

PH0039012

DATA SHEET

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| STATE: | Idaho |
| COUNTY: | Lemhi |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY DATE | APR 4 1975 |

1. NAME

COMMON:
Leesburg

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: *W of Salmon on rapids creek in Salmon Natl Fore*
T22N, R20E, Sec. 21

CITY OR TOWN: **Leesburg Salmon** CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **District 2**

STATE: **Idaho** CODE: **16** COUNTY: **Lemhi** CODE: **059**

3. CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY (Check One) | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both | <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress | Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum | <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Abandoned |

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: **U. S. Forest Service**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: **Salmon** STATE: **Idaho**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: **Lemhi County Courthouse**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: **Salmon** STATE: **Idaho** CODE: **16**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: **Idaho State Historic Preservation Plan**

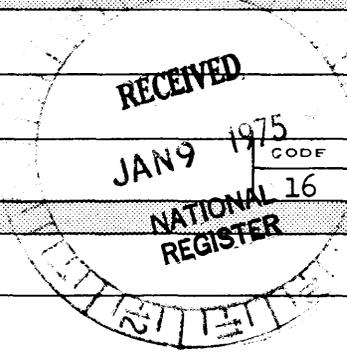
DATE OF SURVEY: **1972** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: **Idaho State Historical Society**

STREET AND NUMBER: **610 N. Julia Davis Drive**

CITY OR TOWN: **Boise** STATE: **Idaho** CODE: **16**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Idaho

COUNTY: Lemhi

ENTRY NUMBER: APR 4 1975

DATE: APR 4 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

About 15 airline miles west of Salmon is the small ghost town of Leesburg. It sits near Napias Creek, high in the mountains just below the 7000' level. This elevation makes the town inaccessible by car for all but the summer months. The town site is in an area of low rolling hills which are covered with coniferous forests.

The majority of the buildings in the town are built of logs. This type of building was common because it took few specialized tools and could be put together in a short time. The logs were easy to cut in the hills right around camp, and the early miners used every available tree nearby. An early photo of Leesburg taken in 1870 shows the hills around the town completely stripped of trees, with only short stumps remaining. The buildings lined up pretty much on either side of the main street, and most were rather small, one-story buildings with simple gable roofs. A few commercial buildings had milled lumber false fronts.

Today, many cabins still remain at Leesburg. A dirt road wanders through the double line of deserted buildings, many of which are in poor condition after years of heavy winter snows. The town cemetery remains among the pine trees, with weathered picket fences and rough log barriers still protecting some of the graves. This camp is a good example of a ghost town, with extensive possibilities of historical archaeology.

The district commences at the NW corner of the NW 1/4 of Section 21, T22N, R20E, east 1/2 mile to the 1/4 corner of sections 16 and 21, south 1/2 mile to the center of section 21, west 1/2 mile to the 1/4 corner of sections 21, and 20, and north 1/2 mile to point of beginning.



S E E I N S T R U C T I O N S

9. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

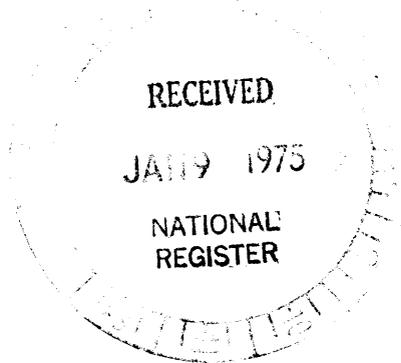
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **founded 1866**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Placers discovered July 16, 1866, at Leesburg led to a rush to the Lemhi country, and a mining district was organized August 10. Some 3,000 claims (many more claims than miners) were recorded the first fall, and four or five hundred miners spent the winter there. By April 1867, the population of Leesburg rose to about 2,000, but a late mining season that spring left most of them idle. The gold was coarse and assayed high (\$18.40); some of the claims in the first fall paid \$8 to \$20 a day, and a few instances, much more. The Leesburg rush brought miners to a whole new area, and led immediately to the founding of Salmon as a service community for the new mines. Quartz discoveries were expected right from the first season, although the few that were made in 1879, 1880, and 1892 never did compare with the placers. Except for a dredge operation (\$80,000) in 1941-1942, Leesburg has been largely inactive in the twentieth century. Production at Leesburg has been estimated at \$6,250,000.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series #9

Orion E. Kirkpatrick, History of Leesburg Pioneers, Salt Lake City, Utah: Pyramid Press, 1934.

Bulletin 22, Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology (1964), 65-72.

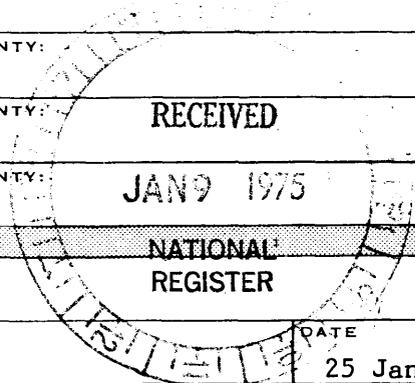
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

| LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY | | | O R | LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---|-------------------------|--|
| CORNER | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | |
| | Degrees Minutes Seconds | Degrees Minutes Seconds | | Degrees Minutes Seconds | Degrees Minutes Seconds | |
| NW | 45 ° 13 ' 47 " | 114 ° 07 ' 03 " | | ° ' " | ° ' " | |
| NE | 45 ° 13 ' 47 " | 114 ° 06 ' 27 " | | ° ' " | ° ' " | |
| SE | 45 ° 13 ' 21 " | 114 ° 06 ' 27 " | | ° ' " | ° ' " | |
| SW | 45 ° 13 ' 21 " | 114 ° 07 ' 03 " | | ° ' " | ° ' " | |

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **average 160 acres**

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

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|--------|------|---------|------|
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |



NO
VTM
O

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Nancy F. Renk, Site Survey Staff

ORGANIZATION:
Idaho State Historical Society

STREET AND NUMBER:
610 N. Julia Davis Drive

CITY OR TOWN:
Boise

STATE:
Idaho

DATE:
25 January 1974

CODE:
16

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Marle W. Wells

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date 1 April 1974

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

A. R. Martensen
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 4/4/75

ATTEST:
W. M. [Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date APR 3 1975

ABSTRACT

The historic significance of the Leesburg Historic District has long been recognized. The site is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Gradual natural deterioration of structures at the townsite and increased recent placer mining activity in the area have focused the Salmon National Forest's attention on the need to inventory and evaluate the entire 160 acre National Register District. An inventory was conducted during summer 1982, and 79 features were mapped and described. These features include standing and collapsed structures, charcoal pits, baking ovens, dumps and a cemetery. Fifty-five percent of the features were found at the townsite or within 200 yards of it. Several have been damaged by both bottle collecting and mining activities. While the site's scientific value has consequently been diminished, this site has good potential as an interpretive site.

INTRODUCTION

The Leesburg Historic District, consisting of the Leesburg townsite, the cemetery, and the surrounding land and totaling 160 acres, has been on the National Register of Historic Places since 1975. The National Register is a national listing of historic and archeological properties that are recognized for their importance either at the local, state or national levels. Historic properties may be nominated and included because of their historic, architectural, and/or archeological values.

When nominated in 1974, the Leesburg Historic District was primarily recognized for its historic value and the nomination form reflects this. While the architecture may have been of equal interest to some, no attempt was made to record the structures in the Leesburg townsite. Likewise, no attempt was made at that time to identify any possible archeological materials in the Historic District.

Federal legislation and an executive order (National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, National Environmental Protection Act, and Executive Order 11593) have been drafted within the last 15 years to provide for the protection of significant cultural sites located on Federal property. The following passage from 36CFR60 summarizes the stewardship responsibilities of Federal agencies.

[E011593] states that the Federal Government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation. Federal agencies are directed to administer cultural properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations and to initiate measures to direct their activities in such a way that federally owned properties of historical, architectural, or archeological significance are preserved, restored, and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people.

Legislation and regulations plus communication with the Forest Service Zone Archeologist indicated the need at Leesburg for an adequate inventory of physical remains, compilation of historic and archival references, and a list of informants who know of the history of the Leesburg District. Recent and on-going placer mining activities there make that need eminent.

The protection of cultural resources at Leesburg is complicated by the fact that the area is covered with several unpatented mining claims. At unpatented claims, the Federal Government continues to own the property, but the miner has a right to extract minerals from the ground under an operating plan filed with the Forest Service. In addition, the claimant owns any improvements that he has made, or that other claimants have made provided that the chain of ownership between claimants has been continuous. At Leesburg, a claimant owns the structures at Leesburg and has the right to explore and mine with the approval of the Cobalt District Ranger. This combination of property ownership is the source of some confusion about management of the cultural resources at Leesburg and will be explored in more detail later in this report.

Short History of Leesburg

There are numerous references by historians to the discovery of and initial mining at Leesburg. Summaries of mining activity at Leesburg and in Leesburg Basin after the initial gold rush are considerably fewer. For example, the importance of gold mining for individual and family survival in central Idaho during the 1930's depression is mentioned in only one known source (excluding newspapers).

Available sources tell us that Leesburg was established in 1866 when five prospectors discovered gold on Napias Creek, a tributary of Panther Creek. Within months of the discovery, a reported 3000 people lived in Leesburg and soon 7000 people were in Leesburg Basin. Miners, freighters, grocers, butchers, equipment suppliers, blacksmiths, hotel keepers, and bartenders were all attracted to what was then a very isolated place. During the two years that the Leesburg Basin boom lasted, the gold was extracted from placer deposits with sluices and other fairly simple equipment. Hydraulic mining, which would later mean a revival of interest in the area, had not been perfected by the time Leesburg residents deserted the town to go to Oro Grande, Yellowjacket, or other nearby promising gold fields.

By 1870, Chinese miners, farmers, and businessmen outnumbered the Euro-Americans, indicating that most of the easily accessible gold at Leesburg had been extracted. Area residents witnessed numerous revivals in Leesburg Basin, however, including one that came with the discovery and working of lode mines in the area, one with the use of hydraulic equipment, one with the 1930's depression when families and individuals came to the area hoping to find gold to make ends meet, one with dredging on Napias Creek in 1940 and 1941, and a recent one with the organization of the Napias Mining Company and the intention to patent acreage in the vicinity of the Leesburg townsite (Idaho Falls Post Register 1955; Shockley 1957:36-37; Bryant 1965; Kimball 1971:56).

At the turn of the century, the town of Leesburg consisted of considerably fewer buildings than it did 30 years previously. A map of Leesburg dated 1908¹ (Anonymous 1908) indicated that all of the buildings, except two that were originally built to the north and south off Main Street, were gone (Fig. 1).

One informant remembers that the economy of the Leesburg area declined after 1910-1915 (Dick Shoup²). However, Lorain and Metzger (1939) report that 1329 oz. of gold and 111 oz. of silver came out of the Arnett Creek placers between 1914 and 1933. Also, Orion Kirkpatrick, Leesburg pioneer biographer, operated the Gold Dust Mine into the 1920's.

¹ The information on this map does not totally agree with an oral history account from Dick Shoup. For example, Shoup recalls two large hotels at the west end of the south side of Main Street that stood until about 1910. Until other cross-references can be found, the 1908 date should remain questionable.

² Throughout this report, informant's first and last names appear in parentheses when the preceding information was gained during an interview with that informant.

The 1930's and the Great Depression were the time of a mining boom at Leesburg, perhaps second only to the initial gold rush. Although nowhere near as large and exciting, the 1930's interest in Leesburg gold was a significant event in the history of the Basin. Dick Shoup recalls the works of the Bonanza Mining Company, the Alaska-Idaho Gold Mining Company, and the Woods Manufacturing Company. Lorain and Metzger (1939) in a U.S. Bureau of Mines circular on Lemhi County placer mining describe in some detail various late 1930's placer mining operations in Leesburg Basin. A total of 12 small scale operations are identified.

Reportedly, the total production at Leesburg was \$6,250,000. This figure is quite impressive when one remembers that the figure reflects the amount of gold extracted when gold was less than \$35 per ounce.

When gold mining was prohibited in the United States at the outset of World War II, the town of Leesburg was virtually abandoned and has never become an active community again since that time. There have been some small operations in the Basin within the last 30 years, but none have meant a revival of the Leesburg community.

Mag Dec 20°30'E

6/8 1908

Map Showing The
Lucania and Ivernia Placer Claims.
Also The
Village of LEESBURG, IDAHO.
In Conflict With
Alice Mahoney Homestead Application

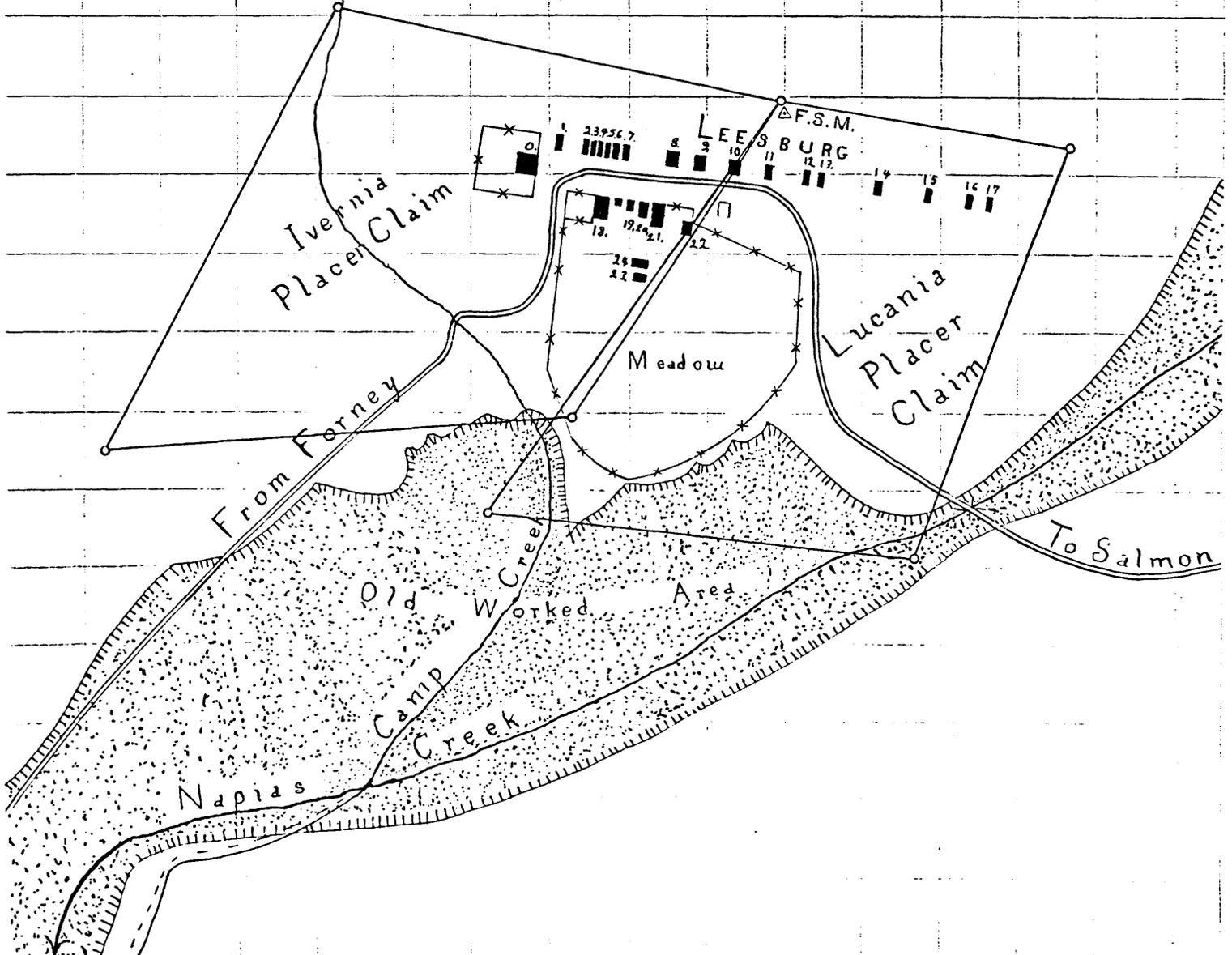


Fig. 1. 1908 map of Leesburg. In this figure, Structure Number 2 corresponds with Feature 1, No. 4 with F-2(?), No. 5 with F-3(?), No. 7 with F-7, No. 8 with F-9, No. 11 with F-13, No. 13 with F-14, No. 14 with F-15, No. 18 with F-23, No. 19 with F-19, No. 20 with F-18, No. 21 with F-17, No. 22 with F-16, and No. 24 with F-37.

Recent Mining Activities

In 1980, Harry Johnson, claimant of the Lady Luck, and Luckey Boy, and Lone Star mineral claims (Fig. 2) had a small dragline placer mining operation in the large meadow on the Lady Luck claim (presently the site of the Napias Mining Company placer pit). In the following year, the Napias Mining Company leased the three unpatented mineral claims from Johnson and began an impressive program of project development. Operations ceased over the winter of 1981-1982, but resumed the following spring.

Napias Mining Company (hereafter referred to as Napias) ran their washing plant and conducted a limited testing program during the 1982 field season and they are still continuing work on a very small scale at the time of this writing. Actual mining is confined on 10 acres in the former meadow just south of the Leesburg townsite. Test pits have been dug in various places north and south of the meadow (Fig. 3). Three structures in the townsite are in use - one as a cookhouse/boarding house, one an office, and one a workshop. Napias erected a large metal shed east of the placer pit and a work yard to the north of the shed.

The company and Harry Johnson have expressed an interest in patenting the Lady Luck, Luckey Boy, and Lone Star mineral claims. They are awaiting a report on assays of samples collected by Forest Service personnel in July, 1982.

As Napias continues working at the site, they may desire to make changes in their operating plan. There will also probably be ground disturbance not mentioned in the plan. For example, in the 1982 season, excavation of about 20 test pits with an excavator and expansion of the work yard by the metal shed were two activities not covered in the operating plan. The Forest Service can expect continued ground-disturbing activities in the Leesburg Historic District either by Napias Mining Company or other leasees and claimants.

Since Napias Mining Company has begun work at Leesburg, they have initiated numerous ground-disturbing activities and have moved numerous pieces of large equipment to the townsite. Archeological survey preceded some but not all phases of the company's work. As per the 1980 operating plan, the company's placer pit excavation and settling pond construction created a large depression covering almost 10 acres. Archeological survey preceded approval of the operating plan (CRM-SL-63). No cultural resources were reported in the affected area. In 1981, Napias built a metal shed to house their equipment, again after archeological survey and clearance (CRM-SL-203). In fall 1981 or spring 1982, several ground-disturbing activities occurred prior to any archeological clearance. These include excavation of a long prospecting trench north of the townsite (Fig. 3), blading of a work yard north of the equipment shed, clearing of an area for two diesel tanks, excavation of a large hole to be used as a domestic dump, digging a ditch in front of Structure 15, and excavation of two outhouse pits and some test pits and trenches. Napias also set up a diesel-powered generator just east of Structure 15. Feature 32 was used as a dump fairly recently, perhaps by Napias employees.

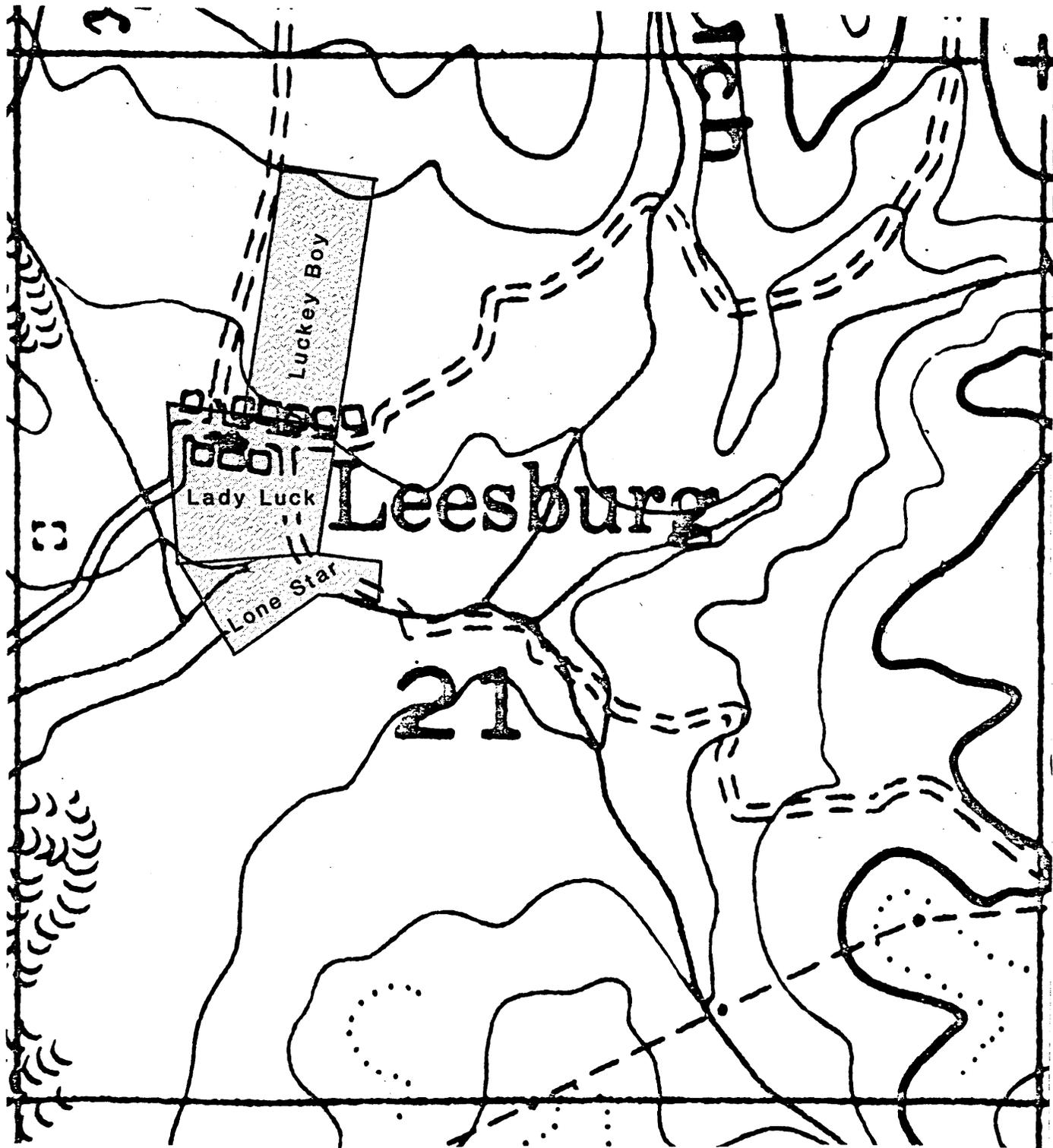


Fig. 2. Approximate locations of the Lady Luck, Luckey Boy, and Lone Star claims presently owned by Harry Johnson.

The company brought equipment including a conveyer, truck tires, and propane tanks to the site and stored them in the vicinity of Structures 7 and 9, and one piece by Feature 31. Unused, portable electric poles stand below Main Street near Structure 13. The company uses Feature 10 as a cookhouse and boarding house, Feature 12 as an office, and Feature 13 as a workshop. During the summer of 1982, about 15 test pits were excavated with a Case 980B Excavator, half of those while the author or paraprofessional, Pete Peters, monitored the excavation for archeological materials. Also, during the summer, Napias moved two semi-trailers into the townsite and parked them along Main Street.

The first part of this report includes a review of field techniques, one paragraph descriptions of most of the features, and a summary of available photographic documentation of Leesburg history. Recommendations are presented in the second part as a set of alternatives ranging from minimum site protection to structures acquisition and a modest stabilization program.

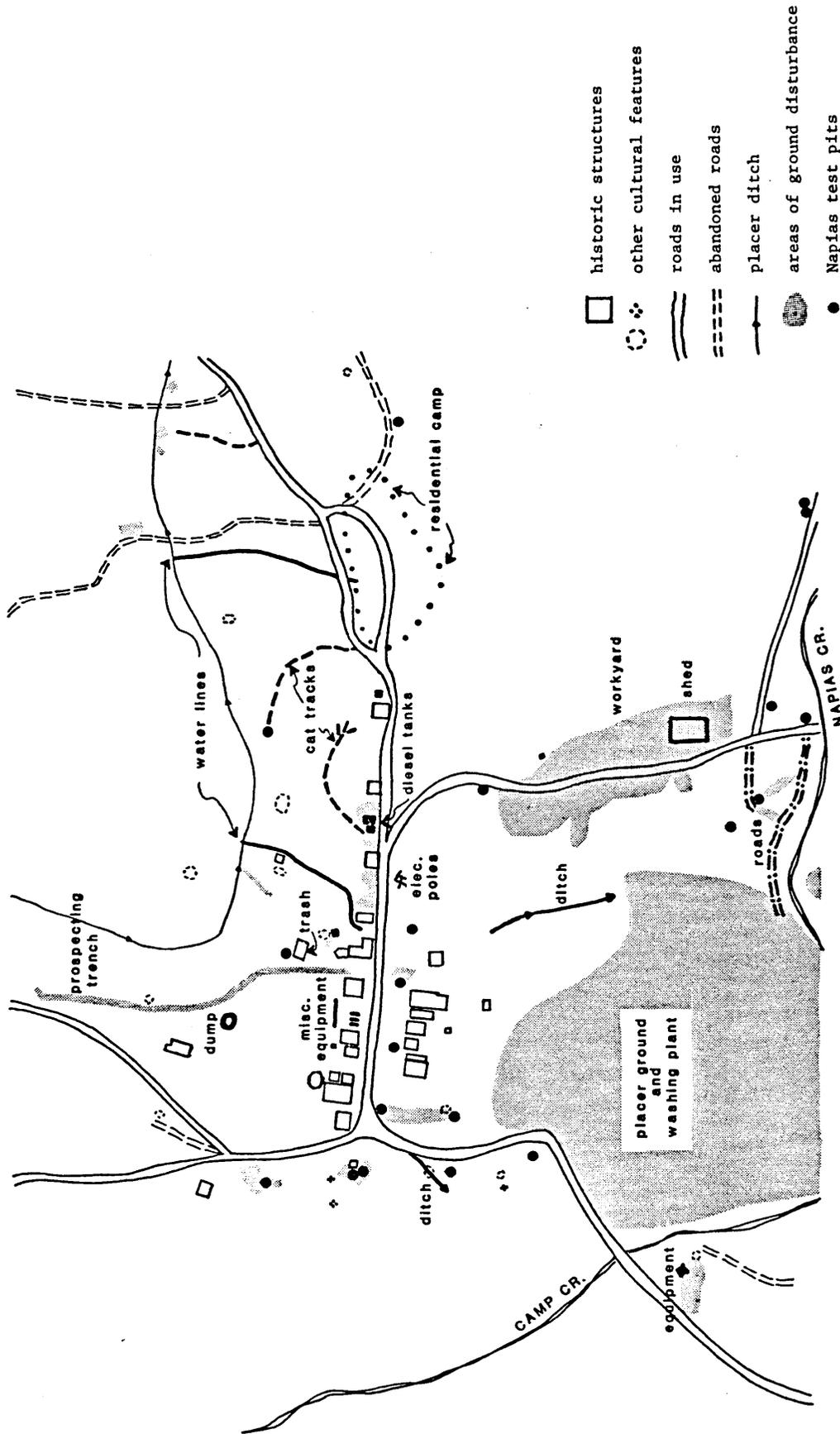


Fig. 3. Napias Mining Company mining activity areas at the Leesburg townsite.

RESULTS OF THE 1982 INVENTORY

Field Techniques

Techniques used to record the various features at Leesburg varied with the type of feature. Of the 79 features formally recorded, 39 are structures or the remains of structures, 10 are dumps, 12 charcoal pits, 10 various placer mining features, and 8 miscellaneous or unidentifiable features. Proportionately more time was spent in recording the standing or partially collapsed architectural features than the others. Where the information was available for the structures, a record was made of the feature's dimensions, orientation, foundation, wall construction, chimney, doors and windows, roof, interior details, condition, associated artifacts, estimated construction date, and known informants. At the dumps, all identifiable artifacts and any diagnostic characteristics were noted. The dimensions and the surface character of the charcoal pits were recorded. Measurements of the various placer mining features, miscellaneous, or unidentifiable, were made, and any associated artifacts were noted.

Field work began with writing descriptions and drawing floor plans and elevations of the structures in the townsite (Fig. 4). An elevation was drawn of the front outside wall of each structure except the outhouses and ruins. Systematic archeological survey of the 160 acre Historic District (minus about 10 acres on the patented Gold Ridge claim) followed architectural recording in the townsite. Transects 20-25 yards apart were walked. In addition, attempts to accurately map the miles and miles of placer ditches through the District necessitated survey between the transects in most areas of the site.

Survey was conducted to inventory prehistoric and historic features. No prehistoric features were discovered. In addition to the 79 historic features identified and mentioned above, there were numerous prospector's pits and placer ditches in the district. These pits and ditches were mapped on the site sketch map as accurately as possible.

The field sketch map was a 34 in. square mylar overlay on an aerial photograph. The black and white print used was made from a 1 1/2 in. square section of the 1981 color aerial photo (Strip 15, 280-28). The resolution of the black and white print was only fair but the outlines of structures in the townsite, most of the roads, and many of the ditches could be traced on that large photograph.

Smaller features such as the prospectors' pits and perhaps 25% of the recorded features were neither apparent on the aerial photo nor were they close enough to distinctive land forms for very accurate location identification. The largest error in feature placement for formally identified features, placer ditches, and prospectors' pits is probably about 100 feet from the feature's true location. Another problem in mapping in the field besides the quality of the base map, was dense

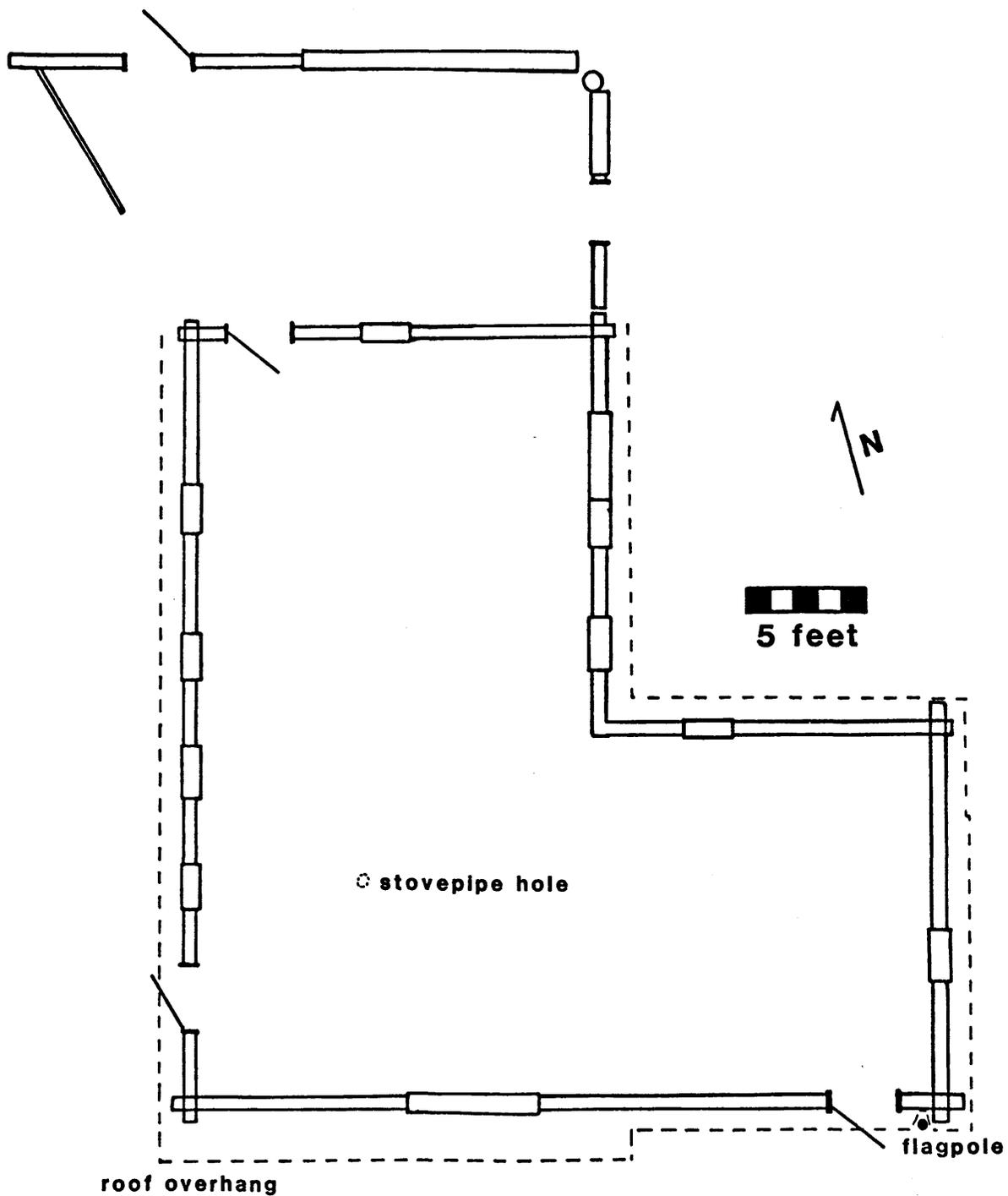


Fig. 4. Example of the type of floor plans drawn for structures at the Leesburg townsite. This is a floor plan for Feature 10.

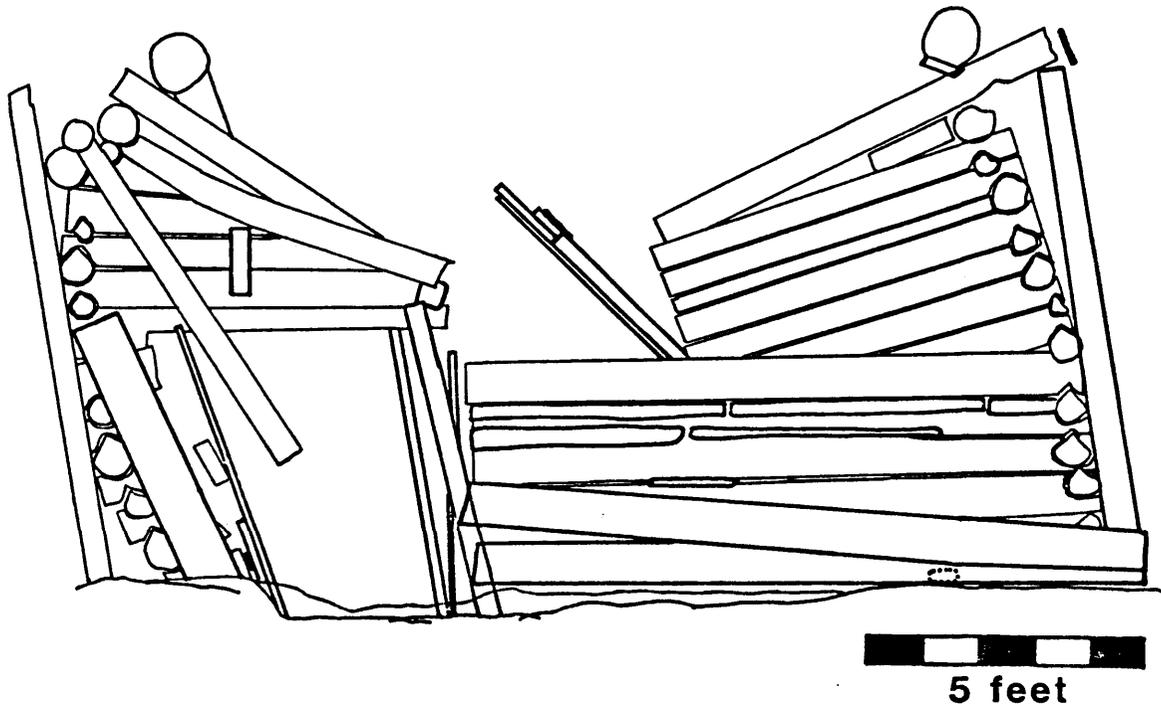


Fig. 5. Elevation of the front (north) wall of Feature 23, illustrating the collapsed condition of the structure.

vegetation and marshy ground on the flat east of Camp Creek. Any features in that area (built or dug when the water table was slightly lower) were not discovered in the field.

In retrospect, a metal detector would have been a very useful tool for discovery of features buried slightly below the ground surface. This would have been especially true away from the townsite where there is less trash and where specific features, instead of sheet midden, could be identified. Perhaps 10% more features could have been identified in the field with the aid of a metal detector.

Feature Survival

Reports of the earliest days at Leesburg mention 150-200 houses, 5-6 stores, 2 butcher shops, blacksmith shop, saloon, and feed stable (Wells 1974:67,70). Today, only 25 structures in various stages of disrepair stand in the townsite (Fig. 5). Thinly scattered trash is the only evidence of structures that stood along the street that leads north from the west end of the townsite. The ground is uneven, apparently partially due to disturbance by a bottle collector turning the ground over with heavy equipment (Paul Fitzgerald). Because of the age of the features and the nature of the disturbance, the chance of intact subsurface deposits seems remote.

Because 3000 people were supposed to have lived at Leesburg during the late 1860's, one would suspect that the ground especially to the north of the Leesburg townsite would have considerable physical evidence of occupation, including dumps and structure foundations. Throughout the site, however, only six structure foundations and three dumps that may date to the nineteenth century were discovered during the 1982 archaeological survey of Leesburg.

The small amount of surface archaeological evidence of nineteenth century occupation in the Leesburg Historic District may be due to one or more of several factors. First, many of the structures built in the 1860's and 1870's were in fact only tents or tent frames which would leave virtually no marks on the ground recognizable over 100 years later. Structures also rarely had stone foundations, or else a foundation merely consisted of one large, flat rock in each of the building's four corners. Trash may have been dumped into placer ditches and subsequently washed away or dumped into prospector's pits and covered by slump within the pits over time. Finally, thick vegetation and duff covered about 90% of the ground surface in the Leesburg District (excluding sterile piles of placer gravels).

In the past, vandalism, including digging bottles and using the wood from collapsed structures for firewood or repairs in other buildings, has impacted feature survival at Leesburg. Bottle collection has been so extensive both in the vicinity of the townsite and elsewhere (such as at Features 61, 76, 78, and 79) that it has probably diminished in recent years because the most easily accessible artifacts have already

been collected. It is difficult to estimate the amount of vandalism by stripping buildings for decorative barn wood. Certainly it is not unheard of because in summer 1982, a historic structure on private property just north of Leesburg was stripped and knocked over (Tom Buchta 1982: personal communication). Also, within the last two years, logs from collapsing Feature 6 were used for firewood.

The fact that no prehistoric features were found is troublesome. The topography would appear to have been favorable for prehistoric occupation and such subsistence activities as fall deer and elk hunting and late summer berry collecting could have been worthwhile. Furthermore, there is an account of Sheepeater or Lemhi Indians living in the Leesburg area during the gold rush perhaps attracted here by the market for their services such as fishing. Two red chert flakes were observed during the 1982 field season; one was found in the Main Street fill and the other in the highly disturbed area just north of the north row of buildings at the townsite.

There are a few reasons that might explain why no prehistoric sites were found. First, it is possible that the area was not used by Indians during prehistory. Second, placer mining at Leesburg washed away about 10% of the top soil in the district, some of which may have contained aboriginal artifacts. Third, historic and recent disturbances and artifact collection could have destroyed the sites. Also, the sites may have been still intact but were covered with dense vegetation and duff. Finally, the aboriginal sites may have been missed in the field due to the surveyor's error. Archeological surveying in transects to insure uniform coverage is done by sighting along a predetermined compass direction. To keep on course through forested areas it was necessary to consult the compass frequently while also looking to the right and left of the transect for small mounds and depressions such as prospector's pits. In the field, priority was given to maintaining parallel transects and identifying historic ground disturbances; consequently prehistoric sites may have gone undetected.

Feature Descriptions

The feature descriptions begin with a section on the 39 structures or structural remains at Leesburg. After some general statements about the types of wall elements most frequently used, the favored roof type, some idiosyncracies in notching, construction dates, and comparisons with other log cabin construction styles found in Idaho, individual feature descriptions are given.

Second, charcoal pits are discussed collectively. This section contains a short history of charcoal production at Leesburg.

Dumps comprise about 12% of the recorded artifacts. They are grouped according to suspected dates of use and described according to those groups.

Mining features at Leesburg have a wide variety of functions. There are prospector's pits, headgates, a reservoir used in hydraulic placer mining, a gold washing plant, a flume and a few features whose functions are uncertain although they appear to be mining related. With the exception of the prospector's pits, these are discussed individually.

Finally, there is a short section on features which could not be fit into any of the above categories. These include roasting pits, the cemetery, a corral, and temporary camps.

Structures

With the exception of Feature 72, all structures at which parts of the superstructure remain are made of logs. Log structures may have been preferred over frame ones, because of the greater insulation they provided, even though a sawmill(s) in the area sawed timber for roofs, gables, and facades.

The most common type of roof in the townsite - a multi-layered one - was also apparently preferred for its insulating ability. These roofs were built on Features 1, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, and 21. The first layer was poles or half-logs laid side to side, the second dirt, and the third either planks or shingles. In a few cases, there were even four layers - the top layer also of planks or shingles. Repairs on roofs that date from the 1930's or later were made with sheets of tin and tar paper.

Features 13, 17, and 20 were unusual structures in terms of their corner notching. Each has two or more types of notching. For example, Feature 13 had steeple and saddle-notching, and Feature 17 had square, steeple, and saddle notching. This phenomenon suggests that more than one builder worked on each of the buildings.

Exact construction dates for structures in the Leesburg Historic District are generally not available. Oral history accounts and historic records identify 1898-1900 as a construction date for Feature 15, 1901 for Feature 9, 1935 for Feature 12, 1937 for Feature 10, and 1955 for Features 72 and 73. Based on a combination of wire and cut nails in structures' walls or door frames, there appears to have been a period of concentrated active building at Leesburg at the turn of the century. Features that may have been built at that time include Features 1, 6, 7, 9, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, and 23. Associated artifacts and the prevalence of cut nails in structural elements suggest that Features 2, 14, 18, 76, 78, and 79 are among the oldest buildings or building remains in the Leesburg Historic District. It is impossible to determine whether any of these date to initial town development with the information presently available. (A possible exception is Feature 2 where Derrold Slavin reported seeing an 1873 newspaper several years ago. Without confirmation of this date through other lines of evidence, however, the date should be considered tentative at best.) Construction dates for the other features cannot be estimated with any certainty.

None of the nine structures at Leesburg for which adequate information is available fits the definition of a Rocky Mountain style cabin as reported by Wilson (1981:334). Like the Rocky Mountain Cabin, all Leesburg cabins do have front facing gables and many have a single, off-center door at a gable end. But where the front roof overhang at Rocky Mountain Cabins averages 50% of their lengths, at Leesburg the average is about 7.5% (Fig. 6). Also the roof slope for Rocky Mountain Cabins is generally less than 45° (less than 6:12), but four of the nine Leesburg structures have pitches of more than 45°.

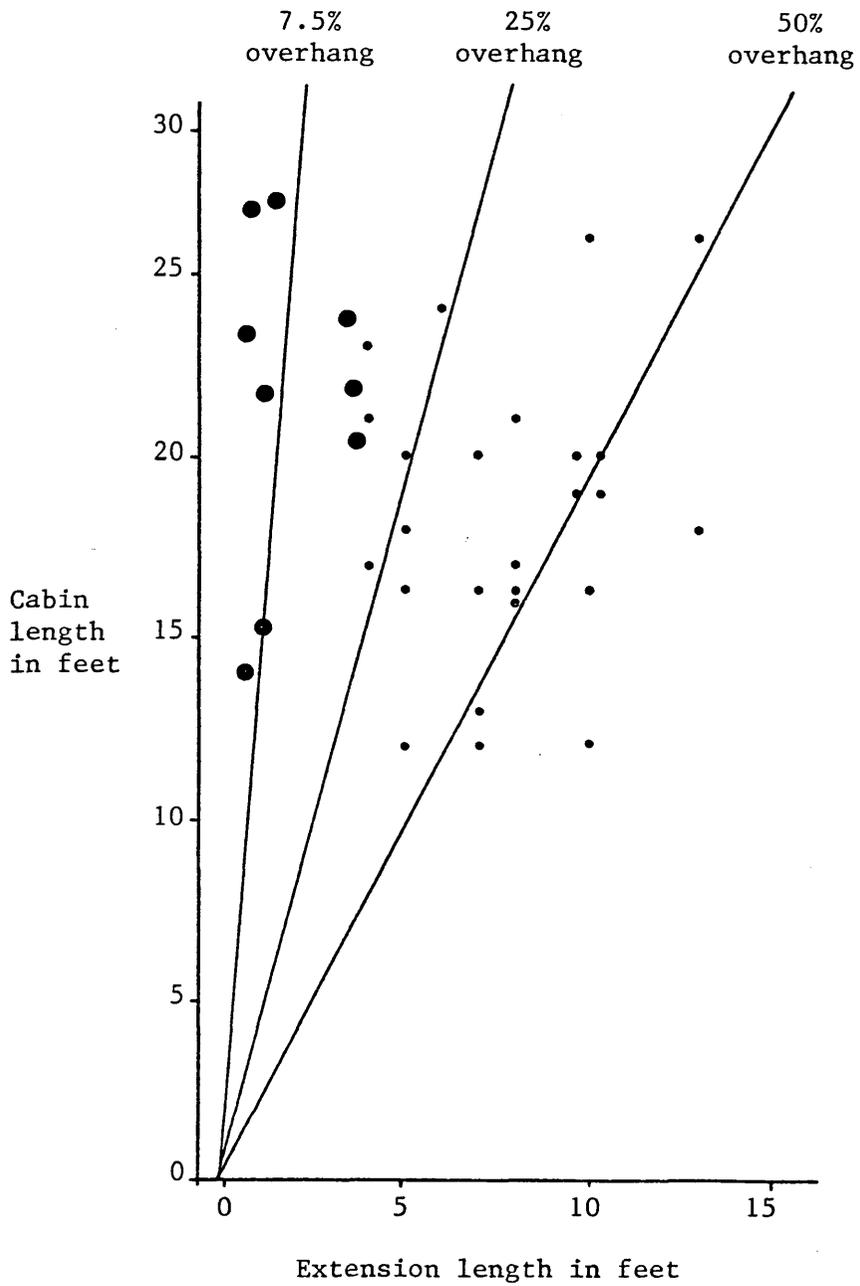


Fig. 6. Comparison of Rocky Mountain Cabin style and Leesburg cabin roof overhang (after Wilson 1981:41). • represents cabins that Wilson found in the typical Rocky Mountain style while ● represents Leesburg cabins. Leesburg cabins have significantly less roof overhang.

