USDA FOREST SERVICE

Everyone's Cabin in the Woods:

Historic Context for Public Recreation Cabins in the Alaska Region- 1960-1971

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Purpose and Scope

Introduction

From 1960-1971, the Forest Service in the Alaska Region expanded a program of public recreation cabins on the Tongass and the Chugach National Forests. In cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and local volunteer organizations at least 91 cabins were constructed during those eleven years. They were buildings constructed simply to provide the public access to hunting, fishing and other recreational opportunities over the vast and remote areas of forest lands in Alaska. In contrast to the rustic architecture used by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930s, where large timbers and logs from the local environments were crafted to create a frontier aesthetic, modern materials and prefabricated structures were used. Not built to last, these cabins are now in need of repair and replacement.

Historic properties, as defined by National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), are "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register" (16 U.S.C. Section 470(w)(5)). In order for a property to be determined *eligible* it must be evaluated against a set of criteria established by the National Park Service; keepers of the National Register of Historic Places.

As a federal agency, the Forest Service is required by the NHPA to inventory and evaluate their lands for historic properties. Generally properties that are at least fifty years old are given consideration as potential historic properties. At the time of this writing in 2009 the oldest recreational cabins remaining from the 1960s era of cabin construction are 49 years old. These potentially historic properties are in need of a historic context in which they can be evaluated. Because these properties are just shy of being fifty years old, they have not been subjected consistently for review as historic properties. However, the National Register eligibility evaluation process does consider properties that are less than fifty years old. Historic context is particularly important when evaluating young properties.

A historic context establishes the framework upon which a pattern of developments occurred in history. The history of "developed recreation" within the Forest Service is presented as the framework in which the public recreation cabins were constructed in the Alaska Region. *Developed recreation* within the Forest Service refers to those areas that have been designed and constructed to provide convenience to visitors and employees. With this historic context, background research for NHPA Section 106

reviews of Alaska Region recreation cabins can be streamlined. The target audience for this report is Forest Service heritage specialists.

The Alaska Region of the Forest Service consists of the Chugach and the Tongass National Forests. These two unique and expansive National Forests encompass *21,969,321* acres of forests, shoreline, glaciers, ice fields, tundra and mountain peaks. The Alaska Region provides a broad range of recreation opportunities where a visitor will inevitably be faced with inclement weather. Shelter is, at times, much appreciated. There are currently 206 cabins available for nightly rentals to the public. Cabins are available to rent through the National Recreation Reservation Service (NRRS) an Internet-based reservation service. Public recreation cabins are maintained at the district level throughout the Alaska Region. They are most often located in remote locations on saltwater beaches, inland lakes, rivers, and glacial forelands and have become an integral part of recreation for residents and visitors in Alaska.

Following the 1930s Civilian Conservation Corps era of three sided shelter and cabin construction, a lesser known era of plywood structures known as Dingell-Johnson cabins were constructed in the 1950s. This was followed by what we know today as the recreation cabins program. The current program arose in the 1960s encompassing those earlier cabins and building new ones. At that time, two main cabin property types were constructed; the A-frame and the Pan Abode. Another type known as Hunter or Wood Frame was used less frequently. As the cabins program became established a few historic cabins not constructed by the Forest Service were incorporated into the reservation system. This document focuses on the A-frame and Pan Abode.

Evaluation and documentation of Forest Service public recreation cabins, prior to replacement or decommissioning, has occurred sporadically. In one instance, an assessment of ineligibility was met with a request for more information by the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). In a letter dated July 18, 2007 the SHPO stated that "resources nearing the 50 year mark do not need to meet Criteria Consideration G." This decision was in reference to the A-frame building type. SHPO suggested the Forest Service explore further "the history of this building type". In response to this, the Forest Service proposed that the cabins program history as a whole should be further explored. This document is a result of that exploration.

Research Methodology

This study was based on primary and secondary resources, personal interviews, and archival information within Forest Service regional and district offices. Journal articles cited in *The United States Forest Service: a Historical Bibliography, 1876-1972* by Gerald Ogden were useful. Two important sources for Forest Service administrative history

include *History of the United States Forest Service in Alaska* by Lawrence Rakestraw (2002) and A *History of Outdoor Recreation Development in National Forests, 1891-1942* by W.C. Tweed (1978).

Research was limited to cabins presently in the Forest Service reservation system in the Alaska Region. A *cabin* is defined as a completely enclosed structure with a roof and a door intended for remote recreational activities. In order to limit the scope, three sided shelters and structures associated with cabins were not included. These associated structures include outhouses, wood sheds, meat sheds, etc.

Cabin construction dates were taken from the Forest Service facilities infrastructure database (Infra). Often the construction dates in the Infra database are inaccurate. When the database was populated a date was sometimes estimated and entered for the date of construction. For many cabins, the "remarks" category of Infra notes when cabins were replaced or moved.

The author worked out of the Forest Service Regional Office in Juneau. Travel was limited to a trip to Anchorage in May of 2009 for three days of research on the Chugach National Forest. While there, the files at the Supervisors office, Glacier Ranger District office and the Seward Ranger District office at the Kenai Lake Work Center were reviewed. Cordova Ranger District was not visited. The Yakutat Ranger District office was visited August 11, 2009 en route to a site visit to the Tanis Mesa duplex A-frame cabin in the Yakutat Forelands. One site visit was also made to the Turner Lake East and West Cabins on the Juneau Ranger District.

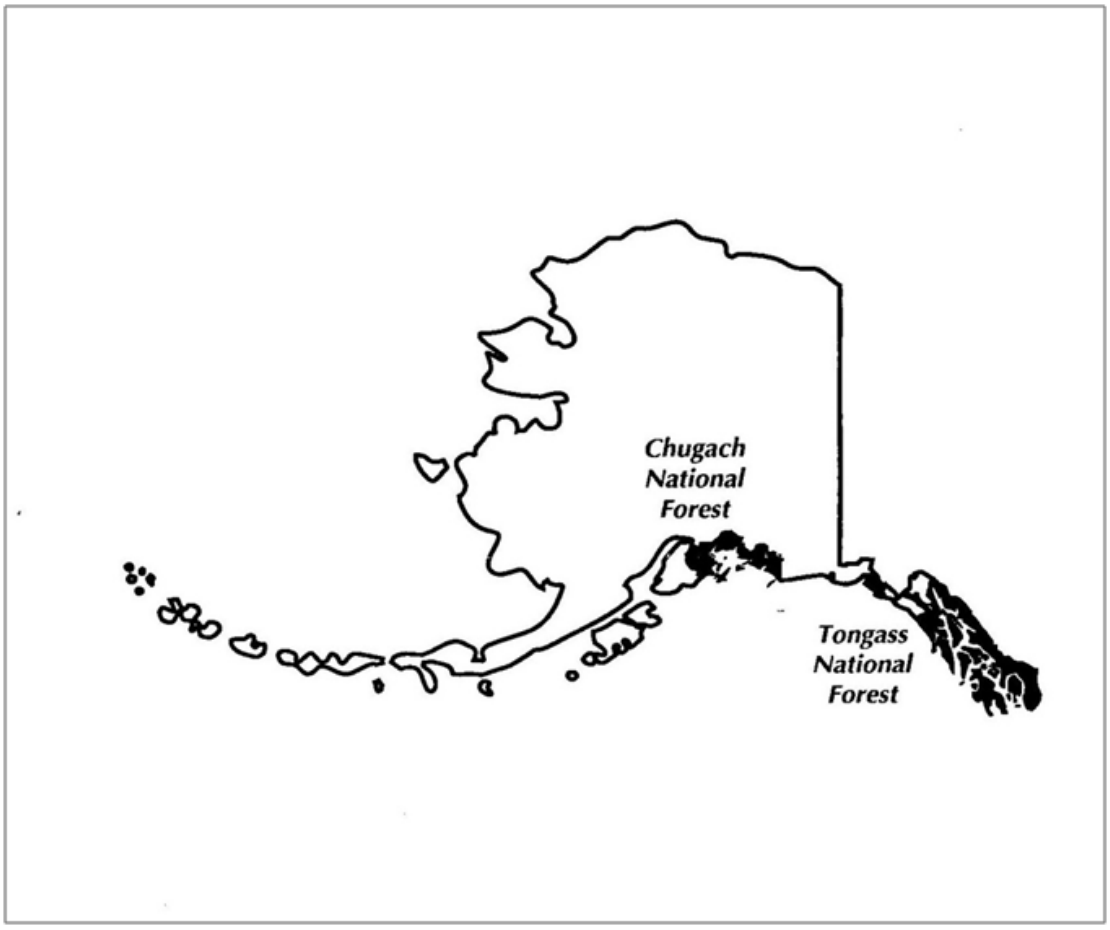


Figure 1: Overview of the Alaska Region

Administrative Boundaries

The Alaska Region: Region 10 of the Forest Service

Under the Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service is divided into nine Regions.[1] The Alaska Region is classified as Region 10 and is contained entirely within the State of Alaska (Figure 1).

National Forest System lands in Alaska total *21,969,321* acres. Two National Forests make up the Alaska Region, the Chugach National Forest and the Tongass National Forest. They are the two largest National Forests within the Forest Service system. Only public recreation cabins administered by these two forests were considered. All references to ranger districts and their cabins reflect current administrative boundaries.

[1] There were ten regions of the USFS until 1965 when Region 7 was eliminated and its forests divided among Regions 8 and 9.

Chugach National Forest

Located in South-Central Alaska, The Chugach National Forest is the second largest forest in the National Forest System. The Forest includes geographic areas of the Kenai Peninsula, Prince William Sound, and the Copper River Delta which are subdivided into three administrative units: the Glacier (GRD), Seward (SRD), and Cordova (CRD) ranger districts (Figure 2). Communities located within or near the national forest include Whittier, Hope, Seward, Cooper Landing, Moose Pass, Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Cordova, Anchorage, Valdez, Sterling, Kenai, and Soldotna. Ranger District offices are located in Girdwood, Moose Pass, and Cordova.

Relatively few miles of roads exist in relation to the amount of land acres. There are 5,491,580 acres of land on the Chugach National Forest. Within the Forest, there are 97 miles of forest developed roads; approximately 71 miles located on the Seward and Glacier Ranger Districts and 26 on the Cordova Ranger District. In addition, there are 75 miles of Forest highways, including the Hope Highway and the Copper River Highway, and 100 miles of state highways, including the Seward and Sterling Highways within the Forest. Both state and forest highways are under state jurisdiction. The greatest road density is on the Kenai Peninsula.

