



Paradise Camp

Archaeology in the Paradise Developed Area

Mount Rainier National Park

February 2008

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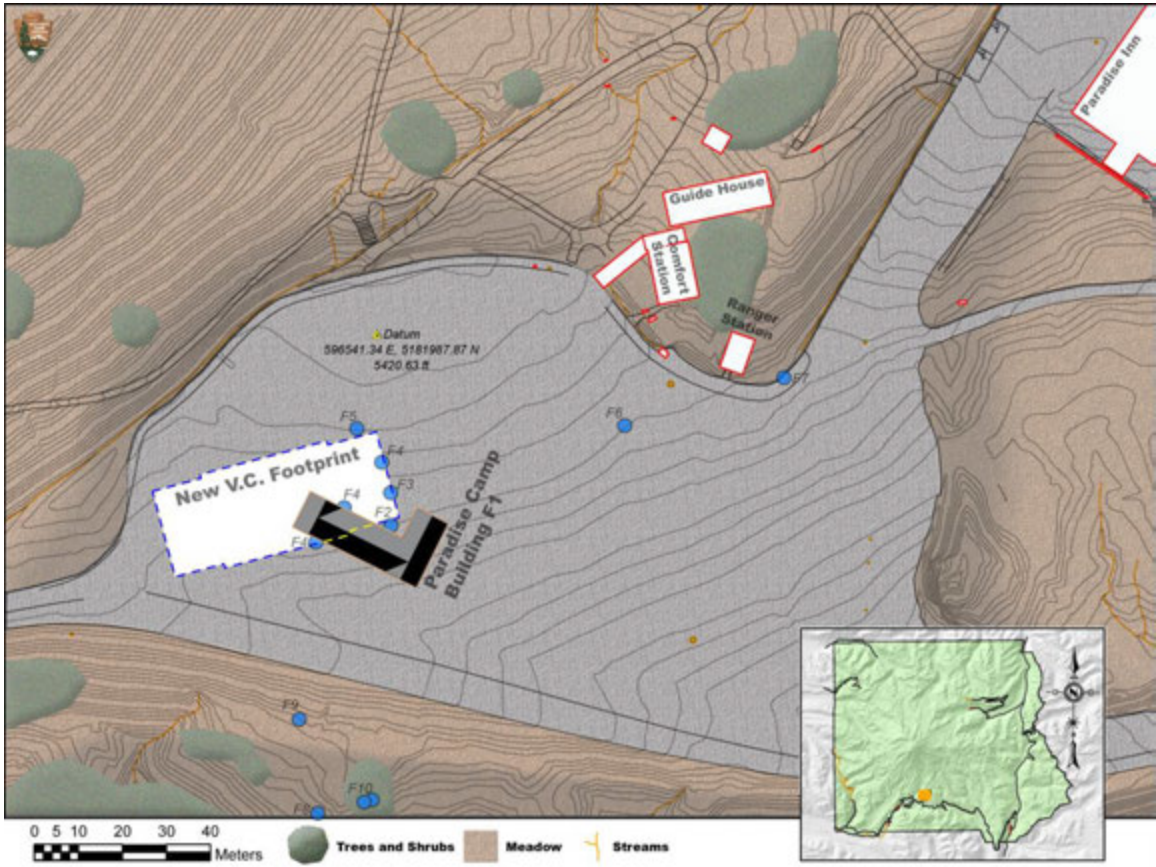
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Paradise Camp Employees on the Front Deck, circa 1925

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Paradise Camp and Footprint of the New Jackson Visitor Center at Paradise

Introduction

Paradise Camp Lodge, a building initially intended to serve campers and later expanded to include hotel accommodations, first opened for business at Paradise meadows in 1918. Following Paradise Inn, Paradise Camp was the park's second formal lodging facility constructed at Paradise. The facility, shown on the cover and on Figure 1 below, continued in use until demolished by the park in order to expand parking facilities in the mid-1950s.

In 2006, Mount Rainier National Park (MORA) began construction of the new Jackson Visitor Center on the site of the former Paradise Camp Lodge. The construction site was selected, in part, to restore a bit of Paradise historic character lost when various historical buildings were demolished in the mid-1900s. Construction of the new visitor center not only promised to restore much of the original landscape design to the area, but created an opportunity, and obligation, to investigate archaeological remains of Paradise Camp still preserved under the 1950s pavement.

Concurrent with visitor center construction in 2006 and 2007, MORA, through its contractors, also began restoration of Paradise Inn, built a year earlier than Paradise Camp and still standing on the northeastern edge of the developed area. The contractor also excavated a variety of utility line trenches ancillary to the two buildings. While less significant in terms of destructive impact, restoration of the Inn and utility line trenching required monitoring to guard against inadvertent loss of historical or archaeological resources at Paradise.

Figure 2 shows the greater Paradise developed area as it appeared about 2002 prior to initiation of the Paradise projects. Paradise Inn is located at the northeastern (upper right) corner of the developed area. The new Jackson Visitor Center site is outlined in red in the parking lot. The new visitor center site lies directly atop the 1925 Paradise Camp Lodge expansion wing. The original Jackson Visitor Center, built in the mid-1960s, is the round structure that dominates the western section of the developed area. The red dashed line indicates outermost limits of historical debris as defined by survey, and documented as the Paradise Developed Area archeological site FS2002-06 by Cushman, Lubinski and Satnick (2002).

This report presents historical background, archaeological activities, and recommendations associated with improvements to the Paradise developed area in three sections. Section 1 is a brief history of the Paradise developed area with particular emphasis on Paradise Camp. Section 2 summarizes results of 2006 archaeological testing at Paradise Camp, and 2006 through 2007 monitoring associated with utilities trenching and restoration of Paradise Inn. The final section offers summary recommendations, suggested by these investigations, for preserving and interpreting historical features in the eastern Paradise developed area –especially at Paradise Camp most affected by construction of the new Jackson Visitor Center.



Figure 1. Paradise Camp Lodge, Tent Platforms and Parking Plaza circa 1927

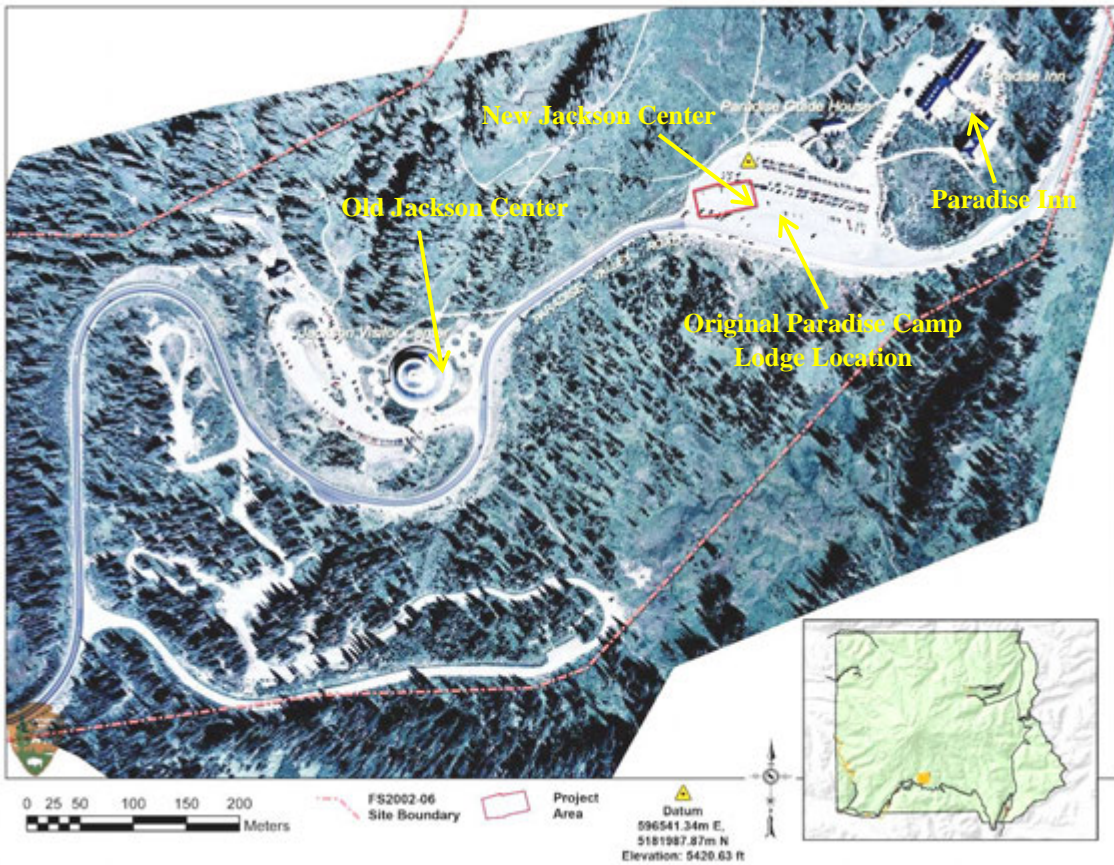


Figure 2. Aerial Photograph of the Paradise Developed Area as it appeared in 2005

Paradise Developed Area and Paradise Camp; A Brief History

Paradise Developed Area takes its name from the *Mount Rainier National Park National Historic Landmark Nomination* (NHL) prepared by Toothman, Begley and Carr (1997:32-36). It includes all surviving facilities related to early 1900s development at Paradise, such as the Paradise Inn opened in 1917 and expanded in 1920; the Guide House built in 1920; the Ranger Station built in 1921; and the comfort station built in 1928. Also included are trails, and lesser facilities and monuments located in the vicinity of the above buildings at the eastern end of the developed area shown on Figure 2. Not included in the NHL are previously demolished buildings of historical significance such as Sluiskin and Tatoosh Club dormitories, and Paradise Camp located in the eastern developed area; and the Community Building, Paradise Lodge [not the same as Paradise *Camp* Lodge], and housekeeping cabins once situated in the western section.

Perhaps the best known, and most readily available, historical account of park developments, including those related to the Paradise developed area, is Theodore Catton's (1996) *Wonderland, An Administrative History of Mount Rainier National Park*. Comprehensive as it is, Catton's work provides little information directly relevant to Paradise Camp; or to Tatoosh Club, a name first attached a women's dormitory noted above, and eventually applied to Paradise Camp Lodge in its later days. Other sources—such as McIntyre's (1952) *Short History of Mount Rainier National Park*, Thompson's (1981) *Historic Resource Study*, Toothman's (1990) *Historic Resources of Mount Rainier National Park*, Lentz (2001) *Jackson Visitor Center Determination of Eligibility* report, and Cushman, Lubinski and Satnik's (2002) *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Overview of the Paradise Developed Area*—provide additional historical background to Paradise. Useful and interesting as they are, these references also tend to understate the historical importance of buildings, like Paradise Camp, that had been demolished before they were written; focusing rather, on the surviving historic buildings and features relevant to Paradise cultural heritage.

The most comprehensive treatment of Paradise developed area history *per se* is a draft version of the *Paradise Cultural Landscape Report* in preparation by the park's historical landscape architect Susan Dolan (Dolan n.d.). This document, in concert with a set of unpublished maps illustrating Paradise development history (Vaage n.d.), and the sources cited above, provides the bulk of the information contained in the present historical summary.

The Early Days

The earliest use of the greater Paradise area undoubtedly dates well into the prehistoric past. At present, the closest archaeological sites related to such use include an andesite and chert dominated lithic concentration (FS2005-29) located on upper Steven's Ridge about two walking miles northeast of the present developed area; another low density lithic site north of Reflection Lake (FS2001-02); and an isolated brown chert flake and burned bone concentration west of Reflection Lake (FS1996-04). In addition, two unconfirmed precontact artifacts have been reported in the general Paradise area—a possible flake scraper, located near the Paradise waste treatment plant about one mile west of Paradise (Teauge 1981), and an arrow point found in the Glacier Vista trail about a mile upslope, north of the developed area (Burtchard 1998:54).

Despite the modest number of precontact sites recorded near Paradise, there is little doubt that more will be discovered as time goes on. The Paradise subalpine environmental context is commonly associated with precontact archaeological sites on Mount Rainier. Furthermore, the park's archaeological overview (Burtchard 1998:44-50), predicts that prehistoric human use should always have emphasized use of such parkland habitats due to their food resource abundance relative to the mountain's more densely forested slopes. Accordingly, as research continues, we expect a number of additional precontact sites to be found in and around Paradise meadows and nearby upper elevation landscapes.

Based on archaeological testing elsewhere at Mount Rainier, it is probable that hunting and gathering uses of Paradise and other subalpine habitats began about 8,500 years ago. Such uses, however, declined sharply in the 1700 and 1800s as Native Americans died in large number from introduced epidemic diseases and experienced the extensive social dislocation that these epidemics entailed. Despite these problems, Native American cultures survived, adjusted to dramatically altered circumstances, and continued to occupy and use lands on all sides of the mountain --as represented by modern Nisqually, Puyallup, Muckleshoot, Yakama, and Cowlitz tribes and nations. Indeed, *Takhoma* (Smith 2005), the only ethnographic account focusing specifically on Native American use of Mount Rainier alludes to continuing use of subalpine landscapes, travel about the mountain, and even use of Indian guides, such Wapowety (Meshal-Nisqually) and Sluiskin (Taitnapam/Upper Cowlitz --possibly Yakama), to direct would-be climbers and explorers along Indian routes to Mount Rainier. Even so, it is clear that by the mid to late 1800s, Native American use of Paradise, and Mount Rainer generally, was but a shadow of its former state. Indian people like Satulick (Indian Henry), Sluiskin, and others clearly used the mountain and ventured into the Paradise area; but predominant use turned to non-Indian loggers, miners, entrepreneurs, and, ultimately, to the National Park Service and short-term park visitors.

In August 1980, guided by Sluiskin, Hazard Stevens and P.B. Van Trump became the first Euroamericans credited with climbing to the summit of Mount Rainier. Sluiskin guided them between Taitnapam and Nisqually territory from Bear Prairie on Skate Creek south of the mountain, across the Tatoosh Range to Reflection Lakes, and up Mazama Ridge east of Paradise where they set up a staging camp near what is now called Sluiskin Falls (see Smith 2006:64-67). Stevens and Van Trump were only the first in a succession of early climbers who attempted to climb Mount Rainier by means of this or a similar nearby route. In essence, the modern history of the greater Paradise area begins with occasional climbers, such as these, who chose the Paradise to Muir snowfield route as the most readily approachable means to reach the summit.

Visitation to Paradise meadows as a destination place increased in the 1890s with guided pack-trail tours associated with the Longmire family's development at Longmire Springs. Tent camps set up at Paradise and Indian Henry's (i.e., Satulick's) Hunting Ground, accommodated these tourists in their pursuit of less arduous, but still adventuresome, subalpine experiences. At Paradise, Catton (1996:90) notes that "As early as 1895, sufficient numbers of people were visiting the Paradise area to give rise to two small business ventures. Charlie Comstock of Elbe, Washington opened a coffee shop, which he called the Paradise Hotel, on Theosophy Ridge, and Captain James Skinner established a tent camp on the east shoulder of Alta Vista. In 1898, John L. Reese of Ashford, Washington combined the tent camp and meal service into one operation, located on Theosophy Ridge, and named it *Camp of the Clouds* [emphasis added]."

Camp of the Clouds, shown in Figure 3 below, remains the best known of several camps operating in the Paradise area in the late 1800 and early 1900s. Others included *Camp Tacoma* in lower Paradise Valley, and, of particular interest here, *Paradise Camp* located at the head of Paradise valley (Haines 1962:110). Tent camps such as these were the only form of organized overnight accommodation available to the growing number of Paradise tourists in the first and second decades of the 1900s. Permanent National Park Service presence was not established until 1911 when the first ranger station-residence was built at Paradise. The cabin can be seen on upper Theosophy Ridge, at the base of Alta Vista immediately above Reese's Camp in Figure 3.



Figure 3. *Camp of the Clouds* Viewed NW from the Parking Plaza, circa 1914

Transportation to Paradise was limited to Longmire's pack-trail from Longmire Springs until the early 1900s. The government road to Paradise was surveyed in 1903 and built between 1904 and 1910, and improved over the next several years (Catton 1996:117). Dolan (n.d.:3-4) notes that "In 1910, the Government Road reached Camp of the Clouds via the Paradise Valley, though only horse travel was possible above Narada Falls. President Taft's automobile was the first car to enter Paradise Valley in 1911, assisted on its journey above Narada Falls by a team of mules. By 1912, Paradise was reached by a car under its own power, though the road above Narada Falls was too narrow for regular automobile use for three more years. ...park crews continued to improve the road until 1915, when it was first opened for automobiles from Nisqually Entrance to Paradise."

Completion of an automobile accessible road to Paradise, coupled with rapid refinements in automotive technology, made, for the first time, day-use visitation to the area possible. These twin developments promoted a rapid increase in visitor use of Paradise meadows. Increased tourism, made possible by relatively fast and comfortable automobile travel, substantially expanded the area's commercial potential; stimulating construction of new facilities that constitute the Paradise Developed Area as we know it today.

Expanded Tourism; Paradise Inn and Paradise Camp

Commercial ventures at Paradise were consolidated under a single concessionaire, Rainier National Park Company (RNPC) in March 1916. That summer, RNPC began construction of *Paradise Inn*; housing its workers at Camp of the Clouds and in a new 100-tent camp in Paradise Valley. Catton (1996:252-254) notes that the Inn opened the following year with thirty-seven guest rooms and a large dining room. The original building consisted of three main wings, each with steep gable roofs and a row of upper story dormer windows. The soaring three-story high assembly room was decorated with native Alaska yellow cedar cut from the “silver forest” – a burn that had occurred several years previously. The assembly room was flanked on either end by massive stone fireplaces. A third stone fireplace was built at the northern end of the dining room. Figure 4 shows the newly completed Paradise Inn looking southeast, downslope from lower Paradise meadows.



Figure 4, Paradise Inn, circa 1917

Initially, tent camping was offered in the immediately south and east of the Inn (some of which can be seen above). Camping in this location, however, was discontinued when a 3½ story, 104 room, Annex was built in 1920. The expanded footprint created by the Annex, plus the basic structural and decorative components of the assembly room and dining facility, and their interior facades remain, in large measure, intact. It is this historic character and remarkable preservation that supported inclusion of Paradise Inn in its first National Historic Landmark designation in 1987 (Toothman 1990). It was the park’s desire to preserve these qualities that stimulated the 2006-2007 restoration effort that, in part, generated the present study. Figure 5 shows Paradise Inn and Annex shortly after completion in the early 1920s.



Figure 5. Paradise Inn and Annex in the 1920s.

Concurrent with construction of Paradise Inn, RNPC built two dormitories to house seasonal employees—the *Tatoosh Club* for women, and the *Sluiskin Club* for men. Dolan (n.d.:6) describes these buildings as “simple frame structures ...located to the northeast of the Paradise Inn... Both buildings had steeply pitched gable roofs lacking eaves, with shiplap siding and small, double-hung windows. The Tatoosh Club was located only 50 feet from Paradise Inn... The Sluiskin Club was located approximately 60 feet further ...beyond a clump of mature firs that were preserved during construction to provide screening between the two facilities.” The Tatoosh Club is of particular interest here because, after its demolition (occurring, we believe, in the late 1930s) the name and function were reapplied to Paradise Camp Lodge; causing some confusion in the historical relationship of the two. As initially constructed, however, the Tatoosh Club clearly was the three-story frame building shown north of Paradise Inn in Figure 6 below.



Figure 6. Tatoosh and Sluiskin Club Dormitories.

Tatoosh Club is located near the Inn at photo center, Sluiskin Club at photo right.

Paradise Camp, the prime focus of the present report, was the fourth building constructed by the new Rainier National Park Company during this initial period of rapid growth in the Paradise Developed Area. Opened in 1918, the Paradise Camp building, and its associated campground, was sited approximately 700 feet southwest of the Inn. The site overlooked Paradise Valley, and offered commanding views of the Tatoosh Range to the south and Mount Rainier to the north. The building was designed to serve as a check-in station, and store offering camping supplies, and meal service for nearby Paradise tent campers and other visitors. Dolan (n.d.:7) describes early Paradise Camp as follows “...Like the Paradise Inn, Paradise Camp was distinguished in architectural style, and echoed the inn’s alpine rustic theme. Paradise Camp was a 2½ story, gambrel roof building, with shed dormers in the second story, multi-paned double-hung windows and a main entrance on the gable end facing the parking area. The shingle-sided building was ornamented with applied log truss-work, creating a half-timbered, European appearance. A short wing with 2½ stories and a gable roof emerged from the west side of the main ridgeline. In 1918, [National Park Service] Director Mather visited Paradise and viewed the new RNPC facilities. Mather expressed his approval of the visitor accommodations, specifically noting the Paradise Camp with its dining room for campers as a less expensive alternative to lodgings at the Paradise Inn...”

