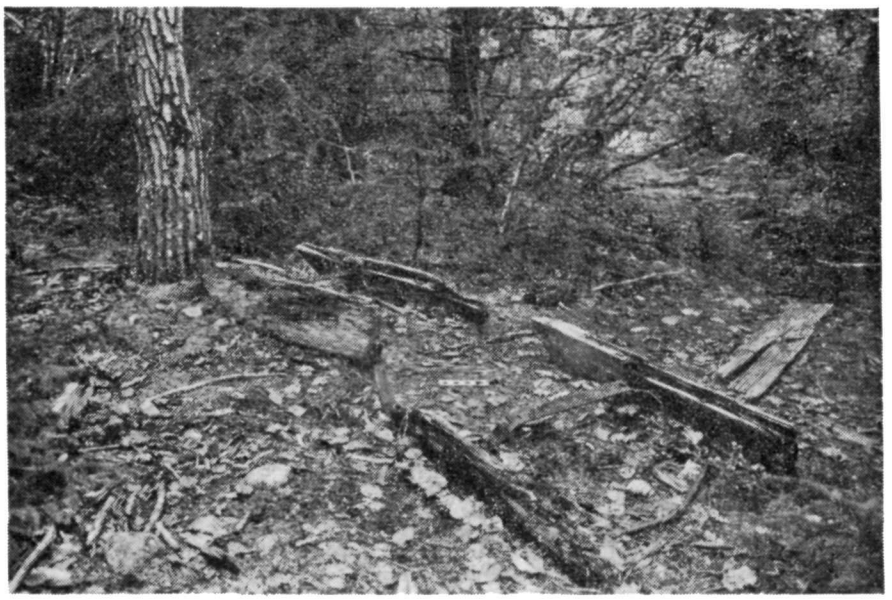


Plate 27.

a. Canyon City: remains of sled (A5), Area B.

b. Canyon City: stove (A6) along footpath to Canyon City in Area C. Visitors have piled pails and kettles on top for exhibition.

PLEASANT CAMP

Halfway between Canyon City and Sheep Camp was a small settlement known as Pleasant Camp, which served as a midday resting place after the hard climb up from Canyon City (Plate 28a). It was also at this point that the Chilkoot Trail, having followed the east bank of the Taiya River from Canyon City, crossed over and continued along the west bank until reaching Sheep Camp. Today remains of Pleasant Camp exist on both sides of the river between Miles 10 and 10.5, although the modern trail follows only the east bank. Because the remains of this small settlement are sparse and parts of it were very difficult to reach and measure, features have been described in general terms and feature forms have been omitted.

On the east side of the river, cultural remains can be seen just to the east of today's hiking trail at about Mile 10. Here are the remains of two small log foundations (Plate 28b) and a scatter of artifacts. The artifacts, among them tin cans and a frying pan, have been set up against trees along the trail. The foundations, moss covered and on a small hill or bank above the trail, are not especially obvious to the untrained eye.

Although this complex is referred to as Pleasant Camp by those familiar with the trail, the remains may be too far south of more extensive resources to be associated with the historic Pleasant Camp, and may actually constitute another small, poorly documented settlement.

At Mile 10.5 a small, flat, NPS-designated camping area reaches down to the river and is used by today's hikers. Here at the river's edge a telegraph wire is partially exposed in the sandy bank -- a remnant of the trail crossing over to the west bank.

The most extensive Pleasant Camp remains are found on the west bank of the river at about Mile 10.5. These can be reached only by a difficult and time-consuming hike along the west side of the river from Sheep Camp over hilly terrain and through berry bushes and devil's club or by crossing log jams over the river from one bank to the other. To document this portion of Pleasant Camp the archaeological team hiked the 2 1/2 miles from Sheep Camp to the site area, then crossed log jams to return to Sheep Camp along the Chilkoot hiking trail.

In this area of relatively sparse vegetation, artifacts and structural evidence are apparent. Although the artifacts are overgrown with moss and covered by dirt, it is obvious that they are quite extensive and seem to have been left untouched since the gold rush. Among those immediately apparent were an insulator marked "W. BROOKFIELD / NEW YORK", a large, complete medicine bottle, and a number of tin cans. Two structural remains were documented. One was a foundation and the other was the remains of a tramway support. Associated with the latter were boards with large bolts and metal collars of tramway origin.

The historic trail leaving Pleasant Camp toward Sheep Camp is delightfully obvious (Plate 29a). Here a narrow path lined with telephone poles and wire winds through the trees. Insulators remaining on the wire indicate how little this area has been explored by others (Plate 29b). Some artifacts, mainly fuel and tin cans, can be seen along the trail. The historic trail is clearly evident until about Mile 11, after which it can be seen intermittently.

This area is one of the few places where the historic trail and the artifacts and structures lining it appear to have remained intact. The difficulty of reaching the area has preserved it from curious explorers. The atypically light vegetation of moss and sparse tree cover makes the trail and associated cultural remains more evident than those at Sheep Camp. It is strongly suggested that this historical resource be preserved and, if possible, investigated further.

Plate 28.

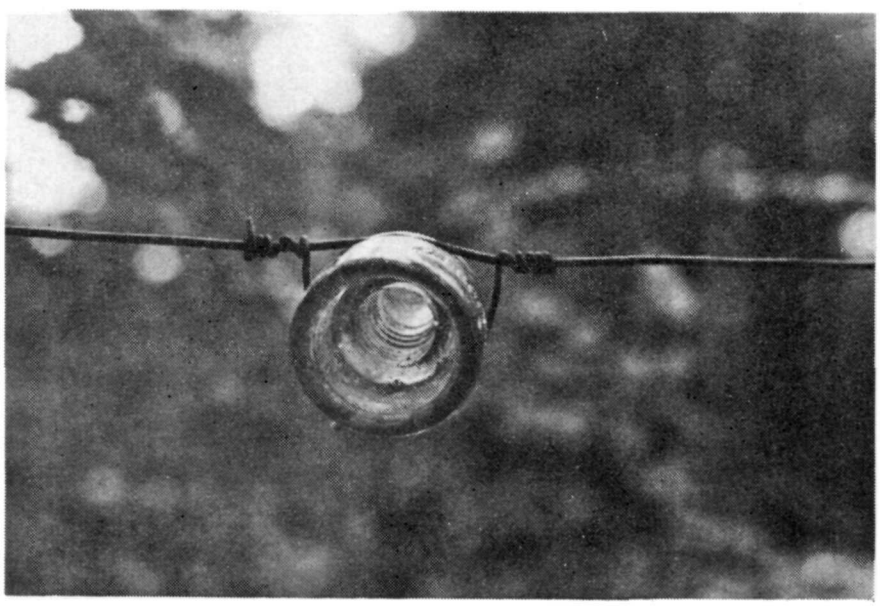
a. Pleasant Camp: a tripod tramway support is shown in background.

b. Pleasant Camp: foundation east of trail.

Plate 29.

a. Pleasant Camp: an intact section of the historic Chilkoot Trail.

b. Pleasant Camp: insulators still attached to wire show that Pleasant Camp has remained undisturbed by collectors.



SHEEP CAMP

Sheep Camp, 1,000 feet above tidewater, 13 miles from the trailhead at Dyea, and only 4 miles from the summit, was the largest settlement along the Chilkoot trail after Dyea. Today, the remains of Sheep Camp can be found scattered along both sides of the Taiya and, to the north, in an area now situated between two branches of the river (Figure 16). On the east side of the river, the terrain is very uneven, and it is surprising that tents could be pitched there in any comfort. Spruce trees, with some blueberry bushes and devil's club, are the predominant vegetation, but in general, this area is not thickly overgrown. This part of Sheep Camp is very accessible, but few hikers seem to know of the remains here, which are not especially obvious or abundant.

In contrast, the vegetation on the west side of the river is overwhelming. Devil's club predominates, averaging 6 feet high and in some places attaining a height of 8 feet. This bush covers everything, and structural remains easily can be overlooked because of its density. Unfortunately, even when devil's club has been removed by machete, it is evident that much duff covers the remains in this area. This part of the town is relatively inaccessible to visitors.

The northern part of the area between the two branches of the river is covered with berry bushes, devil's club, and Sitka spruce. The southern portion is a sandy beach. A bridge crosses the first branch of the river to allow campers to reach the beach, a designated camping area.

HISTORIC SHEEP CAMP

Sheep Camp is where most stampeders spent their first night on the trail, cached their supplies, and rested before returning to Dyea for another load or beginning the steep, difficult final trek to the summit (Bearss 1970:53). In 1897, the town consisted of four or five saloons under canvas and two wooden structures, one of which housed a store and post office and the other Palmer's Hotel and Store (Bearss 1970:70). Even more than Dyea, Sheep Camp at this time was a town of tents. Tappan Adney, a correspondent for *Harper's Illustrated Weekly*, described them as "scattered to the number of several score along the bowlder-lined shores of the Dyea River, here a stream a rod or two across, and so swift as to be scarcely fordable" (1900:104). On the basis of eye-witness accounts, Berton describes "tents and shacks...wedged so closely together that it was difficult to squeeze between them, the only open space being the semblance of a street, about sixteen feet wide, which curled haphazardly along the bank of the narrowing river" (1958:248). After a heavy snow storm, the wind often drifted snow over the tents until only the stovepipes were visible (Craig 1906:19).

By 1898, the business section of Sheep Camp had become a "row of log cabins and frame houses to the west of the trail" (Bearss 1970:129). These included drug stores, a hospital, hotels, restaurants, coffee stands, laundries, bathhouses, and stores. The best known hotel was the Palmer House, where the owner and his family fed 500 people a day and slept 40 each night on the plank floor (Berton 1958:248). Another hotel was the Seattle House, which had one private room in which were several beds built of rough timbers (Craig 1906:17). The Grand Pacific Hotel was advertised in *The Dyea Press* (14 May 1898) as the "best hotel in Sheep Camp," with "spring beds" at "moderate prices."

The Seattle Hotel and T. Lubelski General Merchandising are two businesses that can be seen in historic photographs of Sheep Camp (Plate 30a), along with the Hotel Montezuma (Plate 30b), the Hotel Woodlawn, J.W. Nee's Hotel and Store and the U.S. Restaurant (Plate 31a), and the Hotel Northern and the Sheep Camp Bakery (Plate 31b). Photographs of the southern end of town also show a tramway powerhouse,

part of the tramway line opened in May 1898 to haul goods from Canyon City to the summit (Plate 32a). At the northern end is another large structure, apparently a commercial building. A number of photographs also testify to the thousands of tents, placed every which way and taking up every inch of available space. Tents even appear to have been pitched directly on the frozen Taiya River (Plate 32b).

DATA COLLECTION

A base camp was set up near the Sheep Camp Ranger station a short distance from the historic remains. To aid in recording features, the townsite was divided into three areas: Area A on the east side of the river, Area B on the west side, and Area C to the north between the two branches of the river. Area B was later extended southward along the west side of the river to accommodate extensive tramway remains found well to the south of the rest of the area (Figure 16).

THE INVENTORY

Fifty-five features were recorded at Sheep Camp: six general features, 23 structures, five structural scatters, eight foundations, three pits, two artifacts, and eight artifact concentrations (Figures 17-22). The largest number of features, including by far the largest number of structures, was found in Area B, the most inaccessible part of the site and apparently the business center of the town. Several structures and foundations recorded during this survey have been identified in historic photographs showing Areas B and C (Figures 17-18; Plate 33 a,b). Despite the preponderance of features in Area B, however, significant remains were found in both of the other areas.

Area A

One general feature, three structures, four foundations, three pits, and three artifact concentrations were recorded in Area A (Figure 19). Since the modern trail traverses the area, several of these might be useful for interpretation. A cemetery (GF 1) with two wooden grave markers, was recorded on the hillside above the trail (Plate 34a). Three collapsed structures also were found. Some of the structural details of S1 are still evident (Plate 34b), and a number of domestic

artifacts were noted in and around it (Plate 35a,b; Plate 36a). S2 is a partly intact log cabin, its remaining walls standing 6 logs high. S3 is an unusually large, collapsed log building that appears to have had several levels and to have been constructed in several stages. All three structures are heavily overgrown and seem to be unknown to hikers, although they are near the modern trail. Simple clearing would expose these remains to visitors. An unusual feature found in this area is a pit dug next to a large boulder, which forms one wall (Plate 37b). Two other sides of the pit are lined with angular rocks stacked to project above ground surface. The fourth side is open. This has been classified here as a foundation, F2, but its function is unknown. Artifacts in Area A include a variety of items, but tin cans predominate (Plate 38a,b). These features, and others in the area, are described more completely in Appendix *III*.

Area B

Two general features, 16 structures, four structural scatters, four foundations, two artifacts, and two artifact concentrations were found in Area B (Figure 20). Several of the structures and foundations can be identified in historic photographs (see Figures 17-18; Plate 33a,b), and the core of Sheep Camp and the route of the Chilkoot Trail through town can be detected in the pattern of features. Comparison of the photographs with the feature maps, however, makes it clear that the Taiya has destroyed a portion of the town.

Several structures in this part of Sheep Camp should be considered of high priority for further investigation and/or interpretation. S5 (Plate 39a,b), which appears to have been one of the earliest wooden structures at Sheep Camp, has been identified in a photograph. The remains show many structural details, and the building is surrounded by a fairly large scatter of artifacts (see Appendix *III*). A complex of structures -- S6, S12, and SS4 -- has been identified from photographs as the Seattle Hotel (see Plate 30a). Despite the collapsed condition of these buildings, structural details can still be discerned, and a fairly large and varied assortment of gold rush artifacts is associated (Plates 40a,b; Plate 41a). S7, a small, crudely built log cabin, is one

of the most intact remains at Sheep Camp (Plate 41b; Plate 42a,b). It, too, has been identified. S8, also identified in photographs, appears to have been a two-story building, possibly a hotel (Plates 43-44). S14 is undoubtably a two-hole outhouse, the only definite privy at Sheep Camp (Plate 46a). Other structures reveal interesting structural details (Plate 46b; Plate 47a) or have interesting associated artifacts (Plate 45a; Plate 47b; Plate 48b). Many of the structures in this area have already been covered by vegetation (see Plate 45b) or destroyed by the river (Plate 48a). Those that remain are collapsing quickly and should be stabilized if further research or interpretation is contemplated.

As the devil's club was cut, large artifacts were exposed. Two of these, a wooden table, A1, and an airtight stove, A2, (Plate 49a,b) could be preserved for interpretation, either at Sheep Camp or elsewhere. Both lie near a number of structural remains, the largest and most substantial of which is S8 to the northwest.

Significant artifacts remain in this area, both in association with features and in dumps. Among those recorded on the surface were kitchen equipment, shoes, tin cans, ceramics, bottles, and chimney flashing. A selection is shown in Plates 50 and 51. One unusual artifact cluster, AC5, consists of over 100 clear prescription medicine bottles (Plate 50b; Plate 51a,b). These are cracked or broken into large fragments, but the fragments have not been scattered. The bottles are described in more detail and categorized by shape and size in Appendix *III*. Removal of at least a representative sample, under professional supervision, would be highly desirable. Because of the high density of artifacts in this feature, subsurface testing might also prove useful. Since this part of Sheep Camp is relatively inaccessible, significant, undisturbed remains of the gold rush period may be found under the surface; as one walks, glass and metal occasionally crunch underfoot. If a testing program is undertaken, an attempt should be made to determine the extent and significance of buried artifacts in some of these concentrations.

One of the most significant finds in Area B was the location of the tramway house at the extreme southern end of town (Figure 22). Although no structural details could be distinguished, remaining artifacts included

large pipes, metal collars similar to those found at other sites along the trail, anchor pins, bolts, wheels, other tramway-associated artifacts, and household items (Plate 52a,b; Plate 53a,b). This extensive and complex feature, fully described and illustrated in Appendix *III*, should prove extremely interesting once more is known about the tramway system, and should aid in telling the story of transportation on the Chilkoot Trail.

Area C

Three general features, four structures, one structural scatter, and two artifact concentrations were recorded in Area C (Figure 21). Tramway remains at Sheep Camp are represented by GF2, GF3, and AC7 in Area C, along with AC8 in the southern part of Area B. All of these features lie along a general southwest-northeast alignment. GF2 and GF3 are tramway supports (described in Appendix *III*) with associated artifacts, and AC7 is a cluster of artifacts associated with tramway operation.

Just north of the NPS camping area in Area C is one of the most obvious structures at Sheep Camp. S4 is a large log structure often referred to as a hotel (Plate 54a,b). Construction details, however, suggest that it was a warehouse or other commercial building (see Appendix *III*). To the north of this are other structural remains that probably lined the trail out of town. These features are easily accessible to visitors, who are contributing significantly to their rapid deterioration.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Although lush vegetation and the meandering Taiya River have nearly obliterated the once crowded settlement, the remains of Sheep Camp have much to offer toward an understanding of the short-lived Stampede to the gold fields.

On the basic level of preservation and interpretation, several collapsing structures could be further exposed and stabilized. Those in Areas A and C are most accessible to hikers and could be seen with little effort if they were kept clear of vegetation. Some remains are

located on the trail, some near the camping areas, and some further off the trail. In Area C, the most obvious structure, S4, collapses further into disrepair every year and, as one of the most substantial and often-seen structures at Sheep Camp, should be stabilized.

Structures in Area B still exhibit considerable architectural detail and should be stabilized. Unless cultural resources in this area are adequately protected, Area B should be maintained as one of the least accessible areas along the trail. For further exhibition and interpretation, the more unusual and interesting artifacts and a representative sample of more typical items should be removed, under professional supervision, while they can still be found in the thick vegetation. Investigation of the tramway house remains, AC8, could provide information useful in understanding the workings of the tramway system.

Because a number of archaeological and architectural features can be identified in historic photographs, Sheep Camp has important interpretive potential. Furthermore, much of the town has been inaccessible over the years, and it is possible that much has survived in a pristine condition not seen at Dyea or Canyon City and not likely to exist at The Scales. Subsurface remains probably are extensive and intact, although vegetation makes it difficult to find and reach them.

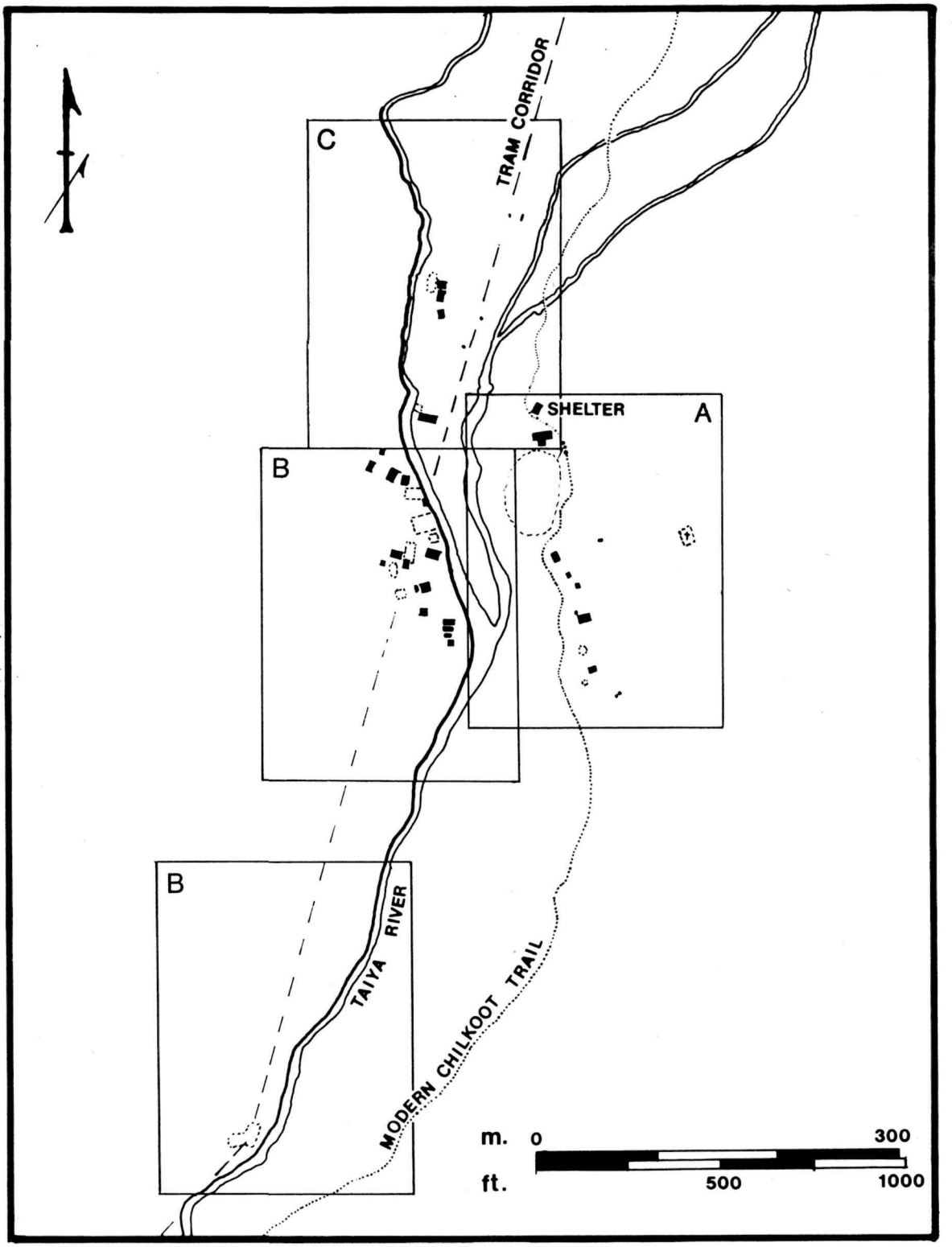


Figure 16. Overview of Sheep Camp, showing the three areas inventoried.

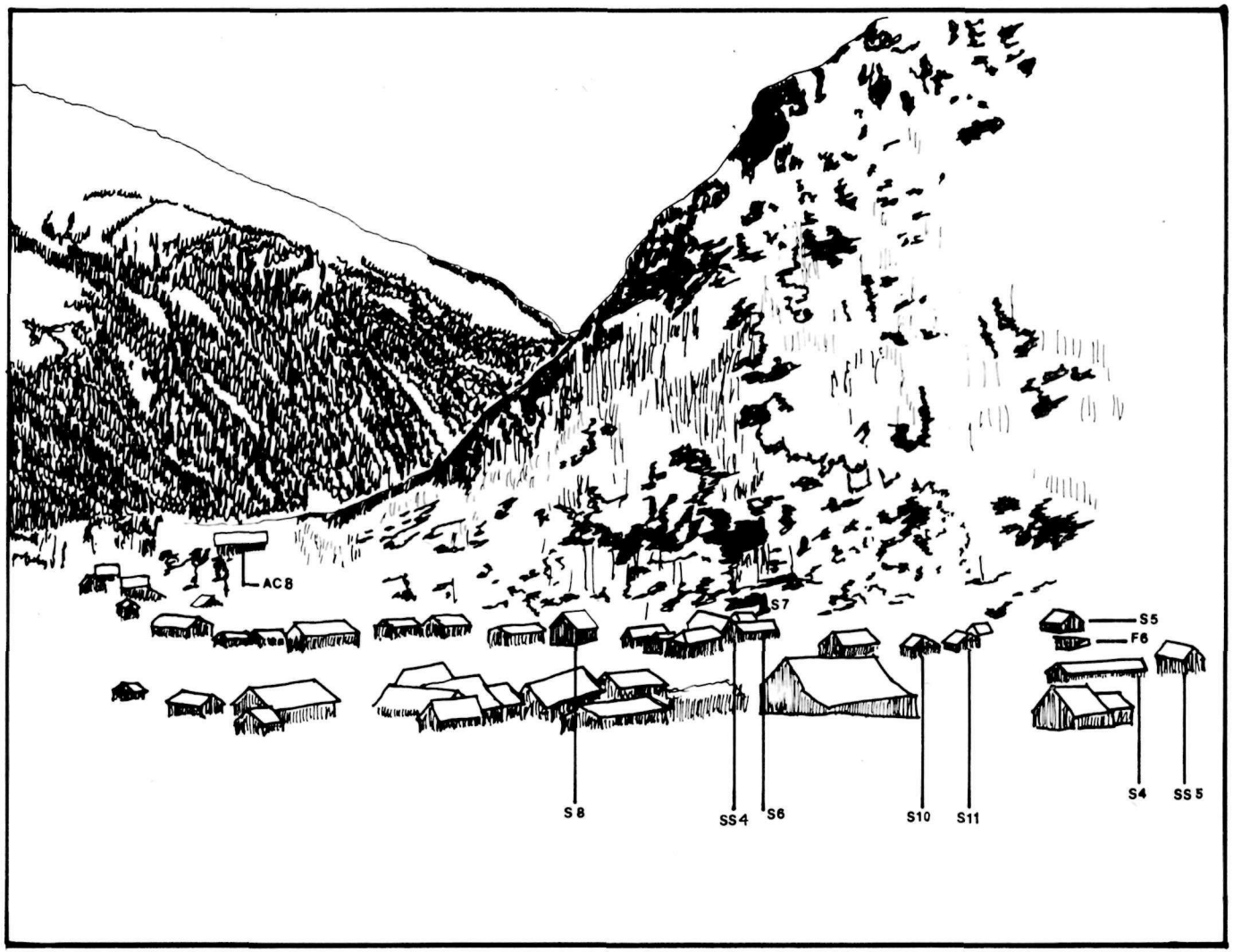


Figure 17. Sheep Camp: drawing made from historic photograph (see Plate 33a), showing buildings identified with features recorded during survey.

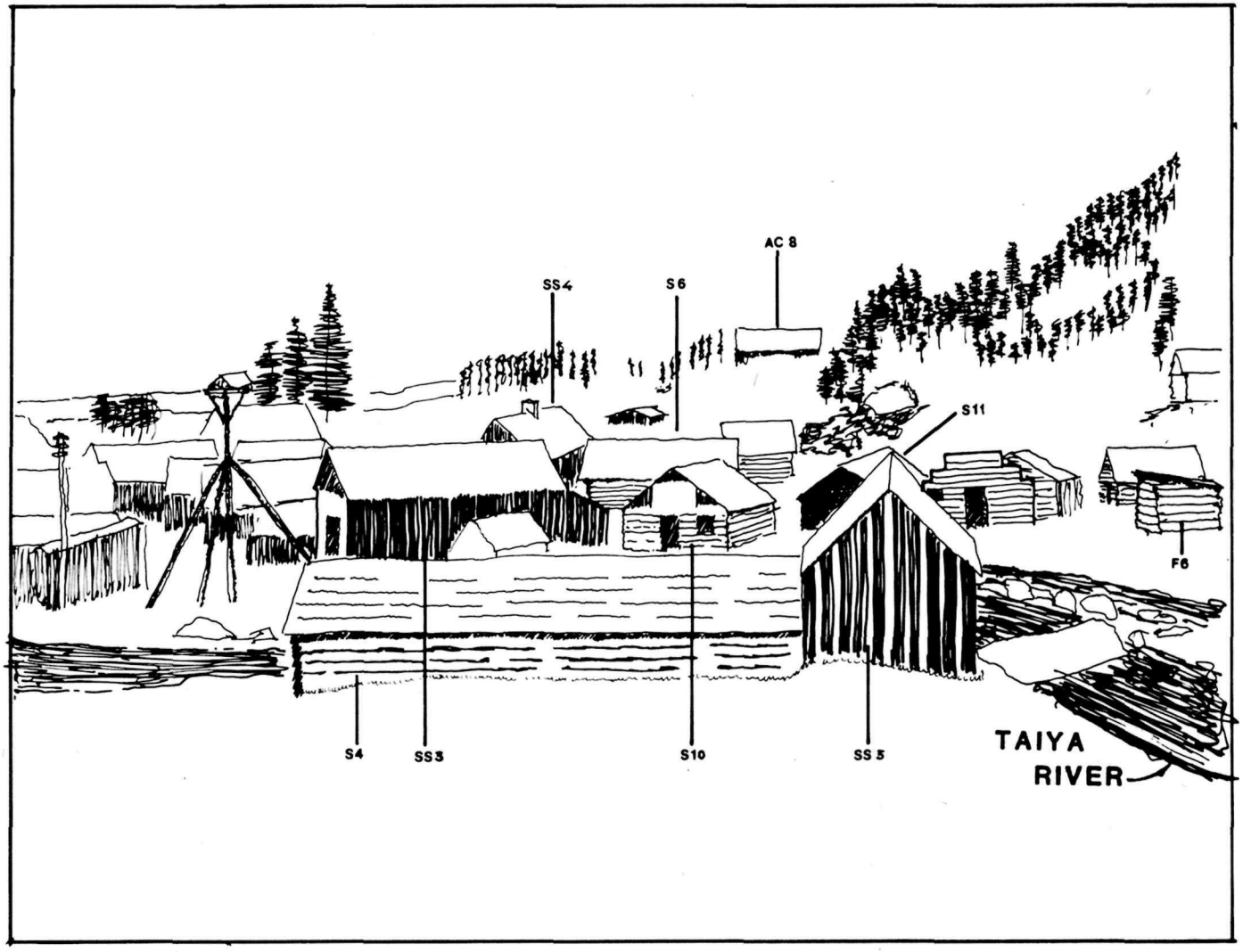


Figure 18. Sheep Camp: drawing made from historic photograph (see Plate 33b), showing buildings identified with features recorded during survey.

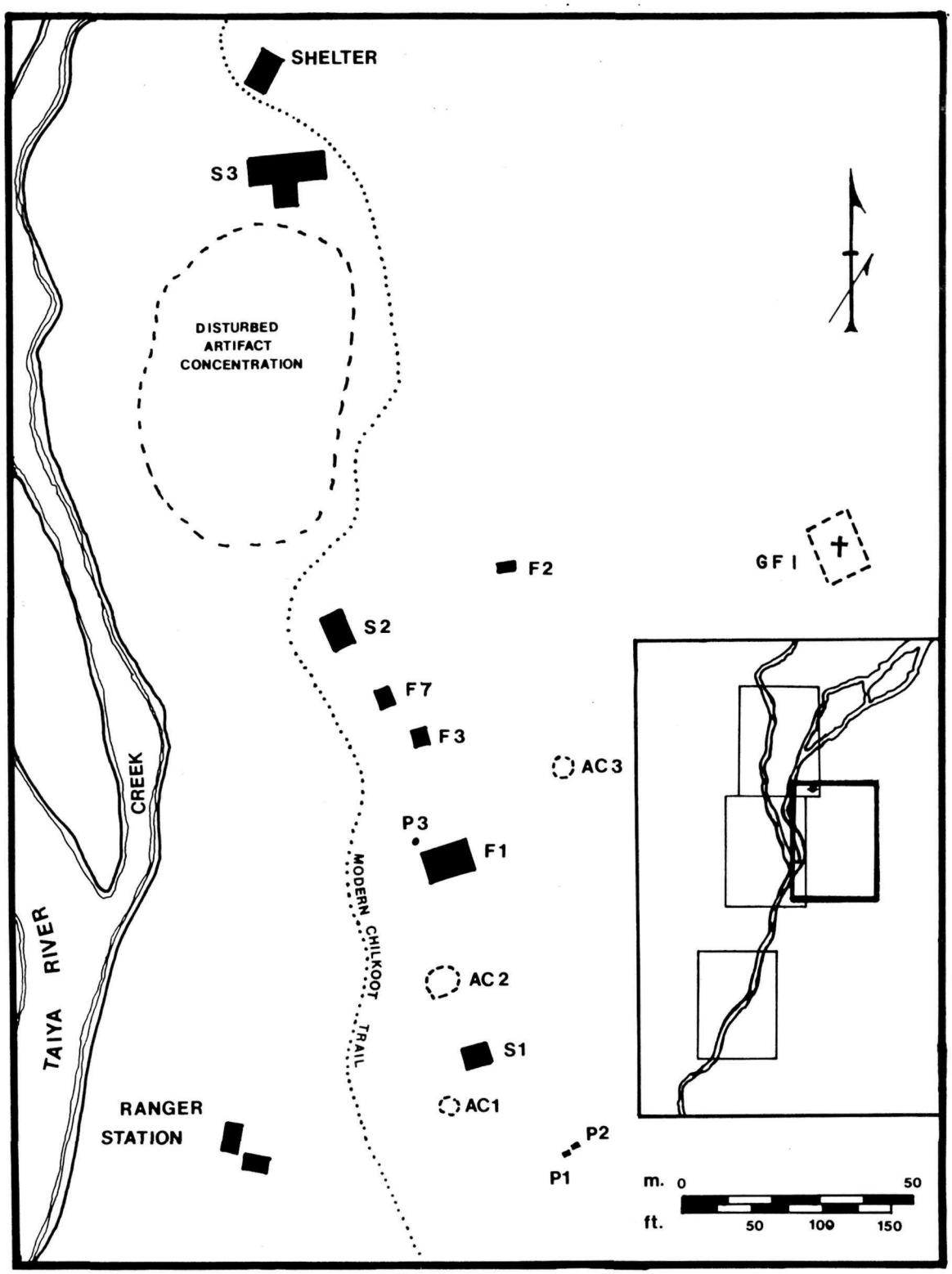


Figure 19. Sheep Camp: features recorded in Area A, along the east bank of the Taiya River.

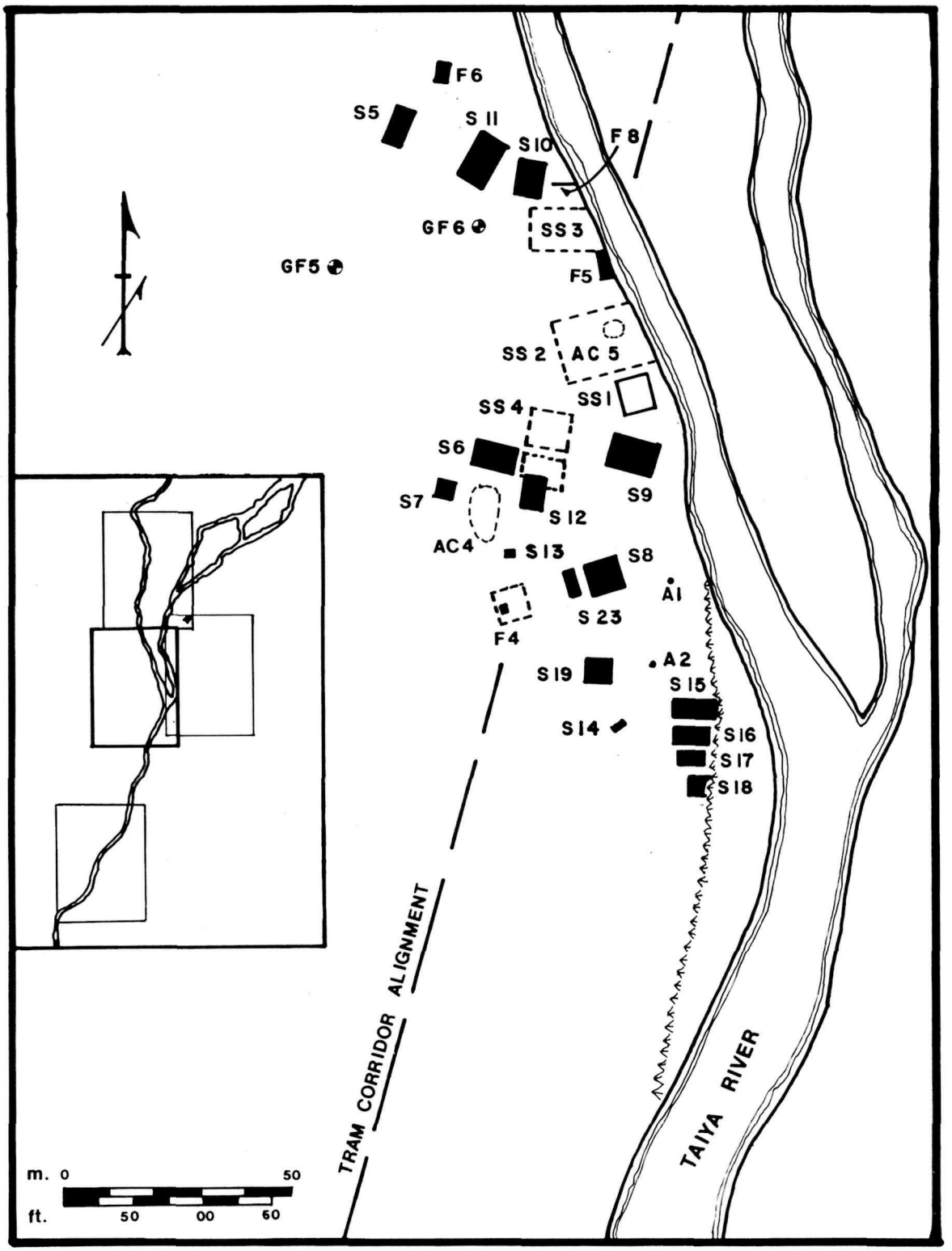


Figure 20. Sheep Camp: features recorded in Area B, the business core of the town, along the west bank of the Taiya River.

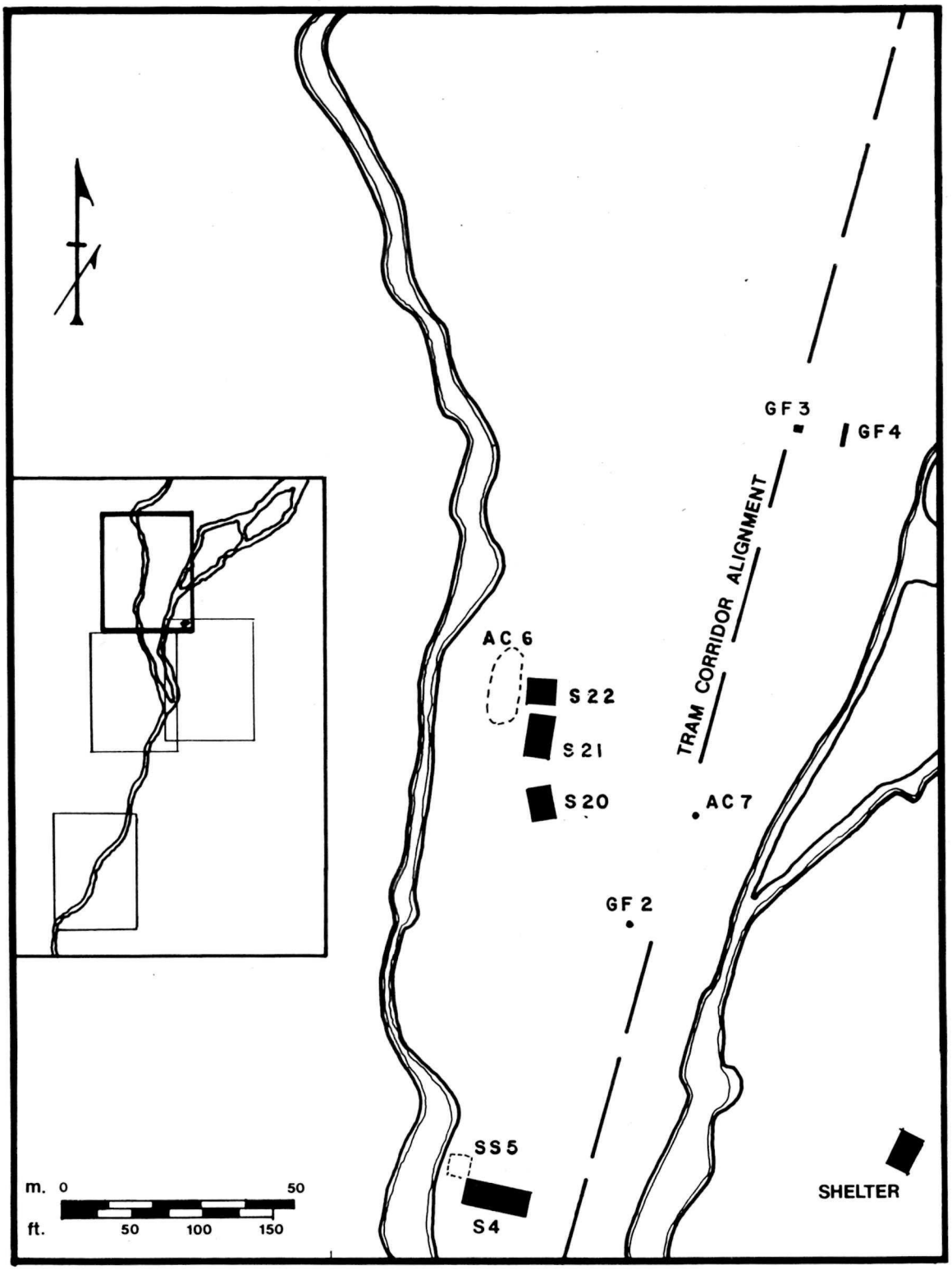


Figure 21. Sheep Camp: features recorded in Area C, between the two branches of the river.

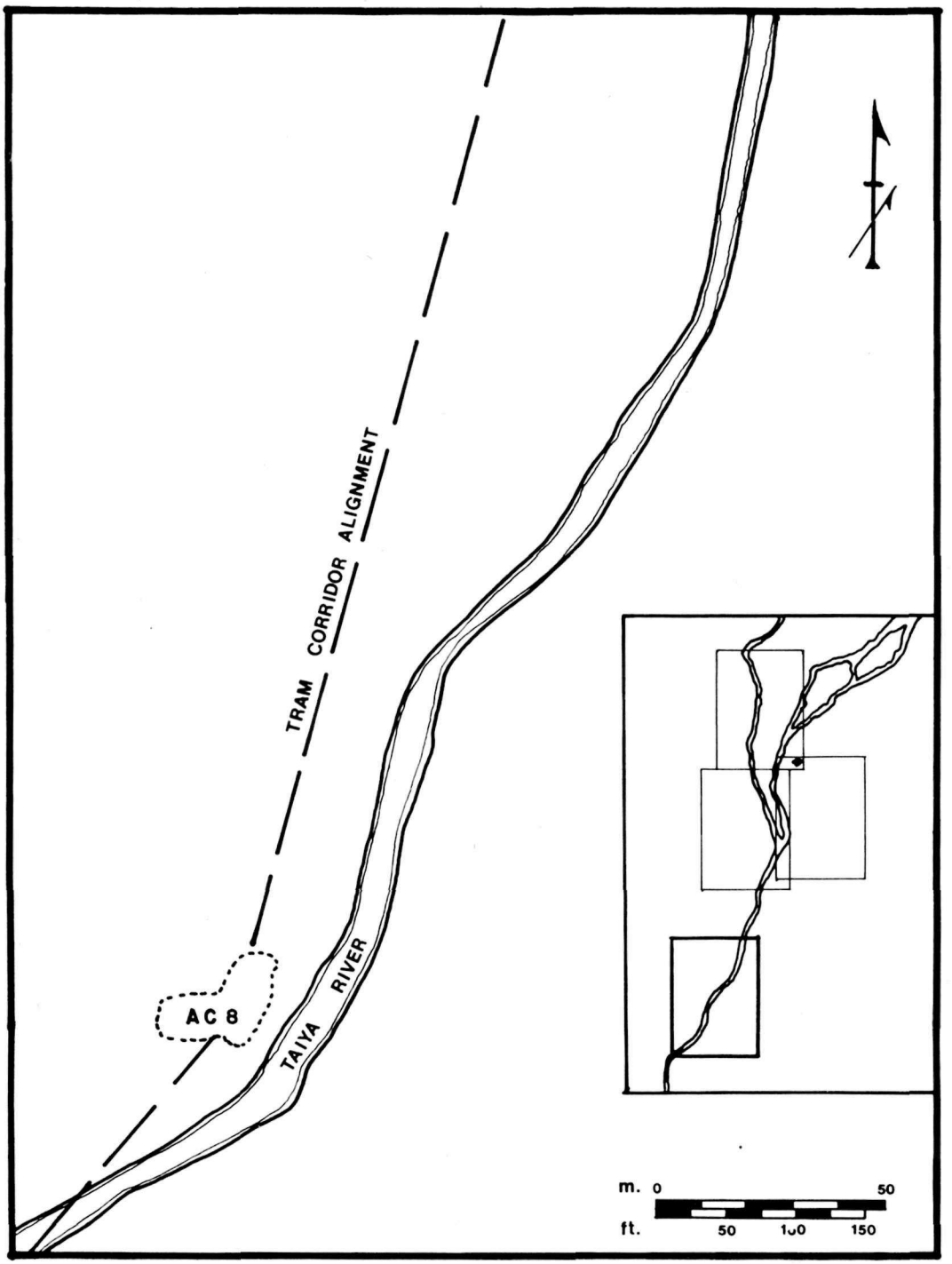


Figure 22. Sheep Camp: location of feature AC8, the remains of a tramway house, in the southernmost part of Area B.

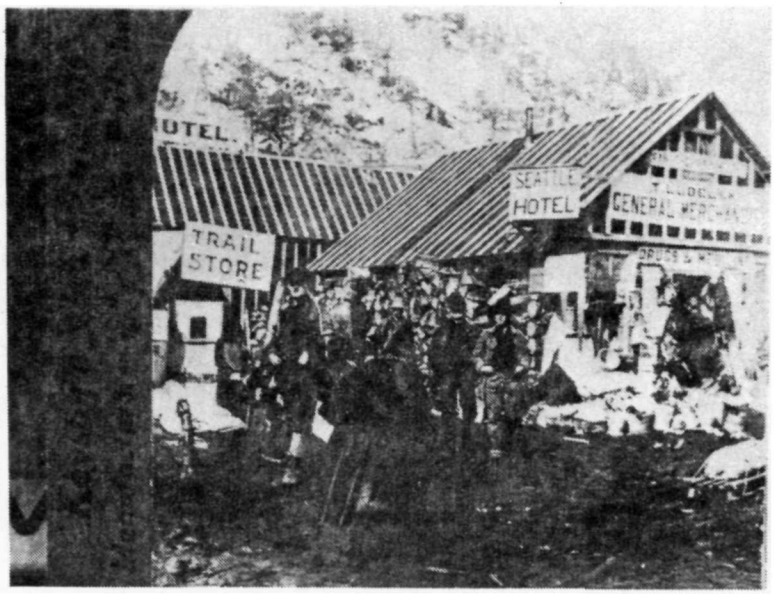


Plate 30.

a. Sheep Camp: Seattle Hotel and T. Lubelski General Merchandise. (SC 17)

b. Sheep Camp: Hotel Montezuma (after the Stampede). (SC 35)

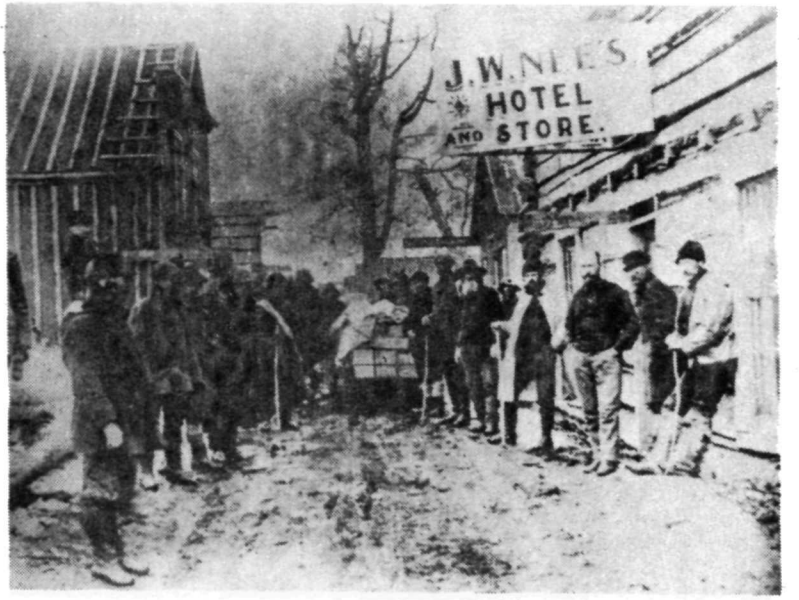


Plate 31.

a. Sheep Camp: J.W. Nee's Hotel and Store, U.S. Restaurant. (SC 75)

b. Sheep Camp: Hotel Northern, Sheep Camp Bakery. (SC 69)

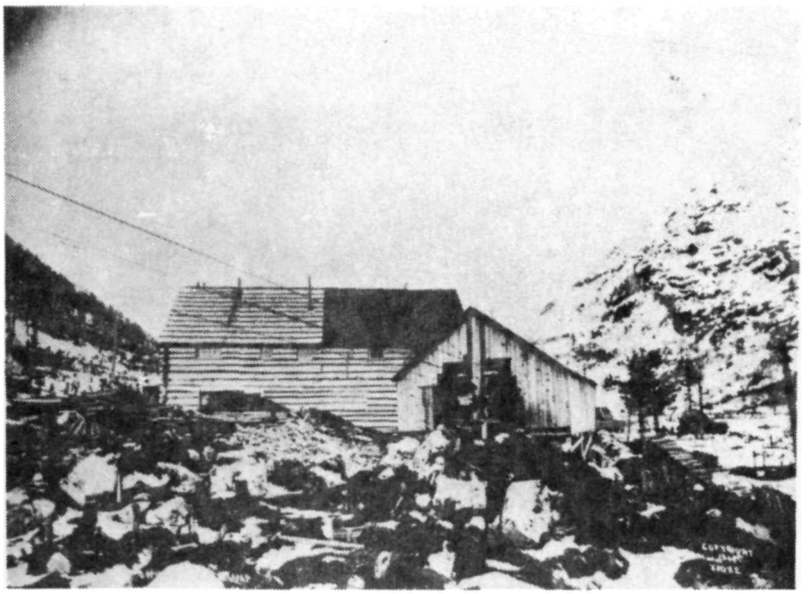


Plate 32.

a. Sheep Camp: tramway powerhouse. (SC 70)

b. Sheep Camp: spring 1898. (SC 50)

Plate 33.

a. Sheep Camp: photo from which structures located during survey were identified (see Figure 17). (SC 67)

b. Sheep Camp: photo from which structures located during survey were identified (see Figure 18). (SC 36)

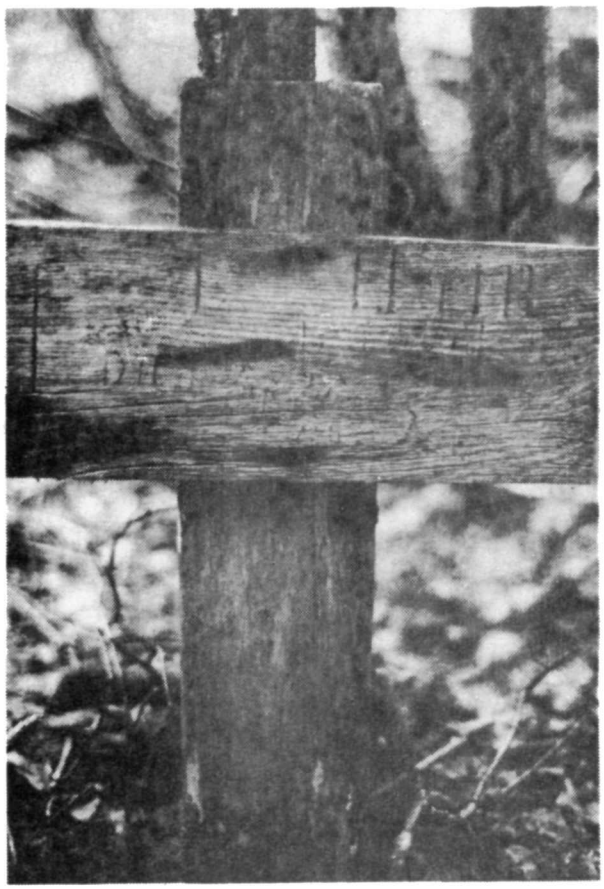
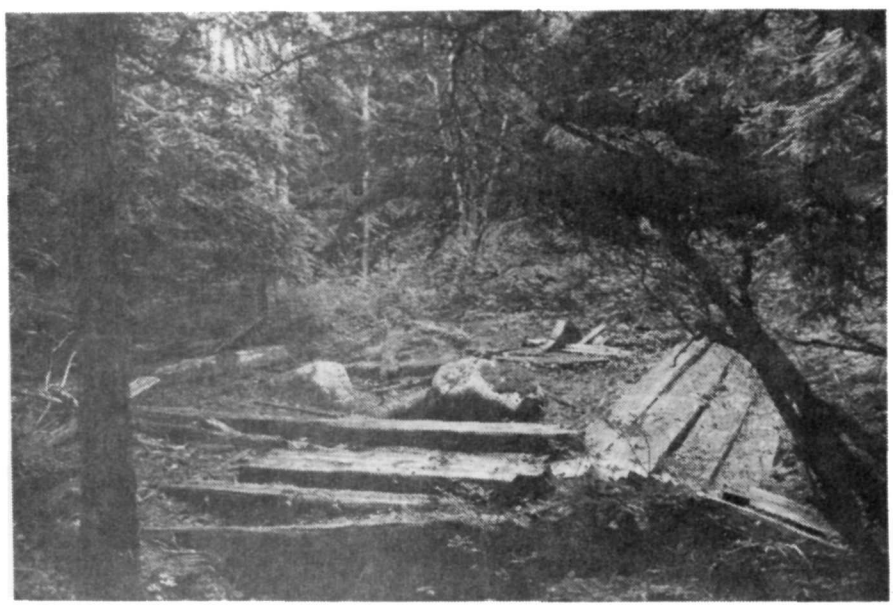


Plate 34.

a. Sheep Camp: grave marker in gold rush era cemetery. It reads "J.O. Hain . . . Lord/Died April 23 1899/ Age 28." Area A.

b. Sheep Camp: collapsed structure (S1) near the Recreational Chilkoot Trail, Area A.



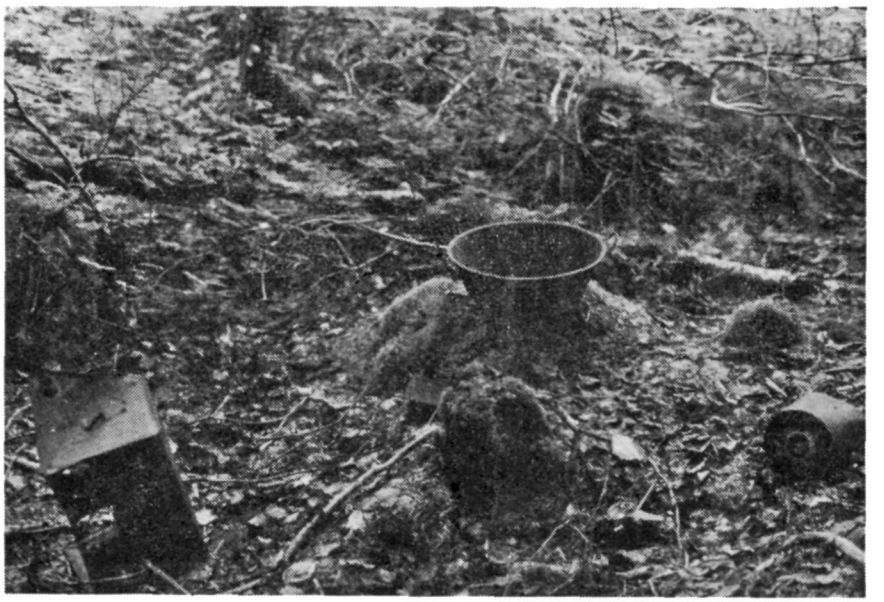


Plate 35.

a. Sheep Camp: fuel cans, tin cans, and basin found near S1. A wire handle has been added to tin can at right to make it into a bucket. Area A.

b. Sheep Camp: abandoned trunk near S1, Area A.

Plate 36.

a. Sheep Camp: tin can made into a bucket by adding a wire handle. Found near S1, Area A.

b. Sheep Camp: bucket and rectangular can found near S2, Area A.

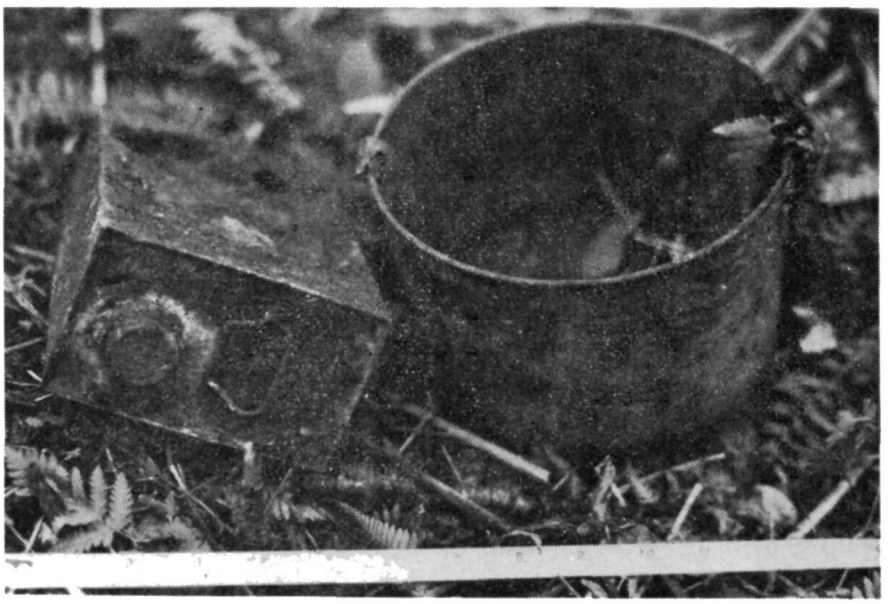


Plate 37.

a. Sheep Camp: cast iron stove found near S3. It is located near the NPS shelter and is within view of hikers, Area A.

b. Sheep Camp: rock-lined pit and foundation (F2); view west, Area A.

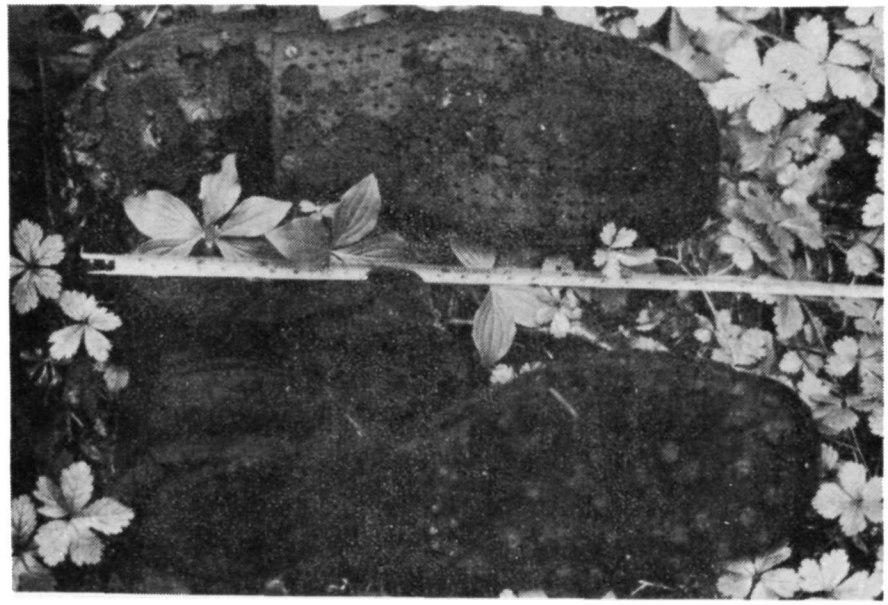


Plate 38.

a. Sheep Camp: remains of shoes found near F3, Area A.

b. Sheep Camp: rectangular tin can opened with a key, part of AC3, Area A.

Plate 39.

a. Sheep Camp: four partially standing walls remain of this log building (S5). Area B.

b. Sheep Camp: S5; view northeast, Area B.

