

NPS Form 10-900OMB No. 1024-0018 (Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bremner Historic Mining District
other names/site number Bremner Mining District; Bremner Mining Camp Historic District

2. Location

street & number Wrangell-St. Elias National Park
and Preserve (WRST) not for publication
city or town Chitina vicinity
state Alaska code AK county Valdez-Cordova code 261
zip code 99566

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _____ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Walter Strom
Signature of certifying official

May 16, 2000
Date

National Park Service

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jean M. Antonson
Signature of commenting or other official

8 March 2000
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Alaska

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the
National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the
National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain): _____

Edson A. Beal 6-15-00

Joey
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and culture

Sub: Outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

no style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation wood; stone
roof corrugated metal; canvas (tentframes)
walls wood (buildings); canvas (tentframes)
other stone (hand-stacked cobble)

Narrative Description:

The Bremner Historic Mining District is situated just north of the Bremner River in the heart of south-central Alaska's Chugach Mountains, and is wholly encompassed by Wrangell-St. Elias National Park. It is characterized topographically by rounded, steep-walled, glacially-carved valleys, the most important of which is Golconda Creek. Most local vegetation is associated with tundra communities, interspersed with low shrubs along the stream beds.

The Bremner district witnessed two discrete gold mining epochs between 1902 and 1942: one before 1916, which was devoted exclusively to placer mining, and one after 1931, which was based largely on lode mining. Little impacted by the intervening half century, this district retains representative features from each period, grouped in the following ten clusters:

1) XMC-104 (Lucky Girl Mine and mill site): Built by the Bremner Gold Mining Company in 1934 and later modified by Asa Baldwin, the Lucky Girl is part of a lode gold mining complex which operated in the Golconda Basin until 1942. It contains one building, four structures, and two sites. Its only building is a combined compressor shed/assay facility; its four structures are all mine adits; and its two sites include a water tank foundation and the remains of a multi-level mill.

The 20'6" x 12', three-room, compressor shed/assay facility is in fair condition. The compressor room and the assay facility occupy two attached rooms constructed against a cliff. A 6' x 12' third room, apparently joined later to the front of the other two, has now collapsed. The compressor room has collapsed as well, burying its Gardner-Denver compressor in the rubble. The assay facility is intact and still contains numerous tools, as well as an acetylene-powered kiln.

The victim of repeated avalanche strikes, the mill is now reduced to ruins. Although still present, its jaw crusher, automatic ore feeder, amalgamator, and Wilfley table are damaged or displaced from their original operating positions.

Snow and rock slides have demolished the wooden water tank as well. All that presently remain are a foundation, scraps of lumber, and several metal hoops.

2) XMC-105 (Yellow Band Mining Camp): The Yellow Band Mining Camp contains six buildings, two structures, and one site. The buildings include:

The mess hall/bunkhouse, which measures 32'3" x 17'9", is a two-story, balloon-frame building, sporting corrugated metal siding and a gabled roof.

The office, of post and beam construction, measures 12' x 14'. It enjoys an arctic entry on the east side, one six-light, fixed-sash window on the north, and two windows on the south. Both its walls and gabled roof are sheathed with corrugated metal.

The garage/blacksmith shop contains two rooms. The western room (the garage), which measures 14'6" x 18'5", is constructed of 1" x 6" whipped-sawed boards with 2" x 6" post and beam framing. It sits on a log foundation. The northeast side contains a garage-style door. Its gabled roof is capped with corrugated metal. The interior of the garage contains many associated tools, including a hand-cranked drill press. The attached blacksmith shop, which employs corrugated metal for both the walls and roof, measures 11'5" x 12'6". It has no windows and a shed-style roof. The interior of the shop also contains numerous tools, including a forge and a huge anvil. Three contributing objects sit outside: a Model A Ford dump truck, a vintage Caterpillar tractor, and a horse-drawn wooden wagon. All are in good condition.

The shed, measuring approximately 14' x 18', sits on a rock and log foundation. It is constructed of whipped sawed boards and is sheathed with flattened blazo cans. It sports a gabled roof, which is covered by corrugated metal.

The meat cache, which measures 7' x 7' and is 10' high, is log-framed with screen sides above the height of about three feet. The door is on the south side.

The 4'11" x 6' privy is of frame construction and sports a shed-style roof.

Some of these buildings were constructed by the Bremner Gold Mining Company in 1934 and 1935, and were originally situated about .75 mile to the northeast. Asa Baldwin, the owner and manager of the Yellow Band Group, moved them down Golconda Creek to their present locations in 1939. With the exception of the meat cache, whose condition is poor, all of these buildings are in very good condition.

