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National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior



Lagoon Island Cabin

Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve

Historic Structure Report | 2025

Cover photo credit: View of the Lagoon Island Cabin from the southeast, 2018. Photo captured by Trimble TX8 high definition scanner operated by John Wachtel, NPS.

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Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve
Lagoon Island Cabin
Historic Structure Report

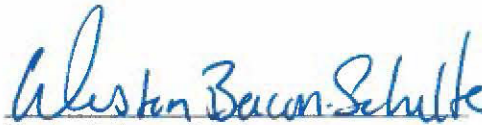
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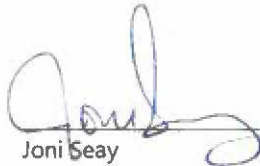
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Figure 8.20: The kitchen casework may not be original to the cabin but is in serviceable condition.

Figure 8.21: The interior was most recently illuminated by wall mounted propane lights. Rehabilitation efforts may include an electrical system powered by intermittent use of a generator or a power source from the mainland. The system is yet to be determined.

Figure 8.22: The North Elevation of the Lagoon Island includes the mechanical systems including an oil fired hot water heater, 100-gallon fuel tank supported by an untreated timber frame and regulators with copper tubing for appliances at the interior. All of the equipment has exceeded its useful life and will require replacement.

Figure 8.23: The primary heat source for the Lagoon Island Cabin was an oil-fired heater located in Room Two which no longer functions. Oil leaks have damaged and stained the floor and water leaks from the vertical exhaust vent has damaged the ceiling and walls.

Figure 8.24: South elevation of the existing outhouse which is no longer in use.

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9. Integrity Analysis

Figure 8.1: A log and wood plank dock or float providing access to the Lagoon Island Cabin in the 1950s. GLBA Archives, Accession # 00491, Box 4, Folder 3 GLBA 5210 - 5277 photo 5232.

1. Introduction

Introduction

Purpose

Historic Structure Reports (HSR) are the primary document to initiate preservation planning for a historic resource and include documentary, graphic, and physical information about a property's history, its character defining features, existing condition, and recommendations for treatment. HSRs provide the owner, in this case, Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve (GLBA), with step by step guidance for the recommended treatment based on the historic use and integrity, character defining features, current condition and proposed use.

This Historic Structure Report was developed by the Alaska Regional Office (ARO) through Cultural Resources Funding. The project was initiated by Project Management Information System (PMIS) 343440 in 2017. Preliminary research and historical background was developed by Robert Lyon in 2012, a Term Historian based in the regional office in Anchorage. Architectural Historian, Heather Feil continued the development of the property's history and Historical Architects, Grant Crosby and John Wachtel, conducted a site visit in October 15-16, 2018 to record and assess the building. Wachtel utilized a Trimble TX8 to scan the cabin in high definition and prepare base drawings in AutoCAD software. Crosby recorded details and assessed the condition of the cabin in order to prepare the physical description, condition assessment, recommendations for treatment, and design drawings for this Historic Structure Report. Senior Curator, Kelsey Lutz provided direction and recommendations for the objects associated with the Lagoon Island Cabin. The graphic design was completed by ARO Historical Architect Intern, Phebe Davis.

Summary of Statement of Significance

The Lagoon Island Cabin is the oldest and first official site of the National Park Service's presence at Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. The cabin was constructed in 1942 during World War II by the Civilian Aviation Authority (CAA) as the Pleasant Island Bunkhouse supporting the Gustavus airfield "Fan Marker".¹ Following the war, the National Park Service acquired the building through surplus and moved it to Lagoon Island in 1950 to provide housing and office space for the new park unit.

The Lagoon Island Cabin's Period of Significance is 1950 to 1957 which encompasses the building's relocation to Lagoon Island and the associated alterations by the National Park Service to accommodate its use as housing and office space for Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve.

¹ A highly directional radio signal transmitted vertically upward from a transmitter located along a navigational radio range, as in an instrument landing system (ILS). The output of a fan marker is heard only when the aircraft is directly above the transmitter, thus indicating to the pilot his exact position. A fan marker is keyed for identification. Also called a fan-marker beacon. https://aviation_dictionary.enacademic.com/2691/fan_marker

Summary Assessment of Integrity

The Lagoon Island Cabin was constructed during World War II and although it was relocated from Pleasant Island to Lagoon Island in 1950 by the National Park Service, it retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association for the Period of Significance of 1950 to 1957. The cabin retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Status

The National Park Service prepared a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) in 2012 and received concurrence from the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) acknowledging the building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). An individual nomination is in draft form at the time of this writing but the park seeks to pursue individual listing of the cabin to the National Register of Historic Places.

Summary of Current Condition

The Lagoon Island Cabin is in good condition despite not being used for more than a decade as a residence or office space. The metal roof and elevated foundation attributes to the cabin's condition. The cabin was vandalized in 2017 when the non-historic front door was damaged to gain entry. The interior and exterior remain in good condition with some areas affected by mold and moisture. Field lead test kits revealed the exterior manufactured shingles contain lead paint. Interior ceiling panels and some wall panels also support mold due to moisture infiltration at the chimney and the lack of heat and air movement in recent years. The post and pier foundation is in fair condition. The majority of original doors and windows remain intact.

Summary of Use and Treatment Recommendations

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve intends to utilize the Lagoon Island as itinerant housing for visiting guests, artist in residence, and other programs. The duration of stays in the cabin will be limited to short periods of time – overnight to a week or ten days.

In order to bring the Lagoon Island Cabin into a condition suitable for overnight accommodations, stabilization and rehabilitation work will be required. Summarized treatment recommendations are listed below in prioritized order; more detail is provided in the treatment section of this report.



Figure 1.1: Perspective view of the Lagoon Island Cabin from the southwest.

Foundation:

- Level cabin, replace deteriorated posts in-kind, bear all posts on treated foundation pads at posts; provide positive connections between posts and pads and floor structure.
- Sister each floor joist to carry the load of the existing joists which are deflecting and cracking due to the cantilever beyond the foundations primary beams.
- Insulate floor cavity, install hardware cloth to underside of joists.

Roof:

- Clean vegetation and organic duff from roof surfaces.
- Inspect and refasten roofing nails, fascia and trim as required.
- Remove existing metal roof and repair existing subroof as needed with in-kind material. Install building paper over subroof and install new roofing to match existing profile and color.

Exterior:

- Repair and/or replace front porch decking and stairs as required.
- Construct new front and shed addition doors based on historic photographs.
- Consult with Industrial Hygienist (IH) for appropriate methodology to prepare exterior shingles for painting.
- Paint exterior shingles, window and door trim.

Interior:

- Provide a "deep clean" of the interior surfaces and casework.
- Paint interior surfaces as required.
- Determine feasibility of retaining interior wallboard or replacing with mold resistant gypsum wallboard in the same configuration.

Mechanical, Light and Power, Fire Detection and Notification

- Determine appropriate outhouse location and type and consult with Alaska Regional Office for design assistance.
- Determine storage for domestic water and gray water disposal.
- Determine power and lighting source for occupants.
- Develop Occupant Briefing Card for overnight residents.
- Develop cyclic inspection and maintenance plan for battery operated heat, smoke and CO2 detectors.
- Install Stove Top FireStop Rangehood automatic fire suppression device in stove rangehood.

Curatorial:

- Determine if any remaining furniture and/or objects in the cabin contribute to the history and significance of the cabin.
- Develop a plan to collect and catalogue recovered items per museum protocols.

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2. Administrative Data

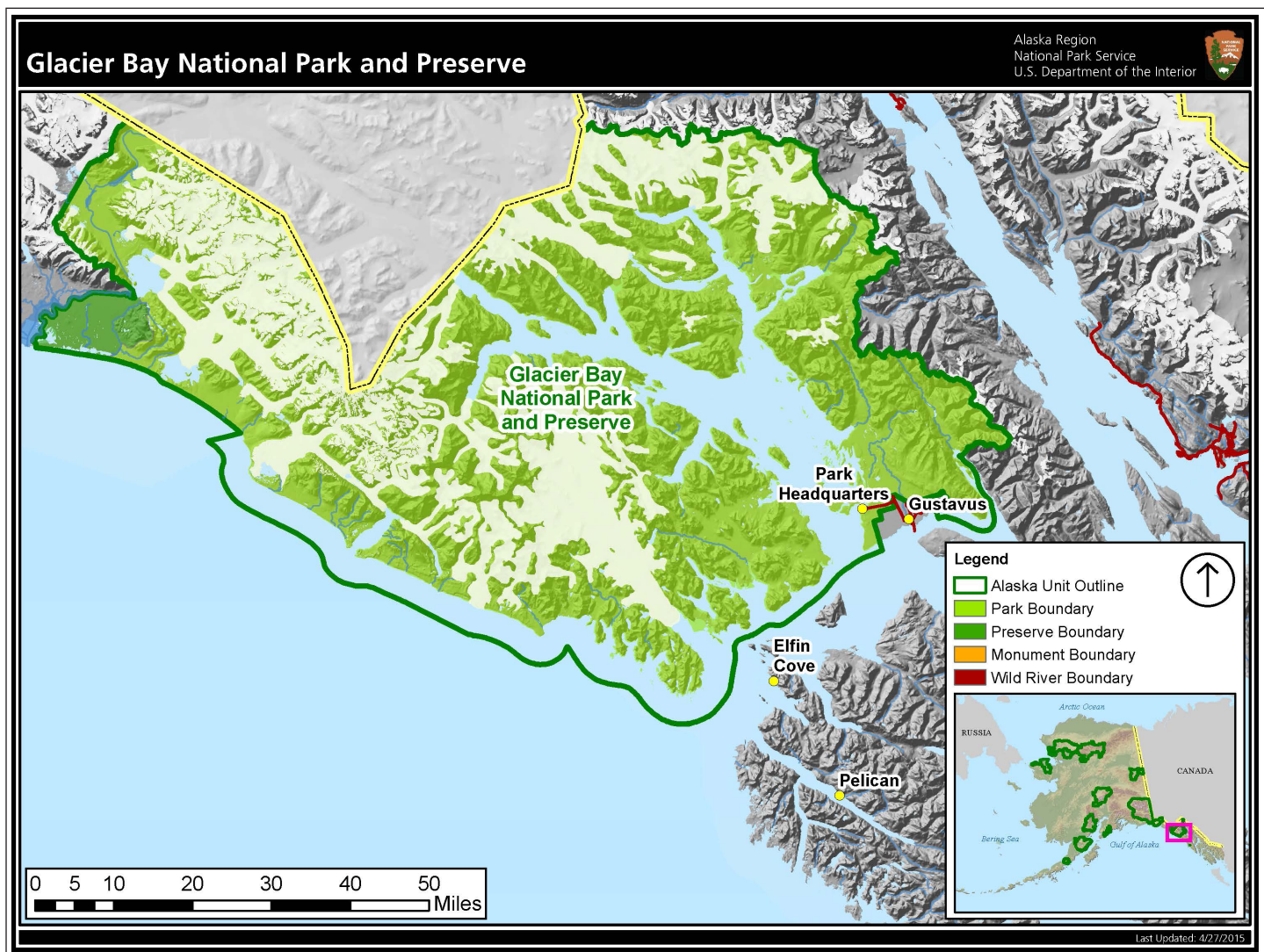


Figure 2.1: National Park Service Park Base Map Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve. AKRO 062.17.07,04-24-2015

Database Descriptions

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs) is a data repository with information on over 45,000 reported cultural resources (archaeological sites, buildings, structures, objects or locations, etc.), from prehistoric to modern, and some paleontological sites within the State of Alaska. This data repository is restricted by state law to prevent unauthorized use and to protect identified cultural resources from unwarranted destruction. The AHRs is maintained by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) staff and the electronic version of the AHRs is part of OHA's Integrated Business Suite (IBS).

Facility Management Software System

Facility Management Software System (FMSS) is a computerized and systematic process for guiding maintenance and operations of NPS assets (buildings, roads, trails and walks, maintained landscapes, outdoor sculpture) at the park level. FMSS generates annual inspection forms, work orders, preventive maintenance reports, and safety plans. FMSS is part of the NPS Asset Management reform process to improve the management, tracking, data collection, and reporting of information on assets and programs. FMSS is used servicewide to establish consistency in identifying asset deficiencies across individual park units. The FMSS is currently used to manage over 400 park sites, including 60,000+ park locations and 500,000+ asset records.

Structure ID

The identifying structure number assigned by the park, originated from the “building card” system and can be informed by the current FMSS number.

Asset Priority Index

The Lagoon Island Cabin has an Asset Priority Index (API) of 58.

The Department of the Interior (DOI) Asset Management Plan transitioned the Department and its Bureaus/offices from a project-centric to a portfolio-centric management approach. This transition was paired with performance measures within Facility Management such as the Facility Condition Index (FCI) and the Asset Priority Index (API), which provide park managers with metrics to make effective management decisions. Park managers use a matrix of FCI and API to determine which assets support mission critical roles and the condition of those assets.

The API is a balanced scorecard approach that allows park managers to compare the relative importance of facilities in relation to one another. This metric, in conjunction with other asset management considerations, can be used to create an overall asset management strategy. Including the API within a Historic Structure Report demonstrates the importance of these assets park-wide and helps prioritize future projects. It may also highlight where an API may need to be reevaluated if the historic significance of a structure or site has been reassessed while producing the HSR. In general, best practices in Facility Management will determine if a property with a Moderate (API of 12 -50) or Low (API <12) API score should be considered for excess or removal if the property’s condition decreases.

Optimizer Band

Optimizer Bands (OB) are defined by the priority of assets that they contain and their criticality to a park’s mission. The Lagoon Island Cabin is identified as one of the highest Priority Assets to Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve. It is critical to the operations and mission of the park, has a high visitor use, and is understood to require the highest base funding within the park system.

Cultural Resources Inventory System

The Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) is the National Park Service’s inventory of cultural resources on its lands. Its records, maintained in part to comply with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2006), Director’s Order 28 Cultural Resource Management and Director’s Order 28A: Archeology, include archaeological sites, cultural

landscapes, historic structures, and ethnographic resources. As of its launch in 2018, CRIS incorporates complete sets of data migrated from the List of Classified Structures (LCS), the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI), and the Archaeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS). It also includes a limited set of data elements migrated from the legacy Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI)

Cultural Resources Inventory System – Historic Structures

The Cultural Resource Inventory System – Historic Structures (CRIS-HS) (formerly the List of Classified Structures [LCS]). The building contributes to the Skagway & White Pass District National Historic Landmark at Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park and sits within the Skagway Historic District, the commercial district of downtown Skagway, Alaska. The CRIS-HS is an evaluated inventory of all historic and prehistoric structures that have historical, architectural, or engineering significance within the National Park System in which the National Park Service has any enforceable legal interest. Structures on the CRIS-HS are those that individually meet the National Register criteria or those that are contributing elements of sites or districts that meet the criteria. In addition, structures that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria are also included on the CRIS-HS. Structures are constructed works that serve some form of human activity and are generally immovable. While the inventory has long utilized the term “structure,” generally these features in relation to the National Register of Historic Places fall into the following property types: Building, Structure, or Object. The CRIS-HS identifying number (ID) is auto generated from the system.

Cultural Resources Inventory System – Cultural Landscapes

The Cultural Resource Inventory System - Cultural Landscapes (CRIS-CL), is a comprehensive inventory of cultural landscapes in the national park system. It is the descendant of the PC-based Cultural Landscape Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS). Implemented in 1998, the CRIS-CL improved upon the earlier system while convening a group of CRIS-CL Coordinators in each region and requiring annually-updated five-year plans for each region. In 2005, the CRIS-CL was moved to a web-based platform, allowing increased access to the system and improved reporting. The CRIS-CL identifying number (ID) is auto generated from the system.

Cultural Landscape Inventory Feature Identification

A physical unit that is part of the existing character of a landscape can be managed as an individual element and is identified as contributing or noncontributing to the historic significance of the landscape. Examples include a woodlot, earthwork, hedge, lawn, specimen tree, allee, barn, agricultural field, and vista. In the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI), each landscape feature is identified in association with one of thirteen landscape characteristics. The CLI Feature identifying number (ID) is auto generated from the system.

Historic American Buildings Survey

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) is the nation's first federal preservation program, begun in 1933 to document America's architectural heritage. Creation of the program was motivated primarily by the perceived need to mitigate the negative effects upon our history and culture of rapidly vanishing architectural resources. As a national survey, the HABS collection is intended to represent "a complete resume of the builder's art." Thus, the building selection ranges in type and style from the monumental and architect-designed to the utilitarian and vernacular, including a sampling of our nation's vast array of regionally and ethnically derived building traditions. HABS numbers are assigned and managed at the regional and national level.

National Register Information System

The National Register Information System (NRIS) is a database of properties that have been listed on the United States National Register of Historic Places. The database includes more than 84,000 entries of historic sites that are currently listed on the National Register, that were previously listed and later removed, or that are pending listing. The database includes approximately 45 pieces of data for each listed property. NRIS IDs are automatically assigned the year the documentation was first signed by the Keeper.

Directional Information

The primary axis of the Lagoon Island Cabin is oriented 15 degrees east of true north. To simplify the references for this report, the true north elevation is referred to as the west elevation. The other elevations bear from this reference.

Facility Condition Index

The Facility Condition Index (FCI) is the value of all deficiencies divided by the current replacement value. The higher the facility condition index, the worse the condition. The FCI for the Lagoon Island Cabin at the time of this writing is: 1.171

Methodology

The historic background information for this Historic Structure Report was developed through research of primary and secondary sources primary and secondary sources by Alaska Regional Office Term Historian, Bob Lyon, and Alaska Regional Office Architectural Historian, Heather Feil.

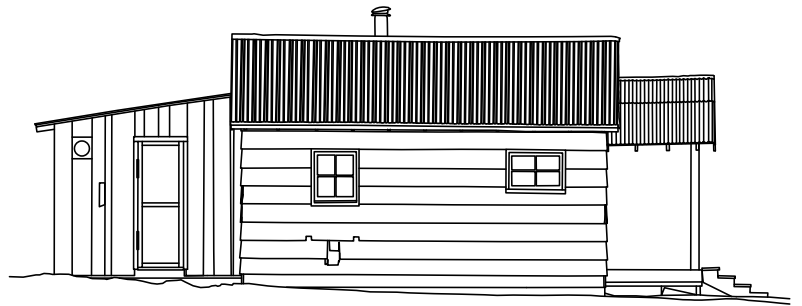
The physical description, condition assessment and high definition scan information were collected during a two-day site visit by Alaska Regional Office Historical Architects Grant Crosby and John Wachtel on October 9-10, 2018.

Site and Building Nomenclature

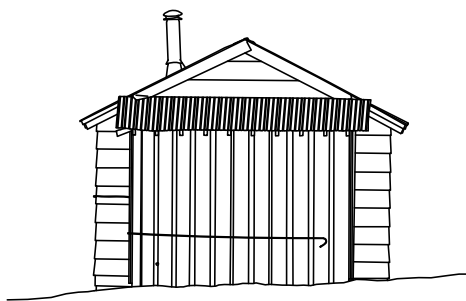
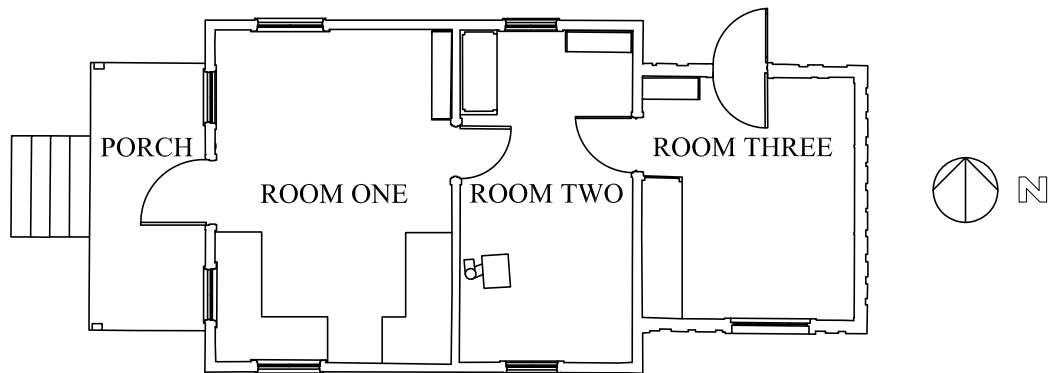
Preferred Structure Name	Lagoon Island Cabin
Other Names	Pleasant Island Bunkhouse, Cabin (Lagoon Island), Glacier Bay National Monument Patrol Cabin, Headquarters Island Cabin, HQ Island Cabin, GB-1, GLBA-1, GBQ-01, GBQ1
Structure State	Alaska
Land Tract Number	GLBA 01-124
National Historic Landmark (NHL) Name	N/A
Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRs)	JUN-01287
Structure ID	GBQ-01
Facility Management Software System (FMSS)	42622
Asset Priority Index (API)	58
Optimizer/Optimizer Bands (OB)	2
Cultural Resources Inventory System – Historic Structures (CRIS-HS)	1168628
Cultural Resources Inventory System – Cultural Landscapes (CRIS-CL)	N/A
Cultural Landscape Inventory Feature ID (CLI Feature ID)	N/A
National Register Status	Determined eligible by SHPO 11/21/2018



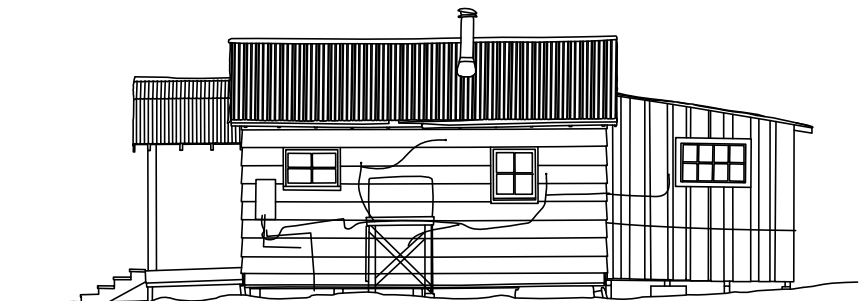
SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

Figure 2.2: Lagoon Island Cabin floor plan and elevations to provide directional information.

AS med by	
ated by	
ained by	
structed by	
BUILT	REMODELED
ING NO.	OCCUPANCY
IAL COST, \$	
est value, \$	
EA STORIES	NUMBER ROOMS
1. floor	SQ. Ft., Basement
2. floor	2d floor
CONSTRUCTION TYPE	
Walls, exterior	
Walls, interior	
Roof	
FOR FINISH, Walls	
Ceilings	
UTES, Water	Electric
Phone	
MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT:	
Sanitary	
Heating	Fuel
Electric	H. W.
EXISTING CONDITION OF BUILDING:	
Structural	
Mechanical	
NOTES:	
Drawn	Distance
Sketches	
Regarding apparatus	
PREPARED BY	APPROVED

30'-10"

16'-7"

14'-0"

15'-4"

8'-0"

9'-10"

11'-3"

KITCHEN

LIVING ROOM

BEDROOM

STORAGE (closet to cabin)

3,088 sq. ft.

GB-1

1/8" = 1'-0"

REMARKS:

Figure 2.3: National Park Service Individual Building Report form page 1 illustrating a sketch plan of the cabin with dimensions. The fields to the left of the plan were not completed when this form was submitted. Individual Report Forms preceded the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). GLBA Facility Management Building Record for Cabin (Lagoon Island) GB-1. NPS Photo.

ATTACHMENT FORM 10-768 (INDIVIDUAL BLDG. REPORT)	
BLDG. NO. <u>GB-1</u>	NAME <u>Cabin (Lagoon Island)</u>
LOCATION <u>Bartlett Cove</u>	
AREA <u>Glacier Bay National Monument</u>	
PREPARED BY: _____	DATE _____
APPROVED BY: _____	
1. USED AS <u>Employee Housing</u>	
Owned by <u>Government, National Park Service</u>	
Operated by <u>Government, National Park Service</u>	
Maintained by <u>Government, National Park Service</u>	
Constructed by _____	
2. YEAR BUILT <u>1950</u>	REMODELED <u>1951</u>
3. DRAWING NO. <u>None</u>	OCCUPANCY <u>Seasonal & Temporary</u>
4. ORIGINAL COST, \$ <u>750.00</u>	\$500.00
Present Value, \$ <u>750.00</u>	
5. NUMBER STORIES <u>1</u>	NUMBER ROOMS <u>3</u>
6. CU. FT. <u>4416.11</u>	SQ. FT., BASEMENT <u>506.48</u>
1st Floor _____	2d floor _____
Other _____	
7. CONSTRUCTION TYPE <u>Wood Frame</u>	
Walls, exterior <u>Cedar siding (vertical spruce board & battens on addition)</u>	
Walls, interior <u>Fiberboard (spruce planks in addition)</u>	
Floors <u>Masonite (spruce planks in addition)</u>	Roof <u>Aluminum (roofing on addition)</u>
8. INTERIOR FINISH, Walls <u>Paint (no finish in addition)</u>	
Floors <u>Paint</u>	Ceilings <u>Paint (none in addition)</u>
9. UTILITIES, Water <u>No</u>	Electric <u>No</u>
Sewer <u>No</u>	Phone <u>No</u>
10. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT:	
Sanitary <u>Single kitchen sink</u>	
Heating <u>Oil</u>	Fuel Oil Range & Heater
Electric <u>None</u>	H. W. <u>None</u>
11. EXISTING CONDITION OF BUILDING:	
Structural <u>Fair</u>	
Mechanical <u>Fair</u>	
12. FIRE PROTECTION:	
Hydrant size <u>None</u>	Distance <u>Not applicable</u>
Sprinklers <u>None</u>	
Extinguishing apparatus <u>1-Mod. 4 Lux CO₂</u>	Extinguisher
REMARKS:	
This building was Army surplus secured from GAA and moved from Pleasant Island to the present location at cost of \$500.00 in 1950. The box car type roof was converted into a 4 pitch gable type and covered with tar paper. During the summer of 1951 the tar paper was replaced with aluminum and the outside walls covered with red cedar shakes and a porch built on the front. During 1952 the interior will be lined and a new floor laid.	

Figure 2.4: National Park Service Individual Building Report form page 2 providing a short-form description and history of the building. GLBA Facility Management Building Record for Cabin (Lagoon Island) GB-1. NPS Photo.

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3. Statement of Significance



Figure 3.1: View of the Lagoon Island Cabin in August 1951. The majority of exterior Character Defining Features remain intact contributing to the cabin's high degree of integrity. Note the five-panel wood door which is likely original and the foundation lacking a skirting. GLBA Archives, Accession # 00491, Box 6, Folder 6 GLBA 10885.

Statement of Significance

The Lagoon Cabin Island achieves historical significance under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Recreation and Politics and Government as the earliest physical representation of the National Park Service (NPS) presence in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. The National Park Service was established for the stated purpose of conserving areas of outstanding national beauty and wildlife and for providing outdoor recreational opportunities to the American public. The cabin was moved to Lagoon Island in 1950 by the NPS and became the first base of operations for systematic patrols of the park. Until construction of the Glacier Bay National Monument headquarters at Bartlett Cove in 1957, the Lagoon Island Cabin was the only NPS facility in the monument, establishing its Period of Significance from 1950 to 1957. The cabin provided a base for NPS operations where oversight had been minimal until 1950.

According to historic records, the Lagoon Island Cabin was constructed during World War II to serve as the Pleasant Island Bunkhouse associated with the "Fan Marker" for the Gustavus airfield. The building's transfer to the NPS from the Civil Aeronautics Authority (CAA) ¹ following World

¹ Aviation standards in the United States were initiated in 1926 with the Air Commerce Act, managed by the Secretary of Commerce, which established and enforced air traffic regulations including licensing pilots, certifying aircraft, and operating and maintaining navigational aids. In 1934, this branch of the Department of Commerce became the Bureau of Air Commerce. Following the Civil Aeronautics Act in 1938, oversight of civil

War II represents a Government transfer of military surplus property for re-use in the post-war era. The National Park Service successfully relocated the building to Lagoon Island and made necessary improvements to provide suitable housing and office space for the nascent on-site park management.

aviation passed to the Civil Aeronautics Authority (CAA), a new independent agency with a three-member Air Safety Board and expanded governmental role in civil aviation. The Federal Aviation Act (FAA) was established in 1958 which absorbed the CAA's functions within this new agency.

Period of Significance (1950-1957)

The Period of Significance for the Lagoon Island Cabin commences in 1950 when the structure was acquired by the National Park Service and moved to Lagoon Island and ends in 1957 when a headquarters facility was constructed in Bartlett Cove to serve as the park's operation center.

The justification for beginning the Period of Significance in 1950 rather than the date of construction is the transfer of ownership from CAA to NPS. The end date acknowledges the park's establishment of a permanent office structure with the construction of the administration building.



Figure 3.2: Closeup view of the Lagoon Island Cabin from 1951 with an unidentified visitor standing on the shed roofed porch with a diagonal braced railing. Note the small coniferous trees sprouting around the cabin. National Archives, Record Group 79 Box 292, Glacier Bay National Monument.



Figure 3.3: This 1951 image of the Lagoon Island Cabin was taken from the southwest and illustrates the cabin with the small, centrally located shed roof porch and bare wood horizontal sub sheathing. The roof appears to be clad in cedar shingles and the windows on the south elevation have not been installed. GLBA Archives, Accession # 00491, Box 6, Folder 6 GLBA 10885.

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4. Developmental History



Figure 4.1: Satellite Image Map of Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve formatted by the AKRO Geographic Information System (GIS) Team. AKRO063.07.01.01,07-21-2008.

Historical Background and Context

Criterion A: Conservation, Politics/Government

The National Park Service was created in 1916 with a stated mission to "...conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and wildlife within, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations". Under the vision of Stephen T. Mather, its first Director, a staff of now-notable planners, engineers, and architects such as Charles Punchard, Thomas Vint, Charles Peterson, Daniel Hull, George Goodwin, and Mary Colter would spend the next two decades designing circulation roads, trails, bridges, campgrounds, buildings and other structures for America's most prominent -- and accessible -- National Parks throughout the country, such as Yosemite, Yellowstone, the Grand Canyon, and Glacier. The designed elements created by all these professionals -- largely in the "NPS Rustic" style -- provided not just

accessibility into these wilderness areas but also allowed for overnight accommodation, shelter, dining, automobile services, and the purchase of provisions.¹ In addition, the Park-to-Park Highway system that Mather would promote in the 1910s would take improvement of the National Parks further — it was a campaign to literally connect all of the major western national parks by paved roads, and was referred to as potentially "the greatest scenic highway in the world."²

All these goals required large financial and labor resources. Both would become available by the circumstances of those early decades, including a Congress initially supportive of the National Park system and, later, the availability of Federal Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration workforces created during the Great



Figure 4.2: This 1961 image of the Lagoon Island Cabin reveals the afforestation of the island through the natural succession of growth. During this era, the cabin was clearly visible along the shoreline and included a flagpole. GLBA Archives, Accession # 00491, Box 6, Folder 6 GLBA 10885.

Depression. Against this background, Glacier Bay National Monument, post-World War II, presented a different physical, political, and economic situation from those its sister National Parks experienced before the war.

