

Eagle Gold Project

Project Proposal for Executive Committee Review

Pursuant to the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act

Appendix 4: Historical Resources Baseline Report

APPENDIX 4

Historical Resources Baseline Report

EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

Environmental Baseline Report: Historical Resources

FINAL REPORT



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stantec was retained by Victoria Gold Corporation to prepare an environmental baseline report to characterize historical resources in the vicinity of the Eagle Gold Project area. A field programs was conducted in 2009; following a review of current regulatory requirements and of data from consultant reports written in 1995 and 1996. This report presents background information, methods, and results for baseline historical resources studies.

A review of existing information regarding historical resources in the Project area included a review of previous archaeological studies undertaken for the previously proposed Dublin Gulch Project, the South McQuesten Road upgrade, and other relevant studies in the area. The Yukon Heritage Branch confirmed that the scope of previous historical resources impact assessments of the area was sufficient for the current Project, and therefore no further field study was required by the regulators. However, at the request of Victoria Gold, field observations were made by the Project's senior archaeologist, who accompanied the Project palaeontologist into the field. This archaeological field visit was not intended to be a Historical Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA), given that such an assessment was not required by regulators, but allowed the Project archaeologist to confirm the nature of the terrain, existing disturbance, and archaeological/historic potential of the area.

During the field visit, several structures dating over 45 years in age were observed and site information provided to the Yukon Heritage Branch. Abandoned structures dating older than 45 years are considered by the Yukon Heritage Branch to constitute historic period sites, and as such, three different sites were identified as historic period sites. One site contained multiple structures, while the remaining two sites each consisted of a single structure.

The Yukon Heritage Branch's Historic Sites office reviewed the information provided by the Project archaeologist regarding each of the three historic period sites observed, and advised that the sites should be recorded as historic period sites. Official site recording forms will be completed by the Project archaeologist and submitted to the Yukon Heritage Branch. The Branch also indicated that if avoidance of the sites is not possible during Project activities, additional recording will be required prior to impact. If required additional studies would include more detailed photography; detailed description of building construction and condition; provision of UTM locations of each structure/feature; site plans; photos and descriptions of all machinery, equipment and features associated with the structures or site; and other relevant information based on archival sources or interviews.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

HRIA.....	Historical Resources Impact Assessment
LSA	Local Study Area
NNDFN.....	Na-Cho Nyäk Dun First Nation

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents results of the baseline Historical Resources studies completed by Stantec in 2009 for the Eagle Gold Project proposed by Victoria Gold Corporation. The Eagle Gold Project is a proposed open pit gold mine within the Dublin Gulch watershed located 85 km northeast of the Village of Mayo, Yukon Territory.

Stantec was contracted by the Stratagold Corporation to begin environmental baseline studies in 2007. In 2009, Stratagold Corporation was acquired by Victoria Gold Corporation. During this time, the project was renamed from Dublin Gulch to Eagle Gold and the local study area was updated to reflect any changes to the geographic extent of the proposed Eagle Gold Project.

Historical resources include precontact archaeological sites and post contact historic period sites. Archaeological and historic period sites are protected in the Yukon under the *Historic Resources Act*. Precontact archaeological sites in the Yukon contain some of the earliest evidence of occupation in North America. Examples include stone tool flaking stations, campsites, and animal kill sites. Historic period sites in the Yukon generally date to the past 150 years, and may include cabins, trails, and structures. Any site that is over 45 years old and abandoned is of potential historic interest (Gotthardt and Thomas 2007).

Because the cultural milieu in which historical resources functioned no longer exist, these resources are non-renewable. Although the cultures responsible for depositing historical resources cannot be observed, the preserved context and associations related to the remains can reveal much about past human behaviour, adaptations, and relationships. Many facets of these resources—particularly patterns of cultural deposition (observable in an undisturbed context)—are fragile, ephemeral, and the product of unique processes and conditions of preservation. Therefore, site integrity (e.g., an undisturbed state) is important for interpreting the remains. Once a site is disturbed, context cannot be replaced, recreated, or restored.

A review of background information gathered for the previous Dublin Gulch Project revealed that the proposed Project area had been assessed during 1995 – 1996 (Greer 1995, 1996). Ruth Gotthardt of the Yukon Heritage Branch confirmed that the studies undertaken were adequate, and confirmed that no further field study would be required for the currently proposed Project unless the Project footprint was added to or altered. However, at the request of Victoria Gold Corp., a field visit by the Project archaeologist was undertaken to confirm the nature of the terrain, existing disturbance and archaeological/historic potential of the area.

2 METHODS

Four components were included in the 2009 Historical Resource studies: 1) a review of the existing literature; 2) determination of study areas; 3) a field visit to the Project location; and 4) data analysis.

2.1 Review of Existing Literature

Relevant to the Project, existing literature was reviewed to provide archaeological and historical context, to determine the nature of the study area, and to review the area's existing archaeological/historic sites database. Existing literature related to previous archaeological and historical assessments in the Project area was provided by the Yukon Heritage Branch. Reports reviewed included the:

- Archaeological and Historic Sites Impact Assessment Dublin Gulch Mine Property Final Report (Greer 1995)
- Archaeological and Historic Sites Impact Assessment, South McQuesten Road Upgrading. (Greer 1996)
- Archaeological Reconnaissance in the Greater Mayo Area, Central Yukon Final Report (Thomas 2005).

In addition, the local history prepared for the Village of Mayo, *Gold and Galena* (Mayo Historical Society 1999), was also reviewed to provide background history for the area, particularly the history of mining in the Dublin Gulch area.

2.1.1 Site Designation

Identified archaeological sites are referred to by a Borden Number which consists of a four letter symbol accompanied by a number (e.g., LdNs-11). Within this system and north of latitude 62°, the upper case letters represent major blocks 2 by 4° in size (e.g., L = 64° to 66° latitude; N = 104° to 112° longitude) and the lower case letters denote 10' and 20' units within the major block (e.g., d = 30' to 40' latitude; s = 0' to 20' longitude). The numbers are assigned sequentially by the appropriate regulatory agency and refer to specific sites within each Borden Block unit.

Historic period sites may or may not be assigned Borden Numbers by the regulators depending on the nature of the site.

