

Alaska street

ESSIE MILLER CRIB

~~ESSIE MILLER CRIB~~

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

Skagway and White Pass Historic District

Alley off east side of Broadway between 5th and 6th Avenues

Skagway

Municipality of Skagway Borough

Alaska

HABS AK-289

HABS AK-289

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior

1849 C Street NW

Washington, DC 20240

ADDENDUM TO:

~~ESSIE MILLER CRIB~~ *Alaska Street Club*

~~400 Main Street~~

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

Skagway and White Pass Historic District

Alley off east side of Broadway between 5th and 6th Avenues

Skagway

Municipality of Skagway Borough

Alaska

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PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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1849 C Street NW

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ADDENDUM TO:
ALASKA STREET CRIB
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
Skagway and White Pass Historic District
Alley off east side of Broadway between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
Skagway
Municipality of Skagway Borough
Alaska

HABS AK-289
HABS AK-289

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

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

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ALASKA STREET CRIB

HABS No. AK-289

Location: South side of alley off east side of Broadway between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark, Skagway, Skagway Borough, Alaska

The Alaska Street Crib is located at latitude: 59.455427, longitude: -135.314340. The coordinate was obtained in 2019 using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

Significance: During the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897 and 1898, sex workers could be found in all areas of Skagway, concentrated in specific alleys—"Paradise Alley," "Yokohama Row" or "Jap Alley," and "French Alley." The arrival of the White Pass and Yukon Route railroad signaled Skagway would endure beyond the gold rush, and families began to settle in the town. With their arrival, pressure to move brothels and associated cribs—small shacks where prostituted women could take their clients—increased. Aiming to confine sex workers and limit their visibility, Skagway established restricted districts.

Alaska Street, which served as Skagway's restricted district from 1910 through 1917, is the first confirmed location of the Alaska Street Crib. This, and madam Kitty Faith's ownership of the structure, link it decidedly to sex work in Skagway. The crib serves as a physical reminder of the gender dynamics of the Klondike Gold Rush and Skagway's history of vice. Furthermore, its possible move to the remote location on Alaska Street from a more traveled section of town highlights the social changes that followed in the wake of the rush.

Description: The Alaska Street Crib is a roughly 20' 5" by 12' 4", one-story, wood-frame structure with a 9' 1/4" by 9' 5 7/8" shed attached at the back (Figure 1). It consists of two chambers with a third chamber located in the shed addition. The exterior walls of the structure are covered in untreated, double beveled shiplap siding (Figure 2). The crib has a wood-shingled, gable roof, currently oriented north-south, along the main structure and a shed roof sloped to the rear over the addition. A rectangular, red brick chimney is centered on the gabled roof of the main structure towards the south. The brick is laid in running bond with ten courses above the shingles, a four-course corbel, and a final top course (Figure 3).

Three doorways provide entrance to the Alaska Street Crib—two accessing the main portion of the building, and one the shed. The doorway along the south elevation of the main structure is covered with a plywood door held in place with modern metal hinges and lock. This opening runs immediately up to the west elevation of the shed addition in such a way that the door is held in place with a padlock attached to the addition. The doorway to the shed is covered with five wood planks backed with plywood from the interior. The front door, along the building's north elevation, is the only remaining historical, exterior door. The wood door has three, roughly square, recessed panels. The bottom panel has been covered with a wood-framed piece of plywood. The top two panels have been replaced with plywood. The door has a butted wood frame, topped with a simple, wood relieving arch (Figure 4).

The structure has five windows—one along the east elevation of the shed, one centered in the gable of the south elevation of the crib, one along the crib's west elevation, and two to the left of the door on the building's north, or front, elevation. The two windows along the north elevation are side-by-side, one-over-one, double hung, wood sash windows. They share a butted wood frame and sill (Figure 5). The remaining windows appear to be fixed and are roughly square. Two are covered on the exterior with plywood. The window along the crib's west elevation is visible. Its butted wood frame is trimmed with quarter-round molding on top and bottom, and a metal-covered strip of wood sits atop the frame (Figure 6). This likely served as weather protection.

The interior walls and ceiling of the shed addition are wood and the floor is open with framing and the ground visible. The window in the shed has one large light above three, equally divided, roughly square lights. It has a butted wood frame and sill (Figure 7).

The walls and ceiling of the front chamber are plywood, painted light blue (Figure 8). Remnants of off-white linoleum are visible in both chambers (Figures 9 and 10). A metal wall thimble remains, revealing where a stove historically connected to the crib's chimney (Figure 11). The walls and ceiling of the rear chamber are plywood, painted cream with dark green wood baseboards and trim covering plywood sheet divisions (Figure 12). The wall dividing the two chambers is plywood, painted cream. A portion of the chimney, currently covered with plywood, is visible on the dividing wall from the rear chamber. It is supported by wood shelving beneath (Figure 13).

All three interior doorways are framed in wood with the top board angling out, creating a simple winged appearance (Figure 14). In the rear chamber the frames are painted green, while the front door's frame is painted cream. The door separating the two main chambers appears to be a

modern addition. The pink, wood door has four lights, two over two, above two recessed panels.

The windows of the front chamber are separated by simple, wood mullion and have a flat, butted wood frame. The frame is painted cream and the top and bottom boards angle out, similar to the tops of the structure's door frames. The interior of the window in the rear chamber has a green, painted, butted, wood frame and sill.

History:

In August 1896, gold was discovered in a tributary of the Klondike River. This discovery in Canada's Yukon Territory led to "one of the greatest gold rushes in history," the Klondike Gold Rush.¹ By the following year, spurred by headlines exclaiming "GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!" and "STACKS OF YELLOW METAL!" a wave of stampedes made their way to the newly and quickly erected town of Skagway.² There, at the southeastern panhandle of Alaska, gold-seekers geared up for the long journey to the gold fields.

Entrepreneurs as well as gold seekers rushed to Skagway with news of the Klondike discovery. Businesses began to line the town's streets in 1897. Behind these new businesses, in narrow alleys, several simple, one-story buildings were also constructed. Among these were cribs. Cribs were usually one-room shacks, providing a bed, stove, and wash basin to their occupants. The Alaska Street Crib is somewhat exceptional. Housing two chambers, it is larger than other structures with a similar historical purpose.³

Common in mining towns throughout the West, cribs served as a place for prostituted women and sex workers to take clients they met in saloons. Some prostituted women in Skagway would also wait outside these cribs for clients to come to them. Sex workers rented these spaces from landlords or madams, or landladies.⁴ Cribs abounded in Skagway between Autumn 1897 and Spring 1899.⁵

¹ "What Was the Klondike Gold Rush?" Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, National Park Service, September 27, 2019, <https://www.nps.gov/klgo/learn/goldrush.htm>.