The Kenai Peninsula geographic area of the Chugach National Forest is accessible by road from Anchorage and accommodates high levels of human use. The Seward, Sterling, and Portage highways contain developed recreation sites and provide access points for a variety of dispersed recreational activities. This area is managed by the Seward Ranger District.

The Prince William Sound geographic area is managed primarily to maintain the wild character of this area and its unique wildlife. Human access is almost exclusively by boat or aircraft, with the exception of the road-accessed portals of Whittier and Valdez. Much of the area is established as a Wilderness study area and is managed by the Glacier Ranger District.

The Copper River Delta lands of the Chugach National Forest are managed primarily for the conservation of fish and wildlife. Cordova is the population center in this area and has one road corridor extending west from Cordova to Child's Glacier. This area is managed by the Cordova Ranger District (USDA 2002).

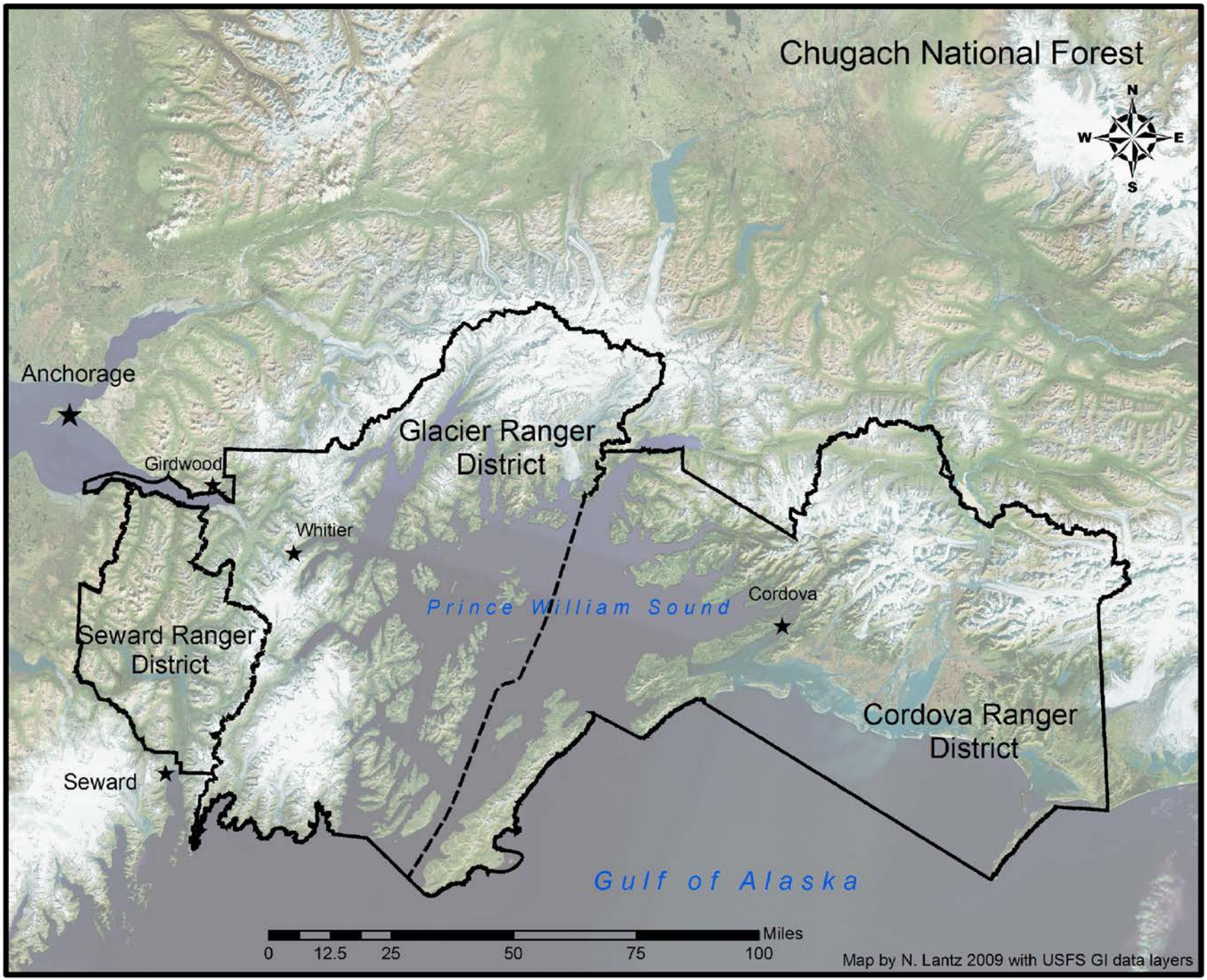


Figure 2: Chugach National Forest

The Tongass National Forest

The Tongass National Forest (Figure 3) is located in Southeast Alaska and extends from Dixon Entrance in the south to Yakutat in the north; it is bordered on the east by Canada and on the west by the Gulf of Alaska. The Tongass National Forest extends approximately 500 miles north to south, broken only by Glacier Bay National Park. From east to west it spans approximately 120 miles at its widest point.

The 16.8-million acre Tongass National Forest occupies about seven percent of the area of Alaska. Federal lands comprise about 95 percent of Southeast Alaska, with about 80 percent in the Tongass National Forest (and most of the rest in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve). The remaining land is held in State, municipal, Alaska tribal and corporation, and other private ownerships.

The Tongass includes a narrow mainland strip of steep, rugged mountains and ice fields, and more than 1,000 offshore islands known as the Alexander Archipelago. Together, the islands and mainland have nearly 11,000 miles of meandering shoreline, with numerous bays and coves. A system of seaways separates the many islands and provides a protected waterway called the Inside Passage. Also included in the Tongass is the distinctly younger and less understood geological area of the Yakutat forelands.

Most of the area of the Tongass is wild and undeveloped. Approximately 73,000 people inhabit Southeast Alaska, most living in 32 communities located on island or mainland coasts. Only eight of the communities have populations greater than 1,000 persons. Most of these communities are surrounded by, or adjacent to, National Forest System land. Three towns are connected to other parts of the mainland by road: Haines and Skagway to the north and Hyder to the south. The Tongass is divided into 10 Ranger Districts (Figure 3) with offices located in Yakutat, Juneau, Hoonah, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Thorne Bay, Craig, and Ketchikan. There are also two National Monuments (Admiralty Island and Misty Fiords) with offices in Juneau and Ketchikan (USDA 2003).

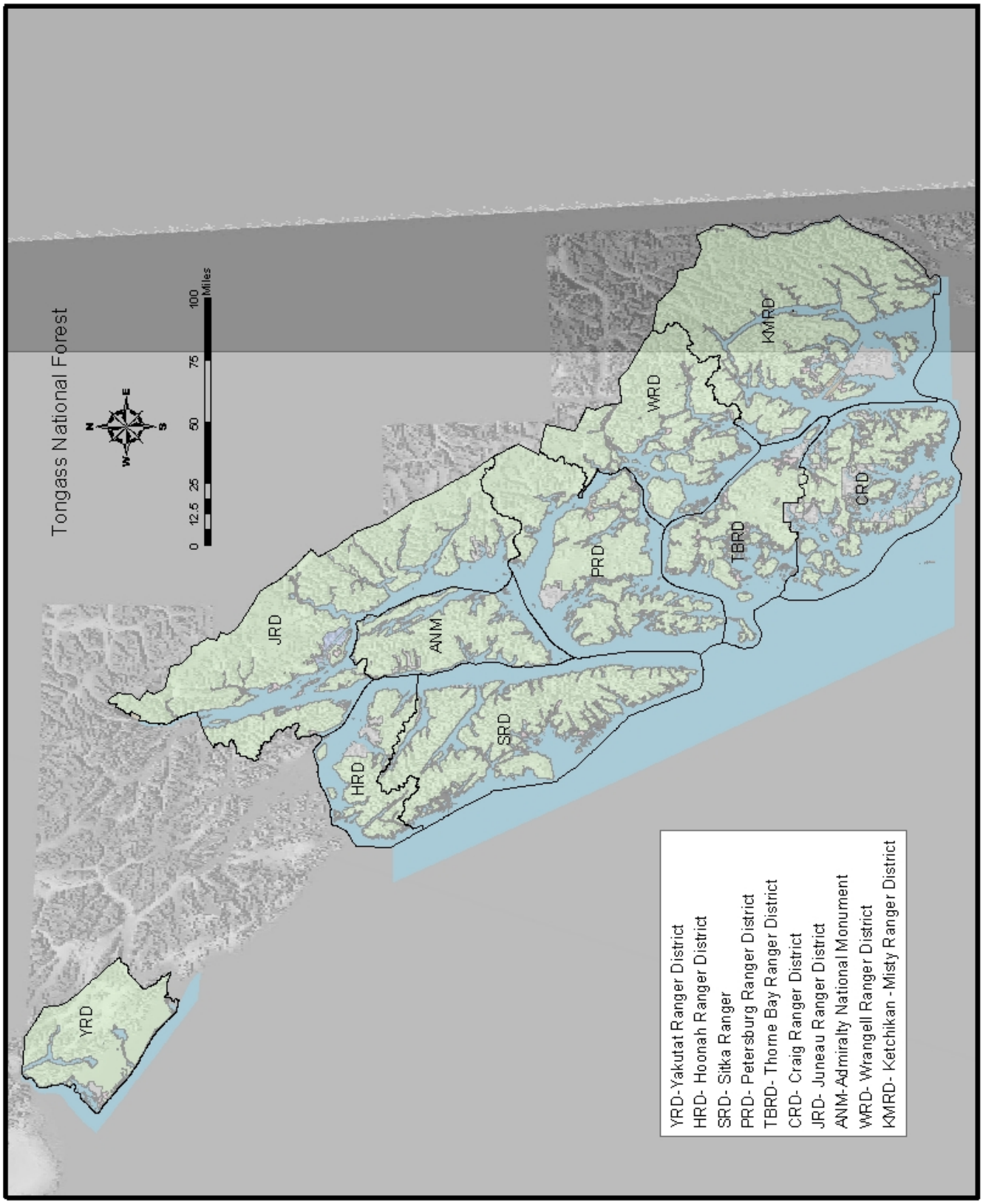


Figure 3: Tongass National Forest

Temporal Boundaries

Temporal boundaries for periods of cabin construction were determined based on defining historical events at the national and state level. An overview of the history of developed recreation for time periods presented in Table 1 is presented. Table 1 is based on totals gleaned from the Forest Service Infrastructure (Infra) database. A look at Table 1 shows that cabin construction within the Alaska Region for recreation was not a priority until 1960. Not represented in the Table 1 is a break in cabin construction between 1969 and 1972 on the Tongass and between 1971 and 1977 on the Chugach. This break corresponds with the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971. ANCSA's purpose was to finalize all aboriginal land claims in Alaska. ANCSA established regional Native Corporations to select for conveyance some 45 million acres of lands statewide (Case 2002). This lead to uncertainty in the Forest Service about what lands would be under their jurisdiction in the future. Since 1972, public recreation cabin construction has continued through the present day.