Glacier Bay was outside of the contiguous United States, in a territory that had not yet been made a state. Within a National Park system of wilderness areas, Glacier Bay and other Alaskan public lands had remained in many ways even more wild, more remote, and more inaccessible, despite the Euro-American contact of explorers, miners, fishermen, and homesteaders since 1877.³ It was a situation that some users of natural areas might have found desirable, but a situation that made the National Monument difficult to manage without enough resources to do so. Glacier Bay National Monument had been created in 1925, but at the start of the 1950s it still had no significant roads leading to it; minimal private investment such as planned cabin development; and no restaurants, grocery stores, or gasoline stations outside of Gustavus. And the Monument was accessible only by boat or plane.⁴

By 1950, Glacier Bay National Monument remained administered from McKinley National Park and Sitka National Monument. Patrols of Glacier Bay were rare and no NPS personnel were duty-stationed at Glacier Bay. An occasional ship patrol from Sitka had been undertaken for

several years, but patrol coverage of the Monument was minimal.⁵ According to the National Park Service's own Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve website:

"Park Service officials hoped to obtain appropriations for visitor accommodations and other needed improvements in Glacier Bay, Mount McKinley, Katmai, and Sitka so that these national park areas would attract some of the increasing volume of Alaska tourism which was expected to follow the opening of the Alaskan Highway. (However,) ...the administration of Glacier Bay National Monument remained essentially protective into the 1950s. The Park Service posted a ranger in the monument in 1950, mainly to suppress poaching, and as the small administrative presence grew, a skeletal staff at Bartlett Cove continued to devote most of its resources to patrol. Protective efforts extended to the acquisition of private inholdings, including two Native allotments at Bartlett Cove. Even though NPS planners showed more and more deference to local property holders and commercial interests in this decade, so little funding was available that most of what they proposed remained at the planning level."⁶

In an article entitled *We've Been Starving Our National Parks* published in the *Saturday Evening Post* during this period, editors described the problem facing the parks bluntly: "Use of the Parks has soared almost vertically since



Figure 4.3: Another 1961 view of the Lagoon Island Cabin from the southeast illustrating the small, shed roof porch, only one window and a stove pipe protruding from the roof's east elevation. The cabin is set in an open meadow of beach grass with the coniferous taiga forest behind. GLBA Archives, Accession # 00491, Box 6, Folder 6 GLBA 10885.

the end of World War II, (but because) living conditions are substandard, going right down to the tar paper shack level, the fact that the Park Service has managed to keep employees has been a genuine tribute to their selfless dedication to the parks....the plain truth is our National Park system has reached a state of crisis - financial malnutrition."⁷

Ultimately, the need for a National Park Service presence in Glacier Bay combined with the lack of immediate funding helped to dictate what Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve's first building would be. In his 1946 Planning Study for Glacier Bay National Monument created for the National Park Service, Landscape Architect Alfred C. Kuehl envisioned significant visitor services at Bartlett Cove opposite Lagoon Island, including administrative headquarters. The estimated cost of the Bartlett Cove development was \$1,290,100. But before funds could be secured for construction of permanent headquarters a surplus World War II building became available.⁸ In *A History of Glacier Bay National Monument* by former Glacier Chief Ranger Bruce Black, the author states "In 1950, Supervisory Park Ranger Duane Jacobs, temporarily assigned to Glacier Bay (from his position as Asst. Chief Ranger, Yosemite National Park), arranged to have a Navy emergency shelter (author's note: referred to as Army

surplus by Jacobs in his 1950 NPS report) moved from Pleasant Island to Lagoon Island at Bartlett Cove. The job was contracted by local (Gustavus) people and cost \$500. Improvement work was carried on each summer by Park Service personnel until by 1954 the cabin was in usable shape."⁹ Jacobs situated the building on Lagoon Island instead of the mainland, though a survey crew had already brushed and flagged the route of the future road between Gustavus and Bartlett Cove. According to Black, it is possible Jacobs preferred the island for the psychological comfort that it afforded in such a huge expanse of bear country. However, Landscape Architect Kuehl had begun designing the new headquarters for the monument and one suggested location was on Lagoon Island. Jacobs would have been aware of this and probably saw the Lagoon Island Cabin as the first step in creating the headquarters. Jacobs completed this first National Park Service building at Glacier Bay by adding a porch, raising the roof pitch, and installing some extra bracing to withstand winter snows, all with lumber salvaged from the old cannery at Bartlett Cove.^{10 11} According to Ranger Jacobs's own statement in his Report of Special Assignment at Glacier Bay National Monument 1950 Season, "A 16 X 20 foot frame cabin, left on Pleasant Island by the Army, was secured through knowledge of the C.A.A. (Civil Aeronautics Administration) at Gustavus. They were going to move this cabin for their



Figure 4.4: Closeup view of the Lagoon Island Cabin from 1961 with an unidentified visitor standing on the shed roofed porch with a diagonal braced railing. Note the small coniferous trees sprouting around the cabin. GLBA Archives, Accession # 00491, Box 6, Folder 6 GLBA 10885.

own use but decided they did not need it, and suggested we move it instead... after getting the cabin on the island, and leveled, the roof pitch was raised and adequate bracing put in to withstand winter snows. New paper was laid to weatherproof it, and additional underpinning installed. A 6 x 8 foot porch was constructed. A flag pole was cut, painted and erected in front of the cabin . . . later (the cabin) can be relined both inside and out, partitioned, and made quite comfortable." It was stated that " . . . some of the lumber used in repairs and improvements to the old cabin and for a temporary mooring float in the lagoon came from the 'old fishery', perhaps remnants of a building built in 1900".

¹² Ranger Jacobs mentions constructing a temporary mooring float for the NPS patrol vessel Nunatak (another war-surplus-provided resource, in this case from the Coast Guard) and included a photograph of the vessel at the float on Lagoon Island. ¹³

Chief Ranger Black's wife, Barbara Black, also mentions the cabin in an article about Glacier Bay. Black and his family lived part of each summer in this cabin. Once the cabin was in place and habitable, NPS Ranger patrol activity could go on all season instead of the rare and short visits previously. "Ranger Duane Jacobs's sojourn in Bartlett Cove that summer (1950) represented the first on-site administration of Glacier Bay National Monument." ¹⁴ This significance of

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

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

Although one of the options Kuehl included in his planning study had suggested putting the new facilities on Lagoon Island, the final version planned the headquarters for its present location on the Gustavus side of the cove. The result is that the cabin is still the only NPS building on Lagoon Island.^{15 16}

Beyond the new roof, exterior shingle siding, and shed roof porch, an outhouse was added during the summers from 1950 to 1954.¹⁷ All of the added windows were also likely added during that first period or possibly later in the 1950s. The cabin today remains largely the same as in the 1961 photos, with the only significant post-1961 alteration the loss of a paneled, windowless wood door at the entry that was replaced at some point with an-institutional-type door; and the added simple, shed roof addition located at the rear of the building. The Lagoon Island Cabin was used for employee housing until approximately 1990 and is in fair to good condition with rotted floor boards at the porch and the addition the only significant visible deterioration. According to Kevin Apgar, in charge of housing assignments at Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, some of the rangers did not care for assignment at the cabin, while others enjoyed the isolation.¹⁸ Appropriate repairs and possible re-use as itinerant housing, artist-in-residence program, or as a cultural resources exhibit..

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

Endnotes

- 1 Unknown Author, Mather's Vision - Charles PUNCHARD, source unknown
- 2 1917 Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, p. 19
- 3 Kurtz, Rick S., Glacier Bay National Park Historic Resources Study (NPS) 1995
- 4 Kuehl, Alfred, Bartlett Cove Master Plan (NPS) 1947
- 5 Lyon, Robert, Lagoon Island Cabin National Register Nomination draft, NPS 2013
- 6 National Park Service, History of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
- 7 Editors, Saturday Evening Post, We've Been Starving Our National Parks, February 10, 1955, p. 10
- 8 Kuehl, Alfred, Bartlett Cove Master Plan, NPS 1947
- 9 Black, Bruce, A History... , p. 91
- 10 Ibid
- 11 Lyon, Robert, Lagoon Island National Register Draft...
- 12 Jacobs, Duane, "Report of..."
- 13 Lyon, Robert, Lagoon Island Cabin National Register Draft...
- 14 Black, Barbara "Living in Glacier Bay," National Parks Magazine, July-Sept. 1957, pp. 107-111.
- 15 Kuehl, Alfred, Bartlett Cove...
- 16 Lyon, Robert, Lagoon Island National Register Draft.....
- 17 Black, Bruce, A History...
- 18 Apgar, Kevin, Interview: Former employee at Glacier Bay in charge of housing assignments, 2012

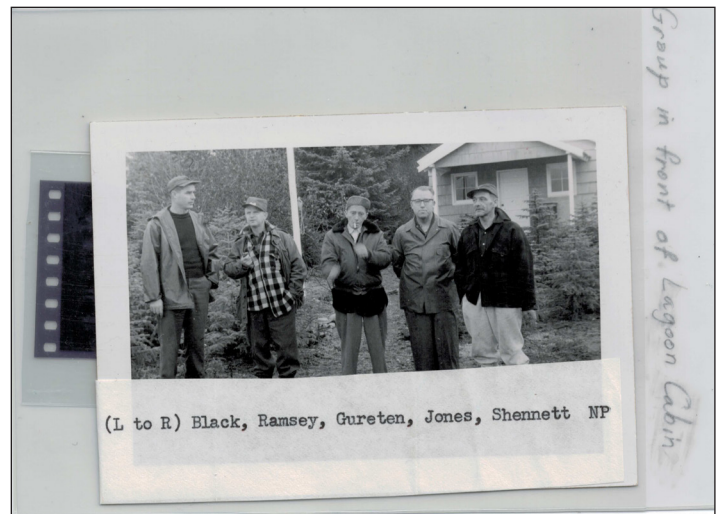


Figure 4.5: The date of this group photo is unknown, but it is post 1951 due to the improvements that have been made to the Lagoon Island Cabin, including the gable porch, windows, and cedar shingle siding. GLBA Archives, Accession # 00491, Box 6, Folder 6 GLBA 10885.



Figure 4.6: View of the Lagoon Island Cabin across Bartlett Cove along a roadbed that no longer exists. The date of this photograph is unknown but likely the 1970s. GLBA Archives, Accession # 00491, Box 6, Folder 6 GLBA 10885.



Figure 4.7: A perspective of the Lagoon Island Cabin from the southwest taken in the 1990s (exact date unknown). The photo was found in the Alaska Region Facility Management files. Alaska Region Facilities Files. NPS Photo.



Figure 4.8: Another photo found in the Alaska Region Facility Management files from the 1990s illustrating the Lagoon Island Cabin from the northwest. Alaska Region Facilities Files. NPS Photo.



Figure 4.9: View from the southeast of the Lagoon Island Cabin dating to the 1990s. Alaska Region Facilities Files. NPS Photo.



Figure 4.10: View from the northeast of the Lagoon Island cabin dating to the 1990s. Alaska Region Facilities Files. NPS Photo.

5. Physical Description



Figure 5.1: A 2018 view of the Lagoon Island Cabin from the southeast in its current forested setting.

General Description

The Lagoon Island Cabin is located on the southern aspect of Lagoon Island in Bartlett Cove, a small Fjord in Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve, near Gustavus in southeast Alaska. Historically, the setting was solitary and remote, within a large field at the southwest corner of the island providing boat and sea plane access to Bartlett Cove. Over time, the general area has been subjected to glacial isostatic rebound and as a result, the island is rising approximately 1.22 inches annually. In 1950, when the cabin served as both government housing and a ranger station, it was sited during an earlier stage of plant succession and was surrounded by beach grass and low-lying shrubs. Isostatic rebound and warming trends have influenced the vegetation, giving way to a young growth forest surrounding the cabin in Western Hemlock, Sitka Spruce and thick ground cover. As isostatic rebound continues, plant succession occurs with it, causing dense shrubs to block the view of the cabin from the shoreline. Similarly, cabin occupants can no longer observe the shoreline of Bartlett Cove.

The Lagoon Island Cabin is one-story, rectangular in plan measuring 16'-0" x 20'-0" with a medium pitch gable roof (6:12) in a northwest-southeast orientation on the

building's long axis. The cabin is entered from the south elevation via a covered porch and includes three rooms. This Historic Structure Report will be reference them as Room One, Two and Three with Room One defined as the space accessed from the front door on the east elevation. Room One includes a kitchen and dining area. Room Two and Three likely served as bedrooms during the cabin's Period of Significance. The cabin is supported by a wood foundation comprised of post and pad construction which is elevated approximately 1'-0" above grade. The cabin walls are light frame construction with several windows, two doors and clad in a manufactured cedar shingle.

The foundation consists of wood sills resting on stone footings, although not all corners are visible due to settling and vegetation build-up that has placed the building closer to grade. The framing is generally of light wood stud construction. The exterior elevations of the original cabin are clad in cedar shake on all three major sides.

The rear addition measures 9'-10"x 11'-5", and employs exterior walls clad in offset vertical planks. The front (southwest) facade contains two near-square window openings with simple molding profiles to their casings

and 4-light sash. They are placed symmetrically to flank an entry that currently employs a simple, flat, institutional-type door with a single glazed window above a lower metal vent. A set of four wooden steps leads to the centered porch deck at this location that employs wood board flooring and two simple, individual narrow square wooden posts on either end to support its gabled roof. There are no railings along the porch or its wood staircase. The right (northwest) facade includes two 4-light windows, one similar to those on the front façade, and one a rectangular 4-light laid horizontally near the front (southwest). The left (southeast) façade shows the same kind of pairing of windows, placing the front-most window horizontally and the rear-most vertically. An electric breaker box is mounted on the front-most end of the left side of the building. The gabled roof is covered in corrugated aluminum sheets at a 6:12 slope. There is one stove-pipe chimney continuing to project above the roof's southeast slope. The rear of the cabin has an attached shed roof addition, not visible in the 1961 photographs, and thus of a later origin. It is in fair condition, with some rot due to its placement on grade. Its siding consists of vertical plank siding and rafter ends are exposed at its eaves, clad in the same aluminum sheet roofing as the main cabin.

The interior features a living room measuring 11'-0" x 16'-0" and bedroom measuring 8'-0" x 16'-0". A kitchen area in the southwest corner of the front room contains a sink and counter space. Cupboards are below the counter and on the southwest elevation above the counter on either side of the window and above it. Shelves are built at the west end of the northeast elevation of the front room. The interior walls and ceiling are covered with fiberboard. The exterior south elevation features an oil storage tank for the oil furnace, a small propane hot water heater and a 55 gallon oil drum. Presently a small oil furnace is at the southwest corner of Room 2.

A wood pile, presumably for a wood stove, is located east of the cabin and south of the outhouse. The exterior south elevation features an oil storage tank for the oil furnace, a small propane hot water heater and a 55 gallon oil drum.

A shed roof outhouse is located close by directly to the rear of the cabin, and appears to be in good condition

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

The National Park Service (NPS) acquired the cabin as military surplus and moved it to Lagoon Island in 1950. During a campaign of work in 1951 the building was altered by replacing the "box car type roof" with a 6:12 medium sloped gable roof. New roofing paper was laid to weatherproof the cabin at that time, and a 6'-0" x 8'-0" shed roof porch was added. Interior bracing was added

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



Figure 5.2: Perspective of the Lagoon Island Cabin from the northwest resplendent with lush moss and duff grown in its rainforest setting.

Character Defining Features

Character defining features are those architectural materials and elements that contribute to communicating the building's significance. The character defining features of the Lagoon Island Cabin's exterior include:

- Rectangular plan
- One-story
- Medium pitch gable roof
- 5V crimp metal roof
- Finish floor approximately 2'-0" above grade
- Manufactured cedar shingle siding
- 4-lite, fixed, wood sash windows
- Open porch with an enclosed medium pitched gable roof stepped down from main volume of roof
- Exposed porch roof structure supported by two wood columns
- Primary elevation orientated to Bartlett Cove
- Shed roof addition on the tertiary elevation of the cabin

Landscape:

- Forested setting with open glade in front of the cabin
- Proximity to Bartlett Cove
- Open understory with moss and lichen ground cover
- Utility services located on east elevation
- Outhouse located behind the cabin

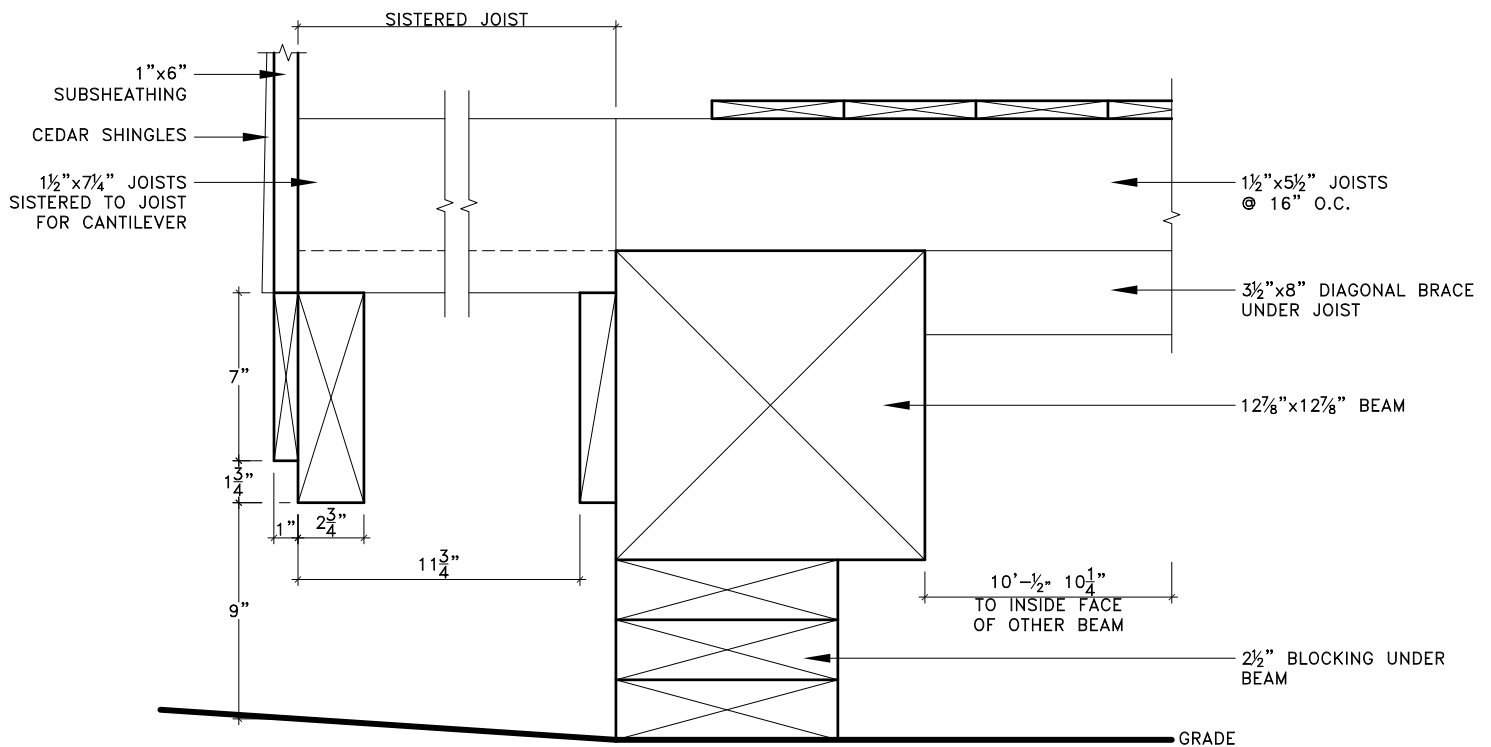


Figure 5.3: Detail of the northeast corner of the Lagoon Island Cabin's existing foundation which is comprised of untreated post and pad configuration. The 1 1/2" x 5 1/2" floor joists are oriented east-west, perpendicular to the roof ridge, and cantilever 2'-0" beyond the primary 12 7/8" square foundation beams. The reason is unknown but may be attributed to the relocation effort. Grant Crosby NPS AKRO 2018.

Foundation:

The foundation is uniquely constructed and may be attributed to the building's relocation to Lagoon Island. The 1 1/2" x 5 1/2" floor joist run east-west and are spaced 24" on-center. The joists are supported by two 12 7/8" x 12 7/8" beams which are set 2'-0" inside the outside wall plane but the floor joists extend to the rim joist beneath the exterior wall. The beams are supported by three 3" x 11 1/4" blocks which sit on grade. 1 1/2" x 7 1/4" joists are sistered to the primary joists and are supported by short blocks attached to the outside elevation of the large beams.

Additional lateral stabilization is provided by 3 1/2" x 8" cross bracing fastened to the bottom side of the joists and secured to the interior face of the beams with mitered cuts. Evidence of lateral bracing may have been added to prevent the cabin from racking during the move in 1950.

The shed addition foundation is comprised of 1 1/2" x 9 1/4" to 11 1/4" floor planks running north - south which are supported by 1 1/2" x 5 1/2" joists at 2'-0" on-center. The joist are supported by four 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" beams spaced

approximately 3'-3". The beams are supported by various materials including 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" posts, a 2 1/2" x 5 1/2" block or a 8" x 11 1/2" block.

The space between the foundation piers, rim joists and grade is enclosed with 2" rigid insulation. None of the floor joist cavities are insulated. Adding skirting to the cabin's perimeter is recommended to improve the building's envelope, insulation and prevent animal infestation.

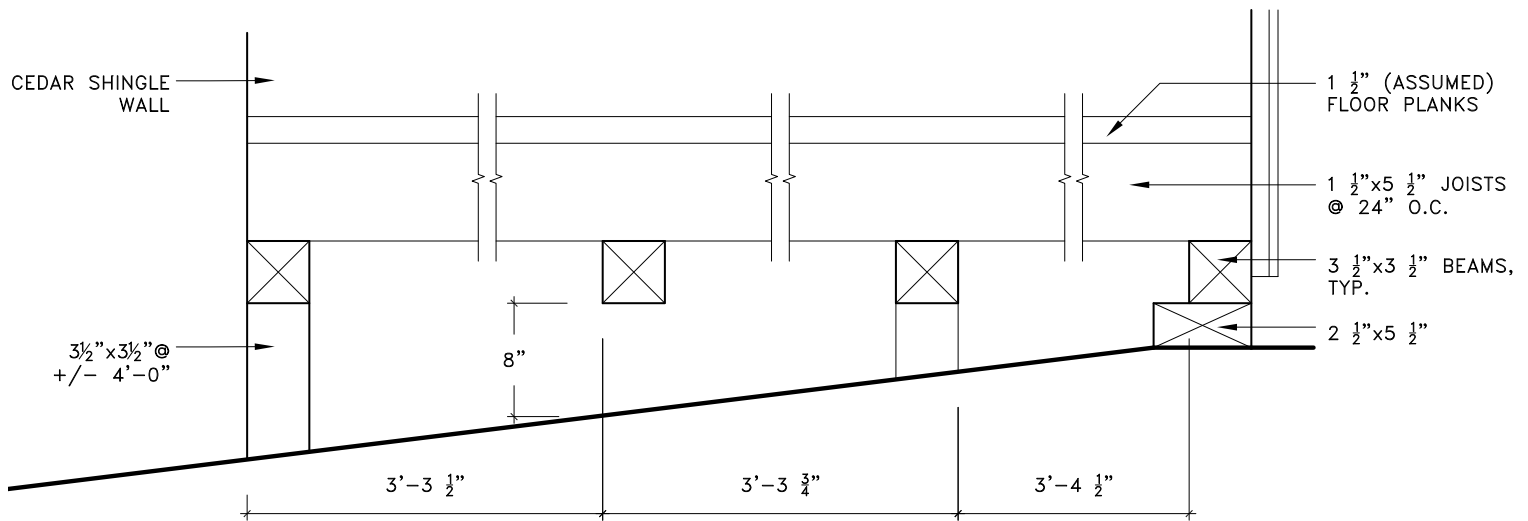


Figure 5.4: Section detail of the original cabin's east elevation illustrating the cantilevered perimeter. The reason for this detail is unknown but may be attributed to the cabin's original foundation or the relocation effort.

Floor:

The floor structure in the original cabin is supported by 1 1/2"x5 1/2" floor joists at 16" on-center oriented in the east-west direction. The joists bear on 12 7/8" square perimeter beams. The subfloor nor original finish floor was determined but it is likely the original subfloor is comprised of 3/4"x 7 1/4" shiplap and the finish floor 3/4"x 3 1/4" tongue and groove. The current finish floor consists of rolled sheet vinyl.

The north shed addition floor is comprised of 1 1/2" x 9 1/4" to 11 1/4" planks supported by 1 1/2"x5 1/2" floor joists at 2'0" on-center oriented in the north-south direction.



Figure 5.5: North elevation of the Lagoon Island Cabin.

Walls:

The wall framing was not inspected during the site visit to avoid damaging original fabric, however, the width of the door and windows jambs confirm the walls are constructed of 1½" x 3½" studs. The interior walls of Rooms One and Two are clad with ¼" Celotex or beaver board material with the joints covered by ¼" x 1" battens. Room Three is clad with ¼" painted plywood. The exterior is clad with manufactured cedar shingles with an exposure of 12".



Figure 5.6: Detail view of the cabin's gable roof framing with a central 2x ridge beam. NPS AKRO 2018.

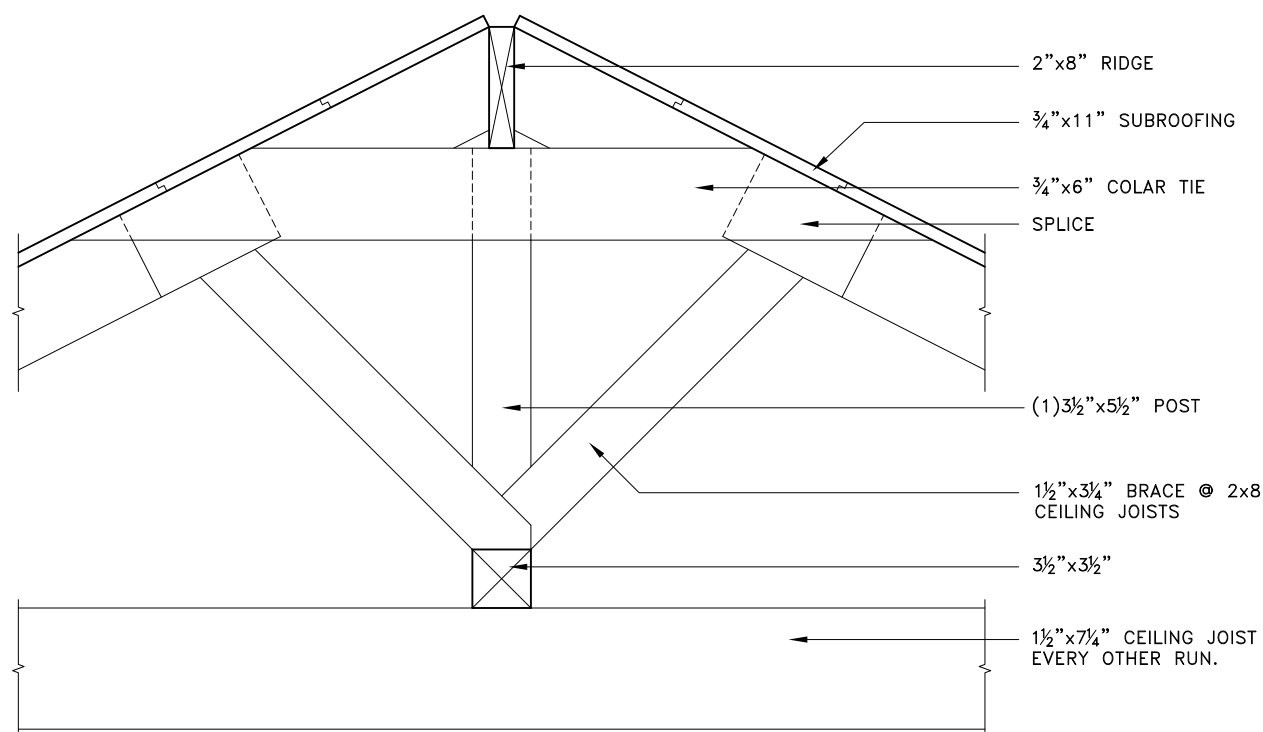


Figure 5.7: Drawing of the cabin's gable roof identifying the structural members. NPS AKRO 2018.

Roof:

The Lagoon Island Cabin has three roof volumes; the porch gable, the primary cabin gable and the addition shed. The 6:12 porch has an enclosed gable, the main volume of the cabin is covered by a 6:12 gable roof and the north addition

has a 2:12 shed roof. The cabin's primary roof is oriented north-south and is supported by 1 ½" x 5 ½" rafters at 2'-0" on-center. The sub-roof is comprised of ¾" x 6" shiplap which is clad with a 5V crimp aluminum profile. The gable



Figure 5.8: View looking south where the addition's shed roof joins the main gable roof. Note the metal fascia flashing on the gable end of the cabin roof. The roof was covered in vegetation and duff during the 2018 inspection. The park cleaned the roof off in the fall of 2018.

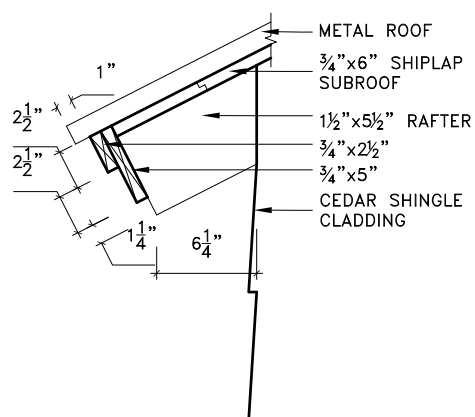


Figure 5.9: Eave detail of the cabin's primary roof. NPS AKRO 2018.

ends have a $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " fascia and the eave has exposed square cut rafter tails with $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 5" fascia and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " trim.



Figure 5.10: The door serving the primary entry to the cabin on the south elevation was a half-lite, solid core door. The door was vandalized in 2018. Following the vandalism incident, the park installed plywood until the final preservation treatment is realized. NPS Photo, 2013.

Doors:

The cabin has two exterior doors and two interior doors. The primary entrance is located on the south elevation and consists of a solid core door with a 1/2 light and a galvanized metal ventilation louver. The door measures 3'-0" x 6'-8" and has a thickness of 1 3/4". The secondary entrance is located on the west elevation of the shed roof addition (Room Three) and consists of a solid core door measuring 2'-6" x 5'-10 7/8" with a thickness of 1 3/4". The west elevation door has a screen door at the exterior with equally divided upper and lower panels measuring 2'-0" x 3'-2". The screen is held in place with 1/4"x1 1/4" battens at the interior.

The interior door between Room One and Room Two is a hollow core wood door measuring 2'-2" x 6'-1 3/8" with a thickness of 1 3/8". The door between Room Two and



Figure 5.11: The shed roof addition (Room Three) has an exterior door on the north elevation which is a solid core door with a screen door.



Figure 5.12: Interior view of the door providing exterior access from Room Three.

Room Three is a full panel wood door measuring 2'-5 5/8" by 6'-5 3/4" with a thickness of 1 1/4". The panel is plywood. The side rail is 4", the top rail is 4 1/2" and the bottom stile is 8 3/4".



Figure 5.13: The cabin includes six 4-lite, fixed, wood sash window and one 8-lite fixed, wood sash window. The windows remain intact, are well placed and proportional to the small cabin.



Figure 5.14: The 4-lite windows are used in a vertical and horizontal configuration as seen on the cabin's north elevation.