² "GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!" *Seattle Post Intelligencer Klondike Edition*, July 17, 1897.

³ Catherine Holder Spude suggested the Alaska Street Crib may have served as a house, which was later attached then detached from a larger structure which served as a brothel. Its unusual size supports this. Catherine Holder Spude email to Rachel Lanier Taylor, December 18, 2019.

⁴ Catherine Holder Spude, *Saloons, Prostitutes, and Temperance in Alaska Territory* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2015), 75. On renting cribs see also Josie Washburn, *The Underworld Sewer: A Prostitute Reflects on Life in the Trade, 1871-1909* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1997).

⁵ Robert L. S. Spude, *Skagway, District of Alaska—1884-1912: Building the Gateway to the Klondike, Historical and Preservation Data on the Skagway Historic District Compiled for Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park and the People of Skagway, Occasional Paper No. 36* (Fairbanks, AK: Anthropology and Historic Preservation, Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Alaska, 1983).

It is possible that the Alaska Street Crib was among these early cribs. Records do not indicate an exact date of construction, and the common practice of moving buildings in Skagway further complicates dating the structure. However, changes associated with Skagway's red light district as well as its previous owner provide some clues that may help estimate when the crib was built. There are three possible scenarios regarding the Alaska Street Crib's construction.

First, the Alaska Street Crib may have been among three that J. D. and Anna Stinebaugh owned on Block 3, Lot 3—on Seventh Avenue between Broadway Street and State Street.⁶ These three cribs were constructed around 1899. Anna Stinebaugh's association with Skagway's Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), which disapproved of sex work, likely drove their sale of the cribs in 1906. She and her husband sold their "shameful rents" to Mrs. Ollie Coram for \$1,000 on October 27. That same day, Coram sold the lot and improvements to Skagway madam, Kitty Faith, for \$1,500.⁷

At that time, Faith was Skagway's richest land-owning madam and the largest single property owner of lots and improvements on Seventh Avenue—the town's restricted district.⁸ Records indicate that Faith owned Block 16, Lot 12 on Alaska Street—the lot on which the Alaska Street Crib rested and its first confirmed location.⁹ It is possible that Faith moved the Alaska Street Crib from Block 3, Lot 3 to Block 16, Lot 12 when the restricted district on Seventh Avenue closed in 1909. A deed of sale of Block 3, Lot 3 between Faith and Max Gutfeld suggests that the cribs no longer remained on the lot in 1916.¹⁰ This combined with the practice of moving structures in Skagway supports the possible move of the Alaska Street Crib from Seventh Avenue. Given the price of new construction in the town, it is unlikely that the three Stinebaugh cribs were destroyed.

Secondary sources indicate a second possibility. The crib could have been constructed between 1900 and 1901 in Skagway's Seventh Avenue restricted district.¹¹ Hastily built cribs appeared on Seventh Avenue

⁶ A photograph showing the three cribs may be found in the Mike Motzer Collection at the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park Library, Skagway, AK, KLGO 7th-3-1931.

⁷ C. Spude, *Saloons, Prostitutes, and Temperance*, 181; Alaska Department of Natural Resources (hereafter AK DNR), Skagway Historical Records, Deed Records, Vol. 7, 1906, 147; AK DNR Deed Records, Vol. 7, 1906, 190-191. It is unclear why the Stinebaughs sold to Coram who then sold the property for a markup to Faith later that same day. Perhaps Anna wanted to distance the family from someone so connected to the sex trade. The \$500 increase was significant. Perhaps Coram added a structure to the lot to account for the additional cost.

⁸ Skagway Historical Records, Taxes, Vols. 36-41, 1900-1905 cited in C. Spude, 180.

⁹ AK DNR, Skagway Historical Records, Deed Records, Trustees deeds, Vol. 1, 236.

¹⁰ AK DNR, Skagway Historical Records, Deed Records, Deed Book Vol. 9, 329; Historic Records of the Office of the Magistrate, City of Skagway, Tax Records, 1900-1943.

¹¹ Robert L. S. Spude, *Red Light District Cribs* (Skagway, AK: National Park Service unpublished manuscript, 1979).

around 1901 because at that time, “city hall ‘restricted’ the women to Seventh Avenue by prosecuting the prostitutes who lived beyond that selected envelope and by leaving those living on Seventh Avenue alone.”¹² The arrival of families and organization of church groups in Skagway pressured officials to hide the town’s vice district, to move sex workers from various rows throughout the town to a single space on Seventh Avenue. According to historian Robert Spude, for example, “[p]ointed editorials claimed that the children of Skagway while walking to school could see the [Yokohama] row, causing awkward situations for parents and teachers.”¹³ Kitty Faith owned several lots on Seventh Avenue at this time.

If the Alaska Street Crib was among cribs constructed between 1900 and 1901 on Seventh Avenue, then Faith likely moved it to the new Alaska Street restricted district in 1910. With the importance of tourism on the rise and spurred by efforts of the WCTU, city officials felt pressured to further hide and isolate Skagway’s restricted district. The city council decided to move the district from Seventh Avenue to a “secluded location where they [sex workers] will be less conspicuous.”¹⁴ The Seventh Avenue restricted district closed in 1909, rendering cribs in the area unprofitable. Moving cribs from Seventh Avenue to Alaska Street would have proved beneficial for Faith.

A third possible scenario is that the Alaska Street Crib was constructed later, after the summer of 1910, on Alaska Street, Skagway’s newly appointed restricted district. This scenario is less likely as “it would have been cheaper to move a building to the [Alaska Street] lot from another, unknown location.”¹⁵ It would have been more cost effective for Faith to move a crib from the previous restricted district on Seventh Avenue to Alaska Street.

Records confirm that the Alaska Street Crib was located on Alaska Street in 1914. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Skagway, Alaska from that year shows the structure adjacent to what is believed to be the Essie Miller Brothel. The map indicates that the structure was used as “Female Boarding,” likely indicating that it was a house of prostitution (Figure 15).¹⁶

¹² C. Spude, *Saloons, Prostitutes, and Temperance*, 99.

¹³ R. Spude, *Red Light District Cribs*.

¹⁴ C. Spude, *Saloons, Prostitutes, and Temperance*, 190. According to C. Spude, *Saloons, Prostitutes, and Temperance* there is no record of the official establishment of Alaska Street as the new restricted district. It was madam and landlady Kitty Faith’s purchase of property on the street that seemed to solidify the location of the new district, 202.

¹⁵ C. Spude email to Taylor, December 18, 2019.