The basic style of these two building types continues through the present day. Thus the break in cabin construction that occurred in 1972 was chosen as a somewhat arbitrary ending date for the period of significance. Table 1 represents cabins that have been entered into the Infra database and does not necessarily reflect all cabins that were present during the specific time periods. In other words, some cabins that were torn down over the years may not be represented in the Infra database.

TABLE 1

Recreation cabins listed in the Infra database and their time periods of construction			
Time period	**Chugach**	**Tongass**	**Total**
1897-1929	1	0	1
1930-1941	1	6	7
1942-1959	1	2	3
1960-1971	15	76	91
1972-2009	24	80	104
Total	42	164	206

Figure 4: Historic Romig-Wright Cabin: Chugach: Seward Ranger District

The Historic Romig-Wright Cabin was constructed in 1938 as a trapper's cabin. It was used under special use permit from 1959-1970 and was added to the reservation system in 1972. It was replaced in a nearby location with a Pan Abode in 1976 (Figure 40).

The Alaska Region Public Recreation Cabins Program Today

The public recreation cabins (also known as outlying cabins) in the Forest Service are present in only twenty two states in the country. Of these, the largest presence of public recreation cabins is in the western states. The western states that have Forest Service public recreation cabins and the number of available cabins are as follows: Arizona (11), Utah (11), Colorado (13), Washington (17), Wyoming (20), Arizona (23), California (23), Oregon (48), Idaho (58), Montana (105), and Alaska (206). Many, but not all, of these available cabins outside of Alaska are accessible by road, have electricity and flush toilets. This is not the case in Alaska. Often the rental cabins, in the lower 48, were first built as fire lookout stations, ranger houses, outposts, or are historic buildings whose first use was for something other than recreation. The exception is Alaska where the public recreation cabins were built primarily for the recreating public.

Public recreation cabins in Alaska are generally one room primitive structures that provide warming stoves, plywood bunks, tables and benches. They can be reserved for, at the time of this writing, $25 to $45 per night through an online national reservation system at www.recreation.gov. Cabin permits are issued for noncommercial purposes to anyone 18 years of age or older. Any number of persons can occupy the cabin under a single permit although exceptions exist in designated Wilderness areas. Use under most permits is limited to 7 days between May 1 and September 30, and 10 days the rest of the year. An exception to this is made for the cabins near the city of Juneau where demand for the cabins is high and use is restricted to a maximum of two nights stay. A permit day begins at 12 noon on the assigned day and ends at 12 noon the following day (USDA 2009). The cabins are never locked. Cabins on some road systems are open to the public as a warming shelter daily from 10 am - 5 pm except on Prince of Wales Island, Sitka and Yakutat. Safety has been a factor in the continued support of the cabins program. It is commonly understood that these cabins are available for use in times of need for the general public, as well as State and Federal agency personnel who do their work in remote locations.

Recreational cabins are also available from other land managing agencies in Alaska. The Bureau of Land Management maintains twelve public recreation cabins; Alaska State Parks have 60 cabins and 8 ice huts, the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge has 7 cabins, and the National Park Service has 3 coastal cabins open only during the summer months and 1 year-round cabin.

The public recreation cabins are a major part of the forest recreation program and recognized as a key feature of the Alaska Region's recreation niche. Overall cabin usage and occupancy remains fairly flat, with cabins close to communities or near key fish or

wildlife harvest areas being the most popular. In 2009 the Tongass National Forest received a total of 8,277 nights reserved for their total cabin population [2](von Rekowski 2010). Highest use is during the summer months (May-August) with additional peak usage around areas where hunting and fishing is good in the fall and spring. Cost recovery is below total program costs, and public support of current fees is good, overall (Hagadorn 2010).

Historic Context: Developed Recreation and the Forest Service

Humans have a long history with what we now manage as National Forests. Hunting, camping, hiking, fishing, berry picking, wood gathering, etc are all needs that have been serviced by the forests since time immemorial. In Alaska it can be difficult to separate the taking of these resources for living from participating in these activities for recreation. The Alaska Region constructed the recreation cabins in order to provide safe dispersed recreational opportunities in remote areas. While campgrounds and visitor centers were also constructed, the cabins were a unique solution to the growth in popular recreation seen after World War II. Therefore an overview of the context of developed recreation within the Forest Service is provided.

1897-1929 A Need for Recreation Management Arises

In 1897 under the Forest Reserve Act (often referred to as the Organic Act) of June 4, management of public lands previously set aside as forest reserves became active. In 1905 the management of forest reserves was shifted from the General Land Office to the Forest Service under the Transfer Act of February 1 (Tweed 1978).

Gifford Pinchot, first chief of the Forest Service from 1905-10, emphasized the word "service" as an integral part of the mission of the agency. Early on, Pinchot acknowledged the value of public lands for recreation. (Rakestraw 2002) The idea that forests could be managed for multiple uses was spelled out in the first Forest Service manual known as the "Use Book". This book guided management practices for timber, water, pasture, mineral, and other forest resources. This was the beginning of the guiding principle that included recreation and culminated, with much debate, in the passage of the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act (MUSY) in 1960 (Quinn 2002).

An article published in a 1910 issue of Collier's Outdoor America titled *Everybody's Camping Ground: the National Government Throws Open its Forest Reserves as a Play Field for the People*, is an early example of how the public was encouraged to use and visit their national forests. The article details numerous possibilities for excursions in the western country; explaining there are no permits needed for transient camping, how wood may

[2] Reservation numbers from the Chugach were unavailable.

be taken at will, and that horses may be grazed without permit. The article also reveals an early attraction to drive through the forest, telling the reader, "If you prefer, you can drive through the lower of these forests in a tented wagon. The roads are as good as mountain roads go" (Laut 1910: 20-21).

In 1915 Congress passed the Term Permit Act allowing the Forest Service to issue special use permits for privately owned recreational facilities. The resulting construction of privately owned but permitted summer homes, hotels, stores and kiosks became a source of revenue for the forests, which in turn went towards developed public recreational facilities (Quinn 2002). In Alaska special use permits for private recreation cabins and tent platforms were issued. However, the large scale construction of hotels was planned but never came to fruition in Alaska like it did in the lower 48 states.

The introduction of the mass-produced Ford automobile and the subsequent growth of motorized traffic brought middle class Americans affordable transportation to their National Forests. By 1927, millions of Model T Fords had rolled off the assembly line creating the beginning of environmental impacts that continue to this day. Large numbers of people drove through to picnic, hike, fish, and camp. The litter, trampled terrain, and haphazard cutting of trees for firewood that was left behind became an issue for the Forest Service (Tweed 1978).

Increased use from motorized traffic and camping was a contributing factor to the Forest Service employing landscape architects. The intent was to design areas that would control use areas for ease of management. Arthur H. Carhart, recreation engineer for the Forest Service from 1919-1923, was the first full-time landscape architect employed by the Forest Service. He designed the first campgrounds specifically intended for automobile use. But it was not long till he would write "years ago there could easily be found open country where one could play, picnic, tramp, or camp at almost any turn of the road. A few years ago by going a small distance camping places, where nature was still supreme, could be found. But today, with man land-hungry, these places are fast disappearing." (Carhart 1920).

In 1897 when the Organic Act was passed, Alaska had been a territory of the United States for 30 years. By then, exploitation of Alaska's natural resources was well underway. Federal recognition of fish as a valuable commodity created the first Forest Reserve in Alaska in 1892, the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve (Rakestraw 1994:10). Later, the establishment of the Forest Service brought the designation of the Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve in 1902, the Chugach National Forest and the area east of Ketchikan was designated as the Tongass National Forest 1907. The

incorporation of most of the remaining lands in southeast Alaska into the Tongass National Forest was completed in 1909.

By comparison to National Forests in the lower 48, outdoor recreation management was non-existent in Alaska during the period 1897-1929. Industry such as fish processing, mining, timber, were bringing more Anglo settlers who in turn built camps and communities. The Forest Service recreation cabin that dates to this time period, built in 1918, was part of one such community.

> The McKinley Trail Cabin is significant as the only remaining structure in the historic town of Alaganik. It is also the last intact log cabin along the Copper River and Northwestern Railway route…It was built during the period when the railroad was the primary mode of transportation for the Copper River Delta. The log construction, sphagnum moss chinking, and V- notching are all unique when considered in relation to the other cabins in the area, all of which are more recent, and most of which have aluminum siding, or are constructed of dimensional lumber…Stabilization of the cabin was undertaken in 1960 by the Forest Service, which resulted in extending the useful life of the building. The major structural components of the building retain their integrity.
>
> The cabin is about 100 feet from, and historically associated with, the McKinley Lake Trail (COR-00532). The trail was the main access route from the railroad to the McKinley Lake Gold Mining District, which consisted of the McKinley Lake Mine (COR-00449), the Lucky Strike Mine, the Pioneer Mine, and the Bear Creek Mine (Buzzel 2001). The prospecting and development of hard rock mines occurred in the McKinley Lake Gold Mining District from 1898 to World War II. The McKinley Lake Mine was reopened in 1944, with work occurring there until 1960. Once the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad arrived, the McKinley Lake Trail was more widely used by people wanting to visit, or work at the mines. The McKinley Lake Gold Mining District (COR-00449) was formed in 1900 by M.J. Heney, but it was never fully developed, despite numerous attempts over 80 years. Currently, several hundred people hike up the McKinley Lake Trail each year to visit McKinley Lake and the mines. (Yarborough 2004)

Figure 5: McKinley Lake Trail Cabin: Chugach: Cordova Ranger District

Acquired by the Forest Service in 1960 the McKinley Lake Trail cabin was then used under special use permit. The cabin was added to the reservation system in 1981. It was determined eligible for the National Register in 2003 (Yarborough 2004). This is one of the four examples in the Alaska Region where adaptive reuse of a historic structure was used for a recreation cabin. The others are the Romig-Wright (Figure 4) Greentop on the Hoonah Ranger District, Tongass and the Denver Caboose on the Juneau Ranger District, Tongass.

