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U.S. Department of the Interior
Katmai National Park & Preserve



Fure's Cabin

Historic Structure Report | 2024

FFA Architecture + Interiors

Prepared for: National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office

Prepared by: FFA Architecture and Interiors, Inc.

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Photographs:

All existing photographs were taken by the project team in August 2022 unless stated otherwise.

Cover Image:

Fure's Cabin (HABS AK-18-2) looking southwest, photo taken by Jet Lowe, 1990.

FURE'S CABIN

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

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1. Executive Summary

INTRODUCTION

Completed under National Park Service Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ), Contract 140P2021D0013, Task Order Number 140P2021F0401, this Historic Structure Report (HSR) for Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin was developed by FFA Architecture and Interiors, Inc. with support from SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA), and input and guidance from National Park Service staff at Katmai National Park and Preserve (KATM) and the Alaska Regional Office (ARO). This HSR is confined to the building and structures, while the overall site and cultural landscape have been described and documented in the Fure's Cabin Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) prepared by MIG, Inc. that was developed in coordination with the Fure's Cabin HSR in 2023.

Located in southwest Alaska, within the boundary of KATM, the site of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin is comprised of the main cabin, known as Fure's Cabin and includes an outhouse, windmill tower, and storage shed that are all within close proximity to the cabin. Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin is a one-room hand-hewn log cabin that was constructed by Roy Fure sometime around 1926 and is architecturally and historically significant for its fine craftsmanship and association with Roy Fure. Fure occupied the cabin part-time until he left Alaska in 1960; NPS acquired the property following his death in 1962. The cabin was used as a backcountry patrol cabin and was open to public use through a Special Use Permit, but was made available for general public use starting in 1985. Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin represents trapping and the subsistence-based life that was lived by many individuals in the region during the early twentieth century. The building and site continues to remain historically significant in KATM.

PURPOSE

Historic Structure Reports (HSR) are the primary planning documents for historic resource treatment projects. Historic resources are buildings, structures, objects, sites, and historic districts that are eligible for listing or are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* defines four treatments for historic resources: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. These treatments guide the recommendations put forward in an HSR. An HSR is an important guide that is intended to serve as a basis for future maintenance, repair, and any potential changes made to a historic property during preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. The development of an HSR is the preferred first phase of any historic preservation effort, preceding design and implementation of the selected treatment and use for the property. HSRs document existing conditions, changes over time, and serve as a basis for proposing physical changes.

METHODOLOGY

The information included in this report stems from limited research of primary and secondary source materials and comprehensive field observations of the buildings, structures, and site. The HSR follows the National Park Service's Technical Preservation Service's Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports (2004) by Deborah Slaton. The HSR includes a developmental history of the site, descriptive information, identification of character-defining features, a condition assessment for the buildings, an assessment of the overall integrity of the resources, and recommendations for future treatment and use.

Background information, historical information, and research materials were provided by NPS. NPS archival facilities were not visited for this project. Additional research by the project team was conducted online. Visiting park or regional archives was not included in the scope of this Task Order.

Special thanks to Grant Crosby, Senior Historical Architect and Heather Feil, Architectural Historian, National Park Service- Region 11, Linda Chisholm, Cultural Resources Program Manager and Katie Meyers, Museum Curator at KATM for their assistance and involvement.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in c. 1926 by Roy Fure, Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin reflects the unique craftsmanship of the hand-hewn log cabin, including full dovetail corner joints, and, in addition, represents the trapping and local subsistence based lifestyle led by Roy Fure and other individuals who lived in the remote region of southwest Alaska during the early twentieth century, prior to and after the expansion of the Katmai National Monument (now Katmai National Park and Preserve). Fure's cabin and the physical features of the site convey the lifestyle of many trappers in the Katmai region, that required a vast amount of knowledge, skills, and self-reliance to survive in the remote Katmai region during the era. Since 1989, Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin has served as a recreational cabin available to the public for overnight lodging.

In 1983, a formal draft National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination for Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin was completed. Utilizing additional feedback, a second draft was completed in 1984 and the cabin was added to the NRHP on February 15, 1985. The cabin was identified as significant under NRHP Criterion C for the cabin's architectural craftsmanship at a local level of significance with an associated Period of Significance from 1926 until 1940. During research conducted as part of the preparation of Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation for the cabin in 1984-1985, updated information was uncovered, which led to a supplemental NRHP nomination that was prepared in 1988 and submitted in 1989. This nomination expanded the significance of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin under NRHP Criterion B for social history (believed to be erroneous and intended to be Criterion A) with statewide significance and an extended Period Of Significance to 1962, the year Roy Fure died. However, this expanded nomination does not appear to have been formally accepted (see Appendix A for National Register Nomination).

Following consultation between the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places and NPS Alaska Regional Historian, Kate Lidfors, the decision was made by the Keeper to complete a Supplemental Listing Record (SLR) form which would

end the Period of Significance in 1940, the year Fure built a new cabin outside the boundaries of Katmai National Monument (Fure's American Creek Cabin) following his arrest for violation of game laws. The perspective from the SLR also noted 1940 was the year Fure's direct association with his 1926 Bay of Islands cabin ended. The SLR does not address the level of significance. In the end, the formal listing in the NRHP identifies the area of significance as Criterion C for Architecture and a Period Of Significance of 1926 – 1940, as signed on February 15, 1985 with the SLR signed by the Keeper on May 19, 1989.

In 2023, the CLI for Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin outlines an evaluation under Criterion A that reflects the 1989 updated nomination, stating that the cabin is significant as an "example of a rural lifeway that integrated individual heritage, modern technology, the traditional Alaskan values in the early years of the national monument." The CLI identifies a period of significance 1926-1960, which corresponds the construction date of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin and the year that Roy Fure stopped using the cabin and left Alaska. Currently, the CLI is seeking concurrence on this eligibility finding from the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer.

SUMMARY INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Due to the site's remote and protected location within the boundary of KATM, Fure's Cabin retains integrity in the areas of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cabin's physical environment and integrity of setting has been retained. The setting, including the natural environment, is consistent with the Period of Significance and remains largely unchanged since Roy Fure constructed his cabin and throughout the years he inhabited the site until 1960.

The building currently operates as a recreation cabin rental with minimal changes to how visitors interact and engage in the space. The one-room interior plan has been maintained and for the most part, the cabin has retained its original function as a part-time residence. Spatial relationships of the cabin, outbuildings, and landscape features, and as well as the overall organizational layout initially developed by Roy Fure have been retained. Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin retains integrity of materials, as a majority of the original locally sourced spruce logs that were hand-hewn by Fure have been preserved. During the 1987 to 1988 restoration effort, as much historic fabric was preserved as possible and almost all repairs were conducted in-kind. To replace logs in-kind, the building was dissembled and reassembled during the 1987 to 1988 restoration efforts . The Alaska State Preservation Office (SHPO) determined that disassembly of the building had adversely affected the historic resource and as part of the mitigation process required that Fure's Cabin be documented. In 1990, HABS photographs were taken of the exterior and interior of the cabin, as well as the associated outbuildings.

Fure's Cabin continues to retain the feeling of secluded life in remote Alaska during the early twentieth century. The cabin and surrounding outbuildings evoke the feeling and experience of life as a trapper. Fure's Cabin retains integrity of association as it is directly associated with the life of Roy Fure. Both the built and natural environment serve as physical connections to Roy Fure, from when he first felled trees on the site to prepare and construct of the cabin, until his final departure from the area in 1960.

SUMMARY CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

The overall physical condition of Fure's Cabin is fair with localized areas of log deterioration and decay due to direct soil contact, in addition to snow and weather exposure that require maintenance and correction. The primary condition issues that were identified are directly related to the decay of hewn foundation logs that are in direct contact with the soil on the north and west elevations due to the building's original construction, set within the west-to-east slope. Boring holes and frass indicate past and present insect infestation that was observed on north and east exterior and interior log walls. All windows on the building require varying degrees of restoration and repair. With exception of insect evidence, the interior of the cabin is in good condition with a majority of the historic fabric intact, including interior hand-hewn log walls and floor planks. Despite visual symptoms of decay related to prolonged moisture exposure on the north exterior wall, the interior of the cabin is dry with no evidence of elevated moisture or damage. With exception of north and west foundation logs, repairs conducted during the 1987 to 1988 restoration efforts, appear to be performing well without any indication of settlement or failure. Overall, the cabin requires corrective repairs to address the identified condition issues, in conjunction with ongoing maintenance to achieve long-term preservation of the building.

SUMMARY OF FUTURE NEEDS AND TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that future projects proposed for Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin follow the preservation treatment approach as defined by *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Preservation as the recommended treatment approach will continue to preserve the building's intact historic fabric and existing character-defining features that convey the historic character and significance of traditional hand-hewn log construction and techniques. General treatment recommendations will guide future maintenance and preservation activities without diminishing the building's historic fabric or integrity. While restoration efforts in 1987 to 1988 corrected significant settlement issues and replaced decayed hand-hewn log members in-kind, additional tasks were identified that are essential for the long-term preservation of the historic cabin.

Future treatment guidelines will follow *The Secretary of Interior's Standards* that prioritize repair over replacement while considering necessary repairs and ongoing maintenance that will ensure the preservation of historic materials, character-defining features, and the historic character of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin. In general, it is recommended that the preservation treatment approach be followed for all outbuilding structures on the site, with the option to follow the restoration treatment approach of the Windmill Tower guided by historic documentation. While the current wind charger is a historic-era element from a different location, the remainder of the Windmill Tower will require further restoration work, including structural stabilization. The overall preservation and potential restoration of the outbuildings will enhance representation of the Alaskan trapper lifestyle in the Katmai region during the early twentieth century.

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2. Administrative Data

INTRODUCTION

Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin is situated on 2.4 acres on the north shore of the North Arm of Naknek Lake, in an area known as the Bay of Islands. Three additional structures including the Windmill Tower, Outhouse, and the Storage Shed are situated on the site, within close proximity to the cabin. The cabin and outbuildings were all constructed by Roy Fure and are contributing resources within the property. The site and building nomenclature below pertain to Fure's Cabin according to NPS data management and evaluated inventory systems.

SITE AND BUILDINGS NOMENCLATURE

Preferred Structure Name	Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin
Other Names	Roy Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin, Roy Fure's Trapping Cabin, Bay of Island's Cabin, Fure's Cabin
Park	Katmai National Park and Preserve
Structure State	Alaska
CRIS-HS ID	009039
Alaska Heritage Resources Survey	XMK-050
Structure ID	BR-27
FMSS	83337
Period of Significance	1926-1940

RELATED STUDIES

Other relevant documents that relate to this HSR include:

- Fure's Cabin Historic Structure Report, prepared by Joaqlin Estus, Harvey Shields, and David Snow, 1984
- Fure's Cabin National Register Nomination Form, prepared by Joaqlin Estus, 1985 and revised in 1989 by Bonnie Houston
- Fure's Cabin Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS #AK-18), which include photographs by Jet Lowe, 1990, drawings delineated by David Anderson, 1984, and an Outline History Report by Bonnie Houston, 1988.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

Some confusion remains between initial signed NR nomination (Local) and SLR (State) because the level of significance was not specifically mentioned by the Keeper in their approval process. The National Register Information System Lists “local”, while the Alaska Historic Resource System (AHRS) lists “state”.

In the 30 years since the last update to the National Register, artifacts dating to the 1950s found in the park’s museum collection from the cabin, as well as Fure's diary from 1946-1950, prove that Fure was still utilizing the Bay of Islands Cabin until he left the area in 1960.

The period of significance for Fure's Cabin is 1926 to 1940, beginning in 1926 when Roy Fure constructed Fure's Cabin. The period of significance concludes in 1940, when Roy Fure built another cabin at American Creek, outside the boundary of Katmai National Park (then Katmai National Monument), in which was believed to have become his primary residence following his arrest for violation of game laws.

The following level of significance, Period of Significance, and criterion is recommended by NPS.

Level of Significance: Local

Period of Significance: 1926-1960

Criterion: C for Architecture. Consider Criterion A for Social History (early Alaskan rural lifeway that integrated individual heritage, modern technology, and traditional Alaskan values).

DIRECTIONAL INFORMATION

With regard to the compass orientation of the building and structures, and simplicity of describing the building and structures, directional language assumes the front elevation is facing east, while the south elevation faces Naknek Lake. Fure's Cabin is assumed to be oriented north-south for the purposes of this report.

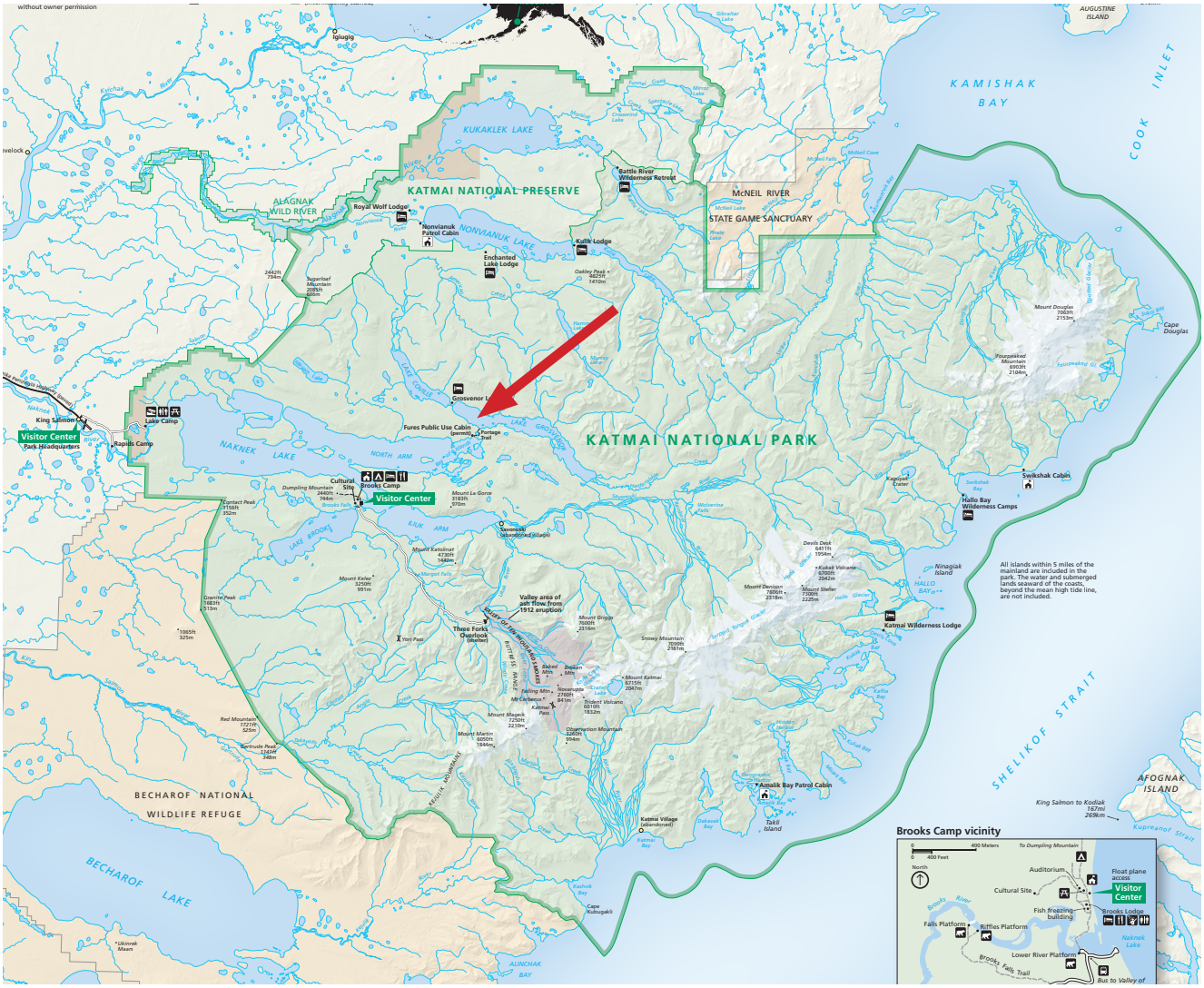


Figure 2.1: Fure's Cabin location within Katmai National Park (NPS).

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3. Statement of Significance

Constructed in c. 1926 by Roy Fure, Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin reflects the unique craftsmanship of the hand-hewn log cabin and represents the trapping and salmon industry-focused lifestyle led by Roy Fure and other individuals who lived in the remote region of southwest Alaska during the early twentieth century, prior to and after the expansion of the Katmai National Monument (now Katmai National Park and Preserve). In 1985, Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin was listed on the National Register and deemed significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of hand-hewn log construction and craftsmanship, particularly exemplified by the dovetail joints at the corners of the cabin, in the region.

In 1989, the National Register nomination for Fure's Cabin was revised, and Criterion A in the area of Social History was considered as a second applicable criteria due to the site's association with Roy Fure, as the builder and primary resident of the site from its initial construction in the early 1920s, to the time he left Alaska around 1960. Fure's cabin and the physical features of the site convey the lifestyle of many residents in the Katmai region, that required a vast amount of knowledge, skills, and self-reliance to survive in the remote Katmai region during the era. Since 1985, Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin has been available recreationally to the public for overnight lodging.

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4. Developmental History

The following historical background and context is primarily derived from the following sources: Building in an Ashen Land: Katami National Park and Preserve Historic Resource Study by Clemens and Norris and the Fure's Cabin National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form prepared by Joaqlin Estus, 1985 and the revised Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin National Register Nomination Form prepared by Bonnie Houston, 1989. While there are numerous studies and reports that document the administrative history and development of KATM, this historical background focuses on the historical context that relates to the significance of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin: the association with Roy Fure, the reflection of transitional life in early-to-mid twentieth century remote Alaska, and the rare construction and craftsmanship of the hand-hewn log cabin.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

EARLY HISTORY AND FORMATION OF KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT

Katmai National Park and Preserve is located in southwest Alaska on the Alaska Peninsula. The landscape is defined by the Aleutian Range comprised of volcanic peaks and glaciers that separate the inland region of glacially carved lakes, rivers, and streams apart from the Shelikof Strait to the east. The Nushagak-Bristol Bay Lowlands constitutes a small area in the southwest region of the park that is relatively flat. Archaeological evidence indicates that humans have inhabited the Katmai region for thousands of years following the Pleistocene epoch, when glaciers retreated, and ultimately expanded travel routes through coastal passes that had been formerly impassable. Areas within what today are Latamic National Park & Preserve have been continuously inhabited for at least 7,500 years and were the traditional homelands of the Sugpiaq-Alutiiq, Yup'ik and Dena'ina prior to European-American settlement in the region. By the late eighteenth century, numerous village settlements had formed along the coast at Katmai and Kukak and in interior regions, including the eastern area of Naknek Lake.[1]

During the latter part of the eighteenth century, Russian fur merchants arrived in the Katmai area to establish permanent posts and expand fur trading enterprises. Despite physical confrontations between Russians and Alaska Natives, Russian fur traders invaded the Alaska Peninsula along Shelikof Strait region by the 1780s, in attempt to dominate the North American fur trade. Russian fur trading companies established posts throughout southeast Alaska, and coastal communities were forced into labor camps to hunt and process pelts.

During Russian occupancy, the Russian Orthodox Church brought missionaries to the region and numerous missions were developed in Native settlements throughout the region during the 1840s. The religious conquest of the Russian

1 Clemens, Janet and Frank Norris. *Building in an Ashen Land: Historic Resource Study of Katmai National Park and Preserve*. (Anchorage: National Park Service, 1999), 12.

Orthodox faith continued to prevail and in 1843, the fur trading company known as the Russian-American Company built the first chapel in the northern region of the Alaska Peninsula at Katami Village.[2] By the mid-1800s, Russian fur trading began to wane in the region after companies had hunted sea otters near the brink of extinction, and under financial strain from the Crimean War, Russia sold Alaska to the United States in 1867. Under the terms and agreements of the sale, the Russian Orthodox Church were able to retain land and continued to remain in the Katmai region after the land was purchased by the United States. Several more chapels were built by the Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska Native settlements throughout the region throughout the later part of the century. These chapels were typically log buildings and were erected using traditional methods and techniques brought by Russians.

Following the purchase of Alaska, the United States federal government ordered that a scientific land survey of the newly purchased territory be conducted, including the evaluation of resources within the regions unfamiliar to a majority of Americans. The presence of the United States government in the territory would remain limited to scientific expeditions and exploration through the end of the nineteenth and into the early twentieth century, though a majority of the Katmai region remained largely undocumented by surveyors and scientists during this period. That changed in 1912, when Mt. Novarupta, located approximately twenty miles northwest of Katmai Bay, erupted. The massive blast attracted research opportunities from the scientific community and soon after Geologist George Martin from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) traveled to the area on an excursion sponsored by the National Geographic Society. Beginning in 1915, botanist Robert Griggs led numerous National Geographic Society expeditions to the Katmai region (Figure 4.1).

The eruption and Katmai region received national recognition after the accounts of the expeditions led by Martin and Griggs were published in National Geographic

2 Clemens and Norris. *Building in an Ashen Land*, 19.



Figure 4.1: "Griggs struggling in the quicksands of Katmai River," 1915. National Geographic Society Katmai expeditions. Source: University of Anchorage, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, Identifier: UAA-hmc-0186-volume1-3648 .

Magazine. National attention continued and the area gained recognition after The National Geographic Society sponsored more expeditions to the region over several years. The scientific discoveries from the expeditions fueled public advocacy efforts led by Griggs, and ultimately led to the designation of Katmai National Monument by President Woodrow Wilson under Proclamation No. 1487 in 1918.

Shortly after the formation of the monument, NPS administration personnel determined that visitation to the monument would be minimal due to the remote location, and therefore there was little incentive to fund and invest in management. In 1919, NPS administration closed Katmai National Monument and concluded that Mount McKinley National Park oversee the management of Katmai National Monument. In the years that followed, the monument was not adequately managed or staffed, and there were numerous reports of illegal hunting, trapping, and fishing that were in violation of federal game laws. Despite the shortage of allocations and local disapproval, President Herbert Hoover expanded the boundary of the monument in 1931, adding approximately 1,609,600 acres to the original 1,700 acres, more than doubling its original size (Figure 4.2). While the expansion gained a great deal of public support in the lower 48 states, there was considerable local opposition to the "locking up" of public lands and many politicians, developers, hunters, and trappers disapproved of the expansion.[3]

TRAPPING AS A SUBSISTENCE LIFESTYLE

Throughout remote regions of Alaska, fur trapping, gold mining, and fishing were relied on for economic stability and survival during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In the Katmai region, hunting and trapping sustained a lifestyle for individual and families prior to and after the formation of the monument. The remote wilderness and abundance of wildlife, including fox, lynx, and moose, drew European-American immigrant hunters and trappers to the Katmai region in the early 1900s. Fur trappers in the region settled in what is today the northern and western areas of the park and typically spent six to eight months trapping during winter, then transitioned to fishing and cannery work during the summer.[4] As the demand for fur pelts increased and prices drastically rose after World War I, an influx of fur trappers migrated to the Katmai region and settled primarily in areas around Naknek Lake and Lake Brooks (Figure 4.3).[5] During a National Geographic Society expedition to the Katmai region in 1919, the team encountered several trappers at their residences, including a barabara and food cache just west of the newly designated monument (Figure 4.4).[6] Numerous individuals were actively known to be engaged in illegal trapping activities within monument boundaries throughout the 1920s until the 1940s, as fur trapping provided seasonal work during the winter and shoulder seasons, whereas the summer allowed for mining, salmon fishing, working in canneries, and other resource driven industries that would be otherwise hindered by weather (Figure 4.5).[7]

3 Ringsmuth, Katherine. "At the Heart of Katmai: Administrative History of the Brooks River Area." NPS Alaska, Katmai National Park & Preserve, 2013, 5.

4 Clemens and Norris. *Building in an Ashen Land*, 114-115.

5 Ibid., 115.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

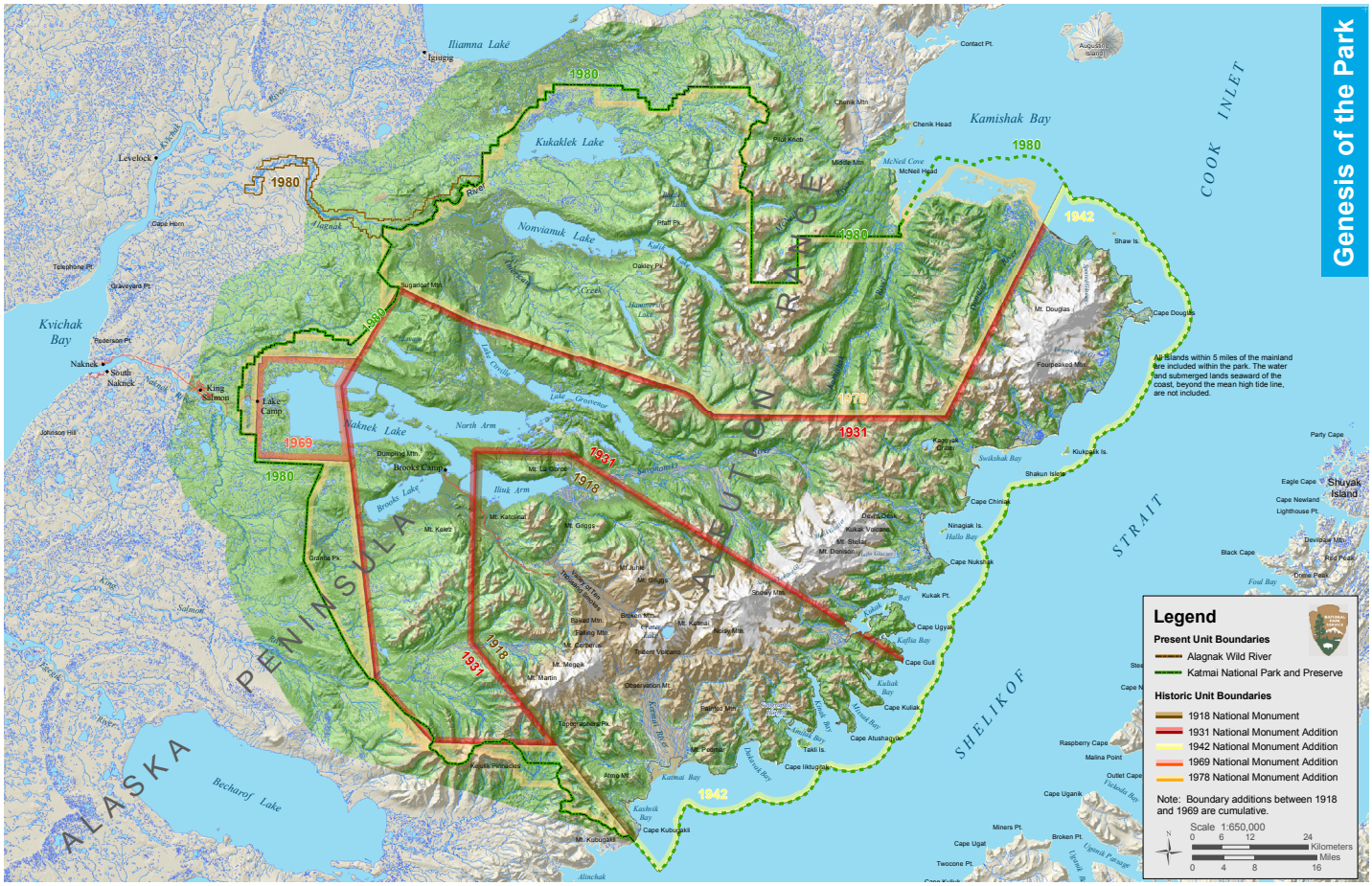


Figure 4.2: Park map with red line showing 1931 boundary expansion (NPS).