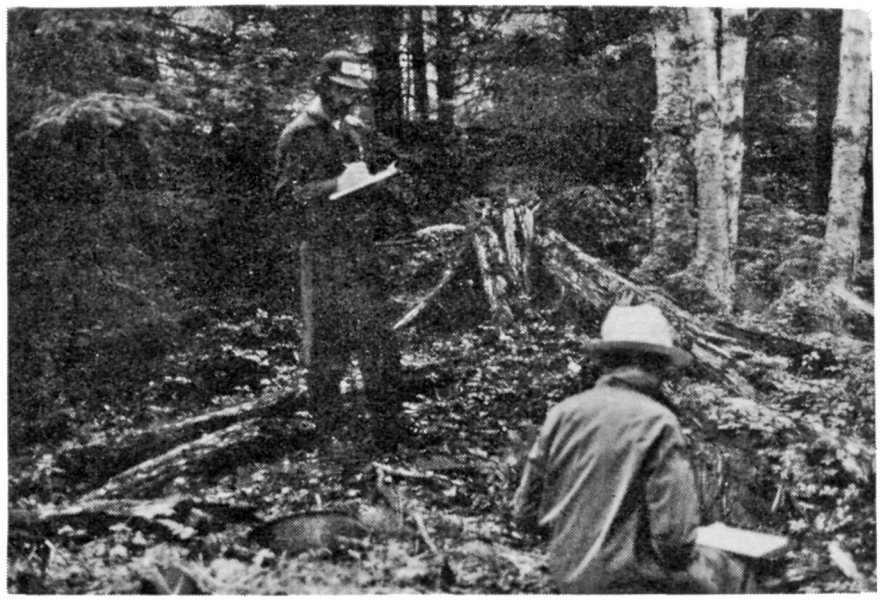


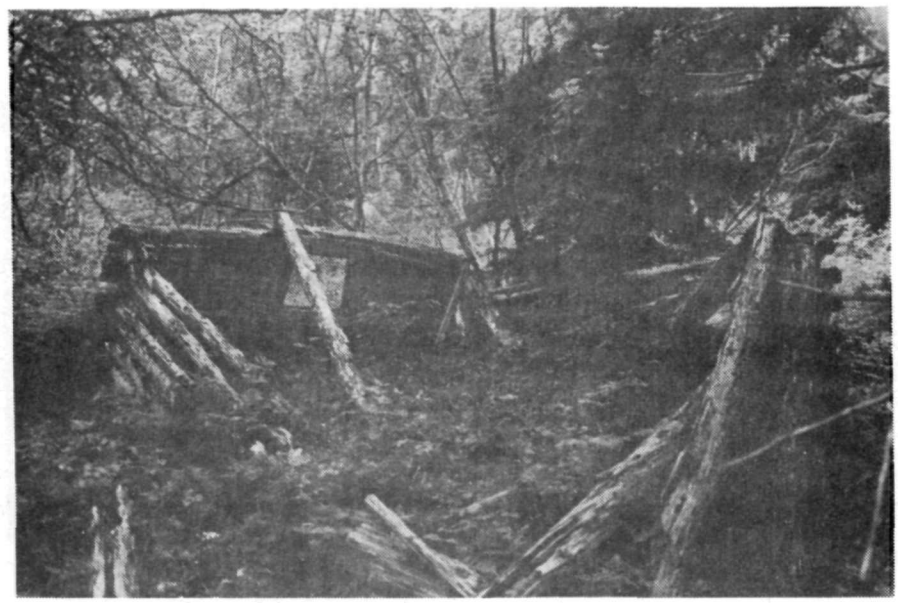
Plate 40.

a. Sheep Camp: the northwest corner of S6 illustrates the condition of many of the remains at Sheep Camp. Area B.

b. Sheep Camp: pipe, basin, and small bucket found inside S6, Area B.

Plate 41.

a. Sheep Camp: small slits have been punched in the bottom of this tin can to make it into a sifter or strainer; found near S6, Area B.



b. Sheep Camp: quickly constructed log building (S7), which remains partially standing. Area B.

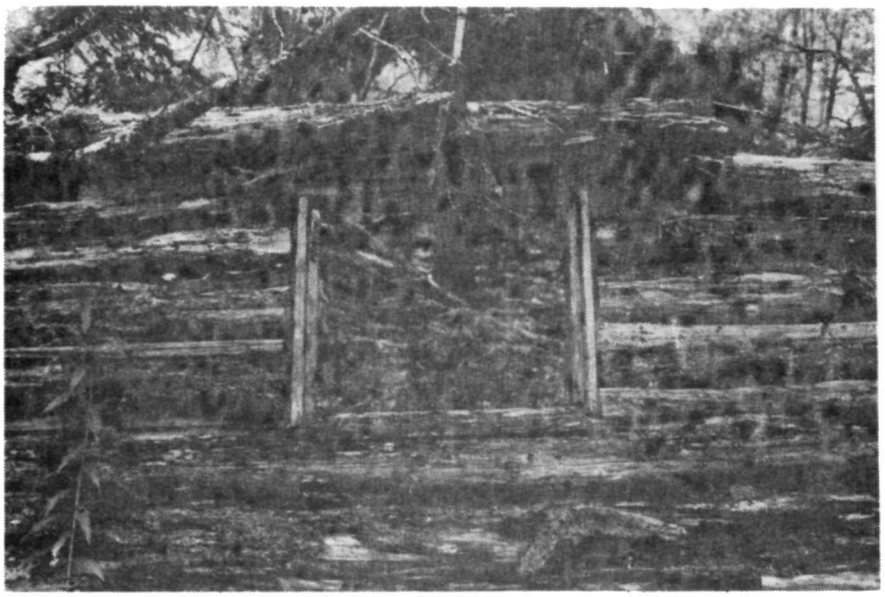


Plate 42.

a. Sheep Camp: detailed view of window, S7, Area B.

b. Sheep Camp: the only example of an oval can was found near S7, Area B.

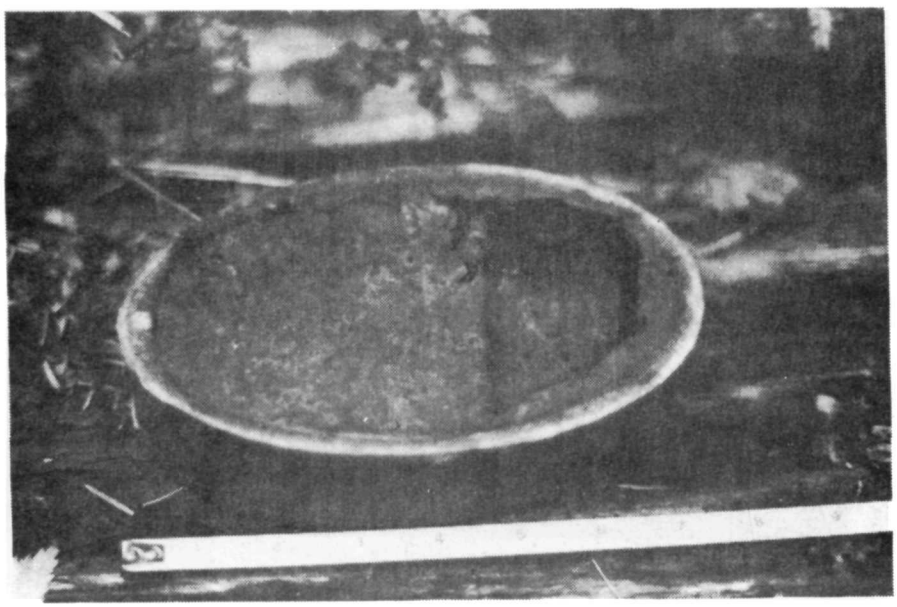


Plate 43.

a. Sheep Camp: substantial, carefully constructed building of hand-hewn logs (S8), once possibly two stories high, which may have been a hotel; view northwest. Area B.

b. Sheep Camp: northeast corner of S8, showing shelf on north wall and window in east wall. The level of the window suggests that the inside of the structure may be filled with roof and second story debris. Area B.

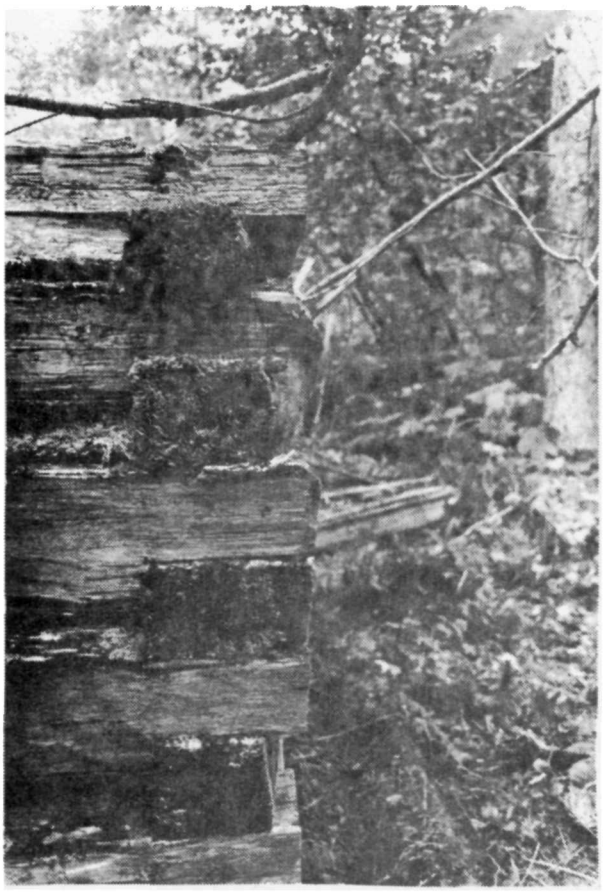
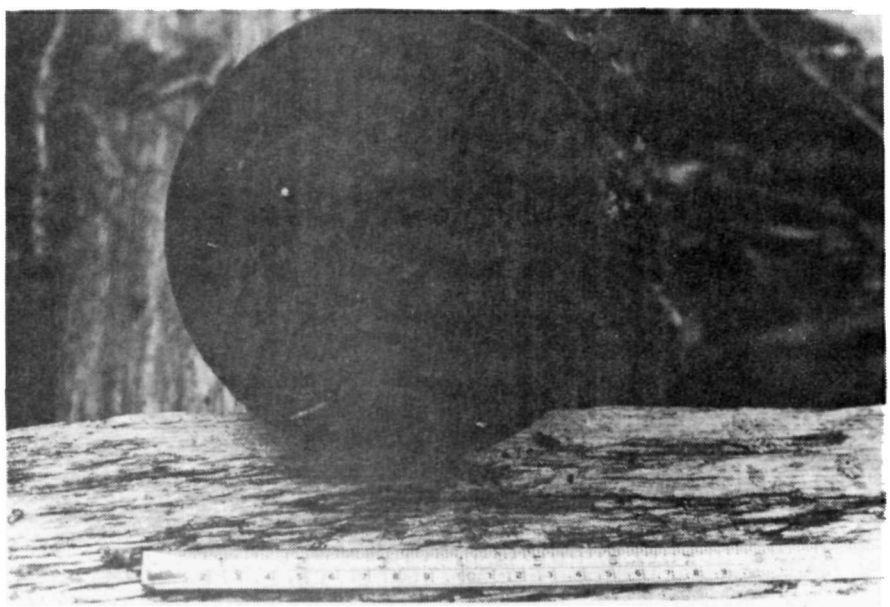


Plate 44.

a. Sheep Camp: close-up of northwest corner of S8, Area B.

b. Sheep Camp: possible collander made from a tin can; found near S8, Area B.



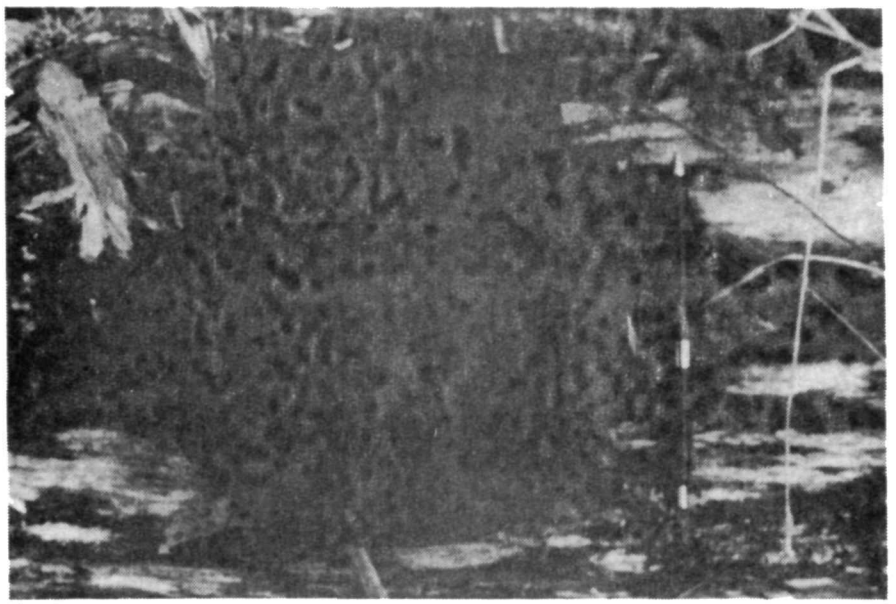


Plate 45.

a. Sheep Camp: cast iron stove part marked "COLE'S HOT BLAST / COLE'S MANUFACTURING CO.," found near S11, Area B.

b. Sheep Camp: collapsed structure (S13) and associated artifacts illustrate the extent to which cultural remains are being destroyed by vegetation.

Plate 46.

a. Sheep Camp: remains of two-hole outhouse (S14); view southwest, Area B.

b. Sheep Camp: porch platform piling of S16 is visible inside lining on left. Area B.

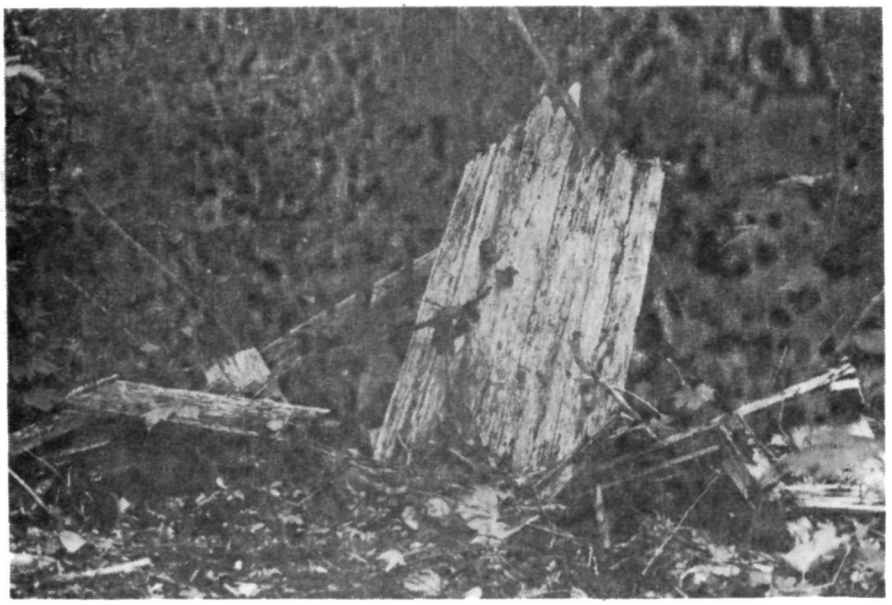


Plate 47.

a. Sheep Camp: a few boards and a wooden door with a wooden handle (lower right) are all that remain of S17, Area B.

b. Sheep Camp: door of cast iron stove, marked "ROYAL SUPERIOR," found near S17 in Area B. Most of the stove is intact.

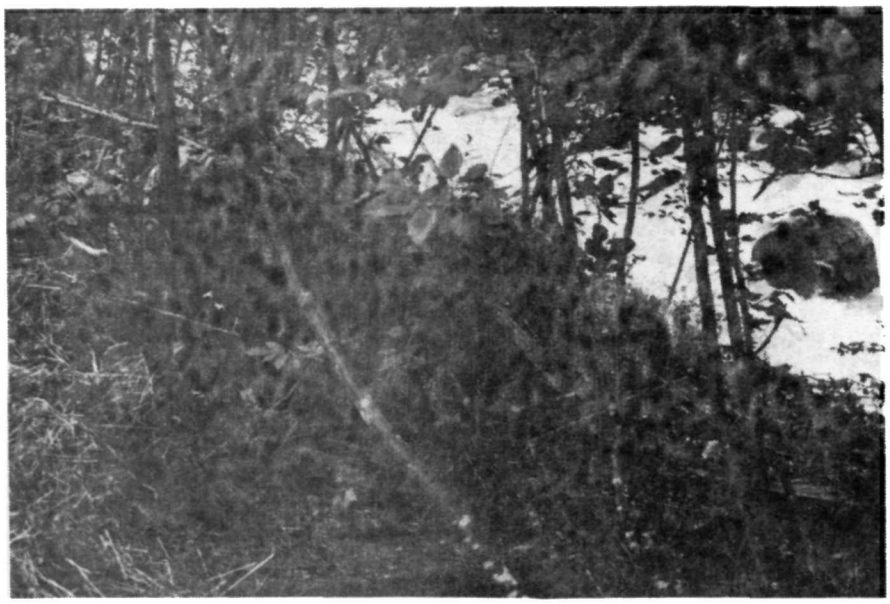


Plate 48.

a. Sheep Camp: remains of structure (SS1) collapsing into the Taiya River in Area B.

b. Sheep Camp: airtight stove associated with SS2, Area B.

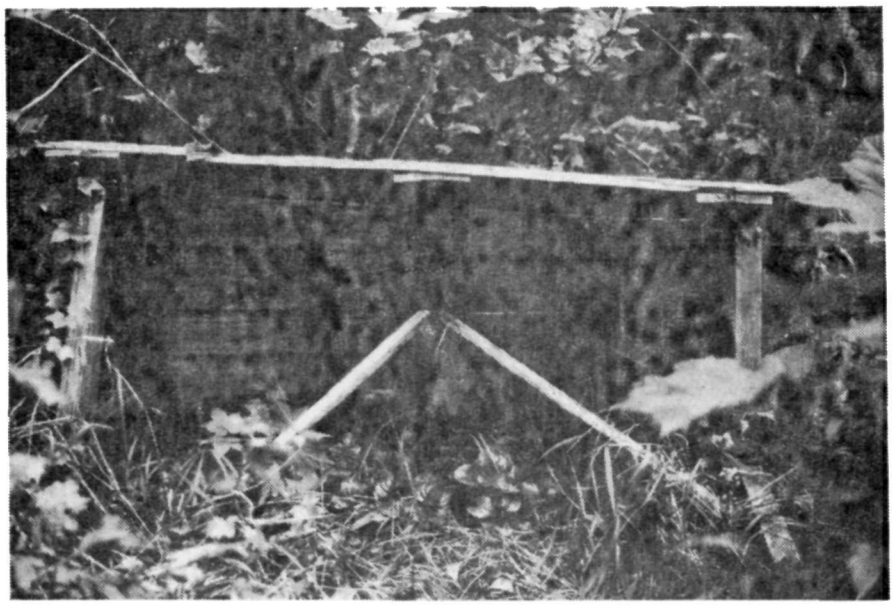
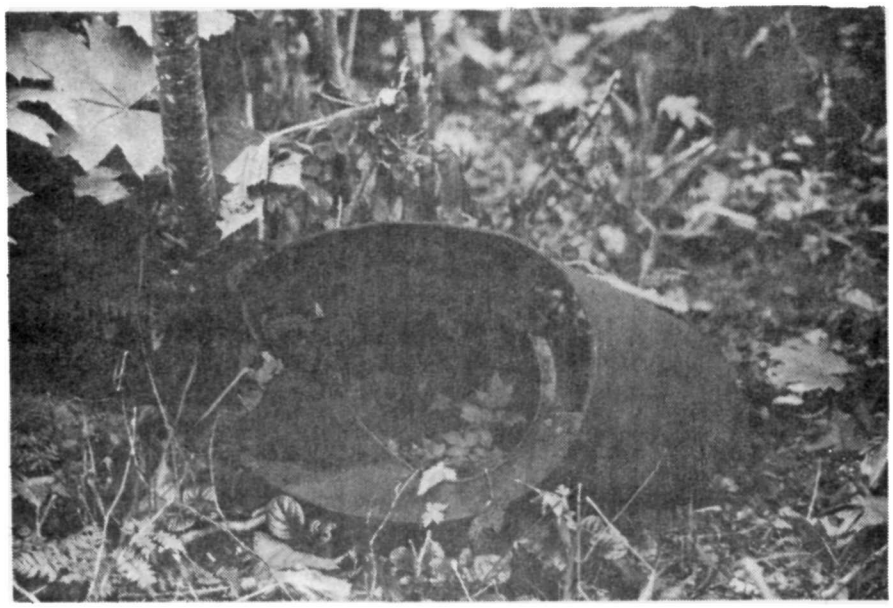


Plate 49.

a. Sheep Camp: wooden table tipped on its side (A1), Area B.



b. Sheep Camp: the largest airtight stove recorded (A2), Area B.

Plate 50.

a. Sheep Camp: tin cans (AC4) in gully near S6 and S7. Photo shows extent of vegetation covering dump. Area B.

b. Sheep Camp: overview of concentration of medicine bottles (AC5), Area B.

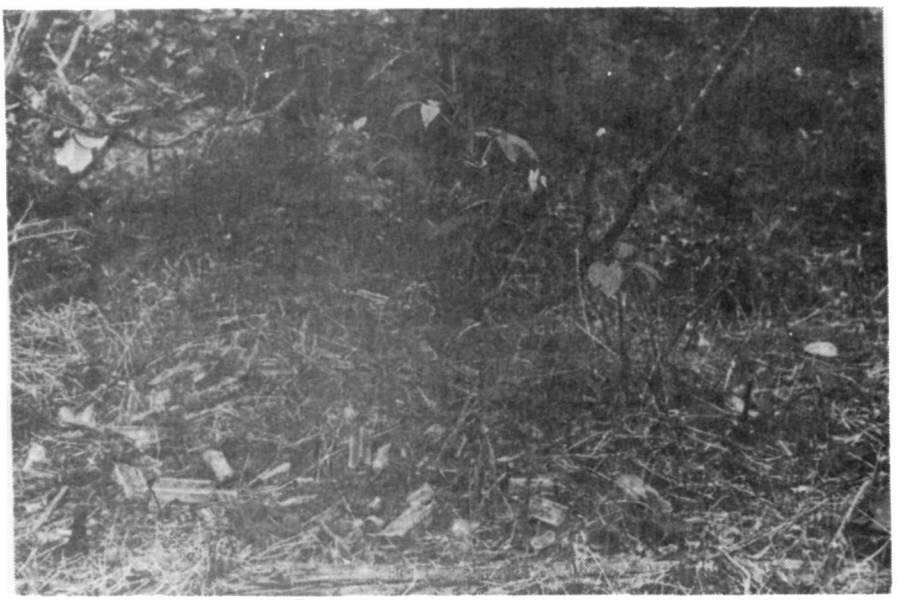
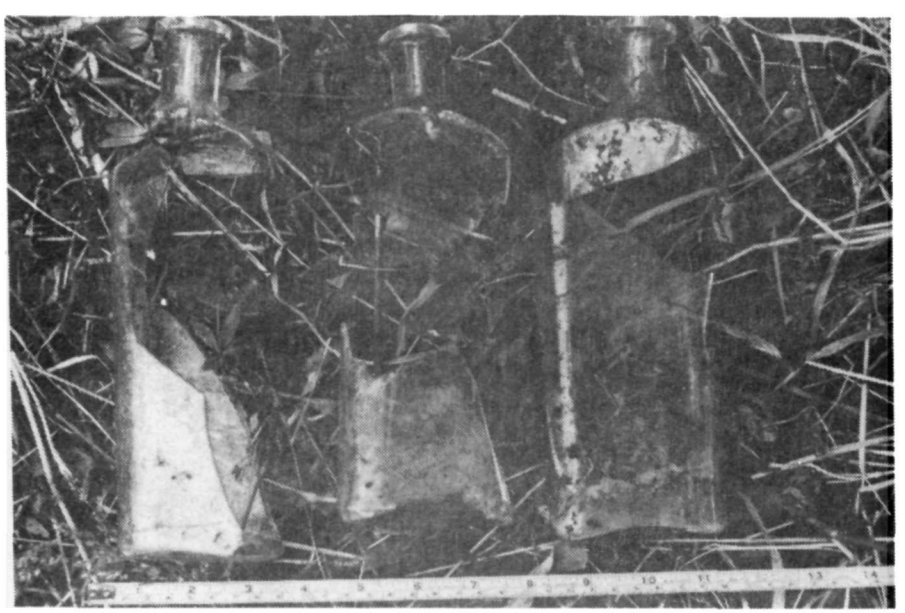


Plate 51.

a. Sheep Camp: bottles of a single type found in graduated sizes in AC5, Area B.



b. Sheep Camp: medicine bottles found in AC5, Area B. This bottle type was found in only one size.

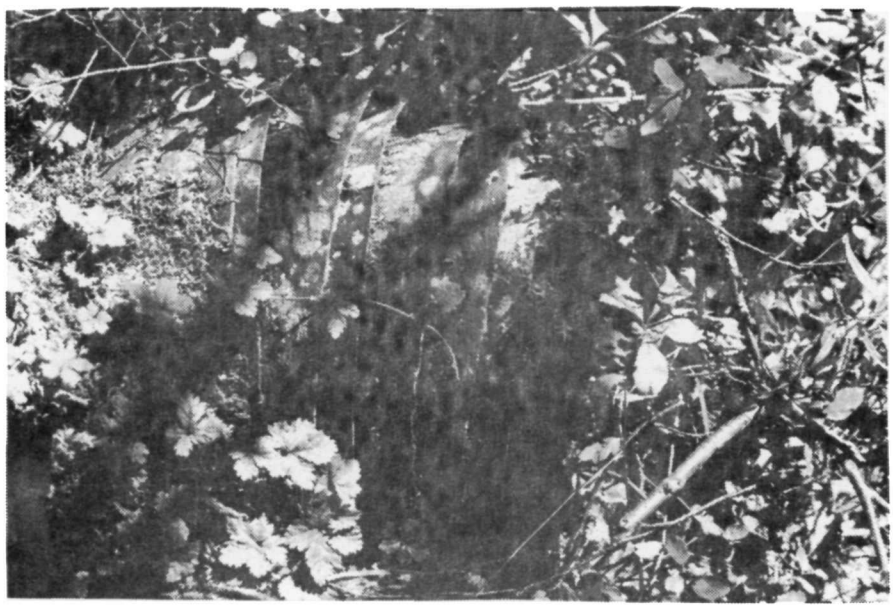


Plate 52.

a. Sheep Camp: piles of "collars" associated with the tramway house complex (AC8), Area B.

b. Sheep Camp: extensive concentration of tin cans found near the tramway house complex (AC9), Area B.

Plate 53.

a. Sheep Camp: metal plate found in association with tramway remains (AC8), Area B.

b. Sheep Camp: wheels remaining at tramway house complex (AC8), Area B.

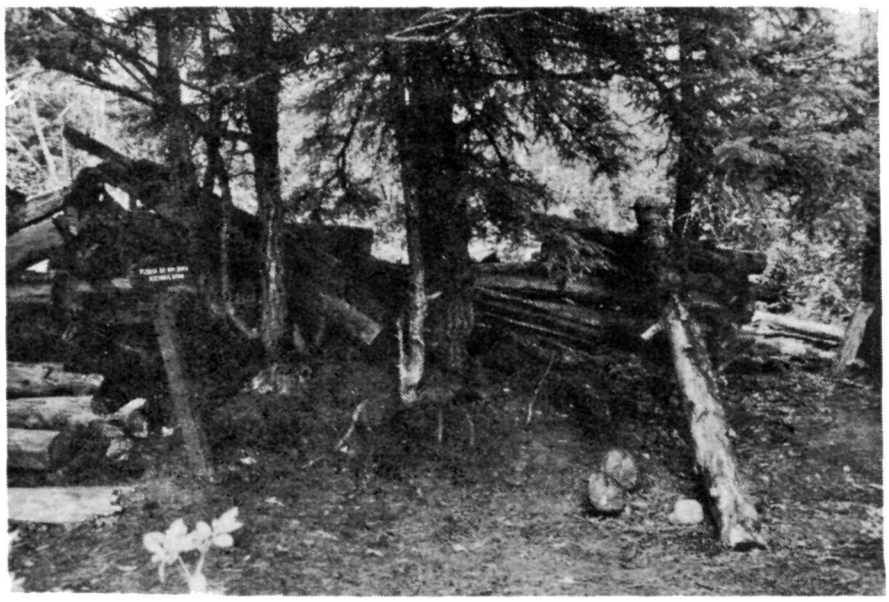


Plate 54.

a. Sheep Camp: east half of large log structure (S4) often seen by hikers in the area; view north, Area C.

b. Sheep Camp: tramway artifact found near S4, Area C.

THE CHILKOOT TRAIL: SHEEP CAMP TO THE SUMMIT

Between Sheep Camp and the summit of Chilkoot Pass, the modern trail follows the historic trail very closely, and a number of cultural remains are both visible and accessible to hikers, since there is no vegetation to speak of other than moss and lichens. Snow does cover parts of the area, however, even in summer, hiding artifacts, contributing to their deterioration, and hindering attempts at documentation.

THE HISTORIC TRAIL

From Sheep Camp at Mile 13, the historic trail climbed steeply to The Scales at approximately Mile 16 and even more steeply to the summit of Chilkoot Pass at about Mile 16.5. The Scales was an important staging area, a flat ledge a few blocks square at the base of the final ascent. Here everything was weighed before stampeders passed Canadian Customs and crossed the border. Adney describes The Scales as

> ...one of the most wretched spots on the trail; there is no wood nearer than four miles, and that is poor. The wind blows cold, and everybody and everything is saturated....The tents are held to the earth by rocks on the guy-ropes. Men are busily at work making up the goods into packs and unloading packhorses (1900:113-114).

Pack animals and hand-drawn sleds were seldom used beyond this point (Spude 1979:131). The final ascent to the pass, up a 40° incline, was called the "Golden Stairs." During the winter, the Golden Stairs

consisted of 1500 steps cut in the ice and snow (Bronson and Reinhardt 1977:92). A toll paid in the morning allowed the stampeder to use the stairs all day. However, one trip of 1,000 feet with a 50 pound pack could take up to six hours, and few people made the trip more than once a day. During the summer, when the talus was bare, the climb was said to be even more difficult.

A tramway powerhouse, several frame structures, and numerous tents are evident in historic photographs of the area between Sheep Camp and the pass (Plate 55a,b). One structure at The Scales was a restaurant, and another presumably housed the scales on which goods were weighed before being hauled across the pass or shipped over by tramway. Several photographs show a building with a sign advertising a "gasoline tramway," and others show a tent structure called the Packer's Restaurant (Plate 56a).

DATA COLLECTION

The final 4 miles of the trail were inventoried during daily trips from base camp at Sheep Camp. Structural remains were documented and artifacts photographed. Discrete artifacts, however, proved so numerous that to record and describe them in detail would have taken much more time than was available. Therefore, they have been summarized here and documented photographically, but only a representative sample are described in Appendix *IV*. For purposes of documentation, the area between Sheep Camp and the summit was broken into three units: Area A, the trail itself from Mile 13.5 to Mile 16.0; Area B, The Scales, at Mile 16.0; and Area C, the Golden Stairs and the summit. Mile numbers are given for features along the trail in Area A.

THE INVENTORY

Eight general features, two structures, three structural scatters, three artifacts, and two artifact concentrations were recorded between Sheep Camp and the summit. It should be emphasized again, however, that the recorded artifacts and artifact concentrations in no way represent all of the artifacts evident, especially at The Scales.

AREA A

Most of the features recorded in Area A are associated with tramway activity. At about Mile 15.5 are the remains of a tramway powerhouse, S1. Although the building is completely collapsed onto the floor frame, many structural details are still evident, and many artifacts can be seen under the collapsed boards and around the building (Plates 57-58). The remains are accessible from the trail, and despite NPS signage and attempts to discourage camping, hikers are using wood from the structure for firewood. A short way up the trail is a complex of three features (Plates 59-60). S2 is a small, collapsed frame building. Nearby are two different kinds of constructions, GF6 and GF7, both apparently tramway supports. A number of artifacts are scattered about the complex. The complex stands at the edge of a cliff high above the trail and is one of the most awesome reminders of the gold rush to be found anywhere in the park. Although additional tramway remains can be seen intermittently from about Mile 14 to The Scales, and it is clear that the line could be traced, rough terrain made detailed description and mapping impossible. Aerial photographic coverage of the entire alignment would be necessary for complete documentation. As part of the story of transportation on the Chilkoot Trail, these tramway remains could play an important part in an interpretive program, and the structures should be stabilized.

AREA B

Two scatters of lumber, SS1, and SS2, remain at The Scales. Both have deteriorated to the point that it is difficult to determine architectural details. Among the numerous artifacts found around SS1 (Plate 61a) is a base plate marked "HOWE SCALE CO / RETLAND VT NO 3 / PAT'D AUG 20, 1867 / JAN 15 1870." If historic photographs have been interpreted correctly, the trail passed on the west side of SS1, and much camping took place on the east side. Although topographic details indicate that many historic photographs were taken at or near this structure, the structure itself has not been identified in photographs. Although both SS1 and SS2 are completely collapsed, further work with historic photographs might result in identification of these remains.

Hundreds of domestic and industrial artifacts can be seen among the rocks at The Scales. Cable, wire, pots, pans, shoes, clothes, pulleys, banding, tin cans, ceramics, wheels, rod, pipe, shovels, and basins are only a few of those noted. A boiler and other artifacts can be seen partially exposed by melting snow (e.g., Plate 61b). A selection of these artifacts is shown in Plates 62-65. Most of these artifacts would be exposed during August and September of a year of low snowfall and warm summer weather, and an attempt should be made then to record, describe, and photograph them in detail.

AREA C

At the summit of the pass is a pile of knock-down wood and canvas boats, AC2. Some remain packed in bundles; pieces of others have been scattered about. Although the story of these boats is not completely known, some light can be shed on their presence here. Robert E. King, a member of the archaeological survey team, notes that the boats were owned originally by Flowers, Smith and Company, a firm apparently involved in lake and river transportation for the stampeders. For some reason, either the inadequacy of the boats themselves or the end of the gold rush, the boats never were sold and were abandoned at the summit. They finally passed into the possession of George Heussy, a Seattle physician and businessman, who either bought them as an investment without realizing that the end of the gold rush was rapidly approaching or acquired them in settlement of a debt (King, 1980). Like the tramway remains, these boats could play an interesting role in interpretation of transportation on the Chilkoot Trail. Several of these should be removed, under professional supervision, for analysis, possible reconstruction, and interpretation. Remains of these boats are shown in Plate 66.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Between Sheep Camp and the summit of Chilkoot Pass are some of the most accessible and often seen remains of the gold rush period in the park. They include a number of structures and artifacts which could be used in interpretation of transportation on the Chilkoot Trail. Important visible reminders of the gold rush are rapidly collapsing and

disappearing, however, due to exposure to the elements and their use as firewood. Since they are some of the most striking remains along the trail, preservation should be of high priority.

At The Scales is one of the densest concentrations of gold rush debris to be found on the Chilkoot Trail. Although some artifacts undoubtedly have been removed and others moved and piled, much valuable information could be gained through more detailed documentation followed by additional research and analysis. Documentation and analysis could be accomplished most effectively through standard archaeological survey and classification systems. Since artifacts in this area are not covered by vegetation, detailed recording could be done more easily here than anywhere else along the trail. Such documentation should take place as soon as possible, as many of the artifacts are said to have disappeared over the years and the remainder continue to decay.

Analysis of major artifact clusters could reveal a good deal about the structures at The Scales. It might also answer questions about the last minute discard of goods before the climb to the summit. Did stampeders abandon things which seemed to heavy or too awkward to transport as they looked up the Golden Stairs, or did they leave behind only broken and useless objects?

This part of the trail is one of the most impressive reminders of the Great Stampede. It recalls the subject most often pictured in photographs -- the long line of laden men and women ascending the snow-covered pass. It is also an area seen by all who hike the Chilkoot Trail. For these reasons, preservation of the mood of the area is of utmost importance. Although an attempt should be made to salvage several of the knock-down boats at the summit for analysis, reconstruction, and exhibition, if detailed documentation were undertaken, the remainder of the artifacts could be left to remind hikers of the unique history of the trail.

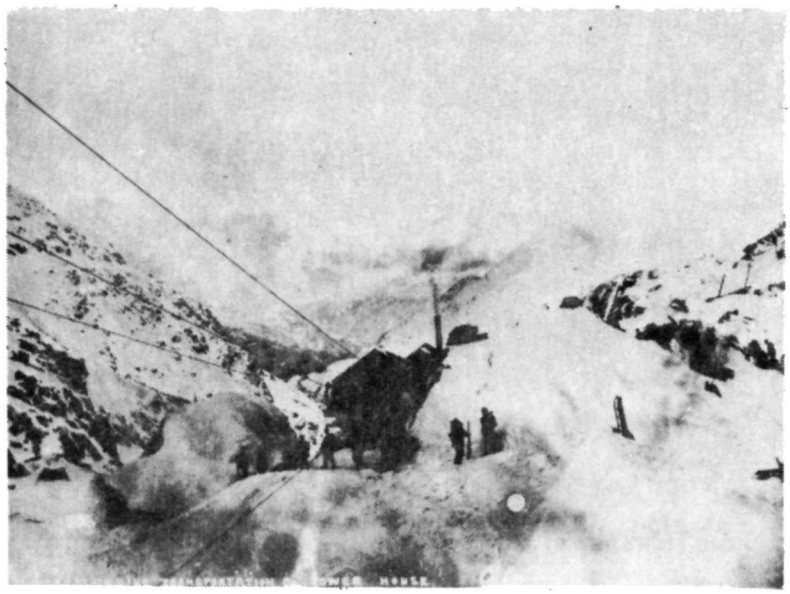
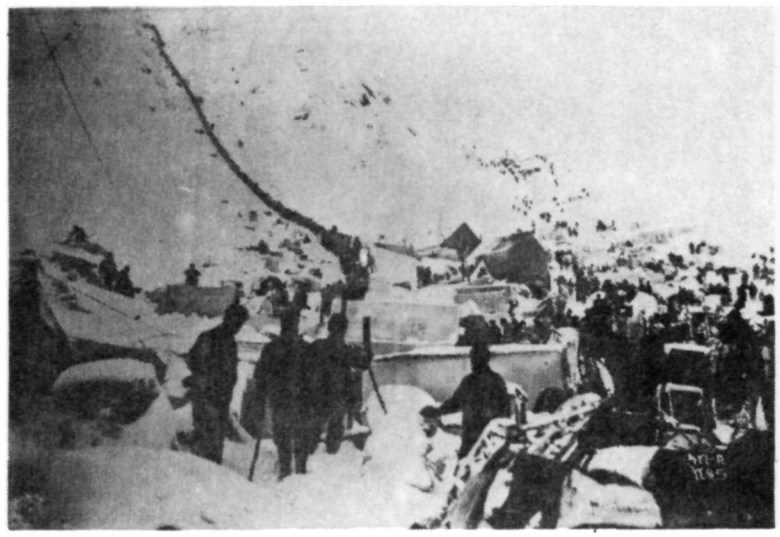


Plate 55.

a. The Scales: Klondike Transportation Company powerhouse. (CS 9)



b. The Scales: preparing for the final ascent. The Golden Stairs are in the background. Note the two prominent structures at center right. (CS 45)

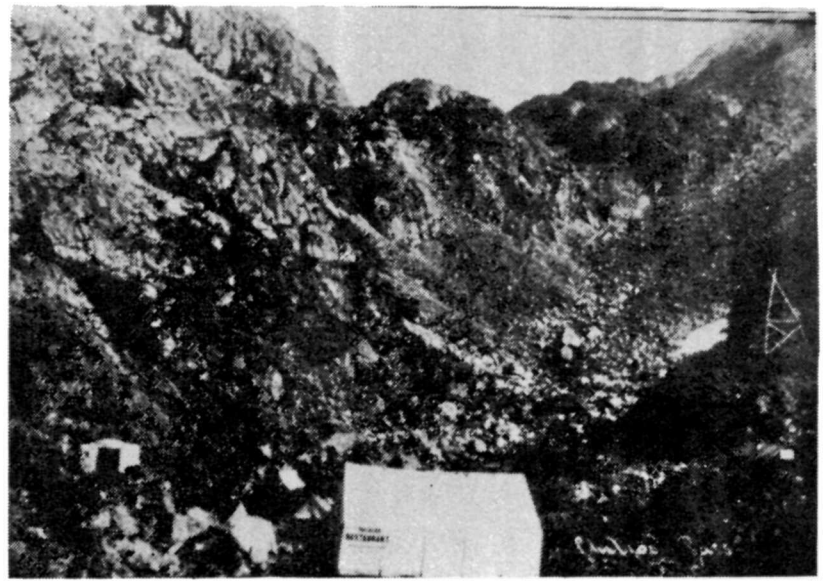
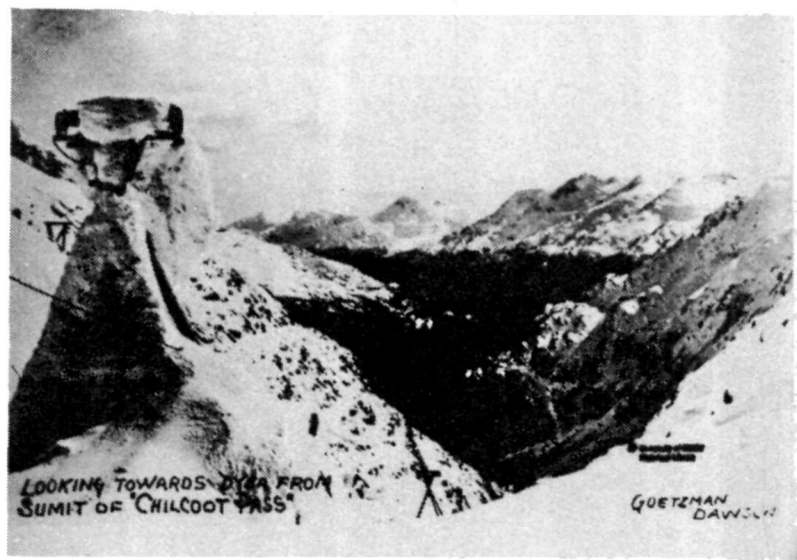


Plate 56.

a. The Scales: the Packer's Restaurant. In the background are the Golden Stairs to Chilkoot Pass. (CS 20)



b. Chilkoot Summit: looking back towards Dyea. (CS 30)

Plate 57.

a. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: view of collapsed tramway house (S1) from point near S2, Area A.

b. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: remains of tramway house (S1). The pass and tramway supports of S2 are in the background. Area A.

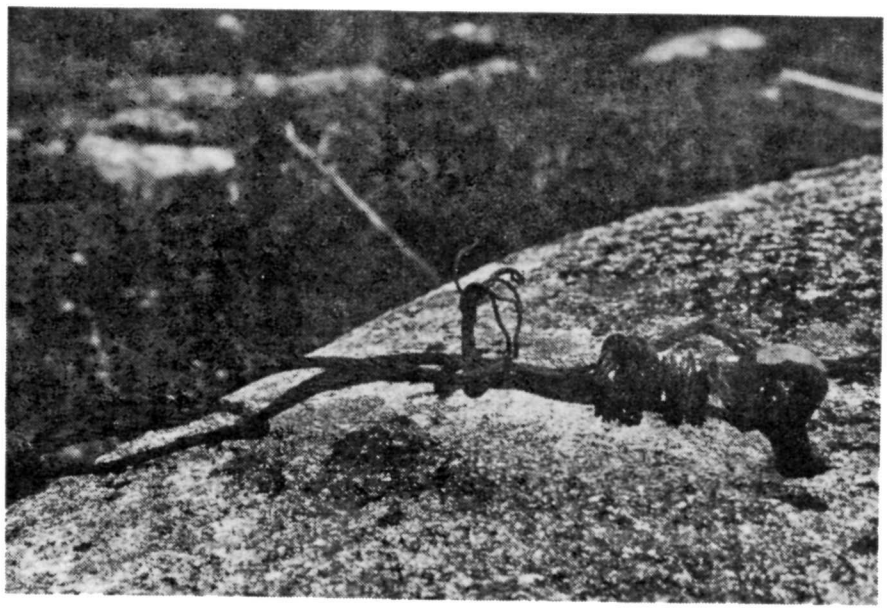
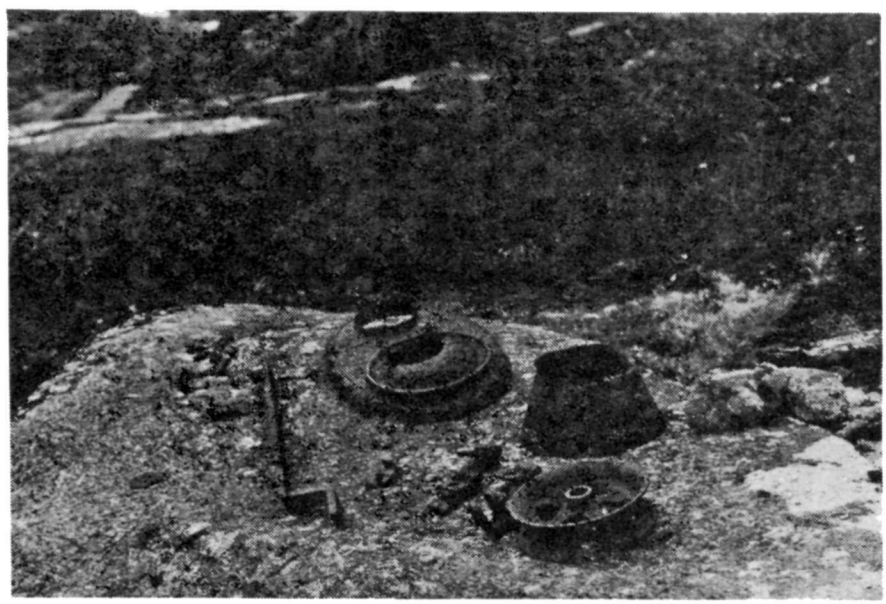


Plate 58.

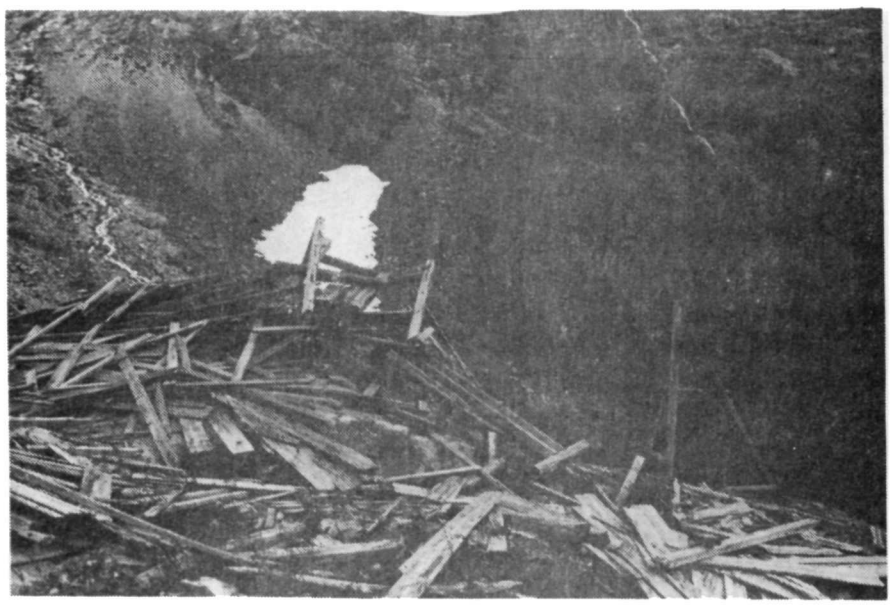
a. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: cable anchored to boulder near S1, Area A.



b. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: artifacts associated with tramway remains (S1), Area A.

Plate 59.

a. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: tramway supports (GF6 and GF7) at S2, Area A. View from The Scales.



b. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: two kinds of tramway supports (GF6 and GF7) at S2. View east, Area A.

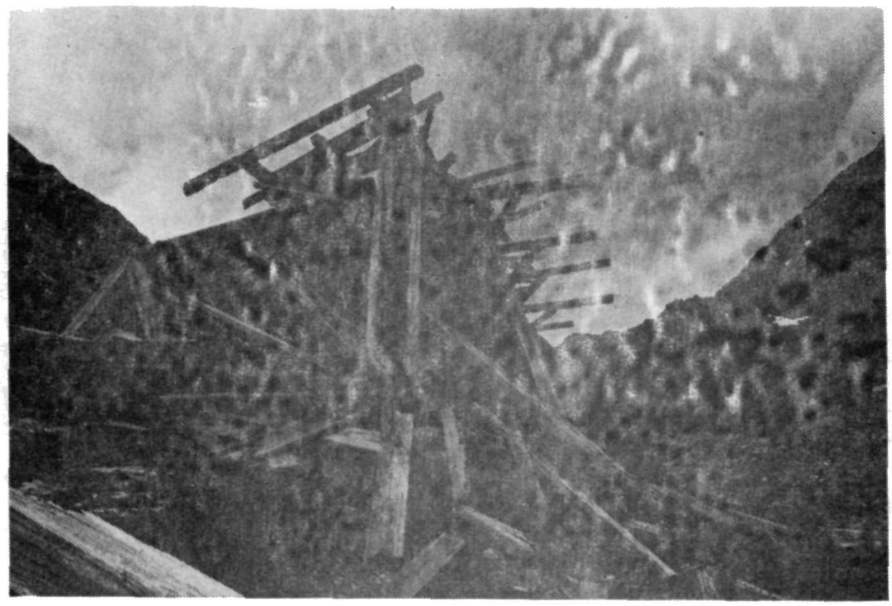
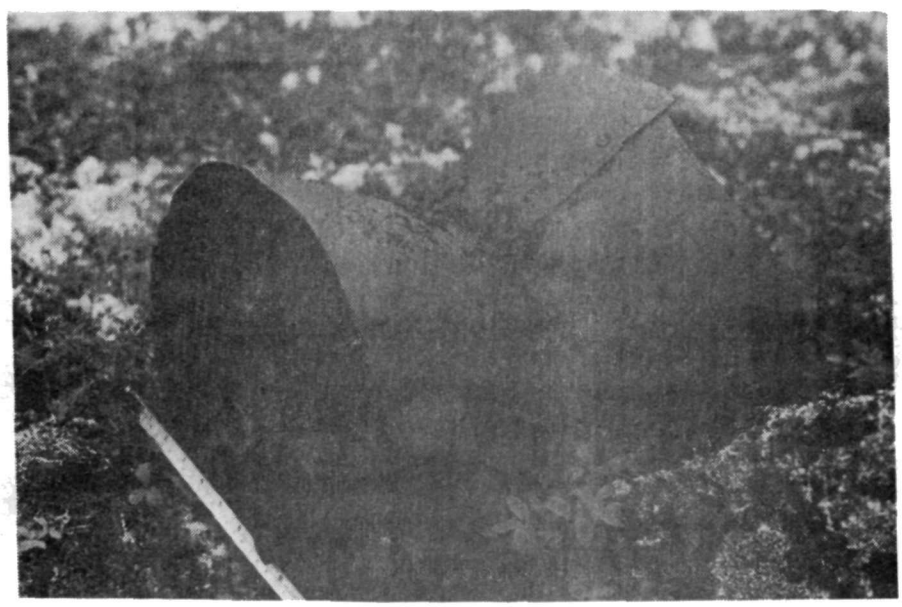


Plate 60.

a. On the trail from Sheep Camp to The Scales: platform tramway support (GF6) collapsing over cliff at S2; view north, Area A.



b. On the trail from Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass: metal "collars" associated with tramway remains (S2), Area A. Stacks of similar, unassembled "collars" were also found at the Sheep Camp tramway house complex (AC8).

Plate 61.

a. The Scales: large collapsed structure (SS1) at the south end of The Scales; view north, Area B.

b. The Scales: artifacts uncovered by melting snow. Area B.

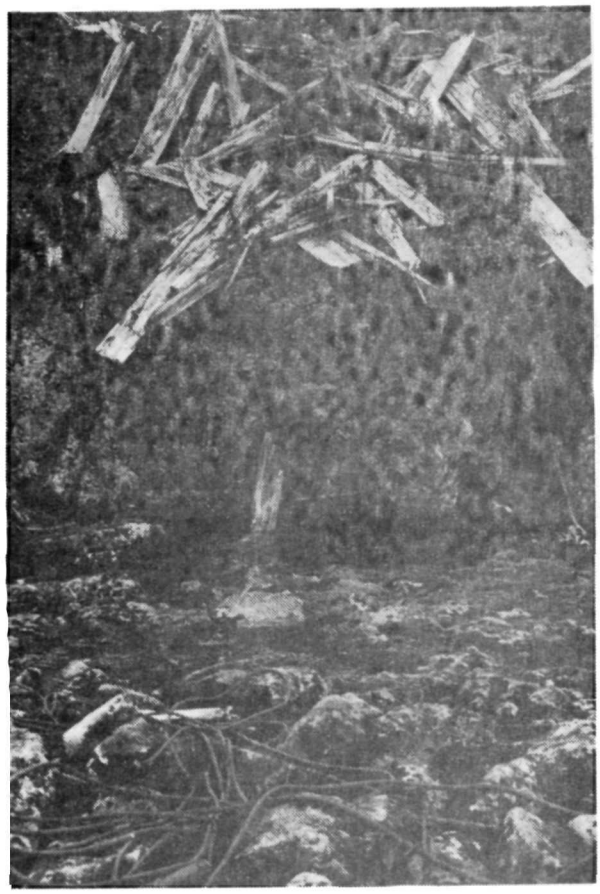
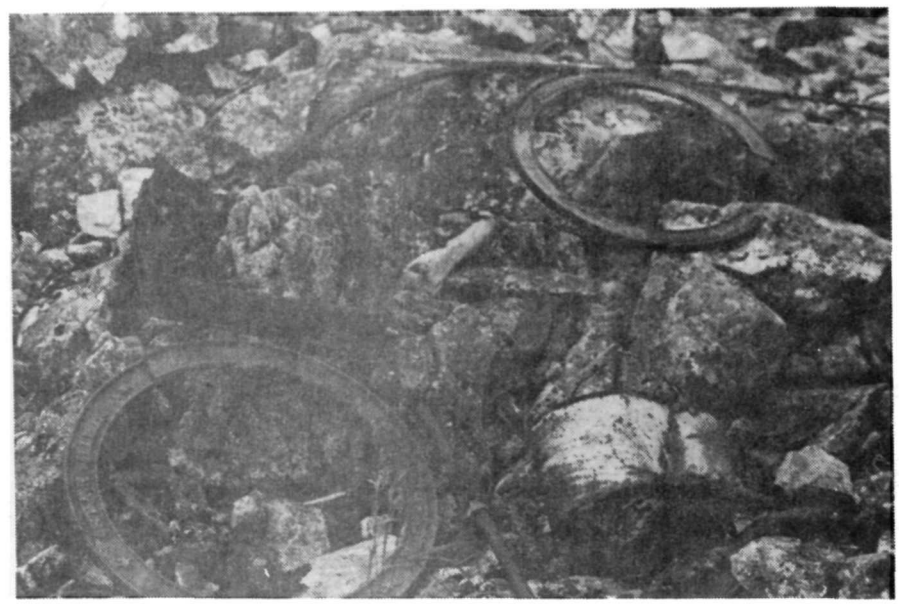


Plate 62.

a. The Scales: the northernmost structural remains (SS2) at The Scales. Area B.

b. The Scales: an iron pan, a bone, a bucket, and metal rims -- some of the many artifacts at The Scales. Area B.



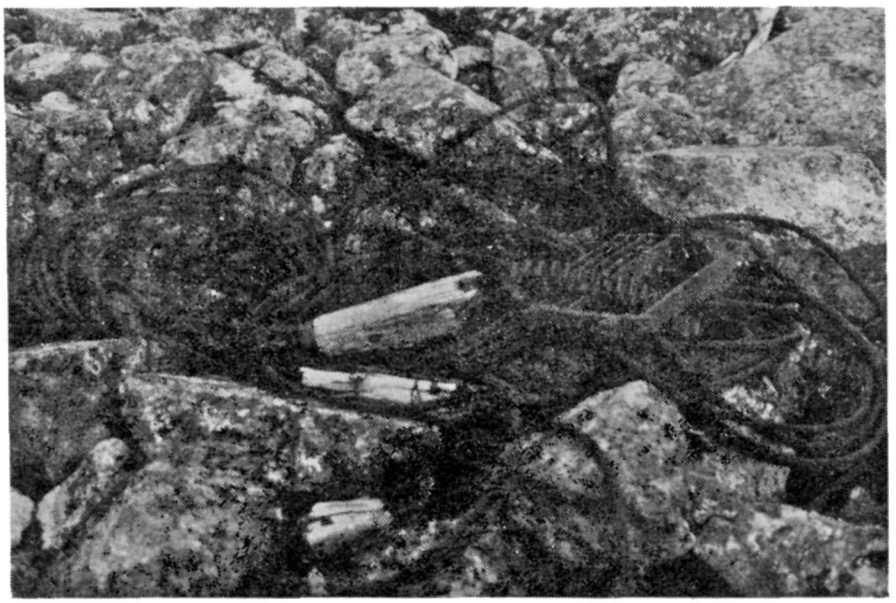


Plate 63.

a. Artifacts at The Scales: cable and wood. Area B.

b. Artifacts at The Scales: wire, rod, and cloth. Area B.

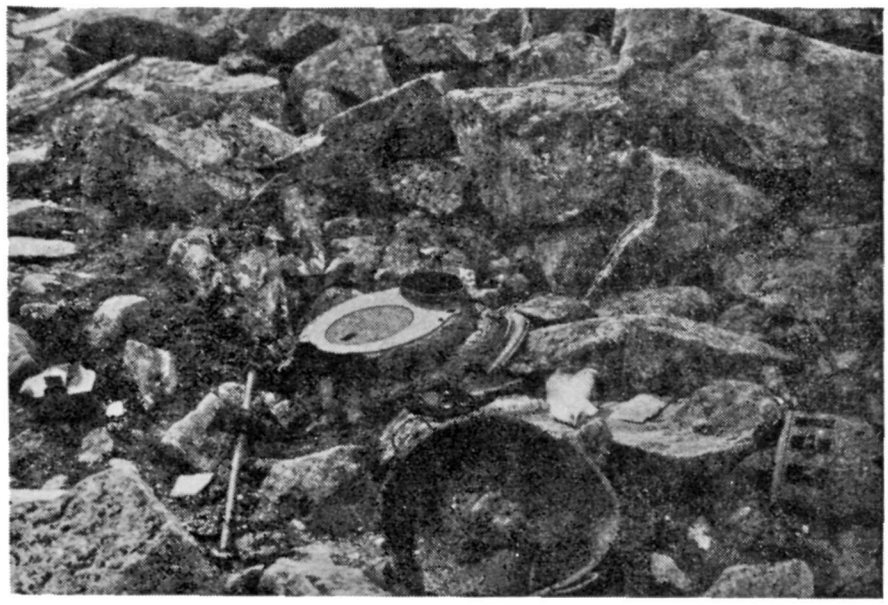
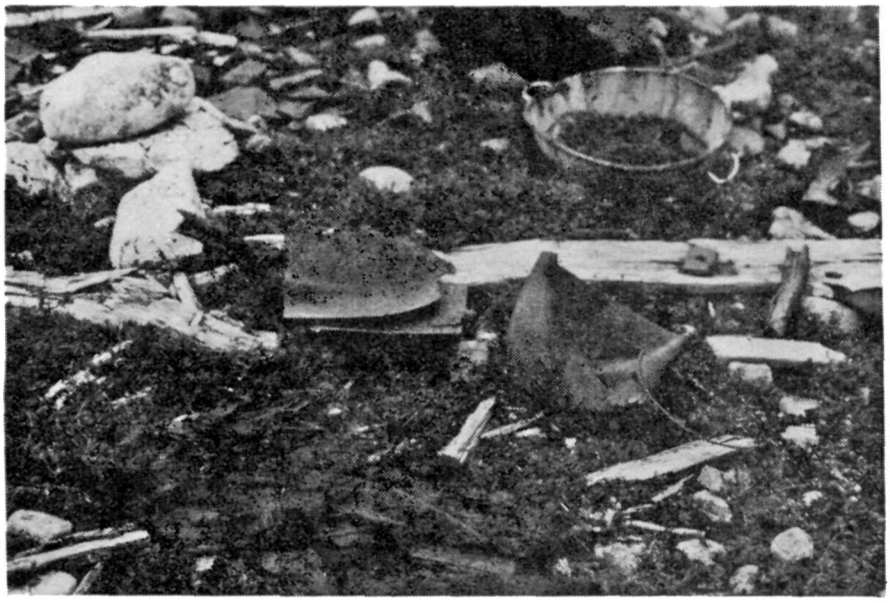


Plate 64.

a. Artifacts at The Scales: stove parts. Area B.



b. Artifacts at The Scales: coat, shovel, and basin. Area B.

