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United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hasselborg Cabin

other names/site number 49 SIT 322

2. Location

street & number Admiralty National Monument, Tongass National Forest / /not for publication

city, town Angoon /x/vicinity

state Alaska code AK county Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon code 231 zip code 99820

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Erwin P. DeStrovis 10-2-95

Signature of certifying official **Forest Service** Date **Federal Preservation Officer**

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Judith E. Sittner 22 March 95

Signature of certifying official Date Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I. hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain:)

Edson R. Beall

11-2-95

Entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structure
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing

Admiralty Island Civilian Conservation Corps Canoe Route, 1933-1937

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture

Sub: Outdoor Recreation

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture

Sub: Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

no style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls wood: timber frame, shakes, board and batten

roof metal and synthetic: corrugated sheets and fiberglass

other fireplace/chimney: stone and brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The following description is modified from Sorensons' original Determination of Eligibility.

Hasselborg Cabin was built in 1937 and is part of the Admiralty Island Canoe Route which was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1933 and 1937. This route included shelters, portages, dams, cabins, boat houses, and skiffs and was part of a program to enhance recreational opportunities.

This cabin is a standard Adirondack shelter -- a saltbox style that is timber-framed, rectangular in plan view and three-sided. Outside dimensions are 12' 6" x 10' 6" with a maximum height of 12' 6". The frame and roof were built of peeled, spruce and hemlock posts and beams. Respectively these are about 10 and 6 inches in

diameter. Saltbox roofs have two unequal slopes; this cabin has a back slope of 14 feet while the front slope is eight feet. The overlap of these slopes created a smoke vent which runs the length of the ridge. Nine inch diameter rafters, on 16 inch centers, and three inch diameter purlins were used for the roof. Split shakes, 1/2 to 1 inch thick, were used to side and roof the structure.

Two features distinguish this shelter from others in the canoe route, the floor and a fireplace. Only two of the shelters built for the canoe route had fireplaces. The Hasselborg Cabin has a stone and brick fireplace and chimney built into the west wall. Angular granite stones were used for the fireplace, mantle and chimney while the interior is lined with firebrick. The fireplace is 6'2" wide and 4'4" tall. The chimney is capped by a rectangular concrete spark arrester. Two other structures built by the CCC in the region, Skaters Cabin and the Auke Bay Recreation Area Shelter, have fireplaces that are similar.

The other distinguishing feature of this cabin is the floor/foundation. Other shelters have a dirt floor, however, Hasselborg Cabin has a poured concrete slab. The vertical timbers rest on the slab. Hasselborg Cabin may be the only Adirondack shelter on Admiralty Island, and perhaps southeast Alaska, to have a concrete floor in its original design.

Renovations in the 1950's or 1960's by volunteers from the Territorial Sportsmen have altered the roof and walls. Originally the cabin was open to the east (front) and faced Hasselborg Lake. The front was enclosed with a board and batten wall. The boards are 11" x 3/4" and the battens are 2-3/5" x 3/4"; both are oriented vertically. A board and batten door was placed in the center of this wall and a pane window was placed north of the door. The window has six panes, each of which is 10 inches x 6 inches in size. In addition, the shakes on the walls were replaced with shakes which were stained brown.

The roof has been altered in several ways from the original condition. Split shakes were replaced with corrugated metal sheets, the smoke vent which ran the length of the ridge was enclosed, and a clear fiberglass panel was added as a skylight.

The structural members of the cabin are now showing significant signs of rot and deterioration. Rotting is particularly acute where the posts rest on the concrete floor. The concrete floor is cracked and broken in several places. The metal roof has proved difficult to seal, and moisture in the cabin is accelerating the rot of the support posts.

The cabin is on the beach near the south end of Hasselborg Lake, just north of the outlet to Hasselborg River. Since the cabin is on the west shore of the lake it is in the shadow much of the day. This setting called for the installation of the skylight mentioned above. With only occasional breezes from the lake, the cabin is frequently infested with insects. The location of the cabin seems to have been dictated by the trail along the lake shore. To the north the trail leads the Hasselborg Lake Shelter, an Adirondack shelter which is still in its original configuration at the beginning of the trail to Guerin Lake. The trail also leads to the southwest to the Hasselborg River, a popular fishing location.

Located on a strategic spot for visitors traversing Admiralty Island by the canoe route and flying in to fish, the cabin is used for the same purposes for which it was built half a century ago. While the addition of the front wall and the metal roof alters the cabin somewhat from its original appearance, it retains its style and construction. Above all the cabin is a representative, in appearance and use, of the CCC shelters constructed on Admiralty Island. Together, these shelters comprise an assembly unique to CCC construction in Alaska.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1937

Significant Dates

1937

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

NA

Architect/Builder

Civilian Conservation Corps

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The work and history of the Civilian Conservation Corps has been generally well documented throughout the contiguous United States. However, CCC activities in Alaska are not well documented or preserved.