Figure 7 below shows Paradise Camp as it appeared circa 1920-1922. The western edge of the Guide House (built by RNPC in 1920) is visible at photo-left (note similarities in the gambrel roof style). Paradise Camp wall-tents are situated east and south of the Paradise Camp building at photo-center. Parking is relegated to a fenced enclosure in front of the tent-camp, and to an unpaved lot between the Guide House and Paradise Camp. The lot in front was later to become the primary Paradise parking plaza.



Figure 7. Paradise Camp circa 1921.

Recognizing the potential commercial value of enclosed lodging space, RNPC expanded the Paradise Camp building in the 1920s to more than twice its original size in order to provide storage and overnight guest accommodations. The new section can be seen by means of the color change in the roof and building façade in Figure 8 below. Construction plans indicate that the new addition included a full basement with storage, toilet, and shower facilities; expanded restaurant, kitchen, and storage facilities on the main floor; and approximately 20 new guest rooms in the upper 1½ floors. The parking area also was expanded and formalized, and tent-camping was extended around the periphery of the building above the steep slope overlooking lower Paradise Valley and the Tatoosh mountains to the south. Figure 8 shows the expanded Paradise Camp Lodge during its heyday in the late 1920s. The tent portion of Paradise Camp shows clearly around the eastern and southwestern fringes of the building. Note the formalized Paradise meadow trailhead situated in much the same location as present, and the already well-worn and eroded trails. While not shown in the photograph, the still-standing ranger station and comfort station also were completed in the 1920s.



Figure 8. Expanded Paradise Camp Lodge and Central Parking Plaza in the late 1920s

Even though we have focused on buildings of greatest concern to the present project, it is important to recognize that combined RNPC and park service construction taking place during the ten year span from 1916 to 1926 formed much of the basic structure of the Paradise Developed Area that we recognize today. Most completely developed was the eastern section which featured the four buildings discussed here; plus the Guide House (partially shown in Figure 7), ranger station/checking station, comfort station, and photoshop. The western section of the developed area included a community building, ranger cabin, a comfort station, and small store. Of all the buildings representing the early phase of development at Paradise, only four in the eastern section survive –Paradise Inn, the Guide House, the Ranger Station, and the Comfort

Station. All are contributing structures to the Mount Rainier National Historic Landmark District officially designated in 1997. Figure 9 (Vaage n.d.) shows the full Paradise Developed Area as it appeared in 1926.

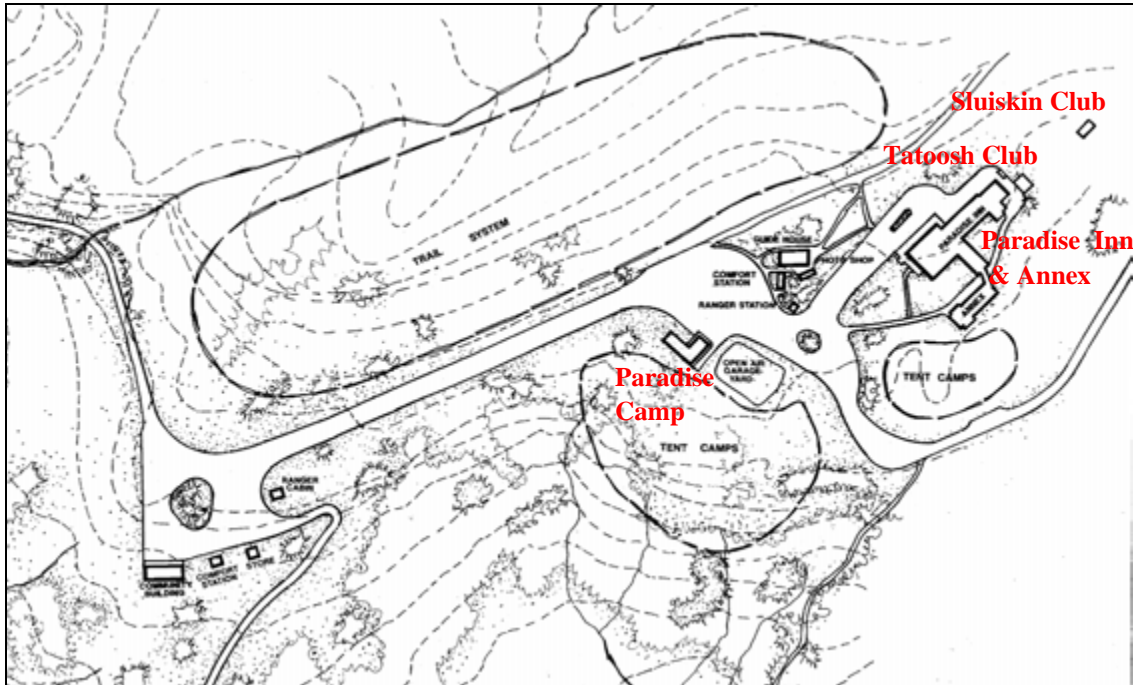


Figure 9. The Paradise Developed Area in 1926.

Paradise Camp to Tatoosh Club, 1926-1952

The five year period from 1926 to 1931 witnessed continued construction and change at Paradise Camp and the greater Paradise Developed Area. Tent camping around Paradise Camp Lodge was terminated in favor of an extensive complex of wooden housekeeping cabins located in the western section of the developed area. In addition, a third lodge –*Paradise Lodge*– was built in the western section; and the store and ranger cabin were removed. In the eastern section of the developed area, a large new warehouse with laundry facilities and ice-cream plant (Thompson 1981:83) was constructed immediately south of Paradise Camp Lodge (confusingly similar in name, but not the same as the newer, more westerly, Paradise Lodge noted above). Also constructed in the original Paradise Camp area were a small residence, and a trail to the short-lived golfing venture in Paradise Valley. Barely visible remnants of the warehouse foundation blocks and other buildings in this area can still be seen south of the present parking area. Surviving elements of these features are recorded as the “Tatoosh Locus” of Paradise Developed Area Archaeological Site FS2002-06 by Cushman, Lubinski and Satnick (2002).

Figure 10 shows the western end of the Paradise Camp Lodge and the new warehouse under construction in 1930. The Ranger Station and Paradise Inn Annex are visible in the background at photo-left. It is the western and central section of the Paradise Camp Lodge (i.e., the 1925 addition to the building –the basement of which was substantially intact) that was most

affected by construction of the new Jackson Visitor Center at Paradise. Landscaping features south and east of the new visitor center, overlay the original 1918 Paradise Camp footprint. Figure 11 (Vaage n.d.) shows the full Paradise Developed area as it appeared in 1931.



Figure 10. East-facing View of the Paradise Camp and Warehouse in 1930



Figure 11. Paradise Developed area in 1931

Construction development slowed during the great depression and World War II. Changes were limited essentially to minor parking expansion, and construction of a small shop and maintenance yard in the old campground area. Sometime during this period --perhaps

coincident with demise of tent camping, or with demolition of the original Tatoosh Club women's dormitory-- the label *Tatoosh Club* was transferred from the original building to Paradise Camp. Post-1942 references to "Tatoosh Club" in park records almost certainly refer to what had previously been known as Paradise Camp Lodge. The original Paradise Camp building, however, lived on under its new name and, less frequently as *Winter Lodge*, both of which are indicated or implied in Figure 12 taken during an unusually heavy winter --probably in the late 1940s.



Figure 12. Tatoosh Club (aka Paradise Camp Lodge and Winter Lodge) in the 1940s

Paradise Camp Lodge/Tatoosh Club continued to be used throughout the decade. It was shown as a dormitory on Paradise development plan maps, and was listed among RNPC's Paradise assets in 1950 (Thompson 981:83-85). The park service purchased all RNPC holdings in 1952, and began the process of restructuring the Paradise Developed Area into its present, less commercially driven, form --a process encouraged by "Mission 66" objectives, the National Park Service second round of master planning in the park. Both the renamed Tatoosh Club (formerly Paradise Camp) lodge/dormitory and the then standing Sluiskin Club were condemned early in this process. These buildings, along with the Photo Shop, were demolished in the mid-1950s.

The Latter Days, 1952-2006

After its demolition, parking was expanded over the former Paradise Camp Lodge/Tatoosh Club site. The warehouse, shop and residence south of the club continued to be used into the early 1960s, until they too, were removed to allow for further expansion of the central Paradise parking lot. Today, archaeological traces of these later facilities can be seen south of the parking lot (Cushman et. al., 2002). Prior to the present project, however, the extent to which Paradise Camp Lodge/Tatoosh Club basement and foundation remnants, and material

culture remained preserved under the modern parking lot remained unknown. Archaeological procedures described later in this report were designed to examine the remnant integrity of these features and artifacts, and to preserve as much of the information value that they offered as practical prior to construction of the new visitor center. As will be seen, foundation and lower level structural elements of the 1925 Paradise Camp addition remained remarkably intact, preserved by the fill and asphalt that was laid over them when the parking lot was expanded.

Aside from expansion of parking facilities, and loss of Sluisin Club and the Photo Shop, relatively little changed in the eastern section of the developed area in the 1950s and early 1960s. In the western section, the house keeping cabin complex was removed in favor of more environmentally benign picnic and tent camping. The aging Community Building also was removed. Paradise Lodge continued to lodge guests; and a park service “ski dorm” built between 1939 and 1941 was converted to apartments for concessionaire and park service employee housing in 1964. Figure 13 (Vaage n.d.) shows Paradise Developed Area as it appeared in 1962.

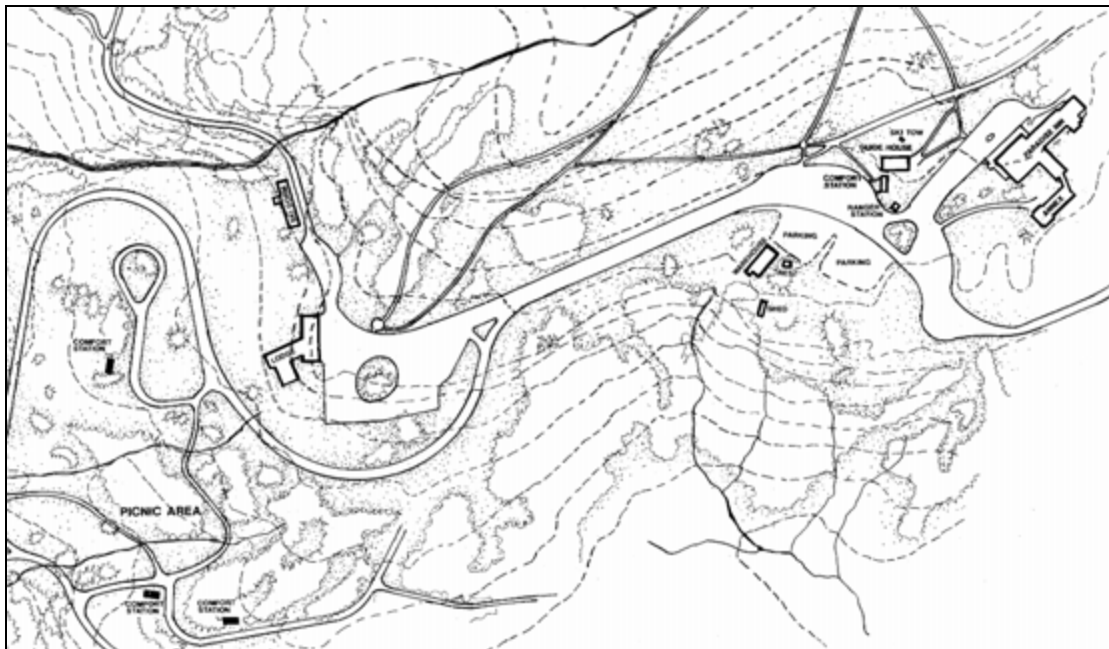


Figure 13. Paradise Developed Area in 1962

The 1956 to 1966 (*Mission 66*) construction era in the National Park Service ushered in a new period of construction, and loss, in the Paradise Developed Area. In the eastern section, the last of the historical buildings in the vicinity of the original Paradise Camp—the warehouse, shop and residence— were removed to once again expand parking facilities. Changes were most dramatic, however, in the western section where construction of the original Jackson Visitor Center was completed between 1964 and 1966. The building featured a large circular footprint, and modern design elements intended to invoke a sense of the mountain and provide a 360 degree view of the area. While the new building was under construction, the last of the historical west-side buildings—Paradise Lodge— was razed to provide room for visitor center parking; leaving Paradise Inn as the sole facility offering overnight lodge accommodations at Paradise. Figure 14 is a west-facing photograph showing Paradise Lodge on fire in the construction background of the

(then) new Jackson Visitor Center. Figure 15 (Vaage n.d.) shows Paradise Developed Area as it appeared with Jackson Visitor Center in 1996. This figure captures the Paradise built environment as it appeared until construction of the new center began in 2006.

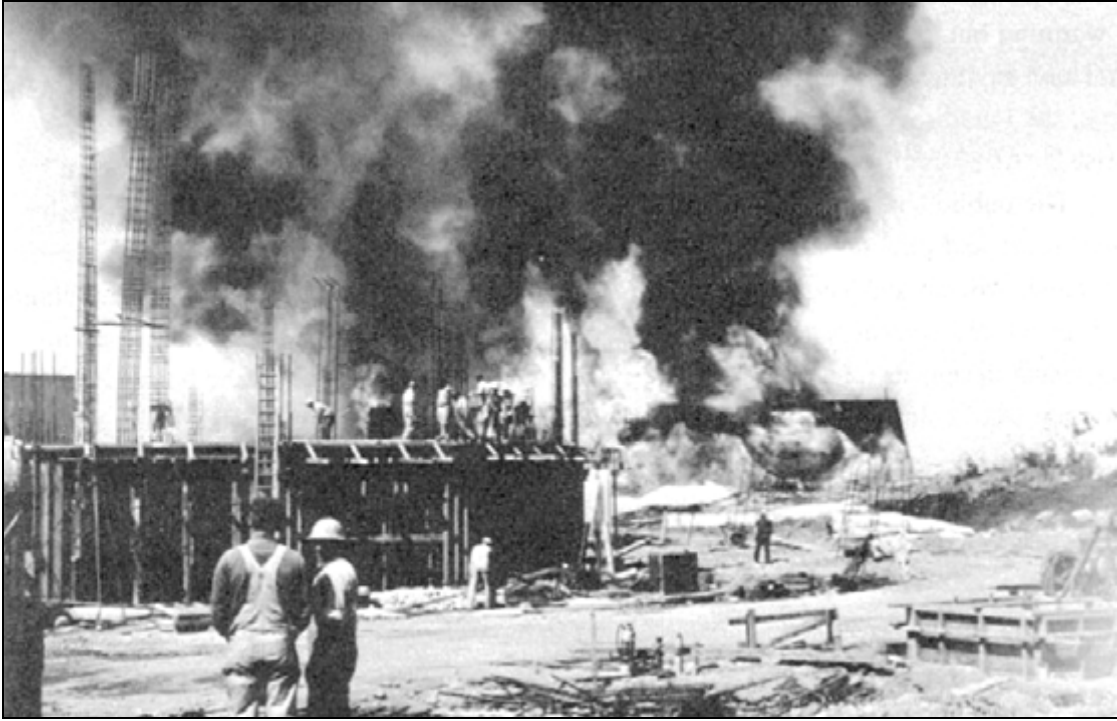


Figure 14. Jackson Visitor Center Under Construction. Paradise Lodge Burning in the Background, (Western Paradise Developed Area, 1965).

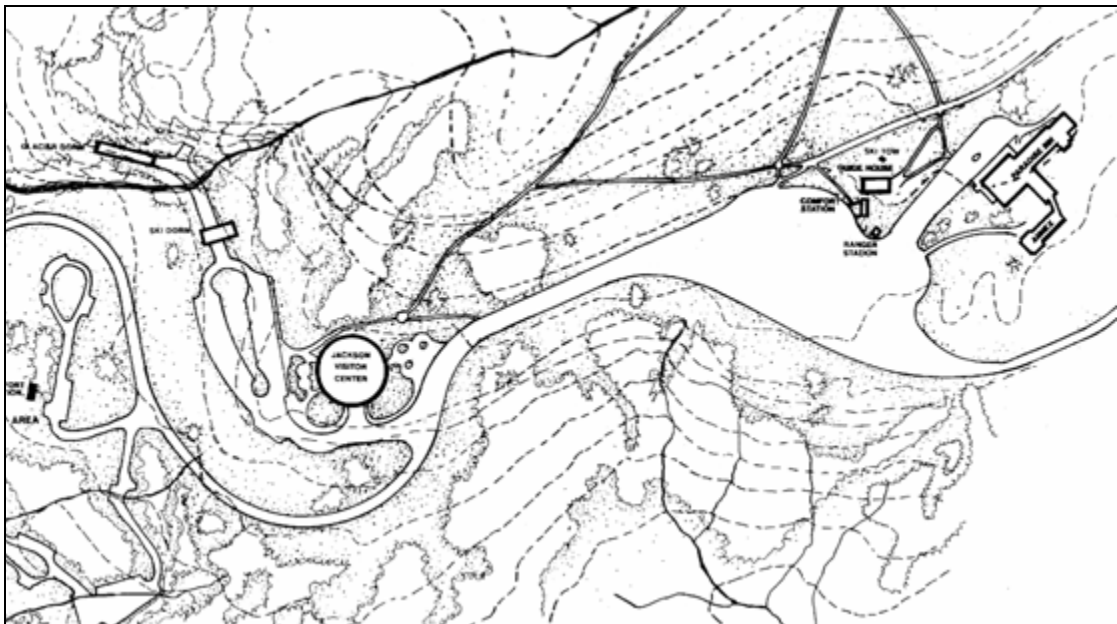


Figure 15. Paradise Developed Area in 1996

Innovative as it was, the 1966 Jackson Visitor Center, did not harmonize with the historical character of the area; nor were its moderately pitch roofs and lightly built reinforced concrete supports capable of withstanding Mount Rainier's winter weather without frequent maintenance intervention. After the park was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1997, the combination of historical incongruity and inadequate structural qualities set the stage for destruction of the 1966 building in favor of a newer, more sustainable building. Construction of the new Jackson Visitor Center, in a historically compatible architectural style, atop the footprint of historic Paradise Camp recaptures some of the lost historical character of the Paradise Developed Area. It is the same construction effort, of course, that stimulated the Paradise archaeological effort described further below.

Archaeology in the Paradise Developed Area

The first formal archaeological survey devoted specifically to the Paradise Developed Area was conducted by a Central Washington University (CWU) field school under the direction of Pat McCutcheon and Patrick Lubinski in 2000. The survey was designed to gather general archaeological information about the greater Paradise area prior to construction of the new visitor center and demolition of the older building. The intent was to isolate surface visible prehistoric or historic period remains within the greater Paradise Developed Area boundary outlined in red in Figure 2.

Cushman, Lubinski, and Satnik (2002) summarize procedures and results of the CWU project in their final report. Over a five day period, field school students inspected the area shown in Figure 2 in a series of 101 parallel transects spaced at ten meter intervals. In addition to locating a wide variety of 19th and 20th century artifacts widely scattered over the landscape, surveyors identified seven concentrations of historical debris which they attributed to their most probable sources: *Theosophy Ridge* (Camp of the Clouds), *Bulb* (in a 1916 construction camp area north of the Guide House), the *ski tow line* proper, *Sceva Cabin* (the original Tatoosh and Sluisin Club dormitory area north of Paradise Inn), and *Tatoosh* (Paradise Camp, warehouse, and residence) in the eastern section; and *Community Building*, and *Paradise Lodge* in the western section. The CWU crew conducted further limited-volume subsurface tests in areas least impacted by modern development, and offering the greatest opportunity to locate prehistoric and/or historic-period remains. No subsurface tests, however, were conducted below the massive east-side asphalt parking lot, now known to contain Paradise Camp structural remains.