Feature 1 is a one room, saddle-notched log building and lean-to. During the 1930's, it served as a residence (Dick Shoup and Paul Fitzgerald). The use of wire nails throughout the structure suggests a construction date of the 1890's or later. Feature 1 is in fairly good condition.

Feature 2 is a large, apparently two room, Lincoln-log-notched structure. It was first used as a saloon and later as a barn by Monte Colwell, a Leesburg stagedriver (Dick Shoup and Marjorie Sims). Derrold Slavin reports that the interior was once papered with an 1873 newspaper and so the building must be at least 110 years old. Feature 2 is in poor condition because the west wall and the roof have collapsed.

Feature 3 is a single room, saddle-notched structure that was reportedly used by Monte Colwell as his office when he drove the stage from Salmon (Marjorie Sims). It was apparently constructed in the nineteenth century as the cut nails in the jams evidence. It is in fair condition; the west wall leans toward Feature 2 and the roof has collapsed.

Feature 4 was a one room, square-notched log building that looks as if it may have served as a residence. The presence of cut nails in the pole chinking indicates the building was built in the nineteenth century. Feature 4 is a ruin.

Feature 5 was a large dugout that probably dates to the nineteenth century. It now appears as a depression with rocks marking what was formerly the entrance.

Feature 6 is a steeple-notched log building that housed Bu Kee's Chinese laundry during the first part of the twentieth century (Anonymous 1908). Its construction date cannot be determined with information presently available, but it was sometime before 1908. The building is a ruin with the walls standing only between 2 and 5 logs high (Fig. 7).

Feature 7 is a two room, steeple-notched log structure apparently most recently used as a residence. It may have been built in the 1890's because both wire and cut nails were used in the door jams. The building is in fair condition; the west walls sag near the southwest corner and the roof is full of holes.

Feature 8 is an outhouse made of half-logs. Made entirely with wire nails, it probably dates to the 1930's. It is not standing in its original position. Feature 8 is in fair condition with half of the roof collapsed and the walls tilting to the east.

Feature 9 is a large, formerly two room, square-notched log structure (Fig. 8). On a map of Leesburg dated 1908 (Anonymous 1908), this building was labeled Willard Rood's Butcher Shop. It may be the structure that Rood and George Dickie built in 1901 along Leesburg's Main Street (Salmon Recorder-Herald 1981). Until the mid-1930's, Orion Kirkpatrick used the building as a freight depot (Dick Shoup and Marjorie Sims).



Fig. 7. View of the north and west walls of Feature 6. The building is now a ruin.

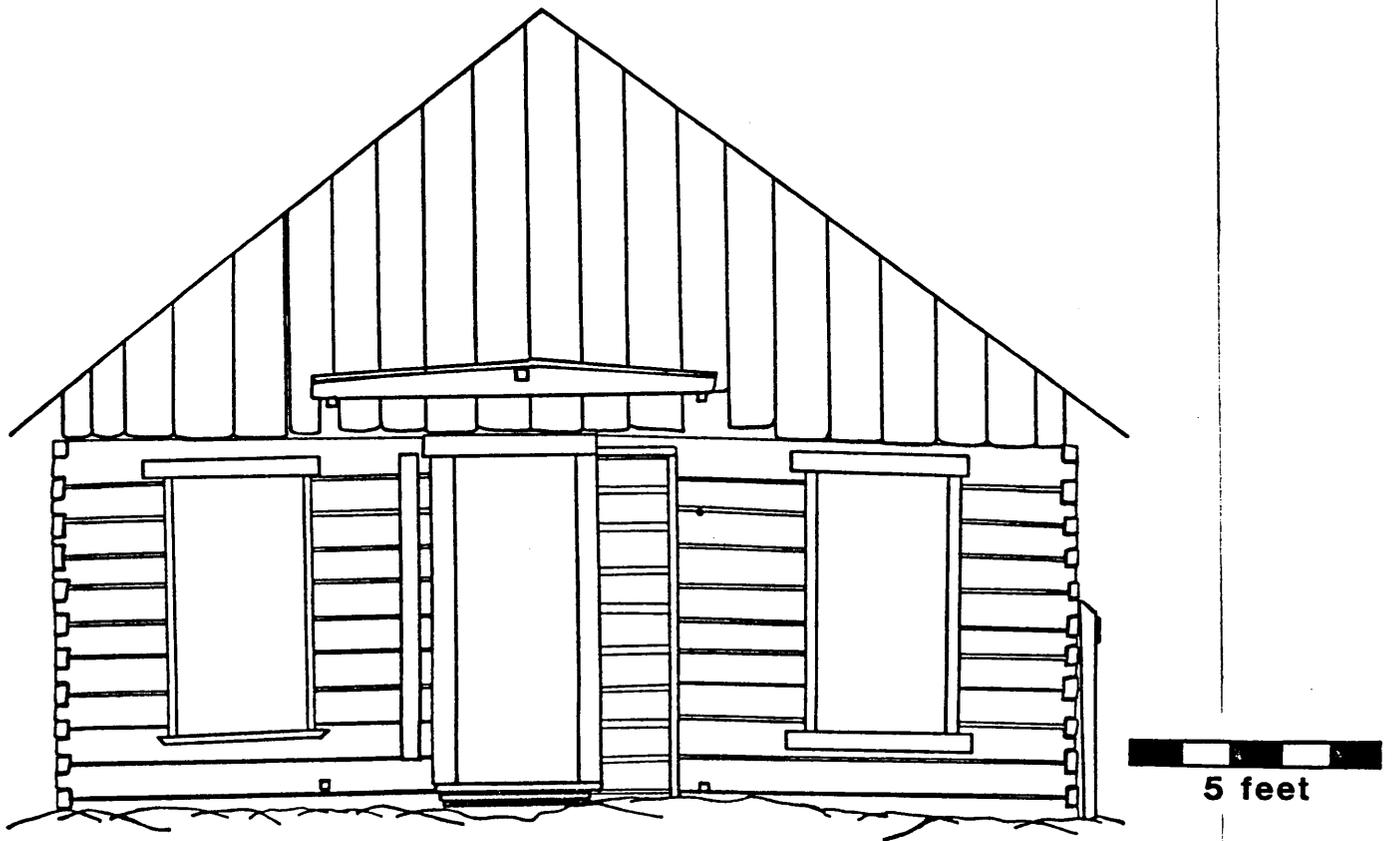


Fig. 8. Elevation of the front exterior wall of Feature 9. This building, still in fairly good condition, once served as Orion Kirkpatrick's freight depot.

The building is in fairly good condition, but about 40% of the roof shingles are missing, the west wall is bowed in, and there is some settling along the north wall.

Feature 10 is a four room, saddle-notched log structure (Fig. 9). It was built in 1937 by Mike and Maude Fraker who used it as a boarding house and post office (Paul Fitzgerald and Marjorie Sims). The building is presently being used by the Napias Mining Company as a cookhouse and boarding house. Feature 10 is in good condition due both to its comparatively recent construction and to fairly continuous maintenance.

Feature 11 is a one room root cellar situated at the north end of Feature 10. It is not certain if it was built at the same time as Feature 10. It is in poor condition because the roof and walls are partially collapsed.

Feature 12 is a two room, saddle-notched log building (Fig. 10). It was built in 1935 by Mr. Fitzgerald and two other men to be used as a schoolhouse (Paul Fitzgerald). Napias currently uses the structure as an office, and occasionally as sleeping quarters. Feature 12 is structurally sound although the bottom wall logs are rotting and the roof and floor are deteriorating.

Feature 13 is a one room, steeple and saddle-notched log building that was used as a residence in the 1930's (Paul Fitzgerald). Napias uses it as a workshop where they store small tools. The building is in fairly good condition although there is some settling along the north wall and the walls are sagging slightly.

Feature 14 is a one room, square-notched log structure used as a residence during the 1930's (Paul Fitzgerald). Fragments of a newspaper used as wallpaper on the inside indicate that the building was erected in the 1880's or earlier. Chinese characters written in black paint on the interior wall logs evidence Chinese occupation. The building is in fair condition; the north wall is falling out and the roof is in poor repair.

Feature 15 was a two room, square-notched log structure used as a residence. It was built in about 1900 (Derrold Slavin). Now it is in poor condition because the roof has completely collapsed, the walls are falling, and a seep runs through the middle of it.

Feature 16 is a one room, square-notched log building without any windows. The exclusive use of wire nails indicates that Feature 16 was built sometime after the mid-1890's. The 1908 map of Leesburg labels a structure at that location as a laundry (Anonymous 1908). The roof has completely collapsed and the walls are also collapsing. The floor of the structure stands below the water table.

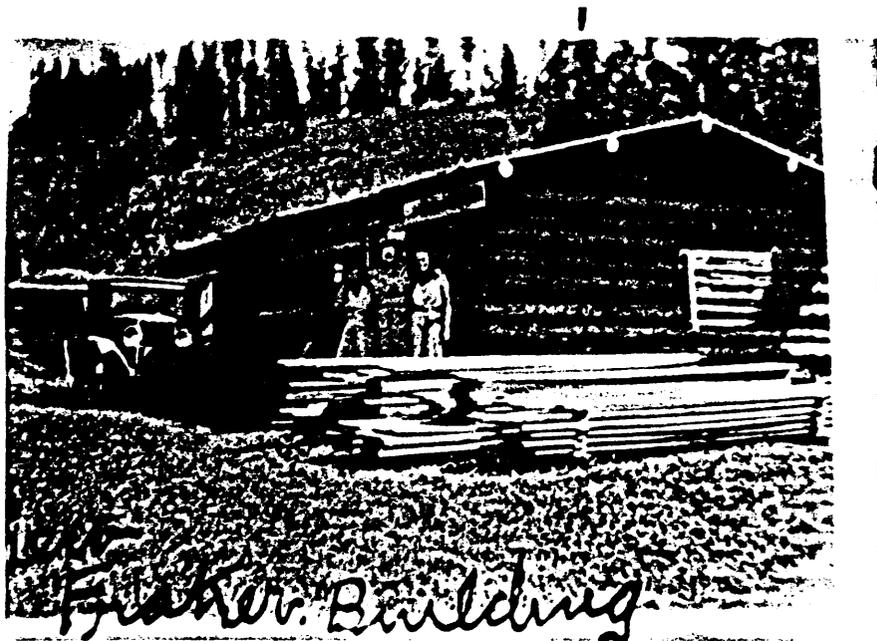


Fig. 9. Photograph of Feature 10 during construction in the mid-1930's.
(Lemhi County Historical Museum, Salmon.)

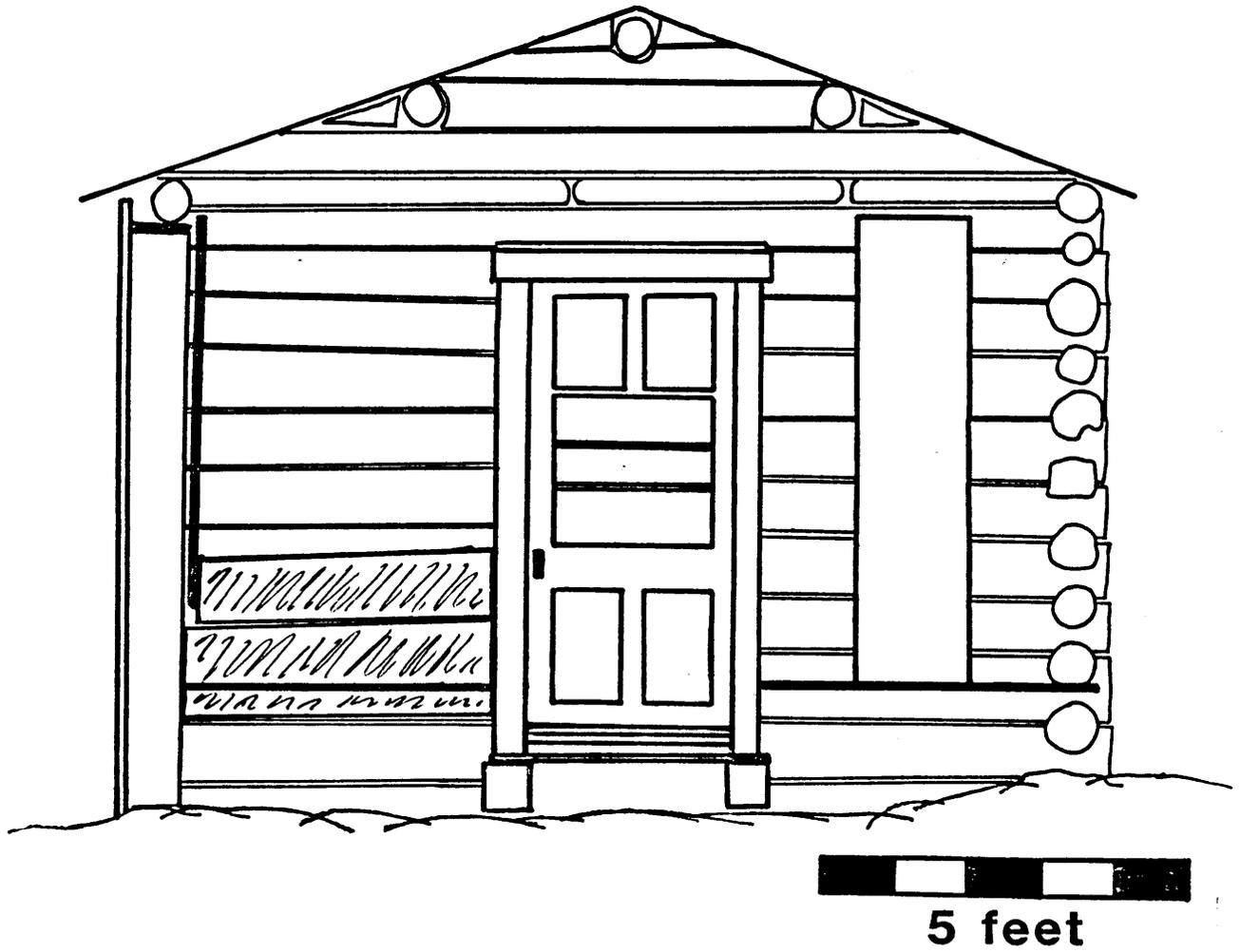


Fig. 10. Elevation of the front wall at Feature 12. School bench at left of doorway is shaded.

Feature 17 (Fig. 11) is a multi-room, steeple, square and saddle-notched structure used as a hotel between about 1900 and the early 1930's. The main part at the north end of the building was probably constructed in the 1890's, the second part perhaps 5-10 years later, and the third part (a shed) sometime in the twentieth century. Feature 17 is in fair condition with the roof collapsed, some of the walls collapsed, and the floors in very poor repair.

Feature 18 was a two room, square-notched log building used as a boarding house during the early twentieth century (Dick Shoup and Marjorie Simms). It is one of the oldest structures at Leesburg, dating to the 1880's or earlier (Fig. 12). It is in very poor condition with the roof and most of the walls collapsed.

Feature 19 is an outhouse made of square-notched logs. The use of both wire and cut nails in the building indicates a construction date in the 1890's. Feature 19 now stands in a marshy area of the site and the lower wall logs are deteriorating because of that. Aside from this and several holes in the roof, the outhouse is in good condition.

Feature 20 is a one room, saddle and square-notched log building. Originally, it was used as a butcher shop, but during the 1930's it was converted into a workshop (Dick Shoup and Paul Fitzgerald). The structure was built in the nineteenth century, as evidenced by the presence of cut nails in the false jams. Presently the building is in fairly good condition, but the west wall will collapse within the next few years unless it is stabilized soon. The wooden floor has been torn up.

Feature 21 is a one room, square-notched log cabin. It was originally a chicken house, but appears that it was later converted into a cow barn. The wire nails and the 1908 Leesburg map together indicate that the feature was built near the turn of the century. The building is in very good condition, the only noteworthy deterioration being in the top layer of the roof.

Feature 22 was actually an addition to the Feature 23 barn. It was made of poles laid horizontally and it served as a set of covered horse stalls probably used as short-term housing. It was made sometime in the nineteenth century. Feature 22 is a ruin now, with only the north wall standing and that one at a precarious angle.

Feature 23 is a one room, steeple-notched log barn with a hay loft. Dick Shoup claims that it was originally a saloon. The building was built sometime before 1908 (Anonymous 1908). It is in fair to poor condition; the roof is completely collapsed and the east wall is falling down.

Feature 24 is a small, double walled log building at the west end of the townsite (Fig. 13). The exterior walls have saddle-notched corners, but the interior walls do not interlock in the corners. Feature 24 was built in the 1890's or later and appears to have been used for storage. It is in fair condition because the roofs and two of the exterior walls are collapsed.

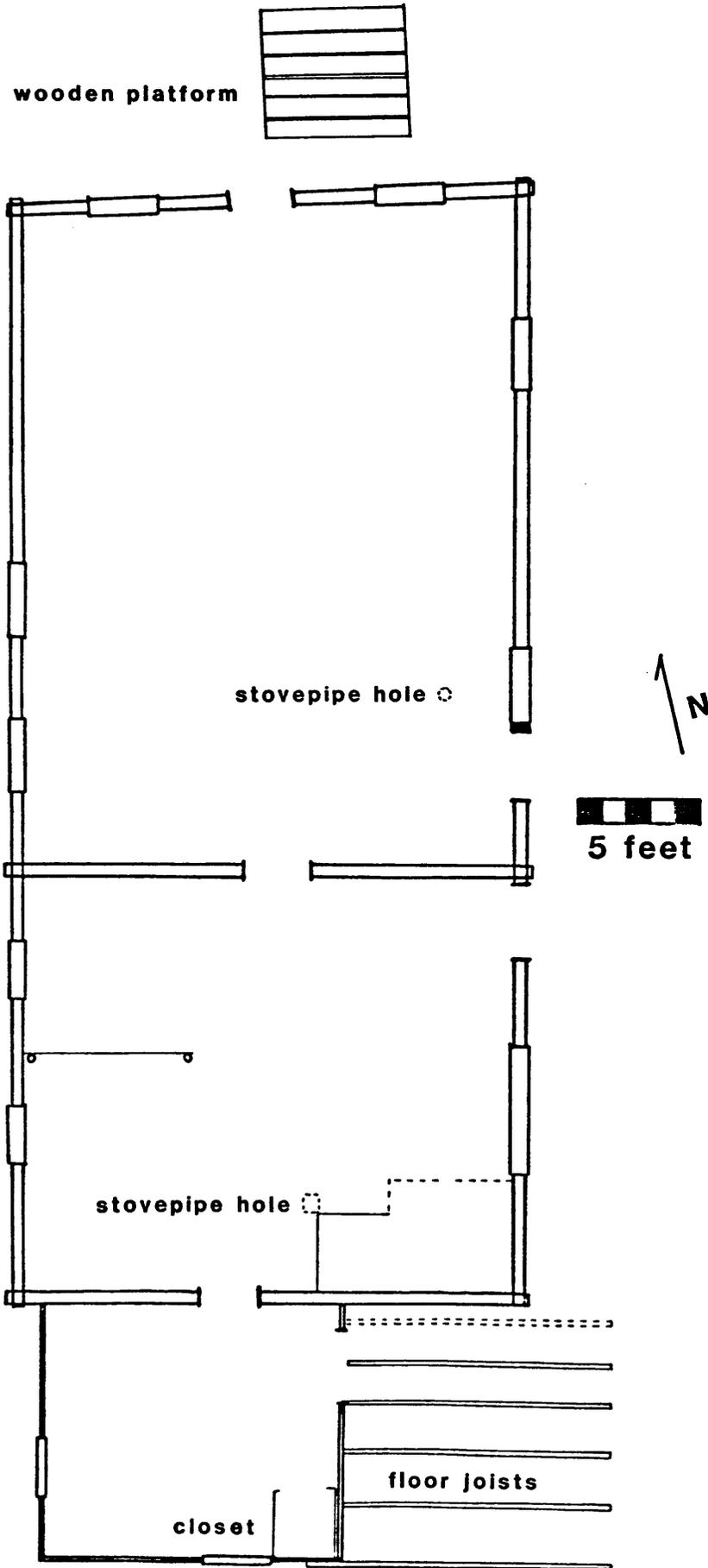


Fig. 11. Floor plan for Feature 17, formerly Alice Mahoney's hotel and post office.



Fig. 12. Historical photograph of a structure that might be Feature 18.
(Lemhi County Historical Museum, Salmon.)

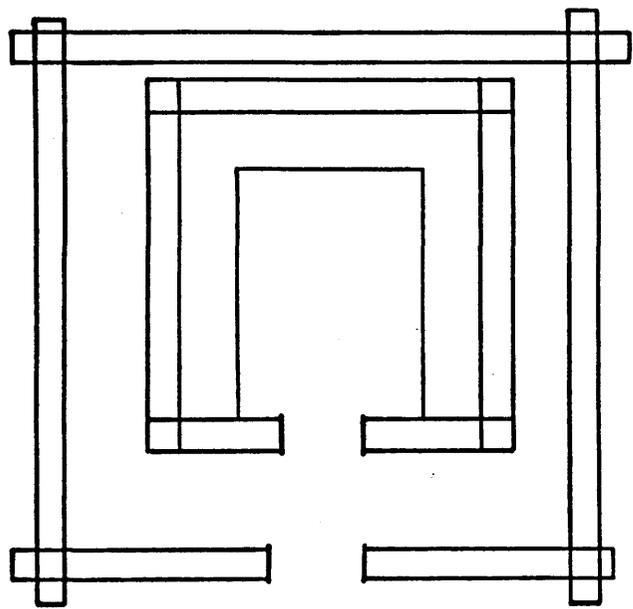
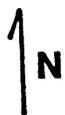


Fig. 13. Floor plan for Feature 24, showing double log walls. Shelves line the interior walls.

Feature 25 is now only a free-standing door frame. However, it may once have been part of the covered walkway that stood between Features 16 and 17 (Paul Fitzgerald).

Feature 32 is a one room, square-notched log structure. The use of wire nails in the corners and jams suggests a construction date of 1895 or later. Its function could not be determined in the field. The building is in poor condition; the roof is almost completely collapsed and the west wall is the only one standing at present.

Feature 36 appears to be the location of a dismantled structure northwest of the townsite. Presently, it is a rectangular depression and a small pile of rocks at one end. The few artifacts found scattered in and near the feature and the feature's location and condition suggest that Feature 36 dates to the nineteenth century. Three test holes dug at this depression revealed shallow soil development and only three pieces of wine bottle glass.

Feature 37 was a Chinese Joss House, but is now only a thin scatter of artifacts. The building was built sometime in the nineteenth century and used until about 1910 (Dick Shoup). The only Chinese artifacts recognized at the feature were fragments of opium tins and some brown glazed stoneware.

Feature 39 is the remains of an outhouse south of Main Street on the Leesburg Stage Road. The superstructure has been removed and so construction details are not available. The outhouse was probably associated with two cabins nearby that recently burned down, one of which was "old" and the other only about 30 years old (Paul Fitzgerald). The age of the feature was not determined.

Feature 45 is a pole structure of unknown function. It consists of about 12 poles laid on the ground or wired to trees and measures about 20 X 13 ft. Associated artifacts suggest that the structure was a temporary shelter dating between 1940 and 1960.

✓ Feature 53 is lines of rock that appear to have formed the foundation of a two room structure. There is no indication of the type or function of the building that stood there. The tin can fragments and a bottle finish indicate a late nineteenth century occupation.

✓ Feature 56 is another rock foundation of unknown function. If a structure stood at this feature, it was one room and measured about 13 X 19 ft. Feature 56 may date to the turn of the century if the artifacts found downhill originated at this feature. Two test holes dug there did not uncover any subsurface artifacts or other clues to the feature's function or age.

Feature 61 is the remains of what was probably a residence northeast of the townsite. The feature has been excavated by bottle collectors, but several artifact fragments still remain around the irregular mound of dirt. Associated artifacts suggest that the building was used in the 1870's or 1880's.

Feature 66 may have been a dugout used as a residence at one time. Nothing is left but mounds of dirt in a circular pattern with a possible entranceway to the south. A tin can lid was the only associated artifact found.

Feature 72 was a one room, frame structure apparently used as an office and/or residence. It was probably occupied in the mid-1950's and was associated with the nearby washing plant (Feature 75). Today the walls and roof have fallen and some of the wood has been used by area visitors for firewood.

Feature 73 is the outhouse associated with Feature 72. It is a frame building, presently tipped over on its side. It dates to the mid-1950's also.

Features 76 and 78 were two buildings along the south side of the Historic District that were probably constructed and occupied at the same time. The first was made of saddle-notched logs. The form of the superstructure at Feature 78 cannot be determined from the remains, although there was apparently a large stone fireplace there. The types of artifacts associated indicate that the buildings were used by miners as residences during the 1870's or 1880's. Both have been damaged by pothunting.

Feature 79 was another late nineteenth century structure that has since been excavated by bottle collectors. Today, all that remains of the probable residence is a patch of lumpy ground and widely scattered artifacts.

Charcoal Pits

The 12 charcoal pits at Leesburg are probably among the oldest features at the site, most apparently dating to the nineteenth century. Charcoal pits today appear as round or sub-rectangular mounds each surrounded by a trench about 3-4 feet wide at the top. They are the site where people burned short sections of logs down into small chunks of charcoal.

According to Dick Shoup, the process of charcoal production at these features consisted of banding or girdling the trees to be used during the summer "when the sap was up." After the trees had died, they were cut in sections. These sections of logs were 16-26 in. long in one charcoal pit (Feature 68) where unburned and partially burned logs still remain in the mound. The logs were placed haphazardly in a pile on the ground, this placement allowing enough air to reach each log for even charring according to Dick Shoup. Dirt was dug from around the pile of logs to be dumped on top of the mound. The surrounding trenches were the result of this activity. A small hole was left at the top of the mound to light the logs and to allow air in. The logs burned for 2-3 days until the wood was thoroughly charred and was broken up into 2-4 in. pieces of charcoal. Dick Shoup's grandfather and great uncle, William and John Richardson, left the charcoal in the mound until the following spring when they finally dug it out.

In the Leesburg area, charcoal was used primarily by blacksmiths to fire their forges. Little coal was available locally. In other parts of the western U.S., the railroads hauled coal for customers that did not have locally available coal. At Leesburg, the nearest railroad (until 1910) was about 85 miles away. Even when the Gilmore and Pittsburg Railroad built and operated a line to Salmon from 1910 to 1939, coal would have had to been hauled to Leesburg by stage over the steep Leesburg Stage Road grade. Apparently, this was rarely if ever done. Instead, charcoal was used by blacksmiths from initial occupation of the Basin until at least the mid-1930's. According to Paul Fitzgerald, Charles Ernst made charcoal for his blacksmithing outfit as late as the 1930's when he sharpened picks and other tools for Leesburg miners.

No exact dates are available for any of the charcoal pits recorded during the 1982 Leesburg survey. At some of the features, however, comparatively large pine trees grow on the mounds. If cored with an increment borer, the trees would yield minimum dates for the features.

The charcoal pits were more or less concentrated in two parts of the site. Five are located in the northwest corner of the District. One of those is over 200 yards north of the others just beyond the north edge of the Historic District. It is possible that the mound, Feature 49, is part of a third charcoal production activity area. The other seven charcoal pits lie in the east central portion of the site. All pits were situated on dry, forested areas of the site and within 200 feet of a road.

Except at Feature 62 (and its identification as a charcoal pit is questionable), there are no habitation features in close association with the charcoal pits. Because charcoal burning was such a messy business (Slone 1965:56-60), absence of nearby structure foundations is not surprising.

The charcoal pits range in size from 21 X 24 ft. to 37 X 50 ft. including both the mound and the surrounding trenches. They average about half the size of those reported by William Buckles (1978:877) in central Colorado where charcoal was made to supply silver smelters in the 1870's-1890's. Apparently the size of the pits at Leesburg reflects demand and probably the fact that charcoal was made by individuals for personal, not commercial, use.

Dumps

Ten of the features recorded were dumps of various ages. In addition, Derrold Slavin and Paul Fitzgerald recalled the locations of two other dumps in the Leesburg townsite whose locations could not be determined from surface indications. One of those dumps lay below the schoolhouse (Feature 12) on the south side of Main Street. The Feature 38 dump may actually be part of that dump. Presently, there are no artifacts in that area, but fill dumped by the Napias Mining Company to build up the road there, may have covered the dump. The other dump was also on the south side of the street - this one across from Feature 15. This portion of the site is grown over with willows and no artifacts were seen on the ground surface.

Features 27, 74, and possibly 60 are dumps with artifacts that date to the nineteenth century. Features 27 and 60 are located near the townsite and were found as the result of Napias' excavations in those areas. Neither dump was apparent on the ground surface. Because artifacts could only be seen in cut walls, the extent of these features and the full range of artifact types were not determined in the field. These dumps might well date to the earliest occupation of Leesburg. Feature 74 is located in the far southeast corner of the Historic District at the edge of some placered ground. There, artifacts dating from the nineteenth century are found with twentieth century artifacts, as if the dump had been used continuously or intermittently over a number of years.

Two dumps, Features 29 and 38, date soon after the turn of the century. The former is a comparatively large communal can dump over the east side of the Napias Creek road just beyond the southwest corner of the District. Feature 38 is a thin scatter of artifacts in the townsite just south of Feature 13.

Features 34, 58, and 59 are small dumps that apparently date to the 1930's. Feature 58 is situated in a shallow gully above the townsite, possibly in association with the Feature 59 structure foundation, and Feature 59 lies just north of Features 10 and 11 in the townsite. Feature 59 was a buried dump that was exposed, apparently when Napias began to dig a pit for their outhouse. It seems that, on hitting the artifact concentration, they moved slightly to the south and dug a pit there instead. Feature 34 was found near the townsite in and on the east bank of a placer ditch there. There were probably more artifacts at the feature once, but they have since been washed away with the ditch water.

Finally, there are two dumps that are fairly recent, one dating to the 1950's and one possibly to the 1970's. The first looks as if it is hunter's camp trash between a steep hillside and one of the roads through the area. The other dump is over the edge of a placer cut in the southwest corner of the site. The artifacts were apparently dumped there as part of a clean-up operation at the townsite, perhaps when Leesburg was put on the market about 10 years ago.

Mining Features

Generally, prospector's pits were not given feature numbers, although their locations were marked on the site sketch map. There were some exceptions, however, when select pits were described as separate features. These exceptions were due to distinctive features at the pits or to questionable function identification. Features 40, 46, 50, and 69 were those exceptions.

At Features 40, 46, and 50, the tops of the pits were apparently covered with planks and/or logs to prevent someone or something from falling into the depression. At Features 40, 50, and 69, there are vertical posts and planks inside the pits probably to shore up the dirt walls. Perhaps these were very deep prospector's pits that couldn't be dug without shoring.

Feature 26 is two wooden headgates on ditches just south of the townsite. Because these rather indistinctive features are in good condition, it seems likely that they date to the 1930's or later.

Feature 42 is a foot long, shallow depression at the west end of the site near the north end of placer tailings there. Its shape and size and the lack of associated artifacts all give no clear indication of the feature's function, but the large size realistically eliminates the possibility that the feature was a residence. Instead, it is possible that the depression served as a platform for a large piece of machinery.

Feature 43 is a 9 x 5 1/2 ft. hole that lies just west of Feature 42. Two heavy wooden posts and thick metal cable are in the depression. The feature's function is not known, but perhaps Feature 43 was a deep, narrow prospector's pit.

Less than 40 feet from the edge of a large piece of sterile placer tailings at the east side of the Leesburg District is a reservoir, Feature 65. The 55 ft. diameter pond stored water as part of a hydraulic placer mining operation below that dated to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries.

Feature 75 is the remains of a placer gold washing plant that dates to about 1955 (Fig. 14). Artifacts at the feature which is now covered with willows include the heavy, timbered foundation for the plant, a hopper, some parts of the conveyer, and some metal pipe and troughs. The operation was apparently short-lived because there are only a few piles of tailings at the feature.

Feature 77 is a flume and what may be parts of a hopper in the tailings at the east side of the Historic District. The wooden flume post-dates the period of placer mining that created the large boulder and gravel field. It is probably less than 50 years old.



Fig. 14. Historic photograph of the Feature 75 washing plant. (Minerals Office, Salmon National Forest Supervisor's Office, Salmon.)

Miscellaneous Features

Features 28, 33, and 35 are three mounds of dirt about 10 feet in diameter and 3-4 feet high. At the center of each mound there is a hole 30-in. in diameter that is lined with rock. The center hole at Feature 33 was 30 in. deep. All three features are found in the same area of the site - just west of the townsite, but east of Camp Creek and the surrounding marshes.

Informants have called these features "Chinese pig ovens" and "Chinese barbeques" (Marjorie Sims). This identification is based on hearsay and should be verified with independent sources of information if possible. The function of roasting pits seems reasonable, however.

Archeology did not help significantly with function identification. There was no clear evidence of burning on the rocks that lined the pits, although the carbon may have been weathered off the rocks since abandonment. Test excavations at Feature 33 revealed a 1 in. thick layer of charcoal overlying sterile gravels at the bottom of the center hole. Both in the charcoal and in the overlying 20 in. of post-abandonment fill, there were cut nails, aqua and clear bottle glass, and white ironstone. These artifacts suggest that the feature was abandoned during the nineteenth century.

Feature 30 is the Leesburg cemetery which is situated on a high hill west of Camp Creek. Most of the graves are in a 2000 square foot area there. Just east of the main part of the cemetery, however, and following along the side of the hill are 14 empty graves. These are reported to have been the graves of Chinese citizens whose bones were excavated and returned to China (Marjorie Sims). Reportedly, there are also burials of Chinese people to the north (Paul Fitzgerald). An oblong cairn 100 ft. south-southwest of the main part of the cemetery might be another outlying burial.

Only about 10 graves still have markers of some sort. An additional 7 others are marked on the ground surface by mounds of rocks, slight depressions, and, in one case, a small but deep hole.

Feature 41 was apparently a very large irregularly shaped corral that covered about 7 acres in the northwest quarter of the Historic District. Instead of posts, standing trees served as vertical supports for two strands of bailing wire. The date of construction and use could not be determined in the field, but the feature's age is estimated at 50 years.

Feature 54 may have been a hunting camp on the hill above the Leesburg townsite. It consists of a small table, fire pit, and chair or seat. The associated artifacts, including large rectangular tin cans, a coffee can, and two Cudahy Beef tin cans, date to the 1950's or 1960's.

Feature 55 was apparently also some sort of fairly recent temporary camp, but its function is uncertain. The presence of 14 tall juice cans and what appears to be a small earth oven suggests some kind of food or beverage preparation.

Feature 57 is a large cut in the side of the hill just north of the townsite. Its function could not be determined; the few artifacts nearby indicate that the feature was used at the turn of the century.

TABLE 1

Summary of Leesburg Feature Functions, Dates
of Initial Use, and Significance

| <u>Feature Number</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Date of Initial Use</u> | <u>Important</u> |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Structure- Residence | 1890's or later | Yes |
| 2 | Structure- Barn | 1870's or earlier | Yes |
| 3 | Structure- Residence | 19th Century | Yes |
| 4 | Structure in Ruins-Residence | 19th Century | Yes |
| 5 | Dugout in Ruins | 19th Century | Yes |
| 6 | Structure- Chinese laundry | Before 1908 | Yes |
| 7 | Structure- Residence | 1890's | Yes |
| 8 | Structure- Outhouse | 1930's | No |
| 9 | Structure- Freight-Storage | 1901 | Yes |
| 10 | Structure- Residence, PO | 1937 | Yes |
| 11 | Structure- Root Cellar | 1937 | Yes |
| 12 | Structure- Schoolhouse | 1935 | Yes |
| 13 | Structure- Residence | | Yes |
| 14 | Structure- Residence | 1880's or earlier | Yes |
| 15 | Structure- Residence | 1900 | Yes |

Significance of Individual Features

Not all the features identified during the 1982 Leesburg Historic District inventory are of historic, architectural, or archeological significance (Table 1). Based in available information, about 20% are definitely not significant. Determinations of no significance were made on the basis of recent age, indistinctive form, or lack of subsurface archeological materials. Features 8 (outhouse), 26 (headgates), 31 (dump), 52 (dump), 54 (hunting camp), 55 (camp?), 72 (structure-office), 73 (outhouse), 75 (washing plant), and 77 (flume) all are probably less than 50 years old. Features 40, 46, 50, and 69 are prospector's pits of indeterminate age and no particular significance. Finally, Features 36 (structure foundation), 38 (dump), and 57 (depression) have few associated surface remains and apparently no subsurface artifacts. They contribute little to an understanding of the history of Leesburg.

The remaining features appear, after the 1982 preliminary analysis, to be significant resources that merit protection. Exceptions are the charcoal pits. Charcoal production was a significant, if undramatic, part of area's history and the pits serve to remind visitors of that significance. They are of virtually no archeological importance, however, once their sizes, shapes, and dates (based on tree-coring) have been determined. In central Colorado, excavations into the charcoal pits have not yielded any information about past cultures other than morphology that is worthy of note (Buckles 1978:862-865). Protection of some of the charcoal pits as representative samples from the total group in the Historic District (perhaps those within one of the two identified clusters) would serve as adequate protection for that particular site type. It should not be necessary to protect each individual charcoal pit.

Two structures, Features 10 and 12, were constructed in 1937 and 1935, respectively. Although less than 50 years old, they represent an important period in the history of Leesburg. Families moved to the Salmon River Mountains, including Leesburg Basin, to placer mine for gold during the 1930's Depression when other forms of work were difficult to find. The influx of miners was the last significant population boom there and Features 10 and 12 were built during that population influx. Feature 12 is additionally important because it apparently was the only schoolhouse ever built at Leesburg.

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| 16 | Structure- Springhouse | 1895-1908 | Yes |
| 17 | Structure- Hotel, PO | 1890's | Yes |
| 18 | Structure- Bunkhouse | 1880's or earlier | Yes |
| 19 | Structure- Outhouse | 1890's | Yes |
| 20 | Structure- Workshop | 19th Century | Yes |
| 21 | Structure- Chicken House | 1900 | Yes |
| 22 | Structure- Horse Stalls | 20th Century | Yes |
| 23 | Structure- Barn | Before 1908 | Yes |
| 24 | Structure- Storage | 1890's or later | Yes |
| 25 | Structure- Covered Walkway? | 20th Century | Yes |
| 26 | Headgates | 1930's or later | No |
| 27 | Dump | 19th Century | Yes |
| 28 | Chinese Roast- ing Pit | 19th Century | Yes |
| 29 | Dump | 1910 | Yes |
| 30 | Cemetery | 1860's | Yes |
| 31 | Dump | 1970;s | No |
| 32 | Structure- Residence | 1890's or later | Yes |
| 33 | Chinese Roast- ing Pit | 19th Century | Yes |
| 34 | Dump | 1930's | Yes |
| 35 | Chinese Roast- ing Pit | 19th Century | Yes |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------|-----|
| 36 | Structure- Foundation | 19th Century | No |
| 37 | Structure- Joss House | 19th Century | Yes |
| 38 | Dump | 1900-1930's | No |
| 39 | Structure- Outhouse | | Yes |
| 40 | Prospector's Pit | | No |
| 41 | Corral | 1930's | Yes |
| 42 | Depression Mining? | | Yes |
| 43 | Depression- Mining? | | Yes |
| 44 | Charcoal Pit | | Yes |
| 45 | Structure- Temp. Camp | 1940-1960 | Yes |
| 46 | Prospector's Pit | | No |
| 47 | Charcoal Pit | | Yes |
| 48 | Charcoal Pit | | Yes |
| 49 | Charcoal Pit | | Yes |
| 50 | Prospector's Pit | | No |
| 51 | Charcoal Pit | | Yes |
| 52 | Dump | 1950's | No |
| 53 | Structure- Foundation | 19th Century | Yes |
| 54 | Hunting Camp | 1950-1970 | No |
| 55 | Camp? | 1950-1970 | No |
| 56 | Structure- Foundation | | Yes |

| | | | |
|----|--|------------------------|-----|
| 57 | Depression | | No |
| 58 | Dump | 1930's | Yes |
| 59 | Dump | 1930's | Yes |
| 60 | Dump | 19th Century | Yes |
| 61 | Structure- Foundation | 1870's-1880's | Yes |
| 62 | Charcoal Pit | | Yes |
| 63 | Charcoal Pit | | Yes |
| 64 | Charcoal Pit | | Yes |
| 65 | Reservoir | | Yes |
| 66 | Dugout | | Yes |
| 67 | Charcoal Pit | | Yes |
| 68 | Charcoal Pit | | Yes |
| 69 | Prospector's Pit | | No |
| 70 | Charcoal Pit | | Yes |
| 71 | Charcoal Pit | | Yes |
| 72 | Structure in Ruins- Office, Residence | 1955 | No |
| 73 | Structure- Outhouse | 1955 | No |
| 74 | Dump | 19th Century 1930's | Yes |
| 75 | Washing Plant | 1955 | No |
| 76 | Structure- Foundation | 1870's- 1880's | Yes |
| 77 | Flume | 1930's or later | No |
| 78 | Structure- Foundation | 1870's- 1880's | Yes |
| 79 | Structure- Foundation | 1870's-1880's | Yes |

Supporting Documentation

Photographs of the town of Leesburg are kept both at public institutions and in private collections (Figs. 15 and 16). Very few date to the nineteenth century; most were taken in the 1930's. Some are available at the Idaho State Library in Boise; one was published in a history of Idaho (Idaho State Historical Society 1976:50) and another in "Gold Camps and Silver Cities" (Wells 1974). The largest public collection of Leesburg photographs is housed at the Lemhi County Historical Museum in Salmon where there are two scrapbooks of Leesburg photographs, compiled by Orion Kirkpatrick. Each of the local oral history informants interviewed had some photographs of the townsite. Dick Shoup's personal collection was the largest of the three seen.

Other photographs of the town may be available in several sources not consulted during the 1982 season. The U.S. Geological Survey Photographic Collection in Lakewood, Colorado, has a fairly good collection of mining photographs taken during geological reconnaissance projects throughout the west, some dating as early as the turn of the century. The archives at the University of Idaho and Idaho State University are other likely sources of Leesburg photographs. Finally, there are several Salmon residents who might have some photographs; John and Mrs. Ernst, Wayne and Velma O'Conner, Frank Rood and E.F. Waterman are among them.

Written histories of Leesburg are rare. The best known history is actually a series of short biographies of the earliest Leesburg residents entitled History of Leesburg Pioneers and written by Orion Kirkpatrick (1936). Elsewhere, short references to events in Leesburg's history are contained in the works of Umpleby (1913), Shoup (1969), Wells (1974), Jones (1982), and Sharkey (n.d.). An annotated bibliography attached to this document summarizes the contents and usefulness of these and other works. Finally, Dick Shoup, long-time resident of Leesburg and Salmon, is currently in the process of writing a book about Leesburg. His book will focus on the period from the initial gold discovery to the 1910's or 1920's.

Archives across the state undoubtedly contain information about Leesburg of interest to academicians and the public in general. Larry Jones of the Idaho State Library in Boise searched some files of nineteenth century Montana and Idaho newspapers in summer, 1982, for references to Leesburg events. His notes are available at the State Library. The library also has folders of newspaper clippings and miscellaneous notes for several Idaho mining communities, perhaps including Leesburg.

The Lemhi County Courthouse has records that could be used in understanding the history of Leesburg Basin. Location certificates for unpatented mining claims, deeds, documentation of annual assessment work, liens, water rights testimonies, and leases are on file. Minutes of the County Commissioners' meetings, probate records, and records of civil and criminal suits heard in Salmon might also contain useful information. No attempt was made to search the Lemhi County Courthouse archives during summer 1982, but previous experience at other county courthouses suggests the fruitfulness of searches through those types of records.



Fig. 15. Historic photograph of Leesburg, looking east along Main Street. (Marjorie Sims, Salmon.)



Fig. 16. Historic photograph of the Leesburg townsite taken during the 1930's from the hillside north of the town. (Lemhi County Historical Museum, Salmon.)

Summary of 1982 Archaeological and Oral Historical Research

The 1982 cultural resource inventory of the Leesburg Historic District involved detailed recording of standing structures in the townsite plus systematic survey of the 150 acres of Forest Service land in the Historic District. The 79 feature descriptions serve as a solid base for both cultural significance determinations and project impact assessment.

Structural remains are by far the most abundant cultural resource at Leesburg. Twenty-six of the 39 remains are within the townsite and just less than half of those are standing and in fair to good condition. All of the townsite structures and building ruins are significant features that serve as physical reminders of Leesburg's colorful history.

In addition to structural remains, cultural features at Leesburg include the cemetery, dumps, roasting pits, charcoal pits, and various mining features. These range in age from the earliest occupation of the town to the present - the cemetery, roasting pits, and a few of the dumps dating earliest and hunting camps and other dumps dating 20 years old or less. With the exception of Features 10 and 12, features less than 50 years old are not considered significant resources.

Available photographs and oral history accounts of Leesburg are concerned primarily with the townsite. Many of the other identified features at Leesburg are ones that residents would not have taken any particular notice of either because they never saw them in use or the features were associated with very mundane activities. Some outhouses, rock foundations, small dumps, and hunting camps are known exclusively through archeological investigation.

No prehistoric features were discovered during the 1982 inventory, although logically one might have suspected that they were present. Two chert flakes were found in badly-disturbed areas of the site and gave no indication of the present or location of buried prehistoric archeological materials.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AT LEESBURG

Introduction to Cultural Resource Management Plans

As the price of gold increases, mineral exploration and extraction come more into conflict with the protection of cultural resources, especially historic sites. Modern miners return to known zones of mineralization that produced large amounts of ore during historic times. Their rationale is that with modern technology and higher prices, they may be able to extract mineral deposits that they could not economically mine several decades ago.

With one possible exception, the conflict between mineral exploitation and cultural resource protection will continue to occur at Leesburg, although perhaps sporadically. If Harry Johnson's patent application for Lady Luck is clear-listed, it will eliminate the Forest Service's ability to directly protect cultural resources on that claim. In an effort to manage the historic resource on other claims in the Historic District, the Salmon National Forest should consider the four alternative plans discussed below. Each alternate plan actually builds on the previous one. For example, Alternate Plan #4 would not only involve "Structures Acquisition and Stabilization," but also the program of increased site interpretation discussed under Alternate Plan #3. Also, basic archeological feature protection through avoidance or impact mitigation is necessary no matter which alternative is finally adopted.