The camp also contains two structures:

The 18'4" x 18'4" power house, built with post and beam construction on a stacked-rock foundation, houses the camp's hydroelectric plant. Its walls are made of 1" x 6" whipped-sawed boards. Its entry, along with a four-light sash window, faces northwest. Its gabled roof is sheathed with boards covered by corrugated metal. A metal pipe runs from a junction box located on the top of the ridge to the building. It connects to a concrete water channel which supplies the plant's Pelton wheel. The interior of this structure retains much of its original equipment, including Westinghouse AC and DC generators, a control panel, and a Pelton water wheel. The camp's only site, the remains of a portable sawmill, is located nearby.

The aqueduct was built to supply water to the powerhouse. This structure presently consists of two dam remnants, one made of rock and the other of cribbed-logs; the dispersed remains of a 100-foot flume; a 3' x 4' x 300' ditch; a 7' x 7' x 7', wooden junction box; and approximately 200 feet of graduated metal pipe. Although the dams and flume are now in ruins, the ditch, junction box, and pipe are in excellent condition.

3) XMC-106 (Sheriff Mine): The Sheriff cluster contains four buildings, five structures, and one site, all dating from about 1939. These are, respectively, a cook/bunkhouse; a machine shop; a blacksmith shop; a privy; two tram stations; three open adits; and the ruins of a transformer house.

The cook/bunkhouse is a 42' x 14', two-room building, commonly called the "cliff house." Its slanting shed-style roof is supported by several 4" to 6" diameter peeled spruce log uprights. The building sits perched on a ledge with its back flush against the rock face and a steep talus slope to the front. Planks are nailed perpendicular to the roof joists with tarpaper tacked over. Galvanized sheet metal covers the exterior walls. Beaver board is nailed between the log roof uprights adjacent to the cliff face. The floor is constructed of 1" x 6-8" planks. This building retains structural integrity and is in good condition.

The blacksmith shop measures 11'8" x 14'6" and is constructed with an open log frame. The height of the west wall is 7'3" and 9'8" against the rock wall on the north side. There are doors in both the north and south walls. Rapidly deteriorating, this shop is now in only fair condition.

The machine shop is similar to the bunkhouse. It sports a shed-style roof with round log supports and variable size planks nailed horizontally over a log frame. Flattened 55 galleon drums and corrugated galvanized roofing cover the exterior walls. The back is open against the rock face. This rapidly deteriorating shop is now in only fair condition.

The privy, located at the south end of the site, is constructed with two logs projecting from the hillside. The frame, of smaller logs set vertically, is covered with tin sheets made from 55 galleon drums. The roof slopes down toward the back (downhill), with the door on the north side. It measures 5'6" x 4'. Retaining structural integrity, this building is in good condition.

Sheriff's upper tram station measures 12' high x 12'6" deep x 12'6" wide. A room measuring 8' deep x 8' wide x 4'6" high in front and 8' high in back is joined to the south side. While the main structure is made of logs, the attached room employs corrugated tin, log slabs, and canvas for its walls, and is roofed with flattened 55 gallon drums. Rapidly deteriorating, this tram station is now in only fair condition.

Sheriff's wooden-cribbed, lower tram station stands below the mine on a raised mound of scree. It is surrounded by a highly dispersed artifact scatter, consisting mainly of lumber. Tram cables, leading to the upper complex, are still attached. Although the station retains some structural integrity, its overall condition is only fair.

The 20' x 20', wooden-framed transformer house is located further down the valley. Now entirely collapsed, its condition is poor.

4) XMC-107 (Yellow Band Mine): The Yellow Band cluster contains two buildings and five structures. The buildings include a tentframe and a shop, and the structures consist of a hand-stacked stone terrace, two tram stations, an open cut, and an ice-filled adit. A excellent example of a lode gold-mining operation from the 1930s, this cluster is remarkably intact. Many small tools and personal items remain just as they were abandoned.

The 9' x 11', canvas-covered tentframe is protected by a set of dry-piled stone walls, stacked approximately two feet thick. Its floor is made of 1" x 4" dressed tongue and groove lumber covered with canvas. The center-ridge-pole gabled roof is covered with sheets of flat galvanized metal. Its west side sports a 4' x 6' porch, decked with rough-cut, 1" x 6" flooring. The tentframe's only window is in the porch's west stone wall. The entrance is in the northwest corner. The interior contains a single bunk on the east wall and a double bunk in the northeast corner. Retaining structural integrity, this tentframe is in good condition.

A 27' x 15', hand-stacked stone terrace, probably utilized as a tent platform, sits immediately to the south of the tentframe. It is in good condition.

The shop consists of three dry-piled stone walls averaging two feet in thickness and six feet in height. It was originally roofed with poles and flat galvanized metal of the type used on the tentframe. It is in only fair condition, with both the roof and the west wall now collapsed.

The Yellow Band's upper tram station was the terminus of a double-reversible, aerial tramway used to transport ore from the mine site to the lower station on the valley floor. It consists of three major components: the cable anchors; the bull wheel and brake band assembly; and the ore bunker and loading chutes. A Westinghouse telephone box is fixed to the upper end of the bunker. One tram car is located nearby. Overall, this structure is in good condition.

