

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

Alaska Office of History and Archaeology

For further information contact the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology at (907) 269-8721

Compiled: Thu Mar 16 16:25:07 AKDT 2017

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AHRS Number: JUN-00997
Acreage: **Date Issued:** 10-06-2004
Resource Shape: Polygon
Point Representation: Lat: 58.45516547, Long: -135.86821004
Mapsheet(s): JUNEAU B-6 (JUNB6)
MTRS(s): C039S058E29, C039S058E32
Location Approximate: No
Assigned To: JOHNSON, J.

Site Name(s): GLACIER BAY NATIONAL P&P - PARK HEADQUARTERS COMPOUND DISTRICT
GLACIER BAY PARK AND PRESERVE HEADQUARTERS COMPOUND

Alternate Name(s):

Associations:

Informal Association(s):

Formal Association(s):

Site Description:

[AHRS] The Glacier Bay Park and Preserve Headquarters Compound HD consists of at least 11 buildings and 2 structures that have been used for park administrative functions and employee housing since 1966. Overall, the district is not eligible for the NRHP as the component buildings have been continuously repurposed to meet evolving park needs. Buildings within the district function as headquarters, offices, housing, maintenance, storage, and transportation (JUN-998 to JUN-1007). [DOE] District buildings part of the Mission 66 program. District includes JUN-00998 Park Headquarters Building, JUN-00999 Maintenance Building, JUN-01000 Ranger Building, JUN-01001 Angle Iron Storage Shed, JUN-01002 Mail Trailer, JUN-01003 Fairbanks Trailer, JUN-01006 Inner Lagoon Dock, and JUN-01007 Inner Lagoon Pier. Also within the compound are a A-frame cabin, ATCO Trailer, Recycle Shed, Exercise Room and Mail Shed, all built or moved to the compound after the period of significance.

Site Significance:

[DOE] Only two of the thirteen buildings/structures in the district were built during the period of significance, both have been significantly altered through remodeling. Thus they and the district, have lost integrity and are not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. [AHRS] Considered to be not eligible for the NRHP due to lack of integrity.

Location:

Park headquarters compound located NE of the Glacier Bay Lodge, SE of Lagoon Island, E side of Bartlett Cove.

AHRS References: 3

ADP 3330-6N file (JUN-997)
NPS (Johnson) 07/06 (NRHP Nomination Form, GBNPP HQ Cmpnd...)
NPS (Howell) 01/04 (Alterations to Glacier Bay Lodge)

Document Repository References: 1

(07/01/2006) NPS/Johnson, J., Howell, W.
NPS National Register Of Historic Places Nomination Form And DOE For The Glacier Bay National Park And Preserve Headquarters Compound, Written By Johnson, J., ADP Files 3130-1R NPS, 3330-6N JUN-997, JUN-998, JUN-999, JUN-1000, JUN-1001, JUN-1002, JUN-1003, JUN-1004, JUN-1005, JUN-1006, JUN-1007(Doc Repo Record ID #7858)
(attached files: 1)
00002105.pdf

AHRS Record Attachments: none

Danger(s) of Destruction:

Unknown

Present Condition: Normal state of weathering, undisturbed by vandalism, construction or abnormal weathering such as flooding or earthquakes (A)

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Associated Dates:

Period(s): Historic

Resource Nature: District

Historic Function(s): Government
Recreation and Culture

Current Function(s): Government
Recreation and Culture

Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican

Property Owner: NPS, Glacier Bay NP

Repository/Accession #:

BIA/BLM Number(s):

Other Number(s):

Source Reliability: Professional reports, records and field studies (A)

Location Reliability: Location exact and site existence verified (1)

Determinations of Eligibility: 1

DOE Status: Determined not eligible by SHPO and agency (DREJ-S)

DOE Date: 07-25-2006

Distinctive Features:

Period of Significance: AD 1956-1966

Area Significance(s):

Criteria:

Considerations:

Filed As: 3330-6N Glacier Bay Park and Preserve Headquarters Compound

National Register Nominations: none



JUN 36

1

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1. Name of Property

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Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve Headquarters Compound

3130-1R NPS (28)
3330-6N JUN-997

998-1007

00395058 E29
52

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2. Location

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Barlett Cove, Alaska

City or Town: Gustavus State: Alaska County Code: 110 Zip: 99826

231

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
☐	☐ 11 buildings
☐	☐ sites
☐	☐ 2 structures (dock, pier)
☐	☐ objects
☐	☐ 13 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Government Sub: Government office/shop

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: same Sub:

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: concrete

Roof: asphalt, metal, wood

Walls: wood, metal

Narrative Description

JUN-00997: Glacier Bay Park Headquarters Compound

Contributing Buildings and Structures:0

Non-Contributing Buildings and Structures:13

1. Park Headquarters Building (JUN-00998 - used as office space and storage): Built in 1963-4 as part of the Mission 66 Plan to expand visitor services to Glacier Bay National Monument. The building was planned as a multi-use facility. It was originally a two-story, 4,000 square foot (two stories at 2,000 square feet per story), side-gable building with normal pitch roof. The building provided office space and two small apartments for staff, with apartments upstairs and office space on the first floor. As late as 1988 one of the apartments was still occupied. The building has been renovated several times. In 1993 a two-story, 1,500 square foot addition was added to the front of the building, which changed the façade significantly and created a front-facing "t" shape. In 1998, a 600 square foot addition was built on the back of the building to provide a conference room and office space. The apartments have been converted into a staff kitchen and office spaces. Currently, the first floor has wood siding placed vertically, the second story has wood shiplap horizontal siding (the original structure had horizontal ship-lap siding on both floors). The current siding arrangement was added during the 1993 addition to visually integrate the older structure into the new. Windows on the front addition

are one-over-one double hung as are those on the original building's second floor. First floor windows on the original structure have vertical sash. The front door has a security window and a transom window is above the door. Currently the building contains offices for park staff, a small library and a room to house park collections. Although the Park Headquarters Building continues to be used in part for its original purpose and was built during the period of significance, and retains integrity of location, its integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been compromised through multiple episodes of remodeling. By appearance it is a modern construction, and it does not convey a sense of the historic period in which it was built. The building has undergone so many exterior changes that it can no longer be considered eligible to the National Register on its own, and is not a contributing building in a historic district.

2. Maintenance Building (JUN-00999 - used as office space and vacant): Built in 1963-64 as part of the Mission 66 plan to expand visitor services to Glacier Bay National Monument. It was built as a one-story, 1,600 sq. ft. facility designed to provide a heavy equipment shop and storage space. It has two garage door bays at the front of the building (south elevation). It was built on a concrete slab foundation in a side-gabled linear design with normal pitch roof. The original building had composite shingles on the roof and horizontal shiplap siding.