1930-1945- Recreation Infrastructure Built by the CCC- WWII Shifts Priorities

The National Forests became inexpensive local retreats during the Great Depression caused by the stock market crash of October 29, 1929. High levels of unemployment affected all classes of Americans, but especially the working class (Ellison 1942). On March 31, 1933, Congress passed the Emergency Conservation Work Act (ECW), the law that created the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). This program was created to put people to work locally on rural conservation and forestry projects, thereby relieving unemployment increasing infrastructure.

The CCC contributed enormously to the development of public recreation infrastructure. Roads, campgrounds and recreation areas were constructed, expanded, or improved in National Forests across America and in Alaska. An architectural style known as "Rustic" characterizes the buildings and structures from this time period. This style is characterized by over-sized rough hewn logs and stones that required intensive hard labor to construct. The CCC made this labor available.

Projects by the CCC in Alaska were statewide and included air strips, housing, fire and flood control, demolition, communications, wells, cabins, sanitation, trails, roads, bridges, shooting ranges, fences, floats and docks, dams, hatcheries, campgrounds, trails, shelters, totem pole restoration, and archaeology. Unlike in the lower 48 states where the U.S. Army administered the CCC; in Alaska the Forest Service was charged with CCC oversight and administration.

The CCC contribution to recreation in the Alaska Region is seen in Forest Service trails, three-sided shelters (Figure 6) and wooden skiffs that enhanced fishing and hunting opportunities on inland lakes on both the Chugach and the Tongass. However, cabins were only constructed by the CCC on the Tongass. Alaska Region recreation cabins that predate the CCC were added to the reservation system after 1960.

Figure 6: Three Lakes Shelter: Tongass: Petersburg Ranger District.

The CCC era of cabin and three-sided shelter construction was precursor to what was to become the public recreation cabin program in Alaska. The CCC period (1933-1942) is an established period of significance for eligibility determinations to the National Register of Historic Places. Generally these structures are eligible under criteria A or C (refer to pg 63-65). The five Alaska Region CCC cabins, presented in Table 2, have all been evaluated and determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 2: Cabins built by the CCC on the Tongass National Forest and their eligibility determinations

Cabin Name	AHRS #	Determination	Date	District	Figure
Distin Lake Cabin	SIT-361	Listed	1933	ANM	Figure 7
Big Shaheen Cabin	SIT-019	Listed	1935	ANM	Figure 8
Dan Moller Cabin	JUN-927	Eligible	1936	JRD	Figure 9
Hasselborg River Cabin[3]	SIT-322	Eligible	1937	ANM	Figure 10
Salmon Lake Cabin	CRG-322	Eligible	1940	CRD	Figure 11

[3] The Distin and Hasselborg River cabins were originally constructed as a three-sided shelter as seen in Figure 6. In the 1950's TSI closed in the third side to make a cabin on both shelters.

Figure 7: Distin Lake Cabin: Tongass: Admiralty National Monument

Photo date ca 1998. This cabin was originally a three sided shelter but was closed in by the Territorial Sportsmen in the 1950s.

Figure 8: Dan Moller Cabin: Tongass: Juneau Ranger District

Historic Photo ca 1940 courtesy of the Alaska State Library PCA3-1-163. This cabin is scheduled to be replaced with a Pan Abode in 2010.

Figure 9: Big Shaheen Cabin: Tongass: Admiralty National Monument

Historic photo 1936. Photo is on file at the Juneau Ranger District.

Figure 10: Salmon Lake Cabin: Tongass: Craig Ranger District

Photo ca 1980. Cabin is constructed entirely of cedar shakes.

Figure 11: Hasselborg River Cabin: Tongass: Admiralty National Monument

Photo ca 2000. This cabin was originally a three sided shelter but was closed in by TSI in the 1950s. Has a stone chimney pictured below

Enrollment in the CCC began to wane in 1941 as the economy was beginning to recover and the war in Europe was escalating. After the declaration of war by the United States on Japan on December 8, 1941, federal projects that were not directly related to the war heard their death knell ring. The CCC was abolished by a joint committee of Congress on July 1, 1942 (Throop 1979).

In addition to the CCC, the depression resulted in a response by the federal government to create various forms of enticing people to move to Alaska. In 1934 President Roosevelt appointed Earnest Gruening (future Alaska governor) as head of a newly created Division of Territories and Island Possessions. One goal of this new division was to move close to fifteen hundred people from the depression affected regions of the country, particularly those from cold climates, to Alaska where they could start a new life (Borneman: 2004; 312). This resulted in the eventual establishment of an agricultural community in South-central Alaska. Other programs, like fox farm leases in southeast Alaska, also contributed to this growth. Along with agricultural expansion came a change in Alaska's population, both in number and demographics. As settlers began to have families, mining camps and fishing villages evolved into communities with more women and children, where infrastructure and planning became more important. This growth had an affect on the new Alaskan's lifestyle activities of work, family, and recreation.

The American entry into World War II brought continued construction of roads, bridges, airports and military facilities across the United States. In addition to increased infrastructure, the increased production of planes and other equipment brought high demands for materials like plywood and Plexiglas. These materials were used in the production of airplanes and other support equipment during the war. In the post-war years, the refinement of these mass produced materials and technologies had lasting effects on the American economy that included a new market for recreation products.

Construction of the Alaska Highway began on March 8, 1942 by United States soldiers. The goal of connecting Alaska to the Lower 48 through Canada by road was achieved in eight months and twelve days. When completed it was a rutty, winding pioneer road. A portion of the military personnel that worked on this road eventually made Alaska their home after the war. The state's growing population now had increased access to Alaska and its resources.

Recognition of the roll the Alaskan Highway would play in tourism and recreation for Alaska is apparent in a study published by the National Park Service in 1944. This study, entitled *Recreation Resources of the Alaska Highway and Other Roads in Alaska,* discusses the lure of Alaska's scenery and wildlife along with its suitability for outdoor

The West Turner Lake Cabin (XTR-027) was designed during the CCC but believed to be built after the end of the program. The cabin was design by Linn Forest in 1940. It was determined eligible for the National Register in 2008 and renovated in 2009.

ca 1980

2009 after renovations

Figure 12: West Turner Lake Cabin: Tongass: Juneau Ranger District

physical recreation. Maps are provided of major roads developed at that time in Alaska. By correctly anticipating the growing industry of tourism, the study called on Alaska to begin planning for increase in need and demand for recreation opportunities.

The affects of both the Great Depression and WWII are multi-faceted in regards to Alaska. In the context of the eventual establishment of enhanced recreational facilities the effects of both historical events had similar results. Both brought local work to Alaska, were important to the development of its infrastructure, and contributed to the state's population increase.

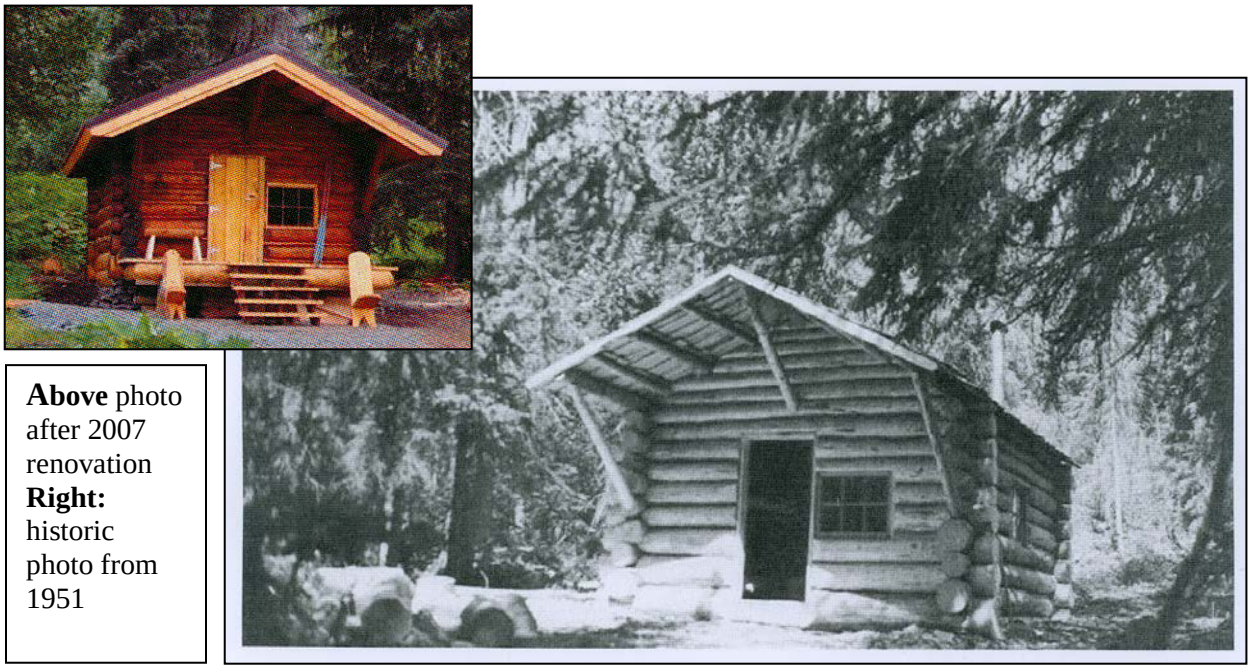
1945-1959 Post War Boom Brings New Focus to Recreation

Veterans of World War II were given support after the war through government sponsored programs like the G.I. Bill. One of the many opportunities offered by this bill was a provision for low interest, zero down payment loans for the purchase of a new home. These opportunities contributed to the growing prosperity and expansion of the middle class during the 1950s. One result from this prosperity was the "democratization of the leisure life" which had lasting effects on outdoor recreation in America.