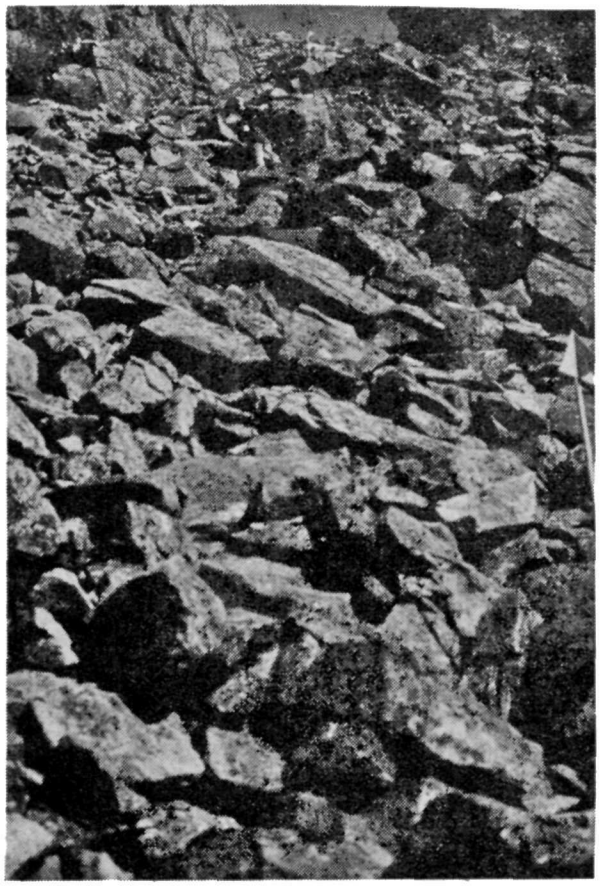


Plate 65.

a. Climbing the Golden Stairs to Chilkoot Pass: summer 1979. Area B.

b. Gasoline engine (A1) part way up Golden Stairs. Area B.

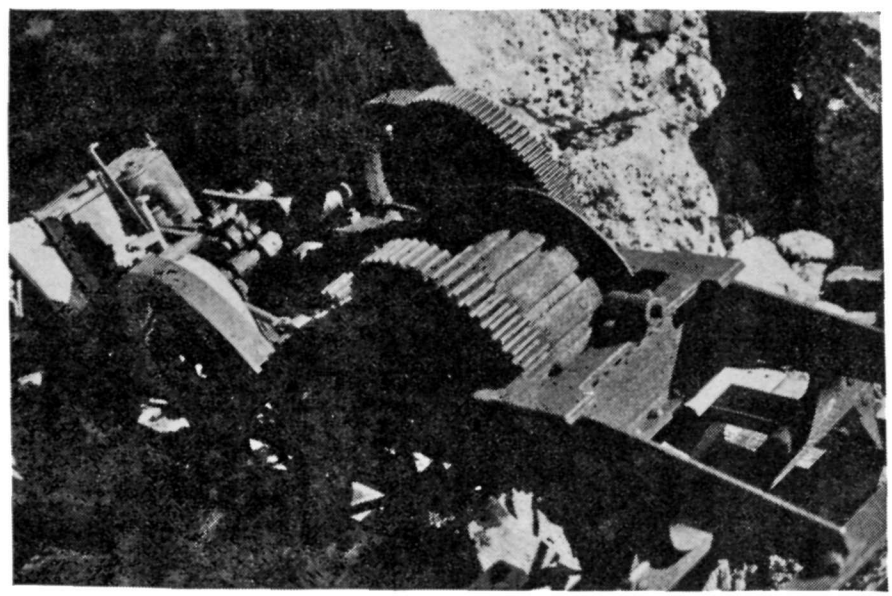
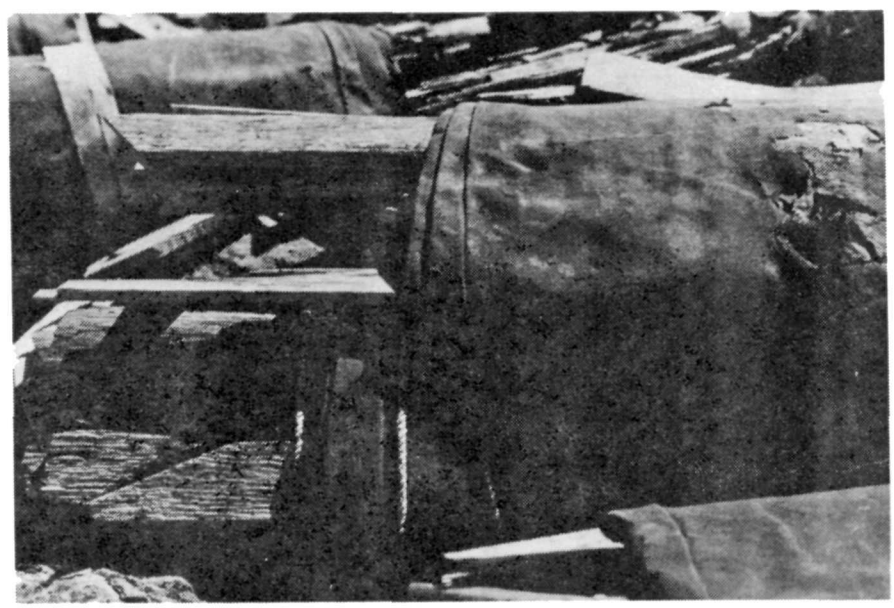


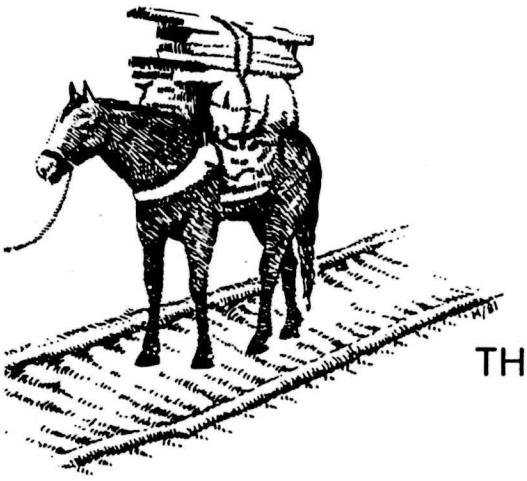
Plate 66.

a. Chilkoot Summit: knock-down boats (AC2) piled at the top of the pass. Area C.



b. Chilkoot Summit: knock-down boats. Area C.

CULTURAL RESOURCES ALONG THE WHITE PASS TRAIL



THE HISTORIC WHITE PASS TRAIL AND BRACKETT WAGON ROAD

In May and June of 1897, while the first wave of stampeders was crossing Chilkoot Pass, Captain Bill Moore, backed by the Alaska and Northwestern Territories Trading Company, organized a company to construct a trail from Skagway over White Pass to Lake Lindeman (see Figure 2). The finished trail was rough, but its numerous crossings of the Skagway River were made on log bridges suitable for pack animals. He then applied to the government for permission to levy a toll of a penny a pound on goods passing over the trail. His request was refused. By August it was clear that the trail could not handle the traffic that had built up at Skagway, and the Alaskan and Northwestern Company applied for a permit to build a toll road suitable for wagons. This request was also refused, presumably because interests at Dyea opposed the opening of a competing route to the Klondike (Bearss 1970:81). Consequently the trail remained as Moore had built it. So difficult were its upper reaches that it soon acquired the name by which it is still best known -- the Dead Horse Trail.

In September of 1897, at the height of its use, the White Pass Trail began as a wagon road, which ran for 4 miles across the alluvial plain of the Skagway River. From the end of the wagon road, the trail climbed, at first gradually and then more steeply, to Porcupine Hill at about Mile 5.3. Up to this point the trail was difficult but not

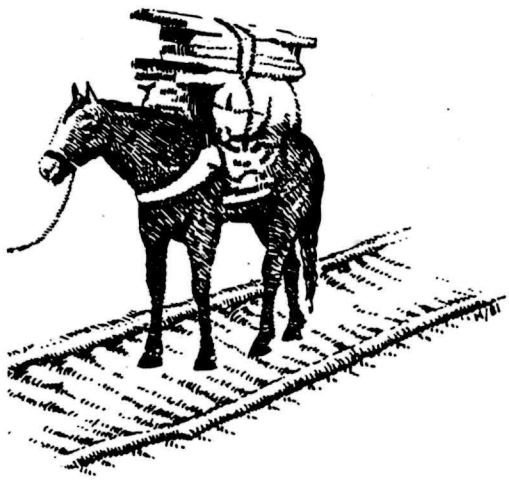
especially dangerous. After passing the Porcupine Creek bridge, however, the trail steepened, and travelers were plagued by the mud holes and boulders that caused the deaths of so many horses. In the first 9 miles or so, the trail crossed the river four times. After the fourth crossing the trail split. The right fork was passable for pack animals. The left fork crossed a slide where the footing was impossible for pack animals and rejoined the main trail, having saved those who used it a mile of difficult travel. Shortly after the two forks rejoined was a ford, and shortly beyond the ford was the camping area that in 1898 was to become the site of White Pass City. From this campsite, the trail, now extremely rough, climbed 1,000 feet in 4 miles up Dead Horse Gulch to White Pass, continuing beyond the pass for 5 more miles before it reached The Meadows, the first possible campsite after the ford. It joined the Chilkoot Trail at Lake Lindeman.

By November 12, 1897, George A. Brackett had begun a wagon road up the east side of the Skagway River, and by mid-December the first 8 miles were nearly complete. More than 200 workmen were employed on the road, and seven camps had been established (Bearss 1976:50). Brackett claimed that "at every water course his people had erected bridges, 'using the most substantial rock for abutments and covering every foot of marsh with corduroy of heavy timbers which will require a century of wear and tear to destroy'" (Bearss 1976:50).

By mid-March, 1898, the road was open as far as White Pass City, and Brackett began collecting tolls, although he was having no more luck than Moore had had in obtaining permission from the government to collect them legally. Furthermore, he had established a tollgate (Tollgate 9) at the mouth of Dead Horse Gulch above White Pass City, demanding tolls there on the grounds that although the road did not yet extend past White Pass City, he had substantially improved the trail to the summit. Packers could not pass the tollhouse without paying, for it was situated at a very narrow point in the canyon. Resenting the tolls and realizing that they were not legal, the packers challenged Brackett's right to collect them, especially at Tollgate 9. For three months, between January and the end of March 1898, packers repeatedly attacked Tollgate 9

with axes and attempted to destroy it by driving cattle through it. In May, Brackett finally received permission to charge tolls, although only at government controlled rates, and the so-called "tollgate wars" ended (Bearss 1976:56-57).

Profits from the road were disappointing, however. When winter set in, packers could reach White Pass City by traveling up the frozen Skagway River, avoiding use of the toll road except for that portion beyond the hated Tollgate 9. Although Brackett had also planned to run a narrow gauge railroad to the pass, the White Pass Yukon Railway opened a line first, reaching the summit on February 21, 1899. After that, although the wagon road was used sporadically when heavy snow blocked the rails, it was soon forgotten (Bearss 1976:57).



BRACKETT WAGON ROAD

Today, the Brackett Wagon Road, like White Pass City, can be reached only with the aid of the White Pass Railway. From Skagway to about Mile 4.3, the road apparently has been destroyed by the railroad. Parts of the road between Mile 4.3 and White Pass City are overgrown with devil's club and trees, but vegetation is comparatively sparse in most places. Once the road itself is reached, cultural remains are accessible.

HISTORIC BRACKETT ROAD

Historic photographs document construction of the road and show long sections of corduroy road and substantial corduroy bridges built on log cribbing (Plate 67a,b). Three and a half miles out from Skagway, the road appears well surfaced and unrutted but barely wide enough for a single wagon (Plate 68a). At least one tollgate is shown (Plate 68b), and others show a square log building of unknown function near a section of cribbed corduroy.

DATA COLLECTION

Two members of the archaeological team investigated Brackett Wagon Road with the aid of a 1914 map on file in the NPS office. Each day the crew rode out with the railway section crew to various points along the road, surveyed several miles of road, and were later picked up and brought back to Skagway. Railroad mileage posts were used as reference points for documentation, as were telephone poles marked with numbers.

For convenience of discussion, that part of the road which was passable has been divided into three units. Area A, between about Mile 4.3 and Mile 5.9, appears to be the remains of a road to Denver Glacier constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the 1930s. The CCC road probably followed the historic Brackett Road as closely as possible. Area B, from about Mile 7.2 to a point opposite the remains of Porcupine Hill, is clearly part of the Brackett Road. It runs close to the railroad tracks and is cluttered with railroad debris and fallen rock. Area C, from about Mile 7.8 to White Pass City at Mile 12.3, is a largely intact section of the road. Other sections have either been destroyed by the railroad or are impassable.

THE INVENTORY

Other than 13 general road features such as bridges, sections of cribbing, and sections of corduroy, only a few features were found. These included two foundations, one pit, and two artifacts. Although at least nine tollhouses and several camps were said to have been located along the road, only two possible tollhouse locations were found between Mile 4.3 and White Pass City.

Area A

Stone retaining walls and fill areas from CCC construction in the 1930s mark this section of the road, and little evidence remains of Brackett Road itself. One foundation, F1, was found at the first spot after Mile 5 at which a small structure could have been built. The exact map location of this feature could not be determined, since no known landmarks were visible from which bearings could be taken. At Mile 5.2 is a large crane, A1. The only other feature found in this section was a wooden box with a sloping top, A2 (Plate 69a). These probably are associated with activities on the CCC road. They are described more fully in Appendix *V*.

Area B

In this section, the road is often completely covered by rocks from the railroad work and by a scatter of 55 gallon drums, tools, rails, old ties, and miscellaneous pieces of iron. No artifacts of definite

gold rush vintage were found, and no attempt was made to catalogue railroad debris. At about Mile 7.2, the road bridges a gully on a log crib. This section of cribbing, GF1, is one of many documented along the road from which a number of structural details could be determined (see Appendix *V*). At about Mile 7.8, the road becomes clear and easy to walk on.

Area C

Most of the features noted along this section of the road were related to the road itself and were classified as general features. All of these provide structural detail, described in Appendix *V*. Sparse structural remains were found in an area designated as a cabin/blacksmith shop on the 1914 map. On the north bank of a small creek is a section of cribbing and a log foundation, F2. Although the structure is totally collapsed and thickly overgrown, a number of domestic artifacts were evident. At about Mile 9.0 is an unusual depression, P1, that extends about 5 feet into the roadway. In its center is a large granite rock, and roots and rotted logs litter the rim. Something appears to have been blown up here, possibly a tollhouse. The area is relatively flat, one of the few locations along this part of the road where it would have been possible to build a structure. Several artifacts were found nearby.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

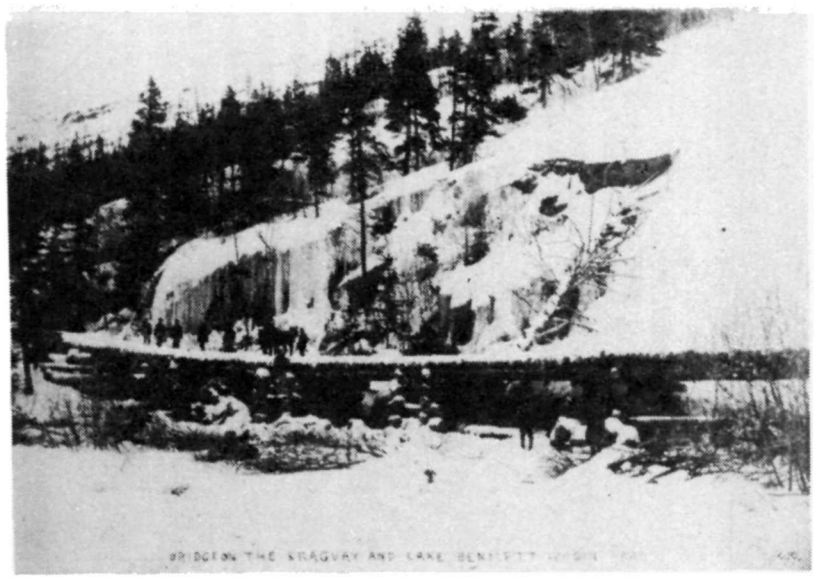
Few structural remains were found along the Brackett Road. Those that were located were completely collapsed and overgrown, and their probable function could not be determined. No definite tollhouse was identified. The most prevalent features noted were sections of cribbing, sections of corduroy, and bridges, all of which supply structural details about the road itself.

It would be difficult to construct a continuous trail from Skagway to Mile 8. From Mile 2.5 to Mile 4.7 only fragmented sections of the road remain. The railroad has destroyed the rest. The CCC road is intact from Mile 4.7 to Mile 5.9, but there would be a major problem crossing the Denver Glacier branch of the river. It is not difficult

to climb the switchback connecting this section with the next, but the chance of finding the historic route, if this is an objective, is small. From Mile 8 to White Pass City, most of Brackett Road is usable. Although parts of the road are compacted with crushed rock, some places are marshy and covered with rotting corduroy; major construction would be needed in these areas. If the historic road is used as a trail, the potential for damage is very great. A trail parallel to the road might lessen possible impacts but would not entirely eliminate them.

Plate 67.

a. Brackett Wagon Road: heavy rock cut.



b. Brackett Wagon Road: bridge on cribbing.

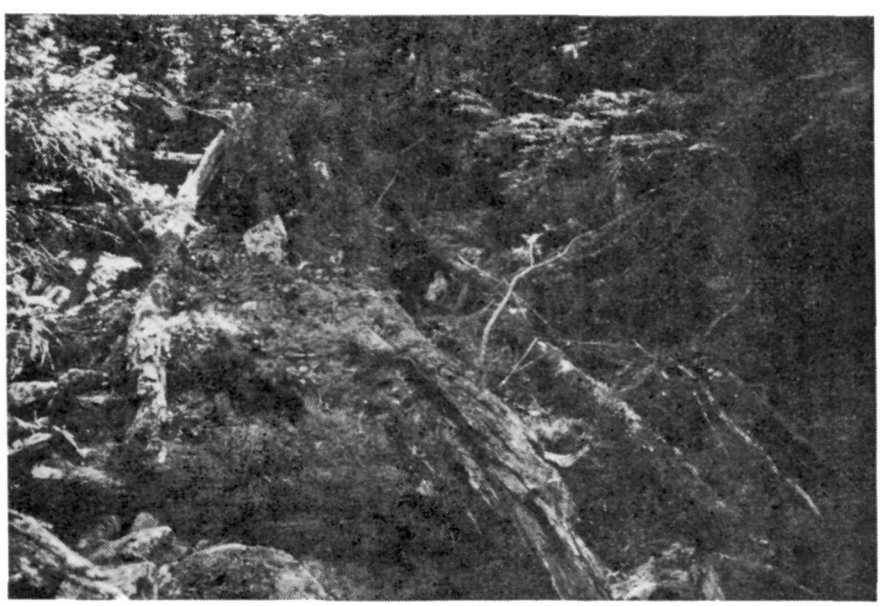
Plate 68.

a. Brackett Wagon Road: 3½ miles out from Skagway. (BW 24)

b. Brackett's road becomes a toll road. (BW 30)

Plate 69.

a. Brackett Wagon Road: wooden box beside road.



b. Brackett Road: bridge over Pitchfork Falls Creek.

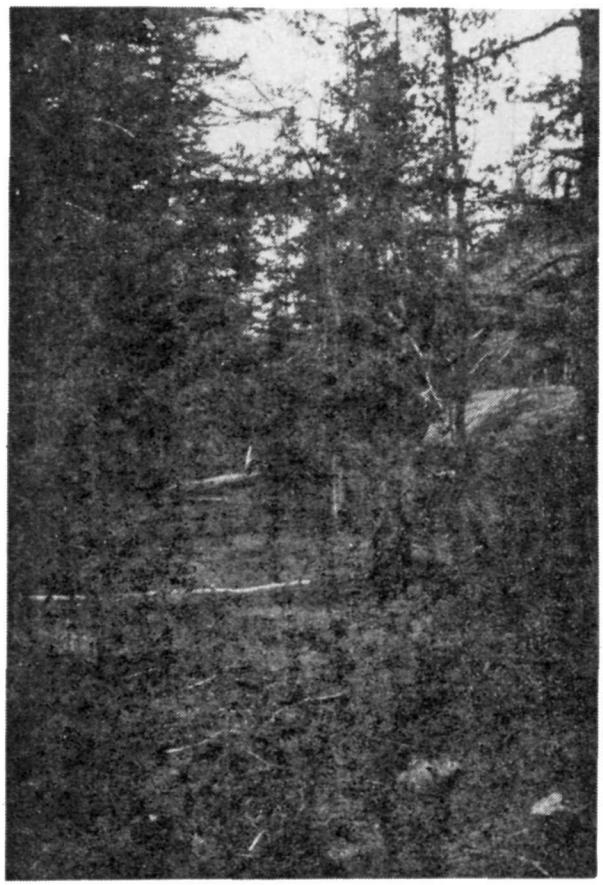


Plate 70.

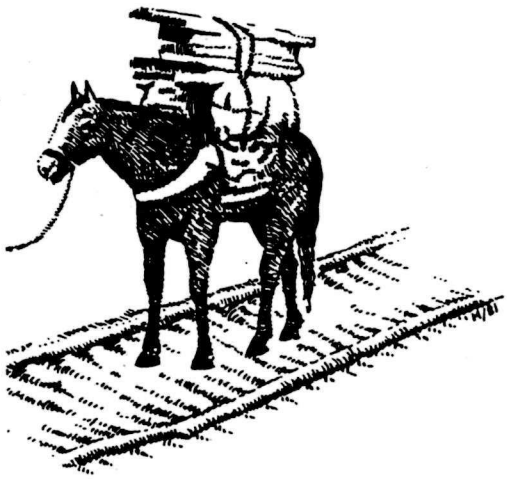
a. Brackett Wagon Road 1979.

b. Brackett Wagon Road: a section of corduroy.

Plate 71.

a. Brackett Wagon Road: wooden dowel with glass insulation and wire.

b. Brackett Wagon Road: wheel near White Pass City.



PORCUPINE HILL

At about Mile 8, just above the junction of Purcupine Creek (now called Richardson Falls Creek) and the Skagway River, was the campsite called Porcupine Hill. Here both wood and water were easily obtainable. Here also the easy part of the White Pass Trail ended. Ahead lay the muddy, rocky switchbacks of Porcupine Hill itself, an endurance trial for both man and beast.

Today there are cultural remains at Porcupine Hill, but whether they date to 1897, when the stampeders were using the White Pass Trail, is questionable. It is more probable that they date to construction of the White Pass Yukon Railway in 1898-1899. The number of modern tin cans indicates that the area has been used recently.

The survey team located nine features at Porcupine Hill: one general feature, three structures, and five structural scatters (Figure 23). S1 is a standing log cabin that apparently is still used from time to time. It is surrounded by modern tin cans, tramway and railroad debris, and sections of pipe. Inside are a stove and a rough bed and table (Plate 72a,b). S2 is a collapsed frame building, possibly a storehouse (Plate 73a). S3 is a standing one-hole outhouse (Plate 73b), possibly associated with SS3 and SS5 and with a cable, GF1, that stretches across the river at this point. Since the cable runs through the middle of SS5, this feature may be the remains of a cable car house or tram house. Unfortunately, no

artifacts were found near this building, and few architectural details could be discerned. These features are described in more detail in Appendix *VI*.

Although the remains at Porcupine Hill may not date to the period when the White Pass Trail was in use, they may date to construction of the railroad only a year later, and their state of preservation indicates that they probably were used for an extended period of time. Although we do not have photographs of Porcupine Hill during the gold rush, the standing structures are similar to gold rush era buildings shown elsewhere along the Chilkoot and White Pass Trails, and the furnishings of the cabin resemble those described in historic accounts of the Stampede. For these reasons, more work toward preservation and interpretation of these structures would be desirable.

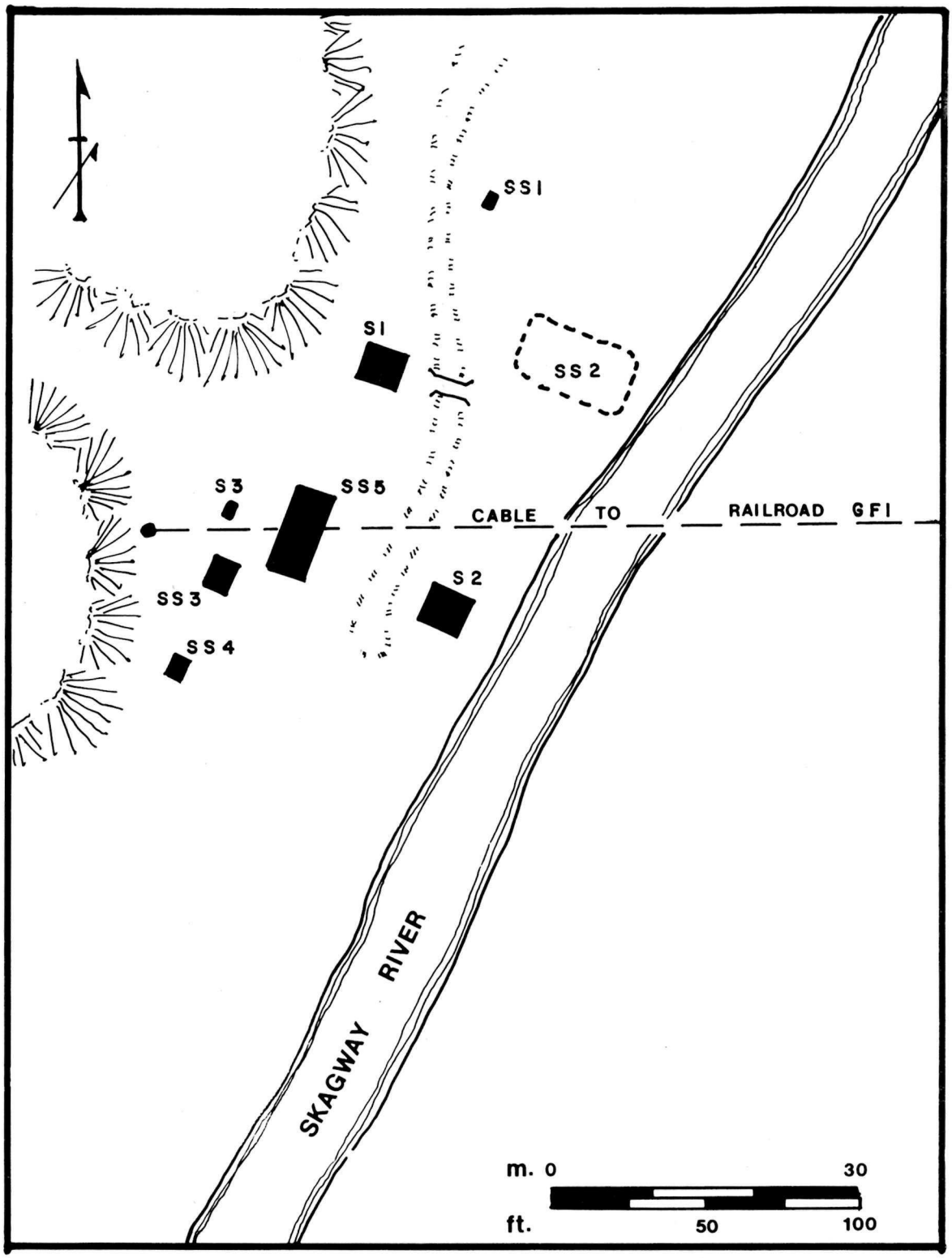


Figure 23. Features recorded at Porcupine Hill.

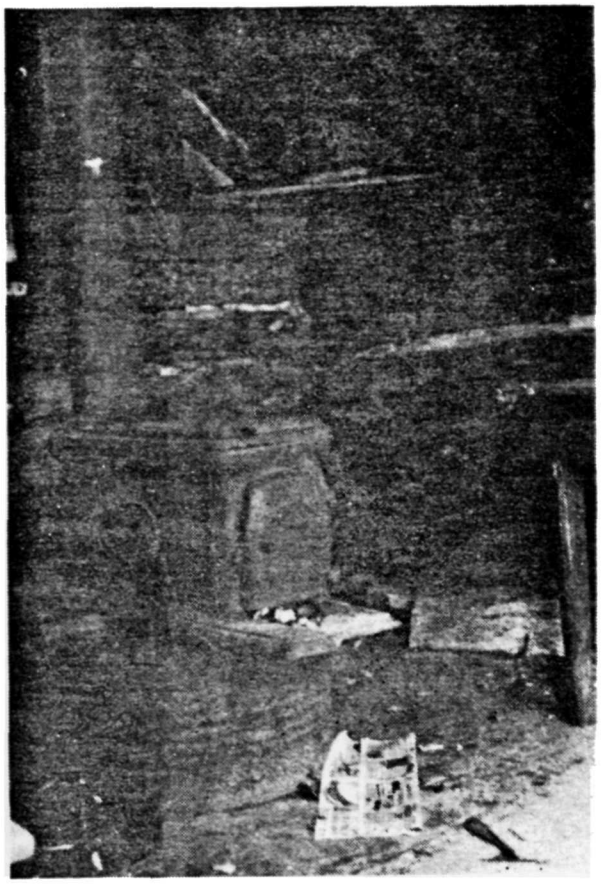
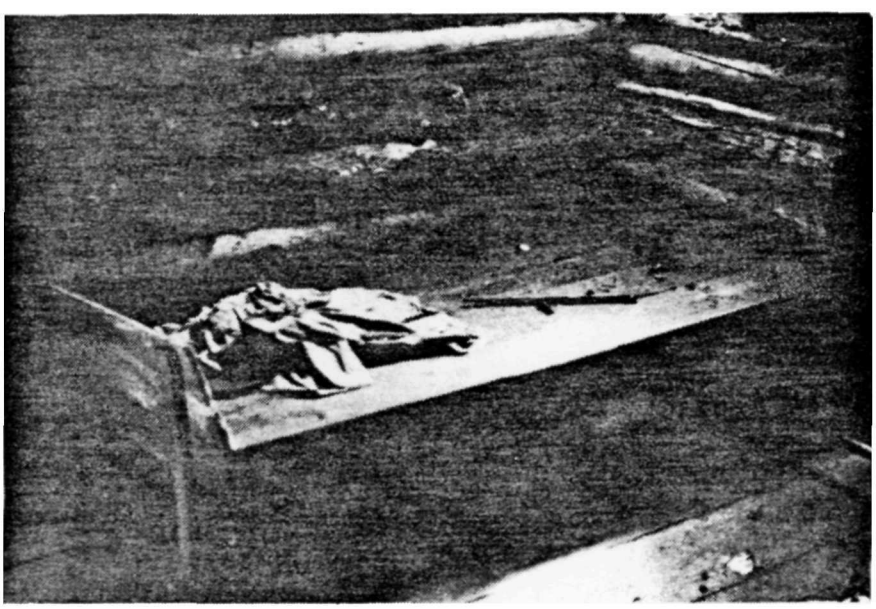
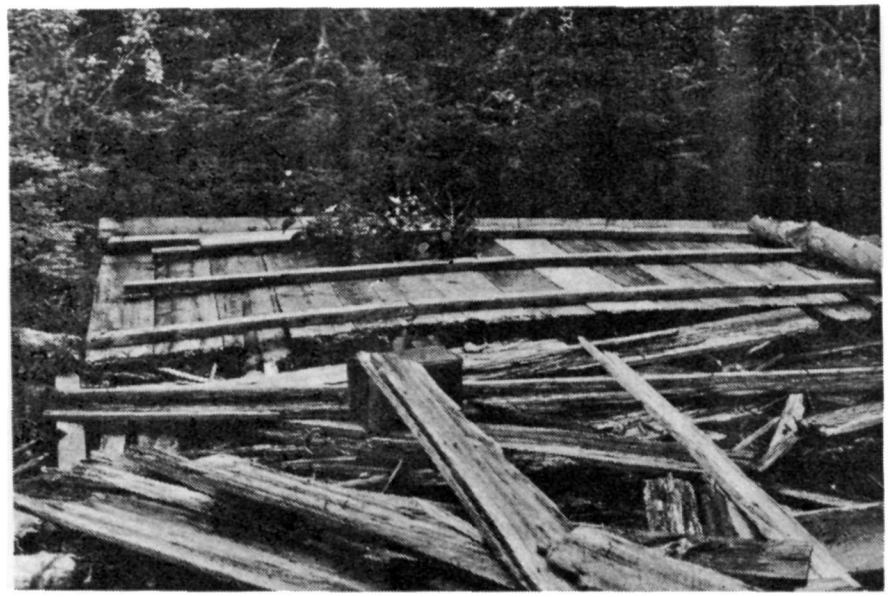


Plate 72.

a. Porcupine Hill: standing cabin (S1) with cast iron stove.

b. Porcupine Hill: wooden bed in standing cabin (S1).





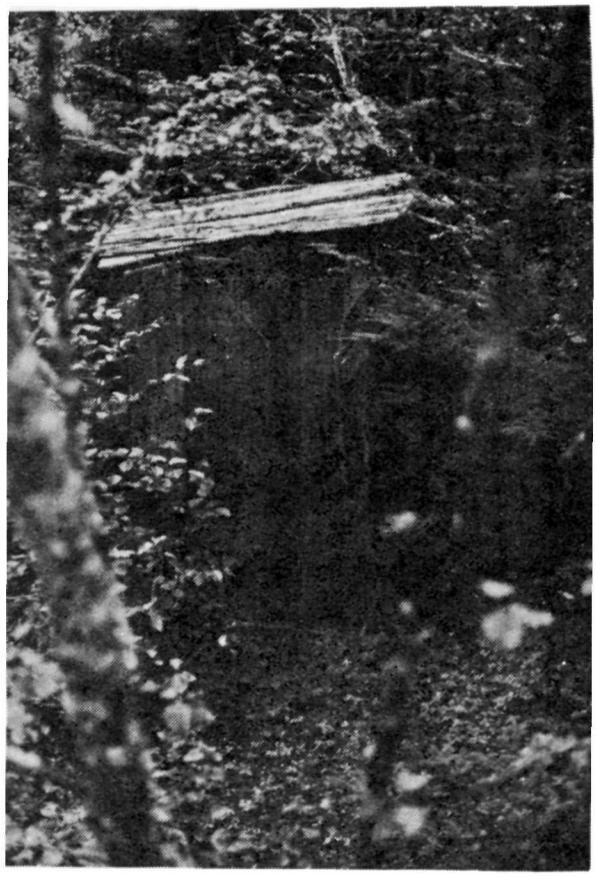
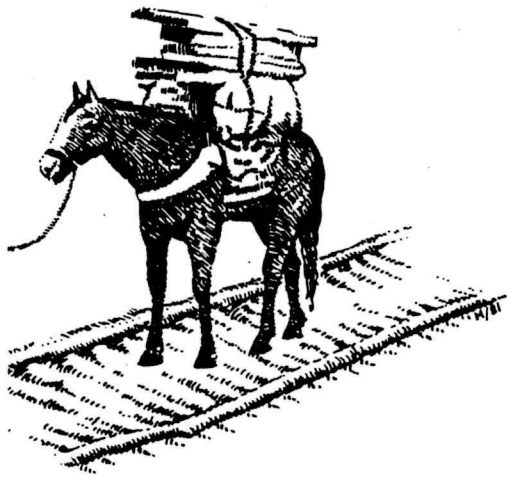


Plate 73.

a. Porcupine Hill: collapsed frame structure (S2), perhaps a storehouse.

b. Porcupine Hill: standing one-hole outhouse (S3).



WHITE PASS CITY

White Pass City stood between the junction of the Skagway and White Pass Rivers and the entrance to Dead Horse Gulch, the beginning of the final climb to White Pass summit. Today, the townsite, like other locations along the White Pass Trail and Brackett Road, can be reached most easily by railroad. A utility cut leads from the track down to the south bank of the Skagway River, and the remainder of the town can be reached by crossing the Skagway on a cable, using a harness and pulley. Sitka spruce trees are common, and extremely dense growths of blueberry bushes hindered field work somewhat. Devil's club, however, was a problem only on the south bank of the Skagway. In some places, vegetation proved helpful; rectangular concentrations of bunchberries often indicated structural remains. The entire settlement is covered with cobbles and boulders.

Aluminum cola cans, plastic trash, and piles of artifacts stacked neatly on large rocks show that modern explorers or hunters have spent time in the area, but visitors seem to have been few. The kinds of artifacts remaining on the surface and the condition of structural remains are evidence that White Pass City has suffered little from modern visitors.

HISTORIC WHITE PASS CITY

The written record contains very little about White Pass City, although it was a town of substantial size. When Tappan Adney reached

the settlement in 1898, thousands of men were milling around, many of whom were there to work on the extension of Brackett Road to the summit (Adney 1900:114). The town also played a role in construction of the White Pass Yukon Railway.

Photographs show structures spread out along the north and south banks of the Skagway River and the east and west banks of the White Pass River (Plate 74a). The White Pass Hotel can be distinguished among the jumble of buildings in another photograph (Plate 74b), and the Seattle Hotel and another hotel are evident in a third (Plate 75a). Judging from photographs, frame and log structures were much less common than framed tents.

DATA COLLECTION

Base camp was set up on the south bank of the Skagway River, and the archaeological team used the cable each day to cross to the majority of the cultural remains. For purposes of documentation, White Pass City was divided into four areas (Figure 24): Area A, between the junction of the two rivers and the point at which a curve of the White Pass River intersects the Brackett Road; Area B, north of Area A to the end of Brackett Road; Area C at the mouth of Dead Horse Gulch; and Area D, the south bank of the Skagway.

THE INVENTORY

Six general features, two structures, two structural scatters, 26 foundations, five pits, two artifacts, and 18 artifact concentrations were recorded at White Pass City (Figures 25-29). Cultural materials remain on both the east and west sides of the White Pass River and on the south bank of the Skagway. Unfortunately, the structural remains and artifacts noted on the west bank during preliminary reconnaissance could not be mapped or described in detail because the river rose, making later access impossible. The list of features given here, then, is incomplete, and the west bank of the White Pass River should be intensively investigated during the course of any future research in the area.

Most of the remains recorded lie within Areas A and B. On the basis of location, several of the structures and foundations in these areas have been identified with buildings shown in historic photographs

(Plate 74a; Figure 25). Since photographs seem to indicate that White Pass City continued beyond the terminus of Brackett Road, an attempt was made to locate the northern limit of the town. Although the slippery rocks and fast moving water of the White Pass River hindered the search, what appears to have been the northernmost structure of the town was documented at the base of Dead Horse Gulch in Area C.

Area A

Twenty features were recorded in Area A: one general feature, one structure, nine foundations, one artifact, and eight artifact concentrations (Figure 26). Four of these are of high priority for further investigation and/or interpretation. S1 is a complex consisting of two structures sharing a common wall and a dense accumulation of artifacts. S1a is a large, collapsed log and frame building fronting Brackett Road. It shares its south wall with S1b, a more massively built structure. In and around the two are several hundred tin cans, vessel glass, ceramics, stove parts, bones, and a number of parts of artifacts that were not immediately identifiable (Plates 76-77). These are listed in Appendix *VII*. Many of the artifacts have been piled on and near the structural remains, and many of the more interesting ones probably have been removed from the site. Nevertheless, this is one of the largest concentrations of nineteenth-century artifacts in the Park and could yield a great deal of information, since manufacturing marks are evident on many of the remaining items (see Appendix *VIII*). Many more artifacts undoubtedly could be found beneath the surface. This structure's size and the variety of associated artifacts indicate that it may have been a hotel. Historic photographs show a building at this location in 1898 (see Figure 25). The complex has significant interpretive value, and a sample of artifacts, especially those which might be attractive to collectors, should be removed under professional supervision for further study and exhibition.

To the south of S1, across Brackett Road, is a large stone foundation, F7. It lies at an unusual orientation to the road and has been identified in photographs. While no structural details remain, two closely associated artifact concentrations, AC6 and AC7, indicate that it may have

been a blacksmith shop. AC6 is a collection of heavy metal artifacts that includes wagon and sled parts, cast iron stove parts, a harness part, blacksmith's tongs, and many other identifiable items, as well as unidentifiable pieces of metal. AC7 is a cluster of rapidly deteriorating sled and wagon parts. This complex could yield valuable interpretative information.

Four additional foundations in Area A have been identified with buildings shown in photographs. F2 is a badly decayed log foundation to the northwest of Brackett Road. F3, F4, and F5 are stone foundations. Domestic artifacts are associated with all four. A selection of artifacts associated with these and other features in Area A is shown in Plates 78-80.

Area B

Thirty-three features were recorded in Area B: three general features, one structural scatter, 16 foundations, five pits, one artifact, and seven artifact concentrations (Figure 27). Two of the foundations are of special interest. F11 is one of the best defined foundations in White Pass City. Directly adjacent is AC11, a concentration of cans and bottles, many of them bearing manufacturers' marks. Many buried artifacts probably will be found here, and these two associated features would have high priority if a testing program is undertaken. F15 would also have high priority for testing; although it is defined only by a change in vegetation, it is quite distinct. At its northern end is a low area which may mark a cellar, a unique feature at White Pass City. Domestic artificats are associated, and more appear to be present just below the surface.

Several other foundations should also be singled out for comment. F19 and F20 are stone foundations with numerous associated boards. A number of distinctive, marked bottles are associated with F20. These are two of the few foundations in the town which include extensive wooden structural remains. Although no architectural details are immediately obvious, additional investigation and analysis could yield significant information. F21 and AC15 are two closely associated features that are also worth noting. AC15 is a collection of bottles, cans, and ceramics,

many with diagnostic markings. Two possible privy pits, P3 and P5, are associated with these features. Together, these four features could provide additional information useful for interpretation. F26, at the northern end of Brackett Road, has been identified in a photograph. A sample of artifacts from Area B is shown in Plates 81-84.

Area C

Only four features were found in Area C: two general features, one structure, and one artifact concentration (Figure 28). S2 is a complex of collapsed log cabins which seem to be the last major buildings at the northern end of town. A number of architectural details can be discerned. GF6 is an area of unique features, some natural and some obviously constructed, which would have made it possible to control access to Dead Horse Gulch. It lies along the White Pass Trail south of S2 and north of the corduroy bridge, GF3, that marks the end of Brackett Road. Either S2 or GF6 is the most likely location of Tollgate 9. This interpretation is based on study of topographic features in historic photographs. Both features are described in greater detail and illustrated in Appendix *VII*. AC18 is a collection of undisturbed artifacts in a small natural cave. These should be protected and considered for future work. Artifacts from Area C are illustrated in Plate 85.

Area D

One structural scatter, one foundation, and two artifact concentrations were recorded in Area D (Figure 29). Two closely associated features, F24 and AC16, have interpretive potential. F25 is a log foundation roughly oriented to Brackett Road. A collapsed superstructure may be present under the heavy vegetation which covers much of the feature. A very large number of domestic artifacts are scattered in and around the foundation, and AC15, a dump which covers a bank and lower terrace between F25 and the river, contains an even larger number of similar artifacts. Although many of these artifacts appear to be of gold rush age, some seem to postdate the gold rush. Further work would be necessary to identify the time period of the artifacts and determine the possible function of the structure represented by F25. This work would be of high priority if Brackett Road is opened as a recreational trail. At the

least, the more complete, marked objects could be collected for exhibit, since they are among the best preserved artifacts in the White Pass area. AC17, a dense concentration of tin cans also will be useful for interpretation. It includes many large cans and cow or horse bones, which suggest that it might be the dump of a camp kitchen which fed many people. Artifacts from Area D are shown in Plates 86-87.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Historically, White Pass City was the most substantial settlement north of Skagway on the White Pass Trail and Brackett Wagon Road, and it played a role in both gold rush and railroad history.

As expected from historic photographs, the most important structural remains at White Pass City are numerous stone foundations, most of them probably for tents. In general, these foundations are more distinct and substantial than those documented at Canyon City and offer more potential information for interpretation. One of two Features, S2 or GF6, may represent Tollgate 9. Further investigation of these features would be necessary to resolve the question. Evidence connecting one of these with the tollgate would be of immense value in an interpretive program, whether or not a trail is opened to White Pass City.

The numerous artifacts remaining at White Pass City represent a wide variety of items from tin cans to coffee pots and glass lamps. They comprise the most extensive domestic assemblage seen in the Park and, if examined in detail, could offer much toward an understanding of the material culture of the period. They also appear to be in relatively good condition and to occur in dense concentrations. Numerous artifacts were found in association with two areas of structural remains. S1, in Area A, probably represents a hotel. It has been identified in historic photographs and thus has significant interpretive value. The remains of F25, in Area D, are extensive and include a wide range of artifacts, possibly postdating the gold rush and representing an extended period of occupation.

Although hikers obviously have been to White Pass City since the gold rush, visits are apparently infrequent because of the difficulty of access to the site. If, for any reason, the area becomes more accessible

to the public, steps should be taken to protect this important resource. If it remains reasonably inaccessible, efforts should be made to preserve unique artifacts and a representative sample of the more common ones. Weather, vegetation, and a leaf-fall do threaten to destroy or cover such remains.

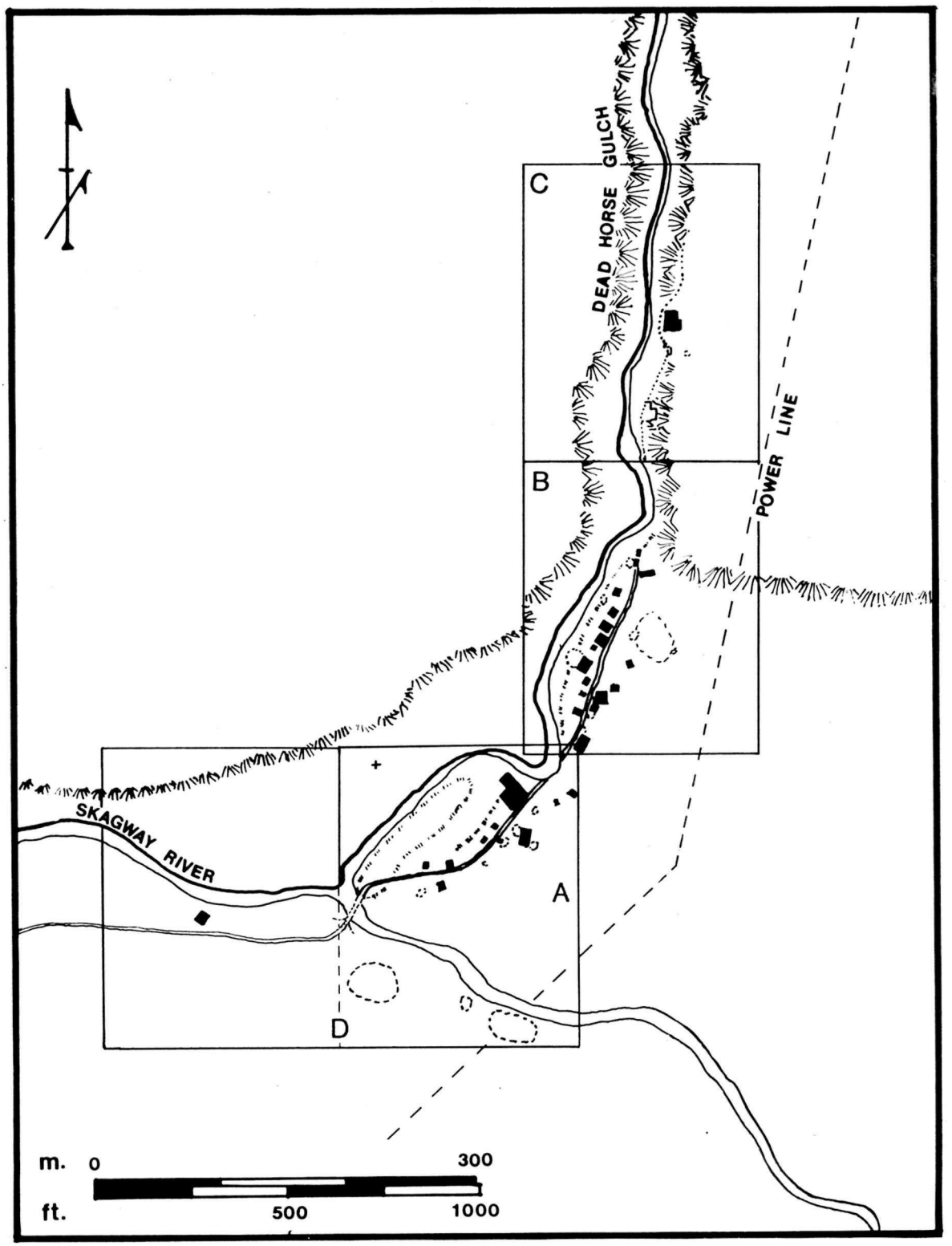


Figure 24. Overview of White Pass City, showing the four areas inventoried.

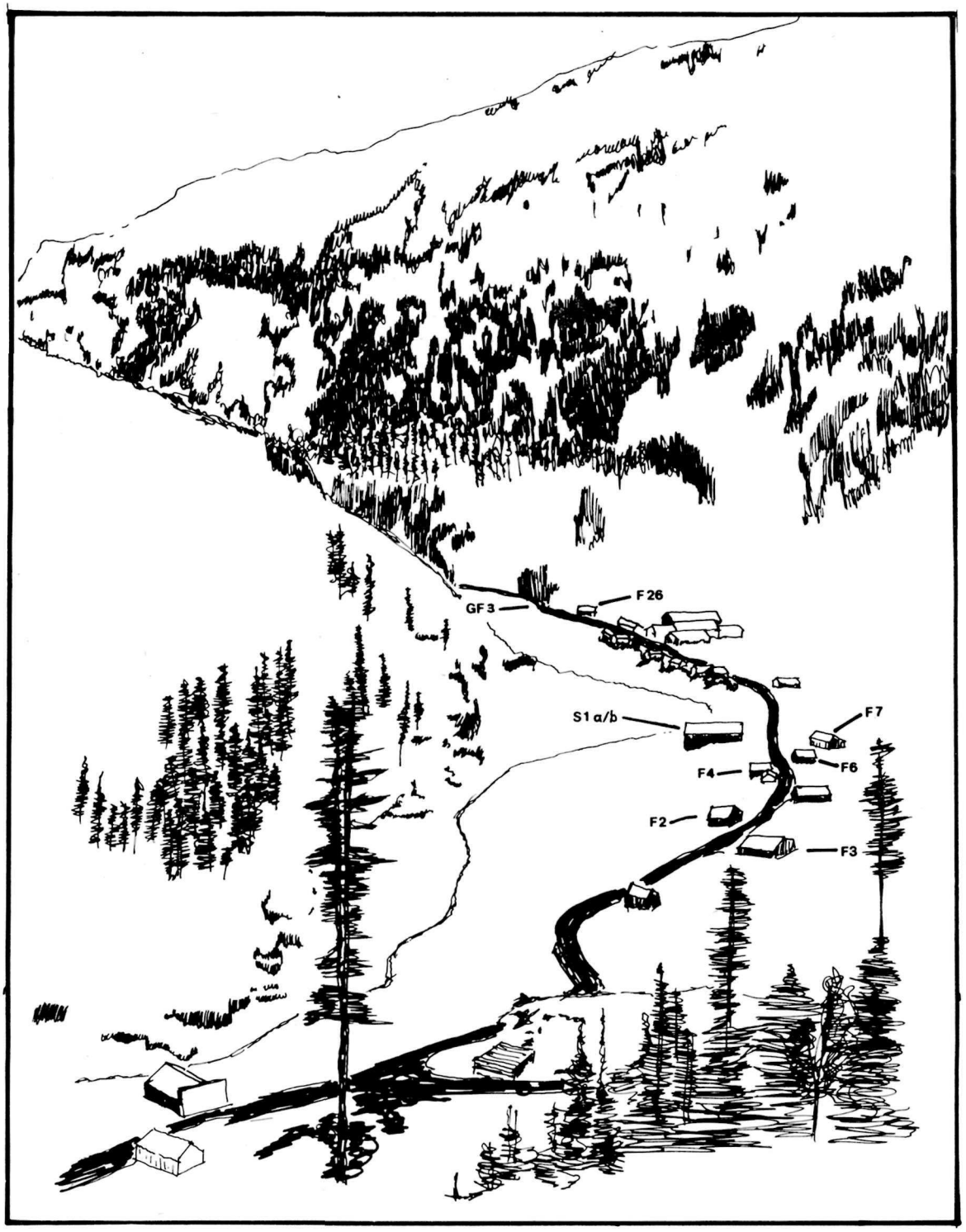


Figure 25. White Pass City: drawing made from historic photograph (see Plate 74a), showing buildings identified with features recorded during survey.

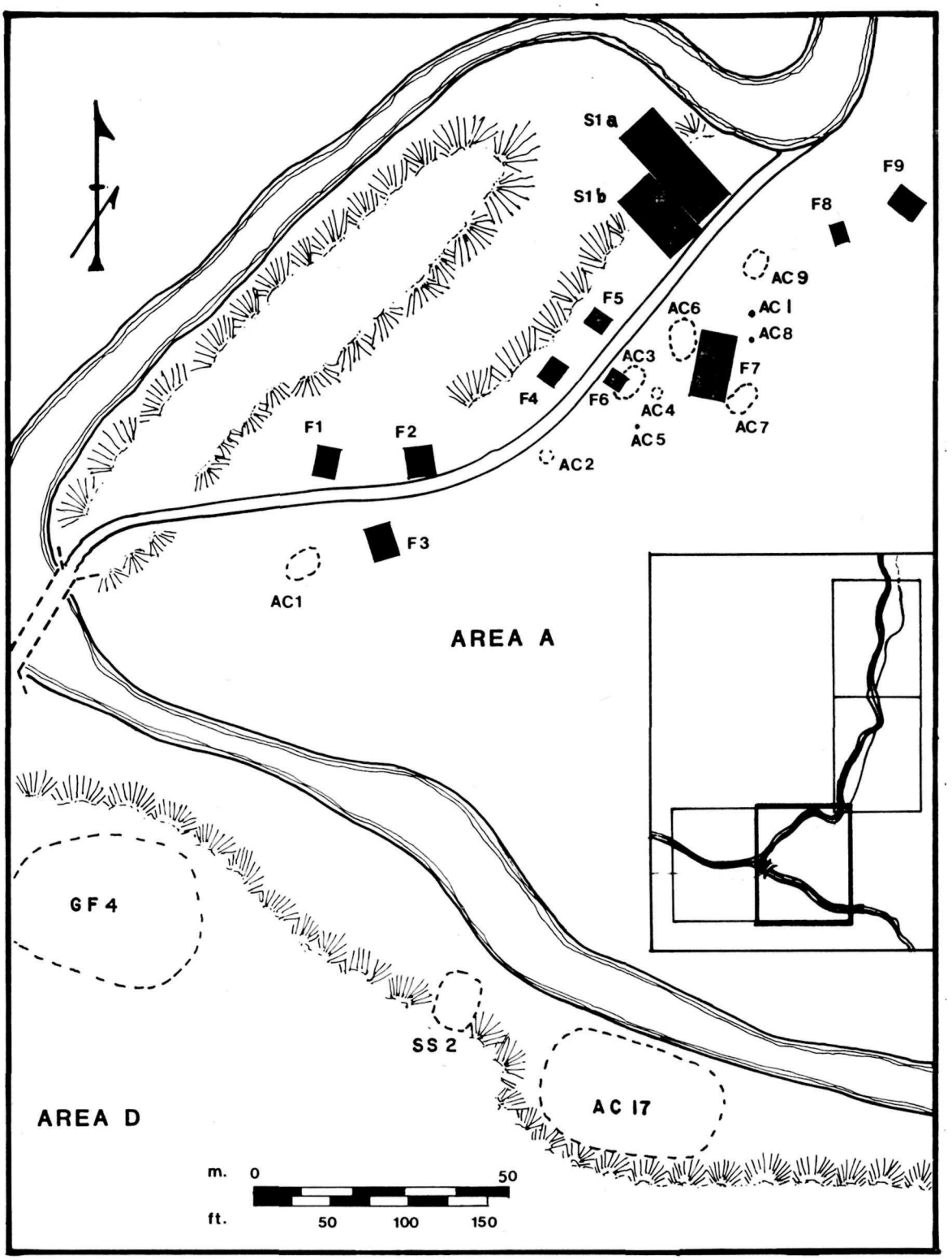


Figure 26. White Pass City: features recorded in Area A, along the east bank of the White Pass River, and in the eastern part of Area D, along the south bank of the Skagway River.

