

MCDERMOTT CABIN
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
Dyea (historical town site)
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area
Alaska

HABS AK-225
AK-225

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
ALASKA SUPPORT OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
240 West 5th Avenue, Room 114
Anchorage, AK 99501

ADDENDUM TO:
MCDERMOTT CABIN
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
Town of Dyea (historical town site)
Skagway vicinity
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area
Alaska

HABS AK-225
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PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
ALASKA SUPPORT OFFICE
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ADDENDUM TO:
PATTERSON-MCDERMOTT CABIN
(McDermott Cabin)
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
10.4 mile Dyea Road, Town of Dyea (historic townsite)
Skagway vicinity
Municipality of Skagway Borough
Alaska

HABS AK-225
HABS AK-225

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

PATTERSON-MCDERMOTT CABIN (McDermott Cabin)

HABS No. AK-225

Location: 10.4 mile Dyea Road, Northern edge of Dyea Historic Townsite, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway, Skagway Borough, Alaska

The Patterson-McDermott Cabin is located at latitude: 59 degrees 31'11" N, longitude: 135 degrees 21'00" W. The coordinate was obtained in 2019 using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

Present Owner: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Present Use: Vacant, mothballed

Significance: Though moved from its original location, the Patterson-McDermott Cabin stands as the earliest remaining building associated with homesteading in Dyea, Alaska—a town earlier associated with the Klondike Gold Rush. It serves as an example of post-gold rush construction in the area. Arthur T. Wilson, an early homesteader in Dyea likely constructed what would become the Patterson-McDermott Cabin as a barn sometime between 1916 and 1923. Wilson built the barn as part of his homestead application to the General Land Office—a Federal agency that oversaw public land in the United States before the creation of the Bureau of Land Management in 1946. The 55th Congress of the United States (1897-99) extended homesteading to the District of Alaska on May 14, 1898. Taking advantage of this, Wilson received a free homestead survey, U.S. Survey No. 1516, of the land he planned to homestead. However, he died in 1928 before receiving his official homestead patent.

In 1946, a Californian couple, Wesley and Vivian Patterson, acquired the Patterson-McDermott Cabin and made significant alterations with the intention of homesteading the land. They rehabilitated Wilson's barn as a residence, constructing a large dormer and a living space upstairs in the one-and-one-half story building. The Pattersons also worked to cultivate the land associated with the cabin, a condition of receiving a homestead patent. By 1951, the couple had seeded 17 acres of oats, cleared 3.5 acres of brush, and planted potatoes, produce, and fruit trees—cultivating around 19 acres of land, with 136 acres of vegetation.¹ Wesley Patterson posted his "publication of intention" to homestead U.S. Survey No. 1516

¹ Kathleen M. Wackrow, *Historic Structure Report Patterson-McDermott Cabin: Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway, Alaska* (Anchorage: National Park Service Alaska Regional Office, 2018), 13.

in Juneau's *Daily Alaska Empire*, and the Bureau of Land Management granted him a homestead patent on June 1, 1953.² The Patterson-McDermott Cabin serves as an example of homesteading during multiple periods in the history of the United States.

Historian: Rachel Lanier Taylor, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Washington, September 2023

Project Information: Documentation of the Patterson-McDermott Cabin at Dyea, Alaska, was completed in 2023 by staff at the National Park Service's Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (KLGO) (Angela Wetz, Superintendent), Alaska Regional Office (AKR) (Sarah Creachbaum, Regional Director), and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of the Heritage Documentation Programs (HDP) (Catherine C. Lavoie, Chief, HABS; Scott Keyes, Chief, HDP). The project was sponsored by Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. Project planning was coordinated by Anne E. Matsov (Resources Division Manager, KLGO). Measured drawings were completed by Elizabeth Johnson and Christopher Neilson (Master of Architecture Candidates, University of Oregon) in 2009. Ron Klein prepared large-format photographs in 2019. Rachel Lanier Taylor (Ph.D. Candidate, University of Washington) served as project historian. The research and expertise provided by Kathleen M. Wackrow (Architectural Historian, AKR) and Karl Gurcke (Historian, KLGO) were instrumental in completing the building's Historical Information and Architectural Description. Valuable assistance was provided by the staff of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

² "Patterson Family Happy; Get Patent," *Skagway Alaskan* (June 4, 1953).

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: ca. 1916-1923³
2. Architect: Likely designed as a barn by Arthur T. Wilson⁴
3. Original owner: Arthur T. Wilson
Subsequent owners: Wesley and Vivian Patterson
John and Lorna McDermott
National Park Service, Klondike Gold Rush
National Historical Park
4. Builder: Arthur T. Wilson
5. Original plans and construction: Original plans have not been found, and the structure's date of construction remains unclear. Locals report the building was constructed in 1897 and served as part of a toll house for the Kinney Bridge, which crossed the Taiya River from 1897 to around 1906.⁵ Land records from the 1920s and an interview with previous owners, however, suggest Arthur T. Wilson constructed the building to serve as a barn between 1916 and 1923.⁶ In the building's *Historic Structure Report*, Kathleen M. Wackrow notes, "[a]lthough it is likely that the building was originally constructed by Arthur Wilson, the exact construction date, original location, and initial purpose of the building is not solidly defined by any existing historical or scientific evidence."⁷

Historic photographs, statements from subsequent owners, and field observations indicate that the Patterson-McDermott Cabin has been altered from its 1916-1923 appearance and function. The structure has also been moved approximately 500' to the west of its historic location on a privately-owned lot on the west bank of the Taiya River, at the end of present-day McDermott Lane (Figure 1). Flooding caused significant erosion to the banks of Taiya River where the cabin historically stood. The McDermotts donated the building to the National Park Service (NPS) to save it from destruction. The NPS undertook the move in 2002 in an effort to prevent the cabin from falling into the river. The Patterson-McDermott Cabin is

³ A specialist in dendrochronology is comparing original wood samples from the cabin with tree cores from the Klondike Gold Rush era to better date the cabin. The results are forthcoming and may help clarify a date of construction. Locals believe the structure may have been built in 1897. See Wackrow, xiv.

⁴ John & Lorna McDermott, Transcript of an Oral History, Conducted by Stacy Carkuff, *NPS Skagway Oral History Project* (December 5, 2009); Arthur T. Wilson, *Application for Free Homestead Survey* (September 18, 1923), Serial 06035, United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Anchorage, AK, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park Library, Skagway, Alaska, "Curtis, Stewart" file, *KLGO Documents Collection*.

⁵ Wackrow, xiv.

⁶ John & Lorna McDermott, *NPS Skagway Oral History Project* (2009); Wilson, *Application for Free Homestead Survey* (1923).

⁷ Wackrow, xiv.

temporarily located on a lot owned by NPS and shared with a late-twentieth-century ranch style building—the Kalvick House.

6. Alterations and additions: Several additions, including a large dormer and an upper floor, reveal a significantly altered west elevation and building interior (Figure 2).⁸ Measurements provided by previous owners and a U.S. Cadastral Engineer suggest the rectangular footprint of the Patterson-McDermott cabin has remained roughly the same, excepting a period of time during the McDermotts' ownership when the couple added a shed-roofed kitchen to the building's north elevation. NPS removed the addition before moving the structure to its current location. Arthur T. Wilson notes the historic horse barn measured 16' by 20'. E. D. Calvin, the U.S. Cadastral Engineer, listed the structure as 18' by 13' in his survey.⁹ After Wesley Patterson "rebuilt" the horse barn, the structure purportedly measured 16' by 18'.¹⁰ It is unclear why the measurements vary. Variations may be attributed to errors in measurements or undocumented alterations.

The interior has been modified in shape and purpose, transforming from what was likely a simple, log barn with a single interior room and stalls to a cabin with two floors.¹¹ According to John McDermott who acquired the property from Wesley and Vivian Patterson, the Pattersons reported there appeared to be horse stalls in the building.¹² Prior to the Pattersons' ownership, the structure may have served as a barn. In 1948, the Pattersons added a second floor to the existing one-and-one-half story structure, "refinished the interior," and built an "extra room and shed," according to their homestead application. The Pattersons also installed a large, gabled dormer on the building's west elevation in 1948 (Figure 3). The structure became a cabin, the Pattersons' primary place of residence.

Several additional alterations occurred after John and Lorna McDermott acquired the cabin in 1977. Concrete, and later spray foam, replaced earlier felt chinking, which had damaged the cabin's log walls. John McDermott replaced log crowns along the building's southwest corner, filled a hole on the east elevation that had been associated with the Pattersons' chimney, and replaced portions of logs that had been stained with creosol from the Pattersons' wood burning stove. The McDermotts removed a ladder that the Pattersons had used to access the second floor and constructed a wood staircase to replace it. They also removed and filled in windows on the cabin's north elevation and added a larger window in the north gable end, installing a single-paned awning window.¹³

⁸ A note on elevations, the cabin has been rotated, this report uses the structure's current location and associated direction. The front door historically faced west. It currently faces north.

⁹ Wilson, *Application for Free Homestead Survey* (1923).

¹⁰ National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 49, Records of the Bureau of Land Management, Serialized Land Patents 1908 – 1951, Entry #2021A, Box 233, AKA 010856. Wackrow notes Patterson may have repaired and updated rather than "rebuilt" the building, which is what he indicated in his homestead application, 17.

¹¹ A lack of visual and textual evidence documenting the structure, barn, during Arthur T. Wilson's lifetime makes it impossible to know exactly what the building looked like early in its history.

¹² John & Lorna McDermott, *NPS Skagway Oral History Project* (2009).

¹³ Wackrow, 24.

The McDermotts made two additional, significant alterations. First, they removed the Pattersons' dormer and constructed a new, wider, shed-roofed dormer (Figure 2). To the dormer they installed a fixed, historic, ribboned, wood, twelve-light window, salvaged from the historic Sipprelle House in Skagway.¹⁴ Second, between 1977 and 1982 they constructed a shed-roofed kitchen addition on the north elevation of the structure.¹⁵ This addition was removed when NPS moved the cabin in 2002.¹⁶

B. Historical Context:

Klondike Gold Rush, 1896 to 1903

"GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!" exclaimed an article in *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer* published on July 17, 1897. The *Portland*, a steamship out of St. Michael, Alaska, landed in Seattle carrying 68 passengers and "STACKS OF YELLOW METAL," nearly two tons of gold. The arrival of the *Portland* in Seattle and the *Excelsior* in San Francisco a couple of days earlier and also carrying men and gold, "fueled the fire" of the Klondike Gold Rush.¹⁷ Gold was discovered in the Klondike region of Canada's Yukon territory in August 1896 and by early the following year word had spread. Historians estimate nearly 100,000 people from across the globe traveled to the Klondike goldfields between 1896 and 1899.¹⁸

Dyea, is located in the Municipality of Skagway Borough, Alaska in the upper Lynn Canal, at the head of the Taiya Inlet. The town served as a staging site for gold seekers to gear up before undertaking the arduous trek along the Chilkoot Trail to the gold rush camp at Bennett, British Columbia. From Bennett fortune seekers could navigate the Yukon River to the Klondike goldfields near Dawson City, Yukon. Approximately 30,000 stampeders traveled to Dyea and Skagway—another staging site for stampeders—

¹⁴ John McDermott, Patterson-McDermott Cabin showing McDermott era dormer, photograph, undated, National Park Service, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway, Alaska, McDermott Collection, Scan IMGP6006 (hereafter McDermott, P-M Cabin showing McDermott era dormer, NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection).

¹⁵ See McDermott, Patterson-McDermott Cabin showing McDermott era dormer, NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection; John McDermott, Patterson-McDermott Cabin showing McDermott era dormer and shed kitchen addition, photograph, 1980s or 1990s, National Park Service, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway, Alaska, McDermott Collection, Scan IMGP6009 (hereafter McDermott, P-M Cabin showing shed kitchen, NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection).

¹⁶ Wackrow, 24-25.

¹⁷ M. J. Kirchoff, *Dyea, Alaska: The Rise and Fall of a Klondike Gold Rush Town* (Juneau: Alaska Cedar Press, 2012); "GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!," *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer* (Seattle), July 17, 1897; Wackrow, 6.

¹⁸ Historian Pierre Berton drew on North-West Mounted Police statistics to estimate this number. Other historians have delved further into the numbers, but Berton's estimate is still largely accepted. See Ken Coates, "Introduction," in Tappan Adney, ed., *The Klondike Stampede* (Vancouver, Canada: University of British Columbia Press, 1994), xviii; Pierre Berton, *Klondike: The Last Great Gold Rush 1896-1899* (Toronto, Canada: Anchor Canada, 2001), 269-274, 421-431; Charlene Porsild, *Gamblers and Dreamers: Women, Men, and Community in the Klondike* (Vancouver, Canada: University of British Columbia Press, 1998), 16, 201.

between 1897 and 1898 before making their way to the camp at Bennett.¹⁹ By the Summer of 1897, Dyea had transformed from a small trading and seasonal fishing village for Tlingit and Tagish communities into “a bustling metropolis, composed of a street grid filled with log buildings, wood framed buildings, and tents that housed shops, real estate offices, saloons, hotels, gambling houses, freighting and packing outfits, and cafes.”²⁰

Locals report the structure that became known as the Patterson-McDermott Cabin was built in 1897 as part of Dyea’s rapid development during the Klondike Gold Rush. They suggest it served as part of a toll house for the Kinney Bridge, which crossed the Taiya River from 1897 to around 1906. The cabin’s proximity to the site of the bridge suggests a reason for this local belief. However, a lack of written and photographic records makes this impossible to confirm. Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (KLGO) has contracted a specialist in dendrochronology to determine a more exact date of construction for the cabin.²¹ The results are forthcoming.

Dyea and Skagway continued to serve stampeders through the end of the century. The two towns competed for dominance in the region, but the arrival of the railroad in Skagway in February 1899 and Skagway’s deeper harbor gave it the advantage over Dyea. Fears surrounding avalanches on the Chilkoot Trail, which lead from Dyea, further cemented Skagway’s dominance. The White Pass & Yukon Route railway reached Bennett by July 1899 and Whitehorse, Yukon by the following summer. However, by this time the gold rush had peaked and was beginning to wane. Skagway’s rise to dominance is evident in the population of Dyea, which fell from between 5,000 and 8,000 residents in 1897 to under 500 by the summer of 1898.²² Dyea’s population dropped to 250 by March 1900, and by February 1901, only 71 remained.²³ One historian notes, “[i]f useless for other purposes, the land underneath Dyea was sufficiently fertile to be used as farmland, and many of the old buildings were torn down to make way for rows of cabbages, turnips and potatoes.”²⁴ The bustling gold rush town transformed into a small agricultural community consisting of only around six homesteaders. The homesteaders made claims on the land and worked to turn it into productive farms and ranches to supply Skagway and surrounding settlements.²⁵

Homesteading in Dyea after the Klondike Gold Rush

¹⁹ C. L. Andrews, *The Story of Alaska* (Caldwell, ID: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1944), 180-183.

²⁰ Wackrow, 6.

²¹ *Ibid.*, xiv.

²² David Neufeld and Frank Norris, *Chilkoot Trail: Heritage Route to the Klondike* (Madeira Park, BC: Harbour Publishing, 1996), 147.

²³ U.S. Census Bureau, Twelfth Census of Population, 1900, Alaska, individualized returns; Vol. 5, Southern District, Enumeration District #7, 1-11; *Daily Alaskan*, February 7, 1901; Robert D. Jones, “A Municipal Farmer,” *Alaska-Yukon Magazine*, August 1907, 488-492; Mrs. C. R. Miller, “Alaska’s Deserted City and its Flourishing Rival,” *Leslie’s Weekly*, August 2, 1906, 112.

²⁴ Frank B. Norris, *Legacy of the Gold Rush: An Administrative History of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park* (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 1996), 30.

²⁵ Wackrow, 6-7.

The Homestead Act of 1862 allowed individuals to acquire and develop federal land in the states and territories of the United States.²⁶ Homesteaders could apply to the General Land Office—a federal agency in charge of public land in the United States until the creation of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in 1946—and claim up to 160 acres of public land. They were required to pay a small fee, develop and cultivate a portion of the land, and live on it for five years in order to receive a homesteading patent and ownership of the land. Should the original homesteader die before securing the homesteading patent, a spouse, child, or next of kin would take ownership of the application.²⁷ The 55th Congress of the United States (1897-1899) extended homesteading to the District of Alaska on May 14, 1898.²⁸

Emile A. Klatt is the earliest known claimant to take advantage of the extension of homesteading to Alaska in post-Klondike Gold Rush Dyea, and he made significant changes to the town. An account of Dyea after the gold rush published in the August 1907 edition of *Alaska-Yukon Magazine* reveals Klatt's influence and the changes he made to Dyea's gold rush era structures. According to the article, the town was deserted excepting Klatt, "the man who owns Dyea." Klatt was "the Mayor of the city, the Chief of Police, [and] the Superintendent of Public works..."²⁹ He filed a 160-acre homestead claim with the General Land Office around 1903. To fulfill his claim he tore down many buildings constructed during the Klondike Gold Rush and used the lumber to build fences, making improvements on the land. He sold the leftover materials to individuals and companies in and around Skagway. Klatt burned many of the remaining abandoned buildings from the gold rush town to make room for crops, including turnips, potatoes, cabbages, oats, wheat, barley, and hay.³⁰

The Patterson-McDermott Cabin was located on another homestead in Dyea, but Klatt's actions may provide a clue regarding the building's construction. Perhaps other homesteaders in the area also utilized the lumber and hardware from gold rush era structures to construct new buildings. It is possible that the cabin, which sources indicate first served as a barn, was constructed from logs taken from structures in Dyea built during the gold rush.³¹ If this is the case, the dendrochronology results ordered by NPS would be difficult to interpret. Logs that comprise the cabin may date from the 1890s, but it is likely that the Patterson-McDermott cabin was not constructed until over a decade later. However, it is also possible that the cabin was simply renovated and repurposed from what locals claim was its original purpose—a toll house—in 1897. It may also have been moved or constructed new. A lack of historic documentation makes it difficult to outline the early history of the Patterson-McDermott Cabin.

²⁶ The Homestead Act of 1862 required claimants to be the head of household and United States citizens, or individuals who claimed intent to become citizens over 21.

²⁷ *An Act to secure Homesteads to actual Settlers on the Public Domain*, Public Law 37-64, *U.S. Statutes at Large* 12 (1862), 392-394.

²⁸ The Homesteading Act was amended multiple times regarding the amount of land homesteaders could claim as well as the time required to live on the land. For more detail see Wackrow, 7.

²⁹ Jones, "A Municipal Farmer," 488-489.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 492.

³¹ John & Lorna McDermott, *NPS Skagway Oral History Project* (2009).

Klatt was not alone in homesteading Dyea. Mary E. Hart (1856-1921), a “self-made” woman from Missouri who traveled to Nome, Alaska in 1900 to work for a newspaper and prospect for gold, homesteaded near Dyea until around 1914.³² Harriet C. Pullen was among “a handful of individuals” who came to Dyea during the Klondike Gold Rush and ended up homesteading the area as well. One of a relative few female stampeders, Pullen received a patent for her homestead in Dyea in 1922. Arriving first in Skagway and converting Captain William Moore’s mansion into her Pullen House, she set up her farm in Dyea to feed her Skagway guests. Pullen’s 181.83 acres were located south of the property of another gold-rusher, William E. Matthews.³³ Matthews along with his Taku Tlingit wife, Floris Matthews, and their children worked to develop a 154.06-acre homestead in Dyea.³⁴ North of the Matthews’ property Arthur T. Wilson, a 42-year-old miner and bachelor from Noble County, Indiana staked claim to a 153.69-acre lot.

Wilson died before receiving his homestead patent, but until his death he worked to develop the land. He built structures on his lot, and “the property he left behind stands as a testament to early twentieth century, post-gold-rush homesteading in Dyea, Alaska.”³⁵ Sources indicate that the barn Wilson constructed on the homestead between 1916 and 1923 was the structure that would be repurposed to serve as a place of residence many years later—the Patterson-McDermott Cabin.³⁶

Early History of U.S. Survey No. 1516: Wilson’s Horse Barn

Arthur T. Wilson moved to Skagway, Alaska between 1900 and 1910. He owned a house in Skagway on Eighth Avenue by 1910, which he sold by 1916. After selling his property in Skagway, it is likely that Wilson moved to Dyea.³⁷ There, records indicate he found trouble with the law. In 1924, authorities arrested Wilson and fined him \$35 for using his property to brew moonshine. This violated Alaska’s “Bone Dry” law, which took effect January 1, 1918, a year before Congress ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, establishing the prohibition of “intoxicating liquors,” and two years before Prohibition was implemented nationwide. Alaska’s “Bone Dry” law was more stringent than the Eighteenth Amendment. Under it, even the personal possession of alcohol was outlawed.³⁸ In 1925 Wilson was arrested again. This time he was charged and convicted of assault with a rifle. For this he received a sentence of nine months in prison.³⁹

³² “Interesting Westerners: A Hostess of the Northern Lights,” *Sunset: The Pacific Monthly* 34 (Woodhead, Field & Company, San Francisco, January-June 1915), 738.

³³ Wackrow, 8; Bureau of Land Management, “Search Patents,” *General Land Office Records*, Harriet C. Pullen: 1922.

³⁴ Bureau of Land Management, “Search Patents,” *General Land Office Records*, Floris Matthews: 1928.

³⁵ Wackrow, 8.

³⁶ John & Lorna McDermott, *NPS Skagway Oral History Project* (2009); Wilson, *Application for Free Homestead Survey* (1923).

³⁷ Wackrow, 8.

³⁸ See Catherine Holder Spude, *Saloons, Prostitutes, and Temperance in Alaska Territory* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2015), 226.

³⁹ “U.S. Jail Log Database,” Skagway Museum & Archives, Skagway, AK.

Before these run-ins with the law, Wilson submitted an Application for a Free Homestead Survey. He submitted the application on August 21, 1923. Wilson started developing a farm with the intention of applying for a homestead patent by 1919. He detailed his work and development of the 153.69-acre farm in his application for a survey. He made “improvements,” which included a 16’ by 20’ horse barn—the structure sources indicate would come to be the Patterson-McDermott Cabin. He listed two houses among these “improvements,” and added that between 1916 and 1923 he fenced 60 acres, cleared 12 acres, and cultivated 5 acres. Crops included potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and carrots.⁴⁰ Upon completion of the survey only one house and one barn, measuring 18’ by 13’ remained. The structures were located west of the Taiya River. The discrepancy between the barn’s measurements may be attributed to inaccurate measurement on Wilson’s part or to alterations made in the interim.⁴¹

The 1924 map of Wilson’s homestead, “U.S. Survey No. 1516,” presents a rectangular, 153.69-acre property bounded on the east by the Taiya River, on the south by the Matthews Homestead (U.S. Survey No. 1405), and on the west and north by unclaimed federal land. The surveyor’s notes provide a picture of the property at the time:

The land is level bottom land except a few acres in the western part which is rocky and mountainous. The soil of the lowland is sandy loam of good quality suited to the growing of vegetables, berries, hay and other crops that are common in southeastern Alaska. The higher land is practically all rock. The entire area is well watered and fairly well drained. Practically the entire area is covered with timber and undergrowth except 4 acres which the claimant has cleared. The timber is of little value except for firewood. So far as is known, the land is entirely non-mineral. The claimant has [a] house, barn and approximately 4 acres cleared, one acre of which is under cultivation, and to all appearances is making it his permanent home.⁴²

The map depicts these buildings and the acre of crops just west of where an old wagon road, “Old Road: Canyon City to Tidewater,” and an overflow channel for the Taiya River intersect. The road, known as Trail Street or Old Post Road in Dyea, was used to access the west side of the Kinney Toll Bridge, which was heavily deteriorated by 1906 and is no longer extant.⁴³ The bridge crossed the Taiya River north of the Wilson Homestead. The location of the bridge, close to the Wilson Homestead, is perhaps why locals believe Wilson’s barn, or the Patterson-McDermott Cabin, once served as part of a toll house.

⁴⁰ Wilson, *Application for Free Homestead Survey* (1924).

⁴¹ Wackrow, 8.

⁴² Bureau of Land Management, Case Abstract, Field Notes of Survey No. 1516. BLM Case Abstract for: AKA 010856.

⁴³ Jennifer E. Richards, et. al., *Kinney Bridge Complex Emergency Salvage Data Recovery at KLGO 00051* (Skagway, AK: National Park Service, 2015), 6; Karl Gurcke, *Gold Rush Archaeology: The Survey and Testing of Dyea, Alaska, 1984-1985* (Skagway, AK: National Park Service, 1986).

U.S. Survey No. 1516 of Wilson's homestead was completed in July of 1924. However, Wilson did not officially file the survey with the Anchorage District Land Office until January 25, 1928. Following the survey's approval on this date, the General Land Office mailed a letter to Wilson stating that from the point of approval on, he could submit "proof" and final paperwork applying for his homestead patent. Receiving no reply from Wilson, the General Land Office sent a second letter on December 25, 1928, informing Wilson he had 30 days to apply for official "Homestead Entry" for his plat, U.S. Survey No. 1516.⁴⁴ Wilson never had the chance to reply to the General Land Office's request. He died before receiving the official homestead patent for U.S. Survey No. 1516.

Stewart Curtis found Arthur T. Wilson dead along the Taiya River while hunting on October 5, 1928. Skagway resident Curtis recalled that it appeared Wilson had drowned about a month earlier. He called a U.S. Marshall to move Wilson's body to Skagway.⁴⁵ Upon receiving news of Wilson's death, the General Land Office in Washington, D.C., attempted to discover heirs with claims to U.S. Survey No. 1516:

We have made diligent search for heirs and relatives, of the deceased, but none can be found. He had not written to any of his people for many years and therefore did not receive any letters from them. He was a member of the Order of Eagles, and it is generally customary with them that upon their records of membership some relatives of each member is therein mentioned with their addresses, but in this case no mention of any relatives or friends were mentioned, so I have not been able to find anyone to write to relative to his death... [Wilson] was born in Noble County, Indiana, but does not give the name of the town or any information as to his relatives.⁴⁶

Failing to locate heirs for Wilson's property, the General Land Office closed Wilson's homestead application on January 28, 1929.