¹⁶ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Skagway, Alaska, Sheet 4* (Sanborn Map Company, 1914), Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

While Skagway's restricted district had been moved to the edge of the town on Alaska Street in 1910, reformers continued to push for an end to prostitution. After 1910, they relied on stiffer federal laws—the Mann Act of 1910, known as the White Slavery Act, and liquor laws—to close down the restricted district.¹⁷ Faith prepared to leave Skagway and began selling off her property in 1915. The following year she married Chris Wandsted and moved to San Mateo County. In 1917 the last of Skagway's madams were arrested and forced to leave, effectively ending sex work in the town.¹⁸ In 1921 Wandsted (previously Faith) sold her remaining Alaska Street properties to Virginia Suffecool. This included the north half of Block 16, Lot 12—the portion on which the Alaska Street Crib rested.¹⁹

Virginia Suffecool sold the lot and crib to Frank Joe and Mrs. William Mills later that same year—1921. They, in turn, sold to Bert Dennis in 1934.²⁰ The lot and improvements, including the crib, were part of Mary Dennis' estate, which passed to family members upon her death in 1977.²¹ The crib remained in the Dennis family until 2014 when Si Dennis, Sr. and Marion Twitchell donated the crib to the National Park Service. During this period, the Alaska Street Crib remained on the west side of Alaska Street between Fourth and Fifth Avenues.

The Alaska Street Crib was listed as contributing resource #29 to the Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark Nomination [1999 update].²² After the crib was donated in November 2014, the National Park Service moved the crib to its current location on the alleyway between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, east of Broadway (Figure 16). The crib's donation did not include the land on which it rested. The Alaska Street Crib is now located within the boundaries of the Skagway Historic District. The park's plans for the crib include featuring it as part of a "Women of the Gold Rush" exhibit.²³

Sources: *Daily Alaskan*, December 10, 1903.

Dennis, Fenton Sr. Corrected Deed of Personal Representative, Skagway Recording District, Book 2.

¹⁷ C. Spude, *Saloons, Prostitutes, and Temperance*, 227.

¹⁸ C. Spude, *Saloons, Prostitutes, and Temperance*, 237.

¹⁹ AK DNR, Skagway Historical Records, Deed Books, Deed Book 10, 349.

²⁰ AK DNR, Skagway Historical Records, Deed Records, Deed Book 12, 80.

²¹ Fenton Dennis, Sr. Corrected Deed of Personal Representative, Skagway Recording District, Book 2, Page 611.

²² Bonnie S. Houston, Frank Norris, and Terrence Cole, Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark, National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Registration Form (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 1999), 6; original nomination June 13, 1962.

²³ Michael J. Tranel, Superintendent, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, letter to Judith Bittner, State Historic Preservation Officer, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, October 15, 2014.

“GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!” *Seattle Post Intelligencer Klondike Edition*, July 17, 1897.

Gurcke, Karl. *The Cribbs of Skagway, Alaska: A Historic Photo Essay*. Skagway, AK: Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, unpublished draft, 2019.

Historic Records of the Office of the Magistrate, City of Skagway, AK.

Houston, Bonnie S., Frank Norris, and Terrence Cole. Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark, National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Registration Form. Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 1999.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Skagway, Alaska, Sheet 4. Sanborn Map Company, 1914. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Seattle, Washington, business directory, 1905.

Skagway Historical Records, Record Group 202, Alaska State Archives, Juneau, AK.

Spude, Catherine Holder. Email to Rachel Lanier Taylor. December 18, 2019.

Spude, Robert L. S. *Red Light District Cribbs*. Skagway, AK: NPS unpublished manuscript, 1979.

Spude, Robert L. S. *Skagway, District of Alaska—1884-1912: Building the Gateway to the Klondike, Historical and Preservation Data on the Skagway Historic District Compiled for Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park and the People of Skagway, Occasional Paper No. 36*. Fairbanks, AK: Anthropology and Historic Preservation, Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Alaska, 1983.

Tranel, Michael J., Superintendent, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. Letter to Judith Bittner, State Historic Preservation Officer, Alaska Department of Natural Resources. October 15, 2014.

U.S. Commissioner’s Records, Record Group 506, Series 57, Alaska State Archives, Juneau, AK.

“What Was the Klondike Gold Rush?” Klondike Gold Rush National
Historical Park, National Park Service, September 27, 2019,
<https://www.nps.gov/klgo/learn/goldrush.htm>.

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

Project
Information: Documentation of the Alaska Street Crib in Skagway, 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). Field recording was
undertaken by John Wachtel (Historical Architect, AKR) and Alex Matsov
(Trail Ranger, KLGO). Measured drawings were completed by John
Wachtel and Daniel De Sousa (Architect, HABS). Rachel Lanier Taylor
(Ph.D. Candidate, University of Washington) served as project historian.
Rob Park (Park Photography) prepared large-format photographs.
Valuable assistance was provided by the staff of Klondike Gold Rush
National Historical Park.

Figures:



Figure 1: The Alaska Street Crib showing shed addition at rear, 2019

Source: Field Photograph by John Wachtel, Historical Architect, Alaska Regional Office (AKRO), Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) fieldwork, National Park Service (NPS), Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (KLGO), IMG_6652.



Figure 2: Alaska Street Crib, showing siding, 2019

Source: Field Photograph by John Wachtel, Historical Architect, AKRO, HABS fieldwork, NPS, KLGO, IMG_6645.



Figure 3: Alaska Street Crib, north elevation, 2019

Source: Field Photograph by John Wachtel, Historical Architect, AKRO, HABS fieldwork, NPS, KLGO, IMG_6662.



Figure 4: Alaska Street Crib, north elevation door detail, 2019

Source: Field Photograph by John Wachtel, Historical Architect, AKRO, HABS fieldwork, NPS, KLGO, IMG_6630.



Figure 5: Alaska Street Crib, north elevation fenestration, 2019

Source: Field Photograph by John Wachtel, Historical Architect, AKRO, HABS fieldwork, NPS, KLGO, IMG_6632.



Figure 6: Alaska Street Crib, west elevation window, 2019

Source: Field Photograph by John Wachtel, Historical Architect, AKRO, HABS fieldwork, NPS, KLGO, IMG_6640.



Figure 7: Alaska Street Crib, interior of shed addition showing window, 2019
Source: Field Photograph by John Wachtel, Historical Architect, AKRO, HABS fieldwork, NPS, KLGO, IMG_6676.



Figure 8: Alaska Street Crib, interior of front chamber, 2019
Source: Field Photograph by John Wachtel, Historical Architect, AKRO, HABS fieldwork, NPS, KLGO, IMG_6703.



Figure 9: Alaska Street Crib, front chamber looking east, 2019
Source: Field Photograph by John Wachtel, Historical Architect, AKRO, HABS fieldwork, NPS, KLGO, IMG_6700.