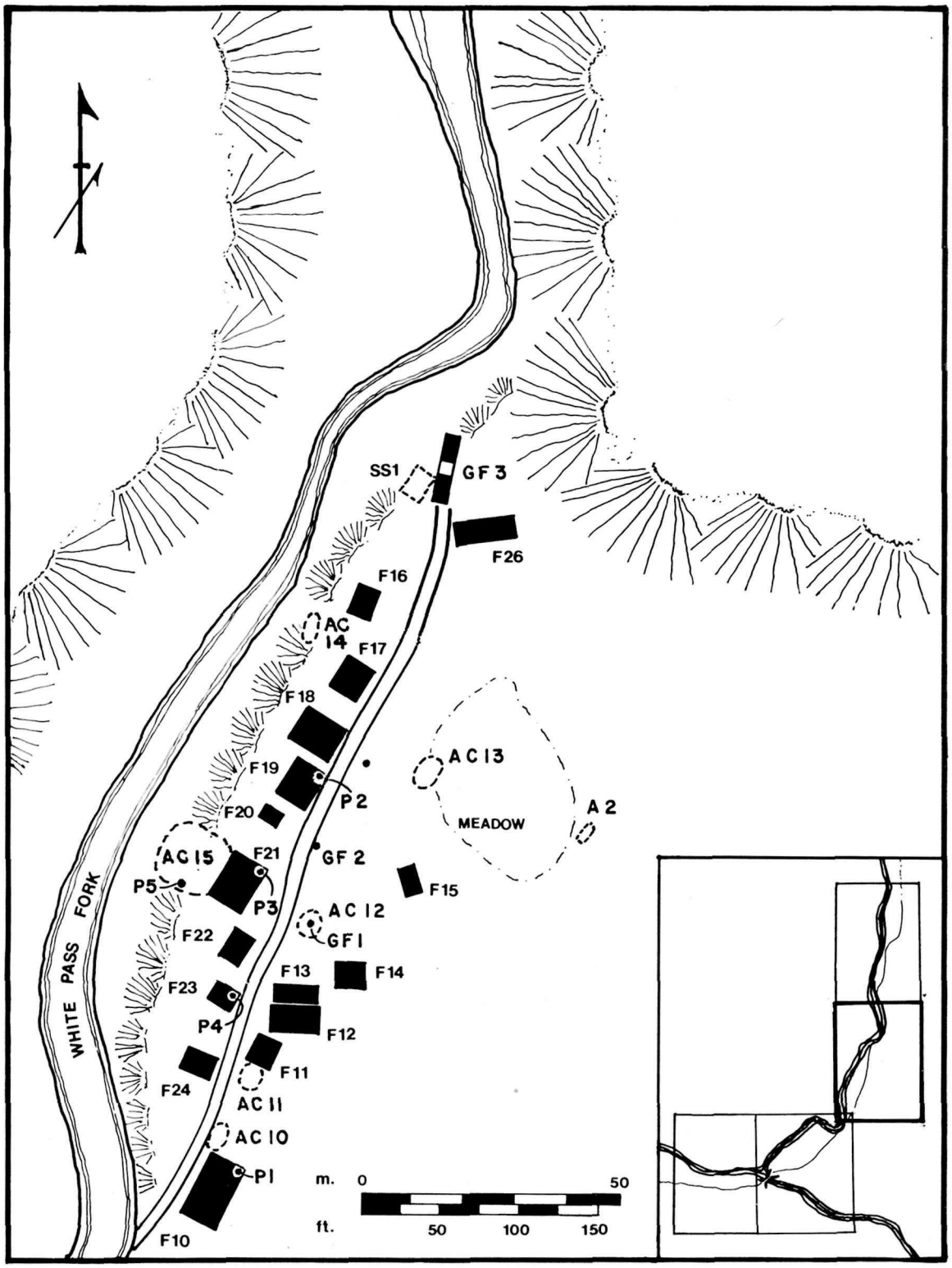


Figure 27. White Pass City: features recorded in Area B, along the east bank of the White Pass River.

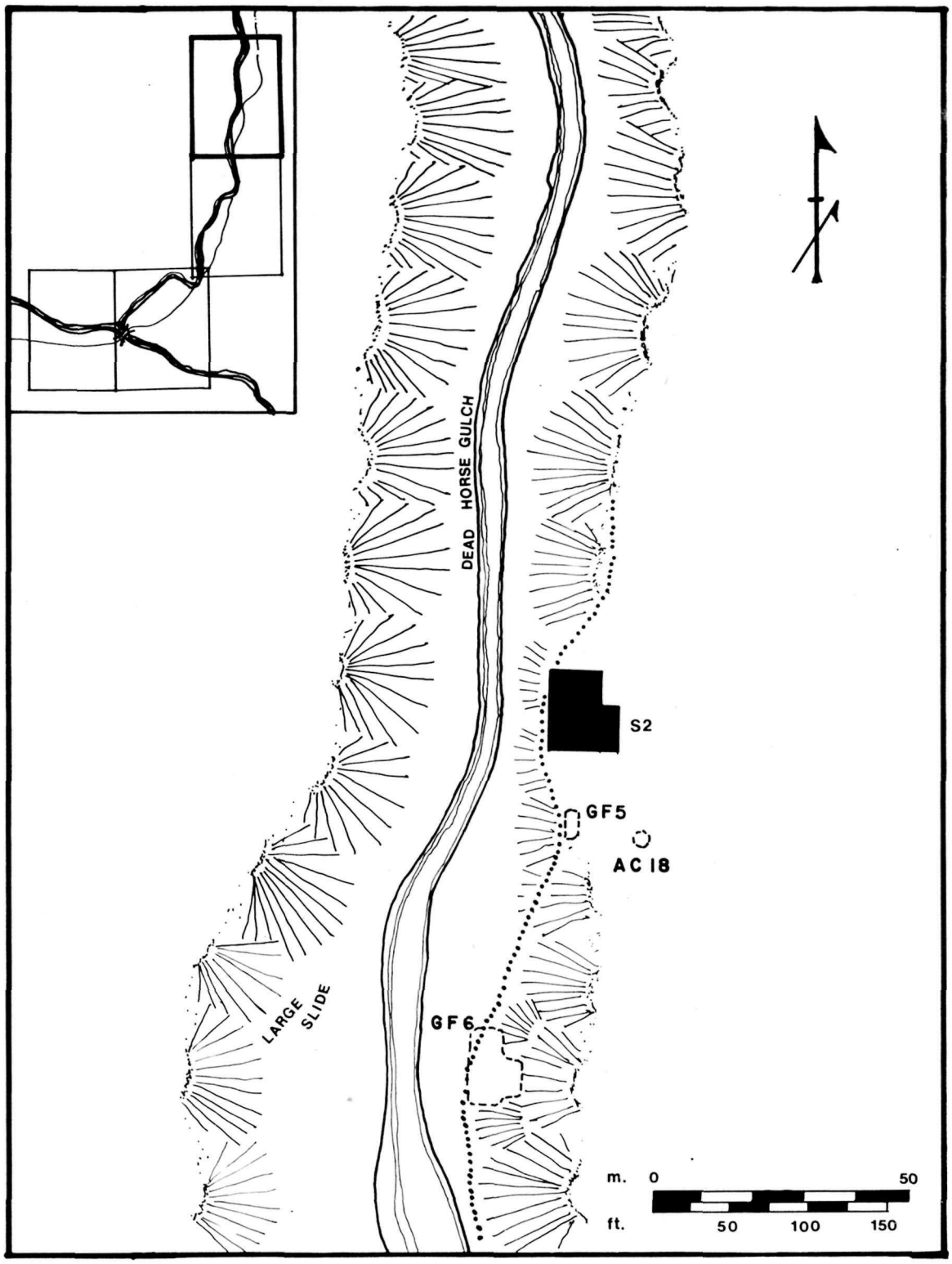


Figure 28. White Pass City: features recorded in Area C, at the entrance to Dead Horse Gulch.

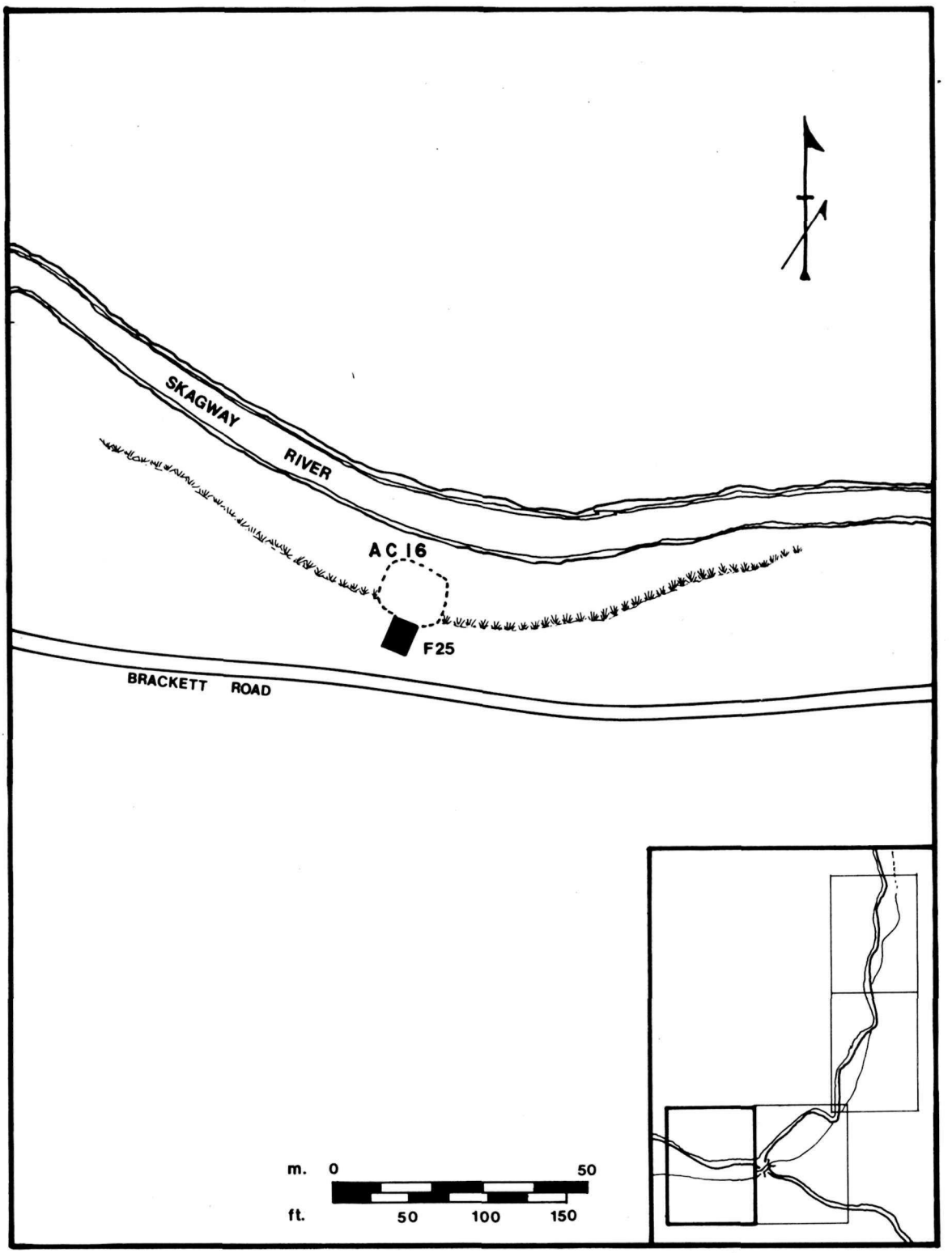


Figure 29. White Pass City: features recorded in the eastern part of Area D, along the south bank of the Skagway River.

Plate 74.

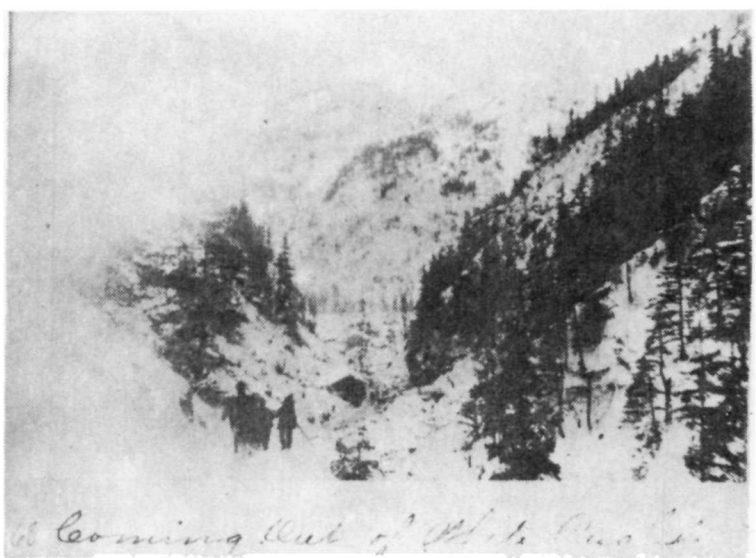
a. White Pass City. (WC 19)

b. White Pass City: the White Pass Hotel. (WC 7)

Plate 75.

a. White Pass City: street scene. (WC 13)

b. Coming out of White Pass City. (WC 11)



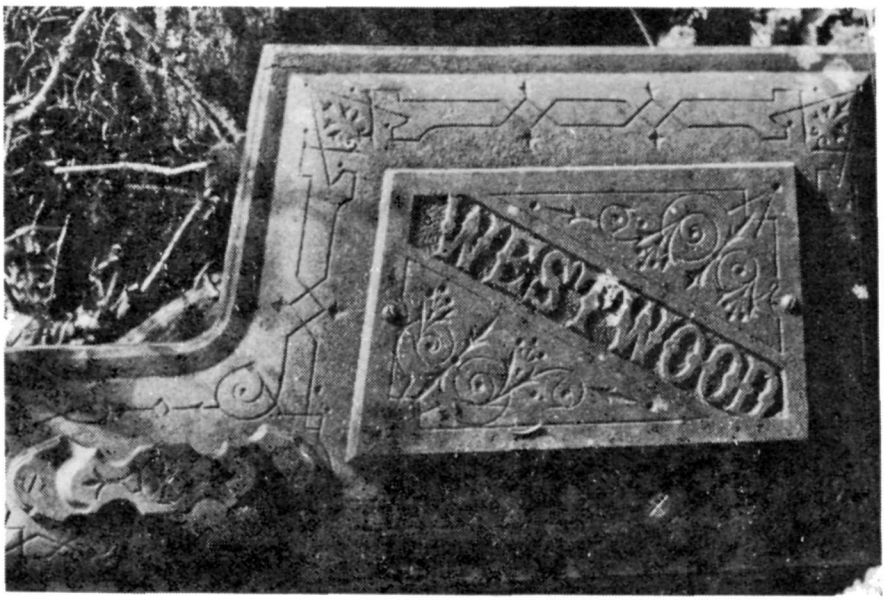
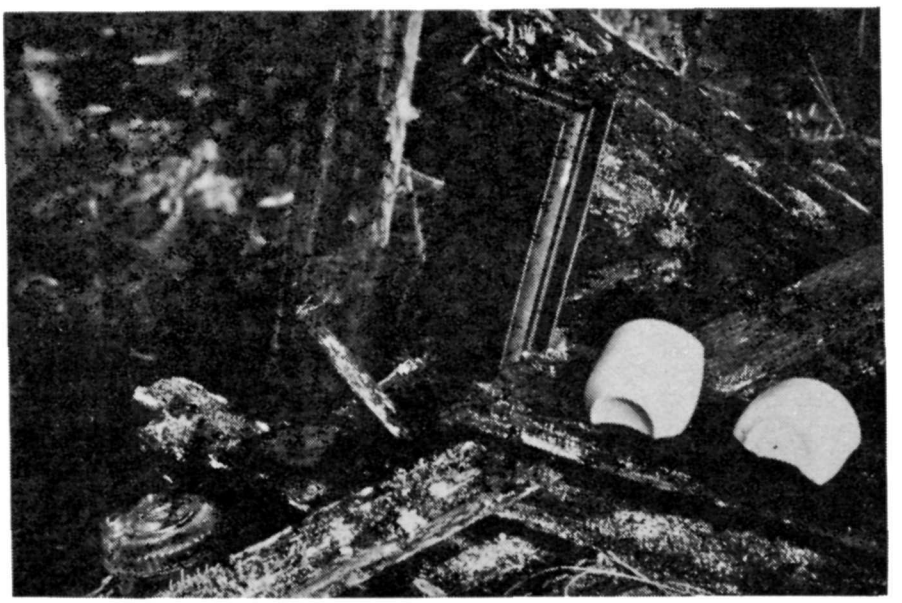


Plate 76.

a. White Pass City: "WESTWOOD" stove door found near S1, Area A.



b. White Pass City: artifacts piled on the remains of S1, Area A.

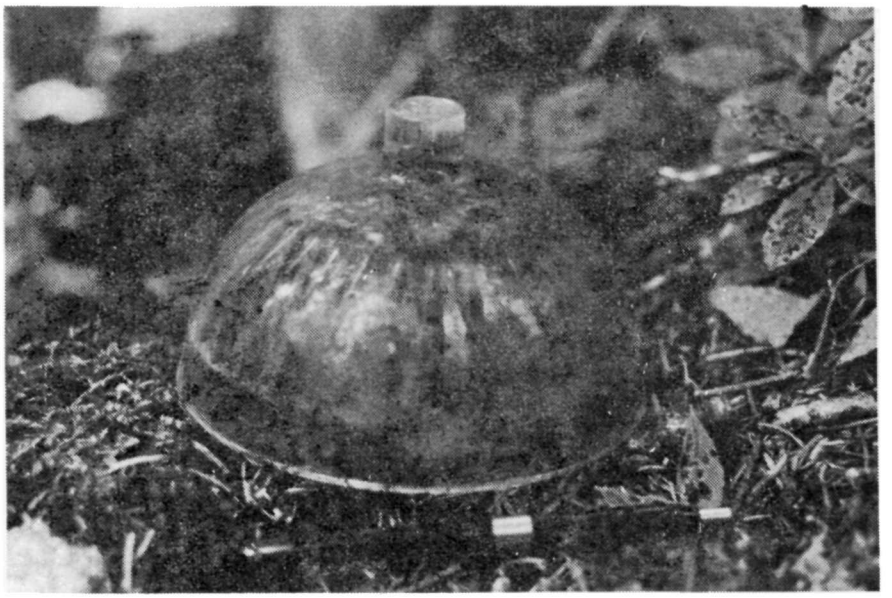
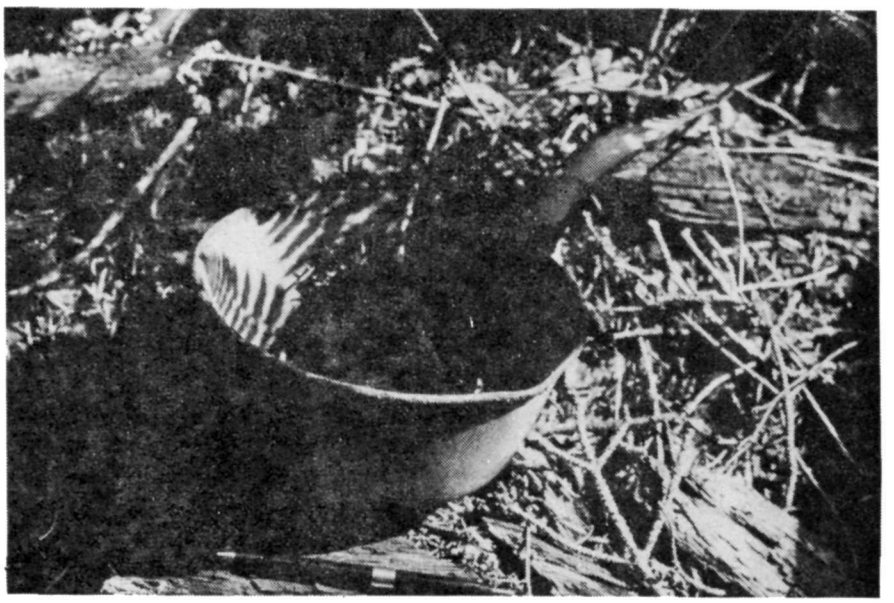


Plate 77.

a. White Pass City: glass butter dish top (?) found near S1, Area A.



b. White Pass City: galvanized water dipper found near S1, Area A.

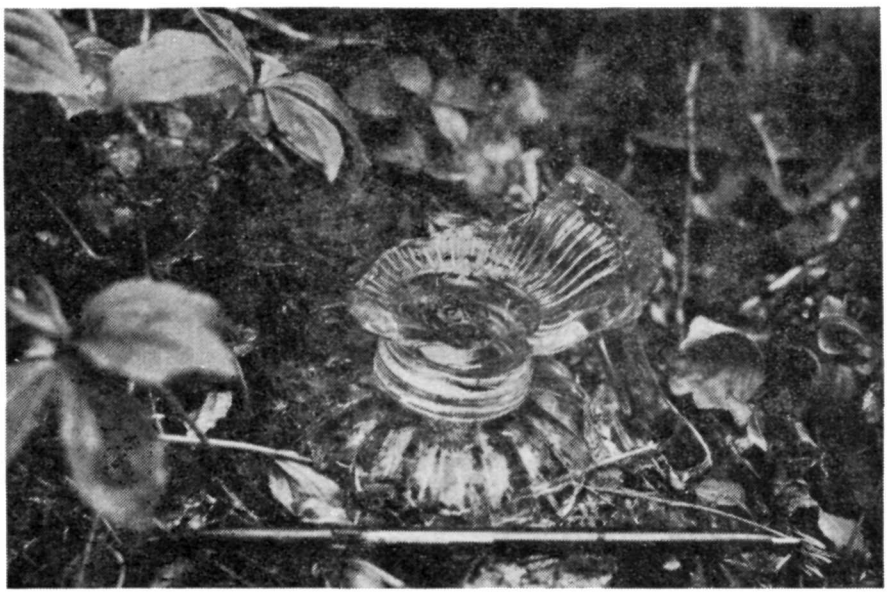
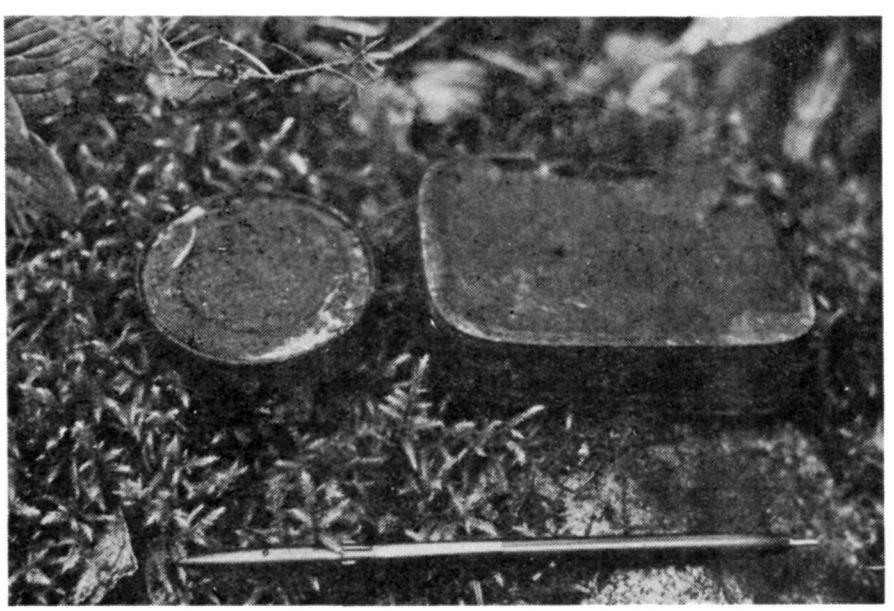


Plate 78.

a. White Pass City: glass lamp base found near F2, Area A.



b. White Pass City: round "snoose" and rectangular "sardine" cans near F2, Area A.

Plate 79.

a. White Pass City: complete Mason jar with zinc lid from AC2, Area A.

b. White Pass City: metal artifacts piled on boulders (AC6), Area A.

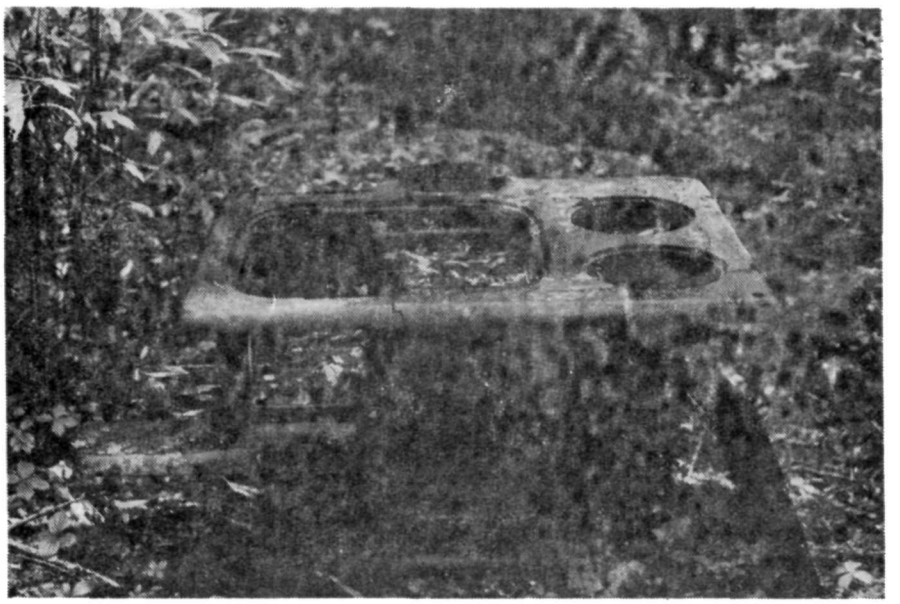


Plate 80.

a. White Pass City: large cast iron stove found in AC8 near S1, Area A.

b. White Pass City: old and new -- cast iron and aluminum trash found in AC9 near S1, Area A.

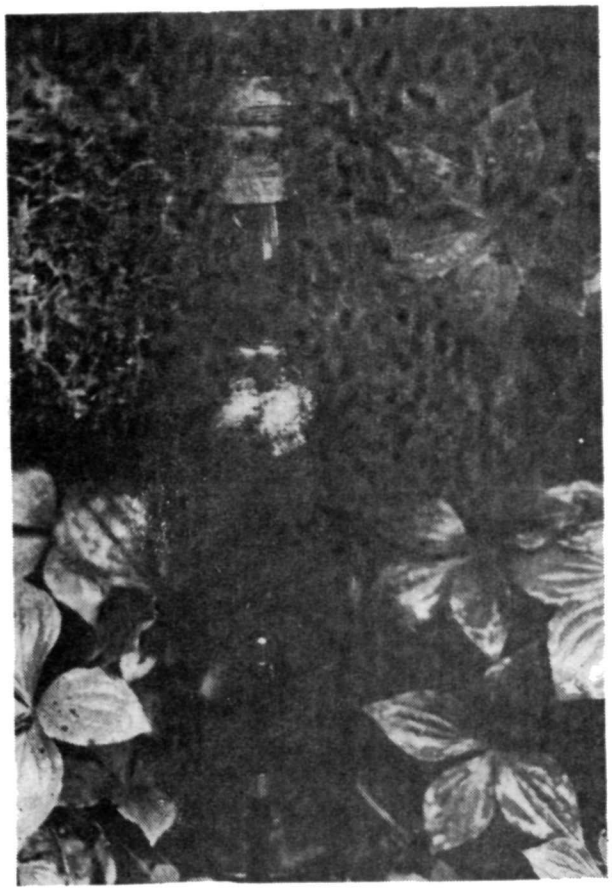
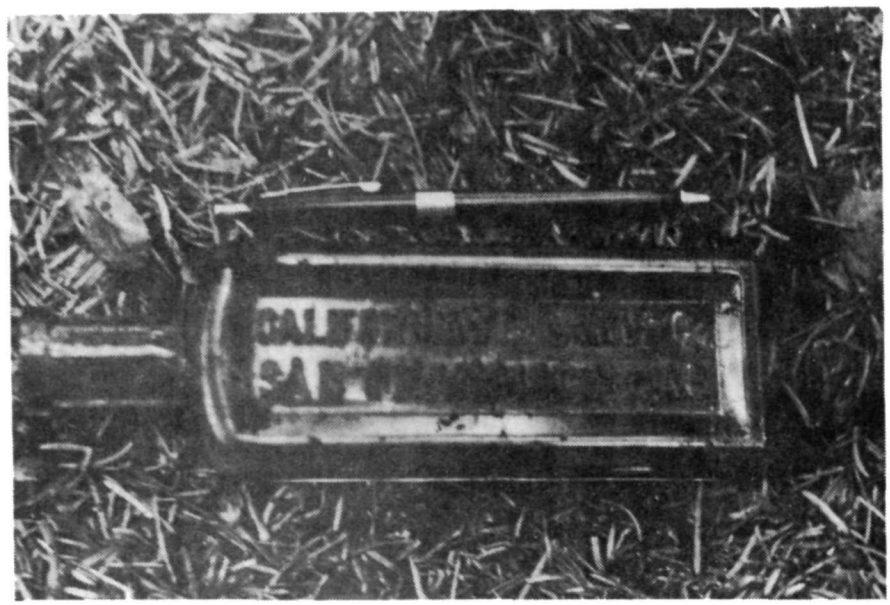
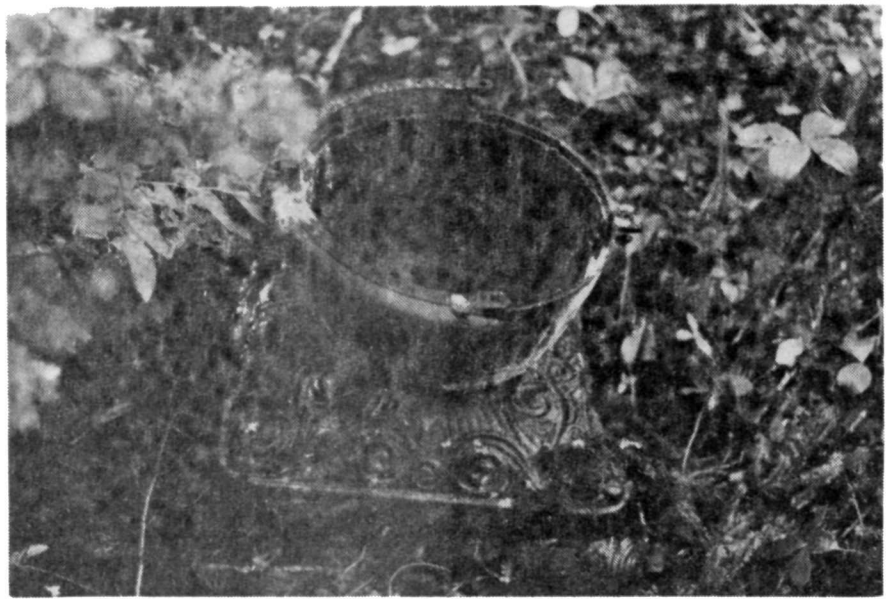


Plate 81.

a. White Pass City: complete liquor bottle with seal from F20, Area B, marked "SPECIALLY SELECTED/VERY OLD/SCOTCH WHISKEY/SAME SUPPLIED TO/ H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES."

b. White Pass City: patent medicine bottle marked "CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO" from F20, Area B.





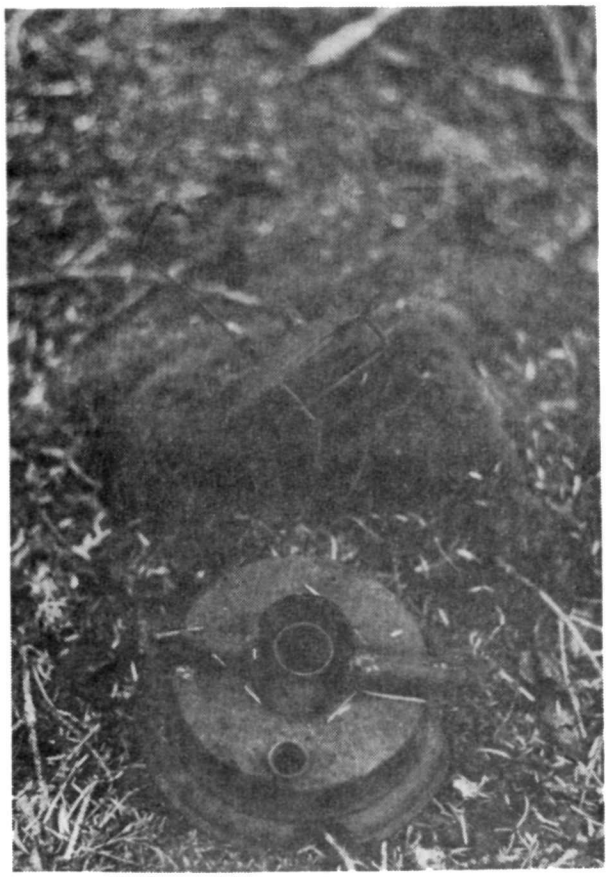
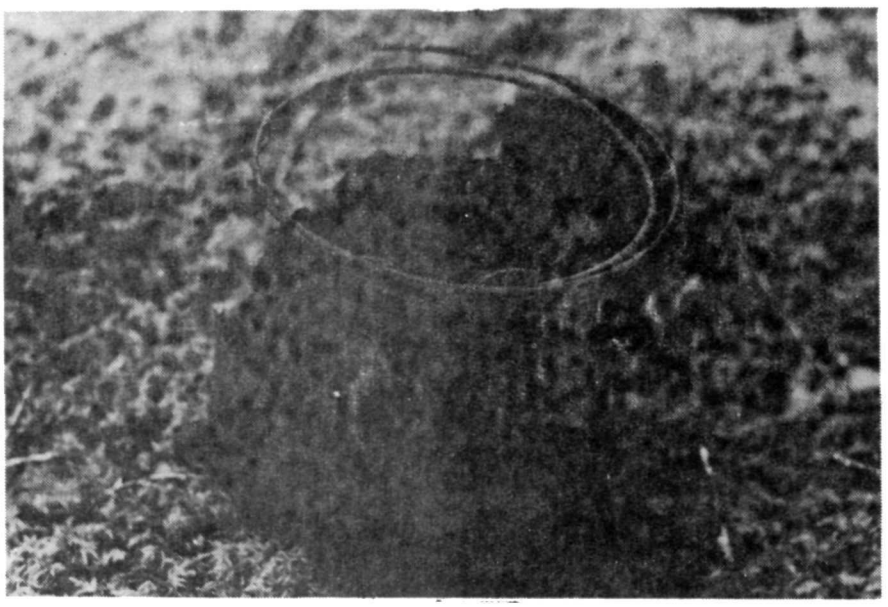


Plate 82.

a. White Pass City: small cast iron stove from F21, Area B.

b. White Pass City: lantern parts found in AC14, Area B.



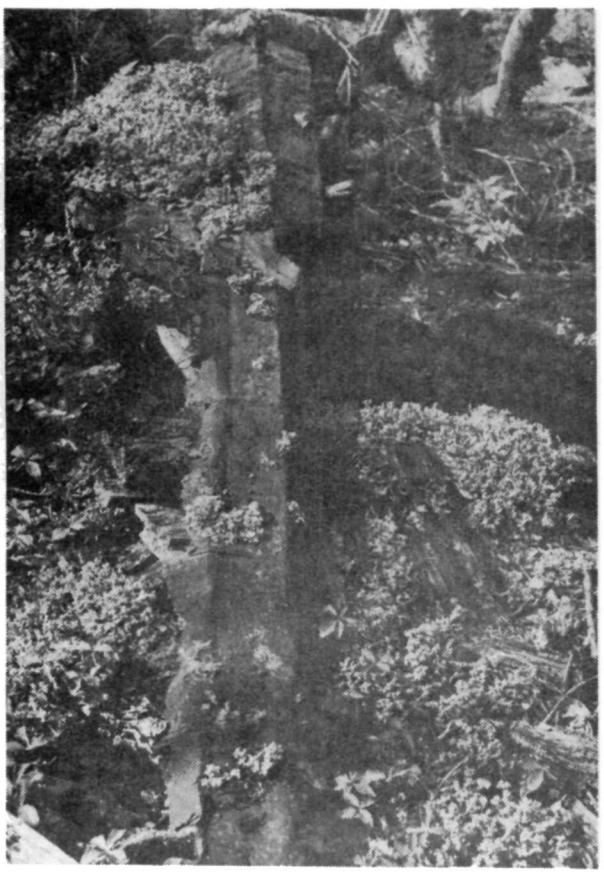
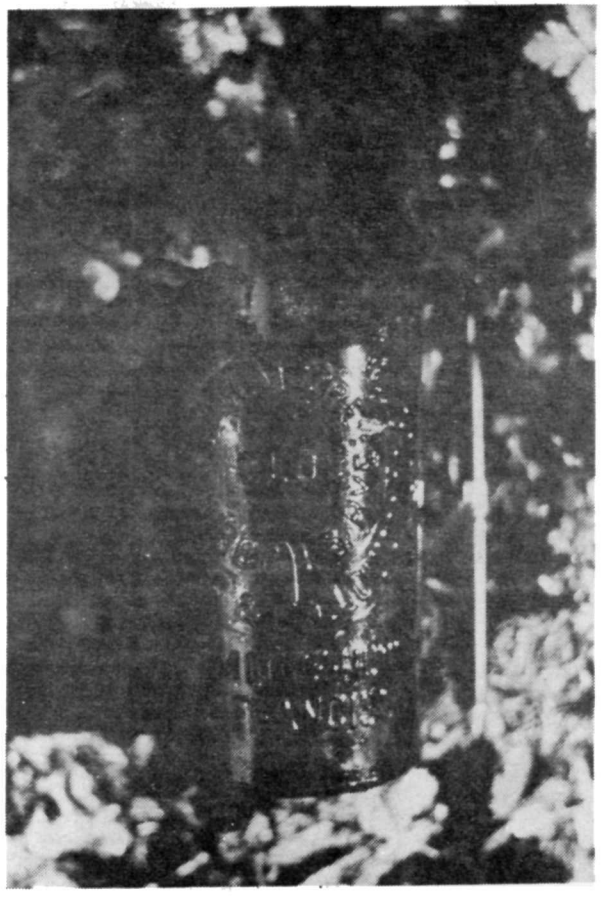


Plate 83.

a. White Pass City: nineteenth-century mess kit (?) from AC14, Area B.

b. White Pass City: recycled artifacts -- common fuel cans made into roof flashing.



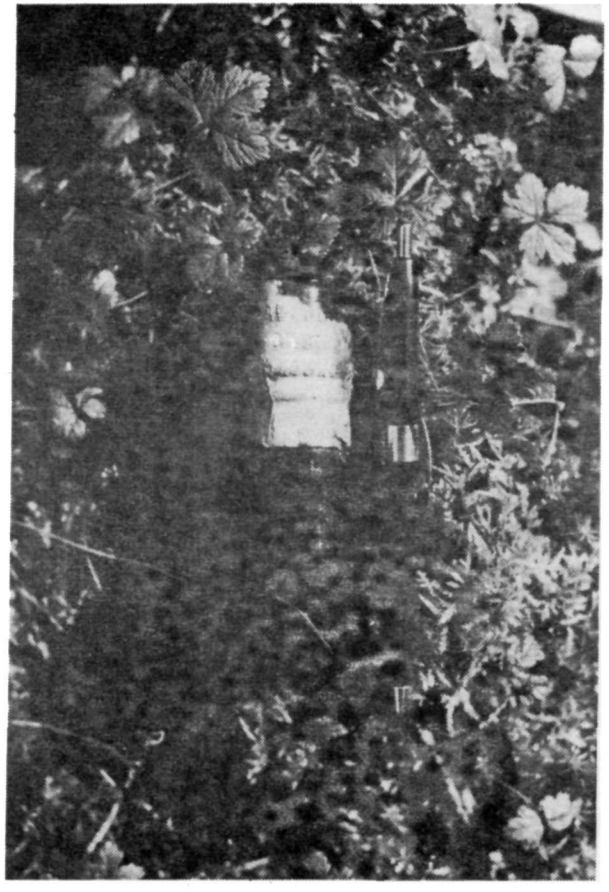
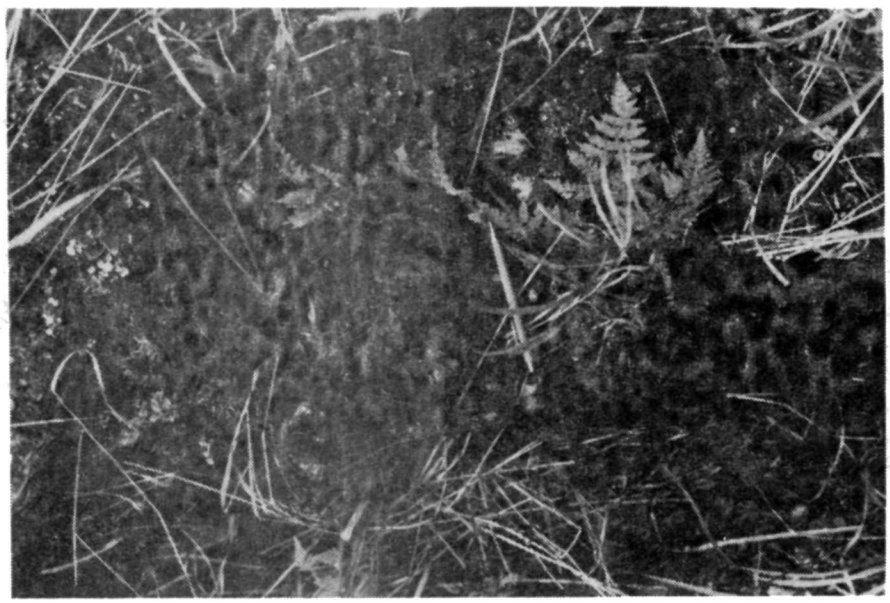


Plate 84.

a. White Pass City: "JESSE MOORE BOURBON" bottle from AC15, Area B.

b. White Pass City: "CANADIAN CLUB WHISKEY" bottle rim from AC15, Area B.



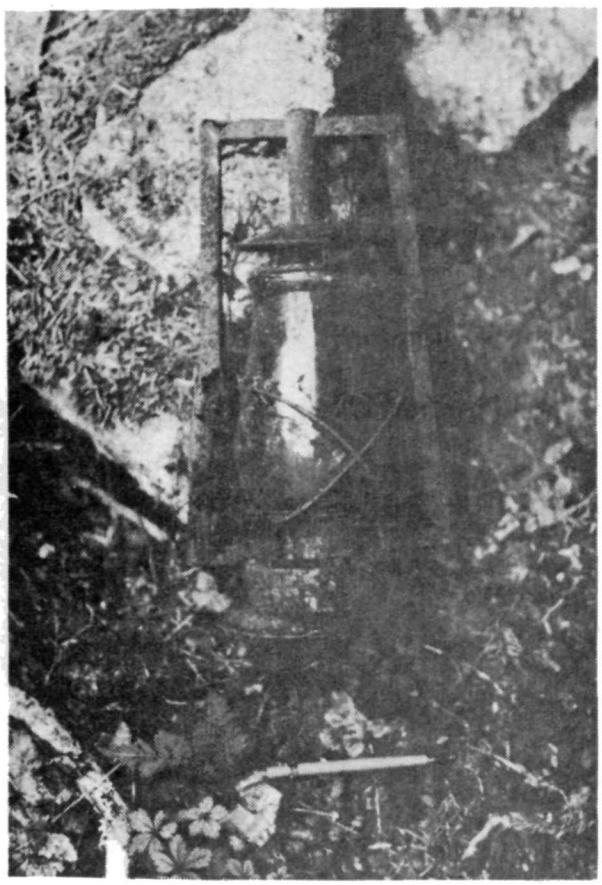


Plate 85.

a. White Pass City: unidentified metal objects (molds?) from S2, Area C.

b. White Pass City: complete lantern from AC18, Area C.

Plate 86.

a. White Pass City: coffee pot from F25, Area D.

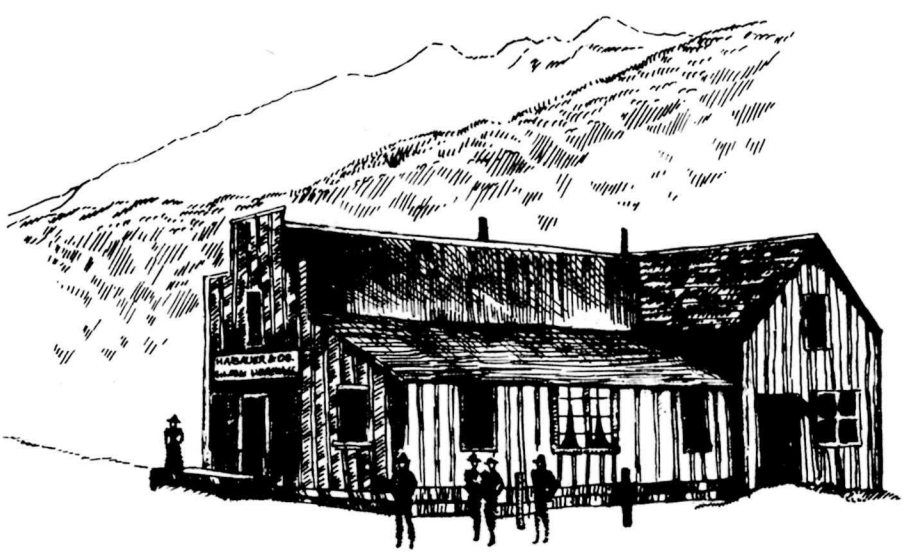
b. White Pass City: tea kettle from F25, Area D.

Plate 87.

a. White Pass City: coffee pot from F25, Area D.

b. White Pass City: tin cup from AC16, Area D.

CULTURAL RESOURCES IN KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK



SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Within broad historical and archaeological contexts, cultural remains in Klondike National Historical Park present a unique opportunity to increase understanding of the gold rush. They also present a challenge to managers, conservationists, historians, and archaeologists. Each site in the park has different historic and archaeological values. Destruction of cultural resources through natural processes, accessibility to the public, and vandalism has taken place to varying degrees. This has resulted in differences in requirements for documentation, feasibility for further investigation, and suitability for interpretation.

Dyea, extremely accessible, is constantly threatened by the shifting river, grazing horses, artifact collectors, and picnickers. As a result, the condition of resources varies within the site. Many structures were torn down immediately after the gold rush. Other remains have been destroyed by the river or disturbed by farming, pot hunting, and recreational activities around the picnic areas. Still, parts of the core of the Dyea townsite, the waterfront, and the Dyea Trail apparently remain essentially intact, offering an array of collapsed structures, features, artifacts, and streets for interpretation.

The current survey has identified and documented the physical remains. Documentation for further interpretation would entail correlating businesses in town with physical remains, identifying the function of the numerous pit features, and discovering the extent of occupation

of the possible post-gold rush structures. Such requirements could be met by more intensive investigation of historical records, collection of samples of datable artifacts, and testing of selected features.

Because of its accessibility, the very reason it is threatened, Dyea presents unique opportunities for interpretation. Visible remains do exist. Dyea is visited by Chilkoot hikers as well as Skagway tourists and picnickers, and an NPS campground has been established nearby.

Canyon City, accessible only to hikers, is threatened by the Taiya River and by artifact collectors. Little remains on the surface to collect, and structural remains in the form of cobble foundations are difficult to detect. Although cultural resources here are not as extensive as those elsewhere, the boiler, some structural remains, cobble foundations, and artifacts would be suitable for interpretation for the interest of the ambitious hiker wandering off the trail in search of the townsite.

Cultural resources at Pleasant Camp on the west side of the Taiya are relatively inaccessible and undisturbed. Although no structures still stand, artifacts are likely to be found in their original contexts under the moss and dirt. This is one of the few places where the historic Chilkoot Trail exists intact. Access to this area should remain difficult; resources should be protected and, if possible, investigated further.

Sheep Camp, though not especially susceptible to vandalism, is constantly threatened with destruction by the river, climate, and vegetation. The extensive intact structural remains of this once substantial settlement and their accelerating deterioration make this an area of top priority for preservation or recovery before destruction is complete. Although artifacts are not numerous on the surface, the few dumps discovered indicate that subsurface remains may be extensive. The relative inaccessibility of much of Sheep Camp makes its state of preservation seem pristine in comparison to that of Dyea or Canyon City. If possible, this inaccessibility should be maintained unless efforts are made to recover or protect information still in place. It should be stressed again that even if it remains inaccessible to visitors, Sheep Camp is in continuing danger of destruction by nature.

Because of its pristine state, Sheep Camp has enormous potential for interpretation. For immediate interpretation and enhancement of hiker experience, remains near the trail could be exposed for viewing. The importance of Sheep Camp, then as now, as a place for gathering strength before climbing to the summit could be emphasized.

The area between Sheep Camp and The Scales is one in which the concept of transportation on the Chilkoot Trail could be emphasized, since tramway remains are extensive and very visible. Here, as well as at The Scales, remains are endangered by visitors who burn wood from historic structures and move and pile artifacts, and from the battering of snow, wind, rain, and sun. Interpretive efforts might have a greater effect than prohibitions in discouraging visitors from disturbing the remains. Loss of information could be minimized by immediate, detailed documentation.

The Scales is another area particularly suited for interpretation. The lack of vegetation and the consequent exposure of numerous and varied artifacts make this area important to the historical experience of the hiker, especially as here, facing the pass, the modern hiker feels more akin to the adventurers of 1897-1898 than anywhere else on the trail.

White Pass City, relatively inaccessible, is threatened largely by the White Pass River and by encroaching vegetation. Its remoteness protects it from vandalism to a large degree. For this reason cultural resources are extensive, especially artifacts, and the area has high potential for interpretation of the material culture of the period. Information gathered here could be used toward interpretation on the Chilkoot Trail if the Brackett Road is not to become a recreational trail. Because artifacts here are especially numerous and varied, at least a sample should be removed under professional supervision for preservation, exhibition, and interpretation. If a hiking trail is opened to White Pass City, steps should be taken to protect the resources there.

Two facts make the remains along the Chilkoot and White Pass Trails especially significant. First, the Stampede was short lived, spanning less than two years. Second, the Chilkoot and White Pass Trails were far from the Klondike itself. The towns that grew up along them were <u>not</u>

mining towns. Gold, the reason for the Stampede, did not exist here; the towns were merely stepping stones to the gold fields. For the most part, those living in settlements along the two trails never intended to make them a permanent residence, and those passing through stayed only as long as was necessary to acquire supplies, cache parts of their outfits, or wait out bad weather. After the Stampede was over, the towns and camps along the two trails became ghost towns, slowly succumbing to the encroachment of lush vegetation and meandering rivers. Now accessible only to hardy hikers, the remains of these settlements represents a time capsule of gold rush, Alaskan, and American history.

Today, the structural remains of dirt, wood, and stone demonstrate construction techniques employed in a temporary, mobile, gold rush context and reflect intensive use of available space and resources. Lumber, for instance, probably was used until it became scarce. Structures made of large logs, finely hewn, may have been built early in the Stampede. These contrast sharply with structures built of small logs, almost poles, that vary widely in diameter from one end to the other, probably the last of the available resource. Many of the structures shown in photographs are wood-framed canvas tents on platforms, reflecting both the impermanence of the settlements and the scarcity of lumber. Where cobbles were available for foundations, they seem to have been used; where they were not, depressions were dug and dirt mounded, apparently for the same purpose.

The artifacts found in conjunction with these structures represent supplies taken, utensils cooked with, food eaten, and garbage thrown away. In addition to showing what remains of the life style described in numerous letters and journals, the artifacts can be used for comparative purposes. Publications are available which advised prospective stampeders what supplies should be taken. Comparison of these lists with remaining artifacts could demonstrate the difference, if any, between what was deemed necessary and what was not, what ensured survival and what did not. The number of recycled artifacts, such as food cans made into strainers and buckets and fuel cans flattened and used as roof flashing, suggests the isolation of these settlements and the expense and difficulty of procuring supplies.

The role of transportation is an important theme in the history and archaeology of the Chilkoot and White Pass Trails. Historic photographs show every conceivable form of transport. Hardly had the Stampede begun before enterprising businessmen were busy building tramways up the Chilkoot Trail and a road and railroad over White Pass. Except for the railroad, these enterprises were as ephemeral as the towns.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of the cultural remains in the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park is that they constitute a living museum in which visitors can both view the past and to some extent experience it. Not only do hikers pack their supplies over very nearly the same route followed by the stampeders, but reminders of the past exist all around to add to their experiences. Camps today are set up in the same areas as towns then. Tent foundations, stoves, and tin cans from almost a hundred years ago surround the hikers as they set up their own tents and cook their meals. The historic experience is what makes the Chilkoot Trail and the White Pass area truly unique, and such uniqueness is worth enhancement.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I
DYEA

Dyea: Summary of Features by Area

AREA B

General Features

None

Structures

S10	S12
S11	S13

Structural Scatters

None

Foundations

F1

F2

Pits

P65	P67	P69	P71	P73	P75	P77	P79
P66	P68	P70	P72	P74	P76	P78	

Artifacts

None

Artifact Clusters

None

AREA F

General Features

GF1	GF3	GF5	GF9
GF2	GF4	GF6	GF10

Structures

S1	S3	S5
S2	S4	

Structural Scatters

SS1	SS3
SS2	

Foundations

None

Pits

P1	P9	P17	P25	P33	P41	P49	P57
P2	P10	P18	P26	P34	P42	P50	P58
P3	P11	P19	P27	P35	P43	P51	P59
P4	P12	P20	P28	P36	P44	P52	P60
P5	P13	P21	P29	P37	P45	P53	P61
P6	P14	P22	P30	P38	P46	P54	P62
P7	P15	P23	P31	P39	P47	P55	
P8	P16	P24	P32	P40	P48	P56	

Artifacts

None

Artifact Clusters

AC1

AC2

AREA E

General Features

None

Structures

S9

Structural Scatters

None

Foundations

None

Pits

P64

Artifacts

None

Artifact Clusters

None

AREA G

General Features

GF7

GF8

Structures

S6	S8
S7	

Structural Scatters

None

Foundations

None

Pits

P63

Artifacts

None

Artifact Clusters

None

FEATURE: Dyea GF1

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: A rectangle of 32 spruce trees bordering Broadway, Main, and Fourth or Fifth Avenue. The tops of 12 of the trees have been cut, and only the trunks remain.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S1, S3, SS1, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, and P25 are within GF1.

COMMENTS: These trees may have been planted during the gold rush, but Rapuzzi (personal communication) states that Klatt planted them to protect crops. As trees enclose the most substantial structures left in downtown Dyea, they may indicate where Klatt lived.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:* 4a,b (DM1, DM6); 8a (1:18)

FEATURE: Dyea GF2

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed fence line. Vertical posts, spaced about 6 ft apart, with five horizontal boards make up the fence line. Remains can be seen south of S1, near P4, and extend south to the bank of the Taiya flats.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:* 4 ft 2 in

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The fence line follows the west side of Main Street. Such a fence line is shown on the Pullen Homestead map, and this collapsed fence may have marked part of the Pullen estate.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea GF3

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Fallen fence line. Twelve posts 6 ft apart with 5 boards nailed to them make up this fence line.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:* 6 ft

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Fence line may be associated with Pullen Estate.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea GF4

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Cornerstone in picnic hearth. Side 1 reads "Cor / No. / 2 / S. No." Side 3 reads "? R. T. / No."

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 2 ft 5 in	*Width:* 7 in	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF5 and GF6, both cornerstones.

COMMENTS: These cornerstones have not been identified to date, though it is certain that they are not part of the U.S. Army or Pullen Estate surveys.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea GF5

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Intact cornerstone, in original position. Side 1 reads "Beg. / Cor. No. / 1 / S.No." Side 4 reads "?.R.T.No."

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 1 ft *Width:* 9 in *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF4 and GF6, both cornerstones.

COMMENTS: See GF4.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea GF6

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Cornerstone, in original position. Side 1 reads "cor / No / 3 / S.No." Side 3 reads "R.R.T. / No."

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 9 in *Width:* 7 in *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF4 and GF5, both cornerstones.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea GF7

LOCATION: Area G

DESCRIPTION: Cornerstone. One side reads "COR / No 6 / S. NO." The writing on the other side cannot be deciphered, but it is stylistically the same as the others.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 4 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea GF8

LOCATION: Area G

DESCRIPTION: Wharf pilings leading out toward Taiya Inlet. Many of these are uncovered only at low tide.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The dimensions of this feature could be determined through examination of aerial photographs.

FIGURES: 4 *PLATES:* Plate 6b(2:27)

FEATURE: Dyea GF9

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: North-south alignment of five tree stumps bordering the east side of Broadway.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF10.

COMMENTS: GF9 and GF10 may be part of a single alignment.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea GF10

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: North-south alignment of six trees, one of which is a stump. This alignment borders the east side of Broadway.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P32 and GF9.

COMMENTS: GF9 and GF10 may be part of a single alignment.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea S1

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed frame structure with false front. The false front has been nailed upright to a nearby tree. Although the remainder of the building is completely collapsed, some architectural details can be discerned. The front wall is of horizontal 1 x 6 lap board. Two windows and a doorway are evident in the one remaining wall. The roof was gabled, and there is evidence that the rear gable wall has fallen to the inside of the building. Grooved, decorative interior 1 x 4 stock boards can be seen among the rubble.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft *Width:* 10 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: 210 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

galvanized bucket
rectangular metal pan
ceramic sewer pipe
stove parts (2)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF1

COMMENTS: This small false front structure stands on the west side of Main Street. It faces Main Street and is bordered on the north by either 4th or 5th Avenue. Spude (1979:154) comments on the appearance of this false front in two historic photographs, one taken by E.A. Hegg in 1898 and one by H.C. Barley in 1899. Hegg's photo shows the words "A.W. Gregg Real Estate" printed on the structure. The structure apparently was remodeled between photographs, and according to Spude, the facade in Barley's photograph is identical to the facade standing today. This collapsed structure with its false front nailed back up by interested residents is one of the few immediately obvious remains of the gold rush period. More detailed search of historic photographs and records could reveal its original and possibly its subsequent tenants.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:* 4a,b; 8b (1:22)

FEATURE: Dyea S2

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed wooden structure. Evidence of interesting and detailed woodwork suggests some care in building and furnishing this structure.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 22 ft	*Width:* 12 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 264 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

galvanized pail
55 gal drum marked "ROY CO / CC / 5 / STD"
part of harness (leather with copper rivet)
stove part marked "CHAMPION"
barrel strap

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Though located on the bank at one time, the structure is now totally collapsed onto the Taiya flats. On the bank, above the structure, there has been much camping and picnicking. Historic boards have been used for fire wood.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:* 10a(2:21)

FEATURE: Dyea S3

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Collapsing frame building with basement or cellar. Structural details of the retaining walls of the basement under the southern part imply that the hole was excavated, the walls built, and the outer edge backfilled. The house walls are of typical stud wall 2 x 4 construction with horizontal lap board. The structure shows two distinct construction types, which might indicate two stages of development. The northern lumber consists of full dimension 2 x 4s, while that in the southern part of the building measures 1 3/4 x 3 1/2 in. Furthermore, the roof structure on the standing southern portion indicates a gable roof that spanned only the part of the structure that had an east-west ridge line. The northern portion may have had a north-south ridge line or a shed roof.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 28 ft	*Width:* 20 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 560 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF1. P24 and SS1, directly east and with the same east-west alignment, may be associated with this structure.

COMMENTS: These remains stand in the southwest corner of the rectangular tree enclosure (GF1). Construction details suggest that the structure faced Broadway. Because of its partly preserved state (parts of three walls remain), this building may actually be associated with later occupation of Dyea. Though it may have been built during the original occupation of the town, the fact that it still remains may indicate that Klatt or Pullen used the structure and aided in its upkeep, possibly adding to an earlier structure. The deep pit forming the basement may shed light on the use of similar pits at Dyea and the nature of their associated structures. Because this is the only partially standing structure at Dyea, stabilization and interpretation may be desirable.