Curtis showed interest in the property after he found Wilson's body. He contacted the local Recorder in Skagway to state that he wished to pursue a homestead claim on Wilson's property should no heirs be found. The Recorder allowed Curtis to post a "location notice" and unofficially live on the Wilson Homestead, but did not permit him to file an official homestead claim on the property.⁴⁷ He later requested help from the General Land Office in Washington, D.C. to file a homestead application for U.S. Survey No. 1516.

The General Land Office replied to Curtis on March 13, 1929. The office permitted him to initiate a "homestead entry" given that he complete the 4-007 homestead entry form,

⁴⁴ General Land Office, Washington D.C. letter to Stewart Curtis, March 13 1929; Florence L. Klob, Acting Register, Anchorage General Land Office letter to General Land Office, Washington, D.C., February 5, 1929 cited in Wackrow, 10.

⁴⁵ Stewart Curtis letter to General Land Office, Washington, D.C., February 17, 1929 cited in Wackrow, 10.

⁴⁶ General Land Office, Washington, D.C. letter to Anchorage General Land Office, January 28, 1929, cited in Wackrow 10.

⁴⁷ Curtis letter to GLO, February 17, 1929.

file it at the district office in Anchorage, pay \$15.76 in filing fees, and provide a certified copy of honorable discharge from the U.S. military. The last condition allowed him to deduct his service time, not exceeding two years, from the three years required to reside on the property by the homestead law.⁴⁸

It appears, however, that Curtis never pursued the actions necessary to receive a homestead patent for U.S. Survey No. 1516. He was working as a deckhand on the *Border King*, a Seattle-based passenger ship, by August of 1930.⁴⁹ In the following years it is unclear what became of U.S. Survey No. 1516 and its structures, which included what sources indicate would become the Patterson-McDermott Cabin.⁵⁰

The Patterson Years, 1946 to 1977

Seventeen years after the last known correspondence between Stewart Curtis and the General Land Office, on February 15, 1946, Wesley and Vivian Patterson submitted an application for homestead entry for U.S. Survey No. 1516—previously the Wilson Homestead.⁵¹ The Pattersons moved to the property from Albany, California. Upon their arrival the only extant structure associated with the Wilson Homestead was the building that came to be known as the Patterson-McDermott Cabin. The Pattersons purportedly indicated that the structure had previously served as a barn. In an interview with subsequent owners, John and Lorna McDermott, John noted that before the Pattersons' work on the cabin, Wesley Patterson stated there appeared to be horse stalls on the interior:

Lorna McDermott: Well we purchased it from Patterson, Pat Patterson or Wesley I guess

John McDermott: Yes Wesley Patterson was his name. He went by Pat.

Lorna McDermott: He went by Pat yea. And we originally had 7.31 acres but the river has taken a lot of it away. But the cabin was there. It was, we believe it was a toll bridge or toll house for the Kinney Toll Bridge and part of it I think at one time was a stable.

Stacey Carkhuff: For horses

Lorna McDermott: Yes, because of the way the... it was with the logs on that north side.

John McDermott: Yeah Pat said he and Vivian had lived on it for some time.

Lorna McDermott: Yeah

⁴⁸ GLO to Curtis, March 13, 1929. The homestead law required Curtis to live on the property for seven months every year for three years unless using service time to reduce this to one year. It also required that he cultivate 1/16 of the property during the second year and 1/8 of the property the third year and every year until "proof" was made and the patent received.

⁴⁹ *Passenger and Crew Lists of Vessels Arriving at Seattle Washington*, NAI Number: 4449160, Record Group Title: *Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787-2004*, Record Group Number 85, Series Number M1383, Roll Number 160 cited in Wackrow, 11.

⁵⁰ The building's *Historic Structure Report* notes one or more persons may have squatted on the land. Curtis may have been one of these. It is unclear who the other squatters were or whether they existed at all. See Wackrow, 14.

⁵¹ National Archives and Records Administration, RG 49, Records of the Bureau of Land Management, Serialized Land Patents 1908-1951, Entry #2021A, Box 233, AKA 010856.

John McDermott: And when he'd come out and he had actually homesteaded the property in order to get it.

Lorna McDermott: Right yeah

John McDermott: And he said at first it did look like there were stalls or stables set up in the cabin when he got it. And it does make sense because River Road came from Dyea came all the way along and it was actually the driveway that came right in front of our cabin.⁵²

This suggests that the remaining structure on the Wilson Homestead was the horse barn mentioned in the Wilson survey rather than the other structure, a house.⁵³

Upon submission of their application for homestead entry the Pattersons worked to clear and develop the land and improve related structures in order to receive their official homestead patent. According to the brief description of work that accompanied their application, Wesley Patterson “rebuilt” an existing structure on the property—likely the building Arthur T. Wilson had purportedly used as a barn. Patterson believed the building had been constructed around 1898 during the Klondike Gold Rush Period. After the Pattersons “rebuilt” the structure to serve as their home it measured 16’ by 18’. The early survey listed the structure as measuring 18’ by 13’. It is unclear why this discrepancy in measurements exists, but it could be attributed to changes the Pattersons made. “Rebuilding” cost \$100.00 in materials. The couple also constructed an extra room and shed for a cost of \$85.00. In 1948, they installed an upper floor within the cabin and refinished the interior for \$125.00.⁵⁴ The Pattersons made significant changes to the structure that came to be known as the Patterson-McDermott Cabin.

The earliest photographs of the Patterson-McDermott cabin date to this period, 1947-1949.⁵⁵ These reveal the building had a rolled-asphalt roof with vertically oriented strips draping over the eaves. A wood frame, horizontal window opening with two vertically oriented, six-light, wood sash windows separated by wood mullion can be seen along the structure’s west elevation. Subsequent owners removed these windows but left the opening intact, which is currently covered with plywood. Vegetation and moss found along this elevation suggest this side of the structure underwent long periods without maintenance and that Wesley Patterson may not have rebuilt the cabin in its entirety in 1947.⁵⁶

Additional alterations include the addition of a second floor on the interior, “refinish[ing] the interior,” and building a gabled dormer with low-pitched roof and exposed rafters. The dormer was sheathed in vertical wood planks and had a king post truss in the gable

⁵² John & Lorna McDermott, *NPS Skagway Oral History Project* (2009).

⁵³ Wilson, *Application for Free Homestead Survey* (1924).

⁵⁴ National Archives and Records Administration, RG 49, Records of the Bureau of Land Management, Serialized Land Patents 1908 - 1951, Entry #2021A, Box 233, AKA 010856.

⁵⁵ Unknown Photographer, photograph, June 1947, National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office, Juneau, Alaska, Dyea Color Slide Collection (hereafter AKRO); Unknown Photographer, Patterson-McDermott Cabin showing dormer addition, photograph, April 1949, National Park Service, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway, Alaska, Dyea Color Slide Collection (hereafter P-M Cabin, April 1949, NPS, KLGO, Dyea Collection).

⁵⁶ Wackrow, 17.

peak. Fenestration included four nine-light windows along the front of the dormer and roughly square, six-light, wood frame windows on either side (Figure 3).⁵⁷ The Pattersons may have utilized wood boards from the Hosford Mill in Dyea to construct the upper floor within the cabin.⁵⁸ The Mill could be found just three miles north on the Chilkoot Trail and housed the Skagway Lumber Company from 1949 to 1956.⁵⁹

In addition to making improvements to the structure on U.S. Survey No. 1516, the Pattersons developed the land. On the land, “flat, [with] sandy soil, [and] small trees and brush,” the Pattersons cultivated around 19 acres of garden produce, fruit trees, potatoes, and oats. In 1952, Wesley Patterson submitted proof of the couple’s work on the land and related structure to the Anchorage Office of the BLM.⁶⁰

The Anchorage Office of the BLM also required the Pattersons to post a “publication of intention” for homestead U.S. Survey No. 1516 prior to receiving their official patent. The Pattersons, with the Anchorage office of the BLM, posted their intention to homestead in Juneau’s *Daily Alaska Empire*. Their intention notice ran for nine consecutive weeks after December 5, 1952, and on June 1, 1953 Wesley and Vivian Patterson received their official homestead patent. The *Skagway Alaskan* ran a piece on the couple “Patterson Family Happy; Get Patent” on June 4, 1953.⁶¹ Their efforts improving the land and the Patterson-McDermott Cabin provide an example of twentieth-century U.S. homesteading. The practice was discontinued in Alaska in 1986, a decade after homesteading ended in the rest of the U.S.

The Pattersons left their Alaskan homestead for California sometime after receiving their patent in 1953.⁶² It is uncertain why the couple moved back to California, but sources indicate anti-Communist fears may have driven them from their home in Dyea. U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy’s Cold War era anti-Communism campaign spread across the country and into Alaska in the late 1940s. The American Legion in nearby Skagway drafted a letter in 1948 supporting Senator McCarthy, stating its “desire to fight un-American activities.” The letter was read at a Skagway City Council Meeting where, according to the minutes, Wesley Patterson spoke on behalf of himself and his beliefs. The minutes indicate Patterson “believed in Communism, and that his civil rights granted him that belief. He informed the council that should they vote to cooperate with the American Legion, they were voting for any steps that the Legion might take.” A vote was called and the City Council unanimously approved supporting the American Legion “or any other organization that takes any legal steps to control or subdue un-American or

⁵⁷ See P-M Cabin, April 1949, NPS, KLGO, Dyea Collection.

⁵⁸ John and Lorna McDermott interviewed by Kathleen M. Miller (April 5, 2016); National Archives and Records Administration, RG 49, Records of the Bureau of Land Management, Serialized Land Patents 1908-1951, Entry #2021A, Box 233, AKA 010856; Unknown Photographer, “Patterson’s Dyea Cabin (bearskin on rear) (June 1947),” Photograph.

⁵⁹ Frank Norris, *Hosford Sawmill Complex* (KLGO: National Park Service, 1986).

⁶⁰ National Archives and Records Administration, RG 49, Records of the Bureau of Land Management, Serialized Land Patents 1908-1951, Entry #2021A, Box 233, AKA 010856.

⁶¹ “Patterson Family Happy; Get Patent,” *Skagway Alaskan* (June 4, 1953), 6.

⁶² Wackrow, 13.

subversive activities in Skagway.”⁶³ This may have contributed to the Pattersons’ move from their cabin and homestead.

Following the Pattersons’ move back to California around 1959, the couple allowed Paul Sincic, a longshoreman and photographer, to live in the Patterson-McDermott Cabin for an unknown number of summers.⁶⁴

The McDermott Years, 1977 to 2000

The Patterson-McDermott Cabin sat unmaintained for around 18 years. On May 19, 1977 John and Lorna McDermott purchased U.S. Survey No. 1516 from the Pattersons, at the same time selling a portion of the property to Lorna’s parents, Alf and Edna Kalvick.⁶⁵ During the years between the Pattersons’ return to California and the McDermotts’ purchase of the property, the cabin had fallen into disrepair and required significant work. The McDermotts, with the help of friends and family, made repairs and alterations to the cabin to make it habitable once again.

Between 1977 and 1982, the couple lived exclusively in the Patterson-McDermott cabin. In 1982, John moved to Kent, Washington to work for his father’s company following the temporary closure of his previous employer, the White Pass & Yukon Route railroad. Lorna remained at the cabin until 1983. She worked as a cook in Skagway, at Knick Construction Company and the Corner Café, and then moved to London, England to study the culinary arts at Le Cordon Bleu. In the following decade the McDermotts leased the cabin to a tour company for the summers of 1983-1985, allowed family members to use it, and visited periodically. They moved back to the cabin in 1993 following the sale of the family business in Seattle.⁶⁶ In September 2001, the McDermotts moved out of the cabin and into a newly constructed, larger house on the property.⁶⁷

Photographs, oral histories, and physical evidence indicate that the McDermotts made several alterations to the cabin and the surrounding land. The couple removed a collapsed outhouse and constructed a new one in 1977, demolished a wood shed in 1978 to make room for a greenhouse, and tore down an outbuilding in 1994, in preparation for their son’s wedding, which they held on the property. They modified the interior of the cabin. They installed and replaced multiple stoves. They also installed a 110 gallon barrel stove, sink and pitcher pump. In addition, between 1977 and 1982 they constructed a shed-

⁶³ Oral History with Gary Higgins (KLGO 45013), Interviewed by Steve Wells (n.d.).

⁶⁴ John and Lorna McDermott interview (April 5, 2016).

⁶⁵ Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Recorder’s Office, “Recorder’s Office Search,” document display, see image, *statewide database* (<http://dnr.alaska.gov/ssd/recoff/searchRO.cfm> : March 25, 2016), Selected Document No. 1977-000117-0, Grantor: Wesley Patterson and Vivian Patterson, Grantee: John E. and Lorna E. McDermott, “Warranty Deed (Alaska),” Skagway Recording District, D-DEEDS, Book 2, Page 223, May 19, 1977; Skagway New Deed Records 2: 223-224).

⁶⁶ John and Lorna McDermott interview (April 5, 2016).

⁶⁷ John & Lorna McDermott, *NPS Skagway Oral History Project* (December 5, 2009).

roofed kitchen along the structure's north elevation.⁶⁸ In the kitchen they installed a propane "Server" brand refrigerator and cook stove. The McDermotts also had a generator but lived without the use of electricity in general.⁶⁹ They also removed the Patterson era gabled dormer, installing a larger shed-roofed dormer in its place.⁷⁰

Donation to the National Park Service, 2002 to present

The cabin's riverfront lot suffered substantial erosion over the years, and the Taiya River, nearing flood stage, threatened to destroy the structure in 2002. The McDermotts had since moved to a new house on the property but wished to save the historic cabin. They donated it to NPS. The NPS then hired a contractor to move the building a safe distance from the river to the adjoining Kalvick Property. The building currently remains mothballed on this property.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: The Patterson-McDermott Cabin is a one-and-one-half story, gable-front, log structure. It currently faces north and is three bays by one bay with a dominant dormer addition on its west elevation. The rectangular footprint of the cabin measures 17'0" by 19'6". A steeply pitched, 12:12 rolled asphalt roof covers the structure. The cabin's walls are purportedly Sitka spruce logs with black cottonwood repairs.⁷¹ Logs meet at the corners with V-notched log crowns. Walls feature pole-style chinking with fiberglass insulation. Some spray foam and Portland cement are also present. The NPS moved the cabin 500' to the east of its historic location in 2002 (Figure 1). Vertical metal strapping and wood bracing, which were installed to stabilize the structure during this move, remain on both the interior and exterior. It currently rests, mothballed, on two large timbers (Figure 2).
2. Condition of Fabric: Poor to Fair. Significant repairs and alterations were made by previous owners in the late 1970s.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The Patterson-McDermott Cabin has a rectangular footprint measuring 17'0" by 19'6".

⁶⁸ See McDermott, P-M Cabin showing McDermott era dormer, NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection; McDermott, P-M Cabin showing shed kitchen, NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection.

⁶⁹ Wackrow, 15.

⁷⁰ See McDermott, P-M Cabin showing McDermott era dormer, NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection; McDermott, P-M Cabin showing shed kitchen, NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection.

⁷¹ Wackrow, 24.

John and Lorna McDermott installed a shed-roofed kitchen addition of unknown measurements to the cabin's north elevation between 1977 and 1982.⁷² The NPS removed this addition in 2002 when the building was moved from the McDermott's land to NPS property (Figure 4).

Records indicate varying measurements for the building over time. It is unclear whether the differences in measurement are due to physical changes or error.

2. Foundations: Since NPS moved the Patterson-McDermott Cabin in 2002, the structure has rested on a temporary foundation comprised of two 13 ½" by 14" wood beams that run parallel to the ridge of the roof (Figure 2).
3. Walls: The exterior walls are load-bearing, untreated logs. Most of the logs are peeled but some retain their bark. An example of barked logs may be found in the gable peak of the cabin's north elevation (Figure 5). Log crowns measure roughly 8". However, there is variation at each of the corners. At fenestration—current and in-filled—the end cut of the logs is hewn.

Remnants of a shed-roofed kitchen addition, built by the McDermotts between 1977 and 1982, are found along the north elevation. Square-shaped hewn cut-outs running in two vertical strips between the first floor windows and the log crowns reveal how and where the McDermotts attached the kitchen addition to the cabin (Figure 6).

4. Structural system, framing: Structural log walls support the Patterson-McDermott Cabin. NPS installed vertical metal strapping and wood bracing at regular intervals throughout the interior and exterior to stabilize the cabin when it was moved in 2002.

Rafters measuring 1 ½" by 5 ½" at 16" intervals support the roof.

5. Chimneys: An insulated metal stove pipe from the McDermott period penetrates the roof close to the ridge at the southeast corner of the Patterson-McDermott cabin (Figure 7).

Photographs taken by Hunter Gruening in 1952 reveal a no longer extant brick chimney supported by a wood plank shelf along the cabin's east elevation (Figures 8 and 9). It is difficult to determine how the brick was laid and how many courses it measured from these photographs. The photographs also reveal the presence of a cylindrical stove pipe with a roof flashing, rain collar, and chimney cap roughly centered on the roof's east slope (Figures 8 and 9). A photograph taken by Theodore R. Merrell reveal both the brick chimney and stove pipe had been removed by 1971 (Figure 10).

⁷² See McDermott, P-M Cabin showing McDermott era dormer, NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection; McDermott, P-M Cabin showing shed kitchen, NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection.

Gruening's photographs show, during the Pattersons' ownership of the cabin, a stove pipe penetrated the building's south elevation and connected to a concrete block chimney (Figures 8 and 9). The square chimney was supported by a tall, wood plank shelf. The pipe, chimney, and shelf are no longer extant. However, an 8" concrete thimble associated with this chimney still exists. This chimney no longer remained in 1971, as illustrated in Merrell's photograph (Figure 10). It is unclear from available records when it was removed.

6. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: There is a single doorway on the Patterson-McDermott Cabin. A simple 3½" wood frame surrounds the entrance, which is temporarily covered with plywood. The door, which was installed during the Pattersons' ownership, is no longer extant. A photograph from 1952 reveals a wood door with four recessed panels (Figure 8). Two vertically oriented panels appear above two additional, side-by-side, smaller panels. A screen door is also visible in photographs from 1952 (Figures 8 and 11).
- b. Windows: The Patterson-McDermott Cabin's fenestration has changed over time as evidenced by in-filled openings and historic photographs. NPS removed most windows from the cabin and stored them within the structure in preparation for the structure's move in 2002.

Two window openings and two in-filled window openings are found on the north elevation. The in-filled openings are located between the doorway and a gable peak window opening and to the right of the doorway. Both are roughly square, with the one above the door measuring smaller. Plywood and a black trash bag cover the large, horizontally oriented, rectangular window opening in the gable peak. The single light, wood trimmed window that filled this opening has been stored within the cabin. A single window opening remains uncovered on the north elevation, to the left of the doorway. A two-light, wood sash window that is too large for the opening has been leaned against it (Figure 12). Additional windows lean against this inside. The window that filled this opening was likely the single-paned, casement window found inside the structure.

Excluding the dormer, the west elevation has a single window opening. The large, horizontally oriented opening is covered in plywood. The opening's window is stored inside the cabin. The window consists of two vertically oriented, six-light windows and a single three-light window separated by thin wood mullions. It is possible the three-light window was once a six-light window like the other two.

The east elevation has a single large, horizontally oriented, rectangular window opening. It is covered in plywood. The window, removed for the 2002 move of the structure, is similar to the window that was located on the west elevation. However, it consists of three vertically oriented, six-light windows.

There is a single large, rectangular window opening running the length of the dormer's west elevation. It has been covered in plywood. A photograph by John McDermott reveals the window that once filled the opening was a large, ribboned, twenty-light window with a row of ten roughly square lights running above a row of ten vertically oriented, rectangular lights.⁷³ This window, which was taken from the historic Sippelle House, constructed around 1900, is also stored within the structure.⁷⁴

7. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The Patterson-McDermott Cabin has a steeply pitched, 12:12 gabled roof with overhanging eaves with vertical wood planks linking their bottoms. Roofing boards that run parallel to the roof's edge are covered in 3/4"-thick plywood, which is covered in rolled asphalt with tarred joints. Historic photographs from the Patterson period reveal a rolled-asphalt roof with long, vertically oriented strips draping over the cabin's eaves.⁷⁵
- b. Dormers: The McDermotts replaced and expanded the dormer constructed during the Patterson period.⁷⁶ Its shed roof is covered in rolled asphalt. The walls of the dormer are clad in barked, split-log, wood siding on the north and west elevations, and wood planks on the south elevation.

The Pattersons installed a dormer during their ownership of the cabin. Historic photographs reveal a gabled dormer covered in rolled asphalt (Figure 3).⁷⁷

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The one-and-one-half story Patterson-McDermott Cabin consists of two floors with a single room on each floor. Before NPS moved the cabin in

⁷³ See McDermott, P-M Cabin showing McDermott era dormer, NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection.

⁷⁴ Wackrow, 24-25.

⁷⁵ Unknown Photographer, photograph, June 1947, AKRO.

⁷⁶ McDermott, P-M Cabin showing shed kitchen, NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection.

⁷⁷ See also P-M Cabin, April 1949, NPS, KLGO, Dyea Collection.

2002, a shed-roofed kitchen dating to the McDermott period could be found on the building's north elevation.⁷⁸

2. Stairways: A set of wood stairs from the McDermott period provide access to the second floor. The open riser, quarter-turn staircase is accessed by two steps along the west wall of the first floor. These lead to a landing that connects to the primary run of 10 stairs above the entrance. These stairs are supported on each side by a pair of 1 1/2" by 5 1/2" stringers. Stringers support triangular cut-outs that fasten to the top side of the stringer. The stairway's banister runs along the primary run of stairs and consists of vertical, turned, wood balusters. The wood handrail has a molded profile.

Previously, the second floor—installed by the Pattersons—was reached by a wood ladder.⁷⁹

3. Flooring: The floor of the first floor, constructed of rough sawn 1/2" by 5 1/2" wood floor joists at 16", on-center, is mostly covered in blue carpet. Sub-flooring consists of 1" by 7" planks covered in 3/4"-thick plywood. The southeast corner, however, is covered with linoleum and a 3' by 4' steel stove pad. This area previously served as a kitchen (Figure 13).

Blue wall-to-wall carpet is also found on the second floor. It covers linoleum with a yellow, brown, and orange medallion pattern, which sits atop wood floor boards (Figure 14).

4. Wall and ceiling finish: On the first floor the log walls are exposed and painted white. Spray foam insulation is visible in some areas.

The ceiling of the first floor is sheathed in rough-sawn, wood planks that have been painted white. It is directly attached to the second floor joists. Two stove pipe holes penetrate the ceiling. Additionally, there is a rectangular-shaped cut-out in the center of the ceiling (Figure 15). The cut-out is evidence of damage caused when the well point—installed during the Patterson period—was stolen. The individual that removed the well point likely created a pulley system through the ceiling to lift it from the well, damaging the ceiling in the process.⁸⁰

Exposed, unpainted logs serve as the north wall on the second floor. The east wall consists of a pony wall. This and the remaining walls, as well as the ceilings, have fiberglass insulation sheathed in DuPont™ Tyvek Home Wrap®. Type X gypsum wall boards cover the insulation.

5. Openings:

⁷⁸ See McDermott, P-M Cabin showing McDermott era dormer, NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection; McDermott, P-M Cabin showing shed kitchen, NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection.

⁷⁹ Wackrow, 24.

⁸⁰ Ibid., 34.

- a. Doorways and doors: The only doorway found in the Patterson-McDermott Cabin is the one that leads to the exterior. It is currently covered with a sheet of plywood fastened to the trim with screws. A wood paneled door from the Patterson era no longer exists. The interior of the opening is surrounded by a simple, flat, butted, wood frame, painted white like surrounding first floor walls.
- b. Windows: All windows have been removed and stored within. Window openings, excepting the one on the north elevation to the left of the door, have been covered in plywood and, in some cases, trash bags.

On the first floor, the window opening along the north wall has an inset, butted, wood frame, which is painted white. The window that was likely paired with this opening was a single-paned casement window, hinged at the right with painted white wood trim. Quarter-round beading once framed the window of the east wall. Only a small portion of this beading remains. A thin strip of wood separates remaining beading along the top of the window from the frame. A thicker board separates no longer extant beading from the frame along the bottom of the window. The window has a simple, inset, butted wood frame. The trim and frame are painted white. The window that once filled this opening consisted of three, fixed, vertically oriented, six-light windows. The window opening of the west wall has a wide, flat, butted wood frame, which is also painted white. It is unclear whether any beading existed on this opening. Unlike the window on the east wall, this window has a wood sill with a small portion cut out of the left side. The window that once filled this opening consisted of three, fixed, vertically oriented, six-light windows.

The frame of gable peak window is simple, unpainted, butted wood. The awning window that once filled this opening has unpainted trim and a single light. The dormer window opening has a wood frame with a wood sill extending approximately 10". The sill is supported on either end with two wood boards, one extending out from the wall under the sill and attaching to a second that runs down to the floor, acting as a leg. The twenty-light, ribboned window was fixed when still in its casing.

6. Decorative features and trim: A rectangular, rough-sawn wood board measuring approximately 2' by 4' is affixed to the east wall above the window. The board likely supported a propane lantern. A circular marking on the left end of the board indicates where the base of a propane lantern was once attached (Figure 16).
7. Hardware: On the gable peak window, a black, metal crank remains. A window from the McDermott's kitchen addition remains in the cabin. It has metal hinges and a metal finger pull, painted white. A similar window, labeled "front window," has similar hardware.

8. Mechanical equipment:

- a. Heating, ventilation: On the first floor, in the southeast corner there is a 3' by 4' steel stove pad. Two wall thimbles—one concrete on the south wall and one metal piercing the ceiling—provide evidence that a wood stove once stood in this corner. No stove remains.

In the southwest corner of the ceiling of the first floor there is a circular cut-out that likely housed a floor register that allowed heat from a wood stove to reach the second floor.⁸¹

- b. Lighting: Propane lamps primarily provided light for the Patterson-McDermott Cabin. Part of a light fixture, painted white, remains in the gable peak of the north wall of the second floor (Figure 17). While this is the only remaining fixture, other signs of propane lighting are found throughout the cabin. The McDermotts installed a propane conduit that still runs horizontally across interior walls. The ghost of a circular lantern base is found on a board affixed above the window of the east wall. There is copper piping and hardware associated with the McDermott-era propane lighting found on the board as well.