In the 1980s a 1,024 sq. ft. carpenter shop was added to the east side of the building. The carpenter shop has a lower ceiling, and hence roof, so its addition created a multi-level roofline.

In 1992 a 600 sq. ft. fire truck bay was added to the west side of the building, incorporating the roofline of the original building. After the fire truck bay had been added, a small office building (384 sq. ft.), which had previously served as an add-on entry way for the Headquarters Building, was skid-mounted to the west side of the fire truck bay. That addition had a lower roofline than both the original maintenance shop and the carpenter shop, creating a fragmented three-level roofline. On the back side (north elevation) of the maintenance shop, the building originally had an entrance to a marine ramp which made it possible for water craft to be transported into the heavy equipment shop from the water. The marine ramp was removed in 1992, and a 256 square foot addition with office and battery room were built on at that location. At the time that the fire truck bay and office were added the entire building was resided with horizontal lapped siding and a new metal panel roof was built, integrating all of the add-ons within a single fabric, but significantly changing the appearance of the building.

Currently, the Maintenance Building sits partially vacant. The fire truck bay and office addition was converted to office space in 2005, and the rest of the building is being remodeled into office space. While the Maintenance Building retains integrity of location, significant alterations to its exterior fabric and appearance have degraded its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It lacks sufficient

integrity to be eligible for consideration as a contributing building in an historic district.

3. Ranger building (JUN-01000 - used as office space and storage): Built in the 1970s and originally used as a shed at another location, the 256 sq. ft. building was skidded to its present location in 1979 or 1980 to house offices for park rangers. It served that function until 2005 when the rangers moved to the office attached to the west side of the Maintenance Building. In 2005 it was reoccupied by the USGS Biological Resource Division as office space, which function it serves today. The building was brought to compound after the period of significance and would not contribute to a historic district.

4. Angle Iron Storage Shed (JUN-01001 - used for storage): Built circa 1970 by the park's Chief of Maintenance partially from materials (angle iron) salvaged from an abandoned FAA radio tower near the Gustavus Airstrip. The 1,200 square foot open fronted and unheated structure was built entirely of salvaged materials to provide storage and continues to be used for that purpose today, although active storage use is diminishing and the building is being phased out. Because the shed was built outside of the period of significance it is not eligible to be considered a contributing building in a historic district.

5. Mail Trailer (JUN-01002 - used for support functions): In 1967 four prefabricated trailer houses were placed east of the Headquarters Building to serve as housing for seasonal employees. The trailers measured 10 feet by 54 feet. In 1980 three of the four were removed and replaced with newer models (12 feet by 66 feet) but the fourth (that in the best condition) was relocated to a position near the Angle Iron Storage Shed, where it was converted into a mail sorting room, employee kitchen, and employee shower and laundry. It continues to serve that function today. The Mail Trailer was part of a cohort of temporary housing units that were not a component of the Park Service's Mission 66 Plan for Bartlett Cove development and was never intended for long-term use. It does not qualify as a contributing element to an historic district.

6. Fairbanks Trailer (JUN-01003 - used for offices): In 1993, when new apartments were constructed elsewhere in Bartlett Cove, three of the trailers brought in 1980 were removed from the park and the one in best condition was relocated to a position east of the Angle Iron Storage Shed, where it still sits. This building was added to the compound after the period of significance and is not eligible to contribute to a historic district.

7. A-frame Cabin (abandoned): Originally, two A-frame cabins were built off-site during the late 1960s (after the period of significance) and skidded to a location to the east of the Headquarters Compound. The A-

frames, which were 300 sq. ft., were constructed of plywood end-walls with metal roofing and served as seasonal employee housing until the mid-1980s, at which time their use was discontinued. They became passive storage units thereafter. One of the cabins was demolished in 2001 in conjunction with demolition of a nearby building that had been hit by a falling tree. The other cabin remains, but in deteriorated (and deteriorating) condition. The cabin was built after the period of significance and is not eligible to contribute to a historic district.

8. ATCO Trailer (used for offices): In 1993, an EPA cleanup operation in nearby Gustavus surplused an ATCO trailer unit (10 feet by 40 feet) to NPS. NPS placed the trailer at the eastern edge of the Headquarters Compound where it serves as offices. This trailer was brought to the Compound after the period of significance and is not eligible to be considered as a contributing building in a historic district.

9. Recycle Shed (used for refuse transfer and recycling): A prefabricated, sloped-roof shed (64 square feet) was placed near the Mail Trailer Shed in the mid-1990s to serve as a refuse/recycle depository, a function it still serves today. This building was brought to the Compound after the period of significance and is therefore not eligible to be considered a contributing component to a historic district.

10. Exercise Room (exercise room and Ranger emergency cache): An exercise room (680 square feet) was built in 2001 east of the Maintenance Building to replace a structure that had been destroyed by a falling tree. The original building had been skidded into the eastern area of the Headquarters Compound in the late 1960s to serve as seasonal employee housing and later an exercise room and storage area. The falling tree crushed the central portion of the building, requiring its demolition. The new building is of frame construction with shiplap siding and shake roof. In addition to the exercise room there is a shower, and a small room off to the side that serves to cache emergency equipment. This building was built after the period of significance and is not eligible to be considered as a contributing component to a historic district.

11. Mail Shed (used for mail sorting and delivery): A 120 square foot shed was positioned between the Maintenance Building and Exercise Room in 2002 to serve as a mail shed. The construction date of the relocated shed is not known. This shed was moved to the Compound after the period of significance and therefore is not eligible for consideration as part of a historic district.

Structures:

12. Inner Lagoon Dock (JUN-01006): The current dock was built in 1998 to replace a deteriorating dock built in the early 1960s as part of Mission 66

Plan to expand services at park. The original dock's purpose was to provide moorage for administrative vessels in a protected environment. It was dismantled in 1998 and replaced with a dock made of pressure treated materials salvaged from demolition of the main dock in Bartlett Cove. The new dock measures 180 feet long by 20 feet wide, with 8 fingers extending an additional 20 feet on either side along its length. The new dock conforms roughly to the size of the original dock but because it has been reconstructed with new materials, it does not qualify to be considered eligible as part of a historic district.

13. Inner Lagoon Pier (JUN-01007): Built in 1998 to replace the pier built in the early 1960s as part of Mission 66 Plan to expand services at the park. The pier, which connects the dock to land, is 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, and is built of pressure treated materials. The pier was rebuilt at the same time as the dock reconstruction in 1998 and is not eligible for consideration as a contributing component in a historic district.