Figure 4.3: Sig Lundgren in Naknek with 42 foxes and 2 otter caught by Gunner Berggren and Sig around Naknek Lake, 1939. Photo courtesy of Dorothy Berggren. (LACL Historic Photo collection, H-790).



Figure 4.4: Native home and food cache found by expedition members at Lake Brooks in 1918. National Geographic Society Katmai Expedition Collection (University of Anchorage, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, National Geographic Society Katami Expedition Collection, Box 4 #4104).

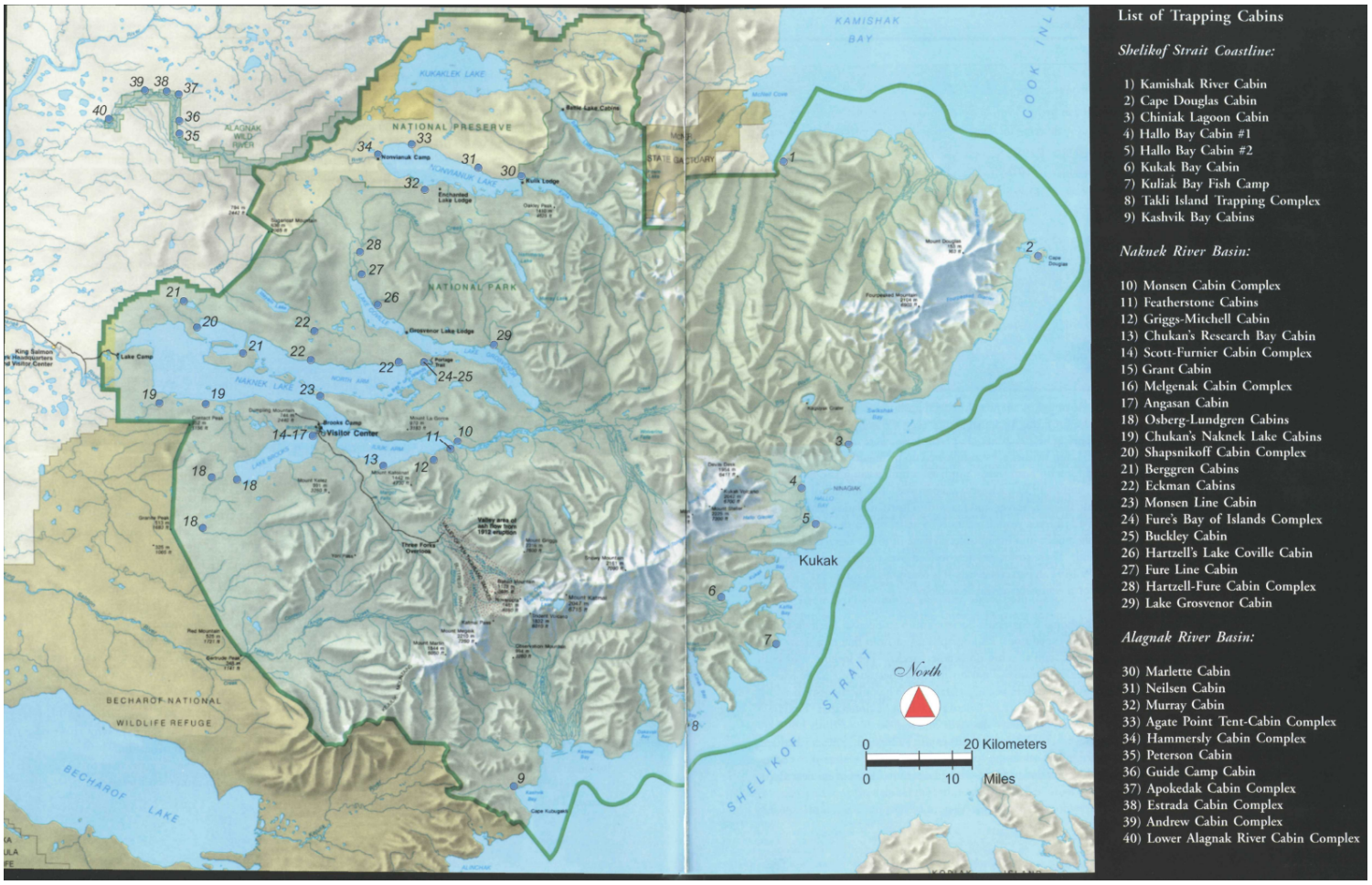


Figure 4.5: Map showing location of trapping cabins located within Katmai National Monument (NPS, Historic Resource Study, page 120-121).

In 1930, several Euro-American trappers were living in the Katami region, including individuals like Stephen Scott, Verner Eckman, John Hartzell, John Monsen, and Roy Fure.[8] These men constructed cabins in the Katmai region, where they would reside until the winter trapping season concluded. Fur pelts were generally sold at the nearest community in Naknek before the men sought summer employment, which included working in local and other nearby canneries.[9] When the boundary of the monument was expanded in 1931, many of the region's trapping cabins were incorporated into the monument, subjecting the residents to federal natural resource protection policies, including hunting laws. NPS struggled to manage, patrol, and maintain such a large and expansive area and as a result trapping continued throughout the 1930s. While NPS staffing was absent, many trappers continued to trap and risked facing penalties over losing their primary source of income and way of life. Numerous trapping violations were reported from within monument boundaries, particularly in the northern and western regions. After several attempts to decrease illegal trapping, NPS staff requested that the monument be surveyed to better define the newly expanded boundaries, though they received minimal support from Washington.

8 Clemens and Norris. *Building in an Ashen Land* 115.

9 Ibid., 115.

In 1936 the Alaska Game Commission began patrolling the monument's eastern coastline and cited many individuals engaged in illegal trapping. The Mount McKinley Superintendent dispatched a ranger to patrol the monument, but despite their best efforts the abundance of unregulated open wilderness and the lack of staff made it difficult to enforce federal laws. In 1938, fifty-three residents in the Katmai region who regularly trapped within monument boundaries filed a petition to relax the enforcement of federal regulations.[10] NPS contacted the General Land Office (GLO), the precursor to the Bureau of Land Management, to determine if any individual trappers held valid claims, and in response, the GLO sent special agent A.C. Kinsley from the Department of Interior to further investigate matters. Kinsley spent the better half of 1938 in the Katmai region investigating the validity of each trapper in the region. Kinsley visited local trappers at their residences, with exception of Roy Fure whose whereabouts were unknown during the time Kinsley was in the area. The following year the GLO concluded that five trappers: Stephen Scott, John Hartzell, Verner Eckmen, John Monsen, and Roy Fure had valid rights to their land since they had settled in the area prior to proclamation and could continue to reside in the monument under the condition that trapping was prohibited and was in violation of federal game regulations. Four other trappers were deemed in violation of trespassing and were vacated from the monument. The GLO made it clear that any individuals suspected of poaching would be subject to arrest.[11]

By 1940, NPS personnel reported that the threat of illegal trapping had greatly declined, and numerous cabins and complexes formerly occupied by trappers were believed to have been abandoned.[12] Insufficient staffing during and after World War II lead to another surge in illegal trapping and from 1947 to 1950, although Fish and Wildlife Service agents continued to patrol the monument and arrested several individuals in violation of game laws.[13] While some trappers eventually relinquished, other residents, like Roy Fure, found ways to navigate federal laws and continued to trap without arrest throughout the 1940s. For the most part, fur trapping operations ceased in the early 1950s, with declining fur prices, and the influx of tourist development following the establishment of Brooks Camp. In 1978, monument boundaries were expanded for the fourth time, when President Jimmy Carter under presidential proclamation incorporated over 200,000 additional acres, and in addition, the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) provided further protection of resources within both the historic and newly formed boundaries.

ROY FURE

Although the biographical accounts of Roy Fure's early life vary, recent studies and investigations into Fure's life, particularly those undertaken by NPS Term Historian Daniel James "Jim" Flook, have revealed more conclusive information (see Appendix B for the American Creek Cabin National Register Nomination).

According to the most recent biographical accounts, Roy Fure was most likely born on January 1, 1885 near present-day Kaunas, Lithuania, which was then

10 Norris, Frank. "Isolated Paradise: Katmai National Park and Preserve Administrative History." (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 1996), 58.

11 Ibid., 58.

12 Clemens and Norris. *Building in an Ashen Land*, 118.

13 Ibid., 118.

part of the Russian Empire.[14] The details surrounding the initial years of Fure's early life remain unknown, although records indicate that he migrated east into Siberia, eventually reaching the port city of Vladivostok, which is situated on the Sea of Japan, by 1912. From here, Fure boarded the Ivanoff and ultimately arrived in Sandpoint, Alaska on August 30th of that year.[15] After arriving in Alaska, Fure reportedly spent two years in the Aleutian Islands in Unga, Cold Bay, and other communities of the southern Alaskan Peninsula before arriving in Naknek in June 1914. Fure spent the following two winters in the Naknek area, while travelling throughout the Aleutian region. Over the years, Fure held numerous short-term and seasonal jobs as a caretaker, trapper, prospector, carpenter, cannery worker, and fisherman. Despite immigration records that listed Fure's occupation as a prospector, Fure had minimal success mining and primarily relied on the fur trade and the canneries to support his life in remote Alaska.[16]

In 1919, Fure married Annie Johnson, an Alaska Native from Bethel, whom he met while working for the Alaska Packers Association in Ugashik.[17] Although Fure continued to spend the summers working at various canneries for the Alaska Packers Association, his primary residence was in the Naknek region , where he continued to trap and prospect over the winters.[18] From 1921 to 1926, Roy and Annie had four children together. Their first son, Joseph was born in 1921 and a second son, Ray was born the following year in 1922. In 1924, both children fell ill and died in March, and were buried near the family residence on Smelt Creek, near Naknek Village.[19] Their deaths demonstrate the hardships of living in the remote Alaskan wilderness during the early twentieth century when deaths from influenza and numerous diseases were not uncommon. That same year, Annie gave birth to another son, Alexander James and in 1926 the couple had a daughter, Marian May. It was around this same time in 1926 that Fure settled at the Bay of Islands, clearing the subject property and constructing the cabin (Figure 4.6).

Based upon first hand accounts and various artifacts found within the cabin, Fure's family lived together in the one-room cabin at least on a seasonal basis, although Fure appears to have maintained a somewhat transient lifestyle throughout the region partially associated with the cannery season (see Appendix B for further familial details). When supplies were needed at the Bay of Islands Cabin, Fure made the 55-mile journey by snowshoe, ski, or boat to nearby villages, including Naknek and South Naknek.[20]

In 1929, Anna Fure died of tuberculosis at Naknek Lake.[21] Shortly after, Roy Fure remarried Fanny Olson, a 17-year-old Aleut woman from the nearby village of Naknek whom he likely met while employed at a nearby cannery. Fanny and Roy were married only a few years, but within that time they had a daughter, Nola, who was born in 1930, most likely near Becharof Lake.[22] During the early 1930s,

14 Flook, Daniel James "Jim." "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form - Roy Fure's American Creek Cabin Complex, Dilingham, Alaska ." (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, November 19, 2012), 14

15 Houston, Bonnie Stevens. "Fure's Cabin National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form", 2.

16 Ibid.

17 Ibid., 3

18 Flook, "Roy Fure's American Creek Cabin," 16.

19 Houston, "Fure's Cabin," 3.

20 Estus, Joaqlin. "Fure's Cabin National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (draft)." Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 1984, 2.

21 Flook, "Roy Fure's American Creek Cabin Complex,"15.

22 Flook, "Roy Fure's American Creek Cabin Complex,"15



Figure 4.6: Photograph of Roy Fure in front of Bay of Islands cabin he constructed, circa 1920s or 1930s with fur traps hanging from hewn logs in the background (KATM Museum Collection, KATM-00323, courtesy of Alvin Aspelund).

Fanny and Roy separated, and Fanny relocated to the Kodiak area. For ten days beginning on June 17th, 1931, Roy posted numerous notices in the Seward Daily Gateway that he was not responsible for any outstanding debts made by his wife, Fanny, on or after June 16, 1931, confirming their separation.[23] Census records indicate that by 1939 she had remarried and was living in the Kanatak Village working as a packer in a salmon cannery. Research conducted by NPS found additional information about the Fure children. Specifically, both Alexander and Marian were wards of the Baptist Orphanage of Wood Island Village, suggesting that Fure had sent them here following the death of his first wife. Alexander was attending the Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding school at the Wrangell Insitute in southoutheast Alaska in 1938, but would later rejoin his father at the American Creek Cabin. Alexander ultimately drowned at Becharof Lake in 1968. Nola too would spend part of her childhood at teh orphane at Wood Island Village, before ultimately moving to Washington State at a young age. She would spend the rest

23 Ibid., 15-16

of her life living in the lower 48.

Following the 1931 expansion of the monument and the incorporation of the Bay of Islands site within the new boundary, Roy Fure continued to live at the Bay of Islands cabin and actively trap, although increased tensions with the NPS amongst the various trappers that had settled in the region prior became increasingly heightened as agency officials and other parties sought to clarify legal uses and individual property claims alongside management goals of the monument. However, Katami National Monument was recognized as a significant wildlife refuge and, trapping on public lands was enforced as an illegal activity, unless an appropriate claim could be established.[24] U.S. Department of the Interior investigators sought to clarify the status of the trapper's claims, including those made by Fure. However, as a foreign-born national, Fure's claim was dismissed due to his lack of citizenship and the associated rights related to homesteading on public lands.[25] In 1940, Fure was arrested for violation of game laws and was told to vacate his cabin. Following Roy's arrest, Roy, with the help of his son, Alexander, constructed a cabin at American Creek, approximately 18 miles northwest of the Bay of Islands cabin (Figure 4.7 and 4.8). Roy reportedly continued to use and inhabit both the American Creek and Bay of Islands cabins intermittently throughout the 1940s and 1950s.[26]

Sometime in 1960, under unknown circumstances, Roy Fure was involuntarily sent to Morningside Hospital, a private psychiatric hospital and working farm in Portland, Oregon under contract with the federal government (Figures 4.9 and 4.10). Prior to statehood in 1959, the Territory of Alaska lacked mental health services and the Department of Interior was responsible for the care of patients who were considered mentally ill. From 1904 until the 1960s when mental illness was considered a criminal offense, thousands of Alaskans, now called "the lost Alaskans," were involuntarily sent to Morningside Hospital against their will, and often times their family's will.[27] A majority of patients sent to the hospital during the early half of the century were Alaska Natives, Russian immigrants, fishermen, and prospectors. Despite several investigations of mistreatment and misconduct throughout the years, the hospital did not close until 1968. Fure spent over 2 years at Morningside Hospital before he suffered a heart attack and died at the hospital in 1962 . Prior to his death, Fure willed his three cabins, including the Bay of Islands, American Creek, and the family's residence outside the monument's boundary (in the Smelt Creek area near Naknek Village) to his daughter, Nola and son-in-law. However, based on the 1938 determination that Roy Fure was not a U.S. citizen, he and his descendants were denied property rights claims for the cabin. Both cabins and the associated properties within monument were confiscated by the U.S. government and ownership was reverted to NPS.[28]

VERNACULAR LOG CONSTRUCTION IN THE REGION

While log construction is not limited to the geographical area of Alaska, log construction in the remote Alaska wilderness represents a convergence of traditions and cultures that is demonstrated in various vernacular styles throughout the region. In southwest Alaska in the region that is now Katmai National Park

24 Flook, "Roy Fure's American Creek Cabin Complex," 16-18

25 Ibid., 18.

26 Ibid.

27 Karen Perdue, "Morningside Hospital," Morningside Hospital (blog), November 13, 2022, https://www.morningsidehospital.com/.

28 Flook, "Roy Fure's American Creek Cabin," 20-22.



Figure 4.7: John Graham "Trapper Jack" in front of Roy Fure's American Creek cabin. John Graham occupied the cabin until 1977 (KATM Museum Collection).



Figure 4.8: American Creek cabin, circa 1970s (KATM Museum Collection).



Figure 4.9: Roy Fure likely just before or after his departure to Morningside Hospital. This photograph was included in a letter sent by his daughter, Nola to Oscar Dick on October 7, 1963. (KATM Museum Collection, KATM-00079).



Figure 4.10: Fure's Cabin shortly after Roy Fure left the Naknek region, 1960. Photo by NPS ranger Bob Peterson (KATM Cabin Files).

and Preserve, Alaska Natives inhabited the region for thousands of years prior to the arrival of Russian explorers in the eighteenth century, followed by fur traders and prospectors in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Centuries of settlement in the area brought various regional traditions which were also influenced by the local climate and available materials, which in turn shaped the built environment.

While wood was the primary building material for log homes constructed by newly arrived European-Americans, Alaska Natives constructed semi-permanent houses, known as barbaras, in the Katmai region using logs for framing long before the arrival of European-Americans. Throughout the eighteenth century, Russian fur traders established settlements and outposts along the Shelikof Strait and inland, including a hunting and fur trading station and numerous chapels. With the permanency of Russian settlements came cultural traditions and practices, including building methods from a large geographical area that now encompasses Russia, Eastern Europe, and Scandinavia. Vernacular log buildings constructed by the Russian Orthodox Church consisted of scribed logs that were hewn to be flat on the sides, convex at the top and concave on the bottom to provide a tight fit, with logs that were laid horizontally and joined and interlocked at corners with dovetail notching. While this traditional method of construction was followed centuries later by a small population of Russian and Lithuanian immigrants in Alaska, it was rare. The method of log construction referred to as the "western" style, consisting of intact, whole logs laid horizontally with saddle notching, was most prevalent and widespread throughout various regions of Alaska.

Though log buildings were common throughout the early twentieth century in both populated and remote areas of Alaska, log cabins were integral to survival in the Alaskan wilderness. Fur trapping was generally conducted during the winter months when pelts yielded the highest financial gain and lasted seven to eight months.[29] Given that fur trapping occurred in remote regions during the winter months, substantial housing within close proximity to hunting areas near trap lines in lakes and rivers was necessary. Trappers built log cabins that typically resembled early one-room pen houses, with a rectangular building covered by a simple gable roof. In addition to cabins, outbuildings were constructed and many fur trappers resided on sites or complexes that encompassed multiple buildings and/or structures to meet the functional needs of life in remote Alaska. Outbuildings served utilitarian purposes and generally included elevated food caches, wood sheds for dry storage, and outhouses. It is estimated that there were approximately fifty trappers cabins located within the boundaries of what today is KATM (Figure 4.5).[30]

29 Clemens and Norris. *Building in an Ashen Land*,115.

30 Ibid., 114.

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5. Physical Description

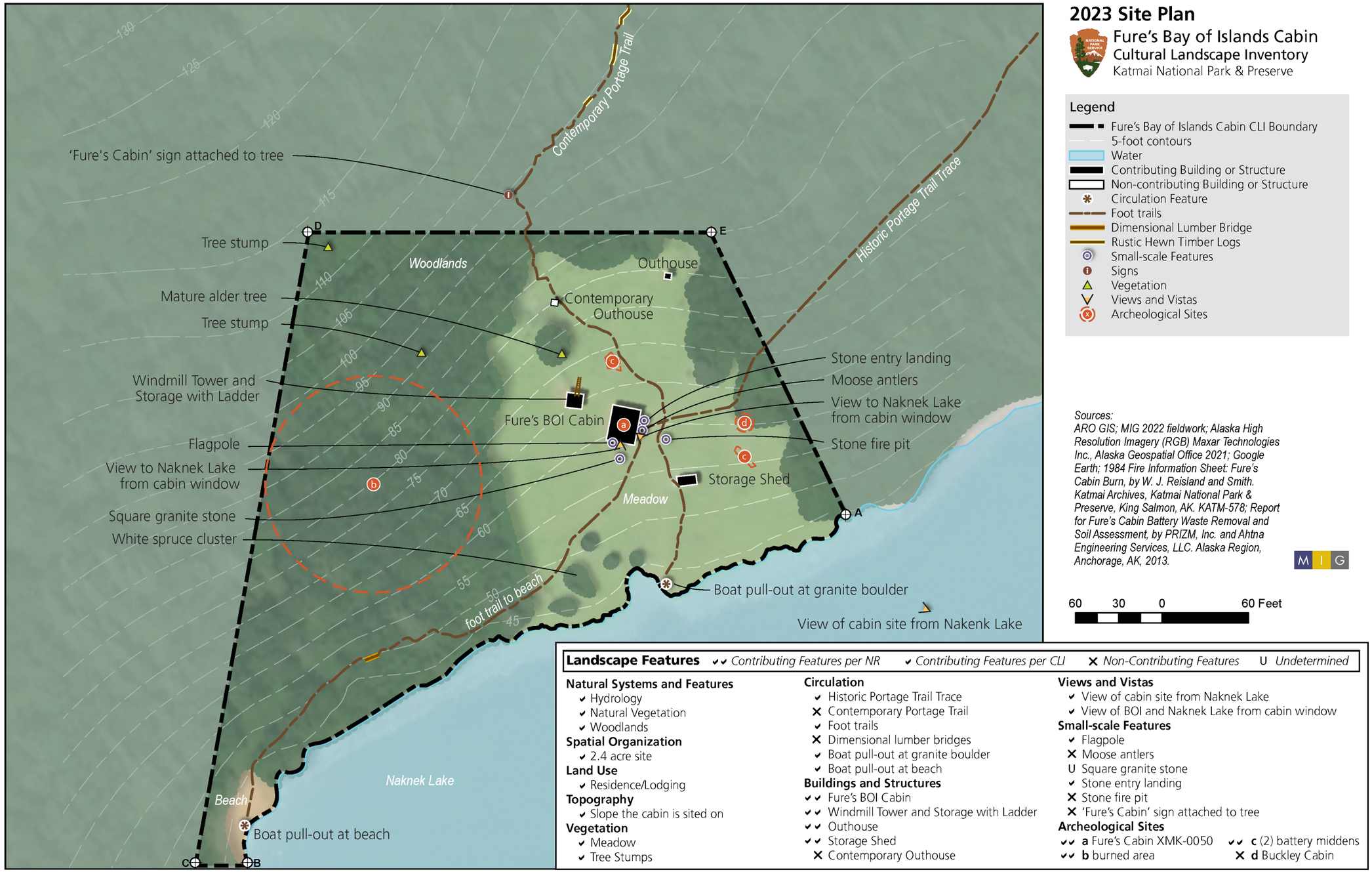
SITE DESCRIPTION

Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin is located along a narrow isthmus between Naknek Lake and Lake Grosvenor within the boundary of KATM in southwestern Alaska. Formed by glacial activity thousands of years ago, Naknek Lake, in addition to nearby Lake Grosvenor, Lake Coville, and Brooks Lake, are all freshwater lakes that are clustered and often interconnected within this part of KATM. Spanning 8 miles wide and 40 miles long, Naknek Lake is the largest lake within KATM and the fourth largest lake in Alaska. The cabin site is situated near the northeastern shore of the North Arm of Naknek Lake, in an area of the lake referred to as Bay of Islands (Figure 5.1). Due to its remote and secluded location in the park, the site is only accessed by boat or float plane. The nearest town of King Salmon is located roughly 50 miles away, while Brooks Camp is nearly 20 miles by water from the site. Two clearings were originally established along the lake shore to serve as a boat pull-out at the site. A small beach located directly south of the cabin, and an area slightly southwest of the cabin along the shore currently serve as boat pull-outs for park staff and visitors. An informal pathway through the grass leads from the south boat pull-out directly to the front entrance of the cabin (Figure 5.2). The beach clearing southwest of the cabin site was used by Roy Fure to moor his wood dory and continues to serve as a boat pull-out(Figures 5.3 and 5.4). A narrow pedestrian trail or pathway connects from the two boat pull-outs to the general site of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin. The trail appears to be primarily defined by continual pedestrian use over time and is not regularly maintained. The surface of the trail is comprised of packed earth with exposed roots. Both hand-hewn logs and pressure treated lumber has been laid in specific areas to provide a dry and stable walking surface. Trails are surrounded by native vegetation, including tall grasses and various shrubs and trees (Figure 5.5). The trail concludes at a clearing where the cabin and associated outbuildings are located.