Figure 5.15: The only 8-lite fixed, wood sash window is located on the south elevation of the Shed Addition in Room Three.

Windows:

The Lagoon Island Cabin has four windows in Room One, one each on the north and south elevation and two on the south elevation. All four windows are 4-light fixed, wood sash. The two windows on the south elevation are centrally located between the building corner and the building's primary door and are oriented with the short axis horizontal. The top of the window's sill measures 3'-7 1/2" and the head at 6' - 4 3/4". The windows on the east and west elevations are placed south of center in Room One and oriented with the short axis vertically.

The window trim is common throughout the cabin with the head, jamb and apron measuring 3/4"x3". The head trim and sill project beyond the jamb trim 3/8" and 7/8" respectively. The sill is 1 1/8" thick and projects beyond the face of the wall 1".

Room Two has two windows centrally located on the east and west walls which are comprised of the same 4-light, fixed, wood sash as those on the east and west elevations of Room One. Room Three has one 8-light, fixed, wood sash window on the east elevation. The sill is 4' - 8 7/8" above finish floor and the bottom of head trim is 6' - 11" above finish floor.

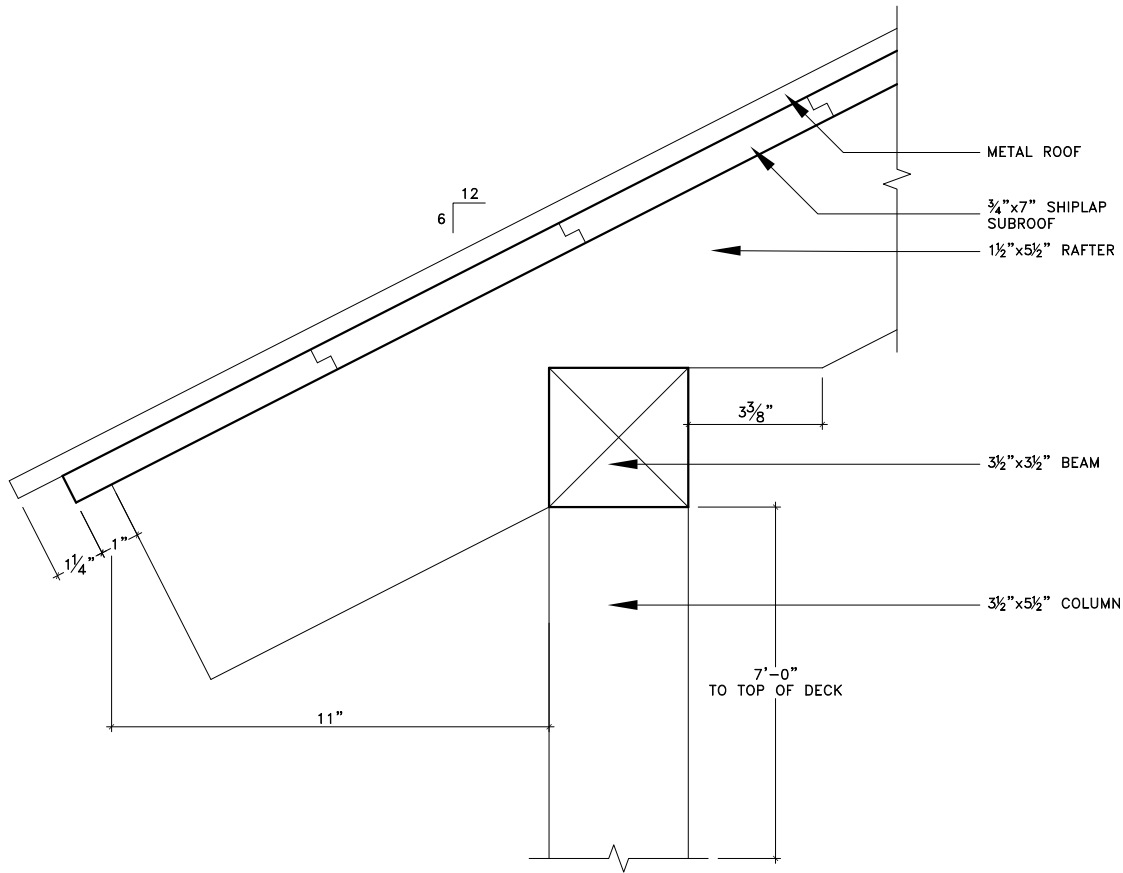


Figure 5.16: Eave detail of the existing porch roof illustrating the open rafter tails and subroof.

Porch:

The porch on the south elevation measures 5'-3 1/2" x 12'-4 1/2" in plan and is supported by 1 1/2" x 5 1/2" floor joists oriented east-west at 2'-0" on-center. It is accessed by a centrally located, 4'-8" wide wood stair with a rise of 5 5/8" and a run of 11 1/2". Two stringers measuring 3 5/8" x 11" are spaced 3'-2 1/4" on-center. The tread is constructed with two 1 1/2" x 5 1/2" spaced 1/4" and has a 1" nosing. The porch is 20" above grade. The deck boards are comprised of 3/4" x 5 1/2" tongue and groove Douglas fir. The porch roof has a pitch 6:12 and the enclosed gable is clad at

the exterior with the same cedar siding over 3/4" x 5" drop siding fastened to 1 1/2" x 3 1/2" laid flat. The porch roof is supported by 1 1/2" x 5 1/2" rafters at 1'-10" on-center and has an exposed 3/4" x 7" shiplap subroof. The porch rafters bear on 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" beams at the eave with a bird's mouth connection and terminating with an exposed square cut rafter tail extending 12" horizontally from the face of the beam. A built up header consisting of two 1 1/2" x 5 1/2" boards supports the enclosed gable and bears on the 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" columns at each corner of the porch.



Figure 5.17: View south from the primary entry of the Lagoon Island Cabin. During the Period of Significance, the view would not have been obstructed by any vegetation. Natural reforestation conceals the cabin from Bartlett Cove. Selective vegetation removal is included in the cultural landscape recommendations.



Figure 5.18: View of the porch roof and enclosed gable framing.



Figure 5.19: View of the east interior elevation of Room One.



Figure 5.20: View of the west interior elevation of Room One with the cabin's primary entry.

Room One:

Room One measures 15'-4" x 10'-11 3/8" in plan with a ceiling height of 7'-8 1/2". A 2'-4" x 2'-2" attic access panel is located at the east side of the ceiling. The walls are clad in cellotex or beaver board in a board-and-batten configuration over the panel joints. The battens measure 1/4"x2 1/4" and are milled from solid sawn material.

The east half of Room One serves as a kitchen with 2'-0"

3/4" deep casework above and a 2'-0" deep counter 3'-1 1/2" above finish floor. The counter meets the wall with 1" x 4" backsplash.

A gap in the casework measuring 2'-6 1/2" was the location of the range which is no longer extant. A two-basin, 6" deep stainless steel sink is located south of the range space.



Figure 5.21: View of the south interior elevation of Room One which includes the kitchen casework.



Figure 5.22: View of the north interior elevation of Room One.

The flooring is sheet vinyl with a repeating tan pattern of approximately 4" squares. Wood baseboard trim is $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $3\frac{1}{8}$ ".

There are four fixed sash windows in Room One. The entry at the south elevation is flanked by a window on either side and the east and west interior elevations each have a window slightly south of the wall's centerline. The east

and west windows are oriented with their long axis in the horizontal direction while the south elevation's windows are oriented with their long axis in the vertical direction.



Figure 5.23: View of the south interior elevation of Room Two.



Figure 5.24: View of the north interior elevation of Room Two.

Room Two:

Room Two is centrally located in the cabin and is accessed from Room One and Room Three. Prior to the addition of Room Three, Room Two may have served as an office or bedroom with a door to the exterior where the existing door to Room Three is now located.

Room Two measures 15'-4" x 7'-11 7/8" in plan with a ceiling height of 7'-9 1/2". Similar to Room One, the east

and west interior elevations have fixed sash windows located slightly south of the wall's centerline but in this case, the long axis is oriented vertically.

Room Two includes a Sears brand oil stove with a 6" diameter vertical stove pipe located on the east interior wall.



Figure 5.25: Northwest interior perspective of Room Three.



Figure 5.26: View of the south interior elevation of Room Three.



Figure 5.27: Detail of the northeast corner of Room Three.

Room Three:

Room Three measures 11'-2 1/4" x 9'-9 7/8" in plan with a floor to ceiling height of 7'-7 1/2". The finish on the walls and ceiling are similar to Rooms One and Two but utilize 1/4" plywood (thickness assumed) sheathing and 1/4"x1 1/2" battens at the joints.

The casework on the west interior elevation of Room Three has shelves that are 11 7/8" deep by 2'-6 7/8" wide by 1-0 1/8" high.

The floor boards in Room Three vary in width between 11 1/4" to 9 1/4" and their thickness is unknown but assumed to be 1 1/2".

In the northwest corner of Room Three, evidence of a wood stove with a 6" diameter stove pipe exists although a shelf was constructed following its removal. A heat shield on the floor measures 3'-5 3/4" east to west and 1'-11 1/2" north to south. The former stove pipe penetration through the west wall is clad with screen but has not been patched with wood siding.



Figure 5.28: View of the south interior elevation of Room Three.



Figure 5.29: Existing shelving and casework on the east interior wall of the kitchen in Room One.



Figure 5.30: The era of the kitchen table is unknown but it could be restored to continue its use in the cabin into the future.



Figure 5.31: The kitchen casework including a vacant space for a stove and the double-basin kitchen sink. The casework likely dates to the 1980s but is still serviceable.

Furnishings and Casework:

A variety of chairs, a table and portions of a bed frame remain inside the cabin.

Room One has a built in shelf in the northwest corner with five 11 1/2" deep x 3'-11 3/8" long wood shelves spaced approximately 1'-2 1/8" vertically. A metal, pre-assembled shelf is located in the northeast corner above the kitchen counter and casework. The unit has four shelves, each measuring 10 1/2" deep x 2'-5 7/8" long and spaced 11 7/8" vertically.

Coat hooks are located on the walls around the room in various locations.

Room Two includes two built in shelving units on the west wall. The unit on the south interior elevation has two wood shelves measuring 3'-9 1/2" x 1'8 7/8" and a 3'-6 1/4" long 1" diameter rod 4'-9" above finish floor. The bottom shelf is 5'-4" above finish floor and the shelves are spaced 10 5/8" vertically.

A closet on the south interior elevation of Room Three measures 6'-7" wide with a clothes rod at 4'-7 5/8" and two shelves. The lower shelf is set at a height of 5'-1 1/4" and the top shelf is 9 1/2" higher than the first.



Figure 5.32: The primary heat source for the Lagoon Island Cabin was an oil-fired heater located in Room 2 which no longer functions. Oil leaks have damaged and stained the floor and water leaks from the vertical exhaust pipe has damaged the ceiling and walls.

Mechanical Systems:

The cabin currently has no operating mechanical systems but copper tubing exists at the interior and exterior of the cabin providing fuel to oil lamps and a stove which is no longer in place. A single wall 100 gallon fuel oil tank measuring 3'-3 1/2" x 3'-5 1/2" x 2'-2 1/4" (h) is located on the east elevation and sits approximately 4'-4" above grade (removed in 2018). The frame consists of four 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" posts with 1 1/2" x 5 1/2" horizontal members and cross bracing of the same material. The branch lines are routed on the exterior elevation and penetrate the wall at the location of lamps and the stove. The remnants of an on-demand water heater is located approximately 5'-0" above grade on the east elevation. The vent stack clipped the fascia.



Figure 5.33: The south elevation of the cabin includes the mechanical systems including an oil fired hot water heater, 100-gallon fuel tank supported by an untreated timber frame and regulators with copper tubing for appliances at the interior. All the equipment has exceeded its useful life and will require replacement.



Figure 5.34: The interior was most recently illuminated by wall mounted propane lights. Rehabilitation efforts may include an electrical system powered by intermittent use of a generator or a power source from the mainland. The system is yet to be determined.

Light and Power:

Interior lighting was provided by propane wall sconces located in each room. There is no evidence of a power source or receptacles in the cabin.

Fire Detection, Notification, and Protection Systems:

The cabin does not have any detection, notification or fire protection systems.



Figure 5.35: South elevation of the shed roofed outhouse.



Figure 5.36: Northwest perspective of the outhouse.

Outhouse:

The plywood clad outhouse painted green is located 34'-0" west of the cabin and has a footprint of 4'-1" x 4'-0". The 2'-0" x 5'-5" door is located right of center on the south elevation and a screen window measuring 3'-8" x 1'-10" is above the door. The outhouse is oriented 27 degrees NE. Roof is 63 degrees.

A pit measuring 8'-6" x 5'-10" is located approximately 13'-0" north of the outhouse and may be the location of a previous outhouse.

A cable is run up a large spruce to the west of the cabin and may have served communication systems.



Figure 5.37: View to the east of the Lagoon Island Cabin outhouse taken in the 1990s (exact date unknown). Alaska Region Facilities Files. NPS Photo.

6. Chronology of Development and Use

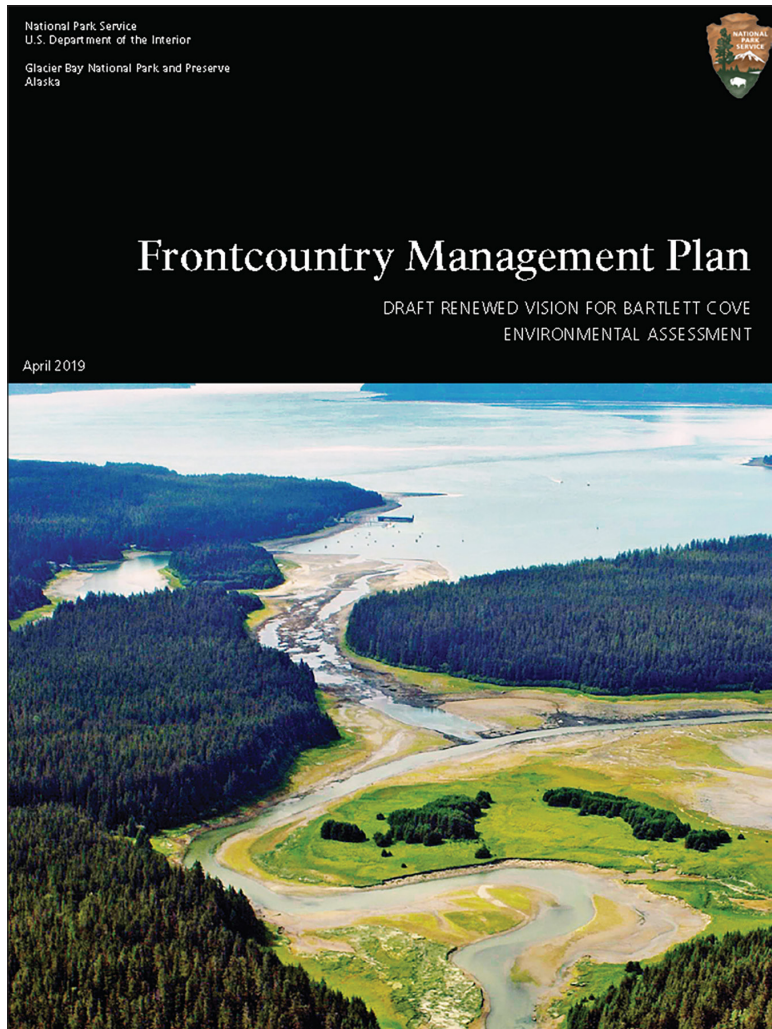


Figure 6.1: Cover of April 2019 Frontcountry Management Plan

Chronology of Development and Use

c. 1942	The structure, now known as Lagoon Island Cabin, was constructed on Pleasant Island by the U.S. military. It may have been the Pleasant Island Bunkhouse associated with the "Fan Marker" for the Gustavus airfield
1950	Duane Jacobs (NPS Chief Ranger) worked with Alfred Kuehl (Chief Landscape Architect NPS Western Region) to obtain surplus cabin from the Army Signal Corps Radio.
Early 1950	Porch added
1950-1955	"New Roof", "New Siding", Oil stove, Rainwater catchment system
1957-1997	Cabin is no longer the only infrastructure at the park, but continues to be used as seasonal housing
Unknown	Shed addition (unknown construction date); Current Outhouse
April 2019	Frontcountry management plan

7. Historic Preservation Objectives

Historic Preservation Objectives:

Historic Structure Reports are the primary document used by the National Park Service to develop a preservation plan for an historic structure. HSRs document a building's history, its evolution over time, its character defining features and its condition. This information provides the basis to make informed decisions about how to appropriately treat a historic structure. In this case, the Lagoon Island Cabin has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places so the treatment recommendations will adhere to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

The overarching objective of this HSR is to provide the necessary background and guidance for the park to appropriately rehabilitate preserve the Lagoon Island Cabin.

Requirements for Work:

There are several key requirements for work to ensure this project is successful.

Trained Personnel

Ensuring the staff and/or contractors undertaking the work understand the fundamentals of historic preservation is critical for a successful project. The National Park Service provides a variety of trainings for staff to ensure they are familiar with the stewardship responsibilities associated with historic preservation projects. Above all else, when in doubt about an action to be taken on this building, please ask the park's cultural resources staff for guidance prior to taking action.

Consultation and Section 106 Compliance

The compliance process is collaborative and is intended to provide a clear understanding of whether or not the proposed project with adversely impact a historic structure. Analysis of the proposed treatments are in the pages that follow but Section 106 Compliance merits mention in this section. Ensuring the proposed treatment plan has successfully been reviewed through the Section 106 process in advance of receiving funding and/or starting the project is paramount. This HSR should be utilized to prepare the project scope in Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) and a IDT team should review and comment on the scope prior to the superintendent's signature. If additional questions or concerns require more consultation, please contact the park's Cultural Resources Manager.

Employee and Visitor Safety

Ensuring the safety of the personnel preserving the Lagoon Island Cabin is paramount. The cabin's moderately remote location and potential for lead and asbestos will require planning, testing, and logistics which should include emergency preparedness.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

In 1976, the Secretary of the Interior established standards for the purpose of advising federal agencies undertaking preservation work of historic properties that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The standards are codified as program requirements which determine the appropriateness of proposed work on eligible or listed properties related to the following treatments: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction. These standards were later adopted by state and local officials, historic district and planning commissions as a basis to review proposed preservation projects. Accompanying the standards are guidelines for the treatment of historic buildings which were developed in 1977 to help in applying the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and provide "general design and technical recommendations" for individuals and agencies during the planning of a proposed project. Both the standards and guidelines are applicable to historic landscapes as well as related landscape features associated with an historic building. Together, the standards and guidelines "assist the long-term preservation of a property's significance through the preservation of historic materials and features." The information in this document is based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and guidelines.

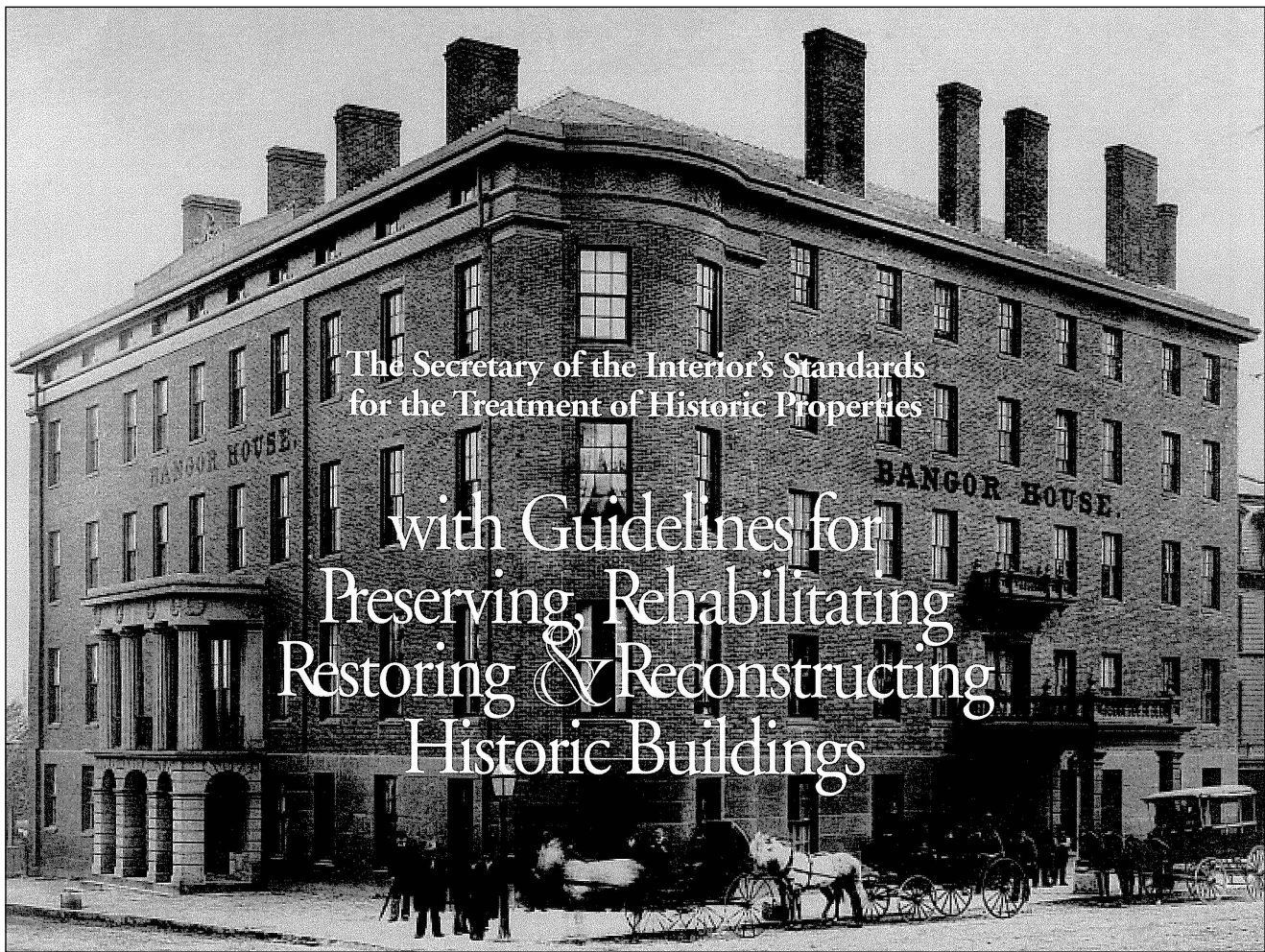


Figure 7.1: Weeks, Kay D. The Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties: with guidelines for preserving, rehabilitating, restoring & reconstructing historic buildings.

The four treatments are defined as:

Preservation

"Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses on the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

Restoration

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical,

electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Reconstruction

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location."

Current Use

The Lagoon Island Cabin is currently vacant awaiting preservation treatment. Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve created a Project Management Information System (PMIS) project in 2016. The PMIS project outlines a three-phased approach starting with an immediate stabilization effort followed by an extensive rehabilitation project. The third phase will include outfitting the cabin with appliances, water and power “to maximize its use and functionality while preserving the original integrity of the building.”

Future Goals

The 2016 PMIS project outlines a three-phased approach starting with an immediate stabilization effort followed by an extensive rehabilitation project. The third phase will include outfitting the cabin with appliances, water and power “to maximize its use and functionality while preserving the original integrity of the building.”

Preferred Treatments and Use

The proposed use of the Lagoon Island Cabin will not change from its most recent occupancy classification of R-1. The International Residential Code (IRC) defines occupancy group R-1 as buildings for transient uses like hotels, motels, and boarding houses. Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve has identified the cabin as a housing opportunity in the June 2019 Front Country Management Plan (page 1-35). The Management plan provides the following intent for the use of the cabin:

“Maintain the Lagoon Island Cabin, the oldest building in the park, for utilization as a housing opportunity that supports enriched visitor experiences in the frontcountry, such as an artist-in-residence, cultural experts, teacher-rangers, and visiting scientists. May also be used for longer-duration Student Conservation Association intern and volunteer housing. Recognizing full-scale changes in the cultural landscape, do not restore to original full vista clearing.”

Citation: National Park Service, Frontcountry Management Plan: A Renewed Vision for Bartlett Cove; Environmental Assessment; Finding of No Significant Impact, June 2019.

The Rehabilitation Treatment has been selected as the appropriate treatment approach for the Lagoon Island Cabin to enable the park to retain its character defining features while making necessary improvements for contemporary use. The following treatment recommendations will focus on ongoing maintenance, corrective repairs and necessary improvements to make the cabin habitable. The recommendations will follow the Rehabilitation Treatment outlined in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

Alternative Treatments and Use

Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve's Leadership Team has not identified any alternatives for treatment following the June 2019 Frontcountry Management Plan. The Rehabilitation Treatment will be the primary treatment to make necessary repairs to the cabin and its Character Defining Features. A Restoration Treatment approach may be considered for the cabin's exterior which would allow for reintroduction of missing features.

Preservation Zoning

All four of the treatment approaches identified by *The Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* require identification and retention of the building's character defining features. Character defining features are those aspects of a building's form, materials and detailing that are important in defining the building's historic character.

There are several important factors to consider when deciding which treatment option is appropriate for a historic building. These factors include the relative historic importance of the building or its features, current condition and level of historic integrity, current or proposed use and mandated code requirements. These factors can vary between different elevations and spaces within a single structure.

Establishing a hierarchy of significant zones for the Lagoon Island Cabin, both interior and exterior, assists in determining how The Secretary of the Interior's Standards should be applied to the building. For the purposes of this report, the cabin has been divided into four zones: Primary, Secondary, Contributing and Non-Contributing.

Primary

Primary zones are those considered to be the most important to the historic significance of the building. These zones contain the building's most outstanding architectural features. For the Lagoon Island Cabin, these zones include the exterior elevations. The massing and form of cabin volume is considered Primary due to its relationship to its original construction date.

Primary spaces should be treated in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards Treatment for Restoration. Where detrimental alterations have occurred, the space should be restored in accordance with the Restoration standards. Besides future restoration work, further alterations of these spaces should be avoided.

Secondary

Secondary zones are areas considered historically important, but slightly less significant than those areas listed as Primary. These spaces include the cabin's roof. The roof is now 5V Crimp aluminum with a mint green color.

Contributing

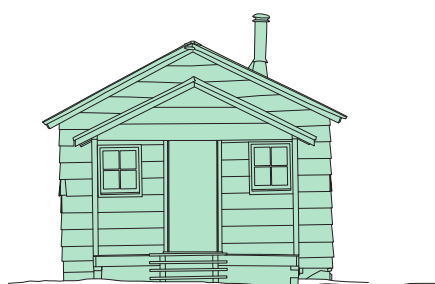
Contributing zones are those areas which contribute to the overall significance of the building but are less prominent than the more significant spaces. For the cabin, these spaces include the exterior landscape and should be considered Contributing zones.

Contributing spaces should also be treated in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards Treatment for Rehabilitation. More modifications may be acceptable in these areas than in more significant areas, but care should be taken to preserve the character defining features of the spaces.

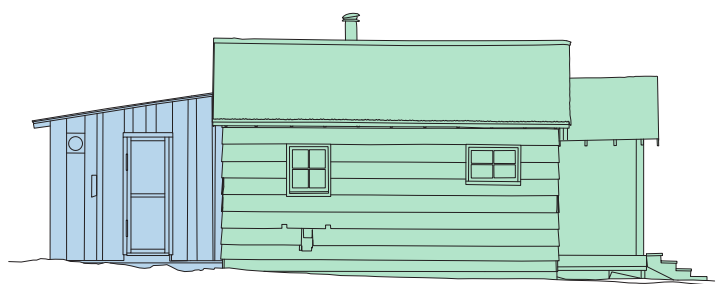
Non-Contributing

Non-contributing zones include utilitarian spaces that do not contribute to the building's historic significance and spaces that have either been added or altered to the extent that they have lost their historic character. These spaces, for the Lagoon Island Cabin, include the crawlspace, the attic, outhouse.

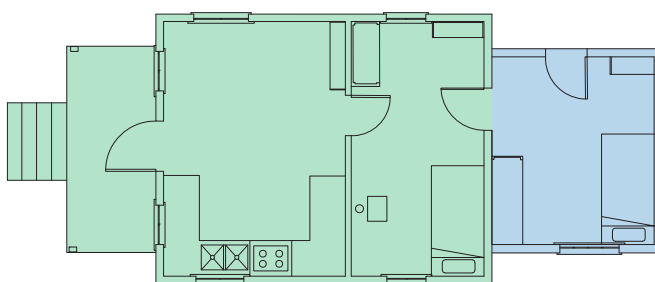
Non-contributing spaces are governed by The Secretary of the Interior's Standards only to the extent that actions within these spaces might impact the more significant zones of the building.



SOUTH ELEVATION

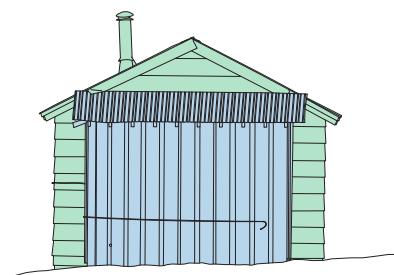


NORTH ELEVATION

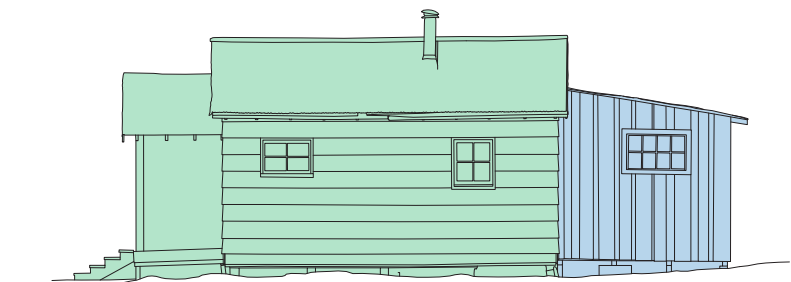


PRIMARY

SECONDARY



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

Figure 7.2: Preservation zones of the Lagoon Island Cabin.

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8. Condition Assessment



Figure 8.1: Detail of the northeast corner of the Lagoon Island Cabin's foundation which is comprised of untreated post and pad configuration. The 1 ½" x 5 ½" floor joists are oriented east-west, perpendicular to the roof ridge, and cantilever 2'-0" beyond the primary 12 7/8" square foundation beams. The reason is unknown but may be attributed to the relocation effort.



Figure 8.2: Detail photo of the shed addition foundation from the south elevation.

Foundation:

The Lagoon Island Cabin's foundation is in fair condition. At the interior, the floor is level and there are no clear signs of sagging or heaving or displacement of doors and windows. The foundation is visible from the south elevation but forest duff abuts the perimeter of the east, north and west

elevations. At the south elevation it is clear the wood pads supporting beams and joists are in direct contact with soil and show signs of deterioration. It is likely the underside of the pads are rotten. The joists and subfloor are dry and there is no evidence of moisture affecting the above grade



Figure 8.3: The flooring in Rooms One and Two is comprised of a sheet linoleum which is in fair condition.

Floor:

members. Park staff have observed that some of the floor joists that cantilever beyond the 12"x12" beam are cracked due the lack of a perimeter foundation. The short run of 2"x8" joists do not appear to be providing additional support.

The porch foundation pads are also in contact with the soil and have likely rotted.

In some locations, rigid insulation has been installed as skirting around the perimeter but is moldy, cracked and broken or partially destroyed by animals chewing on the material.