2.2 Study Area Boundaries

Study area boundaries are based on the potential for Project effects to historical resources. For this study, a local study area (LSA) was defined as the Project footprint (Figure 2-1). This is the area in which Project effects on archaeological and historic period sites could occur. Note that the field visit was not conducted relative to a specific Project footprint, as the field studies were not intended to represent an impact assessment; however, the Project footprint (LSA) is relevant to the site-specific recommendations/requirements issued by the Yukon Heritage Branch.

2.3 Field Programs

The gap analysis conducted as part of the current study determined that field studies were not required, as previous studies at the mine (Greer 1995) and along the South McQuesten Road upgrade (Greer 1996) were sufficient for the currently proposed Project (Ruth Gotthardt, personal

communication). However, a field visit by the Project's senior archaeologist was conducted as part of the palaeontological assessment. This visit was not planned as an archaeological impact assessment, and no archaeological permit was obtained. Rather, areas of archaeological and historic interest were observed fortuitously when encountered. No shovel testing was conducted but exposures with the potential to contain archaeological materials were examined when encountered. Structures were photographed and any potential historic period sites sketched when encountered, but detailed photography, inspection, or recording were not undertaken at any structures/sites.

The Na-Cho Nyäk Dun First Nation (NNDNFN) was notified of the palaeontological impact assessment studies in August, 2009 and was invited to participate in the field component of the studies. Four citizens of the NNDNFN participated in the palaeontology and historical resources field studies in September 2009.

2.4 Data Analysis

Project activities can affect historical resources by altering a site's contents or context. To assess potential effects of the Project on historical resources, the scientific significance of identified sites must be determined. Factors affecting site significance include site integrity, size, complexity, presence of diagnostic or uncommon artifacts, and age. Recommendations are subsequently formulated as to the need for further work based on the perceived significance of the identified archaeological and historic period sites as determined by the Project archaeologist based on the above listed factors. Actual requirements for additional study, however, are issued by the regulator (Yukon Heritage Branch).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Literature Review

During the 1995 assessment for the then-proposed Dublin Gulch Mine, Greer (1995) conducted an archaeological and historical impact assessment on a large Project area that encompassed the proposed mine location as well as the several possible locations of leach facilities (Figure 3-1). The area was roughly bounded by Haggart Creek on the west, Lynx Creek on the south, the Potato Hills on the east, and Dublin Gulch on the north. During the studies, no archaeological or historic period sites were identified. All areas favourable for precontact human occupation had been destroyed by the extensive placer mining activity in the area, and all structures identified in the Project area were determined to be related to mining activities over the past 50 years.

During the 1996 assessment for the South McQuesten Road Upgrading, archaeological and historic period sites along two possible routes were inventoried by Greer (1996) (Figure 3-2). No sites were identified along the Haggart Creek portion of the road; three sites of potential concern were located along the South McQuesten river valley portion of the road, and one site was identified along the Haldane alternate route. Subsequent to completion of those studies, the client indicated that

avoidance of all of these sites would be implemented during road design and construction. Sites identified along the South McQuesten routing (which corresponds to the current proposed routing) include “Big Dave Lookout” (KITx-2) which contains both precontact archaeological and historic deposits, as well as a subsurface precontact archaeological site (KITx-3) and a historic cabin site (KITw-1).

The study conducted by Thomas (2005) included several sections along the South McQuesten River, and thus the report was provided to FMA Heritage Inc. by Ruth Gotthardt of the Yukon Heritage Branch for review. During Thomas’s study, two of the above sites (KITx-2 and KITx-3) were revisited, and two sites (KITx-4, a precontact archaeological site, and KIVa-1, a collapsed cabin) were newly recorded.

Gold and Galena, the local history prepared for the Village of Mayo, contains information specific to the mining history in the Dublin Gulch area. Mining in Dublin Gulch started in 1899 and has been largely continuous up to the present. The earliest claim was made by John Suttles, who conducted placer mining successfully for a number of years, followed by the Cantin brothers in 1915. The Cantins, who also mined areas of Haggart Creek, were much less successful in Dublin Gulch, and abandoned Dublin Gulch in the 1920s. Hardrock mining also took place during the early 1900s in Dublin Gulch, including the Carscallen claim, the Victoria claim, and the Oilve claim. By the 1930s, Fred Taylor was mining Dublin Gulch. Taylor mined successfully for over 20 years and left his mark on the gulch; several of the buildings observed during the current field studies are the same buildings pictured and described by Fred Taylor in *Gold and Galena*. The Dublin Gulch property was sold and in 1978 became the property of the Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. Ltd.

3.2 Field Visit

The field visit was conducted in September 2009. As mentioned above, the field visit was not an impact assessment, as the 1995 and 1996 studies conducted by Greer were determined by the regulator to be sufficient. However, during the September 2009 field visit, observations made by Greer in 1995 regarding the archaeological potential of the area were confirmed—those areas that would have had the potential to contain archaeological sites, such as the areas within proximity of Dublin Gulch and Haggart Creek, have been extensively reworked by the placer mining that has been ongoing since 1899. No undisturbed areas were observed in any locations that would have had moderate to high archaeological potential. Upland areas where the actual Eagle Gold mining will take place are rugged and mountainous, and are of low archaeological potential. The South McQuesten Road was also observed during mobilization to and from the Project area. The road has not changed since it was assessed by Greer in 1996.

During the field visit, several buildings perceived to be older than 45 years in age were observed at three separate locations (Figure 3-1). Site 1 consists of over 10 structures of varying ages located part way up Dublin Gulch; Site 2 consists of a single log structure located in Dublin Gulch downstream of Site 1; and Site 3 consists of a single collapsed structure located on Haggart Creek near its confluence with Dublin Gulch. Each of these sites is described in more detail below.

3.2.1 Site 1

Over 10 structures and features were observed on the north side of Dublin Gulch approximately one km upstream of the confluence of Dublin Gulch with Haggart Creek (Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-3; note that the numbers in square brackets below correspond to the Figure 3-3 sketch map features). The site is located along an existing access road; most structures are on the south side of the road, between the road and Dublin Gulch. The structures and equipment observed range widely in terms of age and condition. Although some of the structures observed at Site 1 are related to mining activities from the 1970s, several of these structures are over 45 years in age, making them potential historic period sites. The site contains two main areas: the first consists of a number of structures oriented generally in rows and was clearly the industrial portion of the camp in the 1970s; the second is located 50 m up the road and consists of a house and associated habitation structures and debris.