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Criterion A: Components of the Glacier Bay National Monument Headquarters Compound was built as part of the National Park Service's Mission 66 Program, whereby facilities and staff at parks and monuments were improved and expanded to provide "...maximum enjoyment for those who use them (parks); and maximum protection of the scenic, scientific, wilderness, and historic resources that give them distinction." Mission 66 was a nationwide initiative which marked a change in philosophy and commitment to the nation's national parks and monuments. The program was initiated in 1956 with the goal of providing stable and long-term funding for achieving planning and construction of critical infrastructure throughout the National Park system. Mission 66 made a significant contribution to the history of the National Park Service, and the Mission 66 program achieved its greatest impact in Alaska at Glacier Bay (with construction of the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex - not a part of this eligibility determination). Additionally, the increase in staff and facilities marked a turning point in the economy and the lives of people in Gustavus, Alaska, the nearest community to the Monument. The 50 year rule is excluded because of historical significance inherent in Mission 66 Program.

Period of Significance: 1956-1966

Significant Dates: 1963-64, when Headquarters and Maintenance Buildings were constructed as part of the Mission 66 Program.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Statement: The Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve Headquarters Compound appears to be ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district. While two of the 13 buildings/structures in the compound were built during the period of significance as a part of the National Park Service's Mission 66 Program, the two buildings - the Headquarters Building and the Maintenance Building - have been significantly altered through multiple episodes of remodeling. Though they retain integrity of location, they have both lost integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. For all practical purposes they appear to be modern buildings, and have not retained any of their historical character. Because of this they are ineligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places.

Background: Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve in Southeast Alaska is considered one of the jewels of the national park system. A relatively large park, it includes 3,283,246 acres. It is located primarily on the mainland about 60 miles west of Juneau, Alaska, but also contains a number

of islands. It is inaccessible by road or by the Alaska Marine Highway system. Visitors must either fly or reach the Park on one of the various watercrafts that serve the area. In spite of its inaccessibility, Glacier Bay attracts thousands of visitors each year - 367,771 visited in 2003. Visitors are drawn from all over the world by the exceptional natural landscape, unique research opportunities and love of outdoor adventure.

President Calvin Coolidge created Glacier Bay National Monument in 1925. At that time, the area attracted a small but determined group of visitors who were confronted by a number of travel challenges. Not only was GLBA remote, but no facilities were available to support visitor needs and there was no staff to enforce the law within its boundaries. Before 1951, the superintendent of McKinley National Monument made yearly inspections at Glacier Bay. The first seasonal employee assigned to the Monument was Ranger Duane Jacobs, who, with the help of Gustavus residents Glenn and Albert Parker, moved a 16 X 20 foot frame building to Lagoon Island near the present Headquarters Compound. The building had been left in the area by the Army, and Jacobs added a porch, pitch roof, and some extra bracing to withstand winter storms with lumber salvaged from an abandoned cannery at Bartlett Cove. With the addition of a flag pole in front of the building, the first official NPS structure within the Monument was ready for business.¹ While the need for this structure was great, it could not support the number of people already making their way to Glacier Bay, let alone accommodate a growth in visitation. Poaching was also a major issue, and it became apparent that a larger staff would be required for law enforcement.

Development of the Park was delayed during World War II. The Monument and its nearby community of Gustavus became part of the U.S. Army's plan to protect the country from attacks launched from the Pacific. An airstrip was built near Gustavus by the Civil Aeronautics Commission for use by the Army Air Corps. Although the NPS does not generally support airstrips within its units, the Monument allowed its construction in the interest of national security. The airstrip is still extant and has provided stability to the community as well as an important means of transportation for visitors to the Park.

After World War II, Americans were able to leave the chaos and fear of wartime and return to the life for which so many had sacrificed. Visitorship at national parks soared, but funding for them had declined significantly during the war years. Between 1931 and 1948, total visits throughout the national park system jumped from about 3,500,000 to almost 30,000,000 but the parks hadn't received significant funds since the New Deal era works projects of the 1930s.² The NPS found existing facilities were worn out and insufficient to handle the new crowds. An infusion of

¹ Catton, Theodore. *Land Reborn: A History of Administration and Visitor Use in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve*. University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, sponsored by National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska, 2000, p. 4

² Allaback, Sarah. *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type*, U.S. Department of the Interior, NPS, Cultural Resource Stewardships and Partnerships, Washington D.C., 2000, p. 1.

funding into the national park system was desperately needed. The condition of the parks did not escape public scrutiny. Columnist for *Harper's Magazine*, Bernard DeVoto, wrote an article called "Let's Close the National Parks," whereby he recommended parks be closed to the public until they could be properly funded.³ President Eisenhower instigated an investigation into park funding. This scrutiny, coupled with a reorganization of the Department of the Interior, helped bring about changes which allowed NPS Director Conrad L. Wirth to focus his attention on park needs. He designed a comprehensive reform program called Mission 66. His plan, announced in 1956, called for unprecedented increases in funding which would be used to upgrade old park infrastructures and build new facilities nationwide. Instead of submitting the customary annual budget, he requested ten years of funding, thereby securing funds for projects that would take longer than one year to finish.⁴ The completion of Mission 66 projects were planned to coincide with the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the NPS in 1916. At the end of the ten year program \$900 million dollars had been applied to national park projects.

Like other parks in the national park system, Glacier Bay National Monument suffered from lack of funding. In 1952, Glacier Bay and Sitka Superintendent Ben Miller addressed the need for a larger staff in a master plan which called for nine full-time and three seasonal administrative positions.⁵ Much of his proposal was realized during Mission 66, including location of park headquarters in Bartlett Cove. In the report "Mission 66 for Sitka and Glacier Bay National Monuments," written in 1956, it was recognized that at the time of writing the Monument only received about 3,000 visitors per year due largely to the lack of facilities and services. Also, the Monument was protected by only one part-time supervisory park ranger who was stationed there only eight months a year, aided by one seasonal park ranger. The program called for construction of a pier and dock at Bartlett Cove, visitor accommodations, housing for year-round employees, a boat harbor, roads and trails and an increase in staff. Also, one requirement of individual park Mission 66 plans was the development of a realistic estimate of visitors that may come to the park in the next ten years.⁶ The report stated: "The likelihood that private boats and planes can obtain fuel, supplies and water as well as use of overnight facilities makes an annual visitation of 10,000 to 15,000 by 1966 a strong possibility."⁷

An important component in the Glacier Bay Mission 66 plan was its call for a balance between building adequate infrastructure while mitigating impacts on the Monument's natural resources. A small physical plant was envisioned but even it would require much more money than the Monument had ever received for development. Construction began in 1957 with work on a

³ DeVoto, Bernard. "Let's Close the National Parks," *Harper's*, 207 (October 1953): 49-52.