On the ceiling of the first floor there is a round ghost of a propane chandelier that once provided light for the McDermott's kitchen table. Additionally, on the east wall there is ghosting of a copper pipe and fence staple that once connected the chandelier to a propane lantern.⁸²

The McDermotts also had a diesel generator.⁸³ It sat outside the building and provided electricity. Related electrical receptacles and a conduit are found on the north and west walls of the cabin.

- c. Plumbing: The McDermotts' sink and pitcher pump, which once stood in the southeast corner of the cabin, are no longer extant. However, one sign of the cabin's plumbing remains.

A hole in the ceiling from the theft of the Pattersons' well point remains (Figure 15). A well point is a hollow pointed rod with perforated intake that is driven into the ground to collect water. During the Pattersons' ownership, it pierced the first floor of the cabin and connected to a pitcher pump. By the time the McDermotts acquired the cabin the well point had been stolen. The individual that took it "cut a hole in the ceiling, looped a

⁸¹ Wackrow, 34.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Ibid., 33.

chain over the ceiling joist, installed a ‘hook and tackle’ and pulled the well point out of the ground.”⁸⁴

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: The building has rested in its current location since September 2002. It sits at the southern end of a narrow, rectangular parcel owned by the NPS. Historically, the land was part of the Wilson Homestead. The property “runs along Dyea Road approximately one mile north of the street grid of the Dyea Historic Townsite and a few hundred feet west of the boundary of the Dyea Historic Townsite.” The site is heavily forested excepting its northern end. At this end rests a group of buildings consisting of the Kalvick House, the Kalvick Bunkhouse, Garage, Generator Shed, an NPS outhouse, and the Patterson-McDermott Cabin.

The Patterson-McDermott Cabin was moved 500’ to the east, to the Kalvick property in September 2002 to save it from falling into the Taiya River. It was historically oriented facing west (Figure 1).

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural and site drawings:

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- B. Early Views: Photographs of the Patterson-McDermott Cabin are located in the collections of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway, AK. They are found in the Steve Hites, McDermott, Carl Mulvhill, and Theodore R. Merrell Collections. Additional photographs are located in the National Park Service’s Alaska Regional Office in Anchorage, AK. They are found in the Dyea Color Slide Collections and the Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files.

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⁸⁴ Wackrow, 15.

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PART IV. ILLUSTRATIONS

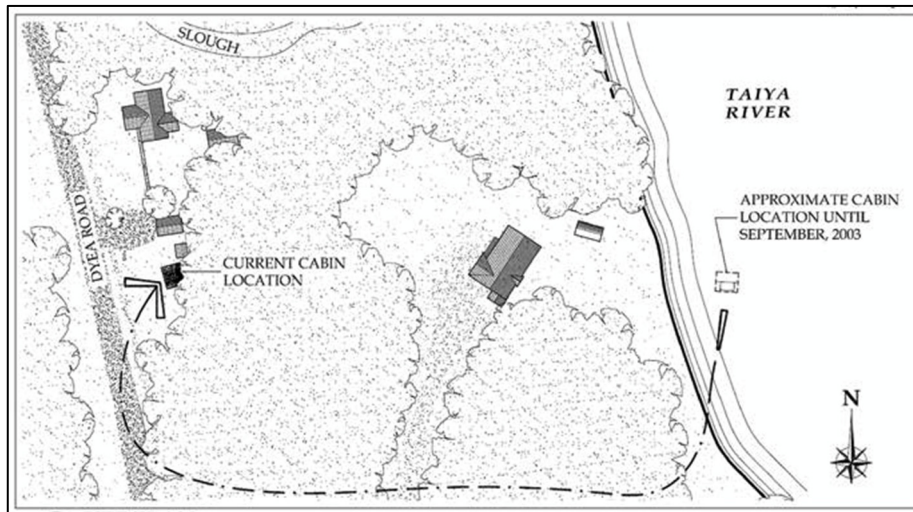


Figure 1: Site plan showing move of Patterson-McDermott Cabin, including original location
Source: "Site Plan (4)," McDermott Cabin, Historic American Buildings Survey Drawing (AK-225), delineated by Elizabeth Johnson and Christopher Neilson, 2009 (Library of Congress)



Figure 2: Southwest corner of Patterson-McDermott Cabin, showing McDermott era dormer
Source: Field photograph by Anne E. Matsov, Chief of Resources, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (KLGO), 2019 20191203_133310



Figure 3: Patterson-McDermott Cabin showing Patterson era gambled dormer
Source: Patterson Cabin, north and west elevations (586-208), photograph by Hunter Gruening, September 1952, National Park Service (NPS), KLGO Digital Library, Courtesy of Steve Hites Collection



Figure 4: Patterson-McDermott Cabin relocation showing removal of kitchen addition
Source: Unknown Photographer, NPS Staff Photo, September 2002, NPS, Alaska Regional Office (AKRO), Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files



Figure 5: Gable peak of north elevation showing barked and peeled logs
Source: Field photograph by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016, NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files IMGP6021



Figure 6: Signs of former shed-roofed kitchen addition from McDermott era along north elevation

Source: Field photograph by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016, NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files IMGP6073



Figure 7: Insulated metal stove pipe from McDermott era
Source: Field photograph by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016, NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files IMGP6068



Figure 8: North and east elevations of Patterson-McDermott Cabin, showing no longer extant chimney

Source: Photograph by Hunter Gruening, September 1952, NPS, KLGO Digital Library, Courtesy Steve Hites Collection (586-87)



Figure 9: South and east elevations of Patterson-McDermott Cabin, showing no longer extant chimney

Source: Photograph by Hunter Gruening, September 1952, NPS, KLGO Digital Library, Courtesy Steve Hites Collection (586-86)



Figure 10: South and east elevations of Patterson-McDermott Cabin
Source: Photograph by Theodore R. Merrell, 1971, NPS, KLGO Digital Library, Theodore R. Merrell Collection (DV-29-5460)



Figure 11: North and west elevations of Patterson-McDermott Cabin showing historic screen door
Source: Photograph by Hunter Gruening, September 1952, NPS, KLGO Digital Library, Courtesy Steve Hites Collection (586-88)



Figure 12: North elevation window, left of the door, showing window leaning against opening
Source: Field Photograph by Anne E. Matsov, Chief of Resources, KLGO, 2019
20191203_133202 and 20191203_133145



Figure 13: Interior southeast corner of first floor showing blue carpet, linoleum, and stove pad
Source: Field photograph by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016, NPS, AKRO, Historic
Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files IMGP6176



Figure 14: Second floor showing yellow, brown, and orange medallion pattern linoleum
Source: Field photograph by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016, NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files IMGP6197



Figure 15: Rectangular cut out on ceiling of first floor, evidence of well point theft
Source: Field photograph by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016, NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files IMGP6281



Figure 16: Rough-sawn wood board affixed to the east wall above the window. The circular marking on the left end of the board indicates where the base of a propane lantern was once attached

Source: Field photograph by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016, NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files IMGP6256

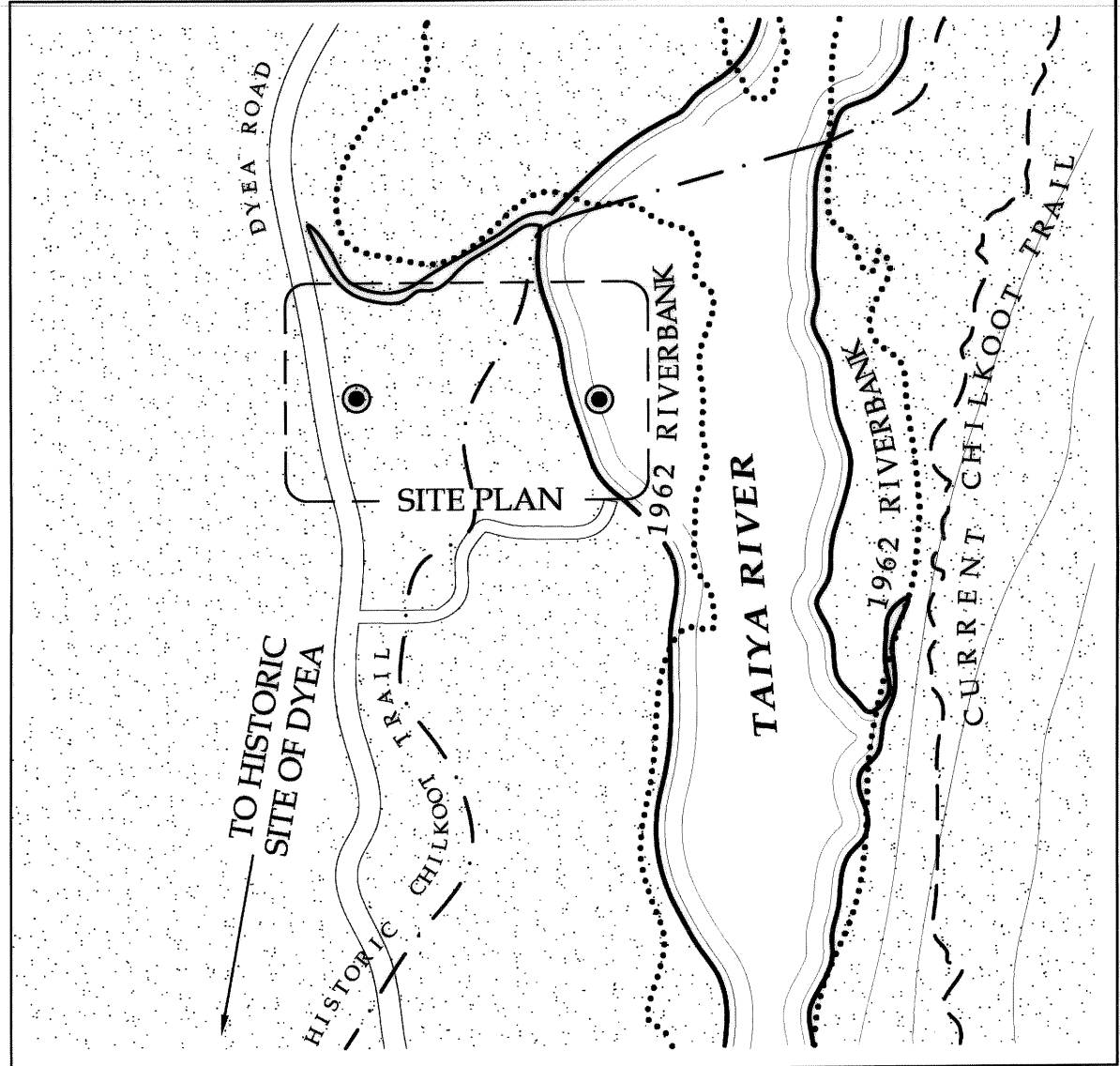


Figure 17: Remaining light fixture

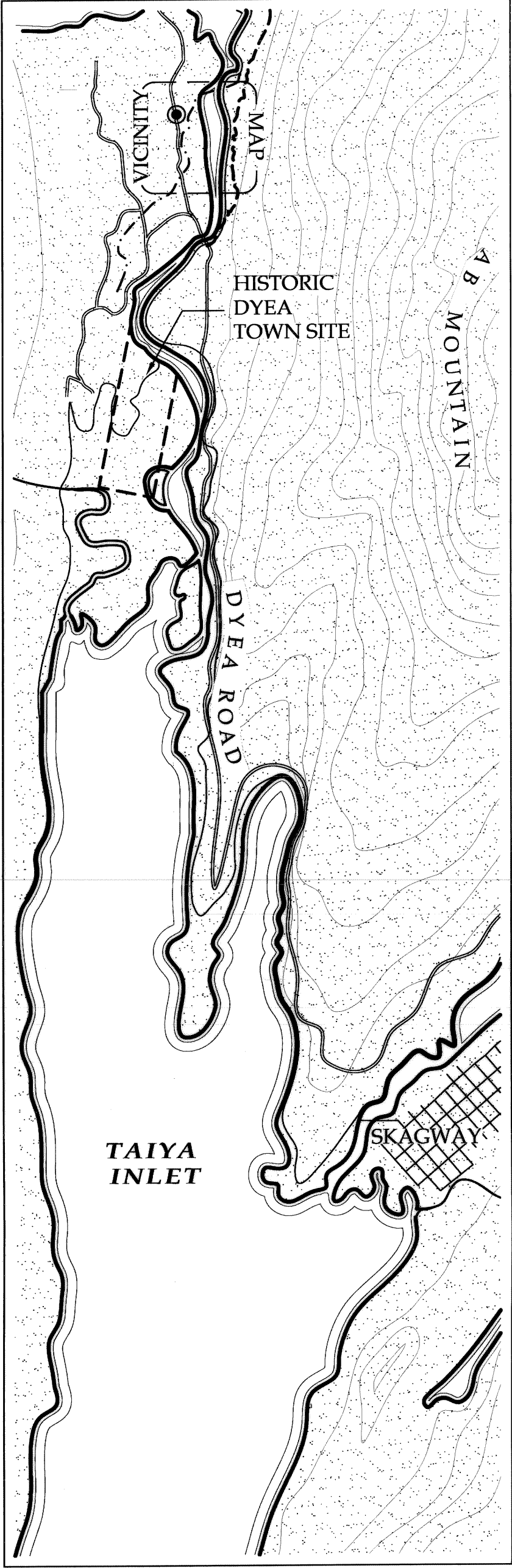
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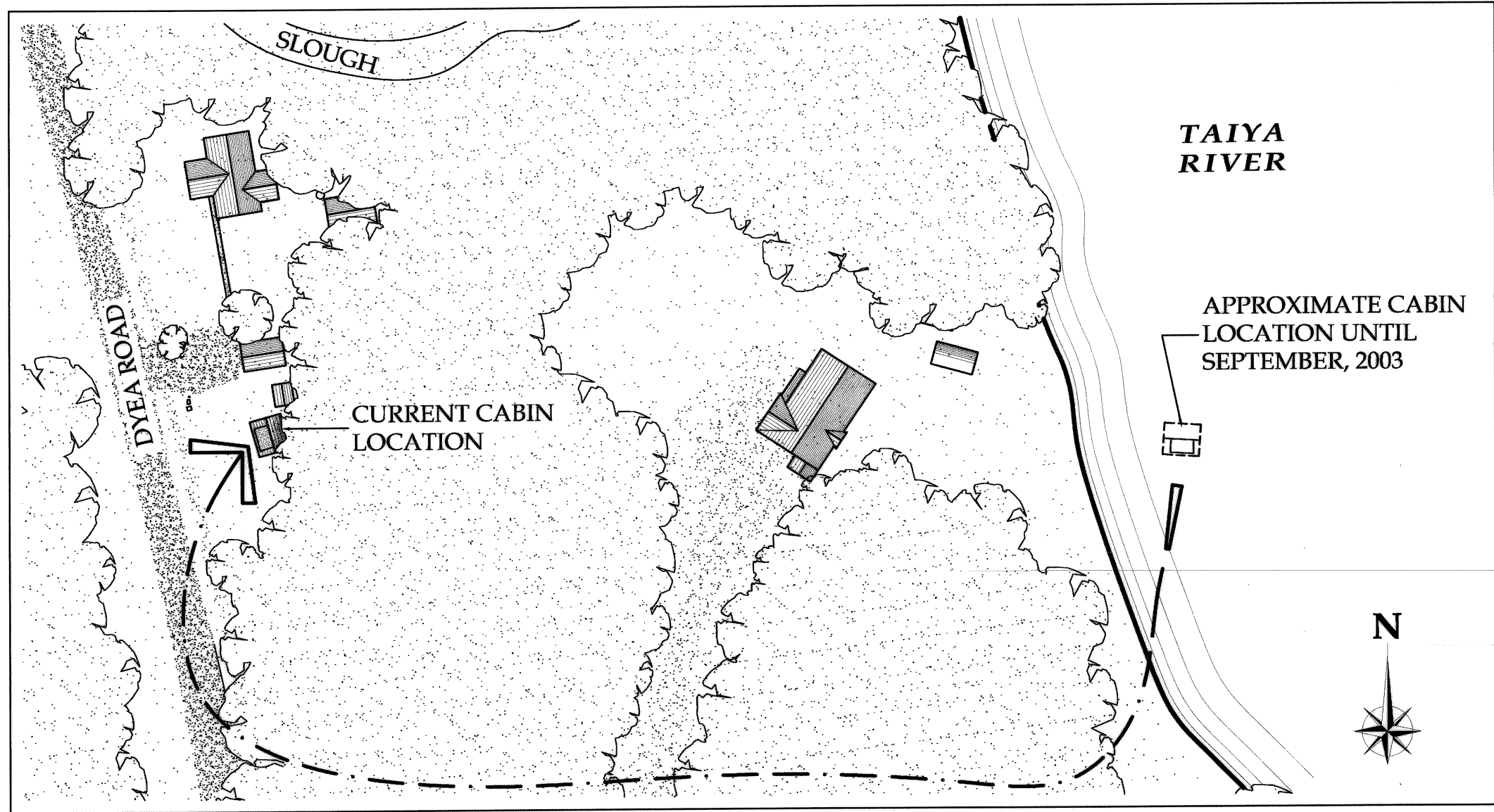
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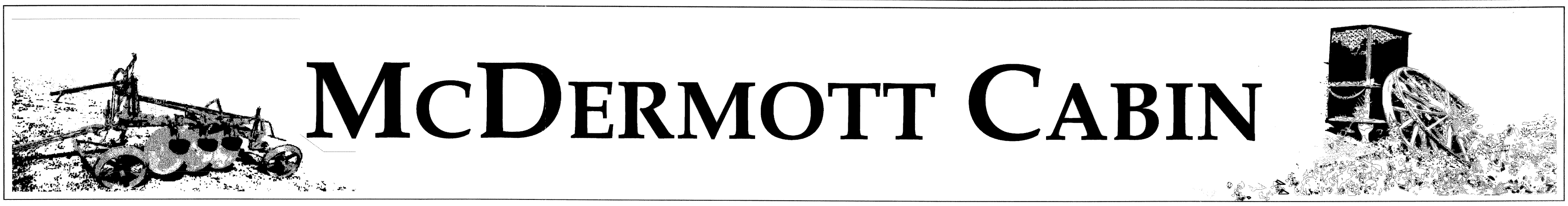
3 VICINITY MAP
SCALE: 1:5000
0' 100' 500' 1000'



2 TOWN MAP
SCALE: 1:300000
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 mi



4 SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1:1000
0' 50' 100'



SIGNIFICANCE

THE McDERMOTT CABIN IS TEMPORARILY LOCATED ON THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S KALVICK HOUSE LOT APPROXIMATELY 1 MILE NORTH OF THE HISTORIC DYEA TOWN SITE, 54'-0" EAST OF DYEA ROAD AND NORTH OF McDERMOTT LANE WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS OF SKAGWAY, ALASKA. THE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM LISTS THE CABIN AS A NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE TO THE CHILKOOT TRAIL AND DYEA SITE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK.

THE CABIN'S DATE OF CONSTRUCTION IS NOT KNOWN, BUT IT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN BUILT AFTER THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH ERA OF 1897-1898. THE BUILDING WAS LOCATED IN U.S. SURVEY NO. 1516 WHICH WAS THE ORIGINAL 153.69 ACRE HOMESTEAD PLAT OF ARTHUR WILSON. THE SURVEY OF WILSON'S CLAIM FROM JULY 11-12, 1924 INDICATES THERE WAS A CABIN AND A BARN ON THE WILSON'S PROPERTY. WILSON LIKELY MOVED TO THE DYEA AREA AFTER 1916 WHEN HE SOLD THE PROPERTY HE OWNED IN SKAGWAY. IN 1924 AND 1925, WILSON WAS ARRESTED BY SKAGWAY OFFICIALS FOR PRODUCING MOONSHINE DURING THE PROHIBITION. HE DIED IN 1928 UNMARRIED AND LEAVING NO HEIRS. IN 1953, WESLEY AND VIVIAN PATTERSON WERE GRANTED A HOMESTEAD PATENT FOR THE SAME LAND WILSON ONCE OCCUPIED. THE PATTERSONS DID NOT LIVE ON THE LOT AFTER 1960 AND IN 1977 SOLD THEIR PROPERTY TO JOHN AND LORNA McDERMOTT. THE McDERMOTT'S OCCUPIED THE BUILDING ON AND OFF UNTIL 2001. IN SEPTEMBER OF 2002, THE CABIN WAS DONATED TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND MOVED TO ITS CURRENT LOCATION TO SAVE IT FROM THE ERODING BANK OF THE TAIYA RIVER. THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNS THE CABIN BUT NOT THE PROPERTY WHERE IT PREVIOUSLY STOOD AND HAS PLANS TO REHABILITATE IT IN THE FUTURE.

TEAM MEMBERS

GRANT CROSBY	HISTORICAL ARCHITECT	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ELIZABETH JOHNSON	M. ARCH CANDIDATE '10	UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
CHRISTOPHER NIELSON	M. ARCH CANDIDATE '10	UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
MICHAEL RICHMAN	B.A. HISTORY CANDIDATE '10	LEWIS AND CLARK COLLEGE

DRAWING INDEX

- | | |
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| 01. COVER PAGE | 07. SECTIONS A-A & B-B |
| 02. SITE PLAN & VIEWS | 08. NORTH & EAST INTERIOR ELEVATIONS |
| 03. FIRST & SECOND FLOOR PLANS | 09. SOUTH & WEST INTERIOR ELEVATIONS |
| 04. ROOF PLAN & REFLECTED CEILING PLAN | 10. WINDOW DETAILS |
| 05. NORTH & EAST EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS | |
| 06. SOUTH & WEST EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS | |



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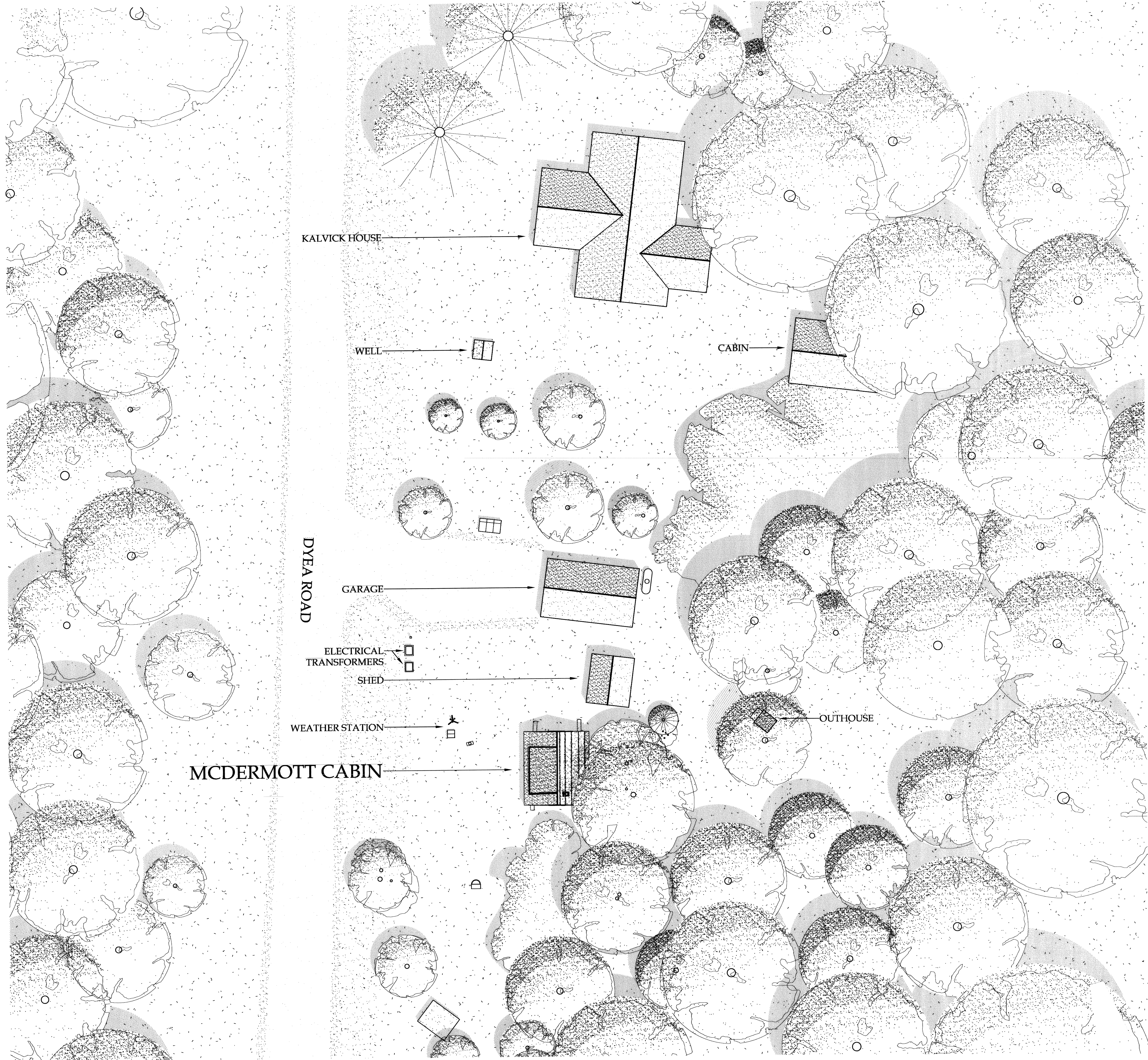
McDERMOTT CABIN
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