The industries surrounding plywood, pulpwood, and fabricated woods expanded during this era and assisted a growing freedom in architectural design with cheap and innovative materials. These materials and industry were brought to the new growing market of outdoor recreation. Products like prefabricated housing, recreational vehicles, and other outdoor equipment gave the new highly mobile middle class more comforts in the great outdoors.

The last of the non prefabricated cabins to be built in the Alaska Region for decades to come was on the Chugach, on the Seward Ranger District. The Upper Russian Lake Cabin (SEW-00975) (Figure 13) was built in 1951 by the Forest Service, from hand hewn logs as lodging for a Forest Service trail crew. It is a log cabin constructed from local timber in the same vain of the Rustic style used by the CCC. After serving as an administrative facility it became part of the public recreation system. It has been determined eligible for the National Register and was renovated in 2007.

The Chugach National Forest did not construct another recreation cabin until 1963. That cabin was the Crescent Lake cabin, a Pan Abode structure, on the Seward Ranger District and was related to Dingell-Johnson stocking of fish in Crescent Lake.



Above photo after 2007 renovation **Right:** historic photo from 1951

Figure 13: Upper Russian Lake Cabin: Chugach: Seward Ranger District

Public land managers and foresters felt the pressure of the growing new population of outdoor recreation enthusiasts. Articles in forestry magazines continued to debate the bourgeoning role of recreation management as a duty of the forester. Awareness was brought forth about the inadequate supply of needed infrastructure to accommodate the demands of the growing population recreating on public lands. A result of this awareness was a demand for Congressional funding to assist land managing agencies to develop this infrastructure.

Dingell- Johnson Act: first public recreation cabins since the CCC

On August 9, 1950 Congress passed the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777-777k, 64 Stat. 430). This act was commonly called the Dingell-Johnson Act. It provides Federal aid to the States for management and restoration of fish having "material value in connection with sport or recreation in the marine and/or fresh waters of the United States." Funds from a 10 percent excise tax on certain items of sport fishing tackle are permanently appropriated (see P.L. 136, August 31, 1951; 65 Stat. 262) to the Secretary of the Interior and apportioned to States on a formula basis for paying up to 75 percent of the cost of approved projects. Project activities include acquisition and improvement of sport fish habitat, stocking of fish, research into fishery resource problems, surveys and inventories of sport fish populations, and acquisition and development of access facilities for public recreation (Wildlife Laws 2009).

Figure 14: East Turner Lake Dingell-Johnson Cabin: Tongass: Juneau Ranger District

Figure 15: West Florence Lake Dingell-Johnson Cabin: Tongass: Admiralty National Monument

Table 3: Dingle Johnson cabins on the Tongass National Forest			
District	**Cabin Name**	**Date constructed**	**Current condition**
CRD	Red Bay Lake	1953	Demolished
NA	Salmon Creek Dam	1954	Unknown
SRD	Maksoutof Lake	~1950	Unknown
JRD	Shelter Island	~1955	still standing/ now on State owned land
ANM	Young Lake	~1956	Demolished
SRD	Kook Lake	1956	Demolished
ANM	Florence Lake	~1957	Demolished
JRD	Windfall Lake (?) possibly	?	Unknown
JRD	Turner Lake	1958	Demolished

Figure 16: Red Bay Lake Dingell-Johnson Cabin: Tongass: Thorne Bay Ranger District

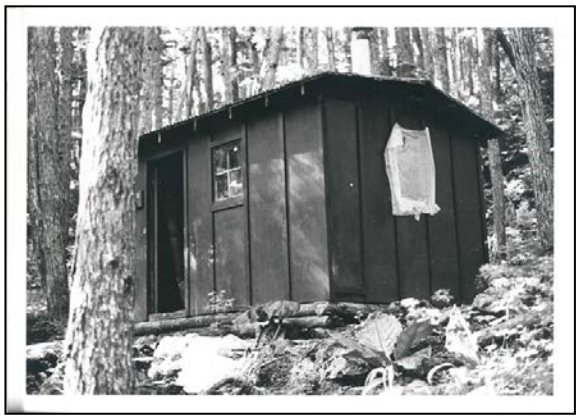


Figure 17: Shelter Island Dingell-Johnson Cabin: Tongass: Juneau Ranger District

In Southeast Alaska on the north Tongass, the Forest Service and ADFG cooperatively joined with a local community organization like the Territorial Sportsmen Inc. (TSI) and constructed plywood cabins with these funds. The resulting cabins have come to be referred to as Dingell-Johnson cabins (Figures 14-17). These cabins brought new meaning to the term "rustic". Unlike the Rustic architectural designs of the CCC era, where local materials were crafted into a substantial structure, these cabins were constructed from either 1/8" or 3/8" plywood. They were 10' X 12' structures with a tar paper and corrugated aluminum roof. They had up to two windows and had one door. The cabins contained a wood burning stove, bunks, a table, and are reported to have originally had dirt floors. Strictly utilitarian structures, the cabins were designed and constructed in the early 1950s by Ed Zigler of TSI. Joe Trucano assembled the first of this type that was built at Salmon Creek Dam (not Forest Service) in Juneau. From this first effort the TSI adjusted and refined the style (Grummet 1988).

There were at least eleven of these in use in 1969 on the Ketchikan Area of the Tongass (Beck 1969). Information is limited on these cabins but it appears they were constructed for the most part between 1950 and 1958. However, they continued to be used through the 60s, 70s, and 80s and possibly into the 90s. Known cabin locations are included in Table 3. No longer present on the reservation system, most have, to date, all been destroyed except for the Shelter Island cabin and the Maksoutof Lake cabin which is scheduled to be removed this year. Information is limited on these cabins because they were torn down and replaced over the past 40 years without documentation. They are an interesting interim cabin in the recreation cabin's history. They were built during the same time that the now acknowledged practice of removing "trespass" cabins, which were often native smokehouses or fish camps, was common practice by the Forest Service.

Operation Outdoors

Nationally, there was a recorded 92 percent increase in recreational use of the National Forests between 1950 and 1957. This placed pressure on deteriorating recreational facilities brought on by neglect and diverted funding during World War II. On July 1, 1957, the Forest Service began a five year program called "Operation Outdoors" to provide sanitation, clean up, and care for existing recreation areas. This program also sought to provide new areas in an effort to relieve pressure on overcrowded facilities. "Operation Outdoors" was conceived to run concurrently, and somewhat competitively, with a similar program in the National Park Service known as "Mission 66" (Brockman 1959).

One effect of "Operation Outdoors" on recreation facilities was a deliberate departing from the nostalgic rustic style to that of modern design.

> Following World War II, the context of recreation use and architecture in the United States changed again. The post-war economic boom created demand for recreation on the national forests. It also increased distribution of manufactured and finished materials throughout the country. In 1956, the National Park Service began "Mission 66," a 10-year program to upgrade its facilities by the agency's 50th anniversary. The Forest Service began a parallel program called "Operation Outdoors" in 1957. Designers in both programs consciously departed from the nostalgic rustic style and embraced the tenets of the international style and modern design. This style included simple forms with clean, straight edges; functional design with little ornamentation or decoration; and the use of manufactured rather than handcrafted materials (USDA 2001:15).

The Outdoor Recreation Resource Review Commission

In 1959 the Congress authorized a study of outdoor recreation under the authority of the Outdoor Recreation Resource Review Commission (ORRRC) Public Law 85-470. The Commission studied outdoor recreational needs and resources throughout the nation. They developed an inventory of recreational resources that would be required in the years 1976 and 2000 (Brockman 1959). Three years of research by the commission resulted in a multitude of recommendations. Their report was published in 1962.

Alaska officially became a state on January 3, 1959. As a new state one priority was to inventory the natural resources available for use. One focus of the Dingell-Johnson program had been to inventory inland lakes for Arctic grayling and other sport fish.[4] With statehood Alaska could participate even more in the Dingell-Johnson program and the Forest Service continued to use its funds for construction of recreation cabins. Only now the cabins would be A-Frames and Pan Abodes.

[4] The Dingell-Johnson Program reports published by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) are available at the State Historical Library. These reports list the lakes surveyed for presence of sport fish. Recommendations were made about stocking certain lakes to provide sport fishing opportunities. The list of lakes inventoried reads like a list of current recreational cabin locations.

1960-1971: Recreation Gains Administrative Recognition

During the 1960s, especially in the lower 48, recreational second homes of all kinds were becoming increasingly popular. This development grew alongside continued growth in road and highway construction, campgrounds and other recreation areas. The desire for the American public to reconnect with the outdoors resulted from an urban prosperity which in turn caused pollution and overcrowding of the environments the public wanted to enjoy. This brought forth environmental legislation that affected the nation's outlook and management of natural resources. Among a long list of legislative acts that affected public land managing agencies and their relationship to the environment, two pieces of legislation were directly related to recreation; The Multiple Use – Sustained Yield Act, and the Wilderness Act.

Multiple Use-Sustained Yield

The Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 (MUSY) was passed by Congress on June 12, 1960. This law authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and administer the renewable resources of timber, range, water, recreation and wildlife on the national forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the products and services. This is the first law to have the five major uses of national forests contained in one law equally, with no use greater than any other.

As an agency that has a long history of putting timber first, the implementation of equally providing for all the uses of the forest was a struggle for the Forest Service. However, MUSY, the ORRRC, and statehood combined with the availability and acceptance of prefabricated materials created the directives that lead to the construction of the first wave of recreation cabins in the Alaska Region between 1960 and 1971.

The Alaska Region Establishes a Recreation Cabin Program

Between 1960 and 1971 the Alaska Region built at least 91 A-frame and Pan abode cabins. Of these, 15 were on the Chugach and 76 were on the Tongass. There was a break in cabin construction between 1969 and 1972 on the Tongass and between 1970 and 1977 on the Chugach. This break corresponds with the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971[5]. Since then, public recreation cabin construction has continued steadily through the present day.

The need was further established, as discussed previously, when in January of 1962 the results of the Outdoor Recreation Resource Review Commission published their

[5] ANCSA's purpose was to finalize all aboriginal land claims in Alaska. ANCSA established regional Native Corporations to select for conveyance some 45 million acres of lands statewide (Case 2002). This lead to uncertainty in the Forest Service about what lands would be under their jurisdiction in the future.

findings in a report entitled "Outdoor Recreation for America", a 250 page document that details the growing need for recreation opportunities in Alaska.