Within the “industrial” portion of the site, three log cabins or structures were identified. These log structures were used in the 1970s for storage of cores and equipment, as evidenced by the current presence of these items. However, these log structures are interpreted as being of some antiquity, clearly well over 45 years in age. The first cabin structure [2] is of some antiquity and currently contains cores and equipment (Plates 1-3). A more recent metal-roofed core shack is located adjacent to this, and cores in core boxes were observed lying around the general area. A large piece of metal equipment [1] assumed to be from the 1970s is located between the log structure and the road. The structure may be the same as that shown in *Gold and Galena* (page 324); the photo dates to 1955 and, as such, if this is the same structure, the structure predates 1955. A second log structure [5] appears to be of similar antiquity (Plates 4-7). This structure has a roof extension over the front of the building that appears to have been added subsequent to construction of the original structure, possibly in the 1970s to shelter cores/equipment (currently situated beneath this roof extension). This structure currently contains cores that date to the 1970s (there are dates on many of the core boxes), but the structure is clearly much older. The third log structure identified [7] is also of some antiquity, and again currently contains cores and various equipment (Plates 8-10). Portions of this structure's roof are partially collapsed.

In addition to the log structures which are of some antiquity, there are also several structures that are interpreted as being more recent due to the construction techniques, although the ages of each of these structures varies. Structures that may also be over 45 years in age include two plank structures [4] that contain equipment and cores related to the 1970s use of the site (Plates 11-14). Numerous cores and core boxes are also stacked adjacent to these structures. The taller of the two structures has a tar paper roof; the smaller structure has a roof covered with flattened metal containers.

More recent structures include another building [6] manufactured from planks, boards, and plywood (Plates 15-16), and some metal and wood structures [3] designed to hold cores (Plate 17). These structures are assumed to date to the 1970s. A small structure [11] situated across the road from this portion of the site is also likely more recent in nature and may represent a small storage shack (Plate 18).

The habitation portion of Site 1 is located up the road (east) of the industrial portion of the site. This portion of the site, located approximately 50 m away from the industrial portion of the site at its

closest point, represents Fred Taylor's home during his occupation of this area, and also appears to have been used for habitation and storage in the 1970s. The main structure in this area is a house [8] which originally belonged to Fred Taylor (Plates 19 – 22). This house structure is plank construction, although the interior has likely been altered more recently for use during more recent mining operations. The structure contains rock samples, furniture, and household debris. House of Commons proceedings dating to 1960s were observed during the field visit; Victoria Gold staff members have also indicated that they observed magazines dating to the 1940s in the attic/second level of the house. Numerous bottles, papers, and other time-diagnostic materials were observed in the house during the current studies, and indicate a number of different occupations of the house. The house consists of an entry room and three other main rooms plus an attic. Various types of equipment and debris were also observed outside of the house, especially at the back of the house. The house appears in a photo dated to 1955 in *Gold and Galena*; as such, the house pre-dates 1955, but a date of construction is not provided.

Immediately to the north of the house is a steep rise to a level hill top, on which another structure and other features related to the house are present. A small shack with metal roof [10] is currently tipped on its side; the structure is roughly two by two meters in size (Plates 23 – 25). The structure is plank construction and is screened on three sides. It has a metal roof that has been created by flattening metal containers; the containers had an impressed "sun" motif. It has been suggested that this may represent a smoke house; Greer calls it a meat cache. A photo in *Gold and Galena* (page 323) shows that this shack was originally raised off the ground, and the wooden remains of the base of the structure are still visible in the vicinity of the structure.

Adjacent to the small shack, a rectangular rock outline [9] was observed on the ground surface (Plate 26). The rectangular outline is somewhat sodded but rocks are still visible and the outline appears to be a complete rectangle. The rocks are tightly spaced. This feature may represent the outline of a garden. Fred Taylor mentions a garden in *Gold and Galena*, but does not describe the location. This feature does not appear to represent a foundation of a structure, and no structure is visible in the photo in *Gold and Galena*. At the west end of the rock outline a "table" made of flat stones is located just below the crest of the hill. The table is low and small (child size?), made of a flat stone slab, and three upright stones (Plate 27).

3.2.2 Site 2

Site 2 consists of a single standing structure observed along the access road between the current camp and Site 1 (Figures 3-1 and 3-4; Plates 28 – 32). The cabin is situated very close to the existing access road but is very difficult to see from the road due to the heavy vegetation surrounding the cabin. A trail overgrown with young poplars is located on the west side of the cabin and runs towards the northwest. The cabin is constructed of logs which have a heavily weathered appearance on the outside but appear considerably less weathered on the inside. Two windows may have been a more recent addition. No glass is present, but the frames are in very good condition. The cabin has a plank floor. Wire drawn nails were observed on the interior walls. The cabin currently has bags of samples inside, but is not being used by the current mining operations on site; the samples likely also date to the 1970s. The cabin may be over 45 years in age.

3.2.3 Site 3

Site 3 consists of a single partially collapsed structure on a low bench just above Haggart Creek, north of the Dublin Gulch confluence (Figures 3-1 and 3-5). The building is made of sawn logs and planks that have a very weathered appearance (Plates 33 – 38). The structure has a door facing the creek (west) and a window opening (no glass observed) facing south. The structure appears to have had a sod roof. Wire drawn nails were observed on the interior walls. Some rusted cans/containers were observed around the cabin. The area around the cabin is heavily overgrown and the cabin is nearly impossible to see from the creek. No trail leading to the cabin was observed. Although the cabin is on a low bench, the area around the cabin is not very well drained, so the cabin may have been constructed in the winter. The cabin appears to be well over 45 years in age.

3.3 Analysis and Summary

Requirements for studies on identified historical resources sites are set by the Yukon Heritage Branch. Requirements for additional studies are issued by the regulators to mitigate the effects of the Project on the sites and structures prior to any impact.