FIGURES: 6, 30 *PLATES:* 9a (6:7), 9b (1:1)

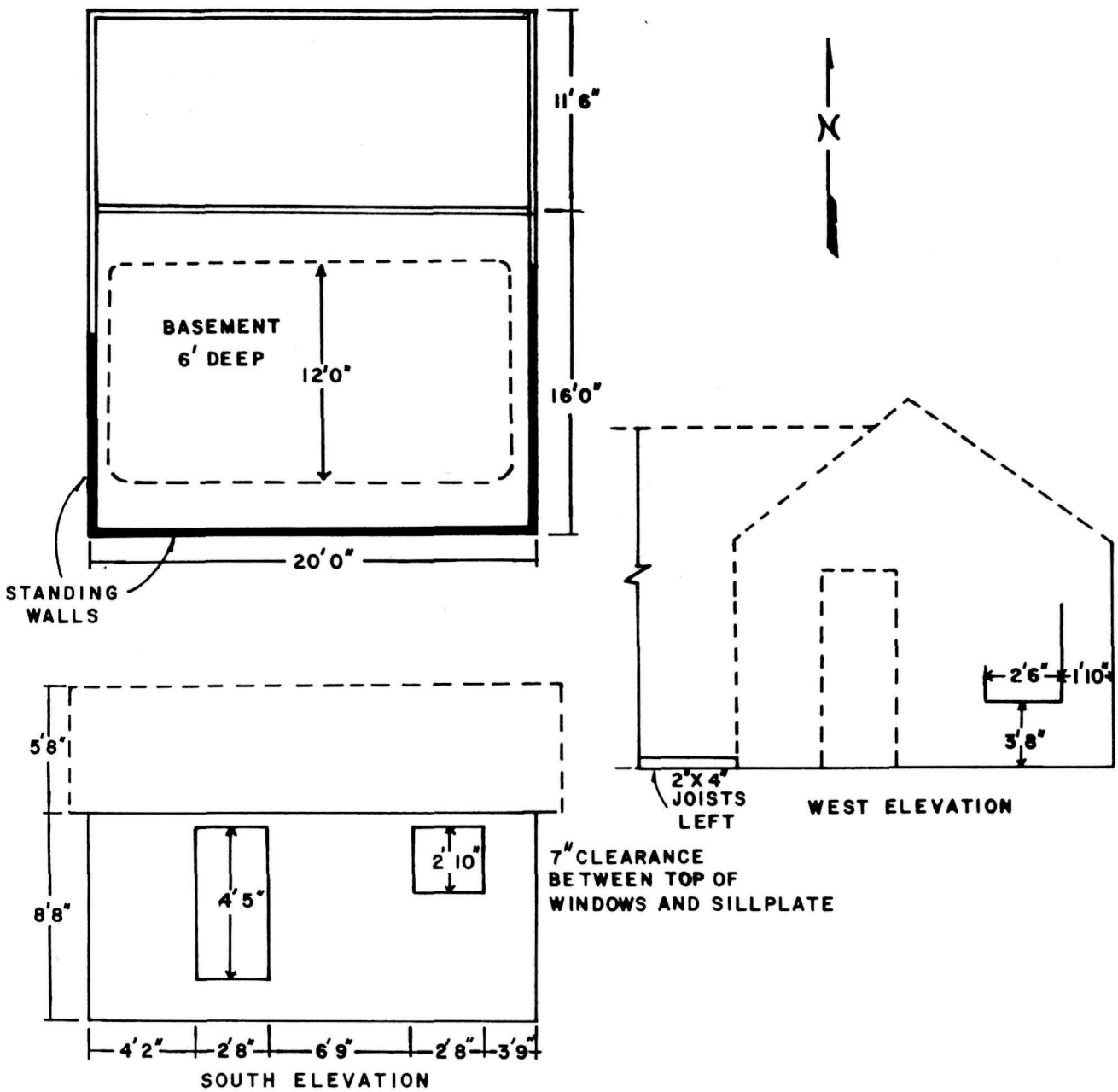

Figure 30. Dyea S3 (Area F): plan and elevation.

FEATURE: Dyea S4

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed structure with parts of foundation evident. The feature seems to extend north beyond the lumber debris through an area covered with moss and tar paper-like material.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 44 ft	*Width:* 18 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 792 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

window glass fragments
dark green bottle base (wine)
dark green bottle base (rum)
transfer printed blue earthenware fragment
earthenware fragment marked "O.P.Co. / SYRACUSE / CHINA"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S5. Possibly P36, SS3, and P37.

COMMENTS: This structure is falling off the river bank onto the flats. A road runs between the structure and features which may have been associated with it. A path also runs through part of the area. A pot hole has been dug in the north side. Many of the artifacts which remain with this feature appear to date to the gold rush period. Probably not destroyed by Klatt or Pullen, this structure may actually have been used during the post gold rush activity at Dyea. A more detailed inventory and analysis of the surface debris, with some testing for stratigraphic information, would aid in identifying its age.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:* 10b (3:8)

FEATURE: Dyea S5

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed structure.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 14 ft	*Width:* 11 ft 6 in	*Diameter:*
Area: 161 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
window glass

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S4

COMMENTS: This structure is overgrown with spruce trees and very difficult to reach.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea S6

LOCATION: Area G

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed structure with lumber remaining. Small circular depressions along the west wall suggest that the building was on pilings at one time.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 44 ft	*Width:* 15 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 660 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
dark olive green vessel glass
metal sheeting
clear vessel glass

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S7 and S8

COMMENTS: Located in picnic area, next to a dirt road to Dyea flats, this collapsed structure is one of the few remains of the Dyea waterfront. Historic maps and photographs might identify it more specifically.

FIGURES: 4 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea S7

LOCATION: Area G

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed structure on rectangular mound. Little remains except scattered boards.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 47 ft *Width:* 28 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 1316 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S6 and S8.

COMMENTS: See S6.

FIGURES: 4 *PLATES:*

FEATURE:

LOCATION:

DESCRIPTION:

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

ASSOCIATED FEATURES:

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE:

LOCATION:

DESCRIPTION:

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

ASSOCIATED FEATURES:

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea S8

LOCATION: Area G

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed warehouse. This structure was built on a grid of log pilings. On top of these are 6 x 6 beams running east-west with 2 x 10 joists north-south. The northern 12 ft of the floor seems to be built up another layer with 2 x 6s laid east-west over the main planking of 2 x 12s and 1 x 12s running north-south. The walls were constructed of 2 x 6 studs with a vertical 1 x 6 (let into the studs) running the length of the wall 9 ft 5 in above the floor line. Diagonal bracing is evident between and above bays. Three door openings are evident on the south wall. The exterior sheathing is 1 x 12 boards with 1 x 5 1/2 tongue and groove on the inside. The north wall is deteriorated, but there is evidence for a large door 14 ft from the northwest corner. The wall heights are 15 ft 6 in to sill. On the west end there is enough evidence to show a large sliding door in the center, 10 ft 6 in wide and 9 ft high. The door slide is present. The east wall does not show a door.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 100 ft	*Width:* 50 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 5000 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
remains of crushed wagon or scow in southwest corner

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S6 and S7

COMMENTS: The architectural features and location of this collapsed structure match those of a large warehouse shown in historic photos of Dyea (e.g., Plate 1a). George Rapuzzi (personal communication) reports that this structure, once a warehouse, was also used as a residence and a fox farm in post gold rush years. This feature constitutes the most extensive remains of waterfront structures at Dyea and is very visible and accessible to visitors. It is in some danger from picnickers and campers, who use the historic wood for firewood. More work with historic photos, records, and informants might positively identify this structure.

FIGURES: 4, 31 *PLATES:* 7a (4:11), 7b (6:3)

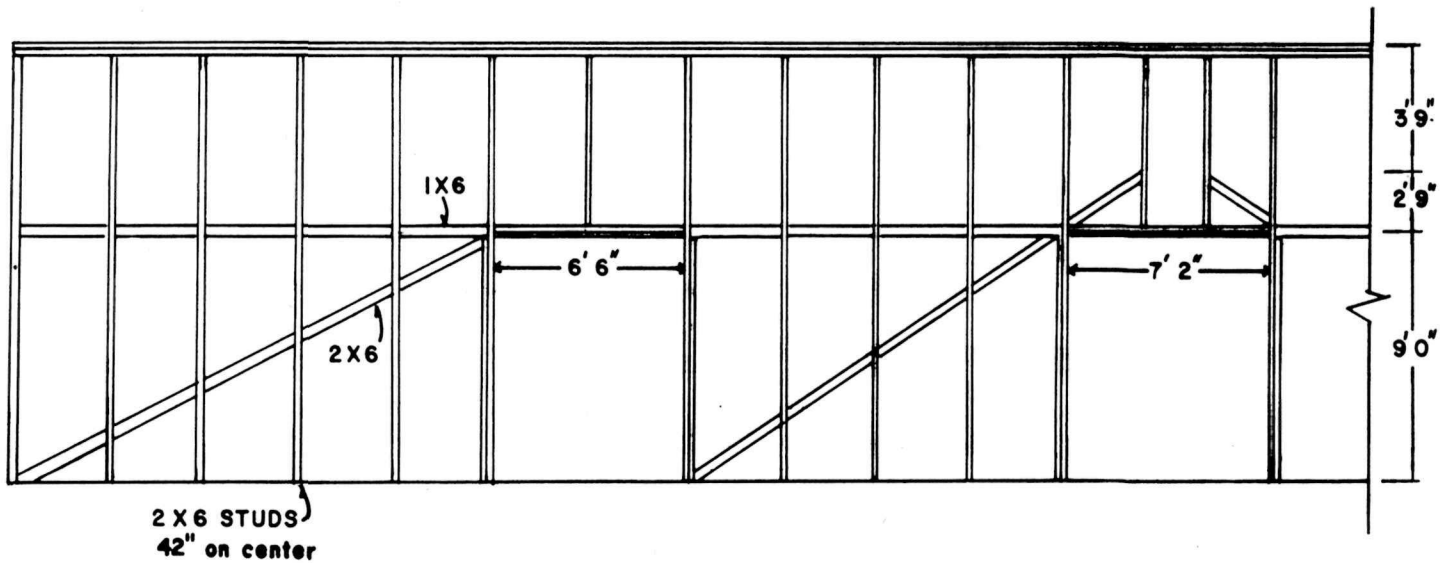

Figure 31. Dyea S8 (Area G): measured reconstruction of west end of south wall.

FEATURE: Dyea S9

LOCATION: Area E

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed frame structure. The building's foundation was made of 6 x 6 beams with full-dimension 2 x 6 joists. On top of this were 1 x 12 boards (N-S) with 1 x 4 lap or tongue-and-groove decking running parallel with the 1 x 12s. On top of this platform, the east and west walls -- consisting of 2 x 4 studding, rafters, and cross-ties -- were completely separate from the ends, Sills were 2 x 6s. There was a 1 x 6 lap board ceiling on the underside of the cross-ties. The gable end walls were layered with a 2 x 4 surround. The inner wall was of horizontal 1 x 6 lap boards nailed to 1 x 4 vertical boards spaced approximately 4 ft on center. The outside wall was of vertical 1 x 4 nailed to the foundation at the bottom. A 2 x 4 cap was laid over the "sandwich" and nailed down to form the gable. These walls are now collapsed, but generally intact. Two windows are evident in the south end and one in the north end. A door may be present in the northeast corner.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 26 ft 5 in *Width:* 16 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: 436 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: S9 is a good example of techniques of quick construction often used in boom town situations. Much remains of the architectural detail of this collapsed structure, though it is in danger of collapsing over the bank of the slough. Because of the detail remaining, it is possible that this structure may be identified in historic photos or records.

FIGURES: 7, 32 *PLATES:* 11a (6:10), 11b(6:9)

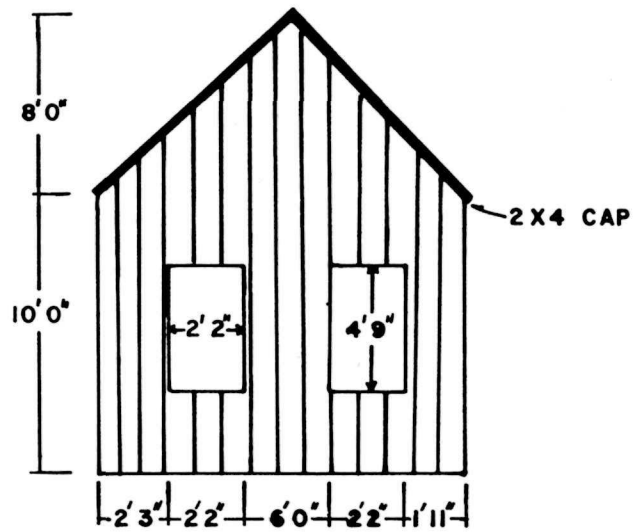

Figure 32. Dyea S9 (Area E): south elevation and section through foundation.

FEATURE: Dyea S10

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed structure with pit. The building was pieced together with an assortment of lumber. An opening in the middle of the floor of the east part of the building provided access down a flight of stairs to the dugout of the western portion. The sides of this opening are retained by 1 x 12 sawn lumber, and the stairs are nicely crafted. The eastern portion consists of 2 x 4 vertical posts spaced 7 ft to 7 ft 6 in apart with 1 x 4s on top. Part of the front (east) wall is lying on the ground and is made with 2 x 4 posts with central 1 x 5 and 1 x 3 horizontal boards. The main roof support consists of 2 x 6 planks strung along the long axis 3 ft on center from the peak. One window exists at the west end of the upper structure and another possibly at the north end of the east wall.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 14 ft	*Width:* 11 ft 5 in	*Diameter:*
Area: 160 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P64

COMMENTS: Constructed partially above and partially below ground, this collapsed structure is a unique example of dugout construction technique. The time period of this structure is uncertain, as the wood used in its construction appears to have been scavenged. Square nail holes next to wire nails suggest that an older structure was torn down and the lumber reused, as does the gable, which originally may have been a false front. Whatever the time period, the structure is an excellent example of a dugout, which seems to have been a common structure type at Dyea. Its proximity to a present day road into the Dyea town site area would make clearing, stabilization, and interpretation feasible steps in preserving the history of the area.

FIGURES: 8, 33 *PLATES:* 12a (4:17)

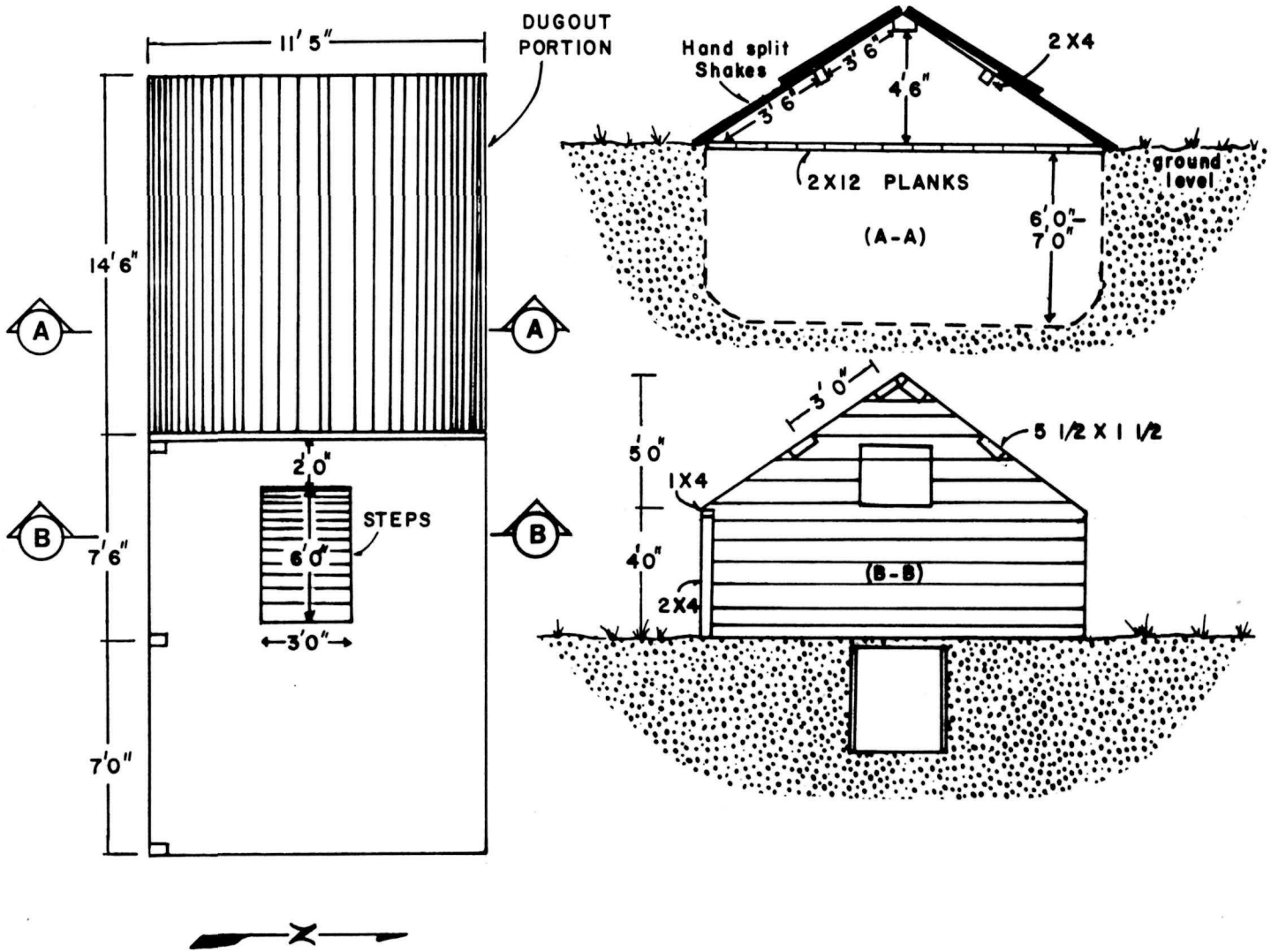

Figure 33. Dyea S10 (Area B): plan and elevation.

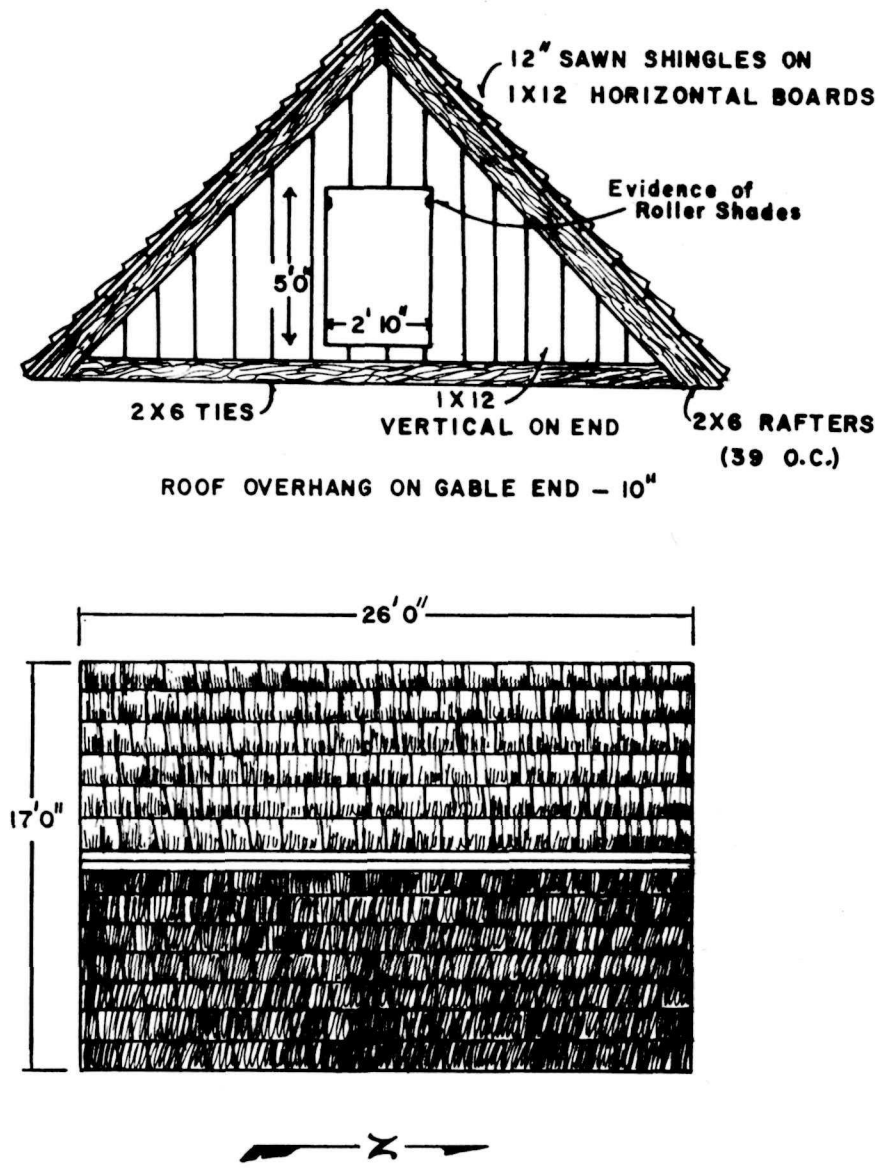

Figure 34. Dyea S11 (Area B): details of roof construction.

FEATURE: Dyea S11

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed log cabin with intact roof. The walls were of logs and the gables of sawn boards. The floor plan was rectangular, and the building had one story and an attic. Logs were flat hewn on the interior, and exterior bark was left on unshaped surfaces. Corners were rectangular, flat-stacked, and probably spiked; the roofing was cut shingles. The logs have rotted and collapsed leaving the roof sitting on the ground with only traces of the walls visible.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 26 ft	*Width:* 17 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 442 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Several pits were found to the northwest of the structure.

COMMENTS: The location of this feature -- north of the townsite, west of the Dyea trail structures, and along a modern road -- suggests that it dates to the post gold rush period. However, its accessibility to visitors to Dyea may call for further work for interpretive purposes.

FIGURES: 9, 34 *PLATES:* 12b (4:22)

FEATURE: Dyea S12

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed structure.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 24 ft *Width:* 20 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 480 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

blue enamel frying pan marked on base "BUBN,"
chimney flashing
fuel cans
1 inch diameter water pipe
tin cans
bottle fragments
bottle base marked "THE T.A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO. / CINCINNATI.O"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: See S13.

FIGURES: 10 *PLATES:* 15b(5:14)

FEATURE: Dyea S13

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed structure. Original foundation line is difficult to distinguish.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 32 ft	*Width:* 22 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 704 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

truck fender
cow bones
vessel glass
stove parts
shoes
amber bottle fragments marked "REIELSHEIMER / BROS. / SEATTLE WASH."
kerosene lantern marked "N° 0 VICTOR S.G. & L.C."
possible chipped stone artifact

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: If the interpretation of the 1918 Pullen Homestead map is correct, S12 and S13 may be what were recorded at that time as "Indian Houses," located just outside the northeast corner of the Pullen homestead boundaries on the east side of the Chilkoot Trail. The area of these features is dense with artifacts of gold rush and post gold rush age. The numerous artifacts and structural remains and the apparent long-term use of the area, possibly by Native Americans, combine to justify further work in this area, if consistent with management goals, since additional features may be present.

FIGURES: 10 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea SS1

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Pile of boards forming a mound.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 19 ft	*Width:* 12 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 228 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

large metal pail
fuel can
galvanized bucket
cow (?) bone

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF1. Possibly S3 and P24 to the west.

COMMENTS: Though the presence of boards suggest the remains of a structure, there is no other evidence of a building. The boards seem to have simply been piled together.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea SS2

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Pile of short timber. Boards are 2 x 4s no longer than 7 ft. Wire nails are evident.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6 ft	*Width:* 6 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 36 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P34.

COMMENTS: This may be a collapsed privy. It is difficult to tell if the boards have collapsed or have been piled.

FIGURES: 5, 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea SS3

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed structure of scattered boards on built up area. No foundation is apparent.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	28 ft	*Width:*	22 ft	*Diameter:*	
Area:	616 ft^2	*Depth:*		*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin sheeting
earthenware fragments
ceramic sewer pipe
modern beer and soft drink cans
window glass

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P37 and P39.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea F1

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular foundation of 4 dirt mounds, possibly covering logs. The east end of the feature is 6 in deep, the depth increasing gradually to 24 in at the west end.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 17 ft *Width:* 16 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 272 ft^2 *Depth:* 6-18 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
fuel cans (2) with tops cut off
galvanized bucket
tin cans (5)
zinc lid

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: F1 is located on the west side of the Chilkoot Trail, and its shallower end would have faced the trail. It would have had a superstructure of wood or canvas.

FIGURES: 10 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea F2

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Foundation with mounds forming four walls.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 43 ft *Width:* 32 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 1376 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
extensive scatter of fuel cans and tin cans
some glass fragments
galvanized chimney flashing

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Small holes in adjacent open areas.

COMMENTS: The Dyea Trail passes within inches of the east edge.

FIGURES: 10 *PLATES:* Plate 14a(5:30)

FEATURE: Dyea P1

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5 ft	*Width:* 4 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 20 ft^2	*Depth:* 1 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P2, P3, and P4.

COMMENTS: P1, P2, P3, and P4 are closely clustered and may represent a structure complex.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P2

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Large, rectangular depression.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 14 ft	*Width:* 7 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 98 ft^2	*Depth:* 1 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P1, P3, P4 and P5.

COMMENTS: Possible dugout.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P3

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Large, rectangular pit. Slumping at northwest corner could indicate an entrance.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft *Width:* 17 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 340 ft^2 *Depth:* 3-4 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

stove pipe
tin box
galvanized hoop
square tin can
galvanized tin, possibly flashing, with herringbone design
stove parts (5) (some melted), one piece marked "BALTIMORE"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P1, P2, P4, and P5.

COMMENTS: This may be the root cellar platted on the Pullen homestead map.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:* 13 a (2:6)

FEATURE: Dyea P4

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Large, rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 16 ft 10 in *Width:* 15 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 236 ft^2 *Depth:* 1 ft 6 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P1, P2, and P3.

COMMENTS: Wood fragments within the feature have been burned, suggesting that the structure may have been destroyed by fire. This feature appears to be on the west side of Main street; P3 is directly west of it.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P5

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Small, rectangular hole.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 3 ft	*Width:* 2 ft 6 in	*Diameter:*
Area: 8 ft^2	*Depth:* 1-2 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans (3)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P1, P2, P3, and P4.

COMMENTS: This feature could represent either a small privy or a pot hole.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P6

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow depression with indistinct boundaries.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 26 ft	*Width:* 18 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 468 ft^2	*Depth:* 6 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P6 may be associated with P7, P8, P9, P10, P11.

COMMENTS: Its boundaries are difficult to detect because of slumping, overgrowth, and leaf-fall. P6 is located on the east side of Main Street, near the corner of 4th or 5th Avenue.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P7

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow, rectangular depression.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 15 ft *Width:* 11 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: 173 ft^2 *Depth:* Indet. *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P6, P8, P9, and P11.

COMMENTS: See P6.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P8

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow, rectangular depression. Two irregular holes in the center of the depression suggest pot hunting activity. These measure 1 ft 6 in x 2 ft and 3 x 4 ft.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft *Width:* 17 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: 350 ft^2 *Depth:* 6-18 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P6, P7, P9, and P11.

COMMENTS: See P6.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P9

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow, rectangular depression.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 13 ft *Width:* 10 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: 137 ft^2 *Depth:* Indet. *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P6, P7, P8, and P11.

COMMENTS: See P6.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P10

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow, rectangular depression.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 16 ft 6 in *Width:* 13 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: 223 ft^2 *Depth:* Indet. *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: P10 is the most northeastern feature identified in the townsite area of Dyea.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P11

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow, rectangular depression.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 27 ft	*Width:* 12 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 324 ft^2	*Depth:* Indet.	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P6, P7, P8, and P9.

COMMENTS: See P6.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P12

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Deep, rectangular depression. The feature is deepest at the west end and slopes to become quite shallow at the east end, which faces Main Street.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft	*Width:* 18 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 360 ft^2	*Depth:* 1-3 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

metal strapping
sheet metal
tin can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P13, P14, P15, and P16 which could be small outbuildings.

COMMENTS: On the west side of Main Street, this feature may have been a shallow dugout for a canvas or wood structure.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P13

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow depression.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 9 ft	*Width:* 6 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 54 ft^2	*Depth:* 1 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P12.

COMMENTS: Much leaf-fall covers evidence of what remains.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P14

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Small, round pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 2 ft
Area: 3 ft^2	*Depth:* 1 ft 6 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

remains of a copper kettle

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P12.

COMMENTS: It is difficult to tell whether this pit is a privy or a hole dug by someone in search of artifacts.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P15

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow, rectangular depression.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 9 ft	*Width:* 6 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 54 ft^2	*Depth:* 1 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P12.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P16

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Deep, narrow, circular pit with slumping walls.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 2 ft
Area: 3 ft^2	*Depth:* 2 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P12, P13, P14, and P15 or P17, P18, and P19.

COMMENTS: Possibly a privy.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P17

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow, rectangular depression, similar to many in the area.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 14 ft *Width:* 8 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 112 ft^2 *Depth:* 2 ft 6 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P18 and P19, which may have been privies.

COMMENTS: Possibly shallow dugout for structure.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P18

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Small, round pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 3 ft

Area: 7 ft^2 *Depth:* 1 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P19

COMMENTS: Privy or pot hole.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P19

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Small, round pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 5 ft
Area: 20 ft^2	*Depth:* 6 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans (10-12)
window glass (8-9)
bottle fragment
pressed glass fragment

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P18 and possibly P17.

COMMENTS: Privy or pot hole. The artifact scatter around the feature may indicate recent disturbance. The presence of such a scatter, however, is indicative of the artifact potential of the immediate area.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P20

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Deep, rectangular pit filled and surrounded with much trash. Though the pit may have been associated with a structure originally, it has since been filled with debris.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 14 ft	*Width:* 9 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 126 ft^2	*Depth:* 3 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

earthenware marked "MEAKIN"	vessel glass	sewer pipe
tin cans (12)	fuel can	
boot	bricks	
modern garbage such as plastic and beer cans		

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P21

COMMENTS: A foot or motorcycle path runs through the area. The material remains of older and newer garbage suggest continuous use of the immediate area from the late 1800s to the present. The age and function of P20 could be determined only through subsurface testing.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P21

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Small pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 3-4 ft

Area: ca. 12 ft^2 *Depth:* 6-12 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

Artifacts are scattered between P20 and P21. See P20 for list.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P20.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P22

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Round pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 4 ft

Area: 13 ft^2 *Depth:* 1 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

harness parts
tin cans (2-3)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P20 or P21 and P24.

COMMENTS: Privy or pot hole. To the southwest is a large, open, mossy area, which may indicate structural remains.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P23

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 2 ft 6 in
Area: 5 ft^2	*Depth:* 1 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P20 or P22 and P24.

COMMENTS: See P22.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P24

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Deep, rectangular pit, proportionately much narrower than others in the area.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 14 ft	*Width:* 6 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 84 ft^2	*Depth:* 2 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans
metal band
fuel can
plastic

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P22 and P23.

COMMENTS: Much modern garbage is mixed with older debris in this area. Plastic sheeting or visqueen is especially evident. The feature is near a modern foot path.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P25

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Large, deep, rectangular pit overgrown with small trees.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 35 ft	*Width:* 20 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 700 ft^2	*Depth:* 3-4 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin sheeting
pipe, 1 7/8 inch in diameter and at least 19 inches long, which cannot be pulled out

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P24 and P26.

COMMENTS: The depth of this feature suggests that it was used as a cellar or basement.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P26

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Square depression which has been dug partially into the hillside. Entry appears to have been from the south. Dirt from the excavation was piled at the north end.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 10 ft	*Width:* 10 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 100 ft^2	*Depth:* 0-2 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Dugout for structure.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P27

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 4 ft
Area: 6 ft^2	*Depth:* 1 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

Chimney part

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P28

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P28

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 5 ft
Area: 20 ft^2	*Depth:* 18 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P27.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P29

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Square pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6 ft	*Width:* 5 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 30 ft^2	*Depth:* 2 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
tin sheeting

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P30 and P31, which could be privies.

COMMENTS: Pit is overgrown with moss and sapling spruce. A structure may have existed to the west, where a large, open mossy area is evident.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P30

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow, rectangular depression.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5 ft	*Width:* 3 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 15 ft^2	*Depth:* 8 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P29.

COMMENTS: Privy?

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P31

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow, rectangular depression.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5 ft *Width:* 2 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 15 ft^2 *Depth:* 8 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P29.

COMMENTS: Privy?

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P32

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow, rectangular depression with distinct boundaries. On the west and south sides are mounds which may cover logs. On the north and east sides is a dugout area about 9 in deep. The four sides may have formed the boundaries of a superstructure at one time.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 24 ft *Width:* 20 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 480 ft^2 *Depth:* 9-18 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

stove part
pile of lumber to northwest of structure.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P33 and P34. GF10.

COMMENTS: P32 is one of Dyea's more unique and significant features and should be tested if a test program is undertaken.

FIGURES: 5, 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P33
LOCATION: Area F
DESCRIPTION: Small, round pit.

DIMENSIONS:
Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 2 ft 6 in
Area: 5 ft^2 *Depth:* 8 in *Height:*
ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P34. Possibly P32 to the north.
COMMENTS: Distinct shape and boundaries. Privy?

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P34
LOCATION: Area F
DESCRIPTION: Shallow pit.

DIMENSIONS:
Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 1 ft 2 in
Area: 1 ft^2 *Depth:* 5 in *Height:*
ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P33. Possibly P32 to the north.
COMMENTS: Indistinct.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P35

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Large, circular, very deep pit with some lumber in association.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 10-12 ft

Area: ca. 113 ft^2 *Depth:* 6 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans
dark olive green bottle fragments

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Pot hunting activity is evident. Modern plastic or visqueen is present. Possibly a cellar?

FIGURES: 5, 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P36

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Small round pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 2 ft 6 in

Area: 5 ft^2 *Depth:* 1 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P33 and P34.

COMMENTS: Indistinct.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P37

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Circular pit filled with boards from structure.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 10 ft
Area: 79 ft^2	*Depth:* 3 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin sheeting
wire nails in boards

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P38. Possibly S4 and S5.

COMMENTS: P37 is similar in size and shape to P35.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P38

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Small, round pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 3 ft
Area: 7 ft^2	*Depth:* 3 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P40. Possibly SS3.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P39

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular depression.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 18 ft	*Width:* 14 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 252 ft^2	*Depth:* Indet.	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
tin can resembling shortening can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P37, SS3, and P38.

COMMENTS: Dugout? This feature is near the sandy river bank and may be in danger of destruction through erosion.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P40

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow, rectangular depression.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 3 ft 8 in	*Width:* 1 ft 6 in	*Diameter:*
Area: 6 ft^2	*Depth:* 2 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P41

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow, rectangular depression with 2-ft-wide dirt mounds on east, west, and north sides. The absence of a mound on the south side suggests an entryway. There is a small scatter of boards in the southeast corner.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 32 ft *Width:* 17 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 544 ft^2 *Depth:* 2-4 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P42.

COMMENTS: Although P41 is on the west side of Broadway, the entrance would have faced P42 to the south. The distinctness of this feature and its association with an identifiable street warrant further work.

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P42

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Small, square pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 4 ft *Width:* 4 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 16 ft^2 *Depth:* 1 ft 6 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P41.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P43

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Small, square pit with one horizontal board.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 3 ft 4 in	*Width:* 3 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 10 ft^2	*Depth:* 1 ft-1 ft 8 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P44. Possibly P41 and P42.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P44

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Small, rectangular pit filled with collapsed wooden superstructure.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5 ft	*Width:* 2 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 10 ft^2	*Depth:* 2 ft 4 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P43. Possibly P41 and P42.

COMMENTS: Privy? The distinctness of this feature justifies further work if interpretation of such features as this is needed.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P45

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Large, rectangular pit bounded on four sides by 4-ft-wide mounds.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 56 ft *Width:* 23 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 1,288 ft^2 *Depth:* 4 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

galvanized bucket
metal strap
board scatter to east

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Possibly a basement, cellar, or dugout, P45 is one of largest, most distinct, and most accessible features at Dyea. Though disturbance is evident in the form of pot holes in center of feature, further work could provide more information about features such as these.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P46

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow pit with much artifact debris.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 13 ft *Width:* 11 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 143 ft^2 *Depth:* 2 ft 4 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

much bottle glass (olive green, aqua) olive green base (wine)
amber base (liquor) marked "S B & Co / B"
amber base (liquor) marked "R & Co / S"
window glass, rubber boots, car antenna, metal and porcelain base for gas stove

ASSOCIATED FEATURES:

COMMENTS: Artifacts indicate that P16 is at least a secondary dump. Though recent artifacts are mixed with those dating to turn of century, length of use could only be determined through testing or more intensive examination of surface artifact assemblage.

FIGURES: 5, 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P47

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6 ft *Width:* 4 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 24 ft^2 *Depth:* 1 ft 10 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

shoes (2)
window glass
amber bottle glass fragments
tin can fragment

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: ACl.

COMMENTS: Artifact hunters may have scattered cloth from this feature to form ACl.

FIGURES: 5, 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P48

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 4 ft *Width:* 3 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 12 ft^2 *Depth:* 1 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Overgrown by a large spruce tree.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P49
LOCATION: Area F
DESCRIPTION: Rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:
Length: 8 ft *Width:* 6 ft 6 in *Diameter:*
Area: 52 ft^2 *Depth:* 8-10 in (?) *Height:*
ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None
COMMENTS: Overgrown with grasses.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P50
LOCATION: Area F
DESCRIPTION: Shallow, rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:
Length: 7 ft 6 in *Width:* 5 ft *Diameter:*
Area: 38 ft^2 *Depth:* 1 ft 8 in *Height:*
ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P51.
COMMENTS: Privy?

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P51
LOCATION: Area F
DESCRIPTION: Small, shallow, round pit.

DIMENSIONS:
Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 5 ft
Area: 20 ft^2 *Depth:* 6 in *Height:*
ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P50.
COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P52
LOCATION: Area F
DESCRIPTION: Small, round pit.

DIMENSIONS:
Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 2 ft 6 in
Area: 5 ft^2 *Depth:* 1 ft 4 in *Height:*
ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P53.
COMMENTS: No definitely associated structures.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P53

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Small, rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 2 ft	*Width:* 1 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 2 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P52.

COMMENTS: No definitely associated structures.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P54

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Deep, rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 4 ft 6 in	*Width:* 3 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 14 ft^2	*Depth:* 4 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P55

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Shallow, circular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 4 ft
Area: 13 ft^2	*Depth:* 1 ft 4 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
vessel glass (amber, olive green)
earthenware
leather
stoneware jug fragment
milk glass

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Privy or pot hole.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P56

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Large, deep, circular pit, probably square in shape before slumping.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 6 ft
Area: 28 ft^2	*Depth:* 4 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
tin sheeting
stoneware
bottle base
leather

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P57 and P58.

COMMENTS: Dugout or cellar? P56 is located in an area where there are a number of winding foot or motorcycle paths. One path is located just to the northeast of the feature.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P57

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular pit inside rectangular mound. The walls of the mound are approximately 5 ft wide.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 13 ft *Width:* 7 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 91 ft^2 *Depth:* Indet. *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
modern garbage

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P58.

COMMENTS: This feature may be a dugout for a structure. Its distinctness warrants testing if more information about such features is needed.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P58

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Large, circular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 6 ft

Area: 28 ft^2 *Depth:* 2 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
stove parts
light green, round bottle base

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P57.

COMMENTS: Privy?

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P59

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Round pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 4 ft
Area: 13 ft^2	*Depth:* 4 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P60 and P61.

COMMENTS: P59 is located in a motorcycling area.

FIGURES: 4 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P60

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Large, rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 25 ft	*Width:* 19 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 475 ft^2	*Depth:* 4 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P59 and P61.

COMMENTS: Though one of the larger depressions in the Dyea area, this subsurface feature is located in an area of much recreational activity and is likely to have been disturbed.

FIGURES: 4 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P61

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Small, rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5 ft 6 in *Width:* 3 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: 19 ft^2 *Depth:* 2 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

small piece of strap iron

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P59, P60 and P62.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 4 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P62

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Circular depression.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 2 ft 6 in

Area: 5 ft^2 *Depth:* 3 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES:

COMMENTS: A spruce tree growing in the center of the feature has undoubtedly disturbed it to a great degree.

FIGURES: 4 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P63

LOCATION: Area G

DESCRIPTION: Shallow, rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 8 ft 6 in	*Width:* 4 ft	*Diameter:*	
Area: 34 ft^2	*Depth:* 1 ft 10 in	*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
metal strapping and sheeting
galvanized bucket
modern garbage

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S6.

COMMENTS: P63 is located near the picnic area and road and apparently has been disturbed.

FIGURES: 4 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P64

LOCATION: Area E

DESCRIPTION: Concentrated scatter of boards over a depression. Several boards are nearly vertical, rising out of the depression. 1 x 6 boards are scattered over a fairly wide area.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6 ft	*Width:* 4 ft	*Diameter:*	
Area: 24 ft^2	*Depth:* >6 in	*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: It may be worthwhile to test P64 to gain information about the nature of similar depressions with no remaining structural evidence.

FIGURES: 7 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P65

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Large, rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 18 ft 6 in	*Width:* 13 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 241 ft^2	*Depth:* 6 ft 6 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

barrel hoop
chimney flashing
small metal bucket
cast iron stove parts
metal sheeting
metal wash pan
fuel can marked "PRATT / MANUFACTURING / COMPANY / NEW YORK"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Basement/cellar/dugout. Located very near the road to Dyea town site, P65 is easily accessible. Associated artifacts appear to date to the gold rush period.

FIGURES: 8 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P66

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Large, rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 12 ft	*Width:* 10 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 120 ft^2	*Depth:* 4 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

galvanized bucket
fuel cans (5-6)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Dugout or cellar?

FIGURES: 8 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P67

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Area contains 3-4 small pits associated with various sizes and shapes of mounds which could indicate structures.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	n/a	*Width:*	n/a	*Diameter:*	n/a
Area:		*Depth:*		*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

large tin cans

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: This is an indistinct area which could be better understood only through excavation, which would probably not be feasible.

FIGURES: 9 *PLATES:* 15a (4:33)

FEATURE: Dyea P68

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	8 ft	*Width:*	3 ft	*Diameter:*	
Area:	24 ft^2	*Depth:*	Indet.	*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

barrel hoop
cast iron stove
dark olive green bottle base (wine)
tin cans
fuel can marked "STANDARD OIL COMPANY / PEARL OIL"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P69.

COMMENTS: Privy? Artifacts indicate gold rush period occupation.

FIGURES: 9 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P69

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Large, round pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 8 ft
Area: 50 ft^2	*Depth:* Indet.	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P68.

COMMENTS: In center of pit are several holes that look as though they have been made with an auger.

FIGURES: 9 *PLATES:* 14b (4:26)

FEATURE: Dyea P70

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Large pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5 ft	*Width:* 4 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 20 ft^2	*Depth:* 4 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
tin cans (>50)
fuel can marked "STANDARD OIL COMPANY / PEARL"
number of bottle bases and rims (olive green, clear, green)
clear, round base marked "781 / C.S. Co."
earthenware fragment

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: P70 may have been a privy or dump. The density of artifacts is unique in the Dyea area. Nearby are many small, shallow pits, possibly pot holes. Although these have caused some disturbance, the cast-aside artifacts would be valuable for interpretation and indicate the density of remains here.

FIGURES: 4 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P71

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Large, rectangular, wood-lined pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6 ft	*Width:* 4 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 24 ft^2	*Depth:* 5 ft 6 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P72.

COMMENTS: This is another feature which has been disturbed by digging activity. Horizontal wood is evident in the disturbed wall, indicating that structural remains beneath slumping dirt and fallen leaves are still intact.

FIGURES: 8 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P72

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Large, rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 16 ft	*Width:* 14 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 224 ft^2	*Depth:* 5 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

fuel cans scattered throught area

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P73.

COMMENTS: This feature was probably associated with a wood or canvas superstructure at one time.

FIGURES: 10 *PLATES:* 13b (4:36)

FEATURE: Dyea P73

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	7 ft	*Width:*	4 ft	*Diameter:*	
Area:	28 ft^2	*Depth:*	Indet.	*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

fuel cans
stove parts
tin cans

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P72.

COMMENTS: Privy?

FIGURES: 10 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P74

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Large, rectangular pit with a slight mound built up around it. The mound is approximately 3 ft wide. The west wall of the pit slopes to a shallow depression and may have been an entrance.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	20 ft	*Width:*	18 ft	*Diameter:*	
Area:	360 ft^2	*Depth:*	Indet.	*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly P71. Mound to south may represent associated structure.

COMMENTS: Dugout? This feature is located on the east side of the Dyea Trail, and its west entrance would have faced the trail.

FIGURES: 8 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P75

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Wood-lined pit. Vertical cribbing can be seen along the east wall. Artifacts are scattered about the rim of the depression. The majority undoubtedly were removed from the feature.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 4 ft *Width:* 3 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: 14 ft^2 *Depth:* 4 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

fuel cans
olive green bottle bases (wine)
amber bottle fragments (champagne)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: This appears to be a privy that has been disturbed by pot hunting. Intact cribbing, gold rush period artifacts, and the apparent density of objects indicate that this feature has valuable information to offer, as it has not been totally disturbed.

FIGURES: 10 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P76

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 12 ft	*Width:* 3 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 36 ft^2	*Depth:* 4 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
fuel cans
kerosene can (?)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F1 and P77.

COMMENTS: Privy?

FIGURES: 10 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P77

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 8 ft	*Width:* 3 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 24 ft^2	*Depth:* 3 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
fuel cans (4), one marked "PRATT"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F1 and P76.

COMMENTS: Privy.

FIGURES: 10 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P78

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular depression.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 18 ft	*Width:* 8 ft 6 in	*Diameter:*
Area: 153 ft^2	*Depth:* 1 ft 6 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
fuel can with top cut off and wooden handle nailed on
tin cans (2)
large unidentified metal artifact

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Dugout?

FIGURES: 10 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea P79

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Slight depression with mounds on four sides.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 38 ft	*Width:* 17 ft 6 in	*Diameter:*
Area: 665 ft^2	*Depth:* Indet.	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 10 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea AC1

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Scatter of black cloth and tin cans. The black cloth is part of a piece of clothing, perhaps a vest.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 9 ft	*Width:* 3 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 18 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
black cloth
tin cans

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P47.

COMMENTS: Cloth may have been scattered by possible pot hunting at P 47.

FIGURES: 6 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Dyea AC2

LOCATION: Area F

DESCRIPTION: Dump.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 39 ft	*Width:* 15 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 585 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

aqua bottle fragments	fuel can
stoneware	shoes
earthenware	metal fragments

zinc lid for a mason jar marked "...E BAL... CAP MAS..."

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Located between P56, P57, and P58.

COMMENTS: This dump appears to be associated with P56, a large subsurface feature which might be a dugout for a structure. It is also one of the few apparent dumps in the Dyea area and very accessible. For these reasons, further work might be needed.

FIGURES: 5 *PLATES:*

Table 3. Businesses in downtown Dyea. [1]

MAIN STREET AT FIRST AVENUE

Cleaver and Semple Real Estate
Log Cabin Saloon
Pioneer Restaurant and Lodging
Wonder Hotel

MAIN STREET BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES

Brunswick Hotel
Dyea Hardware Company
Geo. W. Dutton, General Supplies
Oregon Real Estate Company
R.D. Weldon, Attorney-at-Law
Scott Lindsey and E., General Merchandising

MAIN STREET BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES

M. Blum and Co., Groceries and Provisions

MAIN STREET AT THIRD AVENUE

Alaska Cigar Company
H.J. Miller, Attorney
Stark Hotel
Stokes Bro's

MAIN STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

Edward L. Ensel Mines
Ernst L. Reyber, Physician and Surgeon
Opera House
Ross, Higgins, and Co., Inc.

MAIN STREET BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH AVENUES

A.W. Gregg, Real Estate
Astoria-Dyea Trading Company
California Trading Company

MAIN STREET, CROSS STREET UNKNOWN

Brown's American Lodging House
E. McEnaney, Attorney-at-Law
Garrett and Wernecke Fur
Hotel Northern
J. H. Brown, Watchmaker and Jeweler
Monte Carlo Bar and Lodging
Packers Headquarters
Willson Hotel and Cafe
Whipple Cafe
Bleak House
Cheadle Hotel
Post Office

MAIN STREET, CROSS STREET UNKNOWN, (continued)

Palace Hotel
Hospital and Dispensary
Clancy & Billings Potlatch Hotel

BROADWAY AT FIRST AVENUE

Dyea Lumber Company
Dyea and Yukon Express Company

BROADWAY BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES

N.W. Toklas and Company

BROADWAY AT THIRD AVENUE

Pacific Hotel

BROADWAY BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES

Chilkoot Trading Company

BROADWAY AT FOURTH AVENUE

F.W. Mandau, Contractor and Builder

BROADWAY, CROSS STREET UNKNOWN

Dyea Brewing Company

WEST STREET AT SECOND AVENUE

Northern Trading and Transportation Company

WEST STREET AT THIRD AVENUE

Hart Furniture and Mattress

WEST STREET, CROSS STREET UNKNOWN

Carroll and Johnson

RIVER STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

Hotel Riverside

RIVER STREET, CROSS STREET UNKNOWN

Olympic Hotel of Tacoma

[1] Locations taken directly from advertisements in the *Dyea Trail*, from historic photographs, and from advertisements and historic accounts of the gold rush given by Spude (1979). Additional work with photographs, advertisements, and historic accounts probably would result in a more detailed and comprehensive list.

APPENDIX II
CANYON CITY

Canyon City: Summary of Features by Area

DATUM	*AREA A*
General Features	*General Features*
None	GF1
	GF2
Structures	*Structures*
None	None
Structural Scatters	*Structural Scatters*
None	None
Foundations	*Foundations*
F18	F1 F4 F7 F10
	F2 F5 F8
	F3 F6 F9
Pits	*Pits*
P11	P1 P3 P5 P12
	P2 P4 P6
Artifacts	*Artifacts*
A8	A1 A3
	A2 A4
Artifact Clusters	*Artifact Clusters*
None	AC1 AC3
	AC2 AC4

AREA B

General Features

GF5

Structures

S1

Structural Scatters

None

Foundations

F11 F13
F12

Pits

P7 P9
P8 P10

Artifacts

A5

Artifact Clusters

None

AREA C

General Features

GF3
GF4

Structures

S2
S4

Structural Scatters

None

Foundations

F14
F15

Pits

None

Artifacts

A6
A7

Artifact Clusters

AC5
AC6

AREA D

General Features

None

Structures

S3

Structural Scatters

None

Foundations

F16
F17

Pits

None

Artifacts

None

Artifact Clusters

None

FEATURE: Canyon City GF1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Parallel north-south rock alignments. The width between alignments averages about 16 ft. Some sections are 3 ft high and very distinct. Others are only two or three cobbles high and about 2 ft wide.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: *Width:* *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly F10 and F3.

COMMENTS: This set of alignments appears to be a continuation of the wagon road into Canyon City from the south.

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:* 20b (13:7)

FEATURE: Canyon City GF2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Single north-south rock alignment.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: *Width:* *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None definitely associated.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City GF3

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Curved alignment of rock piles.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 14 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City GF4

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Single rock alignment oriented roughly north-south.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly AC6.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 14 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City GF5

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Parallel north-south rock alignments. The width between alignments is roughly 20-25 ft. The western alignment is about 2 ft wide and 34 ft long; the eastern one is shorter and broader.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: ca. 34 ft *Width:* 20-25 ft *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
Fuel can near north part of alignment

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly F12.

COMMENTS: GF1, GF2, and GF5 are roughly parallel.

FIGURES: 13 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City S1

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Remains of a wooden structure, evidenced by log foundation and scattered boards. Logs are approximately 14 to 18 inches in diameter. Use of vertical 1 x 12 board is evident. The pitch of the roof could be determined as 6 1/2 x 10 1/4 in.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 19 ft *Width:* 17 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 323 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tar paper
tin cans (2)
metal banding

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Two pits (P9, P10), possibly privies, are located south and southwest of the foundation.
COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 13 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City S2

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed log structure, with rectangular floor plan, set on small pile of cobbles. Logs are hand hewn with flat interior sides. Roof may be of 2 x 6 rafters with 1 x 12 boards and 44-in hand split cedar shakes. One door is evident in the northwest corner, on the west wall.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 29 ft *Width:* 19 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: 565.5 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

round tin cans (10)
round can with spout
rectangular can
rectangular can with screw top
rectangular tin can with large screw top opening
fuel cans (4)
fuel can marked "STANDARD OIL COMPANY / PEARL / OIL"
graniteware pail
metal bucket with handle attachments
low flat pan
stove pipe
metal sheeting
cast iron piece
clear rectangular glass fragment marked: "...ART & HOL... / ...EATTLE"
shaving mug fragment with floral design

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F15, a cobble foundation, is located 5 ft north of S2, between S2 and the road, and has the same alignment. It may have been part of S2.

COMMENTS: These structures are among the most extensive features recorded at Canyon City. Though the structures have not been identified in historic photographs to date, it is possible that more work could lead to their identification. Of substantial size at one time, these structures appear to have been among the first encountered when entering the settlement, as they are located near the road on the edge of town. Artifacts found here were numerous and varied, dating to the gold rush period. It is quite likely that this structure or complex was once a hotel. If more investigation is to be carried out at Canyon City, this feature could prove valuable. Though structural remains are no more than log foundations and some remnants of collapsed walls, the boundaries are definite. The structures, the number of associated artifacts, and proximity to the road entering Canyon City all contribute to S2's potential for information.

FIGURES: 14 *PLATES:* 23a,b (11:22,11:29); 24a (11:34)

FEATURE: Canyon City S3

LOCATION: Area D

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular log structure partially standing. The logs are 4 to 6 inches in diameter. They are unpeeled, and they terminated at the corners by butting against vertical 2 x 6 or 2 x 8 planks. One window is evident in the east wall, as is a door 2 ft 8 in wide and 6 ft high. The roof was gabled with 24-in shakes and covered with corrugated tin. Such small logs could have been cut, carried, and put up by one person.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 15 ft *Width:* 13 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 195 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

round tin can marked "PUNCH HERE / PUNCH HERE"
rectangular can with handle and screw top
fuel cans (2)
small cast iron stove
stove tray
pipe, 7 ft 9 in long
saw blade
wagon part
sheet metal marked "J 16 sj"
corrugated roofing
55 gal drum possibly made into a stove
wooden box with metal reinforcement band
modern tin cans: ("HILLS BROTHERS COFFEE," "SNOW DRIFT SHORTENING," ham can)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Though construction techniques used for this structure were relatively simple and quick, they are unlike those used for other structures in the area, and the degree of preservation is extremely good. The numerous artifacts present represent a wide span of time -- from the gold rush to the present. For these reasons the date of this structure is difficult to determine. Though it possibly dates to the gold rush period, its state of preservation tends to indicate a later date of construction. As these remains are often seen by visitors to Canyon City and are among the more obvious ones, further interpretation would be feasible and desirable.

FIGURES: 15 *PLATES:* 25a,b(10:19,10:25); 26a,b(10:22,10:30)

FEATURE: Canyon City S4

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Possibly a platform; only the supporting cross beams for the foundation are still in place and are aligned over cobbles. Nine boards, 2 1/2 x 5 to 6 in, run north-south, 5 ft apart, and 3 boards run east-west, 10 ft apart. This platform was built on top of cobbles and probably stood 2 feet above the ground. Cobbles were obviously not cleared away to make room for the platform and may even have been brought in for support.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 45 ft 6 in *Width:* 21 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 955.5 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: S4 is located just to the north of the wagon road entering Canyon City. Its northwest corner is collapsing into a nearby gully.

FIGURES: 14 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Two stone alignments, each about 1 ft 8 in wide, form the west and south walls of a foundation. The alignments are formed of rounded river cobbles.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 10 ft *Width:* 8 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 80 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

fuel can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Moss covered rock alignments forming four walls, each about 2 ft 6 in thick. In the center of the west wall is a 3 ft area void of stones which may have been an entryway.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 12 ft *Width:* 10 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 120 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Size of foundation is similar to that of canvas tents. Small trees have grown within the foundation.

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F3

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Cobble alignments forming 3 walls of a foundation. The south wall is indistinct. Wall thickness is 20-25 in. One board is evident.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft *Width:* 12-14 ft *Diameter:*

Area: ca. 280 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans (7)
fuel can marked "WARDEN & OXNARD / ELAINE / PITTSBURGH, PA"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F4

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Four-walled foundation of river cobbles. Wall thickness is approximately 1 ft 8 in. In the west wall is an apparent entryway.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 30 ft *Width:* 25 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 750 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin can
stove parts (9)
oval wash tub
fragments of clothing
fuel cans (2)
rectangular tin can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None.

COMMENTS: Distinct foundation that could yield more information.

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F5

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular foundation. Four stone walls 20 in thick are evident, and there is an opening in the west wall.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 30 ft *Width:* 25 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 750 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

stove pipe fragments
metal sheeting
fuel can
oval wash tub

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P1 in southeast corner of foundation.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F6

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: This foundation is marked by four 40-60-in-thick, moss-covered walls about 12 in high. While the base of the foundation may be river cobbles, none are evident and the foundation may, in fact, be a mound of dirt.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 22 ft *Width:* 14 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 308 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans
fuel cans
light green round bottle base
aqua round bottle fragments
olive green bottle rim

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P12.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F7

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular stone alignment with north, south, and west walls evident. The east wall is obscure and may have been open. The foundation thickness ranges between 25 and 30 in.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 36 ft *Width:* 26 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 936 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans (8)
fuel can
stove door with latch
flat metal tray (warming/oven tray?)
remains of bucket
metal banding or strap

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly AC3.

COMMENTS: Although it could not be located definitely, the road through town may have passed by F7. A relatively large number of artifacts are associated with F7. If additional information on cobble foundations is needed, this feature should be investigated.

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F8

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Possible foundation. Only south wall is evident. It is constructed of river cobbles stacked to a height of one foot. Wall thickness is about 30 in.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft *Width:* 18 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 360 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

fuel can
metal door with handles

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F9

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: This is a very indefinite foundation.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: Indet. *Width:* Indet. *Diameter:*

Area: Indet. *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

melted olive green glass fragment
rectangular can with handle and push-top capped opening

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The northeast portion is slumping off into the river drainage.

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F10

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: River cobble foundation with the north, south, and east walls evident. The west wall may have been open. Wall thickness ranges from 20 to 25 in.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 28 ft *Width:* 22 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 616 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin can
stove flashing

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P4, located 20 ft northwest of F10.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F11

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Foundation in which the south, east, and west walls are cobble alignments, while the north wall is moss covered board 6 in thick. Wall thickness varies between 1 ft and 1 ft 6 in. Logs appear to overlie the cobbles.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 17 ft *Width:* 14 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 238 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 13 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F12

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular foundation of river cobbles and logs. River cobbles form 4 walls and logs remain on the south and north walls. Boards are scattered up to 70 ft from the foundation.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 18 ft *Width:* 15 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 270 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

fuel can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 13 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F13

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Four-walled cobble foundation with evidence of log on south wall. The cobbles are heavily covered with moss and difficult to see. An entryway may exist in the southeast corner.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 14 ft 6 in *Width:* 13 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 188.5 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

large tin can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 13 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F14

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Scatter of rotting boards. In the center of the scatter cobbles make a squarish, flat base, possibly for a platform. Dimensions of the cobble base are given below. The actual board scatter extends up to 10 ft north and 50 ft east/west.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 14-15 ft *Width:* 14-15 ft *Diameter:*

Area: ca. 225 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

Strip of 2-in-wide metal banding with protruding nails. The band appears to have been nailed to wood, which has rotted away.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Since telegraph/telephone wire is fairly abundant in this area, this platform may have served as a base for a support.

FIGURES: 14 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F15

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Cobble foundation with four walls and possible entryway in southeast corner. Wall widths vary from 2 to 6 ft, suggesting that higher walls have collapsed. An east/west stone alignment, possibly a support for floor beams, bisects the foundation.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 54 ft 6 in *Width:* 23 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 1253.5 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin can
fuel can
small cast iron stove and stove parts
stove pipe
pail

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly S2.

COMMENTS: Several nearby areas where rocks have been cleared and piled suggest a path or roadway.

