



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

Department of Natural Resources

DIVISION OF PARKS & OUTDOOR RECREATION
Office of History & Archaeology

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November 21, 2018

File No.: 3130-1R NPS
2018-01322

SUBJECT: Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for the National Register of Historic Places for the Lagoon Island Cabin and Finding of Effect for its initial stabilization

Philip N. Hooge Ph.D., Superintendent
Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve
P. O. Box 140
Gustavus, AK 99826-0140

Dear Dr. Hooge:

The Alaska State Historic Office received your letter (H4218, undated), the subject DOE, a map, photographs, and Finding of Effect on November 7, 2018. We reviewed the referenced project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. We concur with your determination that the 69-year-old Lagoon Island Cabin is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its local significance. We also concur that general cleanup of the cabin site and stabilization of the stairs, deck, and doors of the cabin will have no adverse effect on the historic property (36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1)).

Please contact Jeffrey Weinberger, our AHRS Manager, at (907) 269-8718 or jeffrey.weinberger@alaska.gov to request an AHRS number for the Lagoon Island Cabin. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. Please contact Sylvia Elliott at 907-269-8724 or sylvia.elliott2@alaska.gov if you have any questions or if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Judith E. Bittner".

Judith E. Bittner
State Historic Preservation Officer
JEB:she

cc: Jeffrey Weinberger (jeffrey.weinberger@alaska.gov)
Lisa Etherington (lisa_etherington@nps.gov)
Katie Moore-Drougas (katie_moore-drougas@nps.gov)
Janet Clemens (janet_clemens@nps.gov)



Eligible X Not Eligible

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Lagoon Island Cabin

Other name/site number: GB-1, GLBA-1

AHRS number: unassigned

FMSS Location: 42622

2. Location

Map sheet: USGS Juneau (B-6), Alaska

Aliquot: N ½, Section 32, Township 39S, Range 58E, Copper River Meridian

Latitude: 58°27'28.67"N **Longitude:** 135°52'22.93"W

City or town: Gustavus

Land Status: Federal

Census Area: Hoonah-Angoon

State: Alaska

Address: Lagoon Island, Bartlett Cove, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve

Verbal Boundary Description: The building foot print.

Boundary Justification: The boundary is the foot print of the Lagoon Island Cabin.

3. Description

Ownership of property: National Park Service

Category of property: Building

Property's function:

Historic: DEFENSE/military facility; DOMESTIC/ institutional housing;
GOVERNMENT/ government office

Current: VACANT/NOT IN USE

Architectural Classification: World War II Temporary Building

Materials: Wood, cedar shake siding, aluminum roof

Summary Paragraph:

The **Lagoon Island Cabin** is a small, simple, one-story, wood-frame, building, with a gable-front roof and gabled front entry porch. It is finished in wood shingles and employs corrugated aluminum sheets as roofing. It is referred to as a "cabin", but its origins have been attributed to a military surplus source, hence its light original framing, a lack of decorative elements, and an interior of a flexible and utilitarian nature. The building has a number of alterations and additions, most of which were made soon after it was moved to Lagoon Island in 1950, including windows added to both side walls and the front elevation; a shed-roofed addition attached at the rear; a front gabled porch; different roofing material; the shingle siding; and an associated simple shed-roofed

outhouse constructed at the rear of the main building. The cabin is located in a solitary setting within a lightly-wooded area at the southwest corner of Lagoon Island. It is in fair to good condition and is oriented southwest-northeast, with its front facing southwest.

Setting:

The Lagoon Island Cabin is located on the southern aspect of Lagoon Island in Bartlett Cove, a small fjord in Glacier Bay of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, near Gustavus in southeast Alaska. The area is subjected to glacial isostatic rebound and as such the island is growing in size. Originally placed during an earlier stage of plant succession, the cabin was surrounded by beach grass and low lying shrubs. This has given way to a young growth forest surrounding the cabin in Western Hemlock, Sitka Spruce and thick ground cover. As isostatic rebound occurs, plant succession occurs with it, cause dense shrubs to block the view of the cabin from the shore, likewise occupants of the cabin can no longer scan for incoming boats.

Narrative Description:

The Lagoon Island Cabin has been employed as both a government housing unit and office (ranger station) and is located on Lagoon Island within Glacier Bay National Park. Originally placed what was the treeless southern end of Lagoon Island, overlooking the outlet that drains the lagoon on each low tide. A young forest has filled in this area as the ground has risen. The setting is still solitary and remote, within young lightly-wooded area at the southwest corner of the island that has grown in over time, and is accessible to Bartlett's Cove, the nearest boat and seaplane landing location at the south.

The cabin is one-story, has a gable-front roof, is rectangular in plan, and measures 16'-0" x 20'-0". The foundation appears to consist of wood sills resting on stone footings, although not all corners are visible due to settling and vegetation build-up that has placed the building closer to grade. The framing is generally of light wood stud construction. The exterior elevations of the original cabin are clad in cedar shake on all three major sides. The rear addition measures 9'-10"x 11'-5", and employs exterior walls clad in offset vertical planks.

The front (southwest) facade contains two near-square window openings with simple molding profiles to their casings and 4-light sash. They are placed symmetrically to flank an entry that currently employs a simple, flat, institutional-type door with a single glazed window above a lower metal vent. A set of four wooden steps leads to the centered porch deck at this location that employs wood board flooring and two simple, individual narrow square wooden posts on either end to support its gabled roof. There are no railings along the porch or its wood staircase.

The right (northwest) facade employs two 4-light windows, one similar to those on the front façade, and one a rectangular 4-light laid horizontally near the front (southwest). The left (southeast) façade shows the same kind of pairing of windows, placing the front-most window horizontally and the rear-most vertically. An electric utility box is mounted on the front-most end of the left side of the building.