The CWU study provided the empirical basis for identifying Paradise Developed Area site FS2002-06, the boundaries of which encompass most of the archaeological components related to its historical development. The study's recommendations for further investigation of the still unknown asphalt-covered parts of Tatoosh locus (i.e., Paradise Camp), prior to visitor center construction (Cushman, Lubinski and Satnick 2002: 79-81), set the stage for the present archaeological effort.

The 2006 archaeological project at Paradise had two distinct, phased components corresponding to two separate construction efforts begun that year: 1) archaeological subsurface

testing in the Paradise Camp area below the footprint of the new visitor center; and 2) monitoring, with limited subsurface testing, associated with Paradise Inn restoration, and excavation of facilities trenches related to Paradise Inn and the visitor center. In 2007, work was limited to construction monitoring at both locations. Because visitor center construction began first, and involved the greatest potential destruction of archaeological remains, testing work on Paradise Camp began first, and involved the greatest overall effort. Monitoring activities associated with Paradise Inn and facilities trenches took place later as these construction efforts got underway. Three phases of archaeological work –Paradise Camp testing, and Paradise Inn/trench monitoring in 2006; and monitoring efforts in 2007– are described in detail in separate sections below.

Phase I: Archaeological Testing at Paradise Camp-New Jackson Visitor Center

The near-proximity of the new Jackson Visitor Center to the site of the original Paradise Camp Lodge (later Tatoosh Club) was understood early in the planning process. Indeed, the desire to recreate some of the area’s historic landscape figured significantly in the decision to build the visitor center in that place. By overlaying construction plans atop historic maps (e.g., Figure 9), Larry Beal with the NPS Denver Service Center, was the first to observe the direct overlap of the two buildings. To more accurately estimate the extent of the overlap, we used Global Information System (GIS) technology to geo-reference a 1928 topographic survey of the eastern Paradise Developed Area against plan maps for the new visitor center. Figure 16 shows the result; suggesting that a significant portion of the 1925 Paradise Camp lodging addition was situated directly beneath the new construction footprint.



Figure 16. Jackson Visitor Center (Red) and Paradise Camp Lodge (as mapped in 1928).

Testing procedures at Paradise Camp were completed in 14 days between May 10 and June 12. The field crew consisted of the authors plus Fort Vancouver archaeological technicians Eric Gleason and Jacqueline Cheung. Mechanized assistance in removing asphalt pavement and subsurface boulder fill was provided by the park's maintenance division; especially Joe Palmer, Jim Hooper, Phil Tannehill, and Mike Carney. U. S. Geological Survey geologist Jim Vallance, identified volcanic stratigraphy at the site. The combined crew pursued three primary goals at Paradise Camp: 1) establish the basic stratigraphic sequence and integrity of naturally deposited sediments at Paradise; 2) search for evidence of prehistoric use of the project area; and, 3) document features and artifacts associated with historic Paradise Camp and related historic-period activities in the area.

In order to gain access to subsurface sediments, the maintenance crew first cut and removed asphalt around the building footprint; creating an irregularly rectangular 89 by 197 foot (27 by 60 meter) working space. Previously, pre-construction sediment cores had indicated that from one to five feet of boulder and mixed sediment fill would be found between the asphalt and the original natural ground surface. Because of the massive, boulder-dominated nature of this fill, we were obliged to conduct investigations within a series of mechanically excavated trenches laid out to cross-cut the probable Paradise Camp Lodge foundation, and to sample the footprint area more widely. An initially planned uniform test trench pattern, was adjusted in the field to accommodate standing water, boulder rubble, and unexpectedly deep fill in the southwestern corner of the footprint. Figure 17 is a west-facing photograph showing the building footprint/testing area with asphalt paving removed and trenching in progress. Figure 18 shows the final test trench pattern plus an enlarged block excavation area (Block 1) from which fill was removed to expose Paradise Camp Lodge foundation elements. Sections that follow address test procedures and results for each of the three Paradise Camp objectives listed above.



Figure 17, Asphalt Removed from the Visitor Center Footprint. (View Facing West.)

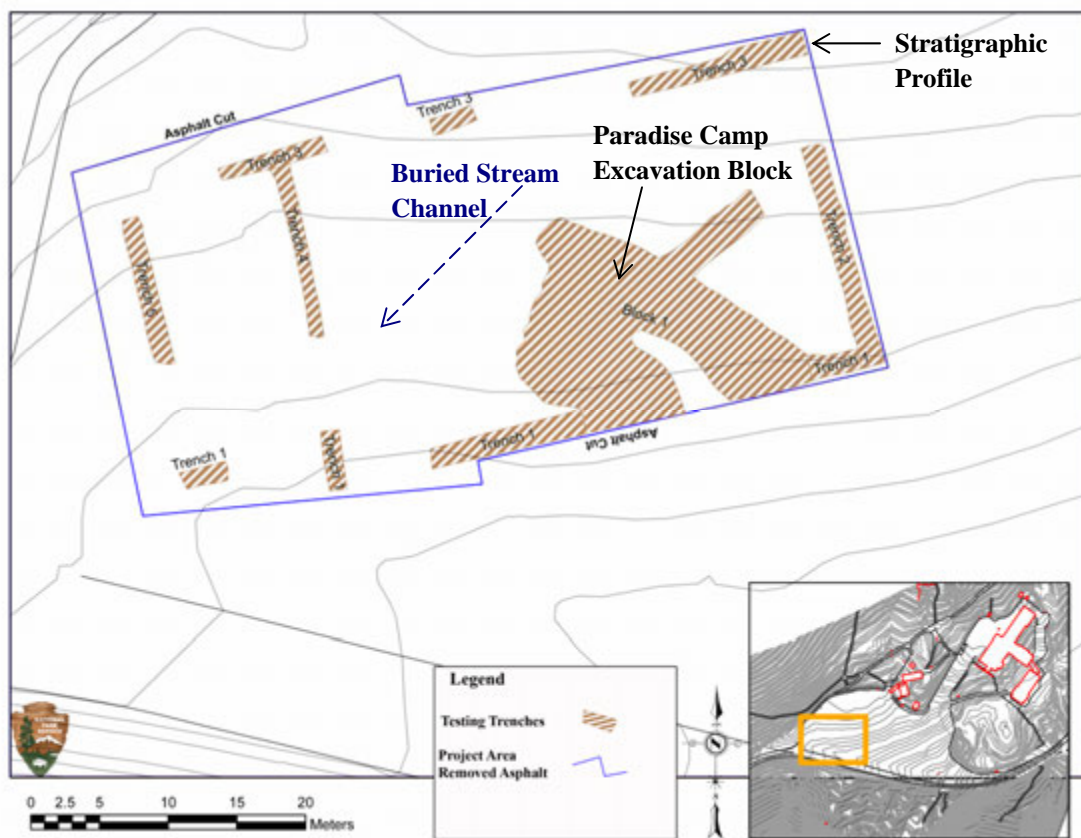


Figure 18. Test Trench and Block Excavation Pattern

Goal 1: The Paradise Stratigraphic Profile

We exposed the area’s natural stratigraphic sequence in the side walls of a 2.6 meter deep excavation trench located at the northeastern corner of the construction footprint (the easternmost section of Trench 3 above). Viewed through a steel trench safety-box the profile revealed that upper sediment layers to a depth of approximately 1.5 meters consisted entirely of asphalt, imported silt, sand, and gravel fill. These materials were the by-product of repeated resurfacing episodes --earlier with gravel, later with asphalt—plus additional fill used to raise the height of the parking surface in front of Paradise Camp. Figure 19 shows the stratigraphic test trench, trench safety-box, and 20th Century fill and resurfacing layers. The lowest fill layer, marked by a color change from yellowish brown to charcoal gray more-or-less parallel with Burtchard’s foot, is a 20 cm thick layer of local material that probably was scraped into place to level the area’s first formal parking surface in the early 1900s (this layer appears again in Figure 20).



Figure 19. Upper Parking Lot Fill Layers in the Stratigraphic Trench

Sediments below the early 1900s parking level display a remarkably intact, layered sequence of volcanic tephra and buried soils (paleosols) that range from the 1900 A.C.E. surface to over 7000 years ago (ca. 5050 B.C.E.). USGS geologist Jim Vallance identified the stratigraphic layers, which subsequently were sampled to allow further study. Figure 20 on the following page illustrates the Paradise stratigraphic sequence, and identifies several of the more prominent volcanic and lahar layers. Darker colored layers sandwiched between the lighter volcanic events are buried soils that supported Paradise plant and animal communities between the time periods indicated by the bracketing volcanic events. Appendix A contains the complete stratigraphic sequence identified by Vallance.

The natural stratigraphy shown in Figure 20 is roughly horizontally bedded north to south, but dips downslope to the west; indicating presence of a natural swale, or depression, in the central part of the construction footprint. Judging from the general landform in the surrounding area, this swale probably extends from northeast to southwest through the construction area approximately as shown on Figure 18. The swale probably once was a small run-off channel, or seasonal stream, that originated in Paradise Meadows and flowed through what is now the parking area before dropping sharply into lower Paradise Valley. The streambed probably accounts for unexpectedly deep fill materials in the southwest corner of the new visitor center.

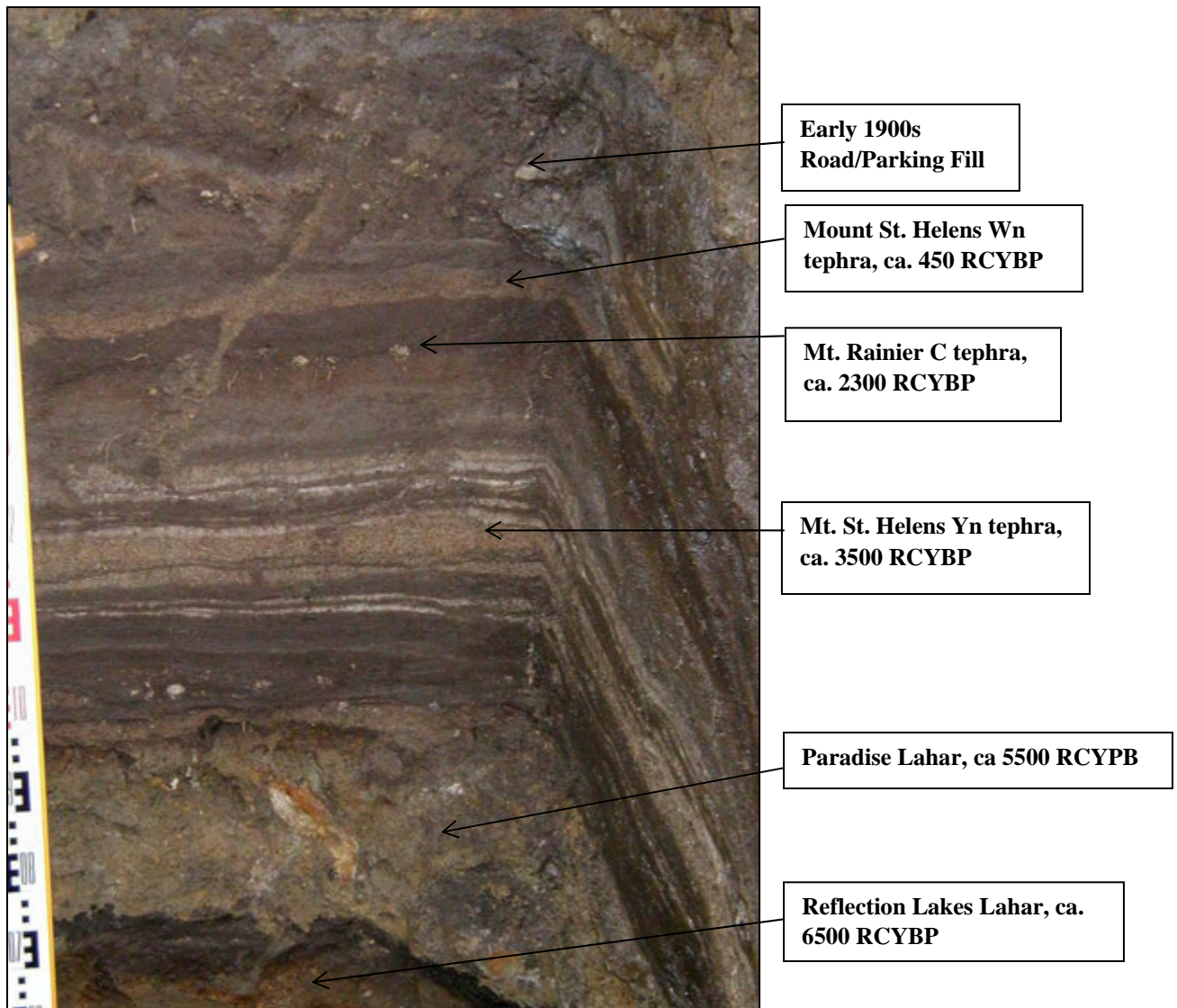


Figure 20. Intact Stratigraphy from the Paradise Camp Profile.
 (RCYBP indicates Radiocarbon years before present,)

Goal 2: The Search for a Prehistoric Site Component

Other than the deep stratigraphic trench, test trenches shown in Figure 18 simply removed 1900s fill material to the level of intact natural sediments; depths of which varied from about 50 cm in the southeastern corner to unreachable levels to the southwest. For the most part, however, these trenches measured about 1.5 meters wide by 1.2 meters deep. The trenches provided working surfaces, broadly arrayed across the building footprint, from which to conduct deeper subsurface tests into intact sediments. These tests were designed to search for prehistoric cultural remains that we hoped would be preserved on paleosols buried between the various Mt. St. Helens and Rainier tephra layers shown above.

Constant volume sample (CVS) test procedures were used to search for subsurface cultural remains. The CVS technique consists of excavating and screening a series of small units

with controlled volume, unit diameter, and depth arrayed systematically across the sample area. Use of such units in an area of either known or probable site presence provides a minimally invasive, time-efficient means to estimate 1) the vertical and horizontal extent of archaeological deposits; and 2) the relative density of these remains across space (Burtchard and Miss 1998: 75-78). The system works because manufacture or repair of stone tools, the single most common prehistoric artifact class found at Mount Rainier, tends to scatter stone chipping debris (debitage) widely about the manufacture/repair location. A CVS unit intercepting even one of these items provides means to redirect the test pattern in a manner that focuses more precisely on the prehistoric use location; providing basic information to guide additional tests if warranted.

During the Paradise Camp project, we recovered 79 ten liter, equal volume samples from the 11 locations indicated in Figure 21. CVS sample locations were dictated by presence of intact sediments, but efforts were made to sample the footprint area as widely as practical. All units were dug in sequential 10 liter volumes with “Fiskars” brand post-hole diggers which allow excavation of uniform 30cm units to a maximum depth of 1.3 meters. In most cases, we were able to sample sediments ranging from St Helens Wn tephra (450 RCYBP) to as low as St. Helens Yn tephra laid down about 3500 RCYBP, or Paradise Lahar cobbles deposited 5500 RCYBP. The central and southwestern sections of the footprint were not sampled because we were unable to reach the base of imported material due to exceptional fill depth.

All natural sediments removed from the CVS test locations were water-screened through 1/8 inch mesh hardware cloth. The remaining screen content was examined for cultural remains; especially tool stone debitage such as chert or chalcedony --common constituents of archaeological assemblages at Mount Rainier (and not found naturally in sediments at Paradise). No prehistoric remains of any kind were found during the project; suggesting that prehistoric presence, while quite probable in the greater Paradise area, did not occur, or could not be observed with the technique employed, within the sampled building footprint.

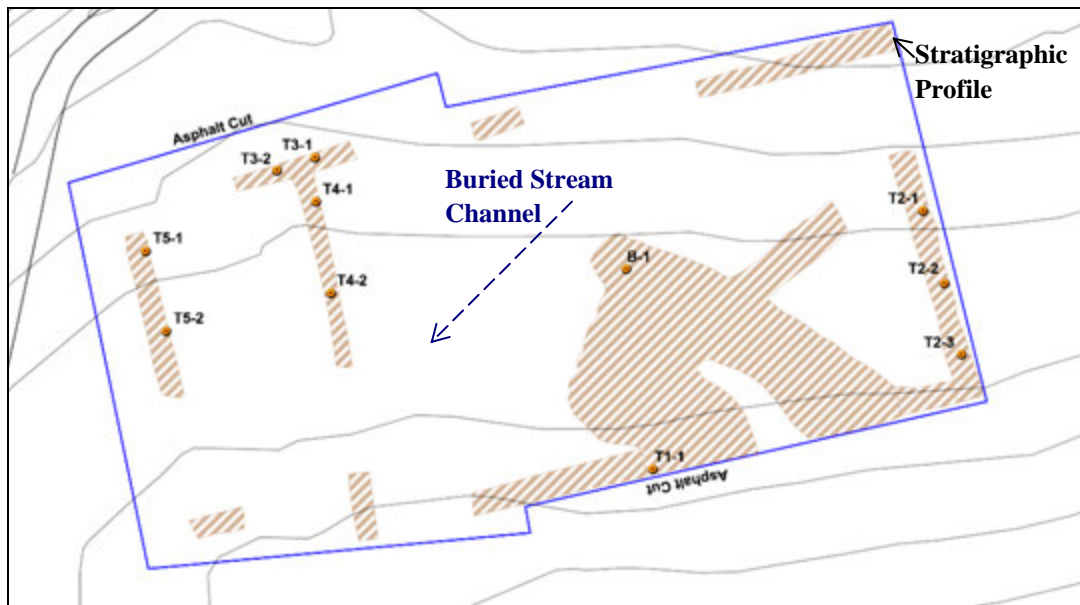


Figure 21. Constant Volume Sample Locations

Goal 3: Define Features and Collect Artifacts Related to Paradise Camp

Most attention in the 2006 project was given to defining and recording remnant structural elements related to the 1925 addition to Paradise Camp Lodge. In order to locate the building foundation, a backhoe trench (Trench 1 in Figure 18) was excavated east to west along the southern margin of the asphalt-free footprint area. Judging from overlain historical and modern construction maps (see Figure 16) we had reason to believe that this was the location most likely to intercept Paradise Camp foundation walls if they had not been previously destroyed.

The trenching system worked well. Paradise Camp Lodge front foundation elements were found approximately three meters west of the southeastern corner of the footprint area shown on Figure 21. The foundation consisted of concrete capped stone masonry pilasters and stem walls visible in the trench fill material. Leaving the front wall intact, we continued the trench until the rear (southwest-facing) foundation wall was located in the same fashion. Once located, the backhoe was used to search for, and roughly define, all front, end, and rear foundation walls and support pilasters in the exposed construction footprint. Figure 22 shows the original discovery trench (lower photo left) and excavation to expose additional foundation walls along the northeast-facing front of the 1925 lodge addition.



Figure 22. Backhoe Exposure of Paradise Camp Stem Walls. (Jim Hooper operator.)

Fill removal, even with mechanical assistance, was hampered by the amount and massive size of the fill material. It is clear that, when the Paradise Camp (then Tatoosh Club) building was razed circa 1952, surviving construction materials were dumped into and adjacent to the

building foundation, partially filling the basement. To these materials were added variously sized boulders, fines and gravel, bricks, and asphalt to create the mid-1950s to 2006 parking surface.

Even so, remnant stem wall foundations of the Paradise Camp lodge addition remained largely intact approximately one meter below the parking lot surface. Once exposed by the backhoe, the walls, pilasters, sections of plank flooring and associated water and electrical features were further defined by hand. Figure 23 shows the foundation wall almost completely exposed. The rectangular pit in the northwest corner of the building (lower right) exposes stem wall and floor section for illustration. A basement door opening is located in the lower right corner. Water is pooled on additional flooring and plumbing fixtures inside the rear wall of the building. Eric Gleason (holding the map board) is standing near a front basement door on the northeast face of the building. Remaining, undisturbed sections of the 1925 addition and part of the original 1918 Paradise Camp building continue under the large gravel pile. The front of the 1918 building turn at a right angle and lie approximately under the smaller gravel pile in the parking lot at upper photo center as indicated by the dashed blue line.



Figure 23. Paradise Camp Lodge, Stem Wall and Pilasters.
(Photo faces southeast from the end of the 1925 addition.)