At the request of the Yukon Heritage Branch, photographs, preliminary descriptions, and site sketch maps of each site were provided by FMA Heritage Inc./Stantec. Based on a review of this preliminary information, the Historic Sites office of the Heritage Branch indicated that each of these sites is considered to be a heritage resource under the *Historic Resources Act*. As such, these sites are deemed to be of significance and further study is required to mitigate impacts to the sites if the sites cannot be avoided.

The Yukon Heritage Branch has provided a preliminary set of requirements for further study at each of these sites if it is determined that the Project may have an effect on the sites. Avoidance is the preferred option, but if not feasible, the Yukon Heritage Branch requires the following:

- Additional photography, typically eight photos per building, except for smaller buildings for which one photograph per side will be required
- Description of building construction and materials
- Description of building condition
- UTM locations (taken with GPS technology) of each building/feature
- Site plan drawn to scale showing site layout, building orientation, and dimensions
- Photos and description of all equipment/machinery and features associated with structures or site
- Other relevant information based on archival sources or interviews.
- The Yukon Heritage Branch expressed appreciation that these sites were recorded despite the fact that historical resources studies were not required as part of this Project.

4 CLOSURE

On behalf of Stantec, FMA Heritage Inc. has prepared this report for the sole benefit of Victoria Gold for the purpose of documenting baseline conditions in anticipation of an environmental assessment under the Yukon Territory *Environmental Assessment Act*. The report may not be relied upon by any other person or entity, other than for its intended purposes, without the express written consent of Stantec and Victoria Gold. Any use of this report by a third party, or any reliance on decisions made based upon it, are the responsibility of such third parties.

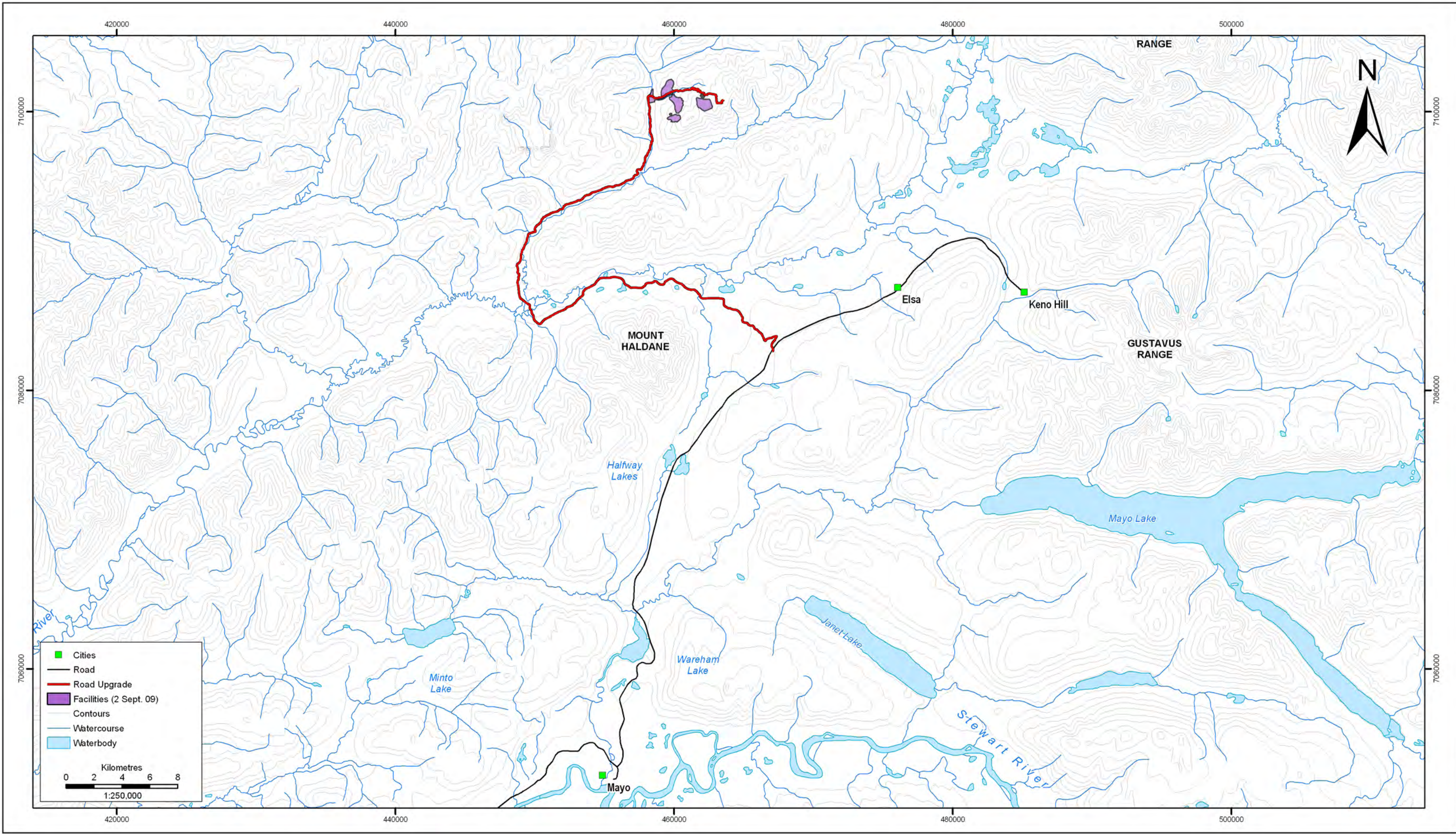
The information provided in this report was compiled from existing documents and data provided by Victoria Gold, field data compiled by FMA Heritage Inc., and by applying currently accepted industry standard mitigation and prevention principles. This report represents the best professional judgment of our personnel available at the time of its preparation. Stantec reserves the right to modify the contents of this report, in whole or in part, to reflect any new information that becomes available. If any conditions become apparent that differ significantly from our understanding of conditions as presented in this report, we request that we be notified immediately to reassess the conclusions provided herein.


5 REFERENCES

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6 FIGURES

Please see the following pages.