One question in these cases of conflict concerns the ownership of structures on unpatented mining claims. There are conflicting opinions about ownership (Joseph Gallagher and Don Peters 1982: personal communication) and the Salmon National Forest is currently awaiting a judgment or statement from the Regional Office about this problem. Until the Regional Office's opinion is available, it is reasonable to assume that the structures (whether historic or modern) are improvements and so are part of the property that changes hands when an unpatented claim is sold. Impacts to these buildings are not officially the concern of the Forest Service; Forest Service procedures for feature protection at Leesburg apply only to archeological properties. At Leesburg and other mining communities, the ownership question instead becomes: when is a structure an improvement (owned by the claimant) and when is it a ruin (owned by the Federal government)? Hopefully, this question will be addressed in the Regional Office's decision.

Alternate Plan #1: Minimum Cultural Resource Protection

Under this alternate plan, the Salmon National Forest would continue to manage the historic resources at Leesburg as it has done. This involves having an archeologist or paraprofessional available to monitor ground-disturbance activities, such as the miner's excavation of test holes for sampling. The Forest Service would continue to advise avoidance when proposed mining or prospecting would impact known significant resources (excluding structures for which the Forest Service is not legally responsible). Avoidance would be preferred at features discovered during monitoring. When avoidance is not possible, some form of impact mitigation is necessary (Fig. 17). Mitigation will include detailed descriptions, photographic documentation, and test or complete excavations. They will also often include oral history interviews. Impact mitigation plans are written by qualified Forest Service personnel and would be implemented by the Salmon National Forest and/or the operator. Generally the operator is required to carry the cost of mitigation.

The claimants should periodically be reminded of the historic significance of Leesburg and the Forest Service's commitment to limited site protection. This commitment includes an intolerance for ground disturbance not addressed in the operating plan whether for mining or domestic purposes. Claimants should also be informed of both the low visibility and fragility of many of the features in the District. Some of the important features appear on the ground surface as a line of rocks or as a slight mound.

Should a miner continue with ground disturbing work not covered in his operating plan, despite warnings that such are prohibited, the District Ranger should issue a citation under 36 CFR 261. 36 CFR 261.9 prohibits damage to United States property and allows the Ranger to cite a miner who violates his operating plan. It also allows him to issue a citation when historic or archeological resources are damaged.

These inconspicuous lines of rocks and any buried portions of those features can be severely damaged when a heavy piece of equipment is walked across or a blade pushed across them.

The 1982 Leesburg Historic District inventory cannot be viewed as a complete inventory of all historic features at Leesburg. Thick vegetative cover and sedimentation have covered some features that are potentially significant. For example, Features 27 and 60 were buried features for which there was no indication of their location or extent on the ground surface. The 1982 inventory can be used to forewarn Forest Service personnel and the mining claimants of areas of high resource conflict.

The Forest Service prohibits all littering within its Forests, even on unpatented mining claims. The trash in the Feature 32 structure ruin and on the ground beside Napias' domestic dump is unsightly litter that detracts from the aesthetic historic view of the Leesburg townsite. Napias should be required to clean up their dump and to remove the trash in Feature 32 (if it is theirs).

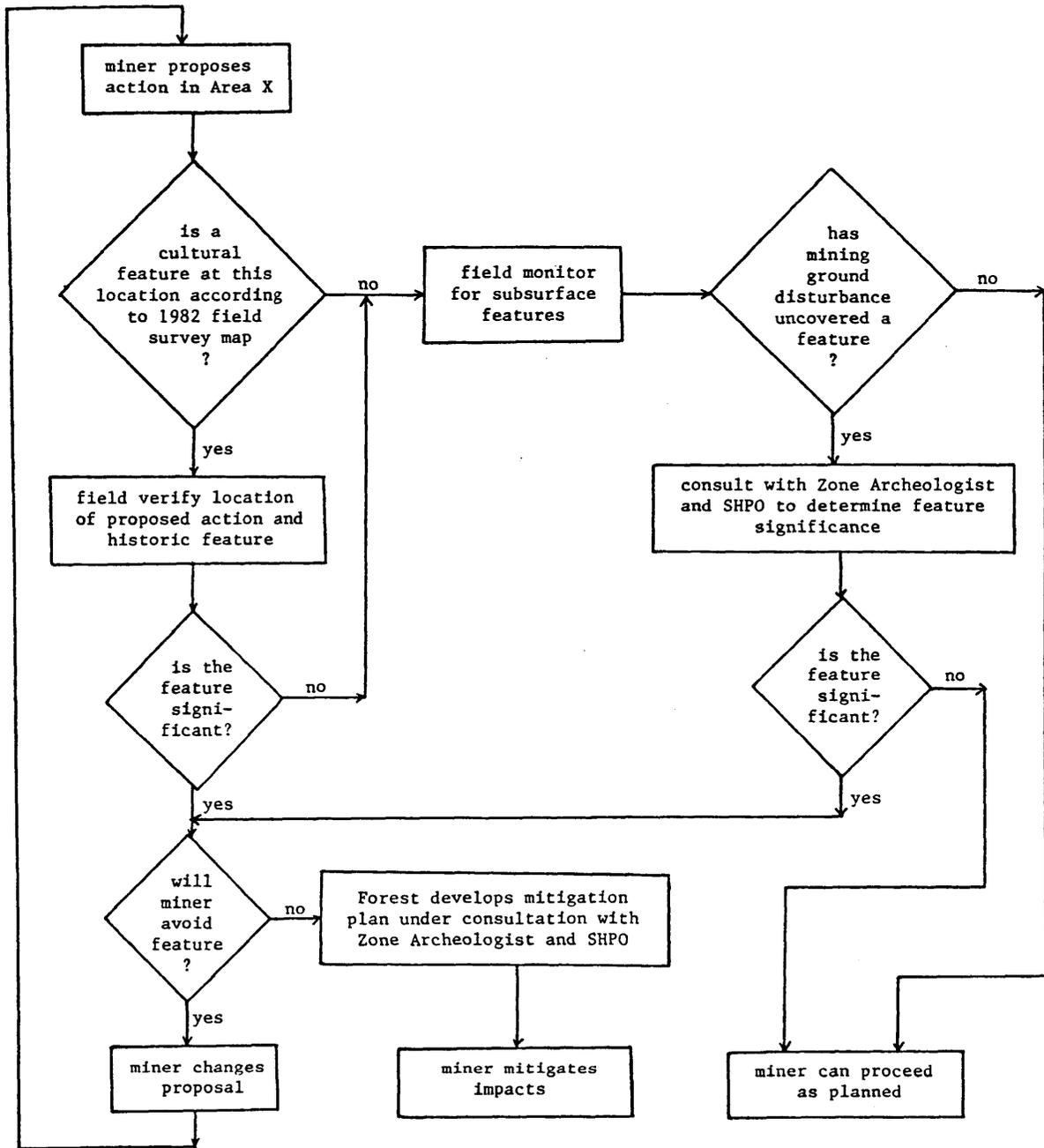


Fig. 17. Flow chart of recommended measures should a miner propose ground-disturbing activities in the Leesburg Historic District.

Also, as part of this alternative, there would be no active effort to discourage vandalism. Admittedly, vandalism as a source of site disturbance probably peaked several years ago and is presently diminishing. Nevertheless, some damage due to this illegal activity would continue to occur with no active program to discourage it.

No on-going historic or archeological research about Leesburg would be conducted. Most sources of the area's history still continue to be curated in archives such as courthouse records and newspaper files or in secondary accounts such as those mentioned in the attached annotated bibliography. Over time, however, those people who lived at Leesburg or who visited there during its occupation will eventually die, many without leaving a record of their memories of Leesburg. These potential informants are some of the few sources of information about events and the way of life at Leesburg in the 1930's. Archeological investigations, such as the excavation and analysis of select features, will be postponed indefinitely. The archeological data base is gradually shrinking due to both mining activities and pothunting, and conceivably postponed research may, in truth, mean irretrievable loss of data.

Alternate Plan #2: Slightly Increased Cultural Resource Protection

This alternate way of managing the cultural resources would depend heavily on the cooperation of the claimants and operators. Because the Federal government places few restrictions on the ways in which a miner can use unpatented land during his mining operation (other than as concerns water quality control), maintaining a historic site for its public benefit becomes a volunteer instead of required action. The volunteer action proposed under this plan would supplement required site protection measures discussed in Alternate Plan #1.

At the Leesburg townsite, most of Napias' domestic use and equipment storage cannot be regulated by the Forest Service. For example, the operator's use of the structures as storage and living space, the location of the residential camp in what was formerly Grantsville, and the "storage" of large equipment at various places throughout the townsite are apparently all privileges the operator gain when he signed a lease with Harry Johnson, the claimant. While the Forest Service cannot require the claimant and operator to use the structures and the ground surface as it may see fit, it can suggest changes in present use.

Following are suggestions that might be made to the claimant. These suggestions would enhance the quality of the historic resource.

The miners could explore alternatives to their casual storage of large equipment in the Historic District. The two semi-trailers parked in the townsite, the conveyer behind and between Features 7 and 9, the conveyer parts and tires stored in and around Feature 7, the non-stationary electric poles on the south side of Main Street near Feature 13, the three propane tanks just east of Feature 7, and the two large diesel tanks standing between Features 13 and 14 could be moved to Napias' work yard south of the townsite. Alternately, they might at least be stored together in one or two places instead of placed here and there around the townsite.

Contrary to the belief of many Leesburg visitors, Napias has not been responsible for most of the structure deterioration that has occurred over the last few years. There are steps the company could take to reduce the rate of deterioration, however. Already repairs to the walls and the roof at Feature 10 would appear to have extended the life of that building. The Forest Service could encourage the company to allow structures that have collapsed to remain in their collapsed condition and not remove elements of the superstructure either to "clean up" the site or to use as firewood.* Napias should refrain from cutting ditches too close to structures such as they did at Feature 15 where such action has accelerated the collapse of the structure. The sides of the ditch are slumping and now the structure is being undercut along the front wall at the southwest corner.

* Should there ever be a program initiated by either the Forest Service or the claimant to stabilize and/or restore the structures at Leesburg, the pieces of wall and roof will serve as a guide to the types and forms of materials to use in the restoration. Also, site visitors are often as interested in collapsed structures as they are in standing ones.

The 1982 Napias residential trailer camp was set up at what was formerly known as Grantsville. In this area it is very likely that important, buried archeological materials remain. Derrold Slavin reports that a store once stood at the west edge of Napias' camp, and Paul Fitzgerald says that he has seen numerous Chinese artifacts and distinctive mounds in the area. These features suggest the area may have been a Chinatown at one time.

The trailer camp was not surveyed in 1982 to respect the miners' families' privacy, but damages to the area noted in passing include an outhouse pit, buried water line, and a bulldozer cut. There may also have been damage due to trampling and some ground leveling where trailers are parked.

Because the camp is already in place, it would be imprudent to suggest that Napias move it to an area less archeologically sensitive. In the future, however, should another group of miners move to the area and establish a camp from which to work, the Forest Service should aid the miners in selecting a different location. Perhaps the miners could establish a camp at Leesburg but further to the east or up Camp Creek.

Finally the Forest Service can suggest that there be no further testing for minerals in the townsite. Eight test holes plus a long trench have been excavated in or directly adjacent to the townsite and probably provided adequate samples of placer deposits there.

In addition to offering suggestions to the operators, the Salmon National Forest can initiate some action itself. A combination of minimum cost, labor efficient measures conducted by Forest Service personnel could provide limited protection against pothunting and vandalism at Leesburg. First, personnel who work in the Leesburg area or who regularly drive through the site (for example, engineering surveying or timber reconnaissance crews) could be briefed on the significance of the site and on the types of destructive activities they might witness there. They should be aware that bottle and "barn" wood collection is not legal at the site. Second, again to protect Leesburg from pothunters and vandals, the Forest Service could post a sign warning visitors to the Leesburg Basin that removal of artifacts from sites is a punishable offense. This sign could be posted at the junction of the Napias Creek and Moccasin Creek roads where a "Prevent Forest Fires" sign is presently posted.

Alternate Plan #3: Enhanced Interpretive Program

One form of cultural resource management at Leesburg could be development of a public education and interpretive program, in addition to the programs discussed in Plans 1 and 2. Site preservation without some planned use of that resource is unsatisfying at best. Interpretation would not only increase use of the resource, but indirectly it would result in site protection against vandalism. As individuals become aware first that the resource is available and second that pothunting and other forms of vandalism deprives them of an interesting and non-renewable resource, they become watchdogs of the resource.

There are several comparatively inexpensive activities that could be used in an interpretive program at Leesburg. The Salmon National Forest could sign the site, publish a pamphlet, compile a scrapbook or slide show, and give guided tours during the summer. While it may take a few years, this work can be done with the present Forest work force, using seasonal archeologists, paraprofessional archeologists, and volunteers.

The Salmon National Forest could replace the large wooden sign at Leesburg that was destroyed by vandals several years ago. The sign told a short history of Leesburg, as a similar one tells about Ulysses' history in the North Fork District. The vandal-resistant signs that the Sawtooth National Recreation Area has recently begun to use may be preferable over wooden ones.

The Forest could design a one page pamphlet about Leesburg that would be distributed out of the Forest Supervisor's and District Offices. In addition to a short history of the town, the pamphlet might include a sketch map of the townsite that has unique characteristics of some of the buildings labeled.

A scrapbook containing text, sketch maps of the site and some of the structures and historic and modern photographs of the townsite would also be a useful interpretive tool. It could be available at the reception desk at the Supervisor's Office with duplicates at the Cobalt District Office and in the Salmon Public Library. Often Forest visitors come to the SO with questions about what historic sites are on the Forest and what their condition is. A scrapbook, such as suggested, would aid the receptionists in answering that type of question about Leesburg.

Along the same lines, the Forest could create a slide show about Leesburg that would be available to civic groups and Lemhi County schools. This public education could be both informative and could be used to gain public support for additional programs at Leesburg.

The Lemhi County Historical Society might be persuaded to collaborate with Forest Service personnel to make both the scrapbook and the slide show. Other interested Salmon residents, especially those that lived in Leesburg Basin, might be interested in helping the project by donating photographs and recalling anecdotes that could be included in the texts.

Guided tours of Leesburg held once a month during the summers would be an important part of the site's interpretive program. Forest Service employees - perhaps the seasonal archeologist and/or the paraprofessionals - could prepare a short tour of the townsite using information gathered during the 1982 Leesburg inventory. The State and local historical societies might also actively participate in tour planning, just as the Idaho State Historical Society did for the tour of Shoup and Ulysses they sponsored in summer 1982. Salmon residents and Forest visitors would be invited to attend the tours through adequate advance publicity.

Alternate Plan #4: Structures Acquisition and Stabilization

While the structures at Leesburg remain in the hands of private individuals, their preservation is subject to the whim of the miners. The only means by which the Salmon National Forest might be able to protect the structures from damage due to mineral activities would be through ownership. The Forest Service would have to acquire the buildings and withdraw the underlying acreage from mineral development. Because a withdrawal is subject to prior claims, the claimant would have to relinquish his rights to mineral extraction in the withdrawn acreage.

Withdrawals are subject to the approval of the Bureau of Land Management which reviews them to insure that the lands proposed for withdrawal are not mineralized. If the assays taken at the Lady Luck and Luckey Boy claims in June, 1982, in preparation for a patent application on the properties indicate that the two claims do not have enough minerals for a valid claim, withdrawal action could proceed. The townsite lies within these two claims.

After withdrawal, the Forest Service could acquire the structures either by contesting the validity of the claims or by requesting that the claimants relinquish their mineral rights and donate the townsite to the Federal government. If the validity contest is successful (and after the withdrawal was completed), no mineral claims could be made on the townsite. The structures would continue to belong to the claimants who would be granted a short period of time in which to move or destroy them, if they desired. If the miners took no action, the buildings would become the property of the United States.

Suggested lands for withdrawal are shown in two tracts in Figure 18. The legal description for Tract 1 is $S\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21, T. 22 N., R. 20 E., and for Tract 2 is SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21, T. 22 N., R. 20 E. The total withdrawal would be for 6.875 acres within the Leesburg Historic District.

Acquisition without a plan for subsequent management is an unsound proposition. In addition to the interpretive and other programs proposed under Alternate Plans #1-3, the Salmon Forest should consider some structure stabilization. Rehabilitation (major repair at a structure so that it can serve a useful purpose) and restoration (complete and accurate rebuilding with an eye toward historical detail) are costly means of site preservation and are unfeasible alternatives to stabilization at this time. Stabilization is preferable because it can be of benefit, yet with limited work. It is "designed to sustain the form and extent of a structure essentially in the existing state" (Wilderness Planning Team, Salmon National Forest 1982:15).

Buildings in a poor state of repair or in ruins would not be repaired under the proposed stabilization program. Those buildings needing minor repairs to the walls or a new roof would have priority in the program. The buildings that would most benefit from a stabilization program are Feature 3 (roof), Feature 9 (roof and foundation along the north side),

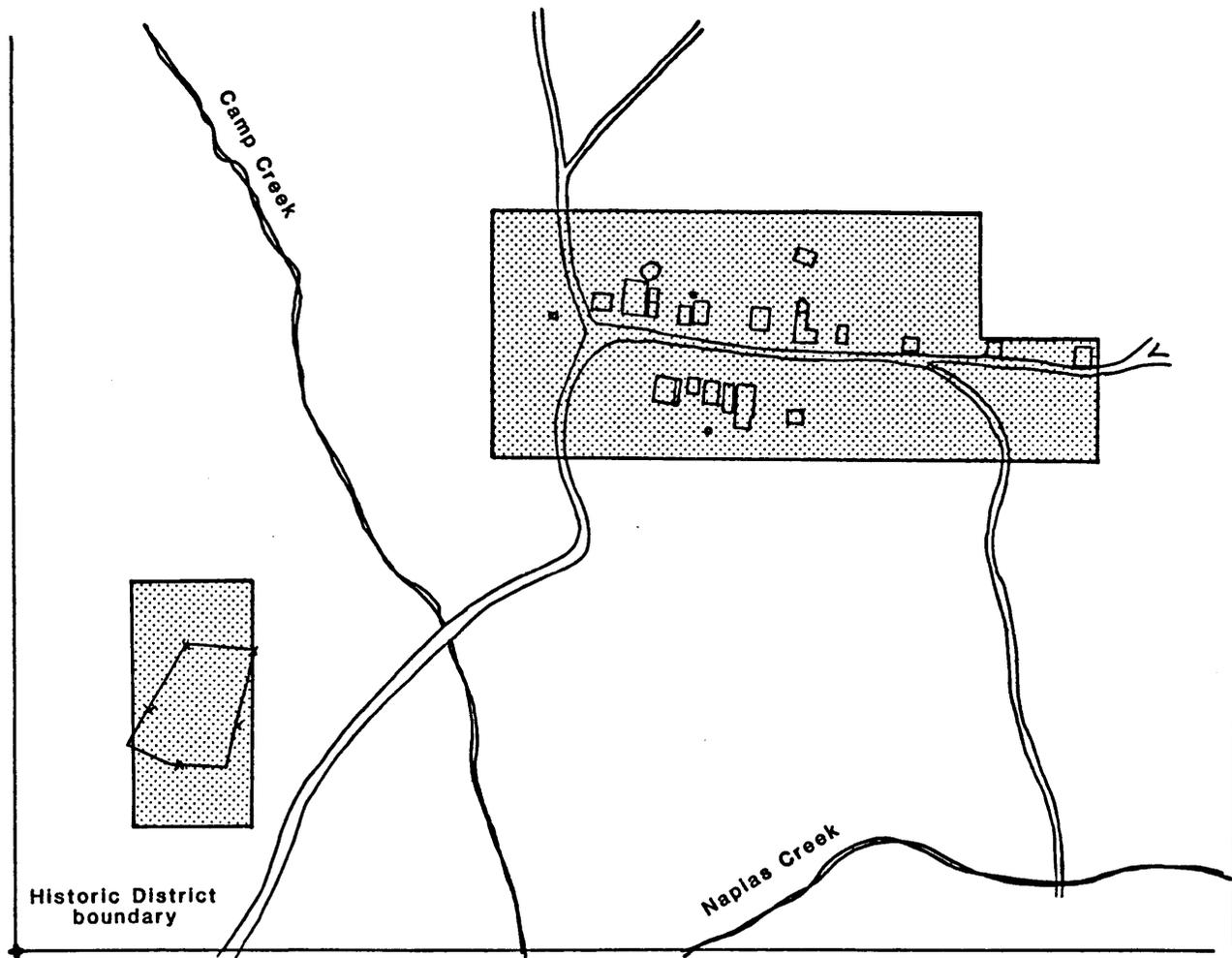


Fig. 18. Lands in the Leesburg Historic District that would be withdrawn under Alternate Plan #4.

Feature 14 (roof and back wall), Feature 20 (west wall), and Feature 24 (roof). Building new roofs for the structures is a cost-efficient "stitch-in-time-saves-nine" measure; roofless structures are more exposed to the weather and therefore deteriorate more quickly than do those with roofs.

To minimize the cost of building stabilization, the Forest Service could provide materials and supervision while soliciting volunteer labor. Many Salmon area residents are personally interested in preservation at Leesburg and might be interested in volunteering for work or organizing a campaign to find others to volunteer.

Preferred Alternative

Alternate Plan #4, which includes aspects of all four alternatives, is the preferred plan. Under it, the Salmon National Forest would play an active role in cultural resource protection at the Leesburg National Register Historic District. In addition to mining activity monitoring, the Forest would develop a program of site interpretation and public education. It would obtain clear title to the standing structures - the focal point of the site as far as Forest visitors are concerned. Finally, it would stabilize several of the buildings for the enjoyment of future visitors.

This plan is preferred because it eliminates any question of structure ownership. Lack of clarification up to this time has been partially responsible for the Salmon National Forest's lack of a management program at the site. Furthermore, under any circumstances it is difficult to manage a resource that is under joint ownership. Because the Forest Service's ideas about land use in the 160 acre area are different from those of the claimants - and will continue to be so -, joint ownership is not in the best interest of the cultural resource.

Stabilization of acquired structures is an integral part of Alternate Plan #4. The reason for acquisition is so that the Forest will be able to better manage the resource. Such management obviously involves site protection against natural deterioration, and stabilization is a cost-efficient means of keeping standing structures standing.

Alternative Plan #3 is the next most preferred of the four cultural resource management plans. It does nothing to clarify the ownership question (although the Regional Office may resolve the question no matter which plan is followed). Although under the alternate plan the Forest would take no direct measures to protect the townsite structures, it still offers a way indirectly to protect both the structures and other cultural features from vandalism. Site interpretation may reduce vandalism through public education. In addition, it will provide a desirable recreational service to Forest visitors who drive to Leesburg and want to know more about the history of the site.

Alternate Plans #1 and 2 are the current program and a slightly improved program. These also do not address or try to resolve the structure ownership question. They only slightly recognize the fact that visitor use and interest at Leesburg has increased lately, although the place is aesthetically deficient due to the activities of the Napias Mining Company. Finally, the two plans do little to discourage vandalism and site damage due to natural deterioration.

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ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
 Agency No. SL-86
 Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 1

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): This structure is a one-room log building with a lean-to attached to the west side. Although the floor is dirt, this was a residence, according to Dick Shoup.

The main room is in fairly good condition, but the lean-to is in very poor shape.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 23'9", W 16'8", H 10'9" (max.), 6'6" (min.)
 (not inc. lean-to roof)

Structure Orientation: 58°W (of True North)

Foundation: Can't tell for sure, but looks like no foundation.

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: Saddle-notch unpeeled logs not adzed on the inside or out, with the exception of 2 of the largest logs. Mud chinking on the outside and wood wedge chinking on inside. The ends of the logs at the corners are both axed and sawed; they are also cut at uneven lengths especially in the back of the building. The logs used in the walls of the lean-to were recycled as evidenced by non-functional notches here and there. Old clothes were put around the window frames and between logs to serve as insulation. All wire nails used.

Chimneys: The stove pipe location is marked on the floor plan.

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: The main room's doorway faces south. Presently it is 7 1/2 in. taller than it was originally (evident from the location of the top of the side jams) The door latched on the left side - the latch being low on the jam (30 1/2 in. above bottom of side jam). The latch doesn't remain, only a notch. (con't)

Windows: There are 3 windows in the main room and only the false jams remain.

Roof Shape, Covering: Gable roof over main room made of 1/2" poles covered with dirt which was covered with board and batten. It has a ridgepole and 4 purlins (2 on each side). Pitch is 5.8:12. The lean-to has a shed roof of board and batten with 3 roof joists or purlins. Pitch is 4.9:12. Roof overhangs east wall by 21 1/2 in.,

Other Features (such as porches): south wall by 45 in. and west wall (lean-to roof) by 8 in.

There is an extension of the west wall of the lean-to 7 ft. 1 in. beyond the south wall. This was once partially or completely covered by a shed roof. Access to this room is gained either through the south-facing door to the outside or the east-facing door to the main room.

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering: The door between the lean-to and the main room is shown in the floor plan.

Flooring: Just dirt apparently.

Ceiling: None

Condition: 10 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. The walls and roof of the main part are in fairly good condition, but the roof and the west wall of the lean-to are partially collapsed. Except for the outside door to the lean-to, all doors and windows have been removed.

Associated Artifacts: Wine bottle glass, carbon (?) rods from batteries, purple bottle glass, melted black rubber blobs less than 1 cm in diameter, stovepipe with crimped seam, a few woven cotton straps on the inside walls may have held tools, brown bottle glass, window glass, 1 crimped tin can, ironstone fragments, and modern aluminum beverage cans.

Construction Date 1900 ? Duration of Use _____ to _____

Informants or Previous Reports: Dick Shoup and Paul Fitzgerald

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 1, exp. 5-9, Roll 4, exp. 13-14

Other Remarks/Descriptions: The feature has been vandalized by people carving initials and dates on the window sill. There has probably also been some pothunting, but there are no holes in the floor to indicate such.

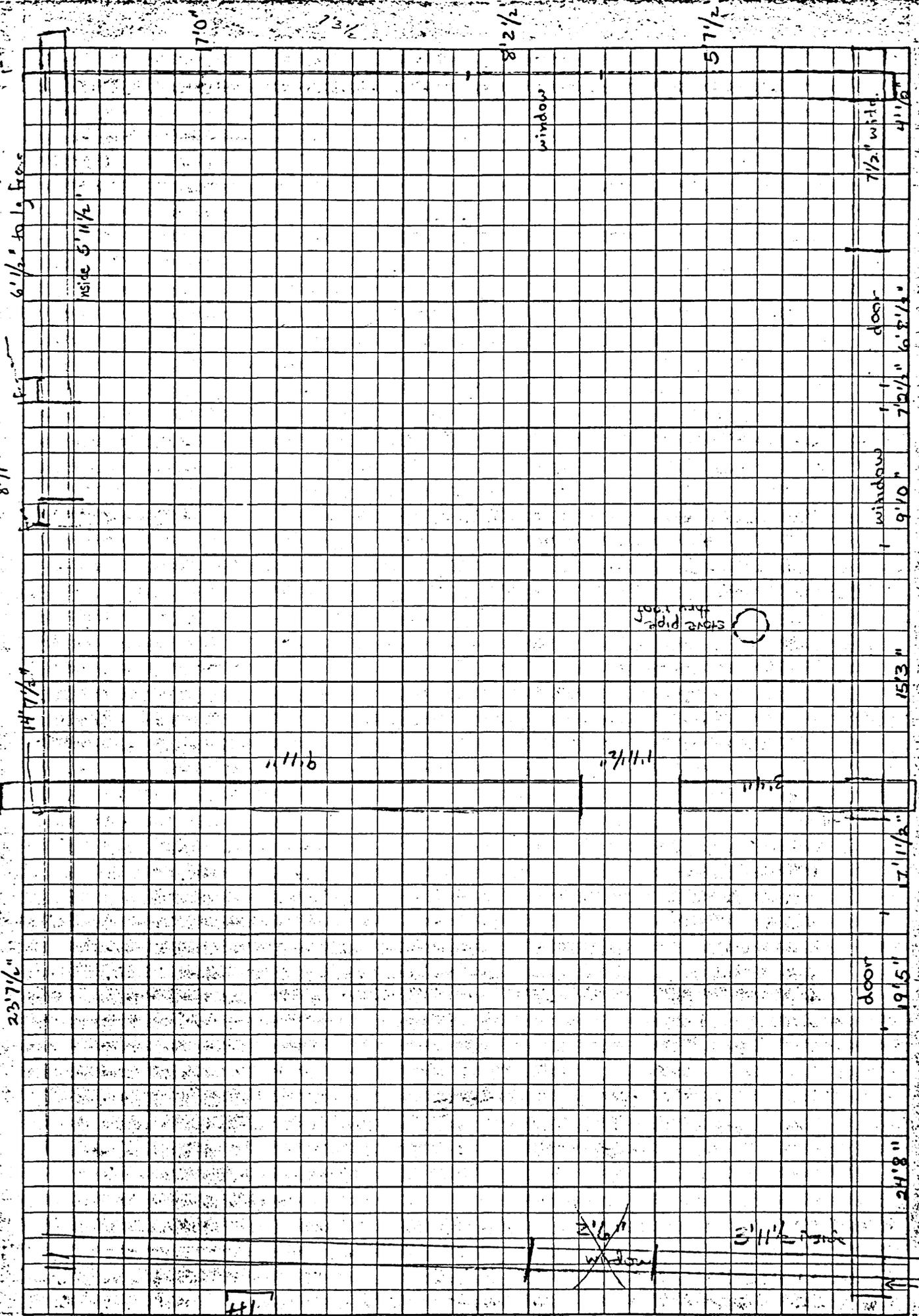
Doors, Con't.: The outside door to the lean-to is still in place, but it has been nailed shut. Its hinges are 2 very large V-hinges, which probably serve as further indication of recycling at the structure because these hinges are too large for the door. The door is of very haphazard construction; for example, the few nails in the hinges are clinched over before driven completely through.

Other notes of interest: Above the front doorway and above the back window, there is an oval 4X2 1/2 in. hole of unknown function. They do not lie directly across from each other, but close enough so that a pole might have been suspended in the room w/one end in each hole. Holes are presently screened over w/1/16 in. screen.

Recorder Mitzi Rossillon Date 7/15/82

Structure floor plan

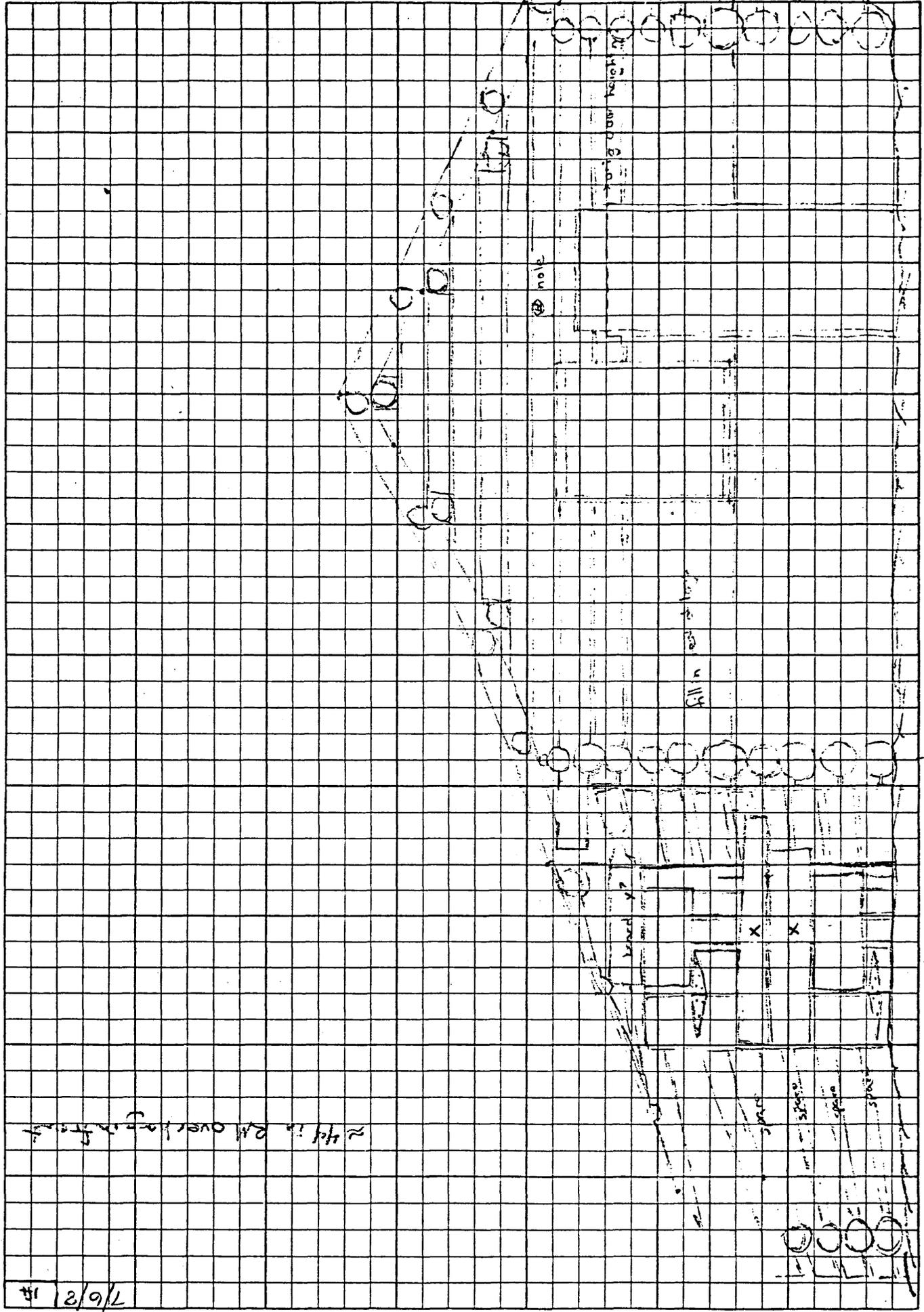
NO
SIT
ON
9/25/50
W/ROD



Profile of south wa

7/6/81

~44 in RM overhang in front



x to board over door

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
Agency No. SL-86
Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 2

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): This was a log milk barn and horse barn, probably consisting of two rooms with no hay loft. According to Dick Shoup, the building was originally a saloon. The roof and west wall have collapsed.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 49'3", W 19'4", H 11' (max.), 3 1/2' (min.)
(inside dimensions)

Structure Orientation:

S 4° W (of True North)

Foundation:

None apparent

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: The unpeeled wall logs are Lincoln-log notched. They are not adzed and are chinked on the outside w/mud and occasionally poles and wood wedges and on the inside w/poles, wood wedges, and old rags. The gables are also of logs, but were covered with boards perhaps to "beautify" the facade. When two logs are spliced, it is with a half lap joint. The back of the feature was dug partially into the uphill slope.

Chimneys:

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: There is a doorway in the front, facing south. There is a piece of rubber tire nailed to the right jam that apparently served as the most recent door latch.

Windows: There is an opening near the floor on the north wall that may have been a window. Currently it is boarded over on the outside.

Roof Shape, Covering: The gable roof is made of 2 layers of boards. It has a ridge pole and 12 purlins. The roof pitch was 8.3:12. In the center of the structure on the inside there was a support thing to keep the roof from sagging (see sketch below). Roof overhangs north wall by 11 in. and west wall by about 16 in.

Other Features (such as porches):

Feed boxes stood along east wall.

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering:

Flooring:

Ceiling: None

Condition: None _____ 40 _____ % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration.

The west wall has collapsed outward in its middle section and the roof is gone from the west half of the building. No doors or windows are left, just the false jams.

Associated Artifacts: Milk glass fragments, bailing wire in various places throughout the structure, non-identifiable cast iron fragment, lots of 1 1/2 in. holes drilled into the walls perhaps once filled w/pegs that held tack, 4 sections of hydraulic mining pipe, door on inside used to block north window, 3 feed boxes, oval tin pan, modern cheap wine bottle fragment, crimped tin cans, and window frame.

Construction Date _____ 1890's _____ Duration of Use _____ to _____ about 1940

Informants or Previous Reports: Dick Shoup, Marjorie Simms, and Derrold Slavin.

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 1, exp. 10, 11, 13-15, 20-21; Roll 4, exp. 15-16.

Other Remarks/Descriptions:

Only wire nails observed.

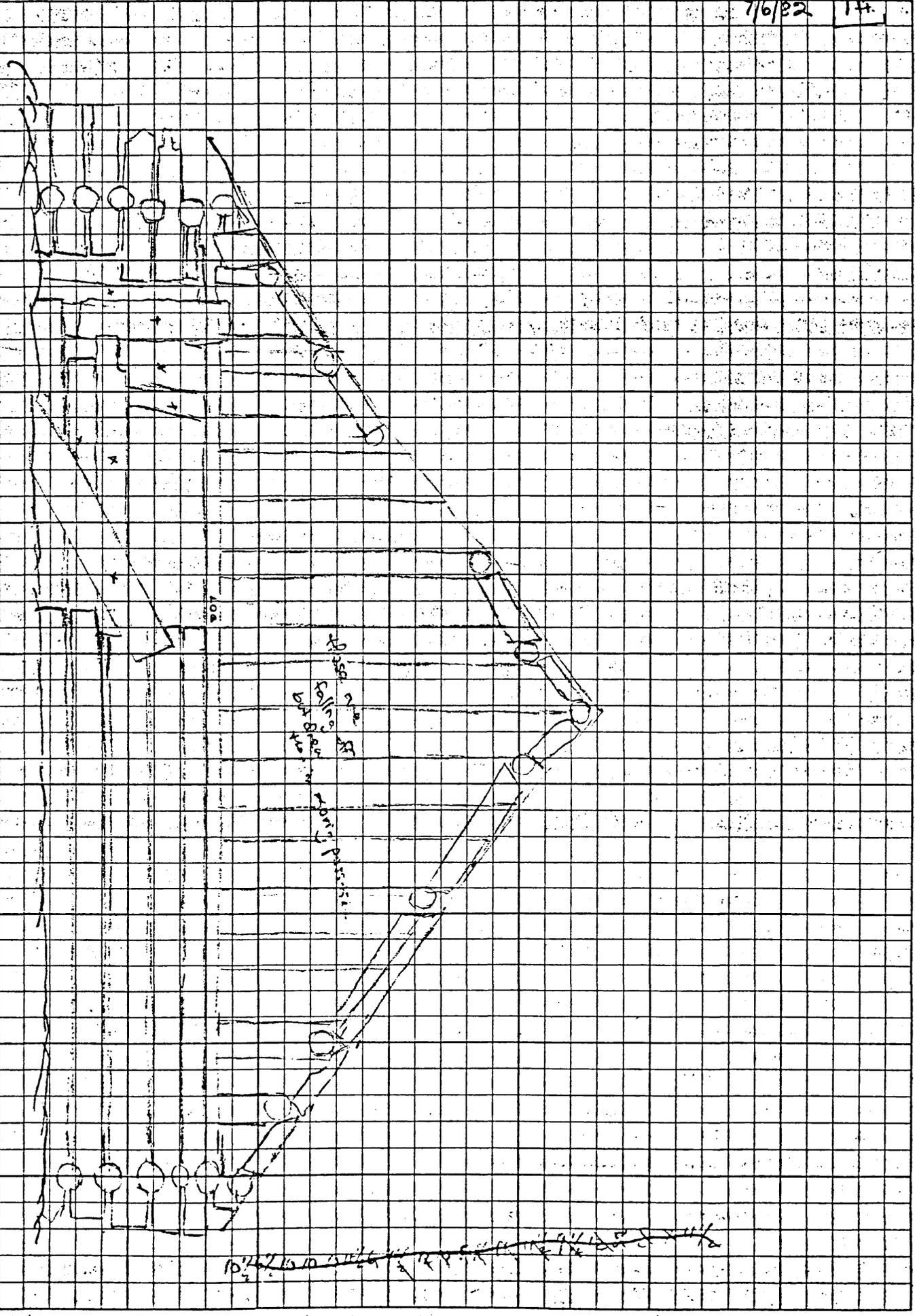
A few waney edge boards were used in the roof.

Mrs. Simms says that Monte Colwell, the stage driver, owned the barn apparently in the 1920's or 1930'2.

Recorder Mitzi Russell Date _____

Structure 2
profile of north wall

1/6/22 14.



x boards up

Dashed line
Dotted line
solid line

10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
Agency No. SL-86
Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 3

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): According to Marjorie Simms, this log structure was used by Monte Colwell, the stage driver, as an office. The roof is collapsed and the west wall leans. The layered roof is very similar to that at Feature 1.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 21'8", W 15'0", H 10' (max.), 6 1/2' (min.)
(inside dimensions)

Structure Orientation: 58° W (of True North)

Foundation: (Can't determine because of grass and sediment accumulation)

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: The unpeeled logs were saddle notched at the corners. About 10% of the logs were adzed, mostly on the inside of the building. The walls were chinked on the outside with mud and on the inside with wood wedges and other wood scraps. Rags were used for insulation at some of the joints. In the gable on the north side, the horizontal logs were pegged together with wooden pegs.

Chimneys: A stove pipe was in northwest corner of structure.

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: There are 2 doorways in the south walls right next to each other. The door on the right opened to the inside and may have hinged on the left. (There are hinge marks in the wood on the jam but this piece of wood might also have been recycled.) Door on the left opened to the inside. This doorway has a bottom jam but the right doorway doesn't.

Windows: There are 2 window frames in the one front window. The outside one is older; it was a single sash window w/9 panes. The inside one is slightly smaller and so a board was nailed at the top to fill in the space. This window was single sash with 6 panes. There was also a window in the north wall.

Roof Shape, Covering: The gable roof was made of 1/2 poles, then a layer of dirt mixed with pine boughs, and then boards. The pitch was 7.8:12. Asphalt paper is tacked onto roof mostly at the top over the ridge pole. Roof overhangs south wall by 13 1/2 in. and west wall by 17 in.

Other Features (such as porches):

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering: There are lots of 4d common nails driven into the inside walls, apparently to hold cloth or paper lining to the walls.

Flooring: Probably dirt, but really can't tell for sure because of collapsed roof.

Ceiling: None

Condition: 35 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. The roofs are collapsed and the west wall leans.

Associated Artifacts: There was a piece of sheet metal with 2 holes about stove pipe hole in size found in the roofing debris. Were there 2 stoves in the feature? Artifacts found between Structures 2 and 3 and in front of Structure 3 include 3 tobacco cans, 4 evaporated milk cans, 6 crimped and soldered cans, at least 35 totally crimped tin cans, 1 clear glass rim, 1 aqua bottle glass fragment, and 1 wine bottle green glass fragment.

Construction Date 19th century Duration of Use _____ to about 1940

Informants or Previous Reports: Marjorie Simms, Salmon.

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 1, exp. 12, 16-17

Other Remarks/Descriptions: Primarily cut nails were used (see the front window jam). However, almost all (90%) of the nails in the roof are wire nails; perhaps the roof is not the original one.

There is (or in some cases, was) some trim nailed on the inside and outside of the doorways and window-way.