During the 2018 investigation, the rolled sheet vinyl was not removed to inspect the floor material but no areas were soft or exhibited evidence to suggest deterioration has occurred. The only area of concern may be around the stove pipe where moisture may have entered the building and saturated the floor. Generally speaking, the floor structure in the cabin and addition is in good condition due to its elevation above grade.

The vinyl flooring in Rooms One and Two is stained and worn and should be replaced when the cabin is rehabilitated. The painted floor boards in Room Three are dirty, scuffed and will require repainting when the cabin is rehabilitated.



Figure 8.4: The ceiling and a few locations on the walls are stained and have mold growth.



Figure 8.5: The ceiling around the gas stove has deteriorated beyond repair. The attic appeared dry during the 2018 inspection.

Walls:

The exterior perimeter and interior walls are structurally sound. The interior celotex finish in Rooms One and Two, however, has been affected by moisture in several locations and as a result is sagging and deforming. Additionally, approximately 30% of the interior has been affected by a black mold which has grown into the material. It is unlikely

the mold can be adequately removed from the material to make the interior safely habitable.

The interior door and window trim, the battens and baseboard trim are all in sound condition.



Figure 8.6: The roof was covered with duff, moss and vegetation during the 2018 site visit. Park staff cleared the debris shortly after the site visit. The aluminum roof is programmed for replacement in 2025.



Figure 8.7: View of the roof framing from the attic access hatch in Room One. The ceiling is insulated with fiberglass batt. The attic is dry with no rot concerns.



Figure 8.8: The forested environment deposits considerable duff throughout the year as seen here at the junction of the porch roof west gable wall of the cabin.



Figure 8.9: View to the east from atop the primary roof. The shed roof addition is completely covered with duff and actively supports vegetation.

Roof:

The roof is in very good condition despite the site's rain forest environment and the amount of vegetation growing on the roof, maintaining moisture. The subroof visible in the attic is dry with no staining to illustrate moisture issues at any time in the building's history.



Figure 8.10: View of the porch roof north eave assembly which remains in sound condition despite some moss growth which can be mitigated with simple cleaning and repainting.



Figure 8.11: The door serving the primary entry to the cabin on the south elevation was vandalized in 2018. The door was severely damaged and is no longer serviceable. Following the 2018 site visit for this HSR, park facilities staff installed plywood over this entrance as a stabilization measure. Plywood remains in place and a period appropriate door will be specified when the project proceeds.

Doors:

The primary door on the south elevation was vandalized in July 2018, fracturing it below the window. The door was removed from its hinges during the site visit on August 14, 2108 and the park installed a plywood blank as a temporary measure. The door at the secondary entrance is in good working condition but is delaminating on the exterior surface. The interior surface of the door is molding and requires repainting. The threshold at the secondary door is heavily molded and deteriorated. The door hardware is not at a compliant height for accessibility. The exterior screen door at this location is in good working order but requires paint and new hinges.

The hollow core interior door between Room One and Room Two is unpainted and in good condition. The full panel door between Room Two and Room three is painted white and in good condition.



Figure 8.12: Typical fixed, wood sash 4-lite window located on the east elevation to the north of the primary door. The windows remain in sound condition despite the moss growth.



Figure 8.13: Detail view of the window sill pictured above illustrating the moss growth on the wood sill and sash.

Windows:

The windows are in good condition but have considerable mildew growth on the exterior and some mold growth on interior painted surfaces. Paint is chipping near the window sills due to moisture entrapment and will require cleaning and repainting. All of the glazing remains intact.



Figure 8.14: View of the south elevation of the porch roof.



Figure 8.15: View of the deteriorated stairs at the cabin's primary entrance.



Figure 8.16: Detail view of the cabin's porch foundation at the southwest corner.

Porch:

The porch is in fair condition structurally but has broken and missing deck boards where the stairs meet the deck causing a hazard for visitors and NPS employees working on the structure. Excessive moisture where the two columns supporting the porch roof meet the deck has deteriorated the deck boards in these locations. Mildew and mold growth are present on the surface of the deck boards which is exacerbated by the buildup organic duff which traps moisture. The skirting surrounding the porch has moisture damage beneath and around the stairs caused by the exposed level surface of the stair treads. The stairs have deteriorated substantially and are unsafe for use at this time due to excessive rot. The porch columns and roof are in sound condition. The deck is less than 30" from grade and does not require a handrail.



Figure 8.17: The kitchen casework may not be original to the cabin but is in serviceable condition.



Figure 8.18: The kitchen table may not be original to the cabin but remains in good condition.



Figure 8.19: Each of the rooms have built-in shelving which likely dates to the early NPS era of the cabin.



Figure 8.20: The kitchen casework may not be original to the cabin but is in serviceable condition.

Furnishings and Casework:

Some of the built in casework may be original to the cabin's use associated with Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve, however it is likely the movable furniture is an amalgamation of pieces brought to the cabin over the years. The built in casework is in a serviceable condition.



Figure 8.21: The interior was most recently illuminated by wall mounted propane lights. Rehabilitation efforts may include an electrical system powered by intermittent use of a generator or a power source from the mainland. The system is yet to be determined.



Figure 8.22: The North Elevation of the Lagoon Island includes the mechanical systems including an oil fired hot water heater, 100-gallon fuel tank supported by an untreated timber frame and regulators with copper tubing for appliances at the interior. All of the equipment has exceeded its useful life and will require replacement.



Figure 8.23: The primary heat source for the Lagoon Island Cabin was an oil-fired heater located in Room Two which no longer functions. Oil leaks have damaged and stained the floor and water leaks from the vertical exhaust vent has damaged the ceiling and walls.

Mechanical Systems:

The cabin does not have water, heat or any septic system to handle sewer or wastewater. The existing oil tank indicates the last heat source was fuel oil. The tank has been abandoned, is rusted, and covered in moss. Additionally, the tank is under the drip edge of the east elevation and the splash back on the wall has deteriorated the cedar siding.

Electrical Systems:

There are no electrical systems in the cabin.

Fire Detection, Notification and Protection Systems:

The Lagoon Island does not have any type of fire detection, notification or protection at this time. There was no evidence of a battery powered smoke detector.



Figure 8.24: South elevation of the existing outhouse which is no longer in use.

Outhouse:

The current outhouse is in poor condition and does not meet current code for accessibility or environmental standards. The structure has deteriorated substantially since it was last used with rotted plywood siding and mold growth. The framing and roof are in fair condition.



Figure 8.25: Interior view of the existing outhouse with mold growth at the interior.



Figure 8.26: The North elevation has deteriorated at the corner. A new outhouse will be required for the cabin site.

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9. Integrity Analysis



National Park Service boat anchored
at float during full tide.

Figure 9.1: A log and wood plank dock or float providing access to the Lagoon Island Cabin in the 1950s. GLBA Archives, Accession # 00491, Box 4, Folder 3 GLBA 5210 - 5277 photo 5232.

Introduction

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) program defines integrity as a properties ability to convey its historical associations or attributes. The evaluation of a property's integrity includes a review of the National Register program's seven aspects of integrity which include Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association. The evaluation of the Lagoon Island Cabin's integrity follows.

Location

The Lagoon Island Cabin's *location* has a **high** degree of integrity. The cabin is in the same location since the NPS acquired the property and aligns with the

Design

The Lagoon Island Cabin's *design* has a **high** degree of integrity. The original footprint of the cabin remains the same and the shed addition is located on a secondary elevation.

Setting

The Lagoon Island Cabin's *setting* has a **moderate** degree of integrity. The cabin was initially visible from the water within a developing boreal forest. Isostatic rebound and forest expansion conceals the cabin's location which is now in a heavily forested environment.

Materials

The Lagoon Island Cabin's *materials* have a **high** degree of integrity. The majority of materials are original to the cabin including foundation, wall and roof structure and interior and exterior finishes.

Workmanship

The Lagoon Island Cabin's *workmanship* has a **high** degree of integrity. The original cabin remains intact and although the shed roof addition was added at a later date, its workmanship is similar to the original portion.

Feeling

The Lagoon Island Cabin's *feeling* has a **moderate** degree of integrity. The continued growth of the boreal forest and isostatic rebound have changed the open, beach-like feeling of the cabin during the Period of Significance.

Association

The Lagoon Island Cabin's *association* has a **high** degree of integrity with continuity of use for park operations. Although the cabin no longer serves as the park's administrative headquarters or a permanent staff residence, the proposed plan for itinerant housing aligns with the cabin's association with the park operations.

The Lagoon Island Cabin retains a high degree of integrity which will increase following the rehabilitation of the structure.

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10. Future Treatment and Use

Requirements for Treatment

Regulations and Guidance

Requirements for treatment currently include laws, regulations, and standards as outlined by the NPS in NPS 28: Cultural Resource Management (Chapter 8). The following are laws and regulations applicable to the Lagoon Island Cabin and site. Specific attention should be given to issues with life safety, fire protection, energy conservation, hazardous material abatement, and physical and programmatic accessibility for people with disabilities.

Legal Mandates and Policy Directives

- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
- NPS Cultural Resources Management Guidelines (Director's Order 28)
- Review of all proposed work by GLBA park and Alaska Regional Office Cultural Resources staff through the Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) platform
- National Park Service Night Sky Initiative
- NPS Reference Manual 58: Structural Fire Management (Approved by NPS Director Sams, January 5, 2022 Update)

Applicable Building Codes ¹

- International Building Code (IBC)
- International Existing Building Code (IEBC)
- International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)
- International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC)
- International Mechanical Code (IMC)
- National Electrical Code (NEC)
- Uniform Mechanical Code (UMC)
- Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC)

Accessibility

- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- Architectural Barriers Act (ABAS)

Hazardous Materials

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Clean Air Act (CAA)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Building Code Analysis

Per the 2023 memo, the NPS has adopted the International Building Codes (IBC), including the International Existing Building Code (IEBC). And although the NPS is under its own jurisdiction, the State of Alaska also follows the IBC. Prior to reviewing code compliance, ensure the correct year of the IBC or IEBC is utilized.

Chapter 4 in the IEBC provides code requirements for repairs of existing buildings and these provisions include three levels of alterations which govern the extent to which repairs must comply. Level 1 projects have fewer requirements than Level 3 projects. A change in occupancy typically requires more compliance and historic buildings are given some allowances. The three levels are as follows:

Alteration – Level 1:

Alterations include the removal and replacement of the covering of existing materials, elements, equipment, or fixtures using new materials, elements, equipment, or fixtures that serve the same purpose.

Alteration – Level 2:

Alterations include the reconfiguration of space, the addition or elimination of any door or window, or the installation of any additional equipment.

Alteration – Level 3:

Where the work area exceeds 50% of the building area.

Accessibility

Federal properties must seek compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act (ABAS) Standards. These standards apply to facilities designed, built, altered, or leased with federal funds. NPS Director's Order 42: Accessibility provides a clause for historic resources, recommending that they be made as accessible as possible provided that efforts do not negatively impact the integrity of the resource. DO #42 calls for the degree of accessibility provided to be proportionately related to the degree of human-made modifications in the area surrounding the facility. The level of proposed ABAS treatments to the Lagoon Island Cabin should not significantly alter the integrity of the cabin.

Summary of Code Required Upgrades

The Rehabilitation of the Lagoon Island Cabin falls under a Level 1 Alteration and will not include a change in occupancy. The primary upgrades for the cabin pertain to the health, welfare and safety of the staff and visitors occupying the building. Mitigating hazardous materials and conditions such as lead, asbestos, and mold are paramount. Providing appropriate ventilation for propane appliances is necessary. The installation of a combination smoke/carbon dioxide detector and fire extinguishers that are tested and checked on annual basis will be necessary

¹ The National Park Service Associate Director for Park Planning, Facilities and Lands, released Policy Memorandum 23-01 which was approved on May 9, 2023 and officially adopts the most current International Code Council (ICC) family of codes. The policy also established a Fire Code Official (FCO) and a Building Code Official (BCO) for each region as well as a National Park Service Building Code Leadership Council (BCLC). Policy Memorandum 23-01 is included in Appendix D.

Recommended Treatments

Site:

Isostatic rebound and the natural progression of low-level vegetation and trees will continue at the Lagoon Island Cabin site, especially if visitation is limited. Historically, the views and vistas to and from the cabin were more open between Lagoon Island and Bartlett Cove. Reestablishing some of these views is recommended to restore the setting to a moderate degree while avoiding a wholesale clearing of the forest in front of the cabin.

Recommended treatments for the site in general include:

1. Consult the Alaska Region's Historical Landscape Architect to develop a Vegetation Treatment and Preservation Maintenance Plan for the Lagoon Island Cabin to define limits of selective clearing of trees and low-level vegetation. The 2018 Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District Vegetation Treatment and Preservation Maintenance Plan provides a good template for this type of document.
2. Remove tree limbs, branches, and duff from small-scale features and ancillary structural ruins to the east of the cabin.
3. Retain historic vegetation including three Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) and the radio tree (dead Sitka spruce) to the northwest of the cabin.
4. Locate original site for flagpole and reinstall (installed in 1951 and located between the shore and the southwest corner of the cabin).
5. Clear a vista (a controlled view) from the Lagoon Island Porch towards the south/southwest to reestablish the line of site to Bartlett Cove, a key factor in the siting of the cabin.
6. Locate original site for Lagoon Island dock and establish a maintained trail through vegetation clearing that connects the cabin to the dock site. Establish a vista from this location and along the trail to reconstruct the historic viewshed.

Foundation:

Lifting and leveling the foundation is recommended to establish new, regularly spaced foundation piers and pads of either concrete or green treated material. Ideally the elevation of the cabin's finish floor would increase only 7" to maintain a railing free porch. A height of 30" will require a handrail on the porch.

Insulating the floor joist bays is recommended to improve the thermal comfort of the cabin and could be concealed with 1/4" plywood or 1/4" hardware cloth to prevent animal infestation. Park facilities staff indicated ventilation is necessary under the cabin so no skirting is proposed.

Park staff also observed some of the joists that are cantilevered past the 12"x12" beams are deflecting and

are cracked. Following a review by Denali National Park and Preserve's engineer (architectural engineer), the recommendation is to sister additional 2"x6" to each joist to carry the load. A perimeter post and beam configuration may also support the load from the wall and eave. Additional design details can be found in Appendix B.

Floor:

The vinyl floor in Rooms One and Two should be replaced following the interior rehabilitation work and the painted wood floor in Room Three should be repainted. Installing a vinyl floor with a similar pattern may be appropriate as an easy surface to clean and maintain in a wet environment. If a tongue-and-groove floor is present in Rooms One and Two below the vinyl, a restored wood floor would provide a period appropriate appearance. The wood floor would require more maintenance and upkeep, however. Recommended treatment for the floor include:

1. Remove existing vinyl sheet floor to inspect the original finish floor. Retain a sample large enough to identify the pattern.
2. Test floor finish in all rooms for lead prior to any treatment activities.
3. Repair or replace damaged or deteriorated flooring in-kind. Tongue and groove flooring is likely blind nailed which will require cutting the tongue to remove deteriorated material. Reinstall in-kind material as required ensuring the material is appropriately secured.
4. If the wood floor requires sanding, use a commercial grade sander to prepare the wood surface for wood finish.
5. Apply Golden Spike Railroad Varnish in Old Soft Luster per manufacturers requirements.
6. Provide walk-off carpets in front of each door and in high traffic areas such as the kitchen using FLOR tiles and FLOR dots over a no-slip rug pad.
7. If vinyl flooring is used, match existing pattern as closely as possible.
8. Repaint wood floor in Room Three matching the color as closely as possible.

Walls:

The primary concern with the wall assembly is the mold growth on both the exterior shingle siding and the interior celotex finish. Field tests using 3M LeadCheck swabs revealed the exterior shingle cladding tested positive for lead. The ceiling material around the stovepipe has also been affected by moisture and requires replacement.

Consult an industrial hygienist (IH) to develop an appropriate methodology to safely clean the mold growth from the exterior shingles with the presence of lead. Two methods to consult the IH include the use of a power washer or a soft bristle brush. Power washing the shingles

at a very low pressure, casting the wand at a downward angle to avoid forcing moisture into the wall assembly, may be a suitable option. Alternatively, using soft bristle brushes and a diluted solution of Tri Sodium Phosphate (TSP) and water, brushing with the grain of the shingles in a downward motion, may also prove effective. Either method will require appropriate lead mitigation. Consulting with an industrial hygienist is an appropriate first step and it may be possible to develop a catchment system using filter fabric and plastic sheeting draining into a container to catch the water and paint debris. Following the completion of the cleaning, the fabric may be rolled up and disposed of appropriately.

Preserving the interior finish may prove problematic due to the mold growth and although retaining as much original fabric as possible is the primary objective of *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (SOI Standards), a compatible replacement may be appropriate. Research into the availability of the original cellotex material indicates the material is no longer available. Specifying 1/4" or 1/2" anti-microbial gypsum wallboard is a suitable alternative provided the panel size and batten configuration matches the original. Matching the thickness of the existing wallboard will avoid jamb extensions on the doors and windows. Visit www.gypsum.org for antimicrobial gypsum.

Recommended treatment for the walls include:

1. Consult Industrial Hygienist to determine appropriate cleaning method for exterior cedar shingle siding.
2. Conduct a paint analysis at exterior and interior to determine appropriate color for repainting. Consult the Cultural Resources Team at the Alaska Regional Office for assistance with the analysis.
3. Following exterior cleaning, repaint exterior siding to match existing color.
4. Photograph the interior of each room as a record of the panel configuration prior to removing the deteriorated wall board. If feasible, retain the existing battens for reuse.
5. Install wiring, insulation and vapor barrier as needed prior to installing gypsum wallboard. Consult the Cultural Resources Team at the Alaska Regional Office for assistance with light and power plan.
6. Reinstall battens at wallboard joints and repaint interior walls.

Roof:

The roof was cleaned of vegetation following the 2018 site visit. An in-kind re-roofing effort is slated for the summer of 2025 which will include a bituminous underlayment below the metal roof. The recommended treatment for the roofs include:

1. Install a minimal drip edge at the rake and eave of each roof.
2. Develop a cyclic maintenance schedule to inspect and clean the roof on an annual basis. The cabin's location in a rainforest with considerable duff from the surrounding trees will require frequent cleaning.
3. Inspect the low-sloped shed roof on the addition to determine if the sub roofing has deteriorated, particularly at the rake and eave. It may be appropriate to remove the metal roofing to inspect this roof. If repairs are necessary, replace the subroof boards in-kind using the same species, size, profile and orientation. To ensure a dry roof, install 1/2" CDX plywood over the existing subroof with a minimum profile galvanized flashing along the rake and eave to conceal the plywood followed by Grace Ice and Watershield. Replace the roof in-kind if warranted.
4. Inspect the balance of the roof's trim details at the rake and eaves and repair or replace as required using in-kind material.

Doors:

The primary door on the west elevation has changed at least three times in the building's history. The interior doors may be original to the cabin and the door in Room Three is likely original to its date of construction. The style of the primary door visible on the west elevation in the 1951 era photographs is unclear but the 1961 era photos clearly reveal a six-panel wood door. The half-glass door that was in place in 2018 is a more recent addition. The recommended treatment for the Lagoon Island Cabin doors include:

1. Install new six-panel wood door at the primary entry using Figure 4.4 for reference. Paint color to match interior color scheme. Door hardware should be compliant with accessible standards and include locking mechanism aligning with park cores.
2. Door 2: Remove door, clean and prep for clear finish. Reinstall door following refinishing.
3. Door 3: Remove door, clean and prep for white painted finish matching interior walls. Reinstall door following refinishing.
4. Door 4: Install new solid wood core door at secondary entry painted white to match interior walls color.
5. Door 4 Screen: Remove screen and repair as needed prior to clean and prep for repainting. Reinstall following refinishing.

Windows:

The windows are original to the building and are a key character-defining feature of the Lagoon Island Cabin. Preserving the windows through appropriate maintenance care and repairs is appropriate. The following tasks are recommended for the treatment of the cabin's windows:

1. Prior to any treatment, test windows for lead paint to ensure appropriate safety measures are in place to handle each unit. Consider using 3M Lead Check for a quick assessment in the field.
2. If necessary, carefully remove windows from the wall assembly to thoroughly clean and repaint the windows. Label the back side of all trim components and the window sash to ensure all components are reinstalled in the same location. Use window numbers on the floor plan.
3. Consider using a plywood bear shutter at the exterior of the window opening during the window restoration process. Installing
4. Carefully reinstall the windows in their original location at the appropriate phase in the rehabilitation project.

Porch:

Period photographs indicate the configuration of the porch changed between 1951 and 1961 from a shed roof with a smaller footprint to a gable roof with a larger footprint. The existing gable roof configuration is within the Period of Significance and should be preserved. The following treatment recommendations are provided to preserve the porch:

1. Prior to further investigations or any treatment, install plywood over the decking to provide a safe surface to access the deck.
2. Remove the stairs and install a temporary set of construction stairs using treated plywood.
3. Replace the decking in-kind using the same species, size, profile and orientation. Extend the deck boards 1" beyond the skirting at the front edge to serve as a drip edge.
4. Per the foundation treatment recommendations, the finish floor of the cabin may be raised approximately 8". This will require adding an addition step to the porch and the back door.
5. Following completion of the cabin rehabilitation, construct and install new stairs matching the width of the existing stairs. Modifying the rise/run is appropriate to improve the safety of the stairs, meeting the International Building Code (IBC) requirements. This will include adding a riser to the face of each step which the current stair is missing. The rise shall not exceed 7" and the run shall be 11" minimum. Due to the moist environment and frequent rain, provide 1/2" gaps between the stair treads and where the tread meets the riser to allow air to circulate. The

stair stringers may be constructed of pressure treated material and should bear on treated wood pads at grade. Avoid using Simpson ties at the exterior stringers to avoid the visual impact.

5. Assess the base of the two columns which are built up with 3/4" cladding at the exterior. If they have deteriorated, replace with pressure treated material followed by the original or in-kind replacement of the exterior cladding matching the existing configuration.
6. Remove the plywood storage shelf installed on the roof collar tie.
7. Similar to the exterior of the cabin, appropriately clean and prep the wood surfaces prior to repainting.

Furnishings and Casework:

Providing furnishings and casework for the proposed use is encouraged to make the cabin as comfortable and useful as possible. The Rehabilitation Treatment provides the leeway for the park to bring in appropriate furnishings as needed. Retaining the built in casework is encouraged.

Consult with the Regional Office Cultural Resources team to develop a furnishing plan for the cabin.

Light and Power:

Light and power are to be determined by the park but the system is likely to utilize a battery system typical of remote properties in Alaska. Solar has been considered but the exposure is limited due to the forested setting and installing panels on the roof of the cabin would alter the roof as a Character Defining Feature.

Lithium batteries may be a suitable option for the cabin if they are maintained to the parameters specified by the manufacturer.

Pending the determination of an energy source, the following recommendations provide the infrastructure for a flexible future system.

1. Install Metal Clad (MC) cable in the wall cavities when the fiberboard is removed from the wall. Utilizing MC cable rather than Romex is recommended to provide additional protection to the wiring from rodent and environmental degradation.
2. Install MC cable in the ceiling cavity to provide future location for lights. Consult Alaska Regional Office Historical Architect for assistance in developing light and power plans. Auto CAD files have been developed to assist with the planning and layout.
3. If exterior equipment is required, locate on the north or south elevation of the Shed Addition. Locate breaker panel in Room 3 with appropriate clearances.

Fire Detection and Notification:

The Alaska Regional Structural Fire Marshal is familiar with the challenges associated with overnight accommodations in remote parts of Alaska. The Lagoon Island cabin may not be as remote as some cabins in Alaska, but its location on an island without utility infrastructure draws parallels to more remote sites. Recognizing the limitations, the following recommendations may be considered if the cabin will be used for overnight accommodations.

1. Install a multipurpose (ABC), dry chemical, portable fire extinguisher near both exits. In order to comply with annual maintenance standards established by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 10), NPS employees are limited to external examination of 2 ½, 5, 10, and 20-pound stored-pressure ABC extinguishers.
2. Include the inspection of these extinguishers in the routine annual inspections throughout the park.
3. Install (3) three battery powered smoke/CO2 detectors inside the cabin – one in each room.
4. Develop a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the occupancy of the cabin. The SOP would articulate the use of the cabin, emergency procedures, and other necessary details for transient residents.

Director's Order #58: Structural Fire Management

The updated Director's Order #58 was approved by National Park Service Director, Charles Sams, on January 5, 2022, and supersedes and replaces the previous edition issues on April 22, 2010. The approved version is included in Appendix D, but the following summarizes relevant policies as they pertain to the Lagoon Island Cabin.

The purpose of DO 58 is in part to set for the operational policies necessary to establish and implement structural fire management programs throughout the NPS. Structural fire management is defined as the protection of human life, irreplaceable natural and cultural resources, and property from the loss and damaging effects of fire. At the park level, a fully implemented and documented structural fire management program is the most effective way to achieve this goal.

In each region, the Regional Director (RD) is designated the Fire Code Official (FCO), as defined by the International Fire Code (IFC) and may delegate this authority to others in the region. Each region also has a Regional Structural Fire Manager (RSFM) and currently Alan Wetzel serves as the Regional Structural Fire Manager. At the park level, the superintendent designates a Park Structural Fire Manager (PSFM). At the time of this writing, the Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve's PSFM is Chief Ranger, Wendy Bredow.

As noted in the Preferred Treatment section of this HSR, one of the preferred uses identified by Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve is to rehabilitate the Lagoon Island Cabin for short term housing – or itinerant housing. Overnight accommodations for park staff and visitors require as much alignment to current code as possible to ensure the life safety of the guests is at the highest standard.

DO #58 outlines four operational principles:

1. Life safety is, and always will be, the first priority in all NPS structural fire management activities.
2. The NPS is committed to protecting resources entrusted to its care, and will focus on preventing fires and minimizing the loss and damage resulting from fires.
3. The NPS will maintain the highest standards of professional and technical expertise throughout its structural fire management program.
4. NPS programs and sites will work to integrate structural fire management practices into all aspects of park management.

Section E of DO #58 addresses Natural and Cultural Resources as follows:

E. Natural and Cultural Resources

1. The NPS Structural Fire Program will provide policy, training, tools, and expertise to protect natural and cultural resources, including historic and prehistoric structures, museum and archival collections, and associated collection records from damage or loss to the greatest extent possible.
2. Automatic detection and suppression systems, based on codes, standards, Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, and the NPS Museum Handbook, Part I, Chapter 9: Museum Fire Protection, will be installed, inspected, and maintained in buildings storing or exhibiting collections. Exceptions must be documented by the superintendent in writing and only after consultation with the FCO and regional museum curator.
3. The superintendent will ensure entities providing fire suppression for the park are offered an annual opportunity to walk through and perform a pre-incident plan of buildings storing or exhibiting collections, in collaboration with the park curator.

Outhouse and Greywater:

The existing outhouse is no longer serviceable and should be removed through the Section 106 process. The park seeks to install a new composting outhouse following success with similar outhouses used in the Bartlet Cove Campground and other remote sites. See Appendix C for details.

The kitchen sink will require a gray water septic system and the park recommends utilizing a small drainfield to treat the water. See Appendix C for details.

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12. Appendices

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Appendix A: DRAFT National Register Nomination

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Lagoon Island Cabin

Other names/site number: Pleasant Island Bunkhouse, Cabin (Lagoon Island), Glacier Bay National Monument Patrol Cabin, Headquarters Island Cabin, HQ Island Cabin, GB-1, GLBA-1, JUN-01287, FMSS Location #42622, CRIS-HS 1168628

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Lagoon Island, Bartlett Cove, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve

City or town: Gustavus State: AK County: Hoonah-Angoon Census Area

Not For Publication: ☐

Vicinity: ☒ x

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ 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 ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** ___ **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D**

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Lagoon Island Cabin

Hoonah-Angoon Census
Area, Alaska
County and State

Name of Property

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☐

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☒

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐☐

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Name of Property

Site

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

1

Noncontributing

buildings

3

sites

1

structures

1

objects

2

4

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

GOVERNMENT/government office

DEFENSE/military facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

Lagoon Island Cabin

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WWII

Other: Temporary building

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD – Shingle siding, METAL – Roof,
WOOD - Foundation

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Lagoon Island Cabin is a simple one-story building located in Bartlett Cove, on a small island adjacent to the Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve headquarters. Originally constructed during WWII as a temporary bunkhouse for the nearby Gustavus airfield, the small 16' x 20' rectilinear cabin employs a utilitarian light wood-frame construction with gable roof, front porch, and two-room interior - all void of decorative elements. The cabin ownership was transferred to the National Park Service in 1950, when the building was relocated to Lagoon Island to provide the park's first staff housing and office space. It was placed in an open meadow at the south end of the island on a northeast/southwest axis, with the southwest main entrance overlooking the bay. Renovations in its first decade at the park include the addition of a front porch, adding a series of windows, recladding the roof in corrugated metal, and cladding the exterior in wood shingles. The interior was also divided into two rooms, and an outhouse was added behind the building. Today, this infrastructure remains as the sole development on Lagoon Island. Although a small, shed roof addition has been added to the rear, and the surrounding

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landscape has naturally evolved with an encroaching young forest, the Lagoon Island Cabin retains high integrity with notable features still intact.

Narrative Description

SETTING

The Lagoon Island Cabin is located on the southern aspect of Lagoon Island in Bartlett Cove, at the mouth of Glacier Bay in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve near Gustavus, Alaska. Historically, the setting was solitary and remote. Bartlett Cove (and the park itself) was void of significant roads, accessible only by boat or sea plane.¹ When the building was sited in 1950, a field of grass and low-lying shrubs was selected on the southwest corner of Lagoon Island, providing expansive views of the cove and overlooking the outlet that drains the lagoon on each low tide. Site improvements within the early years at this location include a flagpole set at the front of the cabin to the southwest. It was painted white and was considerably taller than the cabin, historically used as a prominent navigational beacon.² An outhouse was constructed 34' northeast of the cabin, and a woodpile and auxiliary shed are situated to the east. The exact dates of these site improvements are unknown but are believed to date from work campaigns between 1950-1954.

Development surrounding the island increased in the mid-1950s. Bartlett Cove was made accessible by vehicle in 1955 with the extension of a road from Gustavus, laying the framework for plans to turn the cove into Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve's official headquarters. An administrative area was constructed in 1957 on the mainland shoreline to the southeast of the island, followed by further developments such as a lodge, visitors center, additional staff housing, and campground. Despite these park developments, the cabin remains the sole development on Lagoon Island.

Over time, the general area has been subjected to glacial isostatic rebound³ and as a result, the island is rising approximately 1.22 inches annually. This, combined with warming trends, have influenced the vegetation, giving way to a young growth forest surrounding the cabin in Western Hemlock, Sitka Spruce and thick ground cover. As isostatic rebound continues, the island enlarges and the cabin is now further from the shore. It is now possible to walk to Lagoon Island from park headquarters at low tide. Plant succession occurs with the rebound, causing dense shrubs to block the view of the cabin from the shoreline. Photographs from 1951 and 1961 show the cabin easily visible from Bartlett Cove. In an aerial photograph from 1972, the cabin is still plainly visible. Today, the cove is no longer visible from the cabin, and vice versa.⁴

¹ Kuehl, Alfred, *Bartlett Cove Master Plan*, 1947

² Lyon, Robert, *Lagoon Island...*, 2013

³ Isostatic rebound is the upward movement of land as the weight of ice from glaciation diminishes.