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 Victoria
 GOLD CORP

FIGURE 2-1
PROJECT LOCATION
 EAGLE GOLD PROJECT
 YUKON TERRITORY

PROJECTION	UTM - ZONE 8	DRAWN BY	EF
DATUM	NAD 83	CHECKED BY	JT
DATE	01-Mar-10	FIGURE NO.	x

H:\220proj\2236\mxd\693223609PL_250k_v1.mxd

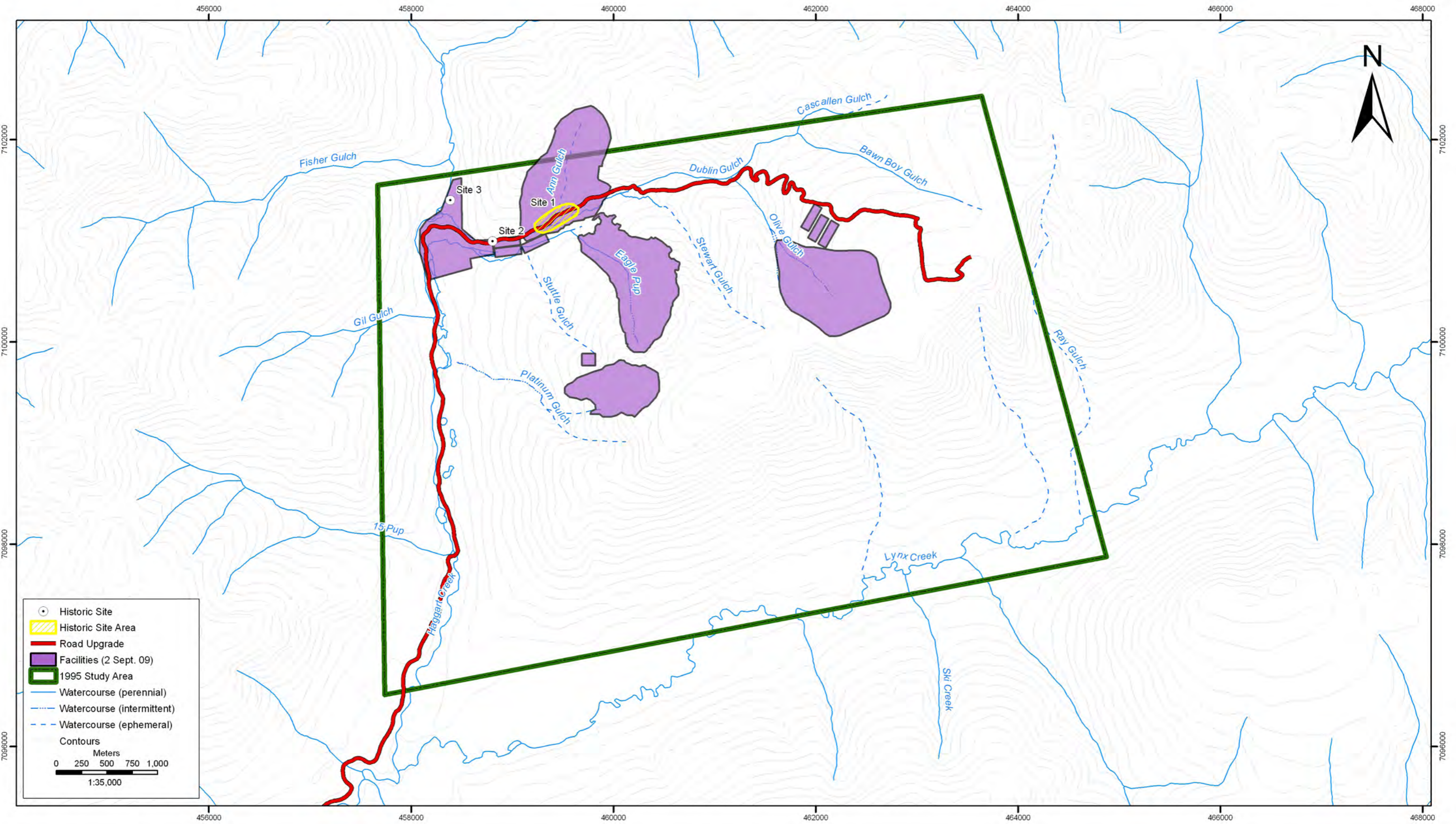
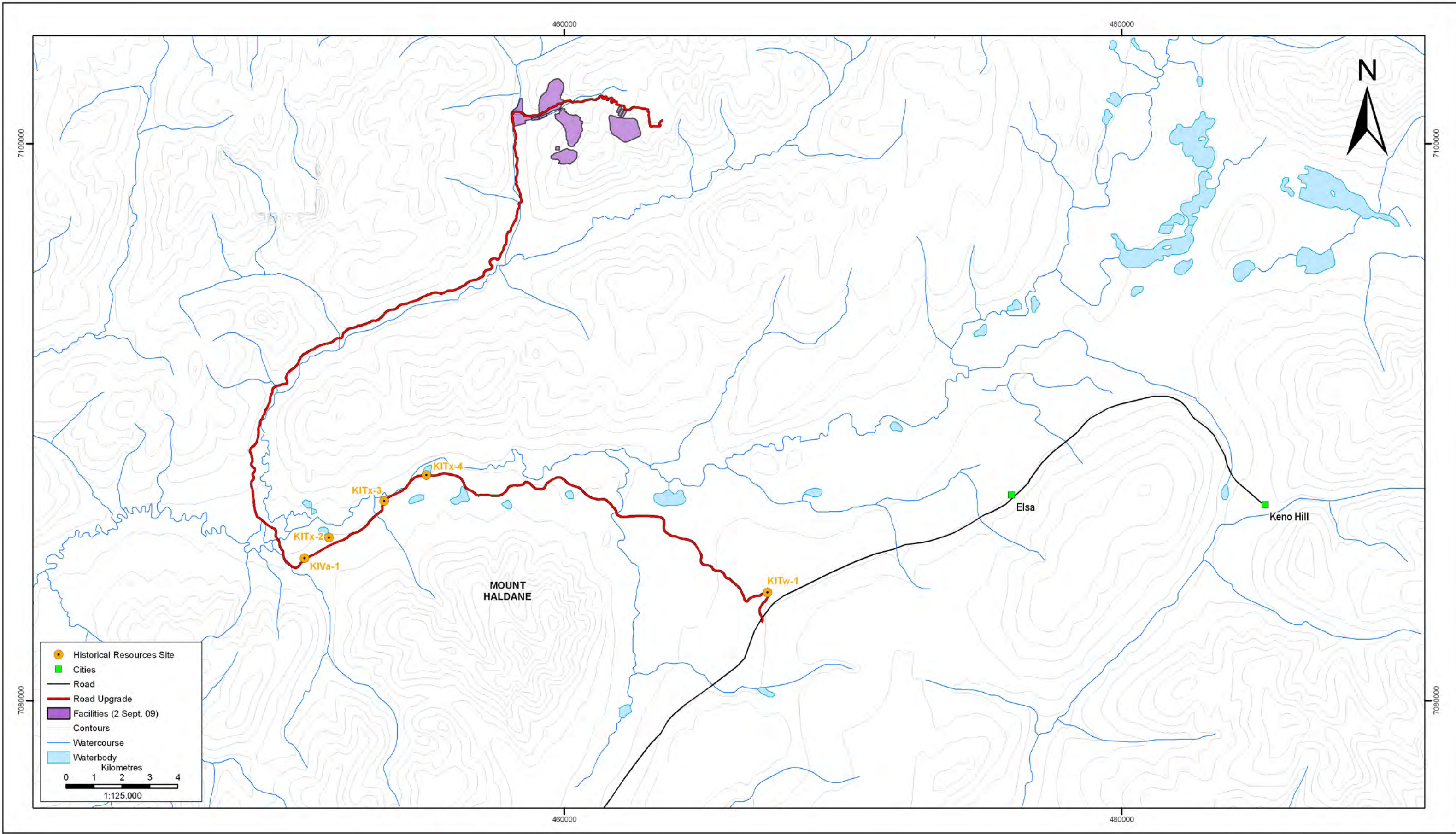


