



PATTERSON-MCDERMOTT CABIN

KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
SKAGWAY, ALASKA



HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION, DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY,
TREATMENT AND USE, REFERENCES, APPENDICES

By

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Patterson-McDermott Cabin, view looking northeast, unknown photographer, NPS, June 1947 (NPS, KLGO, Dyea Color Slide Collection).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is dedicated to John and Lorna McDermott, who rescued this valuable historic resource from the overpowering current of Dyea's Taiya River. Acting quickly and thoughtfully, they donated their cabin to the National Park Service (NPS) to ensure that this historic resource would be preserved in perpetuity.

The author of this report would like to thank the McDermotts for saving this property, and for their dedication to conserving its history. Over the years, the McDermotts spent many hours recounting their 25-year experience with the cabin through interviews and an oral history with NPS staff. The McDermotts also generously shared their personal photographs with the park, which are included in this report. Without their first-hand account, outlining the physical history of the cabin during their tenure, and photographs, this report would not be as comprehensive.

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Back Cover: Patterson Cabin, north and east elevations (586-85), photographed by Hunter Gruening, September 1952 (NPS, KLGO, Steve Hites Collection).



Figure 1. Patterson-McDermott Cabin, view looking northeast, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson-McDermott Cabin Digital Files).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Historic Structure Report was completed to support the relocation, rehabilitation, and reuse of the Patterson-McDermott Cabin (AHRS # SKG-00209) (Figure 1). The NPS manages the Patterson-McDermott Cabin as a historic resource within the Chilkoot Trail/Dyea Unit of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (KLGO) in the Municipality of Skagway, Alaska. Park managers intend to perform treatment on the cabin and relocate it to the intersection of Dyea Road and Dyea Flats Road for use as an unstaffed visitor center for the Dyea Historic Townsite, the archaeological site of a Klondike Gold Rush boomtown that rapidly developed in the summer of 1897 and was largely abandoned by 1902 (the year the Dyea post office closed), after a wide range of circumstances and events contributed to its decrease in population.¹

The Patterson-McDermott Cabin is a one-and-one-half story, gable-front, currently north-facing, 18'-9" by 17'-0" log building with a dominant 7'-6" by 12'-0" dormer on its west elevation. While park staff awaits its rehabilitation, the cabin temporarily sits on a NPS-owned lot shared with the Kalvick House, a late-twentieth-century ranch style building used as employee housing.² Historically, the cabin was located approximately 500' to the east of its present location, facing west on a privately-owned lot on the west bank of the Taiya River, at the end of present-day McDermott Lane (Figures 2-7).

The building was likely constructed as a barn at some point between 1916 and 1923 as part of a homestead application by an individual named Arthur T. Wilson. Wilson received a free homestead survey of the land and maintained the property until his death in 1928, without receiving an official homestead patent. Immediately following Wilson's death, one or more individuals squatted on the property.³ A couple from California, Wesley and Vivian Patterson, acquired the building in 1946, and substantially re-built it as a residence for a homestead. In 1948, the Pattersons constructed a large dormer and incorporated a second floor inside the existing one-and-one-half story building.⁴ In 1953, the Pattersons successfully received a Homestead Entry Patent for the property.⁵ In 1977, the Pattersons sold the property to a couple named John and Lorna McDermott.⁶ The McDermotts promptly expanded the Patterson's dormer and enclosed two windows on the façade (present north elevation).⁷ By the summer of 2002, flooding caused significant erosion to the shores of the Taiya River. In an effort to protect the building from collapsing into the river, the McDermotts donated their cabin to KLGO on August 28, 2002 and the building was moved to the Kalvick property September 2002.⁸

Significant for its association with twentieth century homesteading in Dyea, a sparsely populated, rural community, the period of significance for the cabin begins in 1923, the latest date Arthur Wilson could have constructed the building, and ends in 1977, the year the Pattersons sold the cabin to the McDermotts. The building in its present form stands more as a testament to the Patterson period than the Wilson period of occupation. Because the building retains historical integrity in association with 1946 to 1977 period of Patterson ownership, the property is named after the Pattersons in lieu of the Wilson.

For the purpose of this report, this building is referred to by its common name, the "Patterson-McDermott Cabin." While its historic name is the "Patterson Cabin," this resource would not exist if it were not for the McDermotts, who rescued this property from an eroding river bed and donated it to the NPS in 2002 to ensure its preservation.

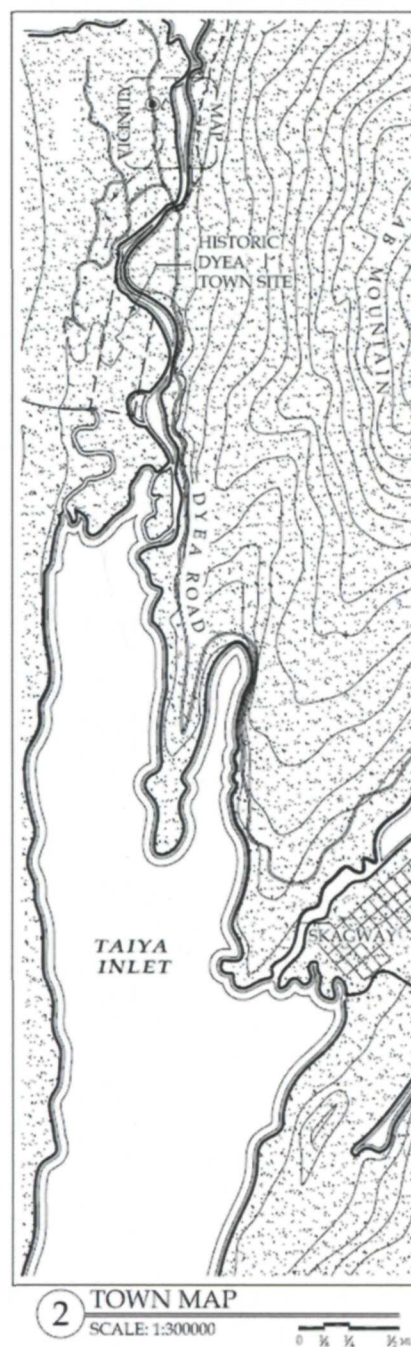


Figure 2.
"Town Map (2)," McDermott Cabin,
Historic American Buildings Survey
Drawing (AK-225), delineated by
Elizabeth Johnson and Christopher
Nielson, 2009 (Library of Congress).

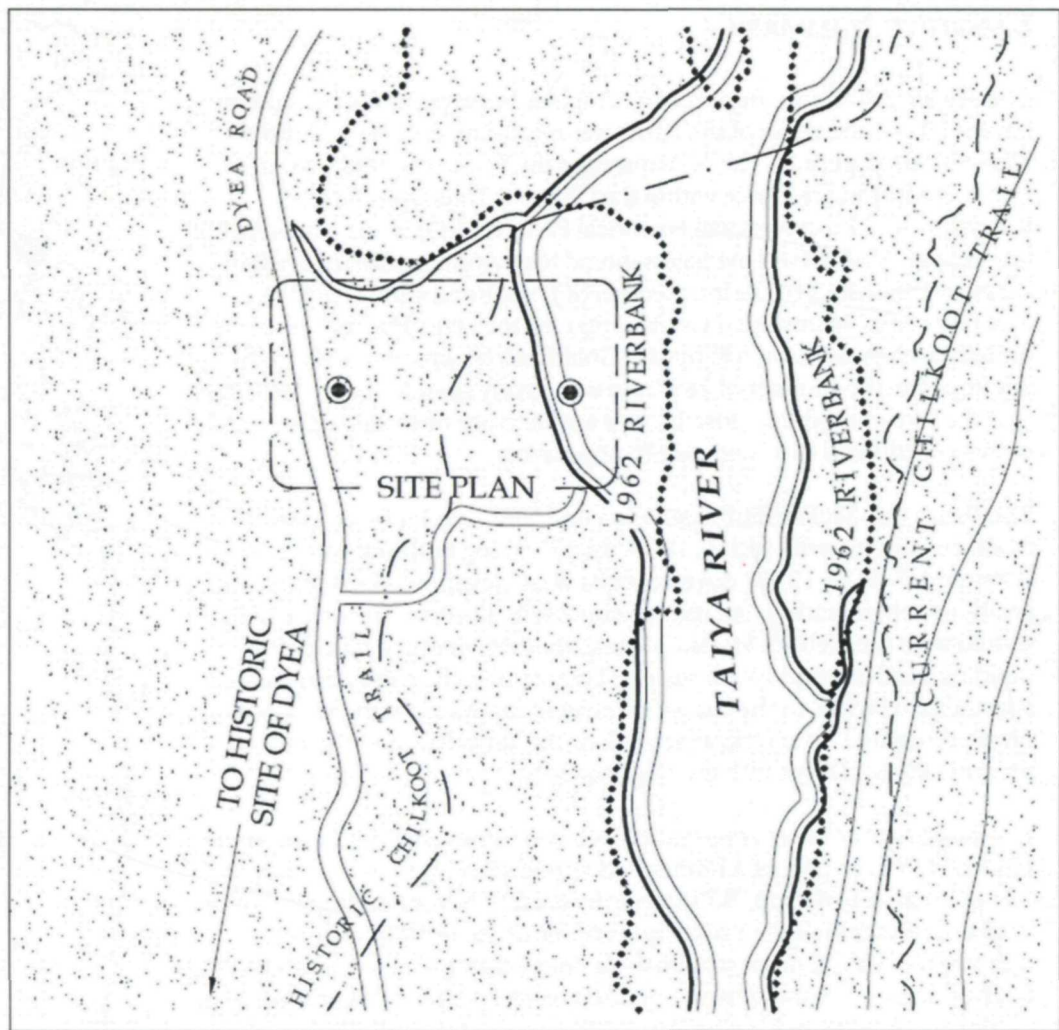


Figure 3.
 "Vicinity Map (3)," McDermott Cabin, Historic American Buildings Survey Drawing (AK-225), delineated by Elizabeth Johnson and Christopher Nielson, 2009 (Library of Congress).

Although 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. The building was historically located at the northern end of the gold-rush-era Dyea to Canyon City Road, and many locals believe that the building was constructed in 1897, as part of a toll house for the Kinney Bridge, a structure that crossed the Taiya River from 1897 to about 1906.⁹ Land records dating to the 1920s, combined with statements made by previous owners about the state of the cabin in 1946, suggest that the building was constructed as a barn between 1916 and 1923, by Wilson.¹⁰ To establish a more concrete date of construction for the cabin, the park contracted a qualified specialist in dendrochronology to compare original wood samples from the cabin with several new and existing tree cores that date to the Klondike Gold Rush period.¹¹ This specialist will be able to also determine the precise species of wood used to construct the building. As of August 2017, samples were taken by the specialist, and the park is awaiting the results. While the species of wood originally used to construct the building is unknown, in 1977, black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) logs were used as replacement wood.¹²

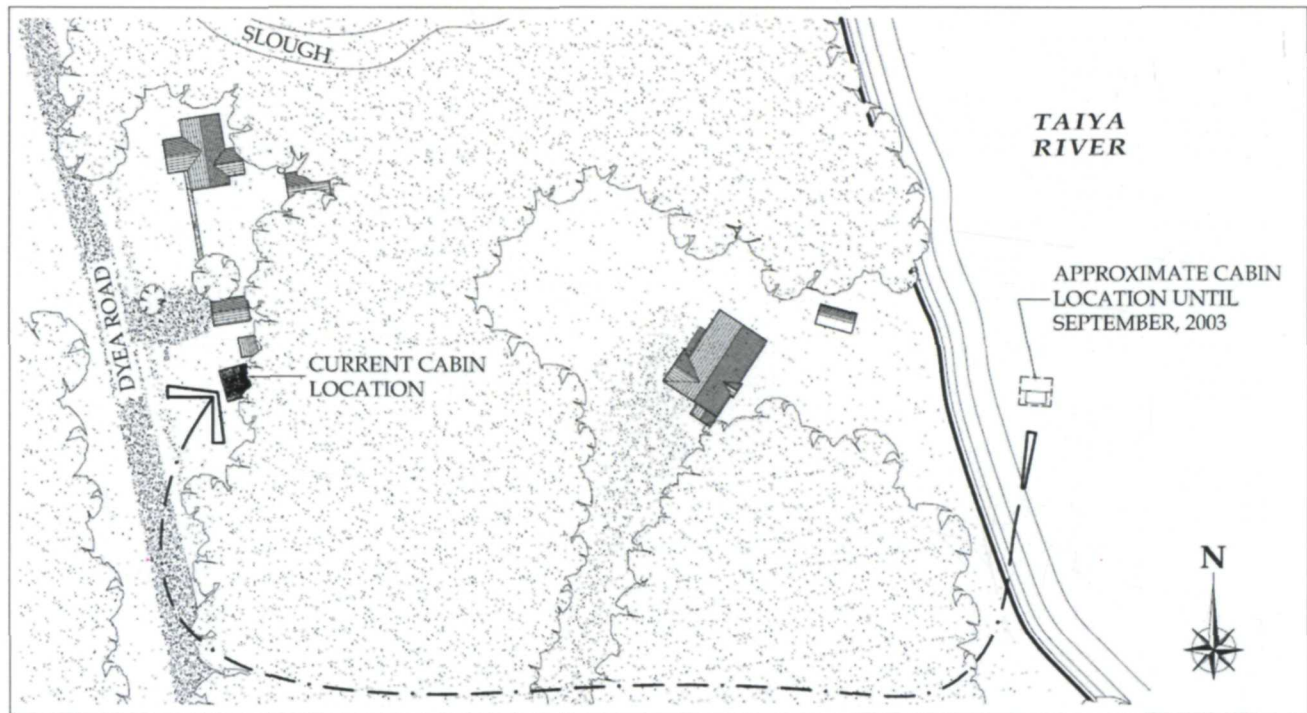


Figure 4. "Site Plan (4)," McDermott Cabin, Historic American Buildings Survey Drawing (AK-225), delineated by Elizabeth Johnson and Christopher Nielson, 2009 (Library of Congress).

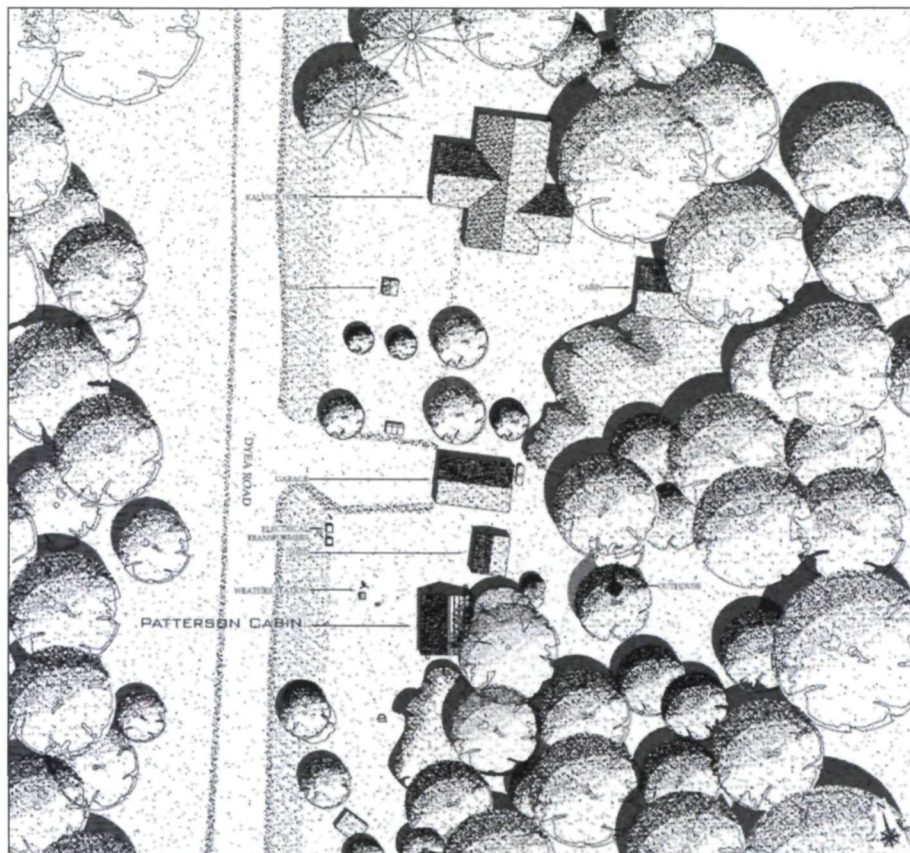


Figure 5. "Site Plan (1)," McDermott Cabin, Historic American Buildings Survey Drawing (AK-225), delineated by Elizabeth Johnson and Christopher Nielson, 2009 (Library of Congress).



Figure 6.

Kalvick Property, view looking southeast, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson-McDermott Cabin Digital Files).

The information included in this report stems from extensive research of primary and secondary source material and comprehensive on-site observations of the building. NPS staff conducted primary research on land records at the following repositories: National Archives in Washington, D.C., Bureau of Land Management-General Lands Office Records Office, Alaska Department of Natural Resources Recorder's Office, Ancestry.com, and the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park Library. Secondary source material was located at the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park Library and the NPS Alaska Regional Office in Anchorage.

It is recommended that the exterior of the building is restored to the first two years Wesley and Vivian Patterson owned the property (1946 and 1947), and the interior of the building is rehabilitated for use as an unstaffed visitor center.¹³ It is also recommended that two historical photographs of the building that are located at the KLGO Library—dating to 1947 and 1949—are used as a guide, as they are the earliest photographs of the cabin that have been identified. In the summer of 2013, Park Historian Karl Gurcke and Student Conservation Association Intern Dave Simpson discovered a box of slides with photographs of Dyea dating to 1947-1950 in the KLGO library. The provenance of these slides are unknown.¹⁴ It is also recommended that KLGO staff complete a site plan for the future location of the visitor contact station, while taking into considerations the recommendations presented in the Treatment and Use portion of this report.

These recommendations are based on (1) the suggested treatment of restoration and rehabilitation for the purpose of adaptive reuse, as identified in the Dyea Area Plan and Environmental Assessment, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska (2014); (2) an effort to retain identified character defining features of the building; (3) the mitigation of noted active

Map 1: Site Plan for Dyea Area

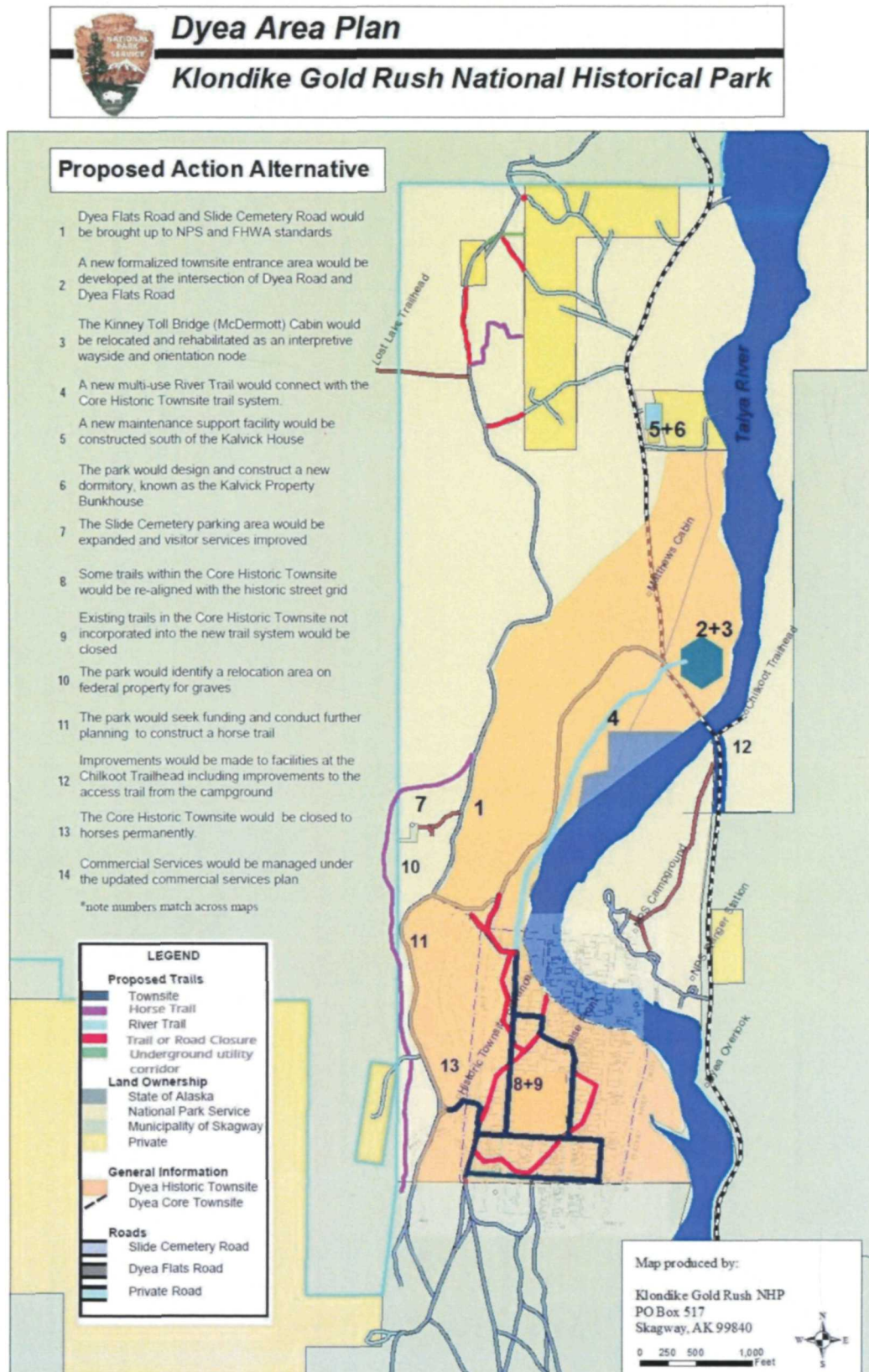


Figure 7.
"Proposed Action Alternative," Dyea Area Plan and Environmental Assessment: Finding of No Significant Impact, 2014 (NPS, KLGO).

conditions and threats to the building; and (4) the general recommendations for long-term treatment of historic buildings at Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in Skagway, Alaska. Please refer to "Part I: Developmental History -- Physical Description & Character Defining Features" for more information on character-defining features and "Part II: Treatment and Use" for an elaboration on the recommended treatments of this property.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**Current Location and Identification Numbers**

The Patterson-McDermott Cabin is temporarily located on the Kalvick House lot (on land originally surveyed as Lot 13 of USS 1516). Milepost 11.9, Dyea Road.

Facility Maintenance System Software (FMSS) Location: 68732

Historic American Buildings Survey Number: AK-225

Historic American Buildings Survey Name: "McDermott Cabin"

Current List of Classified Structures (LCS) Information¹⁵

The LCS is a:

Web based evaluated inventory of all prehistoric and historic structures in the parks of the National Park System having historical and/or architectural/ engineering significance in which the Service has or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest.

The Patterson-McDermott Cabin is owned outright, in fee simple, by the NPS. Listed below are critical data elements pertaining to the building, as listed on the LCS:

Preferred Structure Name:	"McDermott Cabin"
Other Names:	Patterson Cabin, Patterson-McDermott Cabin
Structure Number:	A48
Park:	Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
Structure State:	Alaska
Structure County:	Skagway-Yakutat Division
Region:	Alaska
Administrative Unit:	Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
LCS ID:	783253
National Register Status:	Ineligible – Managed as Resource ¹⁶
Short Significance Description:	Managed as a cultural resource until DOE completed

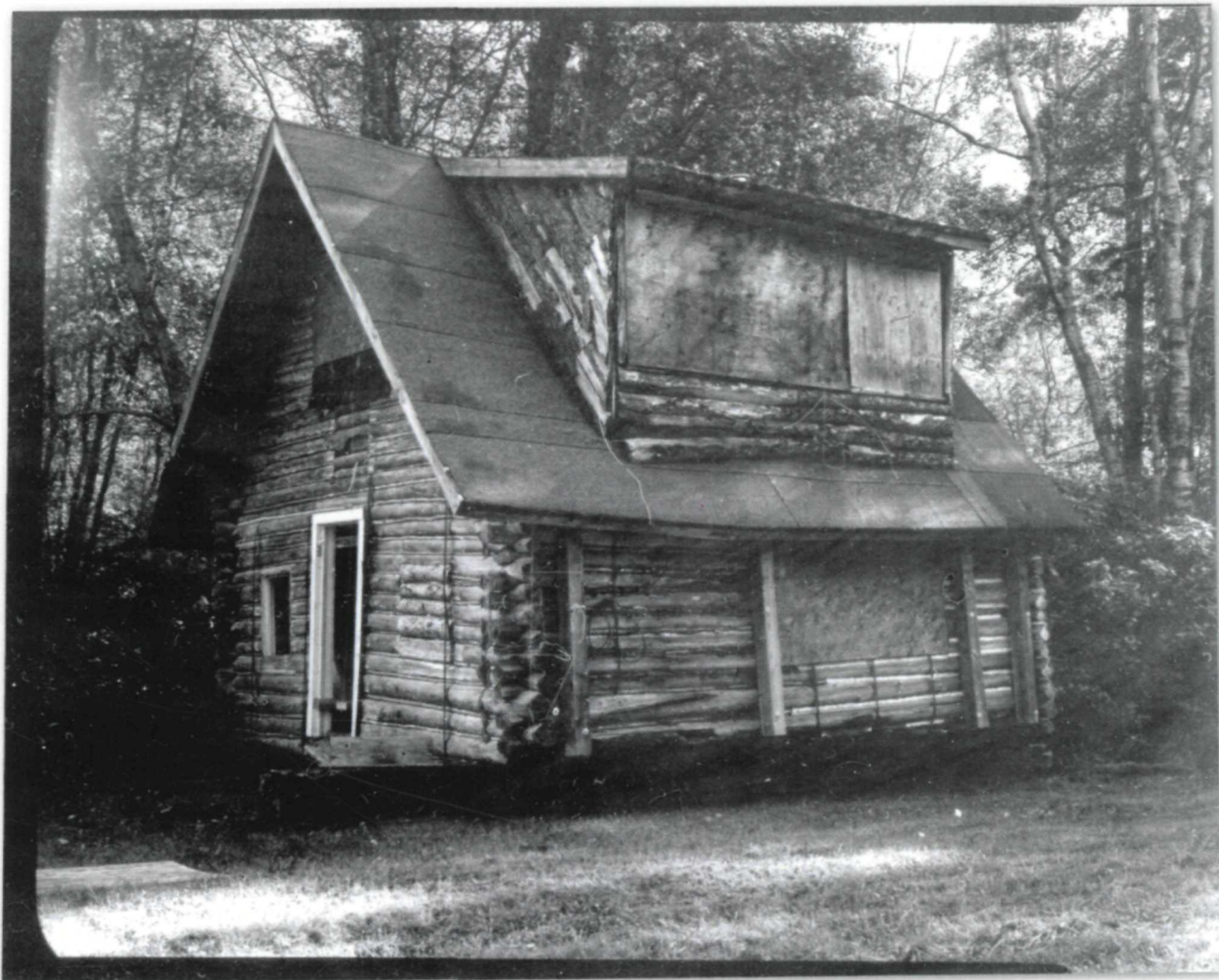


Figure 8. McDermott Cabin, Historic American Buildings Survey Photograph (AK-225-3), photographed by Ron Klein, 2011 (Library of Congress).

INTRODUCTION

Statement of Significance

"The Patterson-McDermott Cabin possesses important historical associations with early to mid-twentieth century homesteading in Dyea, Alaska. It is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A (it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history) in the area of Homesteading, as the building is a testament to post-gold rush development in Dyea. The building meets Criteria Consideration B as, although it was moved from its original location, it is the earliest surviving building associated with homesteading in Dyea. The period of significance begins in 1923, the latest date Arthur Wilson could have constructed the building, and ends in 1977, the year the Pattersons sold the cabin to John and Lorna McDermott.

Methodology

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park acquired the Patterson-McDermott Cabin in August of 2002, when the building was donated to the park by John and Lorna McDermott. The cabin, originally located at the edge of the Taiya River, was in danger of being destroyed by severe flooding and bank erosion. In 2004, the NPS Alaska Regional Office hired Dr. Harrison Goodall, Architectural Conservator at Conservation Services, LLC, of Langley, Washington, to conduct a condition assessment of the building, and prepare a brief report, which was completed in June 2004.¹⁷

In the summer of 2009, Christopher Nielson and Elizabeth Johnson, a Historical American Buildings Survey team led by NPS Alaska Regional Office Historical Architect Grant Crosby, and supported by intern Michael Richman, completed drawings of the building (Figure 11). Simultaneously, Troy Feller, a Professional Engineer with BBFM Engineers, Inc. out of Anchorage, Alaska, provided a structural analysis of the walls, floor, and roof assemblies, and engineering drawings of the cabin to (1) determine if structural improvements on the cabin are necessary to ensure it will be compliant with current wind and seismic loading requirements and (2) to determine what is needed to bring the building, structurally, up to code.¹⁸ In 2010, the NPS Alaska Regional Office contracted fire-protection engineer Nick Artim of Heritage Protection Group in Middlebury, Vermont, to prepare a schematic design and written report for a fire suppression system and a theft alarm system for the building.¹⁹ In 2011, private photographer Ron Klein, owner of Northlight Photography in Juneau, Alaska, was hired to complete photo documentation of the building according to Historic American Buildings Survey standards (Figures 8-10).

In 2012, Robert Lyon, former Historian (2009-2013) for KLGO, conducted preliminary research on the Patterson-McDermott Cabin and initiated a draft of this Historic Structures Report. He was assisted by AKRO Intern Michael Richman. Lyon worked closely with AKRO Historical Architect Grant Crosby to draft the first round of treatment recommendations for this report.

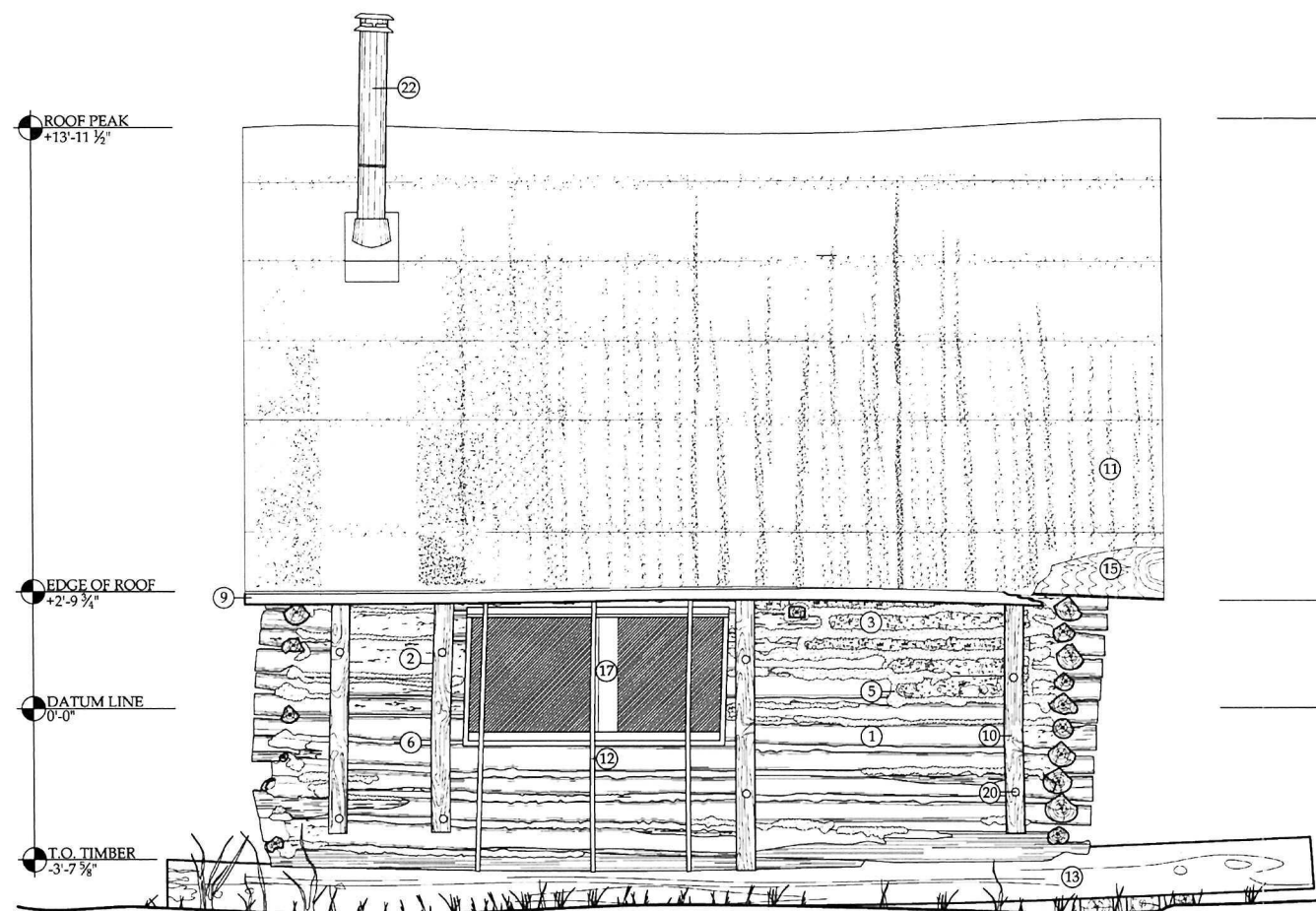
In 2016, NPS Alaska Regional Office cultural resource staff in Anchorage, Alaska, conducted field work and prepared this report for park managers at KLGO. During the week of April 4-8, 2016, NPS AKRO staff conducted a site visit to the park to perform careful examinations of extant architectural materials and conditions of the building and collect historical photographs, homesteading documents, correspondence, and conduct other primary and secondary research at the park library. In April and May, 2016, homesteading documents were acquired on-line from the Bureau of Land Management-General Land Office Reports, and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources-Recorder's Office. Census information from Ancestry.com was



Figure 9.
McDermott Cabin, Historic
American Buildings Survey
Photograph (AK-225-5),
photographed by Ron Klein,
2011 (Library of Congress).



Figure 10.
McDermott Cabin, Historic
American Buildings Survey
Photograph (AK-225-6),
photographed by Ron Klein,
2011 (Library of Congress).



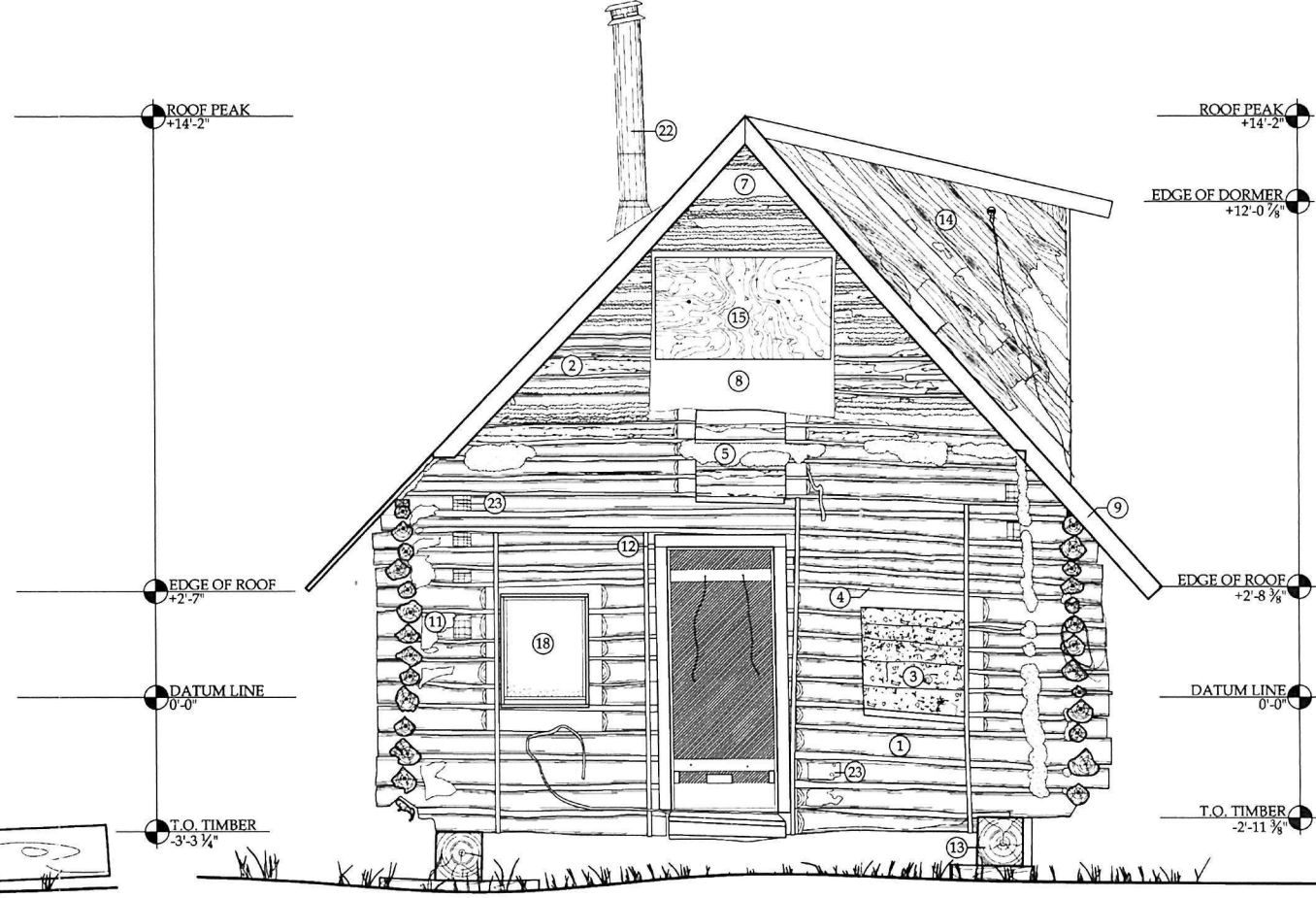
1 EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2" = 1' - 0"

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

- 11 ASPHALT SHEET ROOFING
- 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
SCALE: 1/2" = 1' - 0"

- 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

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

MCDERMOTT CABIN
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MCDERMOTT CABIN
SKAGWAY-HOONAH-ANGOOK CENSUS AREA
ALASKA
SKAGWAY
KLODIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 05 of 10
SHEETS

SURVEY NO.
AK-225

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, MADE OF INFORMATION, DATE OF DRAWING

Figure 11. "East Elevation" and "North Elevation," McDermott Cabin, Historic American Buildings Survey Drawing (AK-225), delineated by Elizabeth Johnson and Christopher Nielson, 2009 (Library of Congress).

also acquired on-line. On Friday, May 13, 2016, R. Kyle Bjornson, a National Council for Preservation Education (NCPE) Intern from the Washington Support Office conducted primary research at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

July 31 through August 4, 2017, Ron Towner, Associate Professor at the University of Arizona Laboratory for Tree-Ring Research conducted a site visit at the park to collect tree core samples in an effort to identify the species of tree and determine what date the building was constructed. Towner collected 18 core samples from the cabin. Towner also collected five cores from the Mathews Cabin ruins and four live tree samples from the property of the Moore House in Skagway. As of August 2017, KLGO is awaiting the results of his visit. Towner will develop a chronology of tree rings based on the new samples, cores taken in the park in 1984, and an existing chronology of tree rings in Haines. At this time, Towner trained park staff in tree boring. Park managers intend to take samples from live trees on the following properties: the Slide Cemetery in Dyea; KLGO employee, Scott Logan's property in Liarsville; and Finnegan's Point camp site.

This report was produced as part of the List of Classified Structures (LCS) Inventory Management Project, enabled by the NPS Cultural Resources Fund Source.

Organization of the Document

The formatting and organization of this report was prepared in accordance with two NPS publications, the Denver Service Center's Editorial Style Guide (2014) and the Technical Preservation Service's Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports (2004) by Deborah Slaton. This report is organized into two parts: "Part I: Developmental History" and Part II: Treatment and Use." Part I contains a historic background and context, chronology of development and use, physical description, character-defining features, and condition assessment for the cabin. Part II states the recommendations for treatment, treatment alternatives, preferred treatment, and treatment plan. Historic American Buildings Survey documentation, structural engineering plans, a preservation plan, and a fire protection system plan for the Patterson-McDermott Cabin are located within the appendices of this report.

PART I: DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

Historic Background and Context

Klondike Gold Rush, 1896 to 1903

Historically, the area known as Dyea in the Municipality of Skagway Borough, Alaska, is most widely associated with the Klondike Gold Rush, the movement of nearly 100,000 people from all over the world, who, from 1896 to 1899, looked to find their fortune in the gold fields in the Klondike region of Canada's Yukon Territory. Gold was discovered in August 1896 and local miners flocked to the Klondike gold fields throughout 1896 and early 1897. Word was getting out to the outside world through letters home. People were heading north as early as March 1897. The arrival of two steamships out of St. Michael, Alaska—the S.S. Portland, in Seattle, and the S. S. Excelsior in San Francisco—fueled the fire.²⁰ The S.S. Portland carried 68 passengers and almost two tons of gold. The S.S. Excelsior carried additional passengers and gold. An article in The Seattle Post-Intelligencer published on July 17, 1897, attracted worldwide attention:

“GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!
Sixty-Eight Rich Men on the Steamer Portland.
STACKS OF YELLOW METAL
Some have \$5,000, Many Have More and
A Few Bring Out \$100,000 Each”²¹

Nearly simultaneously, two major gold rushes hit Alaska—one to goldfields near Dawson City, Yukon, and a second to the goldfields in Nome, Alaska. Seattle and San Francisco had served as transportation hubs to Alaska and Northern Canada decades before the Klondike, but starting in 1897 an unprecedented number of fortune seeking hopefuls flocked to these ports hoping to strike it rich. Approximately 30,000 people traveled to Dyea and Skagway between 1897 and 1899, before heading northeast on foot to cross the arduous Chilkoot (Dyea) and White Pass (Skagway) trails, which both led to a gold rush camp at Bennett, British Columbia, where fortune seekers prepared to float the Yukon River and its tributaries, which lead to the Klondike goldfields, just south of Dawson City, Yukon.²²

Prior to the gold rush, Dyea served as a trading and seasonal fishing village for Tlingit and Tagish communities. Development was comprised of Tlingit and Tagish residences, two saloons, and the Healy and Wilson Trading Post, which was constructed between 1885 and 1886 by Euro-American entrepreneurs, John J. Healy and Edgar Wilson. In the summer of 1897, when the news of gold in the Klondike had saturated the globe, Dyea transformed from a small, native-based community to 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. In the upper Lynn Canal, at the head of the Taiya Inlet, Dyea was the perfect transfer point between the Pacific Ocean and the Chilkoot Trail. As the trailhead for the Chilkoot Trail, Dyea was the ideal location for entrepreneurs to set up shops and capitalize on the high demand for backpacking supplies.²³

Dyea competed with Skagway for regional dominance until February 20, 1899, when a railroad line between Skagway and the summit of White Pass was completed. By July 1899, the White Pass & Yukon Route ran to Bennett, and by the summer of 1900, the railroad line was complete to Whitehorse, Yukon. The gold rush was winding down by 1899, and many of the merchants of Dyea and Skagway had left. From a peak of 5,000 to 8,000 residents in the fall of 1897, the population of Dyea fell to fewer than 500 by the summer of 1898. By 1903, Dyea was comprised

of approximately 6 homesteaders who made claims on the land and transformed the landscape into farms and ranches, raising crops to supply Skagway and its vicinity.²⁴

Homesteading, 1862 to 1986

Through the Homestead Act of 1862, individuals could acquire federal land throughout the states and territories of the United States of America at a relatively low monetary cost. Those who qualified were the head of a household and United States citizens, or individuals who had already claimed intent to become citizens, over the age of 21. After January 1, 1863, homesteaders could claim up to 160 acres of public land if they developed and cultivated a portion of the land, lived on the land for five years, and paid a small fee. In some cases, an individual could acquire land within six months if the individual paid \$1.25 per acre. If he who initially made the claim died before securing the homestead, the spouse, children, or next of kin would take ownership of the application. Applications would be submitted to the closest General Lands Office, an agency of the Federal Government that, before the establishment of the Bureau of Land Management in 1946, oversaw public land in the United States.²⁵

On May 14, 1898, the 55th Congress of the United States (1897-1899) signed an act that extended homesteading to the Territory of Alaska. Like the Homesteading Act of 1862, people were required to live on their homesteads for five consecutive years. While individuals in the contiguous United States were permitted to develop 160 acres of land, the homesteading act in Alaska permitted individuals to claim up to 80 acres of land. Under this act, Canadian citizens were permitted the same mining rights as United States citizens. Homesteaders were required to cultivate at least 1/8 of the land surveyed.