FIGURES: 14 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F16

LOCATION: Area D

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular foundation of logs, 8 inches in diameter. Boards are also present in the area.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 13 ft *Width:* 11 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: 149.5 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin can
fuel can with top cut out and wooden handle nailed across opening
fuel can with top cut out and holes in side for handle

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 15 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F17

LOCATION: Area D

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular stone and log foundation. Aligned cobbles make up the west wall, while other walls are defined by mounds of decaying logs. A log overlies the cobbles on west wall. Cobbles may well be present under other logs. Wall thicknesses range from 20 to 30 in.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 40 ft	*Width:* 28 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 1120 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 15 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City F18

LOCATION: Datum

DESCRIPTION: Possible log and cobble foundation associated with boiler (A8). In the western part of the foundation are heavy north-south floor beams. Bolts emerging from both ends of the beams suggest that heavy machinery may have been bolted down. About 10 ft southeast of the northeast corner is a possible well (P11) in which several artifacts were found.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 51 ft *Width:* 23 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 1173 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

bricks 4 x 4 x 3 in, marked "...TENT / ...VN & SON / ...SLEY" and "...AIG / ... NOOK"
heavy machinery pieces, possibly rocker arms (15)
stove parts
broken meat grinder
fragments of cream-colored ceramic pitcher
pipe sections (diam. 2 ft 7 in, lengths 19 ft 8 in and 18 ft 2 in)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: A8 and P11.

COMMENTS: A trail passes through the center of the foundation.

FIGURES: 15 *PLATES:* 20a(8:27)

FEATURE: Canyon City P1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Round pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 6-7 ft
Area: ca. 38 ft	*Depth:* 4 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P1 is located in the southeast corner of F5.

COMMENTS: An alder tree is growing from the center of the pit.

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City P2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular pit with rotting boards near its east side.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 3 ft	*Width:* 2 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 6 ft^2	*Depth:* 10 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES:

COMMENTS: Privy?

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City P3

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Large, round pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 6 ft
Area: 28 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City P4

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Square pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 4 ft	*Width:* 4 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 16 ft^2	*Depth:* 1 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P4 lies 20 ft northwest of F10.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City P5

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6 ft	*Width:* 3 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 18 ft^2	*Depth:* 8-12 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans (10)	cooking pot with handle
wagon parts (2)	galvanized pail
tea kettle	wire
	fuel can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P6.

COMMENTS: Privy? P5 and P6 are 30 ft apart. The artifact scatter described above lies between them.

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City P6

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Square pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 3 ft 4 in	*Width:* 3 ft 4 in	*Diameter:*
Area: 11 ft^2	*Depth:* 10-12 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

See P5.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P5.

COMMENTS: Privy? See P5.

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City P7

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Circular pit lined with large river cobbles. Over half of the river cobbles are larger than 2 ft in diameter. Interior diameter of pit is 4 ft 3 in.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 7 ft 10 in *Width:* *Diameter:* 7 ft 10 in

Area: 49 ft^2 *Depth:* 6-8 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Although P7 is possibly a privy, the absence of other structural remains (?) nearby and the elaborate construction with large cobbles suggest a cache or a small cellar. Because P7 is unique in the entire survey area, further investigation is desirable.

FIGURES: 13 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City P8

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Circular pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 3 ft

Area: 7 ft^2 *Depth:* 1 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans (2)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Closest structural evidence is F13.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 13 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City P8
LOCATION: Area B
DESCRIPTION: Circular pit.

DIMENSIONS:
Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 3 ft
Area: 7 ft^2 *Depth:* 1 ft *Height:*
ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
tin cans (2)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Closest structural evidence is F13.
COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 13 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City P9
LOCATION: Area B
DESCRIPTION: Small pit.

DIMENSIONS:
Length: 1 ft 6 in *Width:* 1 ft *Diameter:*
Area: 1.5 ft^2 *Depth:* 6 in *Height:*
ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S1 is 9 ft north of P9.
COMMENTS: Privy?

FIGURES: 13 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City P10

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Small, square pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 2 ft	*Width:* 2 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 4 ft^2	*Depth:* 6 in	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S1 is 12 ft north of P10.

COMMENTS: Privy?

FIGURES: 13 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City P11

LOCATION: Datum

DESCRIPTION: Depression located about 10 ft to the southeast of the northeast corner of F18. In it are several artifacts.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* ca. 4 ft
Area: ca. 12 ft^2	*Depth:* 6 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

metal hoop 54 inches in diameter, 3 in wide and 3/8 in thick
square metal cover (dimensions are uncertain because it is partly covered; apparently fits on front of boiler.)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F18 and A8.

COMMENTS: Possibly a well.

FIGURES: 15 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City P12

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Square pit about 1 ft outside west wall of F6 and with same alignment.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 4 ft *Width:* 4 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 16 ft^2 *Depth:* 1 ft 4 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F6

COMMENTS: Possibly a privy.

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City A1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Partial remains of wagon, including two wheel hubs 5 ft apart. Each hub is marked "58". Both metal and wood parts of the wagon remain.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5 ft *Width:* 4 ft *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: A2?

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City A2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Metal and wood remains of wagon, including hubs and part of tongue.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6 ft 1 in *Width:* 5 ft *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
small wash pan
metal plate of wagon marked "M / 10 / 2"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Wagon remains may be other half of A1. This appears to have been the same size wagon, as the hubs are the same distance apart.

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City A3

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Large sheet metal "hood" with opening in top.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 7 ft *Width:* 3 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:* 1 ft 7 in

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
bucket with two handles
large metal box or trough (28 x 22 x 18 in)
fuel can (1)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: A3 possibly was part of a forge in a blacksmith's shop.

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City A4

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Remains of cast iron stove.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 3 ft 6 in *Width:* 2 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:* 1 ft 9 in

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

stove pipe
stove flashing
tin can
fuel can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Stove is located high on a hill at the northernmost end of Canyon City. As no structural remains are evident, the stove seems to have simply been abandoned. It is in very poor condition, rusting and partially buried by leaf and moss accumulation.

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City A5

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Two part sled with 4 metal and wood runners. Carved on one side of wooden runners are the letters "MIE DMIPI."

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 11 ft *Width:* 3 ft 1 in *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:* 1 ft

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None.

COMMENTS: Sled is located on trail used often by those visiting Canyon City remains. Sled is rotting and moss covered and is quickly deteriorating.

FIGURES: 13 *PLATES:* 27a (10:5)

FEATURE: Canyon City A6

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Cast iron stove alongside trail through Canyon City.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5 ft	*Width:* 3 ft	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:* 2 ft

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans
coffee pot
stove pipe
artifacts appear to have been collected and piled on top of stove

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None. No structural remains were observed in immediate vicinity.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 14 *PLATES:* 27b (10:33)

FEATURE: Canyon City A7

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Six cast iron stove pieces in an isolated scatter. A fleur-de-lis-like design in feathers decorates the door. One piece is marked "HANDY / N°18A."

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 14 *PLATES:* 24b (11:17)

FEATURE: Canyon City A8

LOCATION: Datum

DESCRIPTION: Large boiler. The body is supported by three rounded, brick-like supports. A pipe leads from the steam dome toward the southern part of the foundation. Above the door is written "UNION IRON WORKS S.F. 1886."

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	16 ft	*Width:*		*Diameter:*	5 ft 4 in
Area:		*Depth:*		*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

See F18.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F18.

COMMENTS: Probably a locomotive type, single pass, fire tube boiler. Its function is unknown. It is probably too far south to have been associated with tramway operations. It is possible that it was intended to generate electricity (see Spude 1979:87-89).

FIGURES: 15 *PLATES:* 18a,b(8:13, 8:20) 19a,b(8:17, 12:25)

FEATURE: Canyon City AC1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Concentration of tin cans.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: ca. 20 ft *Width:* ca. 20 ft *Diameter:*

Area: ca. 400 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

cylindrical can with screw cap marked on the side "LOUCH. AUGUSTINE & CO. / WHOLESALE GROCERS / MINERS OUTFITTERS"
rectangular can with round opening in top
stove part
bucket fragment
sheet metal

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City AC2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Concentration of various artifacts.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: ca. 40 ft *Width:* ca. 30 ft *Diameter:*

Area: ca 1200 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

- round tin cans (2)
- stove pipe
- ironstone ceramic
- cylindrical can
- round, blue-grey graniteware pan
- banding for barrel (5)
- fuel cans (2), one marked "STANDARD OIL / PEARL OIL"
- clear, round glass bottle and screw top cap with small opening for spoon or pick (possibly an olive bottle)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:* 21a (7:29); 21b (7:23)

FEATURE: Canyon City AC3

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Concentration of tin cans and other metal artifacts.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft	*Width:* 15 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 300 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

round tin cans (10)
metal lid with handle
unidentified triangular sheet metal artifacts
ironstone ceramic fragment
fuel cans (3), one marked "STANDARD OIL / PEARL OIL"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F7.

COMMENTS: Dump.

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City AC4

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Concentration of artifacts spread sparsely throughout a large area. Artifacts are scattered in various quantities along a gully bank and may or may not be associated with one another. No definite boundary exists between the various clusterings, and they are treated here as one continuous feature. Stove and ceramic pieces lie within an indistinct foundation. A concentration of tin cans just to the north of this is the densest cluster of artifacts in this feature.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: ca. 100 ft *Width:* 80-100 ft *Diameter:*

Area: ca. 10,000 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans (100-200)
small wash tub
shoe soles (2)
stove part marked "GOLDEN RULE / HOME / DUFFY TROWBRIDGE CO / HANNIBAL MO"
tin piece marked "O.T. HAM... / MFG. CO. / NO 0 CLIPPER"
white earthenware marked "ROYAL IRONSTONE..."
white earthenware marked "...ARRANTED / ...STONE CHINA / ...MARK / ...DWARDS / ...LAND"
white earthenware marked "IRON... / J. & G. MEAKI... / EASTWOOD WORKS / HANLEY, ENGLAND"
ceramic fragments (100)
fuel can
window glass

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Ceramic fragments are not common at Canyon City, and some of the fragments of this artifact concentration are burned. This concentration is the most extensive at Canyon City. The unusual presence of ceramics and the number of marked artifacts recorded indicate that this area has potential for more information.

FIGURES: 12 *PLATES:* 22b (8:30)

FEATURE: Canyon City AC5

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Concentration of tin cans.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 15 ft *Width:* 15 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 225 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

round tin cans (8)
pail
round tin can with non-screw pour opening and drip lip
square bucket made from empty fuel can with wire handle attached through holes punched into sides of can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 14 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Canyon City AC6

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Fifty feet of telegraph wire and several cross arms at varying intervals. The diameter of the wire is 3/8 in. One end is looped around in a circle, which may have been over a pole at one time. Three cross arms were located by following the wire. All have 8-in screw bolts with nuts and washers to attach the piece to an upright pole or tree. There are two 10-in metal bolts with 4-in wooden cores onto which glass or porcelain insulators would have been placed. No insulators were observed.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 14 *PLATES:*

APPENDIX III
SHEEP CAMP

Sheep Camp: Summary of Features by Area

AREA A	*AREA B*
General Features	*General Features*
GF1	GF5
	GF6
Structures	*Structures*
S1	S5 S9 S13 S17
S2	S6 S10 S14 S18
S3	S7 S11 S15 S19
	S8 S12 S16
Structural Scatters	*Structural Scatters*
None	SS1 SS3
	SS2 SS4
Foundations	*Foundations*
F1 F3	F4 F6
F2 F7	F5 F8
Pits	*Pits*
P1 P3	None
P2	
Artifacts	*Artifacts*
None	A1
	A2
Artifact Clusters	*Artifact Clusters*
AC1 AC3	AC4
AC2	AC5

AREA C

General Features

GF2 GF4

GF3

Structures

S4 S21 S23

S20 S22

Structural Scatters

SS5

Foundations

None

Pits

None

Artifacts

None

Artifact Clusters

AC6

AC7

AREA D

General Features

None

Structures

None

Structural Scatters

None

Foundations

None

Pits

None

Artifacts

None

Artifact Clusters

AC8

FEATURE: Sheep Camp GF1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Cemetery with the remains of two wooden grave markers and possible evidence of other graves. The two markers read "... L. Hollon / Died Apr 21 1898" and "J.O. Hain / ... Lord / Died Apr 23 1898 / Age 28." In the northeast corner of the cemetery is a plank (8 ft x 6 1/2 in x 3/4 in) which may be the remains of a coffin. Also in this area are the remains of a curved, notched piece of wood 1 ft 7 in long. In the southwest corner is a depression 8 ft long and 3 ft wide that may have been a grave. Granite boulders are found throughout the area and may have marked or enclosed graves.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: George Rapuzzi (personal communication) refers to this feature as the slide cemetery for victims of the Palm Sunday avalanch of April 3, 1898, although the dates on the markers are somewhat later. More archival work might uncover information about the two men whose grave markers have survived the years of wear and about the cemetery in general. The cemetery should be marked and possibly maintained. Today the cemetery is in very poor condition. It is overgrown with trees, and the outer bounds may be overgrown with blueberry bushes.

FIGURES: 19 *PLATES:* 34a (22:35)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp GF2

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Tramway support.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

metal tramway "collars" (2)
leather gaskets for "collars"
wooden "collar" interiors with 5 bolts and a central round opening
spoked cable wheel marked "PAT'D MAR 26 85" and "A 1768"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF3, AC7, AC8

COMMENTS: Remains of the support are scattered among boulders on a knoll. The associated artifacts are about 30 ft west of the wooden supports, and everything lies under large spruce trees, which have overgrown the knoll. The area is difficult to reach because of boulders, cliffs, and heavy vegetation.

FIGURES: 21 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp GF3

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Tramway support. The support is constructed of two pieces of sawn 3 x 6 lumber which sandwich a vertical pole 4 inches in diameter. The arms are 6 ft long and are diagonally braced to the main pole with 4-in-diameter poles. The support is fastened primarily with 7-in spikes.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF2, AC7, AC8. GF4, a telephone pole, lies 50-100 ft to the west.

COMMENTS: This support falls within the general alignment set up between AC8, the tramway house location, and GF2, a tramway support.

FIGURES: 21 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp GF4

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed telephone pole with two cross arms and a wooden dowel for an insulator. The pole may have carried both telephone and telegraph wires. Rusting wire (not copper) 1/8 inch in diameter runs along the side of the pole. The cross arms are 2 ft long, 4 3/8 in deep, and 2 5/8 in wide and are held to the pole by 2 bolts 8 in long and 1/2 inch in diameter.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 13 ft 4 in *Width:* *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF3 lies about 25 ft to the west and at a higher elevation.

COMMENTS: The pole is on a spruce covered granite ridge about 75 ft west of the river. It has collapsed between two trees, which are holding it upright.

FIGURES: 21 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp GF5

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Very large rock.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: This rock is identifiable in historic photographs and has been used here as a datum point.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp GF6

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Very large rock.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Like GF5, this rock is identifiable in historic photographs and has been used as a datum point.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed structure with notched logs, 1 ft in diameter, forming carefully constructed walls. Before collapsing, walls were 6 logs high. Jointing is stacked dovetailing, and each joint is nailed with a 6-in spike. Windows are evident on the east and south walls.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 17 ft	*Width:* 15 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 255 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

- remains of a tin covered trunk
- cylindrical can
- tin can made into a pail by adding wire handle
- remains of a sifter
- rubber shoe sole
- fuel can marked "PRATT / MANUFACTURING / COMPANY / NEW YORK"
- stove flashing
- pieces of tar paper
- metal sheeting
- metal file

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: AC1, P1, and P2.

COMMENTS: This feature is not overgrown with vegetation, which is unusual at Sheep Camp. Though apparently not known to hikers, this collapsed structure is only a short distance off the trail.

FIGURES: 19

PLATES: 34b(13:11); 35a(13:29); 35b (13:16); 36a(13:27)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Collapsing log cabin with log foundation. The remaining walls stand 6 logs high and the logs are corner-notched. One door is evident in the center of the west wall.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft	*Width:* 15 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 300 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

rectangular can with handle and screw top
round can with small opening and oval wire handle at top
graniteware pail (with extensions for handles)
olive green round bottle base and neck fragments
amber bottle neck

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: These structural remains are very near the hiking trail, but dense vegetation hides them from view. Because this structure remains partially standing and is so close to the trail, keeping it clear would expose it to hikers, allowing them to observe what is left of a gold rush structure.

FIGURES: 19 *PLATES:* 36b (15:30)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S3

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Large, collapsed log structure built on rock and log cribbing. Possibly multi-level, it appears to have been constructed in several stages. Presumably section 1 was built first with considerable care. It has a rock foundation and squared joints. Section 2 is 12-14 in lower than Section 1 and has smaller logs and different notching. It is built over a gully area which has been filled through a process of cribbing and filling. Rocks have been piled to the east at the far side of the gully. Section 3 is 2-3 ft lower than Section 2. Fill work has formed the building base.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 46 ft	*Width:* 32 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 1472 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

rectangular tin can — galvanized bucket
1 inch diameter pipe
large cast iron stove marked "CHARMER" and "ABENDROTH / BROS. / NEW YORK"
cast iron stove fragment marked "ST. LOUIS"
remains of a cast iron stove marked "CHARTER"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: The NPS Sheep Camp shelter is located nearby.

COMMENTS: The area is very overgrown, making detailed measurements difficult. Because of its accessibility to the Sheep Camp Shelter it would be worthwhile to clear and expose this structure for viewing by hikers. Due to its unusually large floor plan, it may also be worthwhile to test it for information which may identify its use.

FIGURES: 19 (plan view), 35 *PLATES:* 37a (15:6)

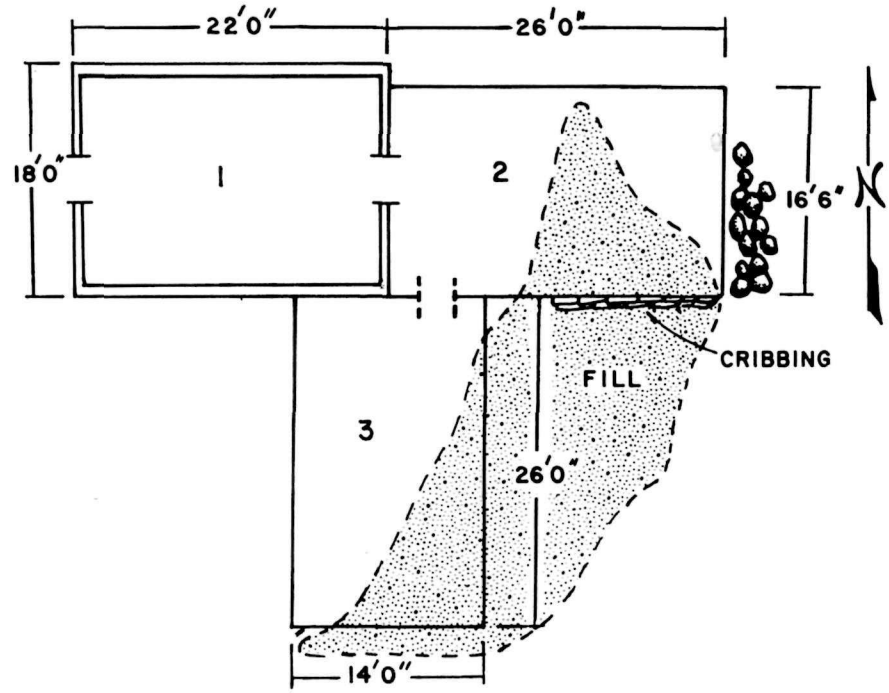

Figure 35. Sheep Camp S3 (Area A): plan view.

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S4

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Collapsing log structure with four remaining walls. The foundation uses existing stones with some logs along the long axis. A layer of planked logs 4 in thick and 10-12 in wide makes up the floor. On top of these are stacked logs averaging 10 inches in diameter. Not all logs are completely debarked. The logs are saddle-notched. The ends of most are square-sawn; the remainder have been shaped with an ax. Interior chinking is of split wood. The building is divided into east and west halves by a center north-south wall. The three windows are unusually large. Two are on the south wall and one is on the east wall. The 70-in-wide openings begin three logs up from the floor and extend 3 logs high. The logs have been square cut with a saw for the openings and flattened to receive the wood on exterior and interior faces. Doors, each 34 in across, are evident at the northern ends of the east and west walls. The roof was made log cabin fashion, each half of the building essentially having its own system. The pitch was roughly 8 in 12 with 6 inch poles run along the long axis. Onto these were nailed hand split shakes.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 42 ft *Width:* 20 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 840 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

chimney flashing
stove pipe
barrel banding with rivets
earthenware plate fragments
cloth fragment
large cast iron spool-like object believed to be part of tramway(2)
cast iron stove parts (3), one marked "GREAT WESTERN STOVE CO. / LEAVENWORTH, / OMAHA & DENVER."

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: SS5.

COMMENTS: This structure has been identified in historic photographs. Construction techniques and style of structure, especially the large openings, suggest that this structure was an industrial or commercial one, possibly a warehouse, rather than a hotel, as is often assumed. S4 is extremely accessible to hikers, and fire rings have been established nearby. Though the NPS has put up a sign which reads "Please do not burn historic wood," campers seem to use the structure as a clothes line, table, shelf, and toilet. As the structure collapses further into decay every year, some effort might be made to stabilize the remains. The relatively exposed state of the structure makes it an excellent possibility for interpretation. More clearing and perhaps some testing could be done to aid in interpretation.

FIGURES: 17, 18, 21, 36, 37 *PLATES:* 33a,b (SC67, SC36) 54a,b (15:30, 16:1)

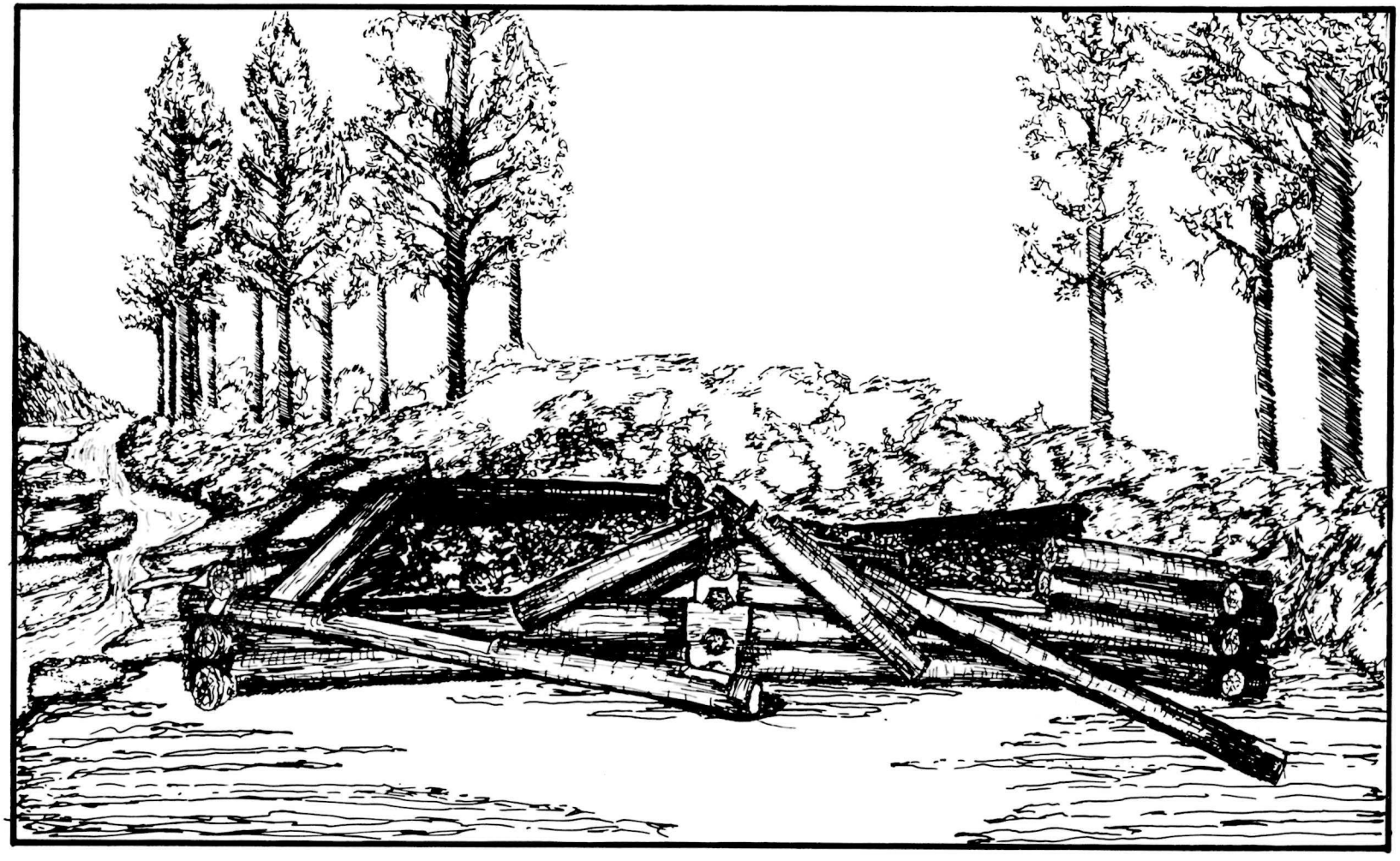

Figure 36. Sheep Camp: remains of S4 (Area C).

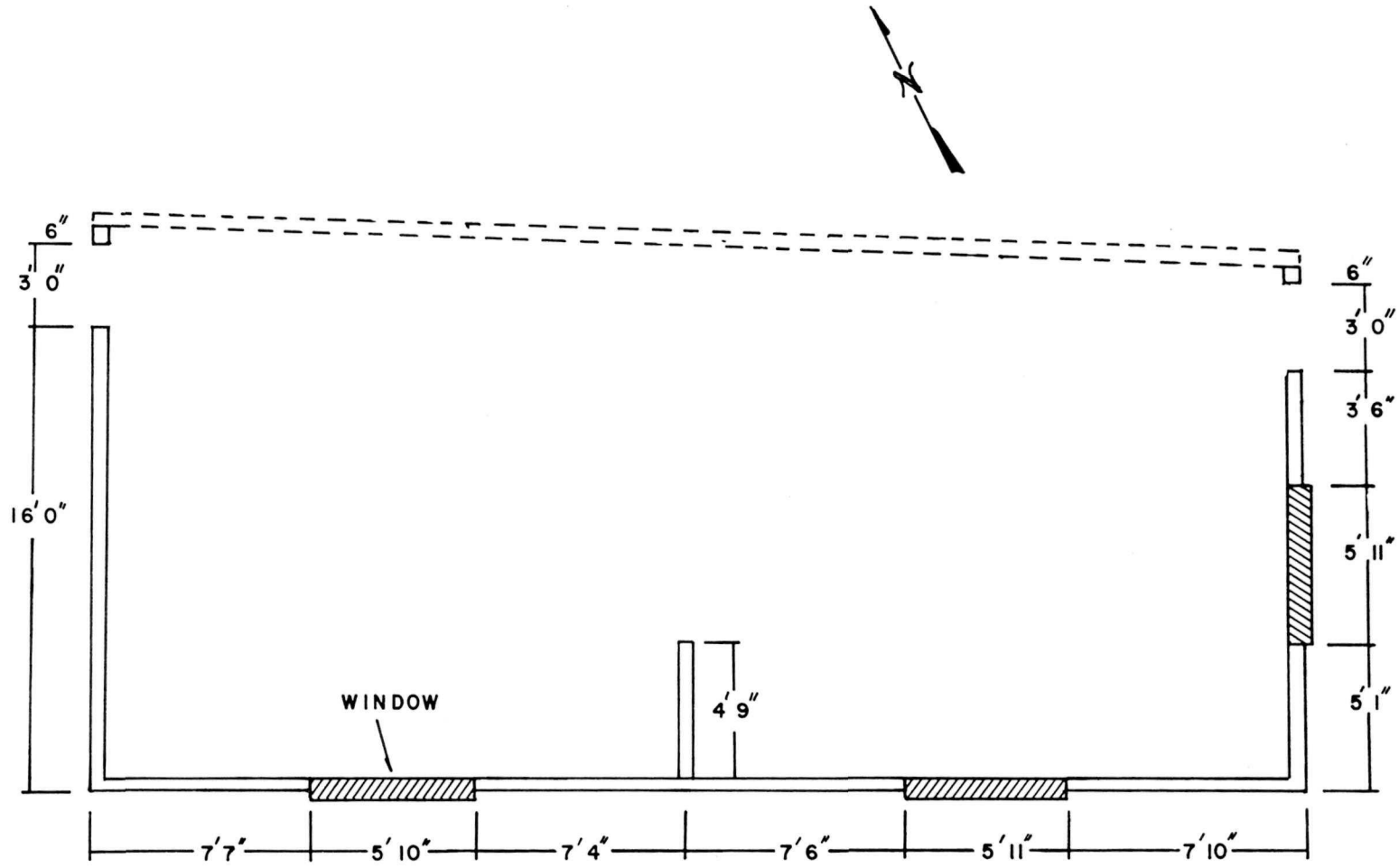

Figure 37. Sheep Camp S4 (Area C): plan view.

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S5

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular, two-room log cabin. The structure stands only 3 logs high. Most logs are 10 inches in diameter. Notching is flat in all cases, with larger logs flattened to fit dimensions. The main wall logs are continuous but are notched to receive the perpendicular room logs. There are a few sawn butt ends, but most are axe-tapered to a point. There appear to be two windows in the east wall, one for each room, beginning at 3 logs high. Finish boards and logs provide evidence for a window in the end of the north room. The south room is difficult to interpret because of collapsed logs. There is no evidence for windows in any of the other walls. The door is on the north end. The opening is 6 logs high with a finish cut in the 7th log. Notch width is 37 in. Moulding is 1 x 6 1/2 with 1 x 1 stop on the interior. What remains of the door is 76 in high and 35 in wide with one diagonal 2 x 2 brace. The gable is made with 4-in pole rafters with assorted 1-in boards covering the ends. Boards are clamped to a central post with 2-in half round on the exterior.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 26 ft	*Width:* 13 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 338 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

- rubber overshoe
- top of high leather boot with eyelets and lacing
- rubber shoe soles (2)
- tin can
- amber round bottle base marked "R & CO B / B"
- light green round bottle base marked "E. B. & C^O L^D / 9083"
- amber round bottle base
- barrel hoop
- galvanized pipe
- metal banding with preformed holes for nails or screws
- window glass
- stove flashing
- stoneware crock fragments
- airtight stoves (2)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: S5 has been identified in historic photographs and appears to have been one of the earliest wooden structures and among the most northwestern buildings of downtown Sheep Camp. Though S5 is quickly collapsing and becoming overgrown by brush and large trees, it is one of several buildings at Sheep Camp which remain standing to a degree. Interestingly, a relatively high number of artifacts are associated with it. If preservation of gold rush remains holds high priority, this structure should be taken into consideration, though several others at Sheep Camp would be more valuable.

FIGURES: 17, 20, 38

PLATES: 33a (SC67)
39a,b (16:13, 16:14)

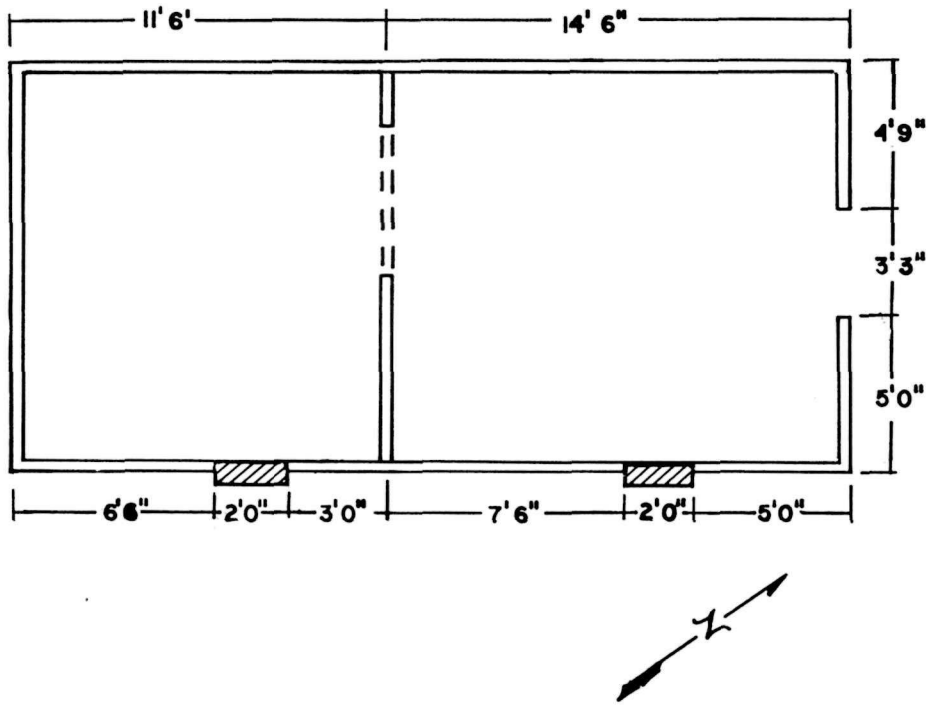

Figure 38. Sheep Camp S5 (Area B): plan view.

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S6

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed, rectangular, one-room structure with flat notch construction and logs 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The gable end is on the short axis and is built out of logs. Eight-in logs run the length of the long axis as purlins. On top of the purlins 1 x 4 verticals support horizontal 1 x 12 boards. There is no evidence of shingles. There also is no evidence of interior divisions or partitions. Logs are not finished except at corners and around the door jamb. At the door, the interior/exterior face is flattened to take a 1-in stock frame. The door is on the west wall.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 29 ft 4 in *Width:* 16 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 469 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

barrel hoops (6)
stove pipe
cylindrical can
round nose shovel blade
square can with threaded opening (2)
small coffee pot with handle and spout
thin round wire wrapped in white cloth and dark rubberized cloth
cast iron railing from large stove
large metal wash pan
flat metal with nail holes
metal wash pan with handles
cast iron pipe with joint section

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S16, SS18.

COMMENTS: By their location and some architectural details, S6, S16, and SS18 have been identified as the Seattle Hotel and related structures, as they appear in historic photographs. Although there is barely more than a foundation left of this structure, the presence of some architectural details, the fairly numerous artifacts, and its identification from photographs, makes this a very significant feature for interpretation.

FIGURES: 17, 18, 20, 39 *PLATES:* 33a, b (SC67, SC36)

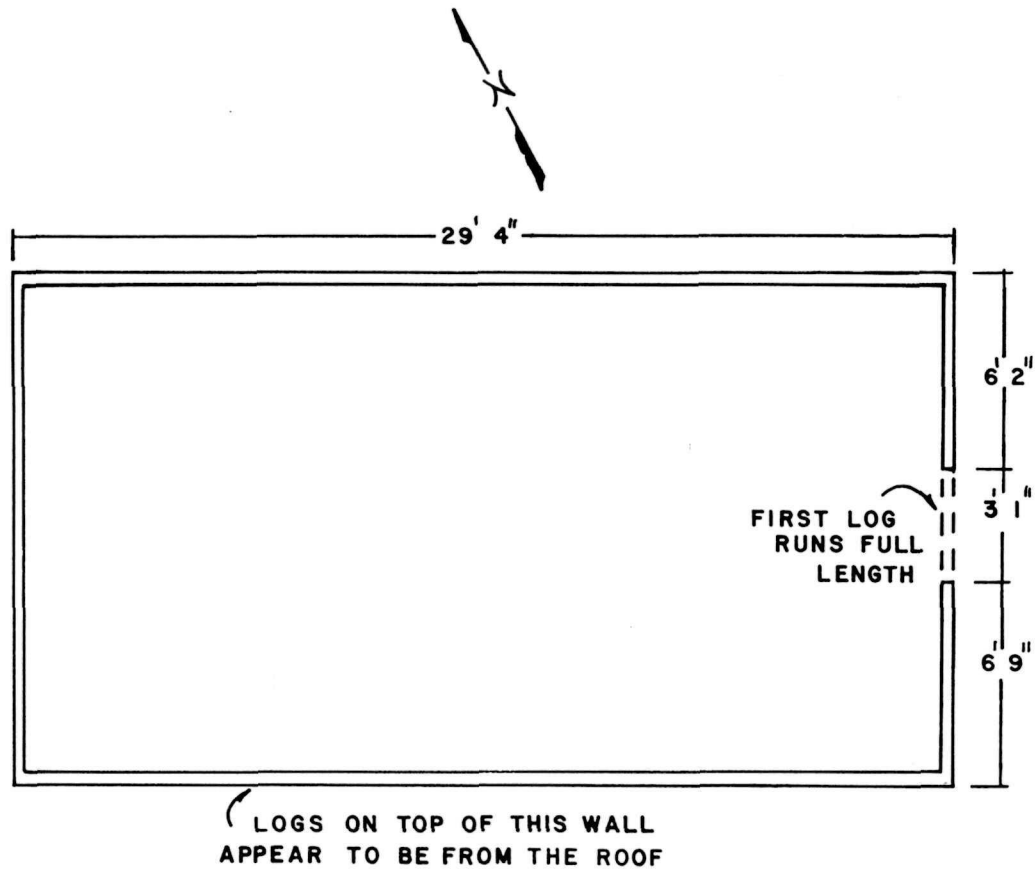

Figure 39. Sheep Camp S6 (Area B): plan view.

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S7

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Collapsing log cabin. Part or all of each wall still stands. This cabin appears to have been made hastily and may have been built when good logs were becoming scarce. None of the logs were debarked. The diameter of the coursing logs varies from 8 to 6 in and from 5 to 3 1/2 in. A number of logs have a pronounced taper and may have been top logs. In some cases the gap left between courses was large enough that 4-in diameter filler poles were placed between logs. Chinking was mixed and consisted of split 1/2 and 1/4 round wood. Fill logs were nailed to main logs. Nails were used in fair quantity to hold the construction together. Notching was not very deep. Rear wall has cupboards or shelves made with sawn 1 1/2 x 2 vertical boards. Windows are present in the center of the east and west walls. The window framing in the west wall is still complete. A door is evident in the southeast corner of the south wall. The roof appears to be gabled with tapered, stacked logs forming the ridge support. The number and pattern of nails suggest large split shakes as a covering, although boards are possible. The pile of debris under ground cover in the west end of the structure is probably the gable.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 13 ft	*Width:* 12 ft	*DIAMETER:*
Area: 156 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

galvanized exterior stove pipe flashing
round bucket with wire handle
metal lid, 8 inches in diameter
oval can (possibly ham can)
square tin can
round tin can
rectangular can with screw spout and lug handle at top

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: This small, crudely built structure is one of the most intact remains at Sheep Camp. Since so few structures remain, stabilization would be desirable.

FIGURES: 17, 20, 40, 41

PLATES: 33a (SC67)
41b
42a,b (17:19,28:15)

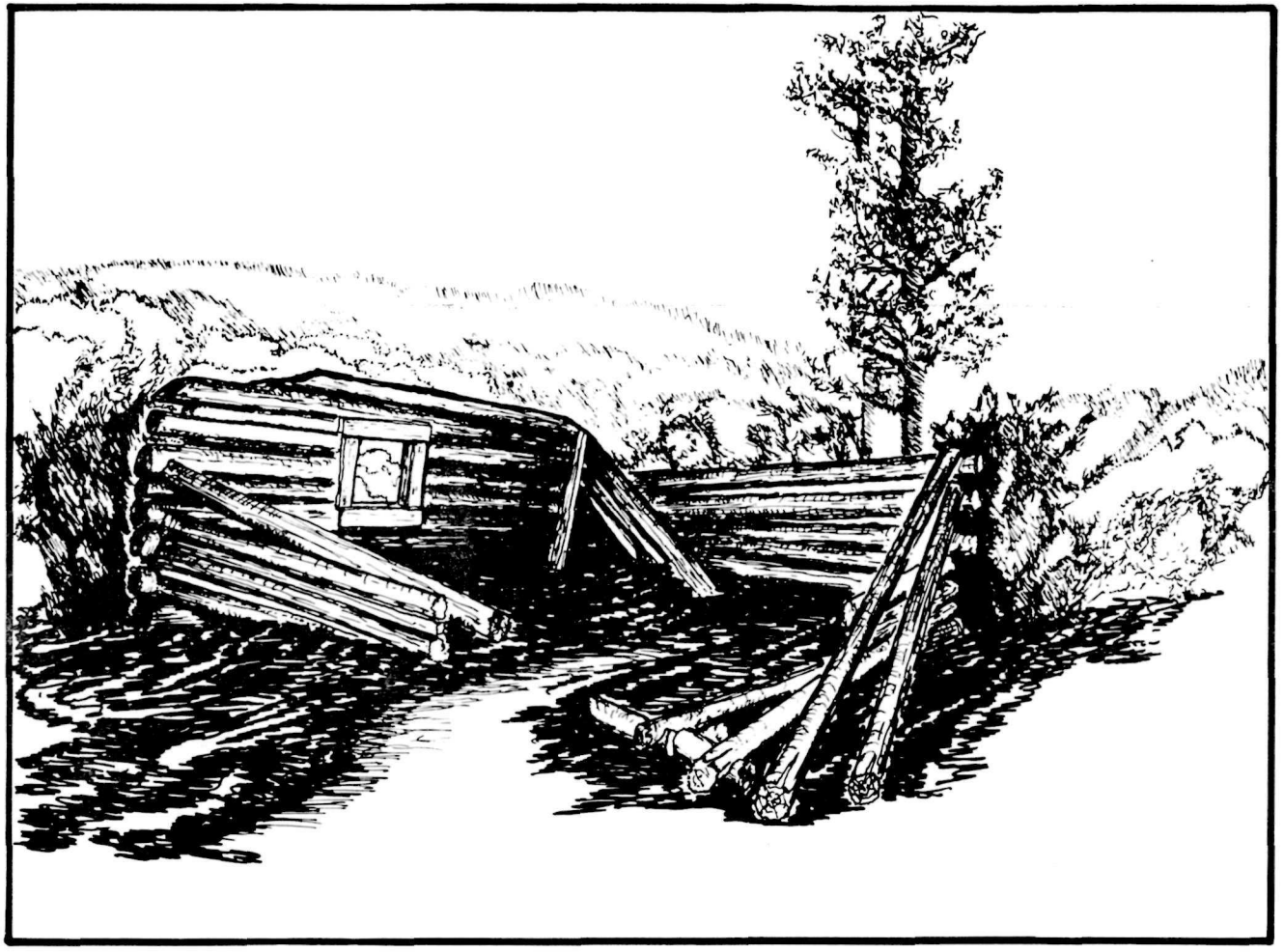

Figure 40. Sheep Camp: remains of S7 (Area B).

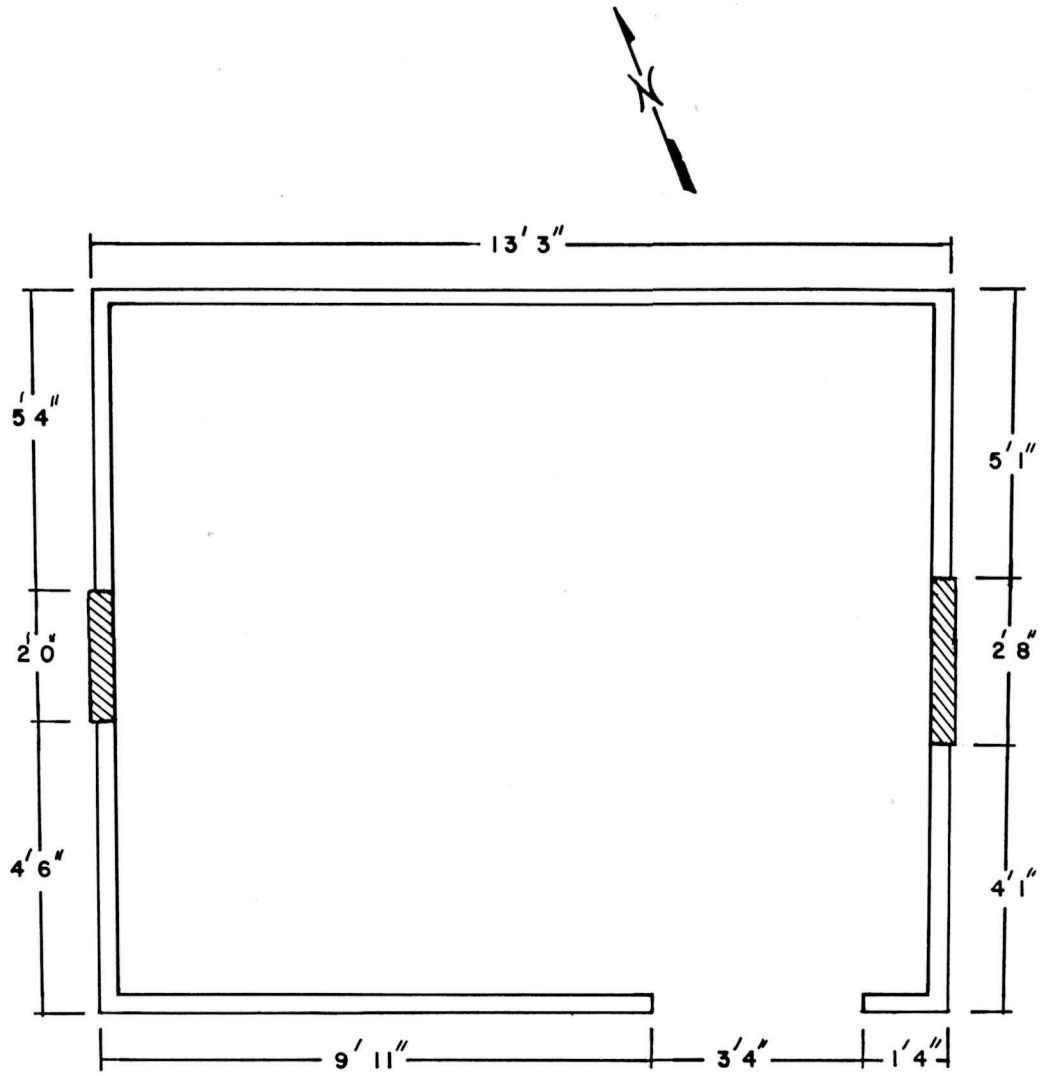

Figure 41. Sheep Camp S7 (Area B): plan view.

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S8

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Collapsing log structure which may have been two stories high. Today, three walls stand 5 ft 11 in high. This was a fairly substantial structure. The logs are hand hewn on both interior and exterior. The corner notches are flat-stacked with no protruding ends. The logs are generally 9 to 10 inches in diameter, although some are as small as 6 in. Bark has been left on most of the unhewn portions. Chinking is done with 1-in stock sawn lumber from the inside. The structure has both wire and machine cut square nails, the latter appearing in very small numbers. Several details indicate that the structure had two stories. On top of the log portion there is notching to take floor joists. Major cross beams of 9-in logs were spaced 102 in apart. These are flat on the top face, and nails indicate boards. On the exterior face of the top log is nailed vertical board and batten, 60 in high. A diagonal brace faces east-west in the northwest and northeast corners. There is evidence of east-west floor beams over doors in the center. Doors are evident in the north and east walls, and measure 32 inches in width and 70 inches in height. Windows are evident on the north, south and east walls. The north window frame has been shaped and curved as a finishing touch. There is shelving along the north wall to the window. The knee braces and shelf have rounded edges and the knee braces are shaped. A small knee brace suggests that it is a reused piece. On one side can be read "evips" in handwriting. There is no immediate evidence of the roofline, although the building probably had a gabled roof with ridgeline running east-west.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft 10 in *Width:* 19 ft 7 in *Diameter:*

Area: 408 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

round tin can with holes punched in base to make a sifter or collander
fuel can
bracket on south wall for oil lamp

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: S8 has been identified in historic photographs. The size, care of construction, and remaining hardware of this collapsing structure suggest that it may well have been a hotel or at least a commercial structure. As this is one of the most substantially constructed features at Sheep Camp, clearing and/or testing could prove useful.

FIGURES: 17, 20, 42, 43

PLATES: 33a (SC67)
43a,b (18:12, 18:5)
44a (17:34)

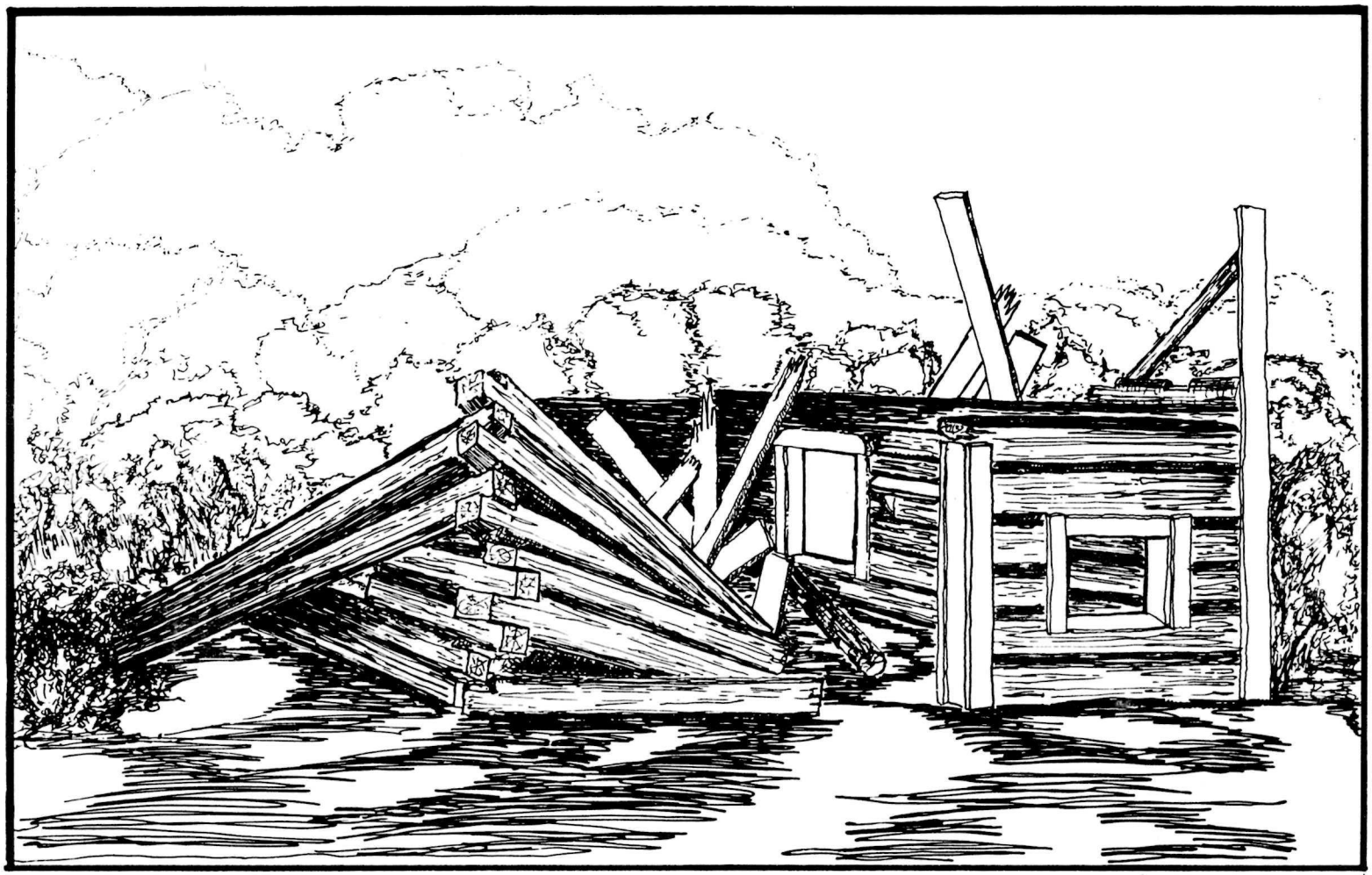

Figure 42. Sheep Camp: remains of S8 (Area B).

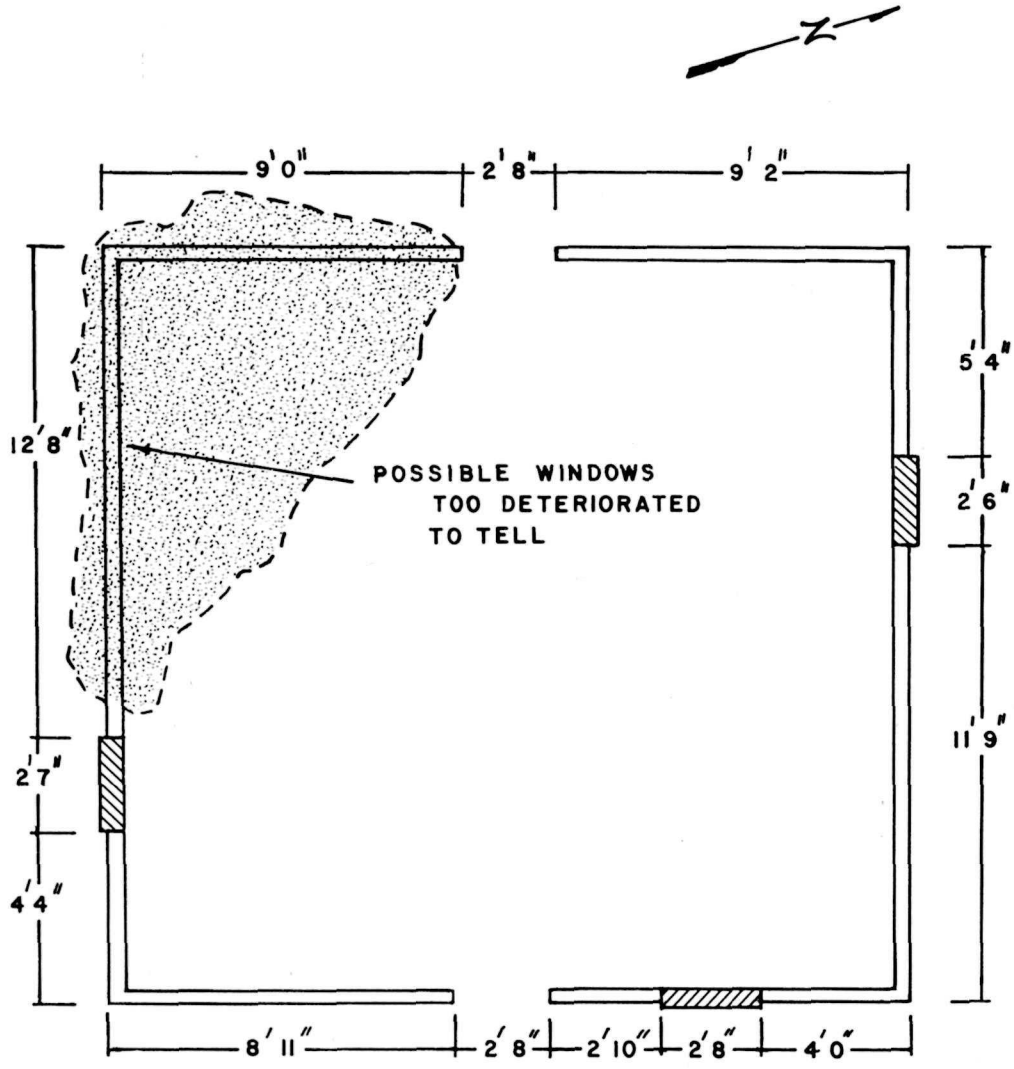

Figure 43. Sheep Camp S8 (Area B): plan view.

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S9

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed, rectangular log structure which has been burned. The most substantial remains are found at the west end of the structure, where the remains of the west wall are two logs high. Several additional logs are falling downhill, to the west. There are also boards associated with the wall.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 30 ft *Width:* 19 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 570 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: All remains are charred to some degree, and some are quite burned. This is the only evidence of a burned structure encountered. S9 is badly deteriorated and heavily overgrown. The east side of the structure is falling over the bank into the river. Little remains of this structure. If it burned during the gold rush, it may be mentioned in historic accounts. Otherwise, it has little information to offer without intensive and extensive work.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S10

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Four log walls can be detected in this area of structural remains. The east wall stands 3 logs high, while the other walls are collapsed and thickly covered by vegetation. There is a door on the east wall and a possible door or window on the north wall. A window is evident on the south wall. At the west end of the structure are the remains of a table or wood shed which was constructed of 1 x 6 ship lap topping with 1 x 3 legs and frame. It was attached to the structure at one time.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 21 ft	*Width:* 17 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 357 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

stove pipe

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: The north-south dimensions and south wall alignment of S10 appear to match those of F8, 7 ft to the east. Both areas of structural remains may have been part of one structure originally.

COMMENTS: S10 has been identified in historic photographs.

FIGURES: 17, 18, 20 *PLATES:* 33a,b (SC67,SC36)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S11

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed log structure on mound of the same dimensions. Hewn logs are present. Each of four boundaries is only one log high. It is evident that the west wall's length was made from two log sections.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 18 ft	*Width:* 13 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 234 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

sheet metal
clear, round condiment bottle with ribbed body and screw top
ornate stove part of cast iron, exact function of which as not been determined. It is marked "COLE'S HOT BLAST / COLE MANUFACTURING CO." and "CHICAGO / ILL" "CO. BLUFFS / IOWA."

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: In historic photographs a structure is evident at this location. The feature is very badly overgrown, and all logs are poorly preserved.

FIGURES: 17, 18, 20

PLATES: 33a,b (SC67, SC36)
44b (s5:1)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S12

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular frame set partially on log piles, possibly a platform or porch. This structure shows evidence of a planked platform made of odd sizes of timbers and beams. It is set on at least three piles, possibly more, to accommodate a sloping site. On top of the visible piles are set timbers measuring 5 in across and 8 in deep. In the standing corner these are lap jointed. An enclosure was formed underneath the structure with vertical boards. Toenailed into the 5 x 6 frame are 1 x 6 joists. The one on the south edge is a 1 x 5 which has been built up with sections of broken 1-in stock.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 19 ft	*Width:* 16 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 304 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

metal sheeting
wire
band with a hinge (probably trunk part)
corner plate to a trunk
white earthenware bowl or cup fragment

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S6, a superstructure, may have been associated with it and collapsed to the side.

COMMENTS: From the identification of S6 on historic photographs and the location of these structural remains, S12 is also believed to be part of the Seattle Hotel complex.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:* 33a,b (SC67, SC36)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S13

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Small, frame outbuilding, located in the gully bottom near AC4 and just south of S12. Although base construction details are buried, from the superstructure it appears that the framing consisted of four 2 x 4 posts with 2 x 4 "beams" spanning horizontally between them at the top. The door was on the west end. The roof was a simple gable pitch with the ridge beam running the long dimension. Full sawn boards spanned between the ridge beam and horizontal wall beams to form the roof. Vertical sawn boards were used to fill in the gables.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6 ft 10 in *Width:* 3 ft 8 in *Diameter:*

Area: 25 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

large round tin cans
barrel strap

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Feature is possibly a privy. Although privies and other small outbuildings are evident on historic photographs, this and S14 are the only two uncovered at Sheep Camp.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:* 45a (26:6)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S14

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed, partially buried frame building, probably a two-hole outhouse. Three walls and part of the roof can still be seen. The walls were made of 1 x 12 stock lumber. A wall divided the structure into two compartments which had 24-in door openings. Some care was taken in its construction. The horizontal 2 x 4 at the leading edge of the structure has been beautifully tapered to the slope of the roof. The corner joints are also fitted to the slope.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 7 ft	*Width:* indet.	*Diameter:*
Area: Indet.	*Depth:*	*Height:* ≥ 5 ft 3 in

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None, though probably pits under the structure may contain a number of artifacts.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: This is the only definite outhouse at Sheep Camp and is one of the more distinct features found there. It is well known that privy pits reveal a wealth of information about material culture when their remains are removed. If more work is done at Sheep Camp this feature is among those deserving top priority.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:* 45b(26:21)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S15

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed frame structure along the riverbank. The remains are slumping onto the cobblestone flats of the river. The building boards are 1 x 10 and 1 x 12 with 1 x 4 batten. Tarpaper covered part of the structure. There are a series of 1 x 6 tongue and groove boards with finished nail work. There is also a segment of a staircase or steps.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 31 ft	*Width:* 14 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 434 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

window glass
air tight stove
top of air tight stove
stove stack/air intake?