FIGURE 3-1
HISTORIC SITE LOCATIONS - MINE
 EAGLE GOLD PROJECT
 YUKON TERRITORY

PROJECTION	UTM - ZONE 8	DRAWN BY	EF
DATUM	NAD 83	CHECKED BY	JT
DATE	01-Mar-10	FIGURE NO.	x



- Historical Resources Site
- Cities
- Road
- Road Upgrade
- Facilities (2 Sept. 09)
- Contours
- Watercourse
- Waterbody

Kilometres
0 1 2 3 4
1:125,000

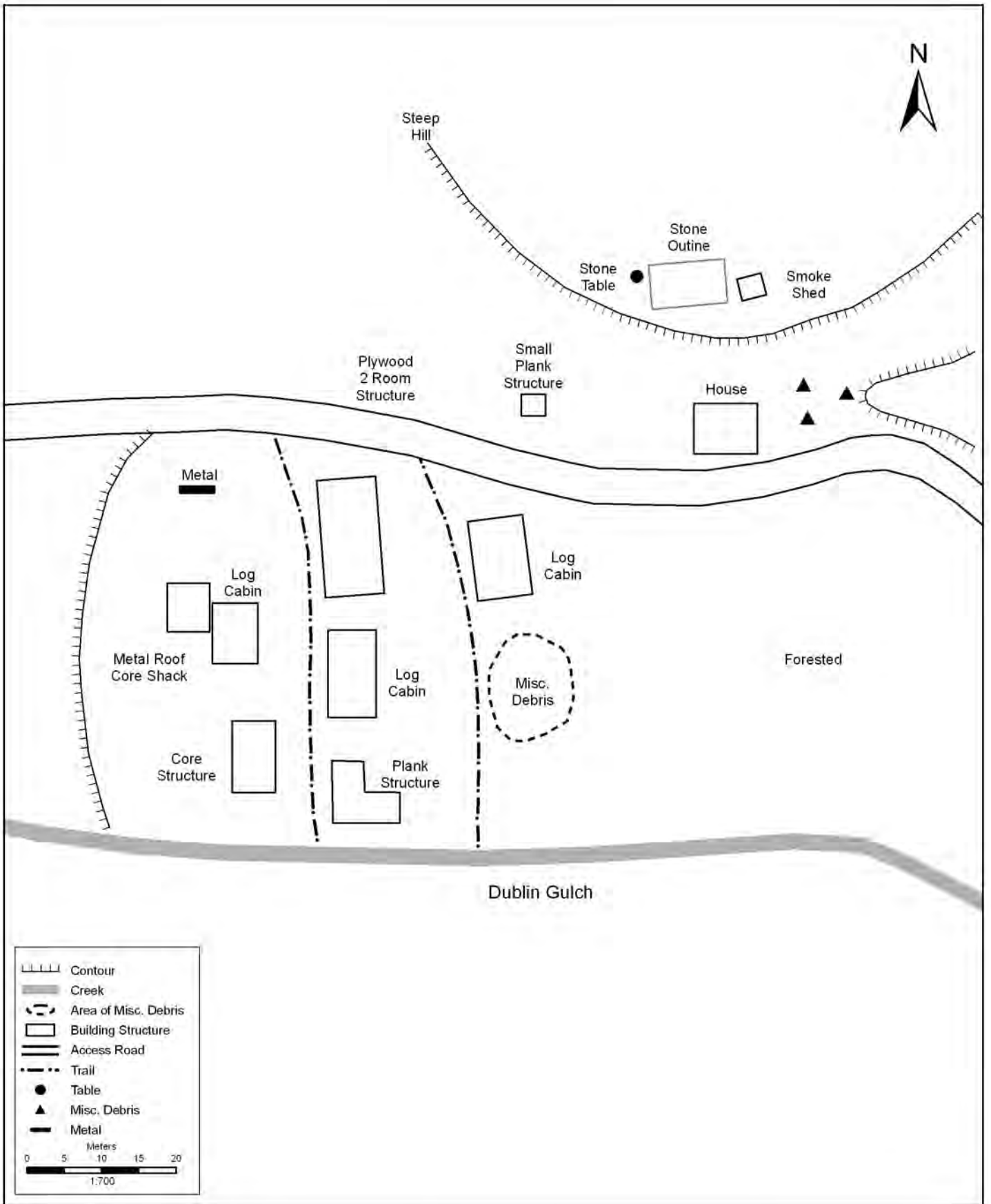
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Victoria
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FIGURE 3-2
HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATIONS - ROAD
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT
YUKON TERRITORY