In 1903, the 57th Congress (1901-1903) amended the law to allow U.S. citizens to settle on land up to 320 acres after the individual coordinated a survey. In 1917, the law was once again modified, restricting maximum homesteading acreage to 160 acres. In 1912, the act was amended to require homesteaders live on their land for only three consecutive years; and, by the 1950s, the requirement was dropped to seven months.

General Land Offices were responsible for administering homestead applications throughout the United States. In Alaska, offices were located in Sitka, Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Nome, St. Michael, Rampart, Weare (near Tanana), and Circle City (northeast of Fairbanks). By the mid to late twentieth century, the only land offices open were in Fairbanks and Anchorage.²⁶

Post Gold Rush Homesteading in Dyea, 1907 to 1923

The earliest known homesteader in the Dyea area after the Klondike Gold Rush was Emile A. Klatt. A first-hand account of the state of Dyea after the gold rush was published in an August 1907 edition of Alaska-Yukon Magazine. The town was entirely deserted, with the exception of one homesteader, Klatt, the owner of "Klatt's Ranch." According to the author of the article, Robert D. Jones, Klatt was "the man who owns Dyea." Klatt was "the Mayor of the city, the Chief of Police, Superintendent of Public Works. . . anyone looking for a franchise in Dyea must have [had] official endorsement of E. A. Klatt."²⁷ After Klatt filed a 160-acre homestead claim around 1903, he deconstructed the gold rush era buildings and used the lumber to construct fences throughout his property. He also sold the lumber and hardware he found to individuals and companies in and around Skagway. To make room for his crops, Klatt, whose property was covered with abandoned buildings, resorted to lighting fires, which destroyed some of the remnants of the gold rush town. Klatt harvested turnips, potatoes, cabbages, oats, wheat, barley, and hay, and sold his crops to individuals in Skagway and mining districts "on the inside" (non-coastal Alaska and Canada).²⁸

Other early residents of Dyea, Alaska, included Mary E. Hart (1856-1921), a Missouri native who, in 1900, traveled to Nome, Alaska, to write for a newspaper, and ended up prospecting for gold. From an unknown date after 1899 until 1914, Hart homesteaded a ranch in Dyea. Although little is known about her time there, a January-June, 1915 edition of a magazine entitled *Sunset: The Pacific Monthly*, reveals a detailed background of Mary Hart. The “self-made” woman represented the Territory of Alaska at The Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 in St. Louis, Missouri, and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909 in Seattle, Washington.²⁹

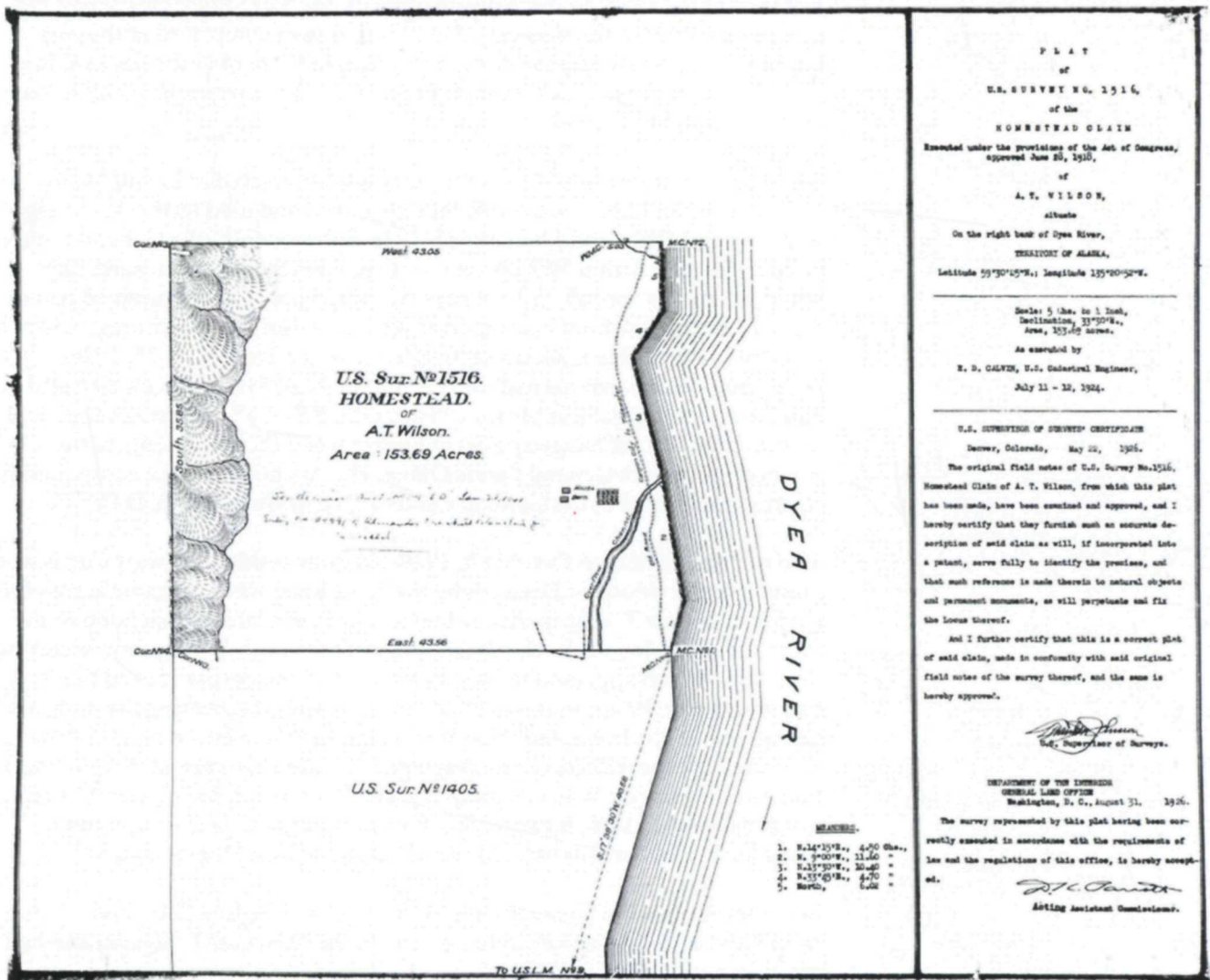
By 1919, a handful of individuals, who originally came to the area during the Klondike Gold Rush, were working towards establishing homesteads along the west shore of the Taiya River in Dyea. Homesteaders of Dyea included one of the few female stampeders of the Klondike Gold Rush, Harriet C. Pullen. Pullen received a patent for her Dyea homestead in 1922. Documentation proves that Pullen’s 181.83-acre homestead claim abutted the property of gold-seeker William E. Matthews, his Taku Tlingit wife, Floris Matthews, and their five children.

The Matthews family developed a 154.06-acre homestead as early as 1913.³⁰ The Matthews did not receive a homestead patent until 1928, after William’s death. Bordering the Matthews property, to the north, was a 153.69-acre lot developed by an unmarried, 42-year-old miner from Noble County, Indiana, named Arthur T. Wilson. Wilson never successfully received a homestead patent, however, the property he left behind stands as a testament to early twentieth century, post-gold-rush homesteading in Dyea, Alaska. Evidence suggests that the “Patterson-McDermott Cabin,” the subject of this Historic Structure Report, was rehabilitated from Arthur T. Wilson’s horse barn, one of the buildings constructed on the Wilson Homestead between 1916 and 1923.³¹

Arthur T. Wilson, Stewart Curtis, and U.S. Survey No. 1516: 1900 to 1930

Little is known about Arthur T. Wilson. At an unknown date between 1900 and 1910, Wilson moved to Skagway, Alaska. By January 22, 1910, Wilson, aged 33, owned a house on Eighth Avenue. By 1916, Wilson sold his property in Skagway; and it is likely that he relocated to Dyea at this time. Wilson was a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, a social organization nicknamed “the Order of Good Things,” that focused on making “human life more desirable by lessening its ills, and by promoting peace, prosperity, gladness and hope.” Members paid an annual fee in exchange for funerary and medical benefits.³² While residing in Dyea, Wilson used his property to brew moonshine; the authorities arrested Wilson in October 1924 and fined him \$35 for violating Skagway vicinity’s “Bone Dry Law.” In 1925, Skagway authorities arrested Wilson, once again, for assault with his rifle; for this, Wilson was sentenced to 9 months in prison.³³

By May 1, 1919, Wilson developed a 153.69-acre farm in Dyea, with the intention of applying for a homestead patent for the property. Wilson submitted an Application for a Free Homestead Survey on August 21, 1923. In the application, Wilson details his development of the property. Between 1916 and 1923, Wilson fenced 60 acres, cleared 12 acres, and cultivated 5 acres of potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and carrots. Wilson made “improvements,” consisting of one 14' by 16' house; a second house, measuring 10' by 12'; and one 16' by 20' horse barn (constructed for a single horse).³⁴ By the time the survey was completed, on July 11-12, 1924, only two buildings were extant: one 18' by 12' house and one 18' by 13' barn, just west of the Dyea River. The building dimensions differ from Wilson’s homestead application likely because Wilson either measured the buildings incorrectly or modified the buildings between August 1923 and July 1924. The 1924 survey map illustrates a rectangular-shaped, 153.69-acre property, identified as “U.S. Survey No. 1516” (Figure 12) The property was bound to the east by the Taiya River, to



the south by the Matthews Homestead (U.S. Survey No. 1405), and to the west and north by unclaimed federal land. Field notes taken during the 1924 survey describe 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.³⁵

The survey map indicates an "Old Road: Canyon City to Tidewater" (portions of this wagon road still exist both in Dyea and up the Chilkoot Trail) oriented north-south, running along the bank of the Taiya. Historically, this dirt wagon road was part of the Chilkoot Trail, which started in Dyea at the Taiya Inlet. This part of the road was also used to access the west side of the Kinney Toll Bridge (no longer extant), which crossed the Taiya River north of the Wilson Homestead and was used between 1898 and 1900. By 1906, the bridge was heavily deteriorated, missing a large portion of its deck.³⁶

Figure 12.

The Homestead Claim of A.T. Wilson, July 11-12, 1924 (Bureau of Land Management, Case Abstract, Field Notes of Survey No. 1516. BLM Case Abstract for: AKA 010856).

Just west of the road, an overflow channel for the Taiya River cuts across the southeast corner of the property. A building cluster comprised of the two buildings (the house and the barn) and a squared acre of crops (located just east of the buildings) is just west of the intersection between the wagon road and the overflow channel.

Although the survey of Wilson's property was completed in July of 1924, U.S. Survey No. 1516 was not officially approved and filed by the Anchorage District Land Office until January 25, 1928. Subsequently, the General Lands Office informed Arthur Wilson via mail that, from this point onward, he could submit his "proof" or final paperwork to apply for a homestead patent. After 11 months without hearing from Arthur Wilson, the Anchorage District General Lands Office mailed a second letter, dated December 25, 1928, reminding Wilson that his plat for U.S. Survey No. 1516 had been filed and he had 30 days to officially apply for a "Homestead Entry." Wilson never picked up the letter and the Skagway Post Office returned the documents to the Anchorage District General Lands Office. The Anchorage office subsequently referred the matter to the General Lands Office in Washington, D.C.³⁷

Two months earlier, on October 5, 1928, Skagway resident Stewart Curtis was hunting in the woods of Dyea, along the Taiya River when he came across the corpse of Arthur T. Wilson. According to Curtis in a later recollection of the event, he called for a U.S. Marshall to relocate the body to Skagway. According to Curtis, Wilson appeared to have drowned and the corpse looked like it had been there for approximately one month. After discovering the body and taking note of the homestead that Wilson left behind without heirs, Curtis contacted the local Recorder in Skagway and stated his interest in initiating a homestead claim on Wilson's property. The Recorder did not permit Curtis to officially file a claim; however, he did allow Curtis to post an undated "location notice" and unofficially reside at the Wilson Homestead.³⁸

In the meantime, the General Lands Office in Washington, D.C., had completed an investigation on the whereabouts of Arthur T. Wilson, and had received notification of his death:

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.³⁹

Without locating any heirs to the Wilson property, the General Lands Office in Washington, D.C., officially closed Wilson's homestead application on January 28, 1929. Likely learning of this action, on February 17, 1929, Curtis sought assistance from the General Lands Office in Washington, D.C., in an attempt to initiate his own homestead application for U.S. Survey No. 1516. The Washington, D.C., office replied to Curtis on March 13, 1929, permitting him to initiate a "homestead entry" on the condition that he (1) completed the 4-007 homestead entry form and files it at the district office in Anchorage; (2) provides a deposit of \$15.76 in filing fees; and (3) provides a certified copy of honorable discharge from the U.S. military. The homestead law further requires that Curtis (1) resided on the property for 7 months each year for three years; (2) cultivate 1/16 of the property the second year and 1/8 of the

property during the third year, and each year after until “proof” is made. If Curtis was honorably discharged, he could deduct his time in service from the three years required by the homestead law (not to exceed two years). Curtis, however, never pursued a homestead entry for U.S. Survey No. 1516. By August of 1930, Curtis was working as a deckhand on the Seattle, Washington-based passenger ship, the *Border King*.⁴⁰

Wesley and Vivian Patterson, 1946 to 1977

For 17 years—from March of 1929, the latest date of known correspondence between Stewart Curtis and the General Land Offices and February 1946, when Wesley and Vivian Patterson completed a homestead entry application—nothing is known about the condition and/or occupation of the Wilson Homestead.

On February 15, 1946, Wesley and Vivian Patterson, 28-year-old residents of Albany, California, submitted an application for homestead entry for the 153.69-acre U.S. Survey No. 1516 (Figures 13 & 14).⁴¹ When the Pattersons moved to the property, the cabin was the only surviving building or structure associated with the Wilson Homestead. By April 10, 1950, the Pattersons were maintaining fruit trees; however they had not cleared the acreage required to successfully receive homestead entry. Wesley wrote to the Anchorage District General Lands Office, requesting a reduction in the number of months for residence usually required, citing medical expenses prevented him from renting equipment necessary to clear the land, a task he could not complete himself. The General Lands Office informed Wesley Patterson he only needed to reside there for three years, total, before he could submit a final proof testimony for the homestead entry. By August of 1951, Wesley Patterson had submitted a proof.

Figure 13.

Wesley Patterson inside cabin (586R-238), photographed by Hunter Gruening, September 1952 (NPS, KLGO, Steve Hites Collection).

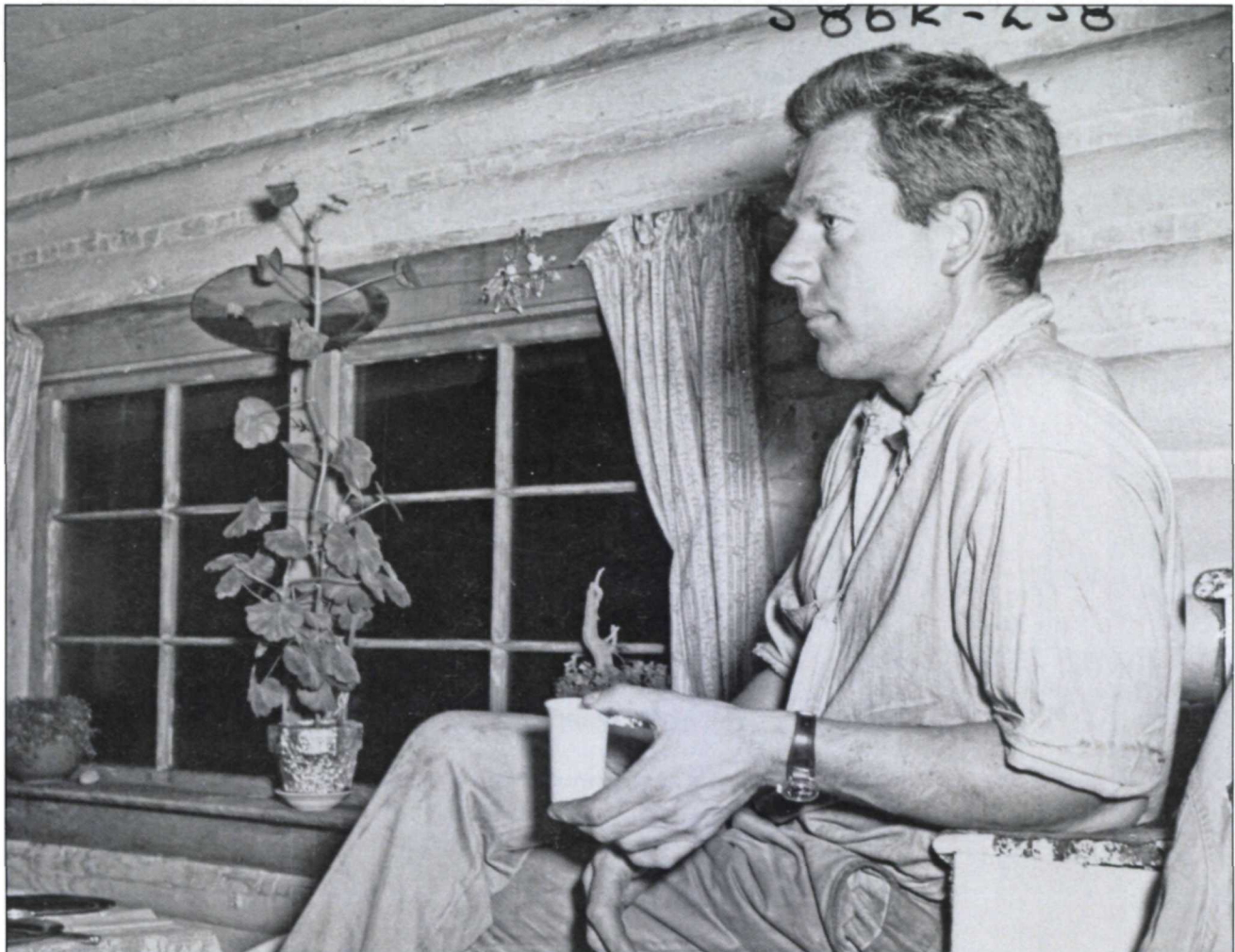




Figure 14.
Vivian Patterson inside cabin
(586R-237), photographed by
Hunter Gruening, September
1952 (NPG, KLGO, Steve Hites
Collection).

The application included a brief description of the work completed each year. In the fall and winter of 1946, Wesley Patterson “rebuilt” an existing house that he believed dated to 1898, during the Klondike Gold Rush period. In a December 2009 interview with past property owners, John and Lorna McDermott, John related that prior to Patterson’s work on the cabin, there were what 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 yeah. 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

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.⁴²

The presence of horse stalls in the cabin suggests that this building was the same horse barn constructed by Arthur T. Wilson at an unknown date between 1916 and 1923. Wesley Patterson made several changes to what became the “Patterson-McDermott Cabin”: in 1947, Patterson “rebuilt” the 16' by 18' cabin, which cost \$100.00 in materials (with inflation, worth \$1,234.09 in 2016); in 1947, he constructed an extra room and shed, which cost \$85.00 for materials (with inflation, worth \$917.26 in 2016); and in 1948, he installed a second floor within the existing cabin and refinished the interior for \$125.00 (with inflation, worth \$1,263.90 in 2016).⁴³ Regarding the land, which was, at the time, described as “flat, [with] sandy soil, [and] small trees and brush,” Patterson cultivated approximately 19 acres of land, with about 136 acres of vegetation. In 1947, the Pattersons had 1.5 acres of garden produce and fruit trees; in 1948, they had planted potatoes; in 1949, they had cleared 3.5 acres of trees and brush; and in 1950 and 1951, they had seeded oats in approximately 17 acres of land.

After the final proof was signed and filed at the Anchorage District Land Office, Wesley Patterson was required to post a “publication of intention” to homestead U.S. Survey No. 1516. After December 5, 1952, Patterson arranged, with the Anchorage General Lands Office, to post the notice of his intention to homestead in the weekly newspaper edition of Juneau’s *Daily Alaska Empire*, for 9 consecutive weeks. Wesley and Vivian Patterson finally received a homestead patent on June 1, 1953. On August 20, 1956, the Pattersons sold two acres on the southwest end of U.S. Survey No. 1516 to Duncan and Goldie Hukill.⁴⁴

The Patterson Family lived on their homestead in Dyea from 1946 until at least 1953, the year they received their patent. The precise date and reason the Pattersons left the property is unknown, however oral histories and municipal records suggest that the couple left in the late 1950s amidst local conflicts driven by fear of Communist subversion.

In 1948, just one year after U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy began his Cold War era anti-Communist campaign, the Skagway American Legion drafted a letter to Senator McCarthy, stating the organization’s “desire to fight un-American activities.” Minutes from a February 1948 Skagway City Council meeting stated that following the reading of the letter from the American Legion to the City Council, Wesley Patterson requested to speak on his own behalf. The meeting minutes state:

[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. Mayor Carrol [of Skagway] left the chair, and Councilman Heidelberger occupied it, and Mayor Carroll answered Mr. Patterson as a citizen, he thought Communism was un-American. The motion was made by Councilman Heidelberger, seconded by Councilman Caulkins, that the Clerk write the American Legion that the City Council would support them or any other organization that takes any legal steps to control or subdue un-American or subversive activities in Skagway. The motion was carried unanimously.⁴⁵

Between approximately 1959, when the Pattersons left for California, and 1977, when the McDermotts acquired the property, the Pattersons allowed

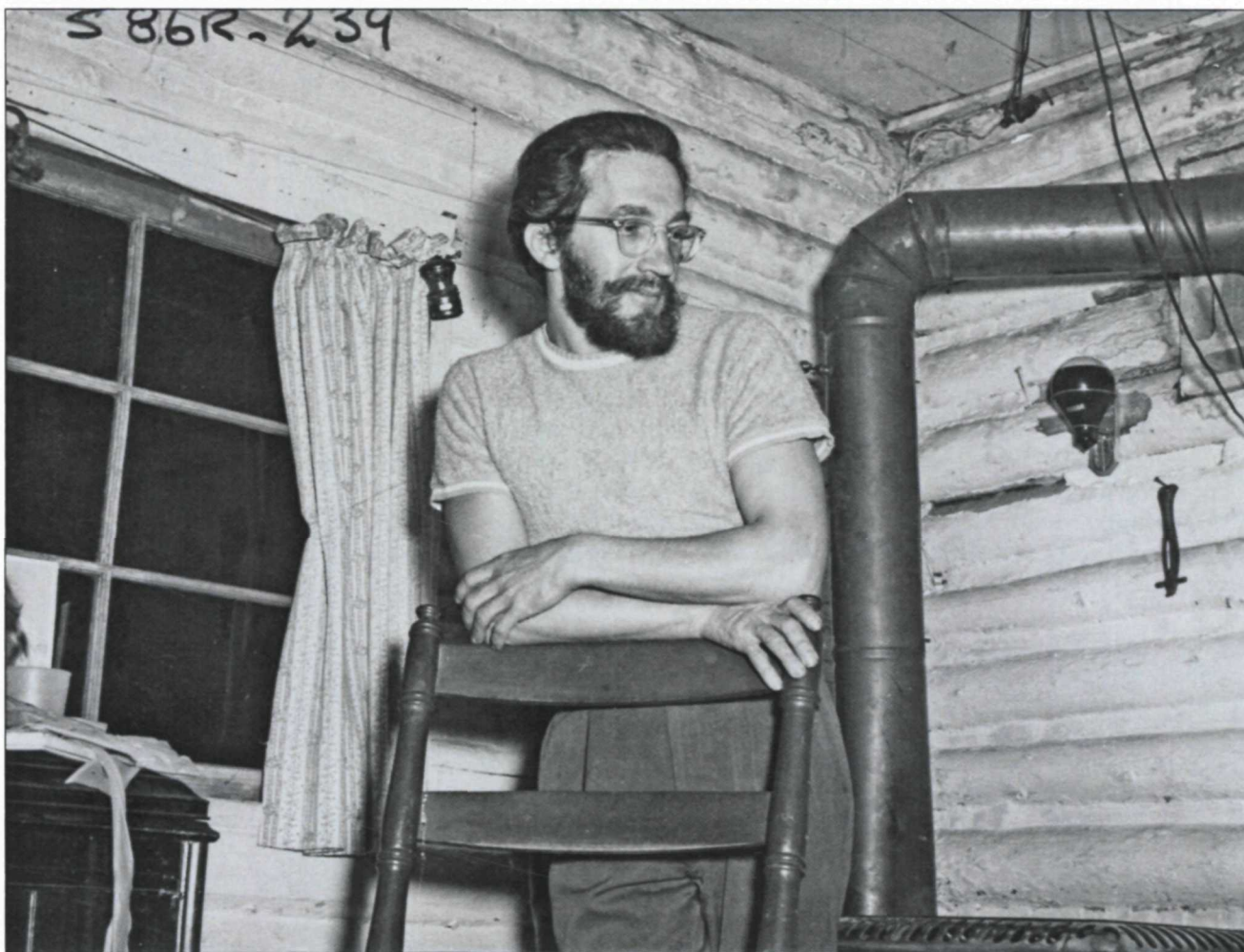


Figure 15.
Paul Sincic inside cabin (586R-239), photographed by Hunter Gruening, September 1952 (NPS, KLGO, Steve Hites Collection).

longshoreman and photographer, Paul Sincic, to reside in the cabin for an unknown number of summers (Figure 15).⁴⁶

John and Lorna McDermott, 1977 to 2000

John and Lorna McDermott purchased U.S. Survey No. 1516, from Wesley and Vivian Patterson on May 19, 1977. Simultaneously, the McDermotts sold part of the property on the eastern end to Alf and Edna Kalvick, Lorna's parents.⁴⁷ After nearly two decades of little-to-no maintenance of the cabin, the McDermotts had to complete a substantial amount of work on the building to make the cabin livable (Figure 16).⁴⁸

John and Lorna McDermott exclusively resided at the cabin from 1977 to 1982. John, who worked for the White Pass & Yukon Route railroad in Skagway, left Dyea for Kent, Washington, in 1982, when the railroad shut down, to work for his father's company. Lorna kept up the house for a year, before she left Dyea for Kent in 1983. Lorna worked as a cook for Knik Construction Company and at the Corner Café in Skagway before traveling to London, England, to study the culinary arts at Le Cordon Bleu. For three summers, between 1983 and 1985, the McDermotts leased the Patterson Cabin to a tour company. From 1985 until 1993, John and Lorna visited the cabin, but the building was predominantly used by other family members during this period. In 1993, the McDermotts sold the family business in Seattle, and John and Lorna returned to Dyea.⁴⁹

When John and Lorna purchased the property, the building was situated in the southeast corner of the lot, likely where it historically sat, and faced west. A couple outbuildings were located on the property, including a building constructed by the Patterson's son. In 1994, this building was torn down in



Figure 16.

Patterson Cabin, north and west elevations, photographed by Scott Logan, August 1971 (NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection).

preparation for their son's wedding, held on the premises. There was also a woodshed, which was removed in 1978 in order to build a greenhouse. An outhouse, unused by the McDermotts, was also located on the property; however, the building collapsed and was removed. The McDermotts constructed a new one in 1977. During the Patterson occupation of the building, a well point, or a hollow pointed rod with a perforated intake driven into the soil to collect underground water, pierced a wood board of the first-floor. A pitcher pump was attached to the top of the well point. By the time the McDermotts acquired the property, an unknown individual entered the cabin and stole the pump. The individual cut a hole in the ceiling, looped a chain over the ceiling joist, installed a "hook and tackle" and pulled the well point out of the ground (a cut hole is the only remaining evidence).⁵⁰

When the McDermotts acquired the property, they also made several modifications to the interior of the building that are no longer extant. They installed a 110 gallon barrel stove, sink, and pitcher pump in the kitchen area, which was located in the (present-day) southeast corner of the building (Figure 17). Over the course of their tenure, the McDermotts removed and replaced several stoves in the cabin. At some point between 1977 and 1982, the McDermotts installed a shed-roofed kitchen addition to the north elevation. When the NPS moved the building in 2002 from the McDermott Property to the Kalvick property, this addition was removed. In the shed addition, the McDermotts maintained a propane "Server" brand refrigerator and cook stove. The McDermotts had a generator, but generally, they were without electricity until 1997.

Between 2000 and 2001, John and Lorna McDermott constructed a larger house on the property. In September 2001, the couple moved out of the cabin and into the newly constructed house.⁵¹

In 2002, the Taiya River was near flood stage and the cabin's riverfront lot was threatened due to substantial erosion of the bank. To save it from ruin, the McDermott family donated the cabin to the NPS, who hired a contractor to move the building to the adjacent Kalvick Property (owned by the NPS), where it has rested until the present day.

Chronology of Development

The chronology of development described below is a culmination of extensive research of primary source material, historical photographs, an oral history, an interview with former property owners, and on-site physical



Figure 17.
Lorna McDermott and the
southeast corner of the
Patterson Cabin interior,
photographed by John
McDermott, 1977 (NPS, KLGO,
McDermott Collection).

observations. While the history of use is largely described in the preceding historical context paragraphs, the following illustrates the known and documented constructions and changes made by four property owners over the course of approximately one hundred years. Unless otherwise noted, all cardinal directions referenced in this section refer to the present-day orientation of the building.

Arthur T. Wilson, 1916 to 1928

At an unknown date between 1916, the year Wilson likely moved to Dyea from Skagway, and 1923, the year he submitted his application for a free homestead survey, Arthur T. Wilson constructed one 16' by 20' horse barn. In July 1924, E.D. Calvin, a U.S. Cadastral Engineer conducted a survey of Wilson's property, and determined that the barn actually measured 18' by 13'.⁵² Without visual or textual evidence documenting the property, it is unknown precisely what the building looked like while Arthur Wilson was alive; however, the building was likely a simple, log building with a single-room interior.

Wesley and Vivian Patterson, 1946 to 1977

When Wesley and Vivian Patterson acquired Wilson's property in 1946, the only building mentioned in the Patterson's homestead entry documentation is a single log cabin, one they believed dated to 1898. According to John McDermott, Wesley and Vivian Patterson found what looked like horse stalls in the interior of the building.⁵³ In 1947, Wesley Patterson "rebuilt" Arthur T. Wilson's horse barn. The homestead entry did not describe the new construction in detail. After the work was completed, the cabin measured 16' by 18'.



Figure 18.
Patterson Cabin, view
looking northeast, unknown
photographer, NPS, June 1947
(NPS, AKRO, Dyea Color Slide
Collection).

In 1947, the Pattersons constructed an “extra room and shed,” though, their homestead application does not go into detail on what this means. Photographs from 1947 and 1949 depict the cabin at this period in time (Figures 18 and 19). These are the earliest identified photographs of the cabin.

In 1947, the building had a rolled-asphalt roof, comprised of long, vertically oriented strips of asphalt that draped over the eaves. A horizontally oriented, rectangular window opening with a wood frame and mullion, filled with two vertically oriented 6-pane wood sash windows, is right of center on the west elevation. These windows were removed when John and Lorna McDermott acquired the property in 1977; however, the window openings remained intact. The openings are presently covered with plywood. The 1947 photograph depicts vegetation and moss growing on the west elevation, suggesting that this side of the building had not been maintained since Arthur Wilson owned the property (Figure 18). Wesley Patterson may not have entirely rebuilt the cabin, but simply repaired and updated it.

In 1948, Patterson installed a second floor within the existing interior, “refinished the interior,” and installed a moderately sized, gabled dormer (no longer extant), with a low-pitched roof and exposed rafters (Figures 19-21). The dormer, sheathed in vertical wood planks, had a king post truss in the gable peak, four 9-pane wood windows on the front, and squared 6-pane wood windows on either side. According to John McDermott, the Pattersons used wood boards acquired from the Hosford Mill in Dyea, to construct the second floor.⁵⁴ The Hosford Mill, located three miles north on the Chilkoot Trail, served as the headquarters for Skagway Lumber Company from 1949 until 1956. The mill specialized in logging Sitka spruce trees.⁵⁵

The 1949 photograph features the entire north elevation, and a portion of the west elevation, which partly includes the dormer, constructed one year earlier (Figure 19). In 1949, the north elevation had a wood-framed screened door with three screens; the front door is not visible. The door was flanked by two rectangular four-pane wood windows, with simple, thin wood frames. The door and its screen are no longer extant. These were likely removed when John and Lorna McDermott constructed a shed-roofed kitchen addition on the north elevation, at some point between 1977 and 1982. A third wood window, with six panes, was centrally located above the door. The window above the door and the window to the west (right) of the front door were in-filled will logs in 1977, when the McDermotts first acquired the property.⁵⁶

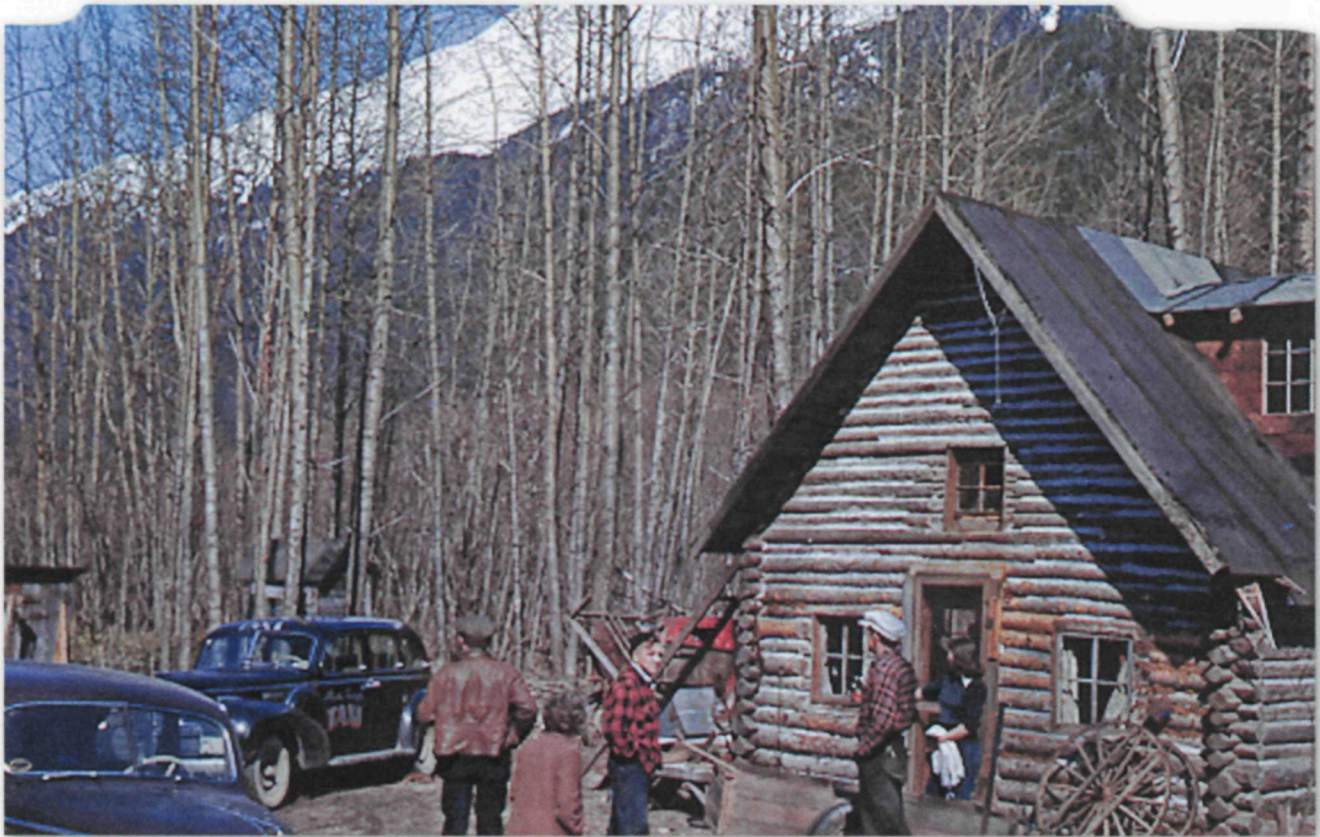


Figure 19.
Patterson Cabin, north and
east elevations, unknown
photographer, April 1949
(NPS, KLGO, Dyea Color Slide
Collection).

In September of 1952, a series of photographs of the cabin's interior were taken by Huntington Sanders Gruening, a Juneau resident visiting Dyea and Skagway. From the photographs, it is evident that a kitchen area, with a wood-burning stove, was located in the southeast corner of the interior (Figure 15). In 2016, the only remnant of the Patterson's former kitchen is a cast concrete wall thimble, which supported the stovepipe, on the eastern end of the building's south wall. The thimble is filled with crunched-up foil insulation sprayed with foam insulation (Figures 22 & 23). The three existing 1952 interior photographs of the cabin capture the paired windows that piece the east and west walls (Figures 13 & 15) and the rectangular, wood, four-pane window just east of the front door on the north wall (Figure 14). Gruening photographed all exterior elevations of the building; and, as a result, the state of the building during the Patterson's ownership is relatively well-documented. In 1952, the building appeared fairly similar to its appearance in September of 2016, with a few differences. On the north elevation of the building, the building had a central wood front door with four panels and a simple, thin wood frame (Figure 24). A deep, full-width, open, wood porch, installed at some point after 1949, extended across the north elevation, and a wood planter ran across the west elevation (Figure 25). In 1952, the east elevation (from north to south) had a squared, brick chimney supported by a tall wood plank shelf, which is no longer extant (Figures 24 & 26). It had a horizontally oriented rectangular window opening with a wood frame and mullion, filled with two vertically oriented 6-pane wood windows, likely installed in 1947. While the opening for the window is still intact, the windows, themselves, are no longer extant. The east elevation also had a cylindrical stove pipe (no longer extant) with a roof flashing, rain collar, and chimney cap. With the exception of the planter, the west elevation did not change since 1947. The south elevation had a squared, concrete block chimney supported by a tall wood plank shelf, which is no longer extant (Figure 26).

In June of 1962, approximately 6-7 years after the Pattersons left the cabin in Dyea for California, Carl Mulvihill, a long-time Skagway resident, photographed the building (Figure 27). At this time, the building had broken windows above the door and in the dormer.



Figure 20.
Patterson Cabin, north and
west elevations (586-208),
photographed by Hunter
Gruening, September 1952 (NPS,
KLGO, Steve Hites Collection).



Figure 21.
Patterson Cabin, north and
west elevations (586-88),
photographed by Hunter
Gruening, September 1952
(NPS, KLGO, Steve Hites
Collection).



Figure 22.
Interior portion of wall thimble,
remnant from Patterson era
stovepipe, photographed by
Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April
2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic
Architecture, Patterson Cabin
Digital Files).

In the fall of 1971, three scientists traveled from Juneau to Dyea to evaluate the effects the proposed Yukon-Taiya hydroelectric project would have on the environment, particularly fisheries. Initially proposed in the 1950s, this project intended to use water from the Yukon River's headwater lakes in Canada to create electricity for an Alcoa, Inc. aluminum smelter near Skagway, Alaska—routing the water through tunnels through the Chilkoot Pass. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service employee Theodore R. Merrell was joined by two biologists, Dale Evans and Mel Monson, from the Auke Bay Laboratory out of Juneau, Alaska. Merrell brought his Speed Graphic 4x5 camera to document the area, and photographed the building, which was unused at the time.⁵⁷ Merrell photographed all sides of the building, revealing a missing chimney and many broken windows (Figures 28 & 29).

John and Lorna McDermott, 1977 to 2000

John and Lorna McDermott acquired the cabin in 1977 (Figure 30). According to John McDermott, unknown individuals lived in the cabin a couple of years before the McDermotts bought the property.⁵⁸ In general, the building had not been maintained for nearly two decades, and the building required a substantial amount of work. Many of the modifications were a collective effort between friends, family, and the McDermotts. Lorna's father, Alf Kalvick, who lived next door, was a carpenter, and often helped the McDermotts conduct work on the cabin. The McDermotts shared information about building modifications during an interview with Kathleen Wackrow on April 5, 2016.⁵⁹

In 1977, the cabin had felt carpet chinking and daubing of willow strips. The felt chinking had attracted moisture, and had caused severe damage to the log



Figure 24. Patterson Cabin, north and east elevations (586-87), photographed by Hunter Gruening, September 1952 (NPS, KLGO, Steve Hites Collection).



Figure 23. Exterior portion of wall thimble, remnant from Patterson era stovepipe, photographed by Kathleen Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 25. Patterson Cabin, north and west elevations (586-85), photographed by Hunter Gruening, September 1952 (NPS, KLGO, Steve Hites Collection).



Figure 26.
Patterson Cabin, south and
east elevations (586-86),
photographed by Hunter
Gruening, September 1952
(NPS, KLGO, Steve Hites
Collection).



