

map, 1949. Rand-McNally (1922:40) identifies it as Pioneer Roadhouse. Pioneer Roadhouse served as headquarters for Einar Carlsen and Jim Davidson while they were trapping in the area during 1928 and 1929 (Margaret Mespelt, pers. comm.).

Cabin #1 at the Pioneer Roadhouse site should be repaired and maintained, and the other structures on the site stabilized in their present condition. A firm break should be maintained around existing structures. Further archival and archeological research concerning this site would probably prove fruitful.

#### Peluk Roadhouse

MCG-011

Peluk Roadhouse site was found and examined briefly during the 1976 field season. In August 1977 the Bear Creek fire burned over the area and destroyed what remained of the roadhouse. Some of the data presented here was collected on the ground in 1976 before the fire, and the site was also revisited in 1978 after the fire.

The historic cabin site identified as Peluk Roadhouse was found on the Iditarod Trail approximately 1.5 miles southeast of where it crosses the upper end of Bear Creek. A small grassy clearing surrounded by birch trees marked the site (Plate C-9). The remains of two log structures were situated facing each other on the northwest side of the clearing (Figure 7).

The remains of one cabin with unhewn, cradle-notched logs had a galvanized sheet-metal roof, with sawn plank underpinning (Plate C-10). The sheet metal roofing may have been more recent than the rest of the structure. The walls were collapsed and decomposing. A loft was evident under at least part of the roof in this cabin.

The other log structure was also built of unhewn, cradle-notched logs and had a sod-covered pole-and-beam roof. Walls and roof were collapsed and in an advanced state of decomposition in 1976. Sod embankments adjoining this structure appeared to outline other foundation features that had almost disappeared (Figure 7).

The remains of a makeshift bridge were found where the trail crosses a small drainage channel just to the west of the site. A log-cribbed excavation, identified by Miska Diaphon (pers. comm.) as a well, was located just below the trail crossing on the east side of the channel (Figure 7; Plate C-12). It extended down for 6 feet but appeared to have been partially filled with sediment washed in by the intermittent stream. Tin cans, bottles, and other trash were scattered around the southern side of the clearing opposite the buildings. A few logs showing auger holes and shaping were scattered about the clearing and may represent elements of other earlier structures (Plate C-11).

A hand-made clothing rack was nailed to a wall log inside the east cabin (#2 on Figure 7). It was constructed of half a split log approximately 3 feet long and 5 inches in diameter with eight holes augered into it at

an angle. Shaped pegs were driven into the auger holes to hang clothing. This rack was burned, along with the cabin, by the Bear Creek fire in 1977.

Examination of Peluk Roadhouse site in 1977 and 1978 revealed that the Bear Creek fire had reduced the organic remains of the structures to ashes. Only the outline of the foundations, discernible by the burned out rectangular depression filled with ash, and the sheet-metal roofing from the west cabin remained. Even the sod embankments were burned away. The dry remains appear to have caught a spark from the fire as it swept through the surrounding spruce vegetation in a northeasterly direction. Vegetation on three sides remained unscratched except for the scorched trees adjacent to the structures (Plate C-13).

Forest and tundra fires are not new to this part of the Kuskokwim Basin. Reed (1965:12), in describing his journey over the Iditarod Trail in 1920, mentions seeing fire-blackened landscape before he reached Peluk Roadhouse and for three days afterward.

Peluk Roadhouse was in existence in 1914 when it was operated by Frank Ceioly (Miska Diaphon, pers. comm.). It is shown by name on the 1916 Alaska Road Commission map of Alaska and Rand-McNally (1922:40). It was reportedly owned and operated by Frank Ceioly until some time before he left the area in 1929 (Margaret Mespelt, pers. comm.).

Although little in the way of structural remains still exist at the Peluk Roadhouse site, the site has a high potential to contribute infor-

mation on the effects of fire on historical sites. The integrity of this site should be preserved until its archeological potential to contribute to the historic record can be determined.

Sullivan Roadhouse

MCG-017

The Sullivan Roadhouse site is located on a marshy area on the north side of Sullivan Creek, approximately five miles east of its junction with Pitka Fork where Goodwins trail crosses Sullivan Creek. The swampy terrain around the site prevented it from burning in the 1977 Bear Creek fire.

Vegetation covering the site made it almost invisible by air. Only the remains of two old bridges crossing Sullivan Creek at the site were visible from above (Plates C-14 and C-15).

Remains of two and possibly three structures were found at the site, as well as the remains of two log bridges (Figure 8). Little was left of the larger log building except foundation logs. Brush and vegetation mat entirely covered the logs.

Remains of a cache were in better condition. The support posts, which had collapsed, were 90 inches long and 8 to 10 inches in diameter. Small metal cans encircled the supports 6 inches below their tops. The tops had V-cuts to support cross posts. Wall logs averaged 6 inches in diameter. Unhewn logs with cradle notches were used in construction of the walls, which are still partially intact (Plate C-16). The distinc-