The Hasselborg Cabin is representative of Adirondack shelters which were built by the CCC as part of the canoe route. Although the Hasselborg Cabin has been altered from its original condition, two distinctive features of the cabin offset the affect these alterations may have on its integrity -- the fireplace and the concrete floor.

The CCC was one of the largest and most popular programs of the New Deal under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was part of a package of legislation passed in 1933 to meet the economic and social crisis of the Great Depression and was modeled after a program of youth conservation work in New York State under Governor Roosevelt. The national program had a dual mission of providing employment for single young men and carrying out conservation projects in the service of the Nation, states, and communities.

As created by Congress in March of 1933, the Departments of War, Agriculture, Labor, and Interior were responsible for directing conservation related work. In the National Forest system the primary task was forest production, including: fire fighting, insect and disease control, timber inventories, surveys, forest cover maps, and reforestation projects. Construction projects such as telephone lines, lookouts, landing fields, trails, roads, bridges, and recreation were undertaken. Perhaps the most visible projects are the recreation facilities: shelters, camp grounds, swimming pools, picnic shelters, and rest rooms.

In 1933 the CCC was begun in Alaska, however, it was organized differently from the program in the rest of the United States. In Alaska it was under the auspices of the USDA Forest Service rather than the Army, although the Army served as purser. In addition, the age and family restrictions were waived so that men of all ages and marital status could enroll. The employment provided relief to the communities of Southeast Alaska as well as public improvements to regional transportation, recreation, and tourist facilities. In Southeast Alaska the primary emphasis was on the construction of roads, trails, bridges, and shelters for recreation. Public recreation facilities such as picnic shelters, cabins, trails, ski runs, and shooting ranges were constructed in major towns.

One of the earliest CCC projects undertaken by the Juneau District of the USDA Forest Service was construction of a recreation system in the Hasselborg Lake District on south Admiralty Island. This system consisted of a

trails, portages, and shelters which could be used by visitors to the interconnected lakes and rivers which was the origin of the still popular Cross Admiralty Island Canoe Route.

In May 1933 23 men, in three crews, were working on Admiralty and by March 1934 had constructed four shelters. In 1935 and 1936 the CCC crews undertook an ambitious program of construction in the vicinity of Hasselborg Lake. This program included: removing rocks between Lake Alexander and Beaver Lake and building a dam to raise Beaver Lake, maintenance of 25 miles of trail, and construction of a trail from Salt Lake to the falls on Hasselborg River. On Hasselborg Lake two open fireplaces, a shelter at the Lake Guerin trail, a trail from this cabin to the outlet and one mile downstream, the Big Sha-heen Cabin, and a shelter on the Windfall Harbor Trail were constructed.

In the early 1930's Pacific Alaska Airlines made frequent trips to Hasselborg Lake and since its construction the Hasselborg Cabin has been used steadily by visitors traveling across Admiralty Island or fishing at the lake. Recreation continues to be a prominent aspect of forest use and forest activities are planned with recreation in mind. Facilities such as Hasselborg Cabin provided the historic basis for many of the recreational opportunities available in Admiralty Island.

9. Major Bibliographical References

The Daily Alaska Empire

1933-1942 Juneau, Alaska

Graham, Ralph

1988 Territorial Sportsmens Cabins in Southeast Alaska. Ms. in possession of Conner Sorenson.

Howe, John R.

1987 Bear Man: Allen E. Hasselborg, 1876-1955. Ms. in possession of Conner Sorenson.

Otis, A.T., W.D. Honey, T.C. Hogg, and K.K. Lakin

1986 The Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-1942. Forest Service Publication 395. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Rakestraw, L.W.

1981 A History of the United States Forest Service in Alaska. Cooperative publication, Alaska Historical Society, Alaska Department of Education, and USDA Forest Service, Anchorage.

USDA Forest Service

-- Admiralty Island National Monument Cabin Files, Developed Sites, Juneau, Alaska.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings

Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering

Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

State historic preservation office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Specify repository:

Admiralty Island National Monument

Juneau

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A	0 8	5 5 3 6 5 0	6 4 8 9 5 0 0	B	1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

NE1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4, Sec. 33, T48S, R 69E, Copper River Meridian, Sitka C1 quadrangle

Boundary Justification

The Hasselborg Cabin has an obvious localized activity area arising from its function from its function as a temporary stopping place on a recreational canoe route. The boundary encompasses the cabin, bridge, lake shore staging area, and trailhead historically associated with the site.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>W. Conner Sorenson, Historical Consultant*</u>	date	<u>9/1/89</u>
organization	<u>NA</u>	telephone	<u>(907) 789-0104</u>
street & number	<u>9491 Moraine Way</u>	state	<u>Alaska</u>
city or town	<u>Juneau</u>	zip code	<u>99801</u>

*revised 12/94 by Pat Bower, USDA Forest Service



PUFF 5-21

ZEND
75

BOBBY A...

