

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0351385

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 16 1976

DATE ENTERED AUG 13 1976

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

**

Storehouse No. 4 (AHRS SITE NO. KET-030)

AND/OR COMMON

Eagle Point Storehouse

2 LOCATIONOn the road between Hyder and Stewart, B.C., opposite
the International Border.
International Street

STREET & NUMBER

--NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Hyder

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Alaska

-- VICINITY OF

STATE

Alaska

CODE

02

COUNTY

Outer Ketchikan Division 190

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: None

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

-- VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Alaska State Office, U.S. Bureau of Land Management

STREET & NUMBER

555 Cordova Street

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage

STATE

Alaska 99501

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS)

DATE

July 1973

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Alaska Division of Parks, 323 East 4th Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage,

STATE

Alaska 99501

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This storehouse is situated at Eagle Point, near the head of Portland Canal, and is of rubble masonry laid with Portland cement mortar, with foundation walls 18 inches in thickness and side walls 12 inches thick. Its interior dimensions are 10 by 15 by 8 feet in the clear, and it is surmounted by a hip-roof with a pitch of 2 on 3 and a 5-foot ridge. This roof is covered with cedar shingles. At one end of the building is a door 6 by 6 1/2 feet in the clear, and at the opposite end a window 2 by 3 feet in the clear. The floor is of 1-inch boards. On the corner of the house to the left of the door, and about 3 feet above the foundation is a dressed stone, with a face 8 by 24 inches set flush with the wall, on which is neatly cut the following inscription:

U.S. PROPERTY
DO NOT INJURE

This storehouse contains 23.2 cubic yards of masonry. It was commenced on September 4 and completed on September 21, 1896. About 25 feet to the left of the storehouse is a flagstaff formed by trimming and dressing a spruce tree 35 feet in height and 12 inches in diameter at the base. On this staff was carved

U.S.
Sept.
14
1896.

on which date a United States "storm flag" 4 feet 9 inches by 8 feet was first hoisted, which was done with a salute, three cheers, and uncovered heads. This flag was kept flying during the day until the party left Eagle Point on September 21, 1896.

Three almost identical structures, built under Captain Gaillard's direction in 1896 have been found and examined in the past six months. In all cases the masonry part has been good, but wooden portions completely disintegrated. Following the US-Canada Boundary Tribunal efforts of 1906, the boundary was changed at the lower end of the Canal with the result that Storehouse No. 1, on Mansanita Cove, Walkes Island, and Storehouse No. 2 near Lizard Point on Pearse Island, are now in Canada. Storehouse No. 3, on Halibut Bay, remains in Alaska.

Present: Viewed November 19, 1975. The basic structure (masonry walls and foundation) is sound. The original cedar shingle roof has been replaced, probably several times over the years, and now has damaged sheet tin covering. The door is beyond use. The window bears two vertical metal bars in it, evidently part of the security bars installed years ago when the building was used temporarily as a jail by the Territorial police. The board floor probably has been rebuilt several times, as a local long-time resident reports the place was used on at least two occasions as a cobbler's shop, and the floor is not good now.

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 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES Sept. 4-21, 1896 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Capt. D. D. Gaillard, U.S.A.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

David DuBose Gaillard, descendent of one of the oldest French-Heugenot families in the South, graduated 5th in the West Point Class of 1884. He was considered one of the most brilliant army engineers of his time. He served on the Mexican U.S. International Boundary Commission as Chief Engineering Officer for General Wade in the Spanish American War; and was a principal aid to Colonel Geothals in the building of the Panama Canal, with the distinction in the building and design of Gatun Dam and Culebra Cut, where his expertise was credited with saving \$17,000,000. He died prematurely, in 1913, as a result of ailments contracted in Panama. His selection for the Alaska mission would indicate the strategic significance which the government placed on the Portland Canal.