Figure 10: Alaska Street Crib, back chamber floor, 2019
Source: Field Photograph by John Wachtel, Historical Architect, AKRO, HABS fieldwork, NPS, KLGO, IMG_6689.



Figure 11: Alaska Street Crib, front chamber showing metal thimble, 2019
Source: Field Photograph by John Wachtel, Historical Architect, AKRO, HABS fieldwork, NPS, KLGO, IMG_6701.



Figure 12: Alaska Street Crib, back Chamber to shed addition showing green trim, 2019
Source: Field Photograph by John Wachtel, Historical Architect, AKRO, HABS fieldwork, NPS, KLGO, IMG_6687.



Figure 13: Alaska Street Crib, back chamber showing shelving support for chimney, 2019
Source: Field Photograph by John Wachtel, Historic American Buildings Survey fieldwork, National Park Service, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, IMG_6692.



Figure 14: Alaska Street Crib, back chamber showing typical framing design, 2019
Source: Field Photograph by John Wachtel, Historical Architect, AKRO, HABS fieldwork, NPS, KLGO, IMG_6696.

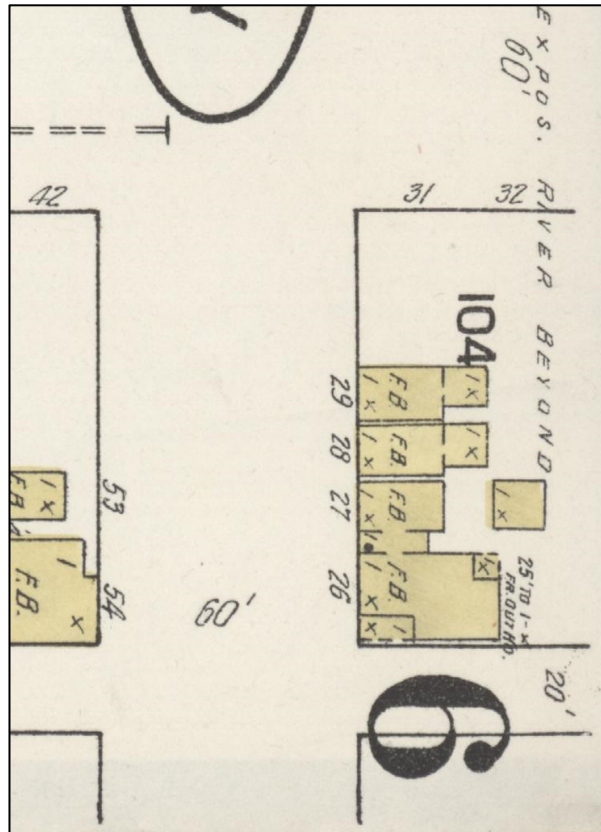


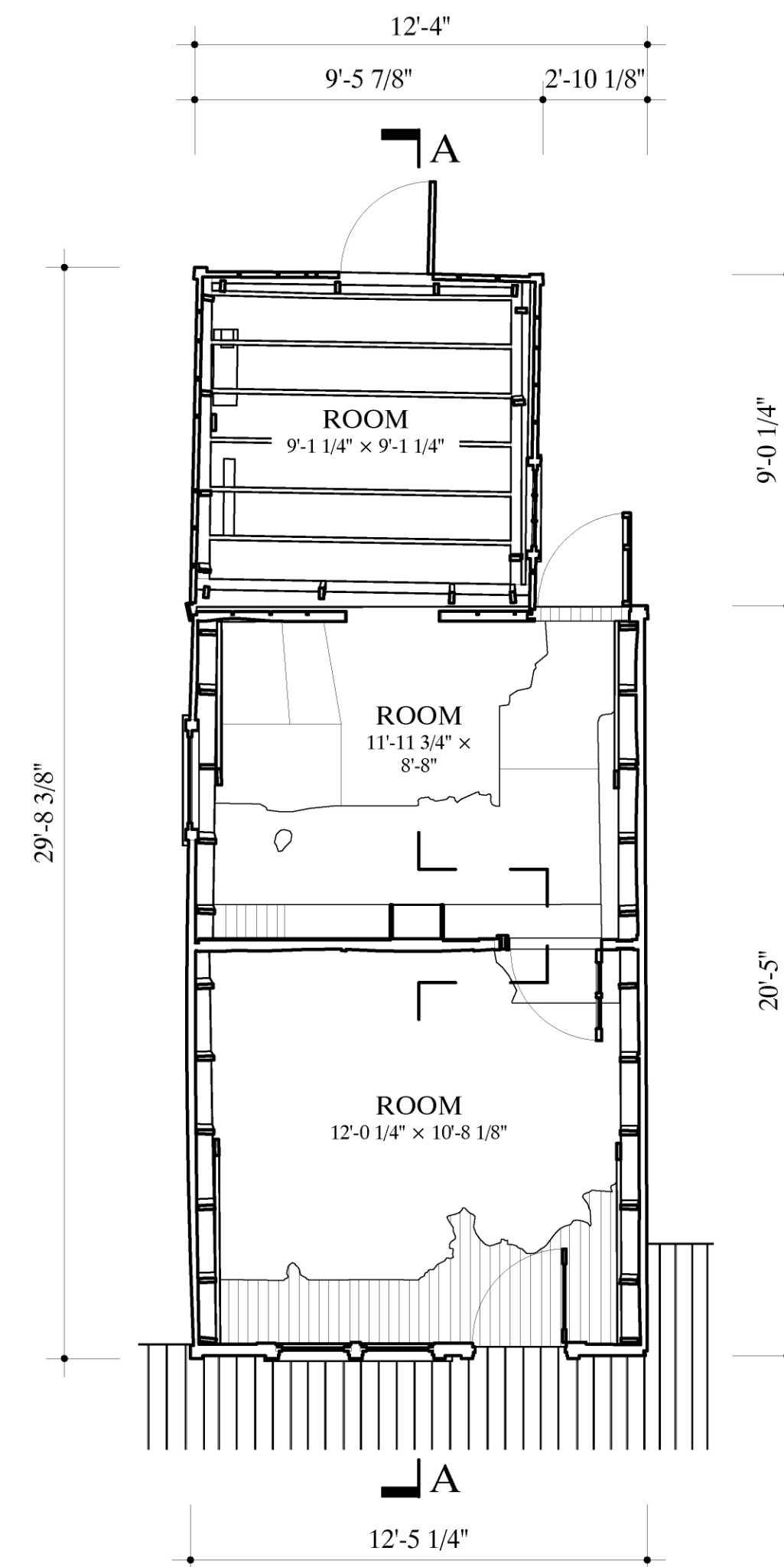
Figure 15: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Skagway, Skagway-yakutat Census Division, Alaska, showing Block 16, Lot 12 in box numbered 104, 1914
Source: Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Sanborn Maps Collection.