⁴ Allaback, p. 3.

⁵ Catton, p. 5.

⁶ Allaback, Ph.D., p. 2.

⁷ Mission 66 for Glacier Bay National Monument, May 20 1956, GLBA library, p. 3.

pier, dock, seaplane float, water and sewer system and two residences. Later a larger dock, repair shop, power plant, small administration building and more employee residence were built. A permanent ranger station opened for business in 1960.⁸ During the first four years, Glacier Bay received \$1,823,000 in Mission 66 funds, more than any other park in Alaska.

The Glacier Bay Park Headquarters Compound was located away from the major infrastructure developed for visitors, and nestled on the shore of a small lagoon (the Inner Lagoon) to the southeast of the lodge and dock. It sits in a rainforest setting, and two acres was cleared to create space for the buildings and parking areas. The park Headquarters Building, Ranger Office and Maintenance Buildings flank the central parking area and form the core of the compound. Other outbuildings and trailers which were added (out of expediency of the years) are strung out to the east of the core area. The separation of the Headquarters Compound from the visitor facilities on the Bartlett Cove waterfront creates a sense of privacy and dissipate the overall imprint on the Park's natural setting.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Allaback, Ph.D., Sarah. *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type*, U.S. Department of the Interior, NPS, Cultural Resource Stewardships and Partnerships, Washington DC, 2000.

Catton, Theodore. *Land Reborn: A History of Administration and Visitor Use in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve*. Cooperative Park Studies Unit, College of Forest Resources, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, sponsored and printed by National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska, 1995.

DeVoto, Bernard. "Let's Close the National Parks," *Harper's*, 207 (October 1953): 49-52.

"Mission 66 for Glacier Bay National Monument," May 20 1956.

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository: personal collection of Ken Youmans

⁸ Catton p. 12

10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property

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

Zone Easting Northing

8 448946 647984

11. Form Prepared By

=====

Julie Johnson

Contract Writer National Park Service Alaska Support Office
240 W. 5th Avenue, Room 114
Anchorage, AK 99501
(303) 298-0914

For:

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 140
Gustavus, Alaska 99826-0140
(907) 697-2230

Contributions by:

Wayne Howell
Management Assistant
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
Gustavus, Alaska 99826

Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

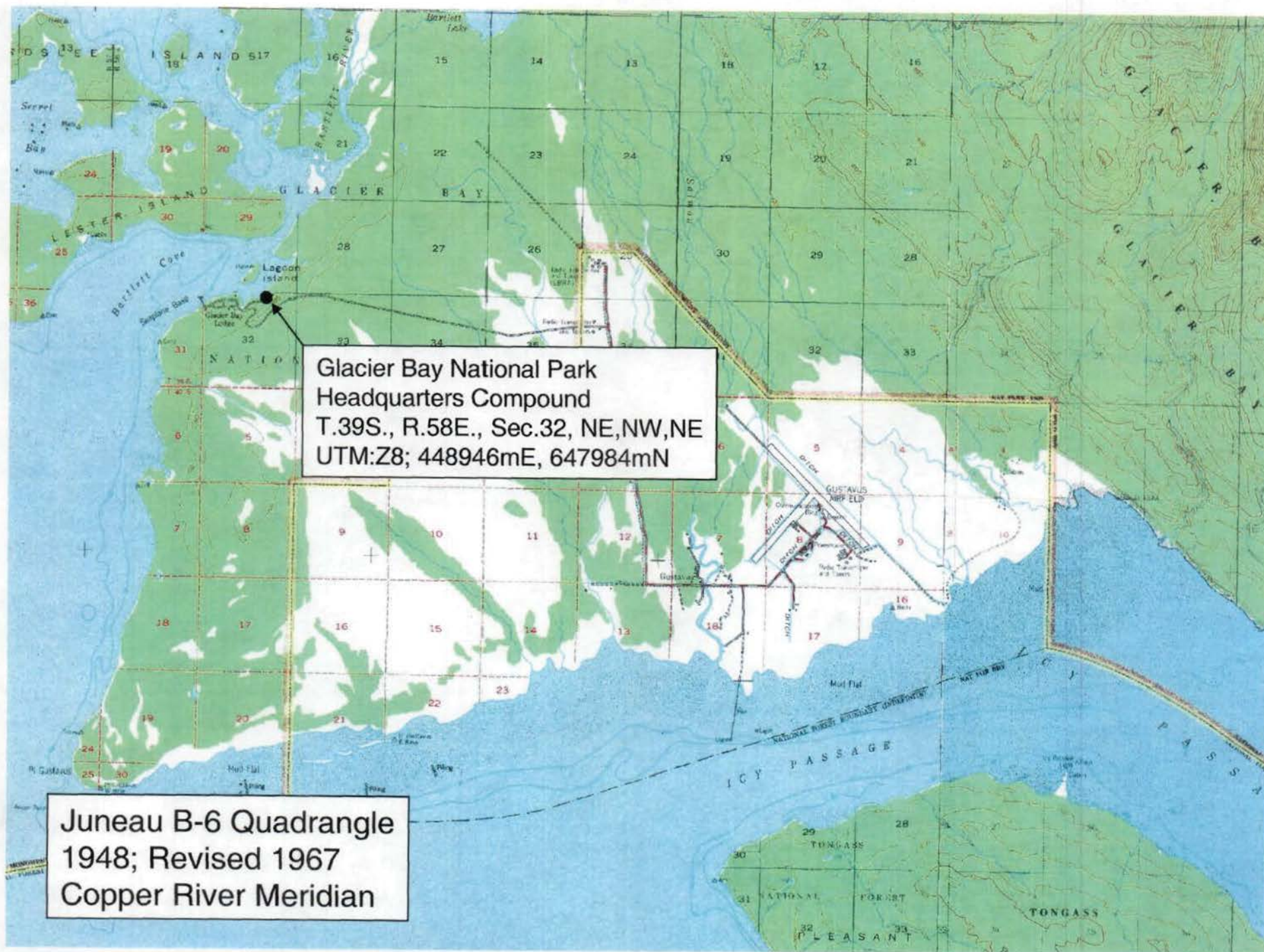
Continuation Sheets

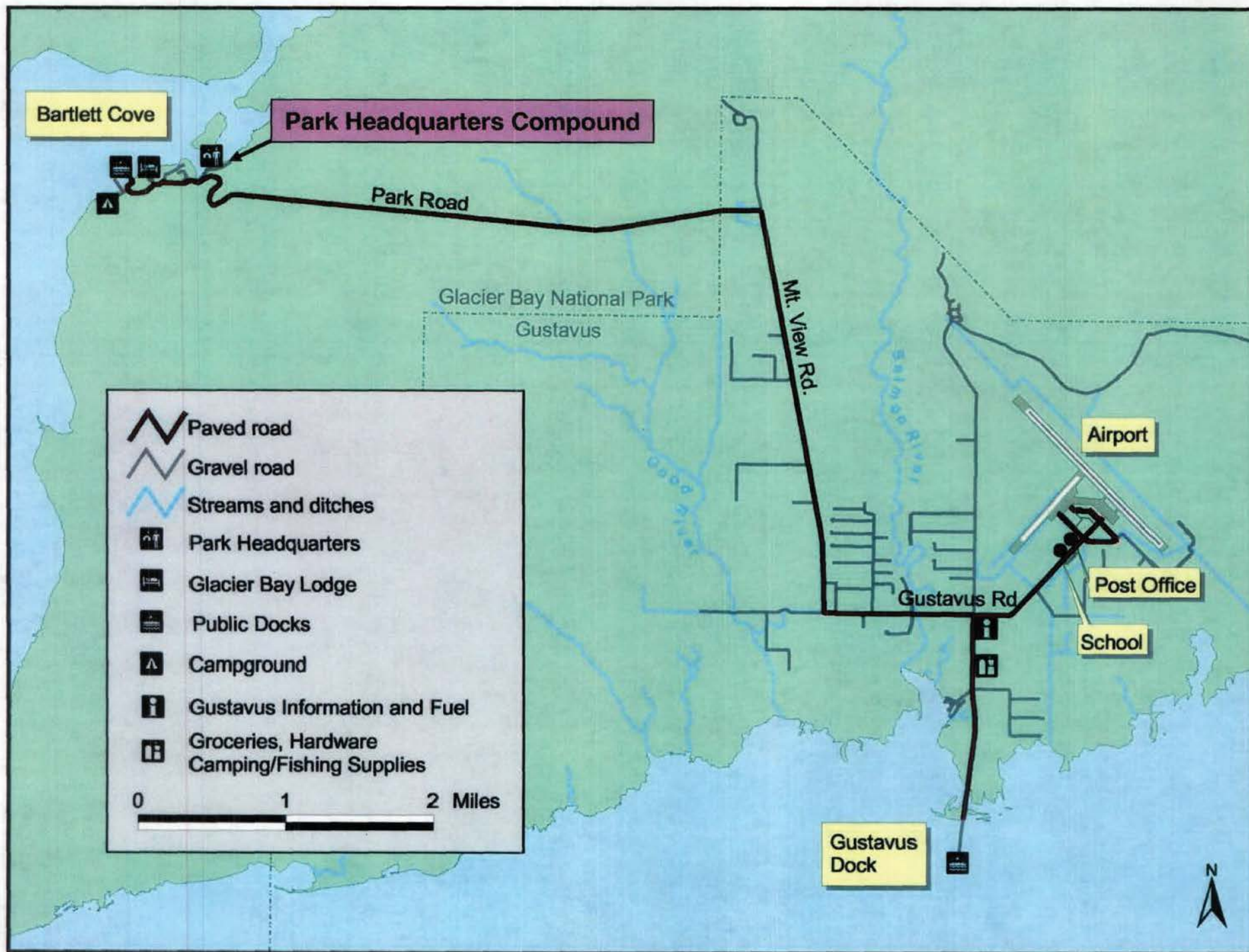
Maps

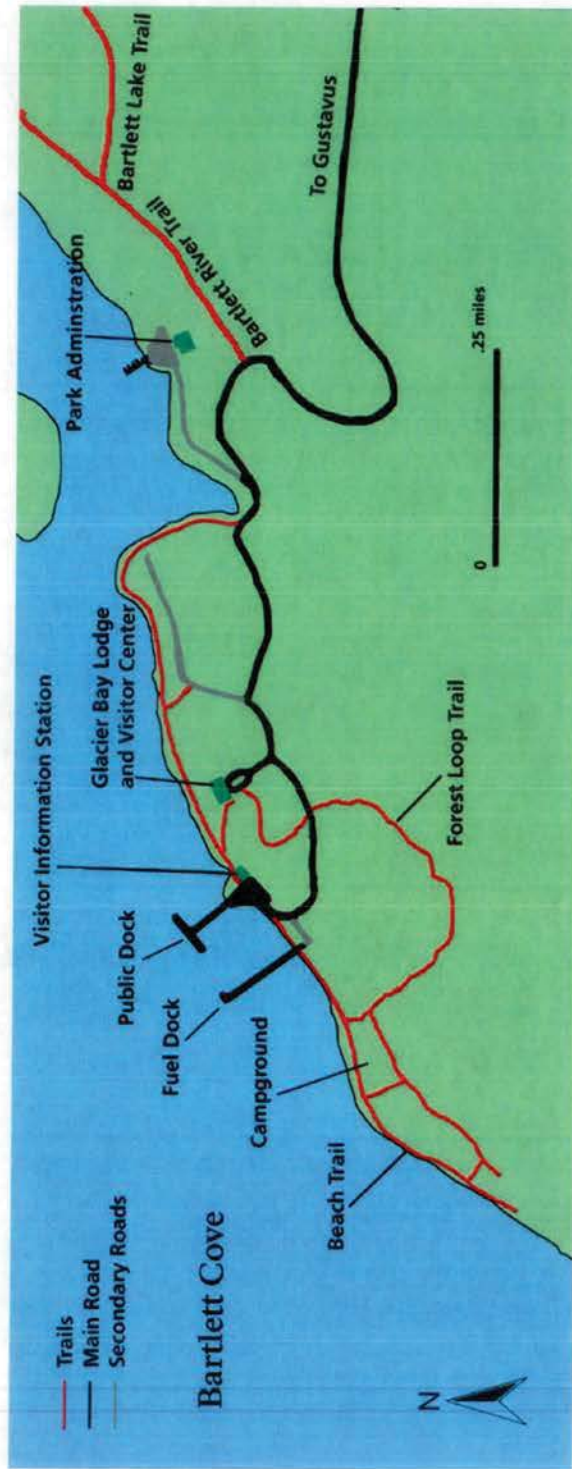
- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