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: S15, S16, S17 and S18 appear to be 4 structures immediately next to each other and may have lined up along the west side of the Chilkoot Trail. With the exception of the tramway remains (AC8), these structures constitute the southernmost remains found at Sheep Camp. The river has eaten away at the bank they are located on, causing parts of the structures to wash into the river. Possibly an elaborate complex strung along the trail at one time, these remains today are probably beyond preserving, although if more detailed investigations take place at Sheep Camp these features could yield some information.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S16

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Log cabin which has collapsed and is slumping onto the flats of the river. The logs are 8 to 9 inches in diameter with indeterminate notching. A number of boards are associated with the logs, suggesting a combination of frame and log cabin construction.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft	*Width:* 12 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 240 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S15 and S17. All remains may be mixed to some degree.

COMMENTS: See S15.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:* 46a(25:32)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S17

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Frame structure with all walls collapsed. This was a frame building of 2 x 4 stud construction; 4 x 4s were used vertically in corners, and vertical 1 x 12 board and batten formed the walls. A nearly complete door is propped up near the west wall. The door, braced with a Z brace, is 30 in wide and at least 64 in high. The handles are wooden and hand carved. A window existed in the northwest corner of the west wall.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	20 ft	*Width:*	14 ft	*Diameter:*	
Area:	280 ft^2	*Depth:*		*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

large cast iron stove with door and grate marked "ROYAL SUPERIOR," side plate marked "TRADE MARK REGISTERED / JAN. 25, FEBY. 8, FEBY. 15, side plate marked "BRIDGE BEACH & CO. / ST. LOUIS," and panel below marked "GS 7822 / RS 7820"

axe head	door hinges
lace-up boot	clear bottle base and rim (liquor?)
galvanized buckets (2)	olive green bottle fragments

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S15, S16, S18

COMMENTS: See S15. S17 is buried in undergrowth. The cast iron stove, one of the most elaborately designed stoves encountered, is in relatively good condition but is in danger of falling off the river bank onto the flats. This large artifact could remain at Sheep Camp with little danger to it. Because of its unique bird and grape designs, however, it may be desirable to investigate it further and/or to move it to a more accessible place for viewing by the public.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:* 46b (27:27); 47a (27:4)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S18

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed frame building. S18 consists of a log foundation with a scatter of 1 x 12 and 2 x 4 lumber.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: ca. 26 ft *Width:* ca. 18 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 468 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: See S15. The remains of S18 are dropping over the river bank.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S19

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed frame structure. The remains consist of a large quantity of scattered 1 x 12 lumber mixed with a few 2 x 4s. The west wall shows evidence of a piling. Remains indicate a roof pitch of 12/12.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: Indet. *Width:* Indet. *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S20

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed log structure with one corner partially standing. The rectangular log cabin has collapsed to such an extent that few architectural details can be discerned without excavation. It is also extremely overgrown with devil's club and fern. The logs range from 6 to 10 inches in diameter and the notching indicates that major adjustments were made to maintain evenness of courses. The logs are uneven possibly because of economy or lack of selection. Common V, interlocking, modified dovetail notching was used. A number of logs have collapsed to the middle of the structure. The alignment of the logs can be seen under the moss and fern but it is difficult to determine entryways or windows on the three walls. There were probably two openings on the east wall, a door to the south and a window to the north.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	22 ft	*Width:*	17 ft	*Diameter:*	
Area:	374 ft^2	*Depth:*		*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

large oblong bucket with handles
metal pitcher (?)
rectangular can with screw top spout but no handle
poorly preserved airtight stove

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: S20, S21 and S22 are the northernmost structural remains recorded at Sheep Camp. During the gold rush these were probably on the outskirts of town, and the Chilkoot Trail may have passed nearby, probably to the east.

FIGURES: 21, 44 *PLATES:*

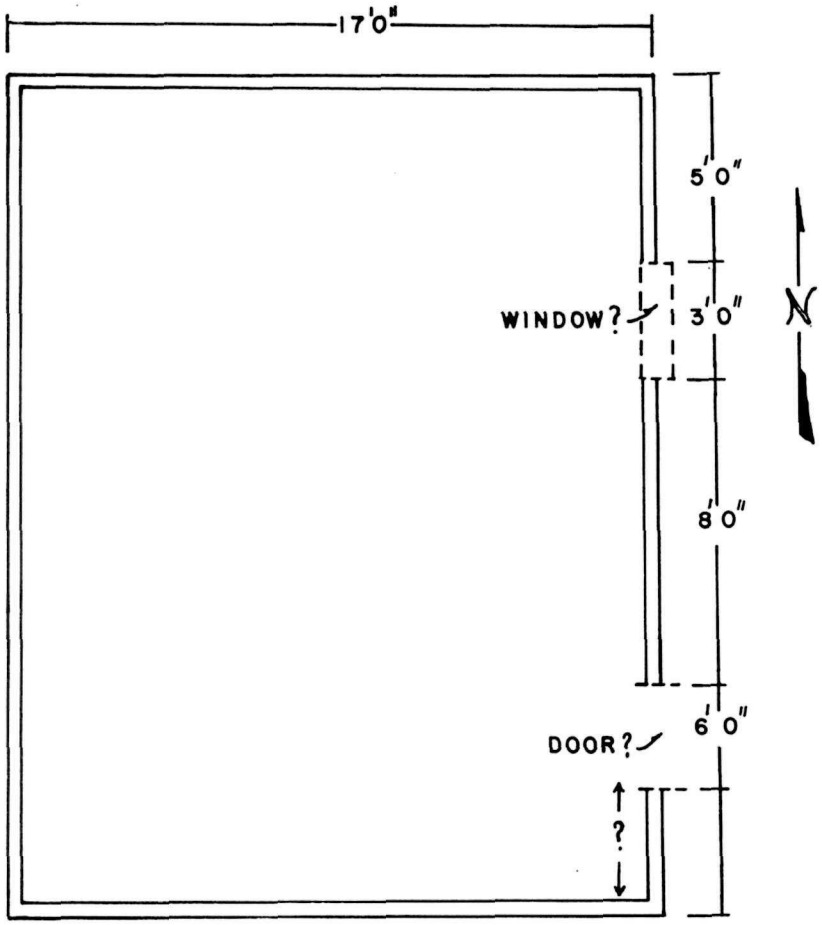

Figure 44. Sheep Camp S20 (Area C): plan view.

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S21

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed and overgrown log structure. One wall is 4 courses high, but toppling; another shows two logs. The remaining walls are visible as mounds under moss and ferns. Construction details are similar to those of S20, to the south. Logs are 8 to 10 inches in diameter and are stacked somewhat better than those of S20. Notching is V notching, modified dovetail, done by crude axe work. There appears to be one small window on the west wall 5 logs above ground and possibly a window in the south wall. The door could not be located but may have been on the east wall. Dimensions are atypical for the styles usually seen along the Chilkoot Trail.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 24 ft *Width:* 14 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 392 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: AC6 (?)

COMMENTS: See S20.

FIGURES: 21, 45 *PLATES:*

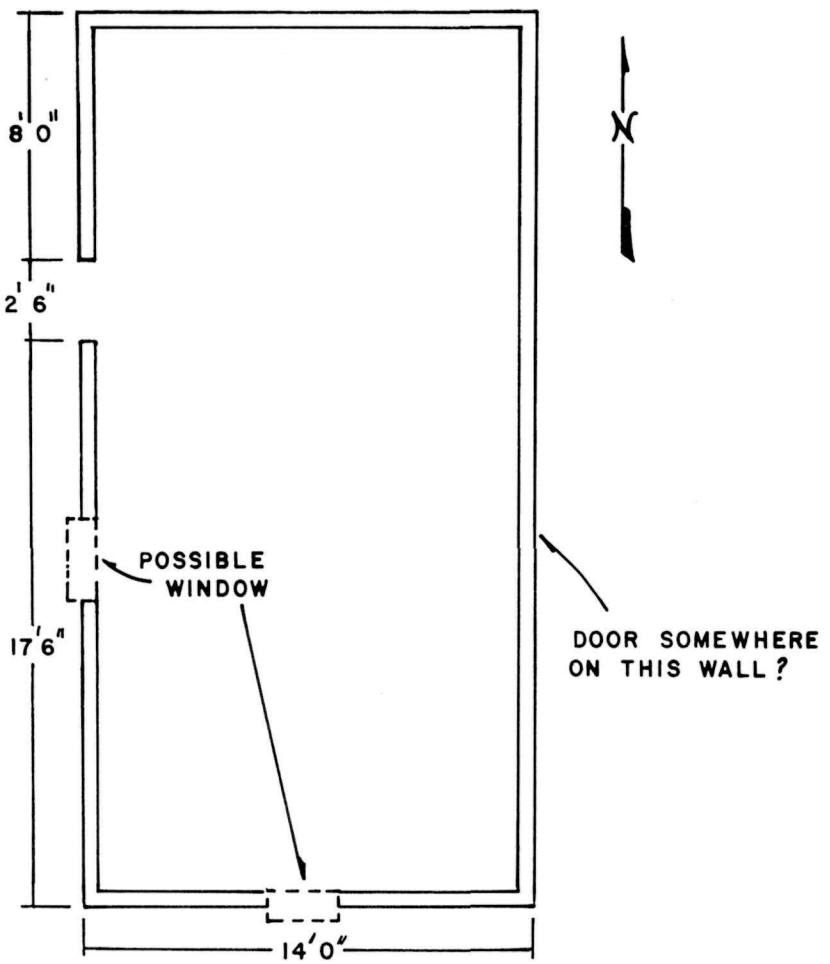

Figure 45. Sheep Camp S21 (Area C): plan view.

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S22

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed frame structure on log foundation. S22 was built on top of a number of rocks. A log foundation has since deteriorated. On top of the foundation was a frame and tar paper structure. No architectural details can be distinguished.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 21 ft *Width:* 18 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 378 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: AC6 (?)

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 21 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp S23

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: A collapsed pile of boards on a decaying log foundation. The 6-in logs form a rectangle with 1 x 6, 1 x 8, and 2 x 4 sawn lumber collapsed on top.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 18 ft *Width:* 7 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 126 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly S8.

COMMENTS: This may be an outbuilding for S8. S23 is directly west of S8 with the northern edge running along the same alignment as the northern edge of S8.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp SS1

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: There is evidence of a structure along the river bank at this point, but no definite dimensions can be discerned. This is a board scatter with no logs evident. Board and batten wall boards are present.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	21 ft	*Width:*	16 ft	*Diameter:*	
Area:	336 ft^2	*Depth:*		*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

fuel can
sheet metal stove remains
amber square bottle base and body fragments marked "CELRO-KOLA."

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: A structure can be identified in this vicinity in historic photographs. The main information of value which this feature offers is aiding in possible correlation between historical photographs and archaeological mapping. Little more can be said about this concentration of structural remains except that a building once stood in the area.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:* 47b(23:28)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp SS2

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: A large area of scattered structural remains without definite structural boundaries, consisting mainly of logs, boards, and some artifacts. There may be as many as three structures or foundations in this area.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 44 ft *Width:* 39 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 1716 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

cast iron stove marked "DESIGN PATENTED"
airtight stove
stove flashing (2)
galvanized round lid
metal bar with preformed holes
artifacts of AC5

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: AC5 is located within this area.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp SS3

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: A scatter of logs and boards with no definite structural bonds.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 45 ft *Width:* 24 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 1080 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

airtight stove
stove pipe flashing
fuel can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F5 to south, F8 to north, river to east, cliff to west.

COMMENTS: Within this scatter are many scrambled boards and logs with no foundation alignment clear. The artifacts are in very poor condition, being crushed and half buried in the overgrowth. Further work and interpretation in this area would be difficult.

FIGURES: 18, 20 *PLATES:* 33b(SC36)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp SS4

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: A large scatter of lumber which includes 2 x 4, 5 x 6, 1 x 8 and other 1-in boards. It appears that the structure may have been partially on piles, as was S12.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 35 ft	*Width:* 26 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 910 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

chimney flashing marked on one side with black handwriting "S. Bro... / Skagway / Alaska"
rectangular can with wire handle and small spout
large basin
wooden box

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: This area is located just off the northeast corner of S6 and to the north of S12.

COMMENTS: The amount and sizes of lumber imply that a fairly large frame structure was located here, though it is impossible to separate any distinct areas within the scatter without "excavation," or peeling back the layers of boards and vegetation. This building has been identified in historic photographs.

FIGURES: 17, 18, 20 *PLATES:* 33a,b (SC67, SC36)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp SS5

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: An area of badly deteriorated boards scattered over large rocks and in crevices. SS5 includes logs, split logs, and 1-in stock. No architectural features are identifiable. All that can be determined is that a frame building was once here.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 25 ft	*Width:* 25 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 625 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S4.

COMMENTS: Identified on historic photographs as a small building to the west of the large log structure S4.

FIGURES: 17, 18, 21 *PLATES:* 33a,b (SC67, SC36)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp F1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular foundation of logs set on cobbles. Four walls are evident, though logs are in very poor state of preservation. Wall thickness varies between 12 and 16 inches.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 32 ft	*Width:* 22 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 704 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS: round tin cans of varying sizes (4)
aqua rectangular bottle fragment marked "CELEBRATED / ...HORSE MEDICINE / ...PDT 1888" (1886?)
light green bottle rim fragment (condiment?)
clear bottle rim fragment (medicine?)
piece of looped wire netting (bed spring?)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P3.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 19 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp F2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: This is an unusual feature which may be defined as a rock-lined pit. A rectangular pit with two walls built of angular rocks has been dug next to a large native boulder. This boulder forms a third wall. The fourth wall remains open. The native boulder forming the north wall is 15 ft long and 10 ft wide. The remaining walls, east and south, are made of rocks stacked 4 high. These rocks average 8 inches in diameter and do not appear to be river cobbles. The pit is about 36 inches below surface at its deepest point. In size and shape this feature resembles the "dug-out" pits recorded at Dyea.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 12 ft	*Width:* 8 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 96 ft^2	*Depth:* 3 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

round tin can
rectangular tin can (2)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The function of this pit is not known for certain. This feature represents yet another construction technique for a dugout, cellar, or storage pit found along the Chilkoot Trail. Further investigation or interpretation of this unique feature would be desirable.

FIGURES: 19 *PLATES:* 37b(14:18)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp F3

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Square log foundation with four walls, each 10 to 12 in thick.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 9 ft 6 in *Width:* 9 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: 90 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

- stove pipe sections (2)
- tray with handle
- wash pan (?)
- leather top boots with cleats on soles
- brown cloth fragments (tent canvas?)
- square tin can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Feature has very distinct boundaries and is a good example of a log foundation for a canvas tent. An interesting variety of artifacts is associated with it.

FIGURES: 19 *PLATES:* 38a (14:26)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp F4

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: A single layer of rotting, moss covered logs in a rectangle surrounded by a large scatter of boards which extends the feature to 27 x 22 ft. Boundaries of the scatter are vague, and actual corners are difficult to detect. The most definite boundary is the log foundation. Although the sizes of the boards vary, the majority appear to be 1 x 7s. There is no obvious evidence of roofing, walls, or doors.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 7 ft	*Width:* 5 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 36 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Very vague and indefinite feature, possibly a platform.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp F5

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Partial log foundation.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: >15 ft *Width:* >8 ft *Diameter:*

Area: Indet. *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The logs are badly deteriorated and moss covered. East and north parts of the structure have already been lost to the river.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp F6

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Logs form a foundation, with additional logs scattered in and around it. Logs on the east wall are collapsed 3 deep. One shows evidence of V notching. A gap in the east wall may indicate a doorway.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 15 ft *Width:* 12 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 180 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

Clear, round bottle base.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: A structure appears at this location in historic photographs.

FIGURES: 17, 18, 20 *PLATES:* 37a,b (SC67, SC36)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp F7

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: This platform, located on a slight rise between two small creeks, is built of 6 logs 10 inches in diameter and 16 in apart. Wire nails are evident in some of the logs. Water runs over the logs on wetter days. This may be a platform for a structure or a tent.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 16 ft *Width:* 13 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 208 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Quickly deteriorating.

FIGURES: 19 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp F8

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: An apparently man-made pile of rounded river cobbles. Scattered boards are also found in the vicinity, though association with F8 is not clear. There is a continual build up of rocks from the riverbank to the east side of the pile. There then continues a platform of rocks, roughly square in shape. The rocks are river cobbles, fairly consistently ranging from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The boards which are scattered over the rocks range in width from 2 1/2 to 6 in and are 3/4 in thick. This rock foundation is not especially flat, though it is definitely not a natural accumulation of rock.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	23 ft	*Width:*	21 ft	*Diameter:*	
Area:		*Depth:*		*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

barrel hoops (2)
window glass

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S14.

COMMENTS: Other than the concentration of cobbles, structural remains of this feature are quite minimal and unless identified in a historic photograph would yield little information.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp P1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Square pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 4 ft	*Width:* 4 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 16 ft^2	*Depth:* 1 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P2. P1 and P2 are 100 ft southeast of S1; their south walls have the same alignment as S1.

COMMENTS: Privy (?)

FIGURES: 19 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp P2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Square pit.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 4 ft	*Width:* 4 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 16 ft^2	*Depth:* > 1 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P1. P1 and P2 are 100 southeast of S1.

COMMENTS: Privy (?)

FIGURES: 19 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp P3

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Square pit. Boards are scattered around P3.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 3 ft *Width:* 3 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 9 ft^2 *Depth:* 1 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F1, 10 ft to the south of P3.

COMMENTS: Trees seem to have rotted and fallen into and over P3.

FIGURES: 19 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp A1

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Handmade wooden table resembling modern picnic tables. The top is made of 6 boards 3/4 in thick. Stripping is nailed to all 4 sides. In one corner is evidence that canvas fabric covered the table. The legs are made of crossed 2 x 4s supported by 1 x 1s.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5 ft *Width:* 3 ft *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: The table is located 80 ft east of S8.

COMMENTS: The table is weatherworn but in excellent condition. It could probably stand on its own. George Rapuzzi (personal communication) recalled carving initials into a wooden table at Sheep Camp during his visits there in the 1920s. Preserve.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:* 48a (23:16)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp A2

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Large, oblong airtight stove in good condition.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 2 ft 9 in *Width:* 1 ft 10 in *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* 2 ft 6 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: A2 lies near a number of structural remains and could be associated with any one of them. The largest, most substantial structure in the area is S8.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:* 48b (26:16)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp AC1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Artifact cluster located on an embankment just south of S1.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 4 ft
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

fuel can marked "PRATT / MANUFACTURING / COMPANY / NEW YORK"
wash pan with handles
tin can with copper wire handles

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S1.

COMMENTS: This is probably the upper fringe of a dump which may continue underneath heavy vegetation.

FIGURES: 19 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp AC2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Tin can dump.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 20 ft
Area: 400 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

round tin cans of varying sizes (28)
metal sheeting

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Scatter of boards 10 ft from the dump may be remains of a structure.

COMMENTS: One of the more concentrated assemblages of artifacts found at Sheep Camp.

FIGURES: 19 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp AC3

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Concentration of tin cans.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 10 ft *Width:* 10 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 100 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

round tin cans of varying sizes (30)
fuel can
barrel rims (2)
rectangular tin cans (10); these are similar to modern Spam cans and were opened with a key (impression of key can be seen on bottom of cans).
rubber shoe soles (6)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Like AC2, this feature has a relatively high concentration of artifacts for this area. Not overgrown with vegetation, the artifacts are easy to see. It is obvious that more may exist under the thick, built up ground cover. This concentration of tin cans also exhibits a number of unusual specimens, which were collected for further analysis.

FIGURES: 19 *PLATES:* 38b (14:3); 50a (14:14)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp AC4

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Tin can dump located in a low marshy area of fern and devil's club. Three inches of standing water fill the gully area.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: ≥ 15-20 ft *Width:* ≥ 4 ft *Diameter:*

Area: ≥ 60 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

Numerous round tin cans of varying sizes (at least 50)
mirror fragment
clear rim fragment of bottle
olive green, round base fragment (champagne)
light green bottle base marked "1420 / S"
clear round bottle base marked "THE T.A. SNIDER / CINCINNATI O / PRESERVE CO"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: AC4 is 10 ft east of S7 and 15 ft south of S6 and could be associated with either or both of these features.

COMMENTS: The location of this dump in a low marshy area made it more evident and less overgrown than features in other areas of this part of Sheep Camp. It is one of two dumps which were located in what is considered the core of downtown Sheep Camp (Area B). Relatively speaking, this feature is fairly accessible and contains a wide range of artifacts, especially tin cans. For this reason recovery of a sample of these artifacts for preservation would be feasible.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:* 49a (17:25); 49b

FEATURE: Sheep Camp AC5

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: An unusual artifact cluster made up almost entirely of clear prescription medicine bottles.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 10 ft *Width:* 10 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 100 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS: Approximately 100 medicine bottles of assorted sizes. The sizes, however, are definite and standardized. Two styles are present, a rectangular prescription style resembling that used for patent medicine and an oval prescription style. Of the rectangular style, at least 5 sizes with several specimens each were identified. A mark of "H" was found on some bases of this style.

Height (in)	Length (in)	Width (in)
9	2 7/8	1 5/8
7	2 1/2	1 3/8
6 3/4	2 5/8	1 3/8
6 1/4	2	1 1/8
4 5/8	1 3/4	7/8

Of the oval style, only one size was recorded.

9	3 1/8	1 7/8

Two manufacturing marks were found on different bases: "ICCO" (enclosed in a triangle) and "2".

Other artifacts in the dump included:

- aqua ink bottle
- base of dark olive green wine bottle
- coffe pot with wire handle and spout
- cast iron stove part
- oval stove base
- stove leg with star and diamond design

COMMENTS: AC5 was completely covered with thick vegetation and grass roots. It was discovered with feet and machete. This most unique dump probably resulted from a druggist's broken shipment of prescription medicine bottles. None of the bottles appears to have been used, and though all are broken or cracked to some degree, none are completely shattered as they would be if they had been tossed into the dump. Little mixing of other artifacts or parts of bottles is evident, suggesting that the artifacts were disposed of at one time. Interestingly enough, the deposit of artifacts also has a squarish appearance, as though the bottles had been enclosed within boundaries of some kind. As so few artifacts are readily evident at Sheep Camp, the removal of at least a representative sample of these medicine bottles is advisable. Because of the high density of artifacts in this feature, testing for extent would also be valuable.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:* 52a(24:14)
51a,b(24:3,24:10)

FEATURE: AC6

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Tin can dump.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 50 ft *Width:* 20 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 1000 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans:

diameter(in)	height(in)	estimated number
3	3 1/4	10-15
3 1/2	4 1/2	10-15
5 3/8	3 1/8	5-10
5	4 5/8	3-6
5 1/8	3 1/2	2-4

3 of the 3 x 3 1/4 inch cans are marked "HUMBOLT MILK CONDENSING CO. / PORT KENYON / CAL. U.S.A."
sardine (?) can
rectangular can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S21.

COMMENTS: Heavy concentration of unique tin cans. A sample should be collected, especially of the marked cans, for further analysis and exhibition.

FIGURES: 21 *PLATES:* 50b (28:15)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp AC7

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Tramway artifacts.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

loop of tramway cable, 1/2 inch in diameter, made of 7 strands of twisted, multistrand wire
metal, possibly an anchor point, embedded in a large spruce tree, which has grown around it
boards (3)
cast iron strapping

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF2, GF3, AC8. GF2 lies 50-75 ft south of AC7.

COMMENTS: See GF2.

FIGURES: 20 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp AC8

LOCATION: Area D

DESCRIPTION: Extensive artifact remains, many associated with tramway activity. Although no structural remains are evident, this area has been identified from historic photographs as the location of a large tramway house. For organizational and descriptive purposes the area has been divided into 4 levels based on the natural topography of four somewhat indistinct "terraces."

Level 1 is a flat area roughly 80 ft north-south by 25 ft east-west. Above it are boulders which have rolled down from the hillside. This flat area is currently covered with vegetation, although most ground cover is only a few inches high.

Level 2 is about 7 ft lower than Level 1 and has a much thicker cover of fern and devil's club. The main building may have been located here.

Level 3 is covered with low vegetation and blueberry bushes. A gully running north-south lies between Level 3 and Level 4. This gully may be evident in historic photos and may have been spanned by the east end of the boiler house. The transfer house may have been located here.

Level 4 is the lowest portion of the site and contains remains which presumably relate to the tramway itself and the cable or shipping transfer house. The area is just above the river and has distinctly different vegetation cover from the other levels. There is considerably more devil's club, some small alder, and dense brush which resembles blueberry bushes.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

Level 1 contains an extensive tin can dump. The surface area has a diameter of about 20 ft, but it is obvious that more remains are under the surface. About 100 to 150 tin cans are readily evident. The most common of these are 3 inches in diameter and 3 1/4 inches in height, resembling condensed milk cans. Other artifacts in this dump include:

- remains of an earthenware crock
- twisted metal wire
- clear round bottle base marked "M"
- coffee pot
- leather shoe with rubber sole
- tea kettle
- galvanized lid

On this same level, to the south of the dump, are at least 50 stacked unassembled "collars" for use on the tramway. Assembled collars have been seen elsewhere on the Chilkoot Trail. The discovery of these collars unassembled suggests that they were assembled as they were used.

continued on next page

Sheep Camp AC8 continued

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

In Level 2, more metal collars are found, as are a number of domestic/household artifacts:

- large tank-like metal object
- ornate top to cast iron stove
- cast iron metal strapping with wood on both sides
- barrel hoops (5)
- small pail with white enamel interior and blue exterior
- corrugated tin
- cast iron cooking pot
- airtight stove remains

Level 3 artifacts reflect a collapsed building and tramway activities. Corrugated tin is found in heavy concentration on a large rocky area. It appears to have fallen directly off a structure.

- copper tubing
- metal strap backed with wood and variously shaped rivets
- tramway guide plate (?)
- tin cans

More artifacts appear to exist under the surface.

Artifacts found in Level 4 appear to be associated with heavy machinery:

- spoked cable wheels (7)
- large cast iron cooking pot with handle
- 2-inch pipe circling the area for 60 ft
- anchor bolts in boulders (4)
- anchor plate for heavy machinery with 7 bolts
- 6-inch diameter pipe running from the river
- conical stove made of sheet metal associated with a galvanized 6-inch stove pipe
- small, square stove buried in the ground
- length of 3/8 inch 7-strand cable

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: This complex is extremely interesting and valuable. Historic photos show the structures which were located here. Distinct and identifiable remains associated with both tramway and household activity are abundant. There is no question, especially as the role of transportation on the Chilkoot Trail is emphasized, that this area should be considered for further investigation.

FIGURES: 17, 18, 22, 46, 47

PLATES: 33a,b (SC67, SC36)
52b (29:36)
53a,b (30:17, 30:7)

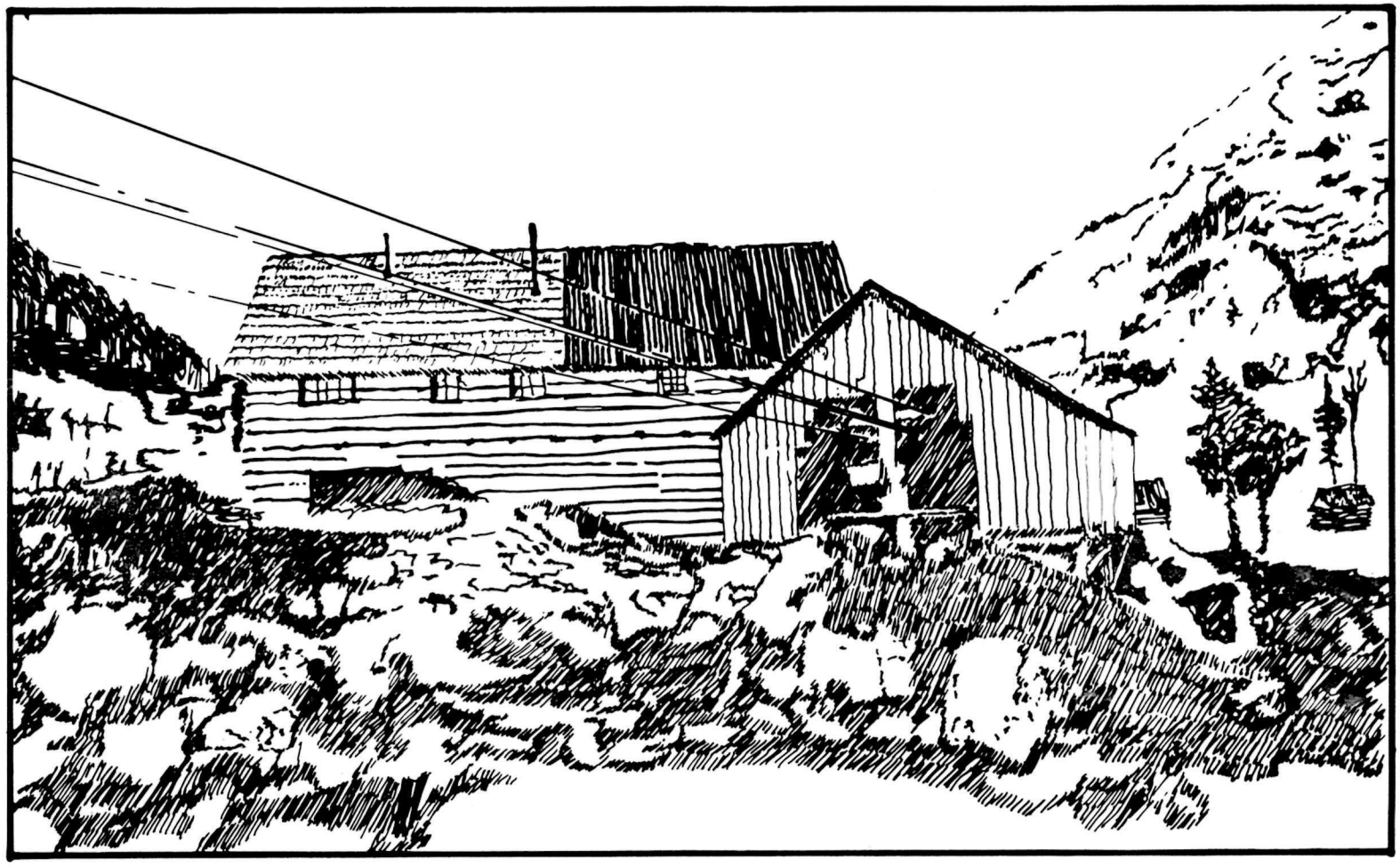

Figure 46. Sheep Camp: drawing of tramway house (AC8) from historic photograph.

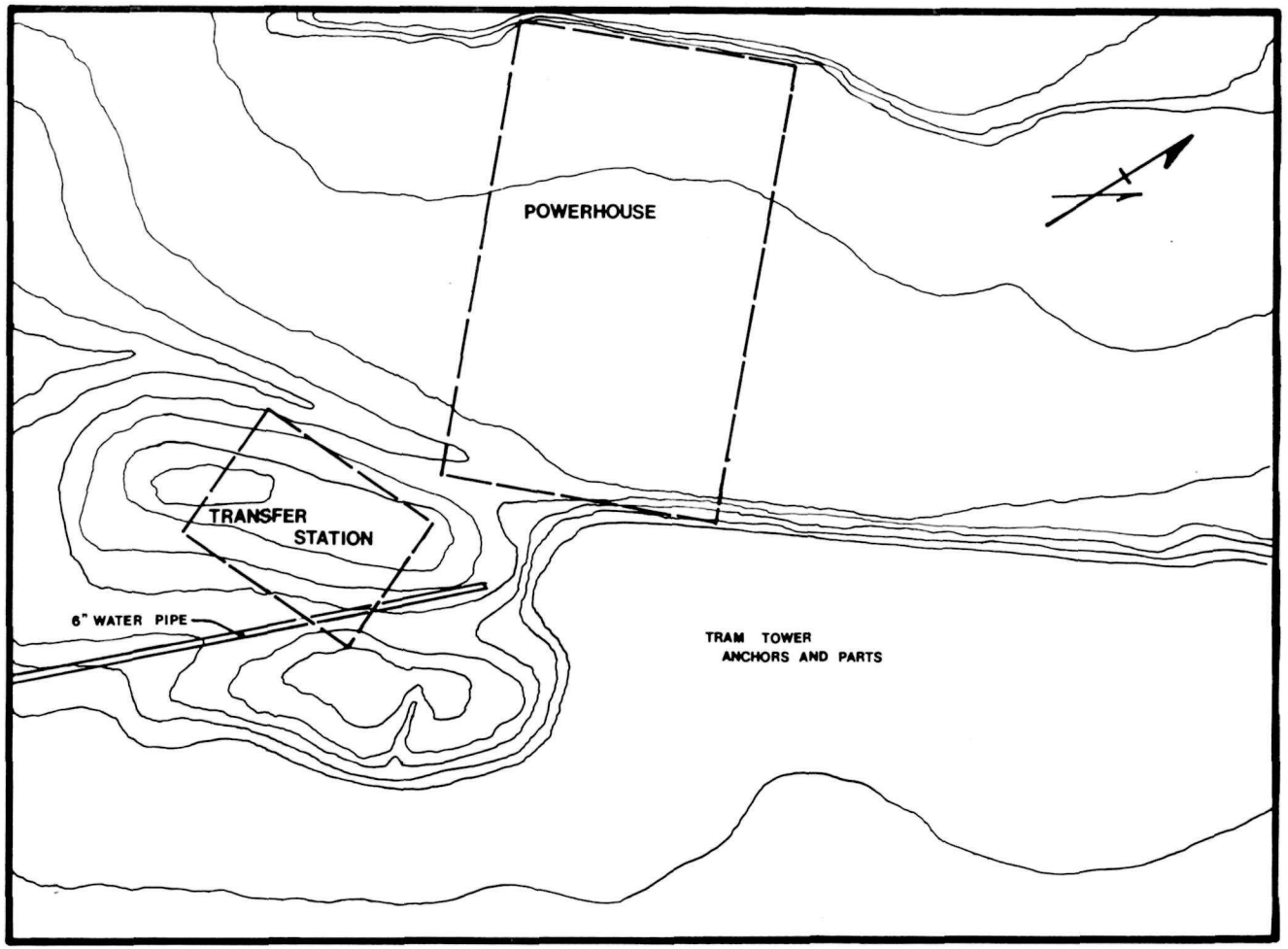

Figure 47. Sheep Camp: schematic contour map of tramway complex (AC8) in Area B, showing approximate building placement.

APPENDIX IV

THE CHILKOOT TRAIL FROM SHEEP CAMP TO THE SUMMIT

Sheep Camp to the Summit: Summary of Features by Area

AREA A	*AREA B*
General Features	*General Features*
GF1 GF3 GF5 GF7	None
GF2 GF4 GF6 GF8	
Structures	*Structures*
S1 S2	None
Structural Scatters	*Structural Scatters*
SS3	SS1 SS2
Foundations	*Foundations*
None	None
Pits	*Pits*
None	None
Artifacts	*Artifacts*
A1	None
A2	
Artifact Clusters	*Artifact Clusters*
AC1	None

AREA C

General Features
None

Structures
None

Structural Scatters
None

Foundations
None

Pits
None

Artifacts
A3

Artifact Clusters
AC2

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass GF1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Wooden marker and depression east of trail at about Mile 14.3.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: GF1 is a shaped piece of wood thought to have marked a grave. Though writing can be seen on the marker, it cannot be read. GF1 is no longer in its original location but has been placed against boulders near the depression. If this was a grave, the body may have been removed for burial elsewhere.

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass GF2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Hollow metal poles in boulders to east of trail. These are found intermittantly between Sheep Camp and The Scales. Poles were recorded at about Mile 14.3, Mile 14.8, and Mile 15.2. The pole at Mile 15.2 is about 4 ft high.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The poles are believed to be associated with telegraph/ telephone lines.

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass GF3

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Two telephone pole arms on a boulder east of trail at about Mile 14.3.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass GF4

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Telephone/telegraph wire east of trail at about Mile 14.7. Wire continues to show up sporadically along trail to The Scales.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass GF5

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Large boulder with triangular faces found west of river at about Mile 14.9. A metal pole extends horizontally from the boulder at the top of the east side.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: This may have been the boulder called "Stone House."

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass GF6

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed tram support made of wood timbers. This diagonally braced platform of 6 x 6 timbers is anchored to rock with 1-in rods. The platform has 5 vertical arms, each 14 ft 3 in high. Two of these are at the front, and 2 are at the rear.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 28 ft	*Width:* 8 ft 6 in	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

rope	iron pieces (unidentified)
cable	scatter of sulphur
tin cans	

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S2 and GF7.

COMMENTS: See S2.

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass GF7

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Collapsing tram support; about 80% still remains standing. Tripod structure with four laminated 2 x 8s nailed together to form the upright timber. The 2 x 8s are notched and bolted at the top and anchored to the boulders with anchor pins and wire.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 11 ft *Width:* 6 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S2 and GF6.

COMMENTS: See S2.

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass GF8

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: From about Mile 14 to The Scales a number of structural remains can been seen collapsed over boulders.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: *Width:* *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: SS3.

COMMENTS: These remains may represent tripod tramway supports. Aerial photographs would be needed to map the possible alignment.

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass S1

LOCATION: Area A, Mile 15.5

DESCRIPTION: The building is completely collapsed onto the floor frame. On top of piling supports 2 x 10s were laid flat, and 2 x 10 planking was laid across these to form the main floor. The rubble on top is composed primarily of 1-in and 2-in cut boards of varying widths. Some timbers, including notched 10 x 10s, obviously relate to the tram tower. At the north end is a series of 2 x 10s nailed and bolted together like the tripods for the smaller tramway supports seen further north. The remains of a stone anchor crib can be seen at the south end of the structure with two 3/4-in eye rods protruding to a visible length of 60 in.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	90 ft	*Width:*	40 ft	*Diameter:*	
Area:	3600 ft^2	*Depth:*		*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

cable
sulphur
sheet metal stove parts
fuel cans
coffee pot
clear glass bottle base
wire nails
window glass
strap hinge
barrel staves with black tar substance

A number of artifacts are evident under the collapsed boards.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Remains of supports and anchoring devices in the form of anchoring pins sunk into rock are evident and abundant west of the collapsed structure.

COMMENTS: This tramway station has been identified in historic photographs and appears to have belonged to the Chilkoot Railway and Tram Company. These remains are among some of the more important and significant ones found along the Chilkoot Trail. Transportation in general and the tramway systems in particular play an important part in gold rush history. These remains are obviously part of that story and are in need of preservation and further interpretation. Hikers are using wood in area for fires in spite of NPS sign which reads "no wood burning" and despite NPS discouragement of camping in the area. One recently constructed hearth contained a 1979 dime. Better protection of these resources should be sought.

FIGURES: 57a(20:31); 57b(20:27)

PLATES: 58a(19:34); 58b(20:10)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass S2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Small collapsed shed with associated platform. A foundation platform was built of lapped 4 x 6s forming a rectangle. On this 2 x 4s were laid vertically, crossing the short dimension on 24 inch centers with 4 x 6s at the short ends. Two layers of 1 x 6s were laid in the long dimension. Vertical 1 x 12 boards were nailed to the 4 x 6 bottoms of the platform. Two horizontal stringers tied everything together, and 2 x 4s were used on the interior at all corner connections. One window and frame can be seen in the north wall. Tarpaper is evident on the inside wall.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 14 ft 4 in *Width:* 12 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 172 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

wash pan
tin cans
fuel cans
barrel hoop
burlap
rubberized boots (3)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF6 and GF7, two different types of tramway supports.

COMMENTS: Building is a small structure which may have served as a maintenance shed or residence. This complex (S2, GF6, and GF7) is significant because it contributes to the story of transportation on the Chilkoot Trail and because it is accessible to those interested in the history of the area. The remains stand high above the trail and are an awesome sight to the hiker near the climb to the Pass. Stabilization and interpretation of the remains are recommended, as well as protection from use as fire wood.

FIGURES: *PLATES:* 59a(22:34); 59b(21:7) 60a(21:9); 60b(21:17)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass SS1

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: A completely collapsed structure high above the trail among large boulders. These are the first structural remains encountered as one reaches The Scales. Although much lumber is left, it is difficult to determine architectural details.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 60 ft	*Width:* 30 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 1800 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

Among the numerous artifacts found here are
- base plate marked "HOWE SCALE CO / RETLAND VT NO 3 / PAT'D AUG 20, 1867 / JAN. 15, 1870"
- pipe
- wire
- cable
- household items

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: If historic photographs are interpreted correctly, the trail passed on the west side of this structure and much camping took place on the east side. Most historic photographs seem to have been taken at or near this structure, but the structure itself has not been identified on photographs. These are the most substantial structural remains at The Scales.

FIGURES: *PLATES:* 61a(21:22)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass SS2

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Northernmost structural remains evident at The Scales. Lumber is collapsing over boulders to the west.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 40 ft	*Width:* 20 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 160 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans
banding
pulley-like object
tramway parts (?)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:* 62a(22:14)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass SS3

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Scatter of structural remains about 75 ft east of the trail at Mile 14.6. Little can be seen but a pile of boards.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None visible

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF8.

COMMENTS: Heavy growth of brambles prevented measurement.

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass A1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Large metal wheel used in tramway system. It lies east of the trail at about Mile 14.5.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:* 65b(31:14)

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass A2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Parallel strands of copper and steel wire. They lie east of the trail at about Mile 15.1.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass A3

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Part of gasoline engine found part way up The Golden Stairs.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass AC1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Artifact scatter found west of the trail and east of the river at about Mile 14.9.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

shoes
fabric

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Sheep Camp to Chilkoot Pass AC2

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Collapsable canvas boats. On a rock ledge 50 - 100 knock-down boats of canvas and wood, bundled individually, are piled together among boulders and in crevices. Though the majority remain in tight bundles, some have been unwrapped and strewn about.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: (boats)	5 ft	*Width:* (canvas)	2 ft 8 in	*Diameter:*	
Area:		*Depth:*		*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The boats were apparently abandoned at the summit by Flowers, Smith & Company and later sold or transferred in payment of a debt to George Heussy, a Seattle physician and businessman. (King 1980). All of the boats are weatherworn and deteriorating. Several should be removed for preservation and further interpretation.

FIGURES:

PLATES: 66a(no photo # given)
66b(no photo # given)

APPENDIX V
BRACKETT WAGON ROAD

Brackett Road: Summary of Features by Area

AREA A	*AREA B*
General Features	*General Features*
None	GF1
Structures	*Structures*
None	None
Structural Features	*Structural Features*
None	None
Foundations	*Foundations*
F1	None
Pits	*Pits*
None	None
Artifacts	*Artifacts*
A1	None
A2	
Artifact Clusters	*Artifact Clusters*
None	None

AREA C

General Features

GF2	GF4	GF6	GF8	GF10	GF12
GF3	GF5	GF7	GF9	GF11	GF13

Structures

None

Structural Scatters

None

Foundations

F2

Pits

P1

Artifacts

None

Artifact Clusters

None

FEATURE: Brackett Road GF7

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Evidence of crib bridging at Pitchfork Falls, Mile 9.4.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 50 ft *Width:* *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

ASSOCIATED FEATURES:

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Brackett Road GF8

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Remains of approach sections of bridge over Pitchfork Creek at Mile 9.4. Three stringers carried log decking. On the north side of the creek, the decking logs are a little larger than the usual 12 inches in diameter. On the north side 2 x 3-ft boulders have been placed to provide fill and foundation for the bridge approach. Log stringer/decking construction has been placed on top of these rocks, probably to provide a stable foundation for the bridge to protect against flooding of the Skagway River. The current water level is 10 ft below the bridge (August 1979).

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES:

PLATES: 69b (35:8)

FEATURE: Bracket Road GF9

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Three or four fallen telephone poles (Miles 9-12). One insulator is still attached to the wires. The insulator is marked "W. BROOKFIELD / NEW YORK."

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
bastard file marked "NICHOLSON / USA"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Brackett Road GF10

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Bridging across Clark Creek at Mile 10.3. The stream cuts along the bank at a very shallow angle to the river and road. Three 15-in logs were dropped across the stream bed, and the usual stringers were laid across them.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Brackett Road GF11

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Intentional drainage ditch located 300 ft north of Clark Creek at Mile 10.3 and running along the east side of the road.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Brackett Road GF12

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Bridge cribbing and corduroy work. Five cribs span a low spot on a creek that runs perpendicular to the road. The bridging is followed by a section of corduroy laid on decking logs. There is a continuous rail of 8-in diameter logs down both sides. The decking logs are notched into stringers, which are 9 ft on center; the corduroy appears to have been laid without fasteners at this point.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:* 14 ft (corduroy)	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The corduroy is the best example of road construction remaining along the road.

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Brackett Road GF13

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Corduroy across a boggy area at Mile 11.5. On the other side of the boggy ground, the corduroy continues intermittently during an upward climb (opposite a large waterfall on the other side of the valley).

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Brackett Road F1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Decayed logs and one board located just east of a dry stream channel in an area that looks like it has been leveled with rock work. The area is the first along the road since Mile 5 where a small structure could have been located directly beside the road.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft	*Width:* 10 ft 6 in	*Diameter:*
Area: 210 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

oval stove; side walls are sheet metal, and door is cast iron; the stove is marked "RIBBEN BELTON & CO. / CHICAGO"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: This foundation is located 30 ft south of the road in the Denver Glacier loop just before the tracks start turning to cross the river.

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Brackett Road F2

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Log foundation on north bank of creek at Mile 8.0

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	Indet.	*Width:*	Indet.	*Diameter:*	
Area:		*Depth:*		*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
fuel cans
part of cast iron stove base
amber glass bottle base
strap metal

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: F2 is located in an area designated "cabin/blacksmith shop" on 1914 map. Heavy undergrowth made measurement impossible.

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Brackett Road A1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Crane bolted into rocks on or beside Brackett Road at Mile 5.2.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:		*Width:*		*Diameter:*	
Area:		*Depth:*		*Height:*	

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
metal strip used to link two railroad rails together

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: A1 probably is associated with CCC road. Although the crane arm swivels so that it could have lowered materials to a railroad cut below, the crane is not well braced in that direction. Its bracing is oriented with the road.

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Brackett Road A2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular wooden box set up against rocks near a large boulder at about Mile 5.7. Construction materials are 1 x 12 planks horizontally with 1 x 4s and 1 x 6s vertically outside corners. The box is nailed together, and most nails are clinched except those penetrating 2 x 2s. Iron banding protects the edges of the rear 1 x 6s. The box has a shed (sloping) top with coated tarpaper on it. Stop blocks on the top prevent the lid from being lifted beyond the vertical position.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 6 ft 2 in *Width:* 2 ft 4 1/2 in *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:* front 2 ft
back 2 ft 6 in

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: *PLATES:* 70a (34:6)

FEATURE: Brackett Road P1

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Large, deep depression extending partly into the road at Mile 9.0. There is a large, granite rock in the center, and roots and rotted logs litter the rim.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 20 ft

Area: 314 ft^2 *Depth:* 4 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

stove pipe
telephone/telegraph wire
tin can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: This pit is located just past Pullen Creek. Something appears to have been blown up, possibly a toll house. The area is relatively flat, one of the few areas along the road where it would have been possible to build a structure.

FIGURES: *PLATES:*

APPENDIX VI
PORCUPINE HILL

FEATURE: Porcupine Hill GF1

LOCATION:

DESCRIPTION: Cable across river to railroad. The cable is intact, but the support at the Porcupine Hill end has collapsed.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: SS5.

COMMENTS: The cable possibly was associated with construction of the White Pass Yukon Railway.

FIGURES: 23 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Porcupine Hill S1

LOCATION:

DESCRIPTION: Standing log cabin. The main portion of the cabin is seven logs high to the roofline. It has been rechinked through the years with birch saplings. The cabin is tending to settle to the west, and someone has braced and wedged it against a rock outcropping 5 ft to the west. The gables are constructed of 1 x 12s. One gable has a 3-ft and the other a 4-ft opening. Both are covered with screen, which has been painted with varnish to form a watertight window. There is an additional window in the south wall. Rafters are of 2 x 4s with 1 x 8 ties. The vertical roof boards are 1 x 12 planks laid on two 1 x 12 purlins per side. The rafters tie into a 2 x 6 laid on the top log, which has been flattened with an axe. The inside is chinked with moss and old rags.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 15 ft	*Width:* 13 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 195 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

modern tin cans
electric insulator
electric wire
two 16-in wheels from tramway
section of railroad track
sectons of 1-in diameter pipe in a stack
numerous artifacts inside, including stove, bed, and table.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Cabin is still used occasionally.

FIGURES: 23, 48 *PLATES:* 72a,b

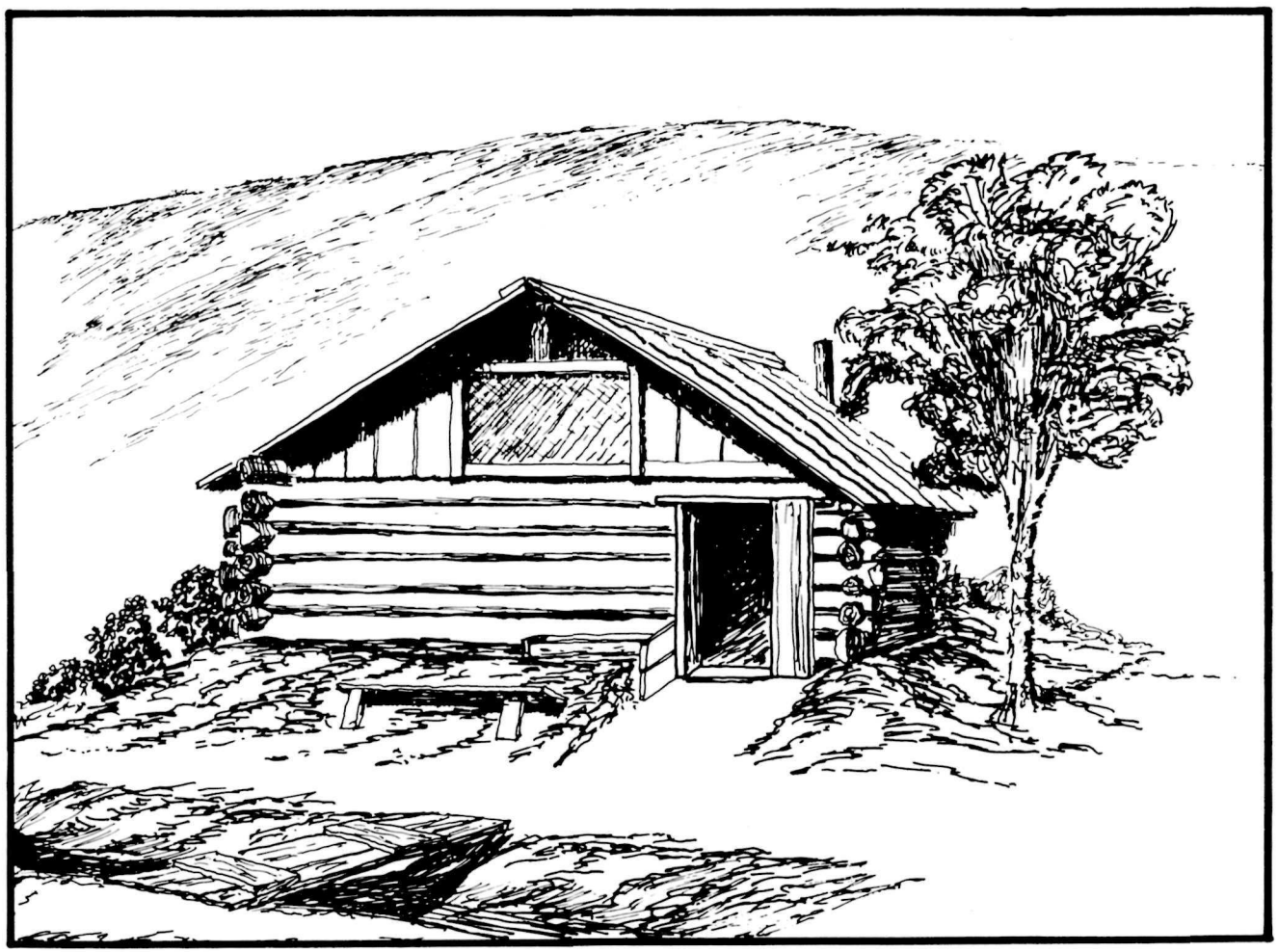

Figure 48. Porcupine Hill: remains of S1.

FEATURE: Porcupine Hill S2

LOCATION:

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed frame structure. Vertical 6 in diameter posts were set on natural rock outcropping at 4 corners and at center near door. To form roof edge beam, 2 x 4s were let into tie posts together with 2 1/4 x 6s. Boards were nailed vertically between these 3 horizontal frame members. Roof boards were 1 x 12s.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 15 ft 6 in *Width:* 8 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 124 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

- section of railroad track
- fuel can with wooden handles
- small cast iron stove
- bosun's (?) chair pulley
- 12 ft lengths of 1 inch pipe (5)
- one length each of 3/8 inch and 1/2 inch rod
- 1/4 inch, 5 strand copper cable
- window glass
- tar paper
- single strand electrical wire
- mattress spring
- Coleman fuel container

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: This may have been a storehouse.

FIGURES: 23 *PLATES:* 73a (33:14)

FEATURE: Porcupine Hill S3

LOCATION:

DESCRIPTION: Standing one-hole outhouse. The door has been removed and is standing up against the structure. Above doorway is written in blue paint, "NO SHOOTING."

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 3 ft 7 in	*Width:* 3 ft 4 in	*Diameter:*
Area: 12 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:* 5 ft 7 in

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Part of cable (GF1) is near S3.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 23 *PLATES:* 73b (33:20)

FEATURE: Porcupine Hill SS1

LOCATION:

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed structure, probably an outhouse or other outbuilding. A number of collapsed boards are attached to one another at 90° angles. Some boards have 1-in metal strapping partly attached.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 3 ft	*Width:* 1 ft 6 in	*Diameter:*
Area: 4.5 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly SS2.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 23 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Porcupine Hill SS2

LOCATION:

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed frame with no structural pattern discernable. Associated with the wood is a slight depression which could indicate a structure.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 40 ft *Width:* 20 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 800 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS: Eight feet to the north is pile of stacked 1 x 12 boards and poor waste cut boards. To north is BLM brass cap survey marker marked "1972 5106 B BLM / C3." North of this is a tree blazed with Native Land Claims mark "CORNOR ST A / NORTH EAST / NATIVE / LAND / CLAIM."

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly SS1.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 23 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Porcupine Hill SS3

LOCATION:

DESCRIPTION: Board scatter, possibly a collapsed structure.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 10-12 ft *Width:* 7-8 ft *Diameter:*

Area: ca. 96 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
Five ft south is heavy duty electrical wire and coiled white porcelain insulator.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 23 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Porcupine Hill SS4

LOCATION:

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed structure, possibly a small outbuilding or support for a tram line. Logs and boards are rotting and badly jumbled in a small ravine. Nails 1/4 inch in diameter and 4 in long are present.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 7 ft *Width:* 6 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 42 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 23 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: Porcupine Hill SS5

LOCATION:

DESCRIPTION: This may be a collapsed cable car/tram house, as a cable runs through the area of this scatter. Structural remains present are large boards up to 10 in wide and 6 ft long. A bolted frame made from 6 x 6s and 2 1/4 x 10 perpendiculars forms a palette set on two logs.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: > 30 ft *Width:* > 12 ft *Diameter:*

Area: > 360 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF1.

COMMENTS: This feature possibly was associated with construction of the White Pass Yukon Railway.

FIGURES: 23 *PLATES:*

APPENDIX VII
WHITE PASS CITY

White Pass City: Summary of Features by Area

AREA A

General Features

GF4

GF5

Structures

S1a

S1b

Structural Scatters

None

Foundations

F1	F5	F9
F2	F6	
F3	F7	
F4	F8	

Pits

None

Artifacts

A1

Artifact Clusters

AC1	AC3	AC5	AC7
AC2	AC4	AC6	

AREA B

General Features

GF1	GF3
GF2	

Structures

None

Structural Scatters

SS1

Foundations

F10	F14	F18	F22
F11	F15	F19	F23
F12	F16	F20	F24
F13	F17	F21	F26

Pits

P1	P3	P5
P2	P4	

Artifacts

A2	A10	A13
A8	A11	A14
A9	A12	A15

Artifact Clusters

None

AREA C

General Features
GF6

Structures
S2

Structural Scatters
None

Foundations
None

Pits
None

Artifacts
None

Artifact Clusters
None

AREA D

General Features
None

Structures
None

Structural Scatters
SS2

Foundations
F25

Pits
None

Artifacts
None

Artifact Clusters
AC16 AC18
AC17

FEATURE: White Pass City GF1

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Living spruce tree in center of AC12. This tree is larger and taller than nearby trees.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 1 ft 8 in
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

Artifacts of AC12.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: It may be old enough to have been a small tree in the gold rush period and hence may be identifiable in historic photographs.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City GF2

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Living spruce tree at the east edge of Brackett Road.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 2 ft 6 in
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: See GF1.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City GF3

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Log cribbing for Brackett Road. The cribbing was made to bridge an eastward running indentation in the bank above the river. Originally, the cribbing was about 42 ft long in this area, but now only the northern 26 ft is evident above a growth of large ferns. The best preserved portion is the northern half, where four logs remain stacked parallel to a height of 4 ft. The cribbing is 12 ft wide and is made up of three large logs 12-15 inches in diameter set 5 1/2-6 ft apart parallel to each other. At intervals (only one is preserved in this section of the road) logs about 13 ft long are set perpendicular to the longer logs, and both are hewn and stacked to build up the height of the road.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: ca. 42 ft *Width:* 12 ft *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:* 4 ft

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 25, 27 *PLATES:* 74a (WC19)

FEATURE: White Pass City GF4

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Meadow area with some structural remains evident near west edge.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

Several 2 x 4s, at right angles to each other, with three large spikes.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The 2 x 4s may be part of a wall or platform. Historic photographs suggest structures, especially tents, in this area. The area is very overgrown with grass, and nothing can be seen or felt on the surface.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City GF5

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Scatter of large timbers, possibly part of bridging or gate. Six 6 x 6 timbers lie along the uphill side of the trail. These are 11 ft long and have tongue ends with large nails driven into them, one per end. Wedged in the rocks along the face of the hill is a 6 x 8 timber 14 ft long with three 4 x 6-in notches. A 2 x 6 is nailed on top of this. A jumble of 1 x 6s lies on top of this timber, and a 2 x 4 is wedged almost vertically behind it.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S2 is located 30 ft upriver and may be an associated feature.

COMMENTS: There is no obvious place nearby for a structure.