McDERMOTT CABIN
KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
SKAGWAY

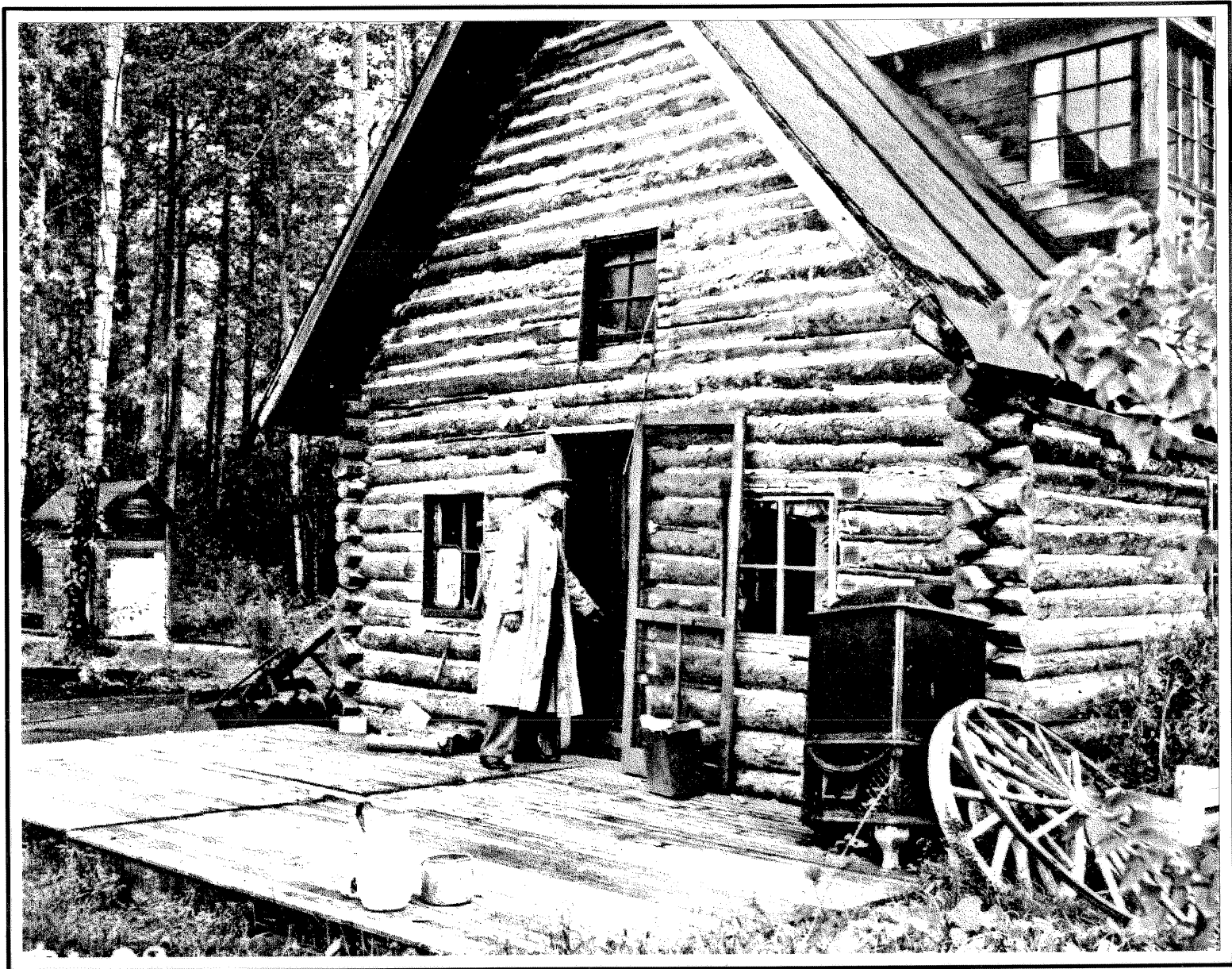
SKAGWAY-HOONAH-ANGOOK CENSUS AREA
ALASKA
BY REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF PRESERVATION, DATE OF DRAWING

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 01 OF 10 SHEETS

SURVEY NO.
AK-225



1 SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1/16" = 1' - 0"



2 CIRCA 1950 IMAGE
NO SCALE



3 1971 IMAGE
NO SCALE



4 2002 IMAGE
NO SCALE

DRAWN BY: ELIZABETH JOHNSON (2009) & CHRISTOPHER NIELSON (2009)

MCDERMOTT CABIN
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK SKAGWAY
MCDERMOTT CABIN
SKAGWAY-HOONAH-ANGOON CENSUS AREA ALASKA

SURVEY NO. AK-225
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 02 OF 10

IMAGE OF COVER
PAGE NUMBER

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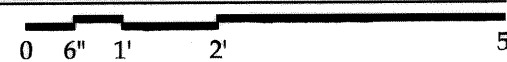
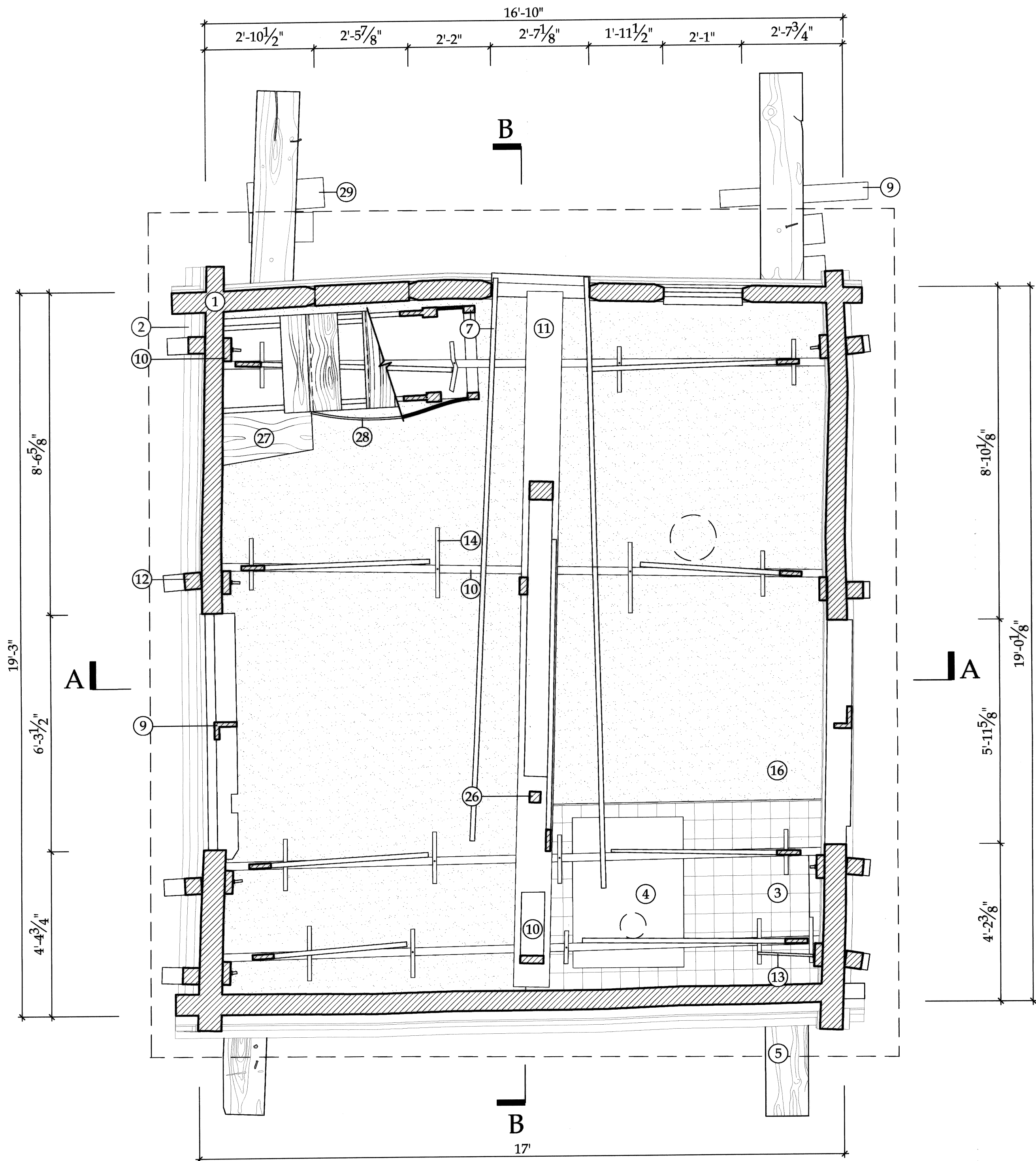
1 FIRST FLOOR
SCALE: 1/2" = 1' - 0"

MATERIAL NOTES

- 1 WOOD LOG - CUT
2 WOOD LOG - BELOW
3 LINOLEUM FLOORING
4 STEEL STOVE PAD
5 13 1/2" x 14" CREOSOTE TIMBER

- 6 2" x 4" FRAMING
7 2 x 4 NOMINAL STUD
8 2" x 6" FRAMING
9 2 x 6 NOMINAL STUD
10 2 1/2" x 7 3/8" FRAMING

- 11 2 1/2" x 11 3/8" FRAMING
12 5 1/4" x 5 1/4" BRACE COLUMNS
13 3/4" Ø CARRIAGE BOLT ASSEMBLY
14 1 1/4" STEEL STRAPPING
15 3/4" PLYWOOD

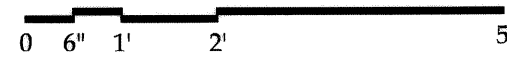
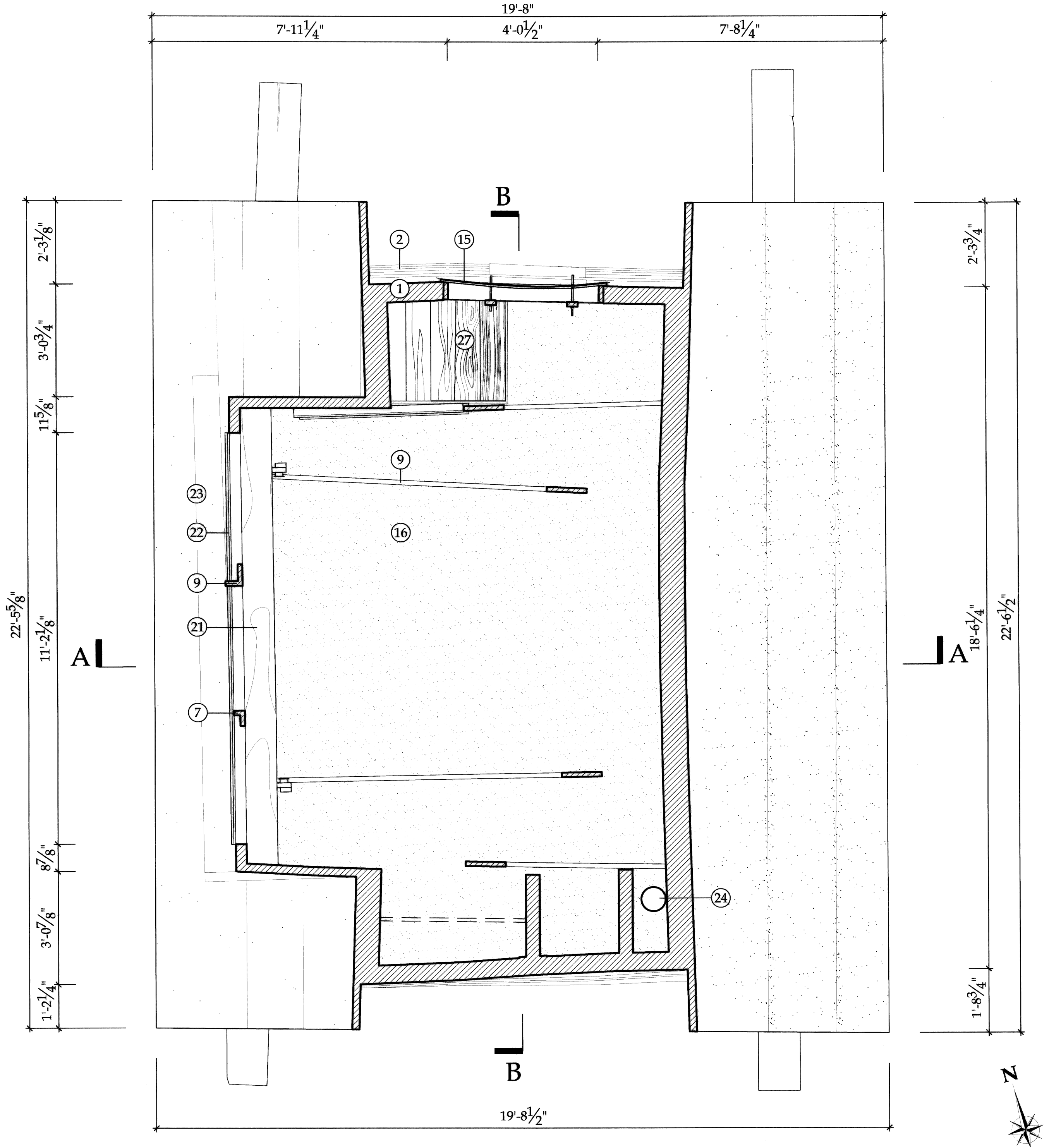


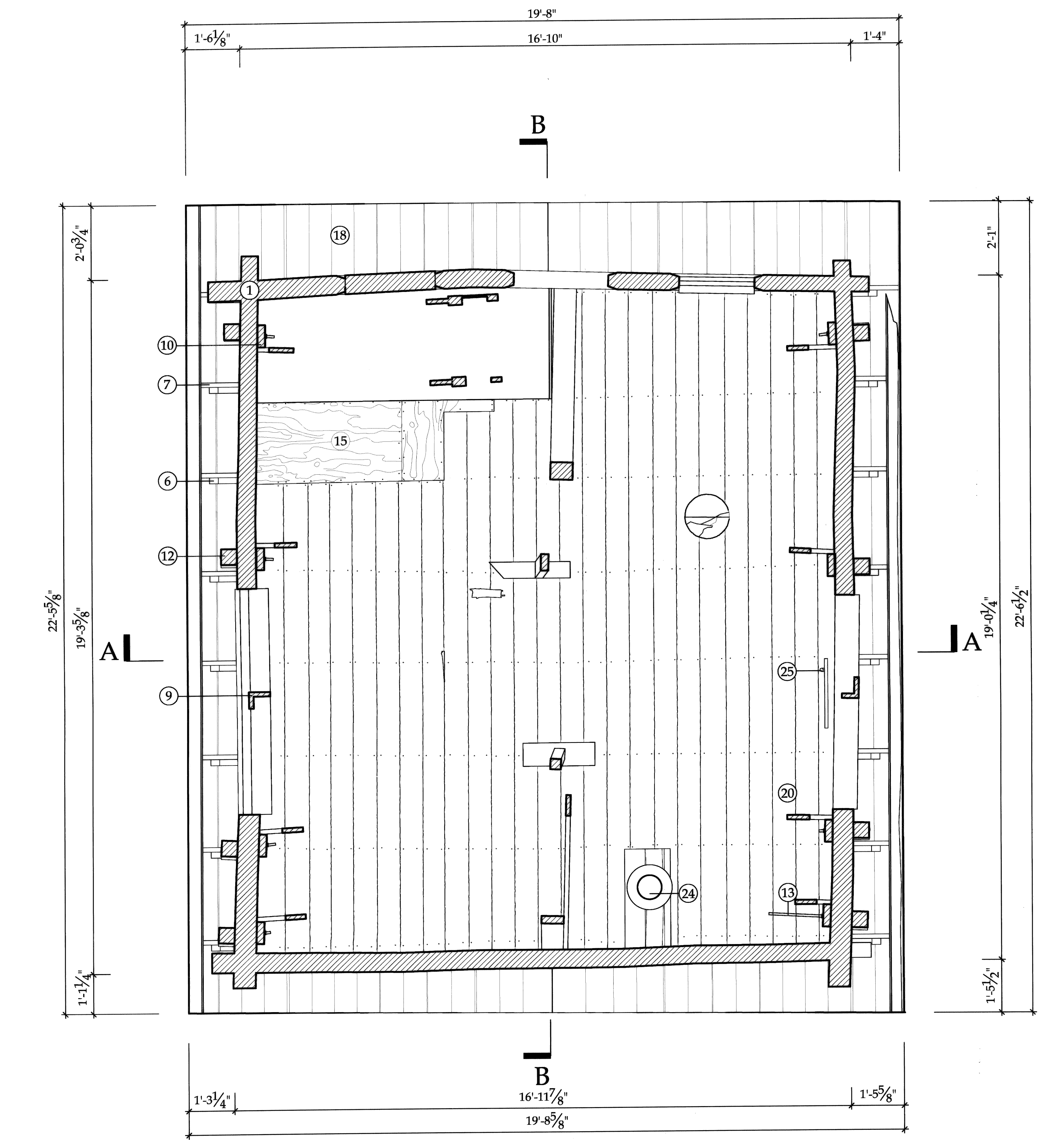
2 SECOND FLOOR
SCALE: 1/2" = 1' - 0"

- 16 CARPET
17 FIBERGLASS BATT INSULATION
18 1" x 12" ROOFING BOARDS
19 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD, UNPAINTED
20 3/4" x 7 1/4" CEILING BOARDS, PTD.

- 21 1 7/8" x 10" SILL
22 SPLIT LOG SIDING, BARKED
23 ASPHALT SHEET ROOFING
24 8" Ø METAL STOVE PIPE
25 COPPER GAS LINE

- 26 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" WOOD COLUMN
27 3/4" STAIR TREADS
28 5/8" PARTICLE BOARD
29 2 1/2" x 9" FRAMING

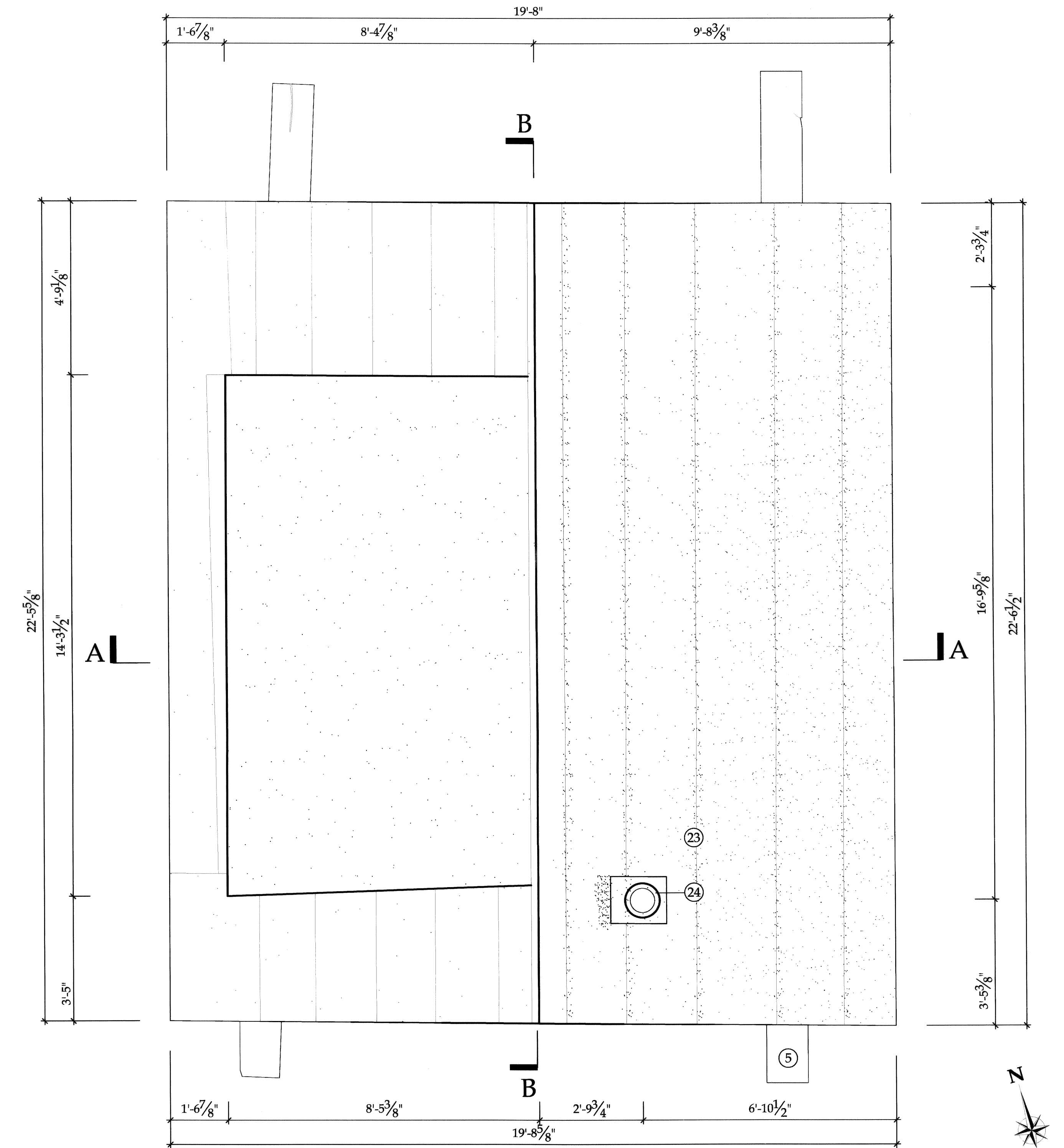




1 FIRST FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
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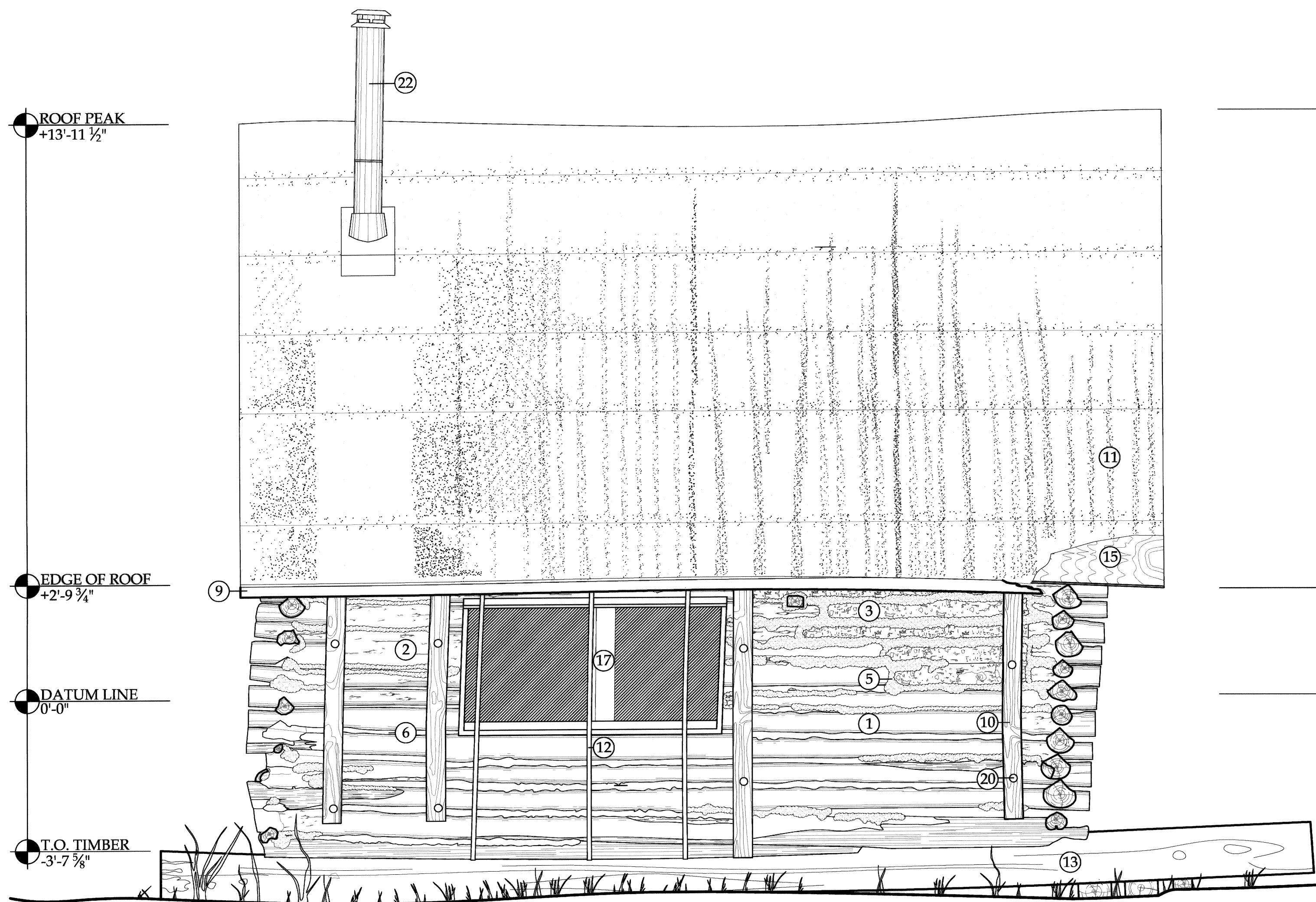
MATERIAL NOTES

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 WOOD LOG - CUT | 6 2" x 4" FRAMING | 11 2 1/2" x 11 3/8" FRAMING |
| 2 WOOD LOG - BELOW | 7 2 x 4 NOMINAL STUD | 12 5 1/4" x 5 1/4" BRACE COLUMNS |
| 3 LINOLEUM FLOORING | 8 2" x 6" FRAMING | 13 3/4" Ø CARRIAGE BOLT ASSEMBLY |
| 4 STEEL STOVE PAD | 9 2 x 6 NOMINAL STUD | 14 1 1/4" STEEL STRAPPING |
| 5 13 1/2" x 14" CREOSOTE TIMBER | 10 2 1/2" x 7 3/8" FRAMING | 15 3/4" PLYWOOD |



2 ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1/2" = 1' - 0"

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 16 CARPET | 21 1 7/8" x 10" SILL | 26 3 1/2" x 3 1/2' WOOD COLUMN |
| 17 FIBERGLASS BATT INSULATION | 22 SPLIT LOG SIDING, BARKED | 27 3/4" STAIR TREADS |
| 18 1" x 12" ROOFING BOARDS | 23 ASPHALT SHEET ROOFING | 28 5/8" PARTICLE BOARD |
| 19 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD, UNPAINTED | 24 8" Ø METAL STOVE PIPE | 29 2 1/2" x 9" FRAMING |
| 20 3/4" x 7 1/4" CEILING BOARDS, PTD. | 25 COPPER GAS LINE | |



