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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED MAR 1 1978
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Howe Flume Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Evanston Ranger District
Wasatch National Forest, Summit County, Utah

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN Evanston, Wyoming

VICINITY OF

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME USDA - Forest Service

STREET & NUMBER Wasatch National Forest

CITY, TOWN Ogden

VICINITY OF

STATE Utah

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Summit County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Coalville

STATE Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE None

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Howe Flume Historic District includes the remains of 19 historically significant structures: a flume, a dam, a bridge, a loading platform (?), four excavated cuts, a road and 10 log cabins in four separate clusters of logging camps. These remains lie along the course of the Main Fork of Stillwater Fork and between Main Fork and Hayden Fork of Bear River within the Evanston Ranger District, Wasatch National Forest, Utah.

These historic structures are among the best preserved remains of logging activities dating to the 1870's in the Uinta Mountains. The District contains the only remains in the Stillwater drainage that can be absolutely associated with the Hilliard Flume and Lumber Company.

When the Hilliard Flume and Lumber Company entered this drainage in ca. 1873 it had not been previously logged. The area was isolated and unspoiled; the virgin stand of lodge pole pine was ripe for exploitation. To reduce this stand to marketable products, camps were constructed, a road built and a dam and a flume constructed to transport ties, cord wood and other wood products to Hilliard, Wyoming. Virtually nothing exists of the main flume constructed to the west of the Howe Feeder branch.

Buildings in logging camps of the 1870's were constructed of relatively small logs with one entrance and usually without windows. Logs were cut to length with an axe and were unshaped. Doorways and fireplace openings were cut out by hand, using an axe, rather than sawn. No evidence remains of roof construction details on the buildings within this District. Roofs were frequently of the shed type during this period. Log cabins were relatively small in size during the pre-1900 period in the Uintas. Those under consideration here range from 9 ft. x 13 ft. to 15 ft. x 23 ft.

The structures--flume, dwellings, dam, loading platform and bridge--are badly deteriorated. The location of some can be discerned despite the fact that only the sill logs and piles of rocks from rock and mud fireplaces are present. Enough exists of most structures, such as 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 16, that considerable data as to method of construction, size, function and internal features can readily be determined. Buried features and trash dumps have been undisturbed except in the interior areas of 12 and 13. The four cuts (14, 15, 17 and 18), made to reduce the grade for the flume, are undisturbed except for some deterioration caused by the forces of nature. All of the structures within the Historic District are on their original sites and no significant alterations appear to have been made to the original construction.

The District has no major non-historic, man made intrusions. The old logging road (19) is being used sporadically by 4-wheelers and others. Corral poles were cut on part of the slope east of 10 and 11 within the last 30 years.

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Inventory of Historic Structures Located with the
Howe Flume Historic District

1. Log Dam. constructed of logs with a central spillway chute and vertically moveable gate. This crib type dam is 79 ft. long, 35 ft. deep and ca. 6 ft. high with a 38° slope to the upstream face. Was covered with 2 in. planks.
2. Flume. constructed of locally available wood and cut iron spikes. It extends the full length of the District from the dam to Hayden Fork, or about three miles. In some areas remains are extensive, in others, particularly at the lower end, only very subtle traces remain.
3. Log Building. Camp No. 1, Building No. 1, dwelling. Only sill logs and corner fireplace stones remain. Size: 13 ft X 19 ft.
4. Log Building. Camp No. 1, Building No. 2, dwelling (?). Walls two to three logs high. Single entrance, no windows and no fireplace remains. Size: 10 ft. X 12 ft.
5. Log Building. Camp No. 2, Building No. 1, dwelling (?). Walls one to three logs high. Single entrance, no windows, no fireplace remains. Size: 8 ft X 13 ft.
6. Log Building. Camp No. 2, Building No. 2, dwelling. Only logs of SE corner remain intact. Corner fireplace. Size: 10 ft. X 11 ft.
7. Log Building. Camp No. 2, Building No. 3, dwelling. Walls one to four logs high. Corner fireplace, single entrance, no windows. Size: 15 ft. X 23 ft.
8. Log Building. Camp No. 2, Building No. 4, dwelling (?). Walls only one log high. No fireplace remains. Size: 12 ft. X 17 ft.
9. Log Building. Camp No. 2, Building No. 5, dwelling. Walls four to five logs high. Fireplace, single entrance, no windows, pole bed along east wall. Size: 13 ft. X 17 ft.
10. Log Building. Camp No. 3, Building No. 1, dwelling (?). Walls three logs high. Partially destroyed by bulldozer during logging operation.
11. Log Bridge. Located between Camps No. 3 and 4. Made of unshaped logs.
12. Log Building. Camp No. 4, Building 1, dwelling. Walls two logs high. Fireplace, single entrance, no windows. Size: 10 ft X 13 ft.

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13. Log Building. Camp No. 4, Building 2, dwelling. Walls three to five logs high. Fireplace, single entrance, no windows. Size: 11 ft. X 12 ft.
14. Cut No. 1. High berm on NE side. Cut is 130 ft. long, 14 ft. wide.
15. Cut No. 2. High berm on NW side. Cut is 126 ft. long, 10 ft. wide.
16. Log Structure. Possible platform for loading logs into the flume. Flume runs through the center of the structure. Located between Cuts No. 2 and 3.
17. Cut No. 3. No visible berm. Cut is very shallow, 81 ft. long, 9 ft. wide.
18. Cut No. 4. Low berm NW side. Cut is 100 ft. long, 9 ft. wide.
19. Road. Labeled "Jeep trail" and "Pack trail" on USGS Christmas Meadows quad sheet. Last trace of original road seen 1/4 mile below Cut No. 4.

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FIGURES

Site maps and Building plans

- Fig. 1. Camp No. 1. Head of flume. Impound site of water supply for the Howe Feeder.
- Fig. 2. Camp No. 1. Plan of Building No. 1.
- Fig. 3. Camp No. 1. Plan of Building No. 2.
- Fig. 4. Camp No. 2. Largest camp along the Howe Feeder.
- Fig. 5. Camp No. 2. Plan of Building No. 1.
- Fig. 6. Camp No. 2. Plan of Building No. 2.
- Fig. 7. Camp No. 2. Plan of Building No. 3.
- Fig. 8. Camp No. 2. Plan of Building No. 4.
- Fig. 9. Camp No. 2. Plan of Building No. 5.
- Fig. 10. Camp No. 3.
- Fig. 11. Camp No. 3. Plan of remains of Building No. 1
- Fig. 12. Camp No. 4. Layout of Camp.
- Fig. 13. Camp No. 4. Plan of Building No. 1.
- Fig. 14. Camp No. 4. Plan of Building No. 2.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1873-1885

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Hilliard Flume & Lumber Co.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

From 1873 to ca. 1880 the Hilliard Flume and Lumber Company was in the business of supplying wood products to the railroads (particularly the Union Pacific Railroad), mines and domestic users in Utah, SW Wyoming and elsewhere in the western United States. In that role, they brought employment, contributed to development, settlement and the economic well-being of SW Wyoming.

The sites included within the District could contribute to an understanding of the history of the use of the area as well as logging, specifically, in the Uinta Mountains. No systematic surveys of the Uinta Mountains have been completed and no sites have been excavated scientifically.

While most of the remains dating from the late 1800's are in ruins, the potential for historical archaeological research is tremendous. These sites, along with others in the area, could provide data on logging camp layout and use of space, settlement patterns, construction of late 1800's logging structures, identification of specific use areas within camps, information about ethnic groups, economics and other historical, anthropological and sociological problems. This is especially critical because there are very scanty historical records in existence.

The log structures, while in ruins, still reflect the architectural uniqueness characteristic of the area for the pre-1900 period. The manner and style of construction, treatment of the logs, building size and features, are noticeably distinct from later, post-1900, buildings.

The terminus of the flume was promoted in contemporary Croft's Guides as a minor engineering marvel and tourist curiosity to countless transcontinental railroad travelers who passed under the 30 ft. high structure at Hilliard.