> Alaska is a storehouse of recreation opportunities. In this new state, with far less than 1 percent of the total national population, are 31 percent of the lands in the National Parks system, 65 percent of the wildlife refuge lands, 64 percent of the public domain and 11 percent of the National Forest acreage.
>
> This generous supply gives some indication of the role Alaska could play in meeting the recreational demands of the people of the other 49 states. The new State is entitled to select 102 million acres of land from the federal domain during the next 25 years, but this selection is not expected to affect the overall supply of recreation resources.
>
> There are difficult problems to be solved before this great potential can be realized. Alaska is still remote for most Americans seeking outdoor recreation: it takes time and money to get there. The prospect is that over the next 40 year, the public will have more of both and visit Alaska more. Advances in travel technology will also help.
>
> There are also problems in development. The resources are there – some of the finest in the world. Hunting and fishing are excellent. The scenic grandeur is unsurpassed. But at present there are few facilities to serve the public. Without the facilities, the recreation-seeking public will not come. Without the public demand, capital cannot afford the risk of development. Capital for development of recreation potential is thus the prime need (ORRRC 1962; 72-73).

This summary of the situation in regards to Alaska's recreation potential was very accurate. At this point the Tongass had a handful of Dingell-Johnson funded cabins available for public recreation; the Chugach had one log cabin. In the midst of this established need was the growing popularity and availability prefabricated recreational structures and designs available by mail.

In September of 1962 the Tongass began constructing both A-frame and Pan Abode cabins. In 1963 the Chugach National Forest built its first pre-fabricated Pan Abode style cabin and their first A- frame in 1966. They continued to build at least one cabin a year through 1970 using the two different styles of Pan Abode (Figure 18) and A-frame (Figure 19). Although a few variants were used on the Tongass, the A-frame and Pan Abode became the standards for recreation cabin construction in the Alaska Region. The cabins were built with "regular P&M funds allotted for recreational purposes" (Beck 1969: 2). P& M funds stood for program and maintenance funds which were

allotted as a lump sum to programs for their work. This is no longer the system used to fund programs or cabin construction and maintenance.

Figure 18: Little Shaheen Cabin: Tongass: Admiralty National Monument

Site selection for cabins was a low tech operation. Reportedly (personal communication with Steve Hennig2009) the process would involve traveling to the desired lake or saltwater cove, walking and boating around the area, and considering the options for where to locate a cabin. According to a Recreational Construction Handbook for the Ketchikan Area[6], under site selection, the handbook lists eight considerations for selecting a site; access, freshwater, drainage, orientation, slope, view, wood supply, and recreation.

Figure 19: Garnet Ledge Cabin: Tongass: Wrangell Ranger District

In 1963 the Alaska Marine Highway began operating. This new system of ferries mobilized southeast Alaskans like never before and opened up communities to tourism. The Forest Service was quick to partner with the ferries and launched a program to interpret the Tongass to passengers. With this opportunity recreation cabins in Alaska gained a unique twist not offered in the lower 48.

[6] Publication date unknown but most likely from the 1980's due to the reference to Ketchikan Area and the hand written pencil name of "Tallerico" across the top. Jim Tallerico worked on the Chugach in the 1980's

> If you want to camp –like you've never camped before-try cabin camping, Alaska-style, in the scenic magnificence of the 49th state.
>
> You can drive there via Alaska's new Marine Highway ferry system, but you don't really need a car. Nor even a tent for that matter.
>
> In fact, the U.S. Forest Service has opened close to 100 truly remote cabins for campers in America's largest national forest, the Tongass in Southeast Alaska. The cabins are weather-tight, equipped with bunks and stoves where only a float plane can penetrate in most cases (McClean 1965)

In the lower 48 states, at this time, the construction of campgrounds that catered to the family vehicle was on the rise. In Alaska the construction of recreation cabins became the alternative that best accommodated the lack of road access particular to Alaska. This priority was much more prevalent on the Tongass than the Chugach due to the difference in road access between the two forests. The Chugach has more roads closer to population centers especially on the Seward Ranger District where the majority of Chugach cabins and trails are concentrated.

Recommendations made by the ORRRC in 1962 to charge fees for developed recreation use were implemented nationwide overtime to assist in the maintenance of developed recreation sites. The Alaska Region began charging a fee for cabin use in 1965. The fee was 5 dollars and reservations were made at the district offices. The importance of the new recreation opportunities available was the subject of *Alaska Recreation and Government Policies* published in 1967. This report indicates the cooperative nature of the recreation cabins program and the importance it had to the growing industry of tourism in Alaska.

> Nineteen sixty five marked the end of the first five years of a fifteen year building program aimed at improving and upgrading the region's recreational resources. Presently, the Forest Service is a major provider of recreational facilities for both Alaskans and out-of-state visitors.
>
> The wildlife management responsibilities of the Forest Service are based on a Master Memorandum of Understanding with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The wildlife management staff surveys wildlife, including waterfowl, salmon, and brown bear and deer. Attempts are made between timber management and wildlife management (e.g. The spawning habitat of major salmon streams). The Forest Service also conducts winter game range surveys, which are used as a basis for current management programs. Game is harvested on Forest service land; the agency wants proper harvest level of game stocks in remote areas. To solve the problem, the Forest Service has constructed seven 2,000-foot airstrips and six cabins in Yakutat (**Figure 20**). These have increased hunting and fishing opportunities, thus keeping the game population within proper limits. Public cabins are maintained in

> the Stikine Delta waterfowl area to keep game stocks within appropriate carrying capacities.
> ….The outlying cabin concept, unique to the Alaskan region, is a valuable outgrowth of the construction of three-sided shelters during the CCC days… (Saroff 1967:116).

Locating Forest Service cabin use records or surveys has been unsuccessful for the time period 1960-1971. A focused search on this topic was limited to the Regional Office and the Juneau Ranger District. It is possible that a report like this exists at another district office but time constraints have limited the search for such information.

Figure 20: Tanis Mesa Cabins: Tongass: Yakutat Ranger District

Left: Airstrip located next to Tanis Mesa Cabin.
Left Below: Cabin and associated A-frame meat shed photo in 1962.
Below: Cabin in 2009

The Wilderness Act

In 1964, Congress passed the Wilderness Act. This legislation, established the National Wilderness Preservation System and immediately designated 54 areas (9.1 million acres) in 13 states as Wilderness, and directed the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to survey their lands for other areas that could be added to the wilderness system. To protect these lands in a natural state, the Wilderness Act prohibits many activities that would impair the areas' wilderness character, but does not limit activities such as hunting and fishing. Both the original and subsequent acts "grandfathered" some activities that pre-dated designation, such as pre-existing irrigation systems, hydroelectric dams and other structures. The National Wilderness Preservation System

now includes 680 areas (106,619,199 acres) in 44 states. Of that total acreage, about 54 percent is located in Alaska. (http://rlch.org/content/view/29/44/)

Many of the Alaska Region recreation cabins are in designated wilderness areas. This is because Alaska did not establish any Wilderness until the passage of the Alaska Native Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA) in 1980.[7] All of the Alaska Region established Wilderness is on the Tongass National Forest. The Chugach has one wilderness study area. Among other differences to Wilderness specifications in the lower 48 states, ANILCA allowed for the continuation and maintenance of existing public recreation cabins within Wilderness (Section 1315(c)) and although there are limitations, construction of new cabins can occur (Section 1315(d)).[8]

Conclusion

The recreation cabins program in the Alaska Region developed in response to the national growth in popularity of outdoor recreation during the 1950s. Thru the 1960s, the Alaska Region successfully and cooperatively provided dispersed recreational opportunities that suited the Alaskan environment and public needs. In the past, a rustic aesthetic embodied the Forest Service built environment. However, that rustic style was time consuming to construct. In order to meet the demands of the ORRRC recommendations and statistics, the Forest Service looked to the availability of prefabricated products and the A-frame and the Pan Abode cabins were the result.

Both the Pan Abode and the A-frame designs continue to be used to this day. In 2008 the Ketchikan Ranger District replaced a heavily deteriorated A-frame cabin, the Deer Mountain cabin, with another A-frame constructed from locally milled lumber. Kit homes like Pan Abode continue to be used although with bigger floor plans and more windows. Recreation cabins have come to be an expected and popular feature on the Alaskan landscape. As an exceptionally different opportunity in the world of developed recreation within the National Forest system, the question arises; are they exceptionally significant to the history of our region?

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[7] The passage of ANILCA provided the needed compromise to resolve most of the issue related to the resolution of lands for the State of Alaska and aboriginal claims. The Act also provided for the designation of 14 wilderness areas on the Tongass National Forest. As stated earlier, cabins (and shelters) within the wilderness are allowed to continue and to be maintained. However, there was no allowance for the continued use of motorized tools to maintain these facilities. As a consequence, more skill and time may be needed to provide for the upkeep of these facilities. In ANILCA, seven wilderness areas had existing facilities within the designated boundaries (personal communication Trembley: 2009).

[8] In 1990 the Tongass Timber Reform Act amended ANILCA and added five new wilderness areas and expanded another. TTRA added one wilderness that contains cabins within its boarders (personal communication Trembley: 2009).

The National Register Evaluation Process

The 1966 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires that federal agencies take into consideration the effects of undertakings on properties listed on or eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. In order for the effects of an undertaking to be considered on a historic property, the property has to first be evaluated. Properties being evaluated for eligibility to the National Register are compared against a list of established criteria. These criteria are listed in 36 CFR 60, National Register of Historic Places. The regulations are worded in a manner that provide for individual interpretation for a diverse variety of resources. Generally the minimum age of a property considered eligible is fifty years old. The evaluator of a property less than fifty years old must make a case that the property is of *exceptional* importance. The regulations do not define "exceptional" and emphasize it is a fluid guideline that "may be the function of the relative age of a community and its perceptions of old and new". All properties gain meaning inside a "historic context" and the importance of considering the "interrelated conditions in which something exists or occurs" cannot be overlooked.