The mine's lower tram station is situated on the top of a small knoll about a half mile northwest of the mine and about two miles south of the Bremner camp. It is constructed of nine upright logs in three rows with an ore bin on the northern side. Retaining its structural integrity, it is also in good condition.

5) XMC-111 (Bremner Gold Mining Company campsite): Described by USGS visitors in 1936, this area served as the headquarters for the Bremner Gold Mining Company. Although all of its buildings are gone, it still contains nine sites, including a ruinous log cabin, the remains of a tentframe, and seven foundations. Several of the missing buildings were moved to the Yellow Band Mining Camp in 1939. The others were probably scavenged for usable lumber.

6) XMC-115 (Grand Prize Mine): This cluster consists of two buildings, two structures, and one site. Its buildings include a workshop and a bunkhouse; its structures are a mine adit and the upper tram station; and its site is the heavily scavenged remains of the lower tram station.

The mine's workshop is adjacent to its adit. Its outside is covered with tin. The roof is supported by pole cross-beams, above which is a layer of corrugated roofing tin. Above this tin is a latticework of 2" x 4"s and 2" x 8"s running perpendicular to the supporting poles. Above these is another layer of corrugated galvanized tin. This is covered by a layer of slabs, round side up and running

down slope. With part of its roof now collapsed, this building's condition is only fair.

The mine's bunkhouse is immediately to the east. It measures 10'11" x 11'8", with a door leading to the workshop in the northwest corner and a window in the southern wall. While it once possessed a wooden floor, it is now covered with mud. Its overall condition is good.

Of double-reversible design, the Grand Prize tramway utilized two cars out of balance on two fixed cables with a single-traction cable running through a brake. Its upper station was located in front of and below the workshop. Retaining structural integrity, the upper station is in good condition. Apparently scavenged, only a few scraps of lumber mark the former location of the lower station.

7) XMC-118 (Yellow Band campsite): This campsite may have been utilized by Asa Baldwin's Yellow Band group before it acquired the Bremner Gold Mining Company's claims, located further up Golconda Creek. It includes three foundation sites and one building, a pole-frame cabin measuring 11'6" x 13' 6". The cabin's walls are covered by corrugated metal and its roof, supported by split-pole rafters, is capped with tin roofing over canvas. Thought to have been built in the mid-1930s, it is in good condition.

8) XMC-119 (Golconda Mining Company cluster): This hydraulic mining area is located on the west bank of Golconda Creek and represents the district's best example of placer activity. It contains three structures, consisting of two groups of hand-stacked cobble and a lengthy ditch; and two sites, including a leveled tent platform and the remains of a privy. All are probably associated with the Golconda Mining Company, which worked this area from about 1911 to 1914.

9) XMC-121 (upper airstrip): This cluster is limited to a single structure: an airstrip built by the Bremner Gold Mining Company in the early 1930s to support its mineral development on upper Golconda Creek. Situated on marshy ground, the strip never received extensive use.

10) XMC-122 (lower airstrip): This cluster includes one structure and one site. Its sole structure is the airstrip. Positioned halfway between the Bremner Gold Mining Company campsite and the placer workings near Standard Creek, this strip was constructed by the Alaska Road Commission in 1931. This cluster's only site, a log 9' x 11' cabin foundation, is located just off the airstrip's northern end.

The Bremner Historic Mining District also contains two non-contributing features: the ruins of a tentframe and a modern backhoe, both dating from the 1970s.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Period of Significance 1911-1942

Significant Dates 1934-1942

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Asa C. Baldwin

Merle "Mudhole" Smith

Cultural Affiliation Euro-American
Architect/Builder Asa C. Baldwin

Statement of Significance:

The site of a small placer gold discovery in 1902, the Bremner Historic Mining District played a key role in the history of the Copper Basin. Few miners struck it rich, but the resulting demand for materials and supplies helped establish regional transportation networks, encouraged supporting industries, and hastened the exploration and settlement of the entire region. Bremner's most significant period stretched from 1911, when the Golconda Mining Company consolidated most of the small-scale placer mining operations, until 1942, when the death of Asa Baldwin ended the district's industrial mining altogether.

The Bremner Historic Mining District embodies its period of twentieth-century mining, superbly illustrating both its mining processes and its evolutionary sequence. Unusually complete, it retains virtually all of its historic components, including an important placer site, a camp, four discrete lode mines, a mill, and an associated transportation network.

The Golconda Mining Company site, the oldest in the district which still retains good integrity, provides a textbook example of an early placer mining system. It contains a campsite, an elaborate ditch, and extensive piles of hand-stacked cobble.

The Lucky Girl, Grand Prize, Sheriff, and Yellow Band Mines are outstanding examples of remote underground mining operations, with each containing a variety of well preserved buildings and structures. While the Lucky Girl mill has been reduced to ruins, its operating machinery remains intact and in most cases *in situ*.

The Yellow Band mining camp is one of the region's most complete, not only containing typical housing and office facilities, but a sophisticated hydroelectric system.