The gabled roof is covered in corrugated aluminum sheets and employs a 1:4 slope. There is one shiny stove-pipe chimney continuing to project above the roof's southeast slope. The rear of the cabin has an attached shed-roofed addition, not visible in the 1961 photographs, and thus of a later origin. It is in fair condition, with some rot due to its placement on grade, and employs vertical plank siding, with rafter ends exposed at its eaves and the same aluminum sheet roofing as the main cabin.

The interior features a living room measuring 11'-0" x 16'-0" and bedroom measuring 8'-0" x 16'-0". A kitchen area in the southwest corner of the front room contains a sink and counter space. Cupboards are below the counter and on the southwest elevation above the counter on either side of the window and above it. Shelves are built at the west end of the northeast elevation of the front room. The interior walls and ceiling are covered with drywall.¹

The exterior south elevation features an oil storage tank for the oil furnace, a small propane hot water heater and a 55 gallon oil drum.² Presently a small oil furnace is at the southwest corner of the bedroom.

A wood pile, presumably for the wood stove, is located east of the cabin and south of the outhouse. The exterior south elevation features an oil storage tank for the oil furnace, a small propane hot water heater and a 55 gallon oil drum.³ A shed-roofed outhouse is located close by directly to the rear of the house, and appears to be in good condition

Although formally out of use since the 1990s, the cabin remains in fair to good condition, with mildew staining, decay, and plant growth visible in some locations, the worst deterioration occurring to the decking of the porch and wood rot at the bottom of the rear addition.

The National Park Service acquired the cabin as military surplus and moved it to Lagoon Island in 1950. During a campaign of work in 1951 the building was altered by replacing the "box car type roof" with a 1: 4 low sloped gable roof. New roofing paper was laid to weatherproof the cabin at that time, and a 6'-0" x 8'-0" shed-roofed porch was added. Interior bracing was added to resist winter snow loads. An outhouse was

¹ Lyon, Robert Lagoon Island Cabin National Register Draft, NPS 2013

² Ibid

³ Ibid

constructed nearby, east of the cabin. An Individual Building Report (Attachment Form 10-7680) from 1951 details the work done on the cabin that summer: “During the summer of 1951 the tar paper was replaced with aluminum and the outside walls covered with red cedar shakes and a porch built on the front. During 1952 the interior will be lined and a new floor laid.” ⁴

A flagpole was set at the front of the cabin to the southwest. It was painted white and is considerably taller than the cabin. The flagpole would have been useful as a navigational tool in those early, undeveloped days when the cabin site was an open, grassy area visible from the bay. ⁵ The exact date of the shed-roofed outhouse is unknown, but it is believed to date from the 1950 – 1954 work campaigns.

Photographs from 1951 document that only one 4-light fixed sash window existed at that time, south of the door on the southwest elevation. No windows are evident on the south or west elevations, and the original horizontal plank walls are visible. The added porch at that time was shed-roofed.

At some point in the early 1950s, the building was partitioned into the living room and bedroom. One window was added to the front or southwest elevation and a gable-roof porch was constructed on the front elevation, replacing the 1951 shed-roofed porch.

Photographs from 1961 illustrate those changes, but also provide evidence that the cabin has not changed much since that year and retains integrity from its Period of Significance. The photo illustrates that at some point between 1951 and 1961 the west and south elevations had received two, four-light, fixed, wood sash windows that remain today. A wood door with four horizontal panels is clearly visible in both the 1951 and 1961 sets of photos but has unfortunately been replaced in the decades since. Its loss is the most significant visible change to the character of the cabin since that time.

The site has also changed since the cabin was moved in 1950. The temperate rain forest climate has created enough tree and shrub growth that the cabin no longer sits on an open, grassy area.

Further, the shape of the island has changed since 1950. Isostatic rebound* has enlarged the island and the cabin is further from the shore. At low tide, it is now possible to walk to Lagoon Island from park headquarters. Photographs from 1951 and 1961 show the cabin easily visible from Bartlett Cove. In an aerial photograph from 1972, the cabin is plainly visible. Today vegetation hides the cabin from Bartlett Cove. ⁶

⁴ Jacobs, Duane, *Report of Special Assignment at Glacier Bay National Monument 1950 Season*

⁵ Lyon, Robert, *Report...*

⁶ Lyon, Robert, *Lagoon Island...*

* Isostatic rebound is the upward movement of land as the weight of ice from glaciation diminishes.

Statement of Integrity:

The Lagoon Island Cabin is the oldest and first official site of the National Park Service's presence at Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve; is more than fifty years old; and although moved, was relocated before its Period of Significance while under previous ownership. Its alterations, specifically designed to help it serve use by the National Park Service as a Ranger Station and as employee housing, were all accomplished more than fifty years ago, and almost all accomplished during its Period of Significance (1950-1957). It retains sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

4. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

Criterion A: Yes

Criterion B: No

Criterion C: No

Criterion D: No

Criteria Consideration B. Removed from Original Location: Yes

Areas of significance: Conservation, Politics/Government

Significant date(s): 1950: transferred to NPS; 1950: moved from Pleasant Island to Lagoon Island, gable roof and shed-roofed porch added, flagpole erected; 1951: Alterations: partitioned into two rooms, windows added to side elevations, wood stove installed, window added to front elevation, water reservoir added on the front porch; 1961: By this year a gable-roof porch replaced the first porch.