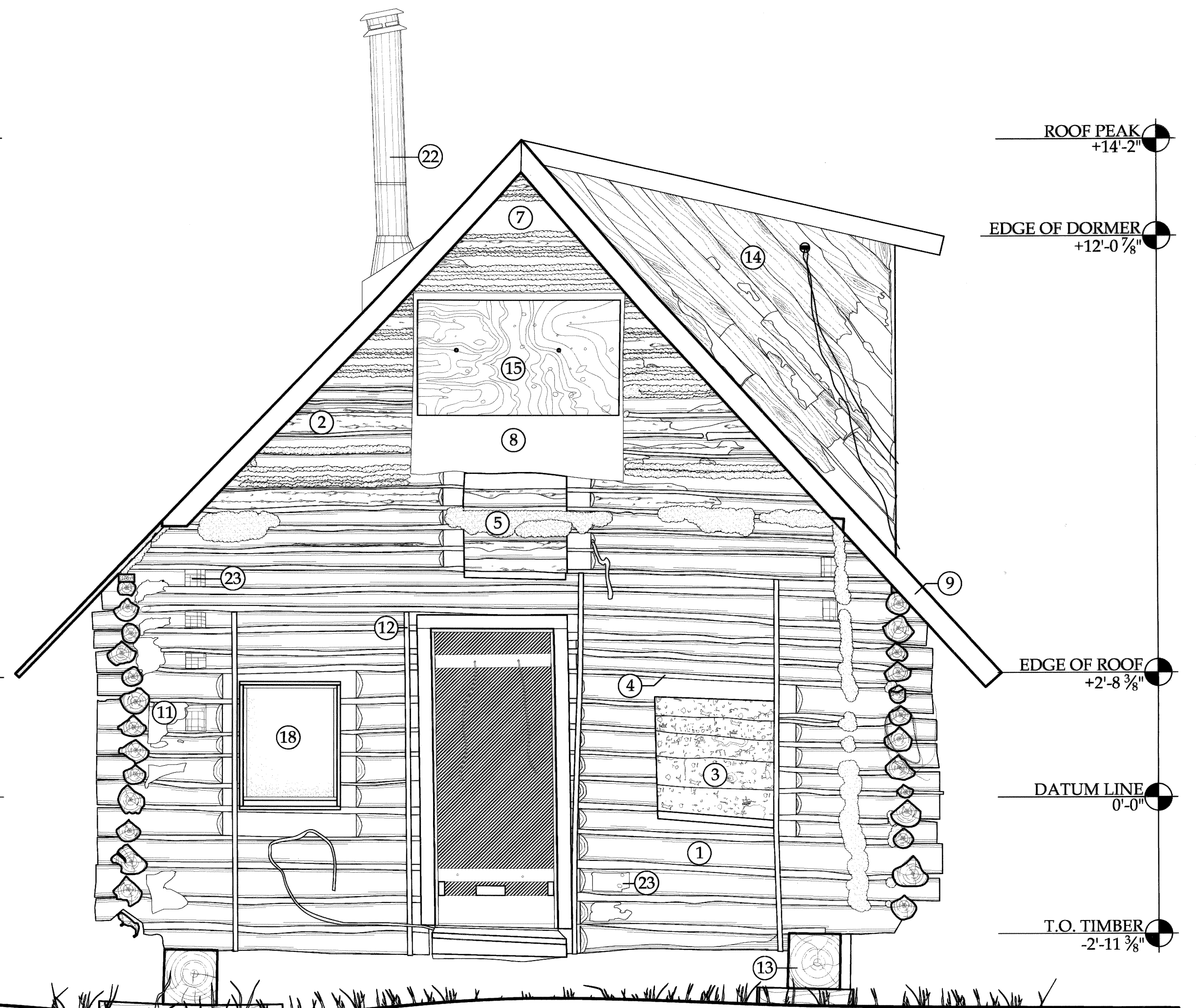
1 EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2" = 1' - 0"

MATERIAL NOTES

- 1 WOOD LOG, UNBARKED
- 2 WOOD LOG, BARKED
- 3 INFILL COTTONWOOD LOG, BARKED
- 4 SAPLING CHINKING
- 5 SPRAY FOAM INSULATION

- 6 PORTLAND CEMENT
- 7 COLLAR TIE
- 8 SHEET PLASTIC
- 9 3/4" X 5 1/2" FASCIA BOARD
- 10 5 1/4" X 5 1/4" BRACING

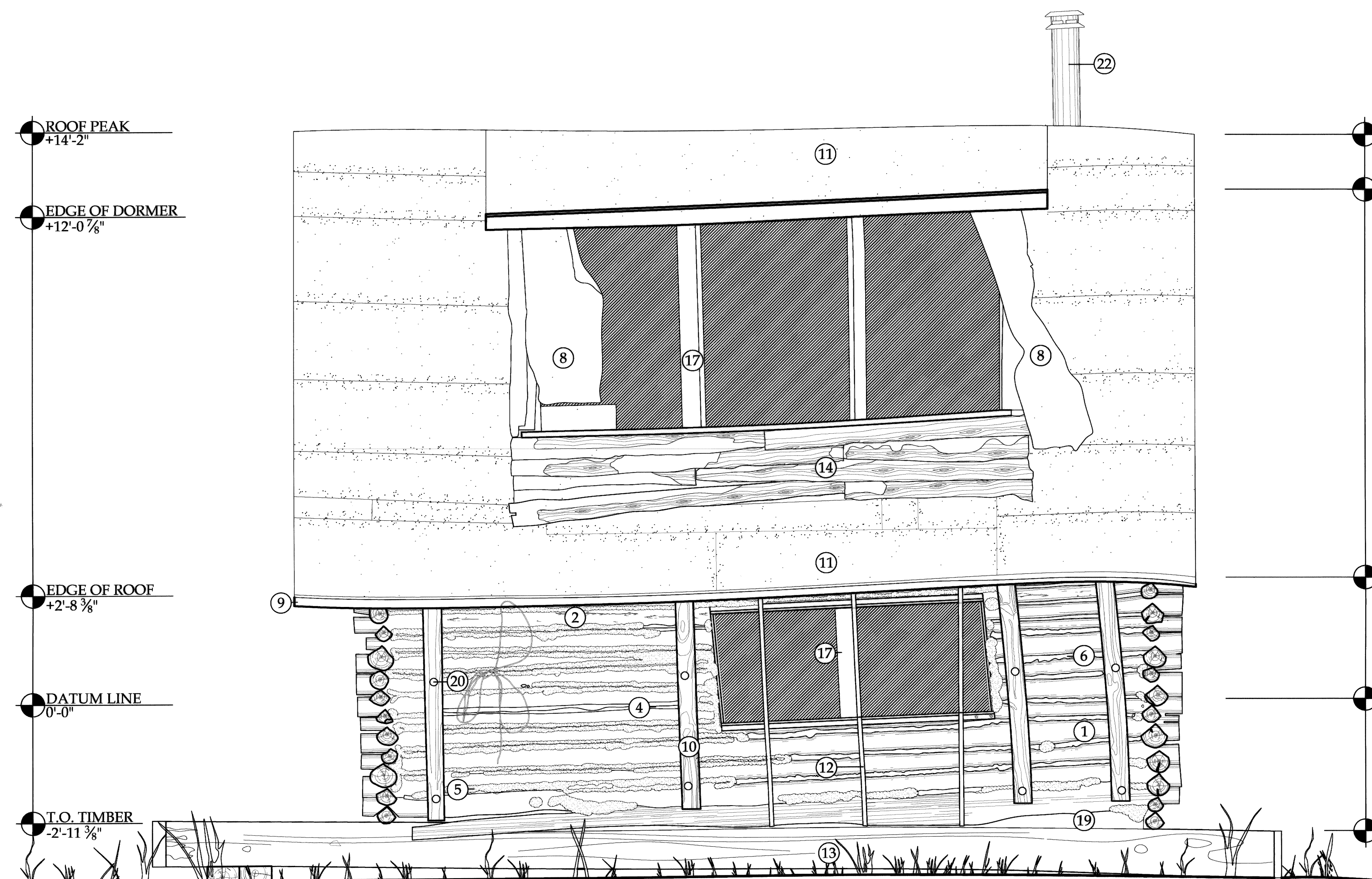
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- 12 1 1/4" METAL STRAP
- 13 13 1/2" X 14" CREOSOTE TIMBER
- 14 SPLIT LOG WOOD SIDING, BARKED
- 15 3/4" PLYWOOD



2 NORTH ELEVATION
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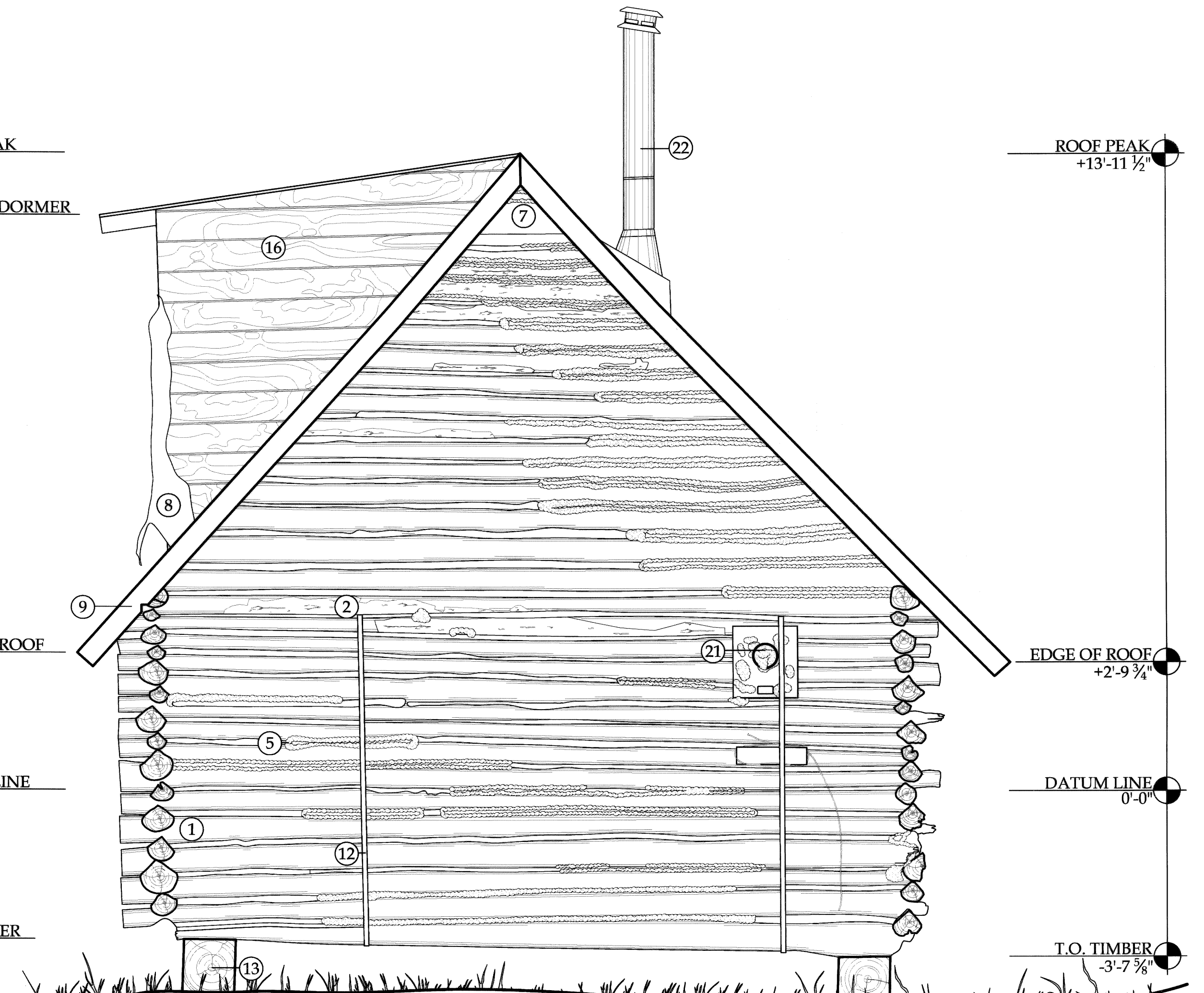
- 16 T1-11 PLYWOOD SIDING
- 17 DIMENSIONAL LUMBER
- 18 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD, UNPAINTED
- 19 2" X 6" FLOOR JOIST
- 20 3/4" Ø CARRIAGE BOLT ASSEMBLY

- 21 8" CONCRETE CHIMNEY THIMBLE,
LOCATION OF OLD CHIMNEY
- 22 8" Ø METAL STOVE PIPE
- 23 NOTCH IN WOOD LOG



1 WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2" = 1' - 0"

0 6' 1' 2' 5'



2 SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2" = 1' - 0"

0 6' 1' 2' 5'

MATERIAL NOTES

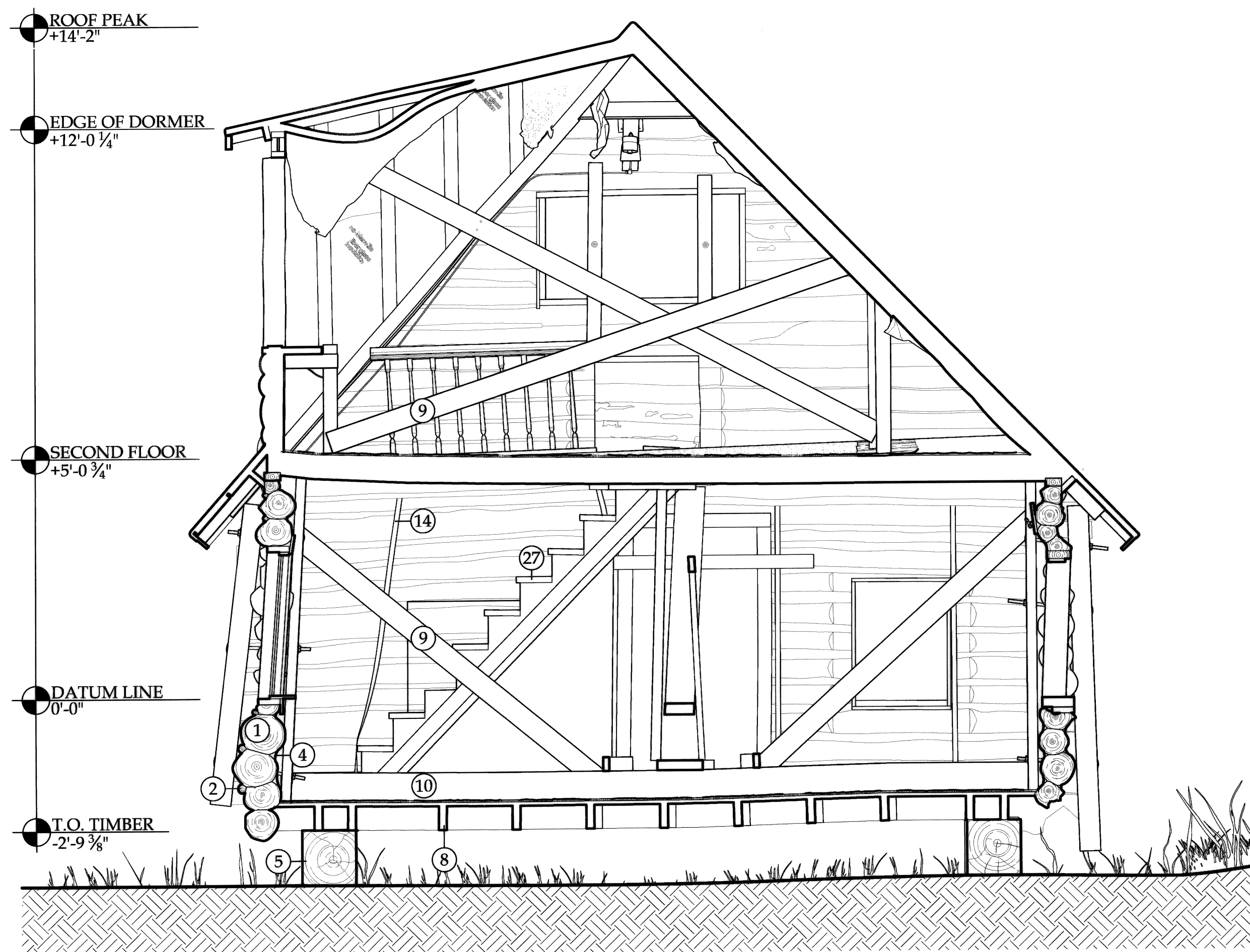
- 1 WOOD LOG, UNBARKED
- 2 WOOD LOG, BARKED
- 3 INFILL COTTONWOOD LOG, BARKED
- 4 SAPLING CHINKING
- 5 SPRAY FOAM INSULATION

- 6 PORTLAND CEMENT
- 7 COLLAR TIE
- 8 SHEET PLASTIC
- 9 3/4" X 5 1/2" FASCIA BOARD
- 10 5 3/4" X 5 1/4" BRACING

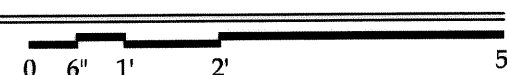
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- 12 1 1/4" METAL STRAP
- 13 13 1/2" X 14" CREOSOTE TIMBER
- 14 SPLIT LOG WOOD SIDING, BARKED
- 15 3/4" PLYWOOD

- 16 T1-11 PLYWOOD SIDING
- 17 DIMENSIONAL LUMBER
- 18 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD, UNPAINTED
- 19 2" X 6" FLOOR JOIST
- 20 3/4" Ø CARRIAGE BOLT ASSEMBLY

- 21 8" CONCRETE CHIMNEY THIMBLE, LOCATION OF OLD CHIMNEY
- 22 8" Ø METAL STOVE PIPE
- 23 NOTCH IN WOOD LOG



1 SECTION A-A
SCALE: 1/2" = 1' - 0"

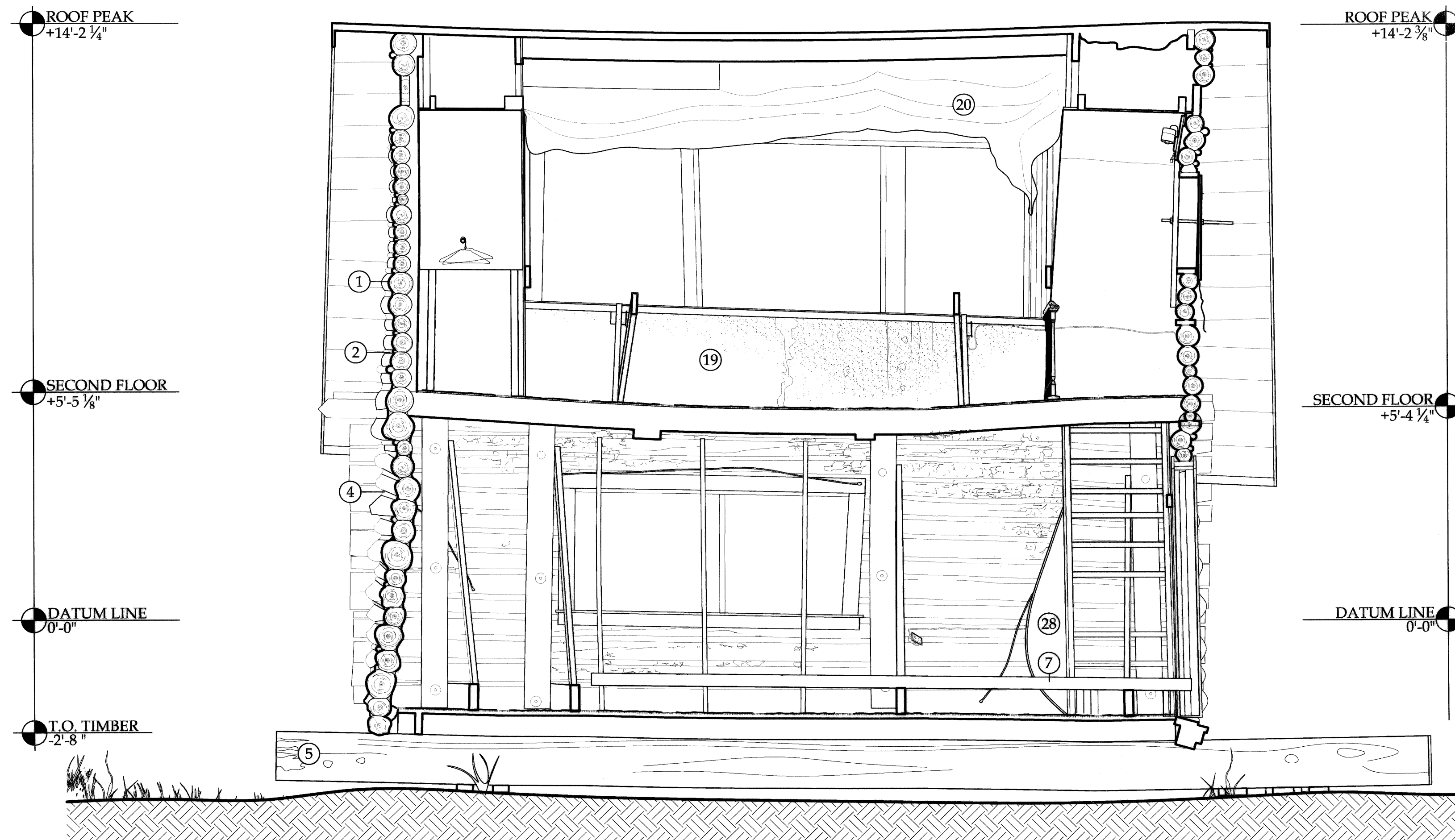


MATERIAL NOTES

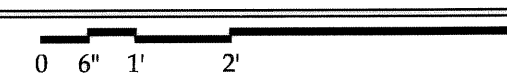
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- 3 SPRAY FOAM INSULATION
- 4 PORTLAND CEMENT
- 5 13 1/2" x 14" CREOSOTE TIMBER

- 6 2" x 4" FRAMING
- 7 2 x 4 NOMINAL STUD
- 8 2" x 6" FRAMING
- 9 2 x 6 NOMINAL STUD
- 10 2 1/2" x 7 3/8" FRAMING

- 11 2 1/2" x 11 3/8" FRAMING
- 12 5 1/4" x 5 1/4" BRACING
- 13 3/4" Ø CARRIAGE BOLT ASSEMBLY
- 14 1 1/4" METAL STRAPPING
- 15 3/4" PLYWOOD



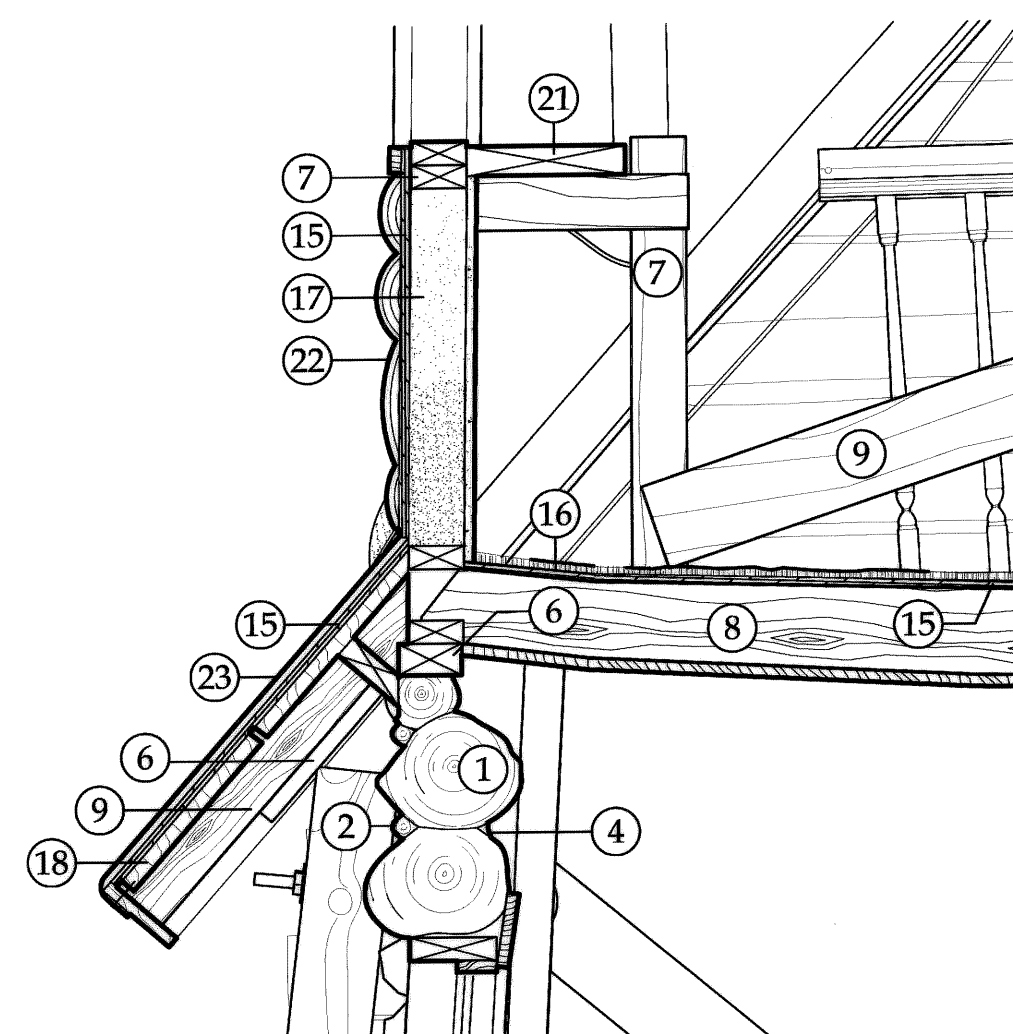
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SCALE: 1/2" = 1' - 0"