Foundation walls shown above (recorded in aggregate as Paradise Camp Feature 1) were constructed of minimally shaped angular cobbles –predominately andesite– mortared in place and capped with concrete. Because of high water level during the excavation period, we could not determine whether the stem walls were built on a concrete footing or on stone rubble. Stem walls

measured 2½ to 3 feet high above a plank floor. At approximate eight foot intervals, two foot square to rectangular mortared stone pilasters with concrete caps provided structural support for vertical beams or posts. Except on the northwest end, the pilasters and caps rose 6 to 12 inches above the height of the stem walls. Figure 24 illustrates the northwest stem wall, pilaster and plank floor construction. Note that, here, the pilasters and stem wall are the same height, save for the cap. Note, too, that the plank floors are placed atop horizontal sub-floor planks which lie directly on the ground surface.

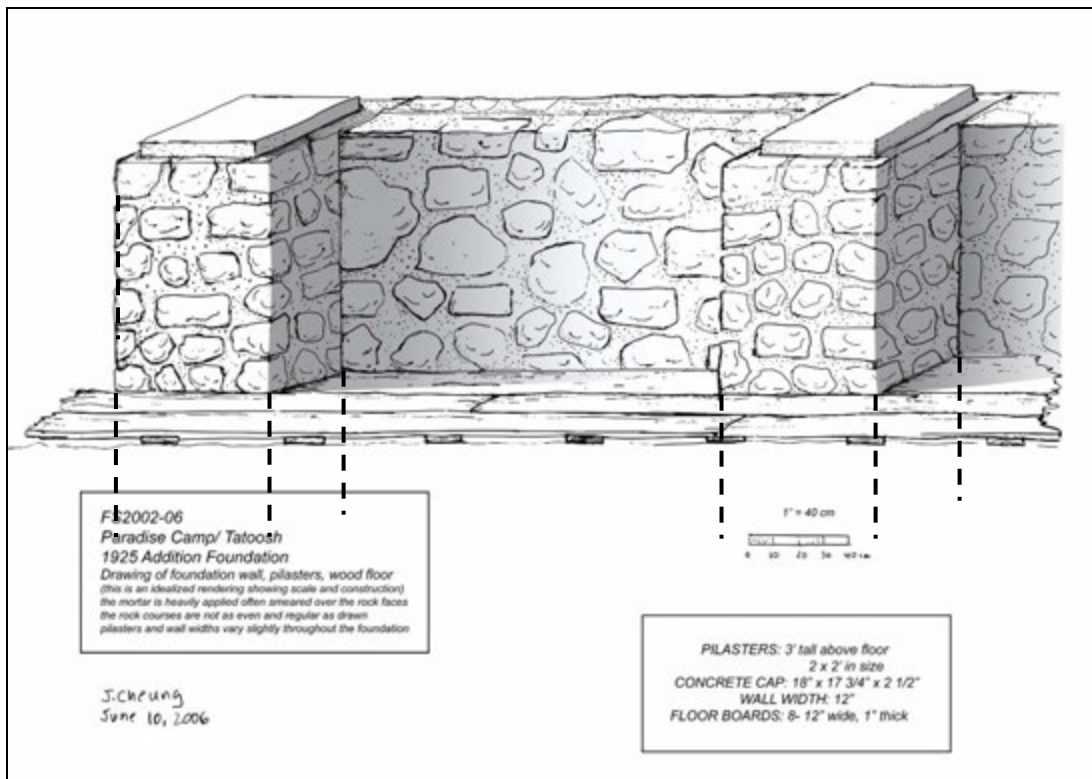


Figure 24. Stem Wall, Pilaster and Plank Floor Construction Detail.

Floors were constructed predominantly of 2 by 8 inch plank boards set on horizontally laid 2 by 6 inch joists at 24 inch centers. The joists probably were set on bedrock or pounded earth with leveling spacers below. There was no indication that the plank floors were covered. However, given that exposed sections of the structure were a storage room (as indicated on structural plans) it is possible that composite “linoleum” type coverings were used in shower and toilet rooms in the southeastern part of the basement. Indeed, we found bits of this sort of material in the construction fill.

As shown in Figure 23 and located as shown Figures 25 and 26 below, all of the northwest (short end) of the 1925 Paradise Camp addition was exposed in the construction area. This wall section was perhaps the best preserved of the mortared stone foundations at the site. It contained three pilaster columns and a basement door opening in the northwest corner. The exposed section measured 28.5 feet long from the center of its corner pilasters.

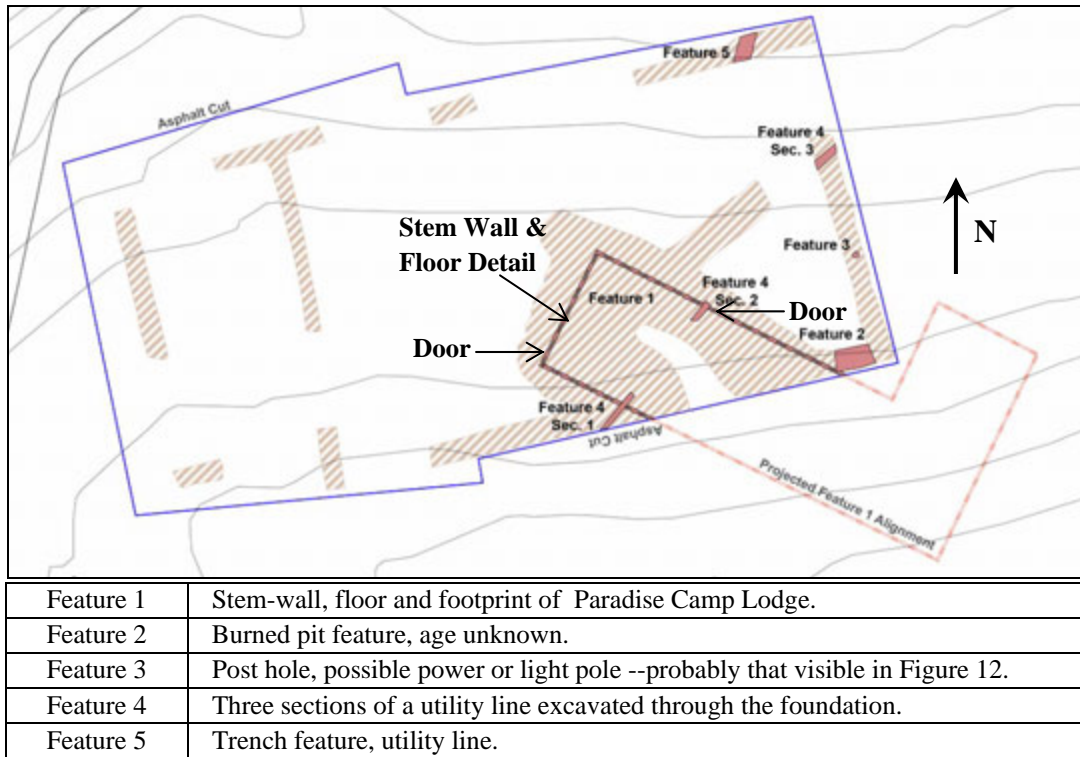


Figure 25. Paradise Camp Orientation and Related Feature Location Diagram.

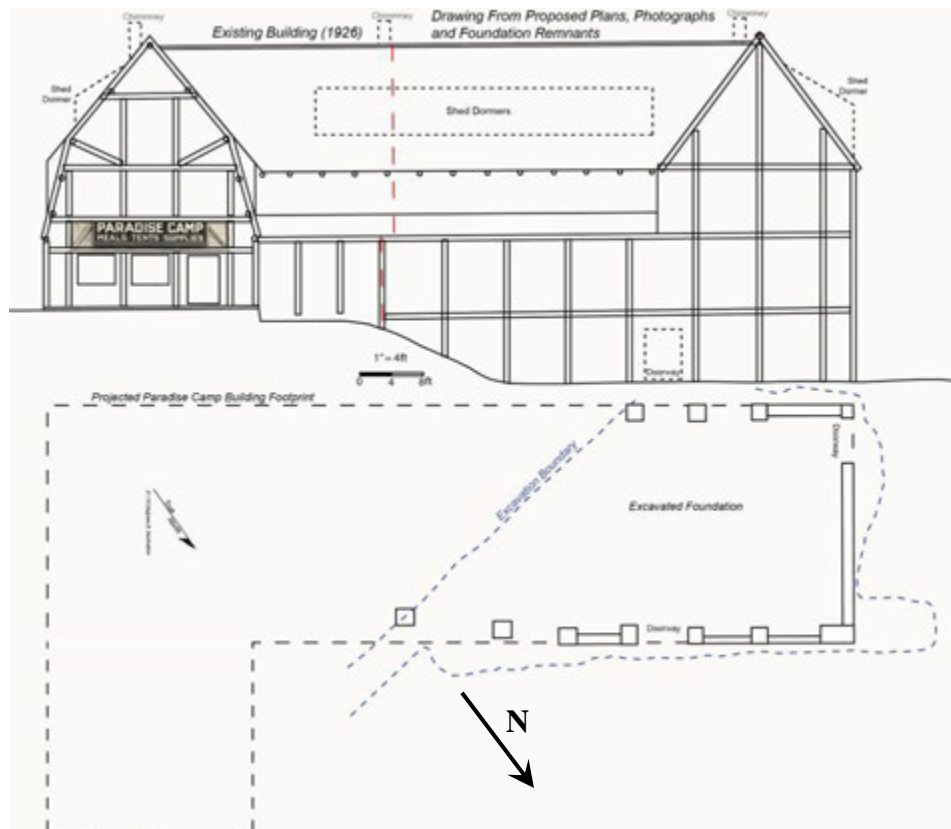


Figure 26. Paradise Camp Exposed Foundation and Structural View. (Slightly compressed)

The front foundation of the lodge addition extended 58.4 feet from the northeast corner to the asphalt cut shown above. This wall constituted most of the 1925 addition to the original building footprint. The wall contained seven concrete capped pilasters and a basement entrance door in the approximate center of the wall. The foundation exposed in Trench 1 had been pushed in, probably during the demolition process. Note, too, that this part of the building is the location at which the original 1918 building abutted the 1925 addition. Some of the structural complexity evident in this area may reflect additional elements needed to join the two structures.

The southwest, or rear, foundation wall segment exposed in 2006 measured 32.5 feet from its northwest corner to the edge of the cut asphalt. It contained four pilasters on standard 8'6" centers. Plumbing fixtures and a wooden enclosure box were located adjacent to the wall between the central pilasters. Some time after the building was demolished, a utility trench was cut west to east through the rear wall, exiting near the front basement door (Feature 4 above). In other respects, the wall and interior contents were largely intact.

Cultural litter, including intact light bulbs, wire, porcelain and fragments of dishes, among other things, littered the basement floor and fill. Of some human interest, preserved in a small niche next to a pilaster on top of the stem wall was a partially filled whiskey bottle and a rolled condom; suggesting that the basement was, on occasion, useful for more than simply storage purposes. Figures 27 and 28 below show a few of the artifacts and features recovered from Paradise Camp in 2006.



Figure 27. J. Cheung Excavates Preserved Section of Stem Wall and Pilaster. Bits of broken glass, wood and metal fragments, bricks, liquor bottle, and rolled condom set on pilaster cap.



Figure 28. Sample of Recovered Paradise Camp Lodge Structural Elements. Wire wrapped, wood-stave water or sewer pipe at photo center. Charred Alaska yellow cedar decorative building-facing beams, and mortared stem wall sections on palettes.

In summary, much of the 1925 addition to Paradise Camp Lodge was found intact under Paradise parking lot asphalt. All structural elements shown in this section of the report ultimately were destroyed by foundation excavations for the new Jackson Visitor Center. We geared our efforts in 2006 to map, photograph and describe, as much of the building as possible in a brief field project. We focused primarily on the building's structural components. Artifacts associated with use of the facility were collected as well, but only ancillary to exposing the walls and floor segments. These, as well as representative sections of the stem walls, one pilaster, and some of the structural wood were retained for possible inclusion in an interpretive display related to Paradise Camp history at a later date (see Figure 28). Appendix B contains a more thorough description of features, and a complete list of collected artifacts. Figures 29 and 30 conclude the Paradise Camp pre-construction archaeological investigation portion of this report. Figure 30 shows the relationship of these elements to the original Paradise Camp building. Please refer to the map illustration on page *iv* at the beginning of this report to see the final reconstructed position of Paradise Camp as it relates to the new Jackson Visitor Center. The following sections summarize procedures and results of archaeological monitoring activities that took during 2006 and 2007 construction seasons at the new visitor center, Paradise Inn, and intermediate ground between the two. Figure 29 is a detailed drawing of structural foundation elements described above.

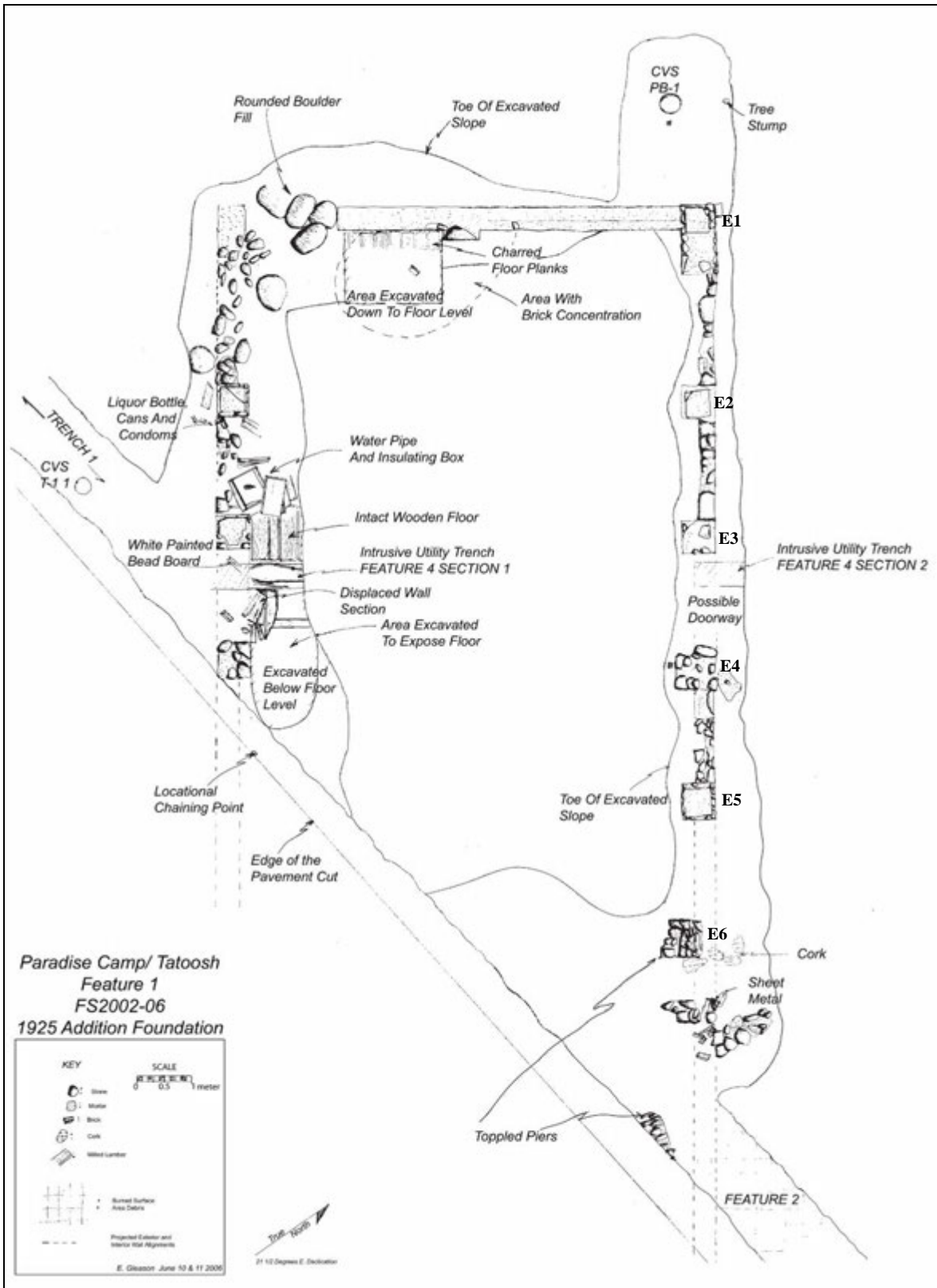


Figure 29. Paradise Camp Lodge Foundation Excavation Detail

Phase 2: 2006 Archaeological Monitoring Procedures and Results: Jackson Visitor Center, Paradise Inn, and Utility Lines

Archaeological monitoring of the construction at Paradise continued throughout the 2006 season in order to guard against inadvertent loss of archaeological resources and associated information. The presence of an archaeological monitor on the job site helped to ensure effective coordination between construction contractors and the park's cultural resource branch regarding visitor center and Paradise Inn construction. The monitor's presence also facilitated efficient recovery of archaeological material and data with minimal impediment to construction progress.

The first part of this section describes work undertaken in the Paradise Developed Area during the 2006 construction season that had the potential to impact archaeological resources. The description covers pertinent aspects of new visitor center construction, Paradise Inn rehabilitation, and utility line installation. The procedures followed when monitoring these activities are then detailed, and a summary of the results provided.

The monitoring process generally consisted of observing ground-disturbing activities, maintaining a written and photographic record of the subsurface geology and cultural material encountered, and collecting artifacts recovered during excavation or structural rehabilitation. Kendra Carlisle assumed primary responsibility for conducting monitoring activities. Monitoring was conducted whenever there was the likelihood of encountering historical and/or prehistoric cultural resources because ground-disturbing activities 1) were anticipated to impact potentially intact natural deposits; or 2) there was inadequate understanding of the nature of subsurface deposits. To ensure a safe working environment and maximize the opportunity for documentation and retrieval of cultural material, detailed communication with the equipment operators and site supervisors was maintained throughout the process. This proved to be essential for coordinating monitoring with excavation activities since construction scheduling fluctuated on a daily basis.

During the 2006 monitoring project, five new features and three new sub-features were documented, and a total of 68 artifacts recovered for curation. Feature and artifact descriptions are provided later in this section, organized by locus of activity. The range of cultural material observed and collected relates directly to the construction and demise of historic structures in the area, as well as to the experiences of individuals recreating or working at Paradise. This tangible evidence serves to augment information gleaned from historical documents associated with the development and use of Paradise.

Paradise Camp/New Jackson Visitor Center Construction and Monitoring Results

All excavation associated with construction of the new visitor center building was carried out in the area contained within and immediately surrounding the planned footprint shown in various illustrations throughout this report. Because it directly impacted the Paradise Camp Lodge location, we were particularly concerned with the removal of up to 14 vertical feet of sediments prior to construction of the building foundation (see Figure 31). We had hoped that the lodge's foundation could be preserved under the floor of the new visitor center. Unfortunately,

however, underlying sediments proved to be too unstable to support the weight of the new structure without deeper excavation and subsurface structural preparation. Fortunately, much of the lodge's structural information had been retained as reported above. Our intent as the 2006 construction season progressed was to retain as much archaeological information and as many Paradise Camp artifacts as possible.



Figure 31. Excavating Paradise Visitor Center Foundation.

Through consultation with the contractors, a strategy was formulated to maximize opportunity for recovering additional archaeological data with minimal delay to foundation excavation for the new visitor center. Careful and complete exposure of each of the original Paradise Camp Lodge foundation walls allowed photo documentation of the structural elements prior to their removal. That plan entailed the following:

1. Using a backhoe, remove overburden of imported fill along exterior of wall, then slowly scrape exposed underlying native material in order to allow inspection of sediment and to minimize damage to potential features
2. Once the bulk of sediment is removed, manually shave sediment away from exterior surface of the stem-wall, exposing the foundation down to the ground beneath the pilasters.

Exposing the pilaster and stem-wall in this fashion along the eastern wall of the 1925 lodge addition to Paradise Camp provided a substantially improved exposure of structural elements than we were able to obtain during the original archaeological excavation process. Figure 32 shows the eastern pilaster and stem-wall foundation exposed on the eastern face. The photo clearly shows the load-bearing pilasters deeply set to provide structural support to the overlying lodge. Intermediate stem-walls are shallow, simply providing an interior basement ledge and surface to join non load-bearing structural elements.