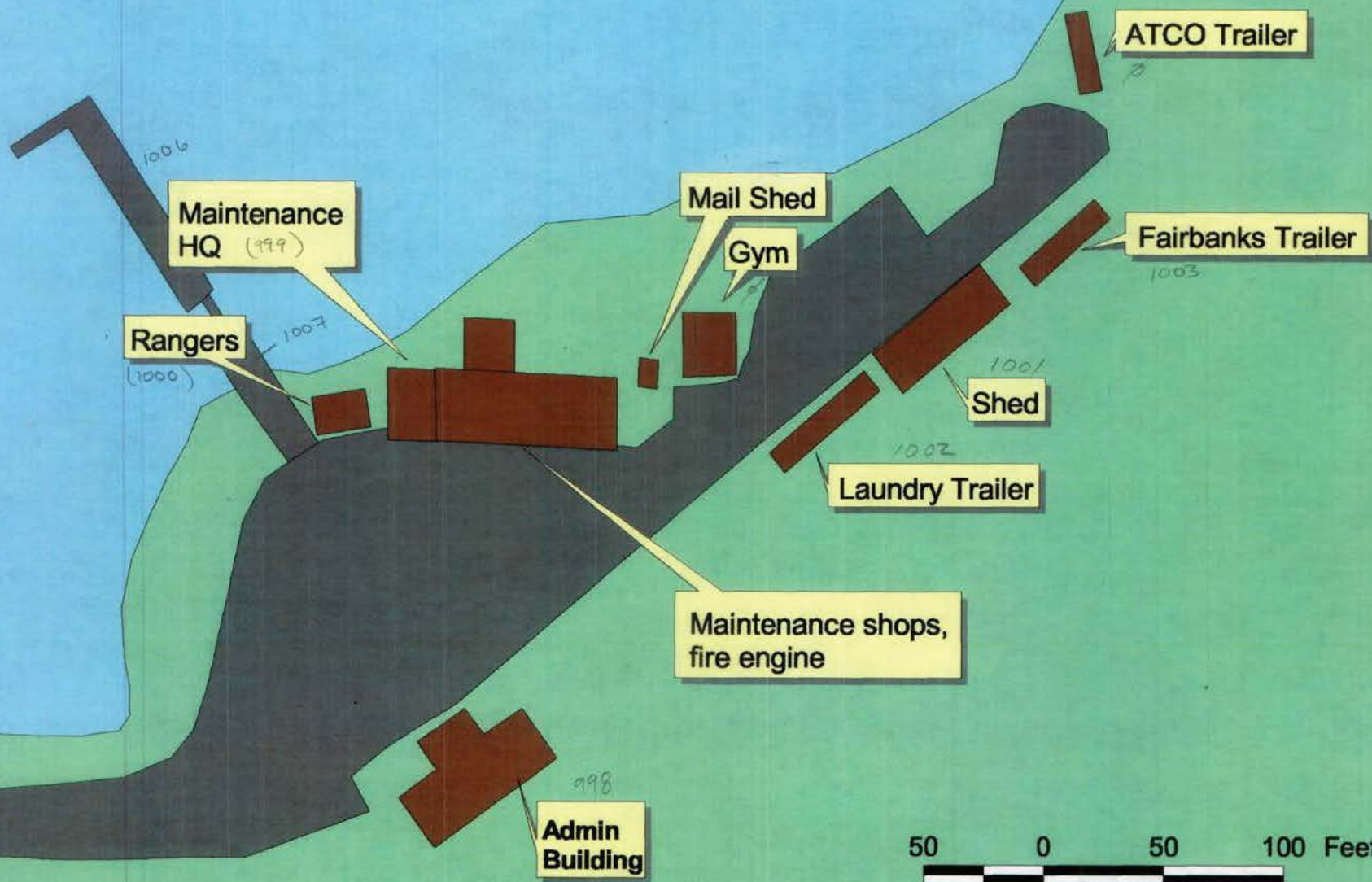
- Representative black and white and color photographs of the property.







**Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
Bartlett Cove Headquarters Area
April, 2003**





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve

P.O. Box 140

Gustavus, Alaska 99826-0140

Tel: 907-697-2230 · Fax: 907-697-2654



IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32

RECEIVED

JUL 11 2006

JUL 05 2006

OHA

Ms. Judith Bittner
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of History and Archaeology
550 W. 7th Avenue, suite 1310
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Ms. Bittner:

Enclosed please find two packets that contain information for determining National Register eligibility on two clusters of buildings owned and maintained by Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.

A determination of eligibility (DOE) for the Glacier Bay Park and Preserve Headquarters Compound is needed at this time because some of the buildings, though not yet meeting the 50-year criteria, were built under auspices of the National Park Service's *Mission 66 Program*, a national effort to build infrastructure at parks throughout the nation. As you will see in the DOE packet the Park Service has already gone through several remodeling efforts on these buildings which we think render them not eligible to the National Register, and we will soon need to remodel again as we continue to reshape our structural environment to meet our evolving needs. We ask you for your involvement in helping to determine the eligibility of these buildings to the National Register.

The other packet contains information about what we call the Civilian Aeronautical Administration (CAA) Compound in Gustavus. We are asking for you to consider it eligible to the National Register as an historic district. We consulted with you several years ago about three residential cottages that came into Park Service ownership in the 1980s. The cottages, built to house employees of the CAA after World War II, were inadequately insulated, energy inefficient and considered no longer adequate to serve as housing for Park Service employees. The Park Service chose to remodel the three cottages, and in consultation with your office and with funds that became available on very short notice we chose to immediately begin remodeling of the cottages in 2005 prior to a formal DOE with the understanding that we would remove non-contributing elements of the buildings and restore them according to the Secretary's Standards for Historic Preservation. This packet completes that process, and I include herein a set of photographs which I think will demonstrate what an outstanding job our crews have done in removing non-contributing elements to the buildings that had been added over the years – metal roofing, shiplap siding and double pane windows to name a few – and restoring them by adding period siding, roofs and windows. Though the buildings have yet to be painted white as they were originally – we are allowing a year for the shingle siding to fully shrink – the accurately restored houses will serve us for many years to come while also reflecting the historic streetscape of the post-WWII era. There is also a

TAKE PRIDE
IN AMERICA

fourth building in the compound, a boiler and utility building, for which we have no plans nor funding for restoration. That building is considered as part of the historic district, and we will consult with you when we develop a plan for it.