Figure 27.

Patterson Cabin, north and west elevations, photographed by Carl Mulvihill, June 1962 (NPS, KLGO, Carl Mulvihill Collection).



Figure 28.

Patterson Cabin, north and west elevations (DV-43-5530), photographed by Theodore R. Merrell, 1971 (NPS, KLGO, Theodore R. Merrell Collection).



Figure 29.

Patterson Cabin, south and east elevations (DV-29-5460), photographed by Theodore R. Merrell, 1971 (NPS, KLGO, Theodore R. Merrell Collection).



Figure 31.

Patterson Cabin, replaced logs on east elevation, photographed by Kathleen Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 30. Patterson Cabin, north and west elevations, photographed by John McDermott, 1976 (NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection).

walls of the cabin. John McDermott replaced the felt chinking with concrete, supported by nails. He also replaced damaged logs, which he believes to have been Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), with black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) trunks, from the property. The log crowns on the present southwest corner of the building were severely damaged by the moisture from a stand of black cottonwood trees, which stood close to the building (Figure 23). John McDermott removed the stand of trees and replaced compromised log crowns. At this time, the McDermotts also filled in a hole on the east elevation that was associated with the Pattersons' brick chimney (Figure 31). Creosol, left over from the Pattersons' wood burning stove (removed by the McDermotts), had stained the exterior and interior of the cabin. The McDermotts replaced those portions of logs stained with creosol.

During their tenure, the Pattersons used a ladder inside to access the second story. The McDermotts filled-in the window on the first floor of the north elevation (Figures 32 & 22), and subsequently replaced the Pattersons' ladder with a wood staircase (Figures 13 & 34). A single railing flanking the staircase opening to the south was acquired by Alf Kalvick, Lorna's father, and installed by the McDermotts for safety purposes. Above the staircase, they installed fiberglass insulation sheathed with gypsum wall board.

The McDermotts also filled-in the existing rectangular window just above the door on the north elevation (Figures 32 & 35). This window was aligned with the foot of the second floor. The McDermotts, who determined that it was impractical to have a window at their feet, removed the six-paned wood window and filled-in the window opening with cottonwood logs. The McDermotts cut a new, larger window opening in the gable peak, and installed a single-paned awning window.

Within the first year of their ownership of the cabin, the McDermotts also modified the Patterson's dormer on the west elevation. The McDermotts removed the original dormer and constructed a new, wider dormer (Figure 36). The McDermotts acquired and installed a fixed, historic, ribboned, wood, 12-light window from the Sippelle House (constructed circa 1900) in



Figure 32. Patterson Cabin, north elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 33. Former first-floor window (to the west), filled-in by McDermotts, north elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 34. McDermott staircase, view towards north wall, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 36. Patterson Cabin, north and west elevations, photographed by John McDermott, no date (NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection).

Skagway (Figure 37). In 2002, this window was removed from the dormer and stored inside the cabin. The log sheathing and other wood used to construct the dormer was acquired from the Hosford Sawmill. According to John McDermott, these materials were potentially salvaged from the original dormer or from another property. The T1-11 siding on the south end of the dormer was purchased by the McDermotts from Skagway Hardware (Figure 38). For additional graphics on the post-period-of-significance alterations made to the cabin during the McDermott period, refer to the Appendices of this report.

In 1977, after completing the major modifications to the cabin, the McDermotts painted the interior to “lighten up” the small space.⁶⁰ At an unknown date between 1977 and 1982, the McDermotts installed a shed-roofed kitchen addition to the north elevation (Figure 36). In 2002, when the NPS moved the building from the McDermott’s property to NPS property, this addition was removed.



Figure 35. Former second-floor window, filled-in by McDermotts, north elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 37. McDermott dormer window, photographed by Kathleen Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

In the winter of 1994-1995, “after a very cold night,” the McDermotts replaced the 1977 concrete chinking with spray foam.⁶¹ At an unknown date around this period in time, the McDermotts also installed a new wood floor and carpet. Likely after 1995, John and Lorna McDermott installed fiberglass insulation sheathed in DuPont™ Tyvek® HomeWrap® to the interior of the walls in the second floor of the building. McDermott originally wanted to install insulation sheathed with sheetrock on the ceiling of the second story; however due to the irregular positioning of the rafters, installing sheetrock was not feasible.

In 2002, the Taiya River was near flood stage and the cabin was threatened due to substantial erosion of the bank. To save it from ruin, the McDermott family donated the cabin to the NPS, who hired a contractor to move the building 500 feet to the adjacent Kalvick Property (owned by the NPS), where it has sat until the present day (Figures 39-44).

NPS, 2002 to 2016

No physical work has been conducted on the building since its 2002 move. Plans for its relocation have been determined through the Dyea Area Plan, completed by KLGO staff.⁶² However, the Patterson-McDermott Cabin has been extensively documented in preparation for rehabilitation in the form of HABS documentation and this Historic Structure Report (see “Methodology” section).

Physical Description and Character-Defining Features

The Patterson-McDermott Cabin is a one-story, gable-front, log, north-facing, three-bay by one-bay building with a large, dominant dormer on its west elevation (Figure 45). The building has a rectangular footprint that measures 17'-0" by 19'-6" and a steeply pitched, 12:12 roof, sheathed in large, rectangular sheets of rolled asphalt roofing paper. There is one



Figure 38. Patterson Cabin, west elevation, photographed by John McDermott, circa 1980s or 1990s (NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection).



Figure 39. Patterson Cabin relocation from McDermott property to NPS property, unknown photographer, September 2002 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 40. Patterson Cabin relocation from McDermott property to NPS property, unknown photographer, September 2002 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 41. Patterson Cabin relocation from McDermott property to NPS property, unknown photographer, September 2002 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 42. Patterson Cabin relocation from McDermott property to NPS property, unknown photographer, September 2002 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 43. Patterson Cabin relocation from McDermott property to NPS property, unknown photographer, September 2002 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 44. Patterson Cabin relocation from McDermott property to NPS property, unknown photographer, September 2002 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

entrance to the building, comprised of a simple, centrally located, open doorway on the north elevation. The building's log walls—that, according to former land-owner, John McDermott, are Sitka spruce with black cottonwood repairs—meet at the corners with V-notched log crowns. The log walls of the cabin have pole-style chinking with fiberglass insulation. In some areas, there is spray foam insulation and Portland cement. The building has a total of five rectangular window openings of varying sizes. Four windows were removed from their openings and are stored inside the building. One two-paned awning window is in place on the north elevation. In 2002, the cabin was relocated from its historic location, on the west shore of the Taiya River (the McDermott Property), to the NPS Kalvick House property. The cabin was moved 500' to the east, where it sits, mothballed, on two large timbers. For a complete list of the windows presently stored on the interior, and the style of windows used historically, refer to Appendix A of this report. The interior is comprised of two floors; each floor is comprised of a single room. At regular intervals throughout the exterior and interior, the building has vertical metal strapping and wood bracing, which were put in place to stabilize the building during the 2002 move. For detailed visuals of each elevation, please refer to the Historic American Buildings Survey drawings (2009) in Appendix B of this report.



Figure 45. Patterson Cabin, photographed by Kathleen Wackrowr, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

Summary of Character-Defining Features

For reference, please refer to the historical photographs in Figures 18 and 19 (for exterior) and Figures 13-15 (for interior)

- Front-gabled entrance
- Walls of horizontally oriented logs, with extended, V-notched log crowns
- Chinking
 - Dry, bulky, rigid blocking (sapling chinking)
 - Soft packing filler (oakum or moss)
 - Daubing (mixture of clay and lime or other locally available natural materials)
- Steeply pitched, 12:12 gabled roof
 - Overhanging eaves with vertical wood planks lining bottom of eaves
 - Rolled asphalt roofing material with tarred joints
- Limited Fenestration
 - One entrance: a single rectangular wood-paneled door, per historical photographs
 - Interior wood window frames and sashes, unpainted
 - East and west elevations
 - paired wood sash windows with 6 panes in each
 - Façade (north elevation):
 - Three wood sash casement windows with four panes:
 - two on the first story
 - one on the second story, above the door, right of center
- Rectangular, open first and second floor plans on interior
- Exposed log and gypsum boards on interior
 - First Floor
 - Exposed interior logs, painted white
 - Second Floor
 - Exposed interior logs, painted white on north wall
 - Painted gypsum boards on south, east, and west walls



Figure 46. Kalvick Property, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

Site

As of September 2016, the building sits on land at the southern end of an NPS-owned, narrow, rectangular parcel that was historically within the boundaries of the Wilson Homestead. This 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 parcel on which the building sits is heavily forested except at its northern end, where there is a building cluster comprised of (from north to south) the Kalvick House, the Kalvick Bunkhouse, Garage, Generator Shed, an NPS outhouse, and the Patterson-McDermott Cabin (Figure 46).

Exterior

The cabin rests on a temporary foundation consisting of two 13 1/2" by 14" wood beams oriented parallel to the ridge.

The untreated logs that comprise the structural walls of the building are predominantly peeled; although some retain their original bark. Log crowns extend approximately 8"; however, the distance varies at each corner. At many points throughout the exterior, spray foam is used as insulation. The end cut of all logs at fenestration (doors and windows) is hewn, including those at former, in-filled window openings (Figures 47 & 37).

The roof is supported by 1 1/2" by 5 1/2" rafters at 16", on-center. Butt-jointed, 1" by 12" roofing boards parallel the roof's ridge. The roofing boards are clad in 3/4"-thick plywood covered with black rolled asphalt roofing. An insulated metal stove pipe, dating to the McDermott period, penetrates the roof near the ridge at the southeast corner of the cabin (Figure 49). This stove pipe is aligned with a stove pad on the interior of the building, which is located in the southeast corner of the first floor. A centrally located dormer on the west elevation of the roof is constructed of 1 1/2" by 3 1/2" studs and rafters at 16", on-center. The exterior walls of the dormer are clad with barked, split-log, wood siding on its north and west elevations, and wood planks on its south elevation. The dormer includes one window opening, which most recently held a large, fixed, wood ribboned window (Figures 50 & 31). The eaves are finished with a 3/4" by 5 1/2" fascia board.

North Elevation

The north elevation of the cabin encompasses the main entrance to the building (Figure 51). The door opening contains a simple 3 1/2" wood frame. The opening is temporarily covered with a sheet of plywood, fastened to the trim with screws. The wood paneled door, associated with the Patterson's ownership of the cabin, is no longer extant.

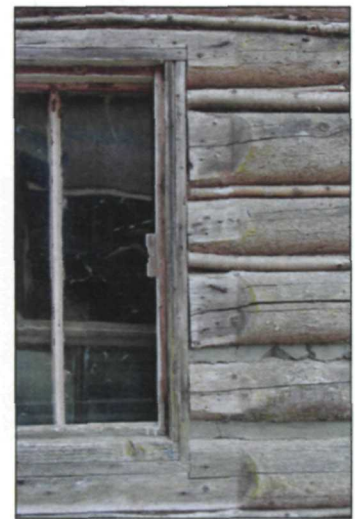


Figure 47. Hewn ends of logs abutting fenestration, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 48. Hewn ends of logs abutting fenestration, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 49.

Metal stove pipe, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 50.

Dormer, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 51.

North elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

The north elevation has two window openings and two former, in-filled, window openings (from east to west): one two-paned wood sash window, just east of the doorway on the first floor (Figure 52); one large rectangular window opening in the gable peak (Figures 53 & 54); a smaller, squared in-filled window opening between the door and the gable peak window (Figures 55 & 35); and an in-filled square window opening just west of the doorway of the first floor (Figure 33). The large, rectangular window opening in the gable peak is covered with a large, black trash bag and a piece of plywood. In 2002, the single-pane wood gable peak window was removed from its frame and stored on the inside of the cabin (Figure 54).

The first floor walls of the north elevation contain peeled logs, while approximately 50% of the logs comprising the gable peak are barked (Figure 56). Two vertical strips of square-shaped hewn cut-outs in the log walls are present between the first floor windows and the log crowns (Figures 57 & 58). These are the only remnants of a shed-roofed kitchen addition, added by the McDermotts at an unknown date between 1977 and 1983.

On the west corner of the north elevation, wrapped around the northwest corner log crowns, there are remnants (wires and other features) of John McDermott's radio antenna.

There is also a copper propane pipe on the east portion of the north elevation, below the eastern-most first floor window (Figure 60). An electrical wire has penetrated through the log walls, just west of the in-filled window above the door (Figure 55).

West Elevation

The southern half of the west elevation contains log joints that are in-filled with Portland cement; the northern half of the elevation contains log joints that are in-filled with spray foam insulation (Figure 61). The west elevation (not including the dormer) has one window opening, located north of center. It is a large, horizontally oriented, rectangular window opening covered in plywood. In 2002, a triple window, comprised of two six-pane wood sash windows and one three-pane wood sash window (northernmost), was removed from this opening, in preparation for the cabin's relocation, and is presently stored inside the building (Figure 62).

At the northern-most end of the elevation, there are wires that were associated with John McDermott's CB antenna (Figure 63). The northwest corner of the shed roof of the dormer is pierced with a hole that once held the mast for the CB radio antenna.

South Elevation

The south elevation contains several areas with spray foam and Portland cement in the log joints (Figure 64). On the east end of the elevation, there is an 8" diameter concrete thimble associated with a Patterson-period wood burning stove and chimney. The thimble marks where the stove pipe penetrated the log wall and entered a concrete block chimney (no longer extant). Historical photographs, taken in 1971 by Theodore R. Merrell and in 1952 by Hunter Gruening, reveal the chimney configuration during the Patterson period (Figures 26 & 29).

East Elevation

The east elevation is a mirror image of the west elevation, without the dormer (Figure 65). The elevation has one window opening, located south of center. It is a large, horizontally oriented, rectangular window opening covered in a sheet of plywood. In 2002, a triple window, comprised of three six-pane wood sash windows, was removed from this opening, in preparation for the



Figure 52.
East window, north elevation,
photographed by Kathleen
Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS,
AKRO, Historic Architecture,
Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 55.
Barked and peeled logs, north
elevation, photographed by
Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April
2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic
Architecture, Patterson Cabin
Digital Files).



Figure 58.
Remnants of former shed roofed
kitchen addition, north elevation,
photographed by Kathleen
Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS,
AKRO, Historic Architecture,
Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 53.
Window in gable peak, north
elevation, photographed by
Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April
2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic
Architecture, Patterson Cabin
Digital Files).



Figure 56.
Remnants of former shed
roofed kitchen addition, north
elevation, photographed by
Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April
2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic
Architecture, Patterson Cabin
Digital Files).



Figure 59.
Utility wire, north elevation,
photographed by Kathleen
Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS,
AKRO, Historic Architecture,
Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 54.
In-filled second floor window,
north elevation, photographed
by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS,
April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic
Architecture, Patterson Cabin
Digital Files).



Figure 57.
Remnants of former shed roofed
kitchen addition, north elevation,
photographed by Kathleen
Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS,
AKRO, Historic Architecture,
Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 60.
Copper Propane Pipe, north
elevation, photographed by
Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April
2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic
Architecture, Patterson Cabin
Digital Files).



Figure 61.
West elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 62.
First floor windows, west elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 63.
Radio wires, west elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 64.
South elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 65.
East elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 66.
Interior, first floor, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

cabin's relocation, and is currently being stored inside the building. An 8" metal stovepipe, dating to the McDermott period, extends from the southeast corner of the roof (Figure 49).

Interior – First Floor

A single, open room constitutes the first floor (Figures 66 & 67). The floor is constructed of rough sawn 1/2" by 5 1/2" wood floor joists at 16", on-center, oriented north-to-south. The sub-floor is composed of 1" by 7" planks, sheathed in 3/4"-thick plywood. The floor is generally covered in blue wall-to-wall carpet. The log walls are exposed on the first floor interior, and are painted white. Spray foam insulation is present on a few concentrated areas on the interior. Propane conduit, installed by the McDermotts, run horizontally across the interior walls.

The southeast corner of the room served as a kitchen area, from at least 1946, when the Pattersons first completed work on the cabin (Figure 68). The southeast corner is covered with linoleum flooring, which measures approximately 7'-9" by 4'-10". A 3'-0" by 4'-0" steel stove pad is located at the western edge of the linoleum (Figure 69). In this corner of the room, the only remaining evidence of the former kitchen and wood stove are two wall timbles (Figure 70): one cast concrete timble on the south wall (Figure 71), and a metal wall timble piercing the ceiling (Figure 72).

At the center of the east wall, a rectangular 2'-0" by 4'-0" rough-sawn wood board is affixed above the window (Figure 73). The board once supported a



Figure 67. Interior, first floor, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 68. Southeast corner, first floor, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 69. Linoleum flooring, southeast corner, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 70. Wall thimbles, southeast corner, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 71. Wall thimble, south wall, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 72. Wall thimble, southwest corner of ceiling, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 73. East wall, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 74. Remnant of propane lighting, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

propane lantern. A circular shape, or “ghosting,” of the base of the lantern is at the left end of the board. At the center of the plank is copper hardware associated with propane lighting during the McDermott period (Figure 74).

On the north and west walls, there are electrical receptacles and conduit that were powered by a gas generator with diesel propane, located outside of the building.

The first floor ceiling is sheathed in 3/4" by 7 1/4" white-painted, rough-sawn wood planks that run north-to-south (Figure 75). This ceiling is attached directly to the 1 7/8" by 8" second floor joists. Two stove pipe holes are cut into the ceiling and the stair penetrates the ceiling at the northwest corner.

In the center of the ceiling, a rectangular-shaped cut-out is evidence of damage caused by theft of the well point, a remnant of the Patterson period

**Figure 75.**

First floor ceiling and well point remnant, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

**Figure 76.**

Well point remnant, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

**Figure 77.**

Propane chandelier "ghosting," photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

**Figure 78.**

Wood stove remnant, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

**Figure 79.**

Staircase, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

**Figure 80.**

Staircase, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

(Figure 76). An individual entered the house, created a pulley system in the ceiling to lift up the well point from a well (no longer extant). The pulley system likely damaged the ceiling, and the McDermotts cut the hole out of the ceiling to remediate the damage.

Just north of the well point remnant, there is a round "ghosting" of a propane chandelier that dangled over the McDermott's kitchen table. On the east interior wall, above the window, there is "ghosting" of copper pipe across the ceiling and fence staple (running east to west) that connected the propane chandelier with a propane lantern (Figure 77).

In the southwest corner of the ceiling, there is a circular cut-out, associated with a floor register that once released heat from a wood stove to the second floor (Figure 78).

In the northwest corner of the first floor, a set of wood stairs that date to the McDermott period, leads to the second story (Figures 79 & 80). The open riser, quarter-turn staircase is constructed with dimensional lumber. The first two steps are accessed from the west wall of the first floor and meet a landing in the northwest corner of the cabin. The primary run of the stairs, supported at each side by a pair of 1 1/2" by 5 1/2" stringers, runs along the north wall above the entry. The stringers are not notched to receive the treads, but rather support triangular cut outs that are fastened to the top side of the stringer. The 1 1/2" by 5 1/2" treads are secured to the cut outs. A banister of vertical, turned, wood balusters parallels the stair's primary run at the second floor. The banister's hand rail, obtained by Alf Kalvick from an unknown location, has a molded profile.

Interior – Second Floor

The second floor is comprised of a single, open room within the building's attic space (Figures 81 & 82). The floor is constructed of 1 7/8" by 8" wood floor joists at 16", on-center. The joists are clad in wood floor boards measuring 1" by 11 1/2". The blue wall-to-wall carpet covers linoleum with a yellow and brown floral pattern.

The north wall is comprised of exposed, unpainted logs. The east wall is comprised of a pony wall framed with 1 1/2" by 3 1/2" studs at 16", on-center, along the east wall. The south, east, and west walls and ceilings are insulated with Owens Corning® and/or Johns-Manville® fiberglass insulation sheathed in DuPont™ Tyvek® HomeWrap®. The insulation was clad in 5/8" Type X gypsum wall boards. The south wall of this floor is comprised of rough openings for two closets with missing doors.

In the gable peak of the north wall of the second floor, there is the remnant of a propane light fixture, associated with the McDermott period of occupation (Figure 83).

Condition Assessment

Site (Kalvick Property)

Although the present location of the cabin is temporary, it is recommended that the cabin is mothballed according to the National Park Service publication, Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings (1993), until a final location is selected.⁶³ Trees and brush to the east and south of the cabin are causing moisture damage to the building and should be culled to prevent further damage.

Foundation

The temporary foundation for the building is adequately supporting the building. Due to the considerable size and chemical treatment of the beams supporting the cabin, the foundation will likely remain intact for the next 10 years.

Walls

The wood materials that comprise cabin, including its log walls and fascia, are generally in sound condition. These materials, however, have been affected by UV radiation and moisture, which have caused checking, wood rot, biological growth, and material loss.

Overall, the sill logs and lowest two courses of logs have substantially deteriorated due to moisture damage, and require in-kind replacement (Figure 84). The spray foam insulation applied to the log joints may have improved the thermal comfort of the cabin, but the material is likely trapping moisture against the logs. All elevations contain several non-historic materials that should be removed, including rolled asphalt, spray foam insulation, Portland cement, copper propane pipe, and electrical wires. It is recommended that these materials are removed. Although there are insect galleries present on logs throughout the building, they do not signify a current insect problem; they were carved prior to felling of the trees. In general, the exterior log walls of the cabin have a moisture content between 1% and 6%.

North Elevation

The wood logs on the north elevation have light green biological growth on the exterior of the logs (Figure 85); and black mold in close proximity to the log crowns and on the top side of several logs (Figure 86). The east end of the vergeboard has broken off, likely in association with the original cut into the board when constructing the shed roof addition at some point between 1977 and 1983 (Figure 87). The asphalt has peeled off this end of the roof, and as a result, is compromising the roof's structural integrity. The underside of the



Figure 81. Second floor (attic), photographed by Kathleen Wackrow NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 82. Second floor (attic), photographed by Kathleen Wackrow NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 83. Propane lamp, second floor (attic), photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 84. Wood rot on sill, west elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 85. Biological growth, north elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 86. Biological growth, north elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 87. Broken vergeboard, north elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 88. Biological growth, north elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 89. Biological growth, west elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 90. Biological growth, west elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

eaves on the north elevation has lime-green biological growth, particularly concentrated on the east end (Figure 88).

West Elevation

The fascia and the logs on the west elevation have black mold and heavy biological growth (Figure 89). A RYOBI Pinless Moisture Meter (Model E49MM01) indicated that the logs on this elevation are overly dry, with approximately 1% moisture content in some areas. The roof, at the north edge of the dormer, has a significant amount of biological growth (Figure 90).

South Elevation

The south elevation has logs with lime green mold, orange staining, and significant UV damage. Just above the concrete thimble, on the east end of the elevation, there is dark staining, likely associated with the former wood stove (Figure 91). Wood logs on this elevation are also dry. The moisture meter indicated that logs have approximately 3% moisture.



Figure 91. Dark stains, south elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

East Elevation

Of all the elevations, the east elevation is in the worst condition. Vegetation is covering the roof (Figure 92); the north corner of the roof is out-of-plumb and deteriorating (Figure 93); and brown rot is present on logs on the lower north end of the elevation. Cobwebs and other natural debris are covering the exposed rafters. The logs are covered with lime-green and orange mold.

Interior

The interior surfaces of the wall logs are painted white which likely contains lead. It is recommended that a certified lead abatement specialist assess the condition of the paint. The spray foam has been used extensively in the

interior as well. In many areas, the white paint is chipping, peeling, and/or aligating (Figure 94). Dirt and/or dust is present on the tops of all the log walls. Black mold is present on many logs on the interior. The non-historic doorway threshold is out-of-plumb. The wall-to-wall carpet was severely damaged by rodents; and fiberglass insulation scraps cover the floor. The ceiling at the first floor is in good condition but is deflecting toward the middle. The white paint is chipping and peeling in many areas. The ceiling at the second floor has been partially removed and the remaining drywall and insulation are in poor condition having been soaked enough with moisture, subsequently encouraging mold growth (Figure 95).

Windows

The windows that remain inside the cabin are in fair condition. The missing windows may be reconstructed using period photographs to determine the configuration. Sash and muntin dimensions and profiles may be replicated based on historical photographs dating to 1947 and 1949 (Figures 18 and 19).

Chimneys

The existing metal chimney is intact from the ceiling of the first floor to its rain cap. The chimney is in sound condition but requires careful inspection prior to use. The cap is slightly out-of-plumb, but continues to prevent moisture infiltration. The roof flashing and thimbles at the second floor and roof are in sound condition.

Stairs

The stairs are in poor condition with several treads missing. The banister is in good condition.



Figure 92.

Biological growth on roof, east elevation, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 93.

Damaged roof, northeast corner, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 94.

Peeling paint, first floor, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).



Figure 95.

Second floor damage, photographed by Kathleen Wackrow, NPS, April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Historic Architecture, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).

PART II: TREATMENT AND USE

Recommendations for Treatment

The Patterson-McDermott Cabin is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with early to mid-twentieth-century homesteading in Dyea, Alaska. In 2002, the building was saved from destruction by the eroding banks of the Taiya River; and was subsequently relocated to NPS property, where it remains today. The move required stabilization bracing and related efforts which are still in place, as of 2016.

It is recommended that the exterior of the building is restored to the first two years Wesley and Vivian Patterson owned the property (1946 and 1947), prior to any major work completed on the cabin, and the interior of the building is rehabilitated for use as an unstaffed visitor center. It is recommended that two historical photographs of the building—dating to 1947 and 1949—are used as a guide for restoration and rehabilitation, as they are the earliest identified photographs of the Patterson Cabin (Figures 18 & 19). Another set of photographs, dating to September 1952, illustrate the design of the door and the interior of the cabin during the historic period (Figures 13-15).

The treatment recommended in this report is in accordance with the NPS Management Policies--NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (36 CFR 800) and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. After the project is completed, this building will assist park interpretation and education staff members in interpreting early to mid-twentieth-century homesteading in Dyea.

Treatment Alternatives:

1. No Treatment

If no treatment is pursued, the building will remain intact until approximately 2027, provided the roof remains sound. Roof leaks will ultimately lead to roof failure which will accelerate the deterioration of the floor and wall components. Complete loss of the building is probable if treatment is not performed.

This alternative is not recommended.

2. Preservation

Under this alternative, the cabin will be preserved and the interior of the cabin will be closed off to visitors. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation* defines preservation as:

“the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.”⁶⁴

The Secretary of the Interior further identifies standards for preservation as follows:

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.⁶⁵

Long-term preservation would require construction of a new concrete foundation. Public access to the interior of the building would not be permitted, but continued maintenance by the NPS would be performed on a cyclic basis. This treatment would also require exterior preservation work as described below.

Treatment alternative 2 would require:

- Pre-Treatment Analysis and Compliance
 - Ensure a specialist in dendrochronology determines the species of wood that was used to construct the cabin.
 - Cut 1" cross-sections of multiple 1/2" -round boards cladding the dormer and mail these to the University of Arizona Center for Tree-Ring Research for analysis.
 - Complete Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and National Environmental Policy Act compliance requirements.
 - Foundation
 - Excavate a new concrete foundation, per the Structural Engineering Plans (2009).
 - Construct a poured concrete foundation, forming the top 6" to 8" above grade with a rough-sawn material.
- Structural Improvements
 - Complete all structural improvements outlined in the Structural Engineering Plans (2009).
- Log Work
 - Repair and/or replace deteriorated sill logs, with the original type of species (identified by the specialist in dendrochronology).

- Apply borate preservative to the interior and exterior faces of logs.

This treatment is not recommended.

3. Exterior Restoration and Interior Rehabilitation

KLGO managers intend to relocate the cabin from the Kalvick Property to the intersection of Dyea Road and Dyea Flats Road for use as an unstaffed visitor contact station associated with the Dyea Historic Townsite. This treatment would include restoring the exterior to the 1946-1947 time period and rehabilitating the interior to provide a contemporary use. All salvageable historic materials will be retained to maintain historic integrity.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration defines restoration as:

“the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.”⁶⁶

The Secretary of the Interior further identifies standards for restoration as follows:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use which reflects the property's restoration period.
2. Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.
7. Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.
8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
9. Archeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
10. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.⁶⁷

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation define rehabilitation as:

“the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.”⁶⁸

The Secretary of the Interior further identifies standards for rehabilitation as follows:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.⁶⁹

This treatment alternative requires the following actions:

- Proposed Site
 - Ensure that any parking is in an inconspicuous location, as to not detract from the façade of the building
 - Ensure there are no additional buildings, structures, or objects are constructed, as this would compromise the historic integrity of the building
 - Ensure that the building maintains its historic orientation, with the facade facing west

- Comply with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (2011).⁷⁰
- Retain the wooded environment of the proposed site; avoid excessive clearing of vegetation.
- Prepare a site plan for the future location of the cabin
- Comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to ensure that no archeological sites are compromised.
- Ensure all proposed work is in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) and the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (ABA).
- Ensure that there is minimal signage. If signage is required, situate signage south of the cabin, well before view of the the visitor center.
- Prepare a daily schedule to lock and open the building, and coordinate schedule with park staff.
- Ensure that any solar panels (if selected) are out-of-sight, as to not compromise the historic integrity of the cabin.
- Pre-Construction Analysis and Compliance
 - Ensure a specialist in dendrochronology determines the species of wood that was used to construct the cabin.
 - Cut 1" cross-sections of multiple 1/2 -round boards cladding the dormer and mail these to the University of Arizona Center for Tree-Ring Research for analysis
 - Perform a paint analysis for the interior of the building.
 - Complete Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and National Environmental Policy Act compliance requirements.
 - Structural Improvements
 - Complete all structural improvements outlined in the Structural Engineering Plans (2009).
 - After all stabilization efforts are made, transport cabin to new site and set on new foundation.
- Foundation
 - Excavate a new concrete foundation, per the Structural Engineering Plans (2009).
 - Construct a poured concrete foundation, forming the top 6" to 8" above grade with a rough-sawn material.
- Roof (Structural)
 - Remove existing shed dormer and patch roof as necessary, per the Structural Engineering Plans (2009).
 - Install 3/4" plywood roof sheathing over existing 1" by 1 1/2" roofing boards, per 2009 structural drawings.
 - Install Grace Ice & Water Shield® over plywood sheathing.
- Roof (Exterior)
 - Remove metal chimney from roof and patch roof.
 - Replace vergeboards, and fascia, in-kind.
 - Install rolled asphalt roofing, oriented vertically on roof and tar the joints, per historical photographs dating to 1947 and 1949 (Figures 18 & 19).

- Elevations (All)
 - Replace deteriorated sill logs with wood type identified by dendrochronologist, using a Dutchman splice (where appropriate).
 - Repair and/or replace deteriorated wall logs with wood type identified by dendrochronologist, using a Dutchman splice (where appropriate).
 - Carefully remove spray foam insulation, using soft bristle brushes.
 - Apply Bora-care log preservative to the interior and exterior faces of logs.
 - Replace chinking with sapling and a soft-packing filler, such as oakum.
- South Elevation
 - Remove wall thimble from south elevation and in-fill with wood type identified by dendrochronologist.
- First Floor (Interior)
 - Repair and/or replace, in-kind, the butt-jointed 3/4" by 7 1/4" Sitka spruce wood planks that run north-to-south on the first-floor ceiling and prepare for painting.
 - Install new plywood subfloor; install #15 building paper over subfloor.
 - Install new rough-sawn 1" by 9" butt-jointed Sitka spruce flooring, oriented perpendicular to the floor joists on first floor.
 - Finish with a water-based, low volatile, organic compound (VOC) floor finish.
- Windows
 - Rehabilitate window openings and trim per historical photographs dating to 1947 and 1949 (Figures 18 & 19), in-filling more recent openings with wood type identified by dendrochronologist, where necessary. Install existing historic wood sash windows on all elevations using historical photographs as a guide. If existing historic windows are damaged, repair and/or replace materials in-kind and match existing profiles. If historic windows are no longer extant, reconstruct windows according to windows visible in photographs.
- Door
 - Install a new finish jamb and header to accommodate a new door at the north elevation. For reference, use historical photographs dating to 1949 and 1952 (Figures 19 & 24).
 - Ensure doorway is compliant with the ADA and ABA.
 - Construct a replica four-panel wood sash door and screen door, per historical photographs dating to 1952 (Figures 21 & 24).
- Stair/Ladder
 - Remove the existing stair.
 - Infill stair opening with butt-jointed 3/4" by 7 1/4" Sitka spruce wood planks that run north-to-south on the first-floor ceiling and prepare for painting.
 - Remove plywood ceiling identified in Figure 96.
 - Construct a ladder according to historical photograph dating to 1952 (Figure 13).
 - Install ladder oriented south to north, according to historical photograph dating to 1952 (Figure xx). See Figure 96 for more information.

- Second Floor (Interior)
 - Install new rough-sawn 1" by 9" butt-jointed Sitka spruce flooring, oriented perpendicular to the floor joists on the second floor.
 - Clad the second floor ceiling with fire taped and painted 5/8" gypsum wall board
- Interior (All)
 - Paint interior floor, walls, and ceiling white. Do not paint the window and door frames. For reference, use interior historical photographs dating to 1952 (Figures 11-13), and paint analysis report.

Work performed will reuse as much of the original building material as possible and will be energy efficient in order to comply with the NPS Project Sustainability Checklist.

This is the recommended treatment.

Preferred Treatment

Treatment alternative number 3, restoration of the exterior and rehabilitation of the interior, is the preferred treatment for the Patterson-McDermott Cabin. This combination of treatments will preserve the historic integrity of the building while providing for a contemporary and relevant use for the NPS and KLGO.

Evaluation of Effect

The following determination of effect is made in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 -- Protection of Historic Properties, also identified as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which requires "Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings."

The recommended treatment proposes:

- (1) the restoration of the exterior to the 1946-1947 time period
- (2) the rehabilitation of the interior to provide a contemporary use
- (3) the development of a new site
- (4) the relocation of the cabin from its current location to the intersection of Dyea Flats Road and Dyea Road.

Exterior Restoration and Interior Rehabilitation

The restoration and rehabilitation work proposed in this Historic Structure Report is in compliance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. It is recommended that the rehabilitation and restoration portions of the project (not including the relocation) will have **No Adverse Effect** on historic resources.

New Site Development and Relocation of Building

The Dyea Area Plan and Environmental Assessment (2014) proposes that the cabin is relocated from its current location to the northwest corner of the intersection of Dyea Road and Dyea Flats Road.⁷¹ This location contains a known archeological site.

Prior to any ground disturbance, KLGO staff must conduct 36 CFR Part 800 review in association with archeological resources. For detailed information on compliance with this regulation, refer directly to 36 CFR Part 800 -- Protection of Historic Properties.

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- ² National Park Service, "Transmittal of Deed Assembly, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park," KLGO Kalvick, Tract 102-23 (2000).
- ³ February 17, 1929, letter from Stewart Curtis to Washington, D.C., General Lands Office.
- ⁴ Patterson Cabin, north and east elevations, unknown photographer (April 1949), Historical Photograph.
- ⁵ 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.
- ⁶ 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> : 25 March 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, 19 May 1977; Skagway New Deed Records 2:223-224).
- ⁷ John and Lorna McDermott, Interview by Kathleen M. Miller (2016).
- ⁸ National Park Service, Deed of Gift, "One historic Gold Rush era log cabin," Donated by John and Lorna McDermott, Received by Theresa Thibault, Chief of Resources, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (Skagway, AK: National Park Service, 2002).
- ⁹ Doreen C. Cooper, *Echoes Along the Taiya: Archaeological Survey on the McDermott Property* (R&D Consulting, Skagway, AK: 2003), 14, 16-18; Laura McCarley, "Did Ju Neau: The Historic Dyea Area," *Southeast Alaska Empire*, Juneau, Alaska. Dec. 9, 1977; Robert M. Weaver and Janine Tillotson, *Additional Cultural Resources Survey and Summary Assessment of the West Creek Hydroelectric Project* (Seattle, WA: Ertec Northwest, Inc., 1983).
- ¹⁰ John and Lorna McDermott, Interview by Stacey Carkhuff (2009); Arthur T. Wilson, Application for Free Homestead Survey (September 18, 1923).
- ¹¹ Karl Gurcke, *Gold Rush Archeology: The Survey and Testing of Dyea, Alaska* (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 1986), 57.
- ¹² Interview with John and Lorna McDermott by Kathleen M. Miller (April 5, 2016).
- ¹³ "Restoration" and Rehabilitation" are terms defined by *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings*. For detailed definitions of "restoration" and "rehabilitation," refer to the "Treatment Alternatives" portion of this report.
- ¹⁴ Unknown Photographer, "Patterson's Dyea Cabin (bearskin on rear) (June 1947)," Historical Photograph; Unknown Photographer, "Patterson's Dyea Cabin (front) (April 1949)," Historical Photograph.
- ¹⁵ Upon the completion of a Determination of Eligibility or a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, the information in the LCS will be updated to reflect the details presented in this report.
- ¹⁶ The resource was determined non-contributing to the Chilkoot Trail and Dyea Site National Historic Landmark District, as it was found to not be associated with the Klondike Gold Rush. The nomination incorrectly identifies the Patterson Cabin as having been constructed after 1960.
- ¹⁷ Harrison Goodall, *McDermott Cabin Preservation Plan* (Langley, WA: Conservation Services, 2004).
- ¹⁸ National Park Service Alaska Regional Office, "Scope of Services: Historic Buildings, Foundation Design, and Building Structural Analysis, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park" (August 15, 2008); Troy J. Feller (Designed by) and R.J.W. (Drawn by), Construction Documents: McDermott Cabin, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (2009).
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- ²⁰ Kirchhoff, *Clondyke*.
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- ²² C.L. Andrews, *The Story of Alaska* (Caldwell, ID: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1944), 180-183.
- ²³ David Neufeld and Frank Norris, *Chilkoot Trail: Heritage Route to the Klondike* (Madeira Park, BC: Harbour Publishing, 1996), 4; Thomas F. Thornton, *Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park Ethnographic Overview and Assessment* (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 2004), ix; Stan Cohen, *Gold Rush Gateway: Skagway and Dyea, Alaska* (Missoula, MO: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1986), 17; Andrews, *Story of Alaska*, 180-183; Caroline D. Carley, *Inventory of Cultural Resources in Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park* (Seattle: University of Washington, 1981), 19-20.
- ²⁴ Neufeld and Norris, *Chilkoot Trail*, 147.
- ²⁵ *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.
- ²⁶ Ernest Gruening, *The State of Alaska* (New York: Random House, 1954), 105-106; Clarence C. Hulley, *Alaska 1741-1953* (Portland, OR: Binford & Mort, 1953), 291.
- ²⁷ Robert D. Jones, "A Municipal Farmer," *Alaska-Yukon Magazine* (Seattle: Harrison Publishing Company), August 1907, 488-489.
- ²⁸ Jones, "Municipal Farmer," 488-492.
- ²⁹ "Interesting Westerners: A Hostess of the Northern Lights," *Sunset: The Pacific Monthly* 34 (Woodhead, Field & Company,

San Francisco, January-June 1915).

³⁰ All remains of the Matthews Homestead (LCS ID. 035714) are within the boundaries of KLGO and owned and managed by the NPS.

³¹ "Indians Don't Want Farmers in Dyea," *Daily Alaskan* (March 18, 1913); David Neufeld and Frank Norris, *Chilkoot Trail: Heritage to the Klondike* (Madeira Park, BC: Harbour Publishing, 1996), 145; Bureau of Land Management, "Search Patents," *General Land Office Records* (Floris Matthews: 1928; Harriet C. Pullen: 1922).

³² <http://www.foe.com/About.aspx> (accessed September 22, 2016).

³³ Cooper, *Echoes Along the Taiya*, 18; "U.S. Jail Log Database," Skagway Museum & Archives, Skagway, AK.

³⁴ Skagway Census (1910); September 18, 1923, Skagway Deed Records Book, 10:33; United States Census Bureau, *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920*; Wilson, Application for Free Homestead Survey (1924).

³⁵ Bureau of Land Management, Case Abstract, Field Notes of Survey No. 1516. BLM Case Abstract for: AKA 010856.

³⁶ Daniel M. Bishop et al., *Environmental Investigation of the West Creek Hydroelectric Project* (1981), 48; Cooper, *Echoes Along the Taiya*, 16-18; Jennifer E. Richards et al., *Kinney Bridge Complex Emergency Salvage Data Recovery at KLGO 00051* (Skagway, AK: National Park Service, 2015), 6.

³⁷ March 13, 1929, letter from General Lands Office in Washington, D.C., to Stewart Curtis; February 5, 1929, letter from Florence L. Klob, Acting Register, Anchorage General Lands Office to the Washington, D.C., General Lands Office.

³⁸ February 17, 1929, letter from Stewart Curtis to Washington, D.C., General Lands Office.

³⁹ January 28, 1929 letter from Washington, D.C., General Lands Office to Anchorage General Lands Office.

⁴⁰ February 17, 1929, letter from Stewart Curtis to GLO; March 13, 1929, letter from General Lands Office in D.C. to Stewart Curtis; National Archives and Records Administration; Washington, D.C.; *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.

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² John & Lorna McDermott, Transcript of an Oral History. Conducted by Stacey Carkhuff. *NPS Skagway Oral History Project* (December 5, 2009).

⁴³ "CPI Inflation Calculator," Bureau of Labor Statistics (Available: http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm).

⁴⁴ 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; "Patterson Family Happy; Get Patent," *Skagway Alaskan* (June 4, 1953) p. 6, col. 5.

⁴⁵ Oral History with Gary Higgins (KLGO 45013), Interviewed by Steve Wells (n.d.).

⁴⁶ Interview with John and Lorna McDermott by Kathleen M. Miller (April 5, 2016).

⁴⁷ 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> : 25 March 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, 19 May 1977; Skagway New Deed Records 2:223-224; Cooper, *Echoes Along the Taiya*, 19-20.

⁴⁸ For a detailed account of the work completed on the cabin by the McDermotts, refer to the section entitled, "Chronology of Development and Use."

⁴⁹ Interview with John and Lorna McDermott by Kathleen M. Miller (April 5, 2016).

⁵⁰ Interview with John and Lorna McDermott by Kathleen M. Miller (April 5, 2016).

⁵¹ John & Lorna McDermott, *NPS Skagway Oral History Project* (December 5, 2009).

⁵² Wilson Application for Free Homestead Survey (1924).

⁵³ John & Lorna McDermott, *NPS Skagway Oral History Project* (December 5, 2009).

⁵⁴ Interview with John and Lorna McDermott 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; Interview with John and Lorna McDermott (April 2016). Unknown Photographer, "Patterson's Dyea Cabin (bearskin on rear) (June 1947)," Historical Photograph.

⁵⁵ Frank Norris, *Hosford Sawmill Complex* (KLGO: National Park Service, 1986).