The Bremner Historic Mining District is also significant for its association with two regionally important people: Asa C. Baldwin, a distinguished explorer, surveyor, and mining engineer; and pioneer Alaska pilot Merle "Mudhole" Smith.

Baldwin conducted the first American marine survey of Kodiak and the Aleutian Islands while working with the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1909. From 1910 to 1913 he served as a field officer with the U.S.-Canada International Boundary Survey, during the course of which he successfully explored the Chitina and Logan Glaciers and nearly completed the second ascent of Mt. Saint Elias. Over the next couple of decades, Baldwin worked as a consulting engineer, advising local companies like the Kennecott Copper Company and the Copper River and Northwestern Railway, and also completed the first survey of the McCarthy townsite. Baldwin began prospecting in the Bremner District in the early 1930s, and from 1936 to 1940 was president of the Yellow Band Mining Company, acquiring the Bremner Gold Mining Company's holdings in 1937. Baldwin's untimely death in September 1942 ended serious efforts to mine in the Bremner district.

Smith began his long and distinguished Alaska flying career in the mid-1930s, transporting supplies into the Bremner district for Cordova Air Service. It was here, in fact, that he received his colorful nickname, after having gotten his plane stuck on the upper airstrip [XMC-121]. Assuming control of the company following the death of its founder in 1938, Smith

turned the once struggling operation into a key regional carrier, which he managed until it merged with Alaska Airlines in 1968.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Alaska Prospector (Valdez). 1902.

Baldwin, Asa C. *Diary*. Baldwin Collection. Alaska State Library. Juneau, Alaska.

Janson, Lone. *Mudhole Smith: Alaska Flier*. Anchorage: Alaska Northwest Publishing Company, 1981.

Jenkins, John W., Michael Lappen and Robert Spude. "Bremner Mining Camp Historic District." Draft National Register Nomination.

Moffit, Fred H. "The Taral and Bremner River Districts." In Alfred H. Brooks, et al., eds., *Mineral Resources of Alaska: Report on Progress of Investigations in 1911*. USGS Bulletin No. 520. Washington: GPO, 1912.

_____. *Geology of the Hanagita-Bremner Region, Alaska*. USGS Bulletin 576. Washington: GPO, 1914.

_____. "Recent Mineral Developments in the Copper River Region, Alaska." In Philip S. Smith, et al., eds., *Mineral Resources of Alaska: Report on Progress of Investigations in 1935*. USGS Bulletin No. 880. Washington: GPO, 1937.

Roehm, J. C. "Investigations: McCarthy, Nizina River, Bremner and Chisana Mining Districts; Summary Reports and Itinerary . . . August 4 to September 1, 1936." U.S. Bureau of Mines Microfilm Records, Roll 9, item 25, Alaska Resources Library, Anchorage, Alaska (hereafter cited ARL).

_____. "Summary Report of Mining Investigations in the Nizina, Bremner, Chisana, Tiekkel, Nabesna, and Prince William Sound Districts . . . , August 22 to September 1, 1938." U.S. Bureau of Mines Microfilm Records, roll 9, item 35, ARL.

Stewart, Benjamin D. *Mining Investigations and Mine Inspection in Alaska: Biennium Ending March 31, 1933*. Juneau: Territorial Department of Mines, 1933.

U.S. Bureau of Mines. "Preliminary Report of Bremner Mining Company, Hanagita-Bremner Mining District, August 14, 1936." U.S. Bureau of Mines Microfilm Records, roll 5, item 6, ARL.

_____. "Preliminary Report of the Yellow Band Group, Bremner District, August 18, 1936." U.S. Bureau of Mines Microfilm Records, roll 5, item 9, ARL.

Valdez Miner. 1935, 1940.

Valdez News. 1902.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- _____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- _____ previously listed in the National Register
- _____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- _____ designated a National Historic Landmark

_____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ State Historic Preservation Office
_____ Other State agency
 Federal agency
_____ Local government
_____ University
_____ Other

Name of repository: Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 439, Copper
Center, Alaska 99573