⁴ Lyon, Robert, *Lagoon Island...*, 2013

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Lagoon Island Cabin (CRIS-HS 1168628; JUN-1287)

Constructed 1942, Moved 1950

Building

EXTERIOR

The primary mass of the Lagoon Island Cabin is a one-story, gable-front building that is rectangular in plan with a main entry at the southwest façade and a rear addition. Records confirm that the National Park Service acquired the main cabin as military surplus from the Civil Aeronautics Authority (CAA) and moved it to Lagoon Island in 1950. Historic photographs from CAA's Gustavus airfield indicate that a simple structure of the same era and proportions as the cabin served as the Pleasant Island bunkhouse. This building is likely the same structure that was moved to Lagoon Island. In its former Pleasant Island location, it is pictured elevated upon an enclosed foundation, with paneled siding, metal frame windows, and a manufactured metal roof. The earliest photos of the cabin on Lagoon Island date to 1951 - one year after relocation - and depict a bare bones structure with horizontal wood plank siding, one 6-lite window next to the entry, a wood-frame roof with rolled roof covering, and the introduction of a simple shed roof front porch. This change in appearance is corroborated by park records from 1951, detailing that the cabin's "box car type roof" was replaced with a gable roof, roofing paper was laid to weather the cabin, and a 6' x 8' shed-roofed porch was added.⁵

Additional modifications by the National Park Service between 1951-1954 resulted in the cabin's exterior appearance as it stands today, with its painted manufactured wood shingle siding, corrugated metal roof, additional doors and windows, and modified front porch. (The rear shed roof addition was added post-1961 at the rear of the building, further described below.) An *Individual Building Report* from 1951 details the work done on the cabin that summer: "During the summer of 1951 the tar paper was replaced with aluminum and the outside walls covered with red cedar shakes and a porch built on the front."⁶ The cedar shakes remain at the exterior, are painted, and have a 12" exposure. This leaves the structure itself - a light wood frame system - as the only likely material from the original Gustavus airfield building that remains. A system more suitable for temporary buildings, the original wood framing was reinforced at the interior to resist winter snow loads during this same period.⁷

The foundation is uniquely constructed and may be attributed to the building's relocation to Lagoon Island in 1950. From the exterior, the building sits approximately two feet above grade, the crawlspace void of any skirting but encroached with vegetation. The 1 ½" x 5 ½" floor joists run east-west and are spaced 24" on-center. The joists are supported by two 12 7/8" x 12 7/8" beams which are set 2'-0" inside the outside wall plane but the floor joists extend to the rim joist beneath the exterior wall. The beams are supported by three 3" x 11 ¼" concrete blocks which sit on grade. 1 ½" x 7 ¼" joists are sistered to the primary joists and are supported by short

⁵ Jacobs, Duane, *Report of Special Assignment*, 1950

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Ibid

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blocks attached to the outside elevation of the large beams. Additional lateral stabilization is provided by 3 1/2" x 8" cross bracing fastened to the bottom side of the joists and secured to the interior face of the beams with mitered cuts. This lateral bracing may have been added to prevent the cabin from racking during the move in 1950.

The main roof has a 6:12 pitch gable and is supported by 1 1/2" x 5 1/2" rafters at 2'-0" on-center. The sheathing is comprised of 3/4" x 6" shiplap clad in aluminum panels with a standard PBR profile. The gable ends have a 3/4" x 5 1/2" bargeboard and the eave has exposed square cut rafter tails with 3/4" x 5" fascia and 2 1/2" trim, all painted. A stove pipe extends above the northeast slope of the roof.

The 1951 reconstruction of the front porch replaced the shed roof with a 6:12 enclosed gable to match the primary roof, its face finished with the same painted cedar shingle siding as the main building. The porch itself was enlarged to 5'-3 1/2" x 12'-4 1/2". A set of four wooden steps leads to the centered porch deck finished with 3/4" x 5 1/2" tongue and groove Douglas fir. The roof is supported by 3 1/2" x 5 1/2" wood columns, 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" beams, and 1 1/2" x 5 1/2" rafters, the tails of which are exposed and square cut. A built-up header consisting of two 1 1/2" x 5 1/2" boards supports the enclosed gable, and its soffit is finished with 7" shiplap. All wood members are painted.

The cabin has two exterior doors. The primary entrance at the southwest porch consists of a solid core door with a three-quarter lite and a galvanized metal ventilation louver. It measures 3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1-3/4" and is not original, as the 1951 photos depict a solid door. A secondary entrance is located at the opposite end of the building, which now leads to the shed roof addition, and consists of a solid core door measuring 2'-6" x 5'-10 7/8" with a thickness of 1 3/4". The addition itself has a west elevation door with screen unit at the exterior with equally divided upper and lower panels measuring 4"x4". The screen is held in place with 1/4"x1 1/4" battens at the interior.

All present-day windows on the main building were also added during the 1951-1954 renovation. The southwest façade has two, nearly-square, 4-lite fixed wood sash units flanking the entrance. These replaced the single 6-lite window depicted in early photographs. Each side elevation has two 4-lite fixed wood sash units. The southern-most units are rectilinear and oriented horizontally. The northern-most units match those of the southwest façade. These mismatched units are aligned at the headers on each elevation. The window trim is common throughout the cabin with the head, jamb and apron measuring 3/4" x 3". The head trim and sill project beyond the jamb trim 3/8" and 7/8" respectively. The sill is 1 1/8" thick and projects beyond the face of the wall 1".

The rear of the cabin has an attached shed-roofed addition. This addition is not visible in available photographs from 1961 or prior, and thus of a later origin. It measures 9'-10"x 11'-5" and employs exterior walls clad in offset vertical planks painted to match the main building body. It is placed directly on grade, a foundation not visible. The roof is wood frame with exposed rafter ends and the same aluminum sheet roofing as the main cabin. An 8-lite fixed wood sash is installed at the addition's east elevation. Materials used to construct the addition are

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suspected to have originated from deconstructed buildings on a nearby federally procured native allotment, but has not been confirmed.

Additional exterior elements include utilities grouped along the southeast elevation of the building. An electric utility box is mounted to the southern end of the exterior wall. The cabin currently has no operating mechanical systems but copper tubing exists at the interior and exterior of the cabin providing fuel to oil lamps and a stove which are no longer in place. A single-wall 100-gallon fuel oil tank measuring 3'-3 1/2" x 3'-5 1/2" x 2'-2 1/4" (h) is located mid-elevation and sits approximately 4'-4" above grade. The frame consists of four 3 1/2" x 3 1/2" posts with 1 1/2" x 5 1/2" horizontal members and cross bracing of the same material. The branch lines are routed on the exterior elevation and penetrate the wall at the location of oil lamp sconces and the stove. The remnants of an on-demand water heater is located approximately 5'-0" above grade, its vent stack clipping the fascia. A cable is run up a large spruce to the west of the cabin and may have served communication systems.

INTERIOR

The Lagoon Island Cabin's interior was also renovated in the first half of the 1950s as part of the National Park Service's efforts to convert the building to a patrol cabin. The primary building's interior was subdivided into two spaces: a larger 11' x 16' living area at the front (southwest) half and an 8' x 16' bedroom in the rear. This included updates to interior finishes. Per an *Individual Building Report* from 1951, "during 1952 the interior will be lined and a new floor laid."⁸ Presently, the interior walls are clad in 1/4" Celotex or beaver board material with joints covered by 1/4" x 2 1/4" battens milled from solid sawn material. Decorative tan sheet vinyl lines both floors, finished with wood baseboard trim that is 3 1/8" x 3/4". The ceiling height averages 7'-9" and is treated with the same Celotex as the walls.

The front room or living area includes a small "L"-shaped kitchen at the south corner. Associated casework is 24" deep with upper cabinets surrounding the southwest window only. The counter meets the wall with a 1" x 4" backsplash. A gap in the casework measuring 2'-6 1/2" was the location of the range which is no longer extant. A two-basin, 6" deep stainless steel sink is located south of the range space. A metal, pre-assembled shelf is located above the former range space. The unit has four shelves, each measuring 10 1/2" deep x 2'-5 7/8" long and spaced 11 7/8" vertically. Additional shelves are built in the northwest corner with five 11 1/2" x 3'-11 3/8" wood shelves spaced approximately 1'-2 1/8" vertically. An access hatch to the attic is located in the ceiling. All ceilings/walls, interior trim, and built-ins are painted white, with the exception of the kitchen casework that is a natural finish. Coat hooks are located on the walls around the building in various locations.

The bedroom at the rear of the main building is accessed from the living area and historically had a door to the exterior off the back (northeast) elevation, which now leads to the rear addition. This room includes two built-in shelving units on the west wall. The southern unit is an open closet with two wood shelves measuring 3'-9 1/2" x 1'8 7/8" and a 3'-6 1/4" long 1" diameter rod 4'-

⁸ Jacobs, Duane, *Report of Special Assignment*, 1950

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9" above finish floor. A small oil stove with a 6" diameter vertical stove pipe extends through the roof at the southwest corner, likely the building's original heat source.

The rear addition was likely utilized as a second bedroom and/or storage and is accessed through a door at the former rear elevation wall. The room measures 11'-2 1/4" x 9'-9 7/8" with a floor to ceiling height of 7'-7 1/2". The finish on the walls and ceiling are similar to the main building but utilize 1/4" plywood (thickness assumed) sheathing and 1/4"x1 1/2" battens at the joints. The floor is painted wood plank, with widths varying between 9 1/4" to 11 1/4". Casework lines the south elevation and wraps to the west, adjacent to the exterior door. The south has a 6'-7" wide open closet with a clothes rod at 4'-7 5/8" and two shelves. A built-in bookshelf is in the southwest corner with 11 7/8" deep by 2'-6 7/8" wide shelves. Evidence of a wood stove in the northwest corner exists with a 6" stove pipe penetration through the west wall and a heat shield on the floor measuring 3'-5" x 1'-11 1/2". The stove pipe penetration is now covered with screening, and an elevated built-in corner shelf was constructed overtop. A Sears brand oil stove is located on the south interior wall.

LATER ALTERATIONS AND CONDITIONS

Photographs from 1961 illustrate the renovated exterior and interiors from the cabin's initial years on Lagoon Island, but a rear addition is not visible – indicating it was added at a later date. These photographs provide evidence that the cabin has not changed much since the 1950s (with the exception of the addition), when it served as the only administrative building for the park prior to the headquarters development in 1957. A four-paneled wood door is clearly visible in both the 1951 and 1961 sets of photos but has unfortunately been replaced in the decades since with the present half-lite ventilated door. The replacement of that door, and the addition of the rear third bedroom, are the most significant visible changes to the character of the cabin since its period of significance.

The Lagoon Island Cabin is in good-to-fair condition despite not being in use since the 1990s. The metal roof and elevated foundation are attributed to the cabin's condition. The interior and exterior remain in good condition with some areas affected by mold and moisture. Interior ceiling panels and some wall panels also support mold due to moisture infiltration at the stove pipe roof penetration and the lack of heat and air movement in recent years. The worst deterioration occurs at the decking of the front porch and wood rot at the rear addition perimeter. Field lead test kits revealed the exterior manufactured shingles contain lead paint. The cabin was vandalized in 2017 when the non-historic front door was damaged to gain entry. The remaining original doors and windows are intact.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

The character defining features of the Lagoon Island Cabin's exterior include:

- Light wood-frame construction
- Elevated finish floor approximately two feet above grade
- Rectangular plan
- One-story

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- Medium pitch gable roof
- Metal roof covering
- Manufactured cedar shingle siding
- 4-lite, fixed, wood sash windows with flat stock trim
- Open porch with an enclosed medium pitched gable roof stepped down from main volume of roof
- Exposed porch roof structure supported by two wood columns

The character defining features of the Lagoon Island Cabin's interior are limited to:

- Two-room plan
- Interior window trim
- Oil lamp sconces

Lagoon Island Cabin Outhouse (CRIS-HS 1173318; JUN-XXXXXX)

Constructed circa 1952

Structure

An outhouse is located to the north (rear) of the cabin, constructed of plywood and painted green with a shed roof. Understood to have been constructed during the cabin's use in the 1950s, it is a contributing resource to the site. Its footprint is 4'-1" x 4'-0" and is accessed by a 2'-0" x 5'-5" door located right of center on the south elevation. A screen window measuring 3'-8" x 1'-10" is above the door. The outhouse is oriented 27 degrees northeast, and the roof slope is 63 degrees.

Non-Contributing Features

Pit

Construction Date Unknown

Site

A pit measuring 8'-6" x 5'-10" is located approximately 13'-0" north of the outhouse and may be the original location for the toilet.

Wood Pile

Construction Date Unknown

Site

Fifteen feet from the northeast corner of the cabin is a wood pile.

Auxiliary Shed Ruins

Construction Date Unknown

Site

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To the north of the wood pile are remnants of a collapsed auxiliary shed, potentially used as a small animal shelter. During a site visit in 2013, the ruins measured approximately 5'x3', but at the time of this nomination has deteriorated further. Pieces of lumber and corrugated metal sheeting suggests a wood frame structure with shed roof.

Radio Tree

Construction Date Unknown
Object

An additional site feature includes a "Radio Tree" to the northwest of the cabin, used for mounting communication antennas. Cables and mounting anchors remain on the tree.

Resource Table

AHRS ID#	FMSS LOCATION #	CRIS -HS	RESOURCE NAME	CONSTRUCTION DATE/ESTABLISHED ON THE ISLAND	RESOURCE TYPE (Building, Structure, Site, Object)	STATUS (Not Eligible, Contributing, Noncontributing)
JUN-01287	42622	1168628	Lagoon Island Cabin	1942/1950	Building	Contributing
	91482	1173318	Lagoon Island Cabin Outhouse	c. 1952	Structure	Contributing
			Auxiliary Shed		Site	Non-Contributing
			Wood Pile		Site	Non-Contributing
			Pit		Site	Non-Contributing
			Radio Tree		Object	Non-Contributing

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

The Lagoon Island Cabin retains moderate-to-high integrity in all seven aspects. Although moved from its original site, the relocation of the cabin in 1950 contributes to its significance, and its present location retains integrity for setting, feeling, and association with Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve as its first administrative building on Lagoon Island. The setting and feeling of the cabin as a remote ranger station with expansive views of Bartlett Cove have been moderately impacted by the encroaching forest from isostatic rebound but remains the only infrastructure on Lagoon Island and retains its remote sense of place. Renovations of the cabin by NPS during the period of significance (1950-1957) are physically represented today, preserving the aspects of design, materials, and workmanship. The largest interventions after the period of significance include the rear northeast addition and replacement of the front door. The addition was constructed with respect to the simple wood-frame building and is not visible from the primary façade, and both the addition and front door are reversible interventions that do not detract from the overall integrity. Therefore, the cabin retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☒ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Conservation

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1950-1957

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Lagoon Island Cabin is significant at the state level under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Politics/Government as the earliest physical representation of the National Park Service (NPS) presence in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve in Alaska. The NPS is a federal agency established for the stated purpose of conserving areas of outstanding national beauty and wildlife and for providing outdoor recreational opportunities to the American public. This simple cabin was moved to Lagoon Island in 1950 by the NPS and became the first base of operations for systematic patrols and protection of the park. The cabin represented federal government authority where previous oversight had been minimal. In addition, the Lagoon Island Cabin is a surplus WWII-era building, and its history provides an example of federal agencies exchanging surplus buildings. In this case, the cabin was constructed by the Army as a utilitarian bunkhouse for the nearby Gustavus airfield and transferred to the Civil Aeronautics Authority (CAA) and then to NPS, who upgraded and altered it for significant service in a major national park. Although moved, the relocation of the cabin contributes to its importance and establishes the beginning of its period of significance in 1950. The Lagoon Island Cabin was the only NPS facility in the park until construction of the park's headquarters at Bartlett Cove in 1957, ending its period of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Conservation and Politics/Government

EARLY LAND CONSERVATION AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The history of the Lagoon Island Cabin begins with the governmental agency responsible for the conservation of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve – the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS was created in 1916 with a stated mission to “...conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and wildlife within, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.” Under the vision of Stephen T. Mather, its first Director, efforts during the first two decades of NPS inception were largely focused in the contiguous United States and included protection of America's first national parks and making them accessible. This created prominent parks such as Yosemite, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, and Glacier National Parks.

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Access to and within these parks required substantial development and led to the establishment of circulation roads, trails, bridges, campgrounds, buildings and other structures to support their operation. A staff of now-notable planners, engineers, and architects⁹ designed these elements largely in the “NPS Rustic” style, providing not just accessibility into these wilderness areas but also accommodations for visitors and park staff.¹⁰ In addition, Mather established a Park-to-Park Highway Association in 1916 - a campaign to literally connect all of the major western national parks by paved roads, the resulting system referred to as potentially “the greatest scenic highway in the world.”¹¹ Thus the conservation of these scenic areas by NPS included not only designation and protection of the land, but also required substantial infrastructure – each park relying on an interconnected network of support.

All these improvements required large financial and labor resources, luxuries available by the circumstances of those early decades for parks including geographic location, a Congress initially supportive of the National Park system and, later, the availability of federal Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration workforces created during the Great Depression. Against this background, Glacier Bay National Monument, isolated in Alaska, presented a different physical, political, and economic situation from those its sister national parks experienced before the war.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF GLACIER BAY

Glacier Bay was first surveyed by George Vancouver and his expedition of 1794, which recorded a massive glacier along the shoreline west of what is now Juneau, Alaska. Nearly 100 years later in 1879, naturalist John Muir returned to the area and was astonished to see the glacier had retreated more than 30 miles inland, revealing what is now Tarr Inlet. John Muir took action following this visit, prompting conservationists to support the protection of the unique natural area. In 1912 Alaska officially became a U.S. Territory, and in 1925 President Calvin Coolidge signed a proclamation declaring the remote area as Glacier Bay National Monument under the purview of NPS.¹²

During the monument’s early years, it didn’t benefit from the same financial and labor resources as the rest of the NPS portfolio due to geographic remoteness. Within a park system of wilderness areas, Glacier Bay and other Alaskan public lands had remained in many ways even more wild, more remote, and more inaccessible than their contiguous United States counterparts, despite the Euro-American contact of explorers, miners, fishermen, and homesteaders since 1877.¹³ Although established in 1925, by 1950 the monument still had no significant roads leading to it; minimal private investment such as planned cabin development; and no restaurants, grocery stores, or gasoline stations outside of nearby Gustavus. It remained accessible only by

⁹ such as Charles Punchard, Thomas Vint, Charles Peterson, Daniel Hull, George Goodwin, and Mary Colter

¹⁰ “NPS Rustic”, “Park Rustic”, and/or “Parkitecture” was a style implemented by NPS with influence by the Craftsman style, utilizing local materials to blend in with the natural environment.

¹¹ US Department of the Interior, *Annual Report of the Department of the Interior*, 1917, p. 19

¹² Kurtz, Rick S., *Glacier Bay National Park Historic Resources Study*, 1995, p. 11-25.

¹³ Ibid

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boat or plane.¹⁴ It was a situation that some users of natural areas might have found desirable, but a situation that made the national monument difficult to manage without sufficient resources.

For those first 25 years, Glacier Bay National Monument survived through administration borrowed from other parks in the Alaskan Territory - McKinley National Park and Sitka National Monument. Patrols of Glacier Bay were rare and no NPS personnel were duty-stationed on site. An occasional ship patrol from Sitka had been undertaken for several years, but patrol coverage of the monument was minimal and accommodations for visitors, nonexistent.¹⁵

The NPS remained hopeful about the potential for Alaska's monuments to attract visitors and self-manage. Infrastructure improvements for the Alaskan Territory fueled this hope, particularly the development of the Alaska Highway in the 1940s - which connected the future state to the contiguous United States, but bypassed Glacier Bay National Monument further inland. According to the park's website:

"Park Service officials hoped to obtain appropriations for visitor accommodations and other needed improvements in Glacier Bay, Mount McKinley, Katmai, and Sitka so that these national park areas would attract some of the increasing volume of Alaska tourism which was expected to follow the opening of the Alaskan Highway. (However,) ...the administration of Glacier Bay National Monument remained essentially protective into the 1950s."¹⁶

Ambitions for future development of Glacier Bay as a park with visitors were humbled by a lack of access, and trumped by a priority to protect the natural area from poachers.

EARLY PLANNING IN GLACIER BAY

Despite the difficulties of being so remote, NPS remained optimistic about the area's potential for tourism and self-management, envisioning improvements to accommodate visitors as interest in Alaska grew. In 1946, the NPS commissioned Chief Landscape Architect Alfred C. Kuehl to create a master plan for Glacier Bay National Monument. In this study, Kuehl proposed significant visitor services at Bartlett Cove, a relatively accessible shoreline of Glacier Bay near the town of Gustavus. His design included lodging and an administrative headquarters at an estimated cost of \$1,290,100, the equivalent of \$21,110,140 in 2025 as adjusted for inflation.¹⁷

While dreams of developing Glacier Bay National Monument continued throughout the 1940s, the park service as a whole was financially struggling, and its existing infrastructure suffered from deferred maintenance. In an article titled "We've Been Starving Our National Parks" published in the *Saturday Evening Post* during this period, editors described the problem facing the parks bluntly: "Use of the Parks has soared almost vertically since the end of World War II, (but because) living conditions are substandard, going right down to the tarpaper shack level, the

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

¹⁵ Lyon, Robert, *Lagoon Island...*, 2013

¹⁶ Catton, Theodore, *Land Reborn*, 1995

¹⁷ Black, Bruce, *A History of Glacier Bay National Monument*, 1957, p. 91

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fact that the Park Service has managed to keep employees has been a genuine tribute to their selfless dedication to the parks....the plain truth is our National Park system has reached a state of crisis - financial malnutrition."¹⁸

This situation inhibited Glacier Bay from pursuing Kuehl's vision, and the park service reported that, "so little funding was available that most of what they proposed remained at the planning level" into the early 1950s.¹⁹ Ultimately, a need for a National Park Service presence in Glacier Bay, combined with the lack of immediate funding, helped to dictate what Glacier Bay National Monument's first building would be – a simple on-site patrol cabin instead of an elaborate headquarters.

THE LAGOON ISLAND CABIN

Serendipitously, a surplus World War II building became available to the park in 1950 before funds could be secured for construction of a more permanent headquarters.²⁰ In *A History of Glacier Bay National Monument* by former Chief Ranger Bruce Black, the author states "In 1950, Supervisory Park Ranger Duane Jacobs, temporarily assigned to Glacier Bay (from his position as Asst. Chief Ranger, Yosemite National Park), arranged to have a Navy emergency shelter (author's note: referred to as Army surplus by Jacobs in his 1950 NPS report) moved from Pleasant Island to Lagoon Island at Bartlett Cove."²¹

The shelter they spoke of was constructed in 1942 as a bunkhouse on Pleasant Island. Pleasant Island was the site of the nearby Gustavus airfield's "Fan Marker,"²² which served as a beacon for local air traffic navigation. The bunkhouse was constructed of relatively lightweight materials, originally intended for ease of assembly and relocation. By 1950 it was under ownership of the Civil Aeronautics Authority or CAA, an agency tasked with regulating growing private and public air traffic.²³ According to Ranger Jacobs's own statement in his *Report of Special Assignment at Glacier Bay National Monument 1950 Season*, "A 16 X 20 foot frame cabin, left on Pleasant Island by the Army, was secured through knowledge of the C.A.A. at Gustavus. They were going to move this cabin for their own use but decided they did not need it,

¹⁸ *Saturday Evening Post*, "We've Been Starving Our National Parks", 1955, p. 10

¹⁹ Catton, Theodore, *Land Reborn*, 1995

²⁰ Kuehl, Alfred, *Bartlett Cove Master Plan*, 1947

²¹ Black, Bruce, *A History of Glacier Bay National Monument*, 1957, p. 91

²² A highly directional radio signal transmitted vertically upward from a transmitter located along a navigational radio range, as in an instrument landing system (ILS). The output of a fan marker is heard only when the aircraft is directly above the transmitter, thus indicating to the pilot his exact position. A fan marker is keyed for identification. Also called a fan-marker beacon. https://aviation_dictionary.enacademic.com/2691/fan_marker

²³ Aviation standards in the United States were initiated in 1926 with the Air Commerce Act, managed by the Secretary of Commerce, which established and enforced air traffic regulations including licensing pilots, certifying aircraft, and operating and maintaining navigational aids. In 1934, this branch of the Department of Commerce became the Bureau of Air Commerce. Following the Civil Aeronautics Act in 1938, oversight of civil aviation passed to the Civil Aeronautics Authority (CAA), a new independent agency with a three-member Air Safety Board and expanded governmental role in civil aviation. The Federal Aviation Act (FAA) was established in 1958 which absorbed the CAA's functions within this new agency.

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and suggested we move it instead..."²⁴ Jacob's hand wrote up a status memorandum in July 1950 which had more details on the move:

"With Regional Office concurrence in obtaining the 16 x 20 feet Army frame building on Pleasant Island, we proceeded on the project and now have this cabin located on the island in Bartlett Cove. It is a sturdy little building and will at least give us a place to hang our hat. At present it is proposed to do only a minimum amount of repair, mainly raise the pitch of the roof and make it weather proof [sic]. Later it can be relined both inside and out, partitioned and made quite comfortable.

This move was done by Bert Parker and brother of Gustavus as suggested by Mr. Kuehl. It was quite an undertaking and required their barge, two boats, tractor and winch, and required 5 days time to complete, with ourselves assisting. It would have been utterly impossible to undertake such a job with the N.P.S. boat, which doesn't even boast a towing bit. The \$300.00 fee for this job was covered by a field purchase order, the only means we had, and sincerely hope it will take care of it."²⁵

Jacobs situated the building on Lagoon Island instead of the mainland of Bartlett Cove, though a survey crew had already brushed and flagged a route for a future road between Gustavus and the cove. According to Black, it is possible Jacobs preferred the island for the psychological comfort that it afforded in such a huge expanse of bear country. However, landscape architect Kuehl's plan for the new headquarters entertained Lagoon Island as a potential location. Jacobs would have been aware of this and probably saw the Lagoon Island Cabin as the first step in creating the headquarters. Not much is documented about the logistics of the move itself outside of Black's report that "the job was contracted by local (Gustavus) people and cost \$500."²⁶

Over the next four years, from 1950-1954, improvements were carried out each summer by park staff, led by Ranger Jacobs, until the utilitarian structure was suitable for longer-term use.²⁷ A report by Jacobs detailed these efforts:

"After getting the cabin on the island, and leveled, the roof pitch was raised and adequate bracing put in to withstand winter snows. New paper was laid to weatherproof it, and additional underpinning installed. A 6 X 8 foot porch was constructed. A flag pole was cut, painted and erected in front of the cabin...later (the cabin) can be relined both inside and out, partitioned, and made quite comfortable." It was stated that "...some of the lumber used in repairs and improvements to the old cabin and for a temporary mooring float in the lagoon came from the 'old fishery', perhaps remnants of a building built in 1900."²⁸

²⁴ Jacobs, Duane, *Report of Special Assignment*, 1950

²⁵ Jacobs, Duane, Assistant Chief Ranger, *Progress Report Memorandum*, July 29, 1950.

²⁶ Black, Bruce, *A History of Glacier Bay National Monument*, 1957, p. 91

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Jacobs, Duane, *Report of Special Assignment*, 1950

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Additional site improvements were required, such as the construction of an outhouse and providing boat access to the island. Ranger Jacobs mentions constructing a temporary mooring float for the NPS patrol vessel *Nunatak* (another war-surplus-provided resource, in this case from the Coast Guard) and included a photograph of the vessel at the float on Lagoon Island.²⁹ These features no longer remain.

With the cabin moved to Lagoon Island, improvements under way, and access to the island provided – Glacier Bay National Monument had its first official administrative building. NPS ranger patrol activity could go on all season instead of the previously rare and short visits. Jacobs was the first to occupy the cabin, leading the building improvements in 1950. But the first ranger assigned to regular patrols at the monument was Chief Ranger Black and his family. Black’s wife, Barbara Black, reflected on the importance of the cabin’s occupation in an article, “Ranger Duane Jacobs’s sojourn in Bartlett Cove that summer (1950) represented the first on-site administration of Glacier Bay National Monument.”³⁰

EVOLUTION OF THE GLACIER BAY PARK UNIT

While the establishment of Glacier Bay National Monument’s first patrol cabin was a major milestone in the protection of its natural resources, the park did not lose sight of a more robust administration and desire to provide visitor services. During the early 1950s, the small administrative presence grew with a skeletal staff devoting its resources to patrolling. Additional land was procured for the monument through acquisition of private inholdings and two native allotments at Bartlett Cove.³¹ The road was eventually constructed from Gustavus airfield to Bartlett Cove in 1955, and the headquarters - originally envisioned by landscape architect Alfred Kuehl - were finally constructed in 1957.

Although one of the options Kuehl included in his planning study had suggested putting the new facilities on Lagoon Island, the amended plan placed the headquarters in its present location on the Gustavus side of the cove.^{32 33} The resulting headquarters includes fourteen buildings developed between 1956-1966 as part of the NPS Mission 66 Program: a main headquarters building, maintenance facilities, staff housing, and a lodge. The Mission 66 Program was a nationwide initiative to provide updated infrastructure throughout the park system, utilizing modernism in lieu of the traditional NPS Rustic styles. The Glacier Bay Lodge Complex [JUN-01161] has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 2011, with a draft National Register Nomination scheduled to be completed in 2025. The remaining buildings have been heavily altered and are not eligible for historic designation.³⁴

²⁹ Lyon, Robert, *Lagoon Island*..., 2013.

³⁰ Black, Barbara “Living in Glacier Bay,” 1957, p. 107-111.

³¹ Catton, Theodore, *Land Reborn*, 1995

³² Kuehl, Alfred, *Bartlett Cove Master Plan*, 1947

³³ Lyon, Robert, *Lagoon Island*..., 2013.

³⁴ Johnson, Julie, *Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve Headquarters Compound Determination of Eligibility*, 2006. Glacier Bay Mission 66 Housing at Bartlett Cove (GBQ-3 Residence [JUN-01188], GBQ-5 Residence [JUN-01189], and GBQ-10 Power House) [JUN-01187], Determined ineligible for the National Register due to lack of

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Development for the monument in the 1950s was capped with the proclamation of Alaska as the 49th state in 1959. Glacier Bay National Monument garnered further protection from the government in later decades. In 1980, President Jimmy Carter passed the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. This act expanded the monument's boundaries and re-designated it as Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, as it is known today. Glacier Bay later became part of one of the world's largest protected natural areas in 1992, when UNESCO designated the Inside Passage as a 25-million-acre World Heritage Site, 3.3 million acres of which include the park.

The Lagoon Island Cabin continued to be staffed by Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve until 1997. According to Kevin Apgar, former NPS employee in charge of housing assignments at Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, some of the rangers did not care for assignment at the cabin, while others enjoyed the isolation from park headquarters across the lagoon.³⁵ Today, the cabin sits vacant and remains the sole structure on Lagoon Island. It is in good to fair condition given its vacancy, and the park anticipates appropriate repairs to re-use the building as guest housing or support of other park programs.