Recorder

Mitzi Rossillon

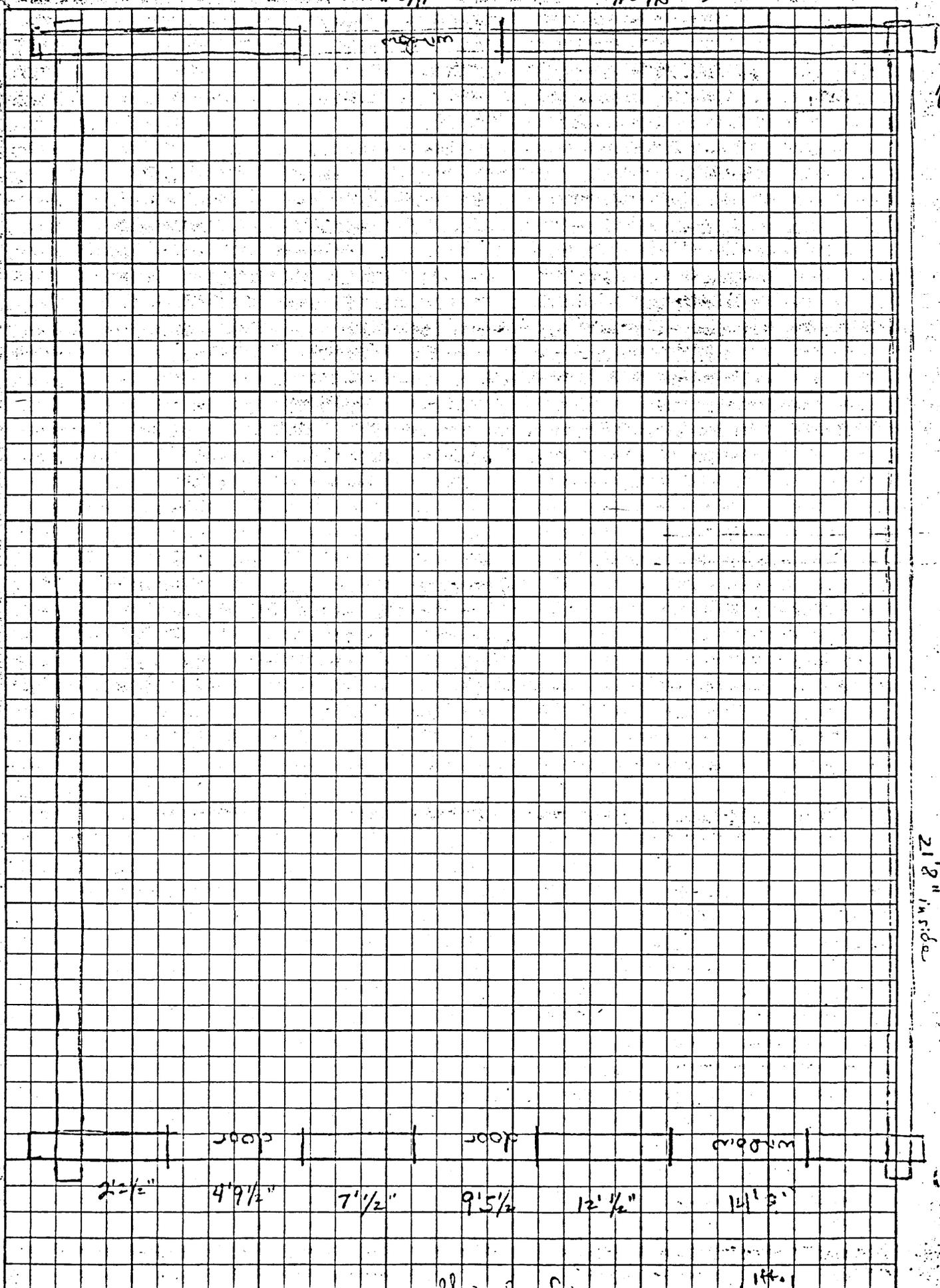
Date

Structure 3

← "0,4" →

← "0,8" →

medium



21' 8" inside

2 1/2"

4' 9 1/2"

7' 1/2"

9' 5 1/2"

12' 1/2"

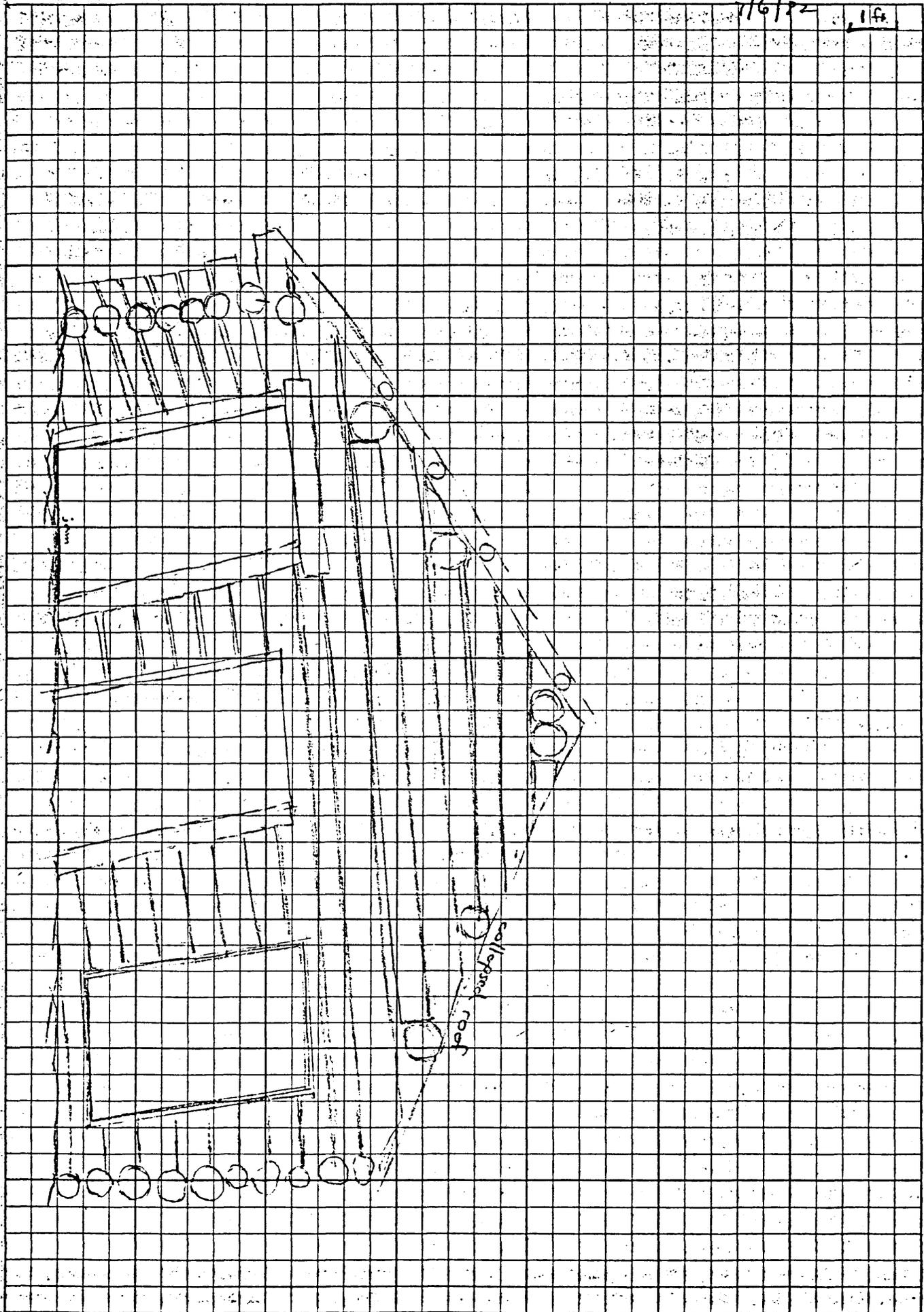
14' 3"

all inside of jar

14'

Structure 3
profile of south wall

1/6/72 1 ft



ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
Agency No. SL-86
Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 4

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): This feature is what little remains of a square notched log structure. It may well have served as a residence. Only one corner remains - all other walls and the roof are collapsed.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 16', W 16', H ? (max.), ? (min.)

Structure Orientation: N 8° E (of True North) - guesstimate

Foundation: None apparent

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: The wall logs are square notched at the corners. They were adzed on the inside. The walls were chinked on the inside w/poles that were nailed into place with cut nails and w/mud. On the outside, they were chinked with boards and odds and ends of wood.

Chimneys: ?

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: There was one doorway along the north side that was about 2 ft. 8 in. wide. There may have been another door along the west wall, but it is not possible to say for certain because of the collapsed condition of the wall. There is a door on top of the debris that may or may not come from this structure. It was made with wire nails.

Windows: There was at least one window in the structure. It was along the north wall and was 2 ft. 4 in. wide. There is a window frame in the rubble that is about 23 in. square and that had at least 2 panes.

Roof Shape, Covering: The roof was a gable roof made of 1/2 poles, then dirt, then board and batten. Occasionally, sheet metal was tacked to the roof, apparently where the roof was leaking.

Other Features (such as porches):

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering:

Flooring:

Ceiling:

Condition: _____ 95 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration.

The walls and roof are completely collapsed except for the northwest corner where the walls are 4-5 logs high.

Associated Artifacts: 4 crimped tin cans, 6 evaporated milk cans, and 1 coffee can lid.

Construction Date probably 19th century Duration of Use _____ to _____

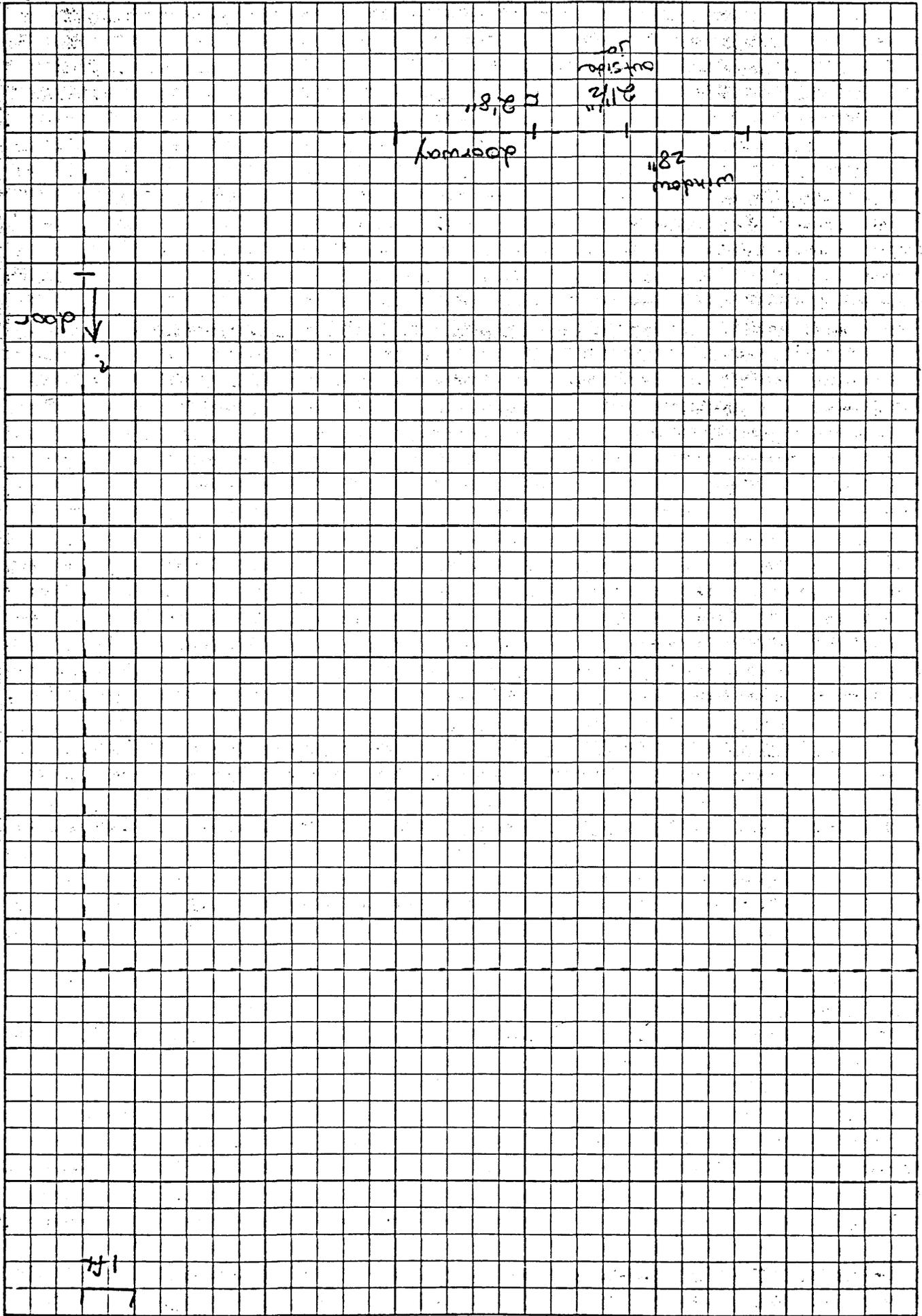
Informants or Previous Reports:

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 1, exp. 18-19; Roll 4, exp. 17.

Other Remarks/Descriptions:

Recorder Mitzi Rosillon Date _____

Structure 4



1 ft

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
Agency No. SL-86
Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 5

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): This is what remains of a dugout that stood behind Feature 4. Now it is just a large depression surrounded by a short cobble and dirt wall.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 21', W 19', H ? (max.), _____ (min.)

Structure Orientation: S 8° W (of True North) - guesstimate

Foundation: None

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: No stone or wooden interior walls were observed, although there may be evidence of such below the ground surface.

Chimneys:

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: The doorway faces south and was apparently slightly off center to the right.

Windows: There was no evidence for windows at the structure.

Roof Shape, Covering: Unknown, but probably gable dirt.

Other Features (such as porches):

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering:

Flooring:

Ceiling:

Condition: _____ 98 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration.

The walls are only low mounds, the roof is completely collapsed, and the front door is gone. The feature has been disturbed by rodent activity and a hole in the bottom of the feature looks to be a pothunter's excavation.

Associated Artifacts: Bucket; 7 crimped tin cans; clear, brown, wine green and aqua bottle glass fragments (including 1 aqua applied finish), a leather strap with a buckle, 2 barrel hoops, cut bone, brown dinnerware, burned bone scrap, saw blade fragment (), window glass, crimped and soldered rectangular can sort of like for charcoal lighter fluid, 2 modern evaporated milk cans, crimped rectangular vegetable oil? can, crimped and soldered baking powder? can PAT. 1838217, zinc pieces, and a modern clear pint liquor bottle.

Construction Date Probably 19th century Duration of Use _____ to _____

Informants or Previous Reports:

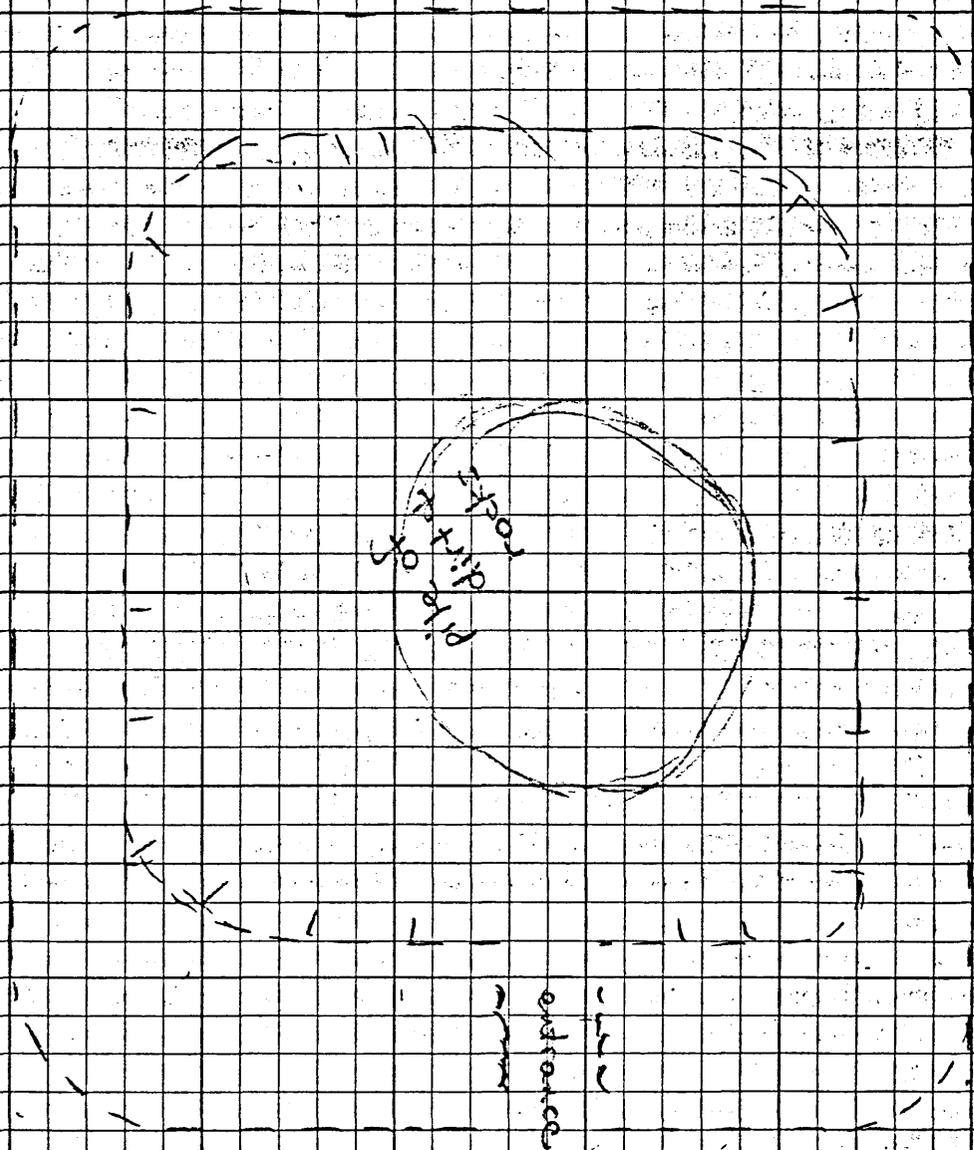
Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 2, exp. 00-0

Other Remarks/Descriptions: There are a few pieces of wood among the rubble at the entranceway that may have been part of this structure. But they tell nothing about the doorway.

Recorder Mitch Kossillion Date _____

1.1.1ft

↑ Nish



ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
Agency No. SL-86
Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 6

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): This is one of Bu Kee's buildings, such as it is. The steeple-notched log structure doesn't have a roof any more and the walls are partially collapsed. A few years ago some of the wall elements were scavenged for firewood.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 22'2", W 16'7", H ? (max.), _____ (min.)

Structure Orientation: S 13° W (of True North)

Foundation: None apparent

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: The logs are steeple-notched at the corners. Most are adzed on the inside and all on the outside. The walls are chinked with mud and odds and ends of wood.

Chimneys:

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: There was one door in back and what looks like a garage-type door in front. What looks like a side door jam lying in the debris measures 72 1/2 in. long.

Windows: There was one in the west wall.

Roof Shape, Covering: According to an old photograph, the roof was a gable roof. The presence of lots of shingles (about 32 in. long) on the ground surface suggests a shake roof.

Other Features (such as porches):

Description of Interior: No information available.

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering:

Flooring:

Ceiling:

Condition: 90 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration.

This structure is a ruin with between 2 and 5 logs still standing at the walls. It may have been pothunted in the northeast corner because a hole has been dug there.

Associated Artifacts: One 3 or 5 gal. CANCO can, 1 evaporated milk can, 1 large 3 lb.? tobacco can, 1 leather boot fragment, 1 relatively recent piece of machinery of unknown function (not worth drawing), 1 piece of concrete block, cut bone, window glass, galvanized metal cable, square nails primarily, metal "meat broiler" lid, tobacco can, 1 soldered can, stove pipe, a big sheet metal box 20 1/2X28 1/2X15 1/2", another wooden box 56X36X6 in., 2 crimped tin cans, and 1 crimped and soldered tin can w/bail ears.

Construction Date probably 19th century Duration of Use _____ to at least 1928

Informants or Previous Reports: Majorie Simms

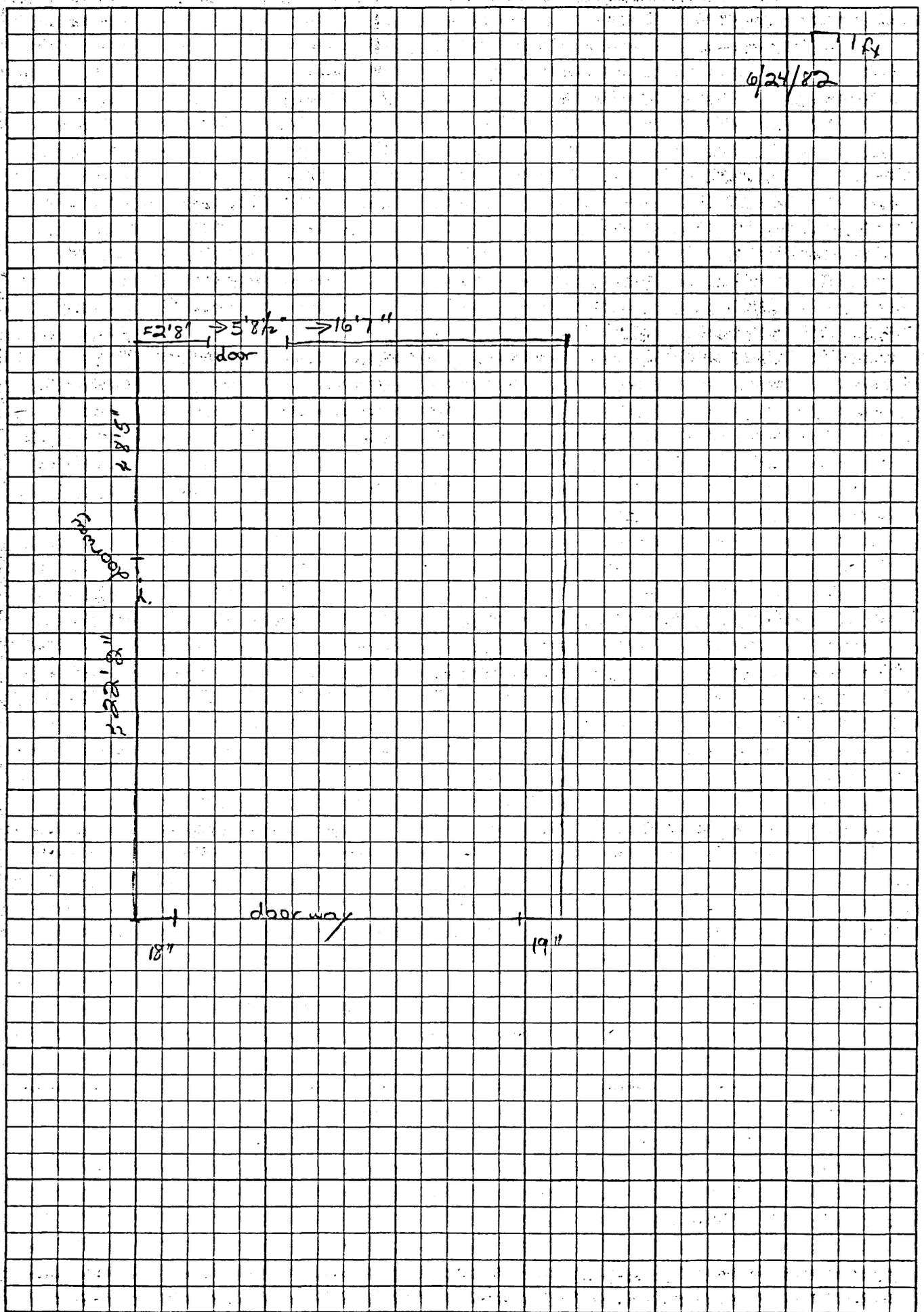
Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 2, exp. 1-2.

Other Remarks/Descriptions: There are a lot of irregularly spaced peg holes on the outside back (north) wall.

This building stands less than 6 in. west of Feature 7.

Recorder Mitzie Russell Date _____

6/24/82
184



ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
 Agency No. SL-86
 Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 7

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): Feature 7 is a steeple-notched log structure probably used as a residence. It is in pretty good condition, although the interior is trashed-out.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 23'5", W 15'5 1/2", H 11'9" (max.), 6'3" (min.)
 (inside dimensions)

Structure Orientation: S 13° W

Foundation: None apparent

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: The unpeeled logs are steeple-notched in the corners. Some of the log ends were cut with an axe and some were sawed. (All were sawed off even in front.) The wall logs are adzed on the inside. They are chinked with mud that was held in place with poles and scraps of wood.

Chimneys:

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: This center front door opened to the inside and hinged on the right. The latch is now gone but there is a mark in the side jam, 27 in. up from the bottom. It looks like there may have been a second door at this entrance that opened to the outside. All wire nails but two were used on the jams. The back door opened to the outside and there is a loop latch at the right side. The trim has been white-washed. The front door trim was painted a dull red.

Windows: There are 3 windows - 2 in the south wall and 1 in the east wall. The small window on the east has been screened over with 1/16 in. screen. There, the bottom jam sticks out on the outside to form a short shelf. The south windows are tall, being only about 16 in. above the floor. On the outside of the right window, strips of shingles were nailed to hold a plastic curtain over the hole. The two south windows had trim painted dull red.

Roof Shape, Covering: The gable roof was originally a shake roof. Later the shingles were covered with board and batten. The pitch is 6.0:12. The roof overhangs the east wall by 22 in., the north wall by 18 1/2 in., west wall 19 in., and south wall 10-13 in. In the back room there is an unpeeled log standing vertically and supporting the

Other Features (such as porches): ridgepole. It was probably a comparatively recent addition.

In the back projecting from the east wall is a wall made of 6 planks set vertically. The area between the wall and other wall is covered with a board and batten roof. This roof is supported by an extension of the main structure's ridgepole and purlins.

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering: The interior wall is made of 5 5/8x7/16 in. planks that appear to have been salvaged from another structure. The studs on the back room side of the wall are actual 2X4 in. boards. The planks are nailed horizontally left of the doorway and vertically right of the doorway. In the back room flattened cardboard boxes "paper" the walls. They overlay muslin that had (cont)

Flooring: There may have been a wooden floor in the back room. There are 5 floor joists and 5 or more 1 ft. wide planks nailed to them. But these planks are spaced about 9 in. apart - as if they were meant to keep something up off the ground and dry. Either

Ceiling: there was never really a floor or originally planks were laid over the entire floor.
-See Ceiling Below-

Condition: 30 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration.

The west wall in the front room sags and the roof is in pretty bad shape. The doors and windows have been removed. The place is pretty trashed out, but a lot of its wounds are superficial. Rodents have dug under the floor.

Associated Artifacts: Artifacts found inside, excluding the equipment currently stored there by the Napias Mining Company are: a large 11x11x6 in. rock that's worn pretty smooth on 1 side, bottle caps, fragments of asphalt shingles, a tobacco can, and a crimped tin can. On either side of the back door there is freshly dug dirt that may be from pothunting. Anyway, artifacts found in the churned dirt include white dinnerware, leather shoe heel, window glass, bone, brown bottle glass, Chinese? blue porcelain fragment, aqua rounded lip bottle finish (probably applied), purple ribbed bottle fragment, Lea & Perrins bottle, dinnerware with a blue rim (like flow blue, but not so flow-y) and applied crown cap bottle finish. Slightly further to the north of F-7 there is a brown bottle base.

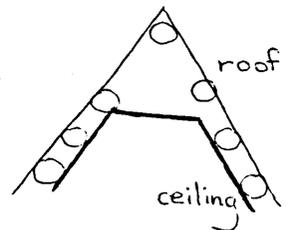
Construction Date 20th century Duration of Use _____ to _____

Informants or Previous Reports:

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 2, exp. 3-8.

Other Remarks/Descriptions:

Ceiling:(Cont.) There is a drop ceiling in the back room. It is a make-shift ceiling made with cardboard boxes and scraps of lumber and crates. The boxes were flattened and nailed to the roof purlins, using the wood scraps to keep the cardboard from tearing. Brand names on the boxes include: Sego Milk, Wheaties, Dash, Schilling, Carnation Flaked Wheat, Carnation Milk, Euclid's Quality Candy, White King, Albers Corn Meal, and Market Day Special Seedless Raisins. The front room had a similar drop ceiling except it was covered with wallpaper instead of cardboard boxes.



Walls:(Cont.) Wallpaper stuck to it (yellow gold background with a maroon, silver, & black design). The front room walls were covered with muslin, then wallpaper (white background with rust colored flowers and green leaves), then this blue cardboard paper stuff, and then this tar paper stuff.

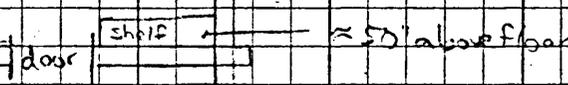
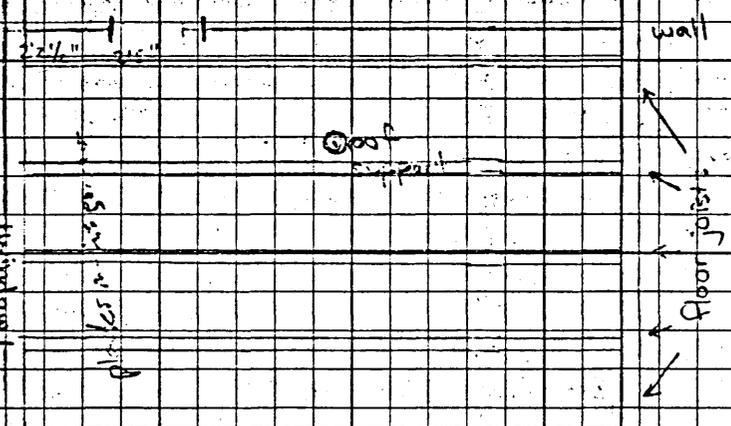
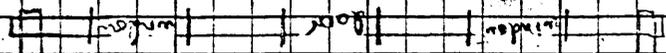
Recorder Mitzi Rossillon Date _____

11ft

2 1/2" x 4" x 10" 2x4
14 1/2" x 2" x 1" 2x4
outside of
logs
23 1/2" x 2" x 1" 2x4
pole
rains
2 1/2" x 4" x 10" 2x4

Supports

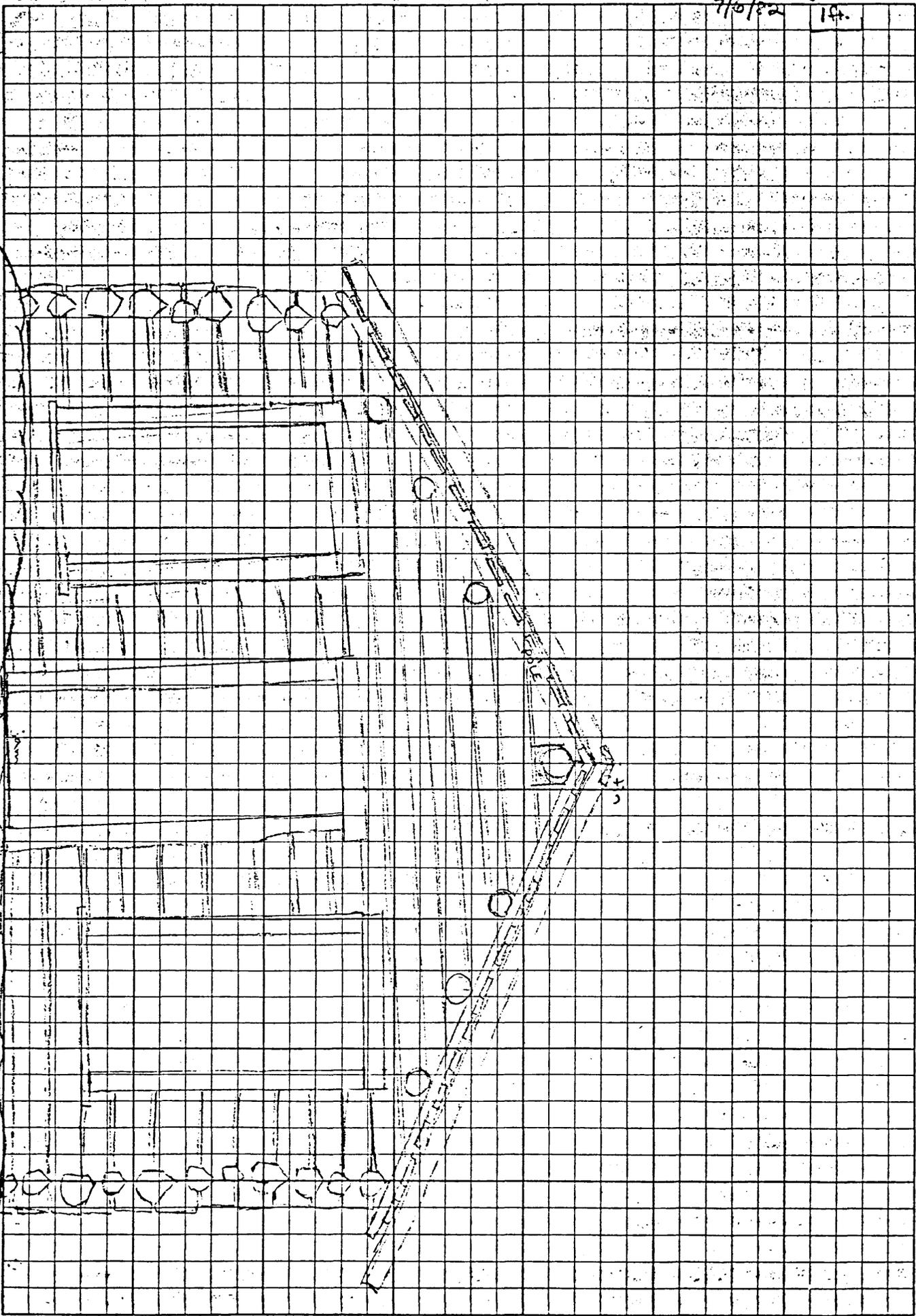
5.11 11.8.11 2 1/2" x 4" x 10" 2x4 7.5' 2 1/2" x 4" x 10" 2x4



9 1/2" inside joists

logs sawed off even front

Structure 1
profile of Swall
7/6/82 1ft.



ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
Agency No. SL-86
Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 8

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): This is a one-hole outhouse made of half-logs that presently stands behind Features 6 and 7. This is probably not its original location, however. Half of the roof is collapsed and the building tilts to the east.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 5'1/2", W 3'9", H _____ (max.), _____ (min.)
(inside dimensions)

Structure Orientation: S 16° W (of True North)

Foundation: None

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: The walls are made of half-logs with the flat side to the interior. Batten covers the spaces between the logs. The notching is sort of like Lincoln log-type. Burlap and rags were used for chinking.

Chimneys: None

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: There is no south wall. The door (as wide as the structure?) hinged on the right.

Windows: None

Roof Shape, Covering: The roof is flat and of board and batten.

Other Features (such as porches):

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering:

Flooring: Wooden

Ceiling:

Condition: 35 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. Half of the roof is collapsed and the building is at a decided tilt to the east.

Associated Artifacts: All wire nails, 2 soldered cans nearby, rags hanging on the walls (I hope used for insulation), leather strap, and a horseshoe. There is 1930's - 1960's? trash lying immediately north of F-8.

Construction Date 1930's? Duration of Use _____ to _____

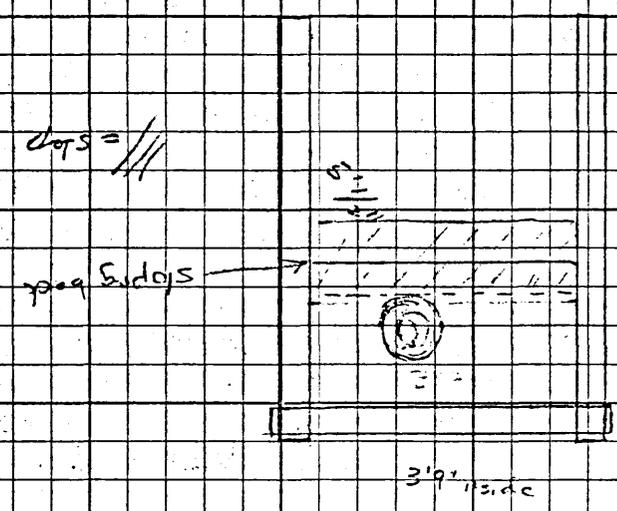
Informants or Previous Reports:

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 3, exp. 7

Other Remarks/Descriptions: I wonder if this is its original location. There is a lot of disturbance in this part of the site - a lot of it recently made by Napias Mining Company, although the lumber scrap pile just to the west of F-8 is probably not Napias'. The outhouse is sunk down into a depression that is really too big for an outhouse pit. It is lying on top of some of the recent trash mentioned above, perhaps F-8 was relocated over a depression with trash dumped in it. There is no hole or pit under the seat.

Recorder Mitzi Rosillo Date _____

LIST



151 N ↓

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
Agency No. SL-86
Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 9

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): Hewn log residence w/2 entrances and 4 windows. Formerly consisted of 2 rooms, but the room partition has been removed. Apparently used as recently as 1930's. West wall is bowing inward and floor in NE corner tilts, but structure is still in fairly good condition.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 26'11", W 20'10", H 16' (max.), 7 1/2' (min.)

Structure Orientation: S 15° W (of True North)

Foundation: None

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: Log hewn on inside and outside. Lap corners with ends evenly sawed off. Plugs between logs in the walls to keep from sagging (see floor plan). Black stain on some of the logs may be creosote? Corners toe-nailed together w/large wire nails. Chinked w/mud on outside and with wood wedge on inside. Some places on outside possibly chinked with concrete, although the material is too crumbly to tell for sure.

Chimneys: Stove stood in front room as indicated by the stove pipe hole shown in the floor plan. Another stove stood in NW corner.

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: S doorway had at least 1 door that opened to inside. It probably also had another door that opened to the outside and hinged on the right. Painted white at one time. The S doorway used to be 52" wide (see S profile). N doorway also apparently once had 2 doors. No hole from hinges on inside right side but looks like inside door latched on left.

Windows: S windows were probably both double sash, 2 panes per sash if a remaining sash is representative. Both were painted a light blue on inside. The window sills are wide - 11 in. wide, has trim on the inside sides (not tops) and on the outside tops (not sides). E window measures 33X62" and probably had a double sash also. Trim on the outside and inside also painted light blue. West window painted white or light blue on inside. Trim on inside and out. Also probably had double sash. Measures 63X33".

Roof Shape, Covering: Gable, shake roof. Unlike other structures so far recorded, rafters and purlins are sawn lumber. Shingles are 36X7". Gables are made of vertical lumber, not logs. Pitch is 9.3:12. Roof overhangs the south wall by 11 1/2 in., the west wall 12 in., the north wall 12 in., and the east wall about 9 in.

Other Features (such as porches): Front porch has a gable roof w/a shallow pitch. Front of porch supported on one 3 3/4 in. square post on either side. Roof made of large pieces of lumber - about 2X10's. At SE corner of the porch stands the flagpole about 3 1/2 in. in diameter and very tall. It is wired to the porch roof for stability. The porch had a plank floor but now only 3 joists and 2 planks remain.

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering: At several places along the inside there are vertical planks (see floor plan). To these were nailed horizontal planks for interior finishing. Horizontal planks usually measured 10X1/2 in. Some remain in back room, but most have probably been scavenged for building material or firewood.

Flooring: Tongue-in-groove wooden floor. Planks 3 1/4" wide. Joists of various sized boards, joists laid 14-22 in. apart.

Ceiling: Drop ceiling 6'11" above floor. It appears that there were no planks to form ceiling, but instead some kind of cardboard. Between ceiling and roof probably use

Condition: _____ 25 _____ % destroyed _____ for storage.

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. The roof sags slightly on the W side and the W wall is bowed in (minor defect). The floor slumps down along the N wall and there are several large holes - one particularly nasty one disguised by a huge piece of cardboard. About 40% of the shingles have fallen from the roof. One sash is all that remains from the 6 doorways and windows.

Associated Artifacts: Square sheet metal stove stands in front room but may not necessarily be the same one used during occupation. 1 door or possibly window shutter that is just barely too big to fit in the windows, stove pipe, window glass.

Construction Date 1900? Duration of Use 1900? to 1930's.

Informants or Previous Reports: Dick Shoup and Marjorie Simms

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 3, exp. 8-11.

Other Remarks/Descriptions: Orion Kirkpatrick used this building as an office and/or freight storage place before the mid-1930's. According to Dick Shoup, Kirkpatrick stored equipment that came in on the Leesburg stage road - equipment that he used up at the Gold Dust Mine. He also kept freight for other people when they needed it so that the place actually served as a freight depot.

Recorder

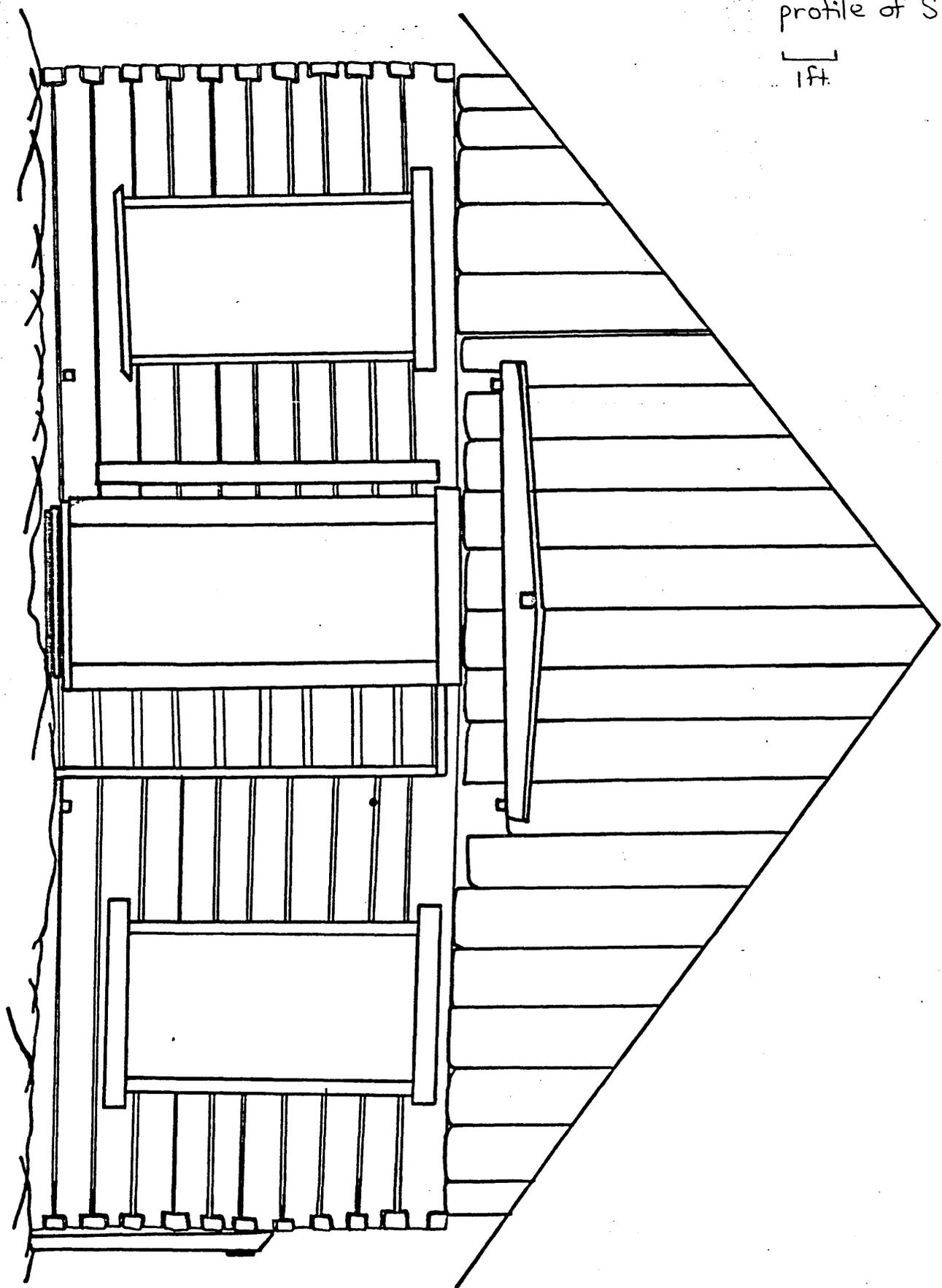
Mitzi Rowllan

Date

7/7/82

SL-86
Structure 9
profile of S wall

1ft



ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
Agency No. SL-86
Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 10

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): Log L-shaped cabin with an addition on the north side. The north wall of the addition is also the south wall of a dugout, F-11. The building is presently used as the kitchen, mess hall, and sleeping quarters for Napias Mining Company. Mr. and Mrs. Mike Fraker used the building as a post office in the late 1930's. It is in good condition but has had numerous modifications

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 42'10 1/2", W 31'11 1/2", H 8 3/4' (max.), 5 1/2' (min.)

Structure Orientation: N 75° W (of True North)

Foundation: Stone and concrete

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: Saddle-notched unpeeled logs w/concrete chinking on the outside. West wall of the north addition is a sad looking thing made of vertical planks nailed about 1/2 way up the wall. That whole wall is presently covered w/an old rug that provides some privacy for bathing in the addition. No chinking in E wall of addition.

Chimneys: A stove stands in the "front" room at about the location marked on the floor plan.

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: 5 doors or doorways total (refer to attached sheet).

Windows: 13 windows total (refer to attached sheet).

Roof Shape, Covering: 2 gable roofs over the L-part and a gable roof over the north addition. The 2 main roofs are boards covered w/green asphalt sheets - the kind that comes in rolls. Pitches are 3:12 and 5.2:12. The additional roof is covered w/sheets of tin (rusty). Pitch was not measured but probably 3:12.

Other Features (such as porches):

Description of Interior: Didn't examine interior because structure currently in use.

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering:

Flooring: Plywood flooring in front room

Ceiling:

Condition: _____ 15 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. Some logs on W wall are rotting and none of the original doors, windows, and probably flooring remain, but the new roofing and chinking reduce deterioration of the structure.

Associated Artifacts:

Construction Date _____ 1937 _____ Duration of Use _____ to _____ present

Informants or Previous Reports: Paul Kirkpatrick

Photograph Numbers:

Other Remarks/Descriptions: This building was built by Mike and Maude Fraker in 1937.

Recorder Mitzi Rossillon Date 7/7/82

STRUCTURE 10

Windows (measurements are height X width)

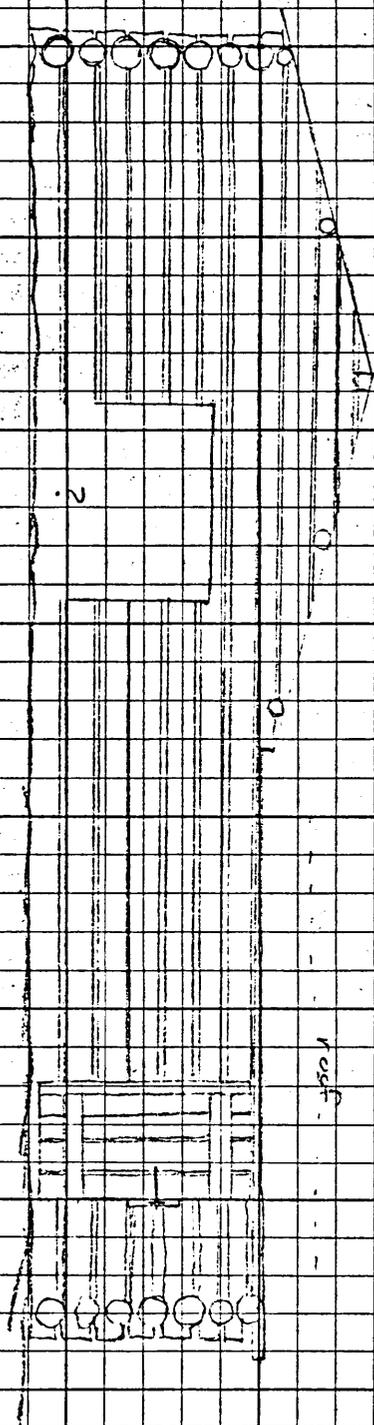
- A: 34 1/2X24" bottom 1/2-1/3 is boarded over and top 1/2-2/3 is covered w/clear plastic.
- B: 33 1/2X26 completely boarded over.
- C: 35 1/2X22 1/2" covered w/clear plastic on inside and out.
- D: 22 1/2X23
- E: 22 1/2X42" (about) completely boarded over.
- F: 35 1/2X24" covered w/clear plastic from inside.
- G: 20X40" doesn't appear to ever have had glass.
- H: 26X42" doesn't appear to ever have had glass, boarded up on inside w/vertical planks.
- I: 35X24" covered w/clear plastic from inside, also has single sash 6 pane window w/all glass and most muntins broken out.
- J: 34X23 1/2" same as I, window frame (part w/muntins) once painted blue.
- K: 34X24" covered with clear plastic on inside and out.
- L: 34 1/2X23" covered with clear plastic on inside and out.
- M: Height unknown cause window boarded over and pile of chopped wood in front, fiberglass insulation and plastic on inside, frame and even part of surrounding logs once painted silver gray.