Figure 16: Alaska Street Crib, showing move to new location, 2014
Source: Photography by Deb Boettcher, NPS, KLGO Digital Library, KLGO
0001_003_001_006_0032a_Dennis_Crib_Nov2014.

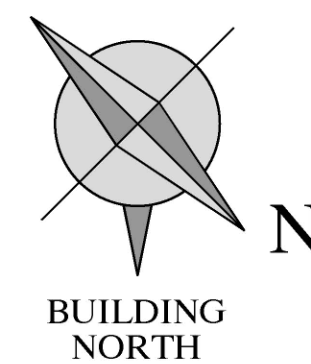
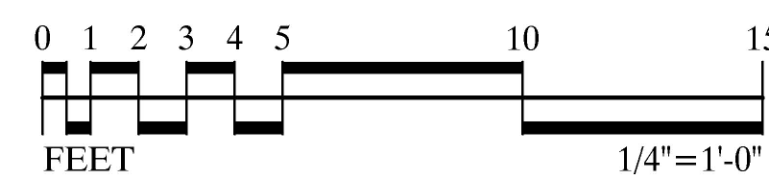
KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

ALASKA STREET CRIB

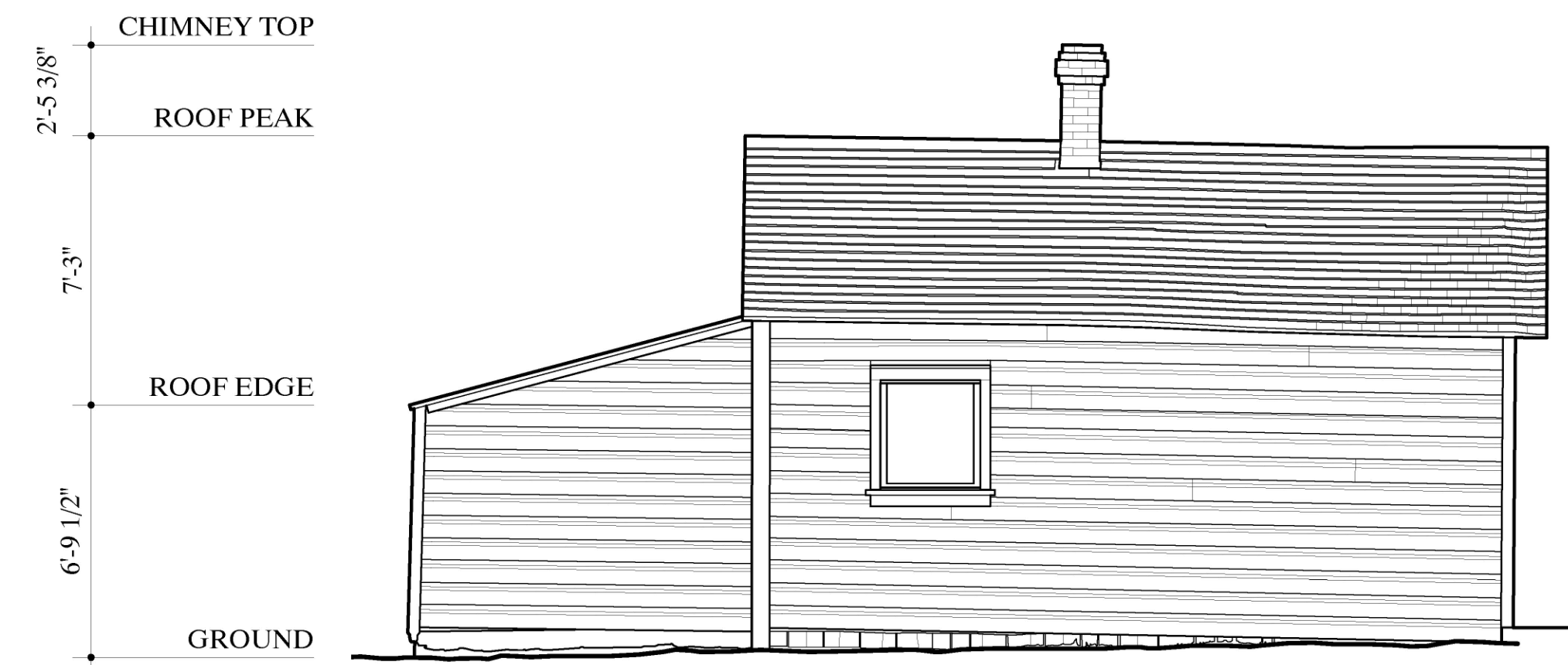


FLOOR PLAN

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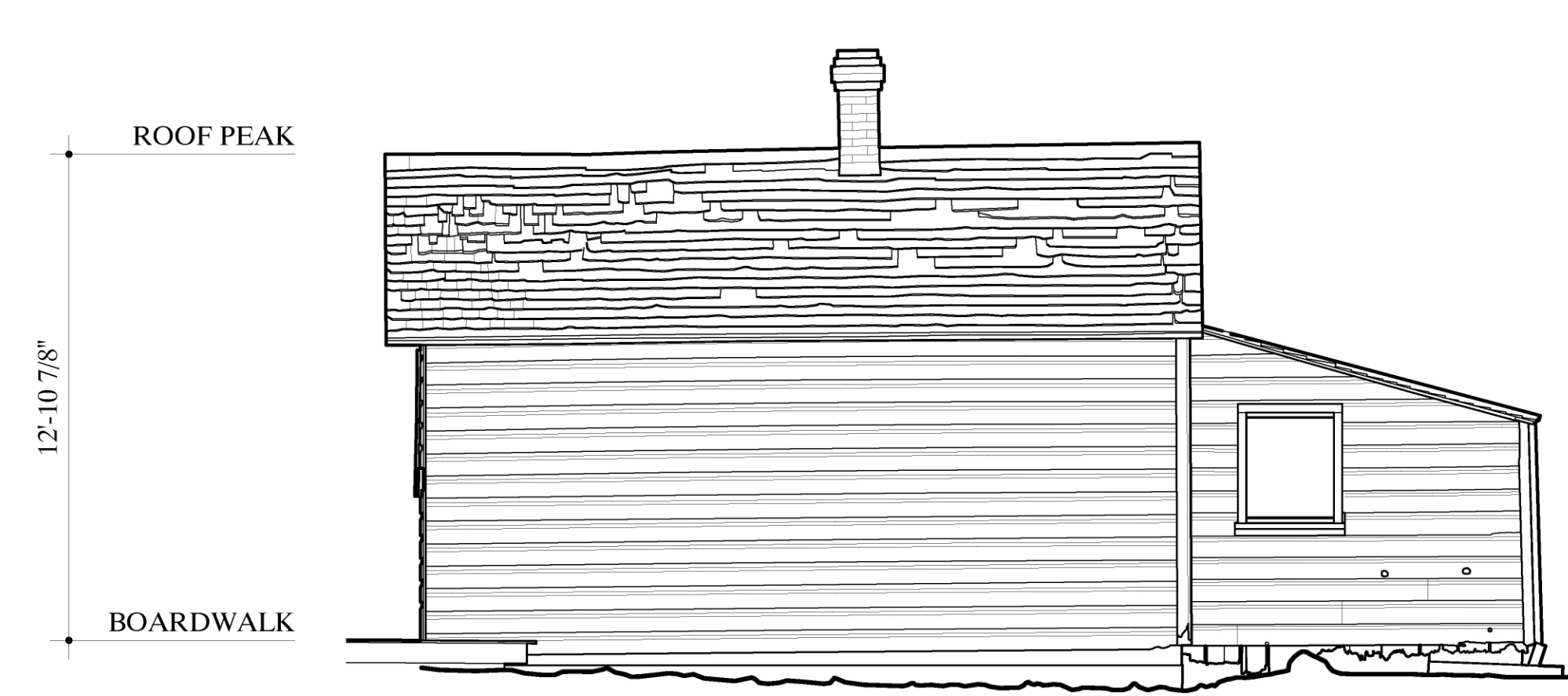