Small rectangular paper or label on the mantel.

Small rectangular boxes on the mantel.

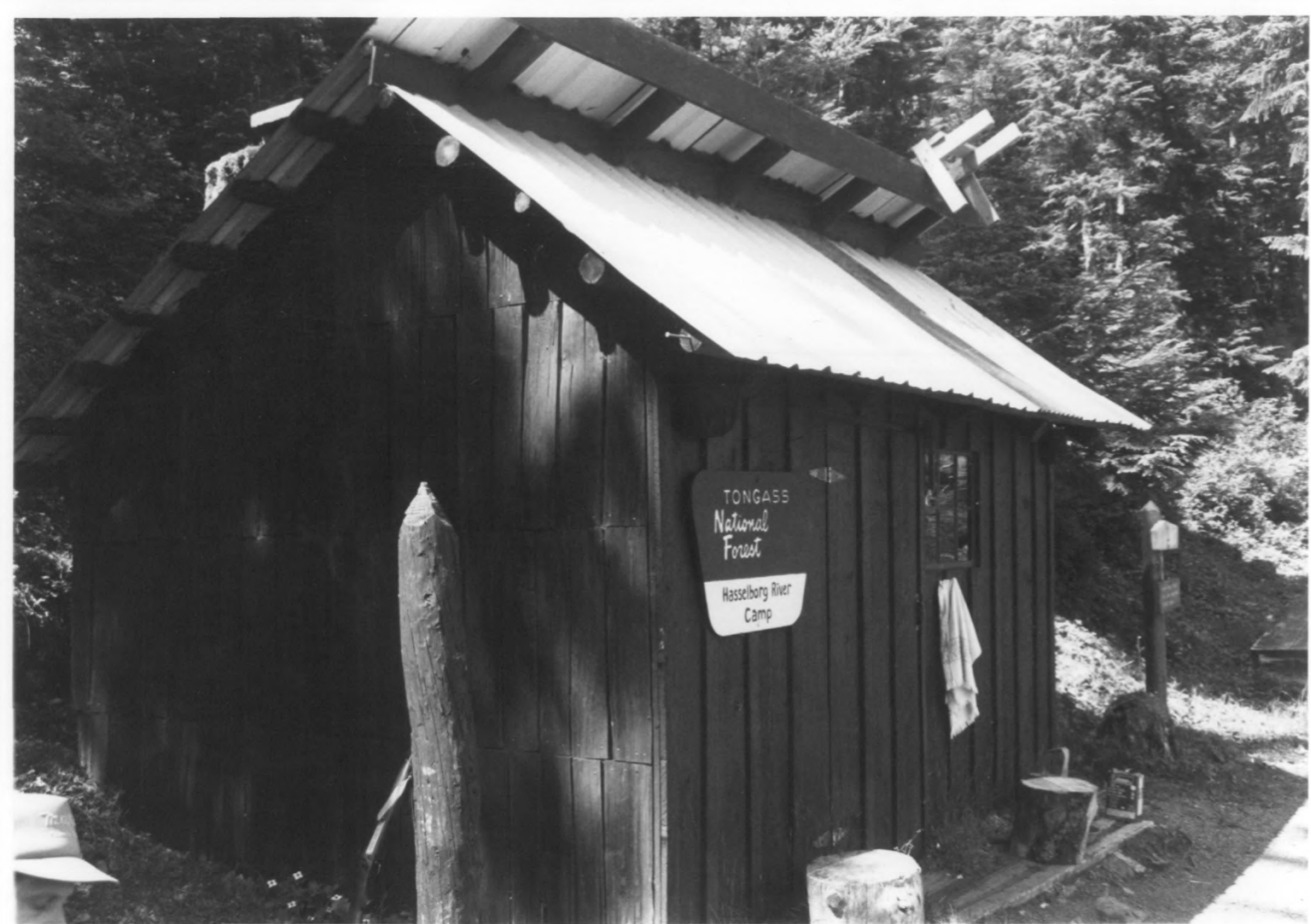
Small rectangular boxes on the mantel.

Small rectangular box on the mantel.

Small rectangular box on the mantel.

Small vertical text on the left side of the fireplace.

1. Hasselborg ^{River} Cabin
2. Hasselborg Lake, Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska
3. Conner Sorenson
4. T ¹ : Jun. 1989
5. Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area, Supervisors' Office
204 Siginaika Way, Sitka, AK 99835
6. Stone fireplace inside cabin
7. # 1



TONGASS
National
Forest
Hasselborg River
Camp

- ① Hasselborg River Cabin
- ② Hasselborg Lake, Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago, AK
- ③ Connor Sorenson
- ④ June 1989
- ⑤ Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area, Supervisor's Office,
224 Sigintka way, Sitka, AK 99835
- ⑥ Hasselborg River Cabin
- ⑦ #2