PROJECTION UTM - ZONE 8	DRAWN BY EF
DATUM NAD 83	CHECKED BY JT
DATE 01-Mar-10	FIGURE NO. x

H:\220proj\2236\mxd\693223609OV_125k_v1.mxd



Source:



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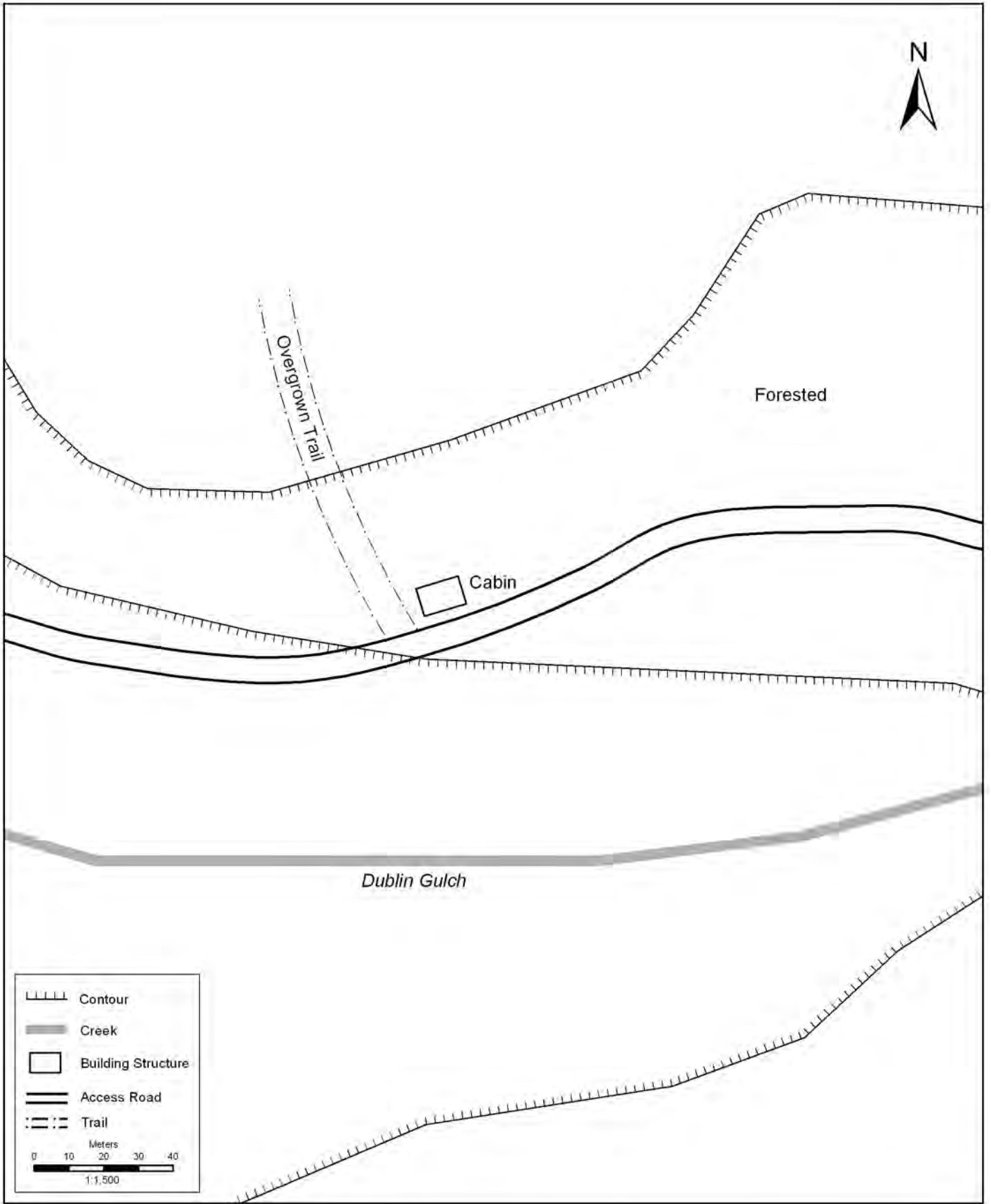


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FIGURE 3-3
SITE 1 SKETCH MAP
 EAGLE GOLD PROJECT
 YUKON TERRITORY

PROJECTION UTM - ZONE 8	DRAWN BY EF
DATUM NAD 83	CHECKED BY
DATE 05-Mar-10	FIGURE NO. 3-3

H:\200proj\2236\mxd\B01223605_Site1_sketch.mxd



Source:



Stantec
 4370 Dominion Street
 Burnaby, British Columbia
 V5G 4L7
 Tel. (604) 436 3014
 Fax. (604) 436 3752