Period of significance: 1950-1957

Level of significance: State

Significant person(s): N/A

Cultural affiliation: N/A

Architect/Engineer: Unknown

Statement of Significance:

The Lagoon Cabin Island is significant at a state level under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Politics and Government as the earliest physical representation of the National Park Service presence in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. The National Park Service (NPS) was established for the stated purpose of conserving areas of outstanding national beauty and wildlife and for providing outdoor recreational opportunities to the American public. This simple cabin was moved to Lagoon Island in 1950 by the NPS and became the first base of operations for systematic patrols of the park. Until construction of the Glacier Bay National Monument headquarters at Bartlett Cove in 1957, the Lagoon Island Cabin was the only NPS facility in the monument, providing a period of significance of 1950-1957. The cabin represented NPS authority where oversight had been minimal. In addition, the Lagoon Island Cabin is a surplus

World War II-era building according to recorded accounts, and its history provides an example of one Federal agency providing another with a war-surplus building for re-use during the immediate post-World War II era; in this case a small building constructed of relatively lightweight materials, originally intended for ease of relocation and assembly, being transferred to the National Park Service by the C.A.A., where it was then upgraded and altered for significant service in a major National Park. The Lagoon Island Cabin retains sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to be eligible for the National Register.

Historical information:

Conservation, Politics/Government

The National Park Service was created in 1916 with a stated mission to "...conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and wildlife within, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations". Under the vision of Stephen T. Mather, its first Director, a staff of now-notable planners, engineers, and architects such as Charles Punchar, Thomas Vint, Charles Peterson, Daniel Hull, George Goodwin, and Mary Colter would spend the next two decades designing circulation roads, trails, bridges, campgrounds, buildings and other structures for America's most prominent -- and accessible -- National Parks throughout the country, such as Yosemite, Yellowstone, the Grand Canyon, and Glacier. The designed elements created by all these professionals -- largely in the "NPS Rustic" style -- provided not just accessibility into these wilderness areas but also allowed for overnight accommodation, shelter, dining, automobile services, and the purchase of provisions.⁷ In addition, the Park-to-Park Highway system that Mather would promote in the 1910s would take improvement of the National Parks further --- it was a campaign to literally connect all of the major western national parks by paved roads, and was referred to as potentially "the greatest scenic highway in the world."⁸

All these goals required large financial and labor resources. Both would become available by the circumstances of those early decades, including a Congress initially supportive of the National Park system and, later, the availability of Federal Civilian

⁷ Unknown Author, *Mather's Vision - Charles Punchar*, source unknown

⁸ 1917 *Annual Report of the Department of the Interior*, p. 19

Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration workforces created during the Great Depression.

Against this background, Glacier Bay National Monument, post-World War II, presented a different physical, political, and economic situation from those its sister National Parks experienced before the war. Glacier Bay was outside of the contiguous United States, in a territory that had not yet been made a state. Within a National Park system of wilderness areas, Glacier Bay and other Alaskan public lands had remained in many ways even more wild, more remote, and more inaccessible, despite the Euro-American contact of explorers, miners, fishermen, and homesteaders since 1877.⁹ It was a situation that some users of natural areas might have found desirable, but a situation that made the National Monument difficult to manage without enough resources to do so. Glacier Bay National Monument had been created in 1925, but at the start of the 1950s it still had no significant roads leading to it; minimal private investment such as planned cabin development; and no restaurants, grocery stores, or gasoline stations outside of Gustavus. And the Monument was accessible only by boat or plane.¹⁰

By 1950, Glacier Bay National Monument remained administered from McKinley National Park and Sitka National Monument. Patrols of Glacier Bay were rare and no NPS personnel were duty-stationed at Glacier Bay. An occasional ship patrol from Sitka had been undertaken for several years, but patrol coverage of the Monument was minimal.¹¹ According to the National Park Service's own Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve website:

"Park Service officials hoped to obtain appropriations for visitor accommodations and other needed improvements in Glacier Bay, Mount McKinley, Katmai, and Sitka so that these national park areas would attract some of the increasing volume of Alaska tourism which was expected to follow the opening of the Alaskan Highway. (However,) ...the administration of Glacier Bay National Monument remained essentially protective into the 1950s. The Park Service posted a ranger in the monument in 1950, mainly to suppress poaching, and as the small administrative presence grew, a skeletal staff at Bartlett Cove continued to devote most of its resources to patrol. Protective efforts extended to the acquisition of private inholdings, including two Native allotments at Bartlett Cove. Even though NPS planners showed more and more deference to local

⁹ Kurtz, Rick S., *Glacier Bay National Park Historic Resources Study (NPS) 1995*

¹⁰ Kuehl, Alfred, *Bartlett Cove Master Plan (NPS) 1947*

¹¹ Lyon, Robert, *Lagoon Island Cabin National Register Nomination draft, NPS 2013*

property holders and commercial interests in this decade, so little funding was available that most of what they proposed remained at the planning level." ¹²

In an article entitled *We've Been Starving Our National Parks* published in the Saturday Evening Post during this period, editors described the problem facing the parks bluntly: "Use of the Parks has soared almost vertically since the end of World War II, (but because) living conditions are substandard, going right down to the tarpaper shack level, the fact that the Park Service has managed to keep employees has been a genuine tribute to their selfless dedication to the parks....the plain truth is our National Park system has reached a state of crisis - financial malnutrition." ¹³

Ultimately, the need for a National Park Service presence in Glacier Bay combined with the lack of immediate funding helped to dictate what Glacier National Park and Preserve's first building would be. In his 1946 Planning Study for Glacier Bay National Monument created for the National Park Service, Landscape Architect Alfred C. Kuehl envisioned significant visitor services at Bartlett Cove opposite Lagoon Island, including administrative headquarters. The estimated cost of the Bartlett Cove development was \$1,290,100. But before funds could be secured for construction of permanent headquarters a surplus World War II building became available.¹⁴ In *A History of Glacier Bay National Monument* by former Glacier Chief Ranger Bruce Black, the author states "In 1950, Supervisory Park Ranger Duane Jacobs, temporarily assigned to Glacier Bay (from his position as Asst. Chief Ranger, Yosemite National Park), arranged to have a Navy emergency shelter (author's note: referred to as Army surplus by Jacobs in his 1950 NPS report) moved from Pleasant Island to Lagoon Island at Bartlett Cove. The job was contracted by local (Gustavus) people and cost \$500. Improvement work was carried on each summer by Park Service personnel until by 1954 the cabin was in usable shape." ¹⁵