The site of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin is comprised of approximately 2.4 acres and consists of the main cabin and three outbuildings, or auxiliary structures that were all constructed by Fure, though the date of their construction has not been determined. The cabin and associated structures are located in a clearing that is visible from Naknek Lake upon arrival to the site (Figure 5.6). Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin and the surrounding outbuildings are located in a clearing that is surrounded by a dense forest of mixed deciduous and coniferous trees including white and black spruce, paper birch, balsam, poplar, alder and willow species. With exception of a few spruce trees, all trees have been removed from the immediate site and native grasses, shrubs, and wildflowers surround the perimeter of the cabin and structures. Evidence of a fire in the area suggests that Fure burnt the area surrounding the site prior to constructing the buildings.[1]

1 National Park Service, "Fire Information Sheet - KATM#1, FCB-1, Fure's Cabin Burn," (August 31, 1984) KATM Archives.

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2023 Site Plan

Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin
Cultural Landscape Inventory
Katmai National Park & Preserve

Legend

- Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin CLI Boundary
- 5-foot contours
- Water
- Contributing Building or Structure
- Non-contributing Building or Structure
- Circulation Feature
- Foot trails
- Dimensional Lumber Bridge
- Rustic Hewn Timber Logs
- Small-scale Features
- Signs
- Vegetation
- Views and Vistas
- Archeological Sites

Sources:
ARO GIS; MIG 2022 fieldwork; Alaska High Resolution Imagery (RGB) Maxar Technologies Inc., Alaska Geospatial Office 2021; Google Earth; 1984 Fire Information Sheet: Fure's Cabin Burn, by W. J. Reisland and Smith. Katmai Archives, Katmai National Park & Preserve, King Salmon, AK. KATM-578; Report for Fure's Cabin Battery Waste Removal and Soil Assessment, by PRIZM, Inc. and Ahtna Engineering Services, LLC. Alaska Region, Anchorage, AK, 2013.

MIG

60 30 0 60 Feet

Landscape Features ✔✔ *Contributing Features per NR* ✔ *Contributing Features per CLI* ✕ *Non-Contributing Features* U *Undetermined*

Natural Systems and Features
- ✔ Hydrology
- ✔ Natural Vegetation
- ✔ Woodlands

Spatial Organization
- ✔ 2.4 acre site

Land Use
- ✔ Residence/Lodging

Topography
- ✔ Slope the cabin is sited on

Vegetation
- ✔ Meadow
- ✔ Tree Stumps

Circulation
- ✔ Historic Portage Trail Trace
- ✕ Contemporary Portage Trail
- ✔ Foot trails
- ✕ Dimensional lumber bridges
- ✔ Boat pull-out at granite boulder
- ✔ Boat pull-out at beach

Buildings and Structures
- ✔✔ Fure's BOI Cabin
- ✔✔ Windmill Tower and Storage with Ladder
- ✔✔ Outhouse
- ✔✔ Storage Shed
- ✕ Contemporary Outhouse

Views and Vistas
- ✔ View of cabin site from Naknek Lake
- ✔ View of BOI and Naknek Lake from cabin window

Small-scale Features
- ✔ Flagpole
- ✕ Moose antlers
- U Square granite stone
- ✔ Stone entry landing
- ✕ Stone fire pit
- ✕ 'Fure's Cabin' sign attached to tree

Archeological Sites
- ✔✔ **a** Fure's Cabin XMK-0050
- ✔✔ **b** burned area
- ✔✔ **c** (2) battery middens
- ✕ **d** Buckley Cabin

Figure 5.1: Site plan of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin. Source: MIG, Inc."Cultural Landscape Inventory, Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin, Katami National Park and Preserve" (2023).



Figure 5.2: South beach used for boat docking with pathway leading to cabin site (MIG, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.3: Beach clearing southwest of cabin where Fure used to moor his dory (MIG, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.4: Access trail from southeast beach approach (MIG August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.5: Pedestrian trail from southeast beach approach to Fure's Cabin (MIG, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.6: View of Fure's Cabin site from Naknek Lake (NPS, Grant Crosby 2022).

Due to its remote location, general maintenance of the site is limited and for the most part, vegetation is overgrown and is only cut during the summer months for wildfire prevention and to improve site access.

Situated approximately 115' from the lake shore, Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin is centrally located within the clearing and faces east with views of Naknek Lake to the south. The historic outbuildings associated with Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin include an Outhouse, Storage Shed, and Windmill Tower. The structures are dispersed within close proximity to the cabin (See Site Plan - Figure 5.1). A stone lined fire pit directly east of the cabin was added after the building became a recreational cabin available for public use. An additional non-historic outhouse located northwest of the cabin was constructed in 1988 using wood available in the Fure-era woodshed, and is a noncontributing resource within the property (Figure 5.7). The site lacks a defined circulation system that connects the cabin and outbuildings. A 1.5 mile trail north of the cabin provides portage from Fure's Cabin to the adjacent Lake Grosvenor.



Figure 5.7: Non-historic wood-frame outhouse that was constructed on the site in 1988 by Jim Gavin, KATH maintenance; and Leigh Selig, KATM Seasonal Ranger. The building was constructed using wood found in the Fure-era wood shed (MIG, August 3, 2022).

BUILDING DESCRIPTION

EXTERIOR

GENERAL

Originally constructed c.1926 by Roy Fure, the one-story, single-room cabin has a rectangular footprint that measures roughly 15' by 20' (Figure 5.8). The building is oriented north-south and is positioned into the hillside on a slight west-to-east slope, that is evident due to the difference in height between the north and south elevations (Figures 5.9 and 5.10). Exterior walls are comprised of hand-hewn squared spruce logs laid horizontally with full-dovetail joinery at corners to provide additional structural support and require less chinking (Figures 5.11 and 5.12). Spruce logs were sourced from the vicinity and were hewn on site. Wall logs are hewn on all sides and remain unfinished, with exception of log ends that are painted red and are visible at corner joints. Gaps between log seams are filled with a combination of oakum, moss, and fabric (Figure 5.13). Chinking materials are both historic and modern, dating to the original construction of the cabin c.1926 and the restoration work in 1987-1988. The building has a simple side-facing gable roof comprised of hewn planks and clad in corrugated galvanized steel, painted red (Figure 5.14). The original roof was sod, but was replaced with corrugated metal by Fure in 1930. The interior of the cabin consists of a single room with an open floor plan.



Figure 5.8: Fure's Cabin, looking northwest (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.9: Cabin situated on west-east slope, looking southwest (FFA, August 3, 2022)



Figure 5.10: Southwest corner of the building with noticeable height difference between the north and south elevations (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.11: Hand-hewn log wall and dovetail corner notching (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.12: Detail of dovetail corner notching. (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.13: Visible oakum and moss between hewn logs. (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.14: West gable clad in corrugated metal, painted red (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.15: Typical wood sash window configured individually (FFA, August 3, 2022)..



Figure 5.16: Existing wood shutters (FFA, August 3, 2022)..



Figure 5.17: Fabric used as a chinking material (FFA, August 3, 2022)..

The building has a single entrance located on the east (primary) elevation. Typical windows on the building are comprised of multi-lite fixed and casement wood sash windows that are configured individually on each elevation (Figure 5.15). Window fenestration throughout the building has been retained and wood sash windows on the north, east, and south elevations consist of four lites configured in a two-over-two pattern, while the west window is a wood sash window with six lites configured in a three-over-three pattern. Wood shutters were initially added to the exterior of windows in 1972 to provide protection from bears, although the current shutters date to the 1988 restoration (Figure 5.16). All wood sashes, trim, and ends of shutter boards are painted red, matching the ends of roof planking and hewn logs at corner joints. Vertical hewn logs at window and door jambs are filled with a combination of oakum, moss, and fabric, consistent with chinking throughout exterior walls (Figure 5.17). It is believed that Fure used green wood in the construction and the spacing did not result in broken windows as the cabin settled.

FOUNDATION

The current foundation consists of hand-hewn spruce sill logs oriented east-west on the north and south elevations with hewn spandrel logs above oriented north-south on east and west elevations. Hewn sill and spandrel logs on the east and south elevation have been laid on top of pressure-treated dimensional lumber that was installed during stabilization efforts conducted by the NPS from 1987 to 1988 (Figures 5.18 and 5.19). The foundation is mostly obscured due to the overgrown vegetation and the original position of the building partially below the finish grade. Pressure treated lumber is only partially visible on the east and south elevations, and it is unknown if they were installed on other elevations.

ROOF

The gable roof has a slope of 7" rise per 12" run and is comprised of fourteen, 8" thick hewn planks laid flat and butted together. The roof is clad in corrugated galvanized steel that extends 1 ½"past the hewn log roof structure (Figure 5.20). End grains of the hewn planks visible on north and south elevations, and end grains visible on east and west elevations are painted red. The ridge is covered with a corrugated metal cap, matching the galvanized steel roof panels. A stainless-steel stove flue painted black extends above the roof near the ridge and southeast rake (Figure 5.21). The



Figure 5.18: Spandrel log resting on pressure treated dimensional lumber (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.19: Replaced sill log at southwest corner. (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.20: Corrugated metal roofing over hewn planks. (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.21: Stainless steel stove flue on east eave near rake (FFA, August 3, 2022)..



Figure 5.22: East (primary) elevation of building (FFA, August 3, 2022).

stove flue has metal flashing at the base and is supported by cable wires clamped to the flue that are connected to an anchor near the ridge of the roof and at a log post mounted to the north exterior wall.

EAST (PRIMARY) ELEVATION

The cabin is accessed from the front (entry) on the east (primary) elevation (Figure 5.22). Entry into the interior is provided by a single off-center batten wood door located near the north end of the building. The entry door is comprised of unfinished tongue-and-groove wood planks laid horizontally with a sliding wooden peg that serves as a handle and latch to open and close the door (Figure 5.23). Door jambs are framed with vertical hewn logs on each side of the door. A single fixed, wood sash window with four lites (two-over-two) positioned between hewn logs is located between the door and the southeast corner of the building (Figure 5.24). Moose antlers rest directly on the soil below the window and several medium-sized stones have been intentionally laid in front of the door like flagstones (Figure 5.25).

SOUTH (SIDE) ELEVATION

The south elevation has a single casement style wood sash window positioned roughly at the center of the exterior wall (Figure 5.26). The wood window is inset within two hewn vertical logs at the jambs and a horizontal hewn log under the sash. The wood sash and surrounding trim within the opening are painted red. Out swinging wood shutters typical throughout the building are fitted with metal hinges attached to log walls. The ridge hewn log is visible from the gable end and a peeled log secured to a wood block on the sill log extends above the roofline (Figure 5.27). The log pole likely connected electrical wiring from the adjacent windmill that generated power for the cabin.

WEST (REAR) ELEVATION

The west elevation is located in close proximity to the Windmill Tower, which is slightly northwest of the cabin (Figure 5.28). The northwest corner of the building is buried in soil due to the original position of the building that was constructed slightly into the west-east slope. The foundation and lower log courses on the north end are partially covered by soil, while the south end of the exterior wall, including the sill log are exposed. A single fixed wood sash window with 6-lites (three-over-three) is located slightly north of center on the west exterior wall, which is a departure from the typical 4-lite configurations found at other windows. This window features typcial out swinging wood shutters.

NORTH (SIDE) ELEVATION

Lower logs of the north elevation are partially obstructed by vegetation due to the building's orientation (Figure 5.29). Consistent with south and east elevations, the north elevation has one opening, which consists of a single fixed wood sash window slightly east of center. The window has four lites typical to most windows found at the cabin, aside from the west (rear) elevation, and features typcial out swinging wood shutters. The window is positioned between two vertical hewn logs with a hewn log horizontally laid below the sash. The ridge log is exposed below the apex of the roof and a peeled log secured to the exterior wall to support



Figure 5.23: Entry door on east (primary elevation) (FFA, August 3, 2022)..



Figure 5.24: Single fixed wood sash window on east elevation (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.25: Stones laid at entrance (MIG, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.26: South (side) elevation of building (FFA, August 3, 2022)..



Figure 5.27: Southwest corner of the building log pole mounted to a wood block on the sill log (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.28: West (rear) elevation of building (FFA, August 3, 2022)..



Figure 5.29: North (side) elevation of building (FFA, August 3, 2022)..



Figure 5.30: Metal flammable liquid safety cabinet in front of north exterior wall (NPS, Grant Crosby 2022).

the metal stove flue extends above the gable. A yellow metal flammable liquid safety cabinet rest on the ground just east of the window (Figure 5.30)

INTERIOR

The interior of the cabin consists of a single room with an open floor plan (Figure 5.31). Hewn log walls with visible axe marks are exposed in the interior. Moss and fabric are visible at gaps between logs throughout the interior (Figure 5.32). The building's roof components, including the ridge log oriented north-south and the undersides of hewn roof planks on the east and west gables are exposed in the interior (Figure 5.33). A square opening at the northeast corner of the roof was cut to accommodate the stove pipe that originally connected to a cooking stove, but now connects to a wood burning metal barrel stove that provides heat for the cabin (Figure 5.34). The metal wood stove positioned at the northeast corner of the interior is mounted to a metal base near the entry door (Figure 5.35). Numerous large nails remain intact on the ridge, wall plate, and gable logs were driven at an angle or were bent upward to function as hooks for hanging household items. There is a single door that provides access into the interior near the northeast corner of the room. The interior does not have electricity and the room is only lit by the building's four windows. Triangular wood shelves made of cut wood planks are situated at the two southern corners. Roy Fure’s furniture and personal belongings were primarily removed from the interior in September 1983, although other materials were removed afterwards through 1989. The wood buring stove and furniture were brought into the cabin when it was rehibilitated by NPS as a recreational cabin available for public use, but bunks, wood table and benches were updated in 2009 (Figure 5.36).



Figure 5.31: Interior of cabin, looking north (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.32: Exposed hewn log walls at southeast corner of the interior (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.33: Hewn roof planks laid over the ridge log (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.34: Opening cut in roof to provide for ventilation (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.35: Wood stove mounted to metal base at northeast corner of the room (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.36: Interior of cabin with non-historic furniture, looking south (FFA, August 3, 2022).

OUTBUILDINGS

OUTHOUSE

The historic Outhouse was constructed by Fure and is located approximately 100' north of the cabin. The rectangular footprint measures roughly 3' by 4' (Figure 5.37). The structure is framed with vertical log posts, small in diameter that extend the height of exterior walls. The roof is fairly flat but is slightly sloped toward the west, and is supported by four log rafters, small in diameter and is covered with flattened fuel cans. Overlapping sheets of fuel cans attached to log posts form the exterior walls and completely cover the log structure (Figure 5.37). There is an opening on the east side that provides access to a lumber seat that is intact in the interior. The floor of the Outhouse is now covered with vegetation, but was likely a dirt floor when it was maintained. HABS drawings indicate diagonal lumber bracing once supported the structure, although these were removed in 2008 during stabiliation work at the structure.

STORAGE SHED

The Storage Shed, also called the woodshed, initially provided a dry area for Fure to store lumber on the site. The structure is located approximately 50 feet southeast of the cabin and downslope toward Naknek Lake (Figure 5.38). The simple structure is oriented east-west and has a rectangular footprint that measures roughly 4' by 15'. The structure has no walls and is comprised of three wood posts situated at each end of the structure with milled lumber resting on top of the two outer posts serving as wall plates. The structure has a gable roof that is supported by dimensional wood rafters, without sheathing. A large ridge beam extends beyond the roof appears to have been added for structural support. The gable roof is covered with galvanized metal sheets, intended to replicate flattened gas cans. The galvanized sheets are not historic and were installed in 2009.

WINDMILL TOWER

The Windmill Tower, located approximately 30' west of the cabin, was constructed by Fure to generate electricity for the interior of the cabin. The Windmill Tower is comprised of four peeled logs with cross bracing that extend approximately 27' tall (Figure 5.39). A wind generator was originally secured to the top of the tower but is no longer extant, although the current wind generator from the historic period was installed at the structure. A ladder that extends from the ground to the top of the tower on the north side of the structure provides access to the upper storage area. At the base of the tower is the lower storage area that measures roughly 15' by 15' with a dirt floor. The base of the structure is covered with corrugated metal sheets wrapped around log posts to form walls (Figure 5.40). The flat roof of the storage area is clad in corrugated metal, matching the walls. A small door has been cut in the corrugated metal on the east wall of the storage area to provide access into the interior, while a larger batten wood door above and slightly north of the smaller door provides access to the wood platform above the lower storage area (Figure 5.41). Maintenance equipment is currently stored in the lower storage area. A yellow, non-historic fire cabinet is located adjacent to the base of the Windmill Tower.



Figure 5.37: Historic wood-framed Outhouse clad in flattened fuel cans, stabilized in 2008 (MIG 2022).



Figure 5.38: Shed, southeast of cabin, stabilized in 2008 (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.39: Windmill Tower looking southeast (NPS, Grant Crosby 2022).



Figure 5.40: Base of tower clad covered in corrugated metal (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 5.41: Access doors on east side of base with yellow fire cabinet(FFA, August 3, 2022)..

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6. Chronology of Development and Use

The following summation of the Chronology of Development and Use draws heavily from the following sources: Fure's Cabin National Register of Historic Places nominations, prepared by Joaqlin Estus in 1985 and Bonnie Houston in 1989, and the Fure's Cabin Historic Structure Report, prepared by Joaqlin Estus, Harvey Shields, and David Snow in 1984.

Fure's Cabin was originally constructed c.1926 by Roy Fure, though the exact date has not been determined. Roy Fure constructed the cabin as a seasonal residence, and would live there both by himself and with his family sporadically over time. Evidence suggests that Fure used fire to burn and clear the site prior to construction and after harvesting the trees. There are also accounts that the logs used for the cabin were not seasoned as warping and twisting was observed during restoration work. Outside of these notes related to the materiality of the cabin and surrounding site, there is a general lack of historic documentation throughout the period Roy Fure inhabited the cabin, beginning with the cabin's initial construction. The cabin remained in Fure's possession until 1960 when he was involuntarily sent to Morningside Hospital in Portland, Oregon. Following Fure's death in 1962, NPS gained ownership of the Bay of Islands property because Fure was not considered a U.S. citizen, despite his will stating that all three of his cabins (including the Bay of Islands and American Creek cabins) were to be inherited by his daughter Nola and her husband. The site was used minimally by NPS throughout the remainder of the 1960s. Nola traveled to the cabin to retrieve personal belongings in the years following her father's death.

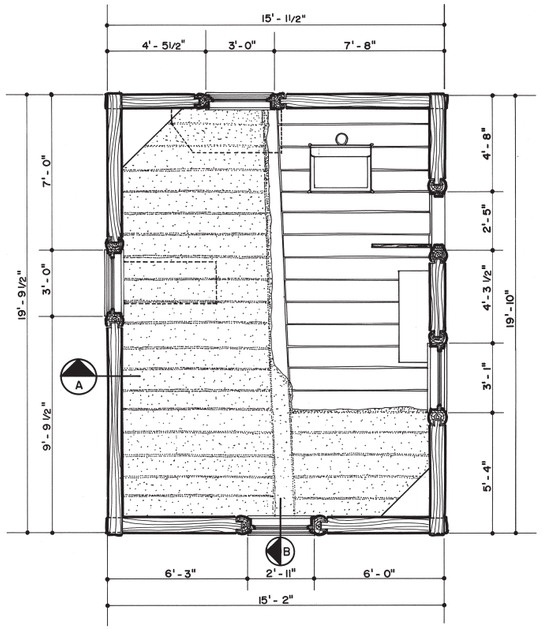
In the 1970s and 1980s, Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin was used intermittently by NPS and park visitors. Following the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and President Nixon's Executive Order 11593, requiring all federal agencies to identify and nominate any historic buildings, NPS initiated evaluation of the cabin and site. In 1975, historical architect Bob Carper of the Denver Service Center documented the buildings in KATM (including Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin) and created the List of Classificied Structures (LCS) inventory for the park, which was published in 1976. Carper also provided preliminary recommendations on how to repair the cabin flooring, though preservation and restoration efforts were not initiated until the mid-1980s.[1] In the 1970s, the building was documented as in good condition and was considered one of the most significant and "structurally sound" historic buildings in the park.[2] However, the cabin was also identified as needing stabilization, a need that was exacerbated over the following decade as conditions of the cabin deteriorated. In 1980, camping was restricted at the cabin to reduce further impacts from human use, although NPS would continue to use the building as a backcountry patrol cabin for rangers while on temporary deployment.[3] Despite the limited use, periodic vandalism would be an ongoing issue, which required repairs to the windows, doors, and other features showing

1 Norris, Frank. "Isolated Paradise: Katmai National Park and Preserve Administrative History." (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 1996), 340.

2 Ibid., 341.

3 Ibid., 222-223.

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FLOOR PLAN
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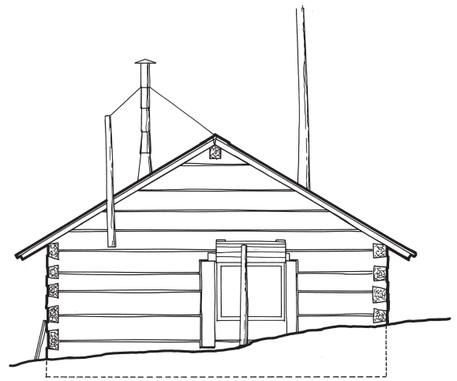
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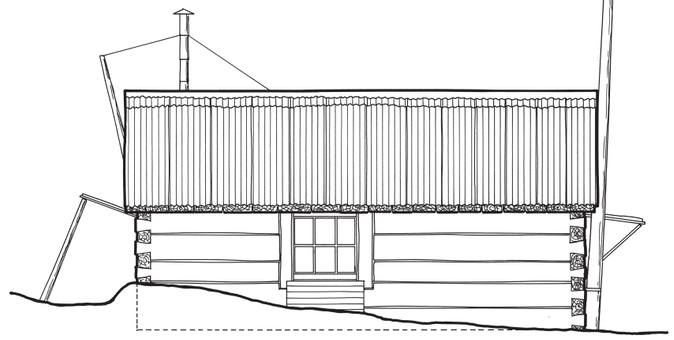
FLOOR: PEELED AND SPLIT LOGS PLACED FLAT FACE UP. SUPPORTED BY HEWN LEDGER LOGS ALONG THE WALLS AND AT THE MIDDLE. SILL LOG AT CENTER OF CABIN HEWN ALL FOUR SIDES - SET FLUSH WITH FLOOR TIMBERS.
FLOOR ORIGINALLY COVERED WITH WHITE CANVAS.

WALLS: 7 1/2 - 8" x 12-16" LOGS (HEWN BOTH SIDES). CHINKED WITH MOSS AND CLOTH RAGS. ALL CORNERS FULL DOVETAILED. DOOR AND WINDOW JAMBS MADE OF VERTICAL LOGS (7" AVG.) GROOVED TO SUPPORT WALL LOGS.
WALLS ORIGINALLY "PAPERED" WITH NAUTICAL MAPS OF THE NORTHWEST FROM THE 1900'S. ALSO COVERED WITH CARDBOARD.

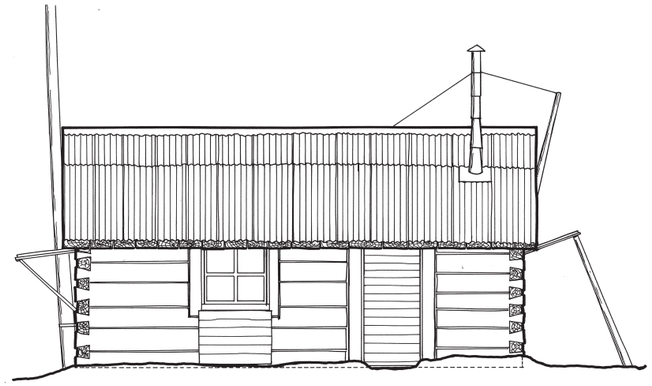
ROOF: ± 4" x 12" (MIN.) ROOFING TIMBERS (HEWN BOTH SIDES). COVERED WITH 8'-0" x 2'-6" SHEETS OF GALVANIZED TIN, PAINTED BROWN (?) TO RESIST RUST.



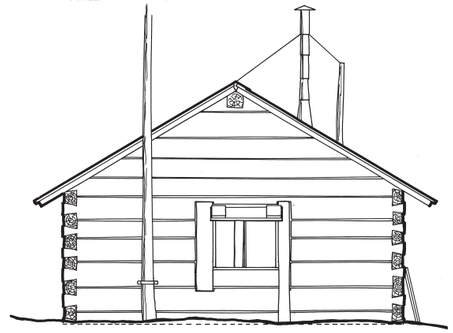
NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

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ALASKA

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
ROY FURE'S TRAPPING CABIN
KATMAI NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE

DRAWN BY: DAVID C. ANDERSON, 1984

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY; NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; NAME OF DELINEATOR; DATE OF THE DRAWING

Figure 6.1: Floor plan and elevation drawings of Fure's Cabin (Sheet 2 of 4). Source: Historic American Buildings Survey AK-18. Delineated by David Anderson (Library of Congress).



Figure 6.2: HABS photograph of Fure's Cabin with Wood Storage and Windmill Tower, looking northwest. Photograph by Jet Lowe, 1990, AK-18-1 (Library of Congress).



Figure 6.3: HABS photograph of Fure's Cabin with Windmill Tower, looking southwest. Photograph by Jet Lowe, 1990, AK-18-2 (Library of Congress).



Figure 6.4: HABS photograph of Fure's Cabin with Windmill Tower, looking southeast toward Naknek Lake. Photograph by Jet Lowe, 1990, AK-18-3 (Library of Congress).



Figure 6.5: HABS photograph of Outhouse with Fure's Cabin and Windmill Tower in background, looking southeast. Photograph by Jet Lowe, 1990, AK-18-4 (Library of Congress).

signs of forced entry[4].

In 1982, historical architect David Snow, historian Joaqlin Estes, and archaeologist Harvey Shields documented the existing conditions of the cabin, which informed the preparation of a Historic Structure Report (HSR) that was published in 1984. Concurrently, Snow provided a list of supplies required to stabilize the building, which were delivered to the site in 1984, but were not utilized until the 1987-1988 restoration. HABS drawings were also completed for Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin and outbuildings in 1984 (see Appendix B), and the following year, after several draft nominations, Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin was listed on the NRHP.