Figure 32. Paradise Camp Lodge, Exposed Eastern Foundation Wall

Due to the length of time associated with exposing the east foundation wall in the manner described above, it was deemed impractical to apply the same strategy to the north and west walls. Instead, fill from inside the foundation was excavated to expose the interior surface of the walls as shown in Figure 33 below.



Figure 33. Paradise Camp Lodge, Interior Fill Removed. Photo faces west.

Following removal of the foundation walls shown above, construction excavation in the east half of new visitor center footprint and immediate exterior continued to be monitored. After excavation was concluded, the contractor removed additional material from the sidewall in the southeast corner in order to establish a safer gradient. Spatially, this corresponded to the projected north foundation wall of the original 1917 Paradise Camp. The work was completed without notifying the monitor, effectively limiting inspection to the newly exposed sidewalls in the expanded southeast corner. Accordingly, we must assume that stem-wall and pilaster construction design in this section was similar to that seen on the eastern face; a reasonable assumption, though lacking the certainty of direct observation and photo documentation.

The remnants of the Paradise Camp Lodge foundation (Feature 1) were originally recorded during the testing phase of the Paradise Project described in the previous section of this report. During monitoring, additional associated materials were documented and sampled. These include a) a section of probable collapsed stucco wall with attached cork insulation (see Figure 34) located on the eastern, frontal, Paradise Camp façade near the junction of the original 1917 building and the 1925 lodge addition; b) a slab of cement-like material with mortared cobbles and boulders attached to one side, located in the interior of the northeast corner of the basement; and c) a concentration of historic debris including numerous bottles, glass fragments, porcelain toilet pieces, light bulbs, a can fragment, and a dented enamel pitcher; located in the basement storage area near the center of the eastern foundation. Figures 24 and 35 show the cork and concrete objects. Table 1 lists artifacts recovered from the Paradise Camp Lodge basement and immediate vicinity during the construction excavation process. These items are retained in the Mount Rainier curation facility.



Figure 34. Cork and Stucco Paradise Façade Material (Oriented horizontally with plaster surface on top, and measuring approximately 3m (L) x 1m (W) x 12cm (thick); sample recovered)



Figure 35. Paradise Camp Lodge Concrete Basement Flooring/Slab and Foundation Walls.
 (Photo faces SW. Slab remnant in northeast corner, oriented horizontally, and measuring approximately 3 m (L) x 2m (W) x 20cm (thick).)

Table 1. Paradise Camp/Tatoosh Club Artifacts

Artifact	Description	Location Found
Stucco/cork facade	portion of collapsed stucco wall with attached cork insulation	Feature 1: north of pilaster E6 (see Figure 39)
light bulbs	clear; 5" long x 2 1/4" diameter at the filament end (quantity: 3)	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
enamel pitcher	dented, scraped, missing handle; white with blue trim; 13" tall x 5 1/4" diameter at base	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
ceramic base fragment	dark brown glazed terracotta with mouth baring teeth molded into body (of possible figural vessel or decoration)	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
ceramic conduit/insulator fragment	white porcelain	Feature 1: debris inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
ceramic rim fragment (possible saucer)	green annular stripe bracketed by thin purple-red lines around rim interior and purple-red line encircling what would be center of dish	Feature 1: debris inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
glass bottle fragment	unknown manufacturer and date; colorless, embossed letters (unable to determine due to location of break); body fragment, 2 3/16" x 1 5/16"	Feature 1: debris inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5

Table 1. Paradise Camp/Tatoosh Club Artifacts

Artifact	Description	Location Found
glass bottle (possibly for patent medicine) [Temporary ID: A]	machine-made by Owens-Illinois Glass Co. (Gas City, IN) from 1929-1954; colorless with patination, exterior threaded lip and bead or neck ring, post bottom mold seam, chamfered corners; 3 3/8" container height, 1 3/8" x 1" base dimension	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
glass bottle [Temporary ID: B]	machine-made, unknown manufacturer and date; colorless, exterior threaded lip with bead, single neck ring above shoulder, post bottom mold seam, vertical body seam continuous through finish; 7 1/2" container height, 2 3/8" x 2 7/8" base dimension	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
glass bottle (possibly for soda or beer) [Temporary ID: C]	machine-made, unknown manufacturer and date; colorless, vertical body seams (inc. ghost seams) not continuous through crown finish, post/cup bottom mold seam; 7 7/8" container height, 2 1/4" base dia.	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
glass bottle (possibly for soda or beer) [Temporary ID: D]	machine-made by Pacific Coast Glass Co. from 1925-1930 -or- Illinois Pacific Glass Corporation approx. 1925-1932 (base mark unclear); green, body seams continuous through crown finish, post/cup bottom mold seam; "Columbia Brewing Co. Tacoma Registered" embossed on base, embossed texture on neck and heel, and pattern around shoulder; 7 5/8" container height, 2 3/8" base diameter	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
glass bottle (possibly for beer) [Temporary ID: E]	machine-made by Owens-Illinois Glass Co. from 1929-1954; brown, vertical body seams (inc. ghost seams) continuous through crown finish, post/cup bottom mold seam, narrow ring above shoulder; 6 3/8" container height, 2 1/2" base diameter	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
glass bottle (possibly for beer) [Temporary ID: F]	machine-made by Northwestern Glass Co. 1931-?; brown, threaded lip, vertical body seams (inc. ghost seams) continuous through finish, post/cup bottom mold seam, stippled resting point, remnants of paper label "Rainier Beer"; 6 1/2" container height, 2 3/8" base diameter	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
glass bottle (possibly for beer) [Temporary ID: G]	machine-made by Owens-Illinois Glass Co. from 1940- approx. 1958; green, vertical body seams (inc. ghost seams) continuous through crown finish, post/cup bottom mold seam, stippling on heel with embossed "Duraglas" logo and depressed diamond shapes, depressed pattern around shoulder; 6 3/4" container height, 2 1/2" base diameter	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
glass bottle (possibly for soda) [Temporary ID: H]	machine-made, unknown manufacturer and date (possibly Pacific Coast Glass Works, Pacific Coast Glass Co. from 1919-1930); colorless, probable crown finish, post bottom mold seam, possible Owen's scar on base, "Seattle Bottlers Association Registered" embossed on heel, "S.B.A." embossed on fluted shoulder; base through shoulder fragment, 6 1/2" container height, 2 1/8" base diameter	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5

Table 1. Paradise Camp/Tatoosh Club Artifacts

Artifact	Description	Location Found
glass milk bottle <i>[Temporary ID: I]</i>	machine-made by Thatcher Manufacturing Co. from 1923- early 1950s; colorless, cap seat (bore), vertical body seams up to finish, valve mark in base, post bottom mold seam, “MPD” embossed on body; 5 5/8” container height, 2 1/4” base diameter	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
glass milk bottle <i>[Temporary ID: J]</i>	machine-made by Thatcher Manufacturing Co. from 1923-1950s; colorless, cap seat (bore), valve mark on base, paneled body, ornate “M” in garland and “Mayflower Just Honest Milk” embossed on body; 5 1/2” container height, 2 3/8” base diameter	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
glass milk bottle <i>[Temporary ID: K]</i>	machine-made, unknown manufacturer and date (mark too faint); colorless, cap seat (bore), valve mark on base, post bottom mold seam, triangle embossed on heel, “OK Dairy Company” embossed on body; 5 1/2” container height, 2 1/2” base dia.	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
glass milk bottle <i>[Temporary ID: L]</i>	machine-made, unknown manufacturer and date (mark not identified); colorless, cap seat (bore), cup bottom mold seam; 5 5/8” container height, 2 3/8” base diameter	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
glass bottle (soda or beer) <i>[Temporary ID: M]</i>	machine-made, unknown manufacturer and date; colorless, vertical body seams continuous through crown finish; finish through upper body fragment, 5” tall, 2” body diameter	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
glass jug <i>[Temporary ID: N]</i>	machine-made, unknown manufacturer and date; colorless, threaded lip, neck slopes outward at base to form lip, vertical body seams continuous through finish; finish through upper shoulder fragment, 3 1/4” tall, 1 1/16” bore diameter	Feature 1: debris concentration inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5
glass jar <i>[Temporary ID: O]</i>	machine-made by Capstan Glass Co. from 1919-1938; colorless; 2 1/4” container height, 2 1/4” base diameter	Feature 1: debris inside east wall between pilasters E4 and E5

During the process of construction excavation, the contractor also recovered artifacts while screening backdirt. While they lack the spatial control of the artifacts above, there is little doubt that they relate to use of Paradise Camp Lodge, to the renamed Tatoosh Club, and/or to activities taking place in the building’s near vicinity prior to its demolition in the 1960s. These materials are described below in Table 2.

Table 2. Paradise Camp/Tatoosh Club Artifacts Collected from Backdirt

Artifact	Description	Location Found
window sash weight	metal; 16 3/8” long x 1 3/4” diameter	“G grid” (contractor designation)
ski pole basket	wood frame bound by leather thongs; 7-8 1/2” diameters; see photo -- (quantity: 2)	backdirt
wood plank fragment	35” long (broken) x 7 1/2” wide (broken) x 1 1/2” thick	backdirt
ceramic conduit-insulator	white porcelain fragment	backdirt

Table 2. Paradise Camp/Tatoosh Club Artifacts Collected from Backdirt

Artifact	Description	Location Found
ceramic rim/base fragment of plate	white, hotel-grade porcelain with wide and narrow green annular stripes around upper and lower interior of rim, respectively; makers mark "O.P.Co. Syracuse China 7-F"	backdirt
glass bottle (possibly for soda or beer) [Temporary ID: P]	machine-made by Pacific Coast Glass Works, Pacific Coast Glass Co. from 1919-1930; colorless, crown finish, cup bottom mold seam, "Seattle Bottlers Association Registered" embossed on heel, "S.B.A." embossed on fluted shoulder; 7 11/16" container height, 2 1/8" base diameter	backdirt
glass bottle (possibly for medicine) [Temporary ID: Q]	machine-made by Illinois Glass Co. from 1915-1929; brown, probably cork closure, patent lip, rectangular body with rounded corners, Owen's scar on base, cup bottom mold seam; 2 1/2" container height, 1 1/2" x 3/4" base dimensions	backdirt
glass bottle [Temporary ID: R]	machine-made by Cumberland Glass Co. or Hazel Atlas (and later Maryland Glass) after 1890; blue, probably cap seat (bore), vertical body seams continuous through finish, post bottom mold seam, "Bromo-Selzer Emerson Drug Co. Baltimore, MD" embossed on body; 4 1/16" container height, 1 9/16" base diameter; fragment of neck/finish missing	backdirt
glass bottle [Temporary ID: S]	machine-made by Owens Bottle Co. from 1911 or 1919-1929; colorless, vertical body seams continuous through crown finish, post bottom mold seam; 5 1/4" container height, 2" base dia.	backdirt
glass soda bottle [Temporary ID: T]	machine-made, unknown manufacturer and date; colorless, vertical body seams up to crown finish, cup/post bottom mold seam, "Double Cola" painted on body in white and enclosed in red oval, diagonally ribbed body, stippled resting point; 10 3/4" container height, 2 3/8" base diameter	backdirt
glass club soda bottle [Temporary ID: U]	machine-made by Owens-Illinois Glass Co. from 1954-present; green, vertical body seams continuous through crown finish, cup/post bottom mold seam, "Clicquot Club TRADEMARK" embossed on base, "Clicquot Club" embossed on neck; 11 3/4" container height, 3 1/4" base diameter	backdirt
glass bottle [Temporary ID: V]	machine-made by possibly Diamond Glass Co. of Montreal, Quebec (company operated 1891-1913) or Royersford, PA (company operated 1885-1990); light green, vertical body seams continuous through crown finish, cup/post bottom mold seam, vertical striations from shoulder to finish; 11 1/2" container height, 3 1/8" base diameter	backdirt

All artifacts collected during the Paradise Camp construction monitoring effort, and included in Tables 1 and 2 above, were cleaned and stored at the curation facility in the park's administrative headquarters in Tahoma Woods. Primary authentication references for bottle descriptions were Jones and Sullivan (1989), and Toulouse (2001). Objects shown in Figure 36 below provide examples of the range of artifacts found. Please note that these materials could reflect the entire use range of the building beginning as early as 1917. However, because they were found in association with the 1925 addition, and because the building continued in use through the 1950s, most of the materials probably reflect that time-frame.



Figure 36. Bottles and Ski Pole Basket Recovered from Paradise Camp/Tatoosh Club Area

Paradise Inn 2006 Construction and Monitoring Results

Modifications and improvements were made throughout the season to Paradise Inn approximately 200 meters northeast of the new Jackson Visitor Center-Paradise Camp location discussed above. Work included reinforcement of the Inn's three chimneys and associated fireboxes; shoring and lifting to allow access underneath sections of the building for foundation repair; and demolition of floors, walls, and ceilings in preparation for renovation. These activities did not directly affect the integrity of archaeological resources, but created an opportunity for artifacts to be discovered during dismantling and removal of the infrastructure.

Other activities with the potential for impacting subsurface archaeological deposits consisted of excavations in association with foundation construction beneath the north, south, and dining room chimneys, storm and footing drain installations along the western exterior (also storm drain trenching along northern end) of the building, and footing construction beneath the east wing. Figure 37 below shows foundation excavation for the south chimney. By the end of the season, the footing and storm drain installations were 75% and 25% completed, respectively. These were finished during the 2007 construction season, along with fuel tank and water line installations and extensive foundation construction.



Figure 37. South Chimney Foundation Excavation

The excavation of the south chimney foundation was monitored in order to ensure recovery of any archaeological data from the deep and intact unconsolidated sediment deposits observed in that area (see Figure 38). The stratigraphic sequence essentially is identical to that observed near the visitor center (Figure 20); preserving a similar 6500 year old depositional history. Given the increasingly shallow level of bedrock to the north, and correspondingly minimal deposits below the north and dining room/lobby chimneys respectively, we concluded that intermittent monitoring of excavation in those areas was sufficient.

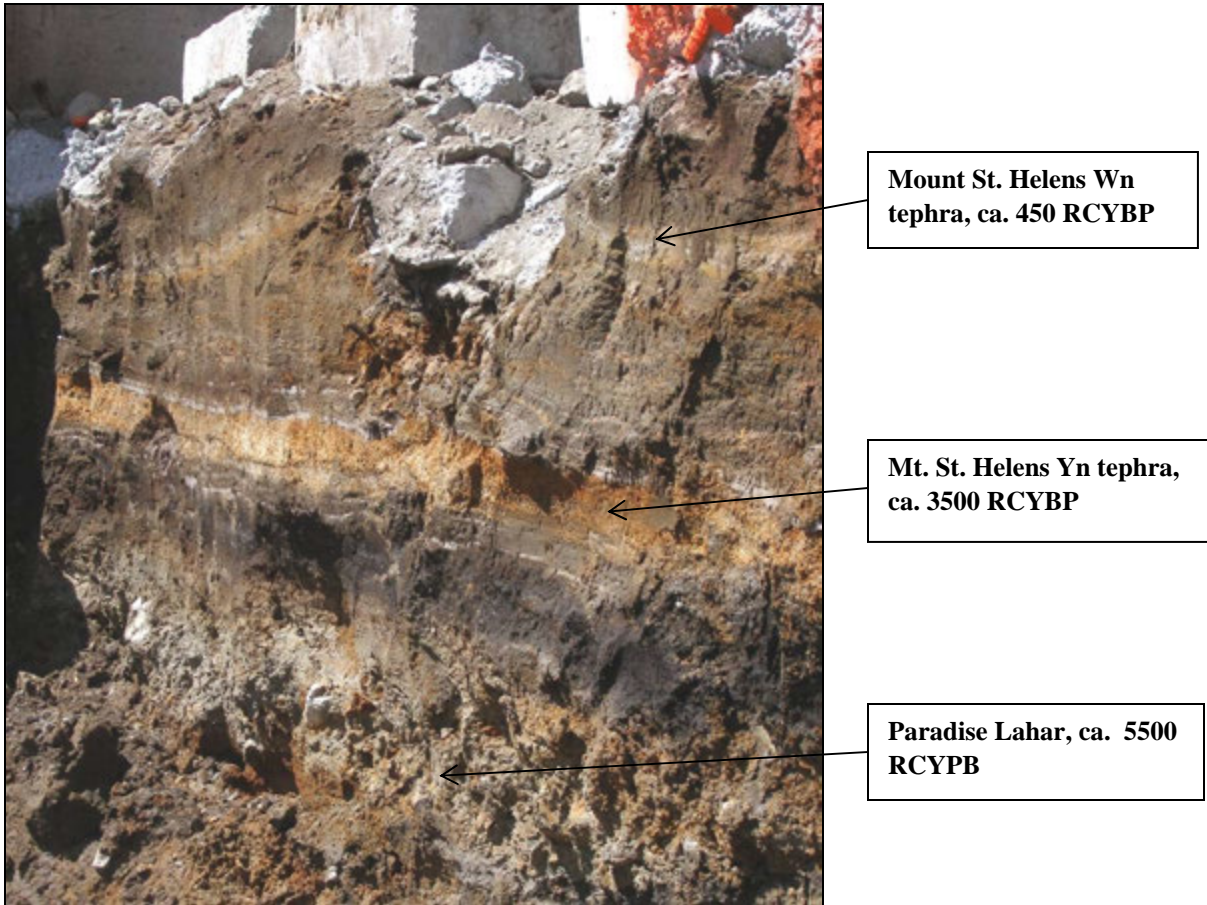


Figure 38. Stratigraphy Below South Chimney

The section of storm and footing drain trench excavated parallel to the Paradise Inn lobby was not monitored since the work was completed in material that had been previously disturbed. The section excavated to the west of the dining room and kitchen area was intermittently inspected and photographed. The remaining section of storm drain trench along the northern end of the building was excavated partially in previously disturbed material. The trench was observed, but was not monitored intensively. The same consideration applied to footing excavations beneath the east wing. Figure 39 shows the storm drain trench outside the kitchen and dining room area of the Inn.

No features (i.e., non-portable, constructed remains) were observed during excavation at the Inn. However, contractors saved a number of artifacts during its structural renovation. These artifacts were collected and delivered for curation and possible interpretive use at a later time. Table 3 summarizes these collections. Photograph Figures 40 through 43 show some of the artifacts collected from Paradise Inn during the 2006 field season.



Figure 39. Paradise Inn Storm Drain Trench West of Dining Room and Kitchen

Table 3. Paradise Inn Artifacts Collected in 2006

Artifact	Description	Location Found
glass bottle	machine-made, unknown manufacturer and date; colorless, vertical body seams continuous through crown finish, post bottom mold seam, hatched pattern encircling heel; 11 3/8" container height, 3" base diameter	(Paradise Inn)
Paradise Inn "Notice to Guests" sign	torn; summary of hotel guest rules dated 6/26/1920	(Paradise Inn)
wood shingle	stamped with "Mountain Mill Co. 'Extra Clear' Ashford, WA"	(Paradise Inn)
wood shingle	stamped with "M.R. Smith L.B.H. (?) & SHG. Co. 'Perfections No.1 Grade' (?), WA"	(Paradise Inn)
candy wrapper	"Honeyscotch" by J.N. Collins Co.	(Paradise Inn)
candy wrapper	"Baby Ruth" by Curtiss; \$.05 cost	(Paradise Inn)
gum wrapper	"Juicy Fruit" by Wrigley's	(Paradise Inn)
souvenir Mount Rainier photo album	leather-covered, string-bound with tattered cardboard mailer; front cover embossed "Where The West Begins (...)" ; contains photos of views and locations in Mount Rainier National Park; 4 1/2" x 3" x 1/2"; see Figure 32 below	(Paradise Inn)

Table 3. Paradise Inn Artifacts Collected in 2006

Artifact	Description	Location Found
possible electrical insulator component	threaded cylindrical piece of wood	(Paradise Inn)
iron wedge	hand-forged; 6" long x 1 1/8" diameter; Figure 33	underneath Front Desk
handwritten document	discusses aspects of Japanese economy, dated 10/1/1941; Figure 34	underneath second floor stairway between kitchen and dining room
pair of "snow-goggles"	black plastic framed sunglasses with paper tabs from "Paradise Valley Ski Lift" on the ear pieces; see Figure 35	underneath second floor stairway between kitchen and dining room
candy wrapper	"Milk Chocolate with Almonds" by Hershey's	underneath second floor stairway between kitchen and dining room
candy wrapper	"Three Musketeers"	underneath second floor stairway between kitchen and dining room
cough lozenge sample box	by F&F	underneath second floor stairway between kitchen and dining room
cigarette box	flat, square, corroded metal box with hinge opening; 2 15/16" x 1/2"; see photo -- below	kitchen near dining room chimney
tobacco can	flattened; reads "Patterson's Tuxedo Tobacco (...)" ; 4 1/8" tall, unknown diameter; see photo -- below	kitchen near dining room chimney
ceramic rim fragment (probably of vase)	white, hotel-grade porcelain with hand-painted gold floral pattern	kitchen near dining room chimney
metal spike	machine-made; 5 3/4" x 3 1/4" diameter (of shank)	south fireplace



Figure 40. Souvenir Photo Album Recovered from Paradise Inn



Figure 41. Hand-forged Wedge Discovered Beneath the Paradise Inn Front Desk



Figure 42. Artifacts Littered Beneath Second Floor Staircase in the Inn's Dining Room-Kitchen Area



Figure 43. Tobacco Tin, Cigarette Tin and Ski Goggles

Utility Lines Excavation and Monitoring Results

Extensive trenching was conducted across the Paradise Project area in 2006. Most of these trenches were dug to construct a storm drain system that would channel water away from the new visitor center, landscaped areas, the parking lot, and Paradise Inn. Figure 44 shows a segment of storm drain trench being excavated across the Paradise Valley Road.