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 13,694

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>07</u>	<u>363850</u>	<u>6762850</u>	8	<u>07</u>	<u>371200</u>	<u>6773725</u>
2	<u>07</u>	<u>371500</u>	<u>6766150</u>	9	<u>07</u>	<u>370650</u>	<u>6773115</u>
3	<u>07</u>	<u>370650</u>	<u>6766500</u>	10	<u>07</u>	<u>366700</u>	<u>6771200</u>
4	<u>07</u>	<u>370800</u>	<u>6769150</u>	11	<u>07</u>	<u>366050</u>	<u>6769050</u>
5	<u>07</u>	<u>371350</u>	<u>6769150</u>	12	<u>07</u>	<u>365050</u>	<u>6766125</u>
6	<u>07</u>	<u>372000</u>	<u>6769750</u>	13	<u>07</u>	<u>363850</u>	<u>6766150</u>
7	<u>07</u>	<u>372700</u>	<u>6772100</u>	14	<u>07</u>	<u>363650</u>	<u>6764400</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at point no. 1, the summit designated 5,599 at the southwest end of the ridge separating Golconda and Ptarmigan Creeks, the boundary proceeds in a northeasterly direction along the crest of the ridge for about 6.75 miles, over the summits marked 5,840, 6,260, and 6,480, until reaching point no. 2, the summit designated 6,212 on the divide between Golconda and Monahan Creeks. Following the ridge spur to the northwest for about .5 mile, it gains the crest of the divide at point no. 3, located in the center of the obvious saddle about .5 mile northeast of the summit marked 6,635. The boundary next proceeds along the ridge crest in a northerly direction for about 2 miles, passing over the summit marked 7,020, before reaching point no. 4 at the top of the prominent 7,400 foot peak marking the end of the divide between Golconda and Pocket Creeks. Turning to the northeast, the boundary follows the ridge for about .5 mile until reaching point no. 5 at a point due west of the outlet of Pocket Lake. The boundary next travels due east for about .3 mile to point no. 6, at the outlet of Pocket Lake, then follows the east bank of Pocket Creek downstream for about 1.5 miles to point no. 7, at Pocket Creek's confluence with the unnamed tributary entering from the northern side of the

valley. Crossing Pocket Creek at this juncture, the boundary traces the tributary's east bank in a northwesterly direction for around 1.5 miles until it gains the crest of the ridge at point no. 8, at an elevation of approximately 6,400 feet. It then turns to the southwest, following the ridge crest for approximately .5 mile until reaching point no. 9, the prominent summit marked 7,360. Continuing in a southwesterly direction along the ridge top for another 3 miles, the boundary reaches point no. 10, the summit marked 6,810. Now turning to the south, the boundary, which follows the crest for a further 2 miles, traverses the summit marked 6,870 before reaching point no. 11, at the summit designated 6,743 (Shovel). Although weaving first to the southeast and then the southwest, the boundary continues along the ridge top for another 1.5 miles, passing over the summit marked 7,115, before reaching point no. 12, the summit designated 6,680. It then travels due west until reaching the west bank of Shovel Creek, the site of point no. 13. From there, it follows the west bank of Shovel Creek downstream for about 1.5 miles to point no. 14, located on the north bank of Golconda Creek at the mouth of Shovel Creek. Continuing in its southerly direction, the boundary proceeds in a straight line for about 1.5 miles until reaching its point of origin on the prominent summit designated 5599.

Boundary Justification

The above boundary encompasses all significant buildings, structures, sites, and objects historically associated with the Bremner mining district. It also includes that portion of the surrounding viewshed deemed necessary to protect the district's historic setting and convey its historic character.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Geoffrey T. Bleakley, Historian
organization Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve date 02/05/00
street & number P.O. Box 439 telephone (907) 822-7232
city or town Copper Center state AK zip code 99573

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

street & number P.O. Box 439 telephone (907) 822-5234

city or town Copper Center state AK zip code 99573

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

12. Illustrations

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Fig. 1 | General locale |
| Fig. 2 | District boundary |
| Fig. 3 | Contributing clusters |
| Fig. 4 | Map of structures at Asa Baldwin's Yellow Band mining camp |
| Fig. 5 | XMC-105 (Yellow Band camp): mess hall/bunkhouse |
| Fig. 6 | XMC-105 (Yellow Band camp): junction box and metal pipe |
| Fig. 7 | XMC-105 (Yellow Band camp): wagon |
| Fig. 8 | XMC-105 (Yellow Band camp): sawmill ruin |
| Fig. 9 | XMC-104 (Lucky Girl Mine): mill ruin |
| Fig. 10 | XMC-106 (Sheriff Mine): cook/bunkhouse |
| Fig. 11 | XMC-107 (Yellow Band Mine): tentframe |
| Fig. 12 | XMC-107 (Yellow Band Mine): lower tramway |