⁵⁶ Unknown Photographer, "Patterson's Dyea Cabin (front) (April 1949)," Historical Photograph.

⁵⁷ Communication (Email) between Bruce Merrell and Karl Gurcke (November 27, 2016).

⁵⁸ Interview with John and Lorna McDermott by Kathleen M. Miller (April 5, 2016).

⁵⁹ Interview with John and Lorna McDermott by Kathleen M. Miller (April 5, 2016).

⁶⁰ Interview with John and Lorna McDermott by Kathleen M. Miller (April 5, 2016).

⁶¹ Interview with John and Lorna McDermott by Kathleen M. Miller (April 5, 2016).

⁶² *Dyea Area Plan and Environmental Assessment* (Skagway, AK: National Park Service, 2014), 4, 67.

⁶³ Sharon C. Park, *Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1993).

⁶⁴ Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1995), 17.

⁶⁵ Weeks and Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, 17.

⁶⁶ Weeks and Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, 117.

⁶⁷ Weeks and Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, 118.

⁶⁸ Weeks and Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, 61.

⁶⁹ Weeks and Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, 62.

⁷⁰ Anne E. Grimmer et al., *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*.

⁷¹ KLGO, *Dyea Area Plan and Environmental Assessment*, 24.

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APPENDIX A: GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Extant Windows Recommendations (2016)

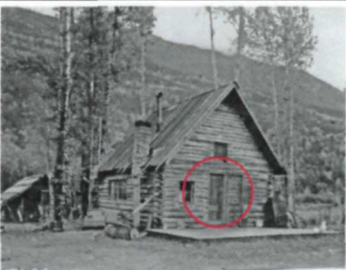
Historic Fenestration Recommendations (2016)

Annotated Photographs: Alterations Made During the McDermott Period (2016)

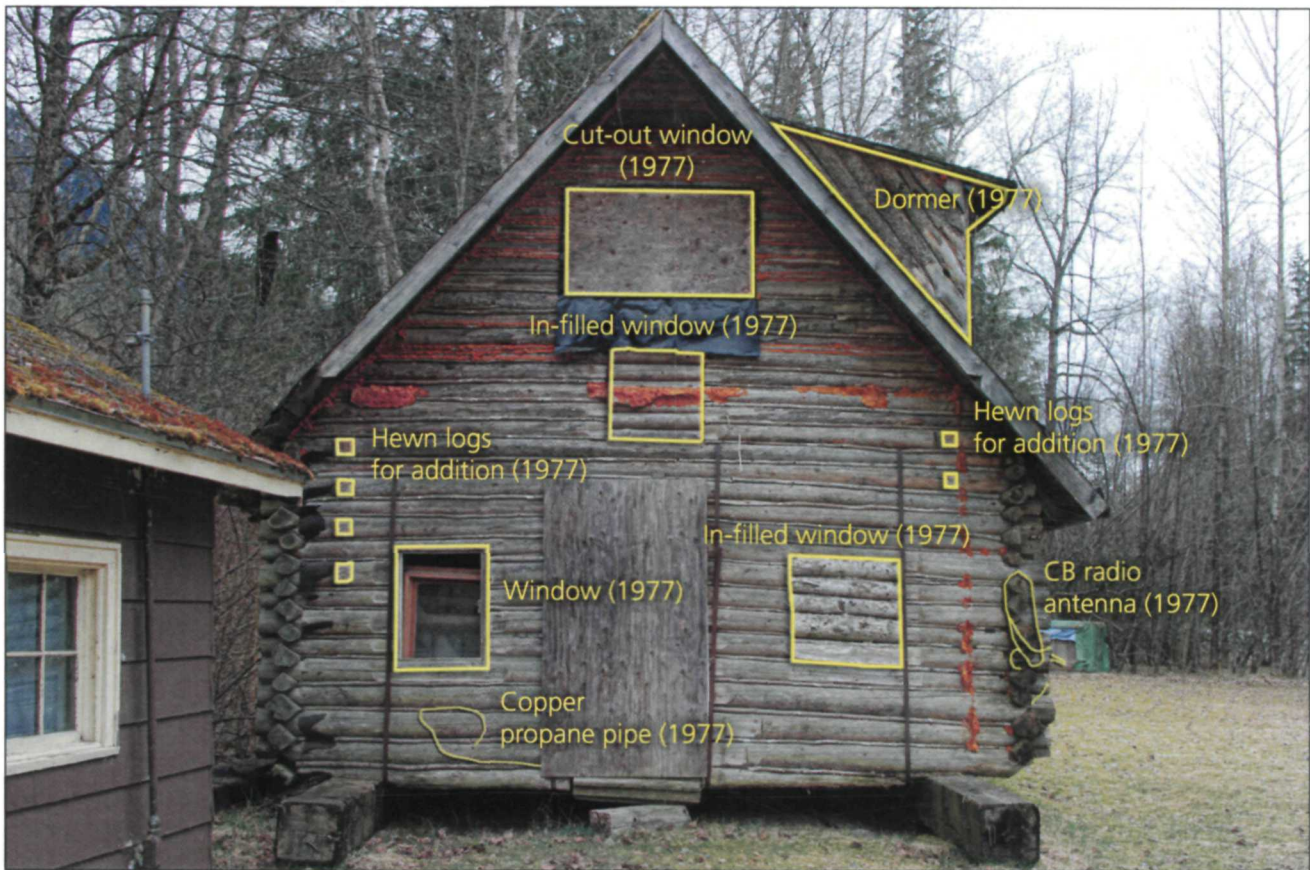
Extant Windows Recommendations (2016)

EXTANT WINDOWS					
Window Name	Window Date	Window: 2016	Window Opening: 2016	Window: Before 2002 Move	Recommendations
McDermott Gable Peak Window	1977 (installed)	 April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).	 April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).	 Circa 2002 (NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection).	Discard window. Fill-in window opening.
"Sipprelle" Dormer Window (installed by McDermotts)	Circa 1899 (constructed); 1977 (installed)	 April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).	 April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).	 Circa 1990 (NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection).	Discard window for purpose of this building, or re-use for another building. Remove dormer and patch roof.
McDermott (current) West Elevation Window	1977 (installed)	 April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).	 April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).	 Circa 1990 (NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection).	Discard window. Replace with Patterson (current) West Elevation Window —Refer to the following pages for "Historic Fenestration Recommendations."
McDermott Smaller Addition Window, (would- be-current) West Elevation	1977-1982 (precise date unknown)	 April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).	N/A: Shed-roofed additions were demolished in 2002.	 Circa 1990 (NPS, KLGO, McDermott Collection).	Discard this window.

Historic Fenestration Recommendations (2016)

HISTORIC FENESTRATION					
Name	Date	Short Description of Historic Fabric	Opening: 2016	Period of Significance	Recommendations
Patterson Gable Peak Window	Circa 1947	Fixed, 4-pane, wood sash, square window.	 April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).	 April 1949 (NPS, KLGO, Dyea Color Slide Collection).	Remove the logs that currently fill the historic window opening. Reconstruct window, according to historical photograph.
Patterson (current) West Elevation Window	Circa 1947	Paired, fixed, 6-pane wood sash windows.	 April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).	 June 1947 (NPS, KLGO, Dyea Color Slide Collection).	Reconstruct windows, according to historical photograph.
Patterson Wood Paneled Door	Circa 1947	Hinged, 4-paneled wood door.	 April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).	 September 1952 (NPS, KLGO, Steve Hites Collection).	Reconstruct wood paneled door, according to historical photograph.
Patterson Screened Door	Circa 1947	Hinged 3-pane screened door with a wood frame.	 April 2016 (NPS, AKRO, Patterson Cabin Digital Files).	 September 1952 (NPS, KLGO, Steve Hites Collection).	Reconstruct screened door, according to historical photograph.

Annotated Photographs: Alterations Made During the McDermott Period (2016)



McDermott Era Modifications, North Elevation.



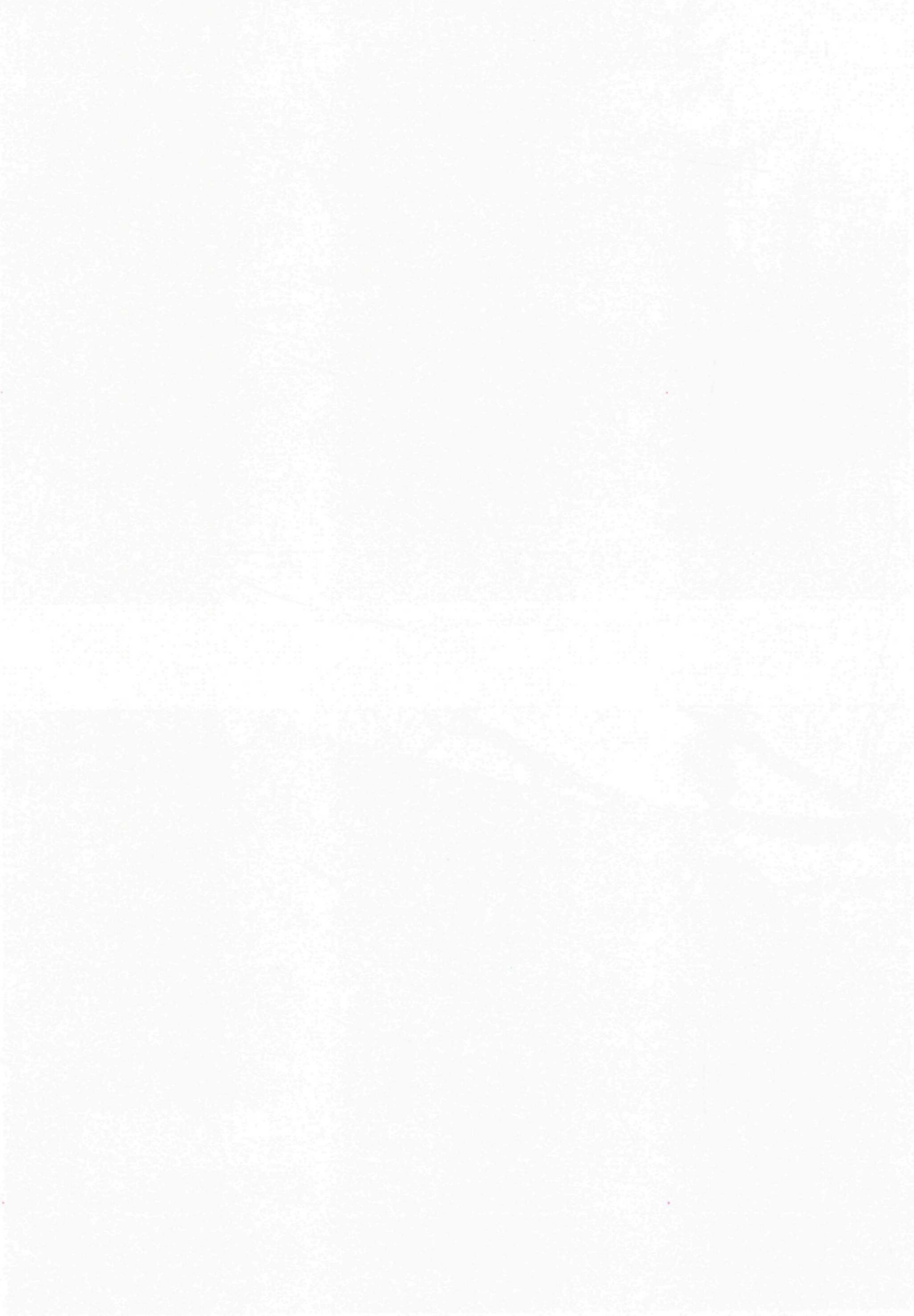
McDermott Era Modifications, West Elevation.



McDermott Era Modifications, West and South Elevations.



McDermott Era Modifications, East and North Elevations.



APPENDIX B: BASELINE DOCUMENTATION

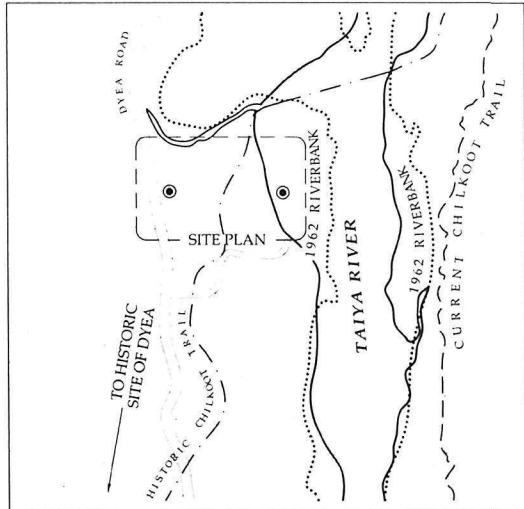
Historic American Buildings Survey Drawings (2009)

Historic American Buildings Survey Photographs (2011)

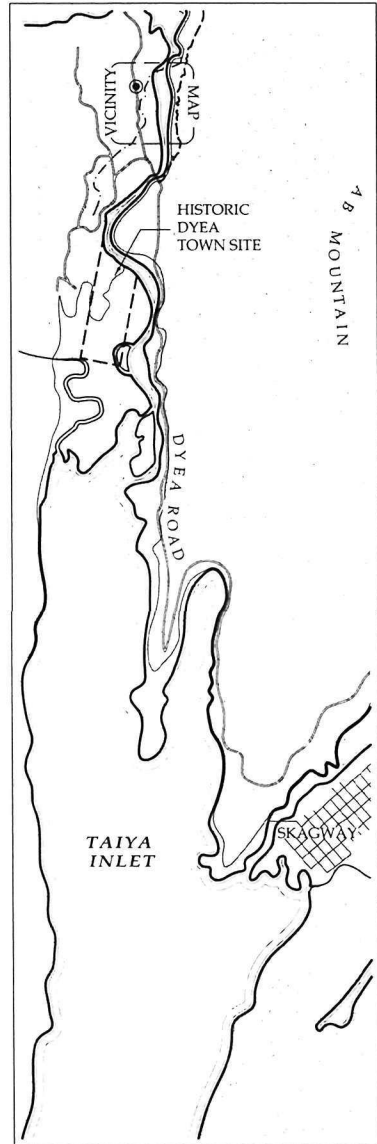
Historic American Buildings Survey Drawings (2009)



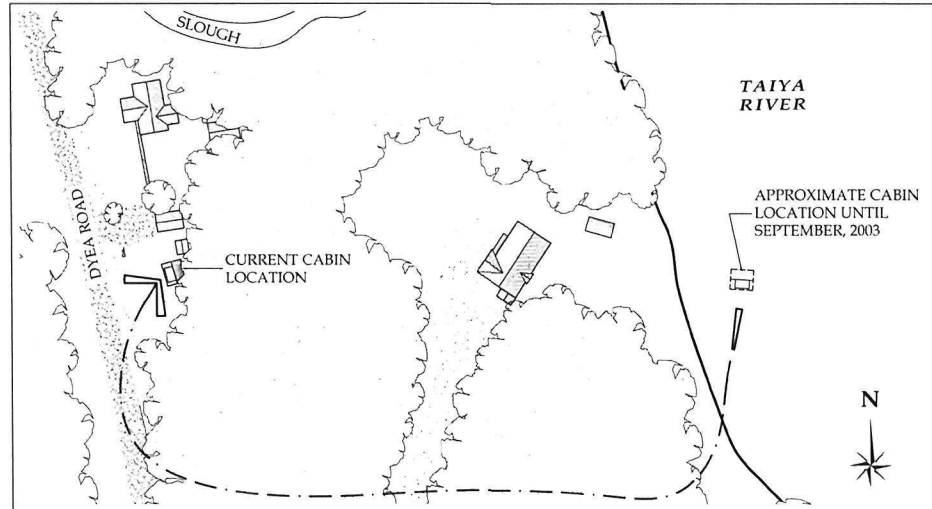
1 STATE MAP



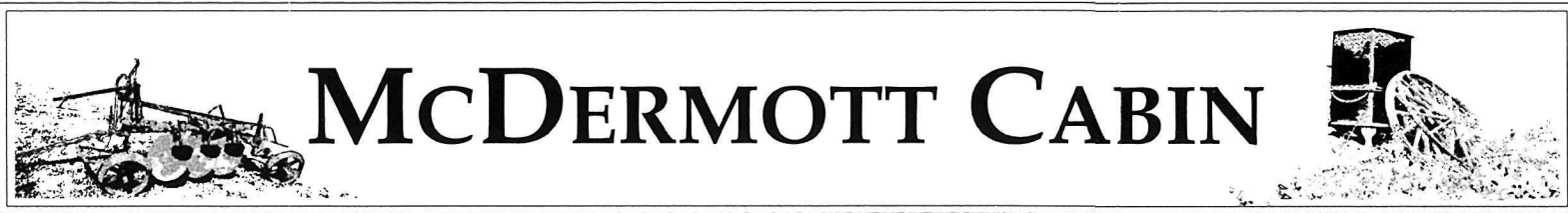
3 VICINITY MAP
SCALE: 1:5000



2 TOWN MAP
SCALE: 1:300000



4 SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1:1000



SIGNIFICANCE

THE MCDERMOTT CABIN IS TEMPORARILY LOCATED ON THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S KALVICK HOUSE LOT APPROXIMATELY 1 MILE NORTH OF THE HISTORIC DYE' TOWN SITE, 54'-0" EAST OF DYE' 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 DYE' SITE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK.

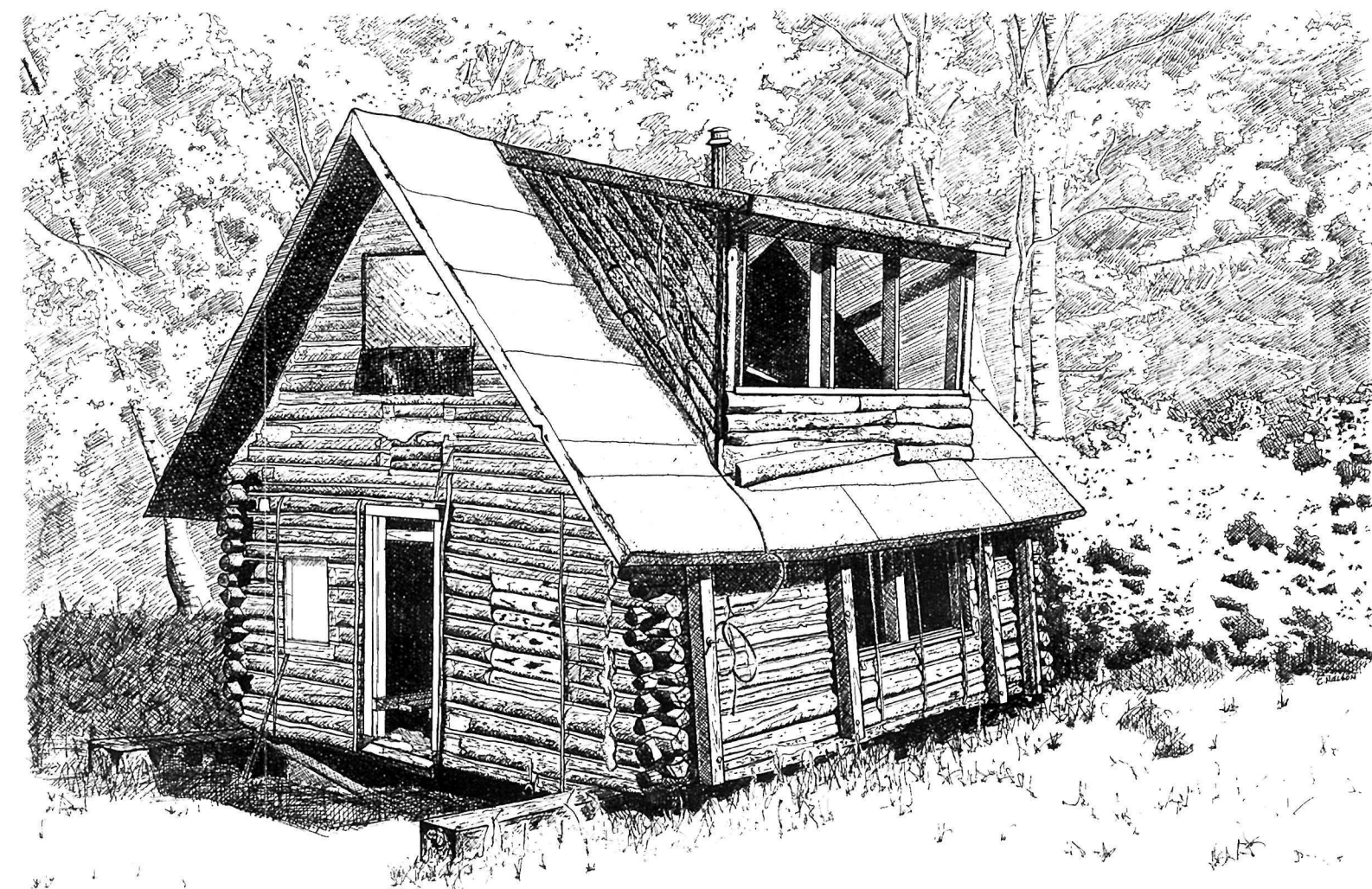
THE CABIN'S DATE OF CONSTRUCTION IS NOT KNOWN, BUT IT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN BUILT AFTER THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH ERA OF 1897-1898. THE BUILDING WAS LOCATED IN U.S. SURVEY NO. 1516 WHICH WAS THE ORIGINAL 153.69 ACRE HOMESTEAD PLAT OF ARTHUR WILSON. THE SURVEY OF WILSON'S CLAIM FROM JULY 11-12, 1924 INDICATES THERE WAS A CABIN AND A BARN ON THE WILSON'S PROPERTY. WILSON LIKELY MOVED TO THE DYE' 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 TAYIA 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

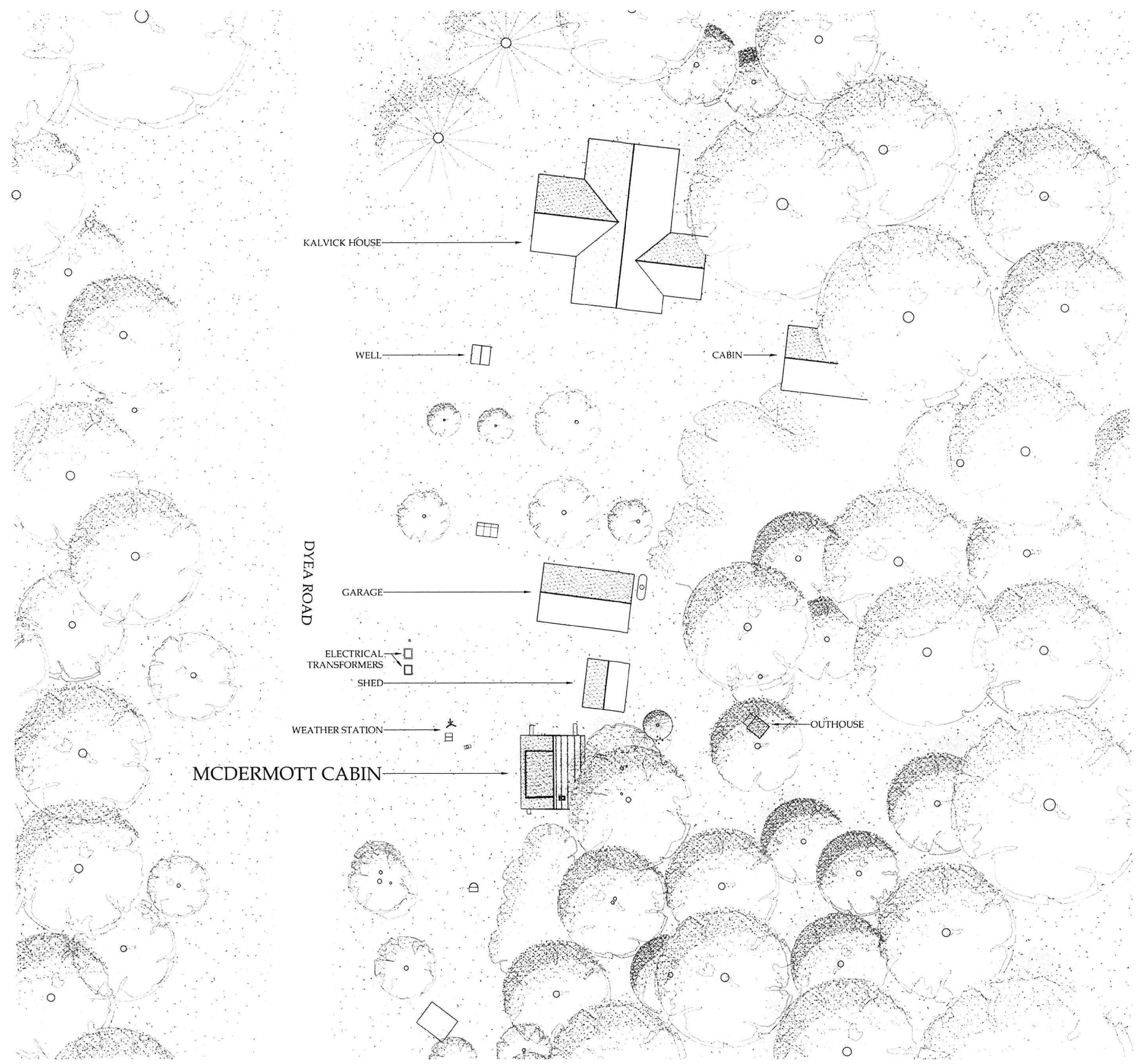
DRAWING INDEX

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 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 | |

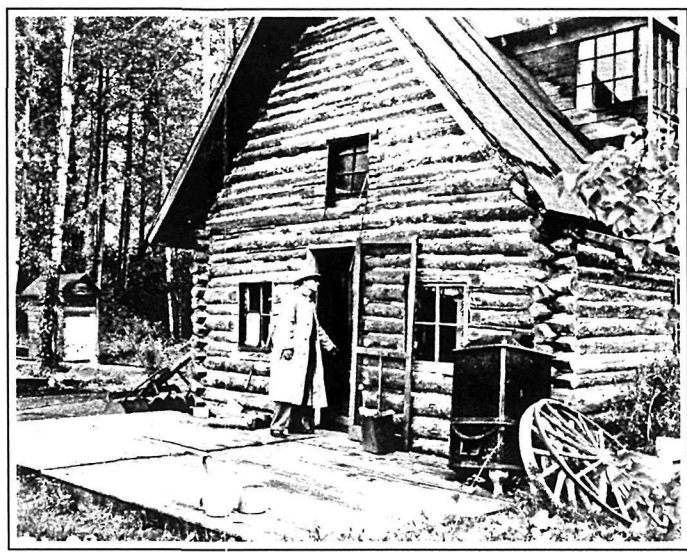


DRAWN BY: ELIZABETH JOHNSON (2009) & CHRISTOPHER NIELSON (2009)

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF BUILDING, DATE OF DRAWING



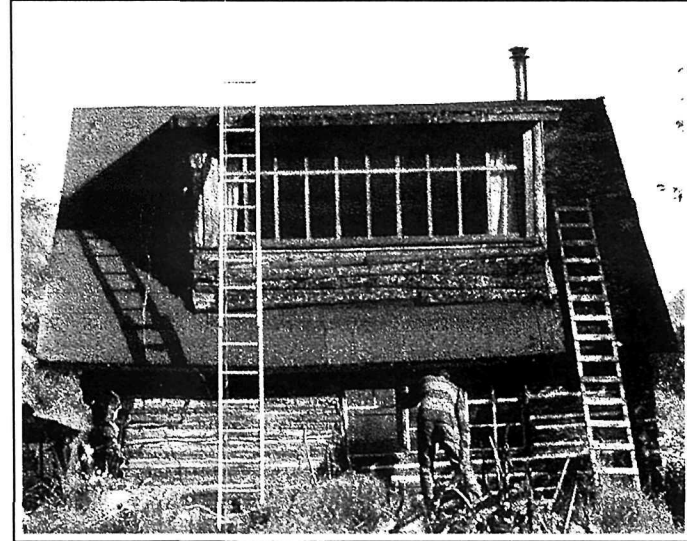
1 SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1/16" = 1' - 0"



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

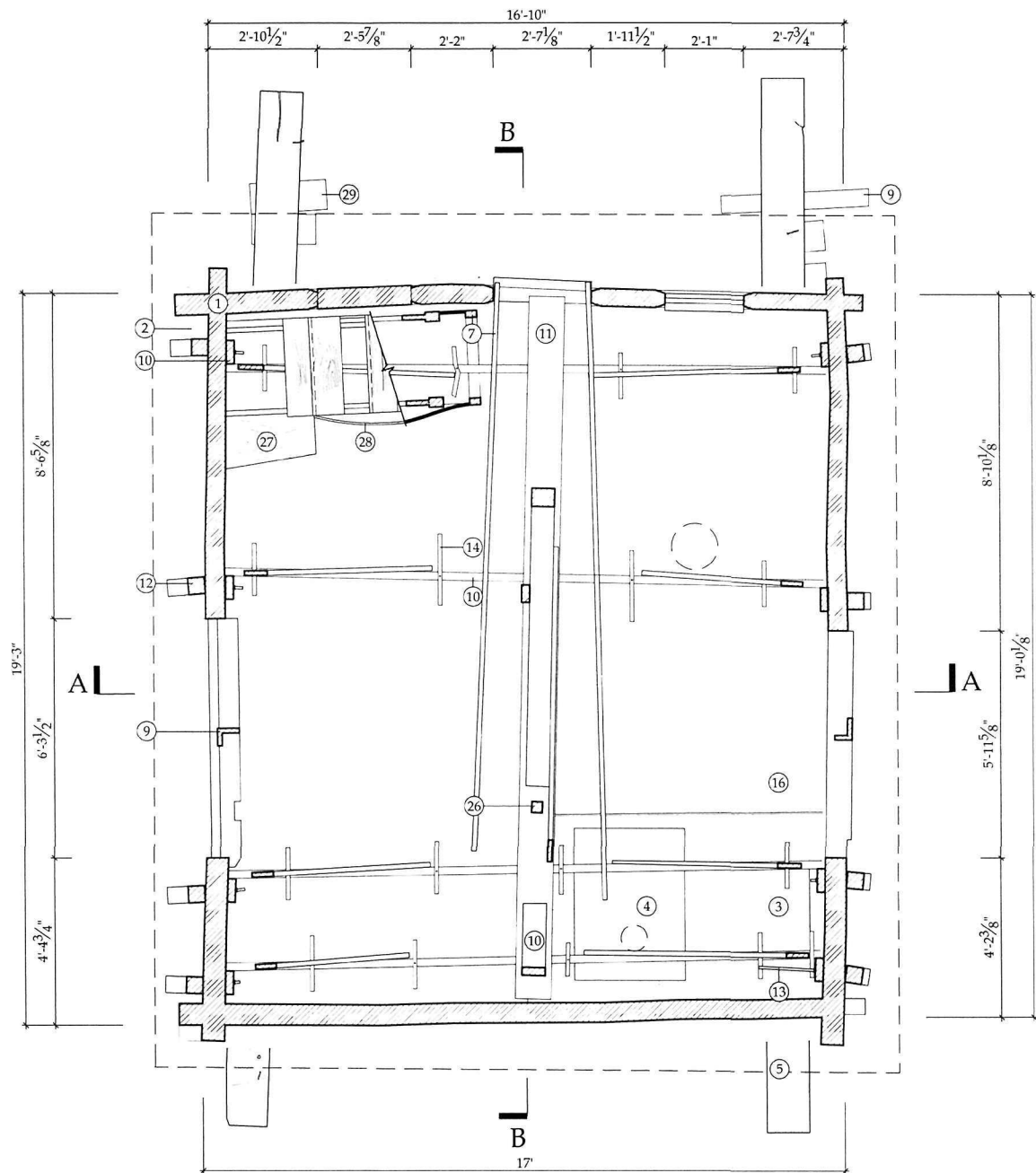
KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK SKAGWAY
MCDERMOTT CABIN
SKAGWAY-HOONAH-ANGOOK CENSUS AREA ALASKA

SURVEY NO.
AK-225

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 02 OF 10 SHEETS

DATE OF DRAWING
2009

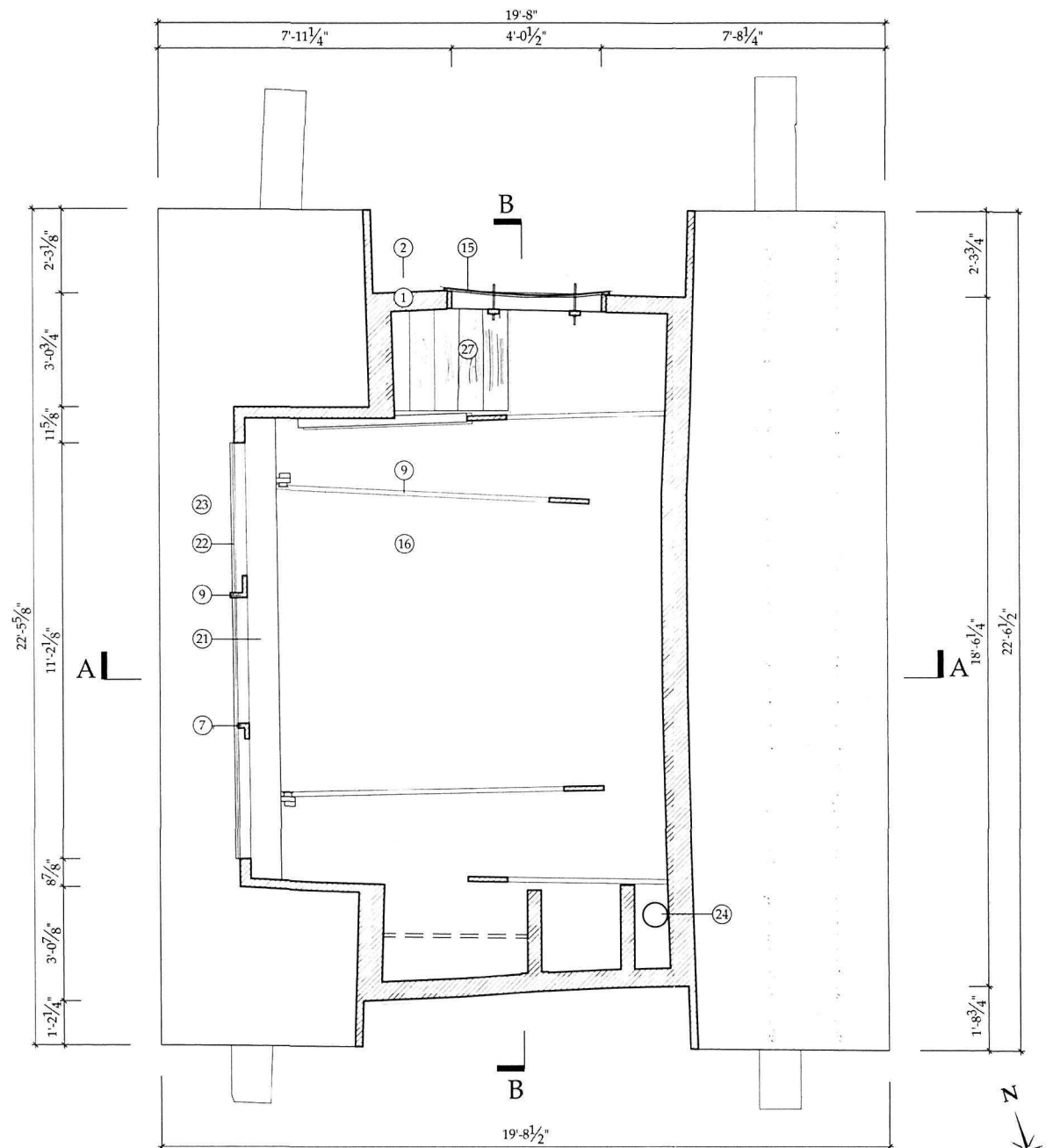
IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF INDIVIDUAL, DATE OF DRAWING



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

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 SECOND FLOOR
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 3/8" 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 | |

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

MCDERMOTT CABIN
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

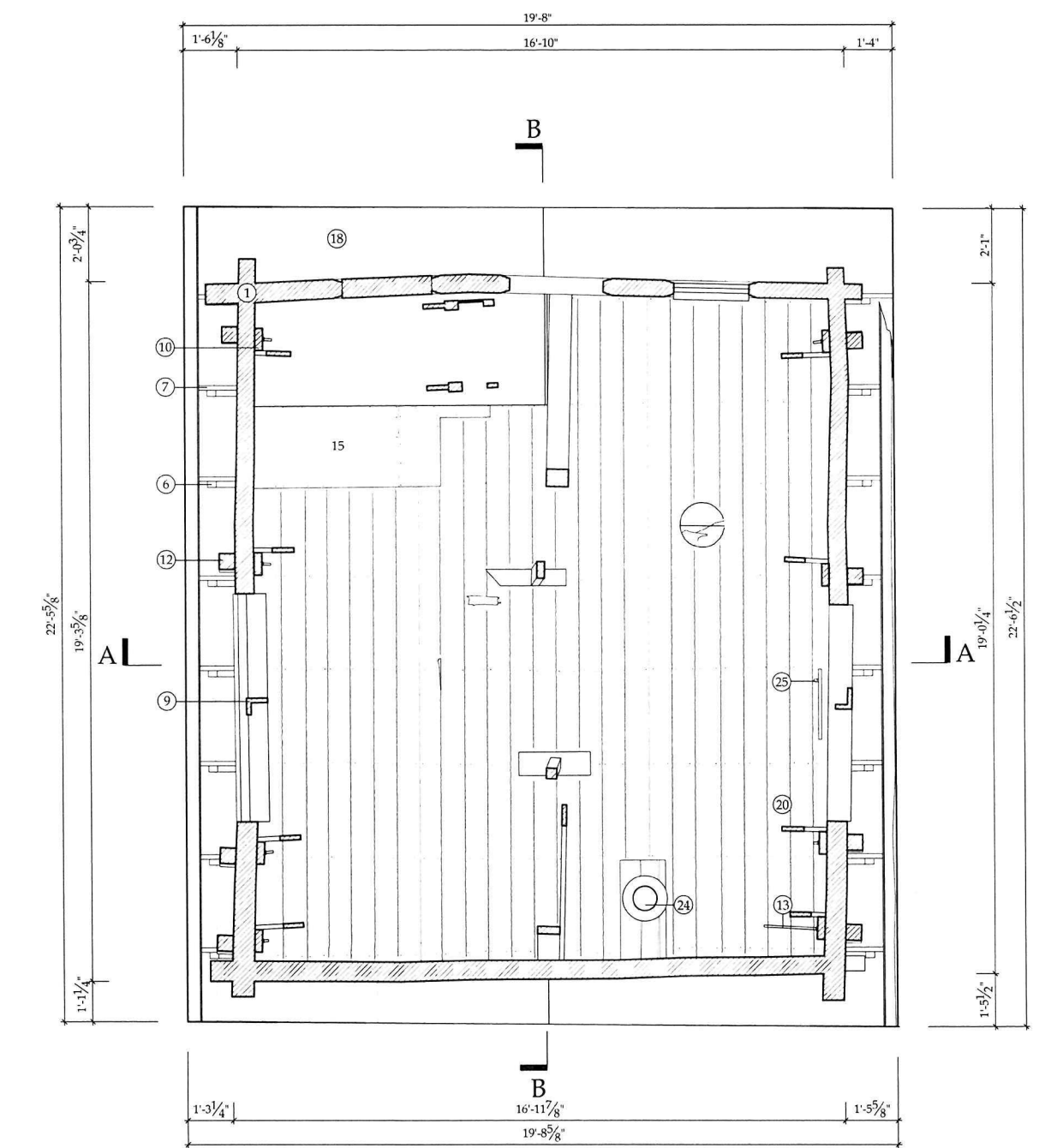
MCDERMOTT CABIN
SKAGWAY - HOONAH - ANGOON CENSUS AREA
ALASKA

SURVEY NO.
AK-225

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 03 OF 10

DATE

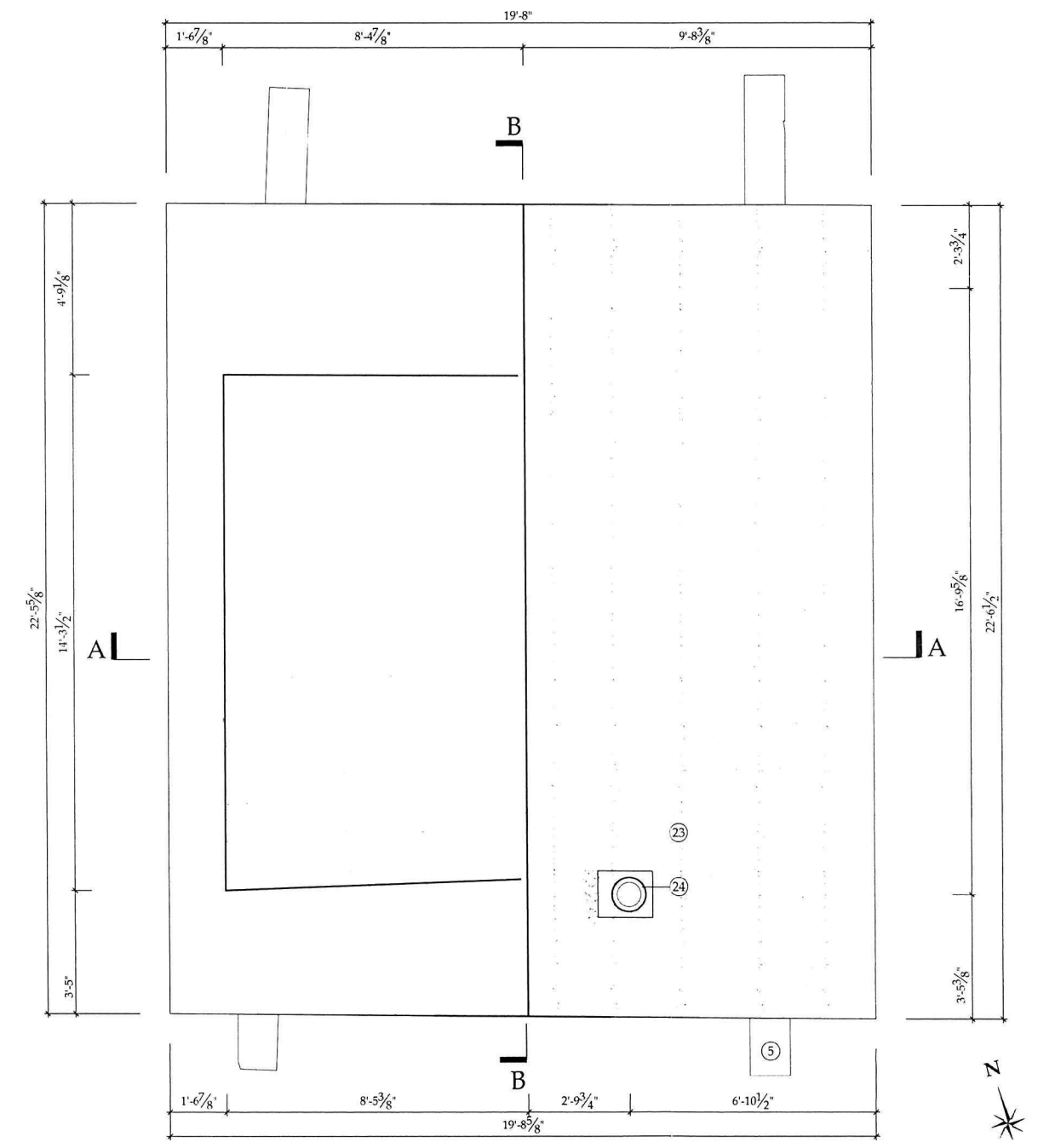
IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF DRAWING