Figure 44. Trenching for Storm Drain

Trenching also was conducted along the southern wall of the new visitor center, across the Paradise Valley Road, and down slope to the south in order to install the center's sewer line. By the end of the season, the storm drain system and the sewer lines were nearly completed. Additional trenching in 2007 finished the visitor center storm drain and water line. The Figure 45 is a southeast facing panorama of the general project area immediately prior to construction. It shows the open parking lot area in which most of the utility trenching took place. Figure 46 is copy of the project's utility line plan showing locations of archaeological features encountered.



Figure 45. Panorama of Visitor Center Site and Parking Area in Early June 2006.



Figure 46. Paradise Utility Plan and Feature Locations

During the course of the construction process, trenches were monitored with particular attention given to areas where potentially intact subsurface deposits would be impacted, or where it was unknown whether excavation would take place in fill or undisturbed sediment. Features and artifacts encountered in the trench or exposed in the sidewalls were documented, photographed, and when possible, retrieved for curation and possible interpretative use. In addition, samples of undisturbed sediments were screened through 1/8" mesh from areas with the potential for prehistoric use such as in the lower portions of the trench shown below.



Figure 47. New Sewer Line Trenching in Progress.

Note intact sediments at lower photo-left.

The essentially horizontally bedded natural stratigraphy preserved below modern asphalt and fill suggest that this area occupied relatively flat elevated ground between two small drainage channels. The combination of near-level ground, access to water and subalpine context increased the probability that precontact artifacts or features could be encountered in this area. While no precontact remains were found during the trench monitoring process, the following five historical features were encountered and documented.

Feature 6 is an accumulation of axe and saw-cut logs that appeared to be lying adjacent to one another. The original orientation of the logs was unclear as they were disturbed by the backhoe during the initial exposure. Most of the logs were relatively short, measuring about 1.5 meters in length with an average diameter of 10 centimeters. There were also a few longer logs, measuring at least 4 meters in length with diameters ranging from 30 to 40 centimeters. All the

logs retained their bark exterior. Log Feature 6, shown below, was located in the main storm drain trench, approximately 11.2 meters northwest of the trench fork approximately as indicated on Figure 48.



Figure 48. Log Feature 6 in Exposed Parking Area Storm Drain Trench



Figure 49. Slab Lined Aquaduct/Drain Feature 7.

Feature 7 is a functioning section of an historic aquaduct or drain that appears to drain the higher ground in the Paradise area occupied by the Inn, Guide House, and Ranger Station

approximately as shown on Figure 46. The slab-lined drain, shown in Figure 49 above was discovered during excavation of a lateral storm drain trench southeast of the Ranger Station. The exposed section consisted of an outer basalt boulder/cobble and mortar box with granite slab cover enclosing a corrugated metal culvert pipe. It is unclear whether the enclosed pipe and outer box were installed at the same time, or if the pipe represents a younger component. During excavation, one of the walls and the slab top were removed, leaving one wall and the pipe *in situ*. The newly installed plastic drain pipe was grouted directly onto the extant metal pipe; reusing part of the existing, and still intact, stone drainage system.

Another section of the slab-lined aquaduct, remains intact and covered with metal grates. This may be observed upslope to the northeast of Feature 7. The aperture of this section measures 85 centimeters wide by one meter deep and is contained by walls 35 centimeters thick.

Features 8, 9 and 10 are a group of spatially distinct, but clustered, artifact concentrations related to the construction, use and eventual destruction of a warehouse, small residence, and shop built in the late 1920s and early 1930s directly south of Paradise camp (see Figures 10 and 11). These concentrations, the location of which is shown in Figure 46, were observed during sewer trenching and construction of a manhole southeast of the Paradise Valley Road. This is the area described as “Tatoosh Locus” in Cushman, Lubinski and Satnik’s (2002) report on archaeology of the Paradise Developed Area. Reference should be made to that document for additional detail regarding historical debris concentrated here.

Feature 8 materials exposed in the sewer line trench in 2006 consisted of a concentration of charred and melted structural remnants most likely associated with the warehouse; though it is possible, perhaps probable, that remnant debris were pushed into piles following the building’s razing in the 1960s. Observed materials included glass slag, ceramic electrical pipe fragments, two broken wood planks or beams, a door hinge, and a door lock face plate (for a skeleton key). The size measured two meters from north to south and 1.2 meters from east to west. The wood pieces were oriented east-west and measured 87 centimeters to one meter in length, 21 to 25 centimeters wide, and five to nine centimeters thick. One piece was rectangular in cross-section, while the other was convex. A sample of artifacts recovered for curation is listed below in Table 4. Figure 50 shows the general area with excavation in process facing south. The Tatoosh Range is visible in the background

Table 4. Feature 8 Collected Remains

Artifact Description
glass slag (quantity: 2)
fragment of thick colorless flat glass; possibly window pane
green oxidized metal cabinet handle
rusted metal door hinge
rusted metal door lock faceplate for skeleton key
cylindrical porcelain insulator with nail through center



Figure 50. Feature 8 and 9 Structural Remains. (Note charred, broken convex log and wooden planks probably related to the warehouse or residence once located south of Paradise Camp.)

Feature 9 was observed by the construction crew while excavating a sewer manhole installation in the same general area south of Paradise Valley Road. Consisting of a large historic artifact scatter that reportedly included chunks of concrete foundation, ceramic drain pipe fragments, metal pipes, and notched log pieces (like those in a cabin), the debris probably were associated with the demolished warehouse and/or the nearby residence shown on map Figure 11. The contractors noted that the soil in this area was extremely black, probably due to charcoal associated with mid to late 1960s demolition of these buildings.

Feature 10 consists of two coarse-aggregate concrete foundation piers set 1.5 meters apart and extending 20 centimeters above the ground surface. The feature was observed on a knoll just northeast of the new lower manhole that was installed at the terminus of the sewer line south of Paradise Valley Road. The piers are 28 centimeters square at the top and slope outward on all sides toward the base, which is buried. The westernmost pier is oriented northeast at 36°, while the easternmost is oriented 24°. A door hinge was found nearby and may be in association. These foundation piers are almost certainly related to the warehouse and laundry facility built directly south of Paradise Camp Lodge. Their context appears to be undisturbed, and mark the southern edge of the warehouse building. North facing Figure 51 shows the pillars and their location relative to the Guide House which is visible in the background.



Figure 51. Concrete Warehouse Foundation Piers, Feature 10

No artifacts were recovered directly from those features or sediments exposed in the storm-drain trench. Artifacts retrieved during sewer trenching, not associated with features described above are summarized below in Table 5. Figure 52 shows a mid-1900s wheelbarrow recovered in the “Tatoosh Locus”/Feature 8, 9, 10 area south of the Paradise Valley Road. That artifact was the last cultural item recovered during the 2006 field season.

Table 5. Sewer Trench-line Artifacts

Artifact	Description	Location Found
metal can	extremely rusted (top and bottom missing) with “Real Gold Concentrated Grape Drink” painted on side; 3 13/16” container height, unknown base diameter	(sewer trench)
wood plank (possibly floor)	35 1/4” x 12 1/4” x 3”	(sewer trench)
possible electrical-related “screw tensioner”	brown ceramic “bell” (broken) attached to threaded metal bolt hanger and nut	(sewer trench)
metal wheelbarrow	collapsed; features broad metal spokes and wheel	(sewer trench)
glass soda bottle [Temporary ID: W]	machine-made by Owens-Illinois Glass Co. in 1945; green, vertical body seams continuous through crown finish, cup bottom mold seam, “Duraglas” embossed on base, “Squirt, In the public eye* THE DELICIOUS GRAPEFRUIT DRINK (...)” embossed on body; 7 7/8” container height, 2 1/4” base diameter	(sewer trench)



Figure 52. Early to Mid-1900s Wheelbarrow

Phase 3: 2007 Archaeological Monitoring Procedures and Results

The 2007 field season consisted of monitoring construction work associated with both the partially completed Jackson Visitor Center and the Paradise Inn. Archaeological work consisted of monitoring subsurface trenching and excavation, as well as collecting and documenting new artifacts and features associated with Paradise Developed Area site FS2002-06 (see Cushman, Lubinski, and Satnik 2002). Continued involvement of the park's archaeological program into the 2007 field season was necessary to monitor ground disturbance during construction, and to be available to collect inadvertent finds during Paradise Inn rehabilitation.

As in 2006, monitoring consisted of observing ground-disturbing activities, maintaining a written and photographic record of the subsurface geology and cultural materials encountered, and collecting artifacts recovered during excavation or structural rehabilitation. Monitoring was conducted whenever there was the likelihood of encountering historical and/or prehistoric cultural resources because ground-disturbing activities impacted potentially intact natural deposits, or due to inadequate understanding of the nature of subsurface deposits.

Sub-surface Disturbance Monitoring Activities

In 2007, monitoring focused on two projects. The first was a two meter wide trench excavated between the north side of the new visitor center and a temporary water treatment plant located 65 meters to the northeast. Monitoring indicated that trench was excavated entirely in historically disturbed fill, never encountering intact deposits or damaging cultural remains. Fill depth reached one meter in the southwest end of the trench. About 18 meters from the Visitor Center, the trench hit shallow bedrock. No cultural resources were documented during the work.



Figure 55. Tank Replacement Excavation in Vegetated Fill North of Paradise Inn

Paradise Inn, Interior Construction Monitoring

Other than the relatively minor projects noted above, most construction effort focused on restoration of Paradise Inn, and of course, completion of the new Jackson Visitor Center. Since no additional ground-disturbing work took place in 2007, and since the visitor center structure was entirely new, continuing monitoring focused entirely on historic Paradise Inn.

As in the preceding season, the park's archaeological program was the point of contact for inadvertent archaeological discoveries made while refurbishing the Inn. Benjamin Diaz served as the park's primary archaeological monitor. Throughout the construction season, the contractor was most helpful in maintaining close coordination with Mr. Diaz. By the close of the year, one non-portable constructed feature and 16 artifacts had been documented --all associated with the Paradise Inn rehabilitation. These are described below.

Feature 1, recorded in late March, consisted of three inscriptions written in blue pencil on the western interior roof boards of the Inn's dining room near the kitchen as shown on Figure 56 below. Because the inscriptions were to be covered by the contractor, they were photo documented, sketched to scale, and plotted on the Inn's construction plan drawings. All three inscriptions appear to have been completed during one event; probably graffiti memorializing an original Paradise Inn construction worker. They are shown on Figures 57 though 60, and read as follows:

Inscription 1: *Oct. 22 1916 P.W. Adair*

Inscription 2, on scroll: *Oct. 22 1916 P.W. Adair*

Inscription 3, with flourish: *P.W. Adair*

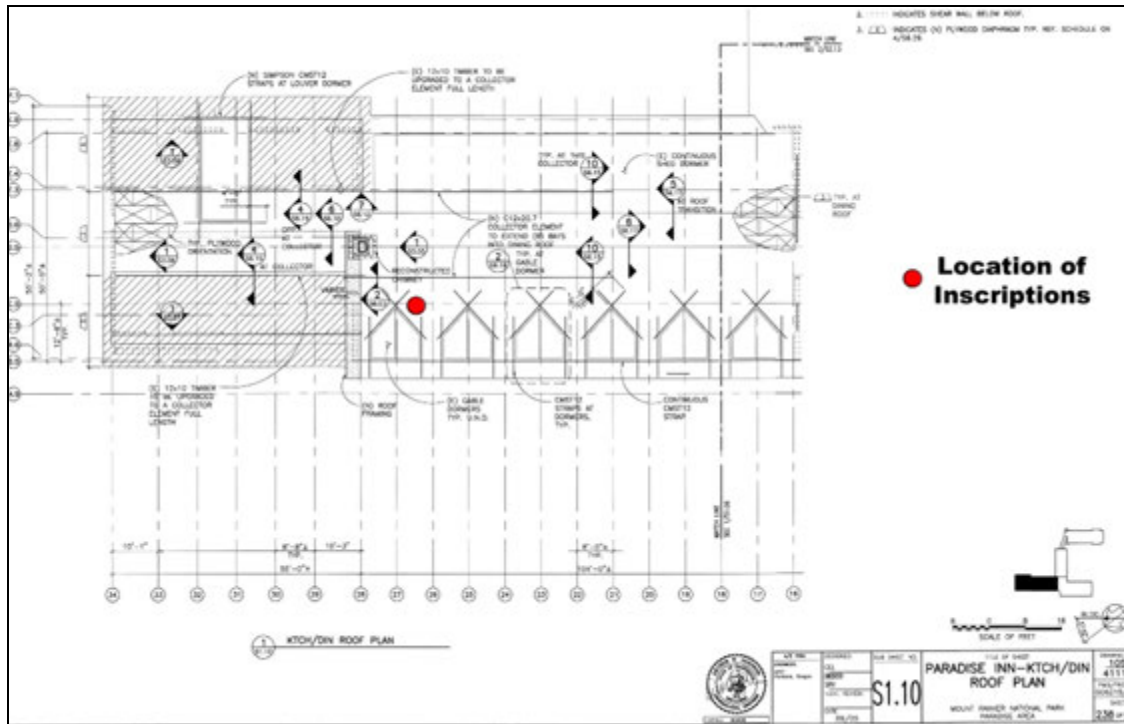


Figure 56. Location of “Adair” Graffiti on the Dining Room Ceiling



Figure 57. Location of Inscriptions on the Dining Room Ceiling

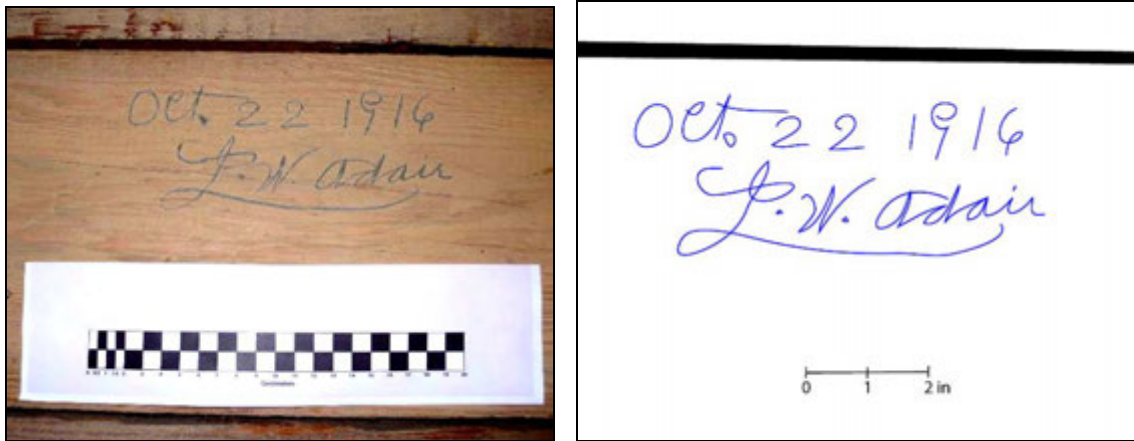


Figure 58. Inscription 1 and Sketch

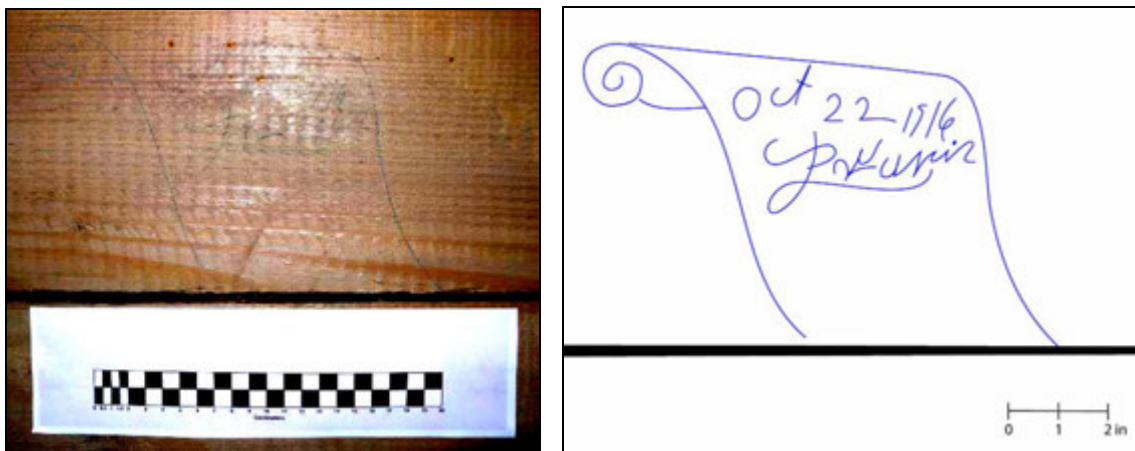


Figure 59. Inscription 2 and Sketch

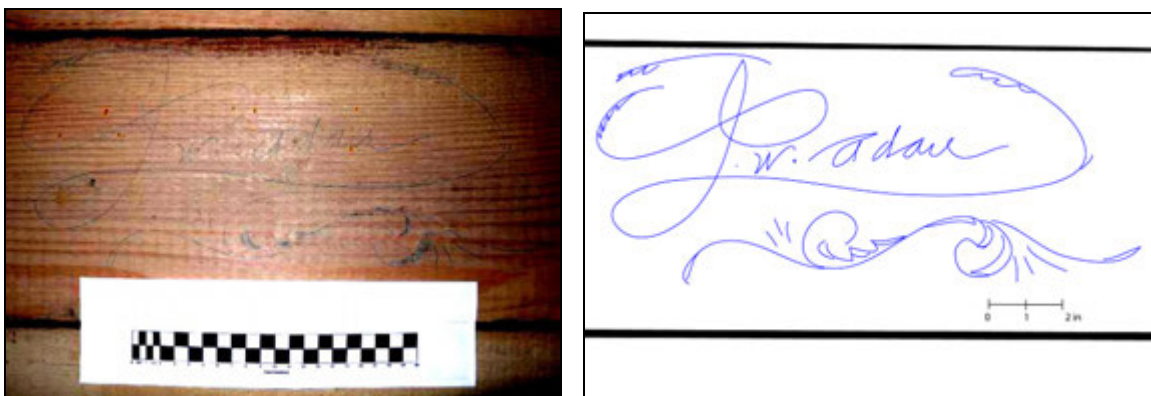


Figure 60. Inscription 3 and Sketch

Completion of ceiling repair work did not impact the signatures which remain preserved between the roof planks and the new interior surface.

Artifacts 1- 15 consisted of sections of largely intact, readable sections of the *Seattle Daily Times* newspaper recovered from below a section of composite “linoleum” flooring in Paradise Inn. Recovered pages all dated to September 11 and 14, 1927. They were used as the underlayment to the flooring beneath the gift-shop that, prior to reconstruction, occupied the east-central section of the lodge as indicated below. Clearly, their presence dates construction of that shop, or at least the dates at which the composite floor was installed. We collected the artifacts, all of which were transported to the park’s curation facility at Tahoma Woods.