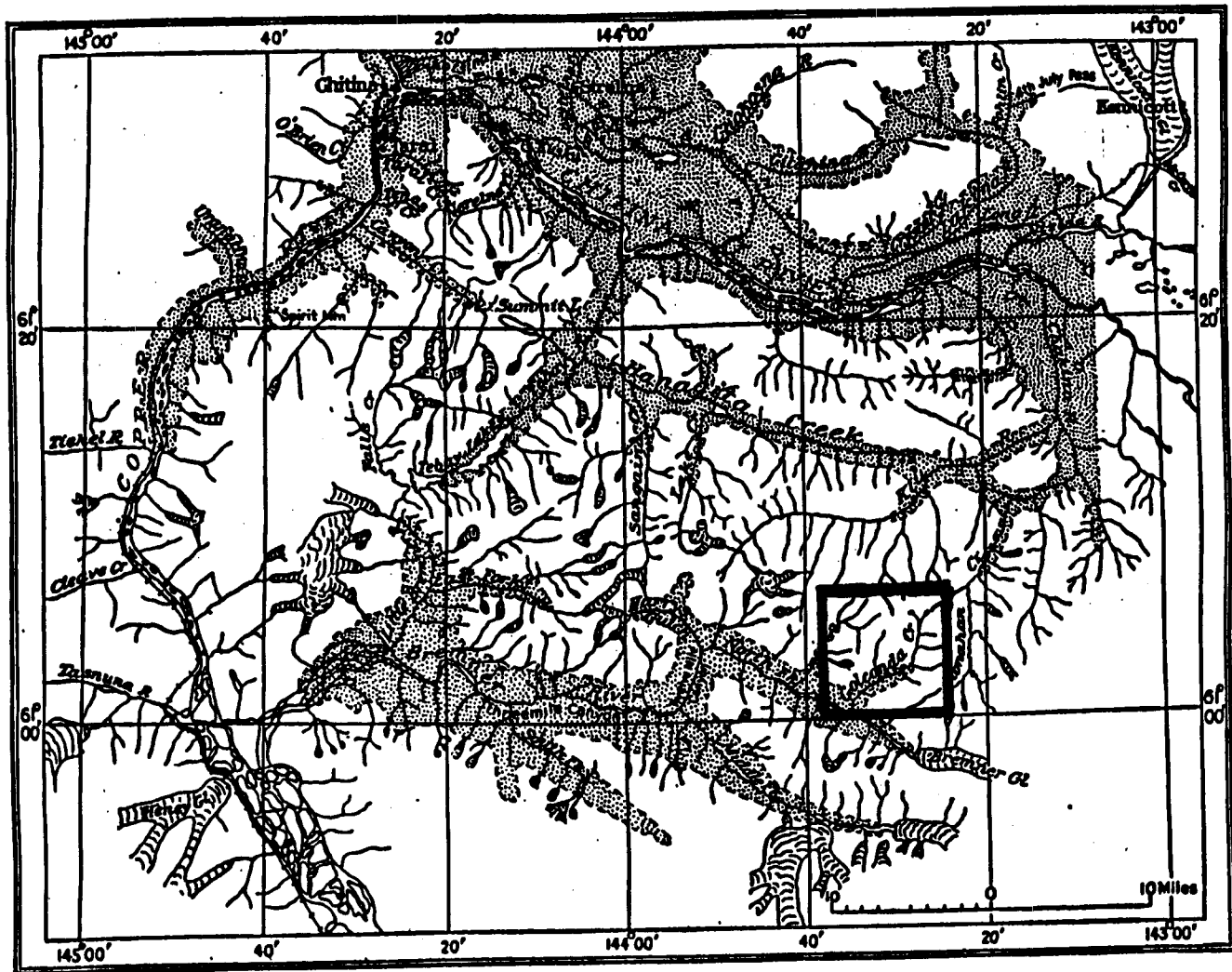


Fig. 1

General Locale

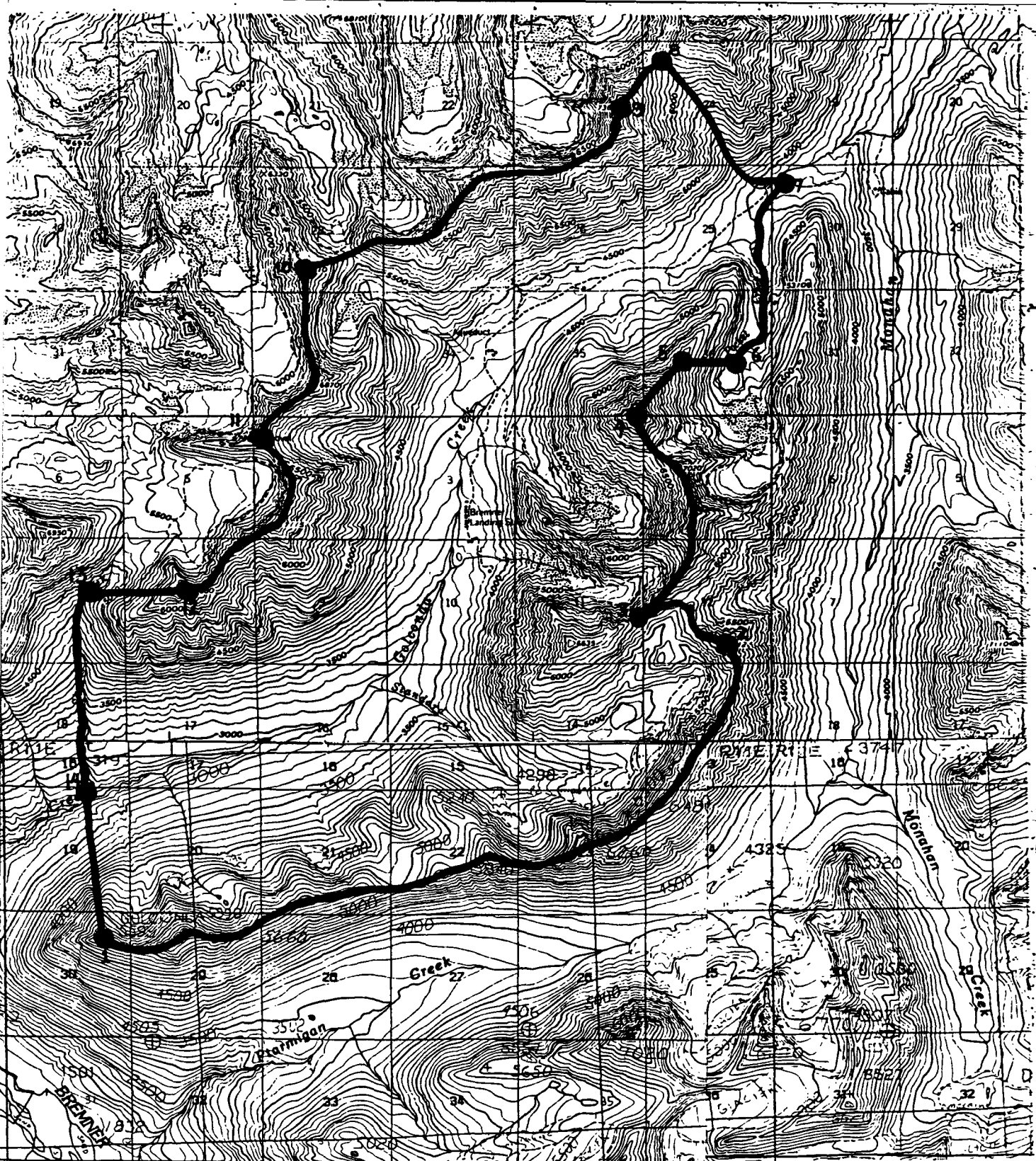