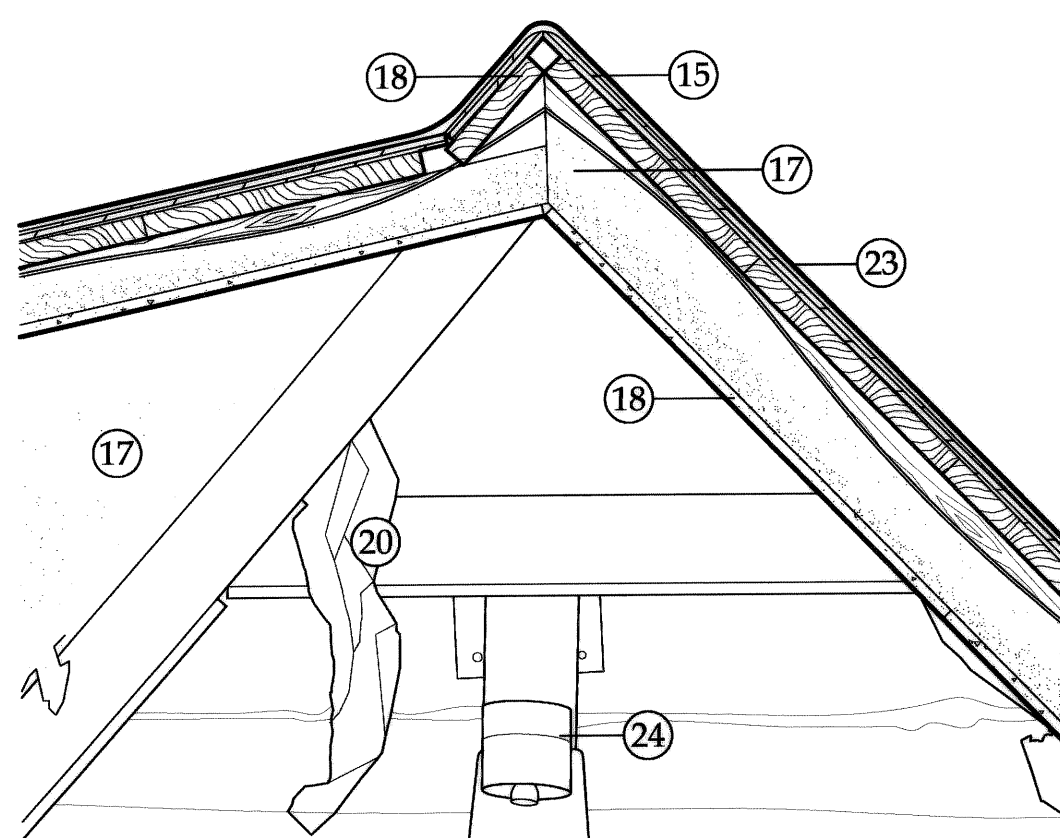
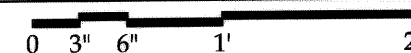
- 16 CARPET
- 17 FIBERGLASS BATT INSULATION
- 18 1" x 12" ROOFING BOARDS
- 19 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD, UNPAINTED
- 20 TYVEK® HOUSE WRAP

- 21 1 7/8" x 10" SILL
- 22 SPLIT LOG SIDING, BARKED
- 23 ASPHALT SHEET ROOFING
- 24 GAS LIGHT
- 25 SHEET PLASTIC

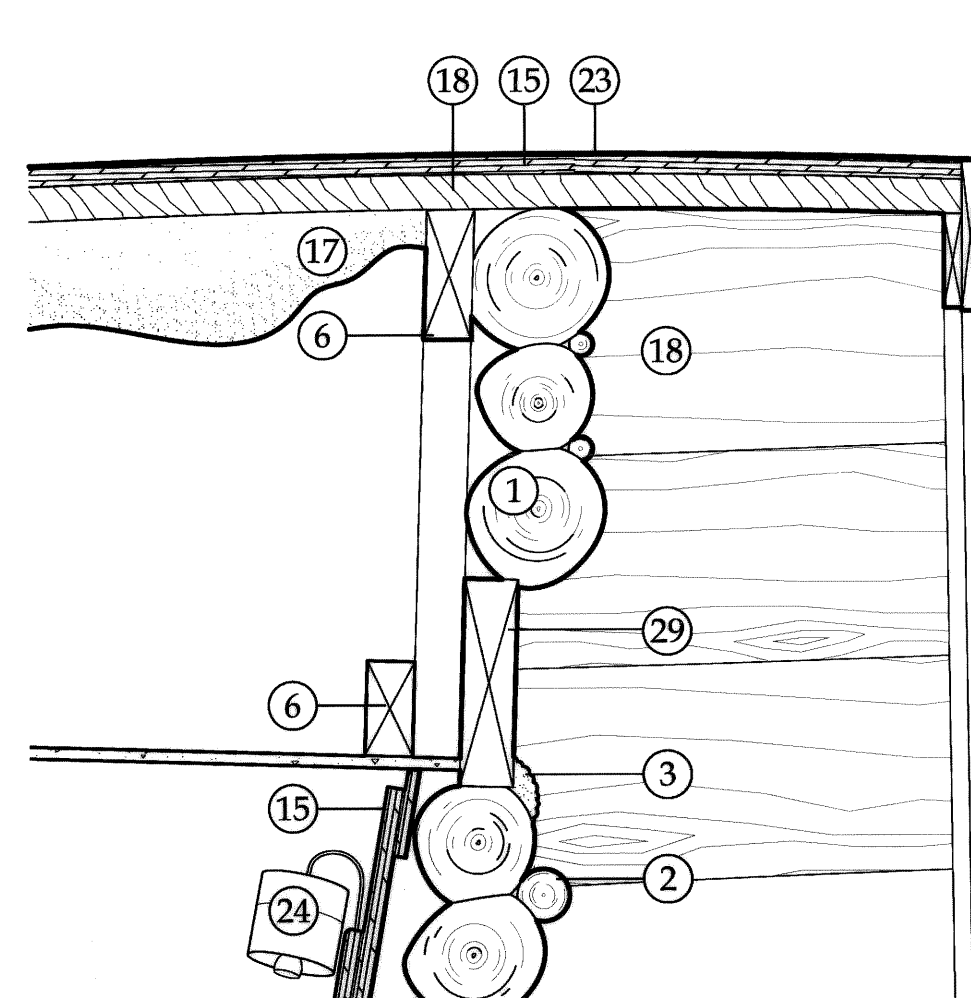
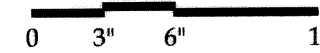
- 26 2 1/2" x 9" FRAMING
- 27 3/4" STAIR TREADS
- 28 3/8" PARTICLE BOARD



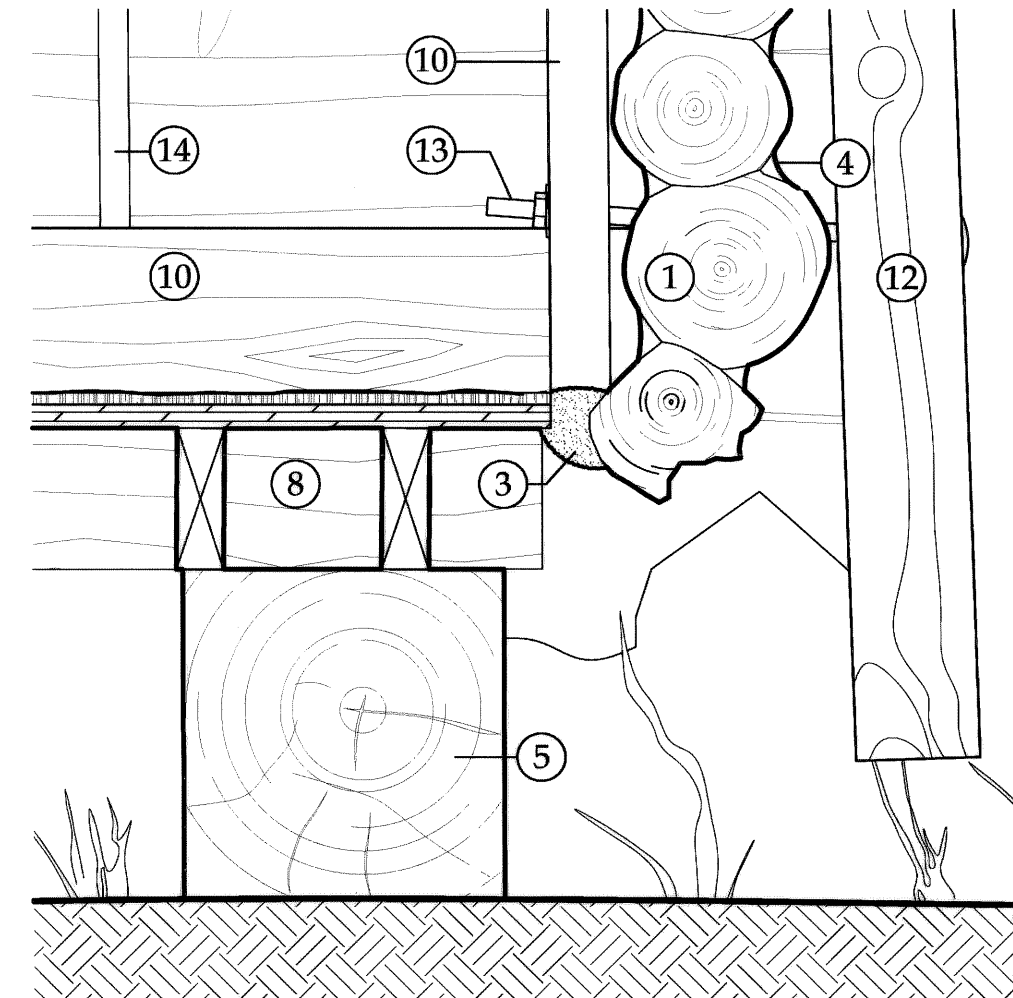
3 EAVE DETAIL
SCALE: 1" = 1' - 0"



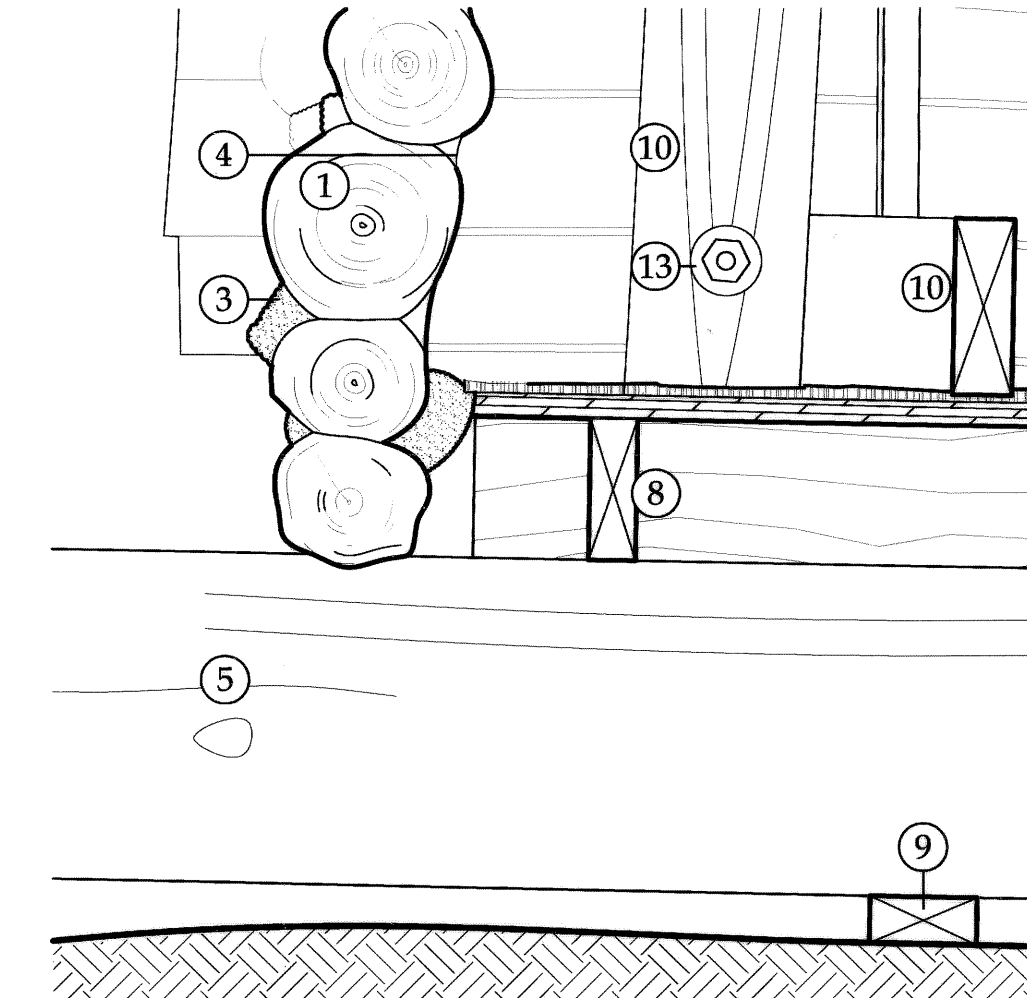
4 RIDGE DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1' - 0"



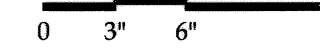
5 RAKE DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1' - 0"

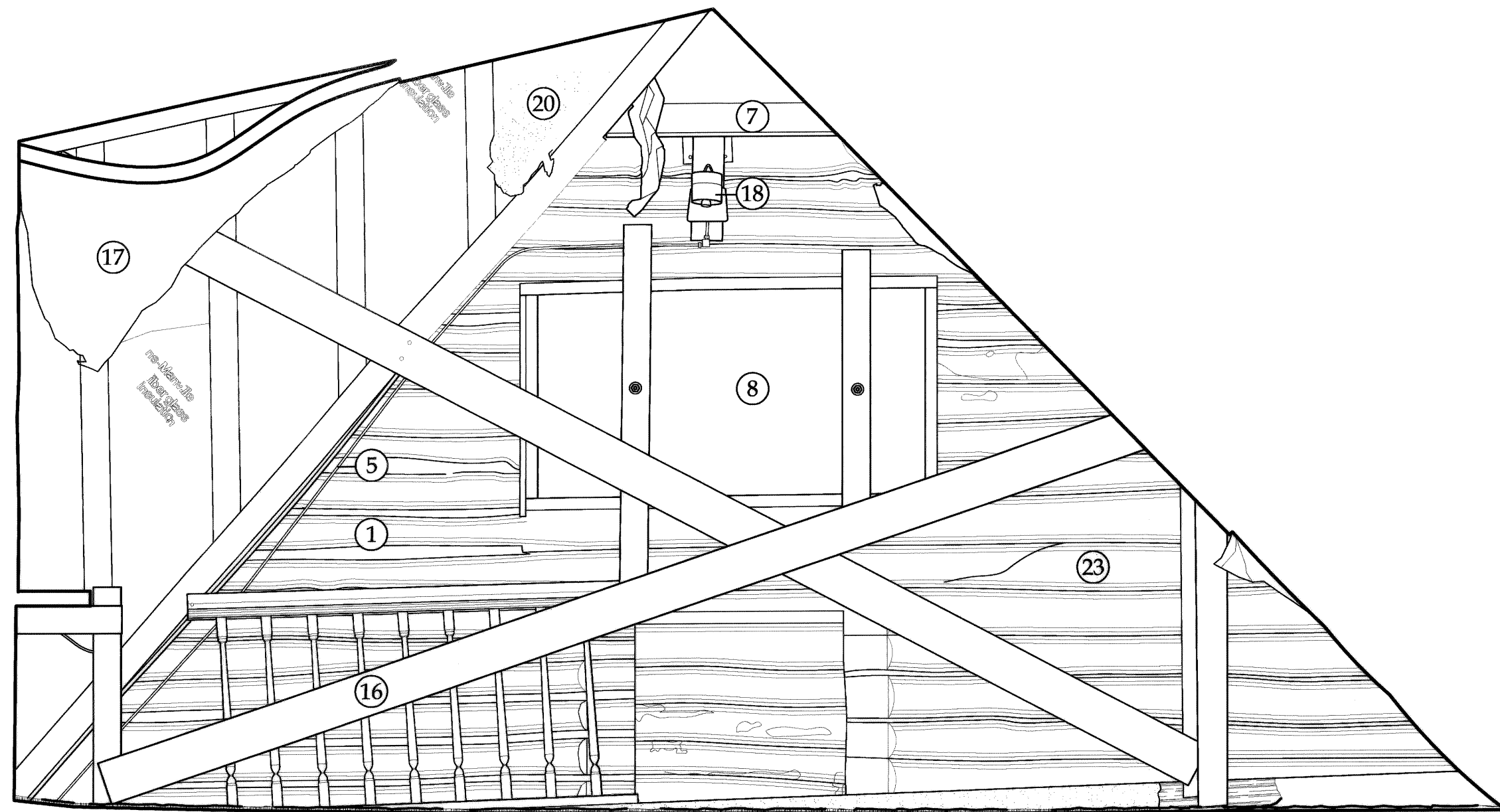


6 FLOOR DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1' - 0"

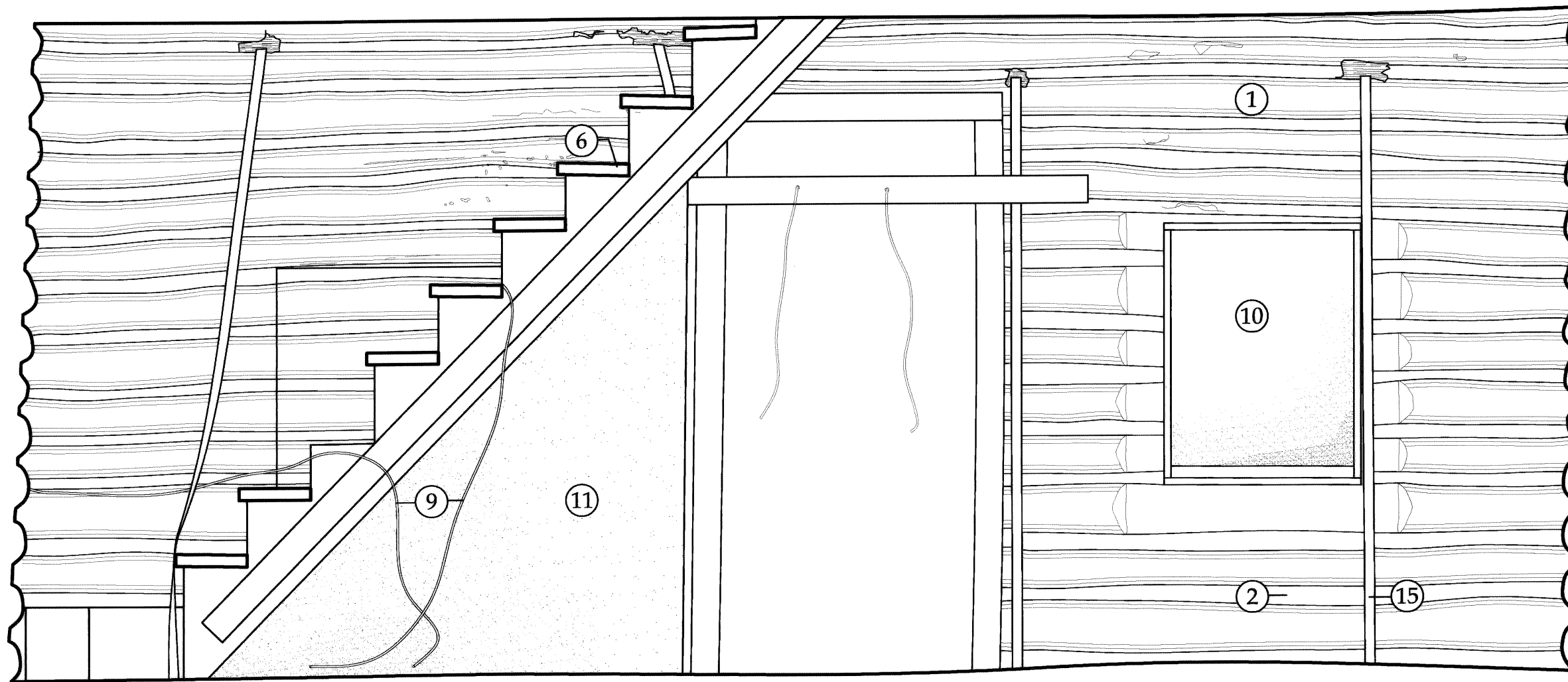


7 FLOOR DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1' - 0"





1 SECOND FLOOR NORTH INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1' - 0"



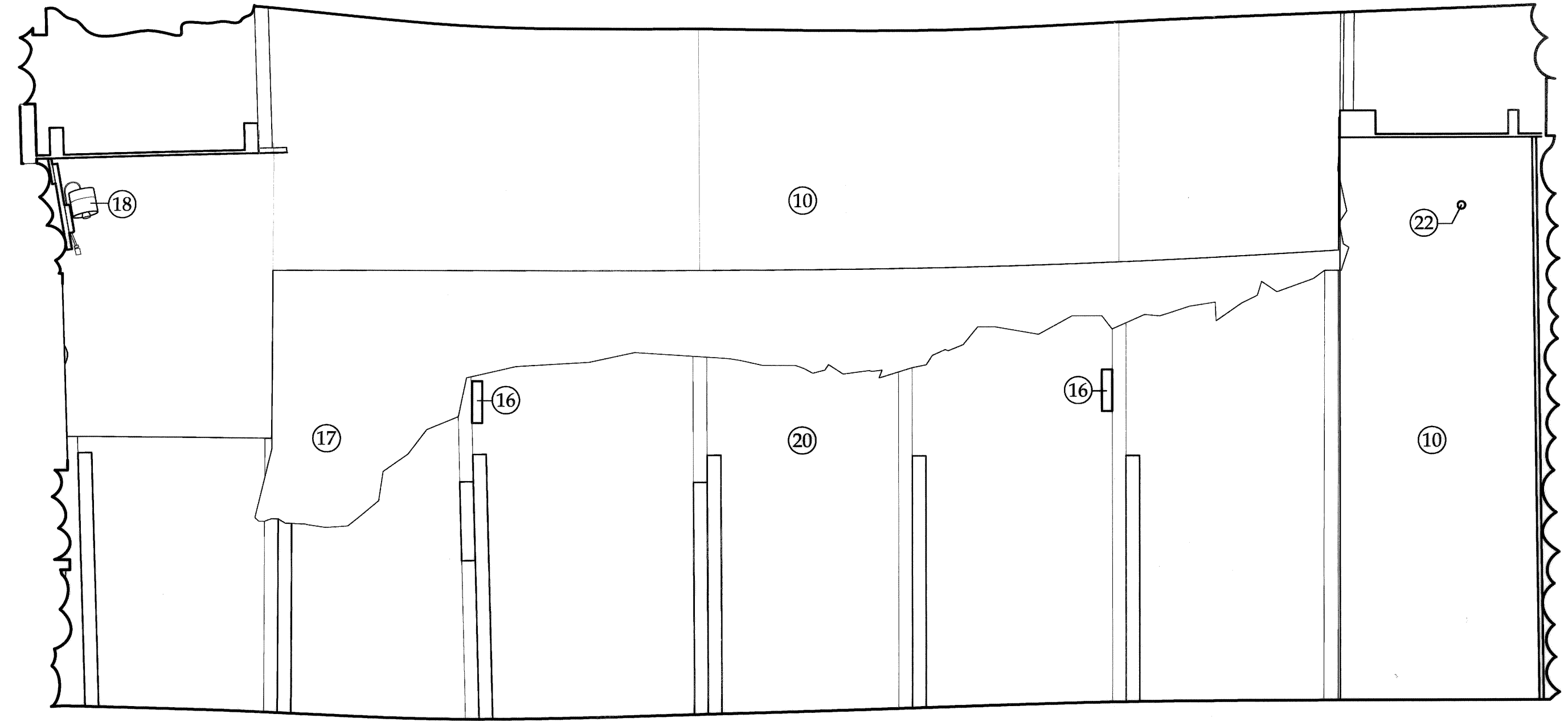
3 FIRST FLOOR NORTH INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1' - 0"



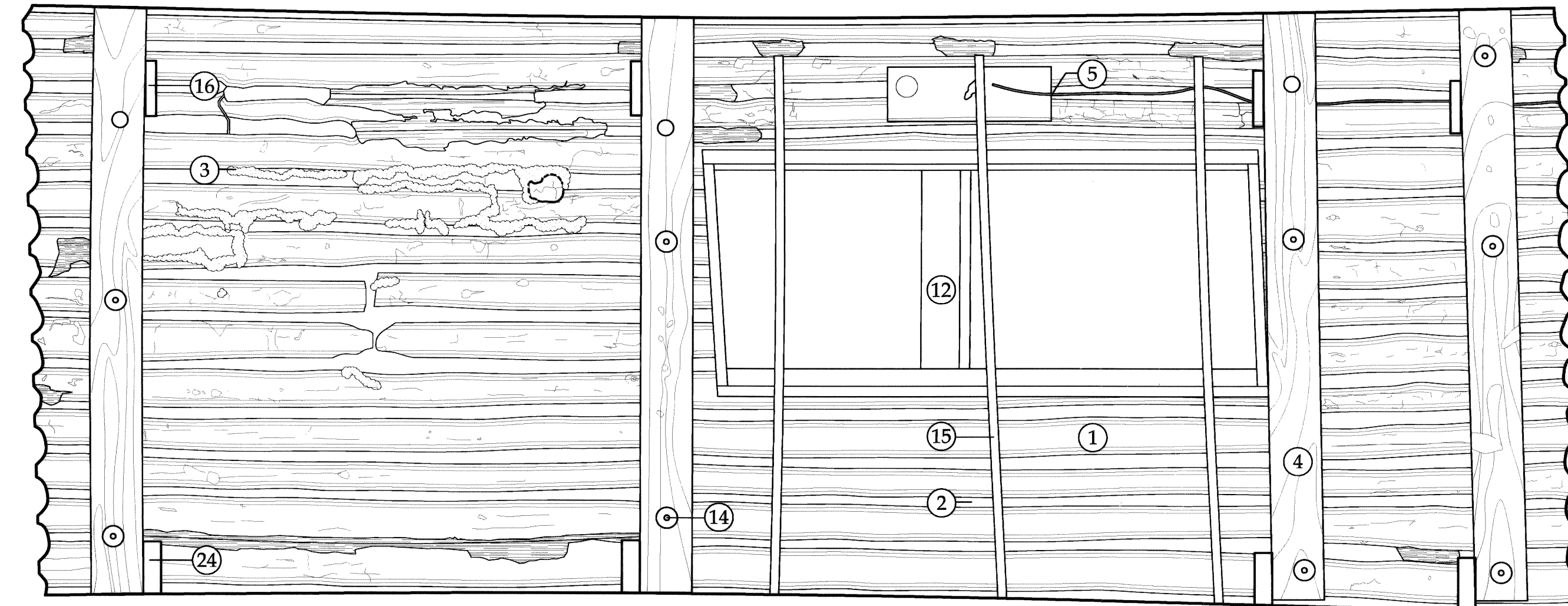
MATERIAL NOTES

- 1 WOOD LOG, PAINTED
- 2 PORTLAND CEMENT, PAINTED
- 3 SPRAY FOAM INSULATION
- 4 2 1/2" X 7 3/8" BRACING
- 5 COPPER GAS LINE