Following treatment recommendations gleaned from the 1984 HSR, repairs ranging from minor to significant were conducted on Fure's Cabin from 1987 to 1988. The entire cabin was dismantled and reassembled in order to correct settlement issues and conduct necessary repairs, including the replacement of individual hewn logs, all of the roof planks, and the interior floor boards.[5] In 1983, prior to the 1987-1988 rehabilitation of the cabin, Roy Fure's personal possessions in the cabin, including furnishings, were relocated to King Salmon and accessioned into the KATM collection. Additional artifacts were relocated and accessioned during subsequent renovations, and were later moved to Anchorage in 1999 as part of the Lake Clark Katami Stuides Center, the new repository for KATM's museum Collection. In 2005, they were again moved across anchorage to the Alaska Regional Curatorial Center. In 1990, HABS photographer Jet Lowe, photographed the site, including the exterior and interior of the Bay of Islands Cabin, Outhouse, and Windmill Tower (Figures 6.1 to 6.5). From 1993 to 1994, the outbuildings on the site were restored.[6] Specific tothe Windmill Tower, this included the dissassembly and reconstruction of the structure, save for the lower storage space, which had some of the few salvagable original materials at the time. By 1985, Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin opened for public use through a Special Use Permit as a recreational rental cabin. Later opened to public reservations, Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin maintains this recreational use today and can be reserved between June and the middle of September via Recreation.Gov; groups are limited to six people and durations many not exceed four consecutive nights and seven nights per calendar year.[7] The cabin hosts approximately 100 visitors a year. The cabin site is patrolled by park staff approximately 20-25 times over the course of a summer, which includes overnight lodging in support of NPS activities.

ALTERATIONS

Though the cabin is no longer used as a private residence, the original function of the building has been retained, and the interior of the building is used comparatively the same as when Roy Fure occupied it. There are little details about the construction of the cabin and outbuildings, or how the site may have evolved over time, despite all of Fure's personal belongings being left intact in the cabin, including journal entries. Historic documentation from the period

4 National Park Service, "Katami National Monument Superintendent's Annual Report," (1972), 2; National Park Service, "Katami National Park & Preserve Superintendent's Annual Report," (1980), 6.

5 Mansfield, Greg, "Fure BOI Cabin Field Notes" (June-August 1987), KATM Museum Collection, AccessionKATM-237.

6 Ibid., 342.

7 Katami National Park & Preserve, "Public Use Cabin - Fure's Cabin," available at: https://www.nps.gov/katm/planyourvisit/public-use-cabin.htm, accessed November 20, 2023.

that Fure lived on site, from when the cabin was originally constructed c.1926 to when he left Alaska in 1960, is primarily in the form of journal entries that were found in the cabin. These entries were limited to a few weeks in 1940, although other journals are believed to have been removed by Fure's daughter, Nola. Fure's diary from 1946-1950 was purchased by a private individual, who has allowed the NPS to view scans of hte diary for this project.

One of the earlier photographs of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin that dates to the time Fure still resided at the site, at least part-time, includes a photograph from 1956 (Figure 6.7). The photograph looks north from Naknek Lake and provides an overview of the site, and confirms that the location and spatial relationship of the cabin and outbuildings remain unchanged. According to the photograph, the Windmill Tower likely supplied electricity to the main cabin and the Outhouse. The log pole mounted on the south elevation of the cabin appears to connect to another log pole that serves as a power line, adjacent to the Outhouse. The log poles remain mounted to the cabin's north and south elevations, however, the log pole next to the Outhouse is no longer extant. This photo also indicates that the window and door fenestration of the cabin has been retained.

Alterations of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin have been minimal, even after NPS acquired the building following Fure's death in 1962. One of the most significant modifications occurred in 1930, during the period of significance, when Fure replaced the original sod roof with a galvanized tin roof and painted it red.[8] There is no evidence of any other significant modifications to the cabin or outbuildings, although it was noted during the 1987 restoration effort that the north eastern portion of the cabin floor planks had likely been replaced by Fure.[9] Major alterations of the building were likely avoided due to the location and limited materials available. According to historical accounts, Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin was used sporadically as a residence by Fure, although his periods of occupancy often occurred during the summer while is American Creek cabin was utilized in fur trapping season during the winter months.

By 1972, the cabin windows were covered with wood shutters by NPS to provide protection from bears. A wood screen door was installed in front of the entry door c.1974, but appears to have been removed late 1983 or early 1984 (Figure 6.8). The existing out swinging wood shutters on the cabin were installed in 1988 during the cabin restorationa. Photographs in the NRHP nomination and the 1984 HSR confirm that the building had settling issues prior to restoration efforts. Photographs also indicate that wood sashes were missing from north and south window openings (Figure 6.9). North and south window sashes were reconstructed to match the extant east wood sash when NPS conducted major repairs on the building beginning in 1987. A series of photographs taken in 1984 verify minor, subtle alterations that have occurred over time, including the removal of the historic black enamel doorknob on the cabin's entry door that was replaced with the existing wood mortise sliding latch circa 1993. The sliding latch has been modified a few times since 1993 (Figure 6.10). Photographs also indicate that the earlier stove pipe initially stood much taller than the existing one (Figure 6.11).

Long-term preservation of the building required extensive repairs, most of which were conducted in-kind from 1987 to 1988. Building off the recommendations of the 1984 HSR, in concert wtih advice from AKRO historical architect and KATM

8 Estus, Jaoqlin. "Interview with Victor Monsen" (June 20, 1982). In *Interview Notes -Fure's Cabin, Katami National Park and Preserve*. KATM National Register Files (June 1982): 6.

9 Mansfield, "Fure's BOI Cabin Field Notes," (June 29, 1987).

Ressources Manager, park maintenance staff began restoration in 1987 (Figure 6.12). Upon arriving at the site in 1987, it was soon decided that the original plan of jacking the entire cabin up to replace the rotten sill longs would not work, and park and regional staff decided the cabin would need to be carefully disassembled before the proper work could be done, then carefully reassembled once work was complete. Much careful work was done to correct the settlement of the building and numerous condition issues that were apparent in several photographs (Figures 6.13 and 6.14).

Jim Gavin, KATM maintenance staff who worked both years on the project kept extremely detailed notes on the repairs and rehabilitation that took place—he even made detailed notes where copper pins were placed in the wall logs. These field notes should be referred to in order to understand the specific details of the project, but the following is a list of significant repairs that were performed during restoration efforts from 1987 to 1988:

- Pressure-treated lumber footings installed under foundation logs on all elevations
- All sill logs were rpelaced with either pressure treated lumber or logs treated with teurpentine and boiled linseed oil
- All roof planks were replaced in-kind; original metal roof was too short, allowing rain and moisture to seep into butt ends of roof planks; original canvas, thought to be an old sail, was removed and replaced with roofing felt
- Rotted and decayed log walls were replaced in-kind with hewn spruce logs
- Log walls and corner joinery was pinned with rebar and copper pins at certain locations
- Corrugated metal roof replaced with longer panels that extend over roof planks, so as to not expose butt ends of roofing planks to water
- North and south replica windows were reconstructed, while east and west windows were restored
- Stovepipe was shortened to current height
- All wood floor planks and supporting center beam were repaired or replaced; vapor barrier place under floor and oiled canvas covering floor was removed
- Replaced uprights along door
- Installed French drain around all sides of hte cabin with vapor barrier underneath (gravel on top of perforated pipe)

Interior photographs taken from 1982-1984 capture how the room was originally arranged before park staff removed most of Fure's personal belongings and furnishings left inside the cabin (Figures 6.15 and 6.16). Photographs reveal intricate details of Fure's life and demonstrate his resourcefulness and self-sufficiency. Numerous household items were left in the cabin that Roy Fure hand-crafted from repurposed materials, including flattened cardboard he had secured to the interior walls to improve insulation (Figure 6.17). These photographs also confirm that the Windmill Tower supplied electricity to the interior of the cabin. Electrical wires with porcelain electrical insulators and tubes appear to have been strung on the south gable wall; wiring and elements were removed as part of the 1987 restoration work (Figure 6.18). An oiled white canvas that originally covered the wood floor planks, likely to serve as a vapor barrier, was removed in 1983; a new vapor barrier was installed in 1988, although Gavin had reservations about its use due to potential leaks fromt he adjacent wall logs (Figures 6.19 and 6.20).



Figure 6.6: Photograph of Fure's Cabin, take by L. Sumner on July 7,1952 (KATH Museum Collection, Accession KATM-31-, Negative 1231).

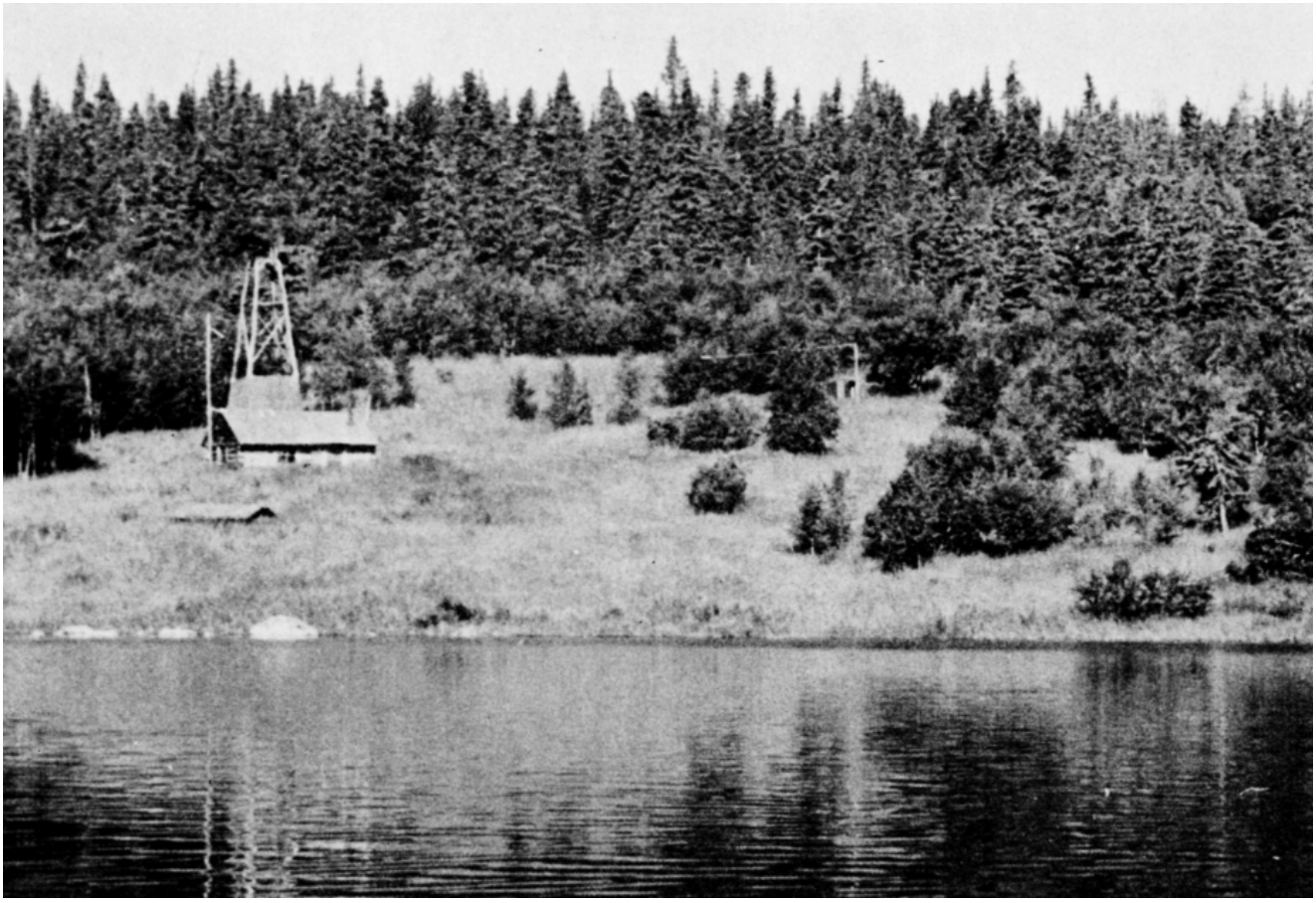


Figure 6.7: 1956 photograph of Fure's Cabin site, looking north. Photograph taken by Warren Steenbergh from 1984 Fure's Cabin HSR (NPS, KATM Cabin Files)

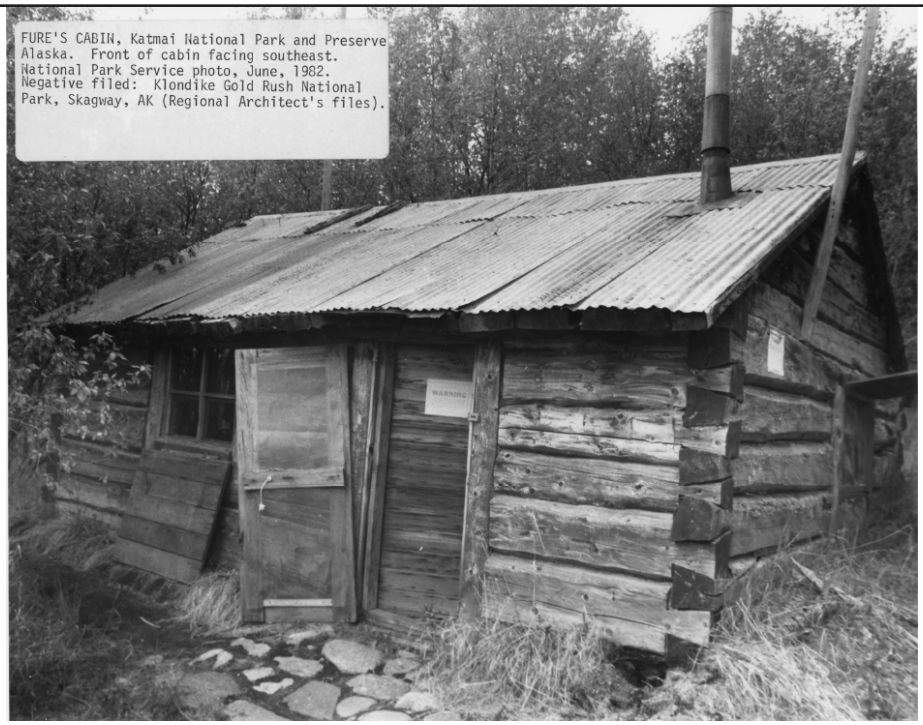


Figure 6.8: 1982 photograph showing non-historic screen door on east elevation (KATM Museum Collection, Accession KATM-0079).



Figure 6.9: 1984 photograph showing missing wood sash from south window opening. Photograph taken by Harvey Shields (LCS Files, AKRO).



Figure 6.10: Historic entry door and door knob, photo by David Anderson, 1983. (LCS Files, AKRO).



Figure 6.11: Front elevation of cabin, photo taken by David Anderson, 1983 (LCS Files, AKRO).



Figure 6.12: NPS Maintenance personnel, Jim Gavin performing repairs on Fure's Cabin, 1988 (KATM Museum Collection).



Figure 6.13: Photo confirming settlement at northwest corner of building, photo by David Anderson, 1983 (LCS Files, AKRO).



Figure 6.14: Photograph taken in 1973, indicating the building was not level (LCS Files, AKRO).

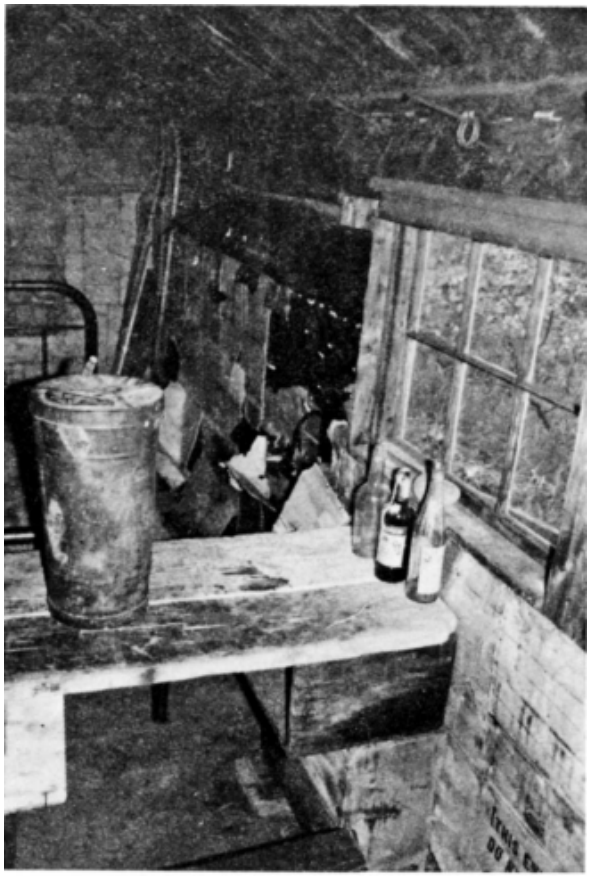


Figure 6.15: Roy Fure's table and personal items left intact against east interior wall. Photograph by David Anderson, 1983 (LCS Files, AKRO).



Figure 6.16: Wood burning stove in original location at northeast corner (stove now located in the Windmill Tower). Photograph by David Anderson, 1983 (LCS Files, AKRO).

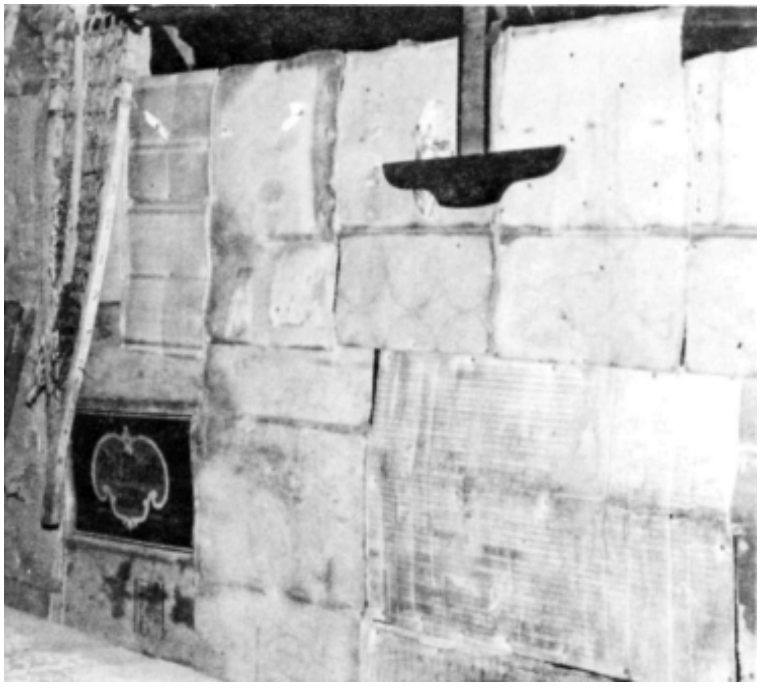


Figure 6.17: Flattened cardboard secured to west wall for insulation. Photograph by David Anderson, 1983 (LCS Files, AKRO).



Figure 6.18: Electric wires at south gable wall. Photograph by David Anderson, 1983. (LCS Files, AKRO).)

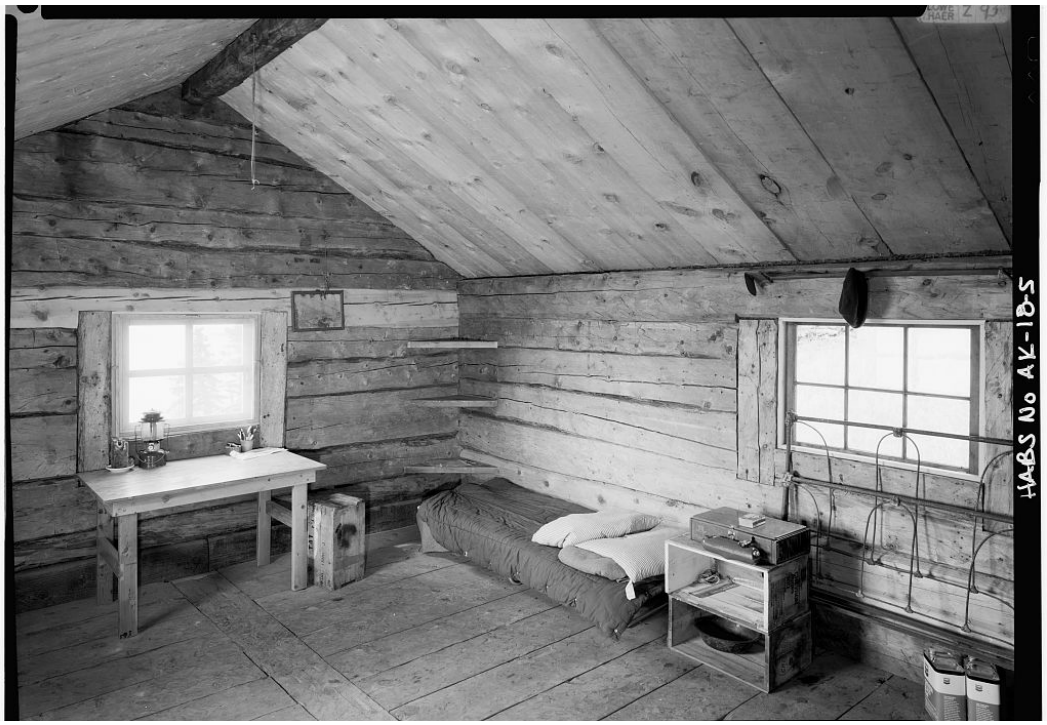


Figure 6.19: HABS photograph of interior of cabin, looking southwest after Roy Fure's furnishing were removed. Photograph by Jet Lowe, 1990, AK-18-5 (Library of Congress).



Figure 6.20: HABS photograph of cabin interior, looking northeast. Photograph by Jet Lowe, 1990, AK-18-6 (Library of Congress).

1867	United States purchases Alaska from Russia.
1885	Roy Fure is born in Lithuania, Imperial Russia.
Early 1900s	Roy Fure immigrates to Alaska.
1914-1915	After living in various locations in southwest Alaska, Roy Fure makes his way to the Naknek region, where he stays for the winter.
1916	Roy Fure is believed to have moved to the Fure's Cabin site in present day Katmai National Park and Preserve.[1]
1917	Fure first finds seasonal cannery work in southwest Alaska.
1918	Katmai National Monument is established by President Woodrow Wilson under the Presidential Proclamation No. 1487.
1919	Roy marries Anna Johnson, a Yup'ik from Bethel he met working whie at the Alaska Packers Association Cannery in Ugashik.
1921	Roy and Anna's first child, Joseph is born.
1922	Their second son, Ray is born.
1924	Both children die of unknown causes and are buried near the family residence on Smelt Creek, near the Naknek village.
	A third son, Alexander James, is born.
1926	Anna gives birth to a daughter, Marian May.
c. 1926	The Bay of Islands Cabin is constructed and Roy Fure and his family moves into the cabin after it is completed.
1929	Anna Fure dies of unknown causes.
	Roy remarries Fanny Olson, a 17 year-old Aleut woman from the nearby Naknek village.
1930	Their first child, Nola is born at Kanatak, near Becharof Lake.
1930	Original sod roof is replaced with corrugated metal

1 Mattes, Merril J. Memorandum to General Superintendent of the National Park Service Cluster Office "Katami National Monument History." (February 11, 1970). KATM Park Fure's BOI Cabin Files.

	by Roy Fure.[2]
	Fanny and Fure separate, and Fanny moves to Kodiak area.
1931	President Herbert Hoover expands Katmai National Monument boundary, adding approximately 1,609,600 acres, more than doubling the size. The expansion includes Roy Fure's Bay of Islands property within the monument boundary.
1938	Roy Fure is investigated by Special Agent from the Department of Interior's Division of Investigations and is determined not an American citizen.
1939	General Land Office investigation determines Fure and other trappers residing in Katmai National Monument boundaries have valid land rights, though trapping is unlawful and in violation of game laws. The residents are allowed to remain on their land, but are required to abide by Federal laws.
1940	Fure is arrested for violation of game laws.
	Fure and his son construct another cabin at American Creek, roughly 18 miles northwest of Fure's Cabin, outside monument boundaries.
1941	Katmai National Monument expands to include 2.7 million acres under Presidential Proclamation No. 2564, President Franklin Roosevelt.
1949	Daughter Nola, moves out of Alaska.
	Katmai National Monument opens to the public.
c. 1960	Under unknown circumstances, Roy Fure is involuntarily sent to Morningside Hospital in Portland, Oregon.
1962	Roy Fure dies of a heart attack in Portland at Morningside Hospital after living there for 2.5 years.
	In his will, Fure left his 3 cabins (Bay of Islands, American Creek, and one located near the King Salmon Post Office in Naknek) to his daughter Nola and son-in-law. NPS rejects her inheritance claiming that Fure was not a U.S. citizen according to the 1938 record and therefore did not have land ownership rights.
	NPS gains ownership of the Bay of Islands cabin within monument boundaries.
1963	Due to bear and human break-ins into Fure's Cabin

2 Estus, Jaoqlin. "Interview with Victor Monsen" (June 20, 1982). In *Interview Notes -Fure's Cabin, Katami National Park and Preserve*. KATM National Register Files (June 1982): 6.

	during summer months, KATM rangers relocated some of Roy Fure's personal items to the Windmill Tower.
1968	Alexander James, Roy's third son with his first wife, drowns in Becharof Lake at the age of 44.
c.1972	Window shutters were added for bear protection (current window shutters were added in 1988).
c.1974	Screen door was added sometime between late 1973 and early 1974.
1975	NPS documents and inventories Fure's Cabin for the List of Classified Structures (LCS). NPS notes that Fure's Cabin is the "most structurally sound historical structure in the park".[3]
	Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin is recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
c.1977	The cabin is used by NPS staff as a patrol cabin, a use that continues intermittently to this day.
1978	President Carter expands monument boundaries to encompass 1,370,000 acres, including Fure's American Creek cabin.
	NPS gains ownership of hte American Creek Cabin complex.
1980	Katmai National Park & Preserve is established.
	Nola Lillian, Roy's youngest daughter dies.
	The cabin is reportedly broken into several times during the summer months by park visitors trying to stay inside.
1982	Historical Architect David Snow and Historian Joaqlin Estus visit park to structurally evaluate and assess cabin to be placed on LCS.
	NPS orders supplies during winter in preparation for restoration and repair to conclude the following year.
1983	A draft nomination is prepared for the NRHP, but is never finalized.
	Fure's Cabin is assessed and evaluated by NPS Alaska Area Office (later Alaska Regional Office) Historical Architect, David Snow and Dave Anderson that identify Fure's Cabin as in need of "emergency stabilization". Snow and Anderson developed specifications required for stabilization. Snow creates as-built drawings of Fure's Cabin.