Documentation of the Alaska Street Crib in Skagway, Alaska, was completed in 2023 by staff at the National Park Service's Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (KLGO) (Angela Wetz, Superintendent), Alaska Regional Office (AKR) (Sarah Creachbaum, Regional Director), and Historic American Buildings 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.



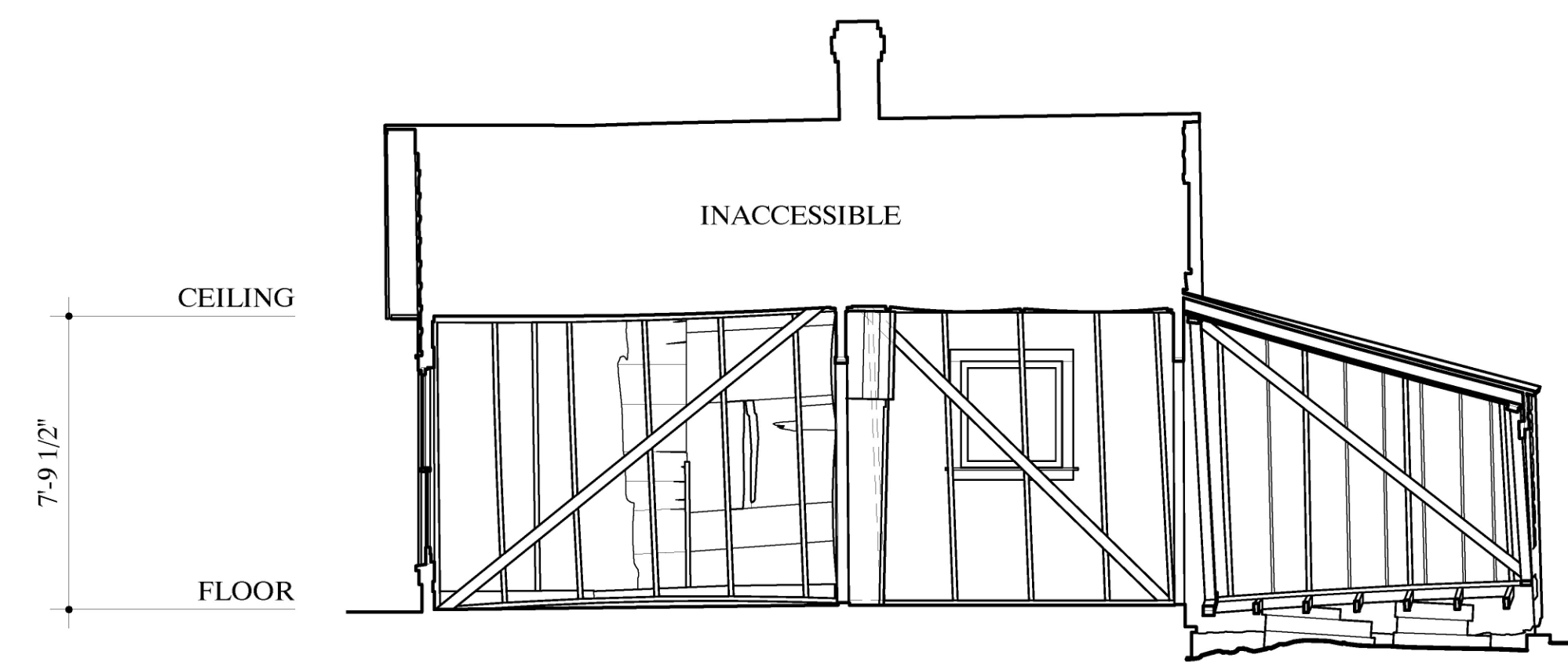
EAST ELEVATION

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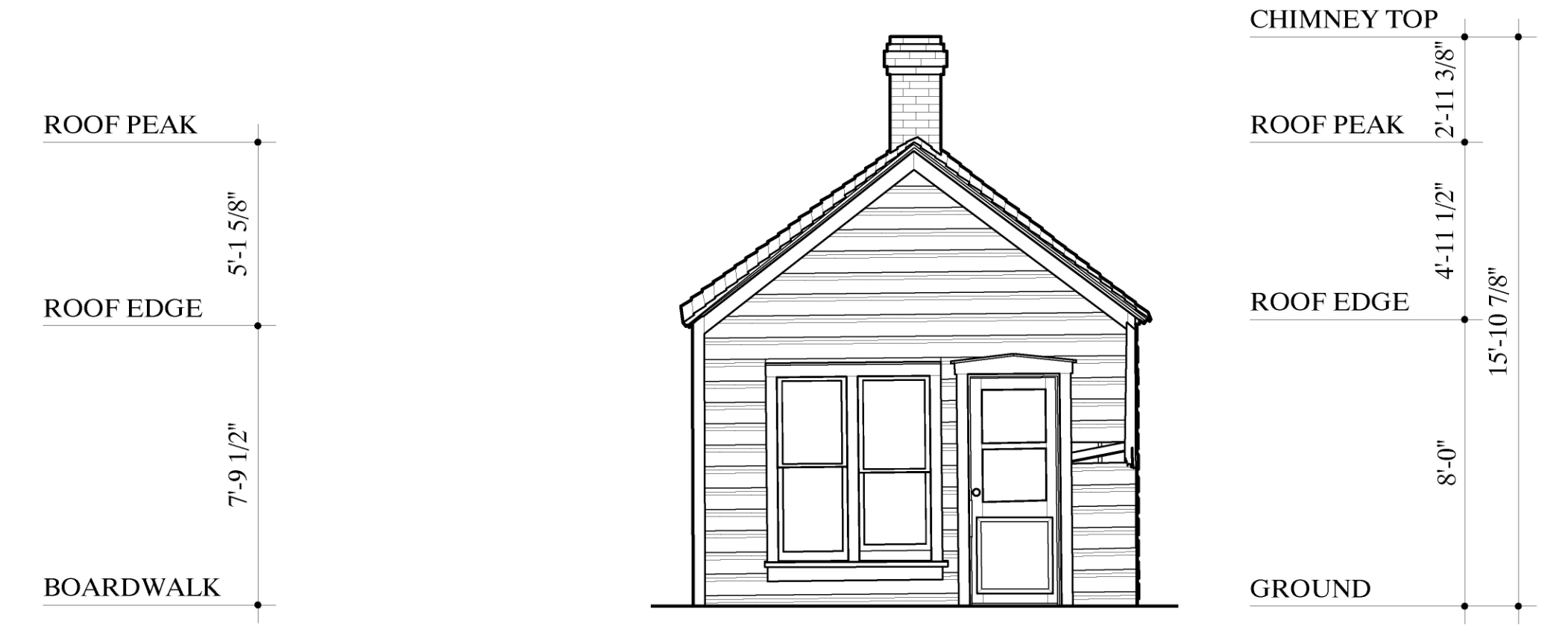
WEST ELEVATION

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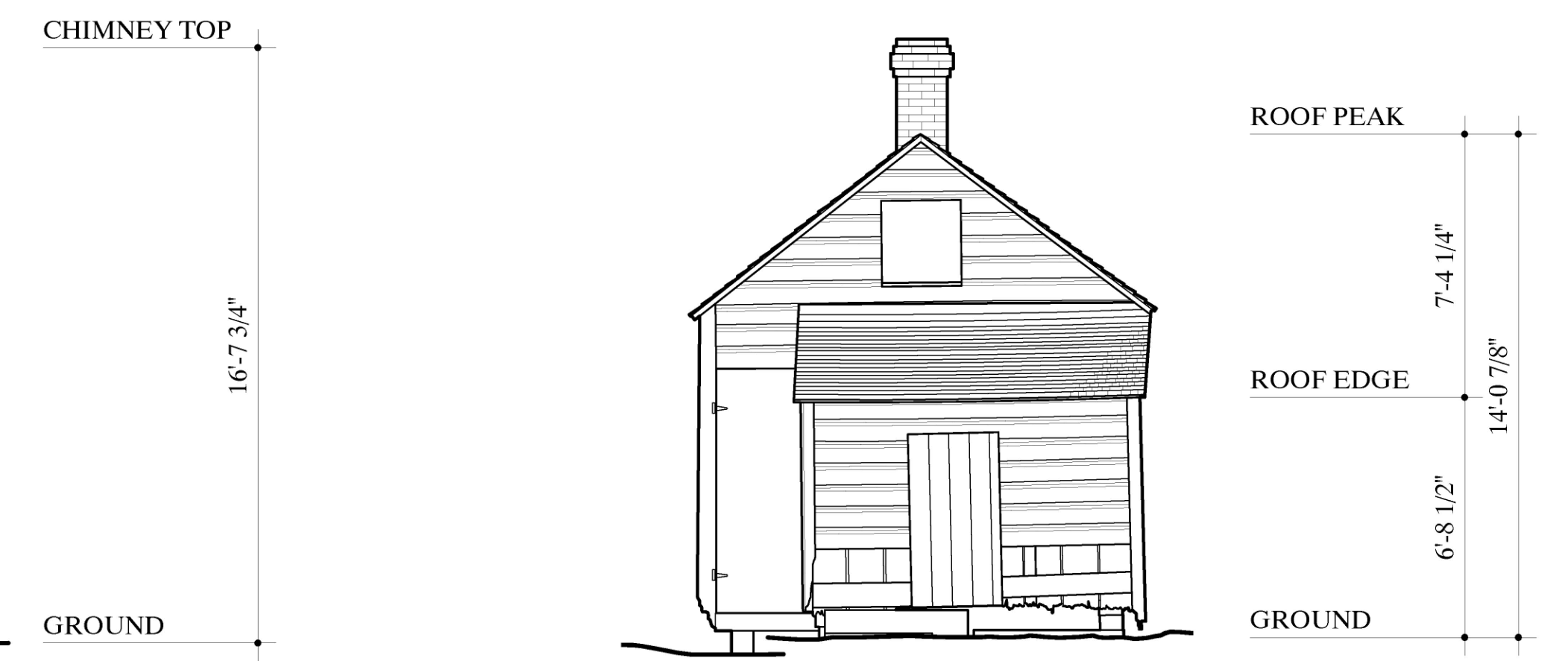
SECTION A-A

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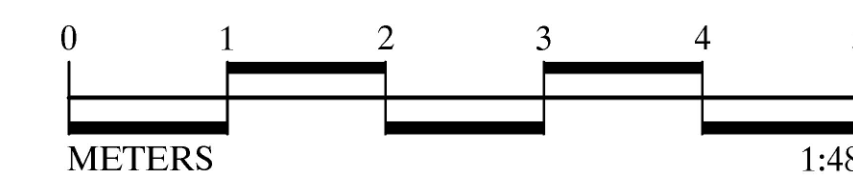
NORTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0" 1:48



SOUTH ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0" 1:48



Project planning was coordinated by Anne E. Matsov (Resources Division Manager, KLGO). Field recording was undertaken by John Wachtel (Historical Architect, AKR) and Alex Matsov (Trail Ranger, KLGO). Measured drawings were completed by John Wachtel and Daniel De Sousa (Architect, HABS). Rachel Lanier Taylor (Ph.D. Candidate, University of Washington) served as project historian. Rob Park (Park Photography) prepared large-format photographs. Valuable assistance was provided by the staff of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Alaska Street
~~ESSIE MILLER CRIB~~

HABS AK-289

~~(Dentist Crib)~~

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
Skagway and White Pass Historic District
Alley off east side of Broadway between 5th and 6th Avenues
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Municipality of Skagway Borough
Alaska

Note: Within Skagway, cardinal directions are colloquially oriented with reference to the city's street grid instead of true north. The north-south axis is aligned with State Street, making "north" closer to northeast. The photo caption follows this convention.