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects which have significance in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture. The program is administered by the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior. The Federal government is assisted by the states, each of which has a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The SHPO reviews all nominations to the register and is required to respond to findings within 30 days for purposes of compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). With an official concurrence from the SHPO a property can be found eligible for the Register and afforded the legal protective considerations. In cases of disagreement between the agency and SHPO, the Keeper of the National Register makes the final decision.

Eligibility for inclusion in the Register is at simplest a twofold process. The property must meet **one of four criteria**:

A. **are associated with events** that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. **are associated with the lives of persons** significant in our past; or
C. **embody distinctive characteristics** of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. **have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information** important in prehistory or history.

And the historic property must possess **integrity.** There are seven aspects of integrity: of *location, design setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association*. Integrity in this instance is defined as in a state of being unimpaired, undivided, or complete. Integrity also means the ability of the property to convey its significance. A historic property may not possess all seven aspects of integrity, nor are all seven of equal importance, depending on the type of property.

An eligible property may be of local, State, or national importance. Often this two step process is cut and dry. However, in some cases the line is not so easily drawn in the sand. Therefore, the NPS has outlined other criteria considerations to assist with the process for evaluating a property that falls outside the parameters of properties generally not considered eligible.

These seven **criteria considerations** are:

A. Religious Properties
B. Moved Properties
C. Birthplaces or Graves
D. Cemeteries
E. Reconstructed Properties
F. Commemorative Properties
G. Properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years

Criteria considerations G, pertaining to a property attaining importance within the past fifty years, is relevant for this document. This criterion states explicitly that:

> The National Register Criteria for Evaluation exclude properties that achieved significance within the last fifty years unless they are of exceptional importance. Fifty years is a general estimate of the time needed to develop historical perspective and to evaluate significance. This consideration guards against the listing of properties of passing contemporary interest and ensures that the National Register is a list of truly *historic* places.

Evaluating a property that is less than fifty years old is a subjective process. Careful attention and consideration must be paid to the guidelines provided under criteria consideration G. To assist this evaluation, refer to the National Register Bulletin titled *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within*

the Past Fifty Years. This bulletin stands currently at its third revision in 1998. This bulletin states:

> As of the end of 1994, 2035 properties (out of approximately 64,000 total listings) had been listed in the National Register under Criteria Consideration G. Of these 464 listed properties reflect some aspect of the nation's history since 1950, and 77 of these places exclusively reflect some aspect of our history since 1974. Many of these properties are recognized for their extraordinary role in our nation's history; however, approximately one third are listed for their exceptional importance in community history. (NPS 1998; ii)

The bulletin goes on to summarize how the first edition "guided the evaluation of properties from the Depression era and the World War II period" but further consideration has been given to the next major periods of time such as: The post Word War II era which can stretch through the mid 1960s (Civil Rights Movement); the mid-1970s (end of the Vietnam War); the early 1980s (the end of the Modern Movement in architecture); the late 1980s (end of the Cold War); or some other logical date.

The 1998 bulletin discusses how a growing concern in the preservation community resulted in the 1995 conference "Preserving the Recent Past". This conference was a sign of popular and professional commitment to the recognition of the need to preserve properties that are significant representations of our recent past. This consideration of the recent past stems from the increased pace of development in our present time. Historic properties that may have stood the test of time are often torn down before the public is given fifty years to reflect on their significance

Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years

The following topics are presented in *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years* bulletin. Each item is summarized below with a brief discussion of how the topic relates to the public recreation cabins.

- Historic Context
- Scholarly Evaluation
- Fragile or Short-lived Resources
- Time
- Comparative Evaluation of the Significance of a Property
- Associations with living Persons
- Properties in Historic Districts
- Justifying the Importance of Properties that have achieved significance in the past fifty years

Historic Context

Although all National Register nominations must be understood within their historic context, it is of particular importance when nominating a property that is less then fifty years old. Historic context involves understanding the "time, historical theme, and geographical area with which the property is associated". This context is established through research and thoughtful analysis of the place a property holds among the "social, political, economic, artistic, physical, architectural, or moral environment that accounted for…the resource". The original and current nature of the property must also be considered. This historic context builds the foundation for establishing how the property is significant at the local, state or national level.

The historic context for the Forest Service public recreation cabins program in Alaska is the expansion of developed recreation in post WWII America and the growth of a leisure culture that demanded it. The context of the cabins also includes the architectural developments of prefabricated recreational structures and the continued development of inexpensive mass produced building materials. Their period of significance is from 1960-1971. This corresponds at the state level with the historic context of Alaska statehood and the passage of ANCSA.

Scholarly Evaluation

If a property is less than fifty years old and has been the subject of scholarly discussion a stronger case may be made for its significance. This discussion may be found in "journals of architectural history, social history, landscape architecture, landscaping, industrial archeology, and urban development". Other forms of scholarship, including research and analysis presented at conferences may be a source of information. The

bulletin emphasizes the necessity to distinguish specifically between "popular social commentary" and "scholarship".

In the case of the A-frame designs there does exist scholarly research on this design type and its place in American architecture. *A-Frame* by Chad Randl (2004) contains an in depth discussion on the A-frame design.

Fragile or Short-Lived Resources

When considering properties less than fifty years old, "some resources acquire historical qualities before the passage of 50 years because they were not built to last that long, or, by their nature, are subject to circumstances that destroy their integrity before fifty years have elapsed". Examples of these kinds of buildings are temporary WWII structures that survived long after the war, mining structures, early motel or motor court complexes, shopping centers, and other roadside buildings. It is important to note that the bulletin explicitly states in reference to these types of properties that "one may evaluate whether a type or category of resources – as a whole – has faced loss at such a rate that relatively young survivors can be viewed as exceptional and historic". However, consideration G also states that "properties that by their nature can last more than fifty years cannot be considered exceptionally important because of the fragility of the class of resource." This statement appears to exclude the Forest Service recreation cabins from eligible as fragile or short-lived resources due their nature as being able to last more than fifty years.

Time

The intention of the 50 year old designation is a way for evaluators to approach historic properties with thoughtful perspective. It is important to remember that it is an arbitrary number. The National Register recognizes and acknowledges that time is fluid. It was not their intention to allow the 50 year designation to be the Hoover dam in the river of time. Since the NHPA was passed in 1966, examinations of properties less than 50 years old have successfully been argued as exceptional or significant. These include "post WWII development projects: the growth of suburban subdivisions, shopping malls and commercial strip development; the expansion of educational, recreational, and transportation facilities; the Civil Rights movement; the advent of the United States space program; the Vietnam War; and the impact of historic preservation on American cities, towns and rural areas." An evaluator must also consider that a property can become exceptionally significant not because of the date in which it was constructed but because of the time period in which it mattered. Of course, the younger a property is the more challenging it is to demonstrate its exceptional importance.

It is important to remember that there is no set definition of "exceptional importance". Recreation cabins need an interpretation of their "function" in relation to the "relative age" of Alaskan historic properties in general. Alaska is a young state. Development

and growth has always ebbed and flowed with the economic tides. This has influenced the temporary nature of much of Alaska's built environment. If consideration for preserving young properties is not given, the possibility exists that in 100 years there will be no representative structures left of the States official formative years.

Comparative Evaluation of the Significance of a Property

When evaluating a property for exceptional importance one must establish the geographic limits of that property's context. Exceptional importance can be the local, State, or national level. When a property has importance at the state or local level it is only necessary to compare that property to other similar properties in that locality.

Forest Service recreation cabins were built from standard designs that were reproduced across two distinct areas within the State of Alaska. There are many examples of the same building type to compare each individual property with.

Associations with Living Persons

When considering nominating a property associated with a living person it must be true that the living persons "active life in their field of endeavor is over". These occasions are rare and most likely are not applicable when applied to recreation cabins.

Properties in Historic Districts

Besides being eligible on the basis of exceptional importance, a property can also be eligible as an "integral part" of a historic district. Historic Districts are contained within a definable geographical area.

Justifying the Importance of Properties That Have Achieved Significance in the Past Fifty Years

Properties of recent significance must be clearly persuasively argued as eligible. This justification is highly important to protect the character and respectability of a national register nomination. When justifying exceptional importance "it is necessary to identify other properties within the geographical area that reflect the same significance or historic associations and to determine which properties best represent the historic context in question."

Property Types

A- Frame

Figure 21: Devil's Pass Cabin: Chugach: Seward Ranger District

The A-frame is a simple design that rose in popularity during the early 1950s in northern California. By 1953 the design had been packaged, marketed, and sold as a prefabricated kit. By the 1960s the A-frame had become popular for ski lodges and recreational homes. It was promoted in popular magazines and plan books nationwide for its ease of assembly and versatility of use (Randl: 2004). The Alaska Region began using this style in 1962. The cabins were constructed by volunteers and or Forest Service employees from off the shelf lumber, plywood and Plexiglas. The A-frame cabins used in the Alaska Region were not ordered by mail. The A-Frame declined in popularity nationwide in the 1970s. However, the Forest Service continues to construct this style today. One advantage of the design is low maintenance in heavy snow areas.