If you have any questions or comments please contact my Management Assistant, Wayne Howell at (907) 697-2662.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tomie Patrick Lee". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Tomie Patrick Lee
Superintendent

Enclosures:

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve Headquarters Packet
Civilian Aeronautical Administration Compound Packet

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

550 W 7th Ave, SUITE 1310
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-3565
PHONE: (907) 269-8721
FAX: (907) 269-8908

July 28, 2006

File No.: 3130-1R NPS
3330-6P JUN-1047
3330-6N JUN-0997

Tomie Patrick Lee
Superintendent
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
PO Box 140
Gustavus, AK 99826-0140

Subject: Determinations of Eligibility for Gustavus CAA Airfield Compound (JUN-1047)
and Glacier Bay Park and Preserve Headquarters Compound (JUN-0997)

Dear Ms. Lee:

This office received your letter on July 11, 2006 concerning the determinations of eligibility for Gustavus CAA Airfield Compound and Glacier Bay Park and Preserve Headquarters Compound. We reviewed these determinations of eligibility pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. We concur with your determinations that the Glacier Bay Park and Preserve Headquarters Compound is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

However, we need more information to concur or not concur with the determination of eligibility for the Gustavus CAA Airfield Compound. Please look at the other buildings, structures and objects in Gustavus that were associated with the CAA during the period of significance. Evaluate their potential to contribute to the potential district. Identify boundaries that include the related historic properties.

Please contact Doug Gasek at 269-8726 if you have any questions or need further assistance.

Sincerely,



Judith E. Bittner
State Historic Preservation Officer

JEB:dfg

Glacier Bay National Monument & Preserve (GLBA) Park Headquarters Complex

1. JUN 00997 GLBA Park Headquarters Complex
Gustavus, Alaska, County 110
Photographer: Julie Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
Headquarters building as seen from pier (center), ranger office (left)
North elevation
2. JUN 00997 GLBA Park Headquarters Complex
Gustavus, Alaska, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
Ranger office (left), maintenance building (center)
South elevation
3. JUN 00997 GLBA Park Headquarters Complex
Gustavus, Alaska, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
Complex as seen from pier
Office building (left), maintenance building (center), ranger office (right)
(Park headquarters building in background)
North elevation
4. JUN 00997 GLBA Park Headquarters Complex
Gustavus, Alaska, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
East end of complex
Mobile home 01003 (left), storage shed 01005 (center), mobile home
01002 (center right). Park headquarters building background (left) and
office building background (right)
North elevation
5. JUN 00998 Park Headquarters Building
GLBA, Gustavus, AK, County 110
Photographer: Julie Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
North elevation, front entrance
6. JUN 00998 Park Headquarters Building
GLBA, Gustavus, AK, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
Northeast elevation, front left

*photo
more than
2 years old*

7. JUN 00998 Park Headquarters Building
GLBA, Gustavus, AK, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
Northwest elevation, front right
8. JUN 00998 Park Headquarters Building
GLBA, Gustavus, AK, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
South elevation (addition to building)
9. JUN 00999 Maintenance Building
GLBA, Gustavus, AK, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
South elevation, front of building
10. JUN 00999 Maintenance Building
GLBA, Gustavus, AK, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
West elevation
11. JUN 00999 Maintenance Building
GLBA, Gustavus, AK, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
North elevation
12. JUN 01000 Park Ranger Office Building
GLBA, Gustavus, AK, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
South elevation, front
13. JUN 01000 Park Ranger Office Building
GLBA, Gustavus, AK, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
Northwest elevation (west side maintenance building in background)
14. JUN 01001 Storage Shed
GLBA, Gustavus, AK, County 110

J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
South elevation shed (between maintenance and office buildings)

15. JUN 01002 Mobile home/office building
GLBA, Gustavus, AK, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
North elevation
16. JUN 01003 Mobile home/office building
GLBA, Gustavus, AK, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
North elevation (left), storage shed JUN 01004 (middle),
mobile home JUN 01002 (far right)
17. JUN 01004 Office building
GLBA, Gustavus, AK, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
South elevation
18. JUN 01005 Shed
GLBA, Gustavus, AK, County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
North elevation (JUN 01002 to right of shed)
19. JUN 01006, JUN 01007 Dock and Pier
GLBA, Gustavus, AK County 110
J. Johnson, Denver, CO
February 2004
South elevation