Jacobs situated the building on Lagoon Island instead of the mainland, though a survey crew had already brushed and flagged the route of the future road between Gustavus and Bartlett Cove. According to Black, it is possible Jacobs preferred the island for the psychological comfort that it afforded in such a huge expanse of bear country. However, Landscape Architect Kuehl had begun designing the new headquarters for the monument and one suggested location was on Lagoon Island. Jacobs would have been aware of this and probably saw the Lagoon Cabin as the first step in creating the headquarters. Jacobs completed this first National Park Service building at Glacier Bay by adding a porch,

¹² National Park Service, History of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve

¹³ Editors, *Saturday Evening Post*, *We've Been Starving Our National Parks*, February 10, 1955, p. 10

¹⁴ Kuehl, Alfred, *Bartlett Cove Master Plan*, NPS 1947

¹⁵ Black, Bruce, *A History...*, p. 91

raising the roof pitch, and installing some extra bracing to withstand winter snows, all with lumber salvaged from the old cannery at Bartlett Cove.^{16 17}

According to Ranger Jacobs's own statement in his Report of Special Assignment at Glacier Bay National Monument 1950 Season, "A 16 X 20 foot frame cabin, left on Pleasant Island by the Army, was secured through knowledge of the C.A.A. (Civil Aeronautics Administration) at Gustavus. They were going to move this cabin for their own use but decided they did not need it, and suggested we move it instead... after getting the cabin on the island, and leveled, the roof pitch was raised and adequate bracing put in to withstand winter snows. New paper was laid to weatherproof it, and additional underpinning installed. A 6 X 8 foot porch was constructed. A flag pole was cut, painted and erected in front of the cabin...later (the cabin) can be relined both inside and out, partitioned, and made quite comfortable." It was stated that "...some of the lumber used in repairs and improvements to the old cabin and for a temporary mooring float in the lagoon came from the 'old fishery', perhaps remnants of a building built in 1900".¹⁸ Ranger Jacobs mentions constructing a temporary mooring float for the NPS patrol vessel *Nunatak* (another war-surplus-provided resource, in this case from the Coast Guard) and included a photograph of the vessel at the float on Lagoon Island.¹⁹

Chief Ranger Black's wife, Barbara Black, also mentions the cabin in an article about Glacier Bay. Black and his family lived part of each summer in this cabin. Once the cabin was in place and habitable, NPS Ranger patrol activity could go on all season instead of the rare and short visits previously. "Ranger Duane Jacobs's sojourn in Bartlett Cove that summer (1950) represented the first on-site administration of Glacier Bay National Monument."²⁰

This significance of the Lagoon Island Cabin was thus that it became the very first built symbol of the National Park Service's presence in Glacier Bay. In addition, it serves as an example of a Federal agency providing another with a war-surplus building for re-use during the immediate post-World War II era. The Lagoon Island Cabin was a small, military-surplus building constructed of relatively lightweight materials, originally intended for ease of assembly and relocation. Its history includes transfer to the National Park Service by the Department of the Army (via the C.A.A.), where it was then upgraded and slightly altered for significant service in a National Park.

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Lyon, Robert, Lagoon Island National Register Draft...

¹⁸ Jacobs, Duane, "Report of..."

¹⁹ Lyon, Robert, Lagoon Island Cabin National Register Draft...

²⁰ Black, Barbara "Living in Glacier Bay," *National Parks Magazine*, July-Sept.1957, pp. 107-111.

A road was eventually constructed from Gustavus Point (Air) Field to Bartlett Cove in 1955, and the headquarters originally envisioned for Glacier Bay by landscape architect Alfred Kuehl, including a visitor center and administrative offices, were finally constructed in 1957, effectively ending the Period of Significance for the Lagoon Island Cabin. The bulk of the alterations made to the building to allow it to function for the National Monument were completed by the end of that Period of Significance, with the exception of the rear addition (which may be more than fifty years old and is in any case a relatively minimal aspect of the building's visible character).

Although one of the options Kuehl included in his planning study had suggested putting the new facilities on Lagoon Island, the final version planned the headquarters for its present location on the Gustavus side of the cove. The result is that the cabin is still the only NPS building on Lagoon Island.^{21 22}

Beyond the new roof, exterior shingle siding, and shed-roof porch, an outhouse was added during the summers from 1950 to 1954.²³ All of the added windows were also likely added during that first period or possibly later in the 1950s. The cabin today remains largely the same as in the 1961 photos, with the only significant post-1961 alteration the loss of a paneled, windowless wood door at the entry that was replaced at some point with an-institutional-type door; and the added simple, shed-roofed addition located at the rear of the building.

The Lagoon Island Cabin was used for employee housing until approximately 1990 and is in fair to good condition with rotted floor boards at the porch and the addition the only significant visible deterioration. According to Kevin Apgar, in charge of housing assignments at Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, some of the rangers did not care for assignment at the cabin, while others enjoyed the isolation.²⁴ Appropriate repairs and possible re-use as housing for an Artist-in Residence program are now intended.

The Lagoon Island Cabin is the oldest and first official site of the National Park Service's presence at Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve; is more than fifty years old; and although moved, was relocated before its Period of Significance while under previous ownership. Its alterations, specifically designed to help it serve use by the National Park Service as a Ranger Station and as employee housing, were all accomplished more than fifty years ago, and almost all accomplished during its Period of Significance. It retains

²¹ Kuehl, Alfred, *Bartlett Cove...*

²² Lyon, Robert, Lagoon Island National Register Draft.....