Doors

- #1: 64X33 1/2" hinges on left and opens outside, see profile for drawing. Latch looks like this.
- #2: 69X30" no door now but hinged on left and opened to the outside, I guess.
- #3: 70X28" door in there now hinges on right and opens to inside, but apparently is not the original door because it is about 1 in. too short at the top. Door has at least 2 panels, a piece of plywood nailed to the outside covers most of the door. Door painted 2 shades of green.
- #4: 78X46" this "doorway" may never have had a door, there are no jams present.
- #5: 71 1/2X31 1/2" hollow door presently used hinges on the right and opens to the outside. Doorway has had probably at least 2 other doors because there is both a hinge and a latch notch on the inside at the left.

7/7/82

14



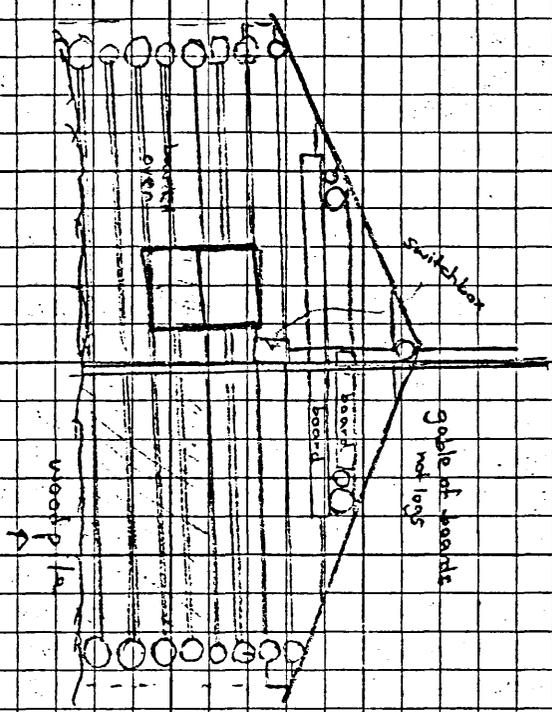
SL-86

Structure 10

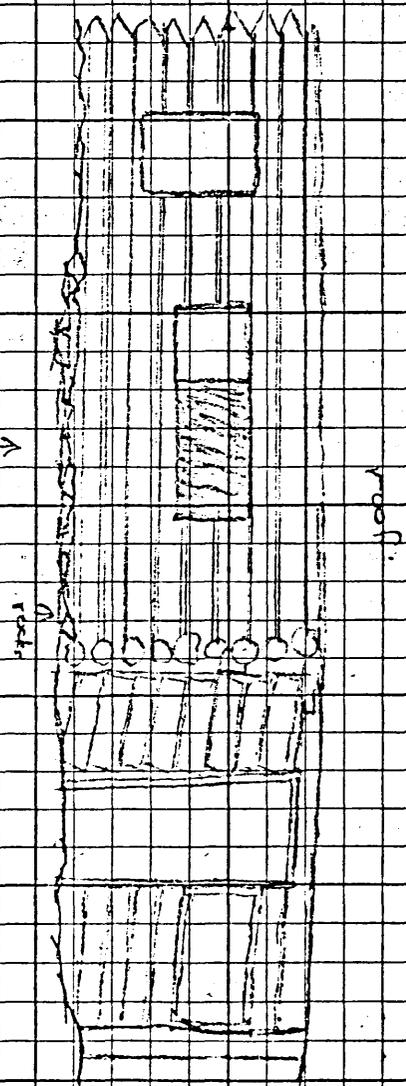
profile of east wall in 2 parts

7/2/82

1 ft



part of window boarded over



ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
Agency No. SL-86
Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 11

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): Partially collapsed dugout that was probably used as a root cellar by residents at F-10. A collapsed rail fence surrounds the dugout on the surface to prevent people and animals from falling through. Feature is too dangerous to attempt detailed measurements and descriptions of the interior.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L _____, W _____, H _____ (max.), _____ (min.)

Structure Orientation: Door faces south

Foundation: None

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: Front (south) wall is made of unpeeled logs w/no chinking apparent. The interior is lined w/planks lying horizontally.

~~Chimneys~~ Vents: There is a wooden vent in the back of the feature that can be seen on the ground surface. The top has been sloppily covered w/window screen to prevent things from falling or climbing into the dugout.

Doors and Doorways:

Only door (on south) is 57X30 1/2 in. Door is actually 2 in a sort of barroom style. Both swing to the inside - each is 16 in. wide.

Windows: None

Roof Shape, Covering: Dirt roof about 12 in. thick. Presently, willows and grass growing on it. Large logs serve as roof joists and poles or shingles as sheathing. It is surrounded by a wooden rail fence - rails 3-4 in. in diameter. The fence is almost totally collapsed and the roof is not much better.

Other Features (such as porches):

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering: The interior is lined w/planks lying horizontally. On the east wall, there is batten over the cracks in the planks. Narrow shelves were built along both the east and west walls and there was a ledge across the back (north).

Flooring: Dirt from the roof has covered whatever type of floor there is.

Ceiling:

Condition: _____% destroyed
Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration.

Associated Artifacts:

Construction Date _____ Duration of Use _____ to _____

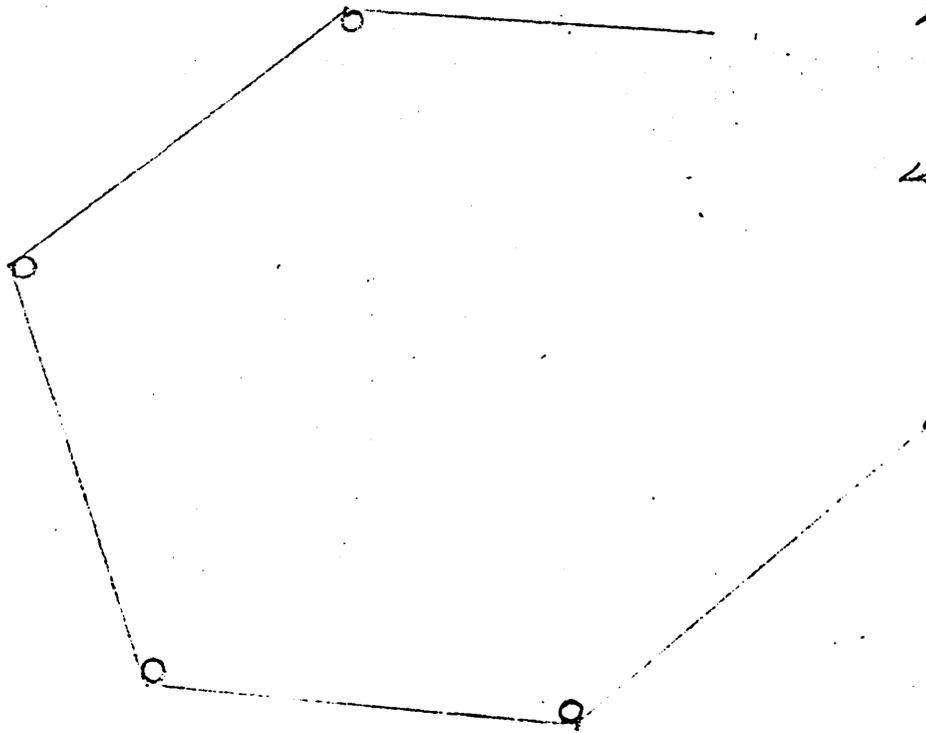
Informants or Previous Reports:

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 3, exp. 15

Other Remarks/Descriptions:

Recorder Mitzi Rosillo Date _____

SL-26 Leesburg
Structure II
top view
7/2/22
scale: 1ft.



front of digout
on lower level

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
 Agency No. SL-86
 Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 12

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): Former schoolhouse presently used as a sort of office by Napias Mining Company.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 21'11", W 13'4 1/2", H 10'9" (max.), 8' (min.)

Structure Orientation: S 12° E (of True North)

Foundation: Possibly a large stone at each of the 4 corners. I found one in the NE corner, but couldn't tell at the other corners.

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: Unpeeled logs, saddle-notched corners. Chinked w/mud and concrete on outside and pole wedges on inside. Log ends are sawed even.

All wire nails.

Chimneys: Stove stood in NW corner of front (south) room. Another stove stands in the NE corner of the back room. Both are marked on the feature floor plan.

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: Front door is 71 1/2X32 in. door presently on hinges may be original - probably was 6 panel door, but 2 middle panels replaced w/planks laid horizontal. Hinges on right and opens to the inside. There used to be another door, also - probably a screen door - that hinged on the right and opened to the outside. Door between the 2 rooms has 4 panels, the 2 on top being above twice as long as bottom ones. It measures 76X3 1/2 in. It hinges on the left and opens into the front room.

Windows: All of the windows were originally about 55 in. tall, but the bottom halves of all but 1 have been boarded over to make smaller windows.

A: 26X28 1/2 in. B: 33X32 1/2 in. both are glass in aluminum frames.

C: 33X35 in. piece of clear plastic nailed on outside.

D: Originally was double sash w/6 panes per sash. Now in the top 1/2 (38 1/2X32 1/2 in.) there is a glass window in an aluminum frame. The bottom portion is covered w/clear plastic. Windows and outside door are trimmed w/1/2 poles, unique for the structures I have examined so far.

Roof Shape, Covering:

Gable roof made of planks laid over the ridgepole and 4 purlins. Boards covered w/corruga and non-corrugated sheet metal roofing. Roof extends 46 in. beyond front of building in "Rocky Mountain Cabin" style. Pitch is 4.3:12.

Other Features (such as porches): Addition on the north side is made of planks that lie vertical on the north wall and horizontally on the east wall and in the gable. On the north wall inside occasionally there is batten. There is a wooden floor in the addition made of 10 in. planks. The north walls slope out slightly at the bottom. Access to the addition is gained at the west side. Also extending from the west wall beyond the south wall is a partition of 11 1/2X1 1/4 in. planks that stand vertically. Perhaps the partition served as a wind shelter.

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering: Walls are covered w/a variety of materials, or sometimes remain uncovered. Flattened cardboard boxes and this paper-tar paper stuff are nailed inside. By the stove in the back room, there is galvanized sheet metal, some other metal, and linoleum designed to look like kitchen tiles. The wall between the rooms is apparently hollow. On the north side tongue-in-

Flooring: groove planks were used. 9 in. planks on the floor in the first room. The back room floor is covered with carpet and so the underlying floor wasn't visible.

Ceiling: Drop ceiling of 7 1/2 in. planks supported from below by 3 1/2 in. pole roof joists. In the back room, acoustic tile has been nailed over part of the drop ceiling

Condition: 10 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. Outside walls in very good condition except bottom logs are rotting, roof deteriorating but now protected with metal roofing, floor in front room breaking at doorway between 2 rooms, kind of ugly because of the cardboard on the walls, but still a structurally sound building.

Associated Artifacts: School bench on outside to the left of the entrance has some graffiti scratched on it that may date to earlier school days.

Flat, mis-shapen, orange clay brick; stumpy, 7 tined rake is hanging on the outside front wall and was probably put there by 1 of the miners, brown bottle glass; 2 aqua applied crown-cap bottle finish; and window glass.

Construction Date 1935 Duration of Use 1935 to present

Informants or Previous Reports: Dick Shoup, Marjorie Simms, and Paul Fitzgerald

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 3, exp. 16-17

Other Remarks/Descriptions: The building is currently wired for electricity.

Recorder

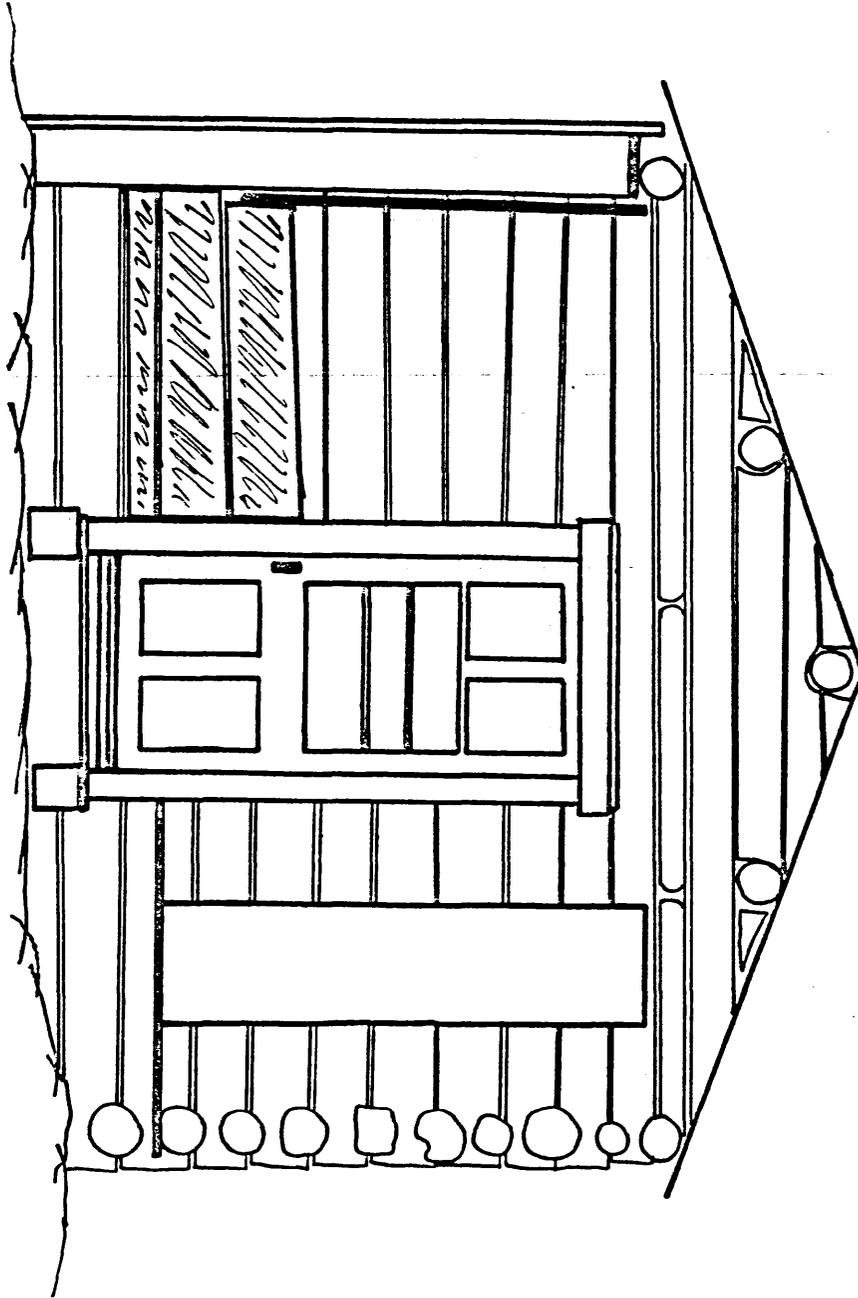
Mitzi Rosillon

Date

7/8/82

SL-86
Structure 12
profile of S wall-

1ft.



ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
 Agency No. SL-86
 Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 13

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): This one room log structure was probably once a residence, judging from its tight construction and flooring. Presently Napias Mining Company uses it as a workshop and it smells like a garage. The building is in pretty good condition, but the back floor is at a decided tilt to the north and the walls there are sagging a little too.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 19'9", W 13'10 1/2", H 11'9" (max.), 6'9" (min.)

Structure Orientation: S 11° W (of True North)

Foundation: None apparent

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: Unpeeled logs chinked with mud and concrete on the outside and wood wedges and scrap on the inside. SE and SW corners from the foundation 1/2 way up are steeple notched, but all other notching is saddle-notching. I'd guess that 2 people or more built this structure. Logs are adzed on exterior in front, but not elsewhere. Cut nails were used in construction - especially see east doorway and southeast corner. The north wall is partially below ground level either by design or by the forces of nature.

Chimneys: Stove pipe hole near east wall (see floor plan).

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: One door faces south. Doorway is 67 1/2X30 in., but the door used currently is slightly shorter. Present door hinges on the right and opens to the outside. Notches for hinges on the inside at the right indicate that a different or additional door hung there in the past. Trim and jams constructed with wire nails. Doorway on east side measures 54X25 1/2 in. Has 3 sets of side jams (as if only smaller and (cont)

Windows: 3 total: south window: 32X25 1/2 in., west and probably east window: 28X66 in. All 3 are boarded up on the outside and covered w/clear plastic on the inside.

Roof Shape, Covering: Gable roof consisting of several layers. First the builders nailed a roof of 1/2 poles to the purlins, then dirt, then a second set of purlins to which were nailed boards running lengthwise to the cabin and finally a second set of boards nailed perpendicular to the first. Wire nails used in roof construction. Pitch is 5.0:12.

Other Features (such as porches): On east wall (see floor plan) there are two 4 in. square posts that support the top log, they may have been put there when that log began to rot and collapse. The posts were scavenged from same piece of machinery because they have big bolts through them. A board between them boards over the east window.

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering: On the west and most of the east walls, planks stand vertically covering the log walls. They range in width from 7 1/4 in. to 12 1/4 in. Along the east wall there is a baseboard painted white.

Flooring: Wooden plank floor. Planks are usually either 6 in. or 7 3/4 in. wide nailed down with wire nails.

Ceiling: Once the roof was covered on the inside with that cardboard paper stuff nailed up w/common wire nails and galvanized roofing nails. Most of paper has been torn off

Condition: 15 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. Top log on east wall is trying to fall off. On east side, the north half of the top layer of boards has fallen off. Bottom logs on south wall are pushing to the outside. None of the window function as such anymore and the east doorway does not have a door. But all things considered this building is still in pretty good shape.

Associated Artifacts:

Construction Date late 1900's Duration of Use _____ to present

Informants or Previous Reports:

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 3, exp. 18-21

Other Remarks/Descriptions:

It has been recently wired for electricity.

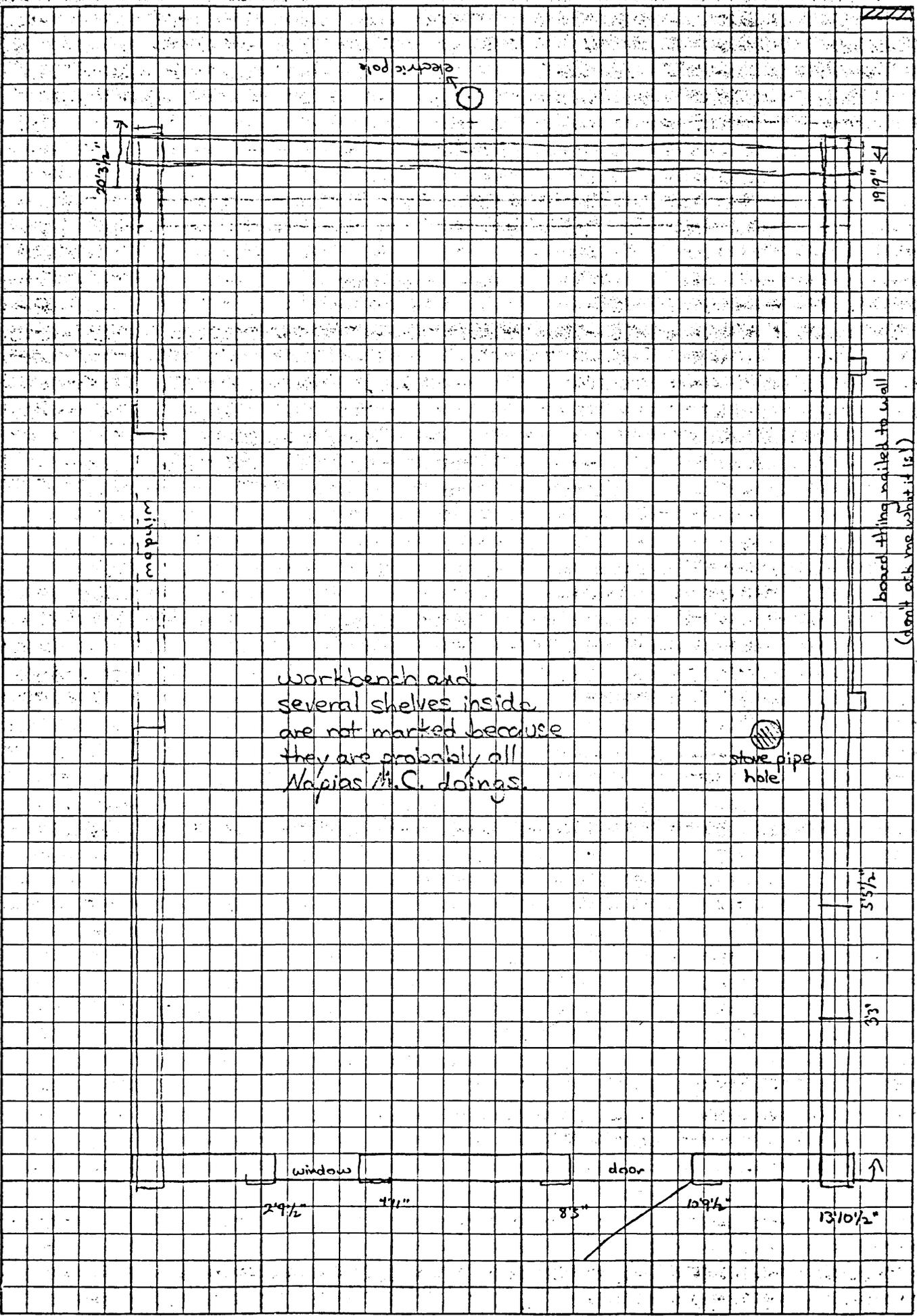
Doorways (Cont) smaller doors could be found for replacement over time), but no door. Original jams were nailed to wall logs w/cut nails. No hinge or latch notches on outside, doorway boarded over on inside.

Last but not least, there are some strange holes in the east and west walls. They are about 4/2" above the floor. They are large enough so that logs could have fit through them going through the interior of the building. Whatever could they mean?

Recorder Mitzi Rossillon Date 7/15/82

1 ft.

19 1/2"
of outside
width



workbench and
several shelves inside
are not marked because
they are probably all
Napier M.C. doings.

2 9 1/2" window 4 7/2" door 8 5" 10 9 1/2" 13 10 1/2"

19 9"

20 3/4"

3 5/2"

3 3"

store pipe
hole

board thing nailed to wall
(don't ask me what it is)

maple

electric pole

window

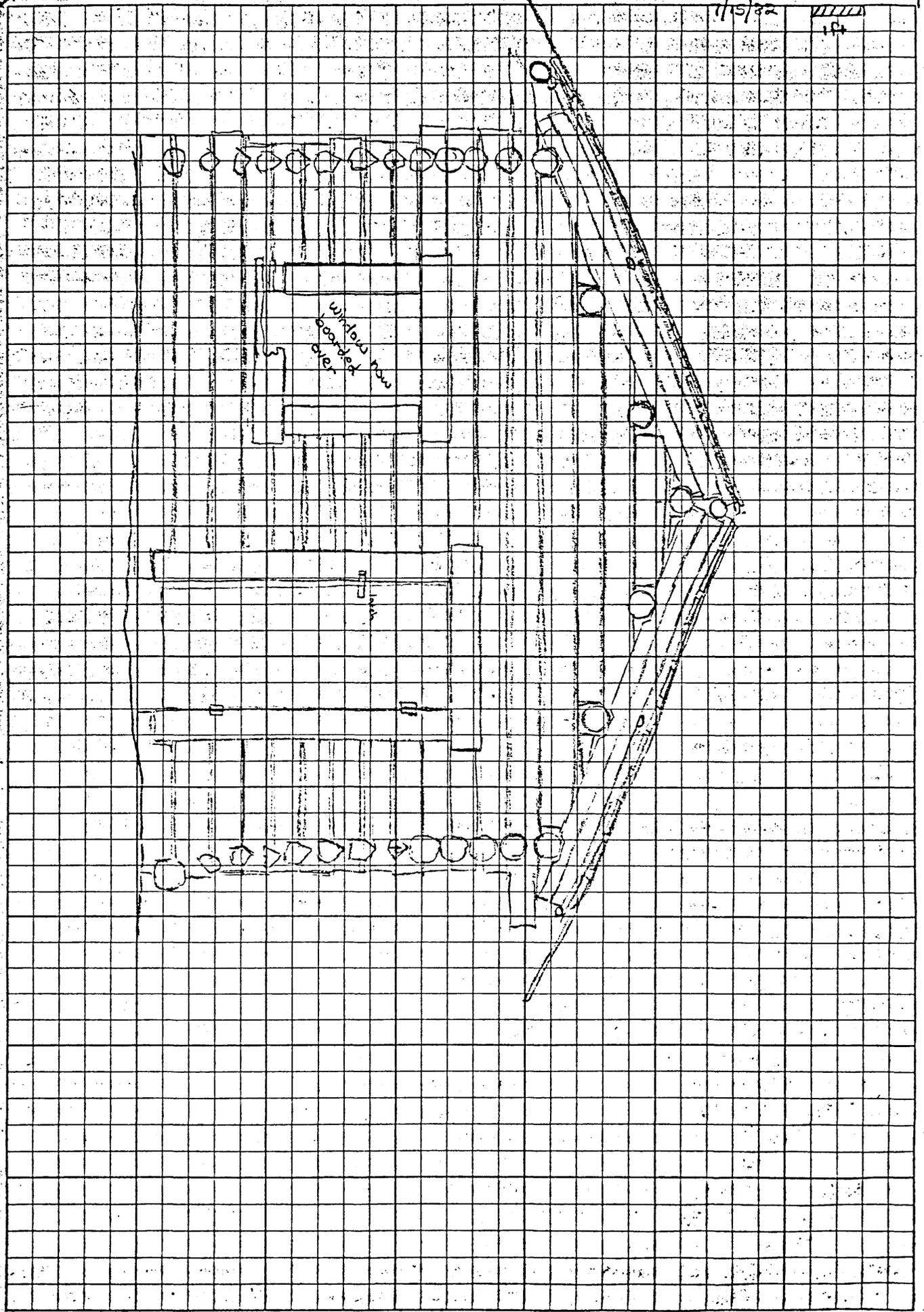
door

↑

SL-00
Structure 13 South profile

1/15/52

14



ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
 Agency No. SL-86
 Site Name Leesburg Townsite

Feature No. 14

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): One story gable roof log cabin, corner notched with mud chinking and multi layer roof. This was a solid structure, but now the back wall is deteriorating and the roof is going. Chinese characters are written on the inside walls, making this feature quite unique.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 14', W 22', H 11' (max.), 6'6" (min.)

Structure Orientation: S 12° W (of True North)

Foundation: Peeled adzed logs which rest directly on ground surface.

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: Corner notched peeled logs are located on three sides. Logs on the south side have been adzed to a flat surface. The side wall height is 6'7", consisting of 8 logs on the W and 7 logs on the E side, 11 logs make up the S wall at 11'. The north wall is in a state of deterioration. Walls are chinked with mud, later additions, included pieces of tin, wood and cardboard.

Chimneys: A 6" diameter stove pipe hole is located on the east side of the house. See floor plan.

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: The doorway located on the south end measures 5 1/3" X 2'5". The door jam constructed of 1 X 6's and 2 X 1's. A skeleton key lock is located on the outside right. Both square and round nails adhere jam to log wall. Opening north side 3'4" X 2'.

Windows: 24" X 34 1/2", south side, no windows or frame. A red painted flashing constructed of 1 X 4's surrounds outside of window hole, wire nails hold flashing to logs. Window hole is 6" deep. 27" X 34 1/2" west side, 6" deep. Window missing. Window hole partially enclosed by 3 horizontal 1 X 4" pine tongue and groove and 2 vertical 1 X 4" T&G leaving a 14" X 22" opening, jams made of 1" X 6" boards.



Roof Shape, Covering: Three layer gable roof. Surface consists of non uniform width boards (wire) nailed to 4 underlying poles (on each side) which runs the length of the roof at uneven spaced intervals. The base layer is formed by laying split poles (face down) side by side from the ridge to the wall leaving a 24"

Other Features (such as porches): overhang on the west wall and 10" on the south wall. These split poles are adhered to the walls and ridge pole with square nails sandwiched between these two layers is 2" to 5" of dirt. The east 1/2 of the roof has been modified (badly deteriorated) with smaller boards and tin in a shingle style.

Roof support includes 4 purlins, 1 roof joist bisecting the house and 4 log supports which stand between joist and purlins. Poles which extend from the ground surface to the roof are located at the corner of the house. Add one at the ridge pole. Pitch is 6.6:12.

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering: The interior is one large room. The logs are adzed to a flat surface and unpainted fragments of news print remain plastered to the wall. Eagle Rock/Oct. - - 188 also German print - A storage loft is constructed of 35 small unpeeled logs which are nailed to the outside purlins 4 pieces of wood span the width of the loft at 3', seems to be recent addition.

Flooring:
Front 1/2 dirt, planks across the rear 1/2 not fixed to wall, layed side by side, 1 X 12's and 1 X 6's.

Ceiling: (see roof)

Condition: 60 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. The building is in critical disrepair. The N wall falling out the east wall is sagging inward. Doors and windows missing. East 1/2 of roof sagging with several holes. The interior is full of recent trash.

Associated Artifacts: A concrete block rests directly below stove pipe hole. On it sits a rust tin rectangular cook stove 20" X 26" X 13" missing top and doors, news print includes German and English.

Construction Date _____ Duration of Use _____ to _____

Informants or Previous Reports: Dick Shoup

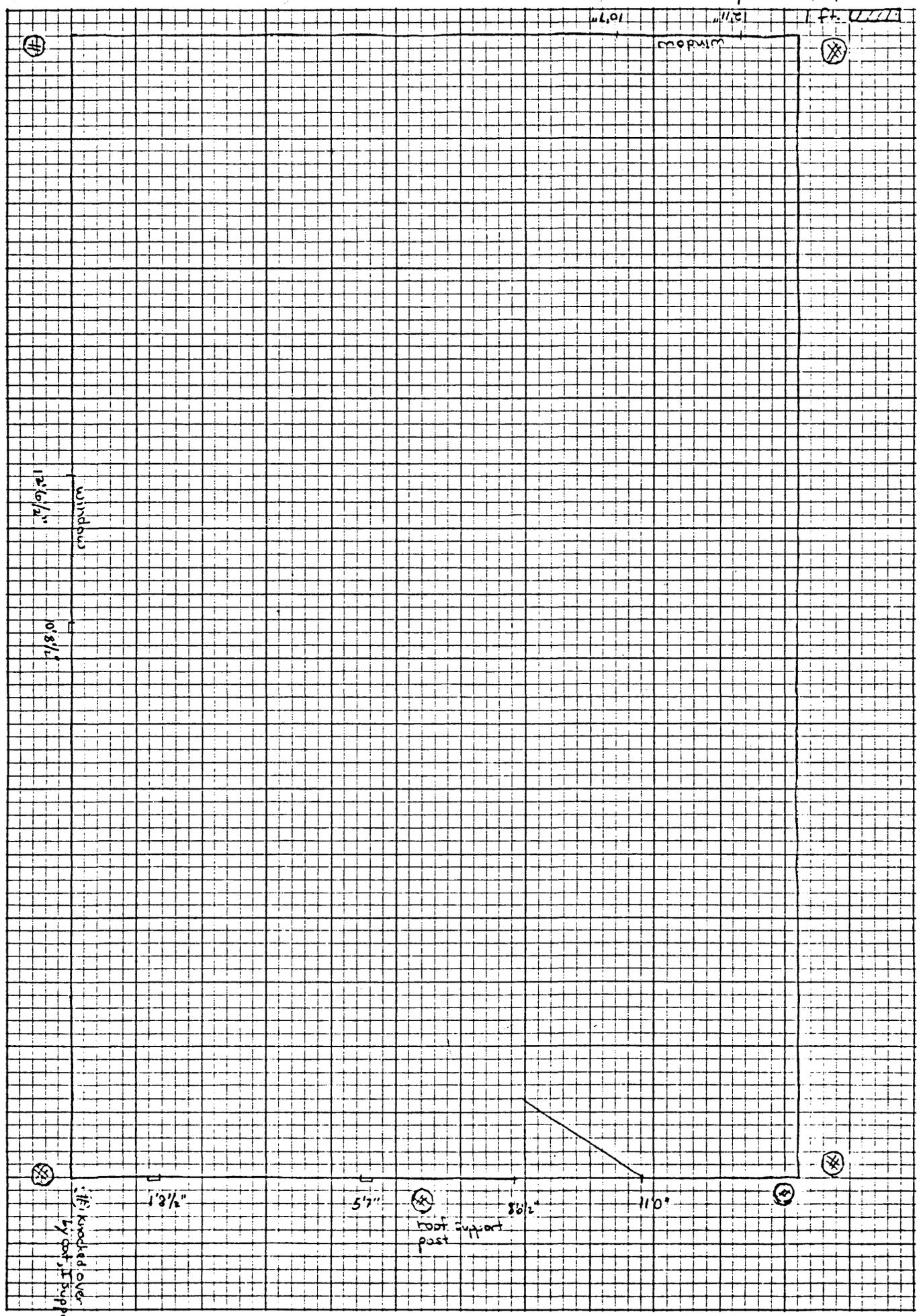
Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 4, exp. 11-1; Roll 6, exp. 0.

Other Remarks/Descriptions:
Presently full of trash.

Dick Shoup says this building is in the section that was once Grantsville, but Marjorie Simms says not so.

Recorder Jean Pettit Date 7/15/82

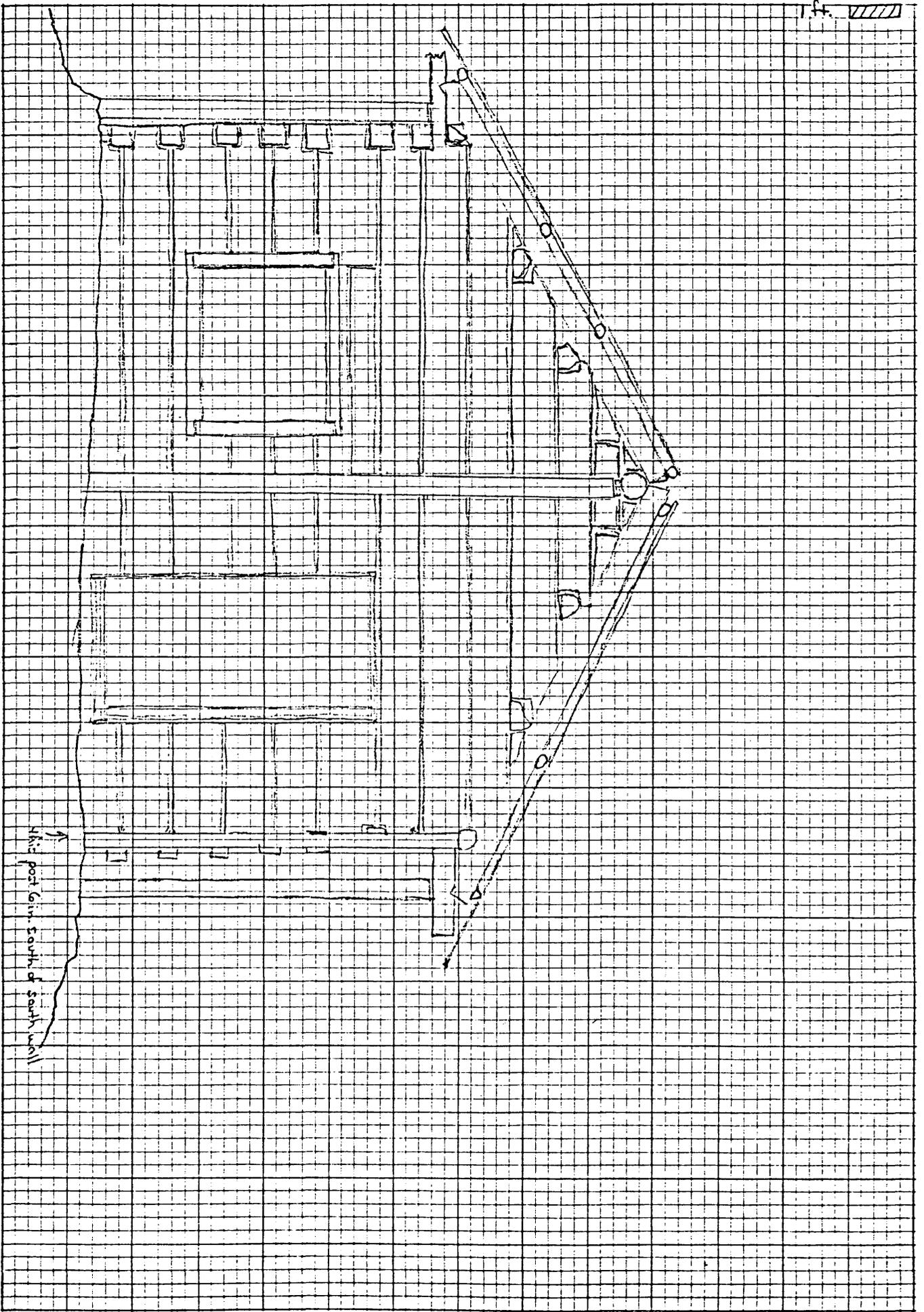
Structure 17
floor plan 7/15/82



EPALOM-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
5th LINE ACCENTED, 10th HEAVY

Structure 14
profile of south wall 7/51

1 ft. 



↑
This post loc. South of south wall

PR10M-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
5th LINE ACCENTED, 10TH HEAVY

part of this is painted over a piece of newspaper (insulation) and the rest on the crized wall
 the symbol is just right of center (as you stand on the inside looking out). it is high on the wall - about
 Right Eight 80 in. above the floor

the rest of the writing is in a column just left (looking to outside) of the window in the west wall.

右 left
 七 nine

右
 十 Right seven

七 ?
 口

七 Right five
 七

十 ?
 口

十 ?

All are written in black paint.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
 Agency No. SL-86
 Site Name Leesburg

Feature No.15

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): This house is in a terrible state with the roof and east wall collapsed, the whole thing leaning to the east, and a spring running through the middle of it. It is a square-notch log structure.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 25'5", W 18'2", Unknown (max.), 6'4" (min.)

Structure Orientation: S 8° W (of True North)

Foundation: None apparent.

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: Peeled, square notched logs chinked with mud and concrete on the outside with thin twigs nailed to hold the mud chinking in place. Chinked with wood wedges on the inside.

Chimneys: No stove pipe hole seen in collapsed roof. However, there is a piece of sheet metal with a stove pipe hole in it that lays just NE of the feature.

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: The south doorway measures 63 X 29 1/2 in. (in exact length dimension due to slimy water and structure collapse). Top jam was lowered about 9 in. for a smaller door once. Door (no longer present) hinged on the right and opened to the inside. Trimmed inside and outside. The southern most of the doorways on the west side is 53 1/2 X 29 in. Constructed with wire nails and "framed"

Windows: (Cont. on back)
 27 1/2 X 28 1/2 in. Constructed with wire nails. "Framing" on sides both inside and out and also on top. No indication of what window itself looked like.

Roof Shape, Covering: Gable roof with whole poles laying across the purlins for the bottom layer, then dirt, and then boards above the dirt (boards resting on a second set of "purlins"), and then black tar paper. Wire nails were used. Pitch was probably about 5.5:12. The roof overhangs the west wall by 21 1/2 in.

Other Features (such as porches):

Appears that north side of building was deliberately built into hillside.

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering: Material and cardboard boxes were nailed to the interior for insulation.

Flooring: Too much roof fall to tell.

Ceiling: Doesn't appear to have been one, except for the inside of the roof.

Condition:

70 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. This feature is a mess. The roof is almost completely collapsed; the walls are falling or have fallen. There is green water standing on the floor rotting the wood. Napias Mining Co. dug a ditch right in front of the building and the dirt next to and underneath F-15 is slumping, further weakening the structure.

Associated Artifacts: Lots of small squares of sheet metal possibly used to patch the roof; 13 crimped tin cans and 2 evaporated milk cans lie in a small depression 4-5 miles N of F-15. There are suspicious looking mounds and depressions to the north and northwest that might be associated dumps.

Construction Date About 1900 Duration of Use _____ to _____

Informants or Previous Reports: Derrold Slavin, Salmon.

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 4, exp. 2-4.

Other Remarks/Descriptions: Ira Gable built Feature 15. Between 1935 and 1937, the 6-member Fitzgerald family lived in this building.

Doorways, Cont. - on the inside and outside. No indications of latch or hinge type. Other doorway on west side measures 51 X 27 1/2 in. Also has wire nails and had trim at one time.

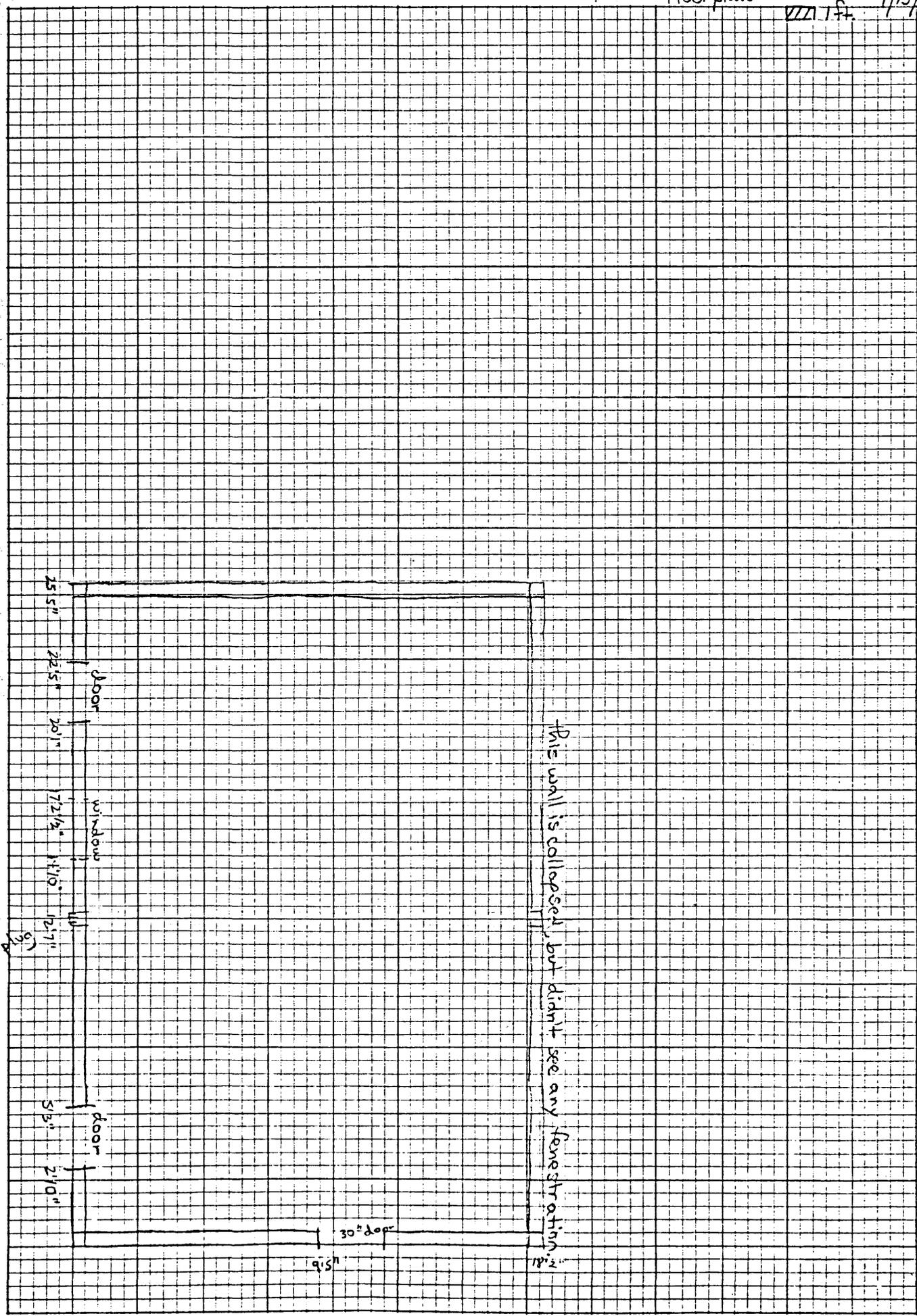
Recorder

Mitzi Rowell

Date

7/15/82

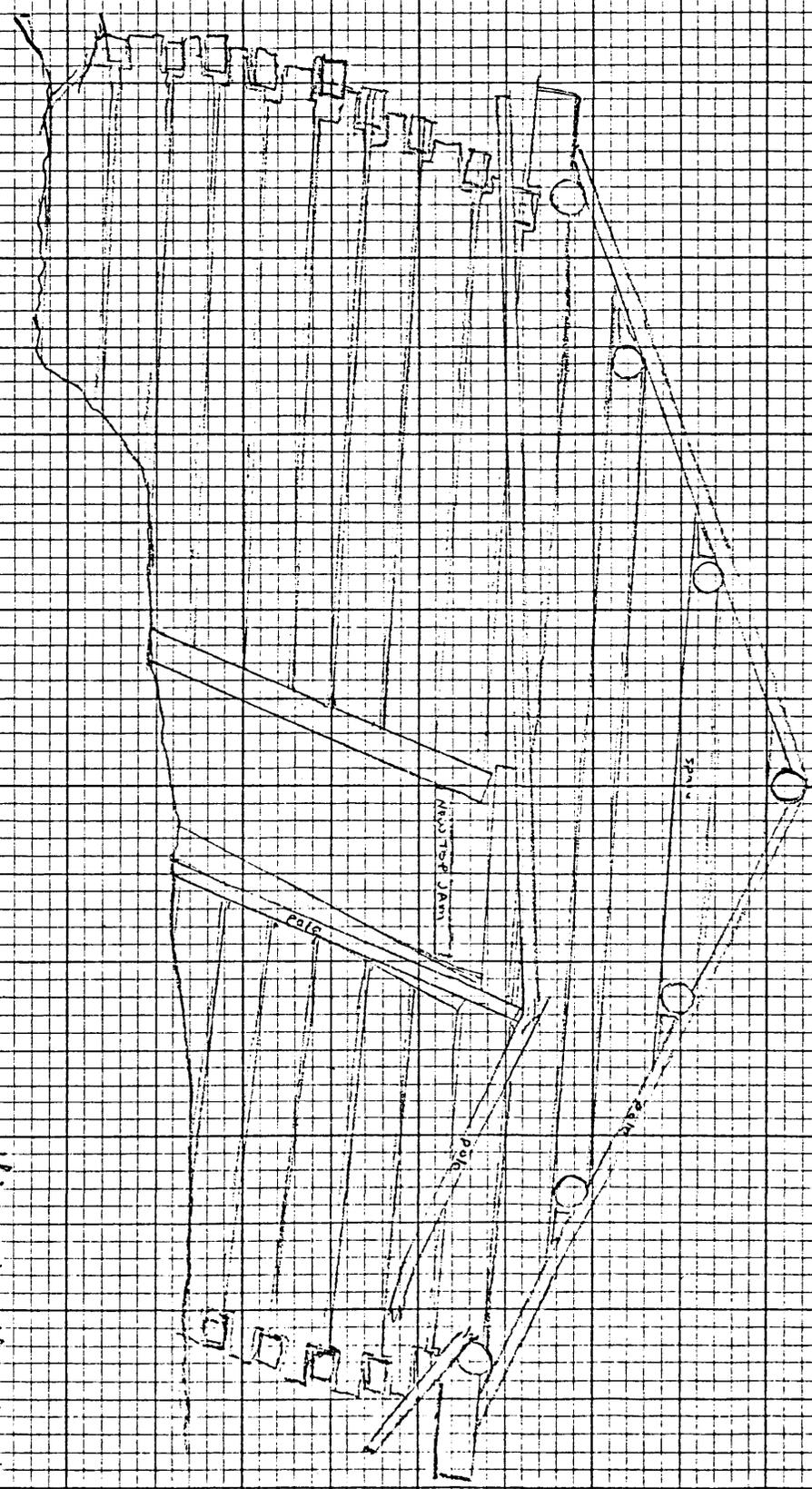
Structure 15
floorplan
7/15/82



This wall is collapsed, but didn't see any fenestration.