Fig. 2

The Bremner Historic Mining District

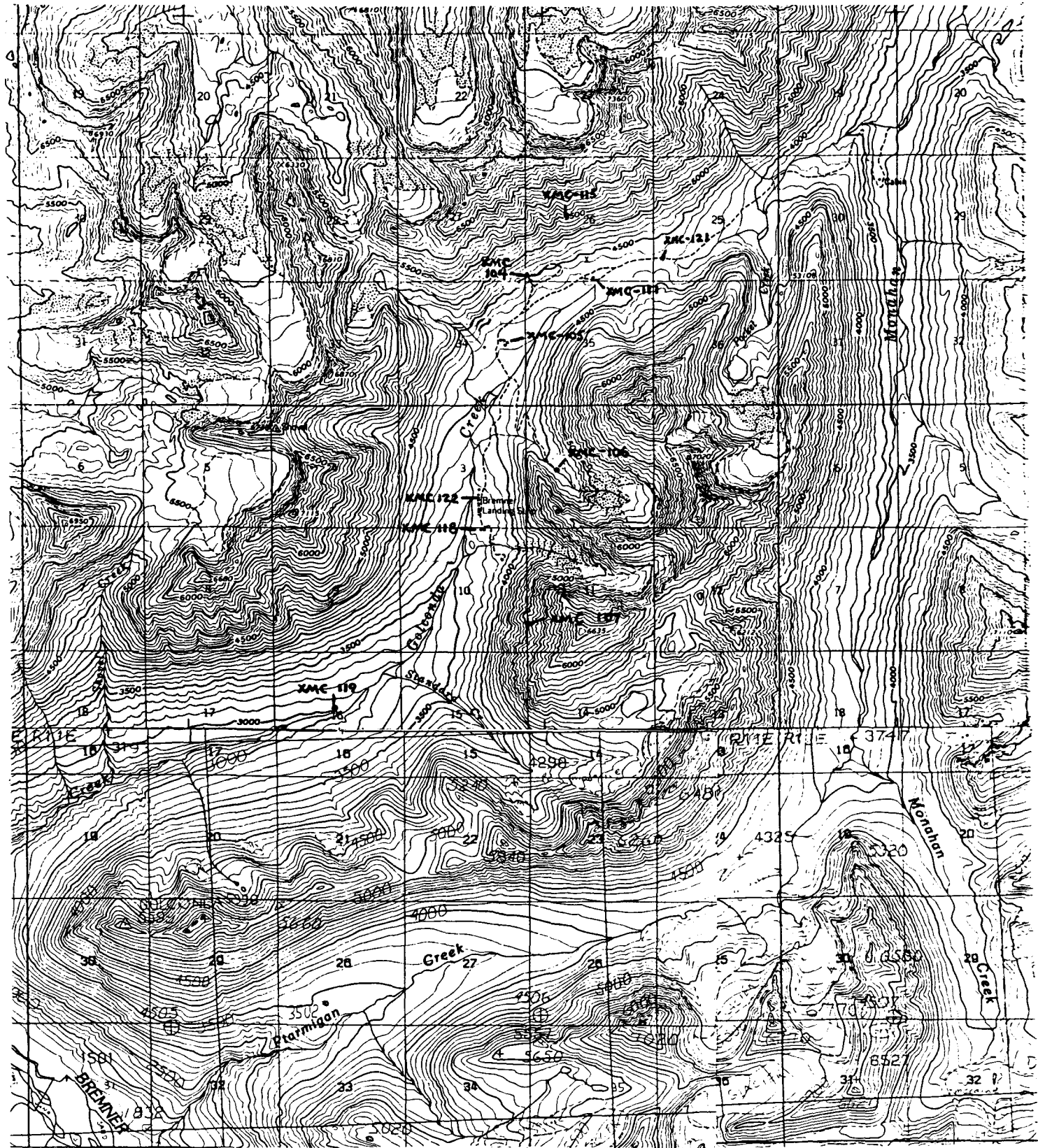