²³ Black, Bruce, *A History...*

²⁴ Apgar, Kevin, Interview: Former employee at Glacier Bay in charge of housing assignments, 2012

sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Timeline of Development

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| c.1942 | Structure, now known as Lagoon Island Cabin, was constructed on Pleasant Island by the military. Possibly was the Pleasant Island Bunkhouse associated with the “Fan Marker” for the Gustavus airfield. |
| 1950 | Duane Jacobs (Chief Ranger) worked with Alfred Kuehl (Chief Landscape Architect NPS) to obtain surplus cabin from the Army Signal Corps Radio. |
| Early 1950 | Added porch |
| 1950-1955 | “New Roof”, “New Siding”, Wood stove, Rainwater catchment system, |
| 1957-1997 | Cabin no longer the only infrastructure at the park, but still was used as housing seasonally. |

5. Major Bibliographic References

Apgar, Kevin

2012 Interview November, Former employee at Glacier Bay in charge of housing assignments.

Black, Barbara

1957 Article "Living in Glacier Bay," National Parks Magazine, July-Sept., pp. 107-111.

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1955 "We've been Starving Our National Parks"; February, 10, Page 10, editors.

Summers, Clarence

2012 Interview, November. Former employee at Glacier Bay National Park.

Superintendent Reports, Glacier Bay National Monument

1950 Bruce Black special report

1951 Bruce Black special report

1961 Individual Building Report

Unknown Author

Mather's Vision - Charles Punchard, source unknown

6. Form Prepared By: Heather Feil, Architectural Historian, National Park Service Alaska Regional Office

7. Additional Material

Maps:

- Map 1. Overview of known Historic District Boundaries within the Bartlett Cove area of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
- Map 2. Topographic Map, Juneau B-6; N ½, Section 32, Township 39S, Range 58E, Copper River Meridian
- Map 3. Sketch map of Site Plan, 2013.

Figures:

- Figure 1. Map from Master Plan for Glacier Bay National Monument, 1947.
- Figure 2. Map from Master Plan for Glacier Bay National Monument, amended, 1955.
- Figure 3. Map from Master Plan for Glacier Bay National Monument, amended, 1955. Cropped to show Lagoon Island.
- Figure 4. Southwest elevation, view towards northeast. Front elevation shows one window and what appears to be the original door with U.S. government markings. 1951, NPS Photo.
- Figure 5. Front or southwest elevation. View towards northeast. 1951, NPS Photo.
- Figure 6. South and east elevations, view towards north. No windows on east elevation, one window on porch, shed roof porch. 1951, NPS Photo.
- Figure 7. Boat anchored at Lagoon Island, 1951, NPS Photo.
- Figure 8. West and southwest elevations, view towards northeast. Windows visible on west elevation. Two windows visible on the southwest elevation. Water storage barrel on porch. 1961, NPS Photo.
- Figure 9. Southwest elevation, view towards northeast. Gable roofed porch visible. 1961. NPS Photo.
- Figure 10. Undated, Cabin front elevation with flag pole, NPS Photo.
- Figure 11. Southwest elevation visible, view towards northeast. Flagpole visible at center. At left is Chief Ranger Bruce Black, the first ranger assigned to regular patrols at Glacier Bay National Monument. Black also wrote the first administrative history of Glacier Bay National Monument. 1961, NPS Photo.

Photographs:

Photo 1: Overview of Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward Northeast, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018

Photo 2: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward East, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018

Photo 3: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward North, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018

Photo 4: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward Northwest, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018

Photo 5: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward West, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018

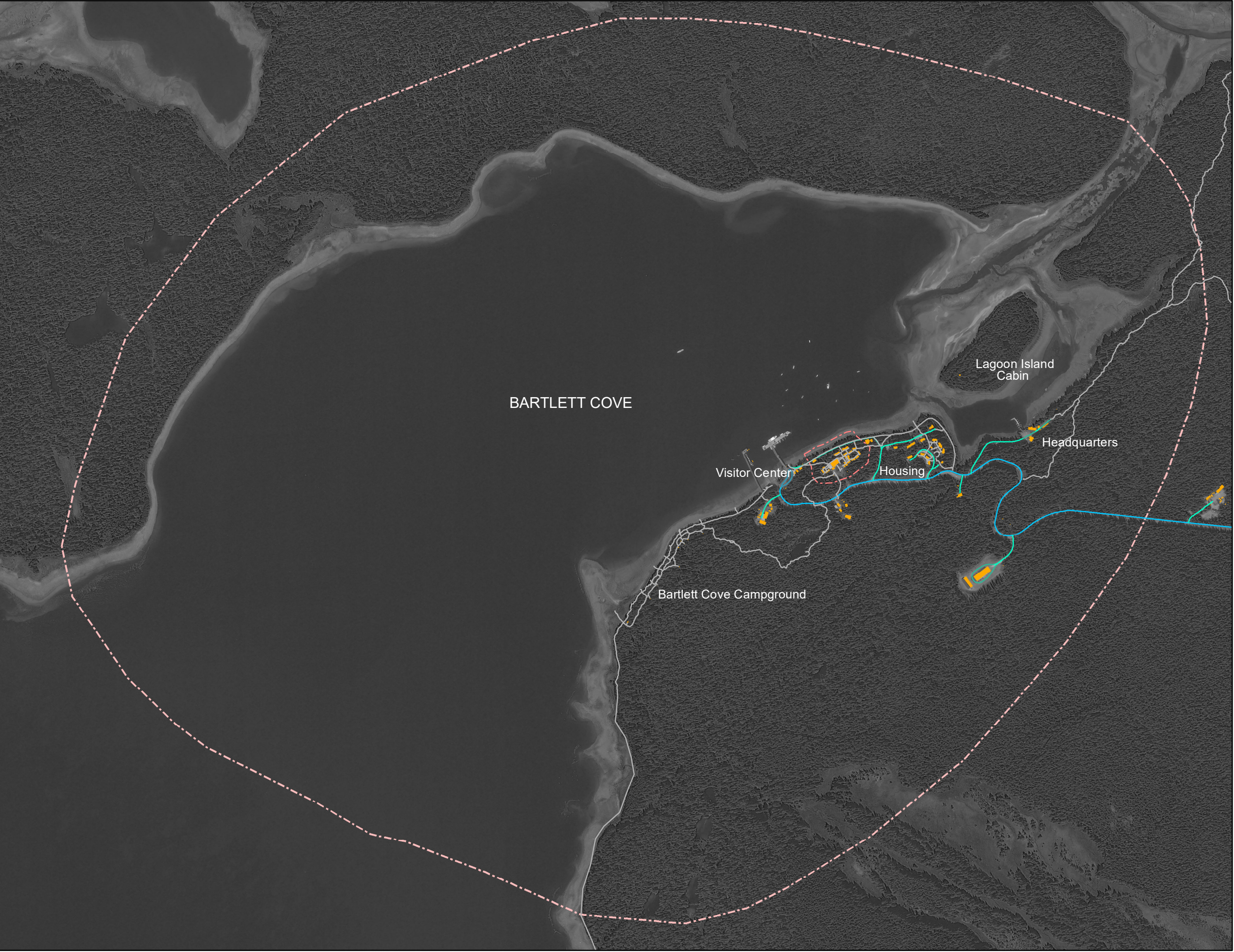
Photo 6: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward South, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018