Logging on the pine forested northern slopes of the western Uinta Mountains of Utah began in 1867 to supply the Union Pacific Railroad with railroad ties and other wood products. In 1869 upon completion of the intercontinental railroad the demand for ties dropped off temporarily but the need for replacement ties, the construction of branch lines, and the continuing needs for other timber products led to a boom in the timber business in the Uinta Mountains in the 1870's. One of the major companies taking part in this development was the Hilliard Flume and Lumber Company.

The Hilliard Flume and Lumber Company was organized in 1873 and moved into the Uinta Mountains to produce railroad ties, cord wood, telegraph poles and other wood products which were sold either to the Union Pacific Railroad, usually through their "official buyer" Coe and Carter, or to other railroads under construction throughout the west. The

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ca. 260

QUADRANGLE NAME _____

QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	2	5	1	3	2	0	0	4	5	2	1	4	0	0	
ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING									

B

1	2	5	1	3	3	4	0	4	5	2	1	5	9	0	
ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING									

C

1	2	5	1	4	5	2	0	4	5	2	0	6	0	0	
ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING									

D

1	2	5	1	4	7	1	0	4	5	1	7	9	1	0	
ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING									

E

1	2	5	1	4	3	6	0	4	5	1	7	9	0	0	
ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING									

F

1	2	5	1	4	2	1	0	4	5	2	0	5	1	5	
ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING									

G

ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING									

H

ZONE	EASTING					NORTHING									

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district is a dog leg rectangle lying along both sides of the Main Fork of Stillwater Fork, Bear River for most of its length. The north end terminates at Hayden Fork. The upper, south end is located upstream about 2.5 miles.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

James E. Ayres

21 June 77

ORGANIZATION

Arizona State Museum

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

University of Arizona

TELEPHONE

602/884-1761

CITY OR TOWN

Tucson

STATE

AZ 85721

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Michael D. Gallivan

TITLE

Michael D. Gallivan, State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE February 10, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST *Bill Lebarich*
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

12/12/78

DATE

12/11/78

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cord wood was made into charcoal at Hilliard, Wyoming where the Company constructed several charcoal kilns. The charcoal was shipped to smelters in Salt Lake City, Virginia City, Eureka, San Francisco and elsewhere.

To get the wood to Hilliard the Company constructed roughly 36 miles of flume, including the main flume which ran from near Gold Hill (Utah) west of Hayden Fork to Hilliard and the Howe flume, known as the Howe Feeder, which was constructed on the Main Fork of Stillwater Fork. It joined the main flume about one mile above the confluence of the Stillwater and Hayden forks of the Bear River. The origin of the name Howe is not known. Construction of the flume complex was completed by about 1875. Probably the last to be constructed was the Howe segment but there is at present no archaeological or historical evidence to support this. Superintendent of construction was Alfred H. Bemis of Salt Lake City. Construction of the flume required, among other things, 80 tons of cut iron spikes and 10's of thousands of board feet of lumber. The total cost of the project was a reported \$200,000.

The Hilliard Flume and Lumber Company was founded by William K. Sloan with the financial help of three "Nevada capitalists", Fred H. Myers, John W. Kerr and W.H. Wadsworth. Sloan became secretary and treasurer of the Company in 1874, cashier in 1876 and superintendent in 1877. In addition to his company activities, Sloan was very active in local politics; in 1875 he began a term as postmaster of Hilliard, Wyoming and in 1876 he was elected Uinta County, Wyoming Commissioner. Kerr had been active in the late 1860's in supplying ties from Bear River for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was a vice-president of the company from its inception and served as agent in the Woods until the fall of 1874. Wadsworth seems to have been a relatively "silent partner." Company records have not survived so details of its structure are not available.

The Hilliard Flume and Lumber Company, along with the Evanston Lumbering Company, was the biggest producer of timber on the Bear River drainage in the Uinta Mountains in the 1870's.

It appears that the Hilliard Flume and Lumber Company was sold about 1880 to the Utah-Wyoming Improvement Company which in turn was sold in mid-1885 at a Uinta County, Wyoming sheriff's sale. George Crofutt reports that the flume was not in evidence at Hilliard in 1888. Probably by 1885 it was no longer in use.

The flume fell into disuse and ruin and its lower portion was cannabalized by local ranchers for the lumber. Many Hilliard, Wyoming ranch buildings were constructed from such lumber. By the 1890's no trace of the flume existed except at its upper end in the Uinta Mountains.

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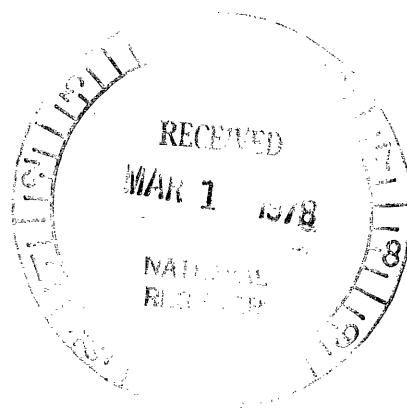
Sources

- Ayres, James E. (transcriber and editor)
1975a Bill of Exceptions. Case of B.F. Woods vs The Hilliard Flume and Lumber Company. Ms on file Utah State Historical Society Library, Salt Lake City.
- 1975b Bill of Exceptions. Case of Amos Mosher vs The Hilliard Flume and Lumber Company. Ms on file Utah State Historical Society Library, Salt Lake City.
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- Crofutt, Geo. A.
1878-1888 Crofutt's New Overland Tourist and Pacific Coast Guide (various similar titles). New York.
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1924 Uinta County. Its place in History. The Laramie Printing Company. Laramie, Wyoming.
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1956 The Railroad Tie Industry in the Central Rocky Mountain Region: 1867-1900. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. University of Colorado, Boulder.

List of Photographs

Howe Flume Historic District

1. Camp No. 1. Dam, view looking north and downstream.
2. Camp No. 1. Dam, view looking west.
3. Camp No. 1. Building No. 2, view looking west at entrance.
4. Flume remains showing construction detail, especially bracing of trough. Located between Camps No. 1 and No. 2.
5. Flume remains showing bracing detail. Note cut spikes. Located between Camps No. 1 and No. 2.
6. Camp No. 2. Building No. 5, view looking north at entrance.
7. Flume remains showing construction detail, trough looking upstream. Located between camps No. 2 and No. 3.
8. Flume remains showing construction detail of trough. Located between Camps No. 2 and No. 3.
9. Flume remains showing construction detail of trough. View of same area as Fig. 7 looking east. Located between Camps No. 2 and No. 3.
10. Cut No. 1 looking east and up drainage.
11. Structure located between Cuts No. 2 and No. 3 looking north at west half. This may have been a loading platform.