PHLOM-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
5th LINE ACCURACY, 10th HEAVY

Structure 15
profile of south wall
7/10/82 11111 1ft.



this makes the structure
look better than it really is.
refer to photograph for true

state of affairs.

PH10-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
5TH LINE ACCENTED, 10TH HEAVY

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
Agency No. SL-86
Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 16

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): This is a partially collapsed log structure that Alice Mahoney used as a springhouse. It has 2 doors but no windows. The building is in poor condition. It presently stands in the meadow just above the water table.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 20'3", W 18'3", H 5 1/2' (max.), 4' (min.)

Structure Orientation: N 54° E (of True North)

Foundation: None apparent

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: Square notched, unpeeled logs chinked with wood wedges on inside and mud on outside. Wire nails toe-nailed corner logs together; wire nails used throughout structure. One log was adzed on the outside and a couple on the inside.

Chimneys: No stove pipe hole seen in collapsed roof, but there is a stove pipe lying inside in the northeast corner.

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: North doorway measures 51 X 32 1/2 in. (indefinite measurement due to collapse and mud). No clear indication of latch or hinge type. South doorway is 51 1/2 X 22. This is an uncharacteristically narrow doorway. Again the types of latches or hinges used is unknown.

Windows: None.

Roof Shape, Covering: Gable roof made of half logs (5 in. diameter) with the rounded sides down.
Appears that roof overhung the north wall by about 45 in. and the south wall 13-16 in.

Other Features (such as porches): On the west wall 8'1" south of the north wall, a 9 X 10 1/2 in. hole was cut (for reasons unknown). There is no corresponding hole in the east wall like at Structure 13. There is another smaller hole in the same wall - 6'3" from the north wall and 4 1/2 X 6 in.

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering:

Flooring: Floor is covered with a couple of inches of mud and what's underneath is anyone's guess.

Ceiling: None except the roof.

Condition:

70 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. The roof has collapsed and the walls are partially collapsed. Bottom logs are rapidly deteriorating because of the high water table. The fire that charred some of the interior logs doesn't appear to have done much damage. The doors are gone.

Associated Artifacts: Rectangular 5 gallon crimped tin can with large round hole at one end and function unknown; piece of sheet metal; stove pipe; metal lid to large broiler pan, washtub; large oval wash tub? 4 miles WNW of feature.

Construction Date 1900's Duration of Use _____ to 1940

Informants or Previous Reports: Dick Shoup and Paul Fitzgerald.

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 4, exp. 19-20.

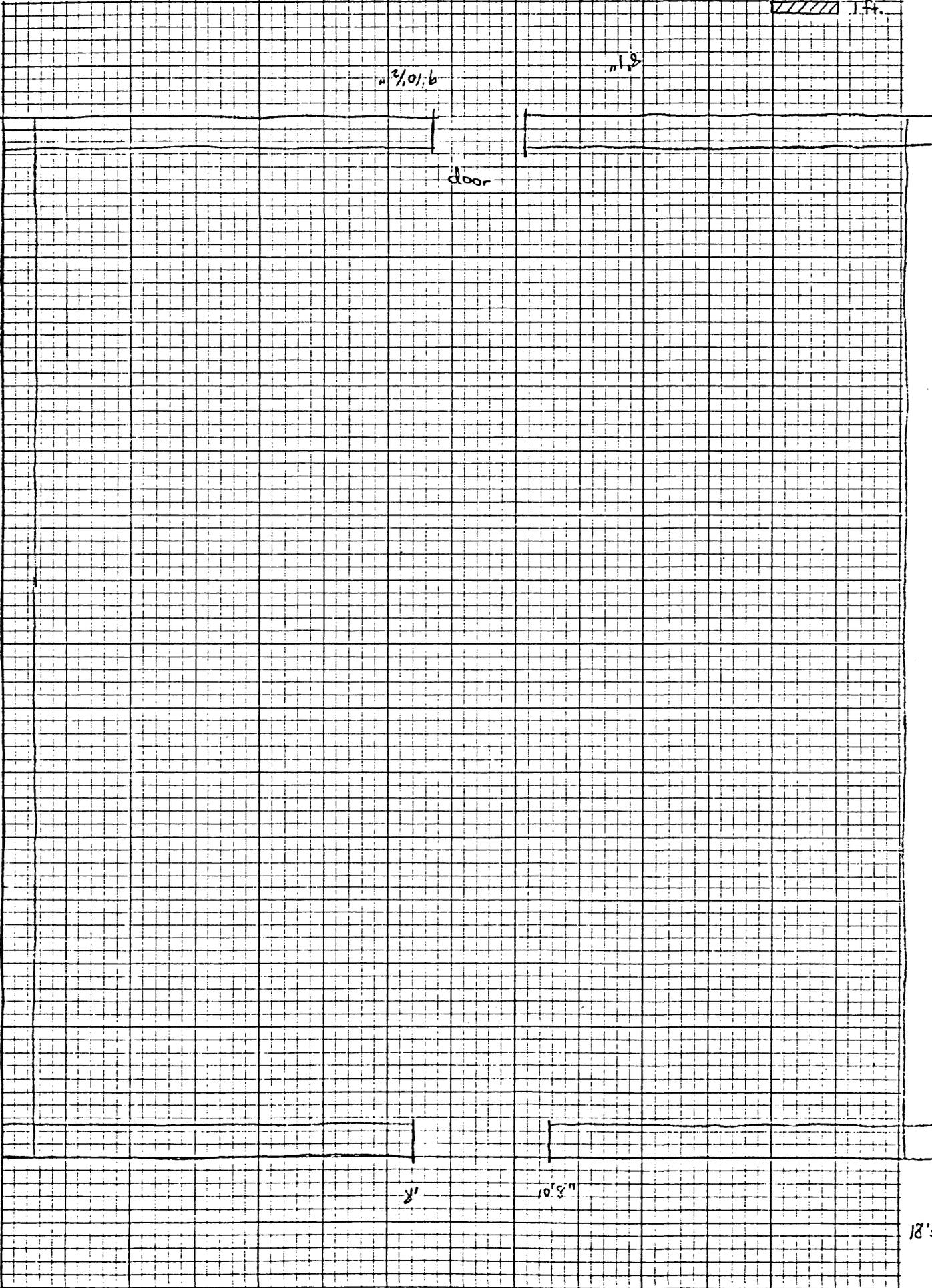
Other Remarks/Descriptions: The interior on the east side is slightly charred from a fire.

There is a wooden sidewalk leading from Structure 16 to 17 - good idea because the water table is so high here. Sidewalk is made of 3 large logs laid side by side. They have been adzed on top. Across these logs lay planks of varying widths. They are nailed to the logs with wire nails.

Recorder Mitzi Rosillon Date 7/15-16/82

Structure 16
floor plan 7/15/82

11 ft.



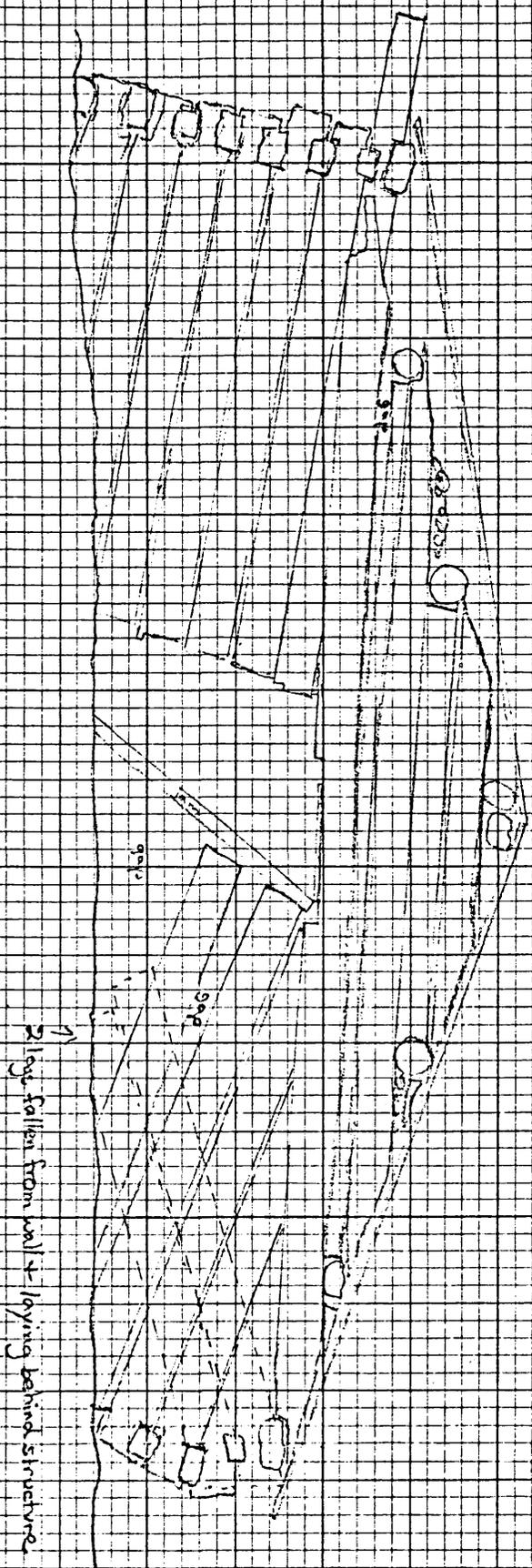
203

FRILON-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
5TH LINE ACCENTED, 10TH HEAVY

18'

Structure 16
profile of south wall 7/20/22

1/4"
1 ft.



PROLON-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
5TH LINE ACCENTED, 10TH HEAVY

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
 Agency No. SL-86
 Site Name Leesburg

Feature No.17

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): This is a 3 room structure, the 2 northern most rooms made of logs and the other planks stood up vertically. The roofs are collapsed, the floors are in poor repair and the north wall tilts to the west. The building was Alice Mahoney's hotel and post office.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 55' 1/2", W 21' 4 1/2", H unknown (max.), 7' (min.)

Structure Orientation: N 13° E (of True North)

Foundation: None apparent except there is an unusually large pile of rocks on the outside SW corner of Room 2.

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: Rooms 1 and 2 are made of unpeeled logs chinked with mud on the outside and wood wedges on the inside. In Room 1, the logs are all adzed flat on the inside, but only occasionally adzed outside. For Room 2, the two outside walls (one on the east and one on the west) are adzed on the inside and outside, but the back (south) wall is adzed on the inside only. At Room 1 the bottom logs are steeple notched (except in the southwest corner where they are saddle notched) and the top logs square notched. At Room 2 the logs are square notched and the corners are toe-nailed with wire nails. Room 3 is made of planks

Chimneys:
 See floor plan for stove pipe hole.

Openings:
 Doors and Doorways:
 See attached sheets.

laid vertically (except under Window L where they are horizontal). The planks vary in dimensions from 5 3/4 X 3/4 in. to 11 3/8 X 3/4 in. The studs are on the inside.

Windows: See attached sheets.

Roof Shape, Covering: There is a gable roof over Room 1 and maybe Room 2 and a shed roof over Room 3. Over Room 1, the roof is made of half logs, then a layer of dirt (I think) that was covered with shingles. Apparently at a later date a layer of board was put on, probably after the roof began to leak. These boards ran from

Other Features (such as porches):

ridge pole to eaves. Over Room 2, the roof on the west side was of planks that ran ridge pole to eaves, then corrugated metal roofing with ridges running lengthwise to the entire building, then another layer of planks on the north half of this west half that
 (Cont.)

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering: There was one interior wall (excluding the south wall of Room 1 that was originally an outside wall). It was in Room 2 and was made of planks of varying widths nailed horizontally. All interior walls were papered w/newspapers, magazines and/or that cardboard paper stuff and occasionally canvas and wallpaper and flattened cardboard boxes.

Flooring: Ten in. planks lay over 8 in. joists that may lay as high as 14 in. above the ground surface - apparently to keep them dry in Rooms 1 and 2. Joist rests on ground in Room 3. Floor does not meet N wall of Room 2. Seems like a

Ceiling: dangerous set-up to me.

Apparently none except bottom of roof.

Condition: 45 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration.

Associated Artifacts:

Stove, bone (under floor of Room 2)
Sheet metal scraps
Shoe heel
Newspaper (on roof inside Room 2 dated 1893)
Clear glass jar
Wooden saw handle
Small evaporated milk can

Construction Date Before 1893 Duration of Use _____ to 1930's

Informants or Previous Reports: Dick Shoup

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 5, exp. 0-6

Other Remarks/Descriptions:

There is a box 35 X 27 X 21" (deep), with no top along west wall of Room 3. All doorways and windows and flooring have wire nails. Only rarely are there cut nails elsewhere.

Wooden pegs used occasionally to join logs.

There are cut nails and wire nails in the purlins also.

In front, there is a wooden sidewalk that was probably once centered at center doorway.

Roof Shape, Covering (Cont.) ran in the same direction as the first and that ran perpendicular on the south half. On the east half of the Room 2 roof, the planks were laid opposite to the direction of the first layer of planks in the west half. Black tar paper was nailed over all of the Room 2 roof. Room 2 is slightly shorter than Room 1. Room 3 roof was made of planks that lay north to south. These were also covered with black tar paper. The rafters in Room 2 were white-washed.

Recorder Mitzi Rosillo Date 7/16 & 19/82

Doors and Doorways:

- A: 69 X 31 in. (indeterminate dimension due to dirt on floor). Trim and frames painted white. Door hinged on the right and opened to the inside. A door step fragment on the top and side jam suggests there was once a screen door in the doorway also.
- B: 71 X 33 in. The hinges were nailed directly onto the false jam. The door hinged on the left and opened to the inside.
- C: 73 X 34 in. Trim and frames painted white. Then later another set of trim was nailed on the inside and outside - the inside painted gray or light blue and the outside left unpainted. The door hinged on the right and opened to the inside. A loop latch (for padlock) kept the door shut on the outside.
- D: 74 1/2 X 34 in. No trim or frames - even top false jam is gone.
- E: 71 1/2 X 35 in. The only doorway except F w/floorboards at the base allowing accurate height measurements. No frame or trim probably once had the former but may never have had the latter.
- F: 68 X 24 in. Hinged on the left and opened to the outside. Left frame (only piece left) painted dull green.

Windows and Window-ways:

- A: 62 X 34 1/2 in. Trim on top and sides on outside only now, but nail holes indicate it was also once on the inside too. The false jams are present. Presently stands only 1'3" above ground level.
- B: 58 1/2 X 34 in. I guess this is a window, but because the windows in these buildings are tall and dirt is piled up at this location, I can't tell for sure. Trim on outside and probably once was on inside. Frame painted white.
- C: 66 X 37 in. One of those tall windows. The left side is missing because the east wall fell out there.
- D: 65 X 36 1/2 in. Was probably identical to Window C had green trim on top inside. Right side fell off when that section of wall collapsed. Two end loop things in inside trim to hold roller shade.
- E: 35 X 62 in. Double sash - Six panes per sash painted green on inside. One sash pegged in corners w/small wooden pegs. Trim on top inside and outside only now, but probably once on sides and bottoms too. Sashes slide open sideways.
- F: 28 X 34 in. Trim (painted maroon) on outside only - jams (not thick) painted white. Looks like must have been fixed pane window. At the center top of the jam, there is a 5/8 in. hole drilled - something to do w/opening and closing the window?

- G: 27 X 34 in. This window was essentially identical w/Window F, but now the trim and thin jams have been removed from 3 sides.
- H: 27 X 17 1/2 in. This is a funny little window w/trim on the outside twice as wide as most in this structure. The inside trim was painted dark gray. The window hinged on the left and opened to the inside. The latch still remains.
- I: 34 X 28 in. Frame missing. Once had trim on outside and inside. Painted gray or green on inside once.
- J: 66 X 28 1/2 in. tall window. Painted white, then dark gray on inside. Trim on inside and out.
- K: 25 1/2 X 31 in. May have had trim on outside because lots of nail holes there. No frame remains.
- L: 25 X 31 in. Probably same type window as K but no frame remains.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
 Agency No. SL-86
 Site Name Leesburg

Feature No.18

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): F-18 is a log and board structure w/square notched corners. It consists of 2 rooms, the south room apparently an addition. The roof and more than half of the wall logs have collapsed. The feature was the bunkhouse part of Alice Mahoney's hotel during about the first third of the 20th century.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 33'9", W 16'9 1/2", H unknown (max.), 6' (min.)

Structure Orientation: N 6° E

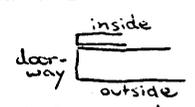
Foundation: None apparent.

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: All walls except the far north wall are 1/2 unpeeled logs - the insides of which were milled not adzed. The north wall was made of 3" thick waney edge boards laid horizontally. Square notching was used at the corners. Chinking on the outside was w/wood wedges and mud. Large cut nails toenailed corners together. Vertical planks were nailed over the corners - apparently to present a non-log facade.

Chimneys: (See stove pipe hole marked on floor plan - note that location is approximate because the roof has collapsed.)

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: A: 52 1/2 X 54 (?) in. door hinged on the right and opened to the inside. (Note that doorway is so wide that there may have been 2 doors set side by side.) Door hinged on plank set inside the wall logs. B: 54 X 27 in. jams and part of frame still present, initials EB carved in frame.



Windows: A: 49 1/2 X 25 1/2 in. thin jams only nailed to wall logs w/cut w/A except no white-wash. C: ? X 36 in. jams (except bottom) gone - wall almost completely collapsed here. D: Too collapsed to tell what it was like. E: 32 1/2 X 29 1/2 in. single sash double pane. Trimmed w/slabs on inside. F: ? 39 1/2 X 26 in. - this may even be a door - can't tell for sure. Thick jams but no frames or trims.

Roof Shape, Covering: Gable roof made of planks and slabs for the first layer, then dirt, then planks, then board and slab purlins, then a final layer of planks. Cut nails in bottom layer and wire nails in top. Roof in back room is really a mess but still similar to other part of roof - perhaps missing last layer of planks. Roof overhangs west wall by about 19 in.

Other Features (such as porches):

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering: Walls covered w/newspaper - one is in Italian and was apparently published some place in California. Some written in English - one newspaper called The Commoner, Vol. 3, No. 40.

Flooring: Can't tell because of collapsed roof.

Ceiling: Can't tell because of collapsed roof.

Condition:

75 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. Roof totally collapsed, walls in second room 0-3 logs high, walls in front room faring better w/most of N and E walls still standing. Only 1 window frame remains intact..

Associated Artifacts:

Nothing old

Lid to 50 gal. drum in front

Construction Date 1880's or earlier Duration of Use _____ to 1930's

Informants or Previous Reports: Dick Shoup

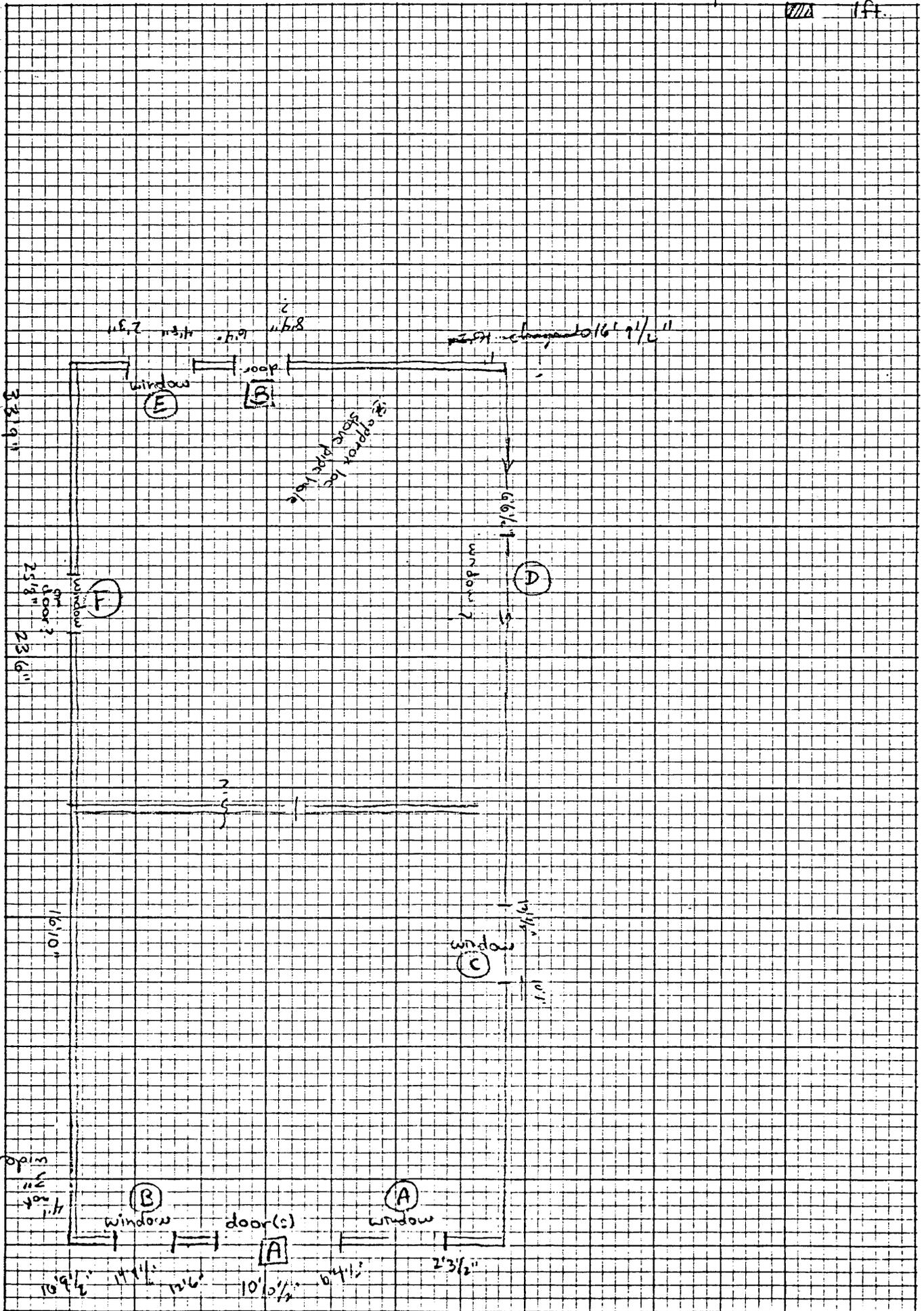
Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 5, exp. 5 and 8.

Other Remarks/Descriptions:

Recorder

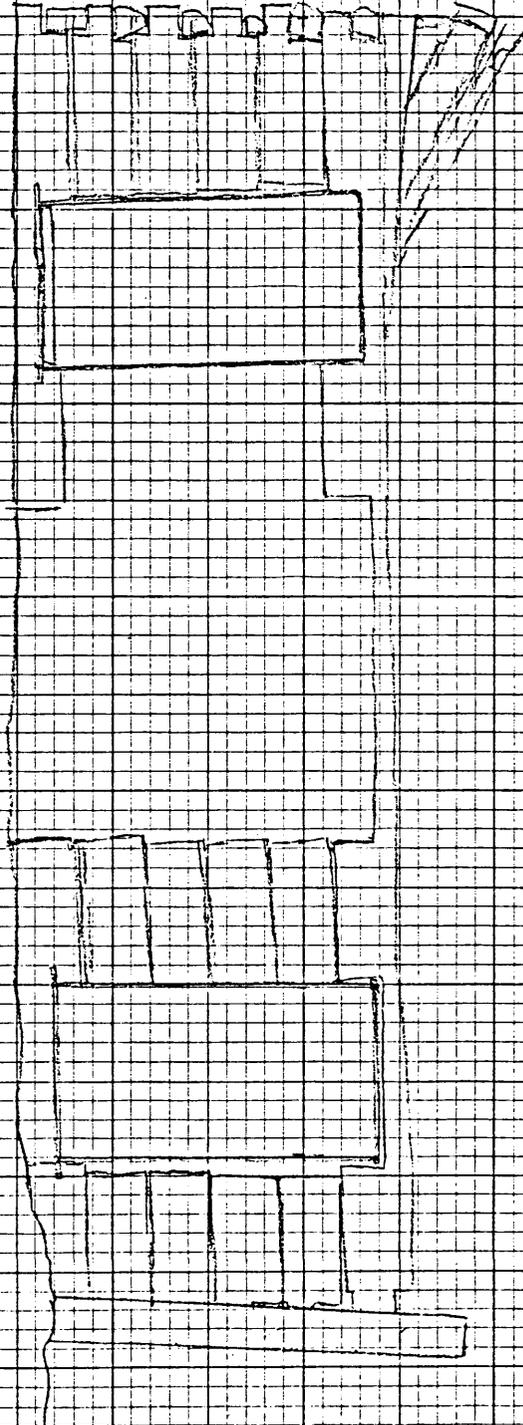
Mitzi Russell

Date _____



Structure 18
profile of north wall 7/20/82

11/22/82



PHLOM-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
5TH LINE ACCENTED, 10TH HEAVY

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
Agency No. SL-86
Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 19

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): Outhouse standing in swamp in good condition. It is difficult to believe that this was its original location because the hole would have filled up with muck from the swamp. Building was probably constructed in the nineteenth century.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 6'6", W 5'7", H 7'0" (max.), 6'0" (min.)

Structure Orientation: N 2° E

Foundation: None apparent

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: Square notched unpeeled logs chinked w/dirt on the outside and wood wedges on the inside.- A few of the logs are adzed.

Chimneys: Once

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: Doorway measures 65 X 23 1/2 in. Trimmed on outside only. Trimmed twice on left side - piece of white-washed lumber nailed over original trim. Both wire and cut nails used.

Windows: None.

Roof Shape, Covering: Gable roof made of planks laid perpendicular to the ridge pole. Some more recent, half-hearted attempt to repair to roof included nailing some boards the opposite direction (1) on the E 1/2.*

Other Features (such as porches): Recently, to get to the outhouse w/out getting wet feet in the swamp, someone has taken wall logs from F-18 and laid them as a path and outhouse floor.

* Roof overhangs the north wall up to 46 or 47 in., west wall 3 1/2 in., south wall 9 in and east wall about 5 in.

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering:
Nothing noteworthy - no partitions.

Flooring: Nothing official - see previous page.

Ceiling: None

Condition:

5 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. Slight damage to lower wall logs because they are standing in water. Also, the roof has several holes in it. Building tilts slightly to the east.

Associated Artifacts:

Nothing of interest

Construction Date 1800's Duration of Use _____ to 1980?

Informants or Previous Reports:

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 5, exp. 4 and 5

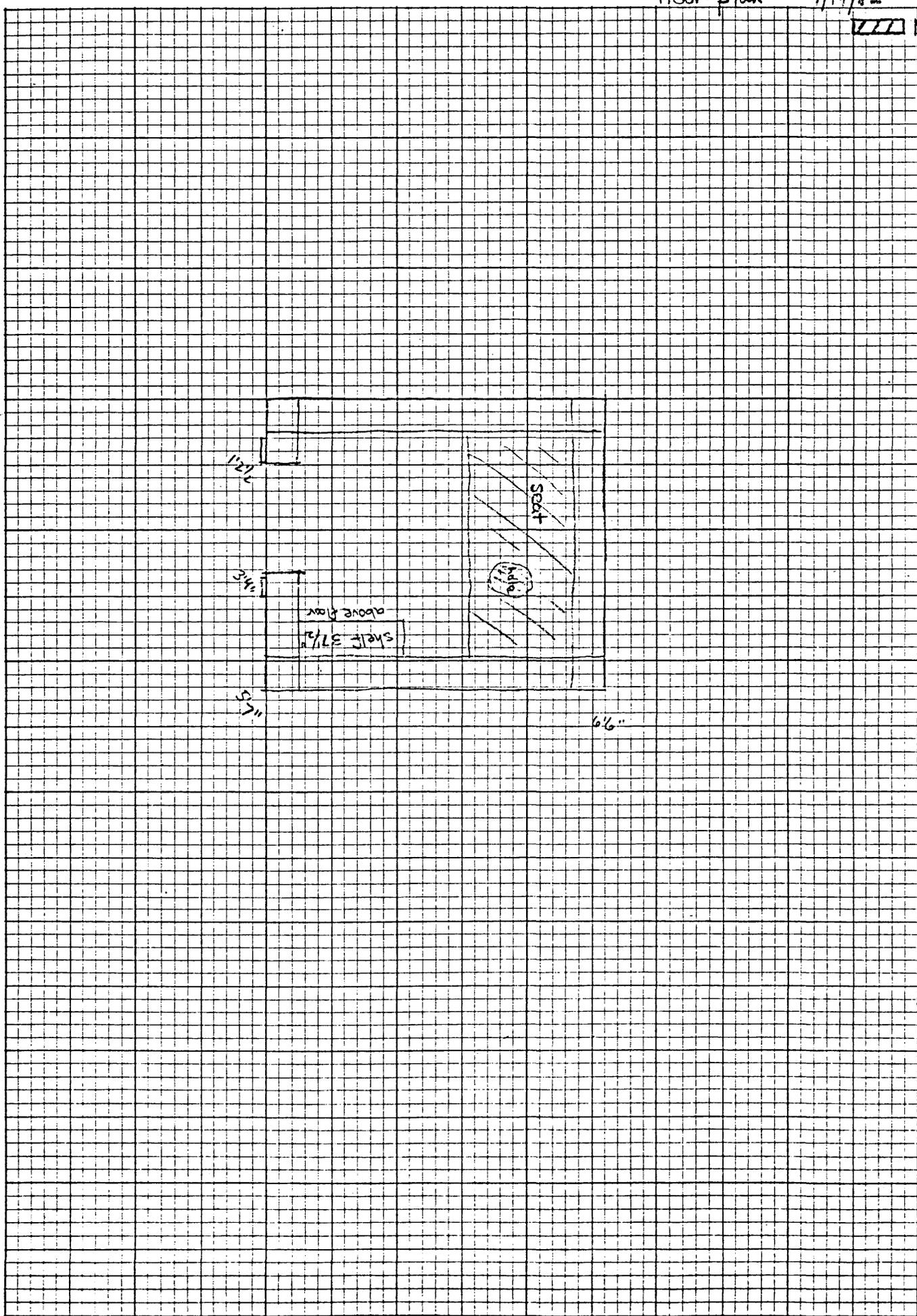
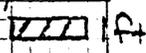
Other Remarks/Descriptions:

Recorder

Mitzi Rossellon

Date

7/19/82



FP10M-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
5TH LINE ACCENTED, 10TH HEAVY

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
Agency No. SL-86
Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 20

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): Structure 20 is a workshop that used to be the butcher shop. It is in fairly good condition but, when the west wall collapses as it threatens to do any time now, the building will rapidly deteriorate.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 27'0", W 17'1", H 13 1/4' (max.), 6' (min.)

Structure Orientation: N 5° E (of True North)

Foundation: None apparent

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: Unpeeled logs, saddle and square notched, toenail corners with large cut nails. Logs adzed on the inside only. Chinked with mud on the outside and wood wedges on the inside. Logs cut even at SE and SW corners, but are at irregular lengths in the other 2 corners (uneven lengths corresponds with saddle notching).

Chimneys: Stove pipe hole location shown on floor plan.

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: Large garage doorway measures about 82 X 101 in. - no jams present. To the right of the garage door is one that measures 70 X 27 1/2 in. One side jam and what may be a top jam remain. There may have been a narrow door or window left of the garage door. The opening measures 69 X 17 in.

Windows: The furthest north window on the west wall is 23 X 24 in. No jams remain in opening. The other window in the west wall is 23 X 46 in. The window was single sash with 6 panes. It had framing on the inside and outside. There was apparently no way to open the window. The window in the south wall was 61 1/2 X 33 1/2 in. False jams nailed to wall logs w/cut nails. Frame present w/wire nails.

Roof Shape, Covering: Gable roof consisting of 1/2 logs, then dirt, then wooden shingles. Roof overhangs front wall 17 1/2 in., west wall 13 in., south wall 6 in., and east wall 16 in. Pitch is 7.7:12.

Other Features (such as porches): On the east wall approximately in the center, there are 3 boards bolted through the wall. They all measure 47 X 4 3/4 X 2 3/8 in. and I haven't the faintest idea what they are good for.

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering:

Flooring: Wooden floor made of planks between 7 1/4 and 11 1/2 in. wide nailed to log joists spaced about 24 in. apart. Planks run N and S.

Ceiling: Structure does have log roof joists that are adzed smooth on the bottom, so it's possibly there once was a drop ceiling here.

Condition: 25 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. The west wall is threatening to collapse, despite someone's effort to save it by bracing logs up against it on the outside. Other walls are in pretty good condition. The floor is a mess, maybe 1/4 of the floor planks remain. The roof is in good condition compared to those on most of the other buildings in Leesburg. One window minus glass is all that remains of the doors and windows.

Associated Artifacts: There are numerous artifacts inside, many of them pieces of machinery that I can't identify. Artifacts included but are not limited to - rails (RR), Coleman gas water heater, corrugated metal roofing, 10 gal. "RPM" oil? drum, double pane window that was once boarded over w/wooden shingles, lid to 50 gal. drum, sections of heavy, sheet metal, riveted pipe that were probably used in placer (hydraulic?) mining, wooden door 82 1/2 X 27 in., car muffler, bed spring, wire cable, scraps of metal and of rubberized canvas, leather strap nailed above workbench to hold tools, stove pipe, 1 leather shoe, rear axle, and a Ford heavy duty part that was evidently used to power some equipment (see photograph). The latter has (Cont.)

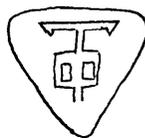
Construction Date _____ Duration of Use _____ to 1930's

Informants or Previous Reports: Dick Shoup, Salmon - he says the Bonanza Mining Company used the building as a workshop in the 1930's.

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 6, exp. 6-9.

Other Remarks/Descriptions:

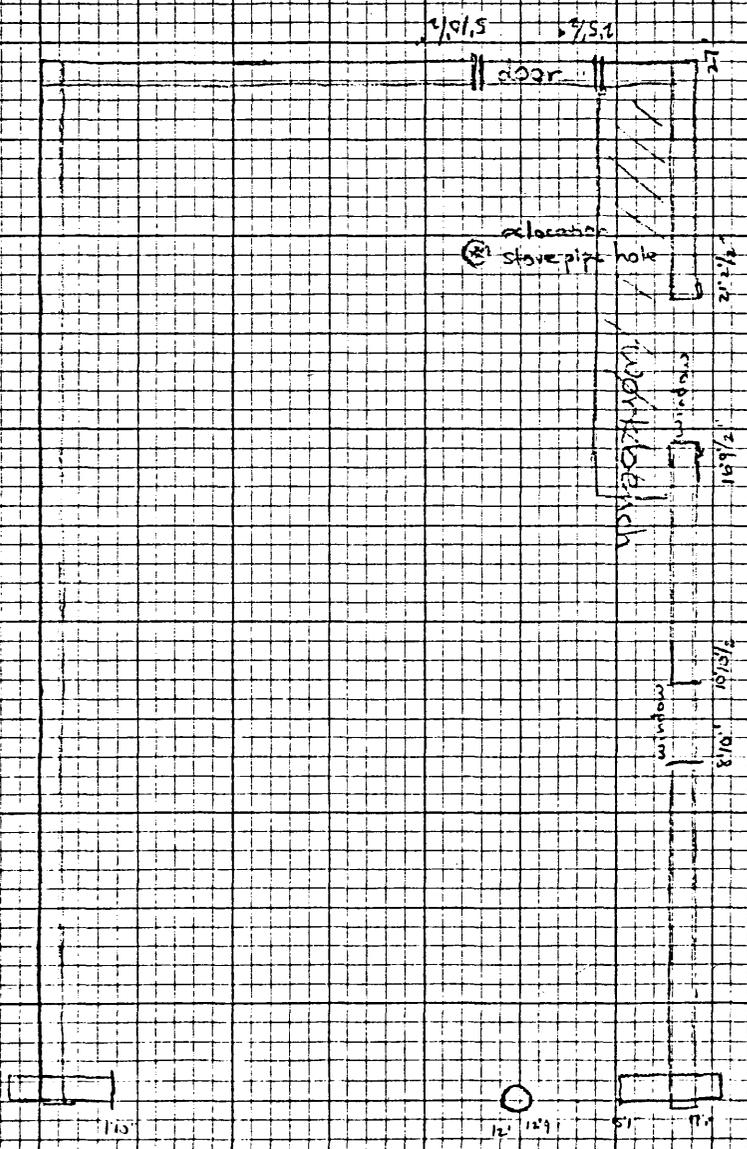
Assoc. Artifacts (Cont.)



on it. Car headlamp?, 1 brown bottle base, rubber tire cut up, DEMAND motor oil 2 gal. rectangular can, door frame 66 X 28 1/2 in.

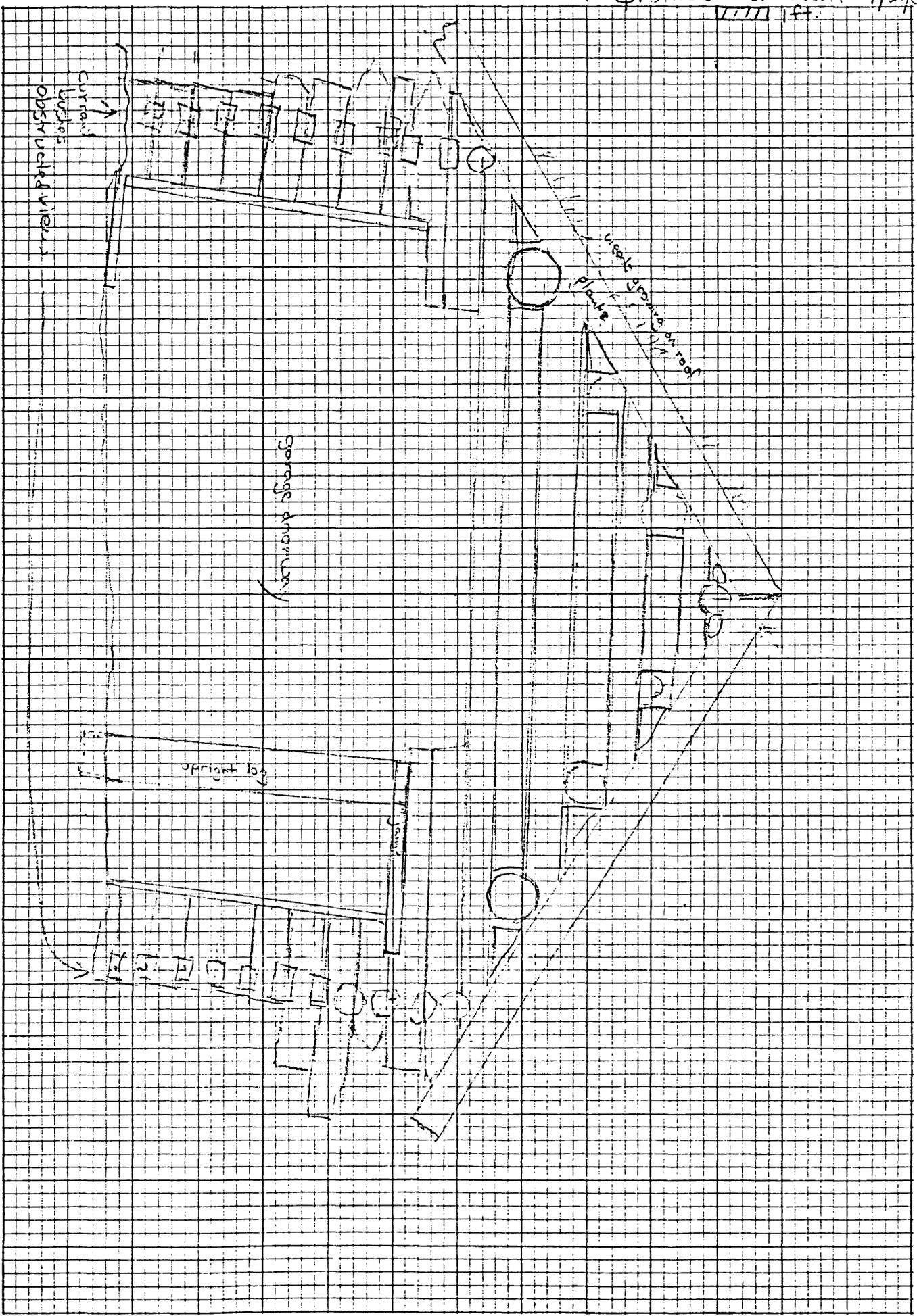
Recorder Mitzi Rosellen Date 7/20/82

structure du
floor plan du 7/20/82
1/16" = 1 ft.



PHLOW-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
5TH LINE ACCENTED, 10TH HEAVY

Structure 20
profile of north wall 7/2/22
11111 ft.



PHLOM-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
5TH LINE ACCENTED, 10TH HEAVY

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
Agency No. SL-86
Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 21

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): This structure was a chicken house that was later converted to a small horse or cow barn (I think). It is in very good condition. It is built of logs square notched at the corners.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 15'2 1/2", W 12'0", H 9' (max.), 5 1/2' (min.)

Structure Orientation: S 11° W (of True North). Note that the entrance is about 180° opposite of the others on the south side of the street.

Foundation: Flat stones (see them under the door).

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: Unpeeled, square notched logs chinked with concrete on the outside. Logs only infrequently toe-nailed together in the corners, but when they were the builder used wire nails.

Chimneys: Stove pipe hole is marked on the floor plan.

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: The doorway faces south and measures 57 X 29 1/2 in. The jam is nailed to the wall logs with wire nails. Presently the door is a half door 32 1/2 in. tall that hinges on the left and opens to the inside. The hinges are made of pieces of rubberized canvas and the latch is just a piece of wire. Earlier, a different door was here, its position marked by a strip of wood not white-washed.

Windows: The only window faces south. It measures 27 X 24 in. It was single sash with 4 panes and apparently could not be opened.

Roof Shape, Covering: The gable roof was made of 1/2 logs (rounded side down in the south half of the room and up in the north half), then dirt, then 1/2 logs. Planks and slabs are nailed horizontally over the S gable in an effort to make it look pretty, I guess, but w/out much success. The roof overhangs the west wall by (Cont.)

Other Features (such as porches): The chick exit in the east wall measures about 14 X 11 1/2 in.

Roof Shape, (Cont.) 21 1/2 in., the south wall by 14 in., the east wall 30-31 in., and the north wall 11 in.

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering: All of the interior walls and the window and door frames and jams are white-washed. The partition reaches from ceiling to floor and is made of 11 1/2-14 in., X 1 in. boards nailed vertically. The boards are braced on the east side w/a board 2 1/4 X 1 1/4 in. (see below)

Flooring: Plank floor - planks 4-6 3/8 in. wide. They lay N-S.

Ceiling: None

Condition:

10 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. The top layer of the roof is deteriorating. The rest of the roof and the walls are in very good condition. The floor is a mess, it is rotting and torn up by someone or something.

Associated Artifacts: Mostly wire nails. Newspaper was plastered to the outside of the half door. The print and illustrations look like they might be from Harper's Weekly. A clue to the newspaper's identity is the top of 1 page that says "ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER".

Construction Date 1890's Duration of Use _____ to _____

Informants or Previous Reports: Dick Shoup says this was a residence, but I think he's mistaken.

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 6, exp. 10-13.