Caption written by Susannah Dowds, Historian, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, 2018.

For additional photographs of the building, see Kitty Faith Crib (HABS AK-288).

INDEX TO BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Robert Lyon, photographer, September 2015

AK-289-1

South (rear) and east facades of the Essie Miller Crib. Part of the gable roof of the Kitty Faith Crib (HABS AK-288) is visible behind the Essie Miller Crib and part of the rear (east) wall of the Boss Bakery (HABS AK-282) is visible at left. The Essie Miller Crib is a single-story frame building with a shingled gable roof, brick chimney, and tongue-and-groove siding. The rear addition with shed roof and boarded back door are visible. The crib was built in 1899, although its original ownership and location are unknown. The crib was moved to its current location in 2015.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

ADDENDUM TO:

HABS AK-289

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~~(Dennis Crib)~~

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
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Alley off east side of Broadway between 5th and 6th Avenues
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Municipality of Skagway Borough
Alaska

Notes: Within Skagway, cardinal directions are colloquially oriented with reference to the city's street grid instead of true north. The north-south axis is aligned with State Street, making "north" closer to northeast. The photo captions follow this convention.

The building is not square; camera standards were set plumb unless otherwise indicated.

Additional general perspective view(s) that include this structure can be found within the photographs of HABS AK-224 and HABS AK-283.

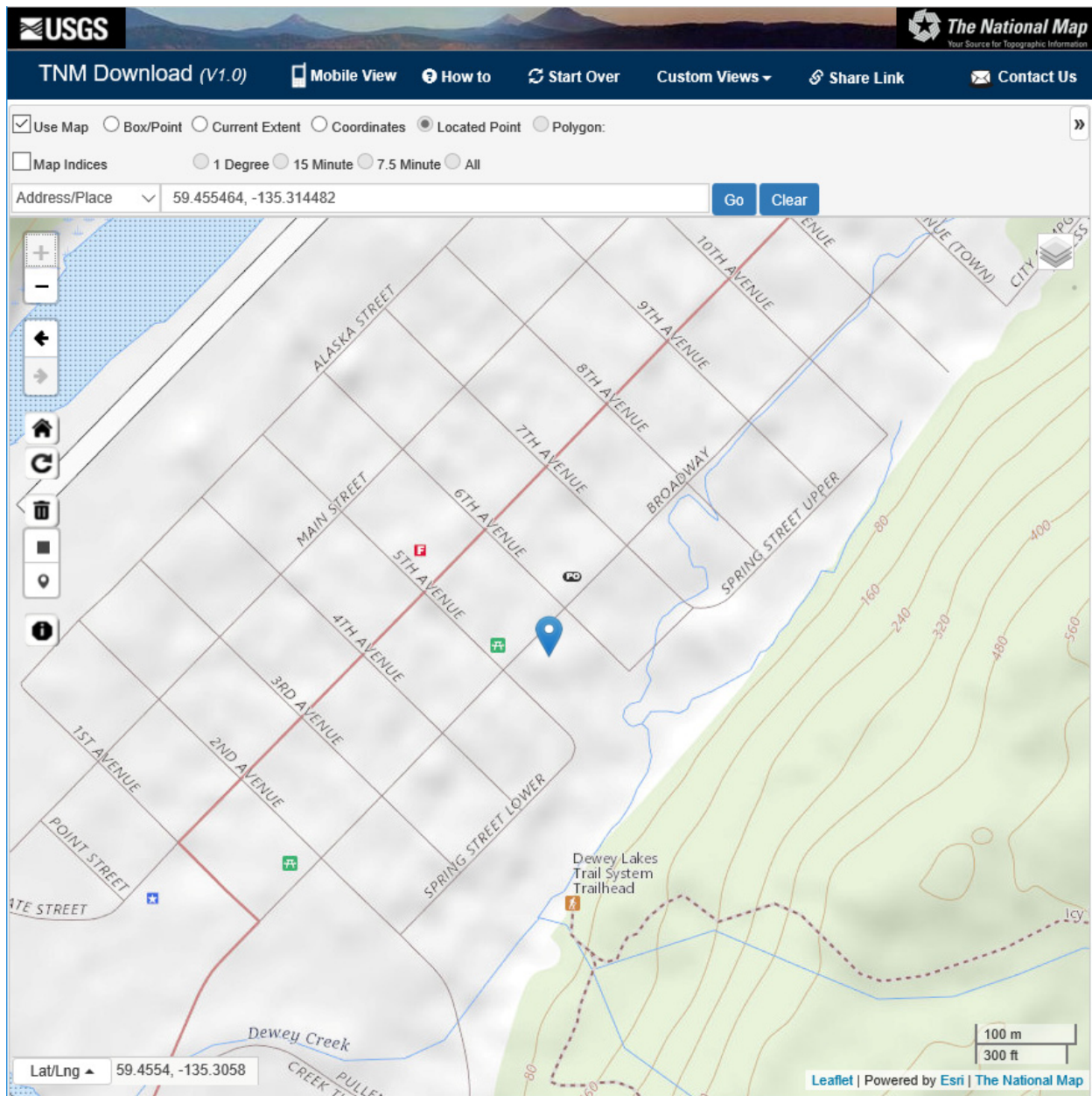
Photograph no. HABS AK-289-1 was previously transmitted to the Library of Congress.

INDEX TO BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Rob Park, photographer, August 2019

AK-289-2	Elevation view of the north (front) facade (with scale device) and boardwalk
AK-289-3	Elevation view of the north (front) facade and boardwalk
AK-289-4	Perspective view of the northeast corner and boardwalk
AK-289-5	Elevation view of the east side
AK-289-6	Perspective view of the southeast corner
AK-289-7	Elevation view of the south (rear) side
AK-289-8	Perspective view of the southwest corner
AK-289-9	Perspective view of the northwest corner
AK-289-10	Interior view of north room from southwest
AK-289-11	Interior view of north room from northeast
AK-289-12	Interior view of south room from northeast
AK-289-13	Interior view of south room from southwest
AK-289-14	Interior view of shed addition at rear of building from northeast

Location Map



The Essie Miller Crib is located at longitude: 59.455427, latitude: -135.314340. This point represents the front door. It was obtained by Jen Larsen, Biological Wildlife Technician & GIS Specialist, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, in August 2019 working with historical building spatial layers within ArcMap (NAD83).

Map source: The National Map, U.S. Geological Survey, accessed August 23, 2019, <https://viewer.nationalmap.gov/basic/>.