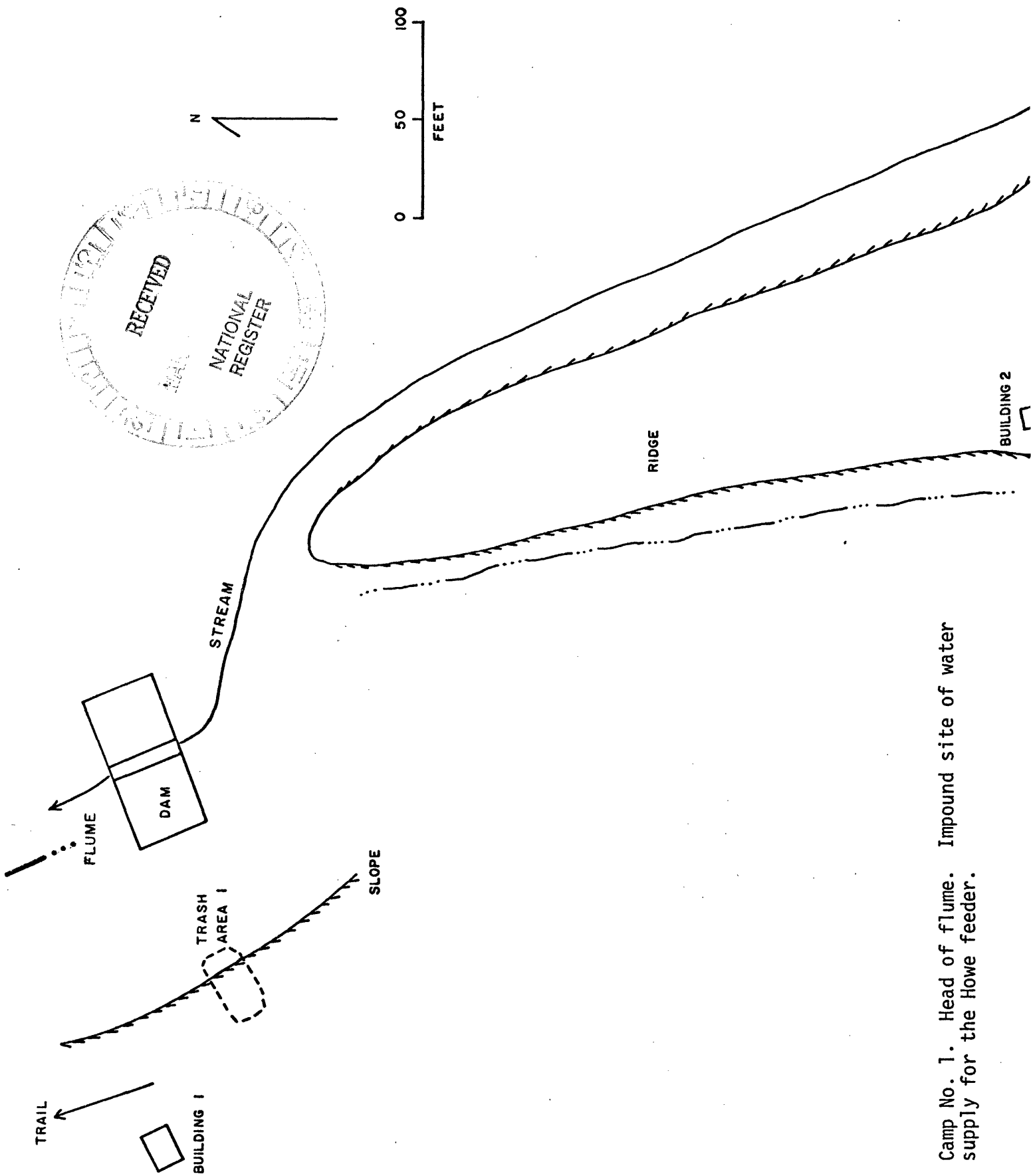


Fig. 1. Camp No. 1. Head of flume. Impound site of water supply for the Howe feeder.

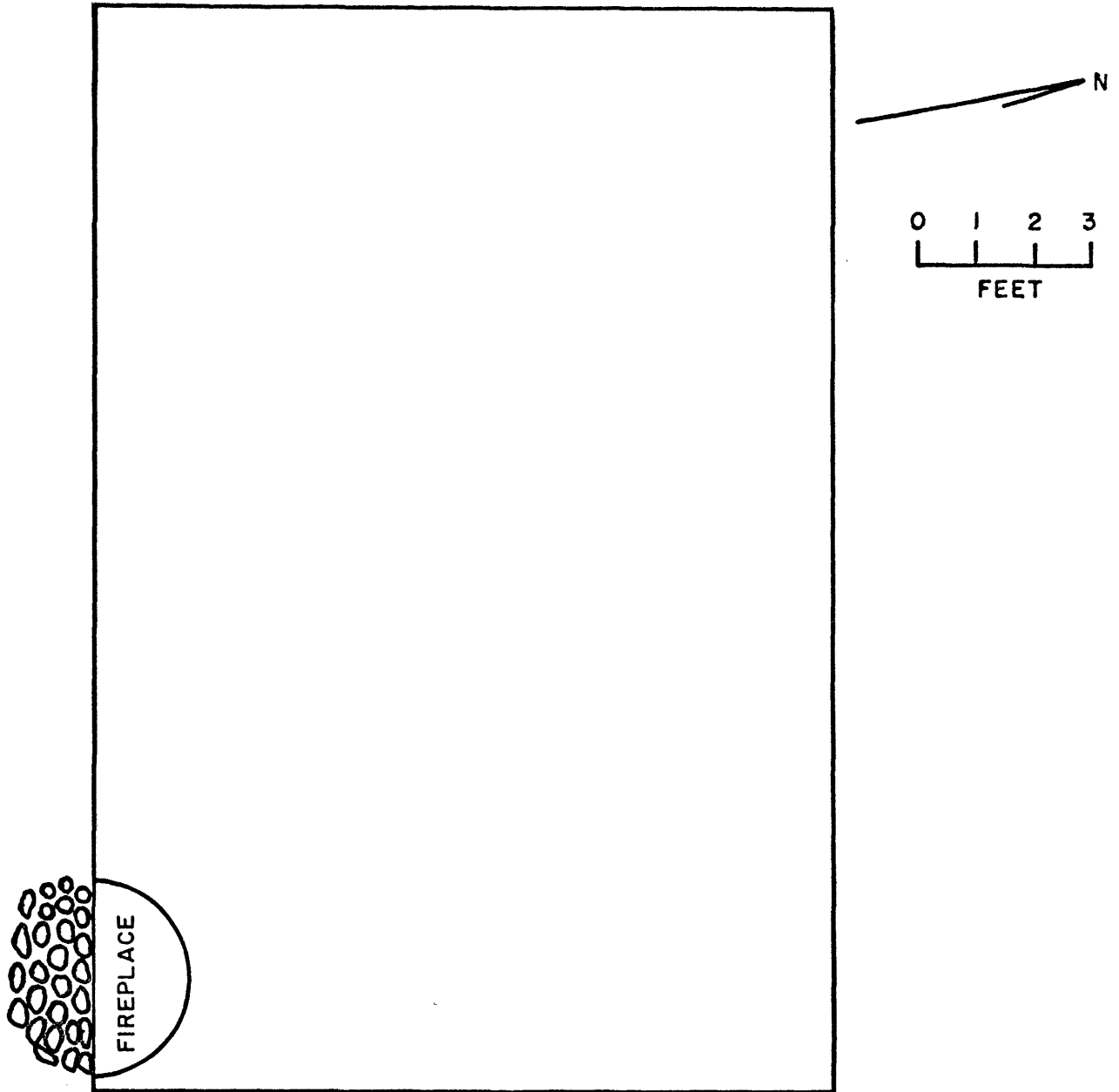
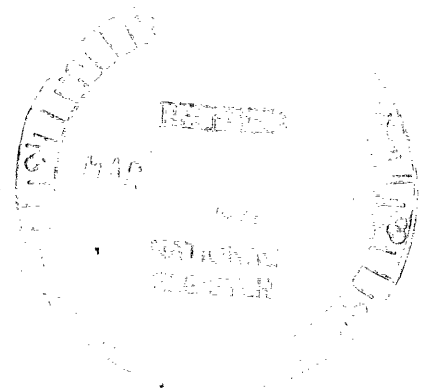