SUMMARY

The purpose of the Lagoon Island Cabin – to patrol and protect the surrounding natural region – secures its significance in the role of land conservation in Alaska. As the first and oldest physical presence of the National Park Service in Glacier Bay National Monument in 1950, it embodies the role of the government in protecting Alaska's wilderness areas. Its origins from the Army and the CAA's Gustavus airfield also represent government functions of the era, with the transfer of surplus property post-WWII as common practice between agencies. When the park administrative hub moved from Lagoon Island to its new headquarters in 1957, it effectively ended the period of significance for the cabin. While the cabin was greatly improved upon after its relocation to Lagoon Island, the alterations were specifically designed for its use by NPS and were accomplished within this period of significance. These alterations also reinforced the otherwise temporary building, prolonging the life of the cabin so that it may be preserved as a symbol of early governmental efforts in conserving Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.

TIMELINE

1925	Glacier Bay National Monument established
1942	Pleasant Island bunkhouse constructed for Gustavus airfield
1947	Bartlett Cove Master Plan developed by NPS Chief Landscape Architect Alfred Kuehl

integrity on 9/21/2012; Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve Bartlett Cove Headquarters Compound District [JUN-00997] determined ineligible for the National Register due to lack of integrity on 7/25/2006.

³⁵ Apgar, Kevin, Interview, 2012.

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1950	Chief Ranger Duane Jacobs coordinates relocation of Pleasant Island bunkhouse to Lagoon Island as first patrol cabin
Early 1950	Roof pitch increased, structural bracing added, foundation underpinned, building paper added, and shed porch constructed
ca. 1951-1954	Roof replaced, front porch reconstructed with gable, cedar shingle siding and windows added, interior partitioned into two rooms
1957	Bartlett Cove Master Plan executed, new headquarters opens
1997	Cabin ceases to be used as seasonal housing by NPS and is vacated

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Apgar, Kevin, Interview conducted by Heather Miller (Feil) November 2012.

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

Black, Bruce, *A History of Glacier Bay National Monument*, 1957.

Catton, Theodore, *Land Reborn: A History of Administration and Visitor Use in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve*, National Park Service, 1995.

Jacobs, Duane, *Assistant Chief Ranger Progress Report Memorandum*, July 29, 1950, NAPS National Archives, RG 79, Western Region, Central Classified Files, box 293, file 201.

Jacobs, Duane, *Report of Special Assignment at Glacier Bay National Monument 1950 season*, NAPS National Archives, RG 79, Western Region, Central Classified Files, box 293, file 201.

Johnson, Julie, *Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve Headquarters Compound Determination of Eligibility*, National Park Service, 2006.

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Kurtz, Rick S. *Glacier Bay National Park and Reserve Historic Resources Study*, National Park Service, 1995.

Lyon, Robert, *Lagoon Island Cabin National Register Nomination draft*, National Park Service, 2013.

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National Park Service, *Monument Formation*, 2017,
<https://www.nps.gov/glba/learn/historyculture/monument-formation.htm>, accessed March 12,
2025

Saturday Evening Post, "We've been Starving Our National Parks," February, 10, 1955.

US Department of the Interior, *Annual Report of the Department of the Interior*, 1917.

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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☒ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): AHRS JUN-01287

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.75

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Point A: Latitude: 58.458415 | Longitude: -135.872980 |
| 2. Point B: Latitude: 58.458740 | Longitude: -135.872398 |
| 3. Point C: Latitude: 58.458373 | Longitude: -135.872136 |
| 4. Point D: Latitude: 58.457407 | Longitude: -135.873072 |
| 5. Point E: Latitude: 58.457644 | Longitude: -135.874213 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Lagoon Island Cabin site boundary encapsulates the cabin and adjacent outbuildings and objects with an approximately 5' perimeter offset, extending southwest to the shoreline. Beginning at Point A: Radio Tree and going clockwise, the boundary heads northeast around Point B: the former outhouse pit, pivoting southeast to Point C: behind the auxiliary shed ruins, then extending southwest in a straight line to Point D: the shore. The boundary then follows the shoreline west/northwest until it meets the boundary line perpendicular from the Radio Tree at Point E, and returns to Point A: Radio Tree.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the cabin and its immediate surroundings, including the extension of land between the southwest façade of the cabin and the shoreline. The boundary is dictated by site features - most of which are determined non-contributing for their lack of significance and/or integrity, but they provide datums for a site perimeter to preserve the building's remote feeling. The site extends to the shoreline to preserve the historic connection with patrolling the open waters of the bay. Contributing site features are limited to the outhouse building. No natural features are included due to the continuously evolving setting of the island, which has turned the original open meadow and beachfront property to a densely forested site.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Heather Feil, Architectural Historian; Josette Katcha, Historical Architect
organization: National Park Service Alaska Regional Office; Pacific Preservation PLLC
street & number: 240 West 5th Avenue
city or town: Anchorage state: AK zip code: 99501
e-mail heather_feil@nps.gov
telephone: (907) 644-3473
date: March 2025

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Lagoon Island Cabin

City or Vicinity: Gustavus

County: Hoonah-Angoon Consensus Area

State: AK

Photographer: Grant Crosby, NPS

Dates Photographed: 2013-2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 15: Overview of Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward Northeast, 2013.

Photo 2 of 15: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward East, 2013.

Photo 3 of 15: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward North , 2013.

Photo 4 of 15: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward Northwest , 2013.

Photo 5 of 15: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward West, 2013.

Photo 6 of 15: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward South , 2013.

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- Photo 7 of 15:** Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward Southeast, 2013.
Photo 8 of 15: Lagoon Island Cabin, Interior Room 1, 2013.
Photo 9 of 15: Lagoon Island Cabin, Interior Room 2, 2013.
Photo 10 of 10: Lagoon Island Cabin, Interior Room 3, 2013.
Photo 11 of 15: The outhouse, looking northeast. A contributing structure, 2018.
Photo 12 of 15: The pit behind the outhouse, a non-contributing site, 2013.
Photo 13 of 15: The wood pile, a non-contributing site, 2013.
Photo 14 of 15: The auxiliary shed ruins, a non-contributing site, 2013.
Photo 15 of 15: The radio tree, a non-contributing object, 2013.

List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

- Figure 1:** USGS Map with Lagoon Island Cabin location.
Figure 2: Overview Map, Bartlett Cove Area with various NRHP/cDOE boundaries identified
Figure 3: Site Plan and Boundary
Figure 4: Photo Key
Figure 5: Map from Master Plan for Glacier Bay National Monument, 1947.
Figure 6: Map from Master Plan for Glacier Bay National Monument, amended 1955.
Figure 7: Map from Master Plan for Glacier Bay National Monument, close up of Lagoon Island, amended 1955.
Figure 8: Southwest facade, view towards northeast, showing only one window and a door with U.S. government markings. 1951, NPS photo.
Figure 9: Southwest façade, view towards northeast. 1951, NPS photo.
Figure 10: Southwest and southeast elevations, view towards north. No windows were extant on the southeast elevation, and the porch had a shed roof. 1951, NPS photo.
Figure 11: Boat anchored at Lagoon Island, 1951, NPS photo.
Figure 12: Southwest façade, view towards northeast. New windows installed include two on the façade and two to the northwest elevation. The porch has been converted to a gable roof. 1961, NPS photo.
Figure 13: Southwest façade, view towards northeast. Gable porch roof visible. 1961, NPS photo.
Figure 14: Undated, view towards north from lagoon with cabin and former flagpole visible, NPS photo.
Figure 15: Southwest façade and former flagpole visible, view towards northeast. Chief Ranger Bruce Black pictured left, the first ranger assigned to regular patrols at Glacier Bay National Monument. 1961, NPS photo.
Figure 16: Pleasant Island Bunkhouse at the Gustavus Fan Marker site prior to its relocation to Lagoon Island. 1949, NPS photo.

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- Figure 17:** Lagoon Island Cabin, looking north. c. 1990s, Alaska Regional Office Facilities Files, NPS photo.
- Figure 18:** Lagoon Island Cabin Outhouse, c. 1990s, Alaska Regional Office Facilities Files, NPS photo.

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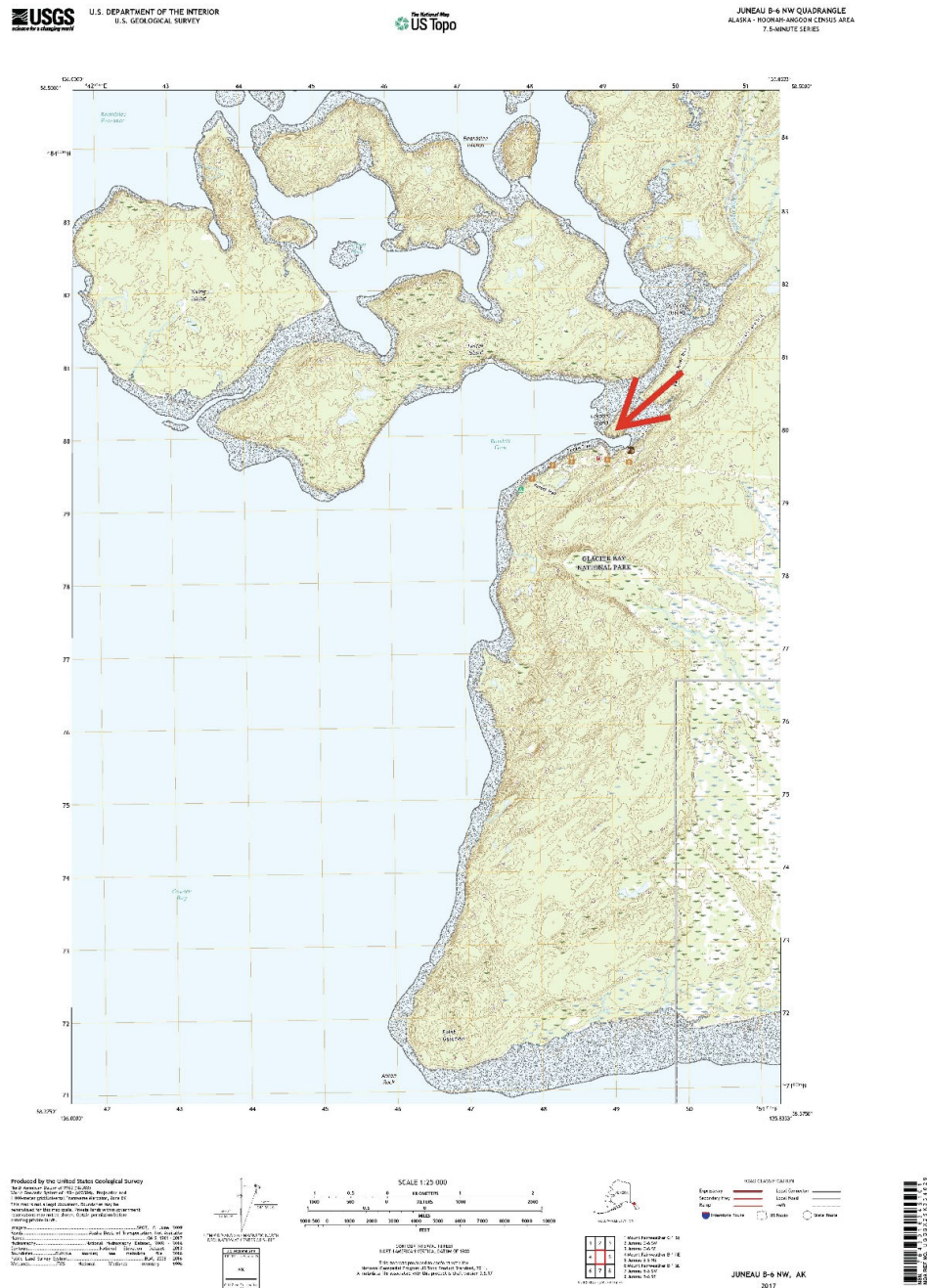
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Figure 1: USGS Map with Lagoon Island Cabin location.



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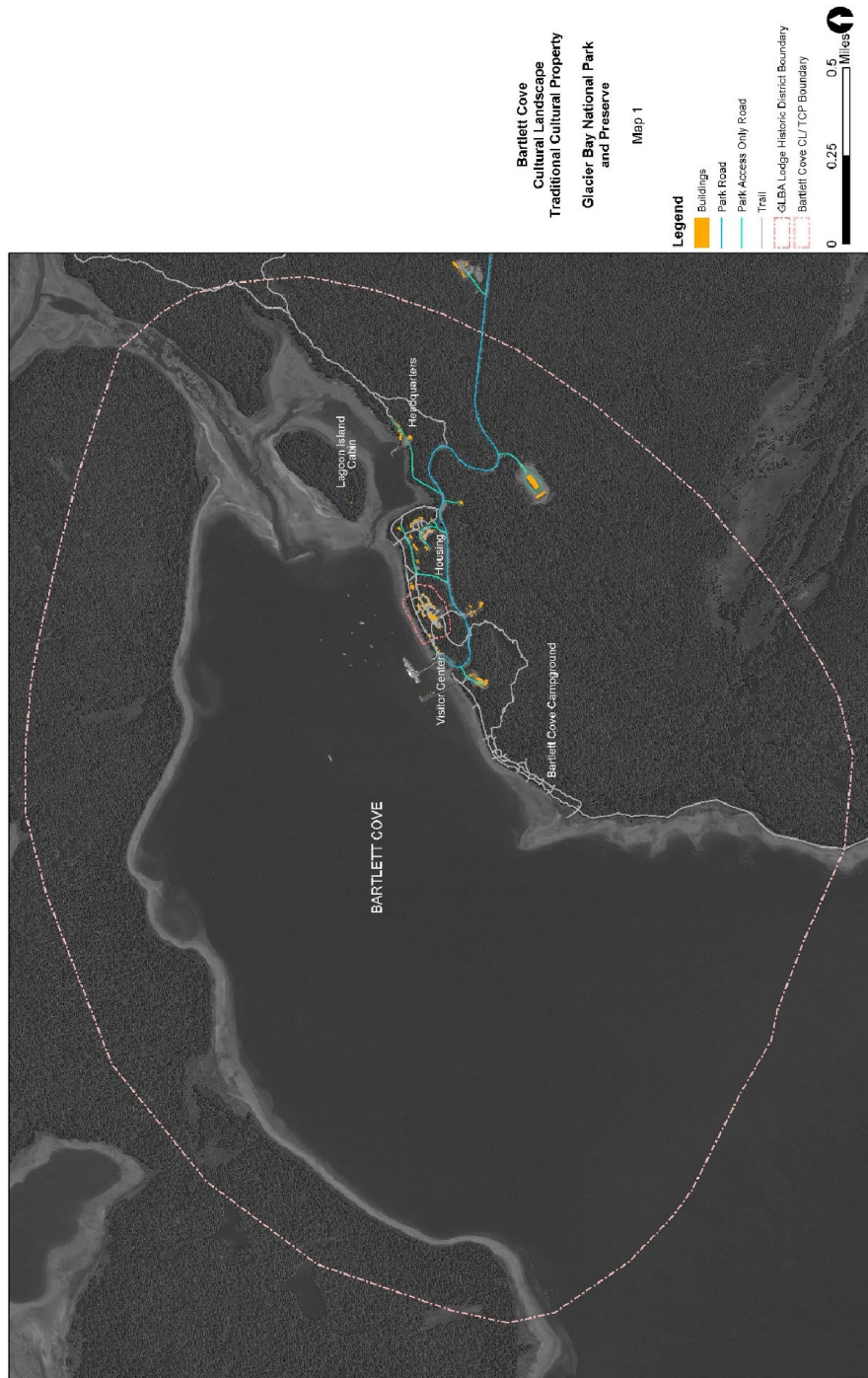
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Figure 2: Overview Map, Bartlett Cove Bartlett Cove Area with various NRHP/cDOE boundaries.



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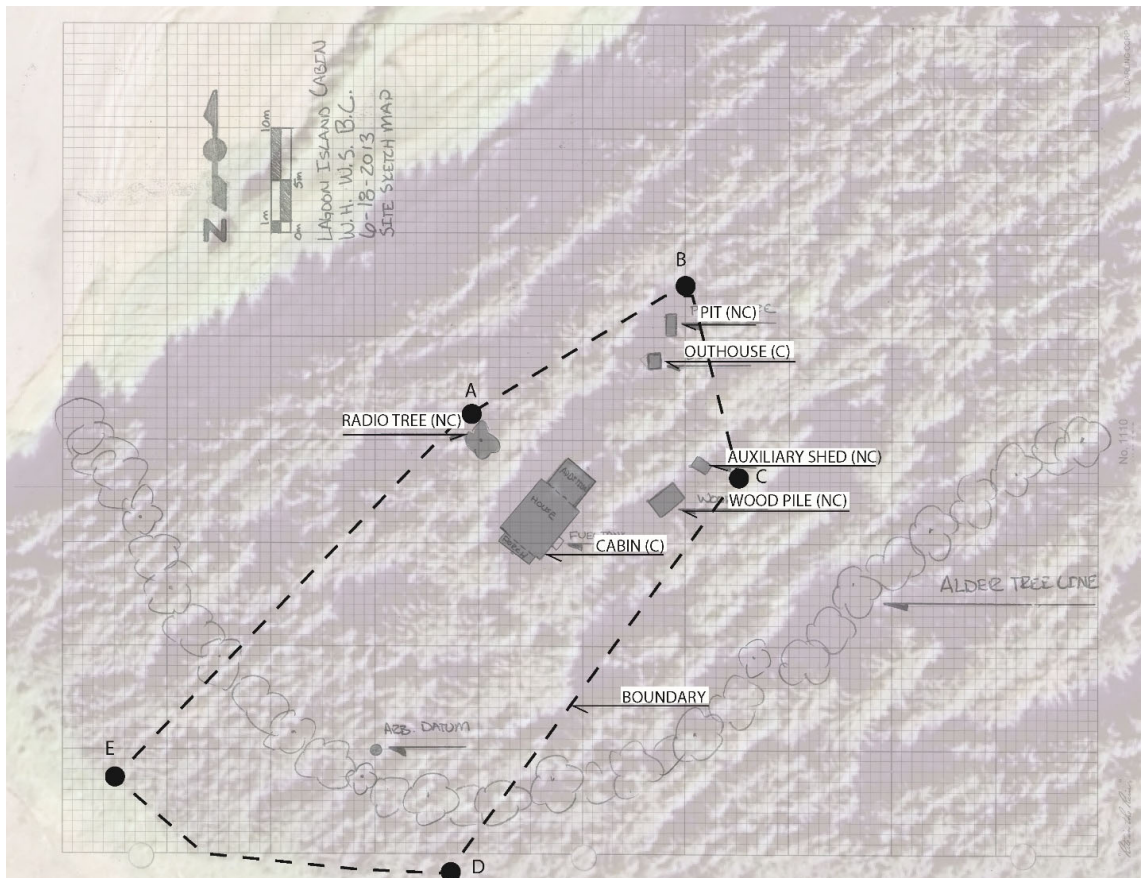
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Figure 3: Site Plan and Boundary. Contributing buildings are marked with “(C)”. Non-contributing buildings are marked with “(NC)”.



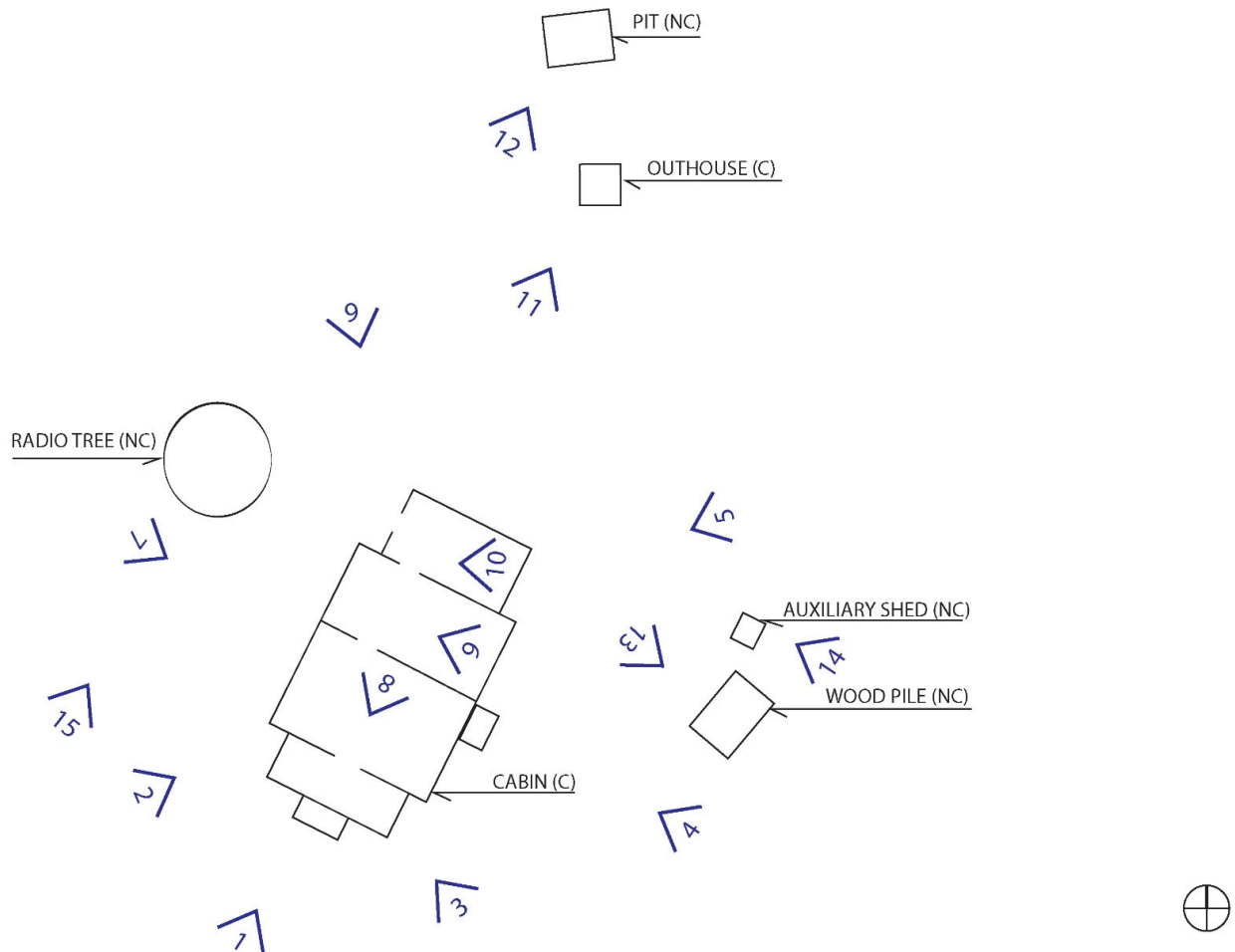
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Figure 4: Photo Key



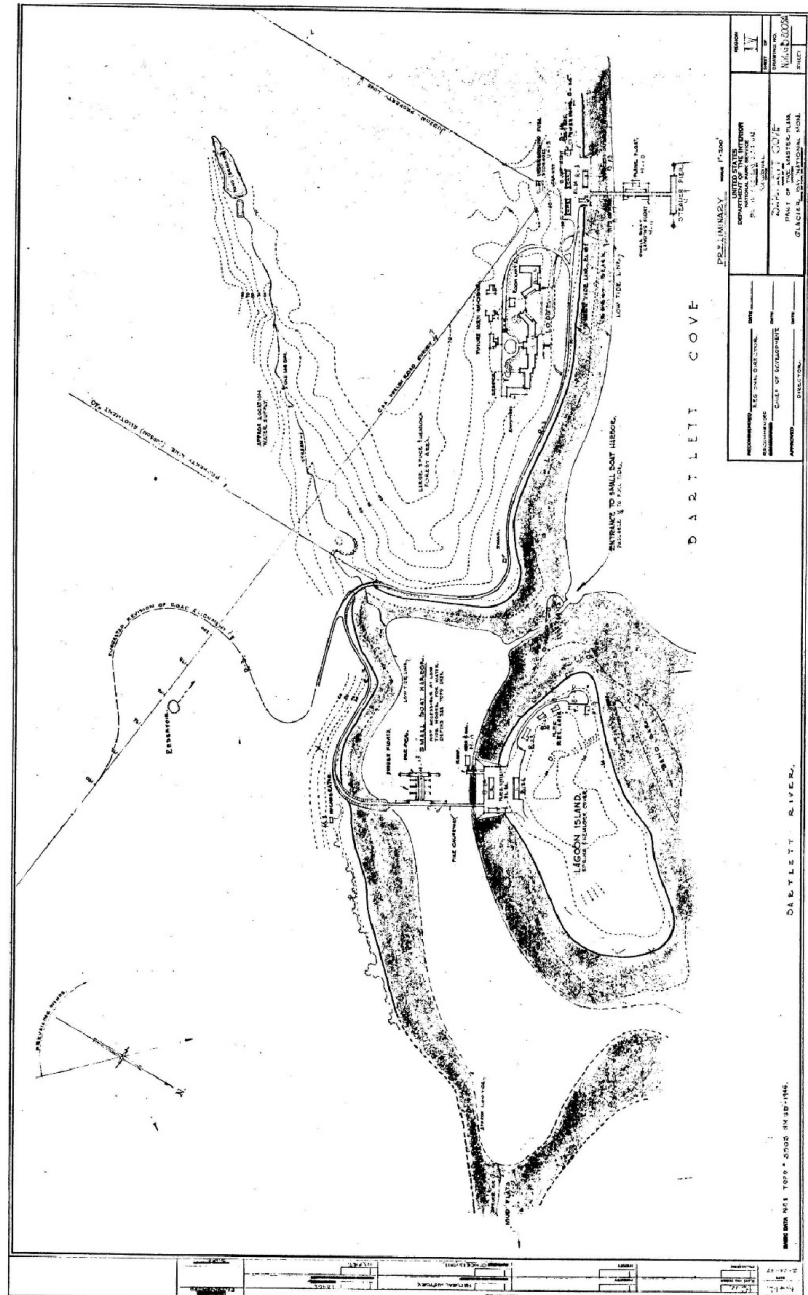
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Figure 5: Map from Master Plan for Glacier Bay National Monument, 1947.



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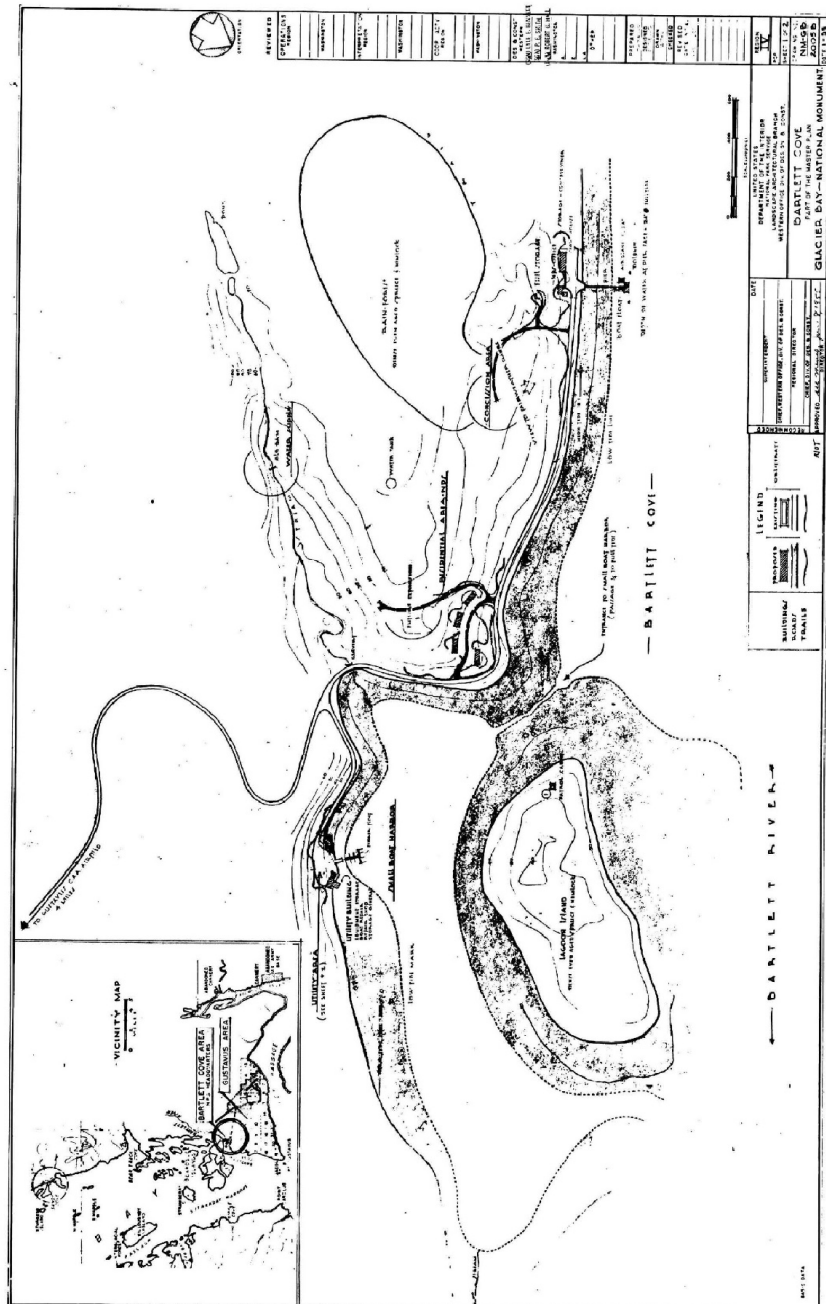
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Figure 6: Map from Master Plan for Glacier Bay National Monument, amended 1955.



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Figure 7: Map from Master Plan for Glacier Bay National Monument, close up of Lagoon Island, amended 1955.

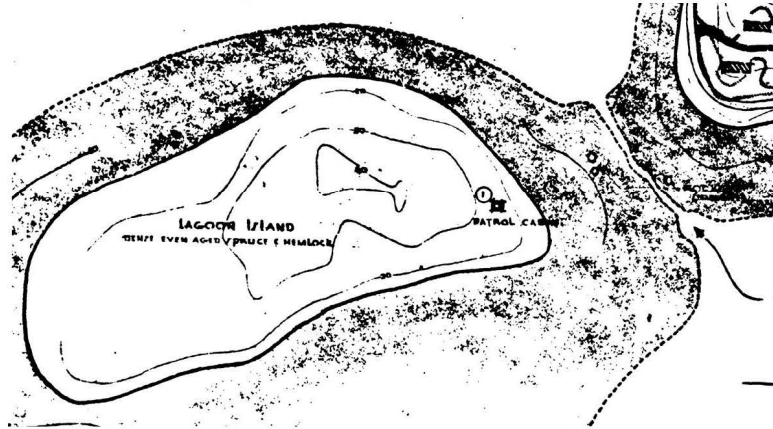


Figure 8: Southwest facade, view towards northeast, showing only one window and a door with U.S. government markings. 1951, NPS photo.



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Figure 9: Southwest façade, view towards northeast. 1951, NPS photo.



Figure 10: Southwest and southeast elevations, view towards north. No windows were extant on the southeast elevation, and the porch had a shed roof. 1951, NPS photo.



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Figure 11: Boat anchored at Lagoon Island, 1951, NPS photo.



Figure 12: Southwest façade, view towards northeast. New windows installed include two on the façade and two to the northwest elevation. The porch has been converted to a gable roof. 1961, NPS photo.



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County and State

Name of Property

Figure 13: Southwest façade, view towards northeast. Gable porch roof visible. 1961, NPS photo.