FIGURES: 28 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City GF6

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Area of unique natural features. This area is located along the White Pass Trail, which begins at the river 100 ft upstream from where the corduroy bridge of Brackett Road presumably ends along the east bank. At this point there is a terrace which may, in part, be constructed rather than natural. Across from the lower part of this area, on the west bank, is the upriver edge of a massive slide area. To the east of the flat is a solid rock cliff which steps back up the hillside, forming the canyon wall. This unusual area is bounded at the north and south by fairly stable slide fans. The entire flat is mired with devil's club in a density seldom seen elsewhere in the White Pass area. There is a stone wall two to three feet high about 15 ft from the river's edge. From here there is a 20 ft flat terrace which then steps up another 2 ft. The second terrace is cut into the hillside up to the rock face. Both fans have been partially cut. A large natural boulder marks the southern end of the area. To the north is a pile of rocks and what appear to be sparse structural remains. A rock wall runs between these two points, and the trail went east of this. At the north end, an assembly of large boulders forms a natural wall perpendicular to the hillside, allowing control of access to the canyon area.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: One of the possible locations of Brackett Road Tollgate 9. This interpretation is based on topographic features, especially in their relation to historic photographs. The photos show a two stage climb up the gulch after the trail passes a structure which could be the toll house. This area of GF4 is the last flat area where the trail is totally controlled but still provides space for a team of horses to mill around. Down river is the logical end of the crib bridge, and the hillside is much too steep to provide space for a toll house. Other buildings shown in this area in historic photographs have eroded away, as the river has obviously cut away the trail.

FIGURES: 28, 49 *PLATES:*

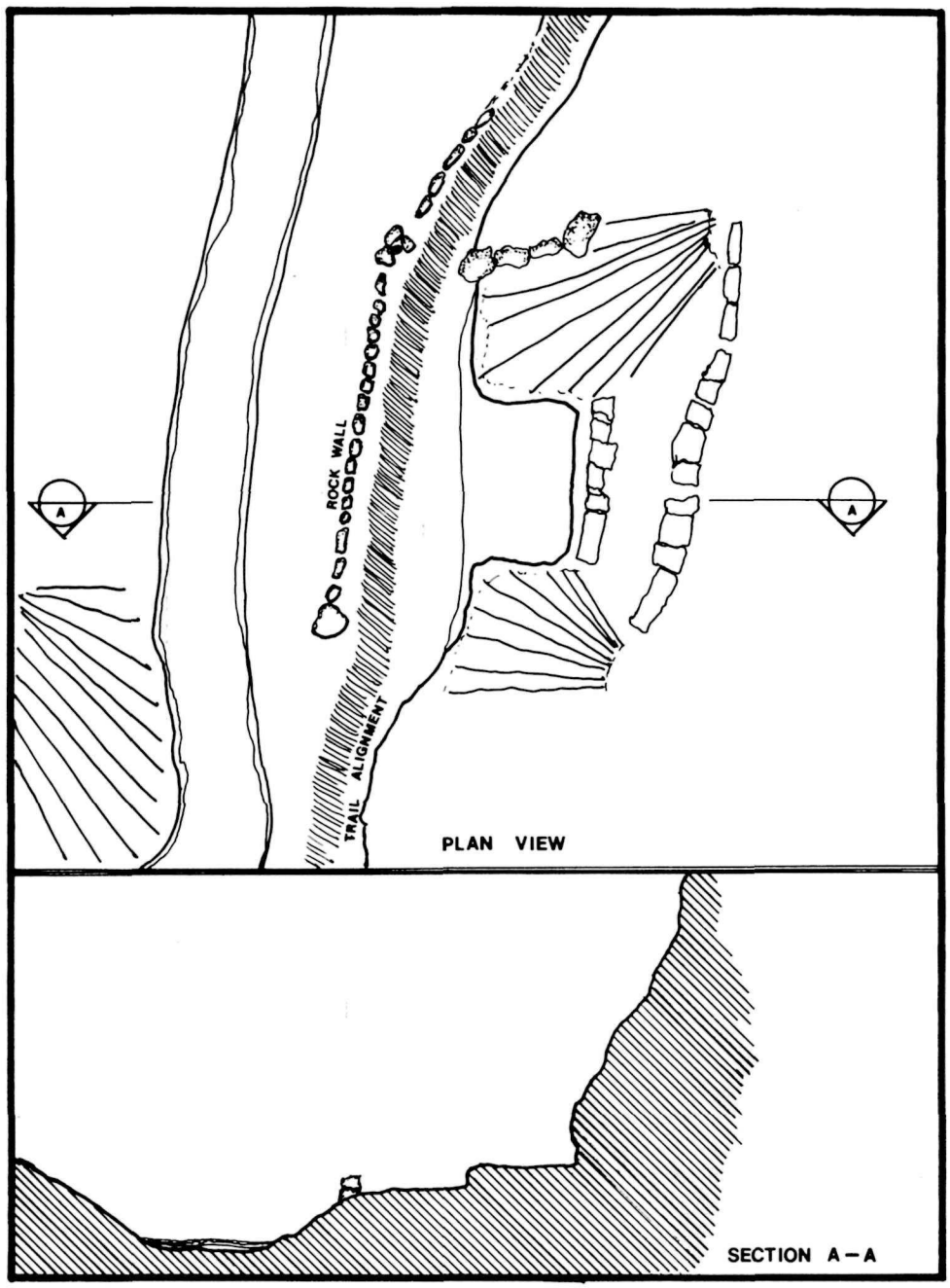

Figure 49. White Pass City GF6 (Area C): plan and section of one possible location of Tollgate 9.

FEATURE: White Pass Citv Sla

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Large, collapsed log and frame structure. Situated between Brackett Road and a gully in which much trash was deposited, this structure appears to have been built in several stages. The foundation is a well-defined rock alignment of angular granite stones roughly 12-18 inches in diameter. These support 3 x 4 timbers, which in turn support 2 x 4 floor joists. The major support for the structure over the gully was a log post framework. Along the gully, or northern, edge of the structure is a cobble retaining wall/foundation. A portion of a roof section was found, its ridgeline flashing made from pieces of commonly found fuel cans. Milled, decorative 1 x 6 boards were recorded. One is a true tongue and groove with three grooves in it. The other has a standard bead groove down the center.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 75 ft	*Width:* 29 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 2175 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
See list of associated artifacts of Sla and Slb (following form for Slb).

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Slb

COMMENTS: This complex constitutes the most visible remains of downtown White Pass City, and a very large number of artifacts are associated with it. Historic photos show one building in this location in 1898. Its large size may indicate that it functioned as a hotel. Many of the numerous artifacts associated with this complex have been piled on and near the structural remains. It is likely that a number of obvious and interesting artifacts have been removed from the site. Still, this concentration of nineteenth century items is among the largest found in the Klondike Historic Park area. Manufacturing marks are evident on many of the remaining artifacts. The dump behind the structure is extensive and probably deeper than it appears. Occasional removal of artifacts by recent visitors seems to consitute the only immediate danger to this complex. However, it should be remembered that it is important as a source of information for a little-known part of gold rush history. Those artifacts that might be valuable in providing more information or those which are in danger of being removed by modern day visitors could be collected.

FIGURES: 25, 26, 50

PLATES: 74a (WC19)
76a (42:17), 76b (41:27)
77a (42:36), 77b (42:23)

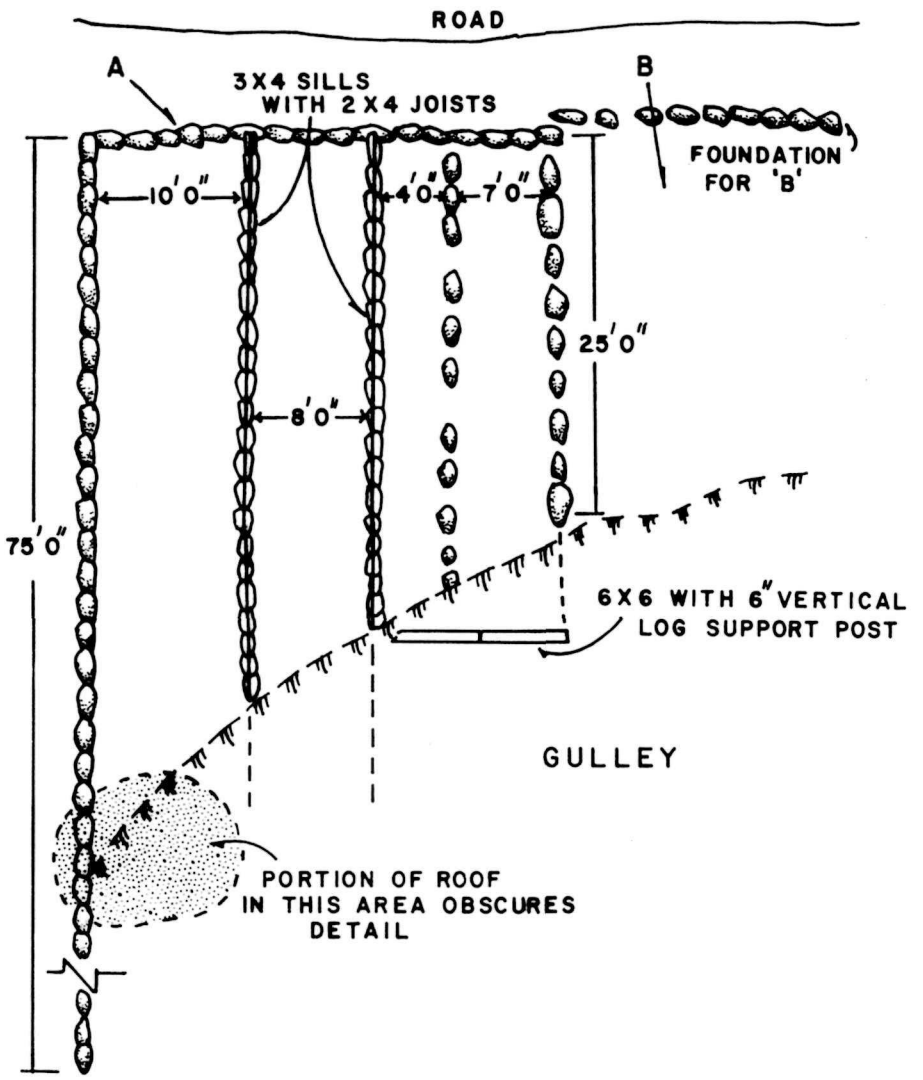

Figure 50. White Pass City Sla (Area A): plan view.

FEATURE: White Pass City S1b

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: This structure is south of S1a and shares that structure's south wall. Construction of this building is more massive than that of S1a. Log work running east-west supports the major north-south 6 x 6 beams. Where there is flat ground, these 6 x 6 beams are supported by rocks. The rock foundation along the road is distinct and extends 3 ft further east than that of S1a. On top of the 6 x 6 beams are 2 x 6 floor joists running east-west on 24 in centers. These have been toenailed into the 6 x 6s with a line of finishing nails and holes on 4 in centers on the top edge where flooring or subflooring was laid. The 6 x 6 beams are in two sections north-south with a central lap splice. Similar splices are seen on other displaced 6 x 6 timbers.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 50 ft *Width:* 28 ft 2 in *Diameter:*

Area: ca. 1410 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
See list of associated artifacts of S1a and S1b (following page).

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S1a.

COMMENTS: See S1a.

FIGURES: 25, 26

PLATES: 74a (WC19)
76a (42:17); 76b (41:27)
77a (42:36); 77b (42:23)

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS: White Pass City S1a and S1b

tin cans
- round, small and medium sized (>200)
- square with round screw top (2)
- round canister cans with screw tops (2)
- sardine can
- Prince Albert Pipe Tobacco tin
- fuel cans (2)
- fuel can marked "PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY / NEW YORK"
- rectangular can with screw top marked "SCHONBACHER... / INC. / SILVER SHIELD / DRIPS / ...WASH."

vessel glass
- light green, round bottle marked on body "B & B / BOTTLING CO." and on base "16"
- aqua round bottle
- aqua round bottle marked on base "E.B. & Co. LD 8774"
- aqua rectangular condiment bottle
- clear rectangular prescription medicine bottle
- clear round condiment bottle with screw top marked on base "THE T.A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO. / CINCINNATI O."
- clear wide mouth round condiment bottle
- clear round bottle base
- clear rectangular medicine bottle fragments
- amber round liquor flask
- amber square medicine bottle fragments marked on body "...BEST CATHARTIC / AND BLOOD PURIFIER"
- amber round liquor bottle base
- olive green round bottle base with deep push-up

stove parts
- cast iron stoves (2)
- damper levers (2)
- stove base
- stove part marked "ABENDROTH BRO'S / NEW YORK"
- stove part marked "WESTWOOD"
- top plate
- leg
- molded door pieces with decorations
- stove/chimney flashing
- miscellaneous pieces (10)

metal cup
glass top to round butter dish
earthenware jug fragment
coffeepot with copper bottom
pie tins (2)
ironstone china fragments (15)

continued on next page

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS: White Pass City S1a and S1b, continued

white ironstone cup
metal kerosene lamp base (2)
glass kerosene lamp base (1)
wash pan
sauce pan
teaspoon
tablespoon
serving/cooking spoon
window glass fragments (13)
small pail
galvanized pails (4)
axe heads (3)
horseshoes (3)
fragments of a leather harness
iron files
iron wagon spring
metal portion to a hains
metal lid for barrel
iron rod
galvanized metal with nails
galvanized barrel hoop
barrel hoops (2)
corrugated tin sheeting
galvanized corrugated sheeting
shovel blade
hoe blade with wooden handle fragment
leather shoe fragments
canvas fabric
bones (2)
aluminum Shasta root beer can, pull tab
aluminum Shasta black cherry can, pull tab

This list includes only those artifacts obviously and immediately identifiable. Many more unidentified, partial artifacts exist on the surface, and many more artifacts undoubtedly exist under the surface.

FEATURE: White Pass City S2

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Collapsed log cabin complex (three structures). The building has three distinct parts. Part A has been excavated into the hillside, and the logs that retain the bank are still fairly solid. Its floor is about 2 ft higher than that of the rest of the complex. A log wall is in place on the west edge. This part may have had a lean-to roof. Part B is built of 10-15-in notched logs. The floor is extremely compacted, expecially toward the north wall. Along the south wall is a scatter of boards and logs. A 2 x 6 suggests the remains of a door frame. Part C is also built of logs of unusually large diameter, but the floor is a bit softer. One wall of this section has been cut into the hillside. The complex has at least two exterior doors, one in part B and one in part C, and at least one interior door. To the northeast is a rock with what look like fence rails propped against it. Along the trail to the north of this is a gully with some structural materials in the bed.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area: 1994 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

corrugated roofing fragments (3)
unique cast iron objects (molds?) (4)
cast iron stove part
kerosene lantern base marked "G.T. HAM MFG. CO. / Nº 0 / S.S.S."
chimney flashing
tarpaper fragment
12-in diameter wheel
tin cans (4)
fuel can fragments? (2)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: This structural complex seems to be the last major remains on the trail immediately north of White Pass City. It is located in a flat spot on the trail about 30 ft upriver from GF3. There has been erosion along the river edge, and part of the collapsed materials have scattered down the hillside. The trail appears to have passed to the west (river side) of the structure. It then begins the steepest ascent that has occurred so far on the route. This is another possible location of Tollgate 9.

FIGURES: 28, 51 *PLATES:* 85a (51:10)

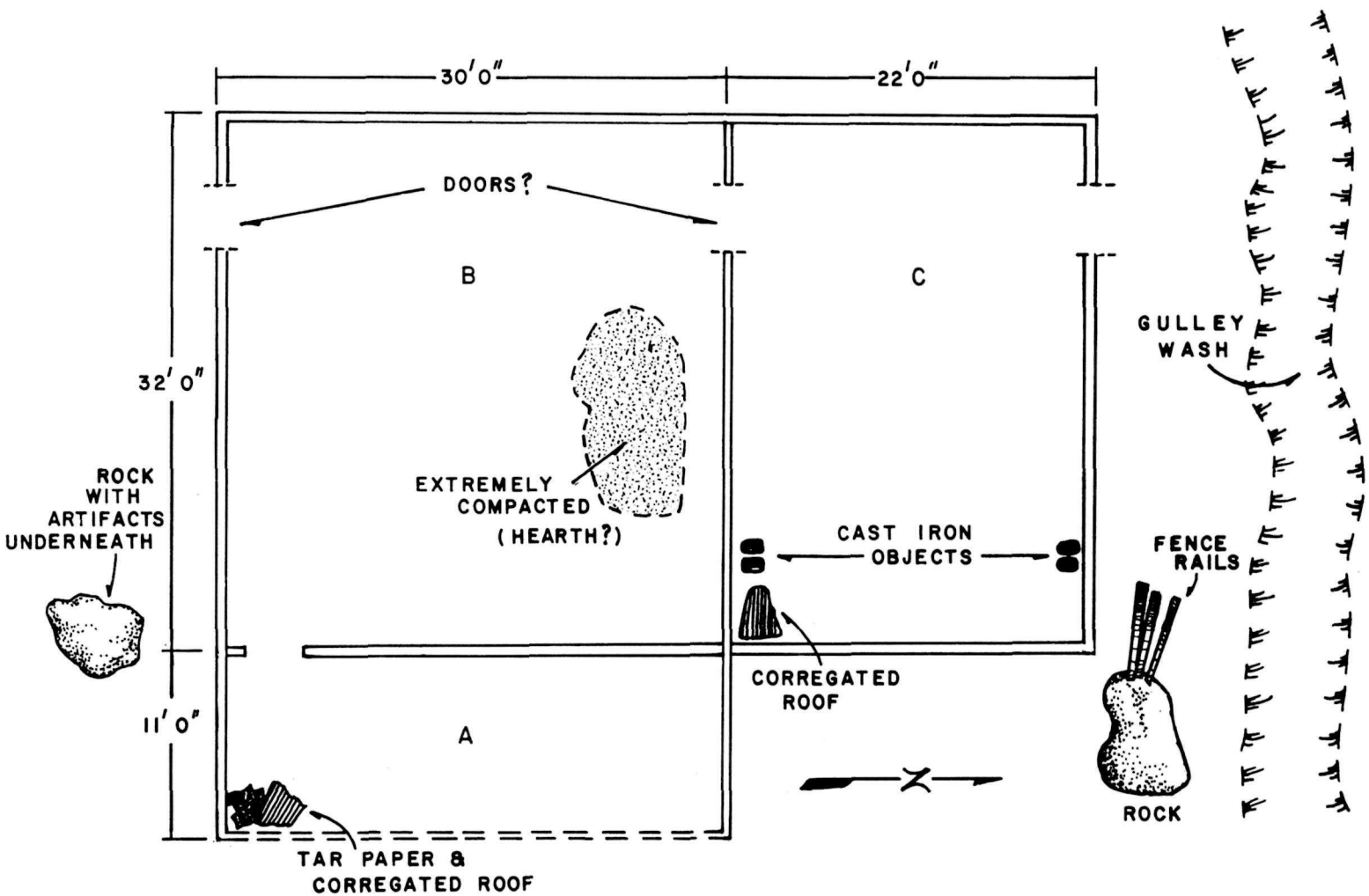

Figure 51. White Pass City S2 (Area C): plan view of one possible location of Tollgate 9.

FEATURE: White Pass City SS1

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Remains of collapsed and scattered structure. Exact dimensions are difficult to obtain, as boards and small logs are scattered in various directions throughout the area. There is a moss covered log or board at the west edge, and 1 x 6 boards are numerous.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 19 ft *Width:* 16 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 304 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

wire nails
corrugated metal
fuel can
long metal rod with curved end
large metal plate

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City SS2

LOCATION: Area D

DESCRIPTION: Platform made of roughly peeled logs 3-8 inches in diameter. The surface of the platform is made of logs 5 inches in diameter, which have been split lengthwise and then nailed into underlying perpendicular logs. Under these supporting logs are additional logs, 6-8 inches in diameter, set at right angles. Hence, the platform is most distinct. To the south and west are more logs with nails which are part of this structural scatter. More remains can be seen near the river and along the hillside to the south.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: ca. 25 ft *Width:* ca. 15 ft *Diameter:*

Area: ca. 375 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The remains are located on a terrace about 30 ft wide and 6 ft above the river. The area is thickly overgrown with devil's club and tall grass. The platform is gradually decaying and falling apart. Identity and association of these remains are completely unknown.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Foundation with three distinct cobble walls. Cobbles are piled three or four high with an opening facing Brackett Road.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 19 ft 6 in *Width:* 13 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: 263 ft^2 *Depth:* 2 ft *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

One large crushed barrel marked "IVORY BRAND / LARD COMPOUND / ...CUDAHY Pkg. Co. / OMAHA."

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possible AC1, a dump, across the road from F1.

COMMENTS: Berry bushes surround the remains, moss covers the rocks, and the interior is overgrown with bunchberries. Though overgrown, feature is fairly distinguishable.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Log foundation marked by two notched logs forming north and south boundaries. Logs are badly decayed and have apparently rolled or collapsed from their original positions. The notches are 9 in wide and 4 in deep and cut at 28-in intervals in logs approximately 12 inches in diameter.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 21 ft	*Width:* 20 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 420 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

small round tin cans (>6)
sardine can
fuel can (2)
round pan
metal strapping
amber round bottle base (2)
clear round bottle with screw top
large round tin cans (2)
small square cans (2)
pressed glass oil lamp fragment
corrugated tin
ironstone saucer fragments

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: This feature is in a relatively open area covered with ferns, evergreen trees, moss, and bunch berries. Cobbles forming Brackett Road are located to southeast. Artifacts were found within the foundation, among nearby boulders, and in a small gully to the south. A number of artifacts have been rummaged through and piled neatly on nearby rocks. In the gully area, artifacts appear to extend below the surface.

FIGURES: 25, 26

PLATES: 74a (WC19)
78a (37:30); 78b (37:34)

FEATURE: White Pass City F3

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Stone foundation. The west wall is a distinct pile of 12-in diameter granite stones. the northeast corner is defined by a large boulder with a collapsed north-south rock wall on top of it. Natural boulders, 3 ft in diameter, supported north and south wall framing. Rock work has been laid down between the foundation and Brackett Road.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 23 ft	*Width:* 17 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 391 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

Beyond the east wall, among a pile of boulders is a heavy concentration of tin cans of varying sizes. In addition to 20 cans of the size commonly containing evaporated milk, there are several rectangular cans and fuel can fragments. Evidence suggests more cans under the surface.

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 25, 29 *PLATES:* 75a (WC19)

FEATURE: White Pass City F4

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Stone foundation with board fragments visible on the south wall. West of the foundation, on a steep slope, are a number of artifacts.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 15 ft *Width:* 13 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 195 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

airtight stove
large tin cans (1)
medium tin cans (3)
small tin cans (1)
shoe
corrugated metal roofing
board fragments

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Bracket Road is marked here by an alignment of boulders 4 ft in diameter.

COMMENTS: This foundation is difficult to detect and measure because of vegetation and the scattering of rocks. Blueberry bushes up to 4 ft high are thick, and a large spruce tree is growing in the foundation.

FIGURES: 25, 26 *PLATES:* 74a (WC19)

FEATURE: White Pass City F5

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Stone foundation. Boulders up to 4 ft in diameter mark all four walls. The south wall has two open areas, perhaps entryways.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 15 ft *Width:* 12 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 180 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:* 4 ft

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

cast iron stove part marked "BOXWOOD"
galvanized bucket with handles
fuel cans (2)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Brackett Wagon Road is just east of the foundation, and the gully associated with many of the foundations is just west.

COMMENTS: Within the foundation are blueberry bushes 4 ft high, a large spruce tree, and a large birch tree. Moss and leaves cover the ground and the boulders.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:* 79a (38:26)

FEATURE: White Pass City F6

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Stone foundation with associated 2 x 2 board. This feature is among large boulders, some of which are foundation walls.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 12 ft *Width:* 10 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 120 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

cast iron stove
fuel can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: AC5, approximately 25 ft east.

COMMENTS: This foundation is very indistinct and not easily recognizable.

FIGURES: 25,26 *PLATES:* 74a(WC19)

FEATURE: White Pass City F7

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Large stone foundation. The south and east walls are obvious alignments which form the southeast corner. The north wall is less distinct, but discernable. The west wall is questionable.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 43 ft *Width:* 23 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 989 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: AC6, near the southwest corner. AC7, near northeast corner.

COMMENTS: This large foundation is at an unusual orientation to Brackett Road, and may prove to be distinct in old photos. Because the artifacts of AC6 suggest blacksmith activity, this feature may have been a blacksmith shop.

FIGURES: 25,26 *PLATES:* 74a (WC19)

FEATURE: White Pass City F8

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Stone foundation with indistinct boundaries. Natural and transported stone makes up the walls. The north and west walls are formed by natural boulders 2 ft high. One 2 x 4 board was found in association with feature.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 14 ft *Width:* 9 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 126 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
tin can (1)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F9

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Cobble lined foundation with only east and west walls evident. A moss covered, rotting log possibly forms the north wall.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 19 ft *Width:* 15 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 285 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The north wall is completely covered with moss, and bunchberries fill the clearing inside the foundation.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F10

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Stone foundation. The east wall is composed of angular granite cobbles. An east-west line of crushed rock in the middle of the foundation may indicate that two structures stood here at one time. A shallow pit, P1, in the northeast corner is marked by a ring of large, natural boulders. The boulders are 3 ft in diameter, and gaps between them are filled with angular rock.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 42 ft	*Width:* 25 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 1050 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

wash pans (2)
fuel can (1)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P1 and AC10.

COMMENTS: This area has been cleared and leveled by cutting and filling. The formation is highlighted by a profusion of bunchberry ground cover.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F11

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: This is one of the most obvious foundations at White Pass City, with all four rock walls quite evident. The walls are constructed of rocks 20 inches in diameter. The area within the foundation is level. The north half of the west wall has a break in the stone alignment, suggesting an entryway.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 18 ft	*Width:* 16 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 288 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

fuel cans (2)
strap metal (1)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F12. AC12 at the southern edge of the foundation.

COMMENTS: The area is overgrown with ground cover of ferns and bunchberries. A birch tree is growing through the east wall, and four spruce trees are within the foundation. The distinctness of this foundation and its proximity to AC12 make it a good candidate for testing if a test program is undertaken.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F12

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Foundation marked by distinct north and east walls of cobbles stacked one to two high. Other walls are indistinct, and the foundation may extend further in a north-south direction.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 32 ft *Width:* 18 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 576 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
small tin can (1)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: This foundation may share walls with F11 and F13.

COMMENTS: The area is filled with bunchberries, and the stones are moss covered. Much testing and clearing would be needed to define exact boundaries of this foundation. F11 is a much more distinct feature.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F13

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Long narrow foundation which may share east and south wall boundaries with F12. North wall is a distinct line of moss covered cobbles, as is the east wall.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 27 ft *Width:* 14 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 378 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
aqua rectangular condiment bottle outside northwest wall

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F12.

COMMENTS: Vegetation in east half is bunchberries, while blueberry bushes fill west half. Area of F12 and F13 may actually contain between one and four foundations.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F14

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Rock foundation.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft	*Width:* 18 ft	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The interior is relatively level and covered with bunchberries. Five small spruce trees are growing within the feature. This foundation is very distinct.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F15

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: This foundation is identified by a change in vegetation. On the outside are blueberry bushes, while inside is low ground cover of moss and bunchberries. In the northern part of this foundation is a lower area which may mark a cellar or basement area. The boundaries of this foundation are not clearly defined and may extend another 6 to 8 ft west.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 17 ft	*Width:* 11 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 187 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans (3)
fuel cans (3)
base of clear pressed glass vessel
partially complete white ceramic plate
can similar to baking powder can
Complete light green liquor bottle with foil wrapper around neck which reads "SPECIALLY SELECTED / VERY OLD / SCOTCH WHISKEY / SAME SUPPLIED TO / H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Though not marked by stone walls, this feature is quite distinct. It is relatively large, and the depression, possibly indicating an adjacent area, is unique. The artifacts are also unique, and more appear to be present just below the surface, especially to the east of the feature. If more information about material culture at White Pass City is needed, testing of this feature would be worthwhile.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F16

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: This foundation uses native boulders to form part of its stone walls. The west wall is marked by a 12-ft boulder extending north-south. The north wall also appears to be naturally stacked boulders up to 5 ft in diameter. The east wall is made up of manually aligned boulders. The south wall is not well defined.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 19 ft	*Width:* 14 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 266 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

galvanized bucked (1)
medium sized tin can (1)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Within the foundation is a thicket of blueberry bushes 4 ft high, and four spruce trees 10 ft high are growing in the center. To the west of the foundation is a deep gully. This foundation sits farther back from the Brackett Road than other structural features lining the west side.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F17

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular foundation. The south wall is marked by native boulders 3 ft in diameter, while the west wall is a solid boulder area. The north and east walls are less well defined but are approximated by a vegetation change from more to less dense growth.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 23 ft	*Width:* 20 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 460 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: AC14, 10 ft west. The eastern wall of the foundation is approximately the western edge of Brackett Road.

COMMENTS: The interior has low ground cover of moss and bunchberries with a few ferns near the west wall. Small spruce trees are growing inside feature area.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F18

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: This foundation is partly defined by a change in vegetation. The area is relatively flat and is quite open. Scattered boulders seem partly to define the south and west walls.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 30 ft	*Width:* 25 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 750 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F17 and F19.

COMMENTS: Inside the foundation is bunchberry ground cover with small spruce trees scattered throughout, while nearby the vegetation is denser and includes grass.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F19

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Stone foundation with boards scattered inside and outside. The exact boundaries of the feature are difficult to distinguish. Many 1 x 6 boards are scattered throughout the foundation with a concentration along the east edge. At this point is part of a rock wall about 2 ft high. The boundary of the north wall seems to be a moss covered board or log. The east wall borders the Bracket Road. In the northeast corner is a circular depression (P2) surrounded by rocks.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 28 ft	*Width:* 21 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 588 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

fuel cans (3)
metal sheeting
barrel hoop
unidentified metal object

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P2. This feature is very close to F20, sharing an east-west gully area containing artifacts.

COMMENTS: One of few foundations with extensive wooden structural remains, F19 could yield more information with more work.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F20

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: This is a very distinct stone foundation. The rock walls range from 1 ft 6 in to 3 ft thick and are approximately 1 ft high. Boards are found throughout the area; boards in a pile just outside the south wall range from 1 x 2s to 1 x 10s, a wide variety of sizes. Logs 2 - 3 ft in diameter appear to be piled within the foundation. Round nails are present. Artifacts were found inside, outside, and on a sloping bank behind the feature.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 16 ft	*Width:* 11 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 176 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:* 1 ft

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

base and body fragments of round amber bourbon bottle marked "JESSE MOORE-HUNT CO. / SAN FRANCISCO", "... / BOURBON /...", and "JESSE MOORE & CO. LOUIS..."
complete rectangular, clear bottle marked "CALIFORNIA / FIG SYRUP CO. / SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.", "SYRUP OF FIGS", and "SYRUP OF FIGS"
base and body fragments of round amber bottle marked "KREIELSHEIMER / BROS / SEATTLE, WASH."
tin cans (8)
metal sheeting
remains of trunk

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: F20 is covered with blueberry bushes and the foundation walls are completely covered with moss. Nevertheless, this is a very distinct feature. A number of diagnostic artifacts are present.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F21

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Stone and log foundation. South wall of feature is a log 23 ft long which extends west over a bluff which drops off toward the river. The east and west walls are approximated by the ends of the south wall log. The north wall is not distinct. Inside the foundation are remains of boards, which may have comprised the flooring. These are laid over rocks, as is the log of the south wall. The remains of the flooring are most distinct at the southern end of the feature. Boards 5-6 in wide and 3/4 in thick cross at 90° angles over logs 4-5 inches in diameter. Near the south wall is a triangular wood support partially buried in the ground. At the northeast corner of the feature is a rectangular pit (P3), possibly a privy.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 32 ft	*Width:* 23 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 736 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

base of pot bellied stove
corrugated metal roofing
fuel can (2)
window glass
tin can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P3 and AC15.

COMMENTS: On the basis of the amount and complexity of structural remains associated with this feature and those artifacts found close to it and within AC15, we feel that this feature may have been a fairly substantial structure for White Pass City.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:* 81a (46:27)

FEATURE: White Pass City F22

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: This feature is characterized by a clearing full of bunchberries with rocks scattered along the boundaries. The feature is defined more by vegetation than by the distribution of the stones. The southwest corner is best defined. Here, vegetation and rocks come together to form a distinct corner. The west wall is of stone and is 2 feet wide and approximately 2 feet high.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 18 ft	*Width:* 16 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 288 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly AC15.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F23

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Stone foundation with north, west, and east walls roughly marked by aligned boulders. The west wall is higher than the others by about 2 ft. The south wall is not distinct. The east and west walls are about 18 in wide.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 15 ft *Width:* 12 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 180 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
rim fragments of light green liquor bottles (2)
metal sheeting

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: P4

COMMENTS: Very overgrown with thick blueberry bushes, moss, spruce, and birch trees.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F24

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Rather indistinct stone foundation. The north and south walls are marked by mounds probably caused by underlying boulders. Midway along the south wall is a moss-covered board.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: ca. 19 ft *Width:* ca. 16 ft *Diameter:*

Area: ca. 304 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: A large, double-trunk hemlock is growing from the center of the feature. The vegetation over much of the area is sparse. The thickest growth is of blueberry bushes in the eastern half of the feature.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City F25

LOCATION: Area D

DESCRIPTION: Log foundation with probable collapsed superstructure under heavy vegetation. There is little left of the structure on the surface. Two logs make the northwest corner evident. The remainder of the foundation is badly decomposed and overgrown. Numerous artifacts are associated with this feature.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft *Width:* 18 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 360 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

round enamel kettles (3)
large coffee pots (2)
chimney flashing
corrugated metal (4)
galvanized bucket
square nose shovel blade
enamel pot
enamel tea pot
enamel plate
6 inch chimney pipe sections
circular cast iron stove ring
16 inch barrel hoop (1)
enamel frying pan
enamel lantern with burner unit
round cast iron stove top and front door marked "UNIVERSAL OAK"
large galvanized bucket with side handles
cast iron stove door with vine motif
tin cans (key opening) (8) marked "YSARJ / YU" and "0589"
can marked "HORMEL / FLAVOR SEALED / SPICED HAM / WITH ALL NATURAL JUICES"
clear screw top bottle
ten-sided clear bottle with base marked "PACKED-CAL. PACK. CORP"
aqua round bottle marked on base "HIRES / *12*"
clear rectangular medicine bottle marked "QUALITY / PURITY"
Log Cabin maple syrup can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: AC16, a dump associated with these structural remains. F25 is on the Brackett Wagon Road.

COMMENTS: The location of these remains on Brackett Road would suggest their association with the gold rush period, at least with the bulding of the railroad. A number of artifacts appear to be of that age, though a large number seem to postdate that time. Further work should be done to identify the time period of the artifacts and the possible use of a structure in this area, especially if Brackett Road is opened as a recreational trail. The more complete, diagnostic artifacts could be collected for exhibit, as they are among the more unusual and best preserved artifacts of the White Pass area. Many more artifacts obviously exist beneath the surface.

FIGURES: 29

PLATES: 86a (48:37)
86b (48:36)
87a (49:7)

FEATURE: White Pass City F26

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: A scattered rock alignment and distinct vegetation. This area is a distinct rectangular patch of bunchberries surrounded by bushes and grassy patches. North-south stone alignments indicate the east end.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 40 ft	*Width:* 15 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 600 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF3.

COMMENTS: F26 is located near the corduroy bridge (GF3) at the north end of White Pass City. In early overview photos, there is a structure in this vicinity.

FIGURES: 25,27 *PLATES:* 74a(WC19)

FEATURE: White Pass City P1

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Shallow pit in northeast corner of F10. The slight depression is surrounded by boulders about 3 ft in diameter. Gaps between boulders are filled with angular rock. The boulders raise the pit's sides about 2 ft above ground surface.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 12 ft	*Width:* 10 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 120 ft^2	*Depth:* Indet.	*Height:* 2 ft

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

wash pan
fuel can

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F10.

COMMENTS: Measurements given above are outside measurements.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City P2

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Circular depression in northeast corner of F19. It is surrounded by rocks.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 2-3 ft
Area: 7 ft^2	*Depth:* 1 ft	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F19.

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City P3

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular pit at northeast corner of F21.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 3 ft 2 in *Width:* 2 ft 4 in *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* 10 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F21.

COMMENTS: Possibly a privy.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City P4

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Square pit in northeast corner of F23.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 5 ft *Width:* 5 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 25 ft^2 *Depth:* 18-24 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F23.

COMMENTS: Possibly a cellar. A large birch tree is growing out of the pit.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City P5

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Rectangular pit at south edge of AC15.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 3 ft 4 in *Width:* 2 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 7 ft^2 *Depth:* 6 in *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans (see AC15)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: AC15.

COMMENTS: Possibly a privy.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City A1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Wheelbarrow.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 2 ft 7 in *Width:* 2 ft 5 in *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Located in clear, accessible area. Basin of wheelbarrow is badly rusted and extremely decayed.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City A2

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Strip of corrugated metal which appears to be wrapped over a log.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 9 ft *Width:* 1 ft 6 in *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF4.

COMMENTS: Historic photos suggest that the meadow area in which this artifact was found may have held numerous tents. Though remains were found along various edges of the meadow, none were found in the grassy area. This may be a result of thick vegetation covering any surface remains.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City AC1

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Extensive dump with household debris. Dump is located among large boulders which bound east side of Brackett Road. It is the southernmost feature at White Pass City other than Brackett Road.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 25 ft *Width:* 16 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 400 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

rectangular cans
fuel can (1)
clear rim of medicine bottle
round olive green fragments (5)
round tin cans of varying sizes (45)
rectangular can with sheet handle and screw top (1)
rectangular aqua medicine bottle fragments marked "COD LIVER OIL / WITH LIME / SC... / EMULSION"
oval (?) rose colored medicine bottle fragments
aqua rim of medicine or soda bottle
top portion of a clear chimney lamp with crimped edges
earthenware plate fragment marked "...STONE CHINA / ...G. MEAKIN / ...HANLEY / ...GLAND"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None clearly associated.

COMMENTS: No structures are immediately associated with this dump. However, F1 and F2 are directly across the road. It is evident that this dump is more extensive than it appears to be on the surface. The largest portion of artifacts are tin cans. The crushing sensation one experiences while walking through the area indicates that leaf-fall probably covers additional artifacts.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City AC2

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Artifact cluster of bottles and tin cans, located under the sloping sides of several boulders, which are 3 ft in diameter.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 3 ft
Area: 7 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

round tin cans (3)
round aqua fruit jar with zinc screw top lid marked "MASON / PATENT / NOV 30 / 1858"
neck, base, and body fragments of round aqua bottle, base marked "1013 / ... / +"
white ceramic saucer fragment marked "J.G. MEAKIN / HANLEY / ENGLAND"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The boulder pile is partly obscured by blueberry bushes, moss, and bunchberries. These artifacts are not obvious from the road. Presence of a complete mason jar indicates how little White Pass City has been disturbed.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City AC3

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Cluster of large artifacts.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 15 ft	*Width:* 8 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 120 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

cast iron stove parts: doors (2), base (1), bar-like section (1), stove flashing
corrugated tin sheeting
wood and cast iron sled runners (2)
55 gal barrel propped on tripod of 3 small log supports between large granite boulder and birch tree, base marked "RHEEM / S2 / 18 58 54"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S1 is located 100 ft northwest.

COMMENTS: Artifacts in this cluster are very accessible in a clearing with bunchberries and moss. Most of the artifacts have been moved around, leaned up against trees, and piled on top of boulders. The 55 gallon drum is probably not of gold rush age and raises the question of how and why it comes to be in White Pass City.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City AC4

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Cluster of 12 barrel hoops in an area of bunchberries and moss. The artifacts are propped up against large rocks and most likely have been gathered and put there recently.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
barrel hoops (12)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS:

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City AC5

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Remains of two sled runners.

DIMENSIONS: The longest is 3 ft 5 in long.

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
None

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: Badly decayed.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City AC6

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Cluster of heavy metal artifacts located on top and alongside of several large boulders. The positions of artifacts suggest that they have been collected and piled together.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: *Width:* *Diameter:* 25 ft

Area: 491 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

cast iron stove parts (10)
spoke from cast iron wheel (1)
iron wagon axle (1)
wagon parts (3)
harness part
round shovel blade (1)
cast iron cooking pot (1)
strap iron, possibly from a sled (7)
pipe (16 in long) with cut-off device in center (1)
circular guiding mechanism for sled (?)
number of unidentified metal pieces
wood and metal sled runner (1)
cast iron wagon hub (1)
hub nut wrench for a wagon (1)
metal framing for a hain (1)
pair of blacksmith's tongs (1)
iron bolt (20 in long) (1)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F7. S1 is located 30 ft northwest.

COMMENTS: This extensive collection of well preserved identifiable, heavy metal pieces, suggests a blacksmith shop in area. The unidentified metal pieces, quite numerous, could be identified with further work, and an effort should be made in that direction.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:* 79b (39:32)

FEATURE: White Pass City AC7

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Cluster of sled and wagon remains. The artifacts are located in an open area beneath a large spruce tree.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft *Width:* 10 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 200 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

remains of one and possibly several sleds
small wagon axle (1)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F7. S1 is located 100 ft west.

COMMENTS: The area is not overgrown densely. The sled remains are of both wood and metal and are deteriorating.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City AC8

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Large cast iron stove and associated parts.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 2 ft 10 in *Width:* 2 ft 5 in *Diameter:*

Area: *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

stove legs (3)
galvanized pail
aluminum coffee pot
air-tight stove fragments
fuel can
cast iron cooking stove with basic frame intact, marked on top of the stove is "SHUT OPEN / DAMPER" marked on sides of stove are "BRIDGE BEACH & CO / ST. LOUIS" and "TRADE-MARK REGISTERED / JAN. 25, FEBY. 8, FEBY. 15 / 1876"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The stove is quite obvious and accessible as it is in a clearing of moss and bunchberries near S1.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:* 80a (40:33)

FEATURE: White Pass City AC9

LOCATION: Area A

DESCRIPTION: Scatter of old and new garbage.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 15 ft	*Width:* 10 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 150 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

- tin can (1)
- cooking pan
- bucket
- modern 2 lb coffee can
- modern tin cans (6)
- cast iron stove parts (3) (door, top, side pieces)
- cast iron cooking pot
- iron sled runner
- modern aluminum baking pans (5)
- cellophane wrapping

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: S1 is located 30 feet west.

COMMENTS: AC9 is in a clear area, and there is obvious evidence of recent visitors to the area.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:* 80b (41:6)

FEATURE: White Pass City AC10

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Artifact cluster.

DIMENSIONS:

Length:	*Width:*	*Diameter:* 15 ft
Area: 177 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

fuel can marked "PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY / NEW YORK"
galvanized bucket with red paint
sheet metal pail with wire handle
sheet metal
elaborate multi-part iron tool

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: F10.

COMMENTS: AC10 is in an area of moss and bunchberries.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City ACll

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Cluster of cans and bottles.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft *Width:* 10 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 200 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

round tin cans (2) fuel can
fuel can marked "PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY / NEW YORK"
round aqua bottle with remains of foil wrapper around neck which reads "*Edwar.. / OUR / ...TRUE THIS / Klen Ru..e* / Ltd"
(italicized words are in script)
round aqua bottle base marked "2284 / C.S. & *Co. LD*"
round aqua base and rim with convex lip (medicine or condiment)
round amber body fragments (2)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: ACll is located among blueberry bushes and ferns. Other artifacts probably exist below the surface.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City AC12

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Cluster of tin cans and bottle fragments.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 18 ft	*Width:* 10 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 180 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans (8)	metal pan
round cooking pot	coffee pot
fuel can	fragment of ironstone saucer
fragment of milkglass bottle	barrel hoops (5)
corrugated metal	cast iron pot

handle and part of rim to a skillet
base of a kerosene lamp marked "TUEULAR"
rectangular can with wire lug handle and screw top
rectangular can with wire lug handle and plug top with cork
amber bottle base (1) and body fragments (4)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF1 is in the center of feature.

COMMENTS: This obvious and accessible cluster is located in a mossy area with spruce trees and boulders. Nearly all artifacts are badly rusted, crushed, and basically incomplete.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City AC13

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Extensive tin can concentration on south and west edges of meadow area. Though only a few tin cans are evident on the surface, walking in the area makes it quite obvious that the dump is solid with artifacts.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 30 ft	*Width:* 15 ft	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

tin cans (10)

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: GF4.

COMMENTS: AC13 is located in an area of bunchberries; its extent and significance can only be determined through subsurface testing.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City AC14

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Concentration of domestic artifacts.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 20 ft	*Width:* 10 ft	*Diameter:*
Area: 200 ft^2	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

3 round, stacked cook pots; the largest is 8 inches in diameter and 6 1/2 inches high; the smallest is a coffee pot with a folding handle; nearby is a tin cup; possibly a mess kit.
round tin cans (2)
1 gal can, crushed
dark blue-green bottle base with high kick
base and top fragments of badly rusted kerosene lamp

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: Possibly F16.

COMMENTS: AC14 is about 30 ft south of F16 in an open forest area of large spruce trees. The ground cover is moss and pine needles, and artifacts are obvious and accessible. Toward the western edge of the area are small clumps of blueberry bushes.

FIGURES: 27 *PLATES:* 81a (45:28), 82a (45:34)

FEATURE: White Pass City AC15

LOCATION: Area B

DESCRIPTION: Concentration of bottles and cans.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 40 ft *Width:* 35 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 1400 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

broken, round, amber bottles (6-7), one marked "JESSE MOORE HUNT CO.," one with foil label marked "CANADIAN / CLUB / WHISKEY"; another neck bears a similar label
rectangular clear glass bottle base
round tin cans (30-40)
rectangular tin can
fuel cans (2)
milkglass jar (base diameter 2 3/8 in, height 2 11/16 in) marked on bottom "THE C.H. HAMMOND CO. / HAMMOND / IND."
white ironstone plate fragment marked "IRONSTONE CHINA / J.& G. MEAKIN / HANLEY / ENGLAND"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The area is overgrown with blueberry bushes on the east side and scattered moss, ferns, and alder and spruce trees throughout. The growth is not too dense, and some of the artifacts are in open areas, quite obvious and accessible.

FIGURES: 27

PLATES: 83a (45:4), 83b (47:7) 84a (47:6); 84b (47:5)

FEATURE: White Pass City AC16

LOCATION: Area D

DESCRIPTION: Extensive concentration of artifacts on a thickly overgrown bank of the Skagway River. The southern boundary is the top of a bank which drops at a 45° angle 15 ft to a terrace above the river. Thus artifacts extend continuously from F25 to the river.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 50 ft *Width:* 43 ft *Diameter:*

Area: 2150 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

airtight stove (crushed)
corrugated metal (4)
galvanized wash pan
graniteware cup with handle
tin cans (modern period) (15)
galvanized buckets (2)
copper can
barrel hoops (2)
tin cans (gold rush period) (30)
ironstone china fragments (MEAKIN)
rubber boot with label marked "GOOD... / SHOE CO."
cast iron stove parts with base and top marked "No. 90.22" (3)
clear rim fragments of a screw top bottle
clear complete bottle with screw top
amber round base fragment of a gallon jug
aqua round base of a bottle marked "3738 / C.S. & *Co Ld*"
fuel cans (2) marked "PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY / NEW YORK"
aqua round bottle marked "LEA & PERRINS / WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE"
rectangular can similar to cocoa can
number of oval and rectangular cans, partially complete
clear round liquor bottle, marked on side "4/5 QUART / ...FORBIDS SALE / ...OF THIS BOTTLE," and on base "D10 / 56-5"
porcelain liner to zinc-top screw-on jar lid marked "BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED"

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: This is probably the dumping area for F25.

COMMENTS: See F25. Both gold rush period and modern artifacts are present, indicating that this area has been used periodically to recent times.

FIGURES: 29 *PLATES:* 87b (48:10)

FEATURE: White Pass City AC17

LOCATION: Area D

DESCRIPTION: Extensive and dense concentration of tin cans of varying sizes. Artifact concentration is located on the lowest terrace above the Skagway River at the base of the powerline cut which runs down from the railroad at mile 12.4 to the White Pass City area. The concentration is most dense at the central western part. Tin cans are on the bank slope and the river terrace and continue to the river's edge.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: 70 ft	*Width:* 70 ft	*Diameter:*
Area:	*Depth:*	*Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:
tin cans: 6 in diam. x 6 3/4 in high (200); 3 in diam. x 3 3/8 in high (>20); 4 in diam. x 5 in high (>10)
fuel cans (3)
large, round, galvanized water barrel
amber bottle fragments
barrel hoops (2)
rubber sole shoe
numerous cow/horse bones

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: None

COMMENTS: The area is thickly overgrown with 8 ft high devil's club. The preponderance of large cans and bones, suggests that AC17 might be the dump of a camp kitchen which fed many people. The area just south of the dump is a flat terrace, 50 ft higher in elevation, which would have been a possible camping area. This area was cleared for the power line, and evidence of possible structures may have been destroyed. Currently this area is overgrown with high, thick grass. Although AC17 is further east than Brackett Road and the apparent center of White Pass City, historic photos do show a number of good-sized structures in this area. More research might identify structures here.

FIGURES: 26 *PLATES:*

FEATURE: White Pass City AC18

LOCATION: Area C

DESCRIPTION: Concentration of miscellaneous artifacts in a rock cave up the hillside from GF5. The cave is formed by huge boulders. It has a triangular opening about 3 x 3 ft and extends back at least 6 ft.

DIMENSIONS:

Length: ca. 6 ft *Width:* ca. 3 ft *Diameter:*

Area: ca. 18 ft^2 *Depth:* *Height:*

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS:

complete kerosene lantern, including chimney, marked on the wick advance "DIETZ·..., ... & CO."
barrel hoop
stave from wooden bucket
galvanized bucket
circular cake tin

ASSOCIATED FEATURES: possibly GF5.

COMMENTS: Materials in this concentration appear to be totally undisturbed. There may be more artifacts buried under natural debris.

FIGURES: 28 *PLATES:* 85b (51:3)

APPENDIX VIII

MANUFACTURING MARKS FOUND ON ARTIFACTS FROM SITES ALONG THE CHILKOOT AND WHITE PASS TRAILS

DYEA		
Feature	Artifact	Manufacturing Mark
S2	55 gallon drum	"ROY CO. / CC5 / STD"
S2	stove part	"CHAMPION"
S4	ceramic	"O.P. CO. / SYRACUSE / CHINA"
S12	clear bottle base	"THE T.A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO. / CINCINNATI O"
S13	amber bottle body fragments	"...REIELSHEIMER / BROS. / SEATTLE WASH."
S13	kerosene lantern base	"Nº O VICTOR S.G. & L.C."
P3	stove part	"BALTIMORE"
P20	ceramic-china	"K.T. & K. / CHINA"
P21	earthenware	"J. & G. MEAKIN / HANLEY, ENGLAND"
P46	amber bottle base	"S B & CO / B"
P46	amber bottle base	"R & CO / S"
P65	fuel can	"PRATT / MANUFACTURING / COMPANY / NEW YORK"
P68	fuel can	"STANDARD / OIL / COMPANY / PEARL OIL"
P70	fuel can	"STANDARD / OIL / COMPANY / PEARL OIL"
P70	clear bottle base	"781 / C.S. & CO"
P77	fuel can	"PRATT"
AC2	zinc jar lid	"BLUE BALL CAP / MASON"

CANYON CITY		
Feature	Artifact	Manufacturing Mark
S2	clear bottle body fragment	"...ART & HOL... / ...EATTLE"
S2	fuel can	"STANDARD OIL COMPANY / PEARL / OIL"
S3	tin cans (top)	"PUNCH HERE / PUNCH HERE"
S3	tin cans (top)	"HILLS BROTHERS COFFEE"
S3	tin cans (top)	"SNOW DRIFT SHORTENING"
F3	fuel can	"WARDEN & OXNARD / ELAINE / PITTSBURG PA"
F18	brick fragment	"...TENT / ... VN & SON / ...SLEY"
F18	brick fragment	"...AIG / ...NOOK"
A1	wagon wheel hubs	"M 58"
A2	wagon wheel hub	"M / 10 / 2"
A7	stove part	"HANDY / N° 18 A"
A8	boiler	"UNION IRON WORKS S.F. 1886"
AC1	tin can with screw cap (side)	"LOUCH. AUGUSTINE & CO / WHOLESALE GROCERS / MINERS OUTFITTERS"
AC2	fuel can (top)	"STANDARD OIL / PEARL OIL"
AC3	fuel cans	"STANDARD OIL / PEARL OIL"
AC4	stove part	"GOLDEN RULE / HOME / DUFFY TROWBRIDGE CO / HANNIBAL MO"
AC4	tin piece	"O.T. HAM... MFG. CO. N° O CLIPPER"
AC4	white earthenware	"ROYAL IRONSTONE..."
AC4	white earthenware	"WARRANTED / IRONSTONE CHINA / TRADEMARK / JOHN EDWARDS / ENGLAND"
AC4	white earthenware	"IRONSTONE / J. & G. MEAKIN / EASTWOOD WORKS / HANLEY, ENGLAND"

SHEEP CAMP		
Feature	Artifact	Manufacturing Mark
GF2	cable wheel	"PAT'D MAR 26 85 / A 1768"
S3	stove	"CHARMER / ABENDROTH / BROS. / NEW YORK"
S3	stove part	"ST. LOUIS"
S3	stove part	"CHARTER"
S4	stove part	"GREAT WESTERN STOVE CO. / LEAVENWORTH / OMAHA & DENVER"
S5	round amber bottle base	"R & CO / B / B"
S5	light green bottle base	"E.B. & Cº L^{D} / 9083"
S11	stove part	"COLE'S HOT BLAST / COLE MANUFACTURING CO. / CHICAGO / ILL / CO. BLUFFS / IOWA"
S17	stove	
	door and grate	"ROYAL SUPERIOR"
	side plate	"BRIDGE BEACH & CO. / ST. LOUIS"
	panel below	"GS 7822 / RS 78 20"
	side plate	"TRADE MARK REGISTERED / JAN. 25, FEBY. 8, FEBY. 15 / 1876"
SS1	square amber bottle base w/ body frags.	"CELRO-KOLA"
SS2	stove part	"DESIGN PATENTED"
SS4	chimney flashing	"S. Bro... / Skagway / Alaska"
F1	aqua bottle fragments	"CELEBRATED / ... HORSE / ... MEDICINE / ...PDT 1888" (or 1886)
AC1	fuel can	"PRATT / MANUFACTURING / COMPANY / NEW YORK"
AC4	clear round bottle base	"THE T.A. SNIDER / CINCINNATI O / PRESERVE CO"

SHEEP CAMP		
Feature	Artifact	Manufacturing Mark
AC5	clear medicine bottles	"ICCO" in triangle; some also have "H," some "2"
AC6	tin cans (base)	"HUMBOLDT MILK CONDENSING CO / PORT KENYON / CAL. U.S.A."
AC8	clear round bottle base	"M"
AC8	tramway guide plate	"H 1795"

SHEEP CAMP TO SUMMIT		
Feature	Artifact	Manufacturing Mark
SS1	base plate	"HOWE SCALE CO. / RETLAND V^{T} N°3 / PAT'D Aug. 20, 1867 / Jan. 15, 1870"

BRACKETT ROAD		
Feature	Artifact	Manufacturing Mark
F1	stove part	"RIBBEN BELTON & CO. / CHICAGO"

WHITE PASS CITY		
Feature	Artifact	Manufacturing Mark
S1	rectangular tin can w/screw top	"SCHONBACHER... / INC. / SILVER SHIELD / DRIPS / ...WASH."
S1	amber square medicine bottle body fragments	"BEST CATHARTIC / AND BLOOD PURIFIER"
S1	round light green bottle base	"B & B / BOTTLING CO." AND "16"
S1	round aqua bottle	"E.B. & Cº L^{D} / 8774"
S1	round clear/rose bottle w/screw top	THE T.A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO. / CINCINNATI O"
S1	stove part	"ABENDROTH BRO'S / NEW YORK"
S1	stove door	"WESTWOOD"
S1	fuel can	"PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY / NEW YORK"
S2	kerosene lantern base	"G.T. HAM MFG. CO / N° O / S.S.S."
F1	tin barrel	"IVORY BRAND / LARD COMPOUND / ...CUDAHY PKG. CO. / OMAHA"
F5	stove part	"BOXWOOD"
F15	foil wrapper around complete light green bottle	"SPECIALLY SELECTED / VERY OLD / SCOTCH WHISKEY / SAME SUPPLIED TO / H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES"
F20	round amber bottle fragment	"KREIELSHEIMER / BROS / SEATTLE, WASH."
F20	rectangular clear bottle	Side 1: "CALIFORNIA / FIG SYRUP CO. / SAN FRANCISCO, CAL."; side 2: "SYRUP OF FIGS"; side 3: - ; side 4: "SYRUP OF FIGS"
F20	round amber bottle fragment	"JESSE MOORE-HUNT CO. / SAN FRANCISCO," "JESSE MOORE & CO. LOUIS...," and "... / BOURBON"

WHITE PASS CITY		
Feature	Artifact	Manufacturing Mark
F25	rectangular tin can (key opening)	"HORMEL / FLAVOR SEALED / SPICED HAM / WITH ALL NATURAL JUICES"
F25	circular tin can (key opening)	"YSARJ / YU" and "0589"
F25	10-sided clear bottle	"PACKED / CAL. PACK CORP" (on base)
F25	round aqua bottle	"HIRES / 12" (on base)
F25	rectangular clear bottle	"QUALITY / PURITY"
F25	stove part	"UNIVERSAL OAK"
AC1	rectangular aqua bottle	"COD LIVER OIL / WITH LIME / SCOTT'S / EMULSION"
AC1	ceramic fragment	"IRONSTONE CHINA / J. & G. MEAKIN / HANLEY / ENGLAND"
AC2	round aqua jar with screw top and lid	"MASON / PATENT / NOV 30 / 1858"
AC2	round aqua bottle	"1013 / ... / +" (on base)
AC2	ceramic fragment	"J.G. MEAKIN / HANLEY / ENGLAND"
AC3	55 gallon drum	"RHEEM / S2 / 18 58 54"
AC8	stove	"Nº 8-20," "SHUT OPEN DAMPER," "BRIDGE BEACH & CO / ST LOUIS," and TRADE-MARK REGISTERED / JAN. 25, FEBY. 8, FEBY. 15 / 1876"
AC10	rectangular fuel can	"PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY / NEW YORK"
AC11	rectangular fuel can	"EDWAR... / OUR / ...TURE THIS / KLEN RU...E / LTD."
AC11	round aqua bottle base	"2284 / C.S. & Cº L^{D}"
AC11	fuel can	"PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY / NEW YORK"
AC12	metal kerosene lamp base	"TUEULAR"

WHITE PASS CITY		
Feature	Artifact	Manufacturing Mark
AC15	ceramic fragment	"IRONSTONE CHINA / J. & G. MEAKIN / HANLEY / ENGLAND"
AC15	amber bottle body	"JESSE MOORE-HUNT CO."
AC15	milk glass jar base	"THE C.H. HAMMOND CO. / HAMMOND / IND."
AC15	amber bottle, neck wrapper	"CANADIAN / CLUB / WHISKEY"
AC16	stove part	"Nº 90.22"
AC16	rubber boot	"GOOD... / SHOE CO."
AC16	fuel can	"PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY / NEW YORK"
AC16	porcelain liner for zinc lid	"BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED"
AC16	ceramic fragments	"IRONSTONE / J. & G. MEAKIN / EASTWOOD WORKS / HANLEY, ENGLAND"
AC16	aqua bottle neck fragment	"LEA & PERRINS / WORCHESTERSHIRE SAUCE"
AC16	aqua bottle base fragment	"3738 / C.S. & Cº L^{D}"
AC16	clear bottle base	"4/5 QUART / ...FORBIDS SALE / ...OF THIS BOTTLE" and "D 10 / 56-5"
AC18	wick advance for kerosene lantern	"DIETZ / ..., ... & CO."