Fig. 2. Camp No. 1. Plan of Building No. 1



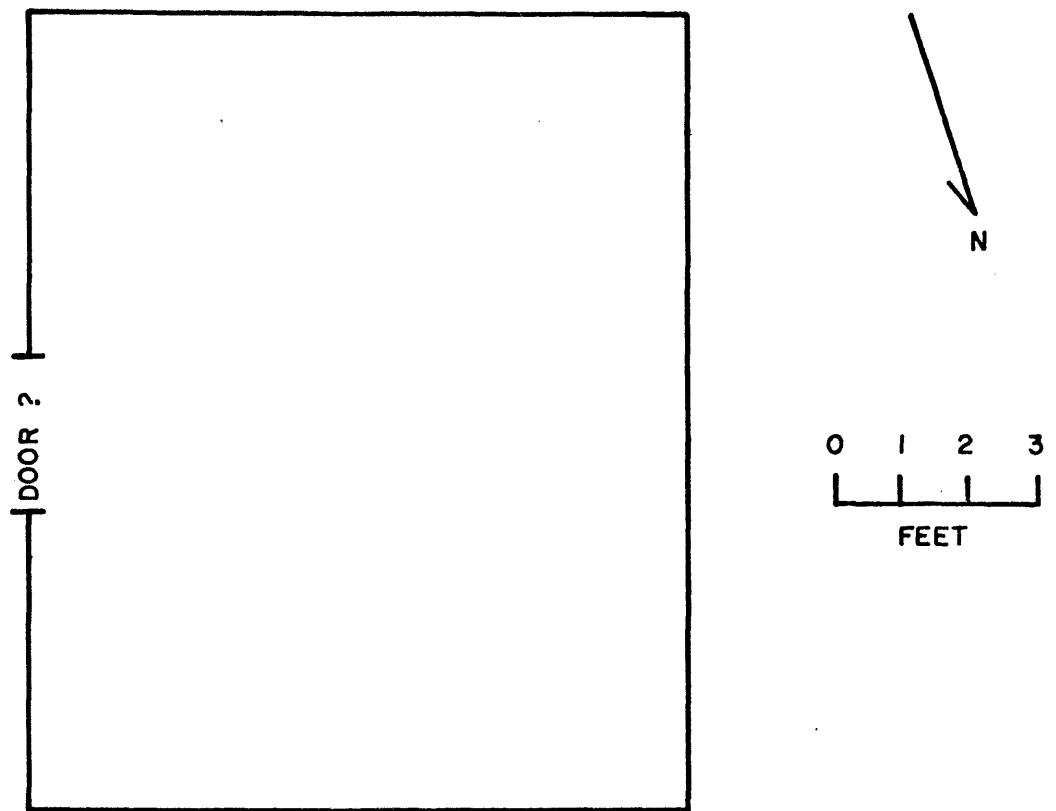
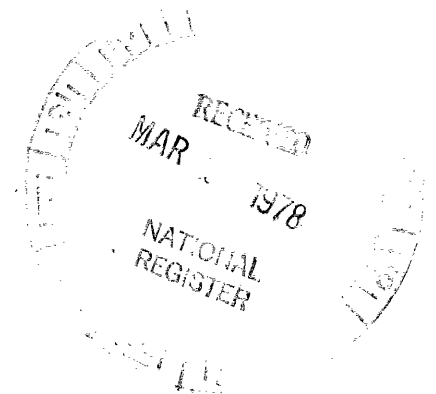


Fig. 3. Camp No. 1. Plan of Building No. 2



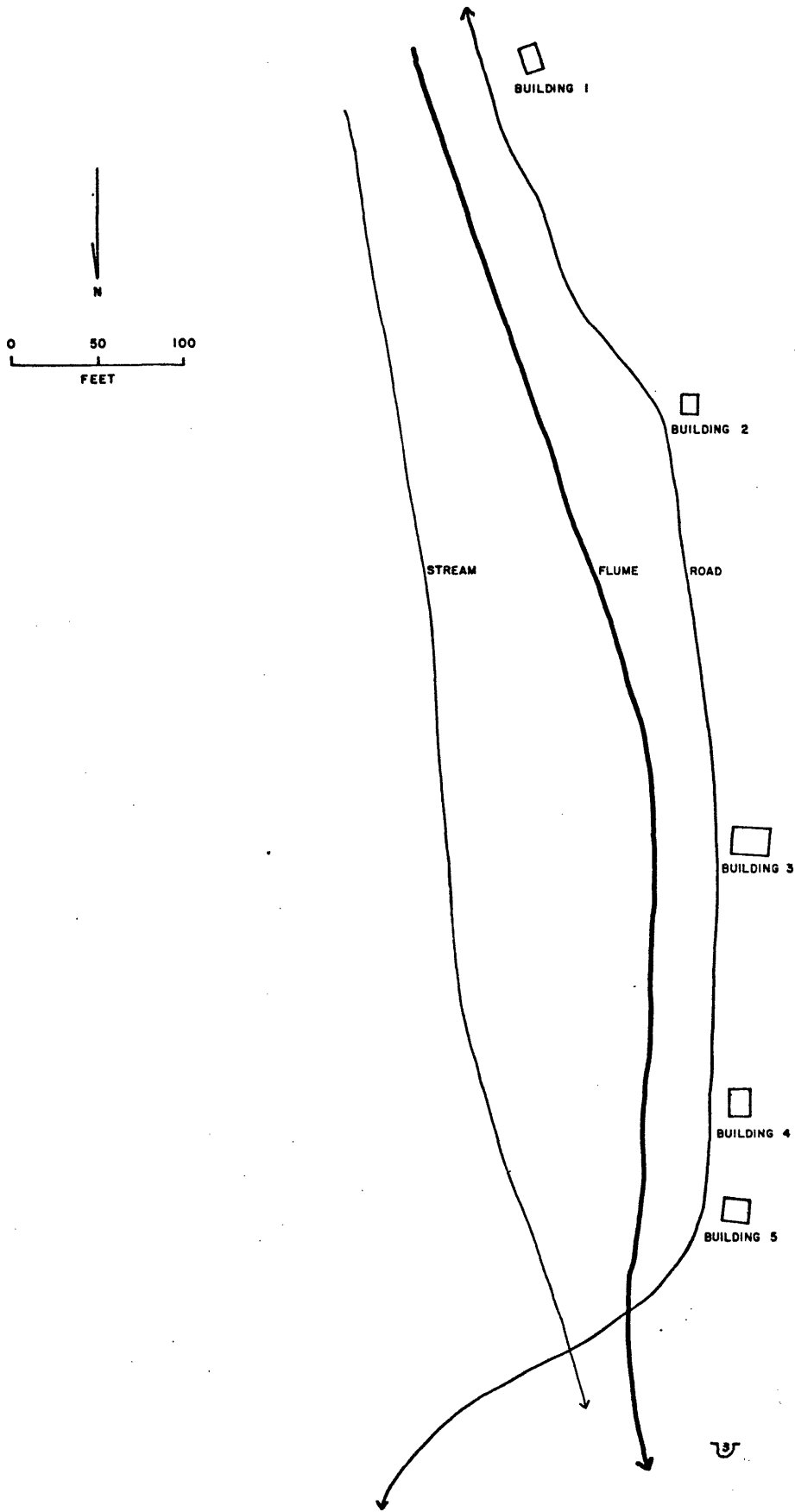


Fig. 4. Camp No. 2. Largest camp along the Howe Feeder.

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1911

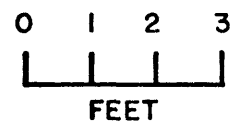
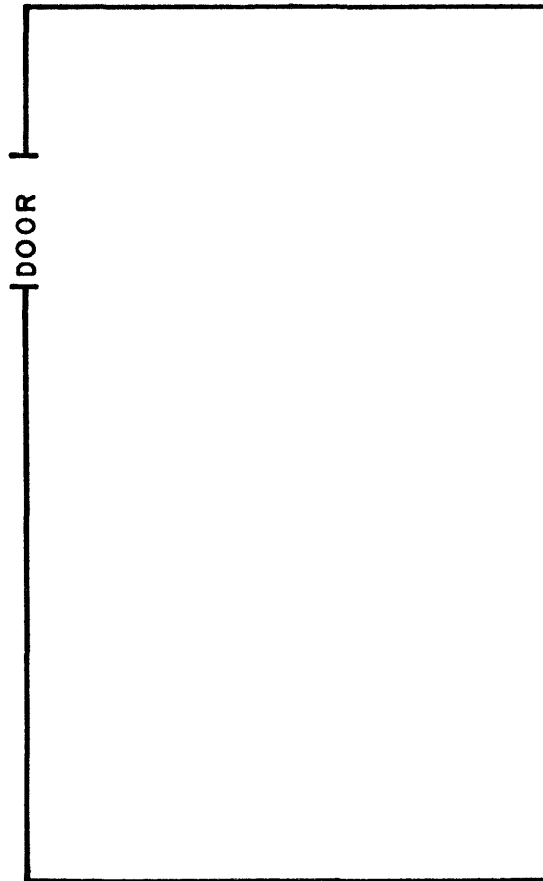
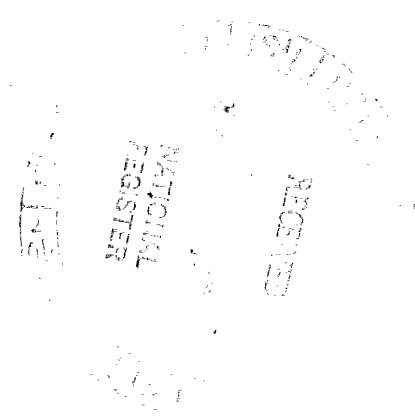