Figure 14: Undated, view towards north from lagoon with cabin and former flagpole visible, NPS photo.



Lagoon Island Cabin

Hoonah-Angoon Census

Area, Alaska

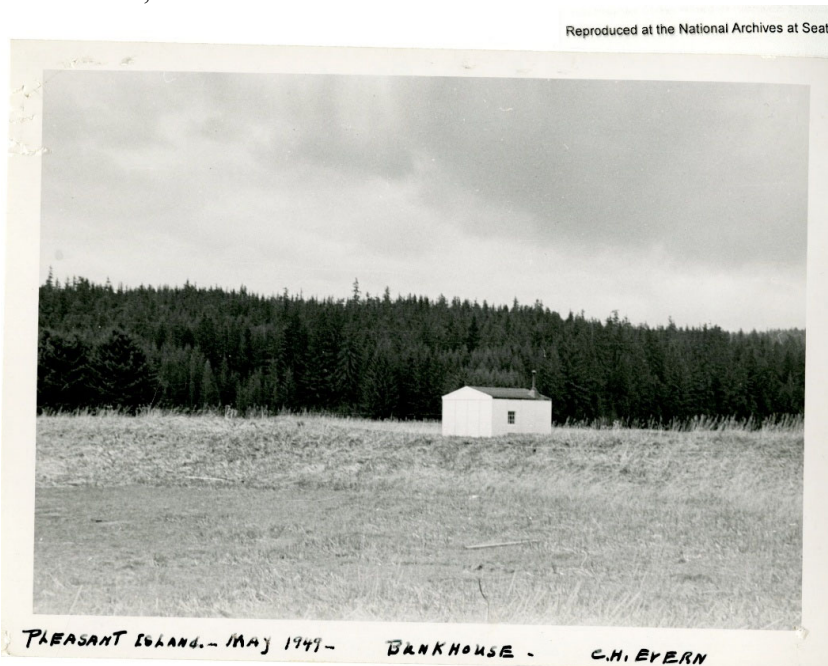
Name of Property

County and State

Figure 15: Southwest façade and former flagpole visible, view towards northeast. Chief Ranger Bruce Black pictured left, the first ranger assigned to regular patrols at Glacier Bay National Monument. 1961, NPS photo.



Figure 16: Pleasant Island Bunkhouse at the Gustavus Fan Marker site prior to its relocation to Lagoon Island. 1949, NARA.



Sections 9-end page 37

Lagoon Island Cabin

Hoonah-Angoon Census
Area, Alaska

Name of Property

County and State

Figure 17: Lagoon Island Cabin, looking north. c. 1990s, Alaska Regional Office Facilities Files, NPS photo



Figure 18: Lagoon Island Cabin Outhouse, c. 1990s, Alaska Regional Office Facilities Files, NPS photo.



Lagoon Island Cabin

Name of Property

Hoonah-Angoon Census
Area, Alaska
County and State



Photo 1: Overview of Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward Northeast, 2018.



Photo 2: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward East, 2018.

Sections 9-end page 39

Lagoon Island Cabin

Name of Property

Hoonah-Angoon Census
Area, Alaska

County and State



Photo 3: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward North, 2018.



Photo 4: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward Northwest, 2018.

Sections 9-end page 40

Lagoon Island Cabin

Name of Property

Hoonah-Angoon Census
Area, Alaska
County and State



Photo 5: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward West, 2018.



Photo 6: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward South, 2018.

Sections 9-end page 41

Lagoon Island Cabin

Name of Property

Hoonah-Angoon Census
Area, Alaska

County and State



Photo 7: Lagoon Island Cabin, Toward Southeast, 2018.



Photo 8: Lagoon Island Cabin, Interior Room 1, 2018.

Sections 9-end page 42

Lagoon Island Cabin

Name of Property

Hoonah-Angoon Census
Area, Alaska

County and State



Photo 9: Lagoon Island Cabin, Interior Room 2, 2018.



Photo 10: Lagoon Island Cabin, Interior Room 3, 2018.

Sections 9-end page 43

Lagoon Island Cabin

Name of Property

Hoonah-Angoon Census
Area, Alaska

County and State



Photo 11: The outhouse, looking northeast. A contributing structure, 2018.



Photo 12: The pit behind the outhouse, a non-contributing site, 2018.

Sections 9-end page 44

Lagoon Island Cabin

Hoonah-Angoon Census
Area, Alaska
County and State

Name of Property



Photo 13: The wood pile, a non-contributing site, 2013.



Photo 14: The auxiliary shed ruins, a non-contributing site, 2013.

Sections 9-end page 45

Lagoon Island Cabin

Hoonah-Angoon Census
Area, Alaska
County and State

Name of Property



Photo 15: The radio tree, a non-contributing object, 2013.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

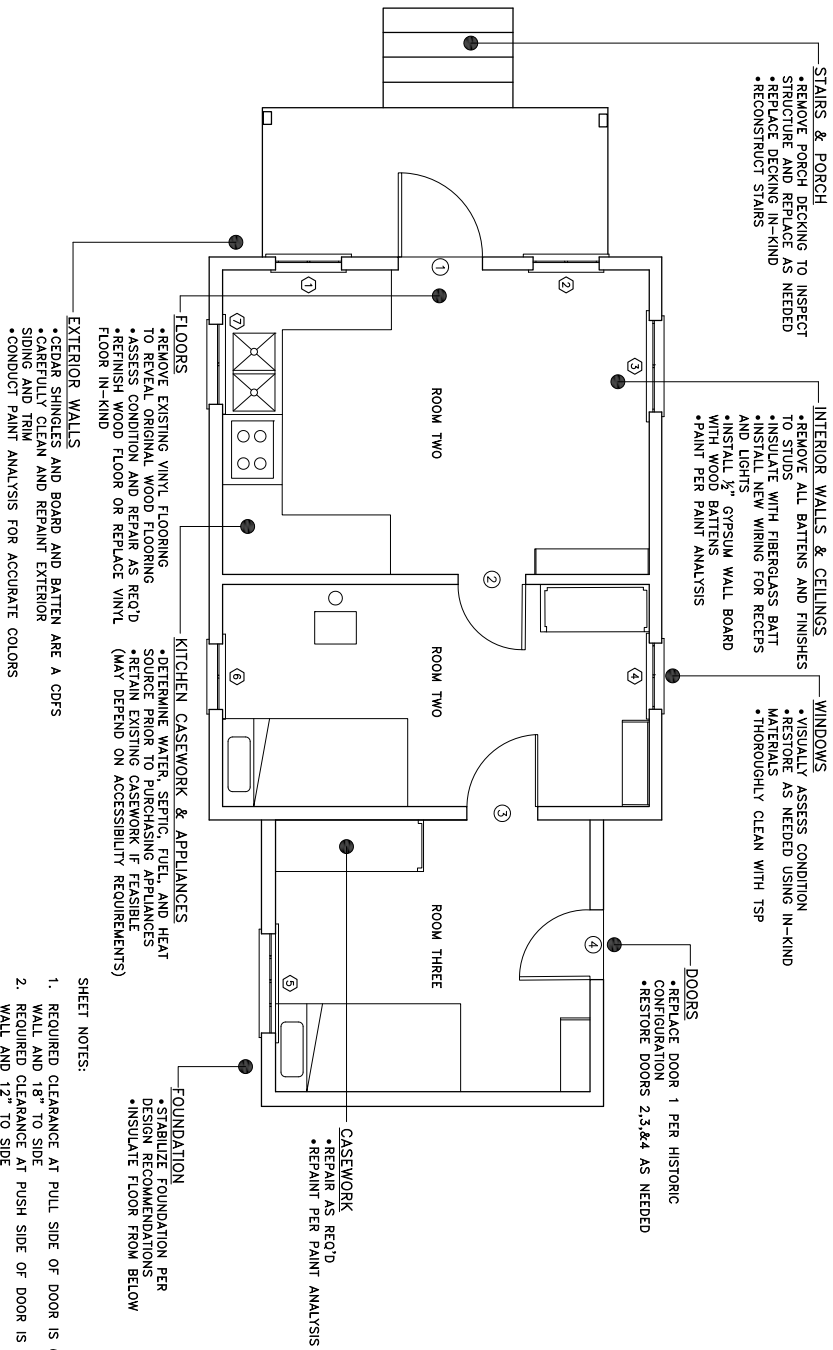
The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Sections 9-end page 46

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Appendix B: As-Built Drawings

REHABILITATION PLAN

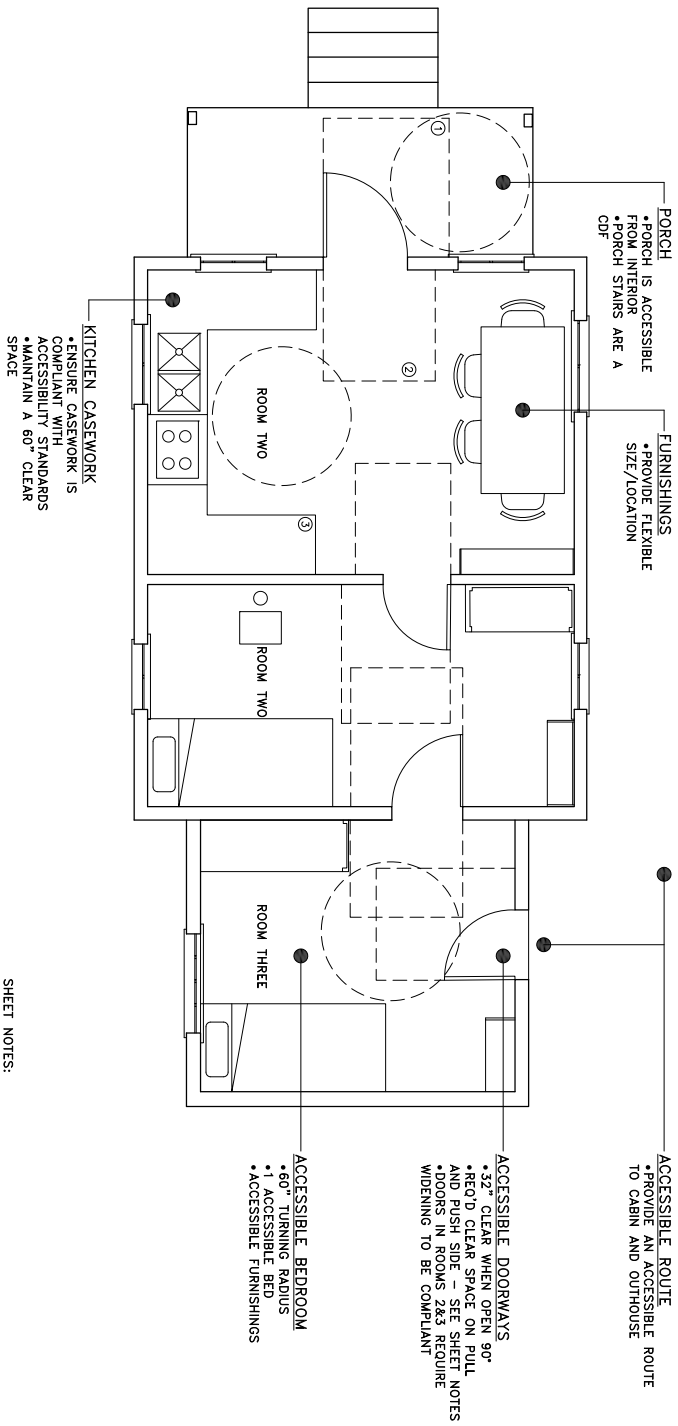


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CHECKED BY: [blank]		LAGOON ISLAND CABIN	PAGE 1 SHEET
TECH. REVIEW: [blank]	A1.1	REHABILITATION	1
DATE: 5.15.25		GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE	OF 12
		BARTLETT COVE, ALASKA	

- SHEET NOTES:
1. REQUIRED CLEARANCE AT PULL SIDE OF DOOR IS 60" FROM WALL AND 18" TO SIDE
 2. REQUIRED CLEARANCE AT PUSH SIDE OF DOOR IS 48" FROM WALL AND 12" TO SIDE
 3. NEW OUTHOUSE TO BE COMPLIANT WITH ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

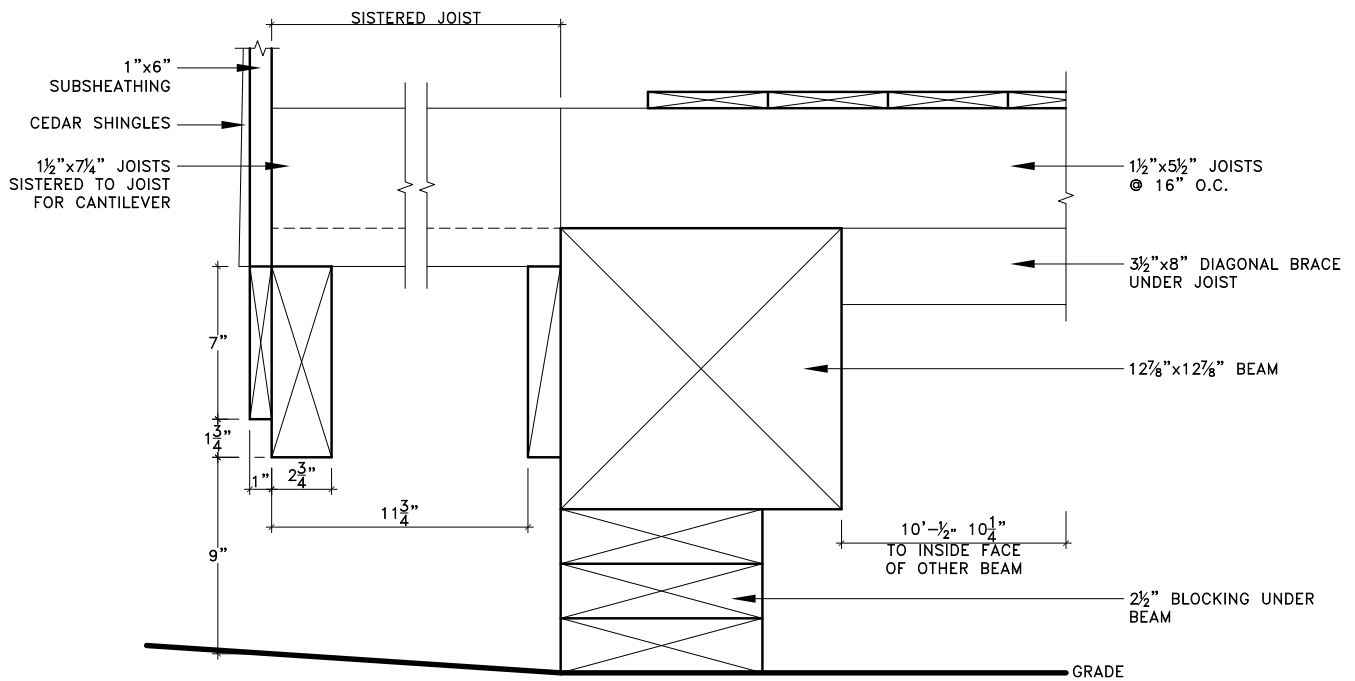
ACCESSIBILITY PLAN



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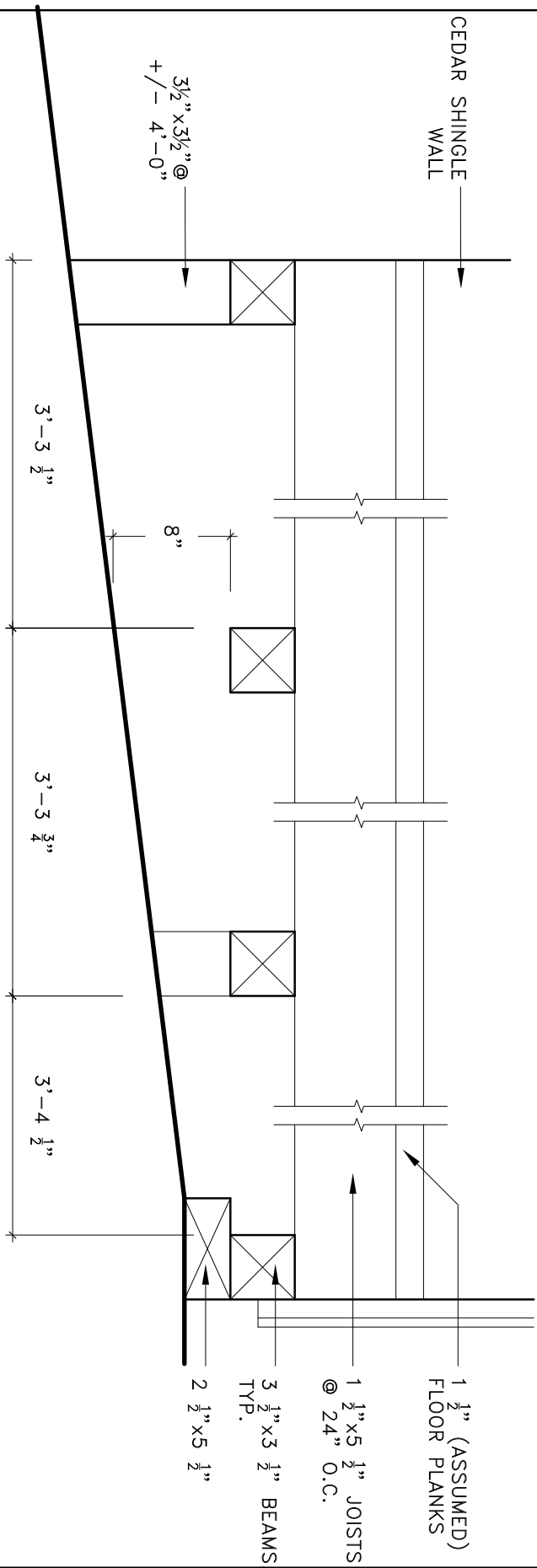
- SHEET NOTES:
1. REQUIRED CLEARANCE AT PULL SIDE OF DOOR IS 60" FROM WALL AND 18" TO SIDE
 2. REQUIRED CLEARANCE AT PUSH SIDE OF DOOR IS 48" FROM WALL AND 12" TO SIDE
 3. NEW OUTHOUSE TO BE COMPLIANT WITH ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

DESIGNED BY	DAVID RAY	SUB SHEET NO.	A1.2	TITLE OF SHEET	ACCESSIBILITY PLAN	DRAWING NO.	196.985
CHECKED BY	G. GORDON				LAGUNA ISLAND CABIN RENOVATION	PAGE	1 SHEET
DATE	5.15.25				GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE		2 OF 12
					BARTLETT CORP. ALASKA		



1 FOUNDATION DETAIL
1 1/2"=1'-0"

DESIGNED: --	SUB SHEET NO. A1.3	TITLE OF SHEET FOUNDATION DETAIL LAGOON ISLAND CABIN REHABILITATION GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE BARTLETT COVE, ALASKA	DRAWING NO. 132 196,985
DRAWN BY: G.CROSBY			PKG. NO. SHEET
TECH. REVIEW: --			3
DATE: 5.15.25			OF 12

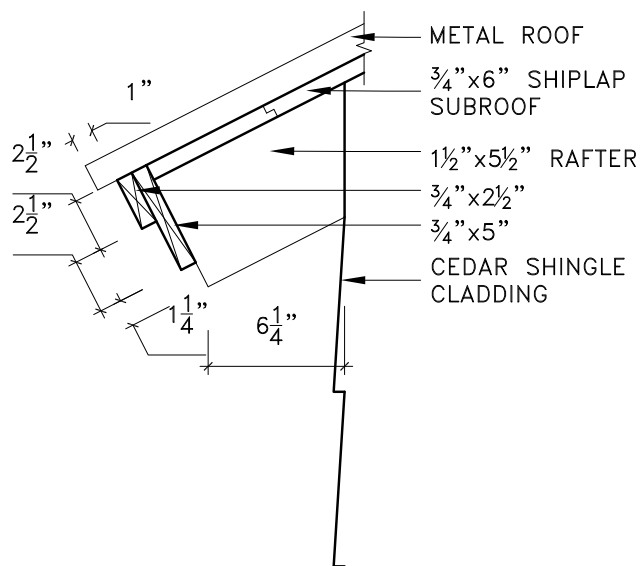


1

FOUNDATION DETAIL - SHED

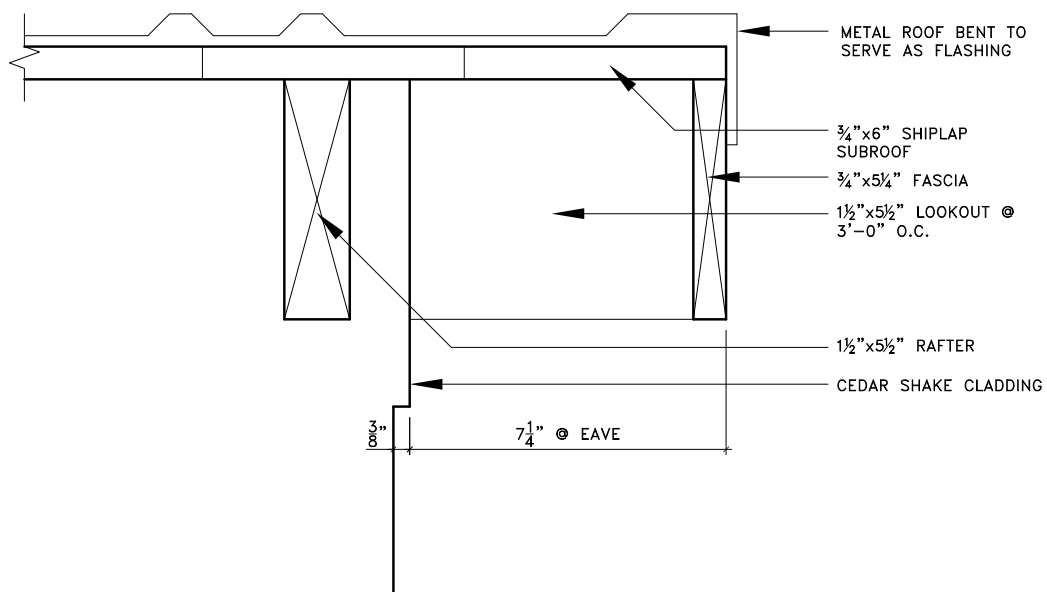
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DRAWN BY: G. CROSBY		LAGOON ISLAND CABIN REHABILITATION	PKG. NO. 196,985
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DATE: 5.15.25			OF 12



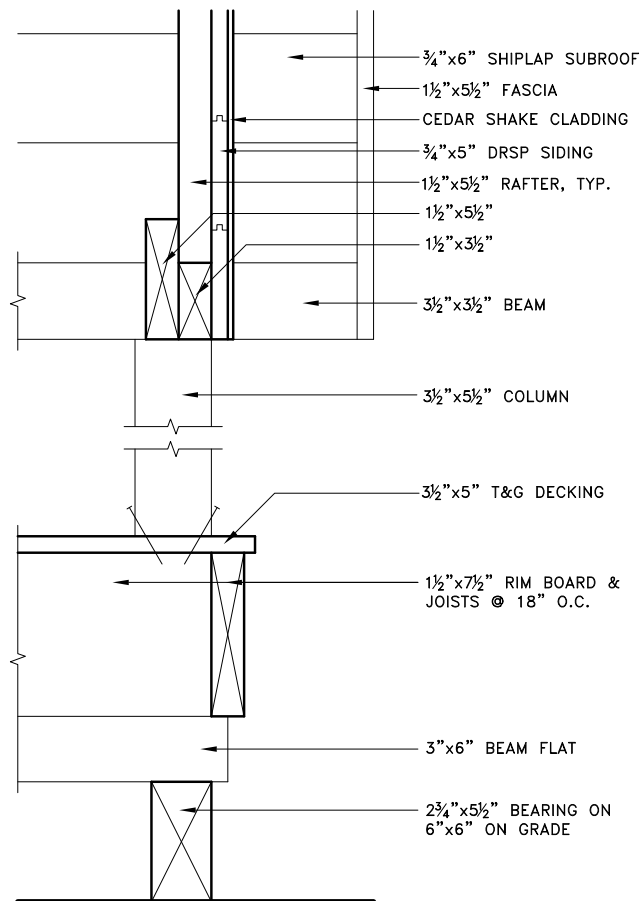
1 EAVE DETAIL
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DRAWN BY: G.CROSBY			PKG. NO. --
TECH. REVIEW: --			SHEET 5
DATE: 5.15.25			OF 12



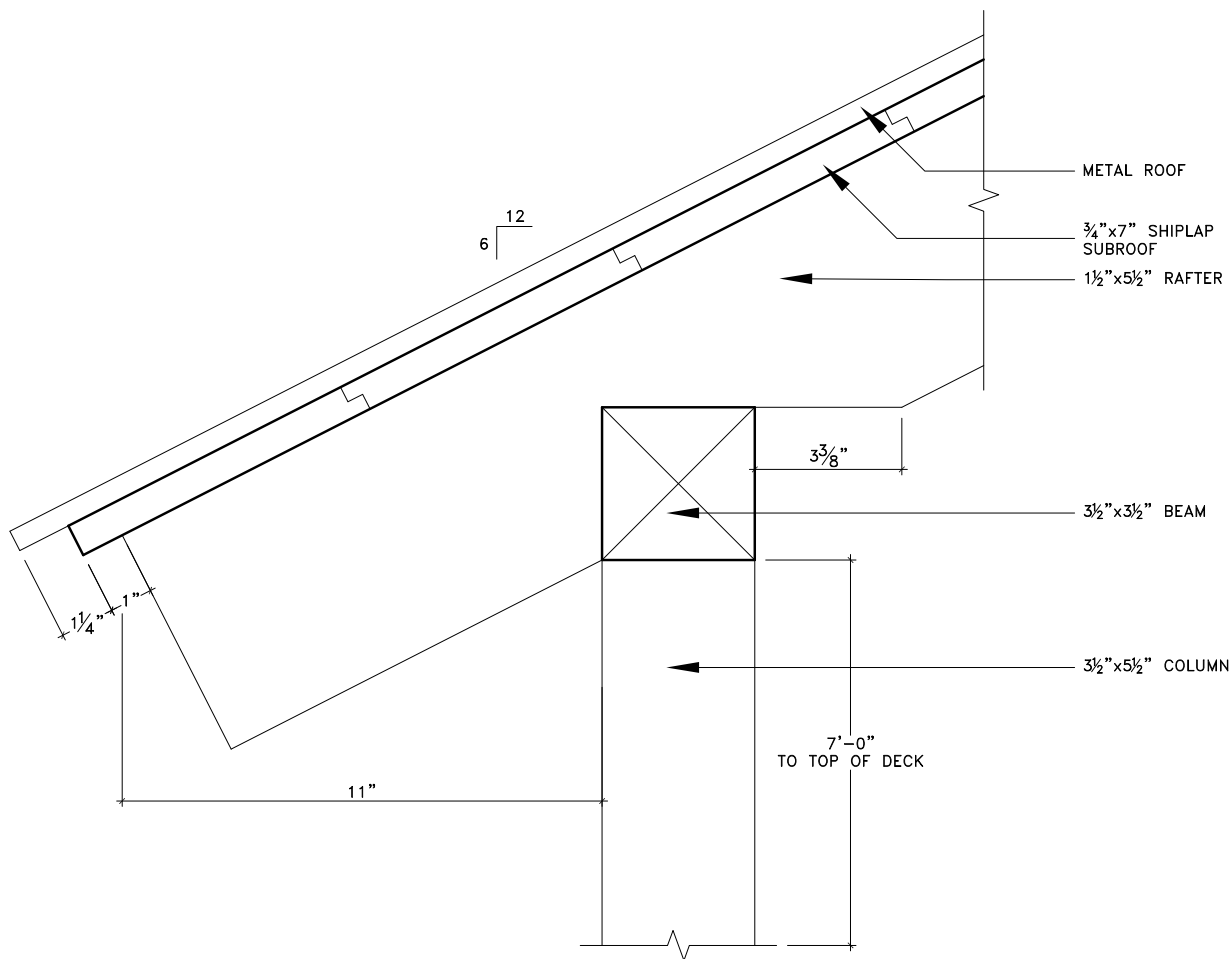
1 RAKE DETAIL
3"=1'-0"

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DATE: 5.15.25			OF 12



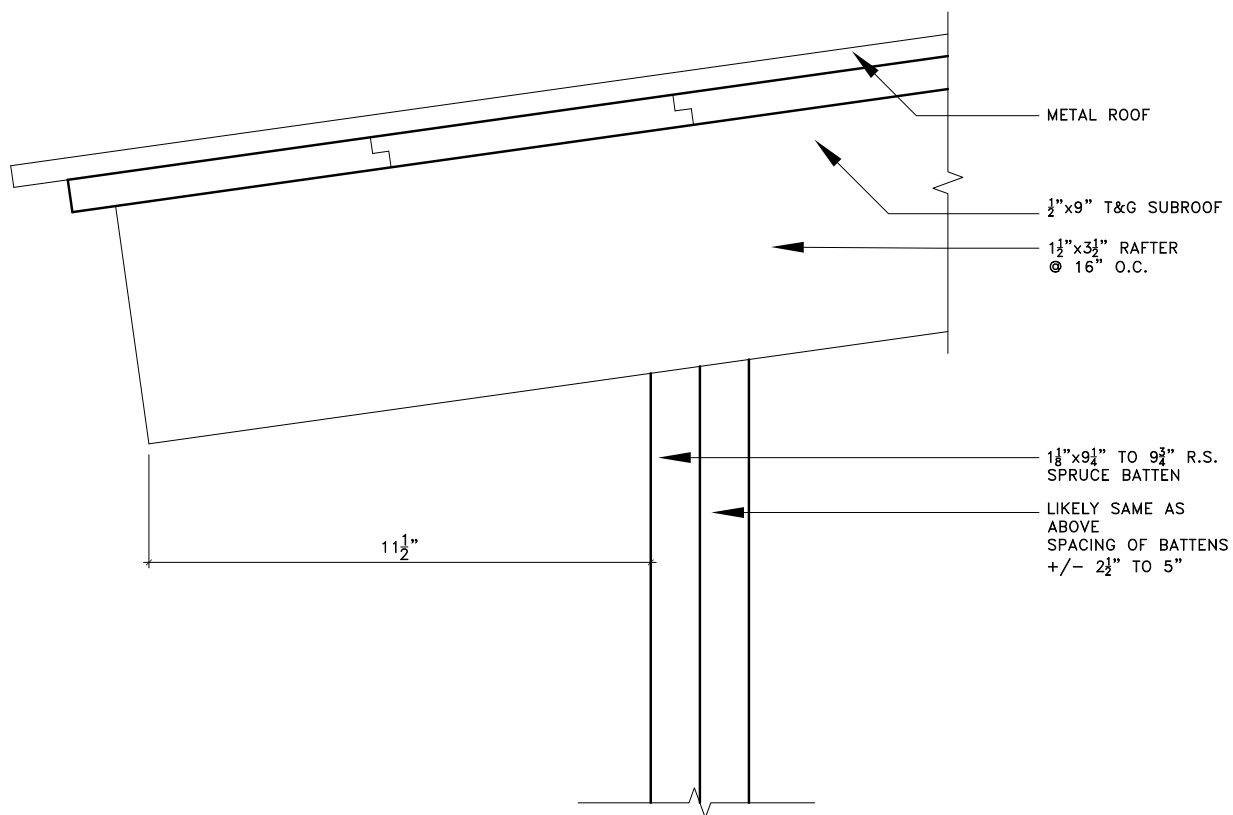
1 PORCH RAKE & FOUNDATION
1 1/2" = 1'-0"