1 FIRST FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
SCALE: $\frac{1}{2}" = 1' - 0"$

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: $\frac{1}{2}" = 1' - 0"$

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 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 | |

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

MCDERMOTT CABIN
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

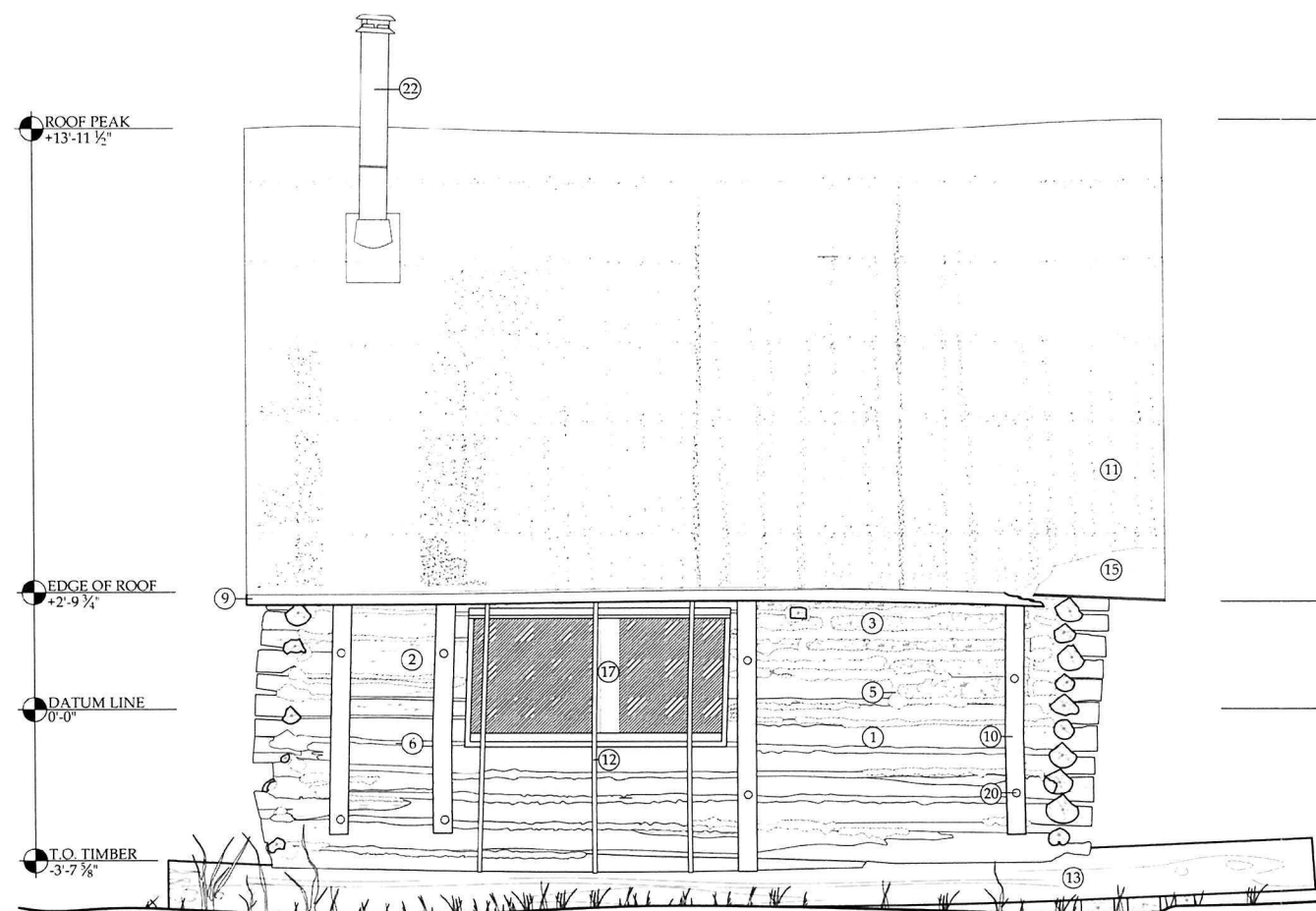
KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK SKAGWAY
SKAGWAY-HOONAH-ANGOON CENSUS AREA ALASKA

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 04 OF 10 SHEETS

SURVEY NO.
AK-225

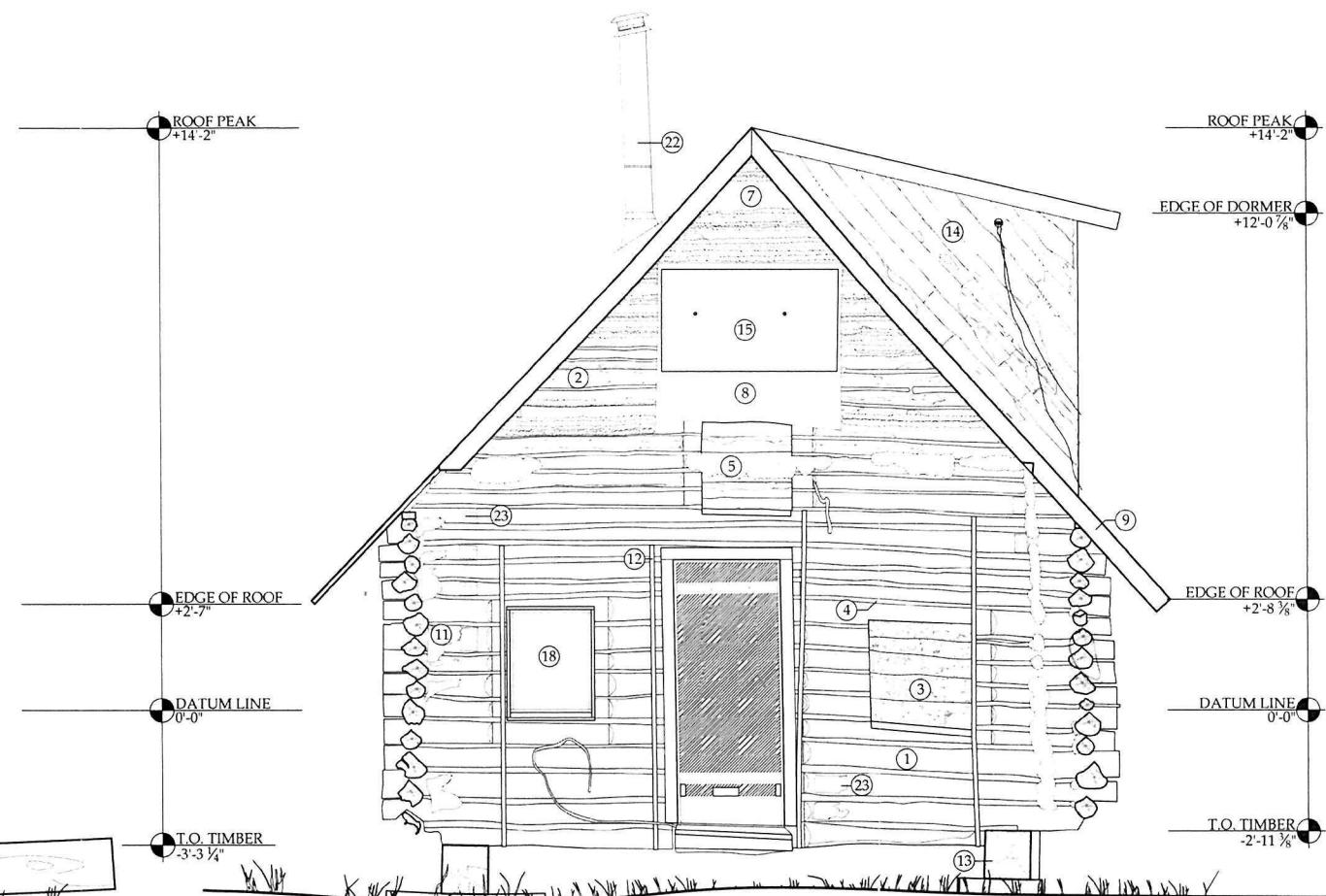
DATE OF DRAWING
2009

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DRAFTER, DATE OF DRAWING



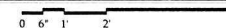
1 EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: $\frac{1}{2}" = 1' - 0"$

SCALE: $\frac{1}{2}" = 1' - 0"$



2 NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: $\frac{1}{2}" = 1' - 0"$

SCALE: $\frac{1}{2}" = 1' - 0"$



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 $\frac{3}{4}$ " X $5\frac{1}{2}$ " FASCIA BOARD
- ⑩ $5\frac{1}{4}$ " X $5\frac{1}{4}$ " BRACING

- ⑪ ASPHALT SHEET ROOFING
- ⑫ 1 ¼" METAL STRAP
- ⑬ 13 ½" X 14" CREOSOTE TIMBER
- ⑭ SPLIT LOG WOOD SIDING, BARKED
- ⑮ ¾" PLYWOOD

- ⑩ T1-11 PLYWOOD SIDING
- ⑪ DIMENSIONAL LUMBER
- ⑫ ½" GYPSUM BOARD, UNPAINTED
- ⑬ 2"X 6" FLOOR JOIST
- ⑭ ¾" Ø CARRIAGE BOLT ASSEMBLY

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

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

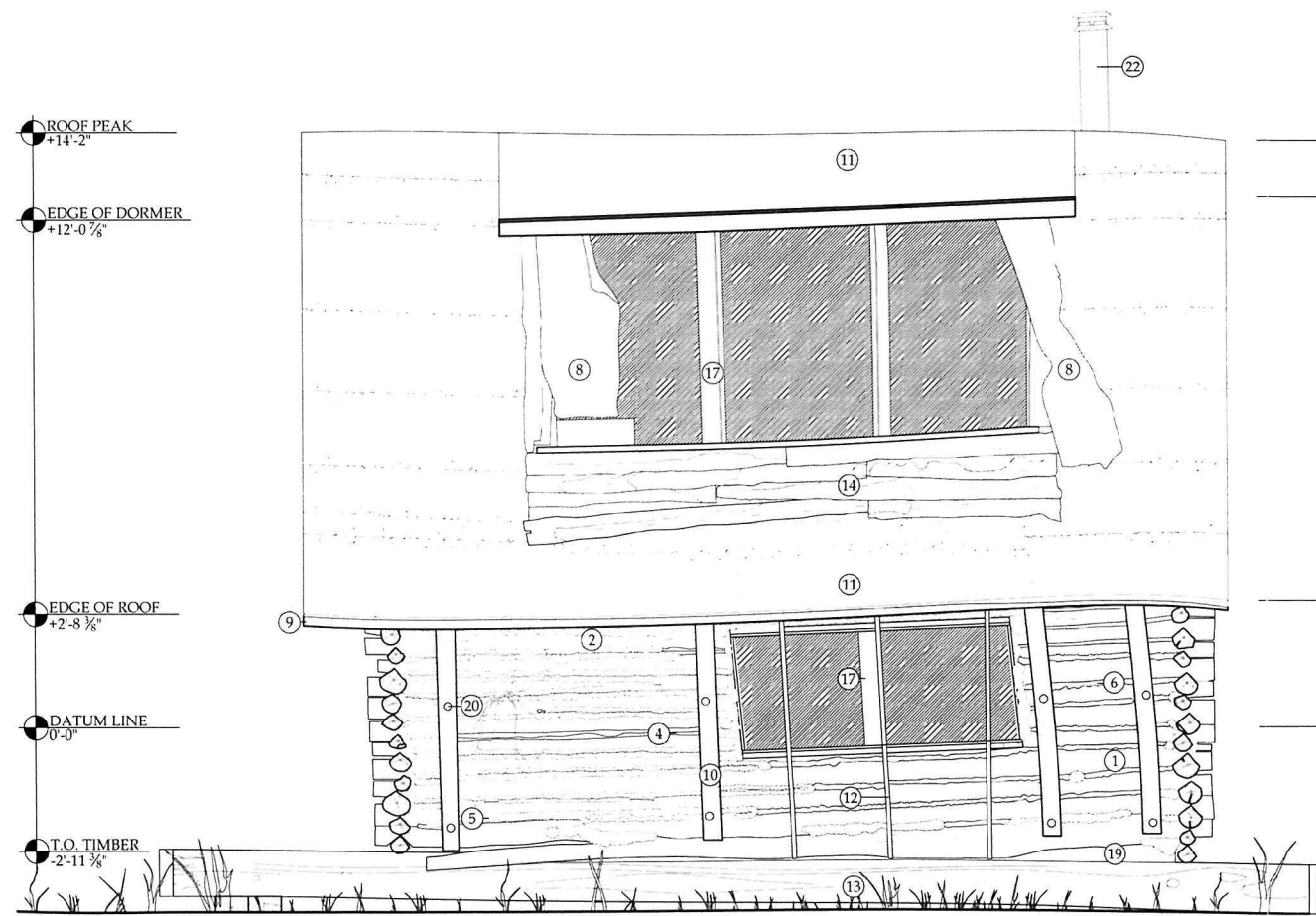
Y: ELIZABETH JOHNSON (

CHRISTOPHER NIELSON (2009)	MCDERMOTT CABIN	SKAGWAY-HOONAH-ANGOOK CENSUS AREA	ALASKA
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SURVEY NO. AK-225	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 05 OF 10 SHEETS
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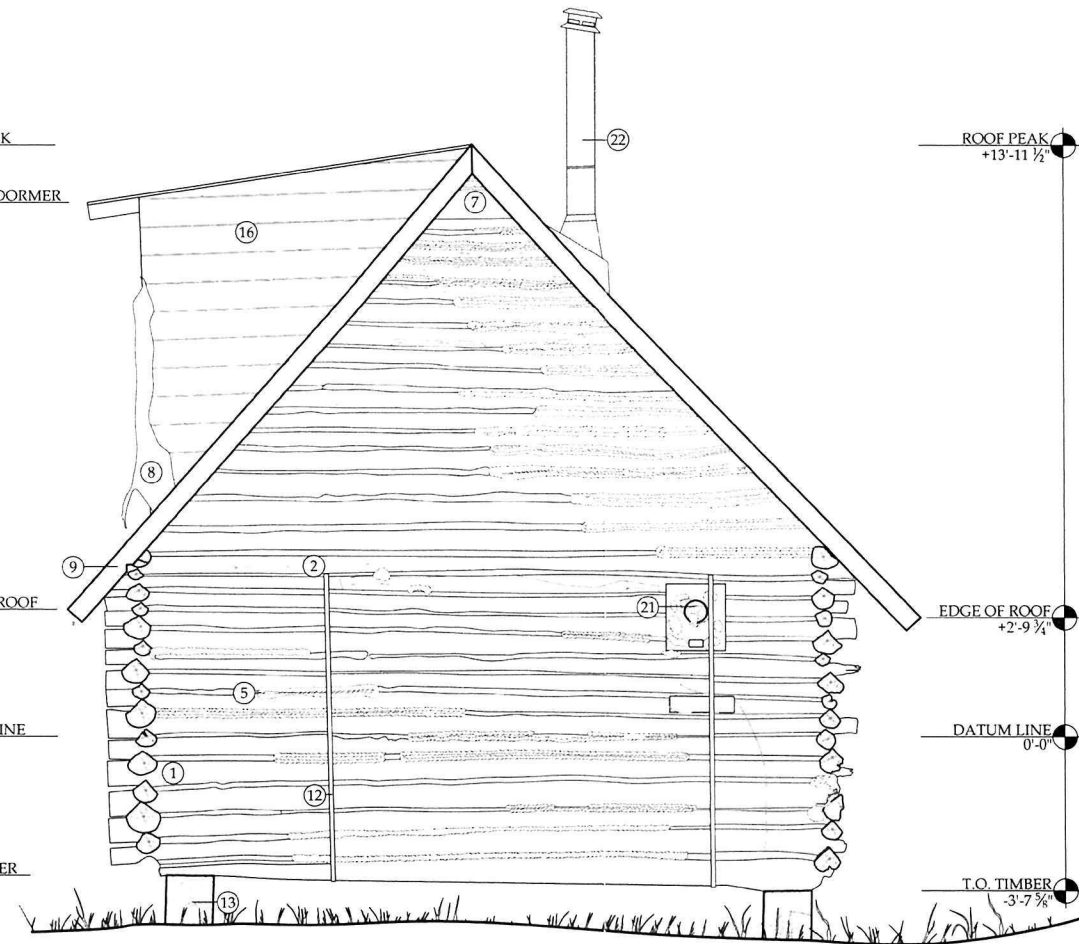
QUALITY OF CONCRETE

BY REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF DRAWING



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 1/4" X 5 1/4" BRACING

- 11 ASPHALT SHEET ROOFING
- 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 1/4" Ø CARRIAGE BOLT ASSEMBLY

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

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 - HOONAH - ANGOON CENSUS AREA ALASKA

SURVEY NO. AK-225

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 06 OF 10 SHEETS

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1900-1910

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF REPRODUCER, DATE OF DRAWING

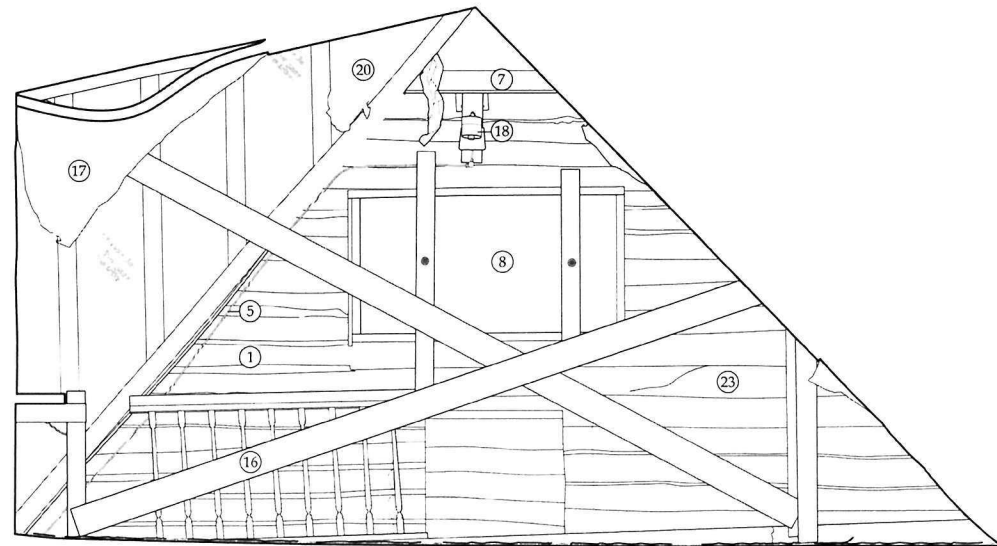


- ① WOOD LOG
- ② SAPLING CHINKING
- ③ SPRAY FOAM INSULATION
- ④ PORTLAND CEMENT
- ⑤ 13 1/2" x 14" CREOSOTE TIMBER

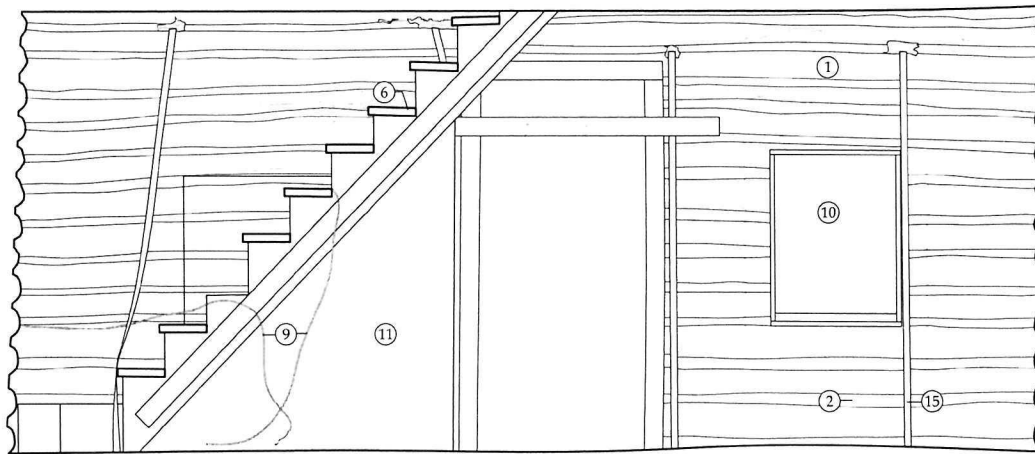


- ⑩ CARPET
- ⑪ FIBERGLASS BATT INSULATION
- ⑫ 1" X 12" ROOFING BOARDS
- ⑬ ½" GYPSUM BOARD, UNPAINTED
- ⑭ TYVEK® HOUSE WRAP





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

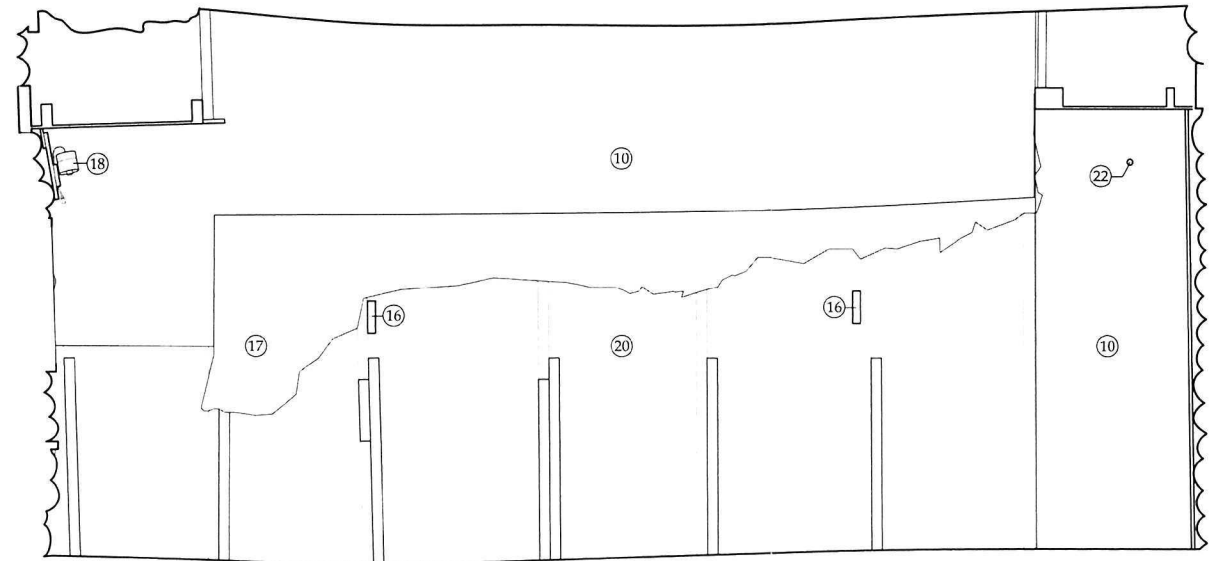


3 FIRST FLOOR NORTH INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE: $\frac{3}{4}" = 1' - 0"$

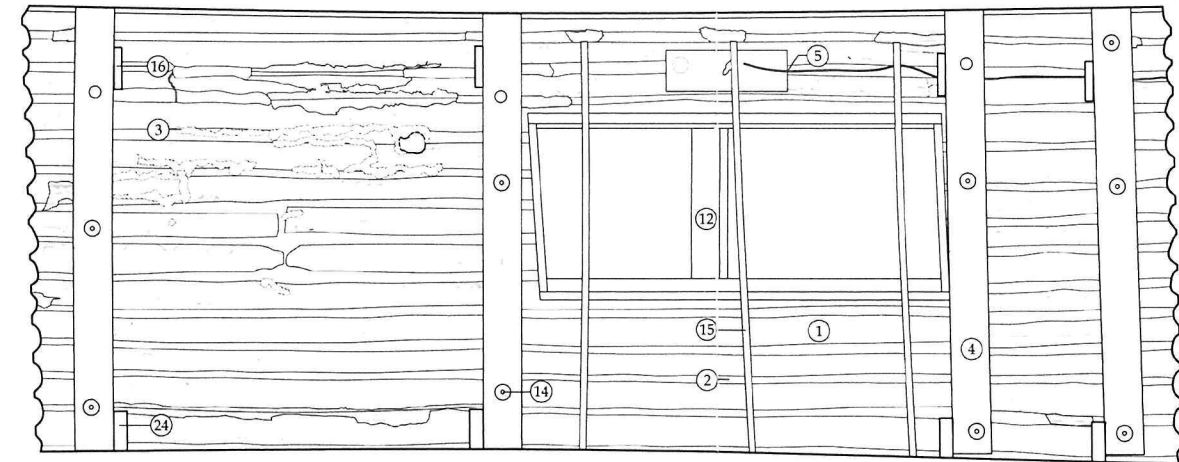


MATERIAL NOTES

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 WOOD LOG, PAINTED | 6 $\frac{3}{4}"$ STAIR TREAD |
| 2 PORTLAND CEMENT, PAINTED | 7 COLLAR TIE |
| 3 SPRAY FOAM INSULATION | 8 SHEET PLASTIC |
| 4 $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 7\frac{3}{8}"$ BRACING | 9 ELECTRICAL CABLE |
| 5 COPPER GAS LINE | 10 $\frac{1}{2}"$ GYPSUM BOARD, UNPAINTED |



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



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



- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| 11 $\frac{3}{8}"$ PARTICLE BOARD | 15 $1\frac{1}{4}"$ METAL STRAP | 20 FIBERGLASS BATTE INSULATION |
| 12 DIMENSIONAL LUMBER | 16 $2' \times 6'$ NOMINAL STUD | 21 $8' \times 6'$ METAL STOVE PIPE |
| 13 $8'$ CONCRETE CHIMNEY THIMBLE,
LOCATION OF OLD CHIMNEY | 17 TYVEK® HOUSE WRAP | 22 $1' \times 1'$ CLOSET ROD |
| 14 $\frac{3}{4}" \times 1'$ CARRIAGE BOLT ASSEMBLY | 18 GAS LIGHT | 23 WOOD LOG UNPAINTED |
| | 19 ELECTRICAL OUTLET | 24 $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 7\frac{3}{8}"$ FRAMING |

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

MCDERMOTT CABIN
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

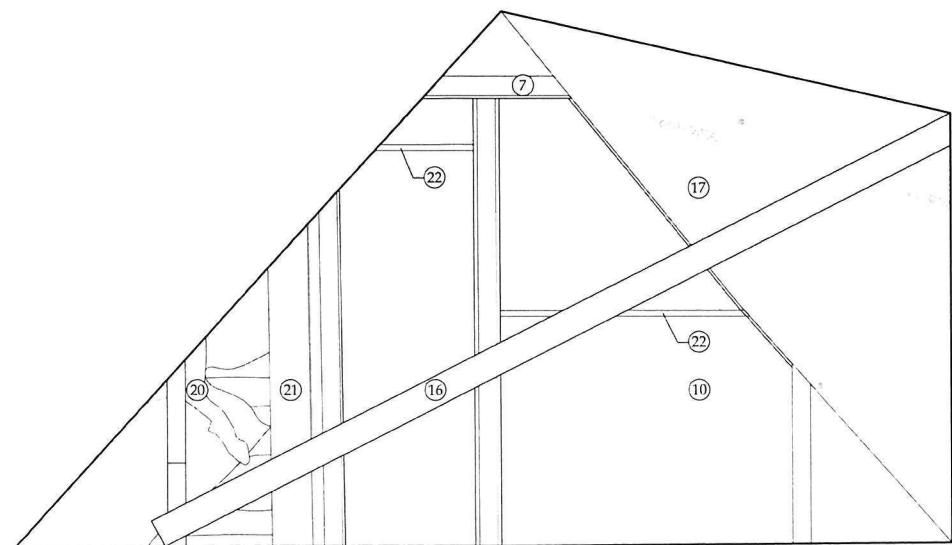
KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK SKAGWAY

SKAGWAY-HOONAH-ANGOOK CENSUS AREA ALASKA

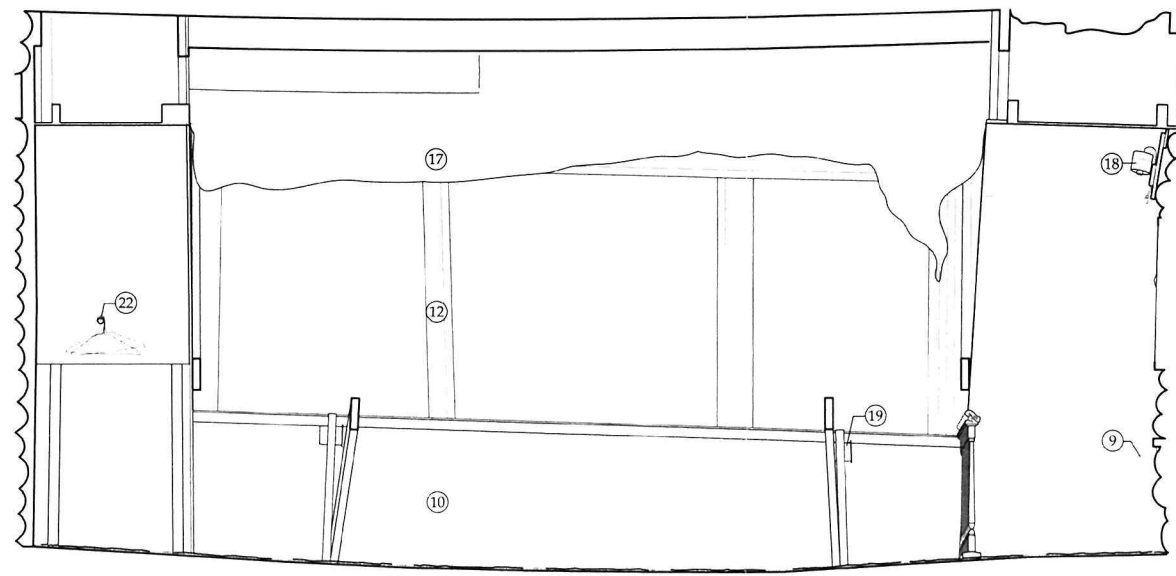
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 08 OF 10 SHEETS

DATE OF DRAWING

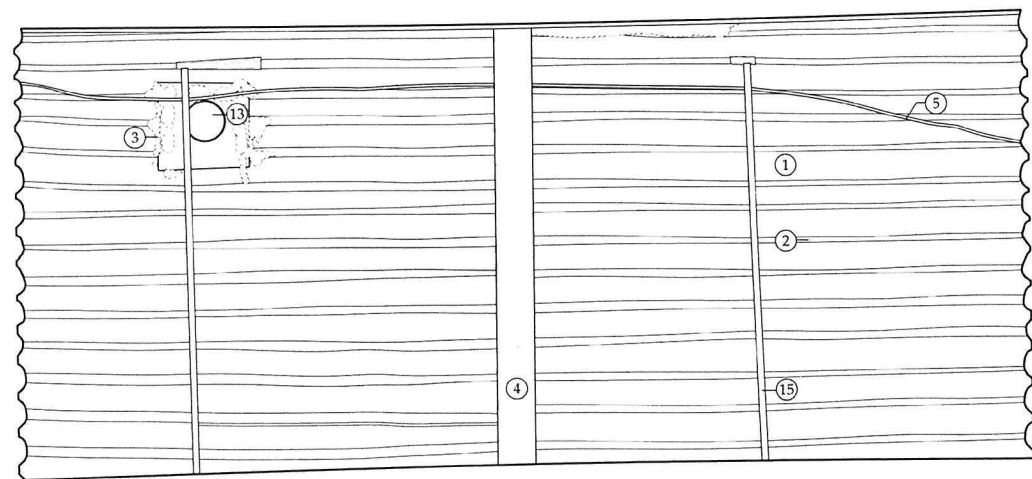
IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF BUILDING, DATE OF DRAWING



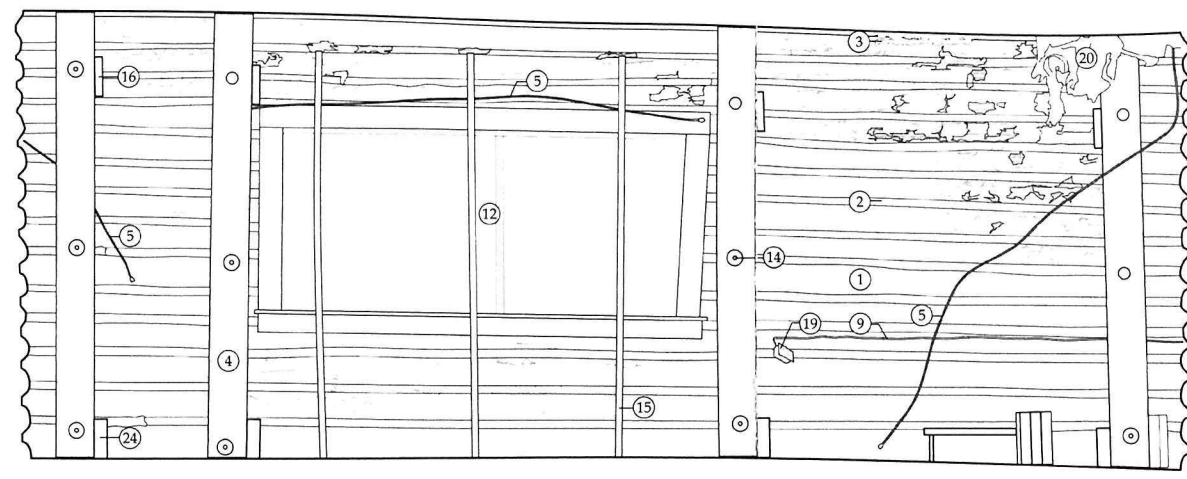
1 SECOND FLOOR SOUTH INTERIOR ELEVATION
SCALE: $\frac{3}{4}" = 1' - 0"$



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



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



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

MATERIAL NOTES

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 WOOD LOG, PAINTED | 6 $\frac{3}{4}"$ STAIR TREAD |
| 2 PORTLAND CEMENT, PAINTED | 7 COLLAR TIE |
| 3 SPRAY FOAM INSULATION | 8 SHEET PLASTIC |
| 4 $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 7\frac{3}{8}"$ BRACING | 9 ELECTRICAL CABLE |
| 5 COPPER GAS LINE | 10 $\frac{1}{2}"$ GYPSUM BOARD, UNPAINTED |

- | |
|--|
| 11 $\frac{3}{8}"$ 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 |

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

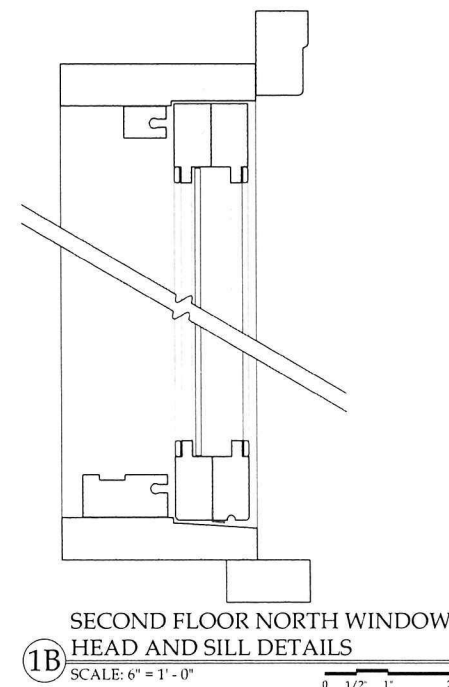
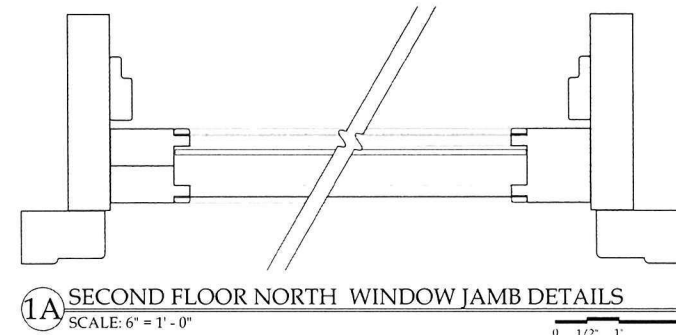
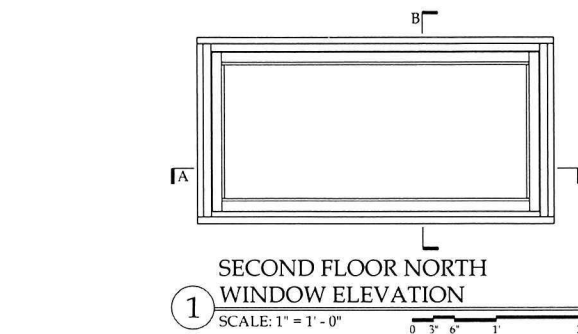
MCDERMOTT CABIN
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MCDERMOTT CABIN
SKAGWAY-HOONAH-ANGOON CENSUS AREA
ALASKA