3 Norris, Frank. "Isolated Paradise: Katmai National Park and Preserve Administrative History." (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 1996), 341.

Most of Fure's personal belongings are relocated to King Salmon and accessioned into the KATM park collection.[4]

1984

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) drawing set of Fure's Cabin and the site are delineated by David C. Anderson.

Archaeological compliance of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin is conducted in preparation of restoration efforts. Included digging around the foundation to confirm if materials were present prior to replacing the sill logs.

A Historic Structure Report of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin is prepared.

A second NRHP nomination of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin is completed.

Timbers for the stabilization and restoration of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin were delivered to the site.

1985

Fure's Cabin is officially listed onto the NRHP.

Fure's Cabin is open to public use via Special Use Permit.

1987-1988

Led by NPS, Fure's Cabin undergoes restoration efforts for long-term preservation of the building. Specific scope items associated with the restoration included:

- Clearing brush throughout the site and vicinity;
- Removed rotted interior floor planks and piers from the cabin, and replaced with new in-kind materials;
- New vapor barrier installed under the flooring (believed by Gavin to be a mistake because water intrusion potential at the dove tail joints of the wall logs);
- Removed contaminants and accumulated soil from underneath the floor area and around the exterior;
- Removal of the roof, including planks, corrugated metal; and canvas underlayment (sample of the canvas was saved for the project archive) replaced in-kind (except for underlayment, which was replaced with roofing paper);
- Removed and replaced rotted wall logs, beams, and roof ridge beam in-kind with hand-hewn logs;
- Rotted sill logs were removed, the area was regraded, and new hand-hewn pressure treated

4 National Park Service, "Superintendents Annual Report, 1983 - Katami National Park & Preserve Aniachak National Monument & Preserve" (1983).

timbers installed; and

- Copper wiring was removed.[5]

A modern outhouse is constructed northwest of the cabin for visitor and NPS use.

1988 Temporary outhouse constructed at the site.

The Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin Historic Structure Maintenance Plan is prepared after restoration work is complete.

The site is cleared of trees and vegetation to maintain the site as it was historically, and improve site access and air flow around the cabin and structures, reduce fire risk and the potential for wood boring insect infestation.[6]

Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin NRHP nomination update is submitted to include expanded historical significance related to the transitional period between the early and mid-twentieth century in rural Alaska. The updated nomination suggested significance under Criterion B within the area of social history with an expanded period of significance from 1926 until 1962, the time of Fure's death. This nomination, which appears to have erroneously selected Criterion B (individuals) rather than Criterion A (events), was not accepted by the Keeper, although the receipt of additional information was acknowledged.[7]

1990 HABS photographs are taken of the exterior and interior of the cabin and outbuildings.

1992 Regional Historical Architect for the NPS Alaska Region, Steve Peterson, led a team to inspect buildings and structures of interest, which specifically included the Windmill Tower. The structure was identified as being in a "serious" condition and needed immediate repairs to prevent collapse.[8]

Jim Gavin conducted emergency repairs to the cabin on August 26, including the replacement of a pane of glass in the east window and the installation of moss chinking in the roof, both to dissuade bat colonization.[9]

1993 Windmill Tower, Outhouse, and Storage Shed were

5 Mansfield, "Fure's BOI Cabin Field Notes," (1987).

6 National Park Service. "Fure's Cabin Historic Structure Maintenance Plan." KATM Park Files. (King Salmon, AK:Katmai National Park and Preserve, 1988). .

7 National Park Service, Memorandum "Weekly List of Listed Properties 5/22/89 to 5/29/1989." KATM National Register Files (1989), 6.

8 Peterson, Steve. Memorandum to KATM Superintendent "Trip Report of August 4-6." #H2623 (ARO-RCR). (August 14, 1992), 2.

9 McClenahan, Patricia L. "KATM BOI Window Replacement," NPS Project No.028-92-KATM (1992), KATM Collection KATM-613.

	evaluated and added to the LCS.[10]
1993-1994	Repairs are conducted on the Windmill Tower.[11] Work included replacement of the spruce posts and bracing, and repairs to the galvanized metal storage area which was repaired and reused.[12]
	The roof of the cabin was re-painted during the Windmill Tower restoration.
1998	Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin was made available for rental by the general public as a backcountry cabin (was previously available through a special use permit).
	Site was brushed and the red portions of Fure's Cabin were repainted per the maintenance plan.
1999	Roy Fure collection moved from King Salmon museum storage to the newly built LAKA Stuides Center in Achorage.
2001	Cyclic maintenance is completed for Fure's Cabin., including re-painting window trim.
2003	A condition assessment of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin and the outbuildings (Windmill, Outhouse, and Woodshed) is performed by KATM Chief of Cultural Resources, Jeanne Schaff and AKRO Historical Architect, Grant Crosby.
	An interpretive panel that includes historical information about the site and Roy Fure is placed in the cabin.
	NPS installs the modern wood-frame pit toilet on site.[13]
2004	Roy Fure collection moved across Anchorage from the LAKA Studies Center to the Alaska Regional Curational Center.[14]
	Sliding handle was modified by Monroe Robinson in August 2004 to allow for plywood sheeting to be easily removed.[15]
2008	LACL/KATH Historian, John Branson, and AKRO Historical Architect, Grant Crosby installed a replica

10 Creech, Jim. Memorandum to KATM Cultural Resource Manager "List of Classified Structures (LCS) Inventory" #H30 (ACR-RCR). (March 19, 1993), 2.

11 Norris, Frank. “Isolated Paradise: Katmai National Park and Preserve Administrative History.” (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 1996), 342.

12 Peterson, Steve. Memorandum to KATM Superintended "Trip Report of August 4-6." #H2623 (ARO-RCR). (August 14, 1992), 2.

13 National Park Service, "Superintendent's Annual Report - Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Katami National Park and Preserve, Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, Alagnak Wild River" (2003).

14 National Park Service, "Superintendent's Annual Report - Katami National Park and Preserve, Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, Alagnak Wild River" (2004).

15 Ibid.

	wind charger on the Windmill Tower. Work also included repairing the wood stroage shelter with in-kind structural members and replica gas can roofing. The outhous was repaired using in-kind material and replica gas cans.[16]
2009	LCAL Historian, John Branson spends a week clearing vegetation and brush at site.
	Naknek resident Tommy Monsen was constructed to build furniture for Fure's cabin, including rustic bunk beds, and a table and benches using gas boxes found at the site. This furniture is installed in the cabin interior
2012	Exotic Plant Management Team (EPMT) is monitored and managed invasive plant infestations, treating high infestations of dendelion at the FureCabin site.[17]
	NPS Alaska Regional Hazmat Specialist, Bill Heubner and AHTNA Engineers removes six drums of contaminants, including debris from burned batteries believed to have been disposed of by Fure at a designated dump and burn pile located within close proximity to the cabin. Fure relied on batteries to operate his radio and lights (charged by windmill). Contaminants were removed from the site by boat and taken to a hazardous waste facility.[18]
Undated	Original construction dates of the Outhouse, Windmill Tower, and Storage Shed.

16 National Park Service, "Superintendent's Annual Report Fiscal Year 2006 (October 1, 2005 - September 30, 2006) - Katami National Park and Preserve, Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, Alagnak Wild River"(2006).

17 National Park Service, "Superintendent's Annual Report Fiscal Year 2012 (October 1, 2011- September 30, 2012) - Katami National Park and Preserve, Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, Alagnak Wild River"(2012).

18 Ibid.

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7. Character-Defining Features

SITE

- Proximity to Naknek Lake
- Location on west-to-east slope, approximately 115' north of the lake shore
- Views of the lake to the south
- Cabin sited in clearing surrounded by dense forest
- Spatial relationship of cabin and outbuildings
- Boat landings south and southwest of site
- Pedestrian trail from southwest boat landing to cabin
- 10’ x 11’ historic windmill structure standing 30' in height
- 3’ x 4’ historic Outhouse clad in Blazo fuel cans
- 4’ x 15’ historic Storage Shed structure

BUILDING EXTERIOR

- Building oriented north-south and set into hillside, resulting in height difference between the north and south exterior walls
- One-story hewn log building
- Rectangular footprint measuring 15' x 20'
- Foundation consisting of hewn logs with spandrel logs avove
- Hand-hewn, squared logs with axe marks laid horizontally that range from approximately 7 ½" to 8" thick and 10" to 18" wide
- Full dovetail notching at corners, painted red at end grains
- Side-facing gable roof with 7:12 slope, clad with corrugated metal painted red
- Hand-hewn wood roof planks that measure roughly 4" to 5" thick and 16" to 18" wide and 12' in length
- Vertically oriented hewn logs with grooves that provide frame openings for door and windows
- Hewn ridge log exposed at north and south gables
- Dry oakum, moss, and fabric used for chinking at log joints
- Log poles extending above roof from north and south exterior walls

- Metal stove flue, painted black, that extends above the east gable approximately 3' over the roof ridgeline.
- Tongue-and-groove wood batten door at entrance
- Single window opening on each elevation, consisting of fixed (north, east, west) and casement (south) style windows
- Four-lite (two-over-two) stile-and-rail wood sash windows on north, east, and south elevations
- Six-lite (three-over-three) stile-and-rail wood sash window on west elevation



Figure 7.1: Location with proximity to Naknek Lake and views of the lake to the south (MIG 2022).



Figure 7.2: Gable roof comprised of hewn planks (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 7.3: Hand-hewn log walls with visible axe marks (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 7.4: Full dovetail joinery at corner notching (FFA, August 3, 2022).

BUILDING INTERIOR

- One-room configuration
- Exposed hewn log walls with axe marks
- Sloped hand-hewn plank ceilings at gables
- Opening in roof for stove flue chimney
- Hand-hewn ridge log exposed at center of ceiling
- 3" by 12" hand-hewn floor planks, approximately 8' in length
- Hand-hewn, tapered log beam that is located roughly at the center of the floor and varies in size at each end
- Triangular wood shelves at southeast, southwest, and northwest corners
- Large nails bent or driven at angle throughout interior
- Dry oakum, moss, and fabric chinking at log seams in interior
- Ceramic electrical insulator on south gable wall



Figure 7.5: One-room interior with exposed hand-hewn logs (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 7.6: Exposed roof planks in interior (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 7.7: Ceramic electrical insulator at south gable wall (FFA, August 3, 2022).

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8. Condition Assessment

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Fure's Cabin was visually surveyed during a site visit in August 2022 conducted by FFA Architecture and Interiors, MIG, Inc. staff, Katami National Park & Preserve and Alaska Regional Office staff. The survey methodology for the buildings involved visual observations conducted at the ground level of building exteriors. Inspections of interior spaces were limited to the cabin and bottom storage area of the Windmill Tower during the August 2022 site visit. Investigative techniques were conducted using non-destructive methods and tools. Historic research and resource inspections informed the descriptions and condition assessments presented below.

CONDITION DEFINITIONS

The condition of the building elements that were evaluated are categorized in a good, fair, poor rating systems, defined as:

Good – The building or structure element or feature appears to be functionally and structurally sound and exhibits only minor wear and tear or minor deterioration of surfaces. Repair or rehabilitation is not required; however, routine maintenance will ensure continued good condition.

Fair – The building or structure element, feature or components of the feature show signs of aging, deterioration and possible future failure. While the element or feature is still structurally adequate, corrective maintenance and repair is required within a moderate period of time (approximately 3-5 years).

Poor – The building or structure element shows extensive deterioration, is missing, or shows signs of imminent failure if corrective action is not immediately taken. Major corrective repair or replacement is required. Applicable laws, codes, regulations and other requirements must be considered before any rehabilitation work can begin. The work must be in conformance with applicable federal regulations and codes, including executive Orders, National Park Service Management Policies, and Director's Orders. Local building codes are often applied during NPS rehabilitation projects to respond to geographic, climatic, and site-specific jurisdictional criteria relevant to a project's location.

EXTERIOR CONDITIONS

STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

The foundation of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin originally consisted of hewn sill logs laid directly on soil, however, during restoration efforts from 1987 to 1988, 10" x 10" pressure-treated timbers were installed as footings under all sill logs to correct and prevent future settlement of the building and protect foundation members from wood decay (Figure 8.1). Plastic sheeting (vapor barrier from beneath floor) that was installed in 1988 is exposed at grade under pressure-treated timber and foundation members (Figure 8.2). Sill logs are comprised of seasoned hand-hewn pressure treated timbers oriented east-west that are laid directly on the pressure treated timber footings on north and south elevations. Spandrel logs, comprised of pressure treated hand-hewn timber on the west elevation and a hand-hew log ont he east elevation are also laied directly on the pressure treated timber footings (Figure 8.3). Replaced sill and spandrel logs with saddle notch and half lap joints are positioned perpendicular to the sill logs that are laid directly on top of the pressure treated timbers. The pressure-treated lumber, floor center beam, and foundation sill logs are mostly obscured due to the overgrown vegetation surrounding the perimeter of the building, but were installed during the 1987 restoration of the cabin (Figure 8.3). Currently, park staff remove vegetation at the site approximately 3 times every summer. In addition, the lower logs of the north exterior wall, and northwest corner of the west exterior wall is only partially visible due to the building's position below the finish grade on the west-to-east slope (Figures 8.4 and 8.5). Restoration efforts in the late 1980s also entailed digging out contaminated soil and detritus from rotting floor panels and piers, which also coincided with regrading and leveling of soil under the sill logs, to level the cabin, further stabilize the building, and provide adequate air space between the foundation and soil. Photographs from the 1987 restoration reveal no gravel was placed under the new pressure treated sill beams. Photos also reveal a French drain was installed wtih wased 3/4" rock with a liner or plastic visqueen. Several logs were replaced in-kind with hewn spruce logs, while some sill logs were replaced with hewn logs and pressure-treatedtimber that were treated with turpentine and boiled linseed oil to prevent future decay.

The building's structural walls consist of locally sourced seasoned spruce logs that were hand-hewn on all sides on site and laid horizontally in courses. Prior to construction, whole and rounded spruce logs were shaped and squared to a consistent dimension, leaving distinctive axe blade marks on log faces. Individual hewn logs range in width from 10" to 18" and measure approximately 7 ½" to 8" thick (Figure 8.6). Hewn logs are scribed to match the profile of the lower log and are fit with full dovetail joinery at the corners, providing a tight-fitting joint with minimal open joints at log seams and corners (Figure 8.7). Dovetail notching is one of the most effective yet also the most labor-intensive notching techniques, requiring a high-level of skill and craftsmanship. However, park staff undertaking the work in July of 1987 noted there were as many as four concealed nails per joint to hold the logs firmly together.[1] The individual hewn logs have a slight angled cut at the underside of the face to shed water and provide a tighter fit (Figure 8.8). Hewn logs that were replaced in-kind on exterior walls have weathered, matching the appearance of the original logs, though the interior face of the replaced logs are more visible. Logs are tightly stacked and are filled with a combination of dry oakum, moss, and fabric (rags, cloth, clothing) that is visible at

1 Gavin, James, Notes on the 1987-1988 Restoration (July 11, 1987), on-file at KATM (KATM-481).



Figure 8.1: Sill and spandrel logs laid on pressure-treated lumber at southeast corner (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.2: Plastic sheeting below spandrel log on west elevation (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.3: Overgrown vegetation around perimeter in contact with foundation logs and lower course logs (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.4: West elevation and northwest corner of the building with spandrel log partially under grade (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.5: North foundation logs and lower course logs partially below grade (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.6: Detail of hand-hewn logs on west elevation (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.7: Dovetail notching at northeast corner (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.8: Angled cut at underside of individual logs (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.9: Historic chinking material on east elevation (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.10: Cut logs to provide openings (FFA, August 3, 2022).

log seams. Some historic chinking material has been retained, such as the oakum and fabric (cloths and clothing) that is visible on the east and south elevations (Figure 8.9). Log walls are cut to allow for door and window openings and log ends have a groove to connect with vertical logs with a channel at the jambs of all openings to provide a frame for the entry door and windows to set within walls (Figure 8.10). All exterior logs are unfinished and weathered, resulting in a rustic appearance. The end grains of logs at corner joints are painted red, matching the metal roof cladding, roof planks, and window sashes. All components of the building that are painted red is consistent with where Roy Fure painted exposed elements to protect from weather. The location and color was developed through a paint analysis that was conducted prior to the renovation (paint chip samples are available in the KATM museum collection).

The floor structure was not visually assessed due to its location under the hewn plank floor. As suggested by the 1983 Emergency Stabilization drawings, 6" x 6" pressure-treated lumber sleepers spaced 3' 3" on-center were installed in 1987 to stabilize the cabin floor. Hewn floor planks are supported by wood ledgers at sill logs and the center floor beam, which were all installed during the 1987 restoration work at the cabin. Based upon Gavin's notes, it appears that 3" rough cut planks, which were shaped by chain saw and later refined wtih an adze, were installed at the flooring. The upside face of the planks were then hewn to mimic the appearanc of hte original hewn floor planks.[2] Floor planks are supported by a center beam log visible in the interior that is oriented north-south and is parallel to the ridge; this center beam is coated with a 50/50 mix of linseed oil and turpentine. Floor planks measure roughly 3" by 12" and are approximately 8' in length. Hewn floor planks are oriented east-west and are butted to the hand-hewn floor beam at the center of the floor (Figure 8.11).

Structural components of the gable roof consist of fourteen hand-hewn planks measuring roughly 4 1/2" thick and 16" to 18" wide that are laid flat and butted together (Figures 8.12 and 8.13). Roof planks butted together form the east and west gables and measure approximately 12' in length, spanning from the ridge and extending past the top wall logs. Roof planks are supported by a hand-hewn 6" by 6" ridge log that is exposed at gable ends on north and south elevations, positioned below the roof peak (Figure 8.14).

Condition

Sill logs on the east, south, and part of the west elevation have been visibly raised by the pressure-treated lumber, while the sill logs on the north elevation and the northwest corner of the building are partially buried in soil below the finished grade and are in direct contact with soil. There is a lack of separation between lower log courses and soilon the north and west sides of the building increasing the risk of wood decay and elevated moisture exposure associated with soil and vegetation, snow, and water runoff. The sill log on the north elevation exhibits symptoms of advanced fungal decay, indicating high moisture content from prolonged moisture/snow exposure that has caused the physical breakdown of the log and resulted in material loss. Wood decay is most significant at the northwest and northeast corners, and deterioration extends to the corner joints, impacting other logs. (Figures 8.15 and 8.16). Though repairs were for the most part done in-kind with materials and craftsmanship that generally match the original, the spandrel log on the east elevation was replaced with treated Douglas-fir in attempt to mitigate deterioration due to the log's position and with the intention that foundation logs would be more concealed. The spandrel log appears to be

2 Gavin, Notes on 1987-1988 Restoration (August 19, 1987).



Figure 8.11: Detail of hewn floor planks butting to floor beam in interior (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.12: Hand-hewn roof planks on east and south elevations covered with corrugated metal panels (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.13: Detail of individual hewn roof planks on west elevation (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.14: Exposed hand-hewn ridge log on south gable end (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.15: Log decay on north sill log near northwest corner (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.17: Repair log with inconsistent notching and saw marks (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.16: Log decay on north sill log that extends to the northeast corner (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.18: Fungal decay on log adjacent to south window. (FFA, August 3, 2022).

in good condition, although the log has visible saw marks and notching of the replacement log resembles square notching, as opposed to the original dovetail joint (Figure 8.17).

Overall, exterior log walls are in fair condition with evidence of localized deterioration and insect activity throughout the exterior. Localized brown rot was also detected on the third log north of the window on the south elevation (Figure 8.18). During drier months brown rot will remain dormant but will be a concern when the decay is activated in wetter months when moisture levels increase. While foundation and lower course logs are more susceptible to wood decay, vegetation around the building perimeter that is overgrown and is within close proximity to exterior log walls, contributing to moisture exposure (Figures 8.19). In addition, when the vegetation is cut, wet grass trimmings may remain on foundation logs. Other localized areas of prolonged moisture exposure include the second log above the window head on the north elevation, which is soft and spongy. Elevated moisture content increases the risk of fungal decay and infest infestation. At the time of assessment, boring holes and frass (sawdust-like powder) from insects were visible throughout the exterior and interior of the log walls. While some boring holes appear to be inactive, frass indicates recent insect activity, likely from powderpost beetles. Infestation appears to be heavier on the north exterior wall where moisture content is higher (Figure 8.20). Insect infestation occurs more frequently in areas of high moisture content and in log/wood members that are in within 8" from the grade. There are several seasonal checks that span the length of logs. Seasonal checks are common and do not appear deep enough to compromise the structural integrity of the exterior walls, though large checks do have the potential to increase the risk of moisture intrusion and fungal decay and should be monitored throughout the exterior. The south exterior wall is slightly discolored from the weathering of logs as a result of ultraviolet light exposure (Figure 8.21). Evidence of lag screws to secure logs indicate past repairs at several locations (Figure 8.22). Chinking is missing from various joints and oakum and moss is consistently dry and brittle. There is minor biological growth (lichen, mildew) along log faces that is most prevalent on the north elevation (Figure 8.23). Light green paint appears to have been spilled on west exterior logs (Figure 8.24). The same color of paint was spilled on foundation log posts that support the Windmill Tower, where is was likely stored.

The floor appears to be in good condition without any visible evidence of sagging or settling. There is no indication of decay or rot on wood floor planks, though the project team was not able to assess the underside of the floor system or individual components. Past moisture stains were visible on the wood floor planks in the interior, but the stains appear to have been limited to the surface and there was no other evidence of moisture exposure or infiltration into the interior.

ROOF

The gable roof has a slope of 7" rise per 12" run and is supported by wood planks hewn on all sides that individually measure roughly 4 1/2"-thick and 16" to 18" wide (Figure 8.25). Measuring 12' in length, the hewn roof planks span from the gable ridge and extend over top log plates to form the open roof eaves. The original roof planks were replaced in-kind during restoration efforts in 1988. The roof has an overhang that measures 16" at east and west eaves and 6"on north and south rakes. The underside of hewn planks is exposed at eaves (Figure 8.26). The gable roof was originally a sod roof but was replaced with corrugated metal by Roy Fure in 1930. The roof is covered with corrugated steel, consistent with the historic roofing material within the period of significance. Corrugated metal



Figure 8.19: Overgrown vegetation within close proximity to exterior walls (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.20: Evidence of wood-boring insects on north exterior wall (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.21: Discoloration from weathering and UV exposure on south elevation (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.22: Lag screw on south log (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.23: Biological growth accumulation (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.24: Light green paint splatter on west exterior wall (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.25: Gable roof comprised of hewn roof planks, covered in corrugated metal (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.26: Underside of hewn roof planks at east eave (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.27: Corrugated roof panels extend past roof planks (FFA, August 3, 2022).

roofing has a galvanized finish and is secured by surface fasteners spaced 14" to 18" on center. Corrugated roof panels extend 1 ½" past roof planks, which projects farther than the original metal roof covering to protect the end grains of roof planks that had significant moisture intrusion and wood decay prior to replacement (Figure 8.27). Lower metal roof panels measure 3' 2" wide by 8' long, and upper panels measure 2"wide by 2' long. The ridge is capped with metal flashing that measures 20" wide. The roof has no sheathing though a layer of building paper was visible beneath the metal panels. There are no gutters on the building. The stainless-steel stove flue on the east gable near the north rake has flashing at the base that is partially covered by corrugated metal roofing (Figure 8.28). The stove flue and base flashing are painted black. End and edge grains of roof planks and corrugated metal roof panels are painted red, matching the end grains of logs at corner joints and window sashes. Gaps between the roof planks and joints at the underside of logs are filled with moss chinking.

Condition

Roof planks were visually assessed at end grains and the underside of eaves, as well as in the interior and appear to be in good condition without any visible wood rot or decay. The east side of the corrugated metal roof covering appears to be slightly sagging towards the southeast, though this may be due to the uneven hewn surface of roof planks. There are minor moisture stains, discoloration and mildew growth that is visible on the underside of roof plank ends under east and west eaves (Figure 8.29). Exterior paint on the roof and edge and end grains of roof planks has significantly deteriorated and delaminated, resulting in flaking and chipping (Figure 8.30). Gaps without chinking were observed between roof planks and the existing moss chinking between roof planks is dry and brittle (Figure 8.31). The ends of roof planks are covered in cobwebs and organic debris.