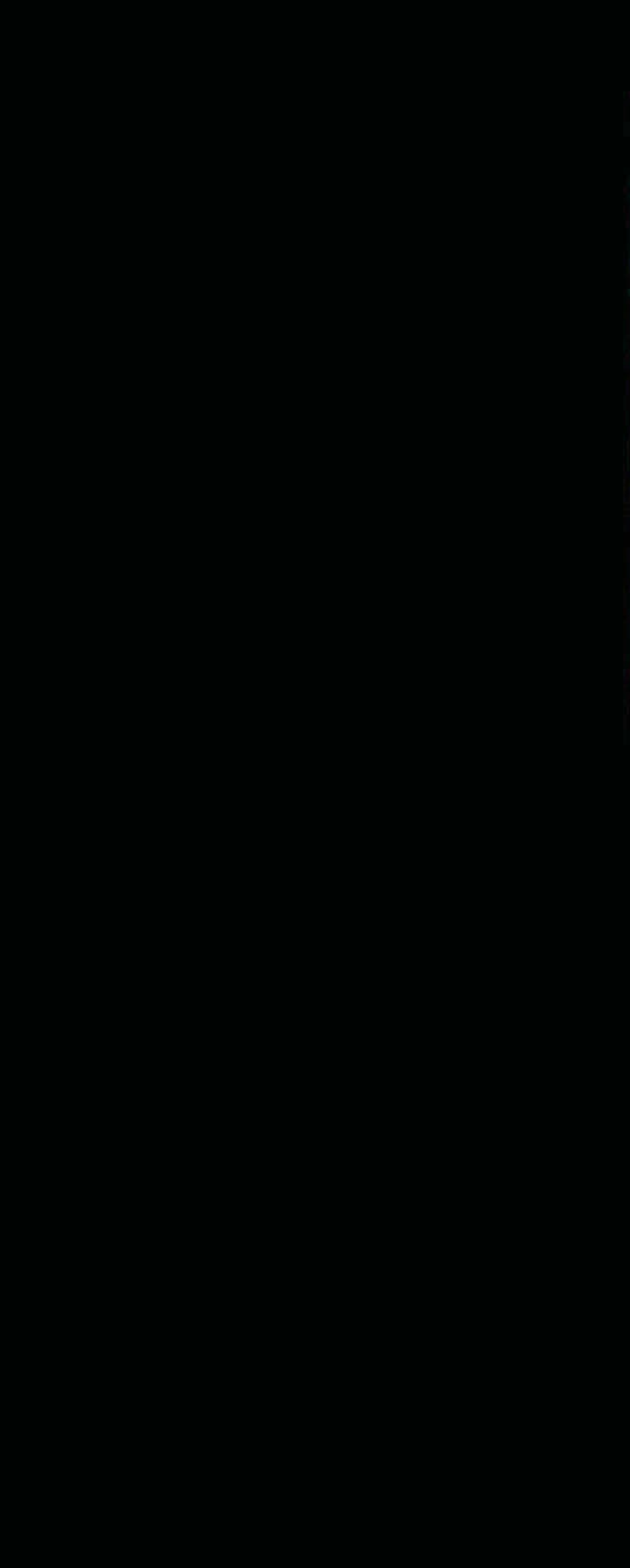
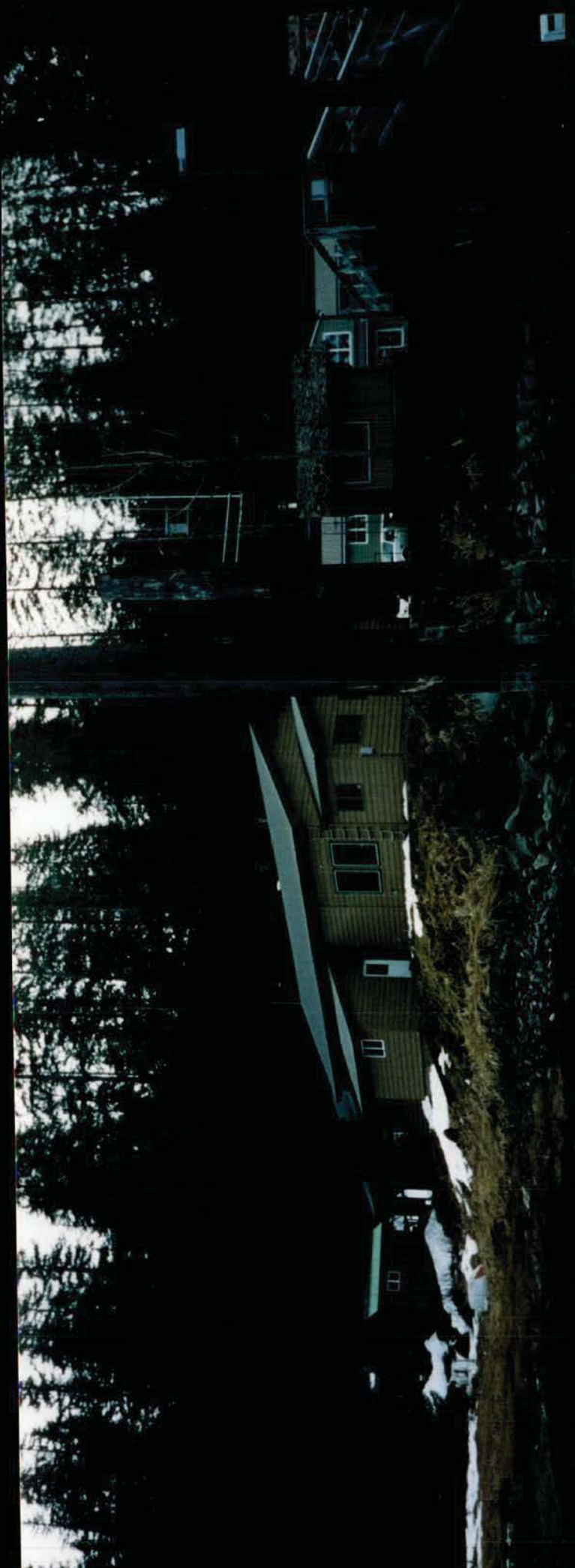
JUN 00997

Photo 1



JUN 00997

*2



JUN 00997

3



UN00997

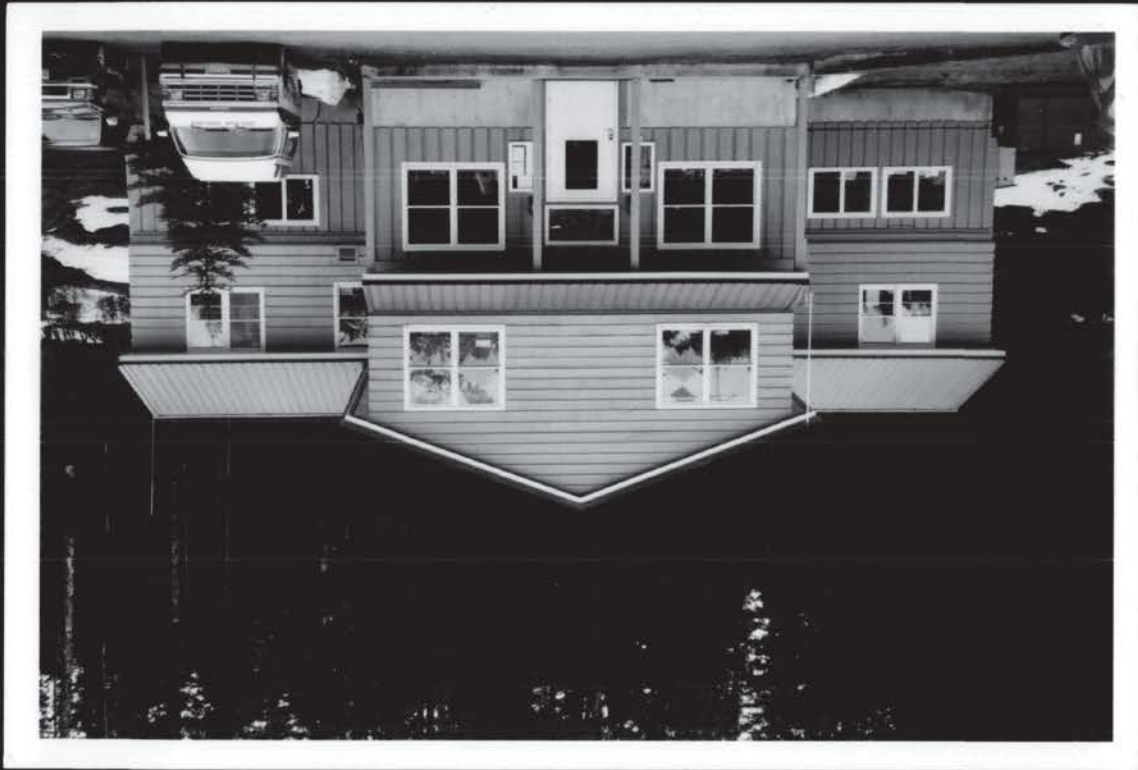
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NO 1003
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JUN 00998

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JUN 06 1998

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JUN 00998

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