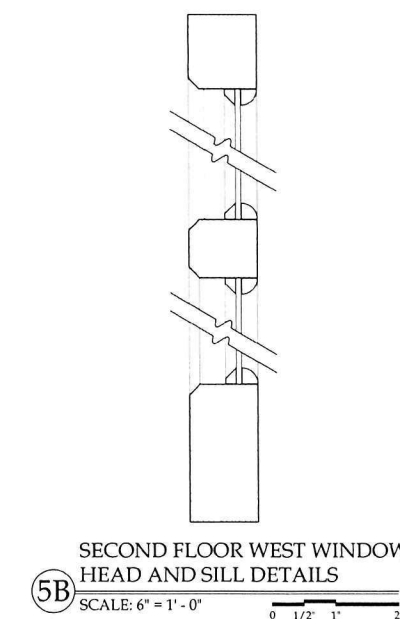
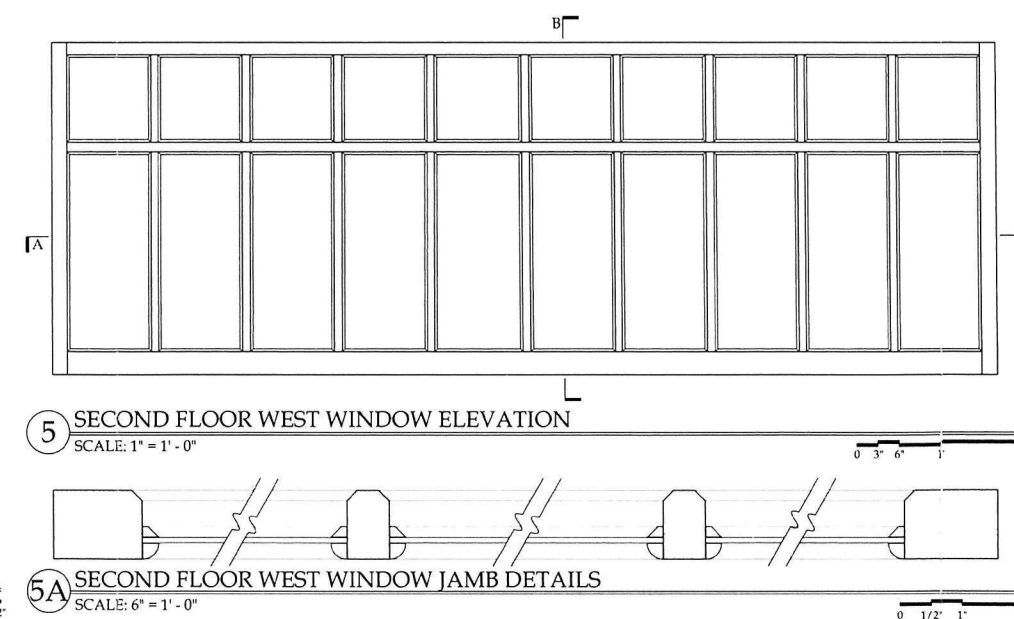
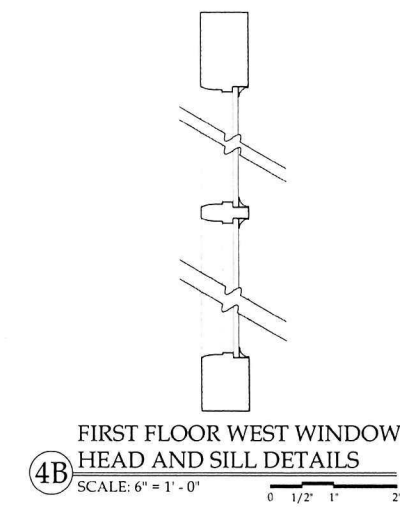
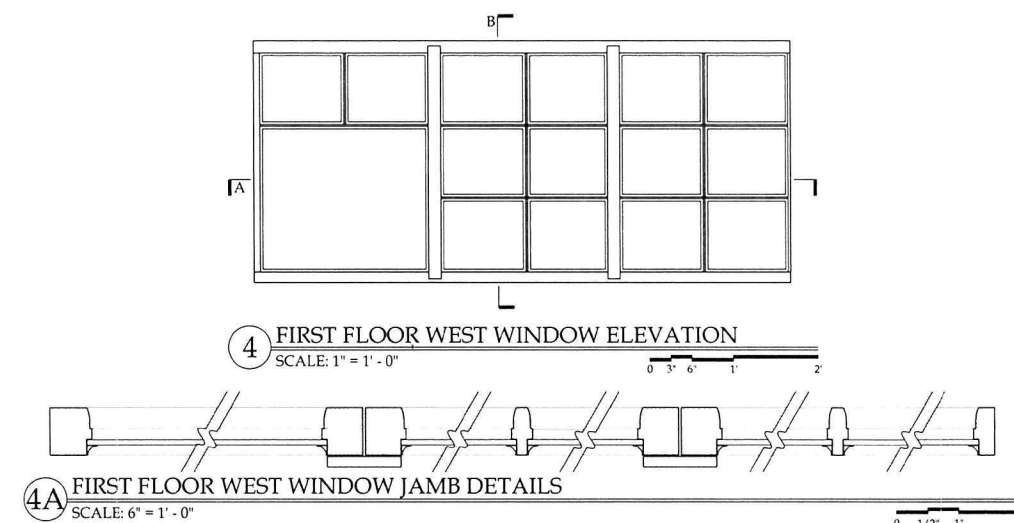
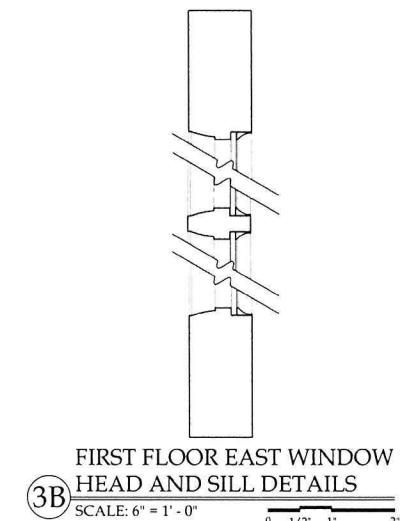
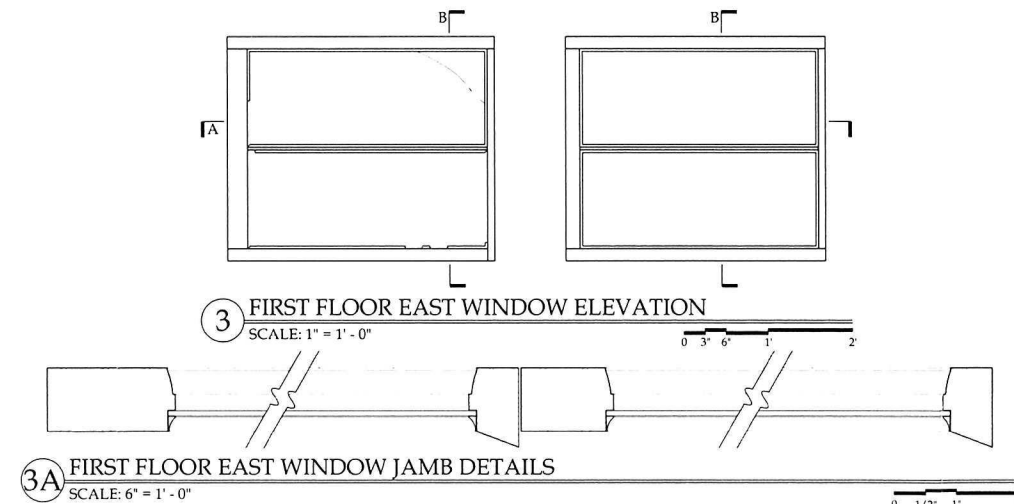
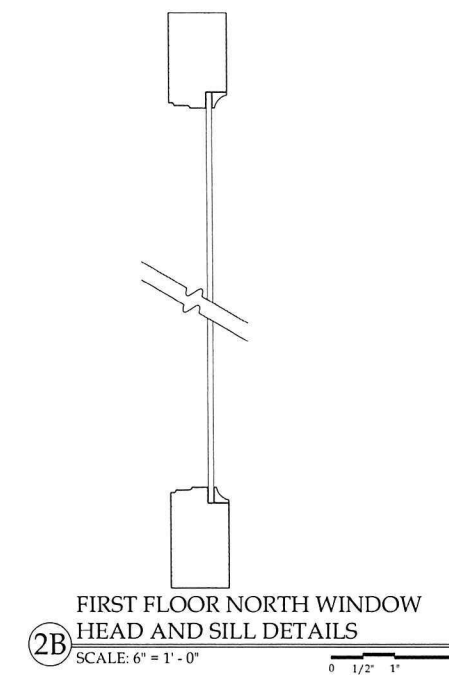
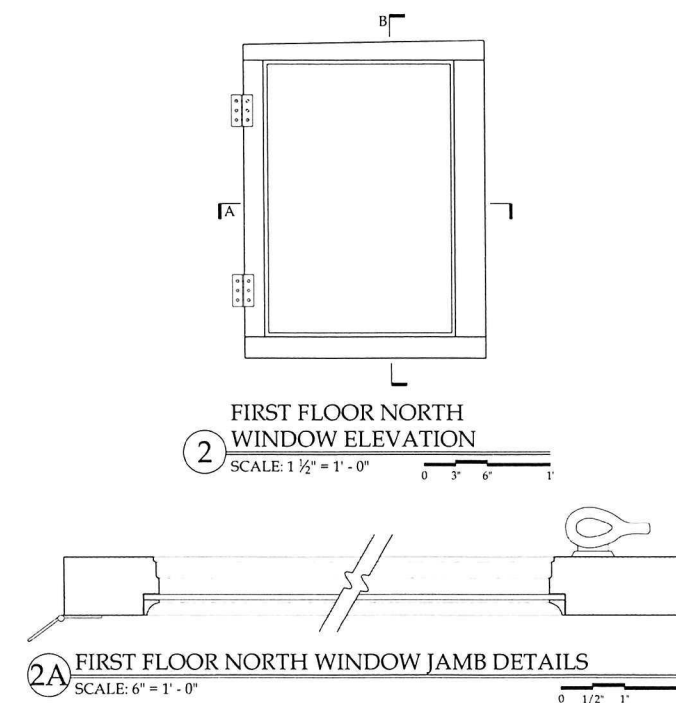
SURVEY NO.
AK-225

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 09 OF 10 SHEETS

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF BUILDING, DATE OF DRAWING



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



Historic American Buildings Survey Photographs (2011)

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS**

MCDERMOTT CABIN

HABS AK-225

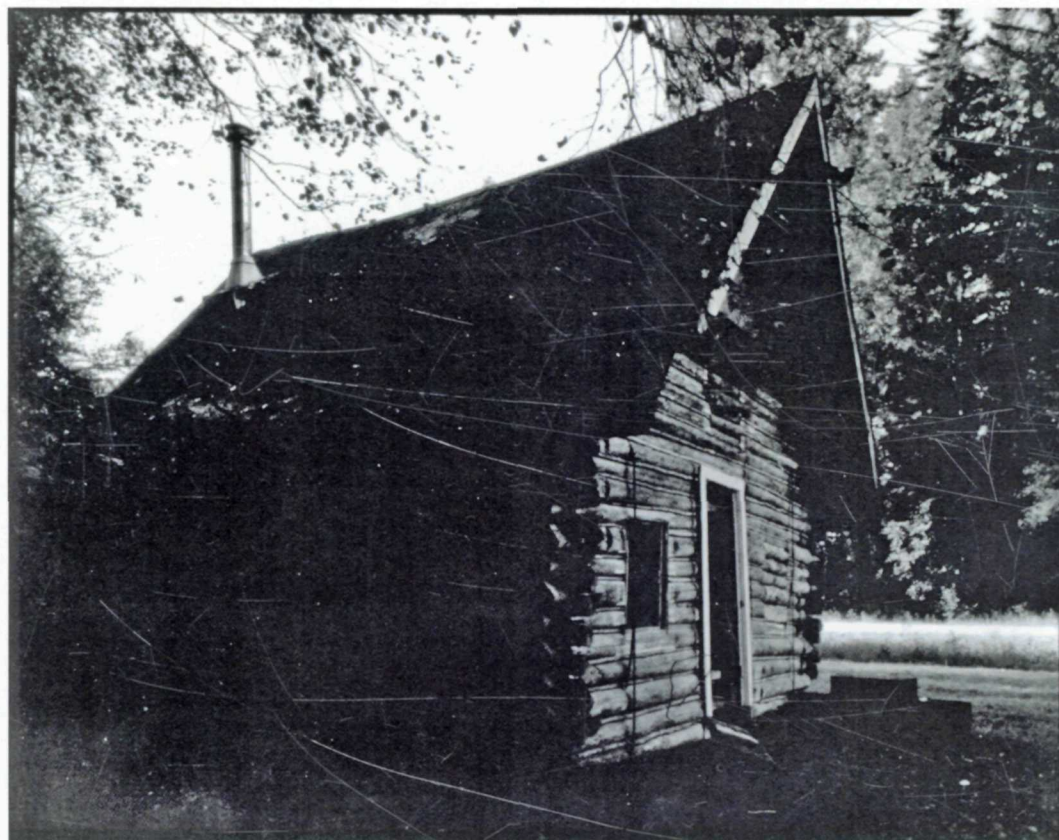
Skagway

Municipality of Skagway Borough

Alaska

Ron Klein, photographer, September 2011

AK-225-1	EAST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS, VIEW TOWARD SOUTHWEST
AK-225-2	NORTH ELEVATION, VIEW TOWARD SOUTH
AK-225-3	WEST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS, VIEW TOWARD SOUTHEAST
AK-225-4	WEST ELEVATION, VIEW TOWARD EAST
AK-225-5	WEST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS, VIEW TOWARD 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 TOWARD NORTHEAST
AK-225-9	FIRST FLOOR WEST AND NORTH INTERIOR ELEVATIONS, VIEW TOWARD WEST
AK-225-10	SECOND FLOOR EAST AND NORTH INTERIOR ELEVATIONS, TOP OF STAIRWAY, VIEW TOWARD NORTHEAST
AK-225-11	SECOND FLOOR NORTH INTERIOR ELEVATION, TOP OF STAIRWAY, VIEW TOWARD NORTHWEST
AK-225-12	SECOND FLOOR SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS, VIEW TOWARD SOUTHWEST



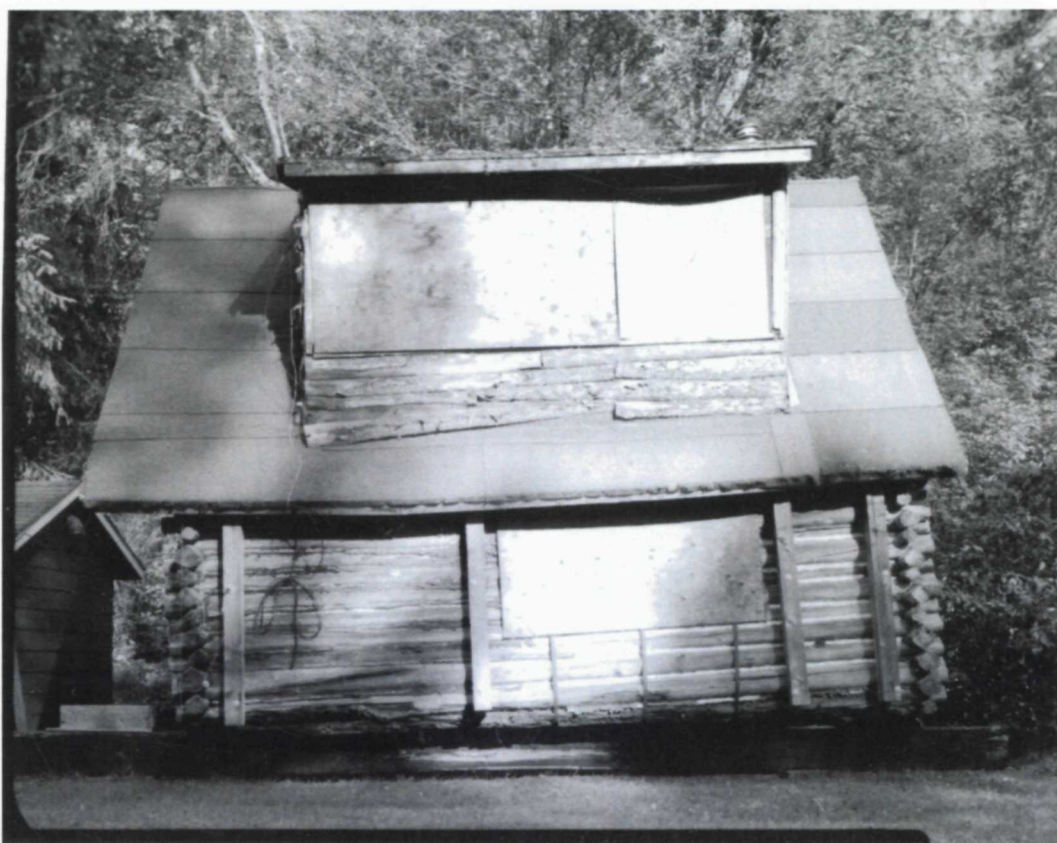
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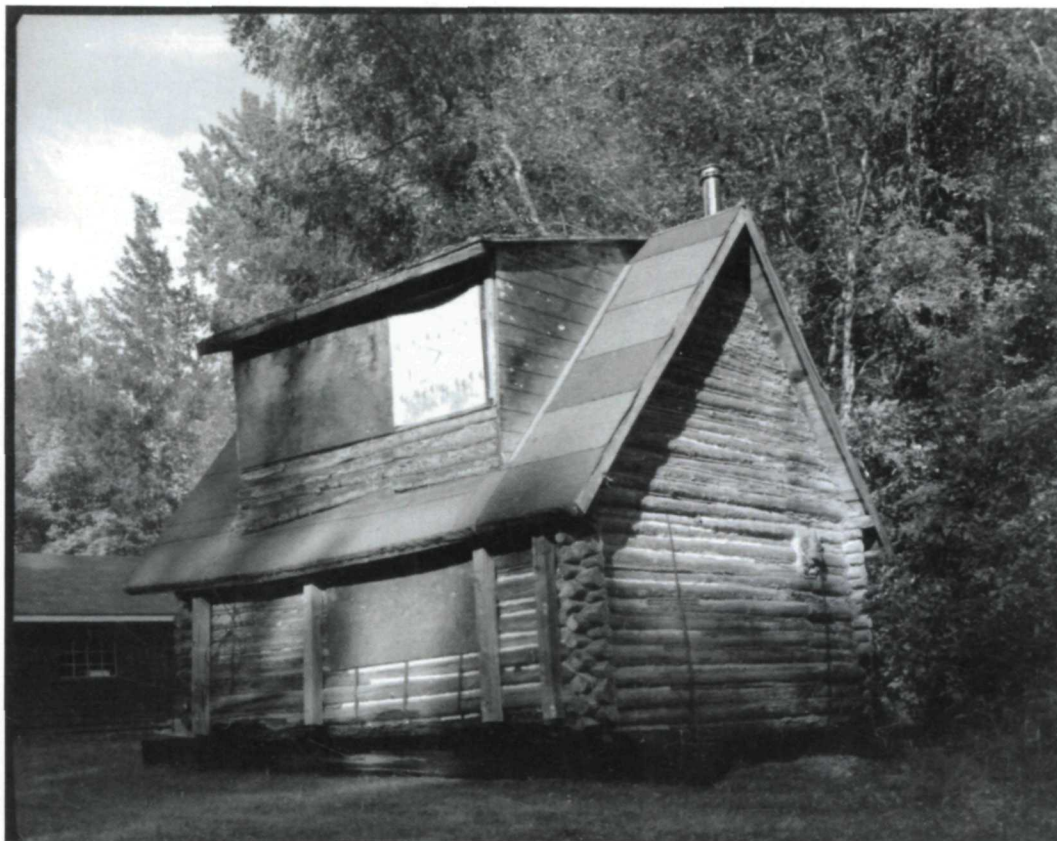
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AK-225-3



AK-225-4



AK-225-5



AK-225-6



AK-225-7



AK-225-8



AK-225-9



AK-225-10



AK-225-11



AK-225-12

APPENDIX C:

McDermott Cabin Structural Engineering Plans (2009)

McDermott Cabin Preservation Plan (2004)

ABBREVIATIONS

(A)	ABOVE	FD	FLOOR DRAIN	P/C	PRECAST
AB	ANCHOR BOLT	FDN	FOUNDATION	PERP	PERPENDICULAR
ACI	AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE	FIN	FINISH, FINISHED	PJP	PARTIAL JOINT PENETRATION
ADDL	ADDITIONAL	FF	FAR FACE	R	PLATE (STEEL)
AGGR	AGGREGATE	FLG	FLANGE	PL	PLATE (WOOD)
AISC	AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION	FLR	FLOOR	PLCS	PLACES
AITC	AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF TIMBER CONSTRUCTION	FOS	FACE OF STUDS	PLWD	PLYWOOD
ALT	ALTERNATE	FRT	FIRE RETARDANT TREATED	P/S	PRESTRESSED
ALUM	ALUMINUM	FS	FAR SIDE	PSF	POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT
ARCH	ARCHITECT, ARCHITECTURAL	FT	FOOT, FEET	PSI	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH
APPROX	APPROXIMATELY	FTG	FOOTING	PSL	PARALLEL STRAND LUMBER
ASCE	AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS	FUT	FUTURE	PT	PRESERVATIVE TREATED
ASTM	AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS	FV	FIELD VERIFY	P/T	POST TENSION
AWS	AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY	GA	GAUGE, GAGE	R	RADIUS
&	AND	GALV	GALVANIZED	RD	ROUND
(B)	BELOW	GEN	GENERAL	REF	REFERENCE
B	BOTTOM (BEAM AND JOIST SCHEDULES ONLY)	GL	GLUE LAMINATED	REINF	REINFORCING, REINFORCEMENT, REINFORCED
BD	BOARD	GND	GROUND	REQD	REQUIRED
BLDG	BUILDING LINE	GR	GRADE	RO	ROUGH OPENING
BLKG	BLOCKING	GYP	GYPSON BOARD	S	AMERICAN STANDARD STEEL SHAPE, SOUTH SCHEDULE
BM	BEAM		GYPSON	SCHED	SCHEDULE
BOD	BOTTOM OF DECK	HDG	HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED	SECT	SECTION
BOT	BOTTOM	HORIZ	HORIZONTAL	SH PL	SHEAR PLATE
BRG	BEARING	HP	HP STEEL SHAPE	SHT	SHEET
BSMT	BASEMENT	HSB	HIGH STRENGTH BOLT	SHTHG	SHEATHING
BTWN	BETWEEN	HSS	HOLLOW STRUCTURAL SECTION	SIM	SIMILAR
		HT	HEIGHT	SIP	STRUCTURAL
C	AMERICAN CHANNELS	IBC	INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE	SLBB	INSULATED PANEL
CG	CENTER OF GRAVITY	ICF	INSULATED CONCRETE FORM	SMS	SHORT LEGS BACK
CJ	CONSTRUCTION JOINT	ID	INSIDE DIAMETER	SOG	TO BACK
CJP	COMPLETE JOINT PENETRATION	IF	INSIDE FACE	SPA	SHEET METAL SCREW
CIP	CAST-IN-PLACE	IN OR "	INCH	SP	SLAB ON GRADE
CLG	CENTER LINE	INCL	INCLUDE	SPA	SPIRAL
CLR	CEILING	INT	INSULATION, INSULATED INTERIOR	SPEC	SPACE, SPACING, SPACES
CMU	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	JT	JOINT	SQ	SPECIFICATION
CO	CONCRETE OPENING	JST	JOIST	SS	SQUARE
COL	COLUMN	K	KIP, KIPS	SSLT	STAINLESS STEEL
COMM	COMMON	KSI	KIPS PER SQUARE INCH	ST	SHORT SLOTTED HOLE
CONC	CONCRETE	L	ANGLE	STD	STRUCTURAL TEE
CONN	CONNECTION	LB OR #	POUND	STIFF	FROM S SERIES SECTION
CONSTR	CONSTRUCTION	LGS	LIGHT GAGE STEEL	STIRR	STANDARD
CONT	CONTINUOUS	LLBB	LONG LEG BACK TO BACK	STL	STIFFENER
CONTR	CONTRACTOR	LLH	LONG LEG HORIZONTAL	STRUCT	STIRRUP
CTJ	CONTROL JOINT, CONTRACTION JOINT	LLV	LONG LEG VERTICAL	SUPT	STEEL
CTR	CENTER	LONGIT	LONGITUDINAL	SUSP	STRUCTURAL SUPPORT
CTSK	COUNTERSUNK	LRFD	LOAD AND RESISTANCE FACTOR DESIGN	SYMM	SUSPENDED SYMMETRICAL
CU	CUBIC	LSL	LAMINATED STRAND LUMBER	T	TOP
		LSLT	LONG SLOTTED HOLES	TC	TOP OF CURB
DBL	DOUBLE	LT	LIGHT	T&G	TONGUE AND GROOVE
DC	DEMAND CRITICAL	LT WT	LIGHT WEIGHT	TEMP	TEMPERATURE, TEMPORARY
DEPT	DEPARTMENT	LVL	LAMINATE VENEER LUMBER	THK	THICK
DET	DETAIL	LVF	LOW VELOCITY FASTENER	THRU	THROUGH
DIA, Ø	DIAMETER	M	MISCELLANEOUS SHAPE	TOC	TOP OF CONCRETE
DIAB	DRILLED-IN ADHESIVE BOLT	MAS	MASONRY	TOF	TOP OF FOOTING
DIAG	DIAGONAL	MATL	MATERIAL	TOS	TOP OF STEEL
DIAPH	DIAPHRAGM	MAX	MAXIMUM	TOW	TOP OF WALL
DIEB	DRILLED-IN EXPANSION BOLT	MECH	MECHANICAL	TRANS	TRANSVERSE
DIM	DIMENSION	MFR	MANUFACTURER	TYP	TYPICAL
DN	DOWN	MFRG	MANUFACTURING		
do	DITTO	MIN	MINIMUM	UL	UNDERWRITERS
DP	DEEP	MISC	MISCELLANEOUS	LABORATORY	UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
DWG	DRAWING	MT	STRUCTURAL TEE FROM M SERIES SECTION	UON	ULTRASONIC TEST
DWL	DOWEL	MTD	MOUNTED	UT	
		MTL	METAL	VEF	VERTICAL EACH FACE
E	EAST	N	NORTH	VERT	VERTICAL
(E)	EXISTING	NF	NEAR FACE	VIF	VERTICAL INSIDE FACE
EA	EACH	NFS	NON FROST SUSCEPTIBLE	VOF	VERTICAL OUTSIDE FACE
EB	EXPANSION BOLT	NIC	NOT IN CONTRACT	W	WEST, W SERIES SECTION
EF	EACH FACE	No OR #	NUMBER	W/O	WITHOUT
EXJ	EXPANSION JOINT	NOM	NOMINAL	WD	WOOD
EL	ELEVATION (HEIGHT)	NS	NEAR SIDE	WH	WEEP HOLE
ELEC	ELECTRICAL	NTS	NOT TO SCALE	WHS	WELDED HEADED STUD
ELEV	ELEVATOR	OA	OVERALL	WP	WORK POINT
ENCL	ENCLOSURE	OC	ON CENTER	WS	WATERSTOP
ENCR	ENGINEER	OD	OUTSIDE DIAMETER	WT	WEIGHT, STRUCTURAL TEE
EOD	EDGE OF DECK	OF	OUTSIDE FACE	WTS	WELDED THREADED STUD
EQ	EQUAL	OPNG	OPENING	WWF	WELDED WIRE FABRIC
EQUIP	EQUIPMENT	OPP	OPPOSITE	YD	YARD
ES	EACH SIDE	OSB	ORIENTED STRAND BOARD		
EW	EACH WAY	OVS	OVERSIZED HOLES		
EXIST	EXISTING				
EXP	EXPANSION				
EXT	EXTERIOR				

GENERAL STRUCTURAL NOTES

THE FOLLOWING NOTES APPLY UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE

CODE

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE, 2006 EDITION.

DESIGN SOIL PRESSURE

2500 PSF MAX DEAD + LIVE LOAD.

CAST FOOTINGS ON FIRM UNDISTURBED NATIVE SOILS OR COMPACTED FILL, 3'-6" MINIMUM BELOW FINISHED GRADE.

SNOW = Pg = 60 PSF, Pf = 50 PSF
= Ce = 1.0, Ct = 1.2, I = 1.0

SNOW DRIFT = PER ASCE 7-05

FLOORS, STORAGE = 125 PSF, LIGHT STORAGE

WIND = BUILDING OCCUPANCY CATEGORY II
100 MPH 3-SECONC GUST I=1.0 EXPOSURE B (Gcpi) = 0.18, qh = 16 PSF

COMPONENTS AND CLADDING
WALL, WITHIN 5 FT OF OUTSIDE CORNERS = 25 PSF
REMAINDER OF WALL = 20 PSF
ROOF, WITHIN 5 FT OF ROOF CORNERS = 46 PSF
WITHIN 5 FT OF ROOF EDGES = 31 PSF
AT OVERHANGS NEAR CORNERS = 43 PSF
AT OVERHANGS AWAY FROM CORNERS = 31 PSF
REMAINDER OF ROOF = 18 PSF

SEISMIC BUILDING OCCUPANCY CATEGORY II SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY D
SOIL SITE CLASS D, I = 1.0 Ss = 0.87, S1 = 0.31, Sds = 0.67, Sd1 = 0.37
BASIC SEISMIC FORCE RESISTING SYSTEM:
BEARING/SHEAR WALLS, PLYWOOD OR SHEET STEEL R = 6.5, OMEGA = 3.0, Cs = 0.103
STATIC BASE SHEAR = 4 K EQUIVALENT LATERAL FORCE ANALYSIS

REINFORCED CONCRETE

ALL CONCRETE - f'c = 3000 PSI, MAXIMUM W/C = .50, MINIMUM 5 SACKS OF CEMENT PER CUBIC YARD. SUBMIT MIX DESIGN. SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADMIXTURES.

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, REINFORCING STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A615, GRADE 60. SUBMIT REINFORCING STEEL SHOP DRAWINGS WITH DETAILS PER ACI 315 MANUAL OF STANDARD PRACTICE.

CONCRETE COVER:
FOOTINGS 3". WALLS 2" AGAINST EARTH.

FOOTINGS:
PROVIDE 2-#5 LONGITUDINAL BOTTOM BARS IN WALL FOOTINGS. PROVIDE CORNER BARS OF SAME SIZE AND NUMBER AT CORNERS AND INTERSECTIONS, 40 DIA. EACH LEG.

WALLS:
REINFORCE AS FOLLOWS:
6" WALLS, #4 @ 12 HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL @ CENTER OF WALL,

AT OPENINGS OVER 12" SQUARE, PROVIDE 2-#5 BARS AT CENTER OF WALL ALL FOUR SIDES, PROVIDE 1-#5x4'-0" DIAGONAL BAR AT CENTER OF WALL ALL FOUR CORNERS.

AT CORNERS, PROVIDE CORNER BARS IN OUTSIDE FACE OF SAME SIZE AND SPACING AS HORIZONTAL BARS, 40 DIA. EACH LEG.

AT INTERSECTIONS, PROVIDE CORNER BARS OF SAME SIZE, NUMBER AND SPACING AS HORIZONTAL BARS OF INTERSECTING WALL, 40 DIA. EACH LEG.

PROVIDE 2-#5 LONGITUDINAL BARS AT TOP OF WALLS. PROVIDE ROUGHENED SURFACE AT CONSTRUCTION JOINTS.

PROVIDE VERTICAL DOWELS OF SAME SIZE, NUMBER AND SPACING AS VERTICAL BARS.

DRILL-IN CONCRETE SCREWS:
TITEN HEAVY DUTY SCREW ANCHOR BY SIMPSON STRONGTIE ANCOR SYSTEMS. ICC-ES CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.

STRUCTURAL STEEL

ALL STEEL ASTM A36. APPLY ONE COAT OF SHOP PAINT TO ALL STEEL.

STRUCTURAL SAWN LUMBER

LUMBER VISUALLY GRADED AND STAMPED PER WWPB STANDARD GRADING RULES. MOISTURE CONTENT OF LUMBER 2" OR LESS IN THICKNESS - 19 PERCENT MAXIMUM.

STRUCTURAL FRAMING - DOUG FIR SPECIES, #1 GRADE OR BETTER.

CONVENTIONAL CONSTRUCTION PROVISIONS PER SECTION 2308 OF THE IBC. MINIMUM NAILING FOR CONNECTION OF VARIOUS COMPONENTS PER TABLE 2304.9.1 OF THE IBC. TREAT WOOD BEARING ON OR WITHIN 1" OF MASONRY OR CONCRETE WITH PRESERVATIVE. USE MILD STEEL PLATE WASHERS AT ALL BOLT HEADS AND NUTS BEARING ON WOOD. USE COMMON NAILS ONLY. USE HOT-DIPPED GALVANIZED FASTENERS IN ALL PRESERVATIVE TREATED WOOD. USE GALVANIZED FRAMING HARDWARE MANUFACTURED BY SIMPSON COMPANY OR APPROVED EQUAL. ICC-ES CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.

INSULATED CONCRETE FORM (ICF)

EACH FACE TO BE 2 1/2" OF EXPANDED POLYSTYRENE (EPS) WITH MINIMUM DENSITY OF 1.5 POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT.

PLYWOOD

PLYWOOD GRADE - STRUCTURAL I, CD INT-APA WITH EXTERIOR GLUE LAID FACE GRAIN PERPENDICULAR TO SUPPORT.

ROOF SHEATHING - 3/4" THICK, 48/24 SPAN RATING
FLOOR SHEATHING - 3/4" THICK, 48/24 SPAN RATING

PROVIDE 2x4 BLOCKING AT ALL UNSUPPORTED WALL PANEL EDGES. GLUE FLOOR SHEATHING TO ALL SUPPORTS WITH ADHESIVE COMPLYING WITH APA AFG-01, AT A 50 PERCENT SKIP PATTERN AND A 3/16" DIA. BEAD MINIMUM.

NAILING AT ALL PANEL EDGES AND AT ALL STUDS WITH HOLDDOWNS IS AS FOLLOWS:

ROOF SHEATHING - 10d @ 6" OC
FLOOR SHEATHING - 12d RINGSHANK @ 6" OC

NAILING AT ALL PANEL INTERMEDIATE SUPPORTS OTHER THAN STUDS WITH HOLDDOWNS IS AS FOLLOWS:

ROOF SHEATHING - 10d @ 12" OC
FLOOR SHEATHING - 12d RINGSHANK @ 12" OC

MISCELLANEOUS

CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL EXISTING DIMENSIONS, MEMBER SIZES AND CONDITIONS PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY WORK. ALL DIMENSIONS OF EXISTING CONSTRUCTION SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS ARE INTENDED AS GUIDELINES ONLY AND MUST BE VERIFIED. THE EXISTING CONDITIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON EITHER SITE OBSERVATION, ORIGINAL DRAWINGS OR WERE ASSUMED BASED ON EXPECTED CONDITIONS. IF THE EXISTING CONDITIONS DO NOT CLOSELY MATCH THE CONDITIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS, OR IF THE EXISTING MATERIALS ARE OF QUESTIONABLE OR SUBSTANDARD QUALITY, NOTIFY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONTRACTING OFFICER'S REPRESENTATIVE (NPS COR) PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY WORK.

DRAWINGS INDICATE GENERAL AND TYPICAL DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION. WHERE CONDITIONS ARE NOT SPECIFICALLY INDICATED BUT ARE OF SIMILAR CHARACTER TO DETAILS SHOWN, SIMILAR DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE USED SUBJECT TO REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY NPS COR AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEER.

REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS FOR WALL OPENINGS, ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT AND DIMENSIONS NOT SHOWN.

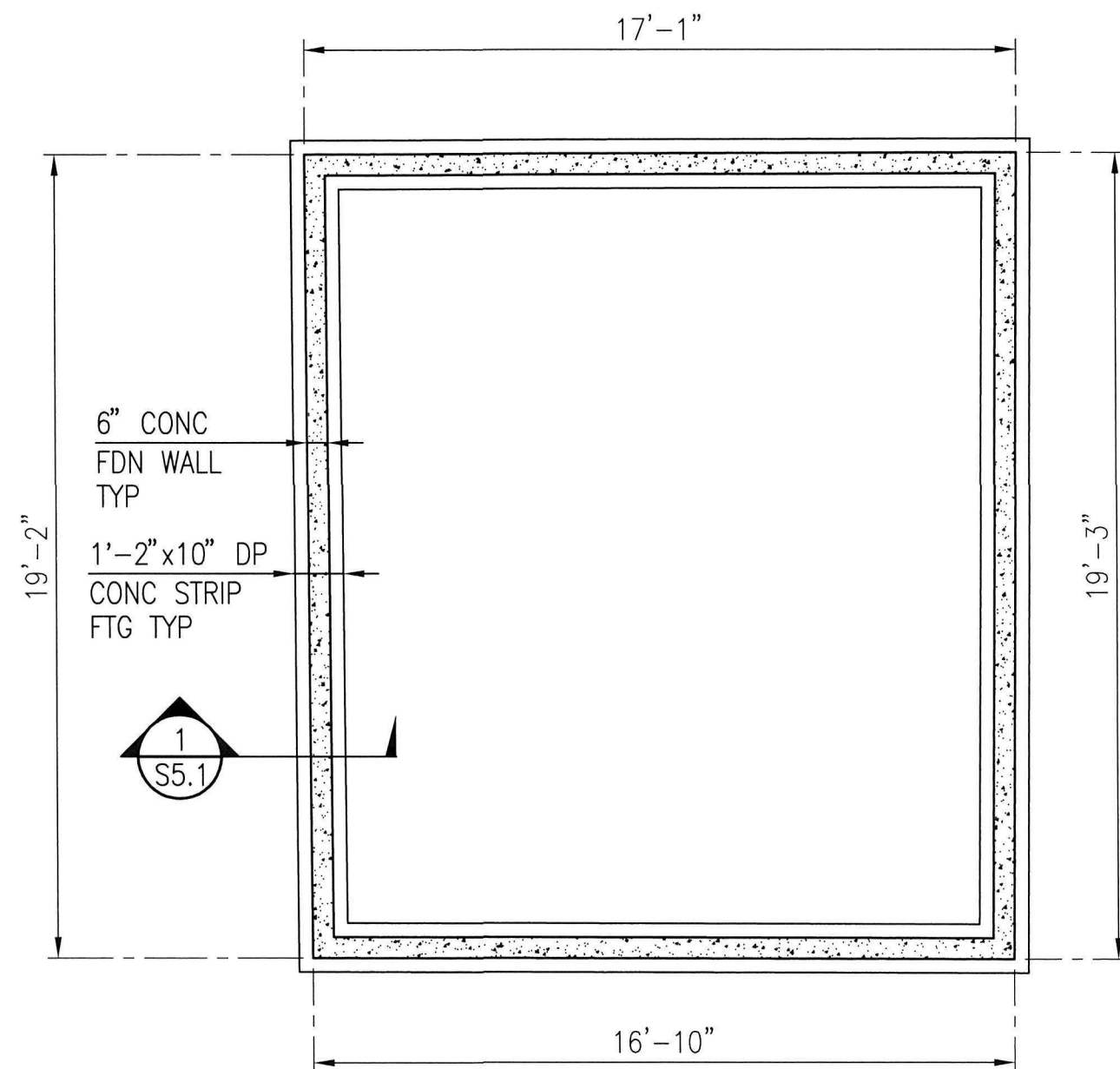
REFER TO MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS FOR SIZE AND LOCATION OF DUCT OPENINGS, PIPING, CONDUITS, ETC, NOT SHOWN.

SHOP DRAWINGS SHALL BE SUBMITTED AND REVIEWED BY NPS COR PRIOR TO FABRICATION.

PROVIDE TEMPORARY ERECTION BRACING AND SHORING AS REQUIRED FOR STABILITY OF THE STRUCTURE DURING ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION.

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

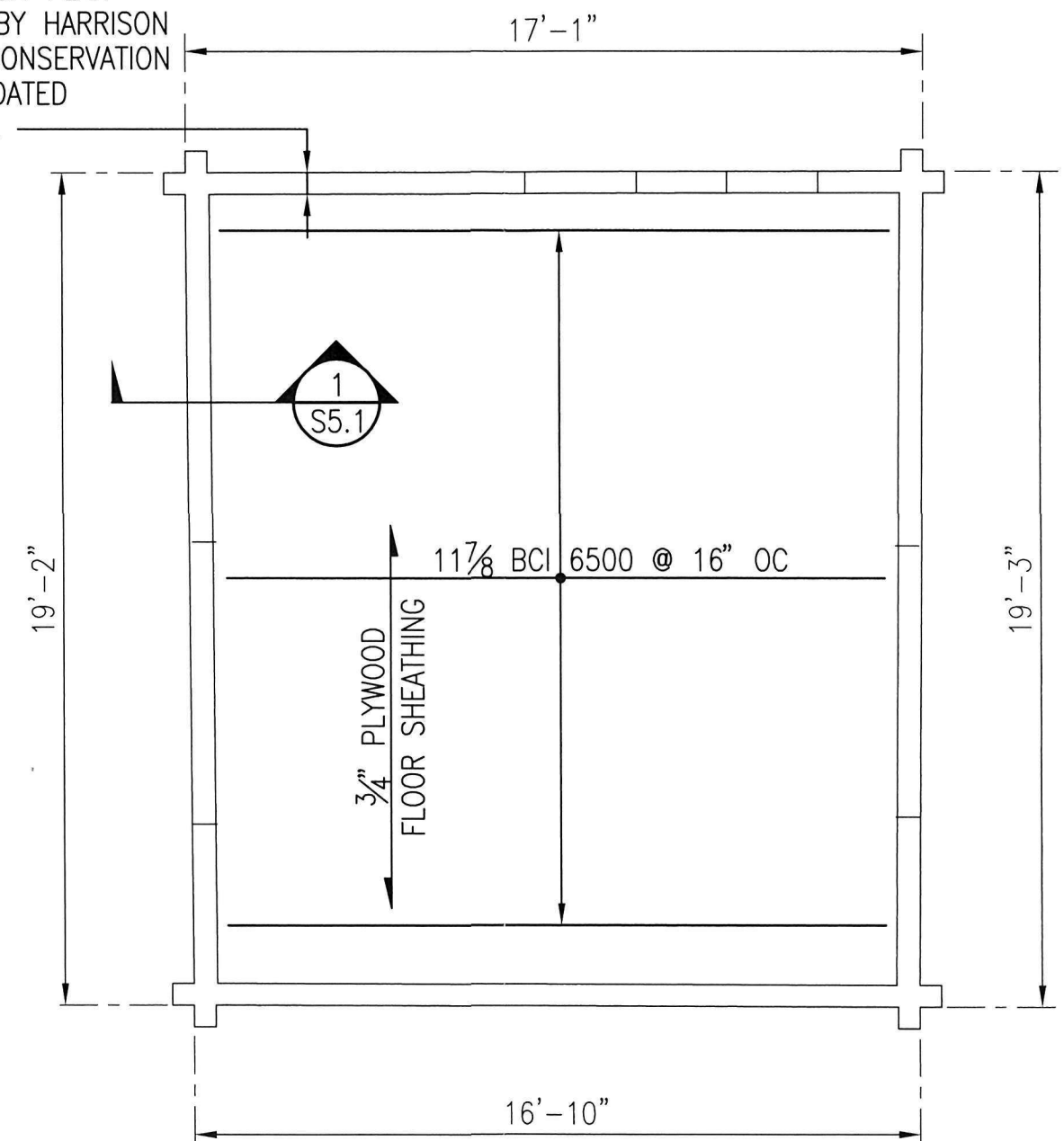
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DRAWN BY JWC		GENERAL NOTES	
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DATE: 8/17/09			



FOUNDATION PLAN

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

(E) LOG WALL
REPAIR PER NPS
"McDERMOTT CABIN
PRESERVATION PLAN"
PREPARED BY HARRISON
GOODALL, CONSERVATION
SERVICES, DATED
JUNE 2004.

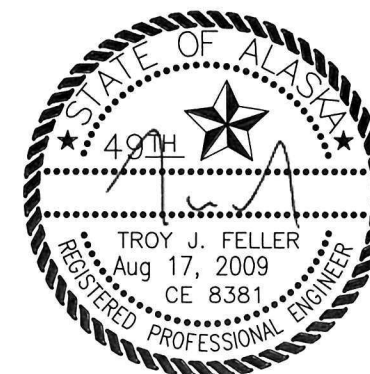


NOTE:

DIMENSION TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 1" INBOARD FROM OUTSIDE FACE OF LOG.