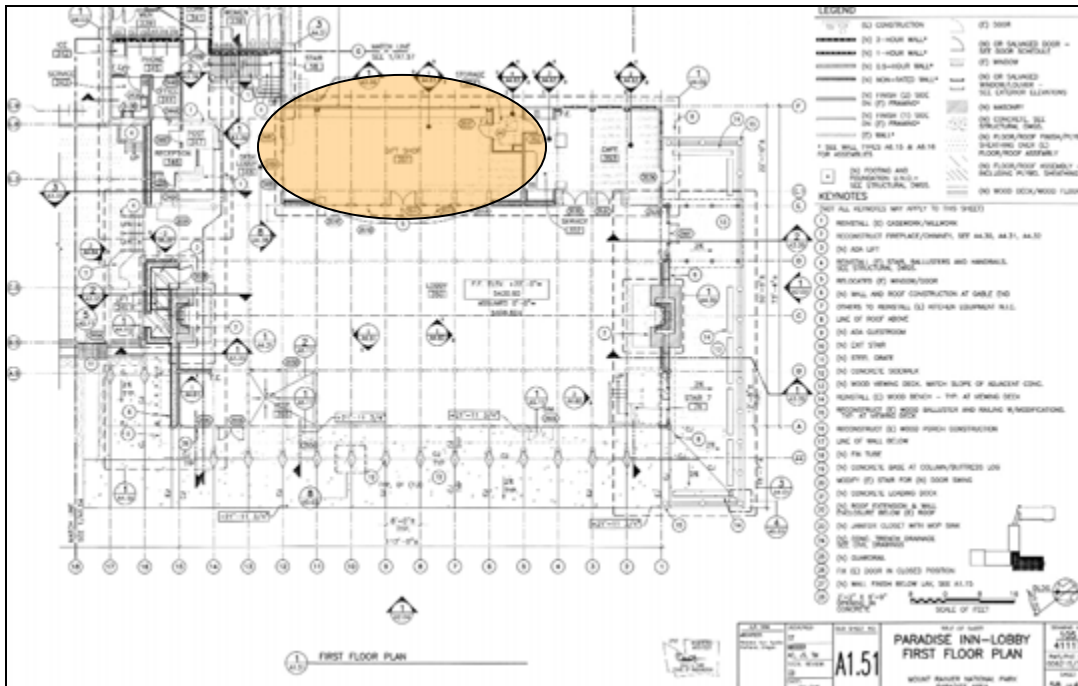


Figure 61. Location of *Seattle Daily Times* Newspapers

It appears that the composite floor provided some protection to the news sheets. While brittle and somewhat brown with age most of the sheets are quite legible. As such, they provide a glimpse into historical events that were current in the late 1920s when the floor was installed. Table 6 lists curated sections with section titles. Also included are a few other artifacts collected from the Inn, and curated, during the 2007 season. Figure 62 shows the front of Section 17, the September 11, 1927 front page and main section.

Table 6. Paradise Inn Newspaper Sections and Other Collected Artifacts

Artifact	Description
Newspaper Section 1	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> “Outstanding Values”
Newspaper Section 2	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> “Electric Chair Inventor In Horror of His Own Invention”
Newspaper Section 3	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Star</i> Automobile Section
Newspaper Section 4	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> Society Section
Newspaper Section 5	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> Classified Section
Newspaper Section 6	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> Society Section
Newspaper Section 7	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> “Outstanding Values”

Table 6. Paradise Inn Newspaper Sections and Other Collected Artifacts

Artifact	Description
Newspaper Section 8	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> "All State Roads Lead to Yakima"
Newspaper Section 9	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> Classified Section
Newspaper Section 10	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> Rotograbure Pictorial Section
Newspaper Section 11	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> Rotograbure Pictorial Section
Newspaper Section 12	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> "All Roads Lead to Yakima"
Newspaper Section 13	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> Rotograbure Pictorial Section
Newspaper Section 14	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> Comic Section
Newspaper Section 15	September 14 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> Sports Section
Newspaper Section 16	September 14 1927 <i>Unknown Paper and section</i>
Newspaper Section 17	September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> Main Section
Shingle	Cedar "Mountain Mill Co., Clear, Ashford Wash" Green and red paint. Approx. 15" x 12 1/2"
Underwear packaging	Cardboard "Coopers" written on the label
Calendar	Pocket calendar "1949 Union Pacific"
Newspaper Misc.	4 fragments of September 11 1927 <i>Seattle Daily Times</i> (discarded from collection)



Figure 62. September 11, 1927 *Seattle Daily Times*

No additional cultural materials, historical or precontact, were collected or observed in 2007 –the final Paradise Developed Area construction year addressed by this report. The report’s final section that follows summarizes project archaeology, and offers recommendations for preserving the area’s historic heritage; particularly as it relates to Paradise Camp, now the site of the park’s new Jackson Visitor Center.

Project Summary and Recommendations

Archaeological work associated with construction of the new Jackson Visitor Center and rehabilitation of Paradise Inn involved three distinct components: 1) pre-construction exposure and limited excavation of structural elements associated with the 1925 lodge addition to Paradise Camp located directly below the new visitor center footprint; 2) 2006 archaeological monitoring and limited testing associated with large-scale construction and rehabilitation efforts at the visitor center and Inn; and 3) 2007 monitoring associated with more restricted construction activities in the parking area and immediate vicinity of Paradise Inn. In the body of this report, we have provided an historical summary of the greater Paradise Developed Area; and described archaeological procedures and results associated with the 2006-2007 construction efforts in the Paradise Developed Area.

Drawing upon a variety of sources, the historical summary provided background into various phases of construction and demolition that affected the character of the Paradise Developed Area from the late 1800s to the present. Of particular importance was the place of Paradise Camp –also known as Paradise Camp Lodge, and ultimately, Tatoosh Club– which played a major roll in the developmental history of Paradise from the building’s opening in 1918 to its demolition in the 1950s. After it was razed and paved over, historical memory of Paradise Camp faded, and due to its name change, became confused with the original, but different, Tatoosh Club women’s dormitory located north of Paradise Inn.

Historic presence of Paradise Camp/Tatoosh Club, however, did not fade from memory altogether. Site selection for the new Jackson Visitor Center elevated the building’s importance due to the park’s intent to recapture some of the historic landscape fabric lost when the building was destroyed over 50 years earlier. Indeed, the new visitor center was sited at it was partially because its presence in the Paradise Camp area regained some of the campus-like quality of the early 1900s arrangement of Paradise buildings. Figure 63 includes a 2002 Jackson Visitor Center site plan which illustrates these qualities. The adjacent view shows the extent to which the 1925 addition to Paradise Camp underlies the new structure.

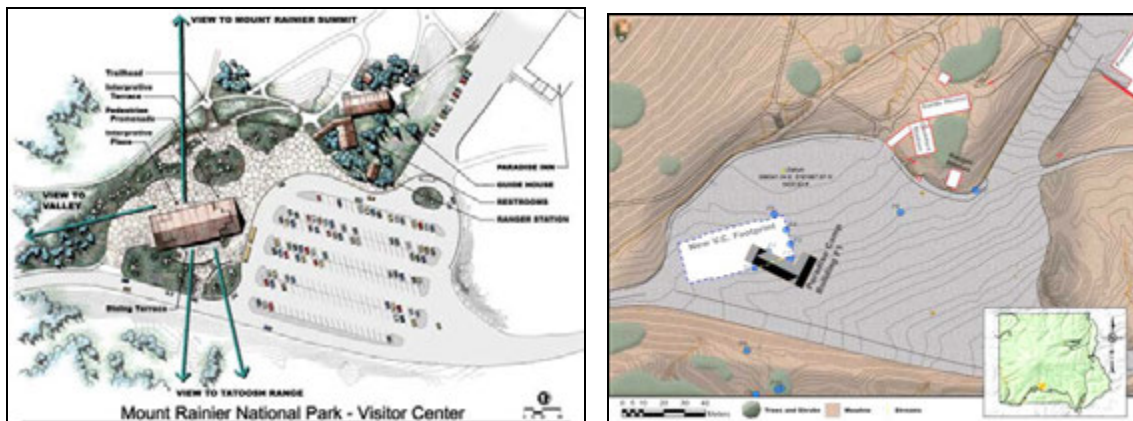


Figure 63. Jackson Visitor Center 2002 Site Plan and Position of Paradise Camp Lodge

Construction of the new Jackson Visitor Center on the original Paradise Camp footprint obligated the park to investigate the extent to which the new building would affect archaeological remains of the historic building. The archaeological section of this report (“Archaeology in the Paradise Developed Area”) described procedures and results related to Paradise Camp investigations; as well as the results of stratigraphic studies, the search for prehistoric cultural materials, and construction monitoring at Paradise Inn. Foremost among these was the discovery of essentially intact foundation elements and basement features related to the 1925 expansion of Paradise Camp Lodge below parking lot pavement within the footprint of the visitor center. The archaeological sections of this report, coupled with Appendix B, describe Paradise Camp Lodge features, and associated artifacts, as they appeared prior to their removal during the construction process in 2006.

Paradise Camp Interpretation

Clearly, Paradise Camp, in its various permutations, remains an important element in the history of the Paradise Developed Area; albeit one that has been poorly understood and under-represented in the park’s historical records (e.g., Catton 1996). Given its historical importance, the fact that the new Jackson Visitor Center lies partially atop its original site, and fact that the site was selected largely *because* of this overlap; we consider it vital that Paradise Camp history be presented to the public in the form of interpretive displays and/or landscape design in, or near, the new visitor center. We offer two recommendations for consideration: 1) interpretive text, graphics, and displays in and/or near the visitor center in the vicinity of Paradise Camp; and 2) landscape design intended to draw attention to the footprint of the original building immediately southeast of the visitor center.

Interpretive Displays

Photographs, architectural drawings, maps, historic documentation, Paradise Camp artifacts, and structural elements collected during the course of this project provide a wealth of interpretive detail and materiel related to Paradise Camp from its initial construction in 1917 to its demise approximately 40 years later. Much of Paradise Camp’s historical and archaeological information has been assembled and made available in the various sections of, and appendices to, this report. We recommend that these information sources and collected materials be used to fabricate interpretive display(s) to be situated within the visitor center interior where they can be appreciated year-round, on the southeastern exterior adjacent to the original structure, or both.

A number of possibilities could be envisioned that would present Paradise Camp information to visitors. We do not presume to detail the content of these displays, but simply emphasize their importance; and draw attention to the fact that numerous artifacts, photographs, maps and text sources exist that could be used to fabricate these displays. As an example, Figure 64 shows a temporary interpretive sign posted near the construction site in 2006. Simple as it was, the sign attracted substantial public interest, and was well received by most of those that passed by and took the time to examine it; especially when the exposed historic foundation provided direct comparison to the display’s 1927 Paradise Camp photograph.



Figure 64. Paradise Camp Interpretive Display Used during Construction

Landscape Design

Despite loss of most of the 1925 lodge addition, all of the original 1917-1918 Paradise Camp building, and part of the lodge, lie outside of the visitor center footprint; and hence, were not damaged during construction. The presence of these remaining structural features (the integrity of which is unknown) immediately adjacent to the visitor center creates 1) an obligation to *protect* them from further harm during the exterior landscaping process; and 2) an opportunity to *interpret* Paradise Camp further by incorporating surface visible markers, or structural elements, directly into the landscape design.

Fortunately, by using construction plans and measurements taken from exposed foundations, we were able to plot the position of the original building below the asphalt parking surface that remained in place during the 2006 and 2007 field seasons (see Figures 23 and 25). While additional sub-surface testing would allow use to evaluate the integrity and location of remaining structural features more precisely, it is clear that the original wall locations lie wholly, or predominantly, within the landscaped area south and east of the visitor center. Figure 65 below shows the position of Paradise Camp with dimensions derived from construction documents and measurements taken in the field. Figure 65 also shows Paradise Camp's relationship to very general landscape elements proposed at the time of writing. It is in this area where remaining protective obligations and interpretive opportunities lie.

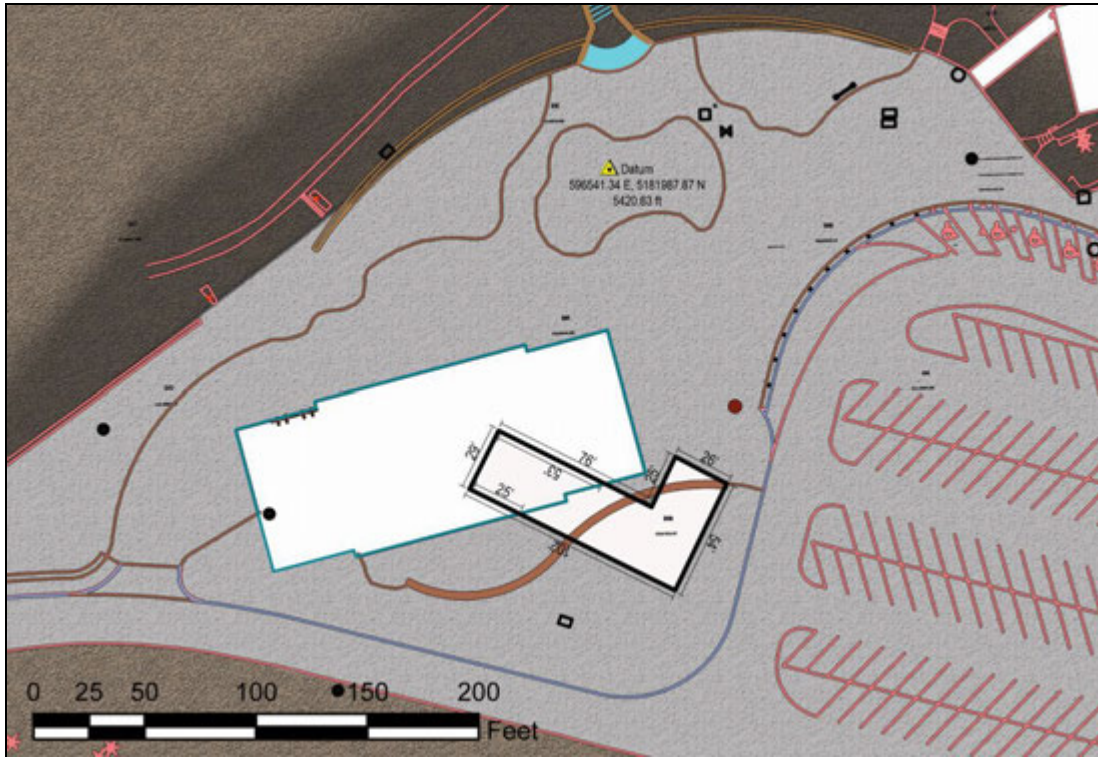


Figure 65. Paradise Camp Location and Proposed Landscape Boundaries

As with the content of interpretive displays, we do not specify here the precise manner in which exterior landscape design should be modified to illustrate the Paradise Camp footprint. At a minimum, however, we suggest that building corners, and perhaps foundation alignments, be marked in an easily visible fashion and linked to interpretive signs that describe Paradise Camp's historical significance. We believe that linking interpretive signage to surface-visible elements would help to recreate some of the enthusiasm that we observed in 2006 when visitors were able to compare the 1927 Paradise Camp photograph with the actual foundation.

Paradise Camp foundation measurements shown above, are sufficient to mark the original footprint with moderate accuracy even in the absence of further archaeological investigation. Furthermore, we were able to retain a few of the original lodge foundation elements remain (see Figure 28) which could be made available for use in the landscape design if desired. In whatever manner landscape design is completed, we stress the opportunity to enhance Paradise Camp's interpretive potential through incorporation of some form of visible structural marking into the plan. We must emphasize, too, that it is important that remaining Paradise Camp structural elements not be further damaged, without prior archaeological investigation, in the event the landscaping process intrudes into intact subsurface sediments and fill.

In closing, we wish to note that, despite over 100 years of repeated construction and demolition events, the Paradise Developed Area's archaeological record retains the capacity to inform us of those events in ways not duplicated by the written historical record alone.

Archeological remains associated with Paradise Camp have helped provide physical reality to an important, but heretofore underappreciated, element of the area's rich historical past. Studies made possible by construction of the new Jackson Visitor Center, and concurrent rehabilitation of Paradise Inn, have provided an opportunity to build a better understanding of both historical and geological processes within the Paradise Developed Area. We trust that this report has contributed somewhat to improving our awareness of Paradise history and events surrounding Paradise Camp; and has served to enhance our appreciation the roll this building, and events surrounding it, played in the lives of the many people who worked and played there.

Acknowledgements

Many people contributed to successful completion of the Paradise project over the two years during which most of the construction, and all of the archaeological work, took place. While we cannot do adequate justice to the contributions of so many individuals, the authors acknowledge with particular gratitude the contributions of a few. First, we wish to thank the excellent fieldwork, drawings, site maps, and companionship afforded by park service archaeologists Jacqueline Cheung and Eric Gleason. Their uncomplaining, and fully competent fieldwork conducted under challenging weather and time constraints is most gratefully acknowledged and appreciated.

We benefited, too, from assistance of a number of other park service and federal employees. Larry Beal, with the NPS Denver Service Center, recognized the importance of the Paradise Camp study at an early date, and worked to secure funding in the face of substantial fiscal difficulties. Mount Rainier Maintenance Division chief Lucy Gonyea made available staff and heavy equipment that proved to be critical to removing asphalt and fill covering Paradise Camp's surviving foundation. Heavy equipment operators/maintenance staff members Joe Palmer, Jim Hooper, Mike Carney and Phil Tannehill were most helpful in this regard. Their skill in removing heavy fill while preserving Paradise Camp's foundation, and their obvious enthusiasm for the area's cultural and geological history, is much appreciated. The park's safety officer, Mike Sorenson, vigilantly kept us, and the public, safe despite our best efforts to the contrary. Eric Walkinshaw helped to smooth operations by coordinating work with that of the Maintenance Division and the construction contractors. Mount Rainier's historical landscape architect, Susan Dolan, was most gracious in making available her draft of the Paradise Cultural Landscape report, and in offering constructive editorial comment to earlier versions of this report. Finally, United States Geological Survey geologist Jim Vallance, volunteered his time to identify the stratigraphic profile exposed at Paradise. His analytical results are summarized in the body of this report, and presented in detail in Appendix A.

We also want to acknowledge assistance and interest shown by John Korsmo Construction and Watts Constructors employees who worked on the new visitor center and Paradise Inn. Korsmo field superintendent Jeff Robison's enthusiasm for the historical record was readily apparent; an attitude that he was able to promote among most of the contracted employees. These qualities and help patiently given by Joe Yedinak and Brian Johnson during the monitoring process are appreciated as well. We also thank Tim Mitchell and Amalia Groebe for coordinating artifact retrieval. Fletcher Farr coordinator Lynn Hilbert helped to add a sense of

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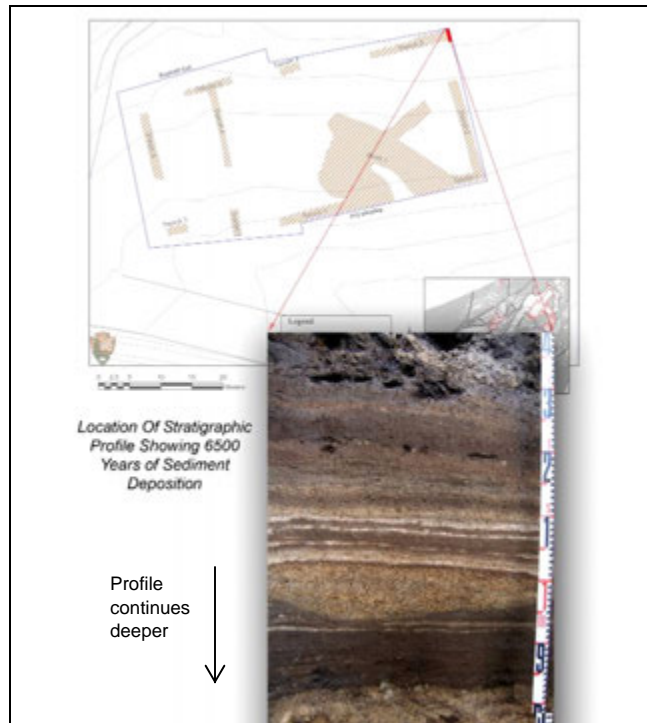
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Appendix A. Paradise Geological History — *James W. Vallance*

One of the objectives of the Paradise Camp project was exposure and identification of the geological sequence, both natural and artificial, underlying the Paradise Developed area. To facilitate this study, an approximately two meter deep trench was excavated by backhoe at the northeastern corner of the visitor center construction footprint as shown below.