Fig. 5 . Camp No. 2. Plan of Building No. 1



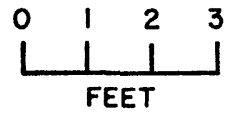
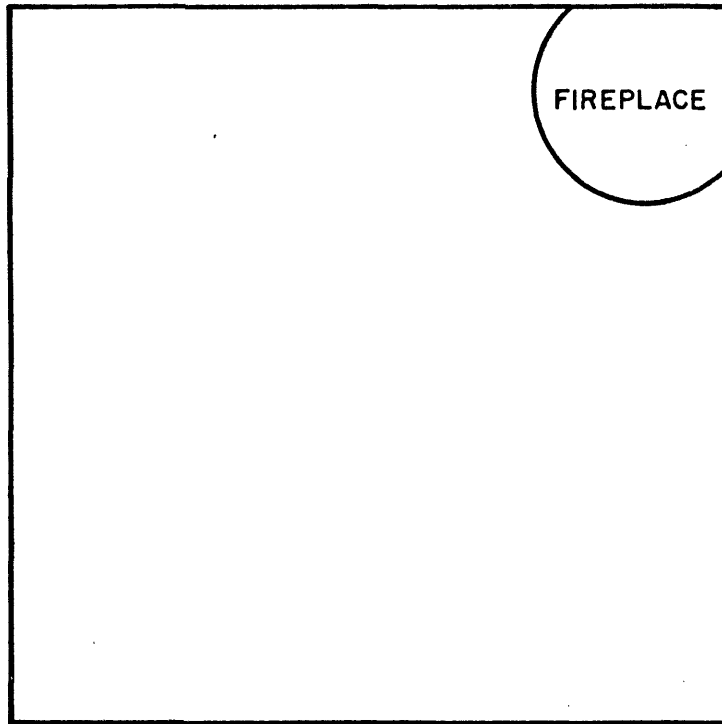
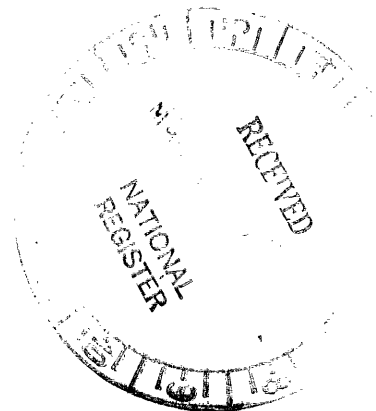


Fig. 6. Camp No. 2. Plan of Building No. 2.



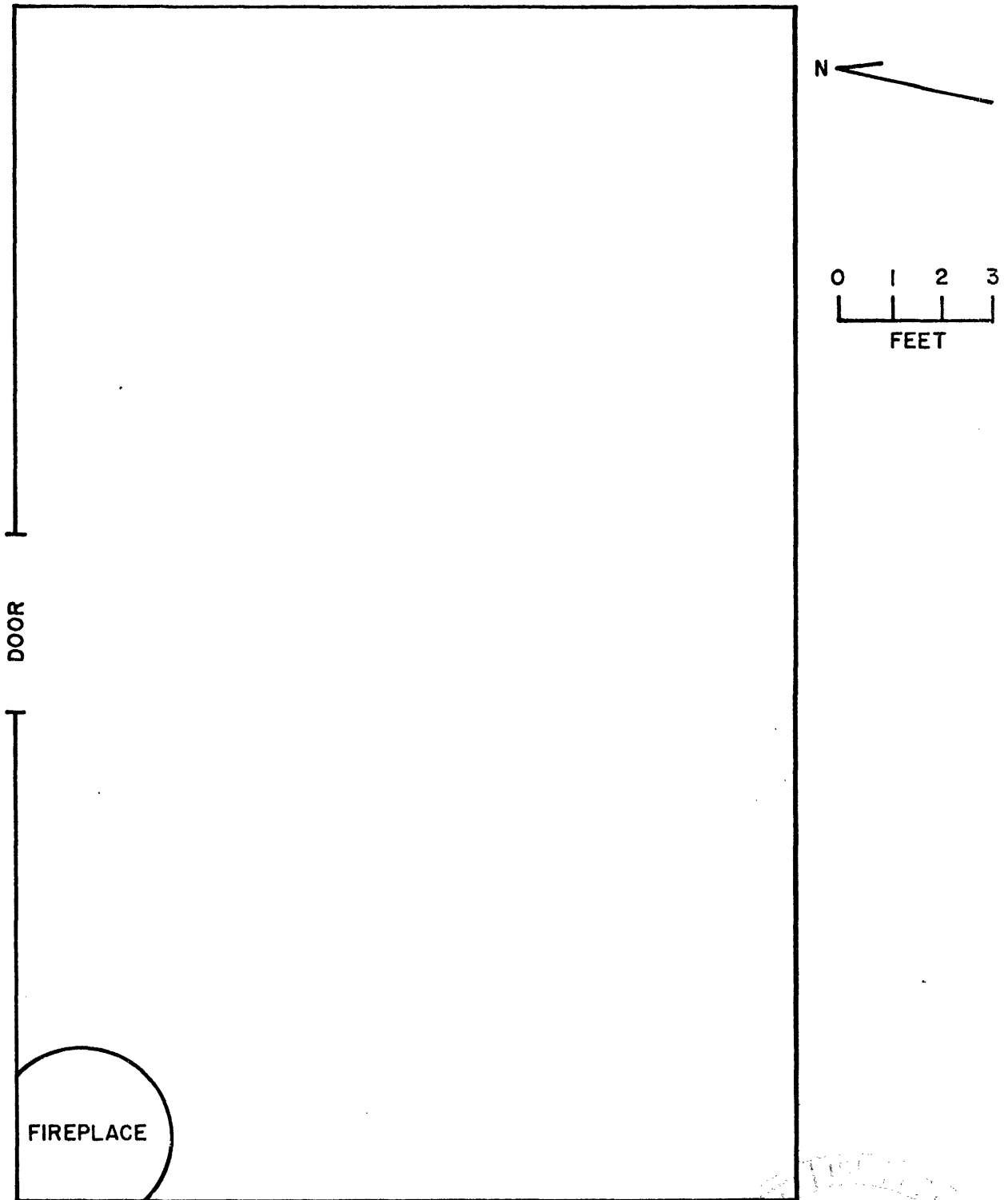
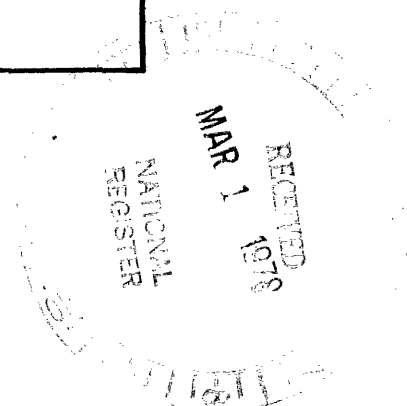


Fig. 7. Camp No. 2. Plan of Building No. 3.