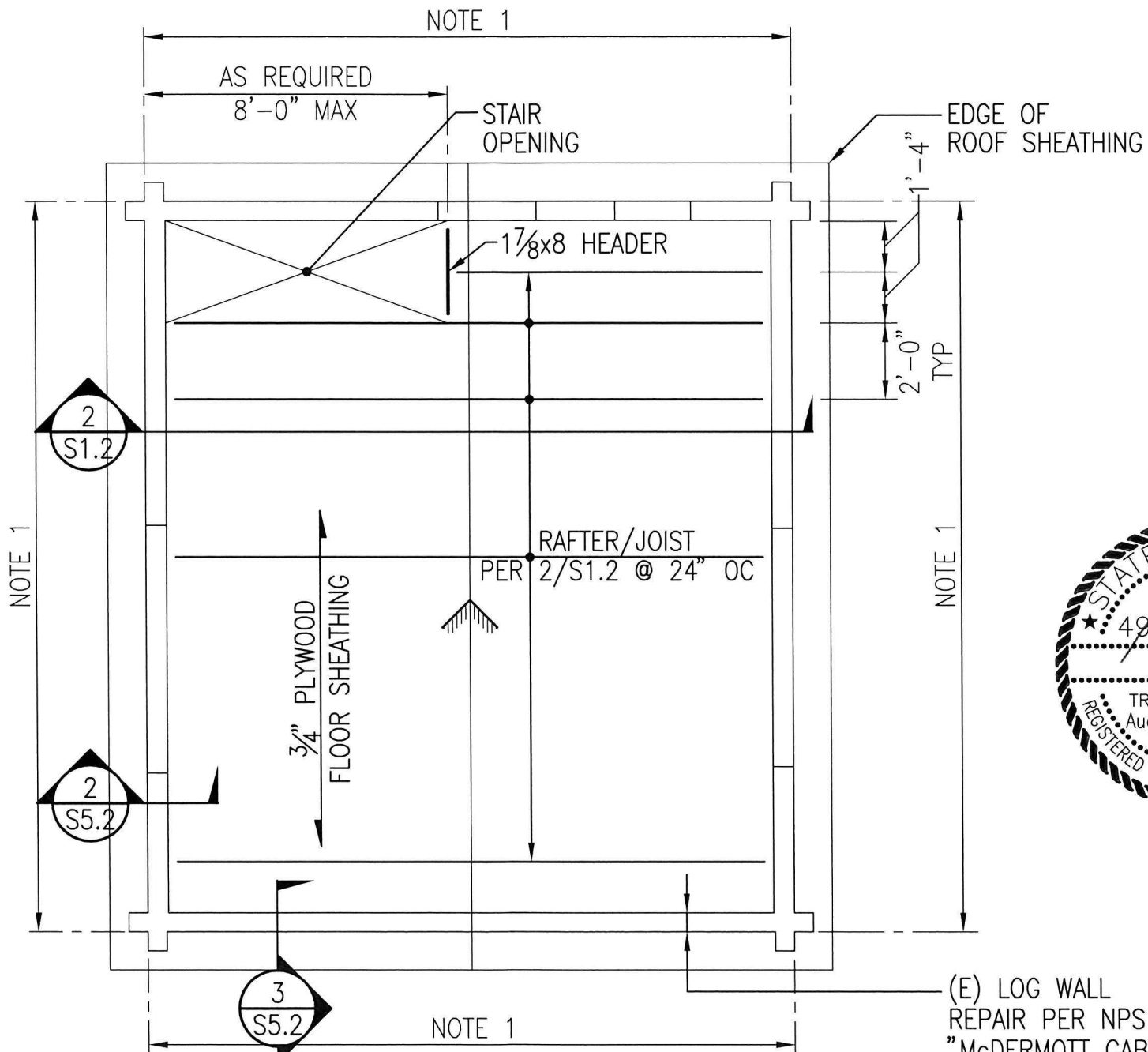
1ST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

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



CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

DESIGNED: TJF	SUB SHEET NO. S1.1	TITLE OF SHEET FOUNDATION & 1ST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN	DRAWING NO. ---
DRAWN BY RJW		McDERMOTT CABIN	PKG. NO. ---
TECH. REVIEW ---		SKAGWAY AND WHITE PLASS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	SHEET ---
DATE: 8/17/09		KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK	OF 11

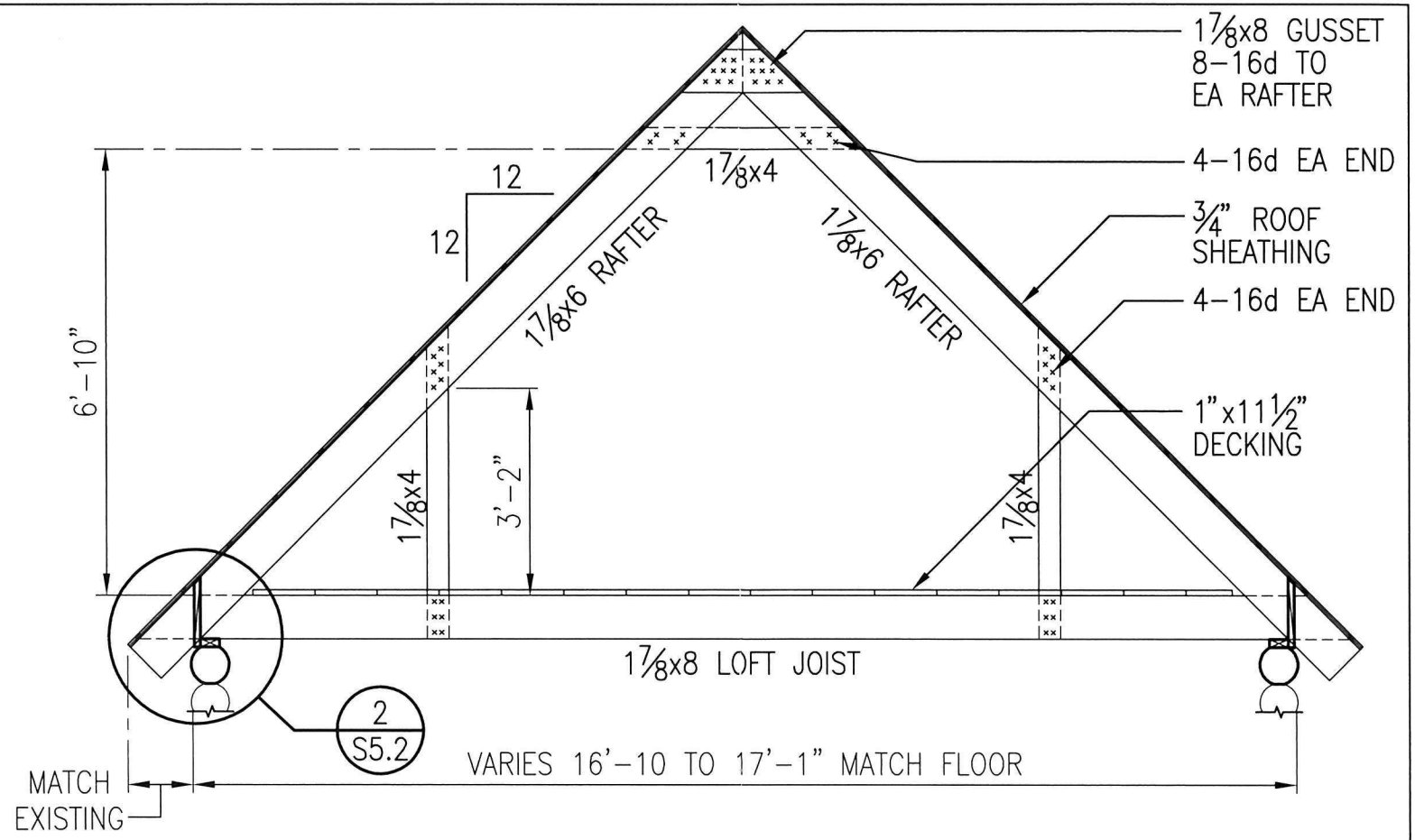


NOTE:
REMOVE (E) ROOF DORMER AND LOFT. REBUILD
ROOF AS SHOWN WITHOUT DORMER (DORMER WAS
NOT PART OF ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION).

1 ROOF FRAMING PLAN

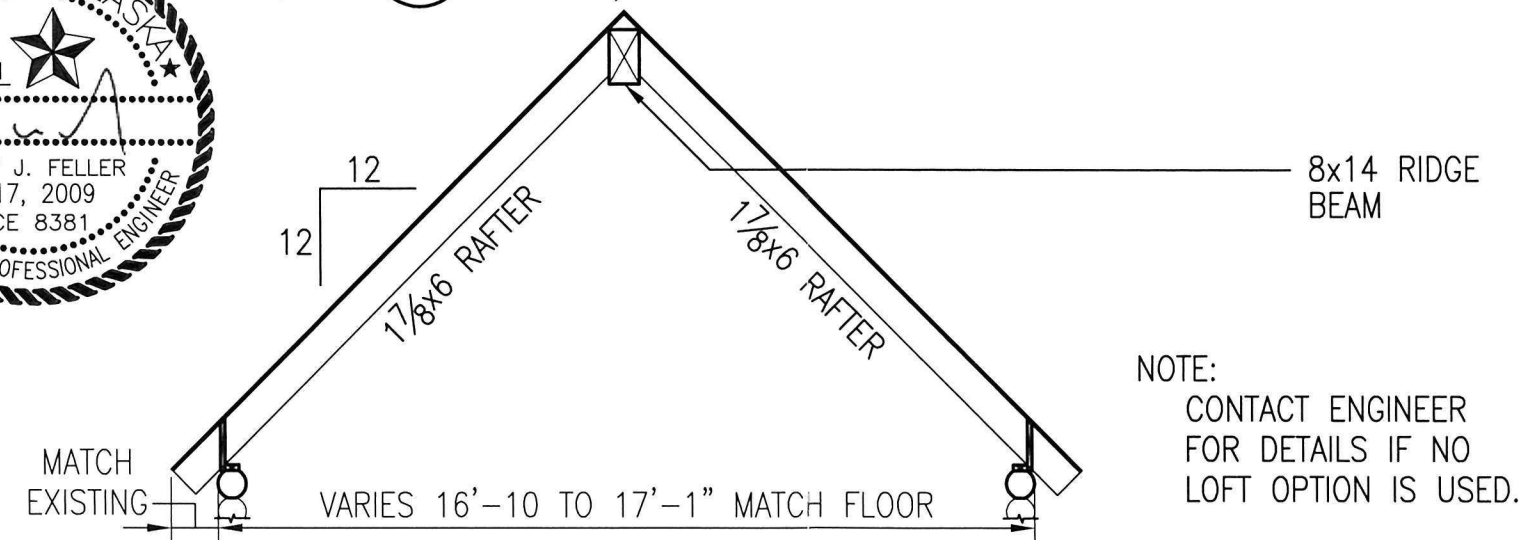
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

(E) LOG WALL
REPAIR PER NPS
"McDERMOTT CABIN
PRESERVATION PLAN"
PREPARED BY HARRISON
GOODALL, CONSERVATION
SERVICES, DATED
JUNE 2004.



2 ROOF SECTION

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



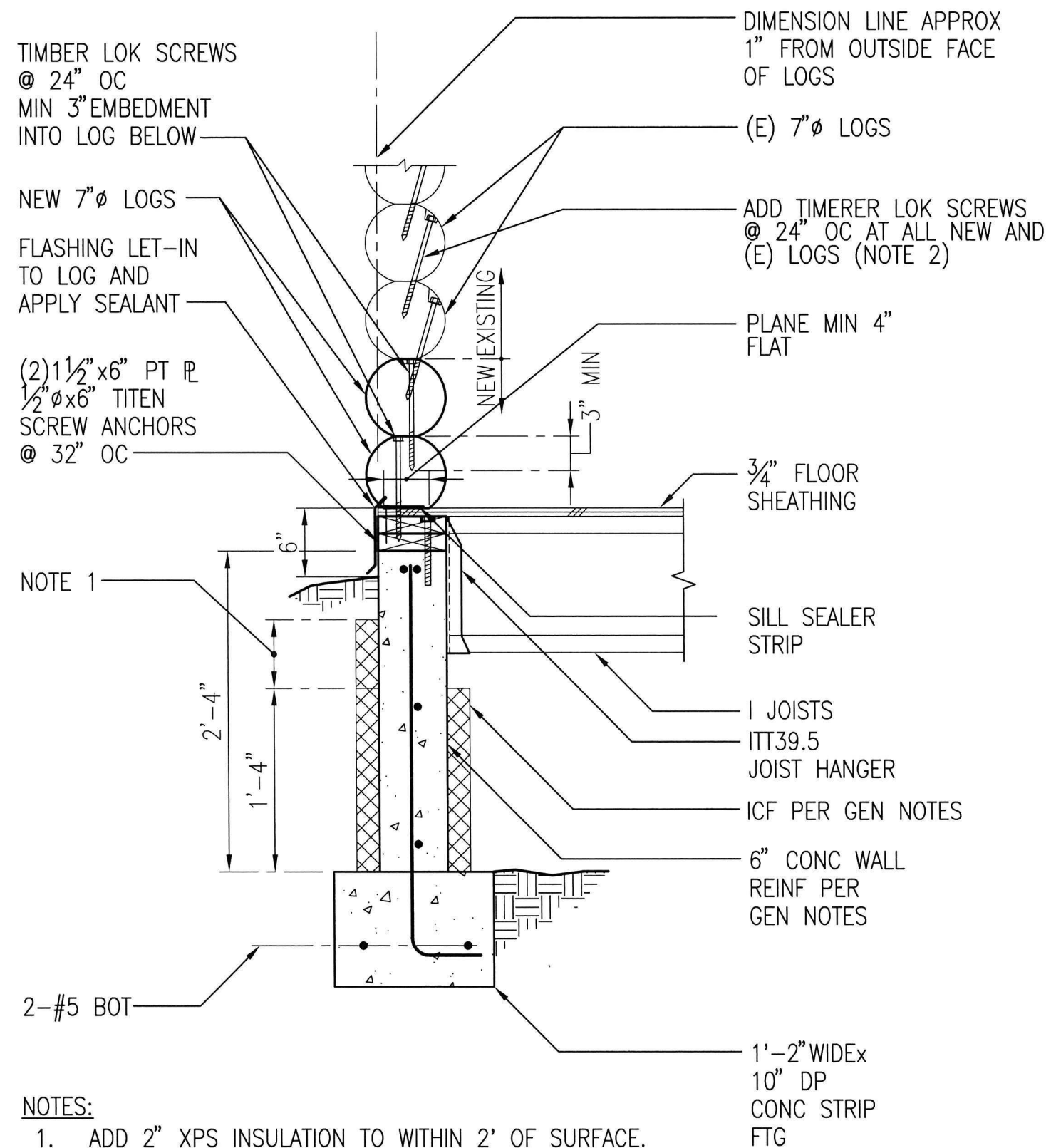
3 ROOF SECTION - NO LOFT OPTION

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

NOTE:
CONTACT ENGINEER
FOR DETAILS IF NO
LOFT OPTION IS USED.

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

DESIGNED: TJF	SUB SHEET NO. S1.2	TITLE OF SHEET ROOF FRAMING PLAN	DRAWING NO. ---
DRAWN BY R/JW		McDERMOTT CABIN SKAGWAY AND WHITE PLASS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK	PKG. NO. ---
TECH. REVIEW ---			SHEET OF 11
DATE: 8/17/09			



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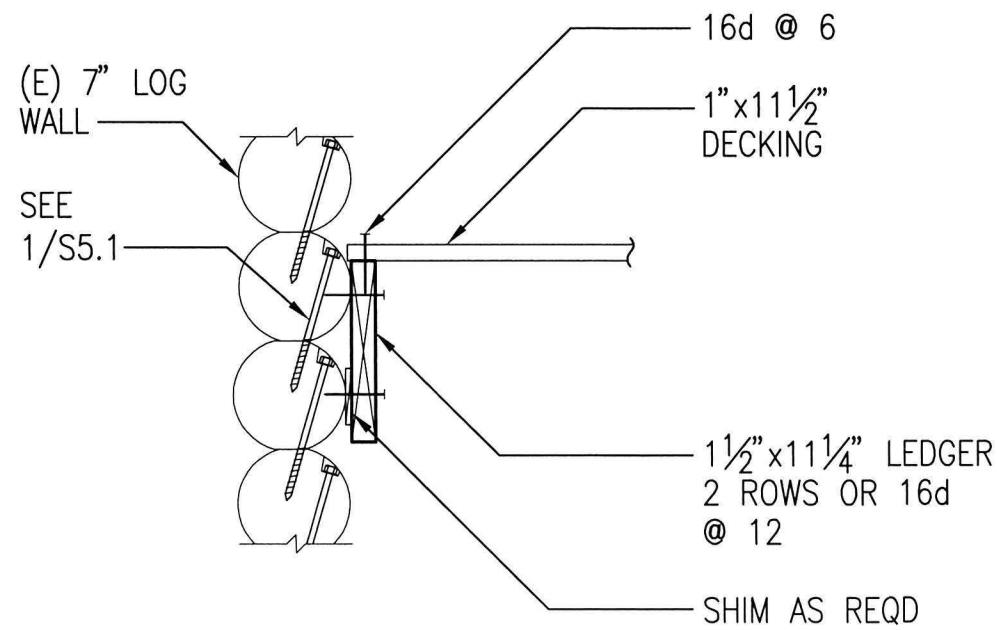
1. ADD 2" XPS INSULATION TO WITHIN 2' OF SURFACE.
2. RECESS SCREW HEAD AND COVER WITH WOOD PUTTY. SCREW MAY BE INSTALLED FROM BOTTOM OF LOG INTO LOG ABOVE.

1 FDN WALL SECTION
SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"

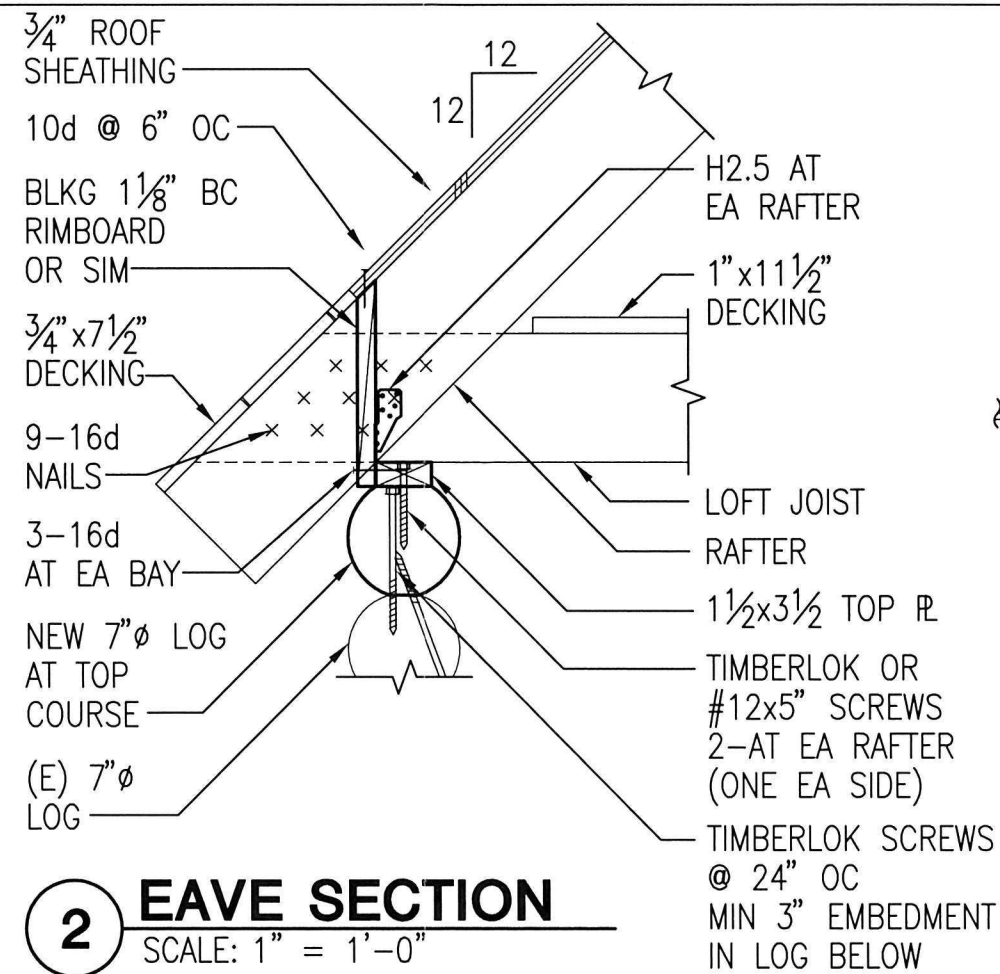


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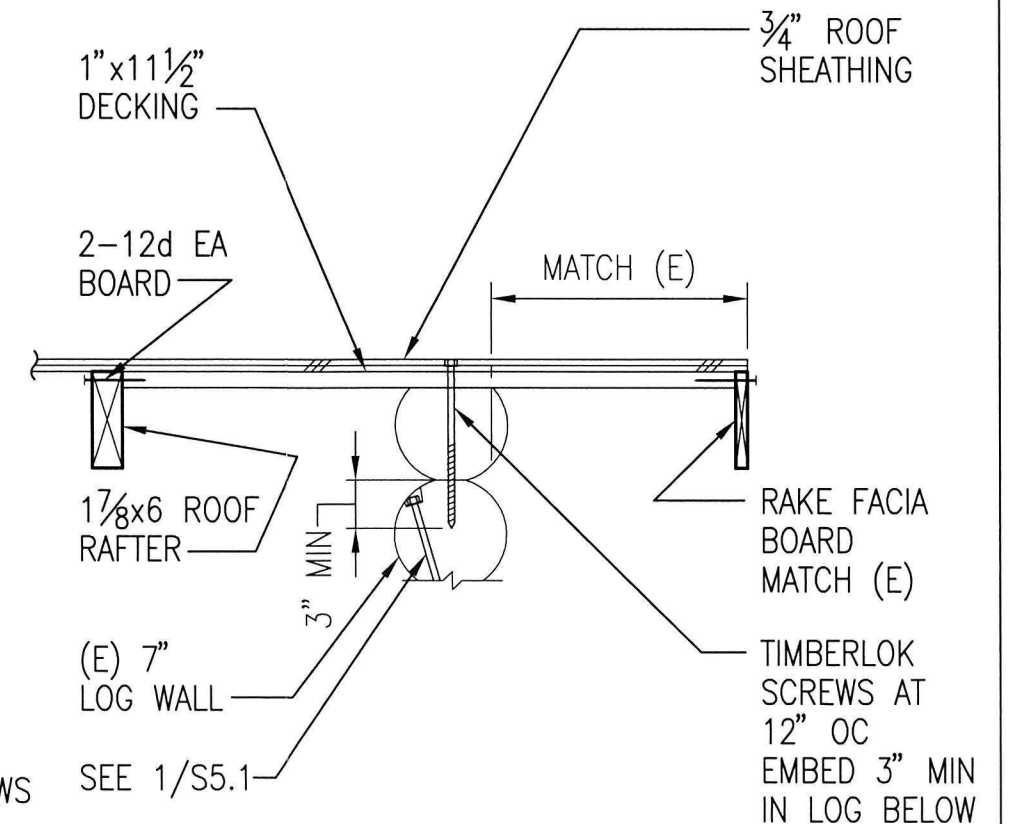
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DRAWN BY RJW		McDERMOTT CABIN	PKG. NO. ---
TECH. REVIEW ---		SKAGWAY AND WHITE PLASS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK	SHEET ---
DATE: 8/17/09		KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK	OF 11



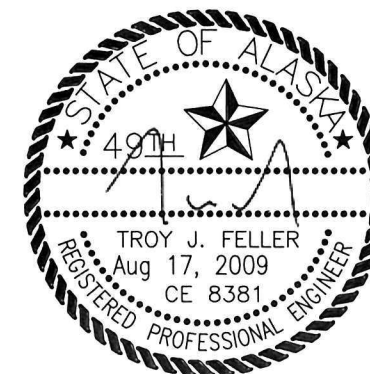
1 LOFT AT GABLE WALL
SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"



2 EAVE SECTION
SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"



3 ROOF RAKE
SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"



CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

DESIGNED: TJF	SUB SHEET NO. S5.2	TITLE OF SHEET DETAILS McDERMOTT CABIN SKAGWAY AND WHITE PLASS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK	DRAWING NO. ---
DRAWN BY R/JW			PKG. NO. ---
TECH. REVIEW ---			SHEET ---
DATE: 8/17/09			OF 11

McDermott Cabin Structural Engineering Plans (2009)

McDermott Cabin Preservation Plan (2004)



Overview NW

Preservation Goals:

Building has been moved from its original location and is now temporarily mothballed. Plans are to move it to the Dyea Townsite. Recommendations in this plan are based on preserving cabin as a historic structure for interpretative purposes.

Recommendations follow the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.



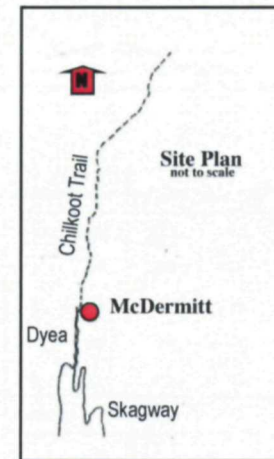
Positions identified in this plan (North, West, South, East) locate the cabin elements in its present temporary location. Positions may change when relocated.



North Elevation

It is believed that the McDermott Cabin dates to the gold rush period and that it may have been the toll house for the Kinney Bridge. More historical research is needed.

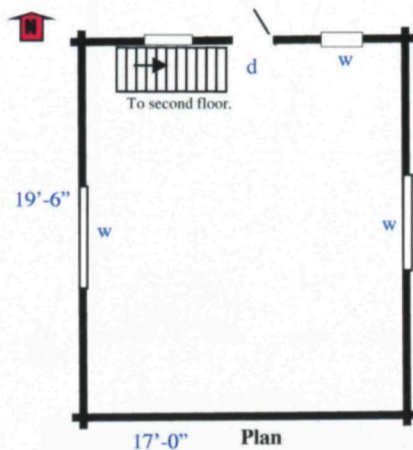
Many changes have been made to the structure, especially in the last 35 years. East and west windows have been made wider, a window cut into the gable end, and dormers included. Some windows and chimney openings have been infilled or modified. It is not possible to return all of the changes back to the building's original or earlier appearance.



Location:
N 59° 31.194' W 135° 21.005'
Building is at temporary location.
Plans are to move it to the Dyea Townsite.



West Elevation



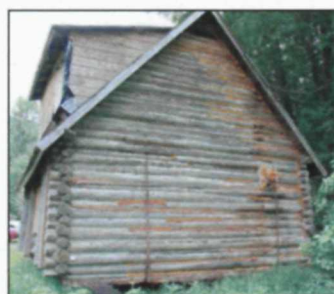
17'-0" Plan



East Elevation



1971 (SE)



South Elevation



1960's

This Preservation Plan is meant to be used in conjunction with the Facilities Tracker 4 data and reports. Refer to photographs on CD for additional visual images.

**Klondike Gold Rush
National Historical Park**

Skagway, Alaska

June 2004 Sheet 1 of 5

McDermott Cabin **Preservation Plan** No Scale

Clean all log surfaces and in checks.
Remove all foam and mortar, daubing, and deteriorated twig chinking (approx. 50%).
Clean chink areas; apply BoraCare in decay areas.
Fill chink area with oiled oakum.
Replace twigs. Use green twigs. Match to existing.

Replace logs as shown in red. May reuse good portions of logs that were removed.

WEST		Dia.	Length
Log	W1	6-8"	22'
Log	W2	6-8"	22'
Log	W3	6-8"	22'
Crown	W8A	6-8"	2'



Corner NW

W8A

Install Dutchman
in cut out
notches, (7 @)

Apply log face over plywood.
May fasten with screws. Conceal.



North Elevation



Corner NE

Remove window sash. Make
repairs. Repaint. Replace.

NORTH		Dia.	Length
Log	N1	6-8"	19'
Log	N2	6-8"	19'
Log	N3B	6-8"	10'



West Elevation

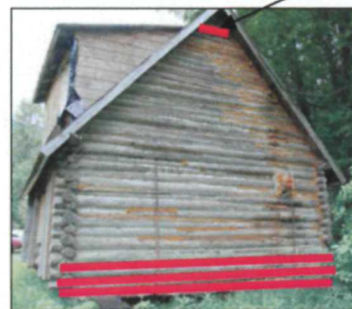
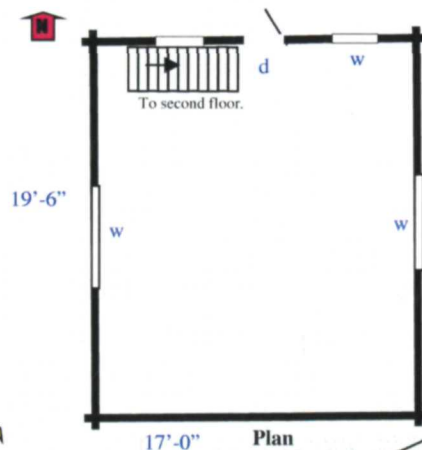
Prepare area. Apply flexible epoxy
consolidant.
www.conservepoxy.com.

Insert 3/4" dia. x 2" Impel rods 2' apart in bottoms of sill logs.
Plug. www.prginc.com. Apply BoraCare to all surfaces of
lower logs.

SOUTH		Dia.	Length
Log	S1	6-8"	19'
Log	S2	6-8"	19'
Log	S3	6-8"	19'
Crown	S4B	6-8"	2'
Crown	S5B	6-8"	2'



Corner SW



South Elevation

Apply log
face over
plywood.
May fasten
with
screws.
Conceal.



East Elevation

EAST		Dia.	Length
Log	E1	6-8"	22'
Log	E2	6-8"	212'
Log	E3	6-8"	22'
Log	E4	6-8"	22'
Log	E10	6-8"	6'

Crowns E4A, E5A, E6A, E7A, E8A,
E9A, E10A, E11A.



Corner SE

E11A
E10A
E9A
E8A
E7A
E6A
E5A
E4A

S5B
S4B

This Preservation Plan is meant to be used in conjunction with
the Facilities Tracker 4 data and reports. Refer to
photographs on CD for additional visual images.



Clean, prepare, and repaint existing painted surfaces. Match existing color. Existing paint contains lead. Encapsulate.

Leave non-historic opening. Repair jambs, trim, sash.
Place black panel across inside of window.

Retain log infill as is. (Second floor across opening.)

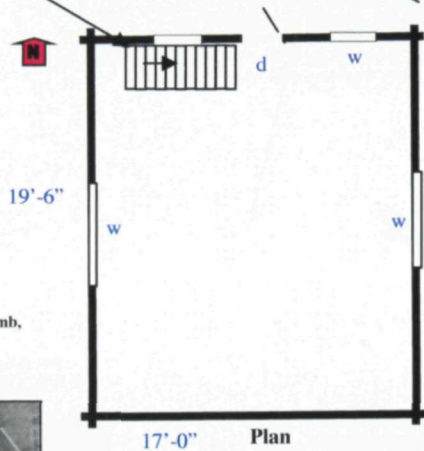
- Remove log infill. Construct window jamb to match original and existing on the same elevation.

Remove existing steps. Infill opening with joists. Include an access hatch. Lay wood plank ceiling over missing area to match existing.

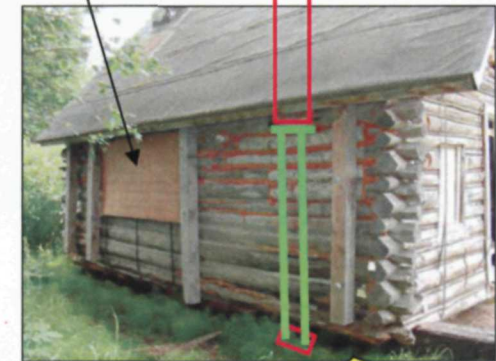


- Repair jamb, sill, sash.

Remove dormer. Insert rafters and sheathing over opening. Replace deteriorated sheathing. Renail.

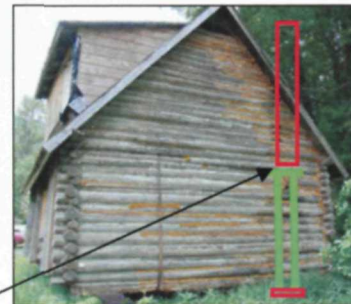


Replace threshold.
Install door (swing in)
and hardware.
Replace trim. Con-
struct steps.



Repair jamb, sill. Reconstruct sash to match west

East Elevation



Make repairs to concrete thimble



Historic Chim-

Reconstruct chimney supports and brick chimney. [not to function]



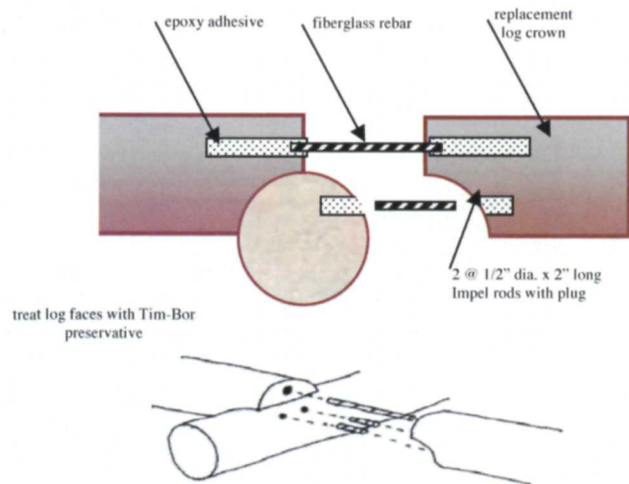
This Preservation Plan is meant to be used in conjunction with the Facilities Tracker 4 data and reports. Refer to photographs on CD for additional visual images.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

Skagway, Alaska
June 2004 Sheet 3 of 5

Prepared by:
Harrison Goodall
Conservation Services
4692 Pinewood Circle
Langley, WA 98260
goodall@whidbey.com

McDermott Cabin
Preservation Plan
No Scale



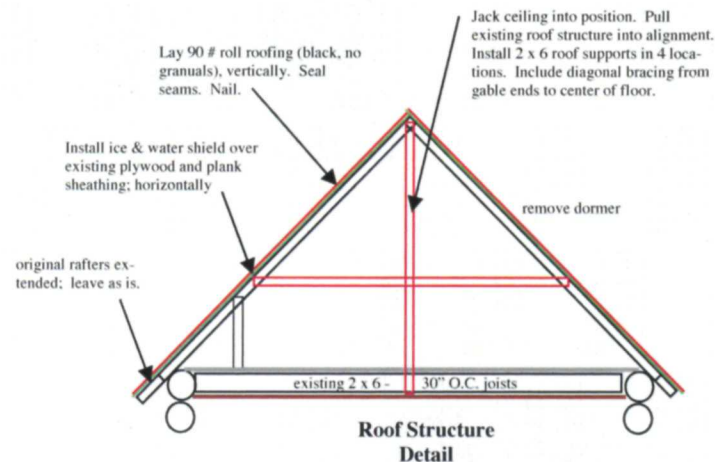
Log Crown Splicing Detail

Material	Name	Source
epoxy adhesive	Simpson Strong Tie Adhesive	www.strongtie.com
fiberglass rebar	ConServ Fiberglass Rebar 800	www.conservepoxy.com
Tim-Bor preservative	Tim-Bor Preservative	www.prginc.com
Impel Rods	Impel Rods	www.prginc.com



Existing

Roof structure and appearance of 2nd level has undergone much change and visible alteration. Upper level cannot be occupied.



Roof Structure Detail

Make repairs to interior walls. Infill openings in ceiling. Renail. Remove foam and loose mortar daubing in chink areas. Remove loose paint. **Lead paint was detected.** Redaub with a soft lime mortar. Repaint white.



Interior

South Elevation

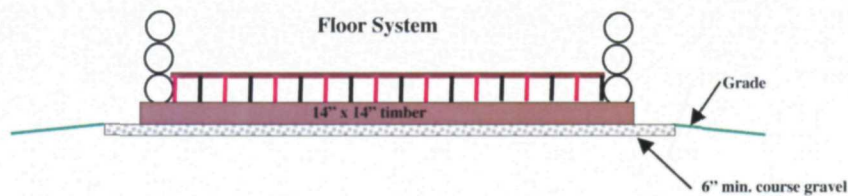
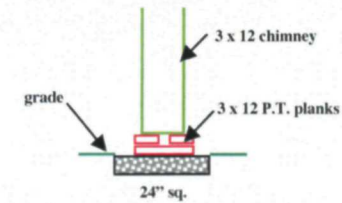
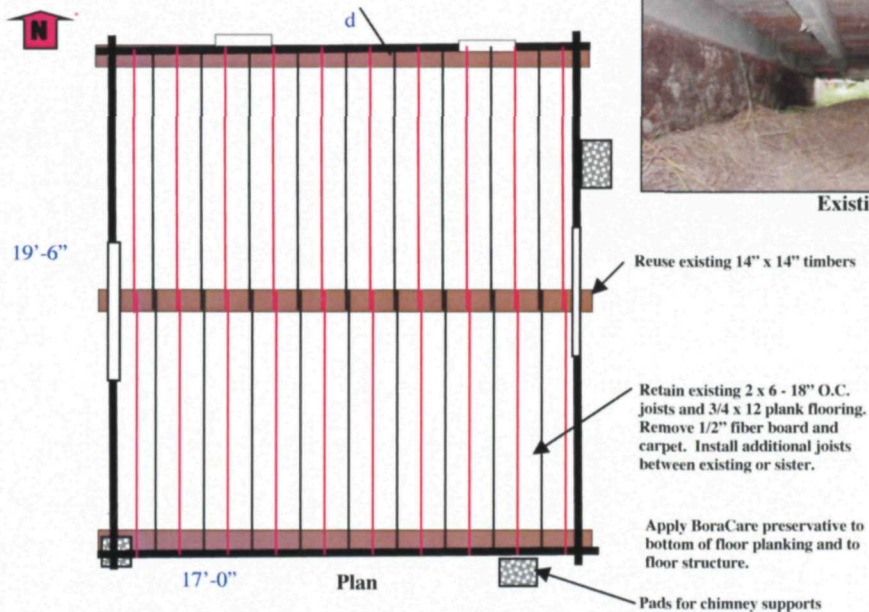
McDermott Cabin **Preservation Plan** No Scale

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**Klondike Gold Rush
 National Historical Park**

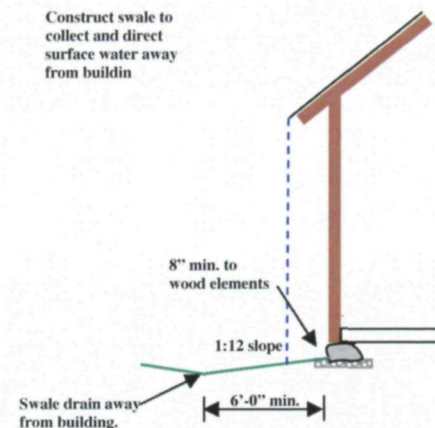
Skagway, Alaska
 June 2004 Sheet 4 of 5



Trees at current temporary location are impacting building. Trim back tree branches within 25' of building.

Keep vegetation cut to ground within 15' of building.

Construct swale to collect and direct surface water away from building



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McDermott Cabin Preservation Plan

No Scale

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Klondike Gold Rush
National Historical Park

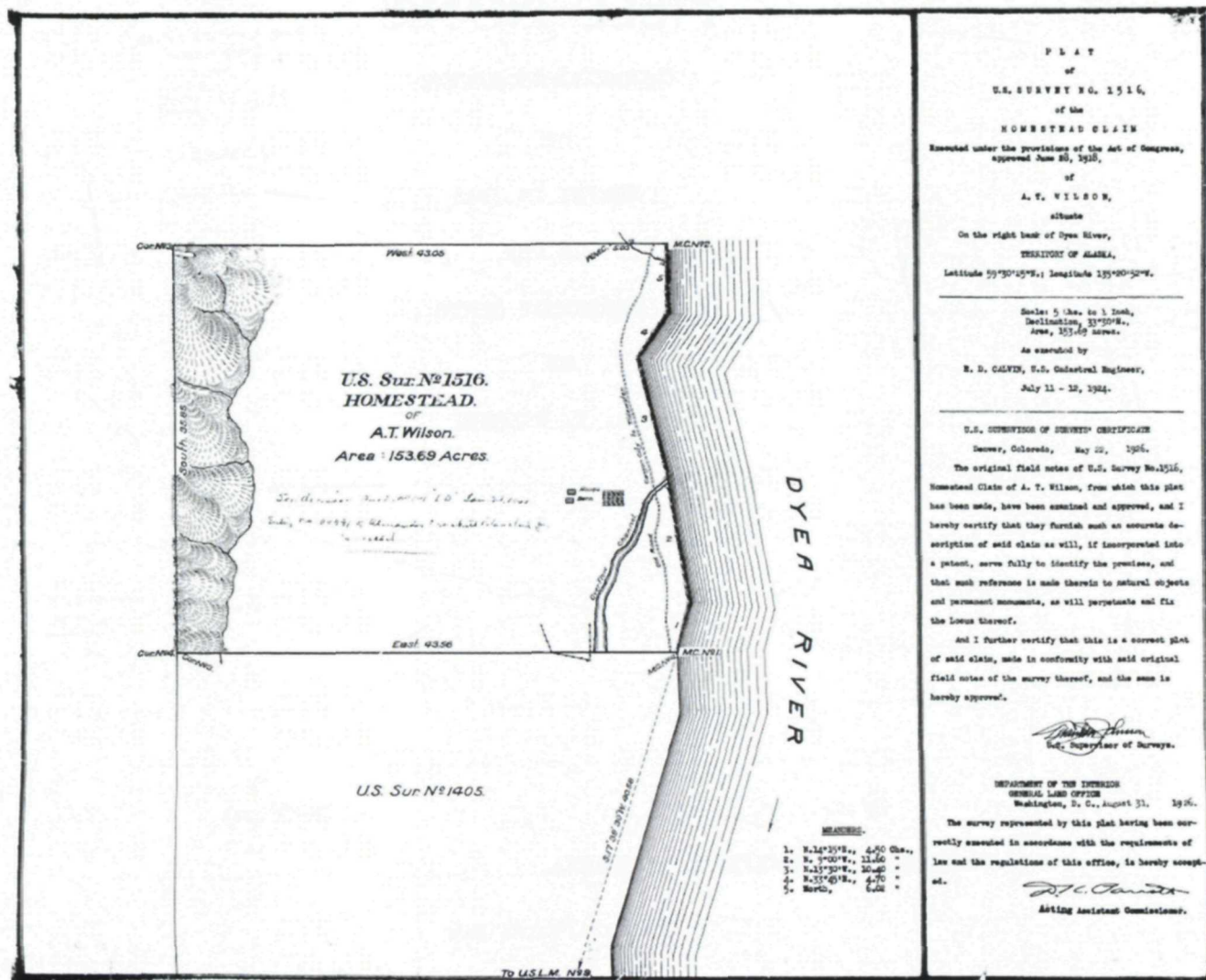
Skagway, Alaska
June 2004 Sheet 5 of 5

APPENDIX D: HOMESTEAD DOCUMENTATION

Survey No. 1516 of the Homestead Claim of Arthur T. Wilson (1924)

Wesley W. Patterson's Homestead Claim - Final Proof (1951)

Survey No. 1516 of the Homestead Claim of Arthur T. Wilson (1924)



The Homestead Claim of A.T. Wilson, July 11-12, 1924 (Bureau of Land Management, Case Abstract, Field Notes of Survey No. 1516. BLM Case Abstract for: AKA 010856).

ORIGINAL

473

4-278

FIELD NOTES

~~OBSCURED SURVEY DOCUMENT~~RECEIVED
OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA

MAR 30 1925

OF

ANSWERED

SURVEY NO. 1516,

OF THE

HOMESTEAD CLAIM

OF

A. T. WILSON.

Of the Meridian,

In the ~~SPRING~~ TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

EXECUTED BY

E. D. Calvin, U. S. Cadastral Engr.

In the capacity of U. S. Surveyor, under Special Instructions dated October 22, 1923,
issued by the United States Surveyor General to govern surveys included in Group
No. , which were approved by the Commissioner of the General Land
Office, , 191 , and Assignment Instructions dated May 6, 1924 .

Survey commenced July 11, 1924

Survey completed July 12, 1924

9-122

FIELD NOTES OF SURVEY NO. 1516.

SCIENTIFIC DATA.

On July 11, 1924, I determine a true meridian at cor. No. 1 and M.C. of Survey No. 1516 by a series of three altitude observations of the sun for azimuth, each with telescope in direct and reversed position, observing the center of the sun and reading the horizontal deflection angle from mark to sun,

Observation	Telescope	Sun	Watch time	Vertical angle	Horizontal angle mark to sun.
1st.	Direct	⊕	3 h. 51 m.	35°15'	81°55'
"	Reversed	⊕	3 h. 53 m.	35°08'	82°08' ✓
	Mean			35°11'30"	82°01'30" ✓
2nd.	Direct	⊕	3 h. 54 m.	35°04'	82°17'
"	Reversed	⊕	3 h. 55 m.	35°00'	82°27' ✓
	Mean			35°02' ✓	82°22' ✓
3rd.	Direct	⊕	3 h. 56 m.	34°56'	82°35'
"	Reversed	⊕	3 h. 58 m.	34°48'	82°49' ✓
	Mean			34°52' ✓	82°42' ✓

Average time for three observations 3h.54.5m. p.m.