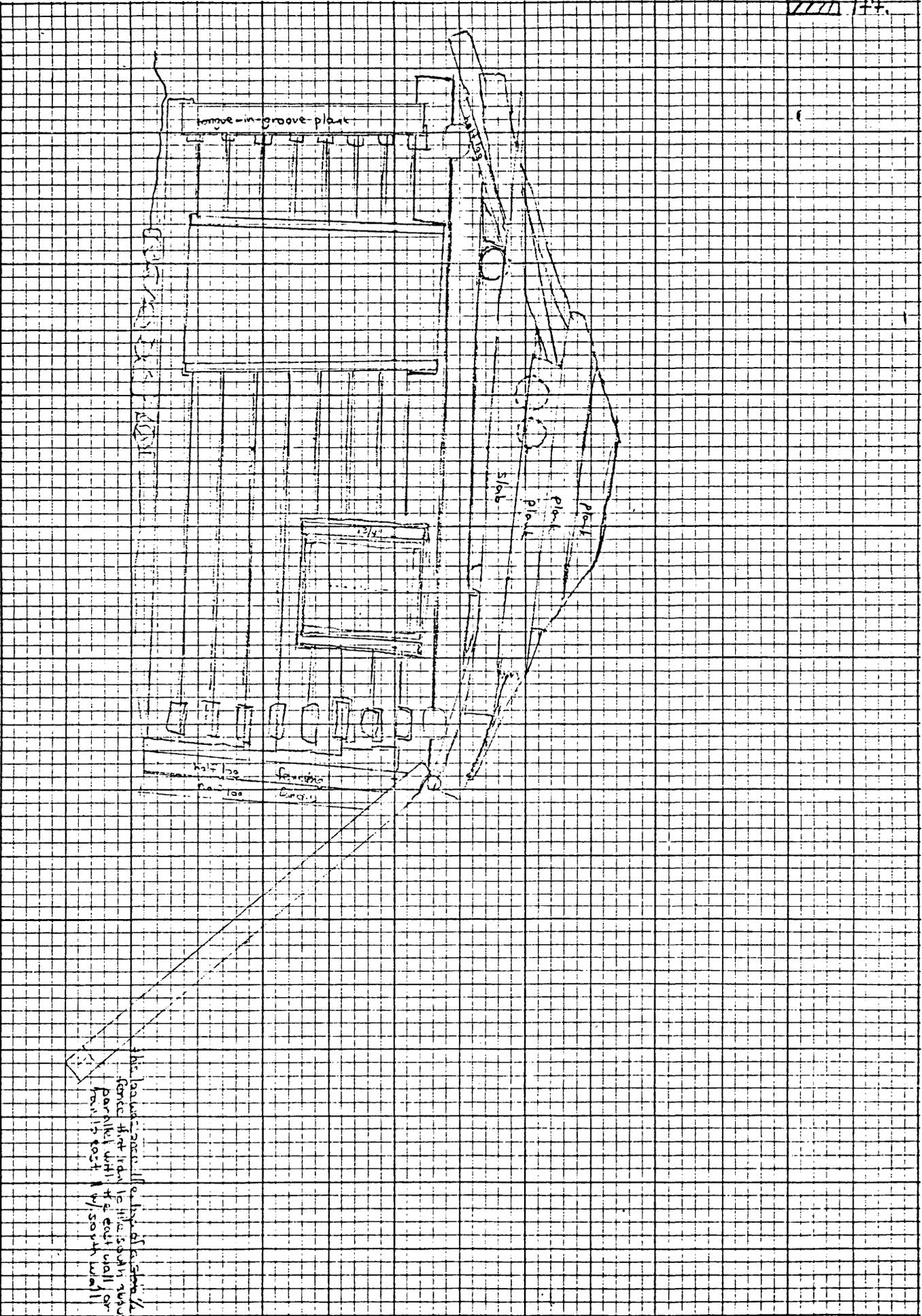
Other Remarks/Descriptions:

Interior Walls: (Cont.) There may have been another partition just right of the doorway because there is an entrance way sort of thing just as you walk through the front door (see photograph). In the SE corner where the stove stood, scrap sheet metal has been nailed to the 2 walls to prevent a fire.

Recorder Mitzi Roselloni Date 7/21/82

Structure 21
profile of south wall 7/22/8

11ft.



This section shows the top of a section of fence that runs parallel with the south wall on the east side of the south wall.

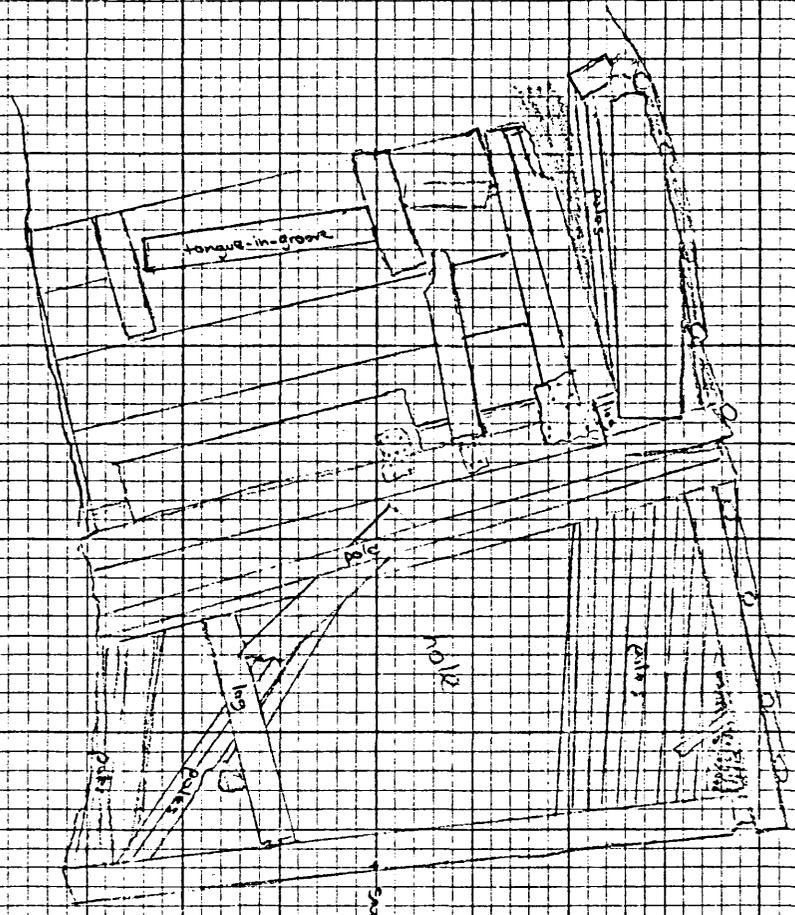
PR10M-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
5TH LINE ACCENTED, 101M HEAVY

SL-86 Leesburg
Structure 22 - Barn-like
7/21/82

This feature was a sort of horse barn. It was built with thin poles instead of logs suggesting perhaps that it was used only in the summer or perhaps only when the other barn(s) was full. The feature measured approximately 16 ft. E-W X 36 1/2 ft. N-S. Its maximum height was about 9 1/2 ft., its minimum unknown. The walls consisted of poles 3 1/2-5 in. in diameter laid horizontally. The whole thing is such a collapsed mess, but it appears that the poles were laid directly side by side as they still remain in the gables. All wire nails were used. The roof was a shed roof made of 31 in. long wooden shingles. The entrance was on the north side. The door, 82 X 47 in., still stands. It hinged on the right (on homemade canvas hinges) and opened to the outside. (See sketch of the door in the profile of the north wall.) There are 3 feed boxes in the structure, each measures 24 X 13 1/2 X 11 in. deep. The floor was made of slabs and extended from the west wall about 10 ft. toward the east wall. The rest of the floor was probably dirt. The NW and SW corner vertical logs and the 6 rafters were bolted into the east wall of Structure 23. Someone has piled some of the logs, poles, and planks from the collapsed building near its former SE corner. There may have been partitions between the stalls, but they aren't obvious now. The 2 tall vertical posts by the NW corner of F-21 were probably the side of a wide gate between F-21 and F-22. One of the posts has 3 large notches in it as if there were hinges there at one time. Horses could have been corraled behind (and between?) the buildings on the south side of the street. Nothing that resembles a gate remains today.

Structure 23
profile of N side 7/22/32

111114



FD-10 X TO 1 INCH
5TH LINE ACCENTED, 10TH HEAVY

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
 Agency No. SL-86
 Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 23

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): This was a horse barn made of logs. The logs are steeple notched. The barn had a hay loft. The roof has collapsed and the east wall is partially collapsed and at a precarious tilt.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 35'10", W 15'5", H _____ (max.), 10' (min.)
 (inside dimensions)

Structure Orientation: N 8° E (of True North)

Foundation: Can't tell

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: Unpeeled, steeple notched logs chinked with mud and wood wedges on the outside and poles on the inside. Not adzed. Just outside of the west wall, a second wall was built apparently when the log walls began to rot. This second wall was made of slabs (with the flat side toward the structure) nailed in a board and batten fashion. Also along the south and north walls west of the doorways half logs were laid horizontally and nailed to the building.

Chimneys: None

Openings:

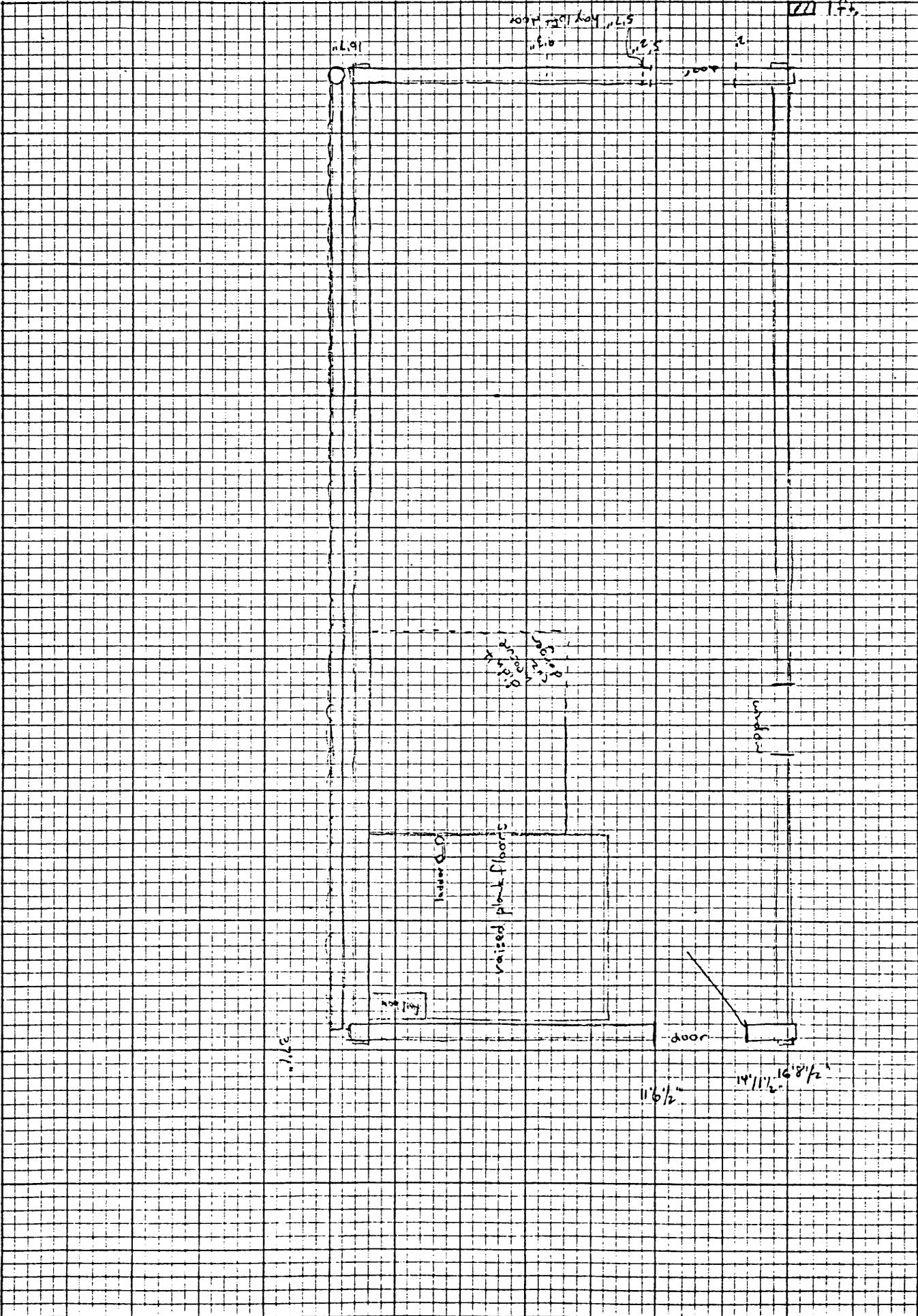
Doors and Doorways: North doorway is 62 X 45. Wire and cut nails were used in the oldest side jam. A second thick jam was nailed inside the first on the right side. The door lies inside. It is a plank door w/pieces of wooden shingles nailed on at batten. It swung on post? and pintle hinges. The type of latch is unknown. There was an entrance to the hay loft on the north side that was approximately in (Cont)

Windows: East window was 23 X 32 in. and was nailed into wall logs w/wire nails. The side jams were painted white and looked suspiciously like they had come from a set of drawers.

Roof Shape, Covering: Gable roof according to old photographs of the structure. I think someone may have continued to use this structure after the first roof collapsed that someone built a shed roof w/planks over the southern 1/3 of the barn.

Other Features (such as porches): Wooden pegs were driven into the east wall in various, irregularly spaced places, apparently to hold horse tack.

Doors and Doorways: (Cont.) the center. The door still present, hinged on the left (w/hinges) and opened to the outside. It was made of 5 planks nailed vertically w/2 horizontal slabs nailed inside for support. It measures 60 1/2 X 38 1/2. The fourth doorway measures about 66 1/2 X 40 in. The door (no longer there) hinged on the right and opened to the inside.



FNALOM-10, X, 10 TO 1 INCH
3/16 LINE ACCENTED, 10/111 HEAVY

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
 Agency No. SL-86
 Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 24

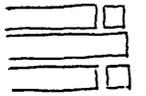
Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): This feature is one small log structure inside another. It must have been used for storage because it is too small for a human to stand up inside. Shelves line the north, east, and west wall. The roof has collapsed.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 8'10", W 8'8", H _____ (max.), 4' (min.)

Structure Orientation: S 2° W (of True North)

Foundation: None apparent

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: The outside log walls interlock at the corners with saddle notching. The inner structure walls are not interlocked w/notching, but instead the logs are toe-nailed together with large wire nails. They form a sort of alternative abutment at the corners, so they look like  There is pole chinking on the inside of the outermost structure and on the outside of the innermost structure. The inside of the logs on the inside structure have been adzed. The inside building not set exactly in the middle of the outside one.

Chimneys: None

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: Both doorways - one to each part - open to the south. The outer door apparently opened to the outside and hinged on the left. A piece of wood that rotates on a nail served as the "latch". The inside structure may have had two doors. One opened to the outside but hinged on the right. There is a staple for one of those loop latches on the left side. The other opened to the inside and hinged on V-hinges at the right. Both doors gone.

Windows: None

Roof Shape, Covering: Both roofs are gabled. The inner roof was made of thick slabs. The outer roof is no longer present.

Other Features (such as porches): Along the north, east, and west walls there are 2 shelves - one just above the floor (I guess - the inside is filling up w/dirt perhaps from the roof) and the other 10 1/2 in. above it.

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering:
None

Flooring: Probably just dirt, but can't see the floor.

Ceiling: None

Condition:

35 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration. The outer roof is gone and part of the inner roof is also missing. The back and west outside walls are mostly collapsed, but the other walls are fairly stable. The logs of the inner structure are deteriorating, however.

Associated Artifacts: Sheet metal and metal cable on the ground just to the east.

Construction Date 1895-1910? Duration of Use _____ to _____

Informants or Previous Reports:

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 7, exp. 00, 0, 3, 4

Other Remarks/Descriptions: I really want this to be a dynamite shack, but Rick Roberts says it is too close to the town and I guess he's correct.

There is a mound of dirt and rocks adjacent to the feature on the east side that may have had something to do w/the feature.

Recorder

Mitch Russell

Date

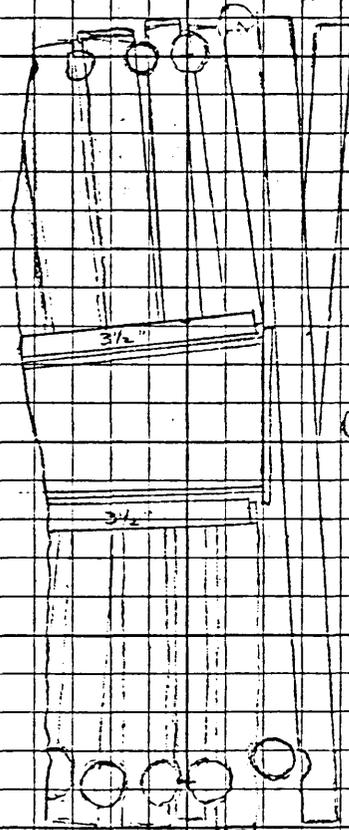
8/25/82

SL-86 - Leesburg
Feature 25 - Door frame
7/21/82

At the SW corner of Structure 17, there is a free standing door frame that may be all that remains of a structure there. The outside of the frame, made w/tongue-in-groove planks, measures 72 X 28". It is nailed together w/wire nails. There is an 11 1/2 X 7/8 in. plank nailed perpendicular to the frame w/leather straps. That plank is nailed to a 7 in. post.

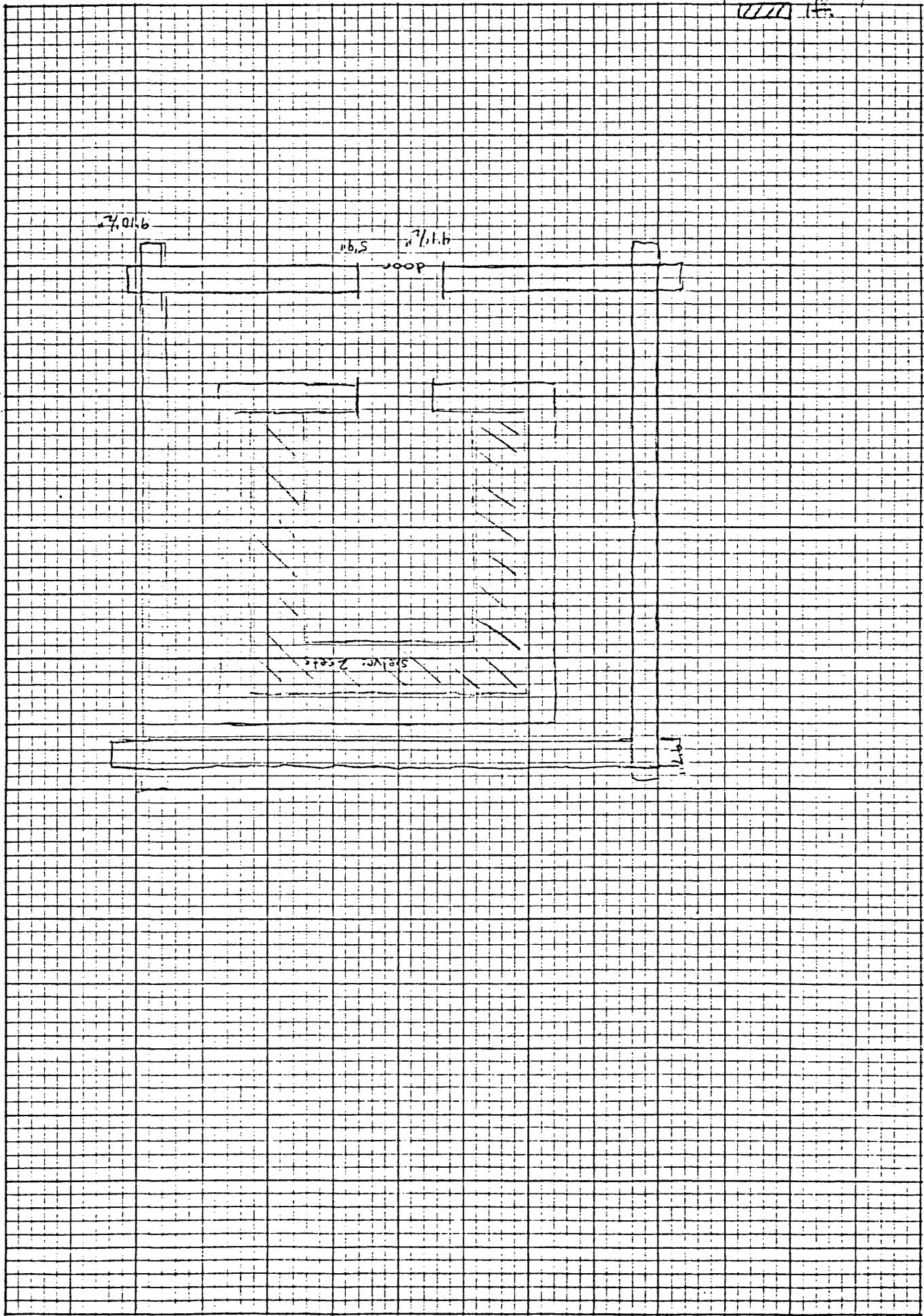
Structure 24
profile of south wall 7/29/82

||||| 1 ft



3/4\"/>

Structure 24
floor plan 7/22/12



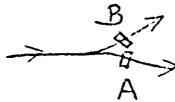
FAILOM-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
5TH LINE ACCENTED, 10TH HEAVY

SL-86 - Leesburg
Feature 25 - Door frame
7/21/82

At the SW corner of Structure 17, there is a free standing door frame that may be all that remains of a structure there. The outside of the frame, made w/tongue-in-groove planks, measures 72 X 28". It is nailed together w/wire nails. There is an 11 1/2 X 7/8 in. plank nailed perpendicular to the frame w/leather straps. That plank is nailed to a 7 in. post.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 26
Headgates
7/21/82

This feature consists of 2 headgates that diverted and regulated water in two ditches . The headgates are in good condition and are made completely with wire nails; they may be less than 50 years old. A is 48 inches long, 32-1/2 inches wide on the inside, and 26 inches deep on the inside. The gate that actually regulated the flow is gone. 2-1/4 inches wide planks were used in its construction. No water flows through this headgate any more. B is 48 X 31-1/2 X 32 inches. It is constructed very like A. Water flows through the B headgate over a slimy orangish-brown and green slop.



SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 27
Dump

This miscellaneous household dump just southwest of main street consists of a diversity of artifacts. These include

3 manufacturing types of tin cans (total = 10?)
bone, white dinnerware (cups and plates)
purple glass bowl?
aqua bottle glass including one probable applied packer finish
applied bead?←
finish
window glass
kaolin McDOUGALL pipestem
1 dinnerware base with indented mark (patented 1861)
bailing wire
piece of cast iron?
shoe leather
brown bottle glass



The artifacts are very thinly scattered. They were found in a backhoe cut that Napias Mining Company made about 15m along the cut. Artifacts were found as deep as 25cm below the surface. The vegetation is so thick here that no one could have told from the surface (except perhaps with a metal detector) that a dump was at this location.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 28
Pig Oven?
7/21/82

According to locals (see Marjorie Sims' interview), this feature is a Chinese pig oven located about 12m northwest of Structure 24. It appears on the surface as a mound of dirt and river cobbles with a hole dug into the middle of the mound. The hole is about 60 inches in diameter and presently about 24 inches deep. The northwest side is built up about 1 foot higher than the opposite side (possibly the opposite side has collapsed). Bailing wire, and crimped tin can, and brown and clear bottle glass was found in association. Clear bottle fragment that says, "FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS..." (dates 1933-1964). No evidence of any pothunting.

SL-86 Leesburg
Structure 0

No recognizable evidence of the livery stable/barn (Structure 0 in old photographs). There are some artifact fragments that are washing out of the dirt piles left by Napias Mining Company when they dug (with backhoe) that ditch along west side of road. Not "a lot" of artifacts, though. Otherwise you can't even see the ground because of all the grass. There were some completely crimped 1930's or younger (-1960's?) tin cans in a pile at the edge of the willows where would have been "behind" Structure 0. I assume they aren't contemporaneous with the barn.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 29
Dump
7/27/82

Feature 29 is a small dump composed primarily of tin cans. It lies at the west edge of the tailing above Napias and Camp Creeks about 1/4 mile south of the town of Leesburg. The road that leads to Leesburg from below is about 5m above the dump. While at first it might appear that the cans were dumped below from the road, I think the road is more recent than the dump. Judging from the ages of the cans in the dump, I would guess the feature dates to 1910. The dump was apparently used primarily by families or individuals (as opposed to companies) because the cans are generally small. The dump extends over an area of about 150m² while the majority of the cans are concentrated in about 45m². There is a total of about 600-700 artifacts, about 500 of which are tin cans. There is very little bottle glass or dinnerware. There is only one piece of machinery (unidentified).

Feature 29
Continued
Artifacts

tin cans - total about 500 - 20% crimped and soldered,
25% evaporated milk,
55% crimped,
1% soldered (mostly at base
of dump)

5 gallon lift-off lid
2 flat hinged boxes 5-3/4 X 4-1/2 x 1/2"
clear bottle glass non-applied prescription finish - 1
tin plate
crimped and soldered tin can with bail ears and a 4" pry-out lid
large, round can lid with key opener
5 gal lid cut out with spout - 1
Olympia pull tap steel can, 1/2 liter?
recent brown bottle glass
barrel staves
1 brown applied brandy bottle finish
2 barrel hoops
5 gal. rectangular can lid cut out with screw spout
cow or elk femur head (cut)
green rectangular metal box with/YALE written on it (tobacco)?
1 clear screw top non-applied bottle finish with/metal lid
woman's rubber soled canvas boot/shoe 1 pair
knee-hi men's rubber wader
1 qt. pan made of granite ware
rectangular meat? can - 2
bailing wire
RENIM AID VACUUM BOTTLE (by) A nation-wigs institution
(1 qt. thermos) J.C. PENNEY CO.
made in USA.
aqua bottle glass fragment
1 amethyst fragment
a few white dinnerware fragments
large bolt
large mammal scapula (cut)
large sardine can like at SL - 356
little rectangular meat can opened with/key
tuna sized can
"oyster" cans - 3
1/16" screen
brown bottle base with/SB&G CO. (bottle made by Streator Bottle and Glass
of Streator, Ill., between 1881 and 1905)

Feature 29
Continued
Artifacts

1 small oval brown bottle base Pat. No. 21826 Grommes & Ullrich, Chicago Ill.

couple beer cans contemporary with/the Olympia Can mentioned above.

lid to 5 lbs. of CALUMET Baking Powder

1 qt. Thermos No. 24

spice? can

fragment of a large mammal pelvis (cut)

a cast iron piece of machinery (small and broken)

rectangular can that says on top....To open

Turn spout and
punch holes in
both stars

metal 7-up can

broken crate

2 tobacco tins

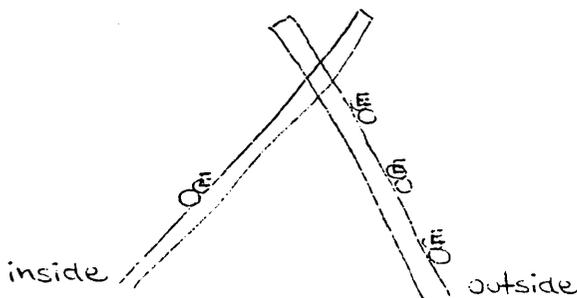
1 rectangular can with screw spout in middle

about 15 large "institutional" sized cans

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 30
Cemetery
Feature Description
7/28/82

The cemetery lies southwest of the townsite. It probably contains at least 30 graves, but only 10 are currently marked.

These are surrounded by a pole fence that was probably built within the last 25 years. A cross-section of the fence at a support would look like this:



E stands for end of 1 pole. The other pole starts at the support.

These supports are spaced about 3-4 yards apart.

The top rail is 3-1/2 - 4-1/2 ft. above the ground.

Access to the cemetery is gained by a sort of ladder built near the SE corner where the three poles on the outside serve as steps. There is a small platform at the top of the fence, and then two pole steps plus the pole on the inside serve as steps.

Fourteen empty graves lay outside the fence to the east. According to Dick Shoup and Marjorie Sims, Chinese people were buried there until

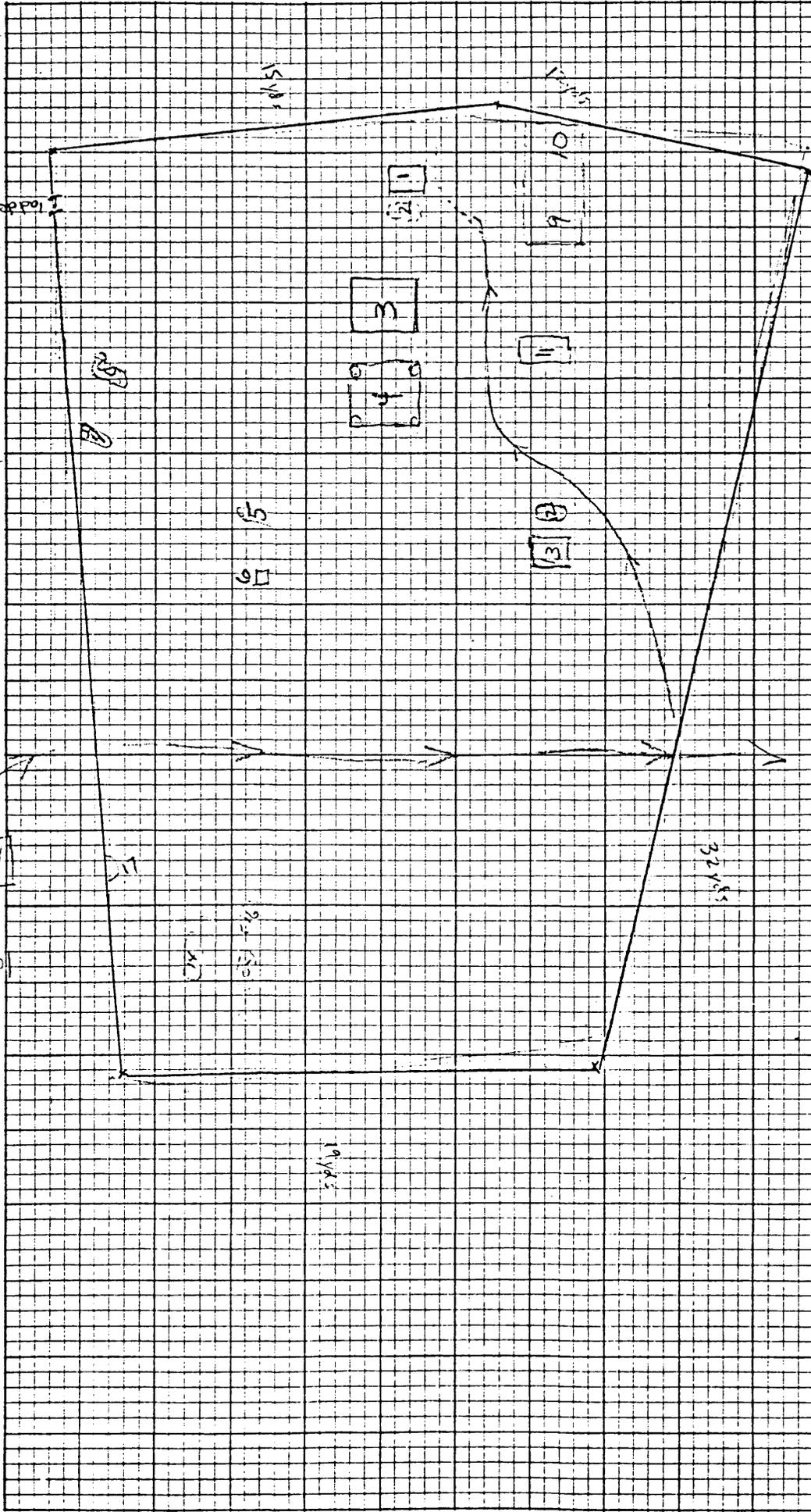
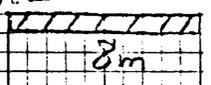
their bones were removed and returned to China. There are no headstones nor surrounding rings of rock around the empty holes. Here are descriptions of the graves within the pole fence.

- Grave 1 - Wm. Wright, born April 1834, died October 1899. Grave has a pink granite headstone or footstone with no decoration. Rocks are piled on the grave. It is surrounded by a picket fence.
- Grave 2 - There is no headstone. It may be disturbed. Now rocks are all piled at the east side of grave.
- Grave 3 - In Memory of A. A. Mayfield, born August 3, 1833, died December 20, 1895. This is written on a black and white granite headstone with no decoration. There's a mound of dirt over the grave. The grave's surrounded by a sort of chicken wire fence supported by 1" pipe. The pipe joint was patented in 1888.
- Grave 4 - Frank Edwards, April 1870 - 1872. This marker, a brass plate screwed to a concrete base, is probably a comparatively recent marker replacing an earlier one. The grave is genuinely old because an old lodgepole had grown up in the middle of it but not it has died and fallen over. Someone has done maintenance up here lately, because they put or re-put a pole along each side between the two trees on the east side and two stumps on west side. There is a shallow depression at the grave.
- Grave 5 - This looks like it probably was a grave, there's a slight depression and rocks sort of piled upon the west end. Possibly it has been looted.
- Grave 6 - This may have been a grave. If so, it has definitely been dug into. The hole is about 1-1/2' X 3' x 1-1/2' deep.
- Grave 7 - This grave is marked by an oval alignment of rocks - no headstone.
- Grave 8 - This possible grave is marked by a broken oval of rocks.
- Grave 9 - DAN'L DAVIS CO.B 4 CAL. INF. There is a cloudly white fancy headstone. The grave is piled with rocks. It and Grave 10 are surrounded by a log fence.
- Grave 10 - ALB'T SCHMIDT CO. H. 9 OHIO INF. This grave has the same type of headstone as Grave 9. It even has tiny footstones of black granite. The grave is rounded up with dirt and rocks.

Feature 30
Continued
Cemetery

- Grave 11 - JAMES R. MAHONEY, BORN DECEMBER 3, 1844, DIED FEBRUARY 16, 1904. (N's are engraved backwards). There is a handmade gray sandstone headstone set in concrete. There is a tiny footstone also. The grave is surrounded by a square notched log fence toenailed with wire nails. The corners are set on stone. There are rocks inside the fence.
- Grave 12 - IN MEMORY OF FRANK LIMPECK, died October 10, 1903. The headstone is a 11-1/2 X 1-3/4" plank surrounded by rocks. This one may have been looted or otherwise removed because there's a depression just on the left side of grave. The grave is surrounded by rock.
- Grave 13 - MARK GUINAN, died August 17, 1899, 75 years. There is a very nice polished gray granite headstone surrounded by a picket fence. A willow is growing up in the middle of the grave. There are no rocks inside the fence.
- Grave 14 - Here, there is one of those metal grave markers - Patented February 17, 1925 and December 6, 1927. It marks Bu Kee's grave, so says the handwriting on the metal. It also says he died in 1928. No rocks or mound mark the ground.
- Grave 15 - Here there's another metal thing marking Mary Bu Kee's grave. It says she died in April 15, 1915. There is a very small mound behind this sign. Possibly marking the grave.
- Grave 16 - This is a small rectangular hole in the ground that may have been a grave that was looted. No rocks or markers are present. This is a round pile of rocks.

F-30 cemetery
7/22/82



FP10M-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
5TH LINE ACCENTED, 10TH H

32 yds

ladder in grass

ladder in fence

5 yds

32 yds

5

6

15 yds

17 yds

2

3

4

9

10

8

7

11

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 31
Dump
7/28/82

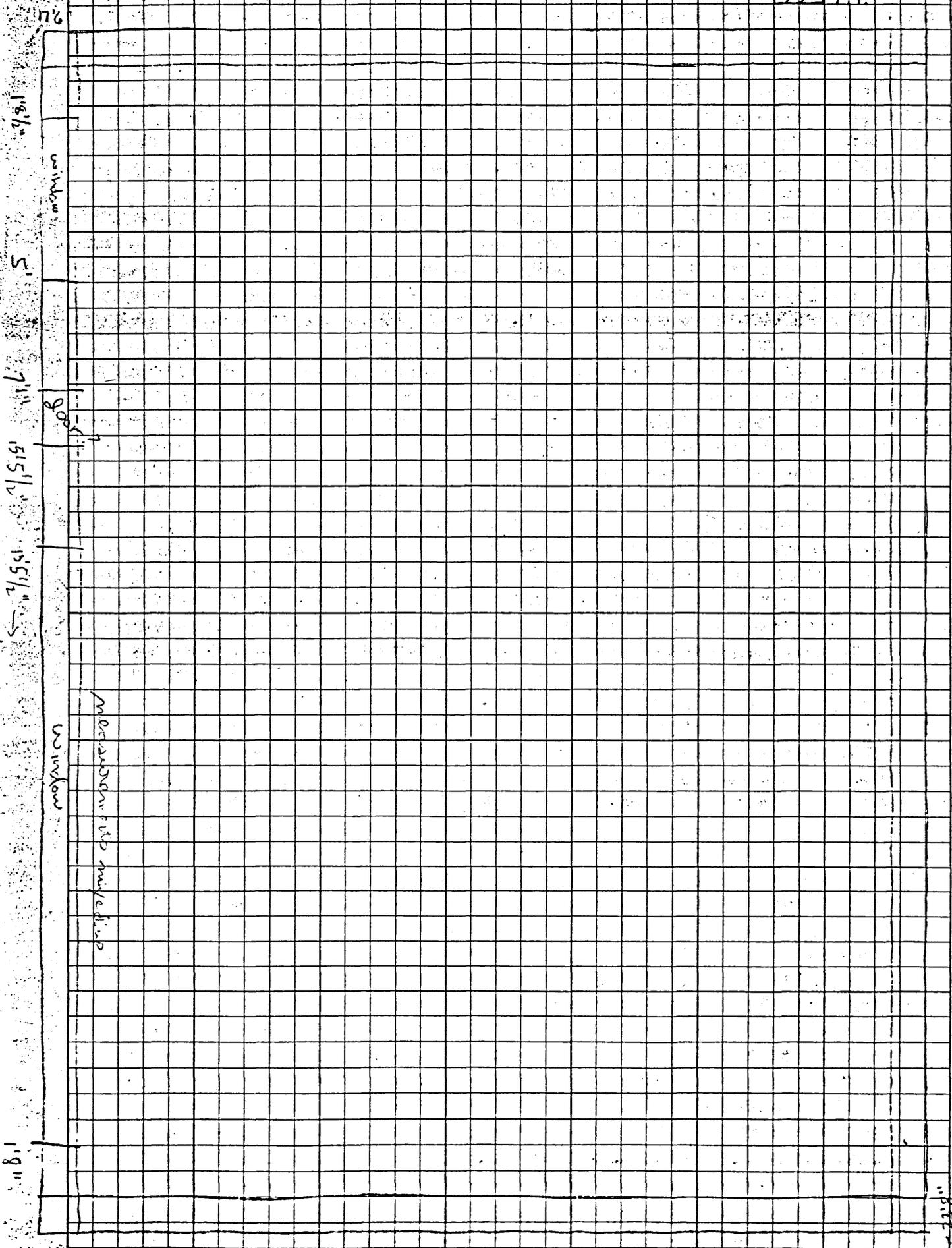
This dump is probably 10 years old or less. It consists of a large pile of planks, a bed, some hydraulic mining pipes, and miscellaneous household junk. The planks were apparently a shack at one time, but the structure's dimensions or form were not determined. It would appear that these artifacts were dumped here when someone was cleaning up - perhaps at Leesburg. The artifacts date to the 1960's I'd guess.

The following artifacts were observed in the field.

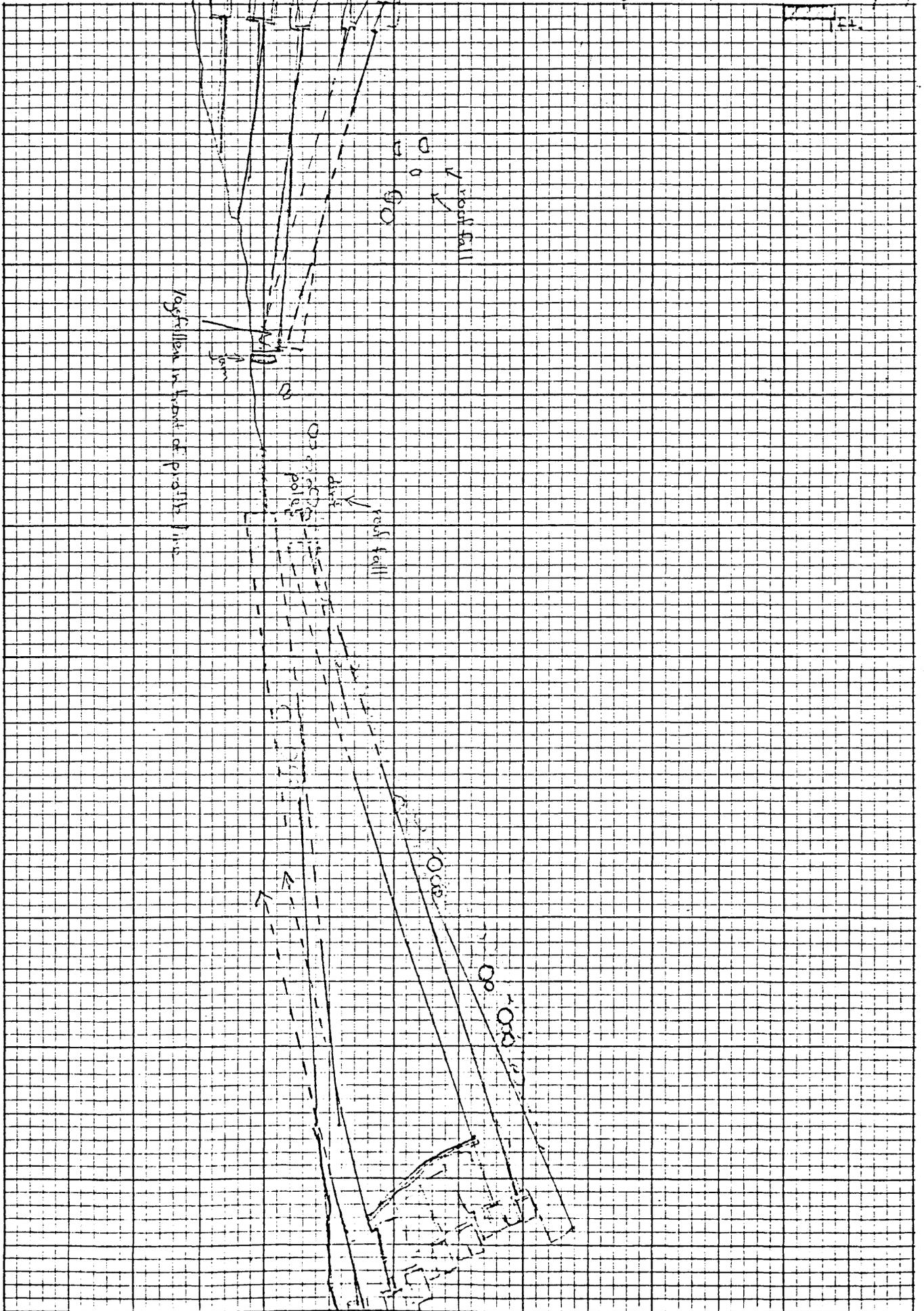
about 65 crimped tin cans
hydraulic placer mining pipe, 1 section is galvanized
3 plastic Serntan bottles, 18 oz each
6 evaporated milk cans
_____ Bell Syrup can = 1 qt. size
Great Falls Beer can (probably dates between 1953 and the mid 1960's)
 ◇◇◇ screen
black rubber something (in big sheet)
stove pipe
leather, work boot
metal wash pan
wooden crate fragment
Sir Walter Raleigh, 14 oz. tobacco can top 1/2 cut off
6 clear bottles (1 base is marked  ;
 4 bottles were made by Owens-Illinois and
 3 of those held Glenmore vodka)
blue coated porcelain, probably Chinese
cobalt blue bottle glass
orange, polished earthenware fragment
MJB coffee can
window glass
2 pieces of white dinnerware
brown bottle glass
aqua bottle glass
C size battery
black rubber comb
bed springs and one home-made bed frame
Half and Half 14 oz. tobacco can
2 white plastic Clorox bottles - 1 qt. and 1 half gallon
galvanized waste tub
25 gallon drum cut in 1/2
1/16" window screen
2 cans of MARY KITCHEN ROAST BEEF HASH
plastic bread sack
1 of those thin wood bushel baskets
3 metal Olympia cans
3 metal 7-up cans

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 31 Continued
Dump
7/28/82

2 metal Shasta cans
looks like a very small hot water heater 18" tall
lots of planks nailed to a few logs - like a shack once
Miracle Whip jar, 1 qt.
some of that metal bendable hose like on stoves
an old car
white metal cannister
1 qt. RPM outboard motor oil
1 qt. YAMALURE 2 cycle motor oil
1 metal (white) bread box
1 chain-metal type screen attached to boards
1 small brown medicine bottle and 1 small clear medicine bottle
1 slightly larger medicine bottle
1 galvanized pail
1 GAMBLES SUPREME motor oil 2 gals.
1 light green rectangular liquor bottle
2 aluminum oyster-like cans opened with keys
white gutted, Westinghouse washer or drier



Structure 32
profile of south wall 7/27/72



EPHLOW-10 X 10 TO 1 INCH
3TH LINE ACCENTED, 10TH HEAVY

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
 Agency No. SL-86
 Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 32

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition). This square notched log structure stands north of the main row of buildings. The roof and about half the walls have collapsed so dimensions recorded are not very accurate. The building has recently been used as a dump; earlier functions are not known.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L ≈24', W 17' 6", H _____ (max.), _____ (min.)

Structure Orientation: S21° W (of True North)

Foundation: None apparent

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: The walls are made of unpeeled 8" logs that are square notched in the corners. The corners are toe-nailed together with wire nails. The walls were chinked on the outside and inside with mud (held in place by small branches nailed near the top of each log). The north wall and part of the east wall were dug into the hillside.

Chimneys: None apparent, but the roof is collapsed.

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: The one doorway faces south. Its width could not be determined, but a remaining side jam is 67 inches long. The jam was nailed to the wall logs with wire nails.

Windows: Both windows faced south. The smaller one, to the left of the doorway was 40 inches wide and of unknown height. This window stood high above the outside ground surface - about 42 inches. The other window was 142 inches wide and 39 inches tall (minus the jams). A side jam of 8 X 1-1/4 inches plank remains; it is nailed to wall logs with wire nails.

Roof Shape, Covering: The roof, probably gable, was one of those layered jobs. The bottom layer was 3-4 inch poles laid side by side, then there was a layer of dirt, and then 10-12 inch planks were wire-nailed to pole purlins.

Other Features (such as porches):

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering: Logs not hewn.

Flooring: (didn't have access)

Ceiling: None except bottom of roof.

Condition:

75 % destroyed

Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration.

The roof has almost completely collapsed except for a little bit in the southeast corner. The west wall (minus the gable) is the only one that is still standing. The window and doors are gone. AND SOMEONE HAS DUMPED GARBAGE INSIDE THE BUILDING!

Associated Artifacts: There are two child's wagon wheels and a tricycle wheel hanging on the east wall by the southeast corner that aren't real recent garbage.

Construction Date 20th Century Duration of Use _____ to _____

Informants or Previous Reports:

Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W Roll 7, Exposure 5-6.