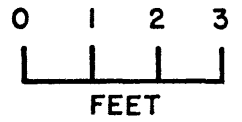
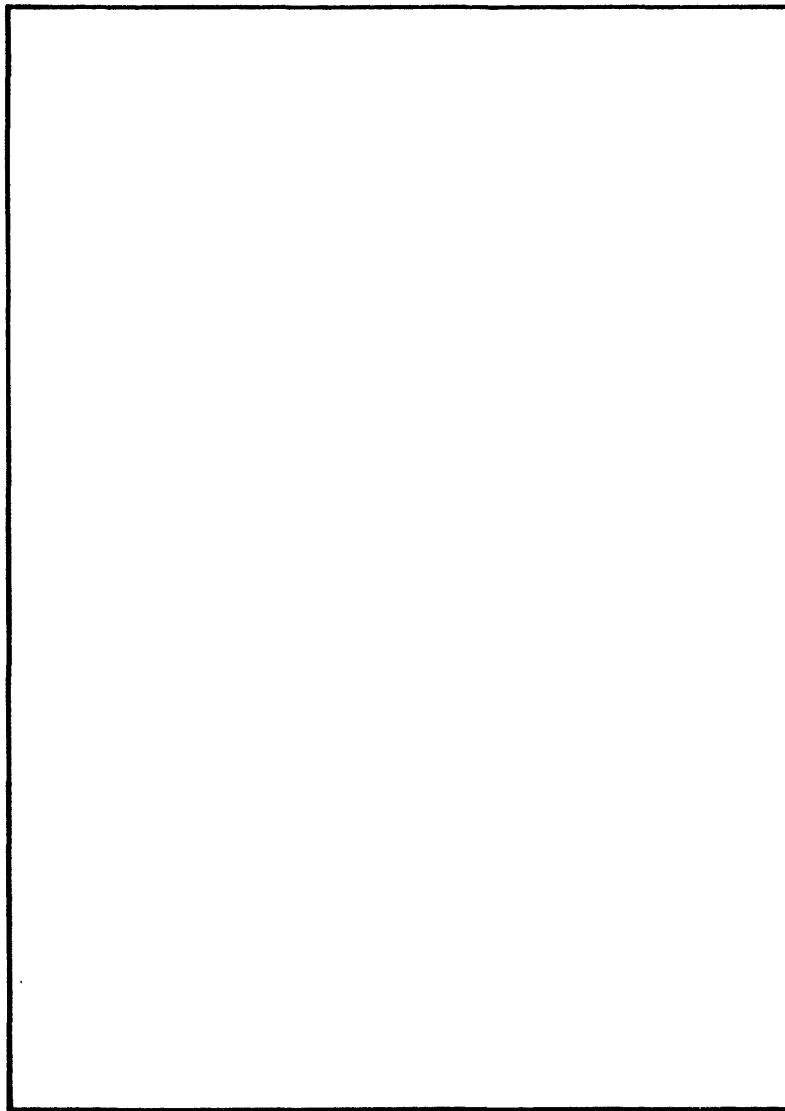
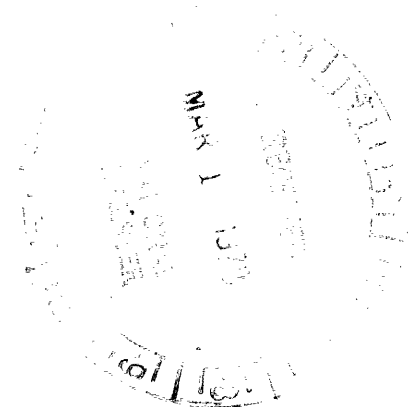


Fig. 8. Camp No. 2. Plan of Building No. 4.