- 6 3/4" STAIR TREAD
- 7 COLLAR TIE
- 8 SHEET PLASTIC
- 9 ELECTRICAL CABLE
- 10 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD, UNPAINTED



2 SECOND FLOOR EAST INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1' - 0"



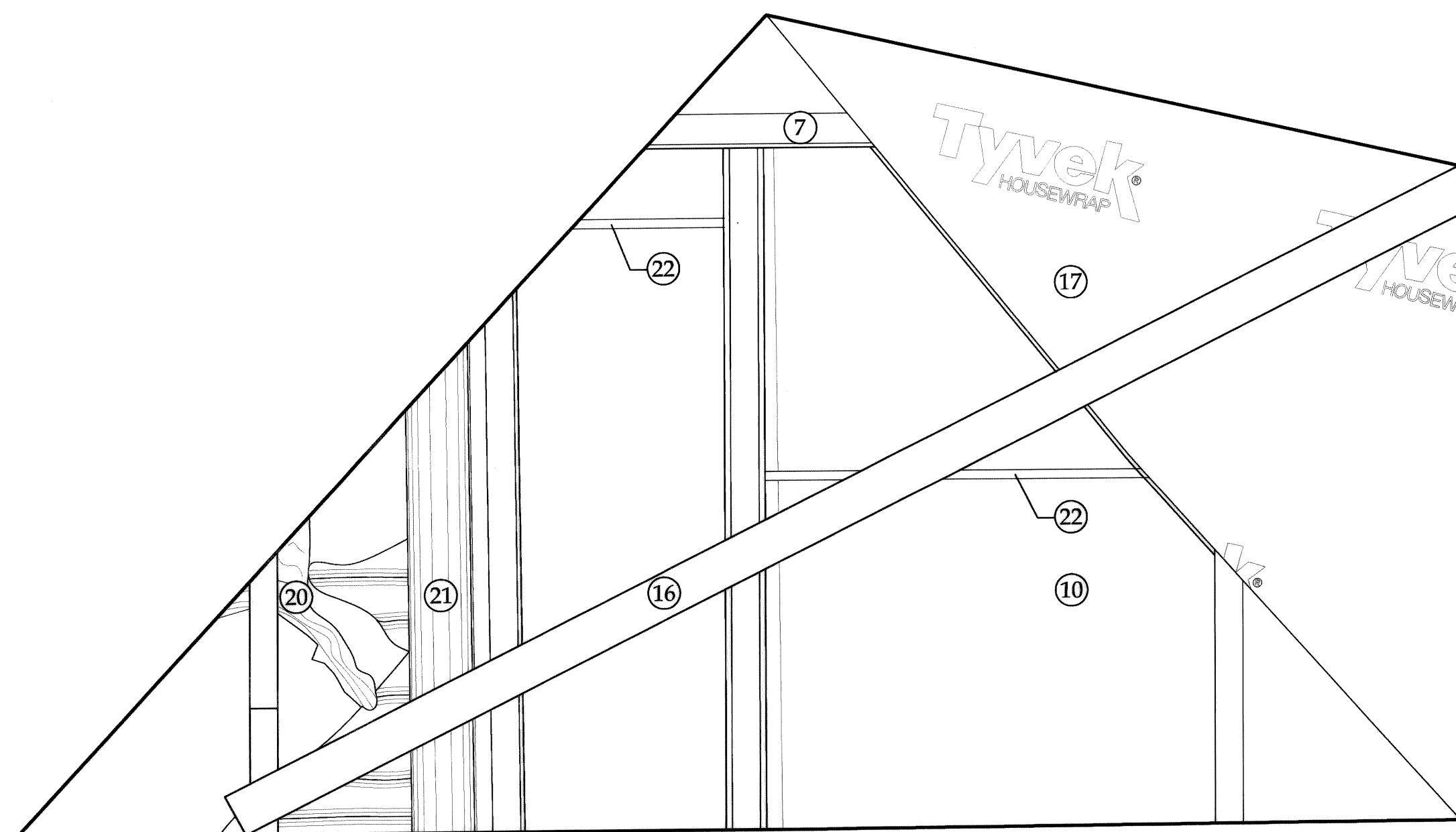
4 FIRST FLOOR EAST INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1' - 0"



- 11 3/8" PARTICLE BOARD
- 12 DIMENSIONAL LUMBER
- 13 8" CONCRETE CHIMNEY THIMBLE,
LOCATION OF OLD CHIMNEY
- 14 3/4" Ø CARRIAGE BOLT ASSEMBLY

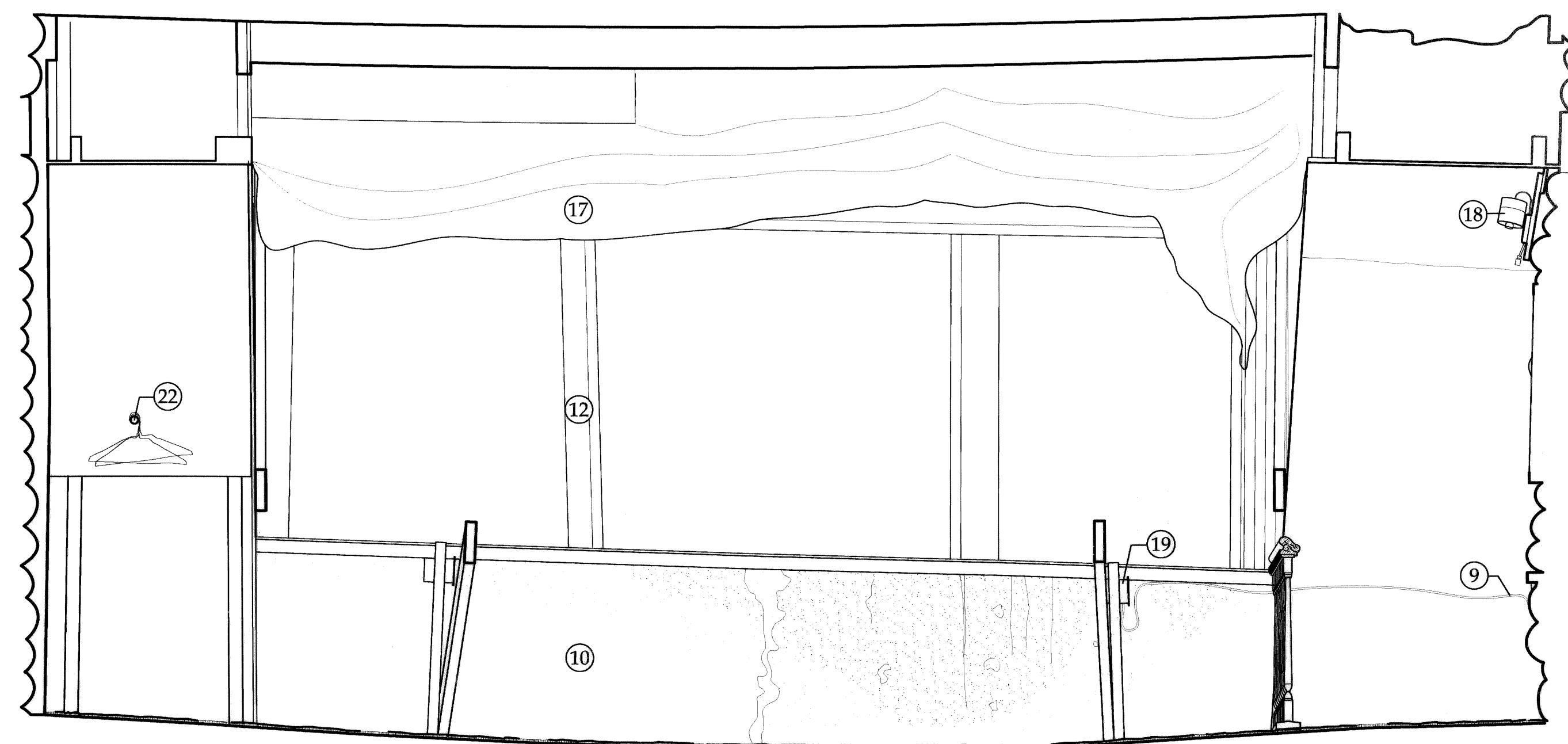
- 15 1 1/4" METAL STRAP
- 16 2" X 6" NOMINAL STUD
- 17 TYVEK® HOUSE WRAP
- 18 GAS LIGHT
- 19 ELECTRICAL OUTLET

- 20 FIBERGLASS BATTE INSULATION
- 21 8" Ø METAL STOVE PIPE
- 22 1" Ø CLOSET ROD
- 23 WOOD LOG UNPAINTED
- 24 2 1/2" X 7 3/8" FRAMING



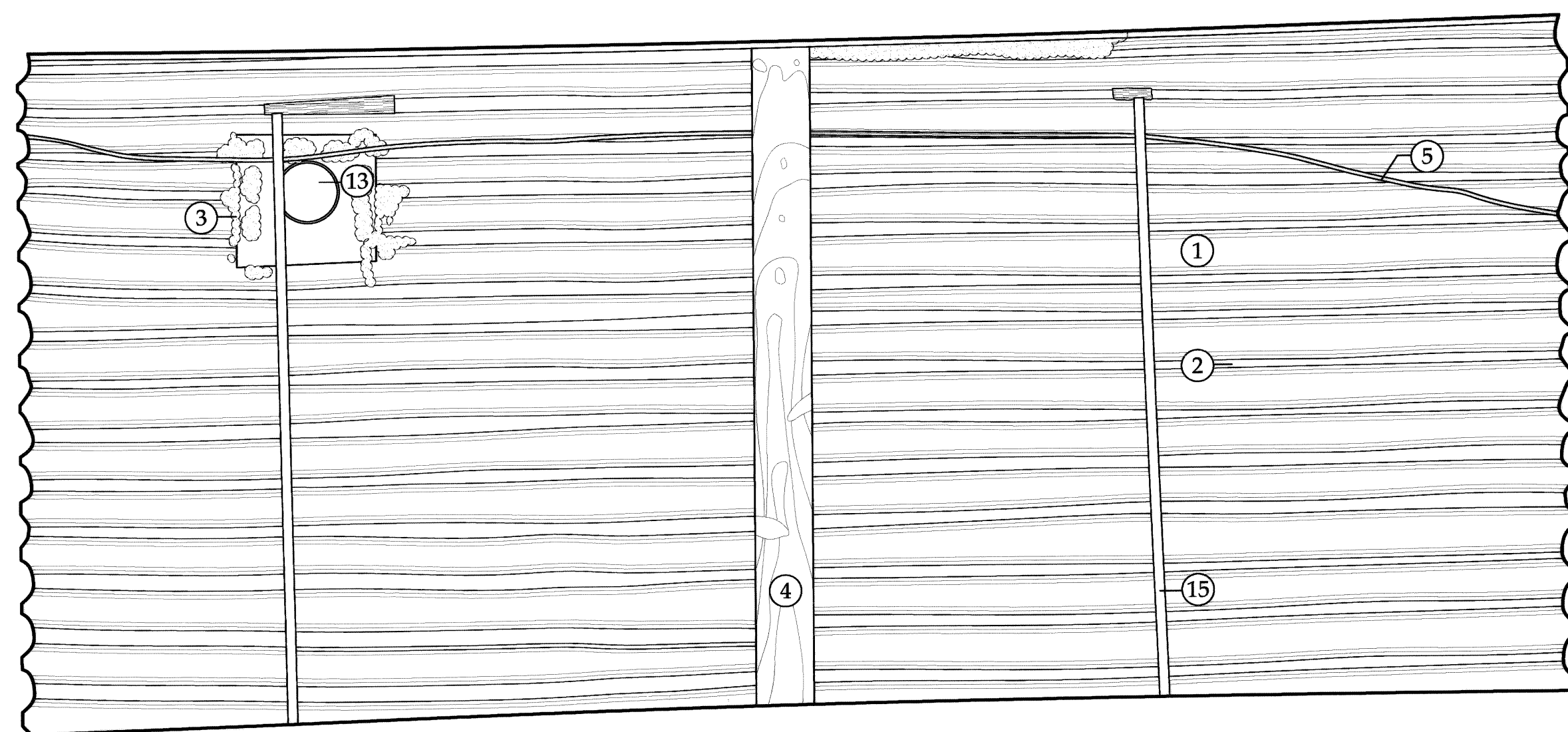
1 SECOND FLOOR SOUTH INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE: $\frac{3}{4}" = 1' - 0"$

0 3' 6" 1' 3'



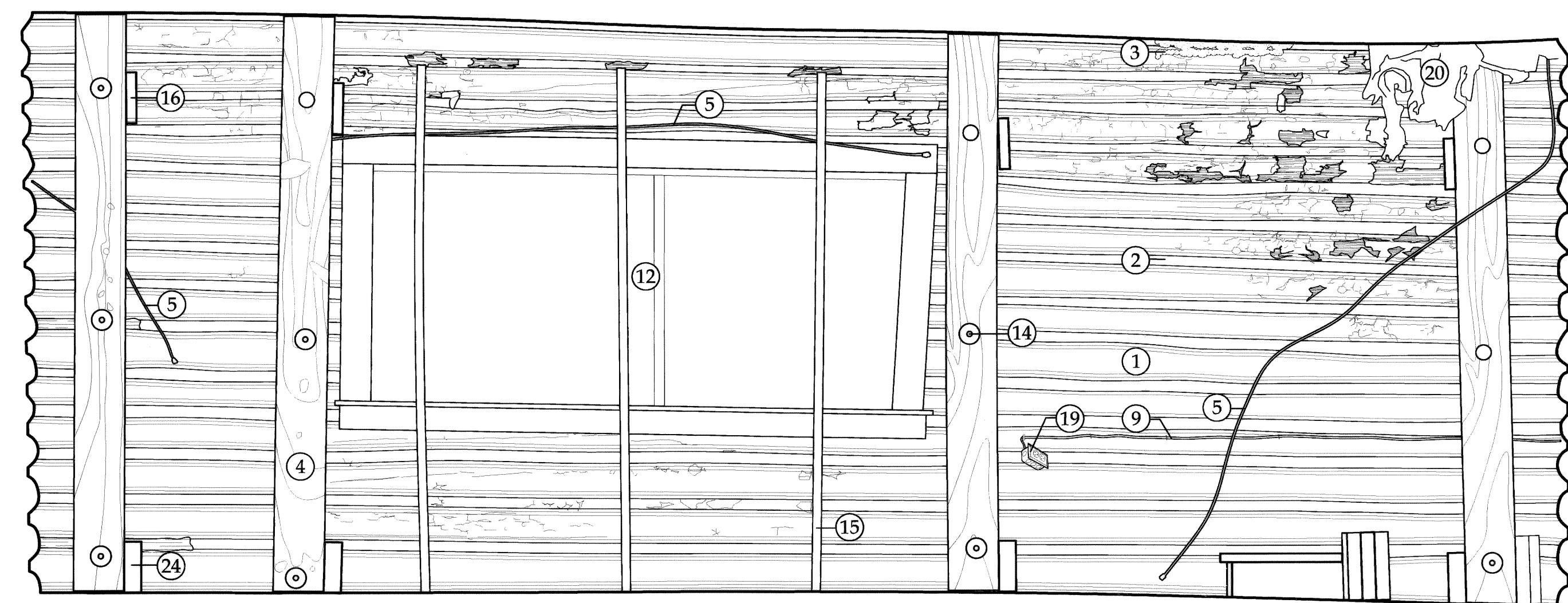
2 SECOND FLOOR WEST INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE: $\frac{3}{4}" = 1' - 0"$

0 3' 6" 1' 3'



3 FIRST FLOOR SOUTH INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE: $\frac{3}{4}" = 1' - 0"$

0 3' 6" 1' 3'



4 FIRST FLOOR WEST INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE: $\frac{3}{4}" = 1' - 0"$

0 3' 6" 1' 3'

MATERIAL NOTES

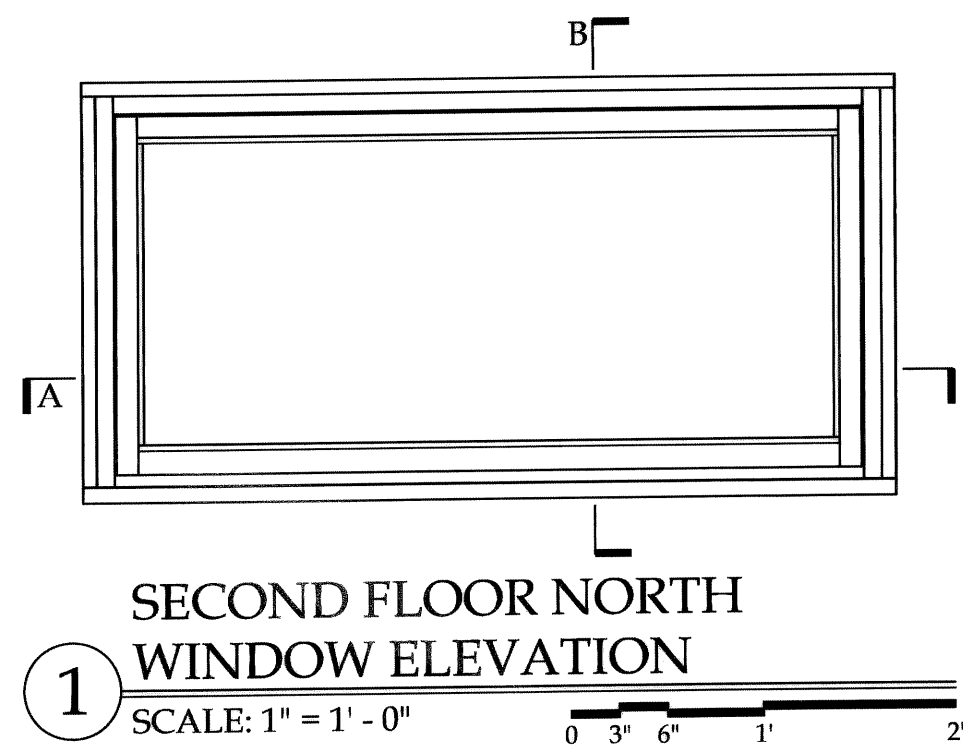
- ① WOOD LOG, PAINTED
- ② PORTLAND CEMENT, PAINTED
- ③ SPRAY FOAM INSULATION
- ④ $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 7\frac{3}{8}"$ BRACING
- ⑤ COPPER GAS LINE

- ⑥ $\frac{3}{4}"$ STAIR TREAD
- ⑦ COLLAR TIE
- ⑧ SHEET PLASTIC
- ⑨ ELECTRICAL CABLE
- ⑩ $\frac{1}{2}"$ GYPSUM BOARD, UNPAINTED

- ⑪ $\frac{5}{8}"$ PARTICLE BOARD
- ⑫ DIMENSIONAL LUMBER
- ⑬ 8" CONCRETE CHIMNEY THIMBLE, LOCATION OF OLD CHIMNEY
- ⑭ $\frac{3}{4}" \varnothing$ CARRIAGE BOLT ASSEMBLY

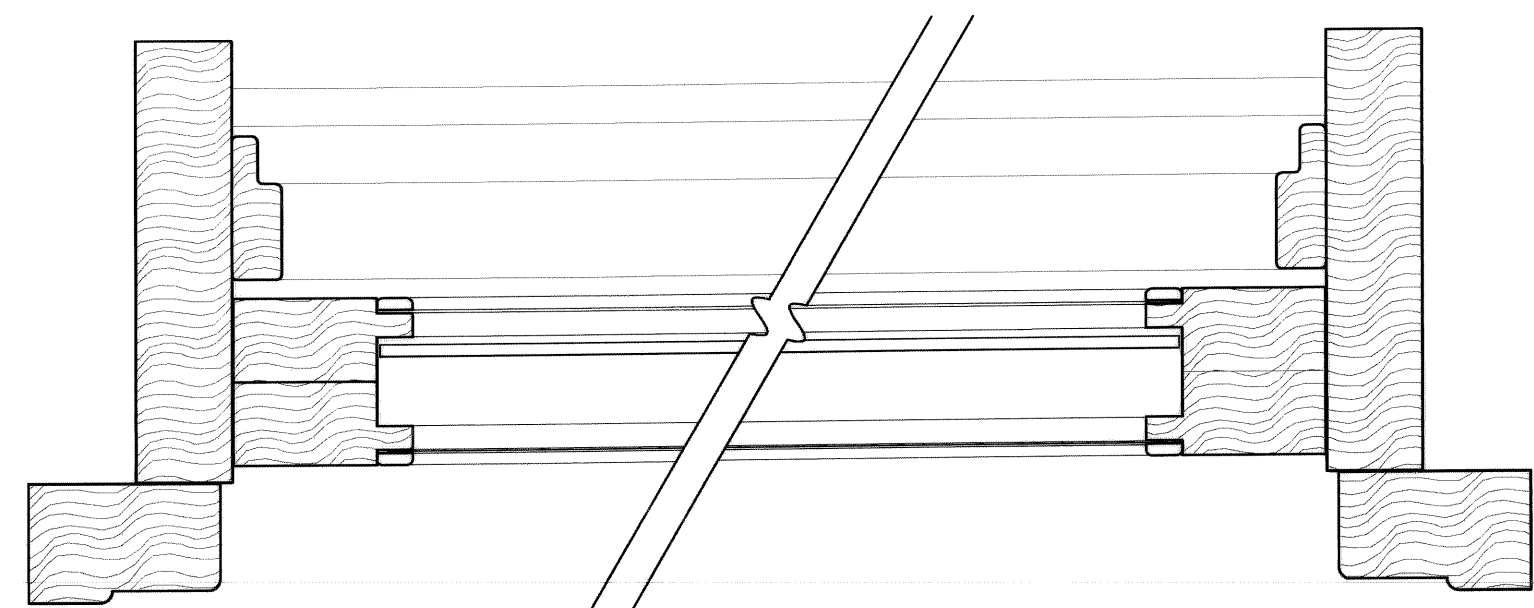
- ⑮ $1\frac{1}{4}"$ METAL STRAP
- ⑯ 2" X 6" NOMINAL STUD
- ⑰ TYVEK® HOUSE WRAP
- ⑱ GAS LIGHT
- ⑲ ELECTRICAL OUTLET

- ⑳ FIBERGLASS BATTE INSULATION
- ㉑ 8" $\varnothing$ METAL STOVE PIPE
- ㉒ 1" $\varnothing$ CLOSET ROD
- ㉓ WOOD LOG UNPAINTED
- ㉔ $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 7\frac{3}{8}"$ FRAMING



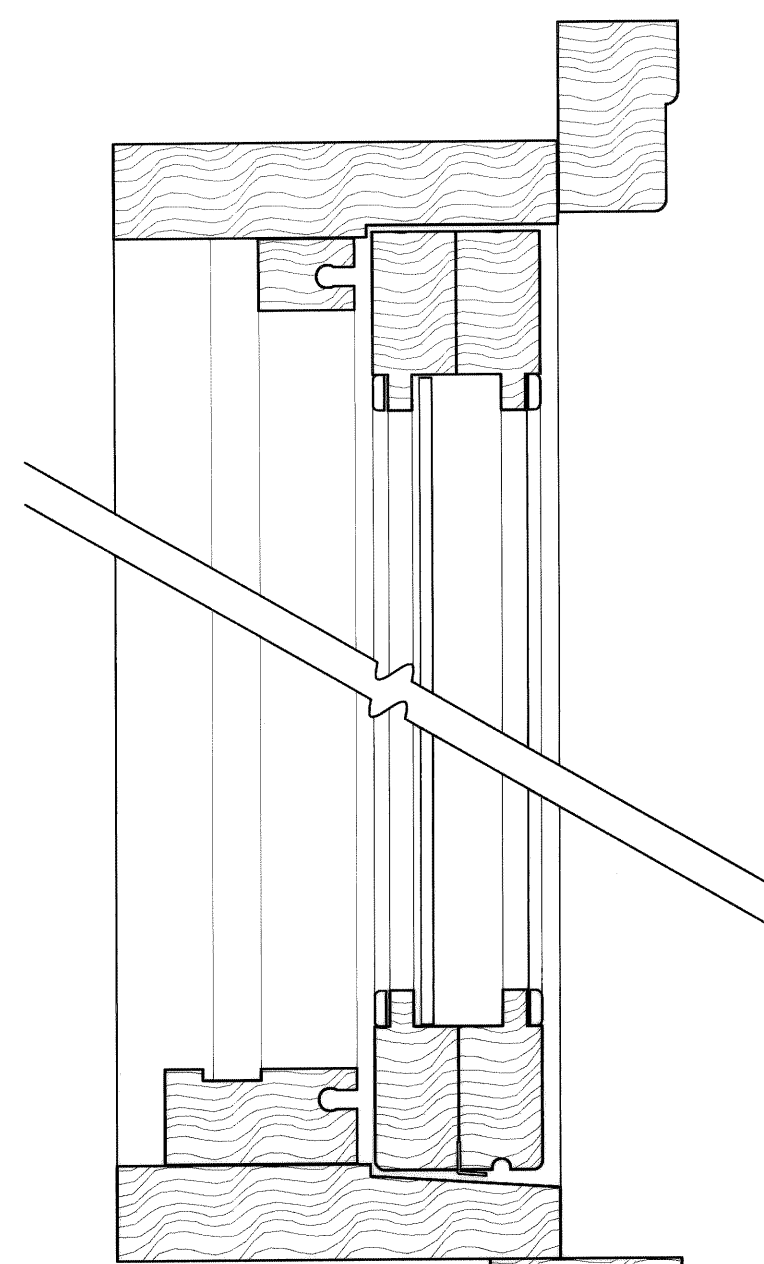
1 SECOND FLOOR NORTH WINDOW ELEVATION

SCALE: 1" = 1' - 0"