Other Remarks/Descriptions:

Recorder Mitzi Rossillon Date _____

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 33
Pig Oven?
7/30/82

This feature, reportedly a Chinese pig oven, is very similar to Feature 27. It is a mound 10 feet in diameter and about 3 feet high. The hole in the center is about 30 inches in diameter and is presently 30 inches deep. The walls of the hole are lined with rounded cobbles. Presently the bottom of the hole is converted with dirt but there may be cobbles below. It doesn't appear that there are any associated artifacts although Feature 34 lies less than 15 feet to the east.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 33
Test Excavation
8/10/82

Rick Roberts and I began excavation with a post-hole digger and came up with a square nail fragment and an aqua piece of bottle glass. At 22 cm below the present surface inside the hole, we came on a layer of charcoal about 2 cm thick. Below that layer, there was a color change, the sediment apparently becoming sterile. We then began excavating a hole next to the cobble interior wall. There are several cut nail fragments, some clear bottle glass, and a piece of ironstone in our collection now. The charcoal layer is confined to the interior and is 40 inches or 1 m below the top of the cobbles that form the interior wall. The charcoal may represent a burned and collapsed lid or superstructure; the nails may also have been part of the structure. However, the charcoal in the layer is fragmentary.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 34
Dump Description
7/30/82

This dump only consists of a few tin cans and other household artifacts. It is situated along the east edge of the ditch that runs through that part of the site. It is listed as a feature because the dump was probably larger at one time, but the water in the ditch washed many of the artifacts downstream. Artifacts include:

6 evaporated milk cans
2 crimped cans
several pieces of white dinnerware
a barrel hoop
the plain finish (non-applied) to a clear bottle

A metal wash basin lies 15 ft. east of these artifacts and may be associated.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 35
Pig Oven Description
7/30/82

Yet another supposed pig oven - this one about 25 feet west of another, Feature 27. The mound is about 17 feet in diameter and about 3 feet high. The hole in the center of the top is filled with rocks but it must once have been about 30 inches in diameter. These features are favorite hang-outs for rodents. No artifacts were found associated.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 36
Foundation Description
8/2/82

Feature 36 appears to be the location of dismantled structure northwest of the townsite. Today the feature appears as a rectangular depression measuring about 12-1/2 ft (E-W) X 11 ft. (N-S) X only 2-6 inches deep. At the east end of the feature, there is a small pile of rocks that might mark the feature's fireplace. The pile is 2 X 2-1/2 feet. There are boards or other building materials present, except some rounded cobbles sometimes along the edges of the depression. A thin scatter of artifacts occurs in the vicinity of the former structure. Artifacts include clear bottle glass, two tin can fragments with writing on them,

PENHA



SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 36 Continued
Foundation Description
8/2/82

a cast iron something that I can't identify but that might be a pump?
1-1/2 inch iron strap
2 crimped tin cans,
scraps of about 2 tin cans
Ford truck tailgate pre-1960
large sheet of tin
a small round soldered tin can that had a lift-off lid
bailing wire
aqua bottle glass
a crimped and soldered tall rectangular tin can with a spout that may
have held vegetable oil
a crimped and soldered tin can

This is a favored camping area. There are several stone rings left from campfires near the feature. The crimped tin cans, the clear bottle glass, and perhaps some of the other artifacts were associated with recent camping activity, instead of historic habitation.

(8/10/82, Two shovel test holes inside the feature and one immediately to the south revealed shallow soil development. Rick Roberts and I found three fragments of wine green bottle glass in the western most test hole, but otherwise the tests were unproductive. There are probably very few subsurface artifacts at this feature.)

↑ True
N

Fireplace?

SL⁸⁰ Leesburg

E-36

8/10/22

Fireplace

● Test hole

● Test hole
3 flakes
wine bottle green
glass

30 SHEETS 3 SQUARE
42 381 100 SHEETS 3 SQUARE
42 389 200 SHEETS 3 SQUARE



NATIONAL

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 37
Joss House
7/29/82

According to Derrold Slavin of Salmon who heard the story from his grandmother, this was the location of the Joss House, the Chinese religious center.

The surface has been disturbed some by rodents and trees being dragged across the ground. Presently dead trees lay in this area - apparently trees pulled out during initial ground clearing for the Napias Mining Co. placer pit. The feature was apparently not a hell-of-a-lot even before the tree business. Although Slavin said that you used to be able to see the lines of the building clearly on the ground, I'd guess that he was talking about more than three years ago.

Artifacts observed were:

fragments of opium tins
1 section hydraulic mining pipe
carbon rod from small battery
window glass
rubber boat fragments (heel)
dark brown glazed "ironstone" fragment
wine bottle green bottle fragment
white ironstone
Probably tin can fragments
7 crimped tin cans
clear bottle glass fragment
aqua bottle glass fragments
small oval tin can with hinged lid (only part of lid present)
bone scrap
lift off lid to tin can
1 soldered tin can
1 cut nail

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 38
Dump Description
8/2/82

This feature is apparently a dump - perhaps the dump to which Darryl Slavin referred when he said there was one below the schoolhouse. I say apparently because the artifacts are scattered where Napias Mining Co (I presume) walked a cat. It's possible that some of the artifacts are road fill taken from God-knows-where, I can't tell for sure. Let's just call it a feature anyway.

Feature 38 lies below and south of Main Street and above a ditch that runs nearby. Except where the ground has been disturbed, carices, willows, and some weeds including fireweed and strawberries cover the ground surface.

Artifacts, excluding modern ones (such as beer cans, 1 inch plastic pipe, cookie package, etc.,) include:

10 crimped tin cans
clear round bottle base
wood peg for an insulator
brown bottle glass
clear screw top jar finish
wine bottle green bottle glass
window glass
brown bottle base

R & CO
||

(probably an export beer
bottle dating between 1880
and 1900)

milkglass fragment - one side is turquoise
bed springs
aqua bottle glass
small evaporated milk can
cut bone scrap
wine bottle green brandy? applied finish

porcelain fragments
white dinnerware fragments
brown bottle base

W F G
F CO
MILW

(bottle manufactured by
William Franzen and Sons
of Milwaukee between 1900
and 1929)

car axle
bicycle seat
tin can with bail ears (lard probably)

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE FORM

State No. _____
 Agency No. SL-86
 Site Name Leesburg

Feature No. 39

Summary (1-2 sentences about function, form, condition): This feature was a one-hole outhouse associated with two cabins that stood immediately to the west. According to Paul Fitzgerald one of the cabins was built in 1950 and the other was "an original" (possibly dating to the turn of the century). The outhouse's superstructure is gone but the seat and the pit remain.

Description of Exterior:

Dimensions: L 4' 2", W 3' 5", H - (max.), - (min.)

Structure Orientation: S 8° E (of True North)

Foundation: None

Wall Construction, Finish, Color: 11-1/2 inch planks nailed vertically; wire nails used.

Chimneys: -

Openings:

Doors and Doorways: -

Windows: -

Roof Shape, Covering: -

Other Features (such as porches): -

Description of Interior:

Interior Walls or Partitions - Construction, Covering: -

Flooring: Wood - lay 1 ft. 4 in. below the level of the seat.

Ceiling: -

Condition: _____ 90% destroyed
Identify defects to both primary (walls, roof) and secondary (porch, doors, windows) as slight, minor, major, critical, ruin. Specify deterioration.

The seat and the floor remain, but the walls and roof are gone.

Associated Artifacts: None observed - bricks nearby were probably associated with 1 of the 2 nearby cabins.

Construction Date 1974 Duration of Use 1974 to 1980

Informants or Previous Reports: Dick Shoup, Salmon.

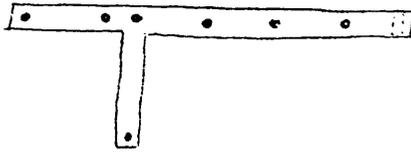
Photograph Numbers: Leesburg B&W, Roll 6, Exp. 10, facing NE.

Other Remarks/Descriptions:

Recorder _____ Date _____

SL-86
Feature 40
Depression
8/2/82

This feature is a large, 15 X 12 X 7-8 ft. depression. While similar in shape to a prospector's pit, the hole apparently had a different function because planks lie in the bottom. Some of these planks are sunk into the ground vertically. These probably once made a square or rectangular box, but slump on the walls of the hole have since dislocated the sides of the box. The planks measure 7-3/4 X 1-3/8 in. and were cut to 4 ft. 1 in. One wire nail was observed in a plank. There was a rusty strap of iron



and a short section (=1 ft.) of heavy chain. A 5 in. square post lies on the lip of the depression. An entrance to the hole may have been at the east side.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 41
Corral
8/3/82

This feature is what little remains of a pole corral. Small trees (5-8 in. in diameter) were used as fence posts to which were wired 2 in. poles. There were two poles or rails - one that was about 3 ft. above the ground and one 4 ft. The corral was an irregular shape (see site plan); its dimensions could not be determined in the field - only the south east, and part of the north sides were apparent. Most of the rails have either been removed or have deteriorated, so that the corral actually appears today as a series of trees with bailing wire and/or wire scars. The age of this feature is uncertain. Its position on the landscape suggests that the corral was used either during placering or at the ground in the northwest corner of the Leesburg Historic District or during camping and hunting trips to the area (the corral stands immediately west of a "hunters" table). The corral enclosed about 5 acres.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 42
?
8/3/82

Feature 42 is a rectangular, shallow cut in the ground. It measures 35 X 12 ft. and is about 12 in. deep. It is set at an angle such that it could easily have been used as someplace to park or store a large piece

SL-86
Feature 42 Continued
?
8/3/82

of machinery. However, the features function can't really be determined by archeological surface remains. There is a length (about 50 feet) of heavy galvanized metal cable lying just east of the depression. Other artifacts found nearby include:

wine bottle green
bottle glass
black-brown ironstone fragments
a piece of black shoe leather
a beach-worn sea shell fragment (probably from the ocean)

The feature lies less than 10 feet east of Feature 43, another feature of unknown function.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 43
8/3/82

This feature is a 9 ft. in diameter, 5-1/2 ft. deep hole in the ground. At the southern inside edge of the hole there are two 7-7-1/2 posts sunk vertically inside into the ground. They are tied together near the center by some heavy cable. A section of the same cable (about 45 ft. long) lies southwest of the hole. The function of this feature is unknown -but is it possible that they had to wench the placering equipment to get it to the end of the road and they wenched it to these posts? No artifacts other than the posts, one wire nail in a post and the cable were found in association. Someone has spray painted (in blue) NO MINING on one of the posts.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 44
Charcoal Pit
8/3/82

This feature is a charcoal pit. It consists of a very slight mound surrounded by a shallow, wide depression. Together, mound and the ring of depression around it are about 33 feet in diameter. The depression is about 4-1/2 ft. wide and no more than 1 ft. deep. There are no artifacts associated. There is some charcoal on the ground surface.

SL-86
Feature 45
8/4/82

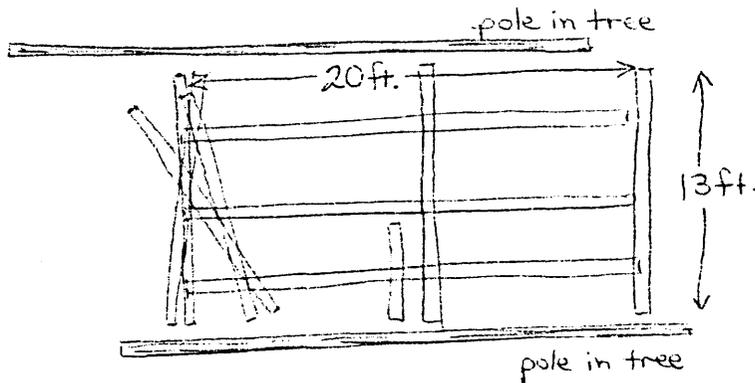
Feature 45 is a pole structure of unknown function. It consists of 2-1/2 - 3-1/2 in. poles, two of which are nailed horizontally in the trees and the rest lay on the ground. The two poles in the trees are about 6 ft. 3 in. above the ground. The other poles, numbering 10, form a non-interlocking lattice framework on the ground that doesn't look entirely unlike the sketch below. Wire nails hold the poles to the trees.

The feature stands near the edge of the bank above Camp Creek. About 30 ft. to the west of the structure is the beginning of a path that leads down the bank to the creek. Seventy-five feet east of Feature 45 is the intersection of two roads. One of those roads passes directly in front of the feature.

A few artifacts are associated with the structure. These are:

- large rectangular, 2 gal. tin can
- 5 crimped tin food cans (1 that is a tuna fish can shape)
- coffee can lid
- metal frame fragment with a sheet of celluloid fastened to it by a series of screws and bolts
- little oval oil can
- some small scraps of milled lumber

They suggest that the feature dates to 1940 - 1960.



SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 46
8/4/82

Feature 46 may just be a prospector's pit, but the presence of logs inside and on the edges of the hole complicates identification. The hole measures 6 X 6 feet and is about 4 feet deep. Those deteriorated log fragments lying NNE-SSW on the periphery of the hole suggest that logs were laid across the top of the hole to keep people and/or creatures from falling in. The logs inside the hole, with the possible exception of one, could be "protective" logs that have since fallen in. There is one log, however, that is pretty firmly rooted upright in the bottom of the hole. So maybe this hole is not a prospector's pit.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 47
Charcoal Pit
8/4/82

This feature is another one of those charcoal pits like Feature 44 and Feature 48. This one is somewhat larger than the other two, and instead of being circular, it is more oval in shape. It measures 37 (NE-SW) X 50 (NW-SE) feet including ditch around mound. This one has a lumpy surface. It is covered with trees, some fairly large, suggesting old age. There are some partially burned, short sections of logs where there's a "lump" on the east side.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 48
Charcoal Pit
8/5/82

Feature 48 is an oval mound with a surrounding ditch, like Feature 44 and 47. It measures 33 X 25 ft. Someone has dug a small hole in the north half, perhaps to see if anything was buried here. The profile of their pit reveals pieces of charcoal up to 6 in. deep and then sterile gravel.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 49
Charcoal Pit
8/5/82

Feature 49 is another charcoal pit. It is not situated very close to a road, as the other three are, and its southern (downhill) boundary is gone, but aside from those two things it resembles the other mounds. This feature measures 31 feet by probably about 40 feet. It is located at the junction of a lodgepole and a aspen stand.

SL-86
Feature 50
Prospector's Pit
8/5/82

This feature is a hole in a marshy area that appears to be a prospector's pit. It was given a feature number because it has walls made of wooden planks. Perhaps these walls were used to keep the gooey, marshy ground from slumping in. The box measures 43 X 57 in. and the water standing in it is 3-1/2 - 4 ft. deep, so the prospector's pit (if that's what it was) was at least 6 ft. deep at one time. Presently small logs and some planks lie across the top of the hole to keep someone or something from falling in. The planks were probably scavenged from nearby, collapsed buildings.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 51
Charcoal Pit
8/10/82

This charcoal pit measures about 37-1/2 X 26 ft. The mound is rather lumpy compared to that of the others, perhaps not all of the charcoal or partially burned wood was removed. Also the trench around the mound is ill-defined. Several rather large lodgepole have since grown on the mound.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 52
Dump
8/17/82

This small dump may have been left by hunters. It is partially obscured from the road by a large rock. Artifacts include:

20-①-3
2
F

-----> Clear bottle - looks like fruit juice jar

5 evap. milk cans
7 crimped tin cans
2 oyster-like tin cans
2 baking powder-like cans that contained Hemo by Borden Co.
tiny pieces particle board
Cudahy Beef rectangular can
2 deer or sheep metapodials
modern bottle glass fragment

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 53
Structure ?
8/17/82

The southernmost "room" is 35-1/2 ft. long, its width cannot be determined. Its west and part of the north and south walls are delimited by lines of local rock. The northern "room" is considerably smaller. It measures 10-1/2 feet east to west and perhaps 6 feet NS. Rocks are in a pile as opposed to a line along the west wall. There are no rocks along what may have been its north wall. The location of the entrance could not be determined, but apparently it was not in the west wall.

Just east of the feature there is a clearing through the trees - rocks are mounded up lightly just east of this possible road or street.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 53 Continued
Structure ?
8/17/82

Artifacts found on the ground surface on or near the feature include:

small rectangular hole-in-top tin can lid with two drops of solder
4 or 5 round soldered tin cans (2-1/4" diameter, that once had a lift off lid
1 lid found)
2 leather shoe soles (1 womans)
2 evaporated milk cans (not 1800's type)
green leather shoe vamp (men's)
purple bottle finish fragment - looks something like a packer finish
probably pre - 1903
SPAM can
1 round role top casing
stove pipe lies 30 ft. to the NW.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 54
Hunting Camp?
8/17/82

Things at this camp include: 1) what looks like a small fire pit. It consists of a pipe - possibly formerly for hydraulic mining - 16 in. in diameter and 14 in. tall sunk into the ground with about 4-5 in. exposed. The outside is surrounded with cobbles. There is charcoal on the ground nearby. 2) A small seat the back of which is nailed (wire nails) to a lodgepole pine. The seat is 36 in. by about 10 in. and the seat is 10-11 in. above the ground. 3) A short table? 18-1/2 in. high and 22 in. square. 4) Some scars on nearby trees that suggest horses tethered or something like that; and 5) artifacts including:

3 or 5 gallon rectangular tin can
2 gallon rectangular tin can with a screw-on lid
1 gallon rectangular tin can with a hole punched in the corner of the top to let liquid out, a tall fruit juice? can like at Feature 55
1 lb. Folger Coffee can
3 crimped tin cans
2 Cudahy Beef tin cans like those at Feature 52

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 55
8/16/82

This feature consists of an earth oven, a wooden stand of some sort nailed in two trees, and a collection of 15 tall fruit juice cans. Its function is not known. The place where whatever cooked in the oven presently appears as a shallow depression about 45 X 22 in. by 4 in. deep. Rocks in a small pile immediately to the west of the depression

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 55 Continued
8/16/82

may have lined the pit. At the north end of the depression, there is a small mound of dirt with a hole through it (like a flue). And on top of the mound at its north end there is a wooden box - perhaps a chimney? The box measures 24 X 10 in. X 12-1/2 in. deep and is partially submerged in the mound. Lying at the west end of the feature is some stove pipe that was probably once part of this contraption. There is also a small piece of 1/16" window screen that might have been part of the oven.

The tin cans associated are crimped and not real deteriorated, suggesting that the feature is less than 40 years old. The cans are 7 in. tall X 4-1/4 in. diameter) and were opened with a church key can opener. Probably they contained some type of fruit juice. A short stool 24 X 6-3/4 in X 13 in. tall lies just east of the "oven." A piece of corrugated roofing tin lies to the south of the feature.

Just north of the oven some boards and twigs are nailed to two trees. They seem to have been some type of stand but the stand's original form is not clear. There is a sort of seat with a back 25 in. above the ground. Eighteen inches above the seat are two twigs nailed horizontally - perhaps put there for something to hang over them and dry? The extent to which the two trees have grown around the edges of the seat indicates that the feature is at least 15 years old.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 56
Foundation
8/16/82

Feature 56 lies 15 yards west of Feature 57. It is a rock foundation of unknown function. There is no evidence of a superstructure and the unevenness of the tops of the rock walls suggests there may never have been one. The feature measures 19-1/2 X 13 ft. and the rock walls which define its boundaries are 3-8 inches high. The rocks were obtained locally, in fact, Rick Roberts, (temporary with RO) thinks the numerous shallow depressions surrounding the feature may have been dug to find the rock. The north end of the feature has been dug into the hill side slightly, but even so the ground surface inside the feature has a slight slope to the south (downhill). No artifacts are found inside the feature boundaries; most artifacts were found on the steep hillside below. These include:

2 hinged tobacco cans
aquamarine bottle glass (inc. 1 crown finish fragment)
brown bottle glass (including base fragment LGC - see following page)
clear bottle broken and fairly recent
black leather strap fragment
CALUMET baking powder tin lid that says SAME PRICE TODAY AS 48
YEARS AGO 25¢

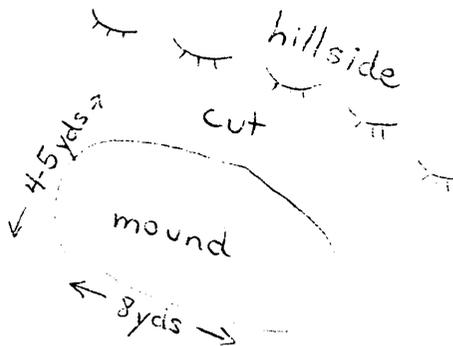
SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 56 Continued
Foundation
8/16/82

LGC

(bottle manufactured by the
Louisville Kentucky Glass
Works between 1870 and 1900)

Two test holes were dug in the feature - one at the north end and one at the south. Soil development is practically nil and no subsurface artifacts were encountered.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 57
Level Spot



This entire area of the site had depressions here and there, but because this cut is somewhat larger than the norm and because there are artifacts on the ground surface I decided to give this cut and mound a feature #. Originally I had thought the cut was part of a road, but I can't see where it would have come from the southeast, so I've discarded that idea. The ground is so uneven at the feature that it appears there was no structure here. On the other hand it is very atypical for a placer cut (either prospecting or active mining). So its function is unknown. Associated artifacts include:

a crimped and soldered tin can
screw type metal jar lid
heavy brown (beer?) bottle base fragment
aquamarine bottle glass fragments
soldered rectangular tin can fragment (lid?) that measures 3-1/4 X
5 inches.

The mound has been heavily disturbed by rodents burrowing.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 56

8/10/82

42.381 50 SHEETS 5 SQUARE
42.382 100 SHEETS 5 SQUARE
42.389 200 SHEETS 5 SQUARE
NATIONAL

Napias water pipe

to F57

smaller + more
rocks
not piled as
neatly

Test hole

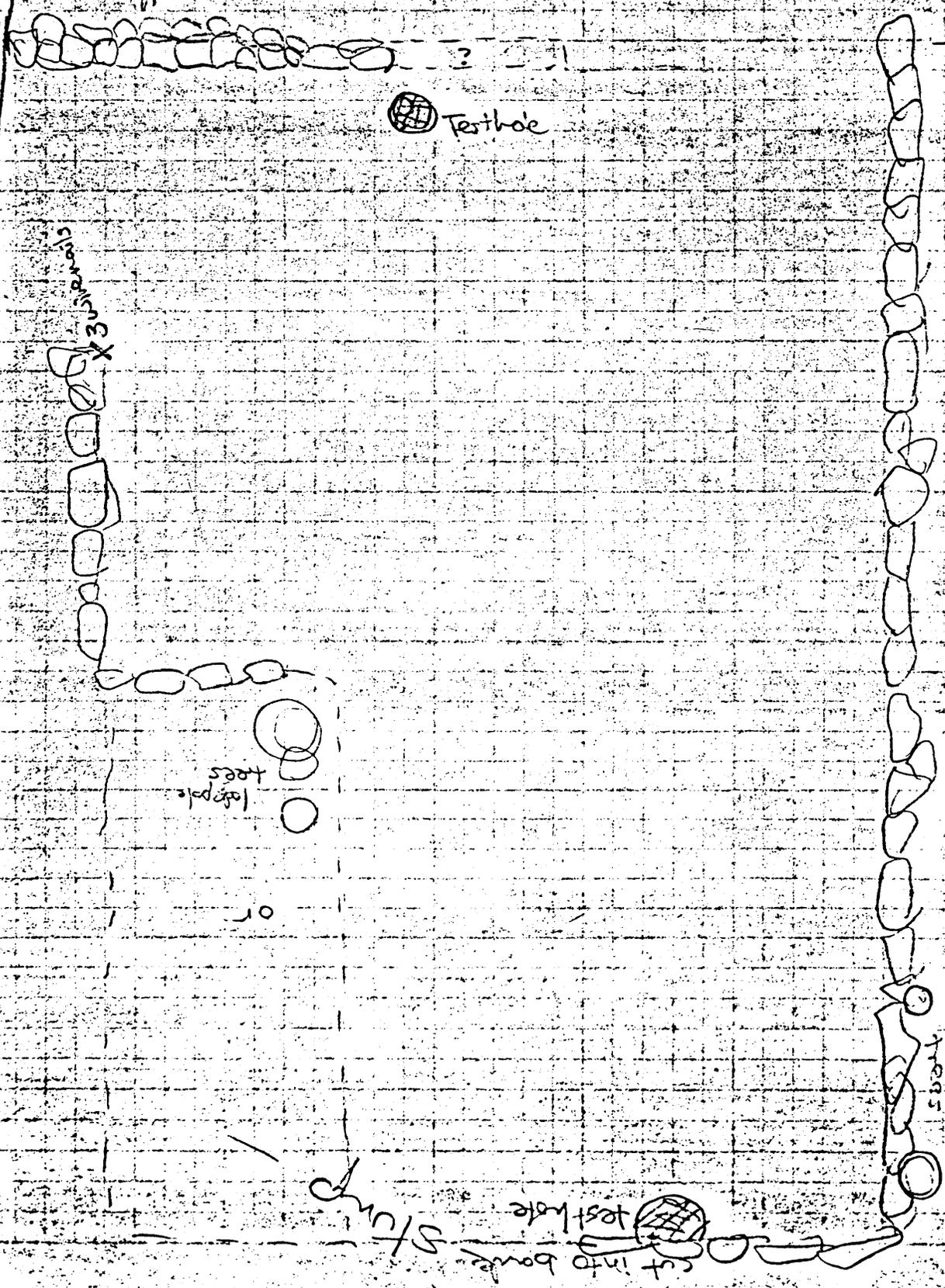
to F58

3 1/2 ft

test pole
trees

cut into bowl
test hole
Stumps

trees



SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 60
Dump or Foundations
8/17/82

This concentration of artifacts was found in the tracks of the Napias Mining Co. excavator (Case 980B) where it sunk into the boggy ground while digging the test pit nearby. The density of artifacts indicates the presence of a former structure or a dump at the location. Artifacts observed are listed below.

orange ceramic Chinese opium pipe bowl (collected)
piece of a shovel blade
white dinnerware fragments
aquamarine bead? bottle finish pre-1903 → }
window glass
blue glazed porcelain (Chinese rice bowl type)
glazed crockery - brown/black on outside, orangish on inside
very corroded nails and metal strap fragments
brown bottle glass
white dinnerware thin oval plate fragment
ironstone? small doll? fragment (collected)
iron strap ring about 6 inches in diameter
other aquamarine neck fragment
woman's leather shoe sole
lots of charcoal

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 61
Former Structure
8/18/82

Feature 61 was probably a residence out in the woods about 75 yards from the nearest recognizable road. Today the feature appears as a group of mounds and depressions with a high artifact and charcoal density. The mounds and depressions apparently evidence pothunting activity at the feature. No lines of rocks or log delimit the boundaries of Feature 61, although a pile of rocks in the northeast corner suggests the possible location of a fireplace. The disturbed area primarily covers 20 X 20 ft. - the structure being that size or slightly smaller. The presence of small pieces of charcoal indicate that a structure burned at this place. Associated artifacts suggest 1870's - 1880's as the period of occupation.

Artifacts observed on the ground surface include:

tin plate
completely soldered evaporated milk can

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 61 Continued
Former Structure
8/18/82

5 of those soldered small (2-1/4" dia.), round, soldered tin cans
crimped bucket - like lard bucket - with bail ears
soldered, rectangular sardine or oyster can
2 black rubber boots
can like tooth powder
cut nail
window glass
aquamarine bottle glass
cut bone fragments
brown bottle glass
fragment of a shovel blade
iron strap

A 5 X 3 ft. depression 20 yards southeast of Feature 61 may be the site of the outhouse associated with the residence. There are no artifacts on the ground near there; an alternative explanation for the hole is that it's a prospector's pit.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 62
(Function Unknown)
8/18/82

Feature 62 is a denuded, lumpy mound of dirt about 20 yards north of Feature 61. It apparently was dug-up by pothunters at the same time as Feature 61 - 2-10 years ago. Unlike Feature 61, there are no artifacts associated with Feature 62. The function of this feature is unknown. However, if Rick Roberts is right about charcoal mounds setting-off metal detectors, Feature 62 may be a charcoal pit that fooled some bottle collectors. The feature does have a very shall ditch around most of the west, north, and east sides. The mound measures about 24 X 20 feet.

SL- 86 Leesburg
Feature 63
Possible Charcoal Pit
8/18/82

This 22 X 36 ft. mound might be a charcoal pit. There is charcoal on the surface and some partially burned, small log pieces where it looks like someone has taken a shovel to the feature. The mound does not appear to be as tall nor the trench as deep and well defined as those at the charcoal pits found in the northwest quarter of the Leesburg Historic District. A 1 gallon (I think) can bucket with bail ears was found on the surface.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 64
Charcoal Pit
8/18/82

Feature 64 can more easily be recognized as a charcoal pit than either Feature 63 or Feature 62. The surrounding trench is more pronounced and definitely goes on all sides of the mound. No charcoal was observed on the surface. The entire feature, counting both mound and trench, measures about 45 feet north-to-south by 31 ft. east-to-west. No artifacts were found in association.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 65
Reservoir
8/23 or 24/82

Feature 65 is a reservoir used during hydraulic placer mining operations at the large placer deposit below (to the south). The pool was probably about 60 ft. in diameter when full. The wall along the south edge was built up at least 6 ft. and may be more, depending on how much silt has since washed into the reservoir. The pool was fed by several ditches, as the site map shows.

There is a home made piece of machinery at the northwest side of the feature. Its function could not be determined in the field.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 66
Possible Dugout
8/23 or 24/82

Feature 66 is a sub-rectangular depression located just west of an old road. It appears to have been a dugout with inside dimensions of about 12 feet north-south and 9 feet east-west. The entrance was on the south and is marked by a break in the mounds of dirt and rock at the periphery of the depression. There is a pile of rocks left of the entrance forming part of the south wall. All other walls/mounds are dirt. Only one artifact was observed on the ground surface. It is a tin can lid - the lift off type. It measures 7-1/2. inches in diameter. A small depression 25 ft. to the west may have been an outhouse. No surface artifacts are associated with that smaller pit.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 67
Charcoal Pit
8/23 or 24/82

This is another charcoal pit in the Forest. Together, the mound and encircling trench measure about 28 X 26 ft. In the northeast and northwest corners, the trench is broken by dirt - as if perhaps the trench never completely surrounded the mound. No artifacts were found in association.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 68
Charcoal Pit
8/23 or 24/82

Feature 68 is yet another charcoal pit. In the surface there are pieces of high-charred logs; it looks as if the wood didn't char as planned and so the pit was never emptied. The logs 1/2 charred on the surface measure 16-26 inches long and 3-4 inches in diameter. The feature itself is about 26 feet in diameter. No artifacts were found associated.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 69
Prospector's Pit?

Feature 69 is a hole in the ground about 12 X 11 feet at the surface and 5-1/2 feet deep. Inside the walls or sides are shored with vertically-standing poles forming a square hole about 5 X 4 feet. Some planks with wire nails also lay in the feature but its unclear how they fit into the structure. Perhaps they were nailed crosswise to the tops of the poles to keep them stable. A CANCO crimped tin can 6-1/4 inches in diameter and about 8 inches tall with bail ears was found on the surface at the northwest edge of the hole.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 70
Charcoal Pit
8/21/82

This is another charcoal pit partially truncated by placer mining activity to the south and east. It measures about 44 X 30 feet. There are no artifacts on the surface of the feature. Little charcoal was observed on the ground.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 71
Charcoal Pit
8/21/82

Feature 71 is a charcoal pit measuring 24 X 21 feet. No artifacts nor charcoal observed. Surface of pit is lumpy. Large trees on mound and in trench suggest an early date for this feature.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 72
Office?
8/24/82

Feature 72 is a collapsed frame structure apparently built during the 1950's. It lays near the southeast corner of the Leesburg Historic District. As near as I can tell, four 9 inch logs that lay parallel north-to-south served as the foundation. The superstructure was nailed to this foundation with wire nails. The walls were made of 1 X 6 inch* planks nailed to 2 X 4 inch* studs, the latter on the inside. The building measured 11 feet 4 inch east-west and 14 feet 4 inch north-south. Structure orientation was S 18° E.

There are few remains from the roof. Five 3 inch poles that lay edge to edge in the rubble may have been part of the roof. One piece of wood has tar paper tack on part of one side, and it may also have come from the roof. The structure stood 8 feet 3 inches tall at one point (measurement taken from a stud). The building probably faced south, but its difficult to recognize the entrance in the debris. Part of the building was painted aqua. Parts of the superstructure are gone - probably having been used by hunter for firewood.

A 30 X 36-1/2 inch window with screen was apparently on the east wall. Most of the artifacts at the feature are modern and were probably left by hunters or tourists. Some possible exceptions are:

a razor blade
bread box
like a cocoa tin can top
window screen (in the northeast corner)
1 crimped tin can 
machinery chain
short piece of 2 inch pipe with one end closed off
some heavy sheet metal
some heavy cable
lid with spout
screw top and handle to 3-5 gallon can
a large metal box
looks alot like machinery?
stovepipe

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 72 Continued

one funnel-top
beer can (1935-1955)
3 Great Falls Beer cans (1955)

Although the aqua paint seems incongruous, the feature associated artifacts and location suggest a mining headquarters.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 73
Outhouse
8/24/82

Feature 73 is an outhouse associated with Feature 72. It has been tipped over and the walls are coming off, but it beats the hell out of Feature 72 as far as condition goes. Feature 73 lies about 10-15 feet north northwest of Feature 72. The hole has been used fairly recently as a trash bin and contains disgusting things like styrofoam egg cartons, a peanut butter jar, a carrot sack, and aluminum Budweiser cans. The house itself is 4 feet square and 5 feet 9 inches tall. It is made with all wire nails. There was small 15 X 12 inch window near the top of the east wall. The siding was made of 5-1/2 8 inch planks nailed vertically. It had a shed roof. The door is 68 X 32 inches, also made of planks, and braced on the inside with a horizontal plank at the top and bottom. There was only one hole. The seat section has been eaten by rodents, as they seem to like to do. The superstructure rested on a 6 inch log base, and was oriented S 14° E.

Strangely enough there is this cute little headgate and flume that leads right to the pit. I don't see how this can be functional, so I assume that the flume was deserted before the outhouse was used.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 74
Dump
8/24/82

Feature 74 is a small dump just above some placered ground. The ground is covered with pine needles, so undoubtedly many artifacts lie just below the surface. Artifacts observed were:

1 pair leather and rubber boots
1 crimped tin can with a lift off lid like



SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 74 Continued
Dump
8/24/82

wine bottle green, aqua, and brown bottle glass
1 brown brandy applied finish
1 small pipe, possibly hydraulic nozzle??
1 home-made sheet metal pan 11-1/2 X 9 X 2 inch
cast iron stove? fragments
heavy gauge bucket handle
1 pair rubber over-the-knee waders
3 barrel hoops
3 or 5 gallon rectangular can reinforced at the top with a metal strap
that was tied on with bailing wire
1 crimped tin can
1 lard bucket
2 notched logs
1 other rubber boot
1 7-8" lift off can lid
animal bones
1 soldered tin can
1 old completely soldered evaporated milk can
1 crimped tin can smashed flat with nail holes as if used for a
patch

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 75
Placering Operation
8/25/82

This is the site of what appears to have been a 1950's placer mining operation. The feature is covered with willows and other bushes so the extent of it could not be determined with certainty. Besides, most of the equipment could not be identified in the field - so even if I found more, I wouldn't have been able to figure out what it was.

After you cross Napias Creek walking toward the feature, the first thing you come to is a hugh frame/support/thingy of logs and timbers. The two logs (one 15-1/2 and one 16-1/2 inches in diameter) form the base of the structure, running its length. 12 X 12 inch timbers are notched on their bottom sides over the logs and bolted to the logs. These timbers - there were five total - are spaced a little over 7 feet apart. The whole thing measures 33-3/4 feet X 10 feet. At the east end of this structure there is a metal cable that looks like its wrapped around the last timber. There's a pile of rocks beyond the thingy too. At the opposite end, there's all kinds of junk including a metal pipe 1 foot in diameter, a metal trough 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep, a big rubber hose probably about 9 inches in diameter, and boards that lead to the south.

Feature 75 Continued

About 15 feet south of that structure discussed above, there is a small gravel dump, a square metal thing-a-ma-bob, and what looks like a drum that goes on the end of a conveyor.

Finally north of the timber structure near its east end is a big metal thing that I'll call a "hopper." The top measures 5-1/2 X 6 feet and it slopes down to a 30 inch hole at the bottom of one side.

This stuff is undoubtedly associated with Features 71 and 72.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 76
Residence
8/25/82

Feature 76 was a log structure that was probably a residence. Vandals have apparently dismantled the walls in their eagerness to get at the geegaws. The logs are mostly in a pile between Feature 76 and Feature 78. A few logs are still in place. These logs and vegetation suggest that the structure measured 13-1/2 feet north to south and 13 feet east to west. The logs used were fairly small - 4-1/2 - 6 inches in diameter. The corners were saddle-notched. Log ends were axed. There was no foundation as far as I can tell. A second pile of decayed wood at the feature's southwest corner has more planks in it. It is possible these were part of the roof. The ground surface on the inside of the feature is lumpy from pothunting activities.

The feature was constructed in the last century, according to associated artifacts. Following is a list. Other artifacts found in a pothunter's pile north of Feature 78 and mentioned in that feature's description may have also come from Feature 76.

2 barrel hoops
5 soldered tin cans - 1 that had a lift off lid
pieces of sheet metal
applied brandy finish from a brown bottle
piece of copper sheet, possibly from an opium tin
strap of metal with cut nails
cut nails
soldered tin can with 4 holes punched in the bottom
coffee-type soldered tin can
5-6 in. square tin can
3 N.K. Fairbanks lard buckets (with the pig figure, dates to the 1870 or 1880's)
crimped bucket can with bail ears that stick up above top
lift off can lid
crimped tin can unlike modern ones
scapula from a large mammal

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 77
Flume
8/25/82

The flume was about 100 feet long, but about 30 feet of it have been removed since the operation. It is made of 11-1/2 X 1 inch and 12 X 1 inch boards nailed together with wire nails. At intervals along the top, the trough is braced by 1-5/8 X 4 inch boards, some of them waney edge. At the downhill end of the flume, there is a heavy metal box 49 X 30-1/2 inch X 23-1/2 inch deep. Near the bottom of the box at one corner there is a 15-1/2 X 12 inch hole with a sort of spout welded to the outside. A 15 X 1-1/4 inch plank leads from the spout to the gravels below. There are also three trapezoid shaped pieces of plywood with angle iron bolted to their edges. These lie east of the end of that plank mentioned above. One has a 9 X 16 inch rectangular hole sawed out near the smaller side. The shapes of the pieces suggest a hopper, but how the whole thing worked I have no idea. There are no riffles in the flume; perhaps they were removable/temporary. I would guess that this feature dates to the 1930's or later.

SL-86 Leesburg
Feature 78
8/25/82

While this feature doesn't look like much of any thing, it probably once was a structure and probably had a large stone fireplace along its south side. Like Feature 76, Feature 78 was pothunted several years ago. If the extent of the lumpy ground marks the boundaries of the feature, Feature 78 was 11-1/2 feet north to south and 13-1/2 feet east to west. The fireplace would have stood outside the south wall. Nothing of the superstructure, except perhaps some small pieces of logs, remains. Artifacts found in or immediately around Feature 78 include:

part of a big tin can with soldered rim and those (and I assume old)
crimped seams
cast iron stove leg
lid to 3 or 5 gal. rectangular tin can
sheet metal
metal strap
crimped and soldered tin can
cut large mammal bone
3 of those 2-1/4 inch round cans with lift-off lids

Feature 78 Continued

2 large rectangular crimped and soldered tin cans
3 barrel hoops
6 soldered tin cans
2 evaporated milk cans
piece of thin gray rubber
window glass
2 smashed opium tins

Just north of the feature there is a pile of placer gravels. There are artifacts there - the glass all in one pothunters pile.

piece of sheet metal with a bunch of holes punched in it - apparently used as a screen for placer mining bucket.

rubber boot

7 soldered cans
2 lg. unusually crimped tin cans with holes punched in the bottom
1 lg. rectangular crimped tin can
7 barrel hoops
7 cute little (6 X 4-1/4 X 2-3/4 inch) rectangular tin cans with a top flap soldered on



mammal bones

large rectangular tin can with bailing wire for a handle

oyster or sardine type soldered tin cans

cut nail

white dinnerware fragments

Dr. Hosletter's Stomach... brown bottle

cobalt blue rectangular bottle (no maker's mark)

wine bottle base (no maker's mark)

pretty blue-gray ironstone bowl base

applied extract amethyst bottle finish

brown rectangular bottle base (no maker's mark)

aquamarine bottle neck fragment

shovel blade

SL-86 Leesburg

Feature 79

8/25/82

This feature was probably once a residence judging from the associated artifacts. It has been pothunted and the superstructure is long since gone, so what we have is a lumpy piece of ground with artifacts strewn here and there. If I had to guess how big the building was, I'd say about 14 feet northeast to southwest by 10 feet northwest to southeast. I'd also guess that the entrance faced southwest because there is a break

Feature 79 Continued

in the "lumps" there. Finally I'd guess that there was a stone fireplace at the northeast end because there's an unusually large pile of rocks there.

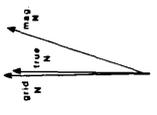
Associated artifacts include:

1 pair rubber boots
leather shoe fragments (1 brown sole piece small enough to have been a woman's)
applied brandy bottle finish
10 soldered hole-in-top tin cans
1 other rubber boot
soldered tin cans with lift off lid - a little bit smaller than sm. coffee can
NK FAIRBANKS pure family lard can (1870's -1880's)
2 soldered large rectangular tin cans with home-made bailing wire handles cut nail
2 of those unusual crimped and soldered large round tin cans
1 with hole punched in the bottom to make a sieve or screen bone strip of tin
applied, blob, brown bottle finish

There are various sizes and shapes of depressions on all sides of Feature 79 that may be associated features.

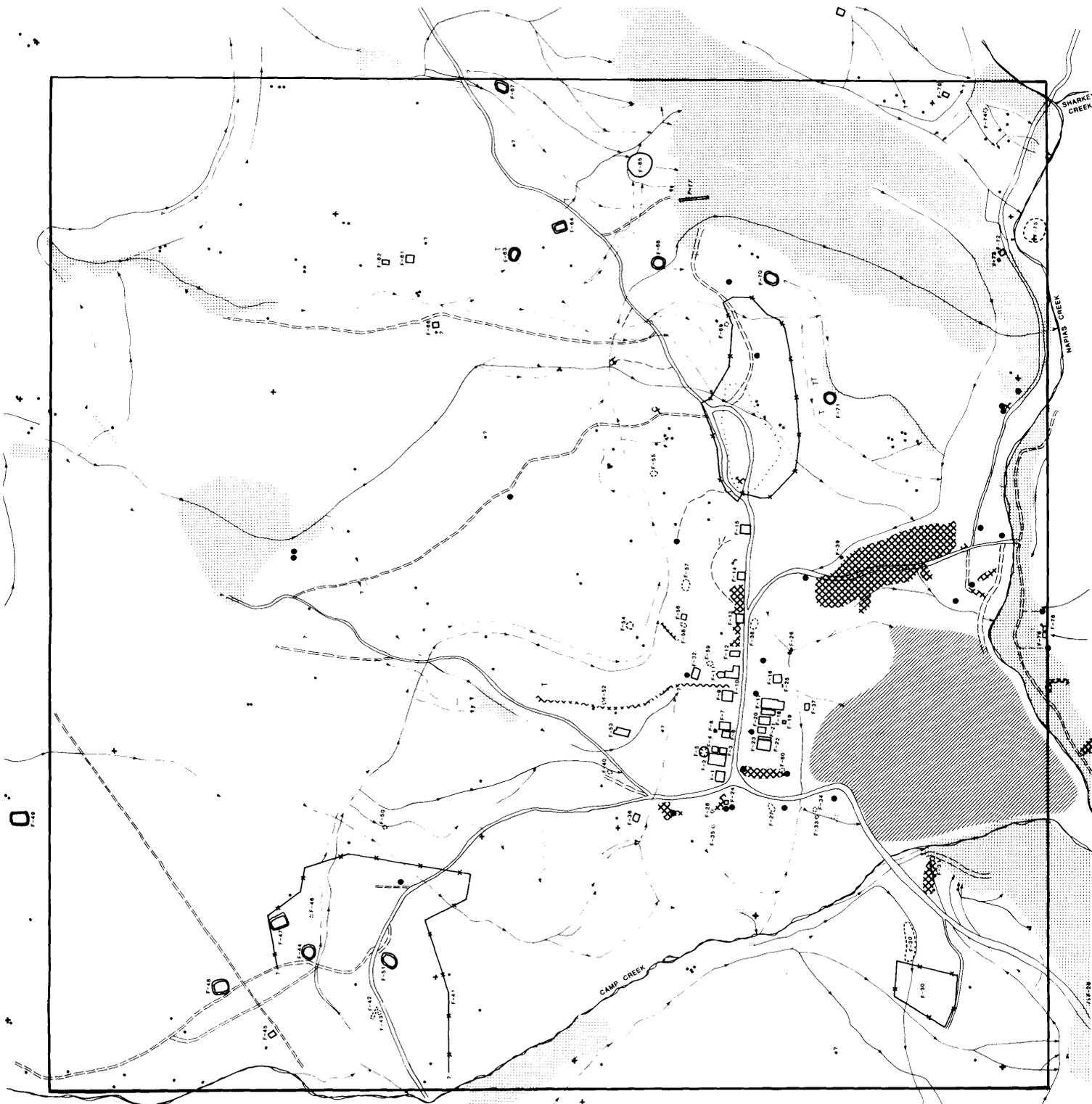
LEESBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT

- blower ground
- prospector's pit
- clay cotter
- ditch
- road in use
- road no longer in use
- structure
- miscellaneous feature
- charcoal pit
- test pit
- test pit - natural
- test pit - natural
- Shirley Mts. Co. blower pit
- ground disturbance
- test pit
- excavator track
- residential camp



100 feet

Circle 100 feet diameter





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

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| STATE | Idaho | |
| COUNTY | Lemhi | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | | DATE |
| | | APR 4 1975 |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Leesburg
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
T22N, R20E, Sec. ■, 21

CITY OR TOWN:
Leesburg

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|--------|-------|------|---------|-------|------|
| STATE: | Idaho | CODE | COUNTY: | Lemhi | CODE |
| | | 16 | | | 059 |

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Salmon National Forest

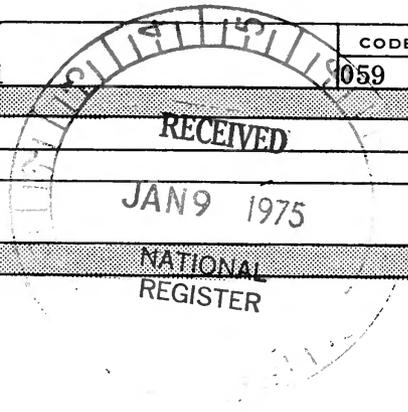
DATE OF PHOTO: September 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Idaho State Historical Society

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
View looking West.

1021



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