Photo 7: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward Southeast, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018

Photo 8: Lagoon Island Cabin, Interior Room 1, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018

Photo 9: Lagoon Island Cabin, Interior Room 2, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018

Photo 10: Lagoon Island Cabin, Interior Room 3, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018



**Bartlett Cove
Cultural Landscape
Traditional Cultural Property**

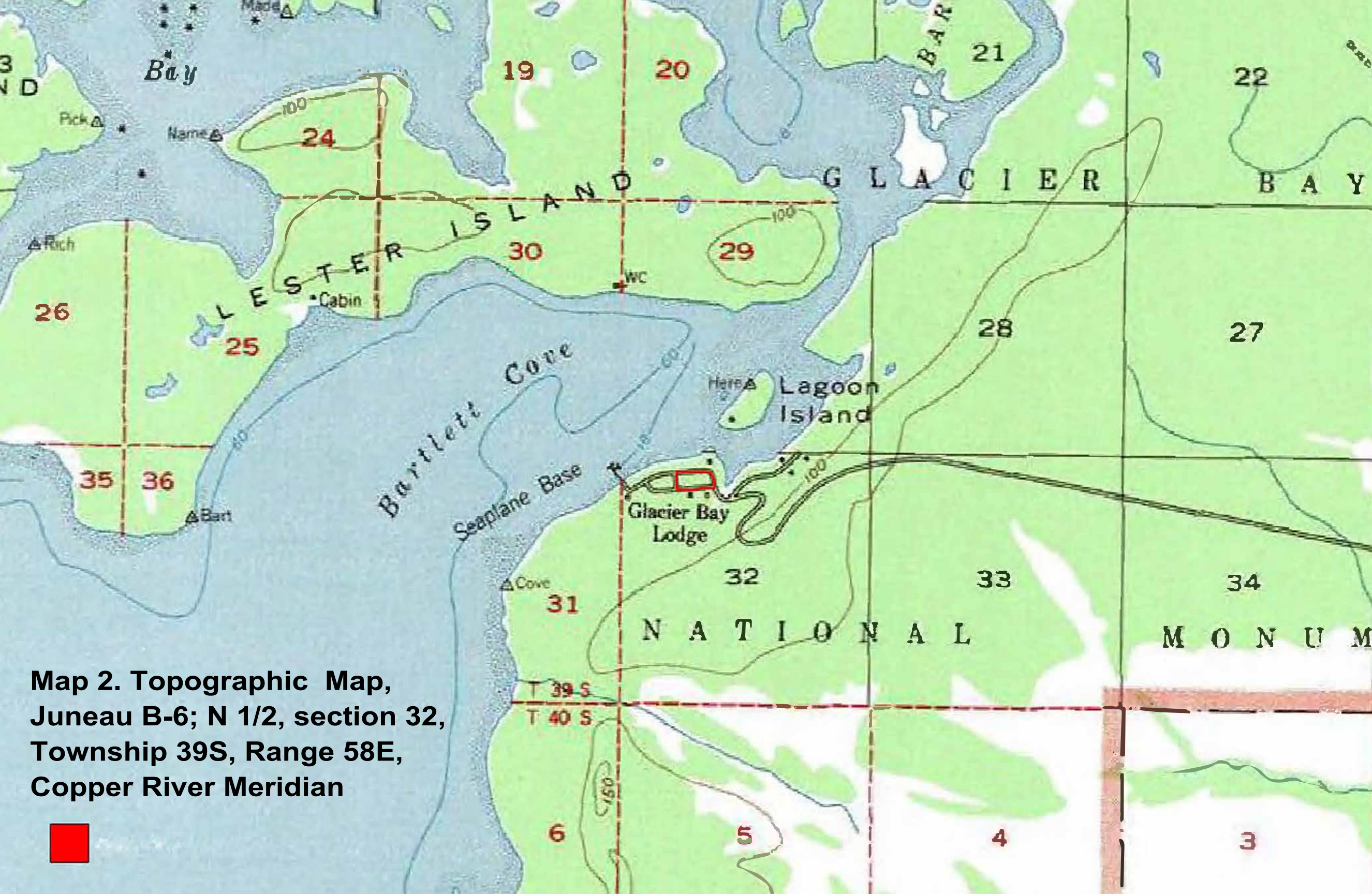
**Glacier Bay National Park
and Preserve**