DOORS

Hewn logs are cut with channels at the ends to receive and connect to vertical logs with grooves that provide frame openings for the door and all windows in the building. Fure’s Bay of Islands Cabin has a single entrance that is located on the east (primary) elevation. The historic wood batten single-entry door measures 3' wide by 7' tall and consists of thirteen horizontal tongue-and-groove wood planks on the exterior of the door that are nailed to six vertically oriented tongue-and-groove wood planks with a diagonal z-brace on the interior face of the door (Figures 8.32 and 8.33). Each individual exterior wood plank has approximately twenty nails to provide a secure connection to interior wood planks. The door handle on the exterior is comprised of a wood peg set within a routed wood block mounted to the exterior face of the door that operates as a sliding latch which locks/unlocks and opens/closes the door. The sliding wood latch is not original and was added in 2004, reportedly to allow for boarding up the door with greater ease. A mortise cylinder brass lock with the word Corbin engraved above the key hole is located directly above the door latch and a small metal hook latch is located at the top of the door. The door swings in to the interior. The other side of the wood peg slides to the right to open the door from the interior. A square cut on the outer plank illustrates the removal of the historic door knob around 1993, when it was replaced with a contemporary working doorknob (Figure 8.34). This original black enamel doorknob, metal baseplate, and keyhole, which were in place during Roy Fure's occupation of the cabin, are in the KATM museum collection (Catalog No, KATM 40352). A pressure-treated wood block mounted on vertical hewn logs on each side of the door jambs holds a metal bar that slides across the door to serve as a locking mechanism. The door



Figure 8.28: Flashing at base of stove flue that is partially covered by corrugated panels (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.29: Minor moisture stains visible on the underside of roof planks at the east eave (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.30: Paint delamination (with potential primer layer in yellow) at corrugated metal roof (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.31: Gaps between roof planks without adequate chinking (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.32: Entry door on east (primary) elevation comprised of tongue-and-groove horizontal planks (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.33: Interior of entry door with vertical tongue-and-groove planks and diagonal z-brace (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.34: Cut square on interior plank where doorknob was removed (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.35: Cloth remnants tacked to nails on door (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.36: Dark stains on exterior wood planks from numerous nails (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.38: Abrasion damage to interior of door due to metal sliding bar (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.37: Worn tongue-and-groove joints on exterior planks (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.39: Hewn log on exterior is damaged and split (FFA, August 3, 2022).

leaf is fitted with two ball-bearing hinges. The wood planks are unfinished on the exterior, though wood planks in the interior appear to have been coated with an oil finish in the past. Nails with cloth remnants on the interior of the door indicate that the door may have been lined with fabric in the past (Figure 8.35). The door has a wood sill and threshold.

Condition

The historic door is in fair condition with normal wear and tear, including dents and scratches on the exterior and interior wood planks. The numerous nails that secure the exterior wood planks to interior planks have caused dark streaks and stains on exterior planks (Figure 8.36). Horizontal wood planks on the exterior of the door are significantly worn and deteriorated at tongue-and-groove joints causing slight separation of the planks (Figure 8.37). The metal sliding bar that locks the door from the interior has damaged numerous wood planks (Figure 8.38). There is evidence of past moisture staining on the bottom of the vertical planks on the interior face of the door. The hewn log above the door on the exterior is damaged and split (Figure 8.39).

WINDOWS

Typical windows consist of stile-and-rail wood sash configured individually on each elevation of the building. The south window is an out swinging casement style window, while all other windows, including the north, east, and west windows, are fixed. North and south windows are reproduction replicas that were constructed during restoration efforts in 1988 to match the existing east window. It is not known if the east and west windows are original. One of the windows may have been replaced or it is possible that the windows originally never matched. Wood window sashes on the north, east, and south elevations have four lites (two-over-two) that individually measure 13 ½" wide by 11 ½" tall and are separated by wide wood muntins (Figure 8.40). The overall width of the north window sash measures 3' 1", the south window sash measures 2' 11" wide and the east window sash measures 3' wide. North, east, and west wood sashes have a peg at mortise and tenon joints at stile-and-rail and muntin connections to strengthen joints (Figure 8.41). The wood window sash on the west elevation measures 3'wide and differs from the other three windows. The west window has six lites (three-over-three) with muntins that have a narrower profile (Figure 8.42). Exterior and interior wood trim consists of nominal square lumber. The south out swinging casement window is operable and is fitted with brass hinges that are painted over with red paint. The south window is the only window with a bug screen and interior hardware that consists of a brass handle with small wood latches above and below (Figure 8.43). All window sashes and trim are painted red and are covered with out swinging wood shutters. Wood shutters consist of three vertical tongue-and groove planks on the exterior face nailed to five horizontal tongue-and-groove planks on the interior side of the shutter doors (Figure 8.44). The shutters were installed during restoration efforts in 1988 and are compatible with the historic character of the building. The design and construction of the wood shutters is consistent with the historic entry door (Figure 8.45). Shutters are unfinished, matching all exterior wood components of the building and are fitted with metal hinges and close with a metal hook latch.

Condition

The wood sash windows range from fair to poor condition with several condition issues that require proper repair. The east and south windows have several broken lites that have resulted in minor water infiltration into the interior of the wood



Figure 8.40: Typical wood sash window with four lites (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.41: Wood pegs at mortise and tenon joint on south window (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.42: Detail of west wood sash window with six lites (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.43: South casement window and interior hardware (FFA, August 3, 2022)..



Figure 8.44: Typical non-historic wood shutters that cover on all windows (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.45: Tongue-and-groove wood shutters (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.46: Broken lite on east window (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.47: Separated joint on south window (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.48: Slight gap at stile-and-rail joint on north window. (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.49: Visible moisture stains on the interior of the west shutter (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.50: Nail popping and staining, and significant rust on hinges on wood shutters (FFA, August 3, 2022).

sash (Figure 8.46). Several mortise and tenon joints on the north, east, and south windows are loose and are separating, which has resulted in gaps that allow water to seep into the interior of wood sashes (Figures 8.47 and 8.48). Gaps in sash joints may be caused by wood movement from cyclic wetting and drying or from moisture collecting at corners, possibly from condensation. Moisture stains on the interior of wood sashes verify that there has been minor water intrusion. Glazing putty is intact on most windows but is broken, cracking, and separating in various locations on the east window, which may be compromising the seal. Windows are dirty and covered in cobwebs and organic debris. Wood shutters are weathered on the exterior and have visible moisture stains on the interior (Figure 8.49). Shutters have wear and surface scratches that is consistent throughout the exterior. Nails have stained the exterior wood planks, resulting in black streaks that have bled onto the exterior wood of the shutters. Nails show evidence of rusting and popping on exterior planks and metal hinges have significantly rusted and are beginning to corrode (Figure 8.50).

INTERIOR CONDITIONS

CEILING AND WALLS

The interior of Fure's Cabin consists of a single, open room that currently functions as a public-use recreation cabin (Figures 8.51, 8.52, 8.53). The hewn ridge log is exposed at the peak of the roof and spans the length of the interior north-to-south (Figure 8.54). Ceilings in the interior are sloped at the eaves and the underside of hewn roof planks are exposed with visible axe marks (Figure 8.55). The stove pipe opening near the northeast corner remains in the original location (Figure 8.56).



Figure 8.51: West interior wall of cabin



Figure 8.52: Interior of cabin, looking north (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.53: South interior wall of cabin (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.54: Hewn ridge log exposed at roof peak in interior (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.56: Stove pipe opening at northeast corner (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.55: Exposed roof planks that are sloped at eaves and extend to the top log in the interior (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.57: Exposed hewn logs on the north and east walls of the interior (FFA, August 3, 2022).

Interior walls consist of exposed hand-hewn logs, consistent with the exterior. Logs are unfinished and have visible axe marks (Figure 8.57). Chinking material in the interior is consistent with the exterior and is comprised of a combination of oakum, moss, and fabric that is used as a filler between logs at seams and joints, providing protection from exposure to elements and pests (Figure 8.58).

Cloth and clothing were used by Fure for chinking and some of the historic fabric remains intact on the exterior and interior. According to documentation from the 1987 repair work, some evidence of newspaper, specifically portions from a 1927 copy of the *Sunday Evening Post* was observed as a chinking was observed, but was not visible at the time of assessment; the newspaper material is not in the park's collection and is likely no longer extant.[3] Hewn logs in the interior were covered with nautical maps and flattened cardboard boxes when Fure occupied the cabin but were removed by NPS in 1983. Built-in triangular shelves made of wood planks were constructed by Fure, but were removed and replaced with rebuilt shelves in 1988 at, the southwest and northwest corners of the interior (Figure 8.59). A metal barrel wood stove mounted on a metal base replaced the wood cooking stove that Fure had used throughout his occupancy of the cabin, it was installed in 1989. Fure's original woodstove resides in the upper storage area of hte Windmill Tower. Fure’s furnishings and personal belongings were removed from the interior in 1983, with the remainder removed after the restoration work of 1987-1988..

Condition

The interior of the cabin is in good condition without any evidence of recent roof leaks or water damage, though consistent with the exterior of the building, there is evidence of insect infestation. Boring holes and frass (sawdust powder) were detected on north and east interior log walls, indicating an active infestation (Figures 8.60). There are boring holes on the interior logs at the north gable end and frass is visible along log seams and at log checks (Figure 8.61). Hewn roof planks that were replaced during restoration in 1987 appear to be performing well, with no evidence of moisture intrusion. There is evidence of past moisture stains on log walls at the southwest corner of the interior (Figure 8.62). Roof planks and logs that were replaced in-kind during restoration are visibly distinguished from original logs in the interior (Figure 8.63). An oil residue or soot from cooking has caused a dark stain on the north and east walls where the cooking stove was originally located near the northeast corner of the building (Figure 8.64). There is a visible gap at the roof and wall interface, where chinking is missing between the roof planks and exterior logs on the south wall (Figure 8.65). Other than insects, there was no evidence of pest intrusion in the interior of the building during the time of assessment.

FLOORING

The interior flooring is comprised of hand-hewn wood planks that roughly measure 3"by 12" and are approximately 8' in length. Floor planks are butted to each side of the hand-hewn beam that is roughly at the center of the floor, parallel with the ridge log (Figure 8.66). A hewn floor beam runs the length of the floor and is oriented north-south, while floor planks are oriented east-west and run perpendicular to the floor beam. The oiled canvas that originally covered the plank floor was removed in 1983 and replaced with a new vapor barrier by Gavin.

3 Mansfield, "Fure's BOI Cabin Field Notes," (July 7, 1987).



Figure 8.58: Moss chinking between roof planks and top log (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.59: Built-in wood shelves at southeast corner (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.60: Insect boring holes and frass on east interior log, indicating an active infestation (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.61: Frass on interior north log (NPS, Grant Crosby 2022).



Figure 8.62: Past moisture stains at southwest corner near floor (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.63: Combination of original and in-kind replaced logs on north wall of interior (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.64: Oil residue or soot stain on north interior wall where stove was originally located (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.65: Visible gap at south gable end where chinking is missing (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.66: Hand-hewn wood floor planks butted to hand-hewn beam oriented north-south (FFA, August 3, 2022)..



Figure 8.68: Wood patching on end of floor plank at west wall (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.67: Detail of wood flooring with normal surface wear (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.69: Moisture stain on end of floor plank at west wall. (FFA, August 3, 2022).

Condition

There is evidence of minor dents, normal surface wear, and past moisture staining but overall, the flooring is in fair condition without visible decay or moisture damage (Figure 8.67). The end of a floor plank was patched with wood at the west wall, where wood had likely decayed in the past (Figure 8.68). There are numerous past moisture stains that is most evident near the west interior wall and corners (Figure 8.69). Most of these stains appear to have occurred in the past, although a small stain on floor planks near the west interior wall requires further investigation to determine if it is recent. Moisture intrusion and settlement issues regarding floor components noted in the 1984 HSR appear to have been corrected during restoration in the late 1980s.

OUTBUILDINGS

OUTHOUSE

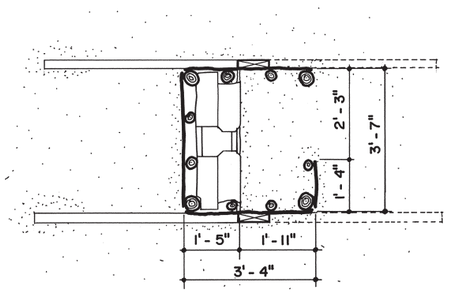
The Outhouse is framed with vertical log posts spaced approximately 1'1" on center, that range in diameter and extend the height of exterior walls. Log posts are spruce and remain unfinished with bark intact. The roof is supported by four log rafters spaced approximately 1'1" on center that are covered with flattened gas cans. These logs were repaired in 2008 using splices, particularly where logs sat at ground level where deterioration was advanced. Overlapping sheets of Blazo fuel cans attached to log posts form the exterior walls and completely cover the log-framed structure, although particularly rusted edges were moved as part of the 2008 restoration (Figure 8.70). The opening on the east side provides access into the interior. A nominal 1" by 6" lumber outhouse seat is supported by nominal 2"by 4" lumber. The floor of the Outhouse is now covered with vegetation, but was likely a dirt floor when it was maintained. HABS drawings indicate a nominal 2"by 4"diagonal brace that extended 12' to support the structure but was removed during restoration of the structure in 2008. The 2008 restoration also included splice repairs to deteriorated The outhouse seat is constructed from wood boxes for Blazo fuel cans, which were commonly used in remote cabins and settlements.

Condition

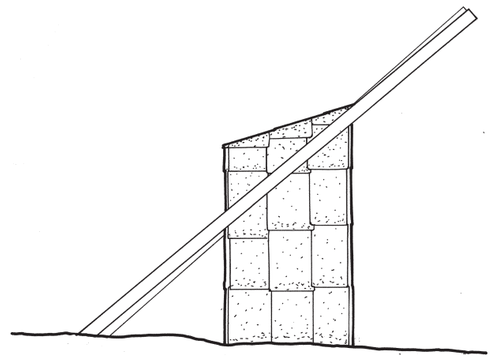
The Outhouse is in fair condition with a majority of the historic fabric intact, though the structure is very exposed on the site and appears in need of further support and stabilization.A single horizontal board consisting of dimensional lumber has been added to the north interior wall to provide additional support. Surrounding vegetation is within close proximity to the perimeter walls and is significantly overgrown. Vegetation has encroached into the interior of the structure and has the potential to elevate moisture exposure of interior components. (Figure 8.71).

STORAGE SHED

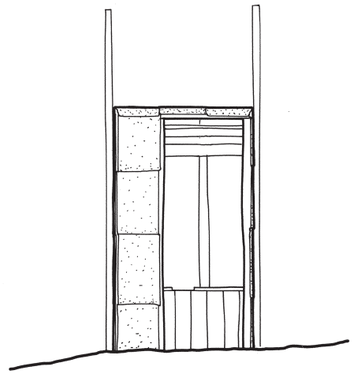
The Storage Shed has no walls and is supported by three wood posts situated at each end of the structure with dimensional lumber resting on top of the two outer posts serving as wall plates. The structure has a gable roof that is supported by a ridge beam and dimensional wood rafters. The gable roof is covered with replica Blazo fuel cans constructed from galvanized metal sheets laid directly over rafters. In 2008, the structure underwent restoration work, , which included the installation of the current replica gas can roof shingles. A new ridge pole was fashioned on-site and also installed as part of this restoration.



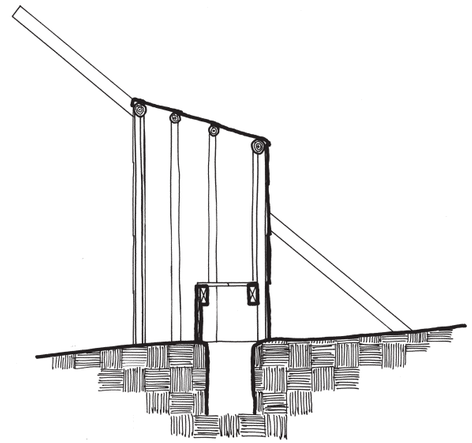
PLAN
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



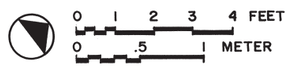
SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION A-A
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



OUTHOUSE

MATERIALS NOTES:

WALLS: FLATTENED BLAZO FUEL CANS ON VERTICAL LOG "STUDS" ON 1'-1" (AVE.) CENTERS. BRACED WITH 2" X 4"s 12' LONG.
FLOOR: NONE - DIRT CONTINUES IN THROUGH OPEN DOOR.
ROOF: FLATTENED BLAZO FUEL CANS ON LOG "RAFTERS" ON 1'-1" (AVE.) CENTERS.
SEAT: 1" X 6" SAWN LUMBER ON 2" X 4" SUPPORTS.

Figure 8.70: Floor plan and elevation drawings of the Outhouse (Sheet 3 of 4). Source: Historic American Buildings Survey AK-18. Delineated by David Anderson (Library of Congress).



Figure 8.71: Outhouse, looking west. Vegetation surrounding structure is significantly overgrown and encroaching into the interior. (MIG 2022).



Figure 8.72: Damaged and bent metal sheets covering roof (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.73: Overgrown vegetation under covered structure (FFA, August 3, 2022).

Condition

All structural wood components are exposed and are significantly weathered. The exposed ridge beam has evidence of prolonged moisture exposure and slight decay at end grains. There is a slight dip or sag in the middle of the gable, indicating the posts may have settled and the ridge beam is no longer making contact with the roof. Galvanized metal sheets are bent and damaged at the southwest corner, and are not secure in certain locations where there are gaps between metal sheets (Figure 8.72). Nails have consistent rust on the heads and are loose in areas where metal panels are bent. Vegetation is significantly overgrown and under the roof of the exposed structure (Figure 8.73).

WINDMILL TOWER

The base of the Windmill Tower is supported by log posts positioned at corners and at intermediate locations between corners, as is evident in the storage area below the platform (Figures 8.74 and 8.75). Corner logs with a diameter of roughly 6" to 8" with a height of 37' extending the height of the structure. Cross bracing on log posts consists of peeled logs that measure roughly 3"to 4" in diameter (Figure 8.76). A ladder that extends from the ground to the top of the tower on the north side of the structure provides access to the wood platform that consists of two wood boards positioned at the top of the tower. The ladder is comprised of hand-hewn log stiles with a rough diameter of 4" to 6"and rungs of nominal 2" by 4" wood boards (Figure 8.77). At the base of the tower is a storage area that measures roughly 15' by 15' with a storage area above and walls consisting of dimensional lumber framing with two nominal 2" by 10" wood boards. The base of the structure is covered with corrugated metal sheets at the walls and roof. The flat roof above is supported by nominal 2" by 4" wood rafters spaced 2' on center that is clad in corrugated metal. Metal that has been cut and wrapped around 3" diameter logs to serve as flashing. A small access door cut in the corrugated metal, opens outward on the east wall of the storage area to provide access into the interior storage area. A wood batten door above the storage door is comprised of three vertical wood boards with Z-bracing on the interior (Figure 8.78). The door is fitted with metal strap hinges and a metal latch to secure the door shut. The corrugated roof, walls, and doors on the storage area at the base of the Windmill Tower are painted red. A contemporary yellow fireproof cabinet is located at the base of the structure.

As early as 1987, and for several years after, the Windmill Tower was identified as being in serious condition and at risk of collapse. In 1987, park employee Jum Gavin added a log to the structure to stabilize it and prevent it from falling over. To address this instability, emergency repairs were recommended, including replacing the wood timbers, bracing, and other members in-kind where they were unable to be reused. 1992 observations also noted that the metal elements were in good condition and could be reused, although it is not clear if this was referring to the larger panels only, or included the metal flashing and other features.[4] From 1993-1994, park staff completely disassembled the tower, assessed each element, replacing the rotten elements, including all upright poles, lower crossbraces, and the roofing steel. Park staff was able to re-use some of the cross-bracing that was covered in the metal roofing steel, the door to the upper storage area, and the flooring in the upper storage area. They used Boracare and log wrap on the underground portion of the upright poles.

4 Peterson, Steve. Memorandum to KATM Superintended "Trip Report of August 4-6." #H2623 (ARO-RCR). (August 14, 1992), 2.

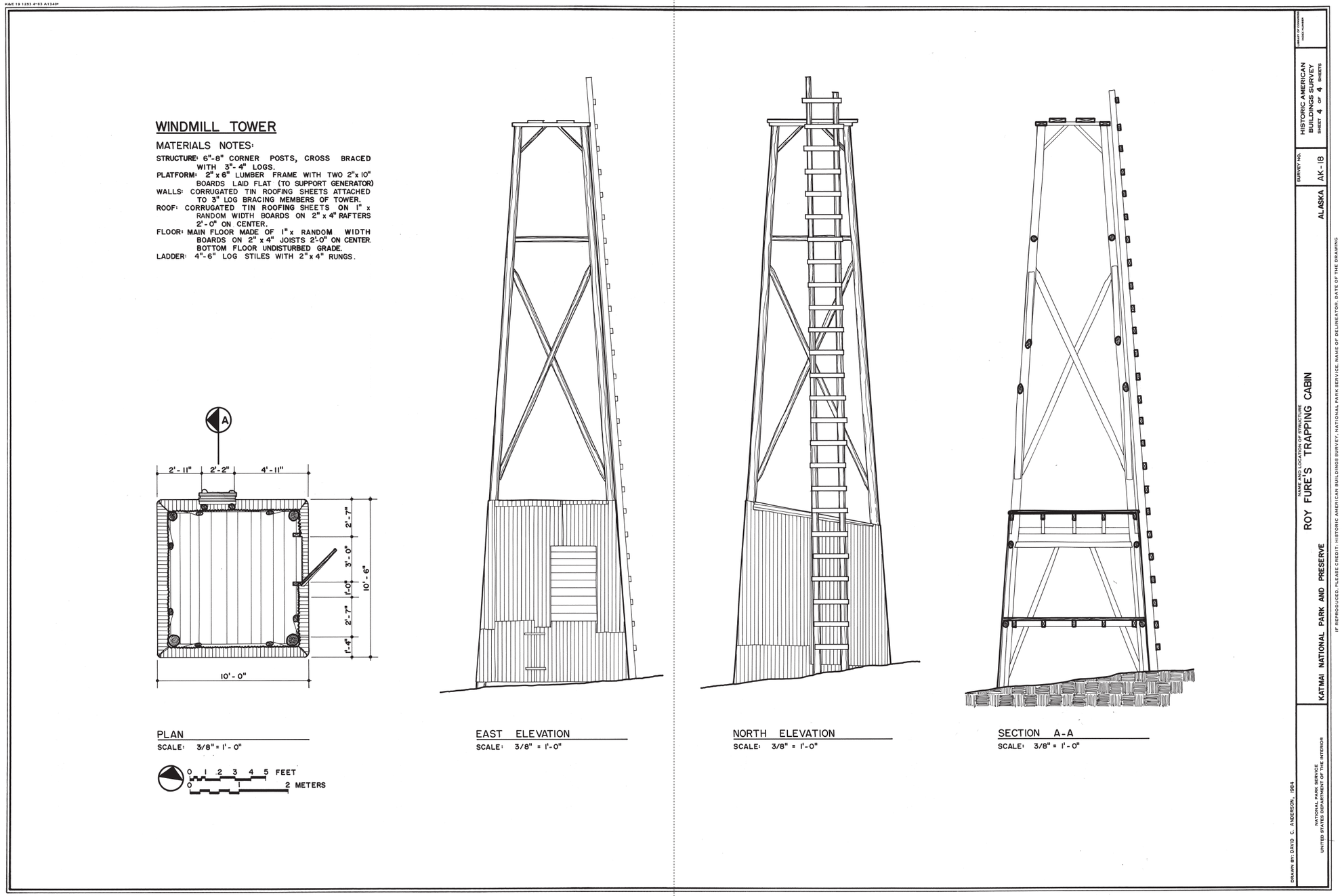


Figure 8.74: Floor plan and elevation drawings of the Windmill Tower (Sheet 4 of 4). Source: Historic American Buildings Survey AK-18. Delineated by David Anderson (Library of Congress).



Figure 8.75: Log posts at tower base visible in the lower storage area (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.76: Corner log post with cross bracing at southeast corner (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.77: Hand-hewn log ladder on north elevation (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.78: Wood batten door on east elevation (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.79: Significant decay of log cross bracing (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.80: Detail of cross bracing log that is split and deteriorated (FFA, August 3, 2022).



Figure 8.81: Evidence of rust and corrosionat flashing seams (FFA, August 3, 2022).

Condition

Exposed posts and cross bracing logs have visible checks and splitting, as well localized deterioration. Cross bracing logs have visible decay, which have the potential to impact the structural integrity of the tower (Figures 8.79 and 8.80). Logs have visible biological growth (moss, lichen). The fourth ladder rung from the ground is missing and appears to have been damaged. A windmill charger was originally secured to the top of the tower but is no longer extant. It has been replaced with a period appropriate windcharger, original to the time, but not the site. The corrugated metal roof has visible rust with significant corrosion around log flashing (Figure 8.81). There is faded paint remnants on the ladder, indicating it was painted red at one point. Paint is inconsistent and faded on the west wall of the storage area and paint on the wood batten door on the east wall has significantly delaminated and is no longer protecting the wood.

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9. Integrity Assessment

Under the National Register of Historic Places criteria, there are seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In order for a property to retain historic integrity, a majority of the seven aspects must be maintained. Assessing the overall integrity of a property assists in measuring the ability of the property to convey its historical significance. Assessing a building's integrity entails understanding the physical features and how they convey significance. The retention of specific elements of historic integrity to the defined period of significance is important when assessing integrity.

The seven aspects of integrity are defined as follows:

- **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property.
- **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- **Association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

LOCATION

Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin retains integrity of location, as the cabin and associated outbuildings remain in their original location on the Bay of Islands site where Roy Fure initially constructed them around 1926.

SETTING

Due to the site's remote and protected location within the boundary of KATM, the cabin's physical environment and integrity of setting has been retained. The setting, including the natural environment, is consistent with the period of significance and remains largely unchanged since Roy Fure constructed his cabin and throughout the years he inhabited the site until 1960. Though there is an overall lack of historic documentation about how Fure specifically maintained the landscape, according to the 1988 Maintenance Plan, the surrounding landscape continues to be maintained as it was when Roy Fure resided at the cabin. Vegetation in the meadow opening where the cabin and outbuildings are located is routinely cleared and maintained consistent with how it appeared when Roy Fure lived on site. Natural features that contribute to the setting, including forested areas to the north, east, and west and Naknek Lake to the south have not significantly changed. A wood-frame outhouse with a vault toilet is the only additional structure that has been built on the site. The non-historic outhouse is located northwest and upslope from the cabin and does not detract from the historic setting of the site or impact significant viewsheds. Overall, both the function and design of the non-historic outhouse is compatible with the cabin and other outbuildings on the site.