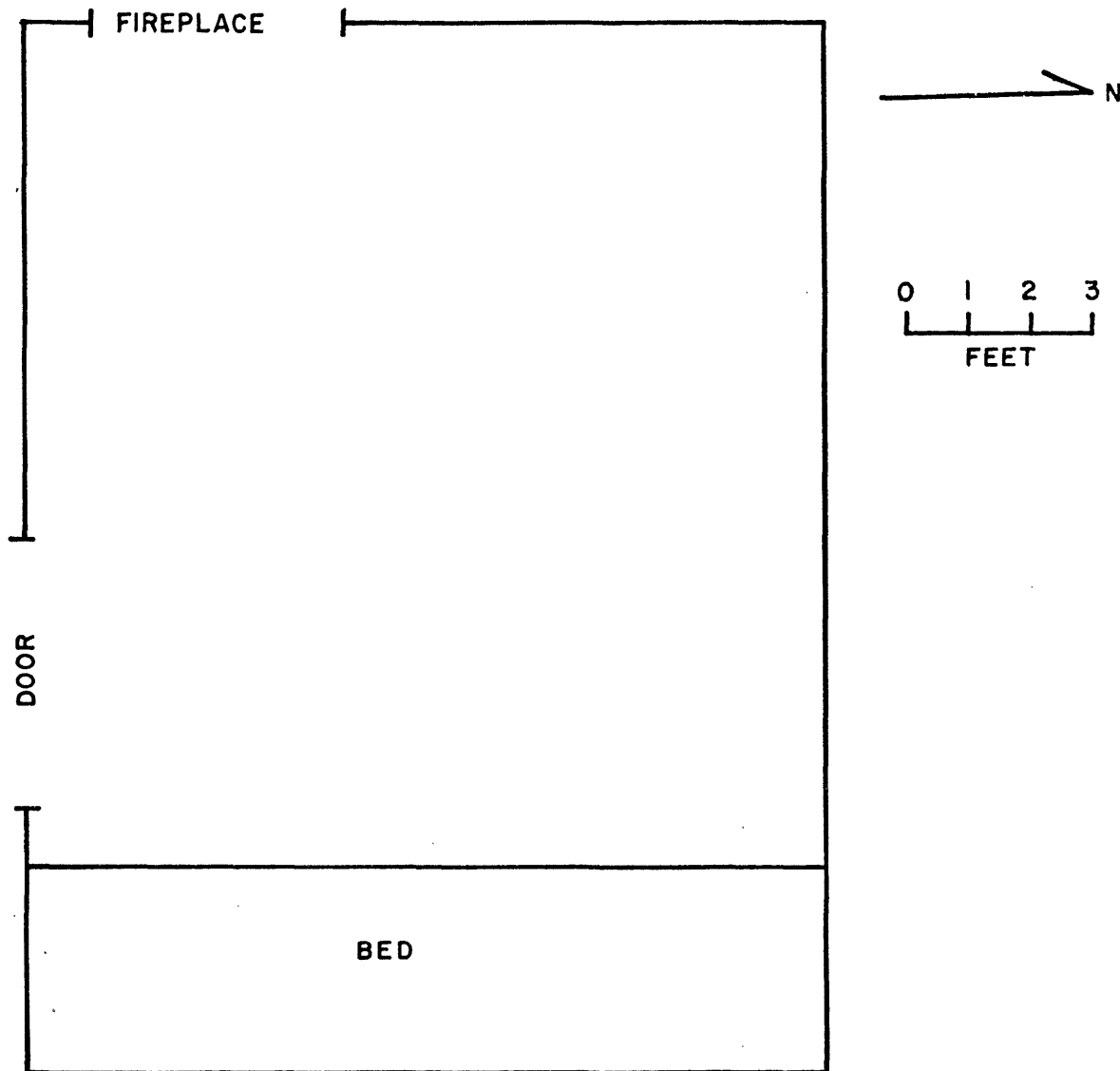


Fig. 9. Camp No. 2. Plan of Building No. 5

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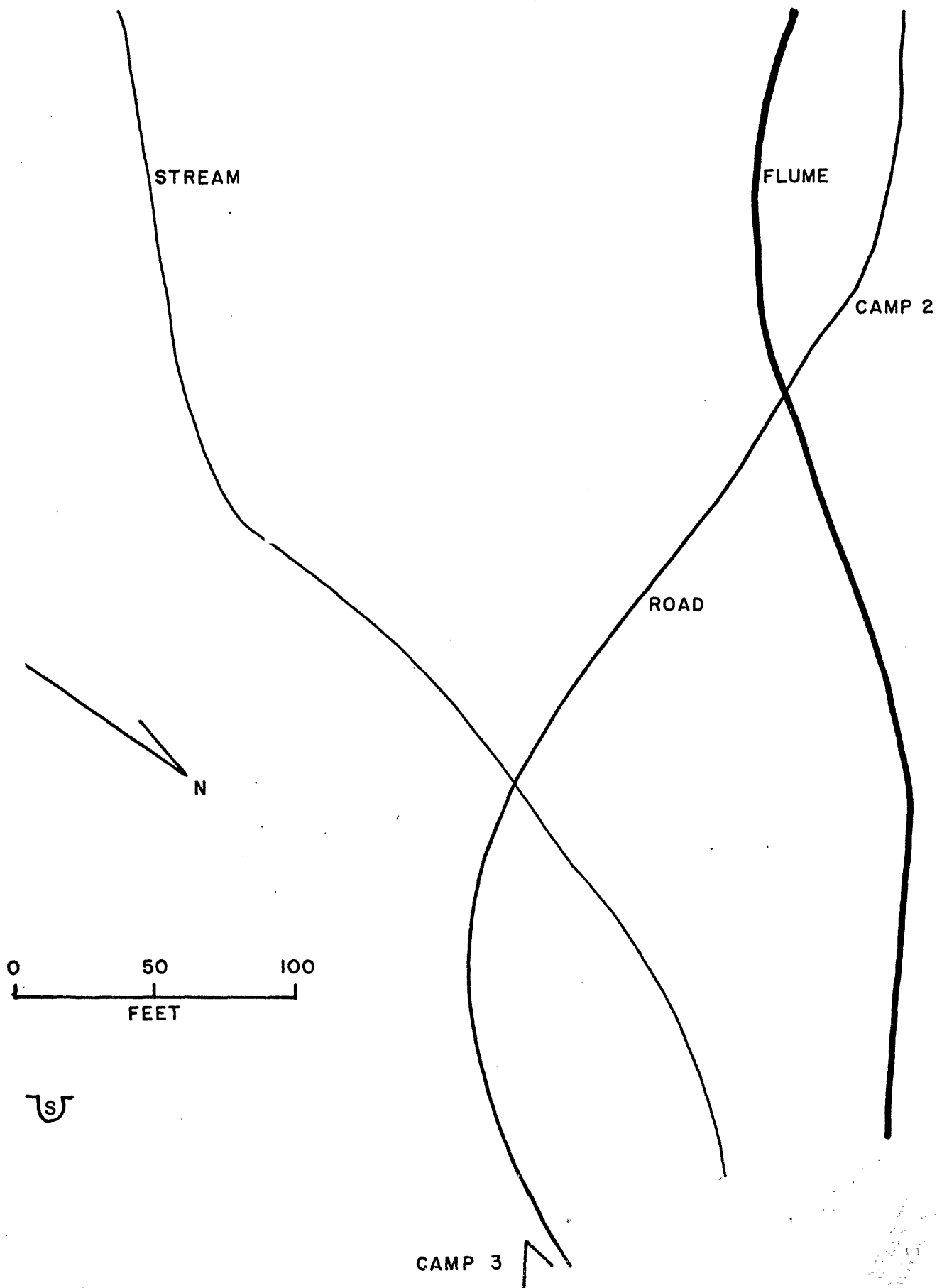


Fig. 10. Camp No. 3.

APR 1 1948
1948
1948

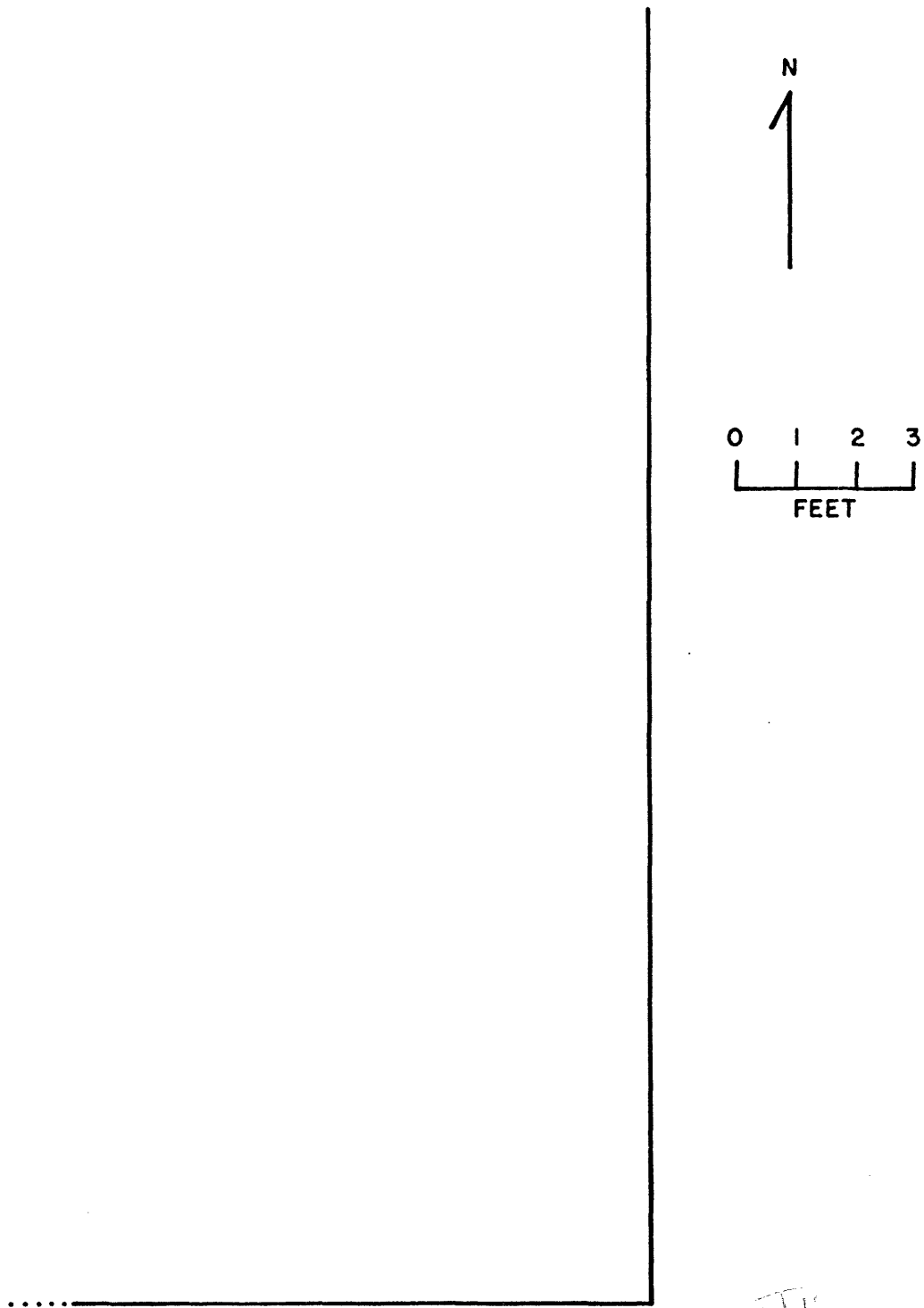


Fig. 11 . Camp No. 3. Plan of remains of Building No. 1

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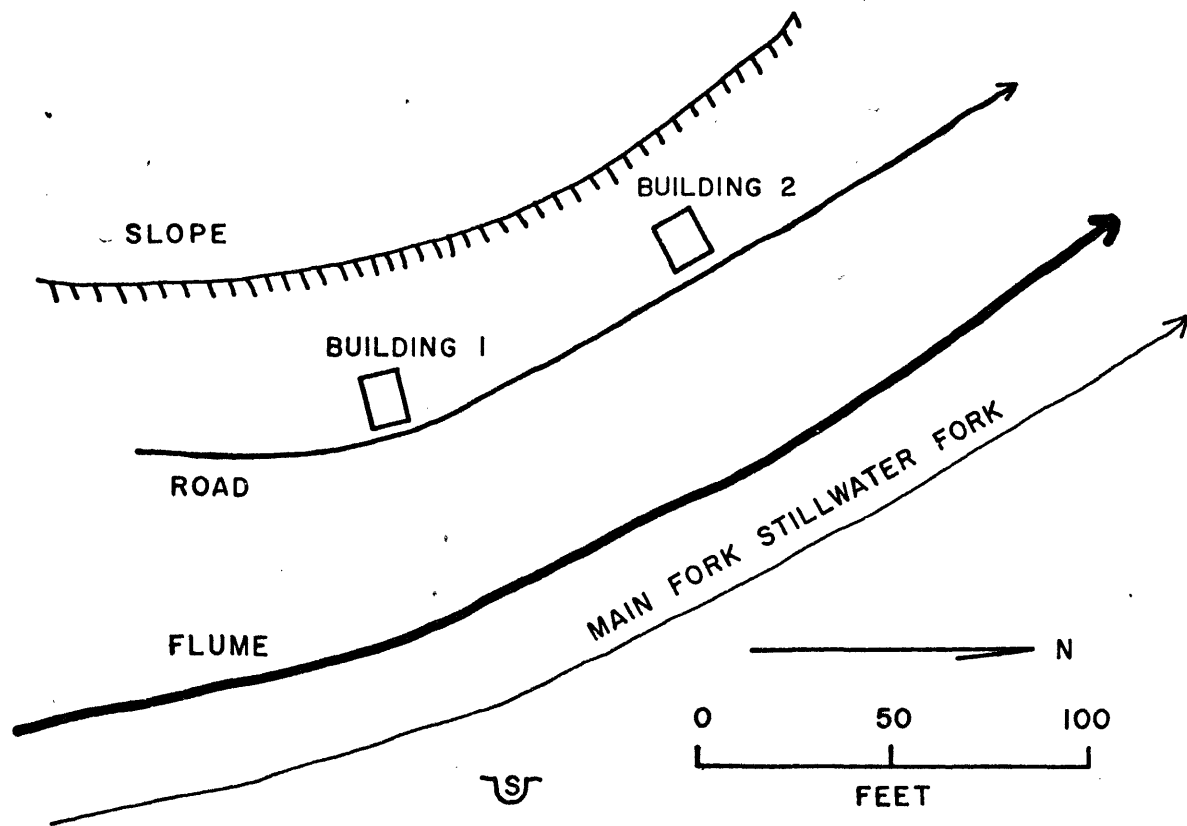