Captain Gaillard received orders to build four masonry "storehouses" at the head of the Canal on August 17, 1896. He left Washington, D.C., immediately, travelled 9,000 miles and in exactly two months reported back to his superiors "mission accomplished." In Portland he requisitioned and fitted the lighthouse Tender Manzanita, hired 22 workers and with all supplies, except masonry, proceeded to the canal (first charted by Captain George Vancouver in 1793). In addition to the expeditious construction, he made meticulous observations which remain a contribution to Alaska science and literature. This 18 page study of the climate, tides, geographic features, natural and human resources of the region was published in the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, 1897.

Although nothing appears in official documents, the timing, placement and massive masonry design of the four structures would suggest a military strongpoint, rather than civilian use. Considerable animosity had generated in Canada's desire to have a North Pacific seaport; denied them if the U.S. held fast to the terms of the purchase with Russia. (From the beginning, the Russians had methodically denied the Hudson's Bay Company seaport access to the Pacific in Alaska). The Portland Canal was the most feasible of all such places.

In his fourth annual message in 1872 President U.S. Grant called attention to the potential threat to international amity, saying "a contest of neighbors may again array the two governments in an antagonism". Grant recommended a commission, but congress failed to act. In 1875 General O. O. Howard again warned of probably boundary complications. Also building up was an Anglo-American dispute over fur seal hunting in Bering Sea. Congress finally reacted and passed, in 1889, a modest appropriation authorizing Coast and Geodetic teams to begin the border survey.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Annual Reports of the War Department for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1897.
 Report of the Chief of Engineers Part 4. Washington, Government Printing Office 1897.
 Alaska's Boundary, J. B. Moore, North American Review, 169, 1899.
 The Alaska Boundary Survey, Harpers Weekley, September 12, 1891.
 The Alaska Boundary, Geo. Davidson, San Francisco, 1903.
 Fourth Annual Presidential Messgae, U.S. Grant, 1872. Library of Congress.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1

UTM REFERENCES

09 436-200 6196-475
 A

07	68	59	19	6	20	05	8	9
ZONE	EASTING			NORTHING				

 C

ZONE	EASTING			NORTHING				

B

ZONE	EASTING			NORTHING				

 D

ZONE	EASTING			NORTHING				

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 6, Lot 13, Hyder Townsite.

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

Lyman L. Woodman, Public Affairs Officer

ORGANIZATION

Corps of Engineers

DATE

December 16, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 7002

TELEPHONE

(907) 279-1333

CITY OR TOWN

Anchorage

STATE

Alaska 99510

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

(NATIONAL X)
 (OWNER NOTIFIED)

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. Owner notified.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

William Shenaha

TITLE DEPUTY STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

DATE June 11, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

8/13/76

Acting DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

Charles A. ...

DATE

8.13.76

Acting KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1 of 1

There is no sign of the original flagpole or its location. Because of its strong construction of masonry, the Storehouse is susceptible to restoration to near original condition.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1 of 1

The U.S. persisted on a boundary line running up Portland Canal to the 56th parallel of north latitude, thence to follow the summit of the coast range to its intersection with the 141st meridian. In the absence of a definite mountain range near the coast, the line was to be not more than ten marine leagues distant from tidewater. Canada claimed that the line should cut across all inlets and fiords to afford free access to the Pacific by rivers and inlets lying chiefly in Canadian territory. The final decision was submitted to a tribunal of three Americans, two Canadians and one Englishman, which met in London in 1903. The tribunal's vote was four to two for the United States, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Alverstone, casting his vote with the Americans. The Canadian members refused to sign the decision.

Storehouse 4 is significant for the course of history it represents and for its distinguished builder. It offers rare remaining physical evidence of National stress which, fortuitously, was peacefully resolved. Less significant, it is one of four structures which were probably the first masonry buildings in Alaska.

MAP OF
Lindberg Addition
HYDER, ALASKA

June 30th to July 23rd 1919 Scale 100 ft = 1 inch

Charles E. Bellis
Civil Engineer.