DESIGNED: --	SUB SHEET NO. A1.7	TITLE OF SHEET PORCH RAKE & FOUNDATION LAGOON ISLAND CABIN REHABILITATION GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE BARTLETT COVE, ALASKA	DRAWING NO. 132 196,985
DRAWN BY: G.CROSBY			PKG. NO. SHEET 7
TECH. REVIEW: --			OF 12
DATE: 5.15.25			



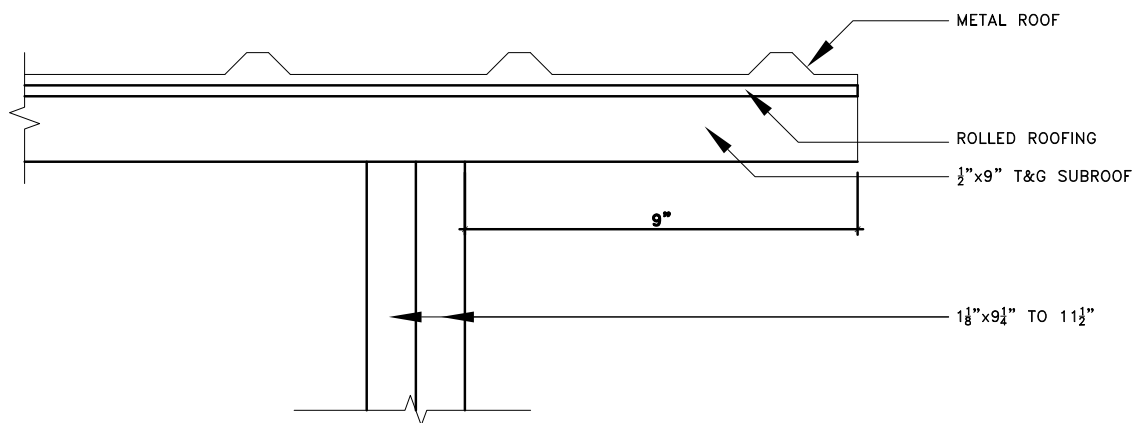
1 PORCH EAVE DETAIL
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DRAWN BY: G.CROSBY			PKG. NO. --
TECH. REVIEW: --			SHEET 8
DATE: 5.15.25			OF 12



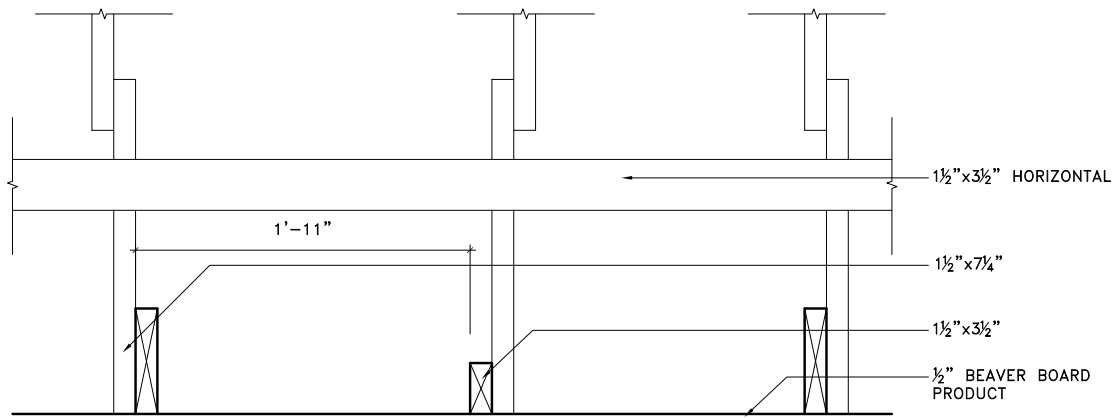
1 EAVE DETAIL — SHED
3"=1'-0"

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DRAWN BY: G.CROSBY		LAGOON ISLAND CABIN REHABILITATION		196,985	
TECH. REVIEW: --				PKG. NO.	SHEET
DATE: 5.15.25				9	OF 12
		GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE BARTLETT COVE, ALASKA			



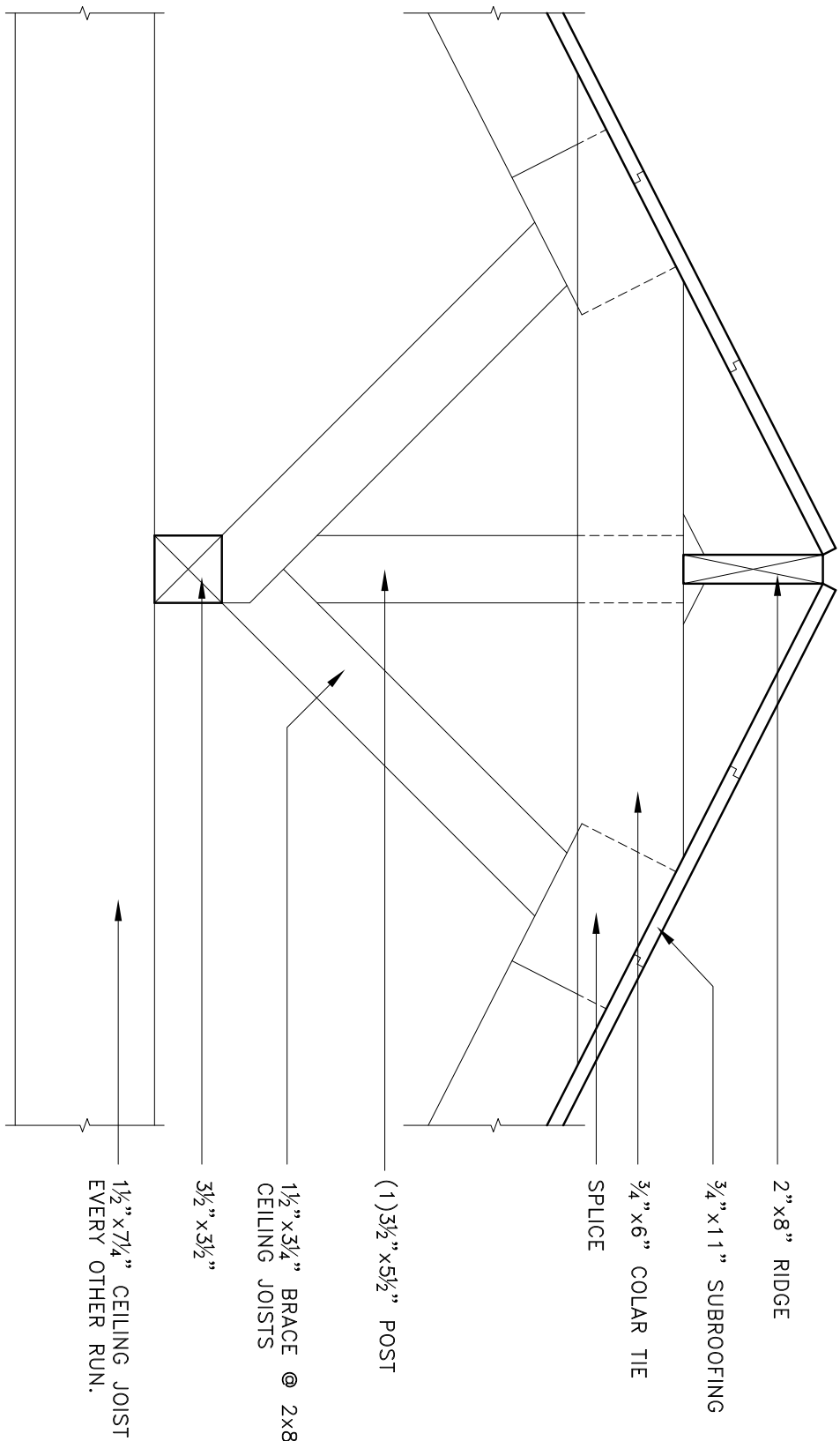
1 RAKE DETAIL - SHED
3"=1'-0"

DESIGNED: --	SUB SHEET NO. A1.10	TITLE OF SHEET RAKE DETAIL - SHED	DRAWING NO. 132 196,985
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TECH. REVIEW: --		GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE BARTLETT COVE, ALASKA	OF 12
DATE: 5.15.25			



1 CEILING DETAIL
1"=1'-0"

DESIGNED: --	SUB SHEET NO. A1.11	TITLE OF SHEET CEILING DETAIL LAGOON ISLAND CABIN REHABILITATION GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE BARTLETT COVE, ALASKA	DRAWING NO. 132 196,985
DRAWN BY: G.CROSBY			PKG. NO. SHEET
TECH. REVIEW: --			11
DATE: 5.15.25			OF 12



DESIGNED: --	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN BY: G. CROSBY	A1.12	ATTIC SECTION LAGOON ISLAND CABIN REHABILITATION GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE BARTLETT COVE, ALASKA	132
TECH. REVIEW: --			196,985
DATE: 5.15.25			PKG. NO. 12
			SHEET 12
			OF 12

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Appendix C: Policy Memorandum 23-01



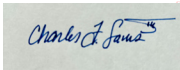
United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Policy Memorandum 23-01

To: National Leadership Council
Superintendents

From: Director  Digitally signed by
CHARLES SAMS
Date: 2023.05.09
12:27:36 -04'00'

Subject: Adoption of Nationally Recognized Building Codes

Purpose and Background

This Policy Memorandum adopts nationally recognized building codes for the National Park Service (NPS) and provides guidance for compliance therewith. Federal agencies are required by [40 USC 3312](#) to adopt a nationally recognized building code. In the United States, the most widely used nationally recognized code is the International Code Council (ICC) family of codes. This family of codes includes both the [International Building Code \(IBC\)](#) and International Fire Code (IFC). Both codes reference many other codes and standards that address all areas of design and engineering.

Policy

A. Adoption of Codes

1. The ICC's family of codes and their appendices are hereby adopted as the nationally recognized building codes for the NPS. Additionally, the National Electrical Code (NEC, [NFPA 70](#), published by the National Fire Protection Association) is adopted as the nationally recognized code for electrical work. The ICC and NFPA currently update their family of codes on a three-year cycle, e.g., 2015 Editions, 2018 Editions, and 2021 Editions. These codes are typically available in October the year before the edition title.
2. The NPS will automatically adopt new editions of the ICC family of codes and the NEC effective the date they become available. The most current version of the code will be applied to a project when the project is initiated.

B. Compliance and Enforcement

1. The IBC identifies a Building Code Official (BCO) who is authorized and directed to enforce requirements of the IBC within the jurisdiction. The IFC identifies a Fire Code Official (FCO) who is authorized and directed to enforce requirements of the IFC within the jurisdiction. See, [Director's Order #58: Structural Fire Management](#).

Regional directors are hereby designated as the BCO for their respective regions. BCOs will be the individuals responsible for enforcing the ICC's family of codes (excluding the IFC).

Regional directors may delegate this authority, in writing, to other qualified individuals within their region. The BCO will be responsible for resolving conflicts between codes or standards and issuing formal waivers or variances from the IBC and NEC as necessary.

2. A Building Code Leadership Council (BCLC), modeled after the Structural Fire Leadership Council (SFLC), will be created to address non-fire protection related code issues. This group will be comprised of regional BCOs and subject matter experts (SMEs) from the Park Planning, Facilities and Lands (PPFL) Directorate. This council will work closely with the SFLC; the two groups will work together, e.g., on Certificates of Occupancy, code issues, variances, and waivers.

3. PPFL divisions will work with the regional BCOs to recommend to the Associate Director (AD), PPFL exceptions and modifications that should be adopted to meet NPS management goals.

C. Supplemental Guidance

The AD, PPFL is hereby delegated authority to issue such supplemental guidance as may be necessary in furtherance of this Memorandum. For example, the AD, PPFL may develop training and certification recommendations for BCOs.

D. Code Amendments

Amendment of certain ICC codes or the NEC specific to the NPS may be necessary. Such amendments for non-fire protection issues will be developed and managed by the BCLC.

E. Variances and Waivers

Pursuant to the ICC family of codes, BCOs will issue variances and waivers for non-fire protection related issues. PPFL SMEs will advise regional BCOs as needed. FCOs will continue to issue variances and waivers for fire protection related issues.

F. Certificates of Occupancy

Pursuant to the ICC family of codes, the BCO will issue certificates of occupancy with the support of technical experts and the FCO. Issuance of a certificate of occupancy requires an inspection and acceptance of the construction project. Certificates of occupancy will be issued by the regional BCO with the concurrence of the regional FCO.

G. No Third-Party Enforceability

This Memorandum is intended only to improve the internal management of the NPS, and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

-----End of Policy Memorandum-----



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

4.A (2501-MCD)

Memorandum

To: National Leadership Council

From: Associate Director, Park Planning, Facilities and Lands

**MICHAEL
CALDWELL** Digitally signed by
MICHAEL CALDWELL
Date: 2023.05.15
10:42:13 -04'00'

Subject: Policy Memorandum 23-01 – Adoption of Nationally Recognized Building Codes

Policy Memorandum 23-01 was approved on May 9, 2023 and officially adopts the most current International Code Council (ICC) family of codes, establishes the position of Building Code Official (BCO) within each region, and creates the Building Code Leadership Council (BCLC). Currently, these positions and the BCLC do not exist.

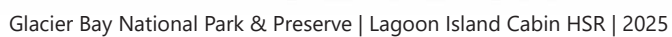
The new Building Code Program has been recently created within the Parks, Planning, Facilities and Lands (PPFL), Major Construction Division (MCD) and staff will be working with regions to assist with hiring and onboarding of the new BCO positions. Additionally, an interim Building Code Workgroup will be established to draft a guidance manual for the Building Code Program as well as the BCLC Charter document. The BCLC will begin once all regional BCOs are on board and the Workgroup has drafted the guidance manual and charter. Each program within the National Park Service (NPS) that may be affected by this new Policy will be contacted and the Building Code Program Manager will collaborate on integrating the Policy into programs and documents. We anticipate this process will take 12 to 18 months to complete. In the interim, please continue operating with the requirement for designers and contractors to adhere to current building codes.

Through this memo, I am delegating my authority under this Policy Memorandum to the Deputy Associate Director of Parks Planning, Facilities and Lands.

If you have any questions regarding this process, please reach out to Cherie Shepherd, acting Building Code Program Manager, at cherie_shepherd@nps.gov or 570-955-7743.

cc: Associate Regional Directors for Facilities

Appendix D: Composting Outhouse Cut Sheet



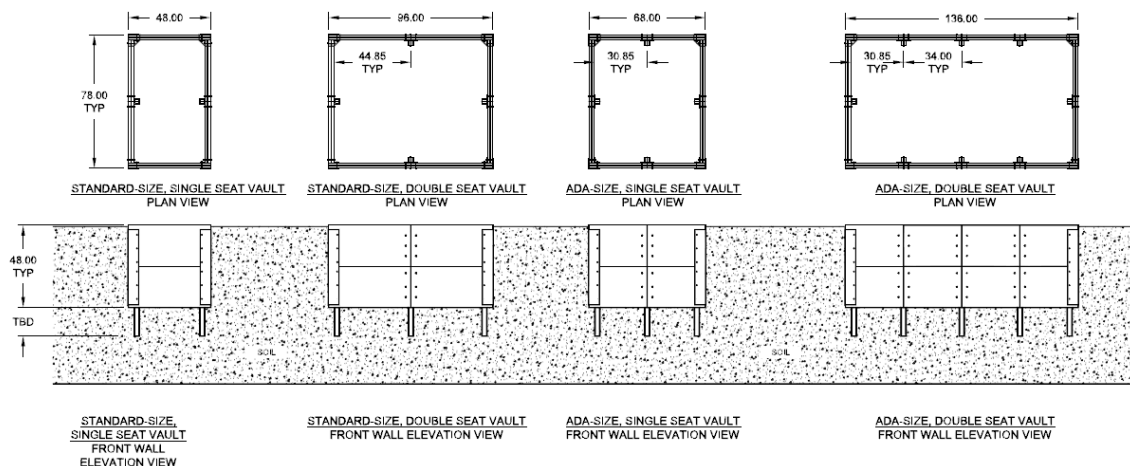
DECOMPOSE VAULT (DCV)

The DCV is a key component of Toilet Tech's fully prefabricated toilet solutions for front country or back country sites. The DCV integrates into the Toilet Tech *Decompose* toilet type, and is installed below ground or at grade, contains the urine diverted solid waste after it falls off the end of the BTW conveyor, and provides a chamber for native invertebrates to consume the waste, vastly reducing its mass and volume.

Toilet Tech's remote site facility operators asked for a lightweight, burly strong, prefabricated, and carriable sections in order to eliminate the need to pour concrete. The DCV is made from fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP), each section is light enough to be handled by a single person, and is all pre-cut and pre drilled. It is strong enough to hold back the force of wet earth, retaining the vault for many decades.

Features

- 316 Stainless Steel hardware
- Corner plates prefabricated to connect to Wishbone toilet building TT Extension
- Side plate prefabricated as foundation for Wishbone aluminum floor panels
- Will not corrode, rot, rust, or warp
- Fully prefabricated and sectional
- Assembles in 2- 4 hours
- Eliminates the need to pour concrete
- Comes in all sizes of Wishbone toilet including for double stall units
- Available in 2' and 4' depths



BEHIND THE WALL (BTW)

Urine-Diverting Conveyor Toilet



Zion National Park, UT

The environmentally-compliant Toilet Tech BTW conveyor is the superior choice for waste management in the North American Backcountry. The BTW separates liquid and solid waste at the source, reducing odor, maintenance load, and operator exposure to hazardous waste. It has been proven at hundreds of locations, from rocky alpine terrain to barren desert.

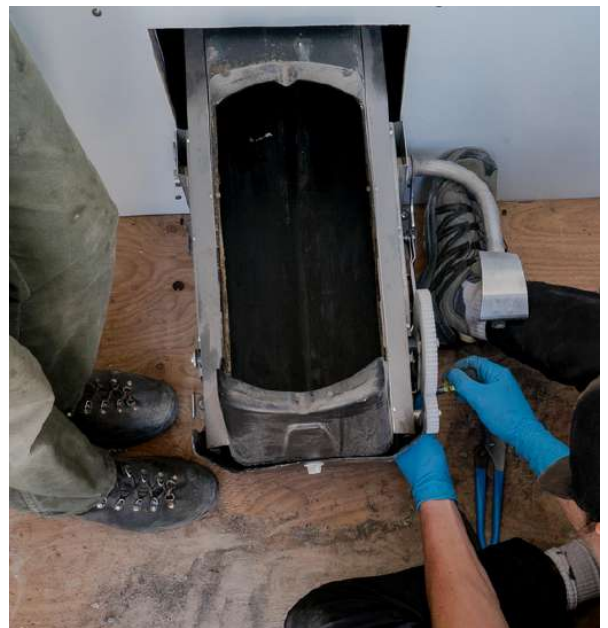
- Self-sustaining & hassle-free
- Reliable & low-maintenance materials (stainless steel)
- >99% diversion of liquid waste
- Significant odor reduction
- No bulking agent required
- Gains compliance over pit toilets



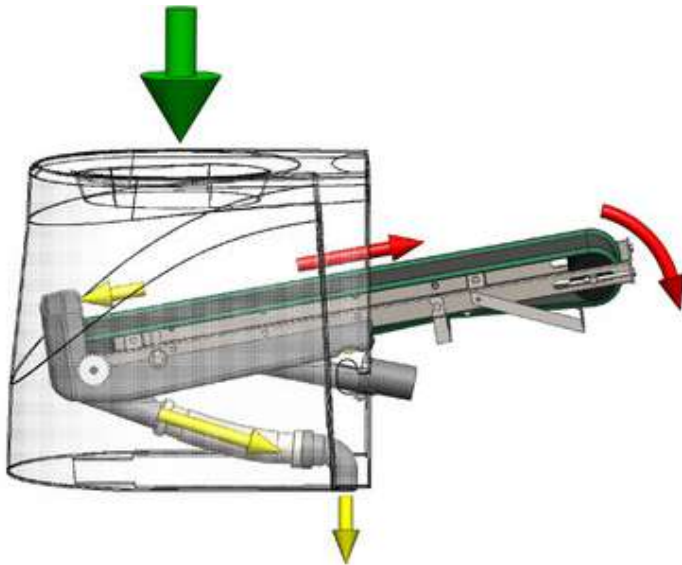
Mt. Rainier National Park, WA



Smith Rock State Park, OR



Mt. Rainier National Park, WA



Camp Tamarack, OR

Design

Separating liquid waste from solid waste is the key to easy, low-cost management of human waste in remote areas. The BTW toilet achieves >99% urine diversion using an inclined conveyor belt with a foot pedal flush mechanism. Liquids run down to the front of the conveyor and into a tray, then plumbed into a urine dispersion field and absorbed by native plants. Solids move along the conveyor when the foot pedal is pumped, eventually falling into one of two types of waste vaults - the decompose vault (DCV) or a solid waste container depending on the system in place.

BTW conveyors are available in Short (15" belt) and Medium (30" belt) sizes. From the user's perspective, this toilet is no different from a standard flush toilet—aside from the fact that the "flush" is achieved by pumping a foot pedal.

TST TOILET TECH SOLUTIONS

www.TOILETTECH.com

FLUSH



5x

Materials

The BTW toilet is built exclusively with stainless steel, high quality plastic, and a long-lasting rubber conveyor belt. It will not rust or corrode. With hundreds of units in operation for many years, there have been very few part failures and malfunctions. The units are robust and built by hand in France. There are three small wear parts that are recommended to be replaced after many uses (100,000+) or preventatively every 3-5 years.

Maintenance

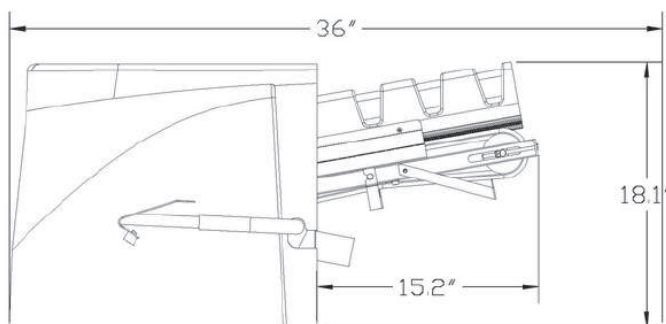
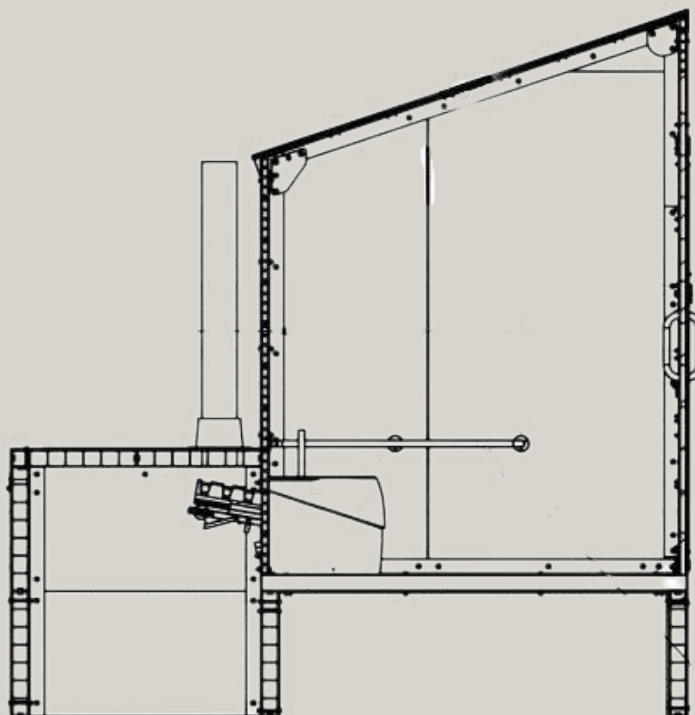
The frequency of maintenance depends on the volume of users and type of use. A few maintenance trips per year is often sufficient – sometimes even less at low-use sites.

Recommended **quarterly** maintenance:

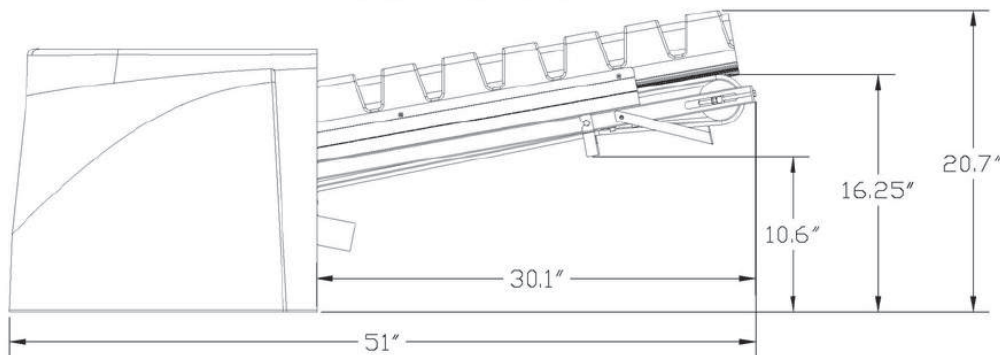
- Removing, cleaning, and reinstalling the urine tray. This ensures there is no long-term build up of solids that might inhibit urine flow.
- Leak-test the plumbing.
- Cleaning debris from the belt scrapers at the rear of the BTW unit.

Recommended **annual** maintenance:

- Raking and wetting down the solid waste pile to encourage decomposition.
- Cleaning the urine plumbing with microbial enzyme drain cleaner.



TTS SHORT CONVEYOR



TTS MEDIUM CONVEYOR

NO	REVISION
1	INITIAL DESIGN
2	REVISION
3	REVISION
4	REVISION
5	REVISION
6	REVISION
7	REVISION
8	REVISION
9	REVISION
10	REVISION



DESIGN: RDM	SIZE: B	TITLE: TTS SHORT AND MEDIUM CONVEYOR SIDE VIEW
CHECKED: .	PROJECT: 269	REV: 4 OF 4
DATE: 13 AUG 2018	DWG. NO: 269-90 R&D	REV: -
SCALE: NTS		

Appendix E: Remote Site Leach Field Recommendations

URINE DRAINFIELDS

Toilet Tech Solutions urine-diverting conveyor toilets are the next generation of human waste management for remote sites. They separate >99% of urine at the source, diverting 75-80% of total waste mass into the soil. TTS offers three approved urine drainfield packages, ranked by environmental impact.

- Environmentally compliant
- Not a pit toilet
- Very low maintenance
- Eliminates odors and operational challenges
- All three drainfield packages approved by county/state agencies
- EPA approved installation (Bronze) at Two Sentinels Girl Scouts Camp

Each drainfield package is designed with a 10' distribution area which can accommodate more than 5 gallons of urine daily (approximately 100 users). Larger drainfields can accommodate additional users.

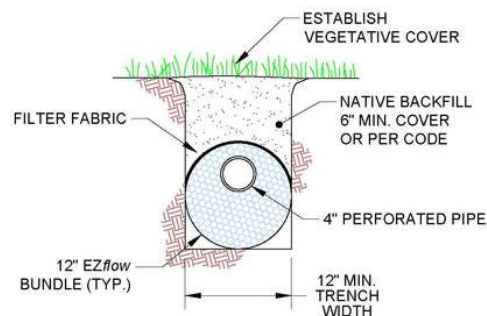
Silver Drainfield - Rocky Flats Campground, WA

Silver Drainfield

The Silver drainfield is the most popular package offered by TTS. This system features a 20L stainless steel settling tank that contains the urine for 1-2 days depending on toilet usage. Urine will then seep into the EZflow for even distribution - a styrofoam chip layer wrapped around a perforated corrugated pipe. Gravel is not required and native backfill can be used instead of imported or site-cleaned fill, making installation easier and quicker. This drainfield delivers the best value for most customers. All parts are supplied by TTS.

Example sites:

- Rocky Flats Campground, WA
- Antelope Island State Park, UT
- Deschutes State Park, OR



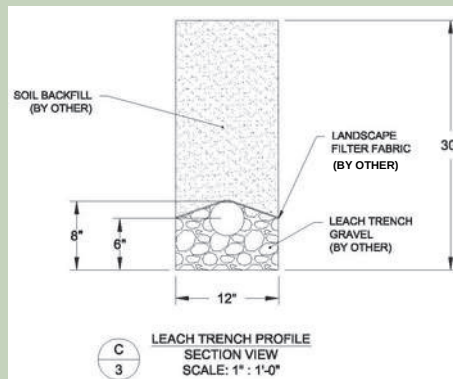
Silver Drainfield - Rocky Flats Campground, WA

Bronze Drainfield

The Bronze drainfield package is the most simple workhorse of drainfields. This system replaces the EZflow of the Silver drainfield with a 4" perforated corrugated pipe on top of a layer of gravel to ensure distribution. The pipe and gravel downstream of the settling tank are not provided by TTS.

Example Sites:

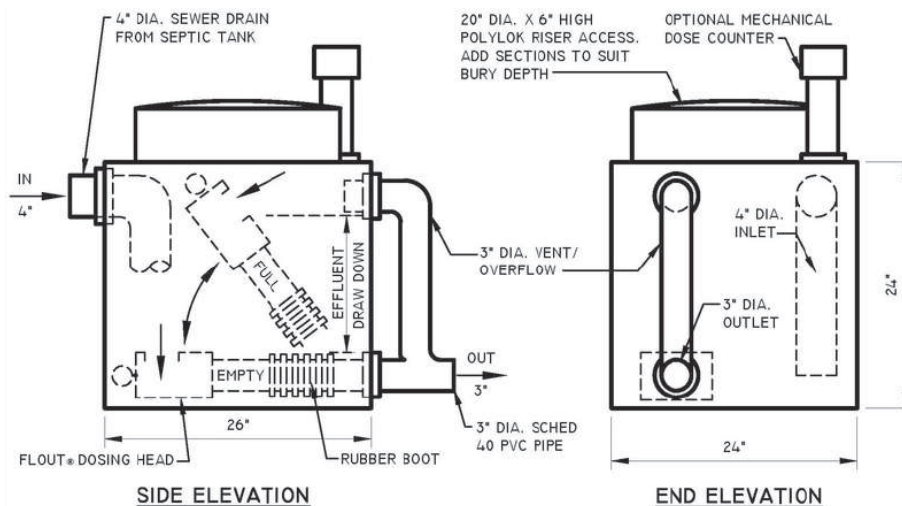
- Zion National Park, UT
- Angeles National Forest, CA
- Mueller State Park, CO
- Two Sentinels Girls Scouts Camp, CA



Bronze Drainfield - Zion National Park, UT

Gold Drainfield

The Gold drainfield is the most environmentally responsible drainfield package. This system replaces the urine settling tank of the Silver drainfield with a dosing tank. The dosing tank accumulates urine until it is full, providing ample opportunity for ammonia and pH to kill pathogens. The urine is released into the EZflow all at once, ensuring the entire length of the drainfield is saturated. The soil is then allowed to rest for weeks before the next dose, giving soil microorganisms time to absorb and transfer nutrients to nearby plants. All parts are supplied by TTS.



Gold Drainfield - Kids Camp, WA

Example Sites:

- Bryce Canyon National Park, UT
- Liberty Lakes Regional Park, Spokane County, WA