1A SECOND FLOOR NORTH WINDOW JAMB DETAILS

SCALE: 6" = 1' - 0"

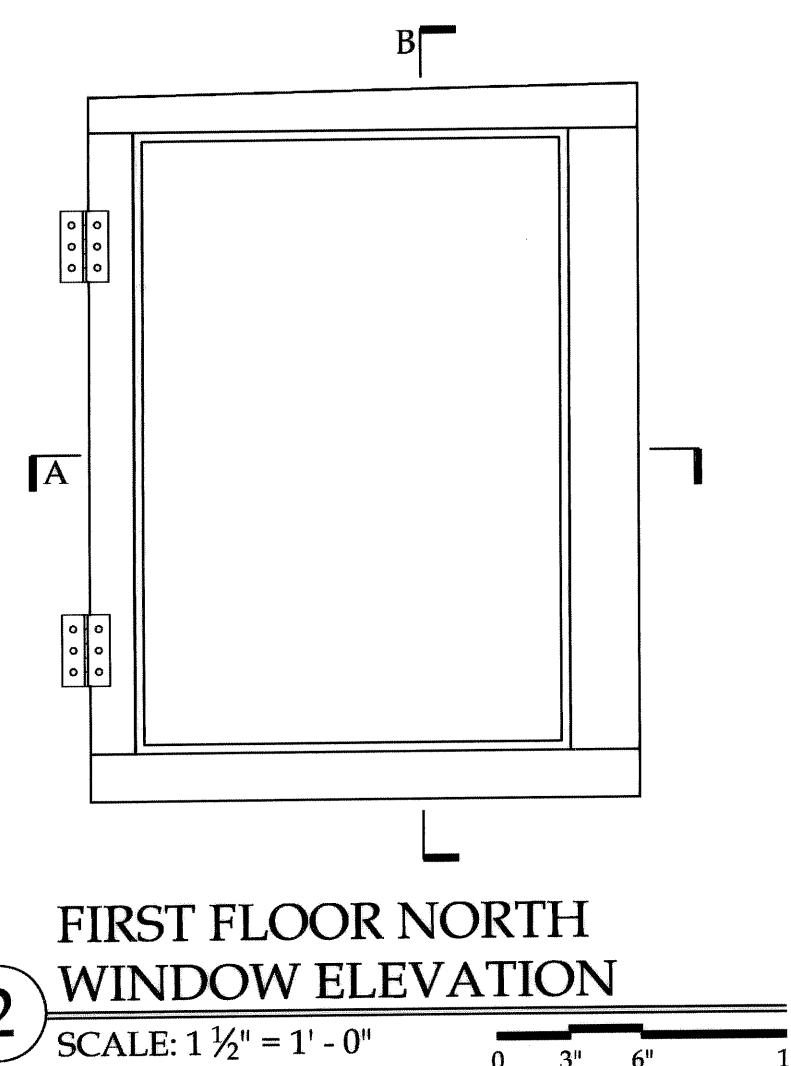


1B SECOND FLOOR NORTH WINDOW HEAD AND SILL DETAILS

SCALE: 6" = 1' - 0"

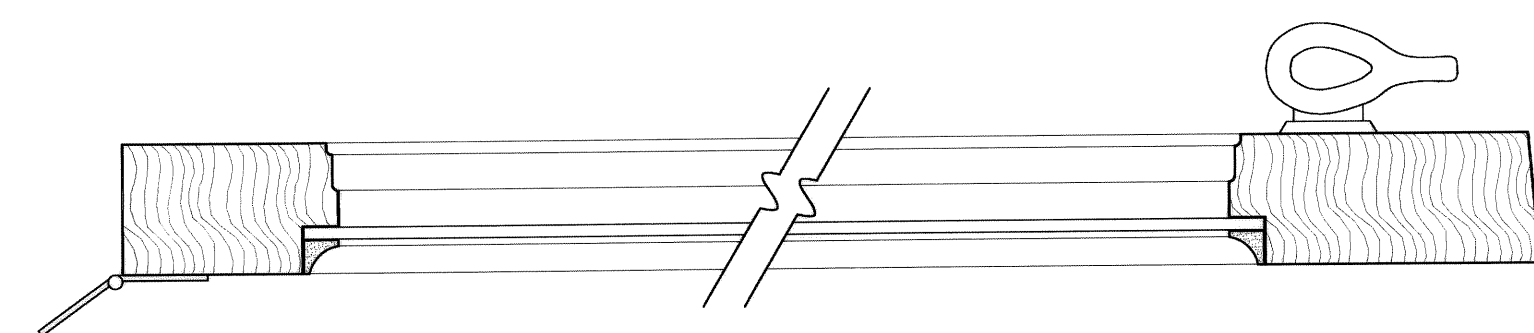
NOTE:

WINDOWS WERE REMOVED FROM OPENINGS PRIOR TO RELOCATION AND ARE STORED INSIDE CABIN.



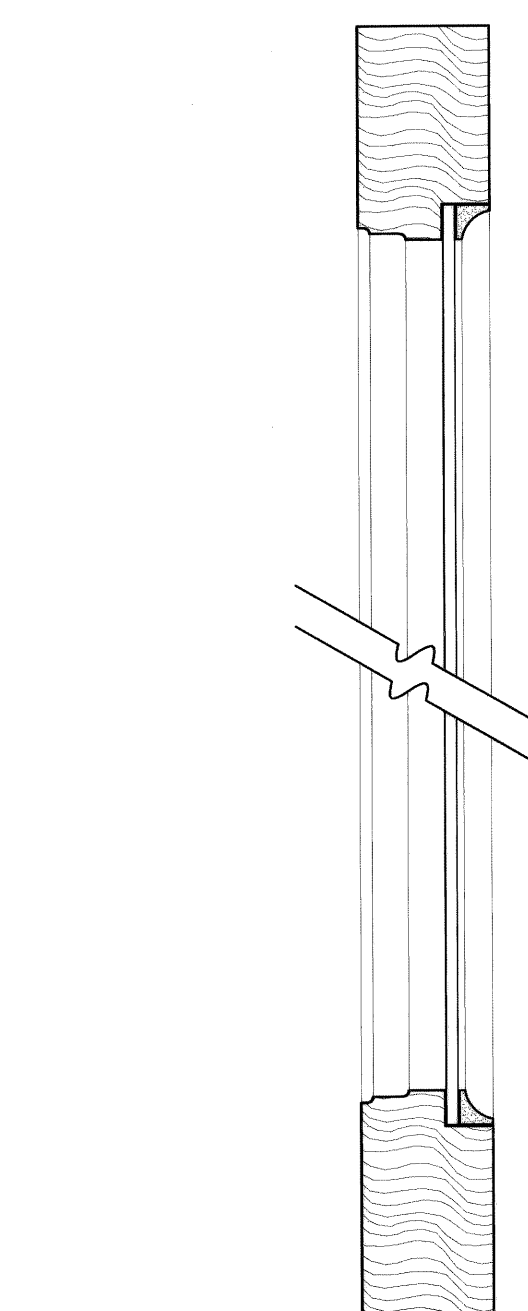
2 FIRST FLOOR NORTH WINDOW ELEVATION

SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1' - 0"



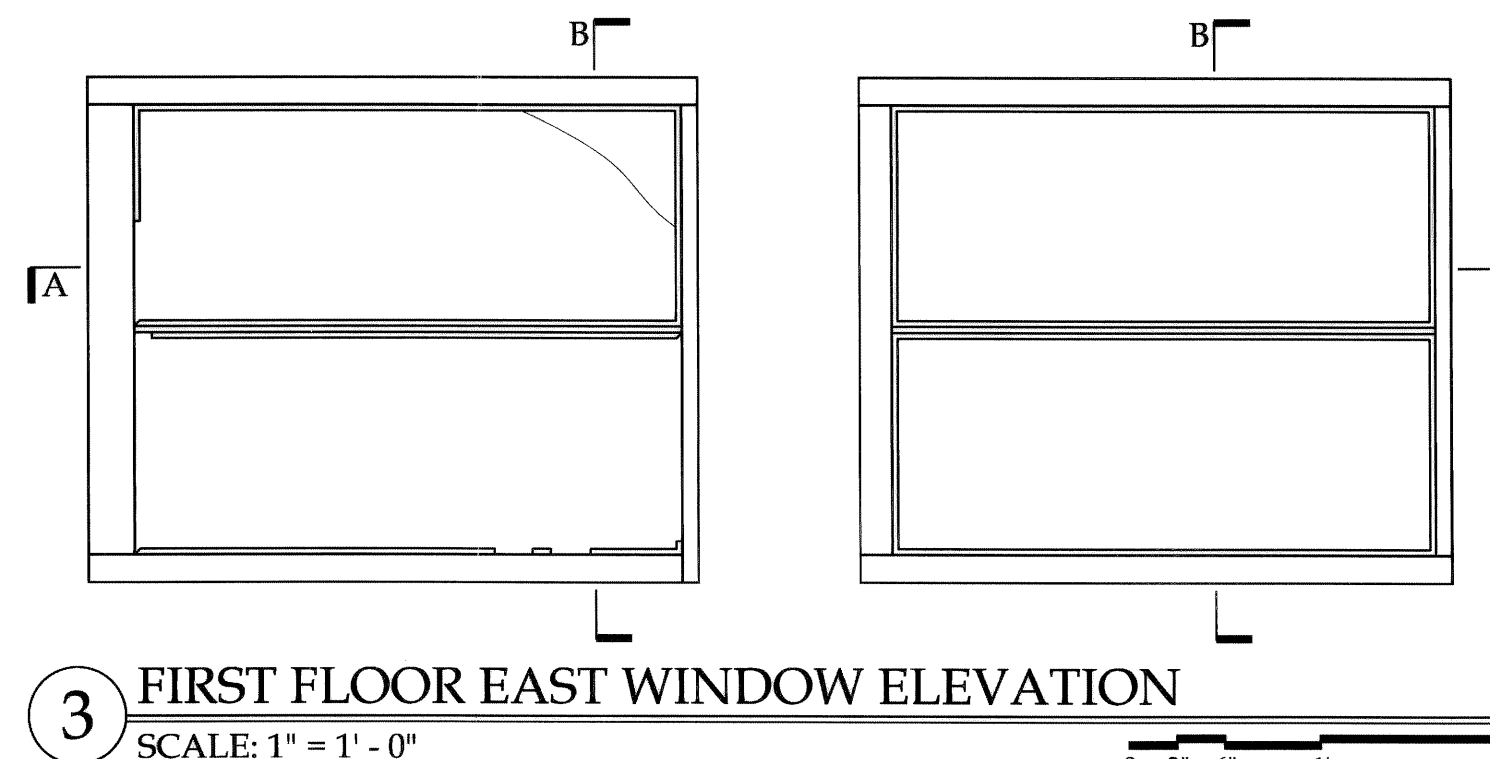
2A FIRST FLOOR NORTH WINDOW JAMB DETAILS

SCALE: 6" = 1' - 0"



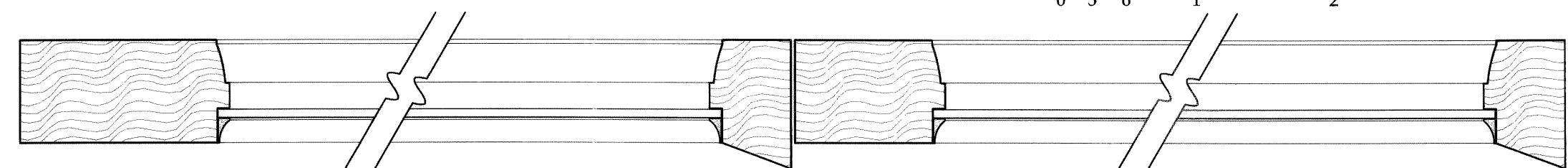
2B FIRST FLOOR NORTH WINDOW HEAD AND SILL DETAILS

SCALE: 6" = 1' - 0"



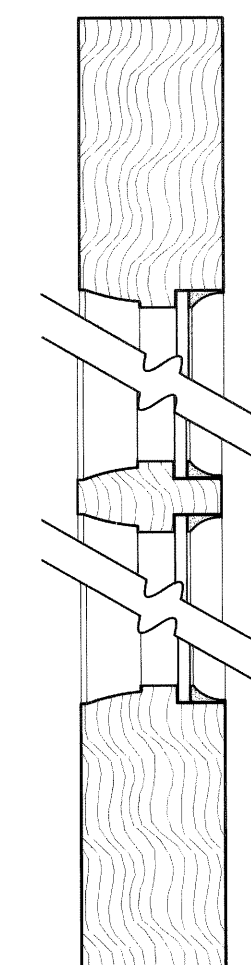
3 FIRST FLOOR EAST WINDOW ELEVATION

SCALE: 1" = 1' - 0"



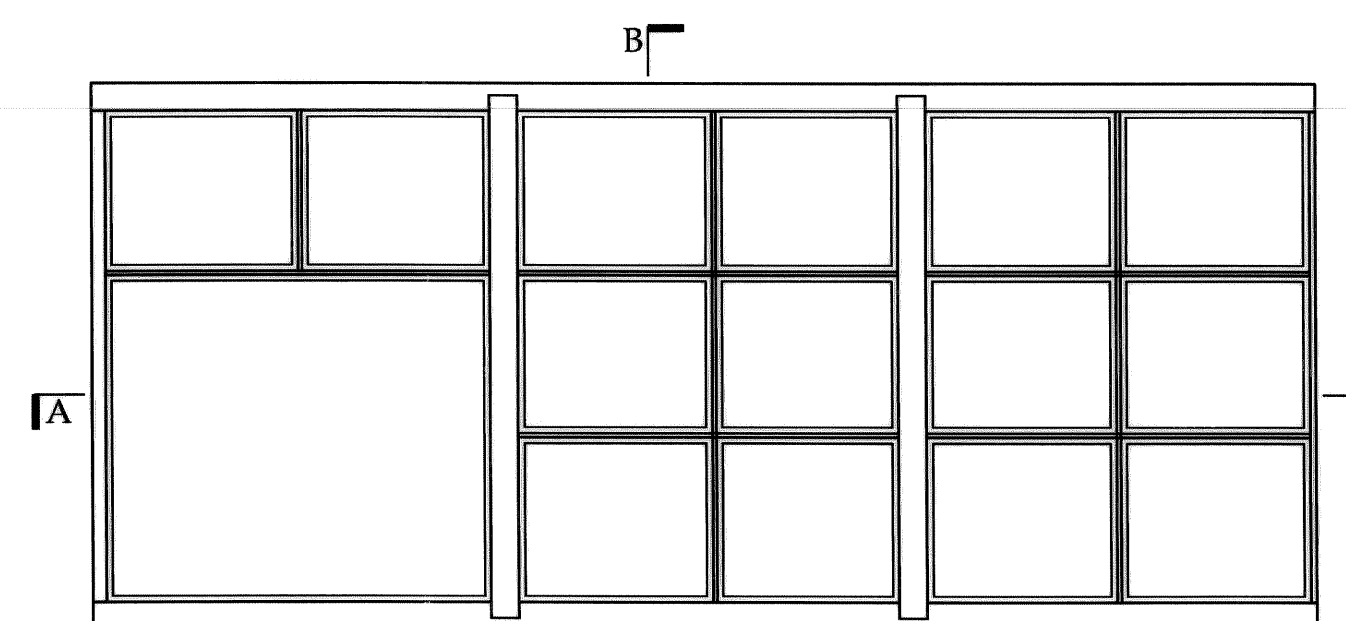
3A FIRST FLOOR EAST WINDOW JAMB DETAILS

SCALE: 6" = 1' - 0"



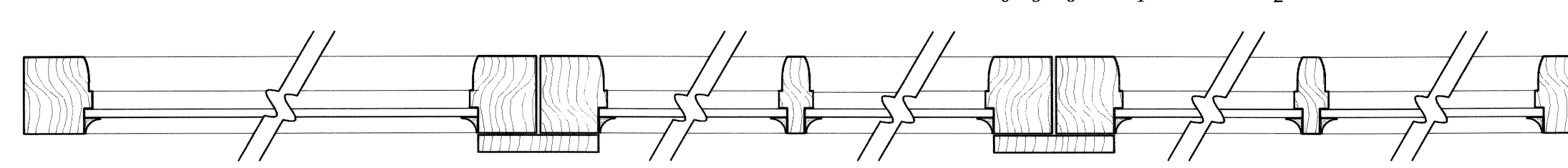
3B FIRST FLOOR EAST WINDOW HEAD AND SILL DETAILS

SCALE: 6" = 1' - 0"



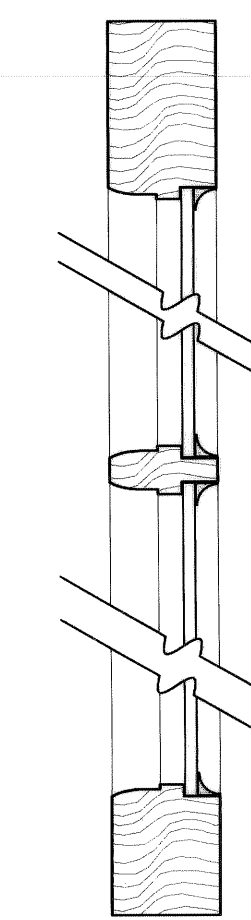
4 FIRST FLOOR WEST WINDOW ELEVATION

SCALE: 1" = 1' - 0"



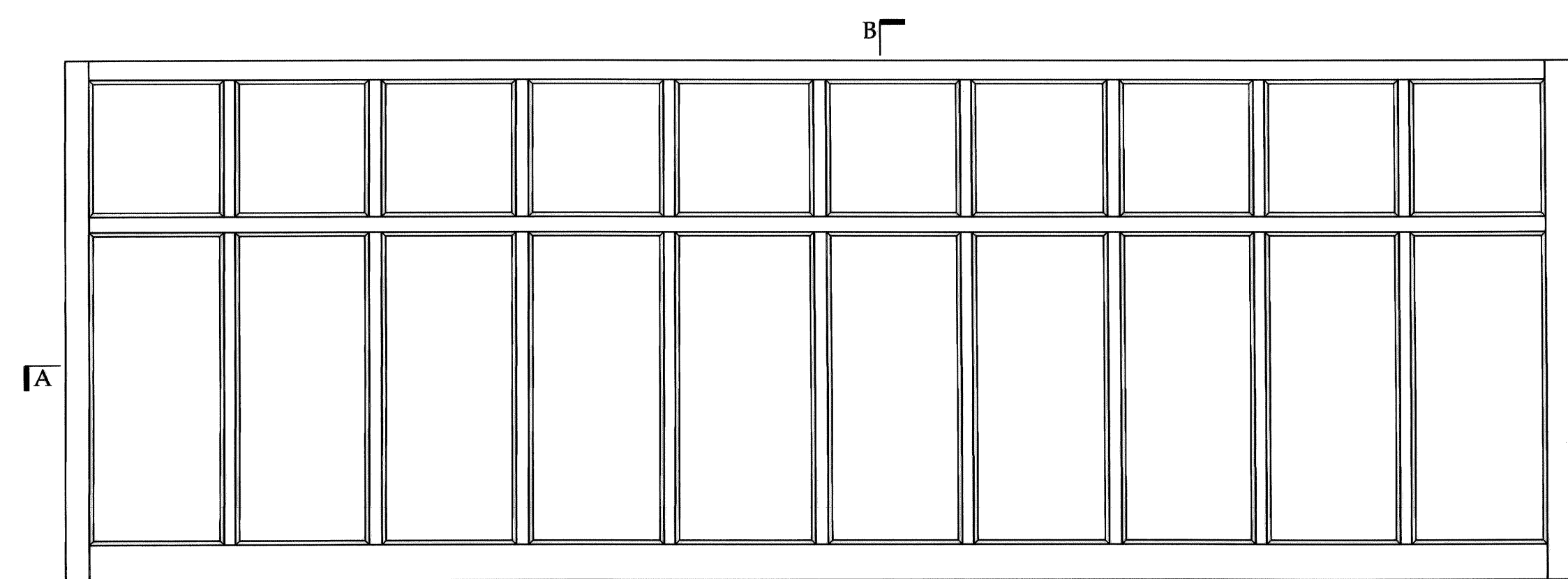
4A FIRST FLOOR WEST WINDOW JAMB DETAILS

SCALE: 6" = 1' - 0"



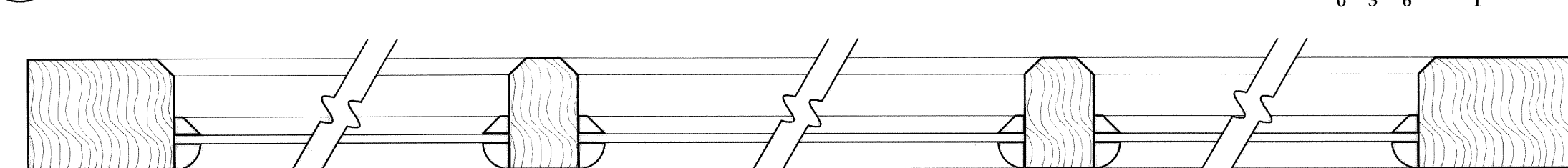
4B FIRST FLOOR WEST WINDOW HEAD AND SILL DETAILS

SCALE: 6" = 1' - 0"



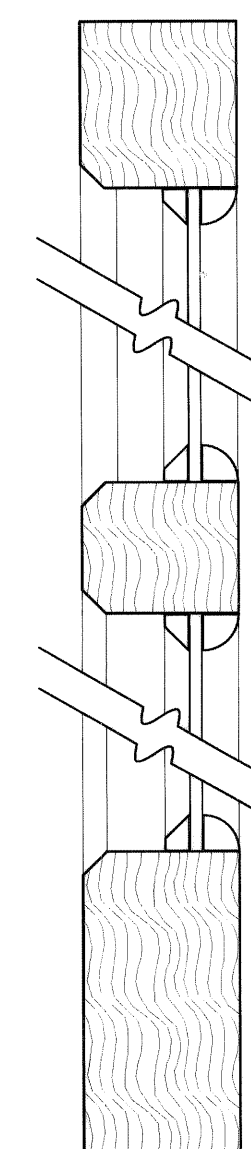
5 SECOND FLOOR WEST WINDOW ELEVATION

SCALE: 1" = 1' - 0"



5A SECOND FLOOR WEST WINDOW JAMB DETAILS

SCALE: 6" = 1' - 0"



5B SECOND FLOOR WEST WINDOW HEAD AND SILL DETAILS

SCALE: 6" = 1' - 0"

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

ADDENDUM TO:

HABS AK-225

MCDERMOTT CABIN

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

Town of Dyea (historical town site)

Skagway vicinity

Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area

Alaska

INDEX TO BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Ron Klein, photographer, September 2011

AK-225-1	East and north elevations, view towards southwest
AK-225-2	North elevation, view towards south
AK-225-3	West and north elevations, view towards southeast
AK-225-4	West elevation, view towards east
AK-225-5	West and south elevations, view towards northeast
AK-225-6	First floor east and south interior elevations, view toward southeast
AK-225-7	First floor north and east interior elevations, view toward north
AK-225-8	First floor bottom of west and north interior elevations at stairway, view towards northeast
AK-225-9	First floor west and north interior elevations, view towards west
AK-225-10	Second floor east and north interior elevations, top of stairway, view towards northeast
AK-225-11	Second floor north interior elevation, top of stairway, view towards northwest
AK-225-12	Second floor south and west elevations, view towards southwest

HAGS AK-225-1



Kodak 100T MX



HAGS AK-225-2





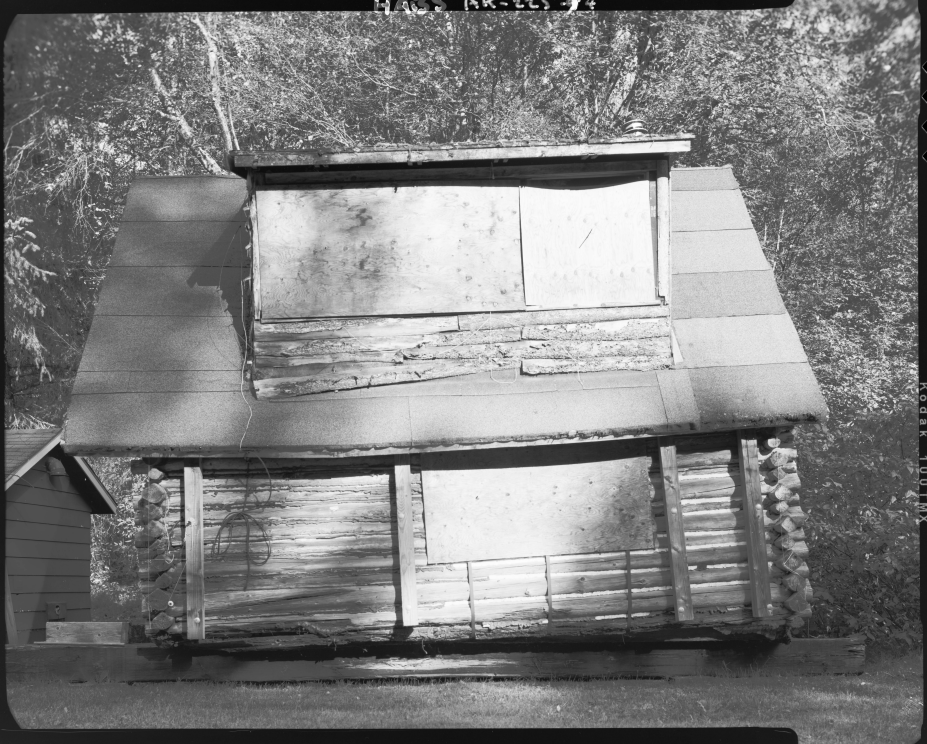
HAGS AK-225-X3



Kodak 100T MX



4438 AK-225-74





HAGS AK-229-5





HAGS AK-225-6





HAB3 AK-225-7

Kodak 320TXP





HAB3 AK-225-8

Kodak 320TXP









HAGE AK-225-10



ins-Manville
fiberglas
insulation

Kodak 320TXP



HAOS AK-225-II

Kodak 320TXP





HARR AK-225-12



Kodak 320TXP