Map 1

Legend

-  Buildings
-  Park Road
-  Park Access Only Road
-  Trail
-  GLBA Lodge Historic District Boundary
-  Bartlett Cove CL/ TCP Boundary

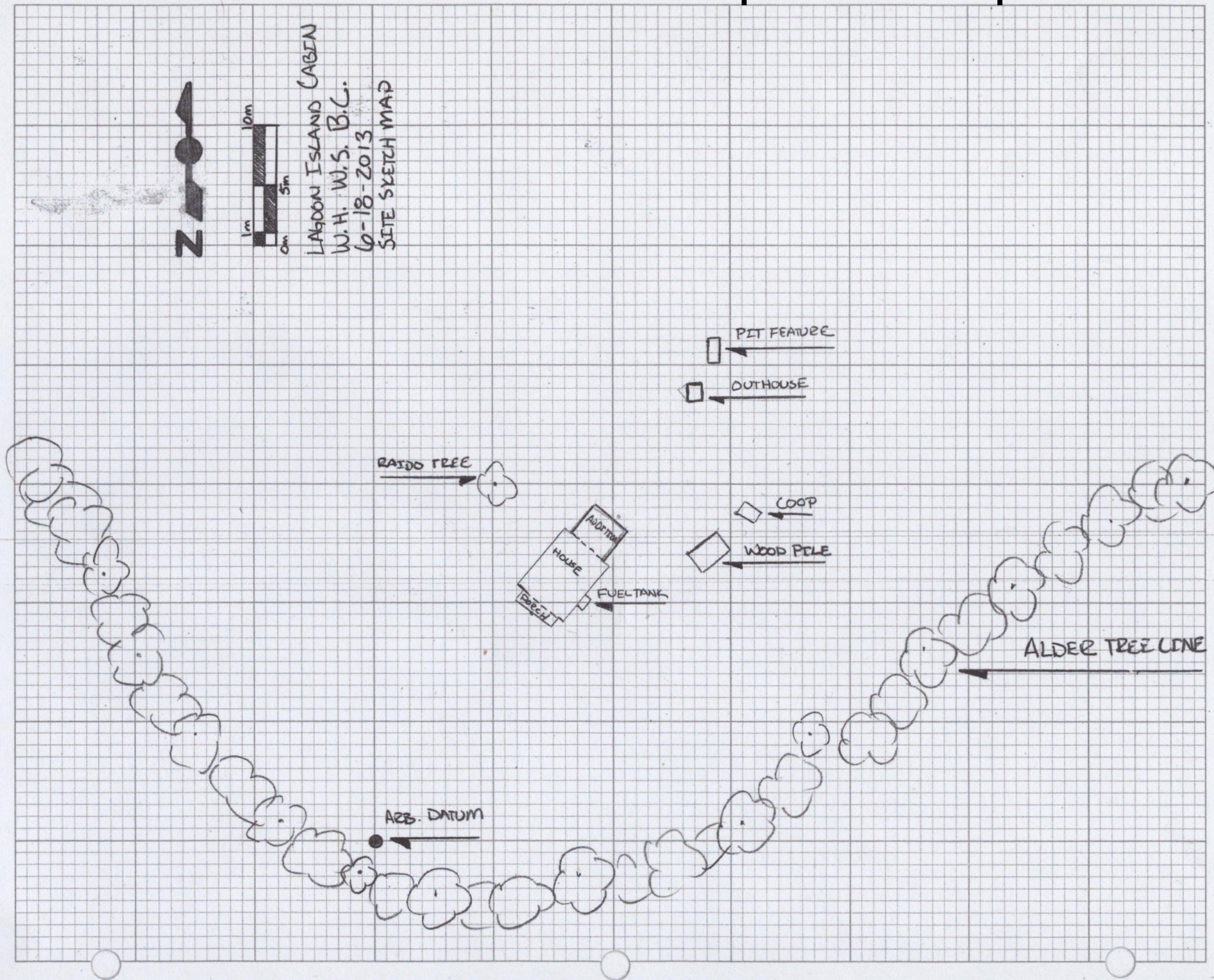
0 0.25 0.5 Miles 



Map 2. Topographic Map,
Juneau B-6; N 1/2, section 32,
Township 39S, Range 58E,
Copper River Meridian