Fig. 3

Contributing Clusters

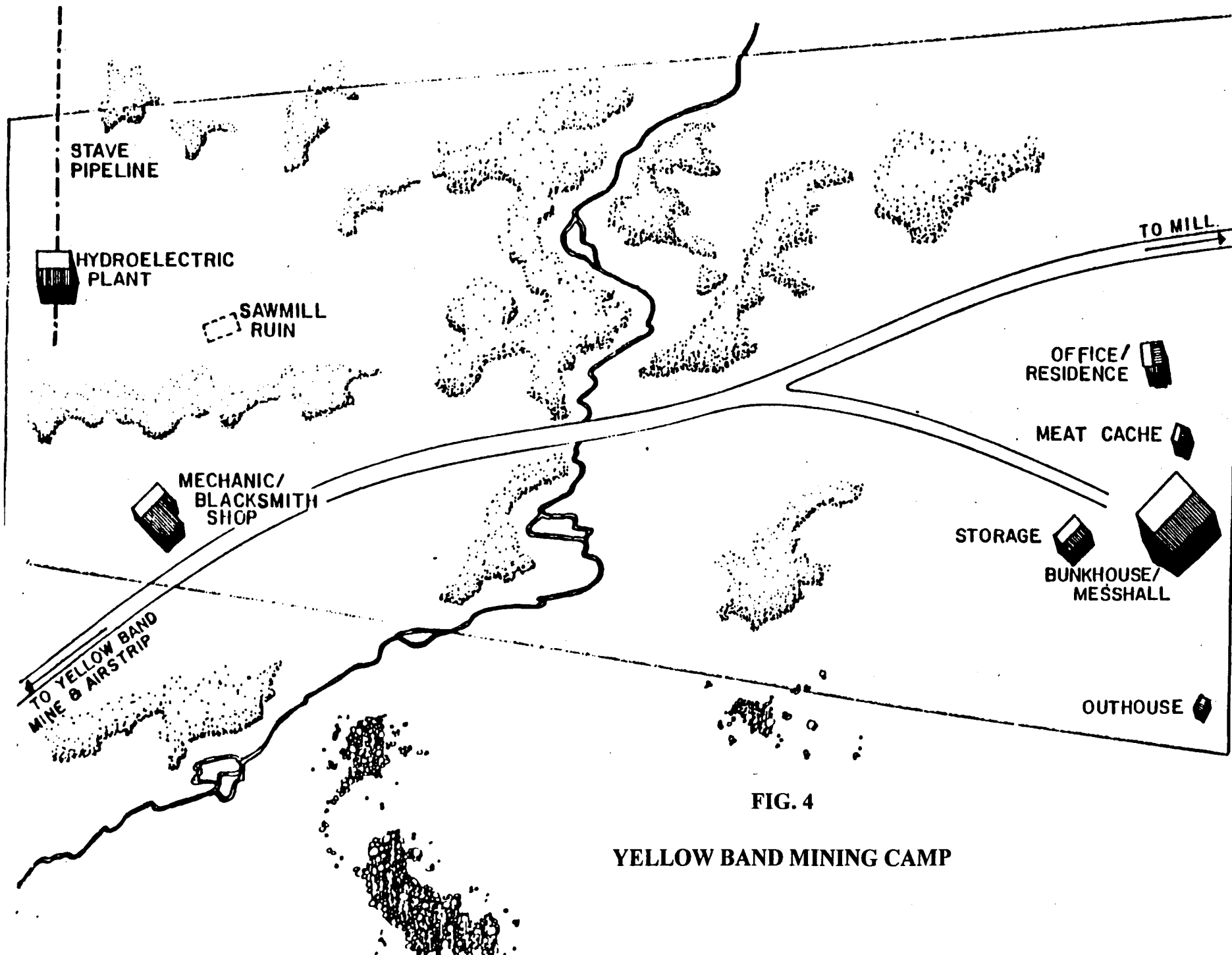


FIG. 4

YELLOW BAND MINING CAMP