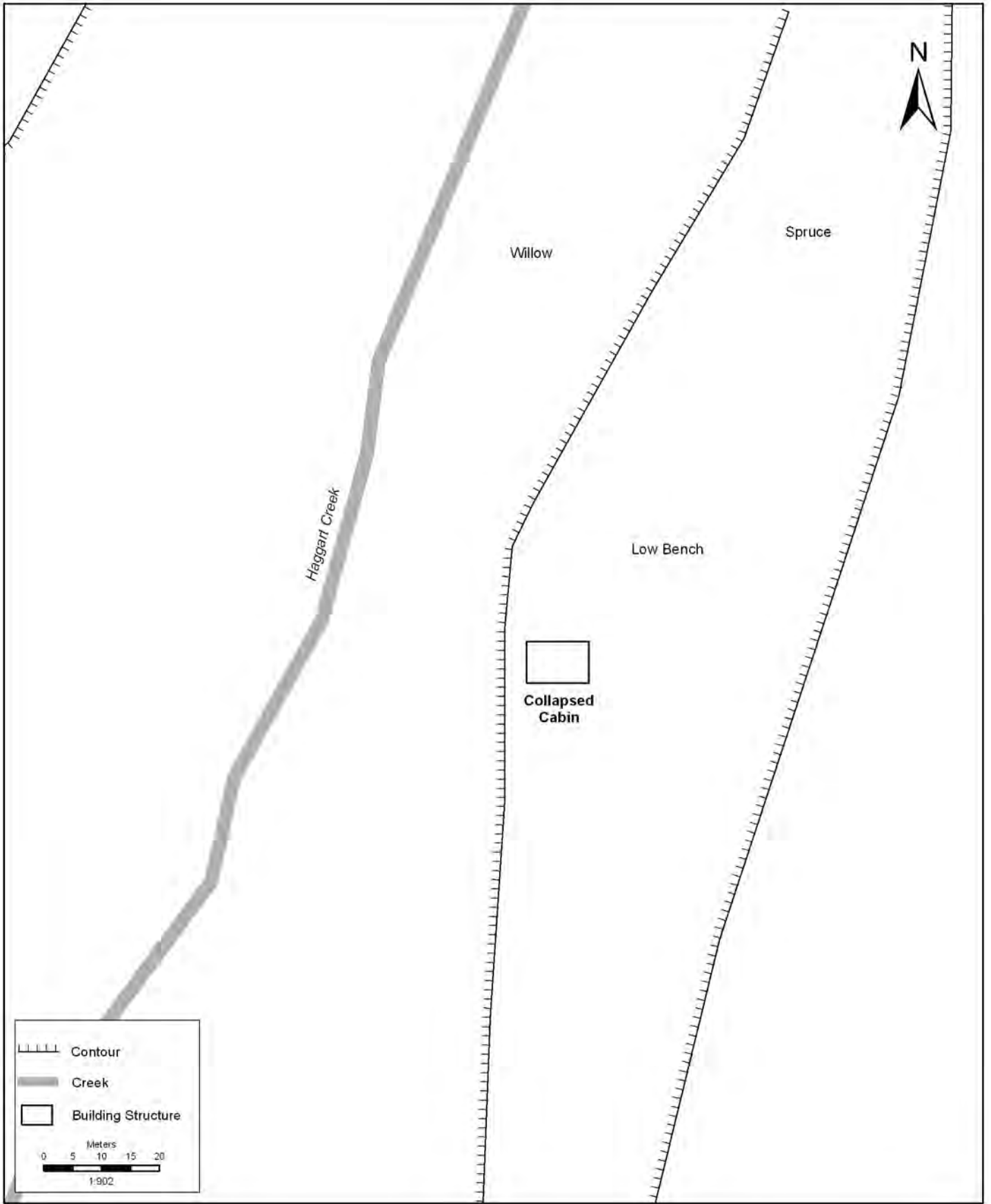


Victoria
 GOLD CORP

FIGURE 3-4
SITE 2 SKETCH MAP
 EAGLE GOLD PROJECT
 YUKON TERRITORY

PROJECTION UTM - ZONE 8	DRAWN BY EF
DATUM NAD 83	CHECKED BY
DATE 05-Mar-10	FIGURE NO. 3-4

H:\2200proj\2236\mxd\B0123605_Site2_sketch.mxd



Source:



Stantec
 4370 Dominion Street
 Burnaby, British Columbia
 V5G 4L7
 Tel. (604) 436 3014
 Fax. (604) 436 3752



FIGURE 3-5
SITE 3 SKETCH MAP
 EAGLE GOLD PROJECT
 YUKON TERRITORY

PROJECTION UTM - ZONE 8	DRAWN BY EF
DATUM NAD 83	CHECKED BY
DATE 05-Mar-10	FIGURE NO. 3-5

H:\2200proj\2236\mxd\B0123605_Site3_sketch.mxd

7 PLATES



Plate 1: Site 1, back of log structure [2], view southwest, and more recent structure



Plate 2: Site 1, front of log structure [2], view northwest

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Plate 3: Site 1, close view of log structure [2] construction, view southwest of back corner



Plate 4: Site 1, view northwest of log structure [5]; note more recently constructed roof extension over front of the structure



Plate 5: Site 1, back side of log structure [5], view southwest



Plate 6: Site 1, log structure [5], view northwest at structure details



Plate 7: Site 1, interior view of log structure [5], showing recent (1970s) use of the cabin as a core shack



Plate 8: Site 1, view south of back side of log structure [7]

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Plate 9: Site 1, view south of the east exterior wall of log structure [7] showing construction detail



Plate 10: Site 1, view southeast of the interior of log structure [7], showing collapsed roof and recent (1970s) use of the cabin for core storage



Plate 11: Site 1, view southeast of plank shacks [4]



Plate 12: Site 1, view southwest showing the back side and partial metal roof of the plank structures [4]



Plate 13: Site 1, view east showing interior view of the larger of two plank shacks [4]



Plate 14: Site 1, view east showing detail of the interior of the larger of two plank shacks [4]



Plate 15: Site 1, plank/board/plywood structure [6], view northwest



Plate 16: Site 1, interior view west of structure [6]



Plate 17: Site 1, view west at core structures [3]



Plate 18: Site 1, small structure [11], view west



Plate 19: Site 1, house [8], view southeast



Plate 20: Site 1, house [8] interior, main floor, back room



Plate 21: Site 1, house [8] interior, attic/second floor



Plate 22: Site 1, equipment observed behind the house [8], view east



Plate 23: Site 1, small shack [10], view west



Plate 24: Site 1, small shack [10], view east



Plate 25: Site 1, metal roof of small shack [10], view north

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Plate 26: Site 1, stone outline [9] view west along the south wall of the stone rectangle; note stone table at west end of rock outline



Plate 27: Site 1, stone table just west of the rock outline [9], view northeast; west side of the rectangular rock outline can be seen just to the east of the table

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Plate 28: Site 2 structure, view west of the front of the structure; note porch with extended overhanging roof



Plate 29: Site 2 structure, view northwest of roof and exterior wall detail at front of building



Plate 30: Site 2 structure, interior view of north wall



Plate 31: Site 2 structure, exterior view of north wall



Plate 32: Site 2 structure, exterior view of back (west) wall



Plate 33: Site 3 structure, view east showing the front (door) of the cabin



Plate 34: Site 3 structure, view south; note the sod roof



Plate 35: Site 3 structure, view west



Plate 36: Site 3 structure, view southwest; note window opening on south wall



Plate 37: Site 3 structure, view northeast showing construction detail of west wall and southwest corner



Plate 38: Site 3, view southeast from Haggart Creek to the structure located on a low bench in heavily overgrown vegetation