DESIGN

There have been no modifications, alterations, or additions to the original design of the cabin and the original plan, form, and one-room interior remain intact. The one-room interior plan has been maintained and for the most part, the cabin has retained its original function as a part-time residence, as the building currently operates as a public use cabin rental with minimal changes to how visitors interact and engage in the space. Spatial relationships of the cabin, outbuildings, and landscape features, and as well as the overall organizational layout initially designed by Roy Fure have been retained.

MATERIALS

Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin retains integrity of materials, as a majority of the historic fabric, including the original locally sourced spruce logs that were hand-hewn by Fure have been preserved. During the 1987-1988 restoration efforts, as much historic fabric was preserved as possible and almost all necessary repairs were conducted in-kind. While the foundation repairs are not considered in-kind, the repairs are in an inconspicuous location and the repairs were necessary to preserve the building in its entirety. Non-extant features like the north and south windows were replaced in-kind and match the existing sash on the east elevation. Similarly, stabilization, preservation, and restoration work at many of

the Outbuildings has resulted in a similar situation where historic materials were repaired and retained, although select in-kind replacements were warranted where deterioration was advanced and beyond repair. This is particularly true at the Windmill Tower, which was stabilized in 1993 with the in-kind replacement of original spruce structural logs and bracing that could not be repaired. Although there are instances where the original materials have been replaced throughout the property, the attention to appropriate in-kind replacement has retained the integrity of materials. Similarly, the other outbuildings - the Outhouse and Wood Storage Shed -have undergone recent restoration efforts where deteriorated elements have been replaced in-kind to match the historic conditions. This includes the careful installation of replica gas can shingles to reflect the origianl fuel cans that were utilized in construction.

WORKMANSHIP

Workmanship of the cabin and outbuildings reflect rustic architecture that is common in the region, while the hewn log construction of the cabin is unique and demonstrates traditional Scandinavian and Russian construction methods. There have been minimal changes to the original workmanship of the cabin and outbuildings, and for the most part log components that were replaced in the late 1980s, were intended to match the original craftsmanship, including using hand tools and replicating axe marks.

FEELING

Fure’s Bay of Islands Cabin continues to retain the feeling of remote and secluded life in the Alaskan wilderness during the early twentieth century. The cabin and surrounding outbuildings evoke the feeling and experience of how trappers in the area lived subsistence-based lifestyles.

ASSOCIATION

Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin retains integrity of association as it is directly associated with the life of Roy Fure. Both the built and natural environment serve as physical connections to Roy Fure, from when he first felled trees on the site to prepare and construct the cabin, until his final departure from the area in 1960. Although not related to the integrity of association at the cabin and outbuildings, there are currently interpretive signs within the cabin that further illustrates the property's historical significance to visitors.

10. Future Use & Treatment Recommendations

INTRODUCTION

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties defines four primary treatment approaches: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration and Reconstruction. Each treatment approach has its own standards and general recommendations according to the property's significance, existing physical condition, and documentation.

It is recommended that future projects proposed for Fure's Cabin follow the preservation treatment approach as defined by *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Preservation as the recommended treatment approach will continue to preserve the building's intact historic fabric and existing character-defining features that convey the historic character and significance that relates to Roy Fure and demonstrates traditional hand hewn log construction techniques. General treatment recommendations will guide future maintenance and restoration activities without diminishing the building's historic fabric or integrity. While restoration efforts of the cabin that occurred from 1987 to 1988 corrected significant settlement issues and replaced decayed hewn log members in-kind, additional tasks were identified that are essential for the long-term preservation of the historic cabin. Future treatment guidelines will follow *The Secretary of Interior's Standards* that prioritize repair over replacement while considering necessary repairs and ongoing maintenance necessary that will ensure the preservation of historic materials, character-defining features, and the overall historic character of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin. In general, it is recommended that the preservation treatment approach be followed for all outbuilding structures on the site. The overall preservation of the outbuildings will enhance representation of rural lifest in Alaska during the early twentieth century. Future projects and treatment of Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin and outbuildings must comply with federal standards and will require consultation with the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer. Furthermore, all treatment and repairs should adhere to guidelines and be properly documented.

REQUIREMENTS FOR TREATMENT AND USE

A change in use or specific alternatives for treatment of the Fure's Bay of Islands Cabin have not been identified by park management at this time. Preservation as a treatment approach that will allow for the building's current use as a public use recreational cabin will be continued, while the cabin and outbuildings are preserved. The following treatment recommendations will focus on ongoing maintenance and corrective repairs that follow the preservation treatment approach in compliance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards*.

ALTERNATIVES FOR TREATMENT

Park management has not identified any alternatives for treatment at this time, therefore alternatives for treatment will focus on the recommended preservation as the primary treatment approach to address on-going maintenance and provide corrective repairs of historic materials and features. A restoration approach may also be appropriate for select buildings, such as the Storage Shed and Windmill Tower, which will allow for the return to pre-existing conditions and the reintroduction of any non-extant historic features.

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

SITE

Note: General treatment recommendations pertaining to the Fure's Cabin site are included in the Fure's Cabin Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) developed by MIG in coordination with the Fure's Cabin Historic Structure Report (HSR) conducted in 2023.

- Remove overgrown vegetation that is in direct contact with exterior log walls to a minimal distance of 6' around building walls to limit contact with exterior logs and prevent prolonged moisture exposure, deter pests, and improve ventilation. Weedwhackers and similar power tools may be used, except in immediate proximity to the historic materials where using hand tools would reduce the potential for damage.

- Regularly trim surrounding vegetation during scheduled maintenance intervals and ensure all grass trimmings are removed from exterior log walls after weedwhacking or mowing to mitigate moisture exposure.

- Ensure exterior grade around the building is sloped to provide adequate water runoff and drainage away from the building. Remove vegetation and reduce soil levels adjacent to the north and west foundation and exterior walls to provide appropriate separation between wood elements and soil.

- Explore and install appropriate drainage systems, such as a new french drain, to divert water away from the cabin and other structures. Installation of a new french drain would require excavation aroudn the perimeter of the foundation to confirm the condition of the existing system, followed by reinstallation ofa new system with filter fabric around a perferated pipe and covered by 3/4" drain rock.

- If possible, any drainage system installed should maintain the soil and native vegetation ground cover, while also adhering to the landscape maintenance protocols outlined above. Landscape rocks should be avoided unless deemed essential as part of the drainage system. If landscape rocks are required, locally or appropriate regionally sourced stone shall be utilized.

- Relocate the yellow metal flammable liquid safety cabinets currently located on the ground in front of the north exterior wall at the cabin and one at

the Windmill Tower, and relocate them away from the building envelopes as vegetation has grown behind the cabinet and has the potential to trap unwanted moisture. Specific to the Windmill Tower, the cabinet should be placed adjacent to the door to allow for access to storage. Placement of the cabinet at the cabin should consider accessibility and the reduction of any potnetial visual impacts.

GENERAL BUILDING

- Develop a Preservation Maintenance Guide to identify, organize, schedule, and document required cyclic maintenance activities. Implement maintenance activities prior to, during, and after the summer season, and ensure building is well protected from the end of September to early June during the off-season winter months when the cabin is not rented to the public.

- Coordinate with NPS bear techs/specialists regarding the use of borate-based wood preservative products and consider developing a trial study to test borate-based products. Borate is a non-hazardous wood preservative treatment with low toxicity to human and wildlife and is water-soluble, therefore wood must be coated with paint or a water repellent coating. Dependent on findings and approval, treat exterior logs with a wood preservative following manufacturer's instructions (borate rods, bora-care liquid based) for protection against fungal decay and insects. Liquid solutions may be applied to surfaces by brush following manufacturer's recommendations and safety protocols/ procedures. Ensure surface is clean and dry before applying and allow solution to thoroughly dry and weather per manufacturer's instructions. Wood preservatives should be applied following scheduled intervals or as needed. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for preparation and application methods that follow specific product information and select borate product that can be mixed with water repellent and reapplied during scheduled intervals every 2-3 years or as needed.

- Remove failing paint (peeling, chipping, delaminated) from corrugated roof covering, log ends at corner joints, and roof plank edge and end grains following proper preparation methods using oil-based paint red in color, matching the historic paint; samples of the historic paint are on-file in the museum collection.

BUILDING EXTERIOR

STRUCTURAL

- Though the current location of the cabin set within the hillside is a character-defining feature, the foundation logs on the north and west elevations remain in direct contact with soil, resulting in reoccurring wood deterioration, fungal decay, and insect infestations. Treatment interventions should consider the original design, retaining and preserving as much of the historic material as possible, however, the long-term performance and preservation of the sstructure should also be prioritized. A more conservative treatment option would entail replacing the sill log in-kind matching wood species, hewing techniques and dimensions, as well as the appropriate shaping and dovetail notch. A second option would be to follow past restoration efforts and

replace the log with a more rot resistant wood species and treat the log with a wood preservative. An alternative treatment approach would be to install a new foundation using modern construction methods, that maintain sufficient separation of foundation logs and soil, while matching the historic aesthetic. While this method may provide more protection of the building over the long-term, it may visually impact the exterior and should only occur following comprehensive assessment and after all treatment options have been thoroughly reviewed. All corrective log repairs should always be conducted by an experienced craftsperson versed in log construction and historic preservation practices. Properly document, record, and monitor all repairs.

ROOF

- Implement a regularly scheduled roof inspection and perform semi-annual general maintenance cleaning tasks to prolong roof performance and lifespan, including debris removal. Regularly inspect the corrugated roof covering and wood planks for visible rust, water intrusion, and leaks. Fill gaps between hewn roof planks with un-oiled oakum as needed.

- Paint corrugated metal as needed to maintain historic character and further protect from weather. Remove failing paint (peeling, chipping, delaminated) from the metal roof. Re-paint the roof to protect from weather and retain the historic appearance of the cabin to the period of significance.

EXTERIOR WALLS

- Past and current insect infestation was detected on north and east exterior and interior log walls. In coordination with NPS cultural resources staff, consult a professionally licensed exterminator and/or entomologist to properly identify the wood-boring insect, followed with the appropriate treatment and removal methods. Insect infestations are more likely to occur in wood that has high moisture content or decay. Prevention requires maintaining proper moisture management practices and keeping moisture-content levels below 15%. Schedule inspections during maintenance intervals to prevent future infestations.

- Without disturbing historic chinking materials, fill noticeable gaps/voids at log seams in-kind with air-dried moss or un-oiled oakum, as well as where moss is missing on both the exterior and interior as needed to help weatherize the cabin and prevent pest intrusion.

- Avoid placing object against the exterior walls to avoid moisture entrapment and accelerated deterioration of the wall logs.

DOOR

- Remove the metal bar that slides across the interior to ensure the door is secured shut and locked. The metal bar is damaging wood planks on the interior of the historic door.

WINDOWS

- Remove and restore all wood sash windows including gaps at stile-and-rail and muntin joints. Re-glaze all windows using SARCO glazing putty product and paint with compatible primer and red topcoat. Refrain from using linseed oil putty on the cabin windows due to linseed oil attracting bears in other areas of the park. Assess condition and performance of the south casement window prior to removal. Replace the bug screen that is worn and torn on the south casement window and as needed.

- Clean the exterior and interior of all wood sash windows and shutters, including hardware using water only; vinegar or other cleaning materials may be bear attractants. Implement the cleaning of windows during scheduled maintenance intervals. Include inspection of window operation, hardware (opening, closing, locking), paint, wood, glazing, and glazing putty condition.

BUILDING INTERIOR

In accordance with NPS guidance included within *National Register Bulletin No.26" The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings*, "there is no single appropriate way to finish or restore the interior of a historic log house."[1]

INTERIOR CEILING AND WALLS

- Regularly check for gaps and missing chinking at log seams. As with the exterior walls, without disturbing historic chinking materials, fill gaps/holes in log seams with air-dried moss or un-oiled oakum

- Regularly monitor for signs of moisture intrusion as part of the general maintenance protocols for the cabin. Coordinate as part of the routine site, roof, and exterior inspections and associated treatment recommendations if damage is observed to mitigate the source of moisture intrusion.

INTERIOR FLOORS

- Regularly monitor for evidence of increased moisture intrusion as part of the general maintenance protocols for the cabin. Coordinate as part of the routine site, roof, exterior, and interior inspections and associated treatment recommendations if damage is observed to mitigate the source of moisture intrusion.

- If additional rot is observed within the floor boards, appropriate fungicides should be applied to reduce and stabilize the materials. Select repairs at localized areas where advanced rot is observed is preferable, unless the level of deterioration warrants the replacement. The replacement of any floor boards should be in-kind or shall match the surrounding material in size, wood type, size, configuration, grain, and other aesthetic qualities.

- Repair of general abrasion damage from ongoing use and previous staining,

1 National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin No.26: The Preservation and Repoair of Historic Log Buildings* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1991), 13.

unless indicative of underlying issues is not necessary, as this contributes to the overall patina and aesthetic quality of the cabin interior. If, however, ongoing damage continues at a rate that is detrimental to the integrity of the materials, appropriate repairs shall be made to the localized damage. In-kind replacement is warranted in instances where the damage is beyond repair.

FURNISHINGS

- All original furnishings from the Fure-era were removed by NPS in the 1980s, and the current furnishings, including the wood burning stove, were added at a later date. Furnishings may be replaced by NPS in the future, but shall reflect or complement the character and aesthetic qualities of the cabin.

FIRE, LIFE AND SAFETY

- Smoke detectors and carbon monoxide detectors shall be regularly tested as part of the routine inspection and maintenance protocols. These safety features should be replaced at current locations. If new locations are necessary, non-original and previously replaced materials are preferred, and attachment points shall be conducted in a way that is least intrusive to the materials.

OUTBUILDINGS

- Continue to preserve and stabilize all outbuilding structures within the Fure's Cabin site.

OUTHOUSE

- Consider the ongoing preservation of the Outhouse to enhance the historic character of the site. Provide further supports and stabilization at the interior of the outhouse. Differentiated materials, such as pressure treated lumber, is acceptable, but should be strategically placed out of site within the interior to reduce visual impacts. Attachment of any new members to historic materials shall be done in a way that reduces the number of attachment points and associated damage.

- Remove vegetation from the interior space as part of the regular site maintenance and vegetation reduction efforts. If a weedwhacker is used, all trimmings shall be removed from the interior.

- If determined appropriate by NPS park staff, consider the installation of a moisture vapor barrier with overlaying regionally sourced rock to reduce vegetation and moisture intrusion within the Outhouse.

STORAGE SHED

- Continue to preserve and stabilize the Storage Shed to enhance the historic character of the site.

- Where wood beams and members are showing advanced signs of decay, repair these materials using appropriate approaches. At the exposed end grains where rot has set in, it is recommended that a breathable epoxy and

cellulose patch is installed; the wood grain may be replicated using fine tools. Where deterioration is advanced, in-kind replacement is warranted.

- To address the sag in the roof, approaches may include stabilizing the roof in its existing condition, or correcting the sag to restore the pre-existing condition. Replacement of any members shall occur in-kind, and any new interventions into the structure, such as jacking or blocking to restore connection points and correct the roof profile, can consider the use of differentiated materials (i.e. pressure treated lumber) where it is set underneath the gable roof and not visible from elsewhere in the site.

- Galvanized metal panels should be repaired, particularly in locations that are notably dented, using appropriate treatment approaches. Any loose panels shall be refastened using available reusable fasteners. Replacement with galvanized fasteners may be appropriate, although this shall be thoroughly documented and approved by the Regional Historic Architect prior to application.

- Vegetation at and around the Storage Shed shall be removed as part of the general site-wide maintenance protocols. All trimmings produced shall be removed from within the storage space of the structure.

- Consider ceasing active storage of materials at the Storage Shed to reduce potential damage from continued use. Continued storage at the Storage Shed may be warranted by NPS park staff only. However, special attention to the storage of materials at the Storage Shed shall be taken into account to ensure that no damage occurs during the placement and removal of storage items..

WINDMILL TOWER

- Remove refuse from the storage portions of the Windmill Tower. Consider placing a moisture barrier and covering with appropriate, regionally sourced landscape rocks to reduce moisture within the storage space.

- Further evaluate log posts to determine extent of deterioration and decay, followed by appropriate treatment. Many of the diagonal bracing members are split and showing advanced deterioration and will likely require in-kind replacement.

- At the metal flashing, mitigate corrosion and repair where feasible, including resealing and repainting to match the existing conditions. Where deterioration is advanced and water intrusion continues, in-kind replacement to match the appearance of the historic materials is appropriate.

- Using available documentation or results of a paint analysis on confirmed historic materials, as prepared by a qualified conservator, reapply paint to match the historic conditions. Where possible, stabilize flaking paint on historic surfaces and use appropriate preparation techniques to reduce abrasion damage prior to paint application.

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APPENDIX A

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

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APPENDIX B

ROY FURE'S AMERICAN CREEK CABIN NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

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APPENDIX C

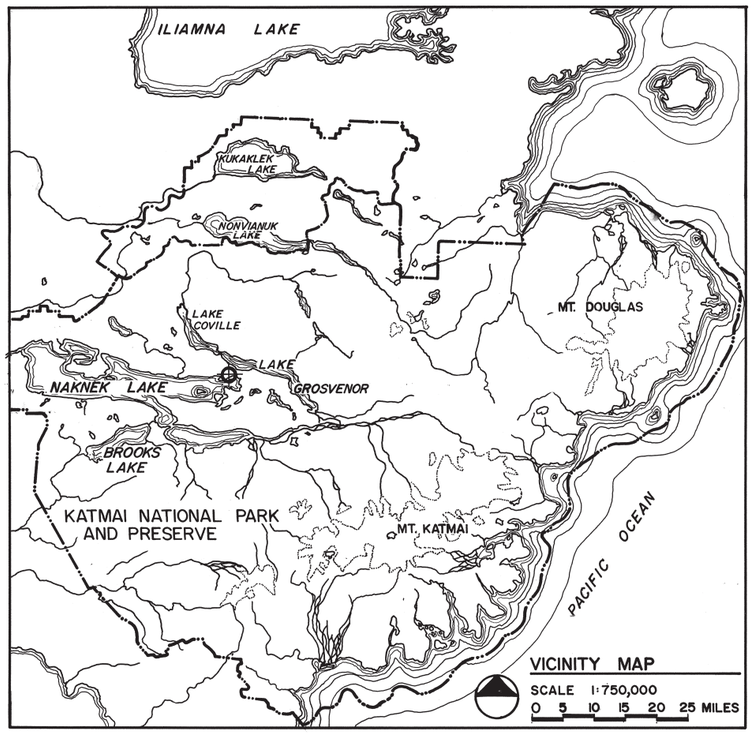
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS) DRAWINGS

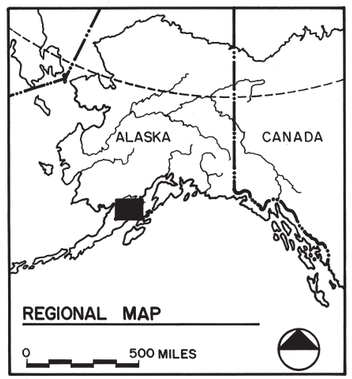
K&E 19 1253 4-83 A1340*

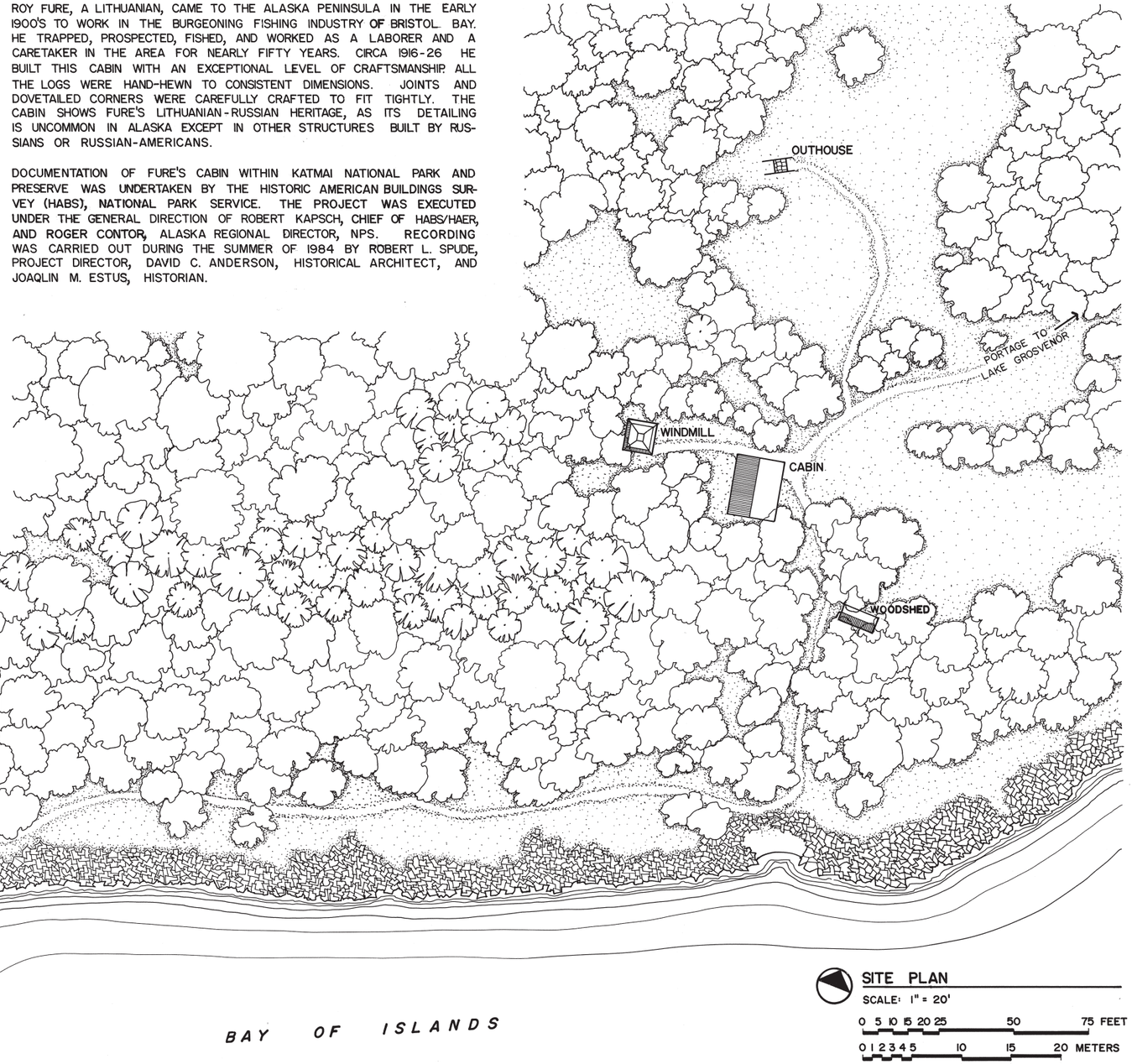
ROY FURE'S CABIN

ROY FURE, A LITHUANIAN, CAME TO THE ALASKA PENINSULA IN THE EARLY 1900'S TO WORK IN THE BURGEONING FISHING INDUSTRY OF BRISTOL BAY. HE TRAPPED, PROSPECTED, FISHED, AND WORKED AS A LABORER AND A CARETAKER IN THE AREA FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS. CIRCA 1916-26 HE BUILT THIS CABIN WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL LEVEL OF CRAFTSMANSHIP. ALL THE LOGS WERE HAND-HEWN TO CONSISTENT DIMENSIONS. JOINTS AND DOVETAILED CORNERS WERE CAREFULLY CRAFTED TO FIT TIGHTLY. THE CABIN SHOWS FURE'S LITHUANIAN-RUSSIAN HERITAGE, AS ITS DETAILING IS UNCOMMON IN ALASKA EXCEPT IN OTHER STRUCTURES BUILT BY RUSSIANS OR RUSSIAN-AMERICANS.

DOCUMENTATION OF FURE'S CABIN WITHIN KATMAI NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS), NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. THE PROJECT WAS EXECUTED UNDER THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF ROBERT KAPSCH, CHIEF OF HABS/HAER, AND ROGER CONTOR, ALASKA REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NPS. RECORDING WAS CARRIED OUT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1984 BY ROBERT L. SPUDE, PROJECT DIRECTOR, DAVID C. ANDERSON, HISTORICAL ARCHITECT, AND JOAQLIN M. ESTUS, HISTORIAN.







NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
ROY FURE'S TRAPPING CABIN
KATMAI NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE
ALASKA

SURVEY NO. AK-18

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

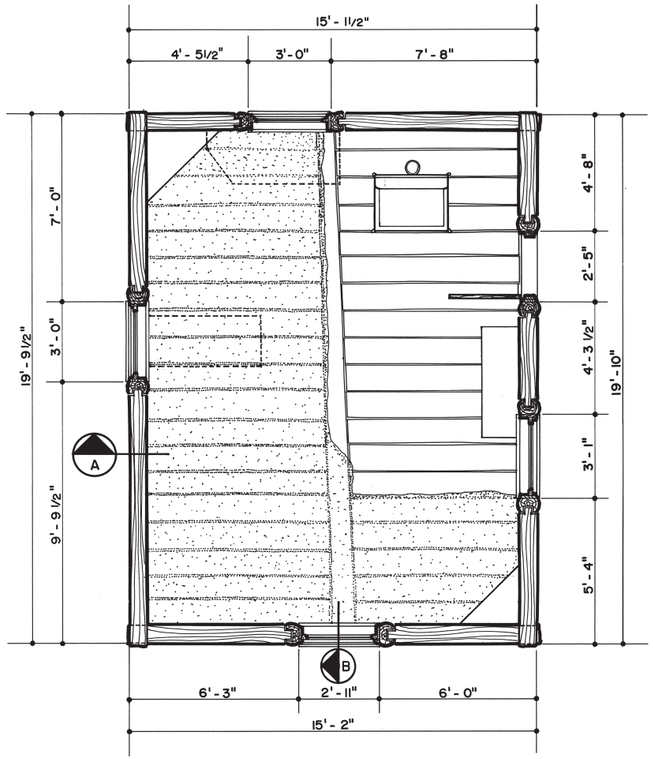
DRAWN BY: DAVID C. ANDERSON, 1984

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

SUPPLEMENT INFORMATION AT THE
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M STANDARDS

K&E 10 1253 4-83 A1340*



FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

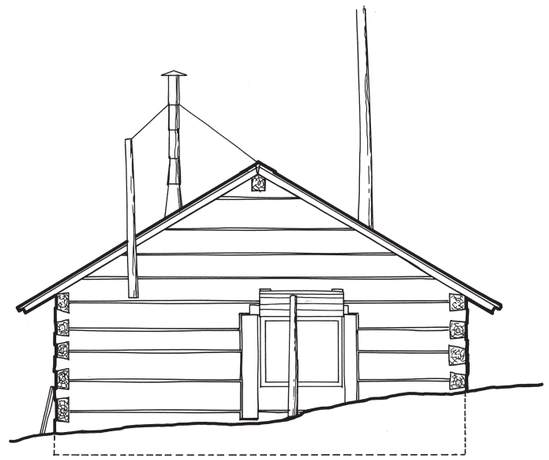
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 FEET
0 .2 .4 .6 .8 1 2 3 METERS

MATERIALS NOTES:

FLOOR: PEELED AND SPLIT LOGS PLACED FLAT FACE UP SUPPORTED BY HEWN LEDGER LOGS ALONG THE WALLS AND AT THE MIDDLE. SILL LOG AT CENTER OF CABIN HEWN ALL FOUR SIDES - SET FLUSH WITH FLOOR TIMBERS.
FLOOR ORIGINALLY COVERED WITH WHITE CANVAS.

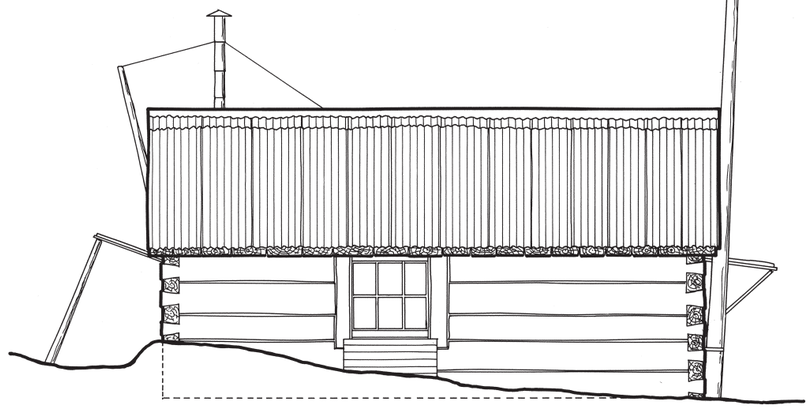
WALLS: 7 1/2 - 8" x 12-16" LOGS (HEWN BOTH SIDES). CHINKED WITH MOSS AND CLOTH RAGS. ALL CORNERS FULL DOVETAILED. DOOR AND WINDOW JAMBS MADE OF VERTICAL LOGS (7" AVG.) GROOVED TO SUPPORT WALL LOGS.
WALLS ORIGINALLY "PAPERED" WITH NAUTICAL MAPS OF THE NORTHWEST FROM THE 1900'S. ALSO COVERED WITH CARDBOARD.

ROOF: ± 4" x 12" (MIN.) ROOFING TIMBERS (HEWN BOTH SIDES). COVERED WITH 8'-0" x 2'-6" SHEETS OF GALVANIZED TIN, PAINTED BROWN (?) TO RESIST RUST.



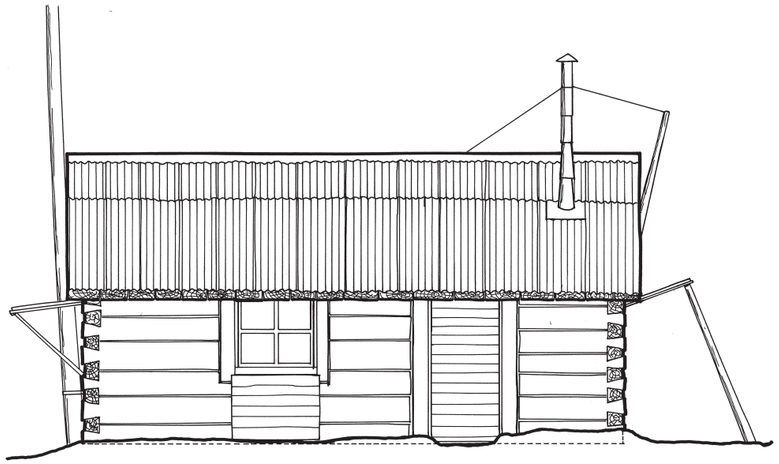
NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



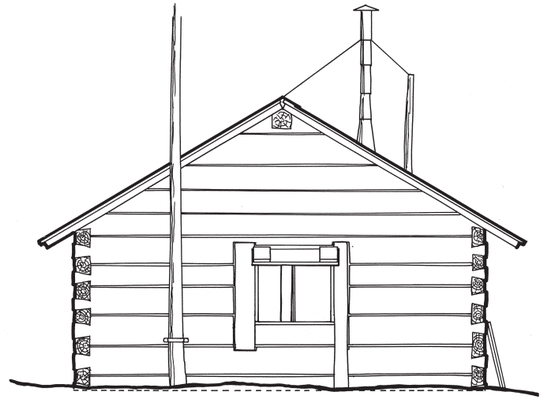
WEST ELEVATION

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
ROY FURE'S TRAPPING CABIN
KATMAI NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE
ALASKA

SURVEY NO. AK-18

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 4 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

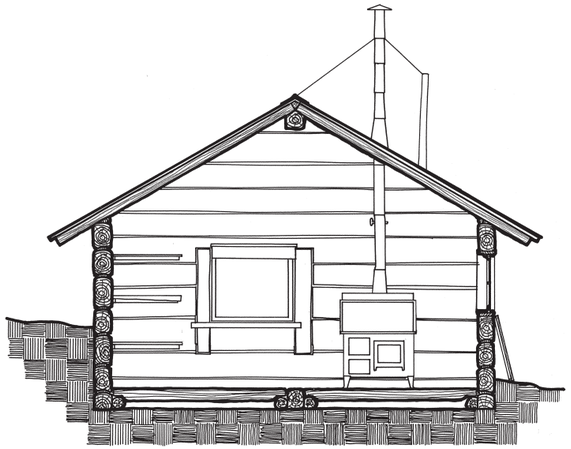
DRAWN BY: DAVID C. ANDERSON, 1984

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

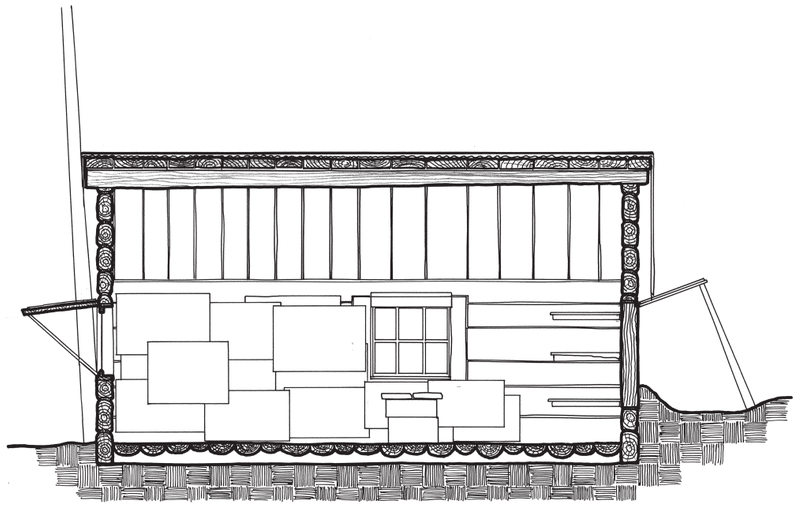
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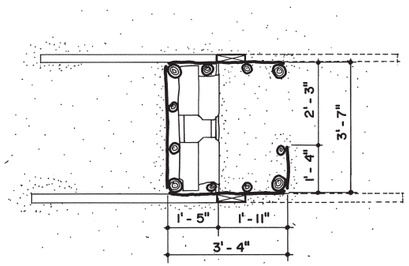
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SECTION A-A
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



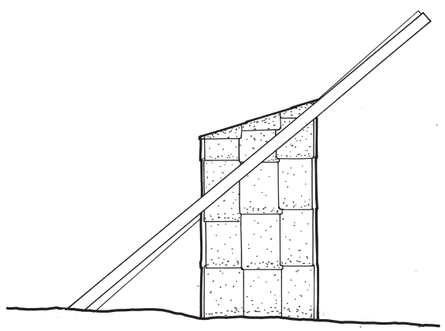
SECTION B-B
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



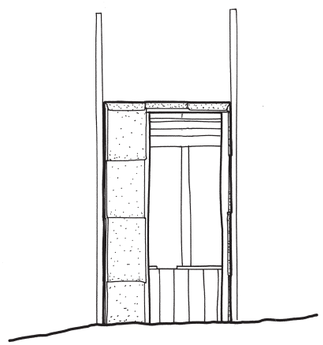
PLAN
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 FEET
0 .5 1 METER

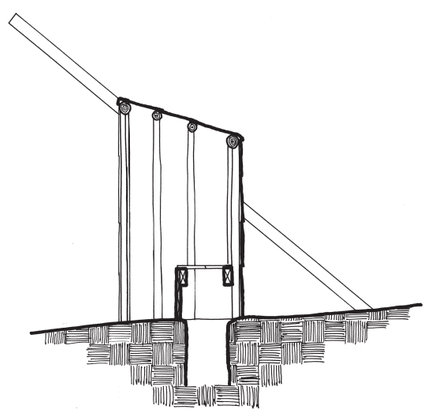
OUTHOUSE



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION A-A
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

MATERIALS NOTES:

WALLS: FLATTENED BLAZO FUEL CANS ON VERTICAL LOG "STUDS" ON 1'-1" (AVE.) CENTERS. BRACED WITH 2" X 4"s 12' LONG.
FLOOR: NONE - DIRT CONTINUES IN THROUGH OPEN DOOR.
ROOF: FLATTENED BLAZO FUEL CANS ON LOG "RAFTERS" ON 1'-1" (AVE.) CENTERS.
SEAT: 1" X 6" SAWN LUMBER ON 2" X 4" SUPPORTS.

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
ROY FURE'S TRAPPING CABIN
KATMAI NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE

DRAWN BY: DAVID C. ANDERSON, 1984
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SURVEY NO. AK-18
ALASKA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

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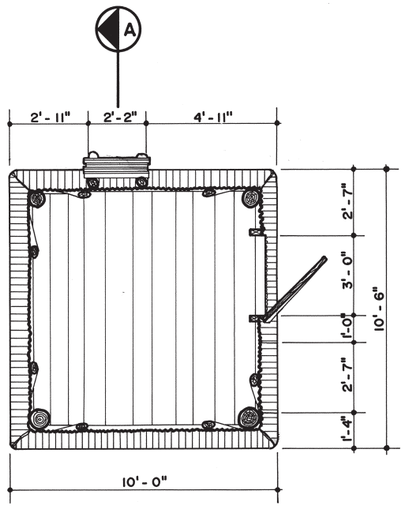
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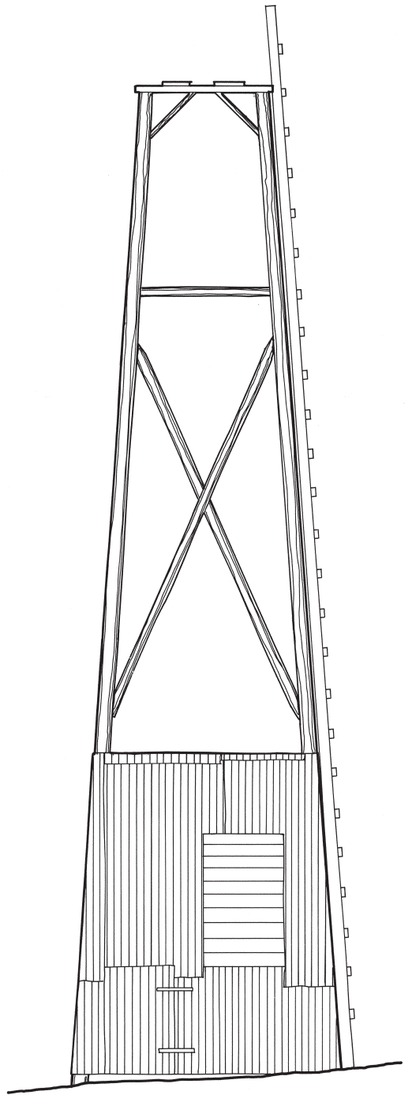
WINDMILL TOWER

MATERIALS NOTES:

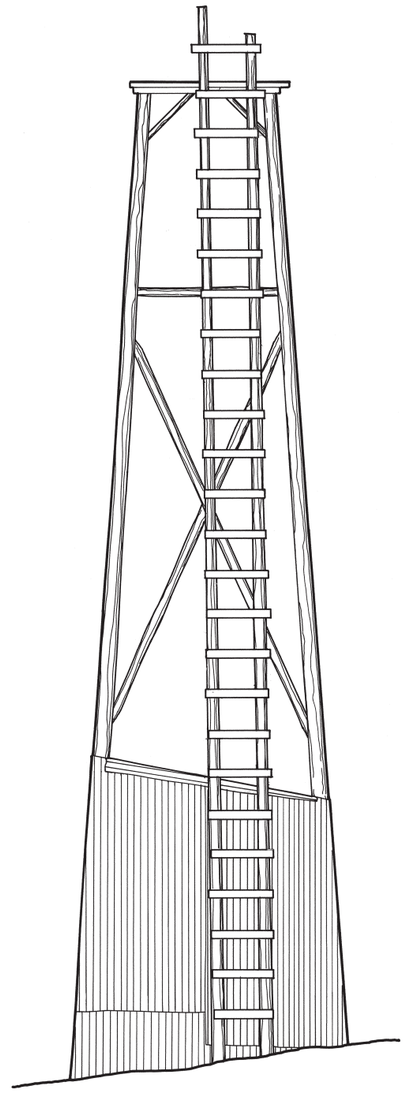
STRUCTURE: 6"-8" CORNER POSTS, CROSS BRACED WITH 3"-4" LOGS.
PLATFORM: 2" x 6" LUMBER FRAME WITH TWO 2"x 10" BOARDS LAID FLAT (TO SUPPORT GENERATOR)
WALLS: CORRUGATED TIN ROOFING SHEETS ATTACHED TO 3" LOG BRACING MEMBERS OF TOWER.
ROOF: CORRUGATED TIN ROOFING SHEETS ON 1" x RANDOM WIDTH BOARDS ON 2" x 4" RAFTERS 2'-0" ON CENTER.
FLOOR: MAIN FLOOR MADE OF 1" x RANDOM WIDTH BOARDS ON 2" x 4" JOISTS 2'-0" ON CENTER. BOTTOM FLOOR UNDISTURBED GRADE.
LADDER: 4"-6" LOG STILES WITH 2" x 4" RUNGS.



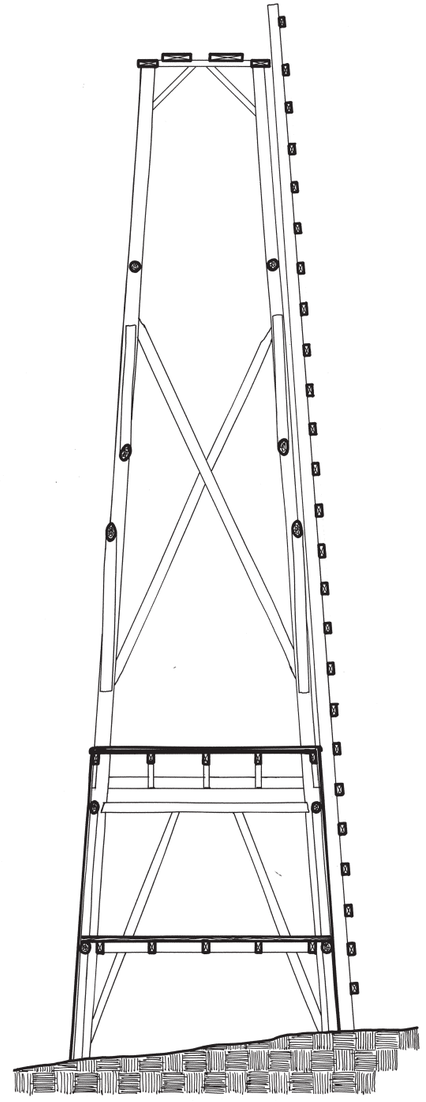
PLAN
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



SECTION A-A
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5 FEET
0 1 2 METERS

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
ROY FURE'S TRAPPING CABIN
KATMAI NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE
ALASKA

SURVEY NO. AK-18

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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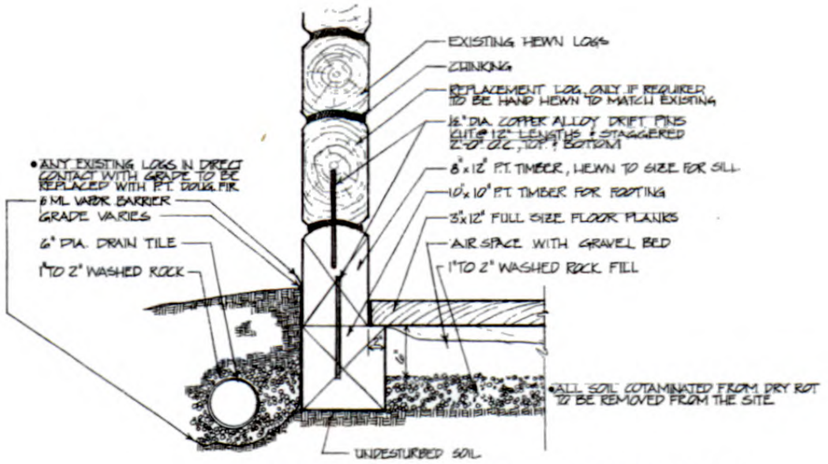
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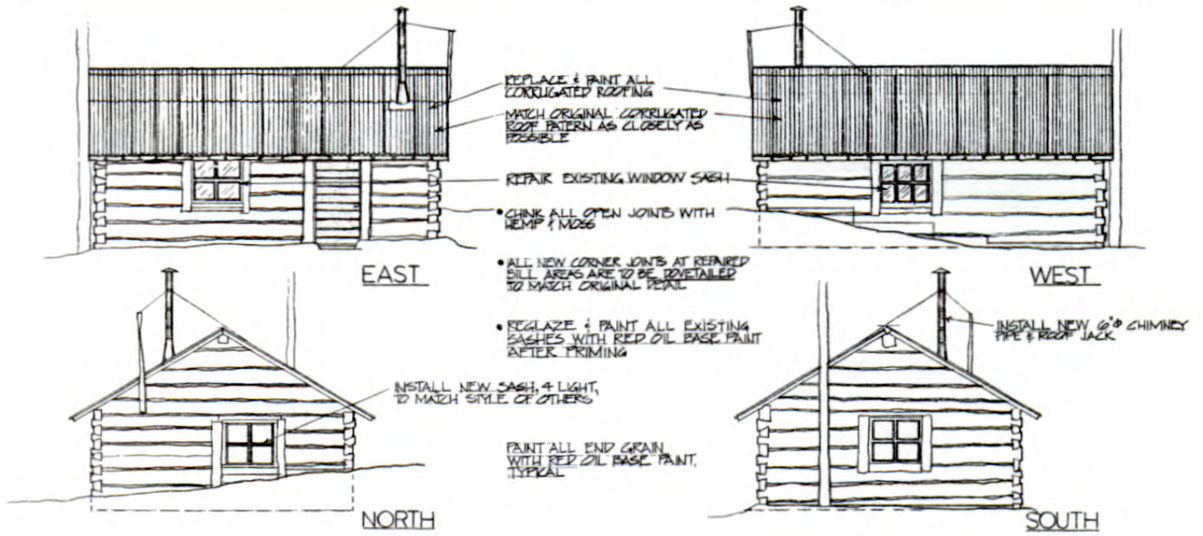
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APPENDIX D

"EMERGENCY STABILIZATION" AS-BUILT DRAWINGS, 1983

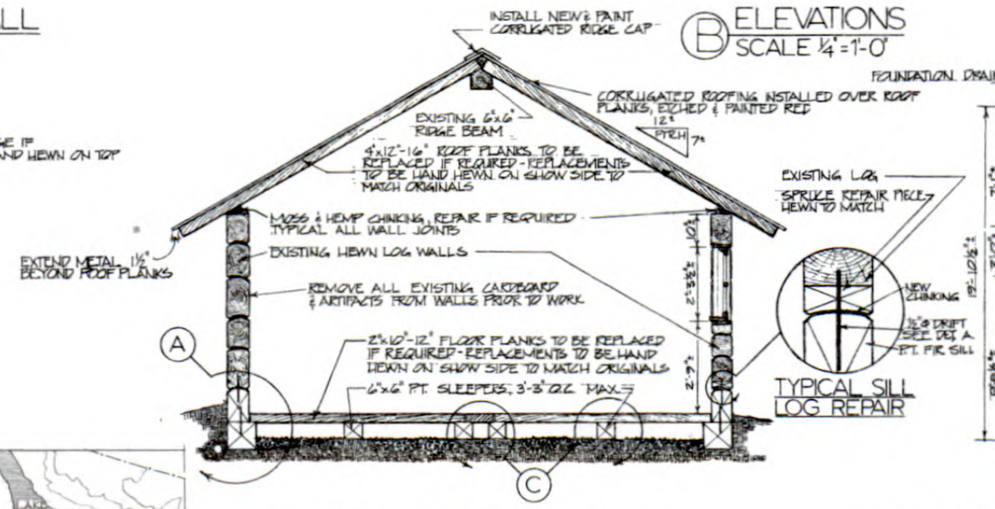


A FOUNDATION AT EXTERIOR WALL
SCALE 1½"=1'-0"

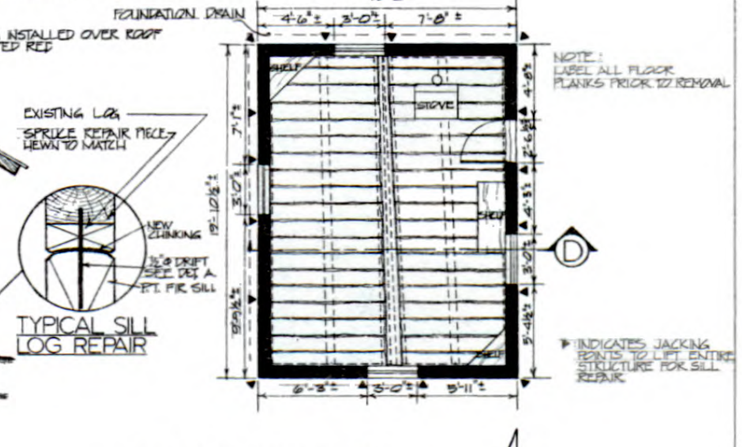


B ELEVATIONS
SCALE ¼"=1'-0"

C FLOOR GIRDER
SCALE 1½"=1'-0"

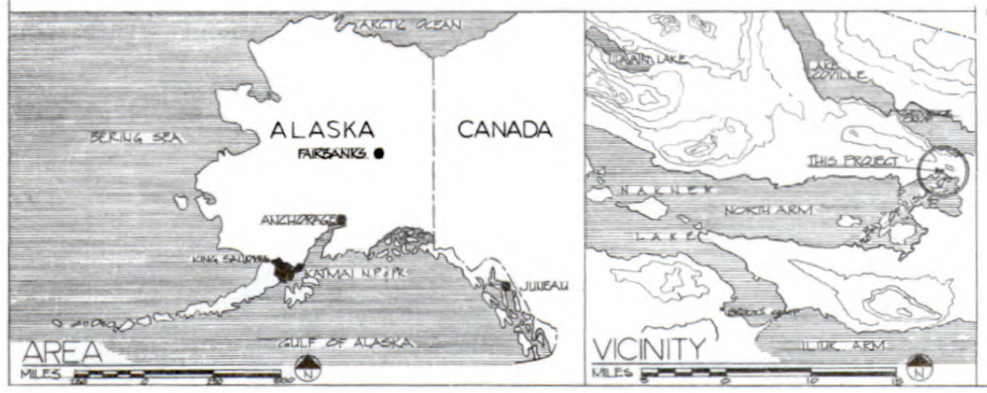


D TRANSVERSE SECTION
SCALE ½"=1'-0"



TYPICAL SILL LOG REPAIR

E FLOOR PLAN
SCALE ¼"=1'-0"



CONSTRUCTION DRAWING THESE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED IN COMPLIANCE WITH N.P.S. 28 APPROVED BY _____ DATE 8/28/84 REGIONAL DIRECTOR, ARO	BRANCH OF CULTURAL RESOURCES UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE	DESIGNED: R. SNOW DRAWN: R. SNOW TECH. REVIEW: R. SNOW DATE: 9-30-83	SUB SHEET NO:	TITLE OF SHEET EMERGENCY STABILIZATION FURE'S CABIN KATMAI NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO: 80,000 503 SHEET 1 OF 1

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APPENDIX E

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE 1987-1988 RESTORATION WORK

Note: The photographs that follow are a representative sample of those included in KATM-656 Gavin Archives to illustrate the scope of work completed between 1987-1994. Contact the park archivist review additional photos from this period.

1987





1987





1988





1988





1988





1993





1993





1993





1994