Profile Location at the Visitor Center's Northeast Corner

United States Geological Survey geologist/volcanologist, James Vallance, visited the site on June 7, 2006; identifying the stratigraphic (predominantly volcanic and lahar-related) sequence exposed on the trench end wall. He prepared the following depositional profile based on those observations. The sequence is common to the Paradise area generally. However, the abrupt boundaries shown in the profile exhibit a surprisingly intact stratigraphic sequence that illustrates the area's geological history from the modern parking surface to the Reflection Lakes lahar about 6,400 radiocarbon years ago (circa 7,500 calendar year ago). Please refer also to Figures 17, 18 and 19 in the body of this report for additional visual detail.

Paradise Visitor Center Stratigraphic Profile
 Profile from the northeast corner of the Paradise Visitor Center showing prominent tephra layers and two lahar deposits.
 Dark brown sediments between described tephra layers are considered paleosols (paleosolic soils).
 *Five tephra layers mixed with paleosols

Fill Zone
 (Post AD 1900)

Mount St. Helens X
 (500 B.P.)
 Mount St. Helens Wn
 (500 B.P.)

Mount Rainier C
 (2200 B.P.)

*Mount Rainier S2-6
 (2200- 2500 B.P.)

Mount St. Helens P Set
 upper (2500- 2700 B.P.)

Mount Rainier S1
 (2600 B.P.)

Mount St. Helens P Set
 lower (2700- 3000 B.P.)

Mount St. Helens Y Set
 upper (3300- 3400 B.P.)

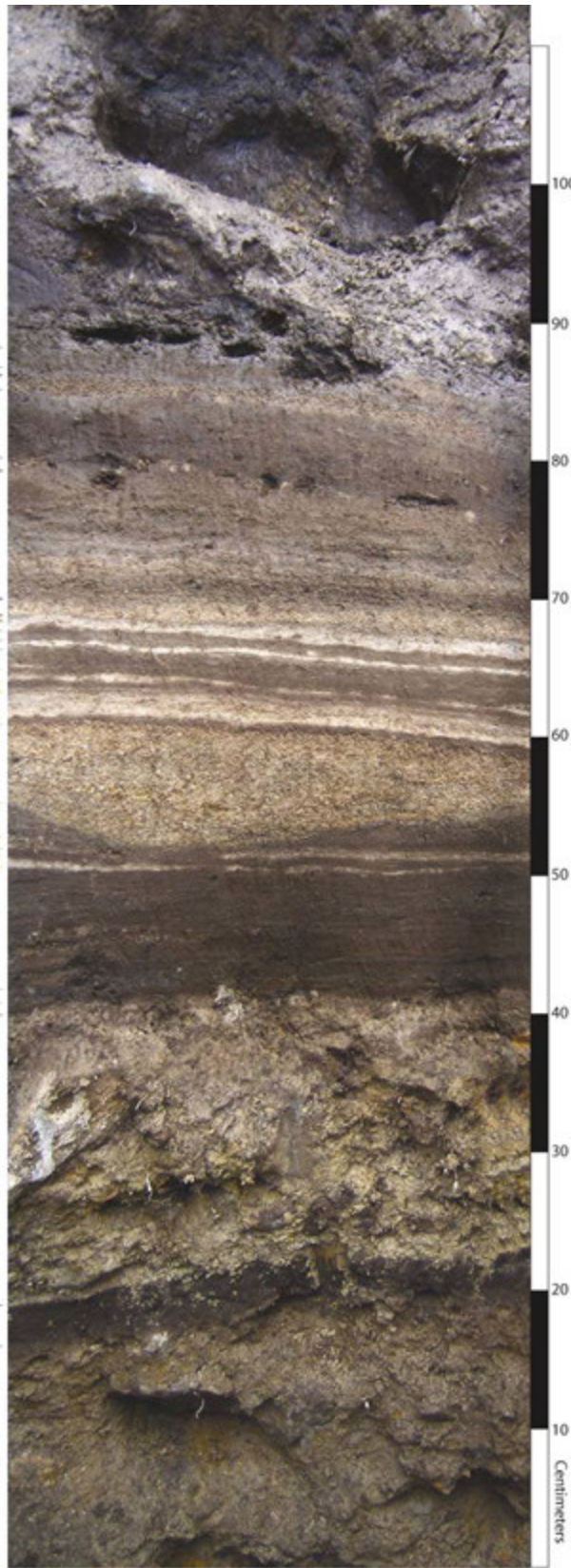
Mount St. Helens Yn
 (3400 B.P.)

Mount St. Helens Y Set
 lower (3400- 3900 B.P.)

Mount Rainier F
 (5000 B.P.)

Paradise Lahar
 (5200 B.P.)

Reflection Lakes Lahar
 (6400 B.P.)



The Paradise Stratigraphic Profile

Appendix B. Paradise Camp Features and Artifact Collections — *Benjamin Diaz*

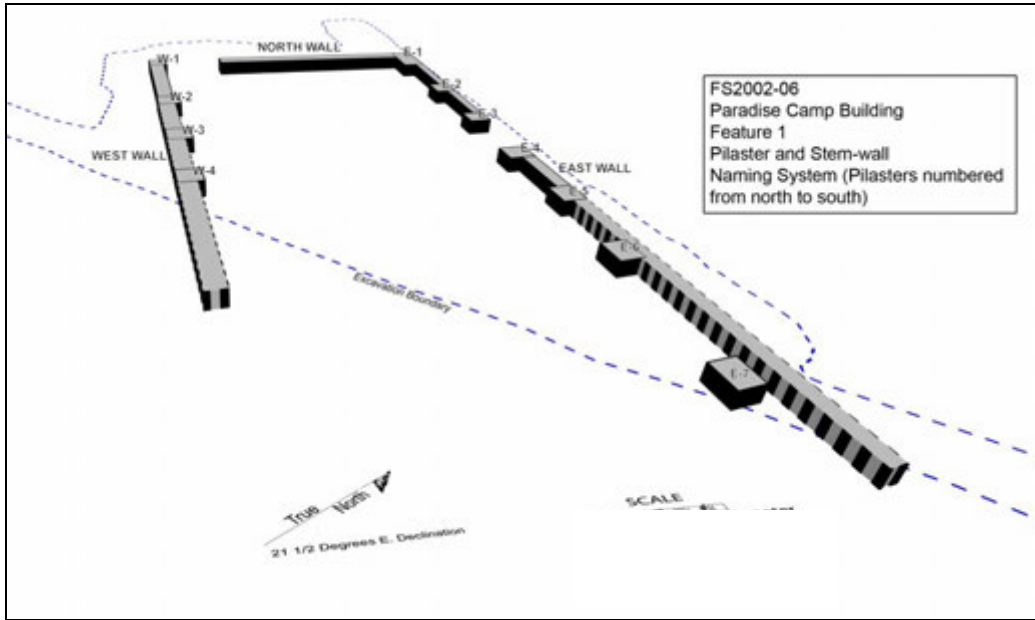
Paradise Camp Features

The procedure for documenting foundation elements (Feature 1) related to Paradise Camp Lodge involved locating and determining the horizontal and vertical extent of the feature within the new construction footprint. Based on available maps, the Paradise Camp building was projected to lie within the southeast section of the construction footprint; with a portion also lying directly within the new building foundation. The section of the Paradise Camp building directly impacted by the new construction consisted of the 1925 addition shown under construction below.



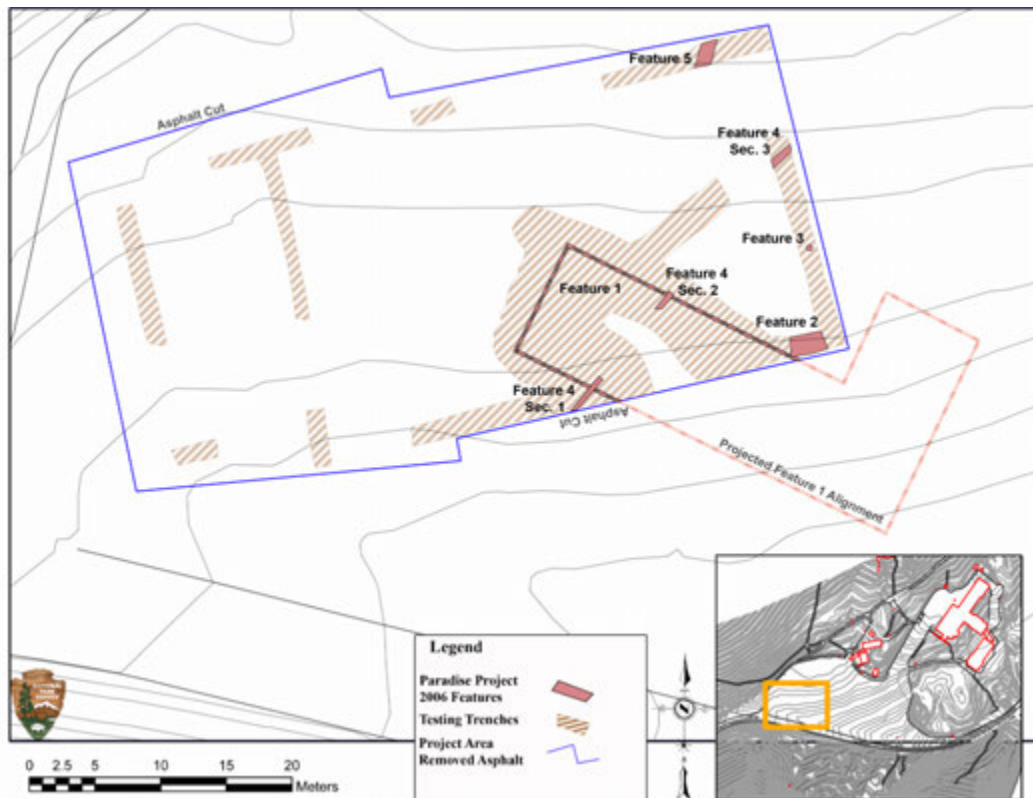
Having exposed the extent of the feature, the excavation continued to expose its top and sections in profile where necessary. In two places along the west and northwest walls, the feature was excavated to the basement floor level which was indicated by wooden floor boards. The center of the feature was left unexcavated. However, sufficient testing was conducted to determine that the center of the feature was filled with large boulders, rubble and a trash midden that post-dated use of the lodge.

The stem-wall and pilaster features were documented and referenced using the system shown in the schematic diagram below, with pilasters being numbered and from north to south and stem-walls being labeled by cardinal direction.



Schematic Diagram of Feature 1: Paradise Camp Lodge Foundation

Four additional features were discovered during the testing project as shown in the outline map below. Individual feature descriptions follow.



Paradise Project Feature Locations

Feature List and Descriptions:

Feature 1	Stem-wall, floor and footprint of the Paradise Camp Building
Feature 2	Burned pit feature, age unknown
Feature 3	Post Hole, Possible power or light pole possibly that shown in Figure 11
Feature 4	Three Sections of a Utility Line excavated through Paradise Camp foundation
Feature 5	Trench Feature, utility line

Feature 1

Feature 1 consists of most of the basement addition to the Paradise Camp Building. The exposed feature is 30 ft. x 60 ft. oriented along a 118/297 degree azimuth. The foundation walls are constructed of locally quarried angular andesite and granite cobbles and boulders; held together with concrete mortar. The rock does not appear to be shaped however the flat surfaces were placed on the outer side; i.e. the top of the wall and the interior wall surfaces are relatively flat. The mortar was applied to help level off the top or flatten the exposed wall surfaces. The rock was laid in rough courses. Larger boulders were chosen for edges of the door opening (northwest door), and the top edge of the north central pilaster. The wall is generally two rocks thick.

The general construction of the feature foundation consists of fairly evenly spaced square pilasters connected with a lower stem-wall. There is one door opening in the northwest corner and a possible door opening in the east center wall.

Generally, the stem- wall is 16 in. thick and at least 36 in. tall. The top of the wall is fairly level. Unevenness in the rock surfaces are leveled with concrete mortar.

The pilasters are spaced at intervals along the walls for post and corner supports and at door openings. Along the west and east wall the average pilaster spacing is 102 in. The pilasters along the west and east walls are free standing elements which were constructed first and then filled in with the stem-walls. The top of the pilasters extend 5- 9 in. above the foundation wall on the north end but are flush to the pilasters on the east and west walls. The intact western pilasters measure about 2 ft. square (W-2 is an inch smaller 23 x 23 in.) W-3 is 39 ½ in tall (W-3 has been exposed down to the wood plank floor). The pilasters are constructed of rock and concrete mortar. The exposed section of W-3 is 6 courses high (38 in.). The pilaster is topped with a square concrete slab 18 in. square and 2 ¼ in thick.

The floor of the basement was exposed between pilaster W-3 and W-4 and along the north wall. The basement had a wood floor consisting of 1 ½ in. thick planks of various widths (2x4, 2x6, 2x8 and 2x12 in. were noted) running the length of the basement. The floor planks were placed up off the dirt floor by 2 x 6 in. boards oriented across the width of the basement. These boards lie flat on the 6" surface.

Feature 2

Located in the southeast corner of the project area, this linear feature was observed in the south wall of Trench 1.

The feature consisted of a heavily mottled burnt pit measuring 2 m long by 27 cm deep (at maximum) and extending from 50 to 80 cm below the asphalt surface at the highest and lowest points, respectively. The bottom of the pit was filled with white and gray ash, as well as large charcoal pieces, overlaid by partially burnt wood. Some metal was also present. The pit appeared to have been excavated through the MSH P layers to the top of the Y layer. The stratigraphy underneath the pit (80 cm below the asphalt surface) was interrupted by stepped, abrupt, clear, vertical cuts 1.1 m from the east end of the feature. These probably correspond to the edge of excavation associated with the Paradise Camp construction.

Feature 3

This ovoid pit feature was exposed horizontally in the bottom of Trench 2 and vertically in CVS T2-2. Measuring 30-32 cm in diameter, the pit extends 32 cm below the trench floor into the upper few centimeters of Paradise Lahar. The upper portion of the pit may have been removed by backhoe activity.

The fill within the pit was heavily mottled and contained burnt bone, a nail, unidentifiable metal, wood fragments, and clear glass fragments. No material was collected.

Feature 4

This trench feature was observed at three separate locations in the project area.

Section 1: Located between pilasters W-3 and W-4, this section of the trench feature was originally excavated through the stem wall of the Paradise Camp foundation and the wood floor of the P.C. basement. It contained two cables (1 and 1.5 inches in diameter) and an older metal pipe (1.5 inches in diameter) that were oriented northeast to southwest at 40 degrees.

Section 2: Located between pilasters E-3 and E-4, this section of the trench feature was left unexcavated.

Section 3: This section of the trench feature was exposed in the floor and sidewalls of the north end of Trench 2. Located 170 cm below the surface, the feature measured approximately 45 cm wide and was oriented northeast to southwest at 58 degrees. The vertical extent could not be determined, although the sidewalls of Trench 2 showed that the feature was originally excavated in part through the MSH Y layer. The feature contained dark fill with some cobbles and gravel.

Partial excavation conducted in the middle of the feature revealed a gray metal pipe above a black cable located approximately 10 cm below the floor of Trench 2. The diameters of the pipe and cable were 3 and .75 inches, respectively. Both the pipe and cable were oriented the same direction as the trench feature. Fill removed during excavation was not screened.

This section of the trench feature may correspond spatially to the electrical line depicted in the 1928 plan drawings.

Feature 5

This shallow trench feature was exposed in the floor and north sidewall near the center of Trench 3. The feature measures 33 cm from top to bottom, with the bottom located 98 cm below the modern ground surface. The trench is oriented north of northeast to south of southwest. The sidewall of Trench 3 showed that the feature was originally excavated through the MSH P and Y layers, terminating above the Paradise Lahar, and was sealed by modern fill.

Partial excavation of the feature revealed that the bottom was marked by abundant roots forming an almost a peat-like layer above MSH Y. Three plate fragments were recovered from the historic fill contained within the feature (no screening was conducted).

Collected Artifacts

Artifacts associated with Paradise Camp features were excavated by hand and collected referencing their location to the foundation. The artifacts were bagged, inventoried and transported to the Mount Rainier curatorial facility for storage.

Collected Artifact List:

Bag	Trench	Location	Feat.	Count	Description
1	T-1	Grab Sample Burned Area Outside SE Wall	2	6	Toilet or Sink Fragments
1	T-1	Grab Sample Burned Area Outside SE Wall	2	1	Brick With Mortar
1	T-1	Grab Sample Burned Area Outside SE Wall	2	1	Tile Fragment
1	T-1	Grab Sample Burned Area Outside SE Wall	2	1	Sewer Tile
2	T-1	Grab Sample Burned Area Outside SE Wall	2	6	Burned Glass
2	T-1	Grab Sample Burned Area Outside SE Wall	2	4	Window Glass
2	T-1	Grab Sample Burned Area Outside SE Wall	2	4	Porcelain Electrical Insulators (3 knobs, 1 tube)
2	T-1	Grab Sample Burned Area Outside SE Wall	2	6	2 Nails, Metal Bracelets, Copper Wire
3	B-1	Grab Sample From Rocky Fill Outside East Wall	-	7	7up Bottle Fragments, Brown Bottle Base, Tube Electrical Insulator
4	T-1	Grab Sample From Rubble Fill Inside Foundation	1	3	1 Complete Brick, Tile Samples
5	T-1	Grab Sample From Rubble Fill Inside Foundation	1	6	Bottle Glass, Electrical Insulator Etc.
6	T-1	Grab Sample From West Wall Area	1	1	Sheet Metal Frying Pan "Cold Handle"
6	T-1	Grab Sample From West Wall Area	1	8	Bottle Glass

Bag	Trench	Location	Feat.	Count	Description
6	T-1	Grab Sample From West Wall Area	1	2	Ceramic
7	T-1	Grab Sample From West Wall Area	1	2	1 Fire Brick, 1 Fragment of Ship Lap with Wire Nails (not collected: stove pipe fragment, brick fragment, 3/4" metal water pipe with elbow
8	B-1	Along West Wall Pilasters	1	3	Syracuse Plate with Green Trim, Pink Plastic Comb, Insulator
9	T-1	SW Pilaster Area Pilaster W-4	1	2	Light Bulb, Bottle Fragment
10	B-1	West Wall Pilaster W-2	1	1	Whiskey Bottle Found on South Side of Pilaster Under Rubble Fill (Glass, Chicken Bone? Etc.)
11	T-1	East Wall From Around Displaced Pilaster on North Side of Trench 1 Pilaster E-6	1	1	Cork with Gold Paint
12	B-1	East Wall Pilaster E-5	1	2	Metal, Insulator
13	B-1	East Wall Pilaster E-4	1	-	Insulators, Window Glass
14	B-1	East Wall Area	1	-	Ceramics, Tile
15	B-1	West Wall, Northwest Corner Pilaster W-1	1	5	Jelly Jar Fragments, Sheet Metal, Wire, Window Glass, Ceramic
16	B-1	North Wall, Upper Fill, Top Of Foundation Wall	1	1	Comb
17	B-1	North Wall Interior Rubble Fill (Brick Concentration)	1	1	Brick Sample
18	B-1	North Wall Interior Rubble Fill (Excavated To Basement Floor)	1	-	Cans, Bottles Etc.
19	B-1	West Wall Area Adjacent To Pilasters W-2, W-3, W-4 Interior Fill Above Basement Floor	1	-	Leather Covered Block
20	T-3	Northeast Corner Of Project Area 180 cm Below Surface	5	2	Earthenware Plate Fragments with Gilt Band
21	B-1	West Wall 22 cm North of Northeast Corner Of W-4	1	1	Saucer Fragment with Green Bands (Probably Syracuse China)
22	B-1	West Wall Adjacent To Southwest Corner Of W-2 41 cm Below Top Of Pilaster	1	1	Can (DURO SPEED SKI WAX)
23	B-1	West Wall Adjacent To Southwest Corner of W-2	1	10+	Coal, Glass, Metal (Found in Matrix Around the Can in Bag 22)
24	B-1	Grab Sample From Foundation Area. (Found During Backhoe Trenching)	1	3	Blue Marble, Glass