SOLVE BY FORMULA:

$$\cos \frac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{\sin S \sin (S - \text{codecl.})}{\sin \text{colat.} \sin \text{coalt.}}}$$

where $S = \frac{1}{2}(\text{coalt.} + \text{colat.} + \text{codecl.})$

Latitude 59°30'25"N., longitude 135°20'52"W., or 9.02 hours west of Greenwich as taken from U.S. Coast and Geodetic Chart No. 8303.

SOLUTION OF FIRST OBSERVATION.

Declination corrected 12.92 hours.

Refraction and parallax in zenith distance 1'15"

54°49'45" coalt.	ac. sin 0.087545 ✓
30°29'35" colat.	ac. sin 0.294621 ✓
67°57'15" codecl.	
2) 153°16'35" ✓	
76°38'18" S	sin 9.988082 ✓
67°57'15" ✓	
8°41'03" S-codecl.	sin 9.178946 ✓
	2) 19.549194 ✓
	Cos $\frac{1}{2}A = 9.774597$ ✓

$$\frac{1}{2}A = 53°28'47"$$

$$\frac{2}{106°57'34"} \text{ azimuth of sun from North.}$$

475

FIELD NOTES OF SURVEY NO.1516.

S.73°02'26"W. bearing of sun.
82°01'30" angle right from mark to sun.
 S. 8°59'04"E. bearing of mark by 1st. observation.
 S. 9°00'42"E. " " " 2nd. "
 S. 9°00'56"E. " " " 3rd. "
 S. 9°00'14"E. bearing of mark by mean of three
 observations.

The magnetic bearing of the true meridian N.33°30'W.

The angle thus determined gives for the magnetic declination 33°30'E.

All lines deflected from the true meridian and carried by fore and backsights.

 Survey commenced July 11, 1924, and executed with a Buff and Buff light mountain transit No.9974.

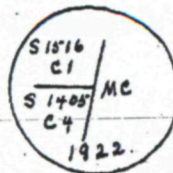
Horizontal plates read by opposite verniers to single minutes of arc which also is the least count of the vernier of the vertical circle.

This instrument was examined, tested on the true meridian at Juneau, Alaska, found correct and was approved by the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys for Alaska, April 1, 1924.

All measurements taken with a 5 chain steel tape, the first chain graduated to links, the remaining four chains graduated every ten links.

Angles of slope taken with a clinometer and all measurements reduced to the horizontal.

 I begin at cor.No.4 and M.C.of Sur.No.1405 which is an iron post 2 ins.in dia., showing 9 ins.above ground, firmly set and marked and witnessed as described in the official records. I mark this post for cor.No.1 and M.C. of Sur.No.1516.



FIELD NOTES OF SURVEY NO. 1516.

A cottonwood 6 ins. in dia. bears N. 73° 15' W., 32 lks. dist., marked S1516 C1 MC BT.

A cottonwood 4 ins. in dia. bears S. 75° 22' W., 26 lks. dist., marked S1516 C1 MC BT.

Thence with meanders along right bank of Dyea River, up stream, banks 2 ft. high.

Through cottonwood and spruce timber and undergrowth of alder and willow.

N. 14° 15' E. 4.50 chs.

N. 9° 00' W. 11.60 " At 6.93 chs. I tie in improvements of Wilson by short traverse as follows: set a point N. 70° 30' W., 3.00 chs. dist. From this point, SE. cor. of dwelling house, 18x12 ft., bears N. 74° 50' W., 5.90 chs. dist.
SE. cor. of barn, 18x13 ft., bears N. 82° 42' W., 5.98 chs. dist.
Continue along meander.
At 11.20 chs., overflow channel from Dyea River, 30 lks. wide, 30 ins. deep, course S. 30° W.

N. 13° 30' W. 10.40 chs.

N. 33° 45' E. 4.70 "

North 6.02 " At 3.00 chs., leave timber and undergrowth, bears NW.
At 4.30 chs., mouth of creek, 15 lks. wide, 5 ins. deep, course S. 60° E.
To true point for cor. No. 2 and

M.C. of Sur. No. 1516. This point falls on low gravel land subject to overflow at extreme high water and is unsafe for cor.

Land, level.

Soil, sandy loam 1st. rate.

Timber, cottonwood and spruce.

Undergrowth, alder and willow.

Chains

West, on a true line along N. bdy. of Sur. No. 1516.

Over low gravel land.

1.10 Old road Canyon City to tidewater, bears N. 10° E. and S. 10° W.

3.40 Creek, 15 lks. wide, 5 ins. deep, course S. 60° E.

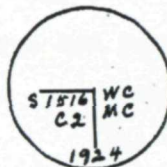
477

4

FIELD NOTES OF SURVEY NO. 1516.

hains

- 4.90 Leave gravel land, enter heavy cottonwood and spruce timber and dense undergrowth of alder, willow and cranberry, bears NW. and SE.
- 5.03 Set an iron post 36 in. long, 1 in. in dia., 27 ins. in the ground for witness cor. to cor. No. 2 and M.C. of Sur. No. 1516, marked on cap:



From which

A cottonwood 10 ins. in dia. bears N. 46° 45' W. 39 lks. dist., marked S1516 C2 WCMC BT.

A cottonwood 13 ins. in dia. bears S. 63° 45' W. 21 lks. dist., marked S1516 C2 WCMC BT.

Continue over level bottom land.

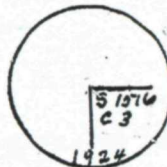
- 10.00 Enter scattering birch timber, bears N. and S.

- 38.00 Foot of slope, bears NW. and SE.

Leave cottonwood and spruce timber and undergrowth of alder, and cranberry, enter scattering scrub pine timber, bears same.

Ascend rocky NE. slope 270 ft.

- 43.05 Set an iron post 36 ins. long, 1 in. in dia. on cross on solid rock in mound of stone 3 1/2 ft. base, 3 ft. high, for cor. No. 3 of Sur. No. 1516, marked on cap:



From which

A pine 4 ins. in dia. bears S. 28° 25' E. 30 lks. dist., marked S1516 C3 BT.

A birch 5 ins. in dia. bears S. 50° 30' W. 108 lks. dist., marked S1516 C3 BT.

Land, level and hilly.

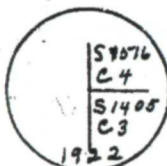
Soil, sandy loam and rock, 1st. and 4th. rate.

Timber, cottonwood, spruce, birch and pine.

Undergrowth, alder, willow and cranberry.

FIELD NOTES OF SURVEY NO. 1516.

- Chains South, on a true line along W. bdy. of Sur. No. 1516.
- Ascend rocky NE. slope 5 ft. through scattering birch and pine timber and scattering undergrowth of willow.
- .60 Top of small rocky spur slopes E.
- Descend 140 ft. along broken rocky SE. slope.
- 25.00 Leave scattering timber and undergrowth, enter heavy spruce and birch timber, bears E. and W. Continue along E. slope.
- 35.85 Intersect cor. No. 3 of Sur. No. 1405 which is an iron post 2 ins. in dia., showing 9 ins. above ground, firmly set and marked and witnessed as described in the official records. I mark this post for cor. No. 4 of Sur. No. 1516.



From which

A birch 8 ins. in dia. bears N. 50° 45' E. 40 lks. dist., marked S1405 C3 BT.; in addition to these markings I mark this tree S1516 C4.

A birch 9 ins. in dia. bears S. 78° 30' E. 29 lks. dist., marked S1405 C3 BT; in addition to these markings I mark this tree S1516 C4.

A birch 8 ins. in dia. bears S. 21° 45' W. 33 lks. dist., marked S1405 C3 BT; in addition to these markings I mark this tree S1516 C4.

A spruce 5 ins. in dia. bears N. 29° 15' W. 16 lks. dist., marked S1405 C3 BT; in addition to these markings I mark this tree S1516 C4.

Land, mountainous.

Soil, rock and thin loam 4th. rate.

Timber, birch, spruce and pine.

Undergrowth, willow.

East along line 3-4 of Sur. No. 1405.

Descend rocky E. slope 130 ft. through heavy spruce

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FIELD NOTES OF SURVEY NO.1516.

Chains

and birch timber.

- 3.56 Foot of slope, bears N. and S. Leave heavy timber bears same. Continue over level land through scattering cottonwood and spruce timber and dense undergrowth of alder.
- 3.70 Creek, 8 lks. wide, 10 ins. deep, course S.
- 22.36 Leave scattering, enter heavy cottonwood and spruce timber, bears N. and S.
- 27.36 Leave heavy, enter scattering timber, bears same.
- 32.38 Intersect cor. of fence. Fence bears N. 20° W. and S. 80° E.
- 35.88 Intersect fence, bears N. and S.
- 36.28 Right bank of creek, 20 ins. deep, course S.
This creek is an overflow channel from the Dyea River.
- 37.38 Left bank of creek, course S.
- 42.75 Center of old road Canyon City to tidewater, bears N. and S.
- 43.56 Intersect cor. No. 1 and M.C. of Sur. No. 1516 which is also cor. No. 4 and M.C. of Sur. No. 1405, and place of beginning, containing 153.69 acres. ✓
Land, level and mountainous.
Soil, sandy loam and rock, 1st. and 4th. rate.
Timber, cottonwood, spruce and birch.
Undergrowth, alder.

TIE TO U.S.L.M. NO. 9.

To tie Sur. No. 1516 to U.S.L.M. No. 9, I begin at cor. No. 1 and M.C. of Sur. No. 1516 and run the following traverse (all distances double chained to insure correctness)

West .56 chs.

S. 2° 00' W. 8.20 chs.

S. 25° 00' W. 22.10 chs.

S. 11° 30' W. 10.65 " (The resultant of which is S. 17° 39' 30" W., 40.58 chs.) To U.S.L.M. No. 9 which is a granite stone 15x8 ins., showing 15 ins. above ground, firmly set and marked with + and letters USLM NO 9 and witnessed as described in the official records.

FIELD NOTES OF SURVEY NO. 1516.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Survey No. 1516 is situated on the right bank of Dyea River, approximately 1 mile above the old town of Dyea.

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.

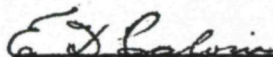
The entire area is well watered and fairly well drained.

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 house, barn and approximately 4 acres cleared, 1 acre of which is under cultivation, and to all appearances is making it his permanent home.



U.S. Cadastral Engr.

- Directions.—1. Carry out the area in acres to three decimals, and all other calculations to two decimals only.
 2. In balancing Lat. and Dep. do not obliterate or change the original figures.
 Put the corrected figure or figures above in red ink. Do not change the footing of the original figures, but put below them the corrected footing in red ink.
 The corrections for balancing fallings should be proportional to the lengths of the lines.
 3. In calculations of fallings take result to nearest hundredth. In calculations of N. and S. areas drop all after second decimal. Surveyors are advised to use the Standard Field Tables issued by G. L. O.

TABLING AND CALCULATIONS OF Sur. No. 1516, A.T. Wilson, Dyea, Alaska

No.	COURSE.	DISTANCE.	LATITUDES.		DEPARTURES.		DOUBLE M. D.	N. AREAS.	S. AREAS.
			NORTH.	SOUTH.	EAST.	West.			
M.C.I.	1	N. 14° 15' E.	4.50	4.36	1.71		88.23	384.68	
	2	N. 9° 00' W.	11.60	11.45		1.81	87.53	1002.22	
	3	N. 13° 30' W.	10.90	10.11		2.42	83.30	842.16	
	4	N. 33° 45' E.	4.70	3.91	2.61		83.49	326.45	
	5	North to me 2	6.02	6.02			86.10	518.32	
	6	West to c 3	43.05			43.05	43.05		
	7	South to c 4	35.85	35.85			00.00		
	8	East to begin	43.56		43.56		43.56		
			35.85	35.85	47.28	47.28		20/3073.83	
								15369.1 ac. ✓	

- DIRECTIONS.—1. Carry out the area in acres to three decimals, and all other calculations to two decimals only.
 2. In balancing Lat. and Dep. do not obliterate or change the original figures.
 Put the corrected figure or figures above in red ink. Do not change the footing of the original figures, but put below them the corrected footing in red ink.
 The corrections for balancing fallings should be proportional to the lengths of the lines.
 3. In calculations of fallings take result to nearest hundredth. In calculations of N. and S. areas drop all after second decimal. Surveyors are advised to use the Standard Field Tables issued by G. L. O.

TABLING AND CALCULATIONS OF Tie to USLM No. 9 - M.C. 1, Sup. No. 1516

No.	COURSE.	DISTANCE.	LATITUDES.		DEPARTURES.		DOUBLE M. D.	N. AREAS.	S. AREAS.
			NORTH.	SOUTH.	EAST.	WEST.			
101	West	56				56			
	S. 2 00° W.	820		820		29			
	S. 25 00° W.	2210		2003		934			
	S. 11 30° W. to USLM.	1065		1044		212			
				3867		1231	by 1.090258		
							by 1.587374		
							9.502884	1.587374	
							5.173930	9.979039	
								61.608335	✓

4-680

FIELD ASSISTANTS.

NAMES.	CAPACITY.
Ray McCreary	Chairman
Allen P. Fortney	Chairman
Dan H. Ralston	Rodman

484

CERTIFICATE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR.

I, **E. D. Calvin, U.S. Cadastral Engineer**, hereby certify upon honor that, in pursuance of assignment instructions dated May 6, 1924, from Asst. Supr. of Surveys and of special instructions received from the U. S. Surveyor General for **Alaska**

bearing date of the **22nd** day of **October 22**, 1923, I have well, faithfully, and truly in my own proper person, and in strict conformity with said instructions, the Manual of Surveying Instructions, and the laws of the United States, surveyed all those parts or portions of

Survey No. 1516 of the Homestead Claim of A.T. Wilson

of the

~~XXXXXX~~ in the ~~XXXX~~ of **Territory of Alaska**, which are represented in the foregoing field notes as having been executed by me, and under my direction; and that all the corners of said survey have been established and perpetuated in strict accordance with the Manual of Surveying Instructions, and the special written instructions of the U. S. Surveyor General for **Alaska** and in the specific manner described in the field notes, and that the foregoing are the original field notes of such survey.

At Juneau, Alaska

May 21, 1926

E. D. Calvin

U. S. Cadastral Engr. ~~XXXXXX~~

APPROVAL.

Supervisor of Surveys,
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ~~Surveyor General~~

Denver, Colorado, **MAY 22**, 1926.

The foregoing field notes of the survey of **the Homestead Claim of A. T. Wilson, Sur. No. 1516,**

executed by **E. D. Calvin, U.S. Cadastral Engineer,**

under his special instructions dated **October 22**, 1923, having been critically examined, and the necessary corrections and explanations made, the said field notes, and the surveys they describe, are hereby approved.

William H. Johnson

U.S. Supervisor of Surveys.

I certify that the foregoing transcript of the field notes of the above described surveys in

~~has been correctly copied from the original notes on file in this office.~~

Wesley W. Patterson's Homestead Claim - Final Proof (1951)

Rec'd \$5.76
M.O.
19

Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 42-2971.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Fee \$ _____
Comm \$ 5.76
Per Mon \$ _____
Test Fees \$ 1.80 (done)

HOMESTEAD ENTRY

9/28/51

FINAL PROOF
TESTIMONY OF CLAIMANT

LAND OFFICE, ANCHORAGESerial No. 010856Additional Entry Serial No. 3Receipt No. 3471802Receipt No. 643246558

NOTE.—The officer before whom this proof is made will see that all answers are complete and responsive to the questions, and that the answers bring out the pertinent facts showing the entryman's compliance or noncompliance with the laws under which the land was entered. Neither of the witnesses may be present while the testimony of the claimant is being given.

QUESTION 1. What is your full name, age, and post office address?

ANSWER. Name WESLEY WILBUR PATTERSONage 33 years; P. O. address Box 332 SKAGWAY ALASKA

QUESTION 2. (a) Are you now a citizen of the United States? (b) If so, are you a native-born or naturalized citizen? (c) If naturalized, is evidence of naturalization submitted with this proof, or is such now on file in the land office, and if so, with what entry is it of record? (d) If a married woman, give date of marriage and facts as to the citizenship of her husband.

NOTE.—If applicant was naturalized, give date of naturalization, the court and city in which naturalized, and certificate number if known. If applicant is a woman, state whether married or single, and if married, furnish information required in (d).

ANSWER. (a) YES (b) NATIVE BORN (c) _____
("Yes" or "No") ("Native-born" or "Naturalized")

(d) _____

QUESTION 3. Are you the same person who made original homestead entry No. 010856 on FEB. 15, 1946, and additional homestead entry No. _____ on _____, 19____, at the ANCHORAGE Land Office, for LAND EMBRACED IN U.S. SURVEY #1516 DYE4 ALASKA, (Hd. ORIG. SEC. 2289 R.S.U.S.)

_____, Section _____, Township _____, Range _____, Meridian?

If not, give relationship to entryman.

ANSWER. YESQUESTION 4. Are you married or single? ANSWER. MARRIED

QUESTION 5. If married, of whom does your family consist?

ANSWER. WIFE & TWO CHILDREN

QUESTION 6. If a married woman, state whether your husband held an unperfected homestead entry during the period of residence claimed by you, and for what time he has resided on this land with you.

ANSWER. _____

QUESTION 7. State fully: (a) whether the residence claimed in connection with this proof was made upon your original or your additional entry, (b) when you first established actual residence on the land, (c) if this proof is for an additional entry made under Section 7 of the enlarged homestead law for lands within 20 miles of the original homestead on which residence is maintained, state whether you owned the original entry during the entire period of such residence, (d) state any other facts in connection with your residence necessary to show compliance with the law.

(If this proof is for a contiguous additional entry and three years' residence has been shown in connection with proof previously submitted on the original entry, set forth such fact, and omit questions 8 and 9.)

ANSWER. (a) ORIGINAL ENTRY

(b) SEPT 5, 1946

(c) _____

(d) WE MADE EVERY EFFORT - WAS ABSENT - MY FAMILY WAS THERE EVEN DURING TIMES WHEN CLAIMANT

QUESTION 8. (a) Have you a habitable house on the land? (b) When was it built? (c) If built after residence was established, state where you resided before the house was built.

ANSWER. (a) YES ("Yes" or "No")

(b) 1947 Rebuilt by me when established

(c) Resided in Canon (16x15) while rebuilding it.

QUESTION 9. (a) Considering each "residence year" as beginning with the day and month on which residence was first established, state definitely the time, or times, during each residence year when actual residence was being maintained upon the land, and the time, or times, when no residence was being maintained; (b) state whether you, your family, or both were maintaining the residence and were absent from the homestead and the reason for each absence.

ANSWER.

(a) Actually resided on the land			Absent from the land	
RESIDENCE YEAR	FROM	TO	FROM	TO
1946	SEPT 5	DEC 30		
1947	APRIL 3	OCT 21		
1947	MARCH 5	NOV 16		
1948	MARCH 1	SEPT 24		
1950	JUNE 20	NOV 27		
1951	NOV 27	Maintaining residence at present		

(b) My family maintained residence at all times mentioned but it was impossible for me to do so at all times while working in town.

QUESTION 10. Describe the land embraced in above entry by legal subdivisions, showing fully the character of same, and kind and amount of timber, if any, and amount under cultivation.

(If several subdivisions are identical in character, they may be grouped together on one line)

ANSWER.

SECTION	SUBDIVISION	GENERAL CHARACTER	NUMBER OF ACRES				FEET OF SAW TIMBER
			Now CULTIVATED	NOT CULTIVATED BUT CULTIVABLE		CONTAINING TREES OR BRUSH	
				Profitably	Otherwise		
		FLAT SANDY SOIL SMALL TREES & BRUSH.	19	15	121	156	NONE

QUESTION 11. (a) State the number of acres cultivated, kind of crop planted, and amount harvested, each year, and to what extent you have used

the land for grazing. (b) If less than the amount required by law was cultivated in any year, the reason therefor should be given.

ANSWER. (a) 1947, 1 1/2 acres in garden produce and fruit trees - the rest of the
 1948, cleared 1 1/2 acres and planted fruit trees in addition to various other
 1949, cut trees on 1/2 acre but was unable to get tractor to remove stumps
 1950, cleared garden on 1/2 acre - planted 7 trees and seeded oats
 1951, planted 8-10 acres and was told it to make and save this year
 (b) the number of acres cultivated is so small that it is not
possible to make it by the law of the land.

QUESTION 12. Describe fully and in detail the amount and kind of improvements on each subdivision, stating when same were made and giving the cost of each item.

ANSWER.

YEAR CONSTRUCTED	LOCATION OF IMPROVEMENTS	CHARACTER OF IMPROVEMENT	COST OF MATERIALS	COST OF LABOR	TOTAL COST
1946	Behind Cabin	Built extra room and shed	85.00	100.00	185.00
1947	in Cabin	Put in cupboards and stove	125.00	100.00	225.00
1948	in Cabin	Put in new light plant	25.00	20.00	45.00
1949	in Cabin	Built tractor house	50.00	100.00	150.00
1950	in Garden	Installed pump and tank	175.00	100.00	275.00
1951	in Garden	Built shed to store	100.00	100.00	200.00
1952	in Garden	Built equipment shed	125.00	100.00	225.00

Total No. acres cultivated, 19 Total value of improvements, \$2,460

QUESTION 13. Is your present claim within the limits of an incorporated town or selected site of a city or town, or used in any way for trade or business? ANSWER. No

QUESTION 14. Are there any indications of coal, salines, or minerals of any kind on the land? If so, describe what they are.

ANSWER. No

QUESTION 15. Have you sold, conveyed, or agreed to sell or convey, any portion of the land? If so, to whom and for what purpose?

ANSWER. No

QUESTION 16. Have you optioned, mortgaged, or agreed to option or mortgage, or convey this land, or any part thereof? If so, when, to whom, and for what purpose and in what amount?

ANSWER. No

QUESTION 17. Have you any personal property of any kind elsewhere than on this claim? If so, describe the same, and state where the same is kept.

ANSWER. 4 vacant lots in town of

QUESTION 18. Have you ever made any other homestead entry? If so, describe the same.

ANSWER. No

QUESTION 19. Describe by legal subdivisions, or by number, kind of entry, and office where made, any entry for filing (not mineral) other than homestead made by you since August 30, 1890.

(Applications for the sale of isolated tracts are not considered as entries or filings)

ANSWER. NONE

QUESTION 20. Have either of the other witnesses been present while you were giving your above testimony? ANSWER. No

QUESTION 21. Have you any actual knowledge of any statement made by either of the other witnesses in their testimony in connection with this proof?

ANSWER. No

Walter William Patterson
 (Sign with full name)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the deponent was examined separately and apart from the other witnesses in the case; that the foregoing deposition was read to or by deponent in my presence before deponent affixed signature thereto; that I verily believe deponent to be the identical person hereinbefore described, and that said deposition was duly subscribed and sworn to before me at my office, in Skagway

(Town)

Territory of Alaska

~~County, State of~~

within the Skagway Precinct Recording land district, this 24th day of August, 19 51

Mary T. McCann

U.S. Commissioner

(Official designation)

FINAL AFFIDAVIT REQUIRED OF HOMESTEAD CLAIMANTS

Wesley W. Patterson, having made a Homestead Entry of the Land embraced in U.S. Survey 1516

_____, Section 2289,
Township _____, Range _____, _____ Meridian,

I do now apply to perfect said entry, and for that purpose do solemnly Swear that I am a Native Born

(Native-born or Naturalized)

_____, citizen of the United States;

that there is a habitable house upon the said Homestead; that residence and agricultural use of the land has been performed as set forth in my testimony; that no part of said land has been alienated, except as provided in section 2288 of the Revised Statutes; that I will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States; and, further, that entryman had not heretofore perfected or abandoned an entry made under the homestead laws of the United States, except _____

Wesley William Patterson

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing affidavit was read to or by affiant in my presence before affiant affixed signature thereto; that I verily believe affiant to be a creditable person and the identical person hereinbefore described, and that said affidavit was duly subscribed and sworn to before me, at my office, in Skagway

(Town)

~~County of~~ Territory of Alaska ~~State of~~ _____, this 24th day

of August, 19 51

Mary T. McCann

U.S. Commissioner

(Official designation)

UNITED STATES CODE

SEC. 1621. Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined not more than two thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
HOMESTEAD ENTRY
FINAL PROOF
TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

9/28/51

LAND OFFICE, Anchorage, Alaska Serial No. 010856

Additional Entry Serial No. -

NOTE.—The officer before whom this proof is made will see that all answers are complete and responsive to the questions, and that the answers bring out the pertinent facts showing the entryman's compliance, or noncompliance, with the laws under which the land was entered. Neither the claimant nor the other witness may be present while the testimony of this witness is being taken.

QUESTION 1. What is your full name, age, and post office address?

ANSWER. Name, Harry B. Brown; age, 63 years,

P. O. address, Shagway Alaska P.O. 232

QUESTION 2. Are you the same person who was mentioned in the published notice as Nat. L. Roloff?

(Officer before whom proof is taken will fill in the name as published.)

ANSWER. -

QUESTION 3. How long have you known the claimant in this case and the

since 1944

Section 2289 H.S.U.S.

Township _____, Range _____, Meridian _____,
the land embraced in Homestead Entry _____ No. _____, made
at the _____ Land Office?

ANSWER. I have known claimant 7 years, the land less 20 years.

QUESTION 4. (a) Is entryman married? (b) Of whom does entryman's family consist?

ANSWER. (a) yes (b) Wife 2 children

QUESTION 5. Is said tract within the limits of an incorporated town, or used in any way for trade or business?

ANSWER. no

QUESTION 6. If this proof is for an additional entry, state whether the entryman has resided upon such additional entry or upon his original entry.

ANSWER. no

QUESTION 7. (a) At what date did entryman establish actual residence on said homestead? (b) Is there now a habitable house upon the land?

ANSWER. (a) fall of 1946 (b) yes

QUESTION 8. Has entryman, or entryman's family, maintained a residence elsewhere than on this land at any time since residence was thus established?

ANSWER. lives Shagway winter months due to weather conditions

QUESTION 9. Has entryman and family ever been absent from the homestead since thus establishing residence thereon? If so, state when, for how long, and for what reason.

ANSWER. yes lived in Shagway for few months during winter

QUESTION 15. Have you any knowledge or information that claimant has sold or contracted to sell, optioned, mortgaged, or agreed to option or mortgage this land? If so, give full details as to whom, for what purpose, and in what amount.

ANSWER. no

QUESTION 16. Have you personal knowledge, from your own observation, that claimant and his family (if any) actually resided upon and cultivated this land each year in accordance with your above testimony?

ANSWER. yes

QUESTION 17. How many times each year have you seen this land and the claimant and his family residing thereon; and what other personal knowledge have you upon which your answers are based?

ANSWER. Visits from 8 to several times each year

QUESTION 18. Are you interested in this claim, or related to the claimant? If so, how?

ANSWER. no

QUESTION 19. Have either the claimant or the other witness been present while you were giving your above testimony?

ANSWER. no

QUESTION 20. Have you any actual knowledge of any statement made by the claimant or the other witness in their testimony in connection with this proof?

ANSWER. no

Harry B. Francis
(Sign plainly, with full name.)

NOTE.—Every person swearing falsely to the above affidavit will be punished as provided by law for such offense. See 18 U. S. C., sec. 1621 (below).

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the deponent was examined separately and apart from the other witnesses in the case; that the foregoing deposition was read to or by deponent in my presence before deponent affixed signature thereto; that I verily believe deponent to be the identical person hereinbefore described, and that said deposition was duly subscribed and sworn to before me at my office, in Skagway (Town.)
County, State of Territory of Alaska, within the
Skagway Precinct Recording land district, this 24th day
of August, 1951.

Mary T. McCann
U.S. Commissioner
(Official designation of officer.)

UNITED STATES CODE

SEC. 1621. Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined not more than two thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 42-R886.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
HOMESTEAD ENTRY
FINAL PROOF
TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

9/28/51

LAND OFFICE, Anchorage, Alaska Serial No. 010856
Additional Entry Serial No. -

NOTE.—The officer before whom this proof is made will see that all answers are complete and responsive to the questions, and that the answers bring out the pertinent facts showing the entryman's compliance, or noncompliance, with the laws under which the land was entered. Neither the claimant nor the other witness may be present while the testimony of this witness is being taken.

QUESTION 1. What is your full name, age, and post office address?

ANSWER. Name, Alfred Nelson; age, 71 years,

P. O. address, Skagway Box 350

QUESTION 2. Are you the same person who was mentioned in the published notice as _____?

(Officer before whom proof is taken will fill in the name as published.)

ANSWER. _____

QUESTION 3. How long have you known the claimant in this case and the

_____ Section 2289 R., S.U.S.
Township _____, Range _____, Meridian, _____
the land embraced in Homestead Entry _____ No. _____, made
at the _____ Land Office?

ANSWER. I have known claimant 8 years, the land 30 years.

QUESTION 4. (a) Is entryman married? (b) Of whom does entryman's family consist?

ANSWER. (a) Yes (b) Wife and 2 Children

QUESTION 5. Is said tract within the limits of an incorporated town, or used in any way for trade or business?

ANSWER. No

QUESTION 6. If this proof is for an additional entry, state whether the entryman has resided upon such additional entry or upon his original entry.

ANSWER. _____

QUESTION 7. (a) At what date did entryman establish actual residence on said homestead? (b) Is there now a habitable house upon the land?

ANSWER. (a) Fall 46 (b) _____

QUESTION 8. Has entryman, or entryman's family, maintained a residence elsewhere than on this land at any time since residence was thus established?

ANSWER. Yes, in Skagway part of the time

QUESTION 9. Has entryman and family ever been absent from the homestead since thus establishing residence thereon? If so, state when, for how long, and for what reason.

ANSWER. Yes, due to weather conditions

and sickness

QUESTION 10. Considering each residence year as beginning at the date on which actual residence was established, state the number of months during each residence year that actual residence was maintained upon the land, and by whom?

ANSWER. First year, about 9 months Second year, 1 month
Third year, also 1 Fourth year, 7
Fifth year, 7, wife and children mostly

QUESTION 11. With regard to the land for which this proof is offered, state (a) the kind of soil; (b) contour of the surface, as "level," "rolling," "rough," "hilly," "mountainous," etc.; (c) number of acres which have been cultivated; (d) number of acres not cultivated which might be profitably cultivated; (e) number of acres containing trees of any kind; (f) number of feet of saw timber.

ANSWER. (a) Sandy loam (b) mostly level
(c) 10 (d) 100 (e) about 20 ac. (f) none

QUESTION 12. State the number of acres cultivated and kind of crop planted, each year, and state to what extent the land has been used for grazing.

ANSWER. 1946, none
1947, 2 acres garden vegetables
1948, 4 -
1949, 4 -
1950, 5
1951, 5

QUESTION 13 (a). Describe fully and in detail the amount and kind of improvements on the land, stating when same were made and giving the cost of each item, and if proof is offered upon an additional entry state definitely which of such improvements are actually upon the additional entry and when they were placed there.

ANSWER.

YEAR CONSTRUCTED.	LOCATION OF IMPROVEMENTS.	CHARACTER OF IMPROVEMENTS.	COST OF MATERIALS.	COST OF LABOR.	TOTAL COST.
46	East End House			Self Employed	
47	Tool House				
48	2 Wells and pumps and Water Tank				
49	Cleared about 4 acres				
50	-	-			
51	Cleared some more land		\$500.00	Cost of Tractor	

Total No. acres cultivated 20 Total value of improvements, \$500.00

QUESTION 13 (b). If any portion of the land has been ^{or more} cultivated, reclaimed by irrigation, cleared of trees or brush, seeded to cultivated grasses, or in any other manner handled so as to increase its productiveness, give full details and cost of such work, stating how many acres were so treated and upon which entry said work was done.

ANSWER. About 20 Acres, Original Entry

QUESTION 14. Are there any indications of coal, salines, or minerals of any kind on the land? If so, describe what they are.

ANSWER. no

QUESTION 15. Have you any knowledge or information that claimant has sold or contracted to sell, optioned, mortgaged, or agreed to option or mortgage this land? If so, give full details as to whom, for what purpose, and in what amount.

ANSWER. not to my knowledge

QUESTION 16. Have you personal knowledge, from your own observation, that claimant and his family (if any) actually resided upon and cultivated this land each year in accordance with your above testimony?

ANSWER. After Claimant's death down Highway for 4 years

QUESTION 17. How many times each year have you seen this land and the claimant and his family residing thereon; and what other personal knowledge have you upon which your answers are based?

ANSWER. no

QUESTION 18. Are you interested in this claim, or related to the claimant? If so, how?

ANSWER. no

QUESTION 19. Have either the claimant or the other witness been present while you were giving your above testimony?

ANSWER. no

QUESTION 20. Have you any actual knowledge of any statement made by the claimant or the other witness in their testimony in connection with this proof?

ANSWER. no

Alfred Nelson
(Sign plainly, with full name.)

NOTE.—Every person swearing falsely to the above affidavit will be punished as provided by law for such offense. See 18 U. S. C., sec. 1621 (below).

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the deponent was examined separately and apart from the other witnesses in the case; that the foregoing deposition was read to or by deponent in my presence before deponent affixed signature thereto; that I verily believe deponent to be the identical person hereinbefore described, and that said deposition was duly subscribed and sworn to before me at my office, in Skagway (Town.)
County, State of Territory of Alaska, within the
Skagway Precinct Recording land district, this 23rd day
of August, 19 51

Mary T. McCann
U.S. Commissioner
(Official designation of officer.)

UNITED STATES CODE.

SEC. 1621. Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined not more than two thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

4-007.

Approved by the Secretary of the Interior Septe.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

Feb. 15, 1946
nothing

DISTRICT LAND OFFICE, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, SERIAL No. 010856

APPLICATION.

RECEIPT No. 3471802

I, Wesley W. Patterson (Male), do hereby apply
(Give full Christian name.) (Male or female.)
to enter, under Section 2289, Revised Statutes of the United States, the

Land embraced in U. S. Survey No. 1516 Section _____
Township Dyea, Range _____ Meridian, containing
153.69 acres, within the (A. T. Wilson Homestead) land district;
(see Survey No. 1516)
Anchorage, Alaska

and I do solemnly swear that I am not the proprietor of more than 160 acres
of land in any State or Territory; that I, Wesley W. Patterson

BEFORE FILLING OUT THIS SPACE CAREFULLY READ FOOTNOTE.

945 TAYLOR ST. ALBANY CALIF.
Box 350, Skagway, Alaska. (Married)

NATIVE BORN, 2 FEBRUARY

18th Feb 1898

18th 1918, 27 years of age and head of
family.



that my post-office address is 945 TAYLOR ST. ALBANY CALIF
Box 350, Skagway, Alaska.;
that this application is honestly and in good faith made for the purpose of
actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other per-
son, persons, or corporation; that I will faithfully and honestly endeavor to
comply with all the requirements of law as to settlement, residence, and
cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land applied for; that I am not
acting as agent of any person, corporation, or syndicate in making this entry,
nor in collusion with any person, corporation, or syndicate to give them the
benefit of the land entered, or any part thereof, or the timber thereon; that
I do not apply to enter the same for the purpose of speculation, but in good
faith to obtain a home for myself, and that I have not directly or indirectly
made, and will not make, any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with
any person or persons, corporation, or syndicate whatsoever, by which the title
which I may acquire from the Government of the United States will inure in
whole or in part to the benefit of any person except myself. I further swear
that since August 30, 1890, I have not entered and acquired title to, nor am
I now claiming, under an entry made under any of the nonmineral public-land
laws, an amount of land which, together with the land now applied for, will
exceed in the aggregate 320 acres; and that I have not heretofore made any
entry under the homestead laws, or filed a soldier's or sailor's declaratory

statement, except

No

(Here describe former homestead entry by section, township, range, land district, and number of entry; how

perfected, or if not perfected state that fact.)

that I am well acquainted with the character of the land herein applied for
and with each and every legal subdivision thereof, having personally examined

READ AND OBSERVE CAREFULLY.

CITIZENSHIP.—If native born, so state. If naturalized, so state and file record evidence; if neither, file certified copy of declara-
tion of intention, not more than seven years old. If claim is made by virtue of naturalization of father, file evidence of his naturaliza-
tion and that applicant resided in United States thereafter while a minor; if through husband, file record evidence of his naturaliza-
tion. A woman whose husband is living must show that she married before March 2, 1907, or that he is a citizen, or has declared
his intention.

MARRIED WOMAN.—Must show she is actually deserted by her husband, stating duration of desertion, and whether husband has
since helped support her; also that she is over 21 years of age; or that through mental or physical incapacitation of her husband she
is the actual head of the family.

AGE.—Each applicant, even a widow, must state that he or she is 21 years of age or over; or that he or she is the head of the
family, reciting facts in support of this statement.

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Posted 4/4/46 in Vol. Miss. Anchorage, p. 212, by W. S., Div. "O."

(Hds pg. 165)

Form 4-1212
(April 1962)

Anchorage 010656

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a certificate of the Land Office at **Anchorage**, Alaska, is now deposited in the Bureau of Land Management, whereby it appears that pursuant to the act of Congress of **May 20, 1862, To Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain,** and the acts supplemental thereto,

the claim of **Wesley Wilbur Patterson** has been established and that the requirements of law pertaining to the claim have been met, for the following-described land:

Lands embraced in U. S. Survey No. 1516, situated on the right bank of Dyea River, Alaska.

The area described contains **153.69** acres, according to the official plat of the survey of the said land, on file in the Bureau of Land Management:

NOW KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, DOES HEREBY GRANT unto the said claimant and to the heirs of the said claimant the tract above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said claimant and to the heirs and assigns of the said claimant forever; subject to (1) any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts; (2) the reservation of a right-of-way for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States, in accordance with the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 391, 43 U. S. C. sec. 945), and (3) the reservation of a right-of-way for roads, roadways, highways, tramways, trails, bridges, and appurtenant structures constructed or to be constructed by or under authority of the United States or by any State created out of the Territory of Alaska, in accordance with the act of July 24, 1947 (61 Stat., 418, 48 U. S. C. sec. 321d). There is also reserved to the United States a right-of-way for the construction of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, in accordance with section 1 of the act of March 12, 1914 (38 Stat., 305, 48 U. S. C. sec. 305); excepting and reserving also, to the United States, pursuant to section 5 of the act of August 1, 1946 (60 Stat., 760, 42 U. S. C. sec. 1805), all uranium, thorium, or any other material which is or may be determined to be peculiarly essential to the production of fissionable materials, whether or not of commercial value, together with the right of the United States through its authorized agents or representatives at any time to enter upon the land and prospect for, mine, and remove the same.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with section 1 of the act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat., 476, 43 U. S. C. sec. 15), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in the District of Columbia, the **EIGHTEENTH** day of **MAY** in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and **FIFTY-THREE** and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and **SEVENTY-SEVENTH**.

For the Administrator, Bureau of Land Management.

By Rose M. Beall
Acting Chief, Patents Section.

1139148

RECORD OF PATENTS: Patent Number

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-50822-1

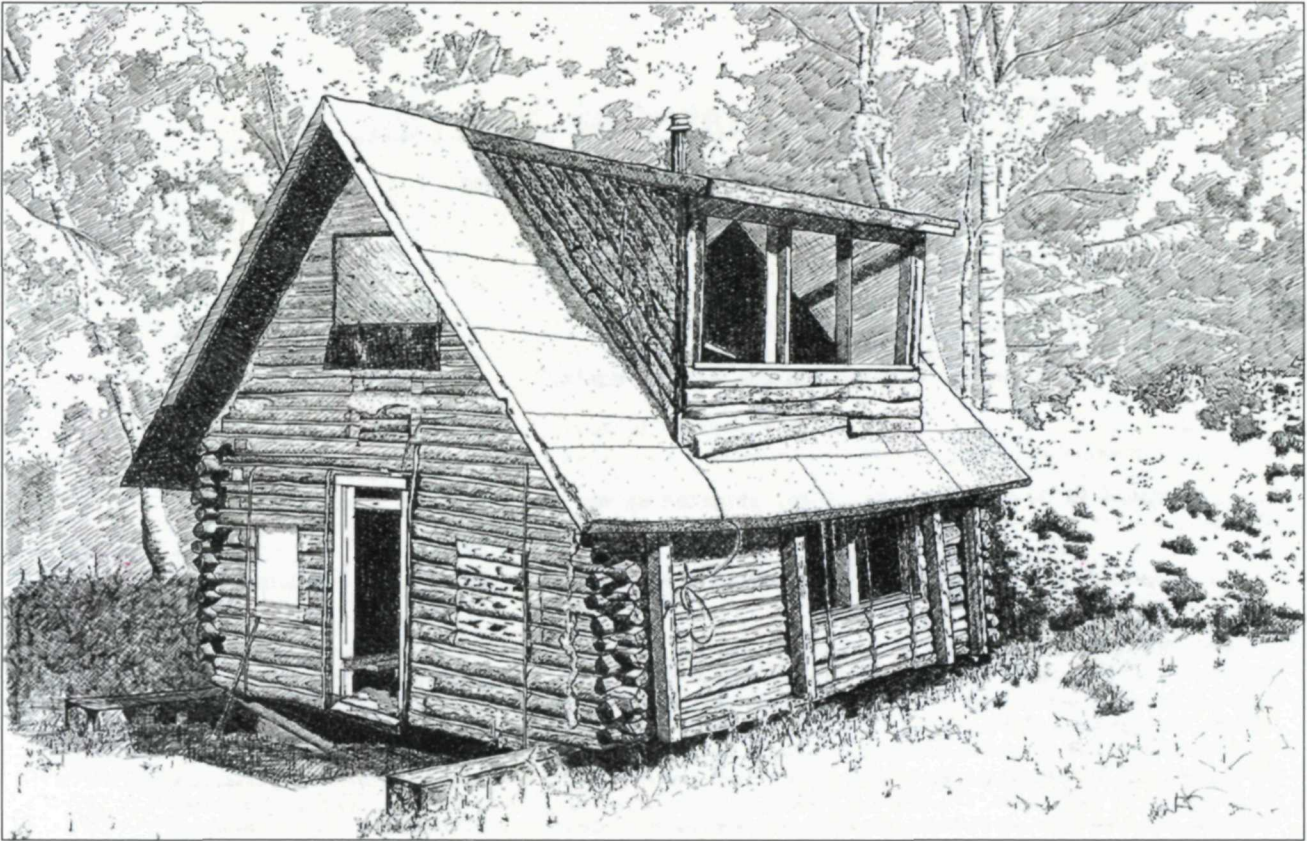


Figure 97: McDermott Cabin. Drawn by Elizabeth Johnson and Christopher Nelson (2009).



Patterson Cabin, north and east elevations (586-85), photographed by Hunter Gruening, September 1952 (NPS, KLGO, Steve Hites Collection).