Map 3. Sketch map of Site Plan, 2013



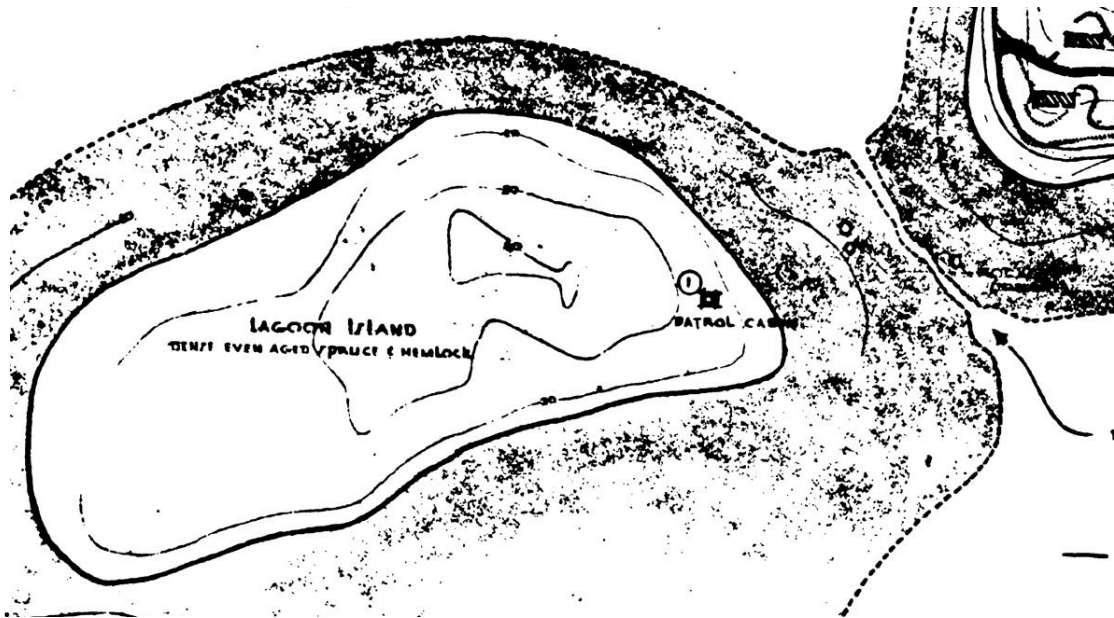


Figure 3. Map from Master Plan for Glacier Bay National Monument, amended, 1955. Cropped to show Lagoon Island.



Figure 4. Southwest elevation, view towards northeast. Front elevation shows one window and what appears to be the original door with U.S. government markings. 1951, NPS Photo.



Figure 5. Front or southwest elevation. View towards northeast. 1951, NPS Photo.



Figure 6. South and east elevations, view towards north. No windows on east elevation, one window on porch, shed roof porch. 1951, NPS Photo.



National Park Service boat anchored
at float during full tide.

Figure 7. Boat anchored at Lagoon Island, 1951, NPS Photo.



Figure 8. West and southwest elevations, view towards northeast. Windows visible on west elevation. Two windows visible on the southwest elevation. Water storage barrel on porch. 1961, NPS Photo.



Figure 9. Southwest elevation, view towards northeast. Gable roofed porch visible. 1961. NPS Photo.



Figure 10. Undated, Cabin front elevation with flag pole, NPS Photo.

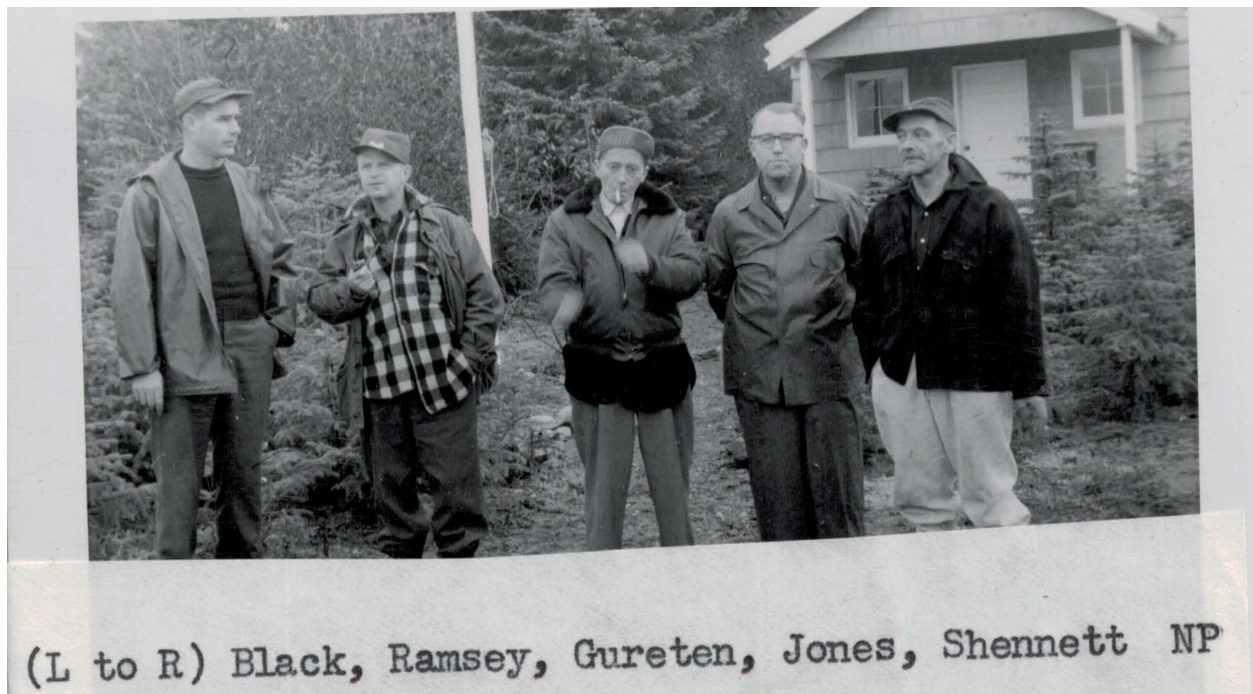


Figure 11. Southwest elevation visible, view towards northeast. Flagpole visible at center. At left is Chief Ranger Bruce Black, the first ranger assigned to regular patrols at Glacier Bay National Monument. Black also wrote the first administrative history of Glacier Bay National Monument. 1961, NPS Photo.



Photo 1: Overview of Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward Northeast, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018



Photo 2: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward East, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018



Photo 3: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward North, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018



Photo 4: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward Northwest, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018



Photo 5: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward West, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018



Photo 6: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward South, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018



Photo 7: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward Southeast, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018



Photo 8. Lagoon Island Cabin, Interior Room 1, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018



Photo 9. Lagoon Island Cabin, Interior Room 2, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018



Photo 10. Lagoon Island Cabin, Interior Room 3, NPS Historic Architecture Program, 2018