Fig. 12. Camp No. 4. Layout of Camp.



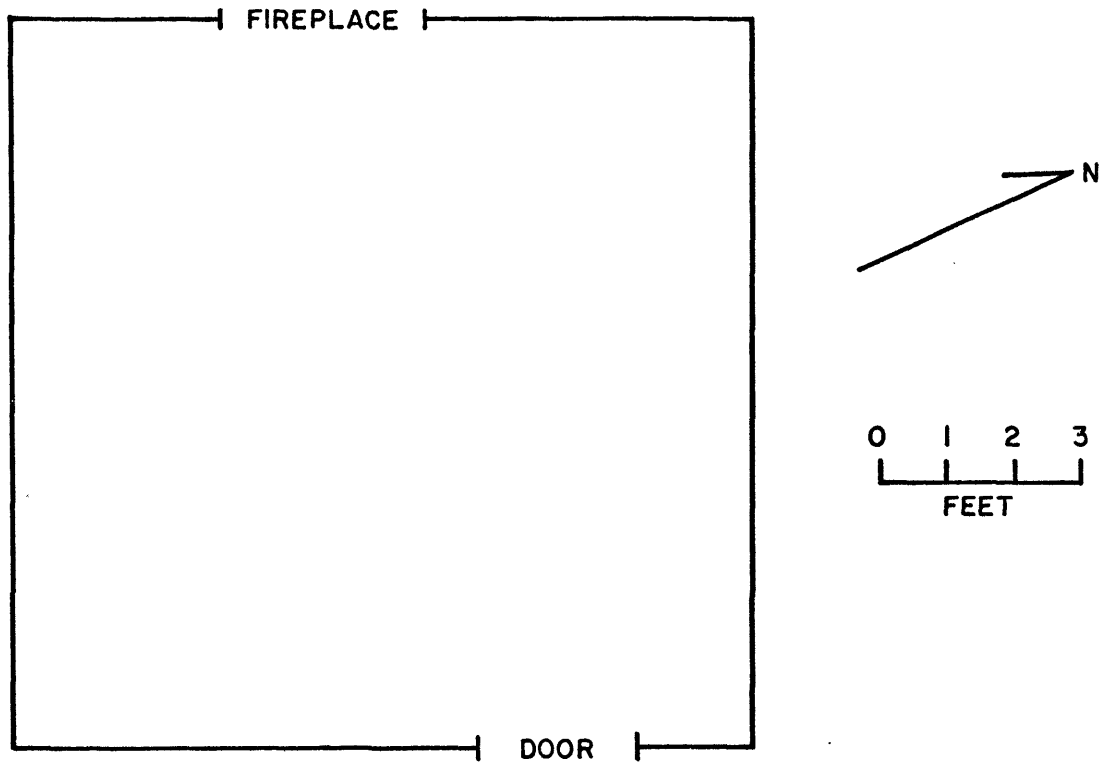
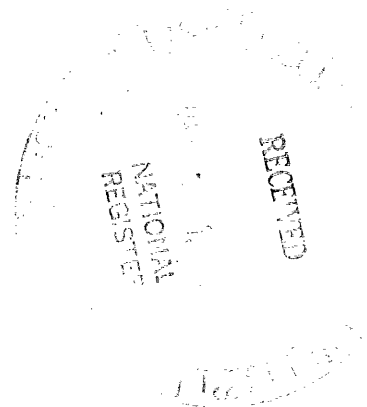


Fig. 13 . Camp No. 4. Plan of Building No. 1



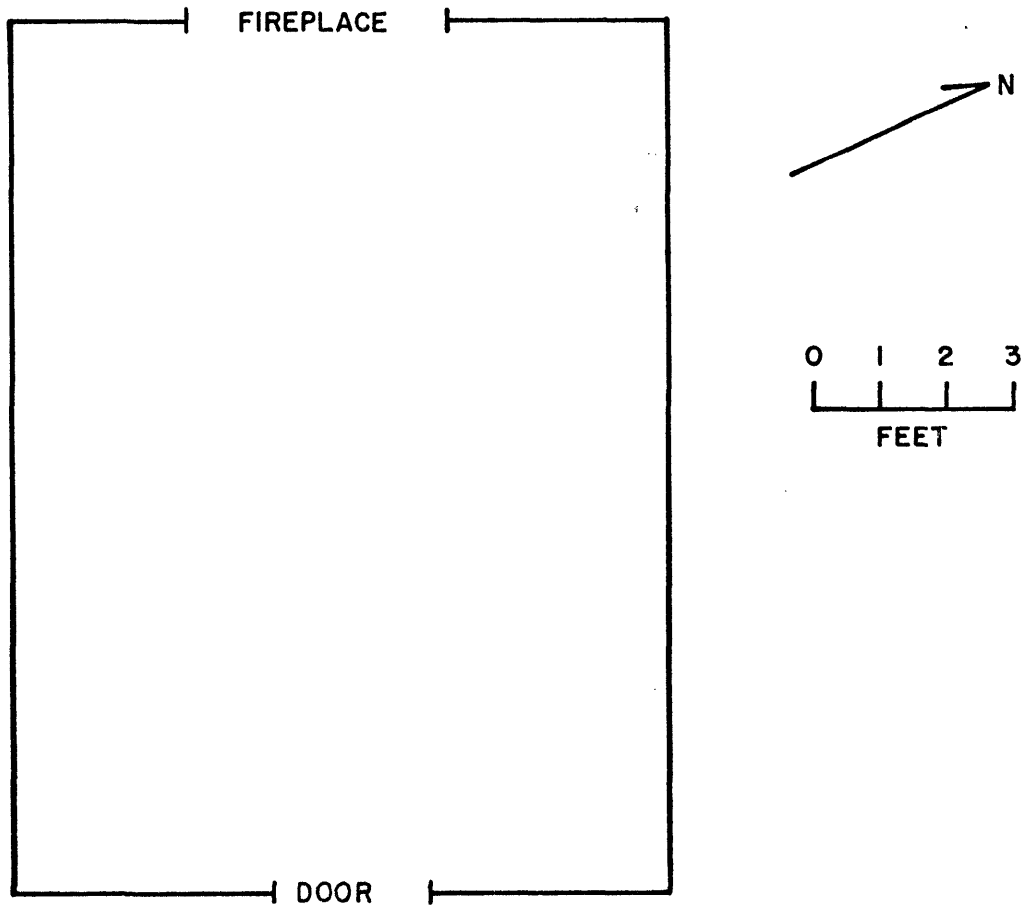


Fig. 14. Camp No. 4. Plan of Building No. 2.