A-frame construction is based on a triangular shape where rafters or trusses are joined at the peak and descend outward to the main floor level. The roof surface ties the rafters together (Figure 22). There are only two vertical walls in a true A-frame; the front and

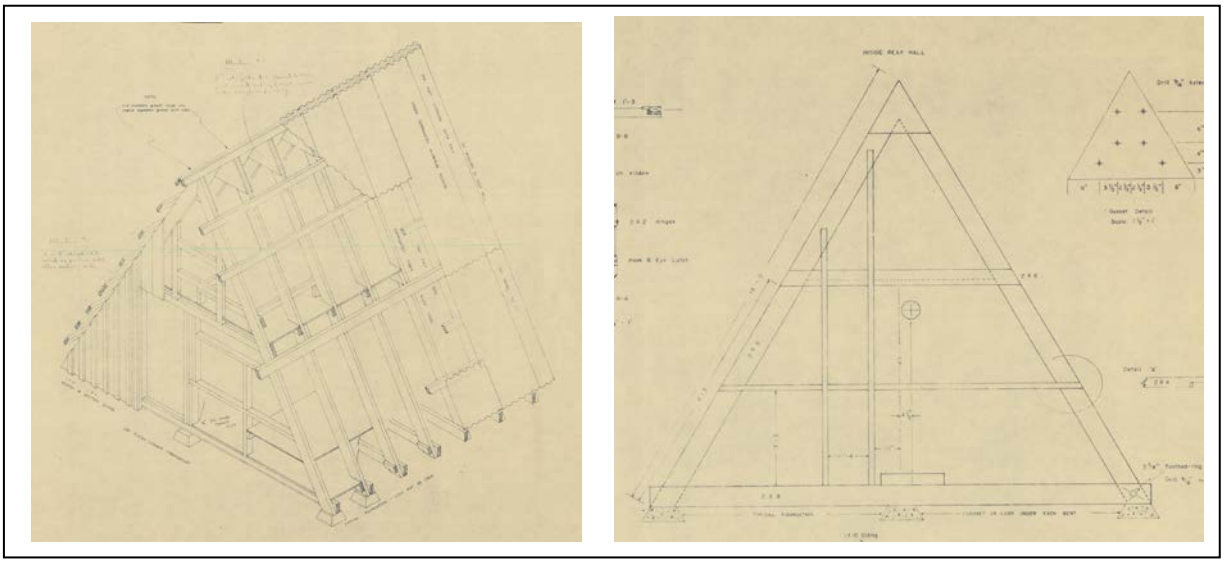


Figure 22: A-Frame Structural Detail from Hunter Cabin –'A' Frame 1962

back which are equilateral triangles. Modifications include placing a dormer in one side of the roof to create a room with vertical walls. A search for early Forest Service cabin plans revealed six plans pertaining to A-frames:

- Hunter Cabin –'A' Frame by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game March 29, 1962. Drawn by GGC. Located in the Juneau Ranger District flat file. (Figure 25,22 and Appendix V-1)
- A Frame Cabin- Preliminary Plans dated and initialed C.T.B., R.F.T., and E.H.(?)., July 2, 1962. Located in the Juneau Regional Office basement flat file. (Figure 28 and Appendix V-2)
- Suggested Hunter's Cabin for cabin special use permit tees. June 1963; R-10 Supplement No. 38; Forest Service Handbook. (Appendix Viii)
- Outlying Cabin plate 29L 2316.29 designed by BA, DS, & ES; drawn by E.H. Stone; approved and signed on July 23, 1963. The copy of this plan was mailed to the author from Wrangell. (Appendix V-3)
- Chateau for Second Meadow Ski Site Chatham Ranger District Drawn by Ron Wood; approved February 2, 1964. This copy has a handwritten note that reads "Plate 29L revised and enlarged". Located at the Juneau Ranger District flat file. (Appendix V-4)
- Outlying Cabin design number 29L designed by BA, DS, & ES in 1963 and revised in 1985. The copy of this plan was mailed to the author from Wrangell. (Figure 27 and Appendix V-5)

Without in-depth research at the district level it is difficult to say for sure which A-frame was the first constructed on the Tongass. On the Chugach it was the Devil's Pass cabin built in 1966 (Figure 21); demolished and replaced in 2006. Of the seven constructed on the Tongass in 1962(Table 4), the Sportsmen cabin, Lake Kathleen cabin, Pybus Bay cabin and the Churchbight cabin in Gambier Bay were all built by the Territorial Sportsmen Inc. on Admiralty Island. These cabins took one weekend and a crew of 15 people to construct. They were prefabricated in Juneau by general contractor Lee Morris, then disassembled and flown to their site locations, and reassembled by volunteer labor (Grummet 1988).

In Yakutat two distinctly different cabins were constructed; the Tanis Mesa (Figure 20) and the Harlequin Lake cabins. Built as duplexes, these two A-frame structures are actually four cabins. They are accessible by wheeled plane from Yakutat due to the presence of a runway maintained by the district cabin crews. The Harlequin Lake cabin was decommissioned from the reservation system in 2007. Its remote setting was changed when a road and bridge was built during a timber sale in the early 1970s. Over the years its connection it to the Yakutat road system contributed to unauthorized use and vandalism. The Tanis Mesa cabin remains active as reservation cabin. Though not

designated Wilderness it is located in the Yakutat forelands in an extremely pristine and remote area where hunting is the main use. This cabin has an associated A-frame meat shed unlike other cabins in the system.

The Lake Kathleen and Sportsmen Cabin were two of the only A-frames constructed based on plan Hunter Cabin –'A' Frame (Figure 25) published by ADF&G in 1962. The Sportsman cabin was removed and replaced by the Forest Service 2003. Lake Kathleen cabin is still standing and on the reservation system as of 2009.

One cabin, the Pt. Amargura cabin (Figure 28), on the Craig Ranger District was built based on the Preliminary Plans dated 1962. The Infra database puts its construction date at 1963. This cabin was replaced with a new cabin in 2008.

Most remaining A-frame cabins in the Alaska Region appear to have been constructed based on Outlying Cabin plate 29L (Figure 27). They have full length windows on the front façade and a porch that extends forward and fits just under the extended roofline.

The Tongass built 41 A-frames during the years 1962 – 1994 (Table 4).The Chugach has only six A-frame public recreation cabins remaining. From 1967– 1969 (Table 5) six were built consecutively then one more was constructed in 1979.

Figure 23: Trout Lake Cabin historic photo: Chugach: Seward Ranger
Photo date ca 1970 -Note Styrofoam blocks used for the foundation

Figure 24: Lake Kathleen Cabin: Tongass: Admiralty Nat. Monument

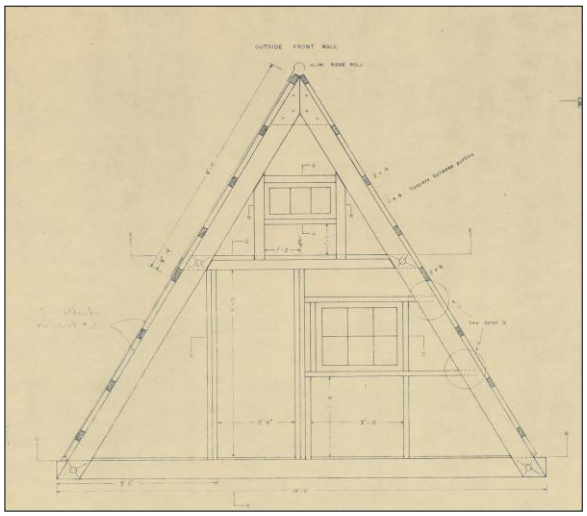


Figure 25: Front façade detail from cabin plan Hunter Cabin 'A' frame: ADF&G: 1962

Figure 26: Pybus Bay Cabin: Tongass: Admiralty Nat. Monument

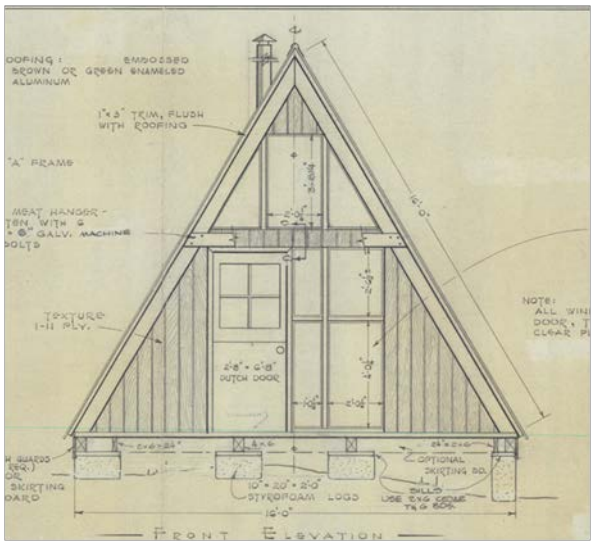
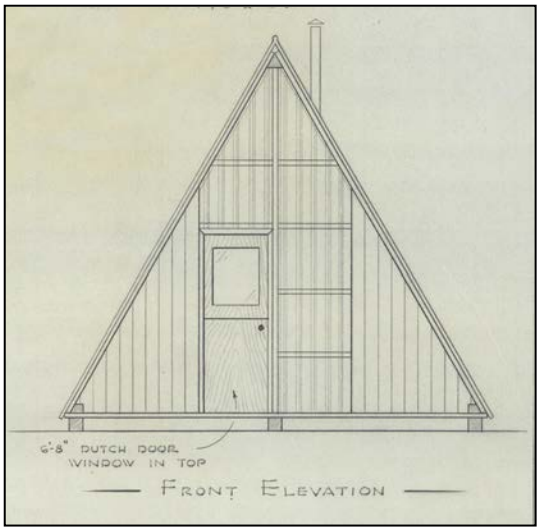


Figure 27: Front Façade detail from Outlying Cabin Plate 29L 1963



Tongass: Craig RD
Point Amargura Cabin
A-Frame built in 1962

Appears to have been the only cabin to use this floor to ceiling corrugated fiberglass as is depicted in the (above) Preliminary Plans dated 1962

demolished and replaced with cabin pictured below in 2008.

Figure 28: Pt Amargura Cabin: Tongass: Craig Ranger District

Old **Sportsman Cabin**- built in 1962. It was replaced with a Pan Abode in 2007

New **Sportsman Cabin**- A-frame replaced with this Pan Abode in 2007. The process of replacement is depicted in previous photos.

Figure 29: Sportsman Cabin: Tongass: Admiralty Island National Monument

A-frame Architectural Information

These exterior descriptions are based on the Outlying Cabin Plan 29L from 1963 (Figure 27). In some instances a comparison is made between the 29L plan, the preliminary plan, and the ADF&G plan. It is believed that all cabins constructed based on the Preliminary Plan (Figure 28) and the ADF&G plan (Figure 25) have been destroyed. The 29L cabin plan was revised in 1985. The 1985 version alters the placement of the door and windows on the front façade to where the door is centered under the peak of the roofline.

Building Characteristics that Typify the Period of Significance

The overall design and shape using the equilateral triangle is very important building characteristic to the A-frame. Also porches no wider than the overhanging roof, offset entries, with windows in the upper half of the entry door, and the use of corrugated green or brown aluminum roofing. Details of these characteristic are as follows:

- **Structural**
    - **Front Façade:** An equilateral triangle measuring 16′ on all sides is the defining characteristic of this building. The wall is constructed of textured plywood and Plexiglas. Full length windows extend from floor to ceiling minus a triangular panel of textured plywood at the top. The door in the preliminary and the 29L plan is a 2′8″ x 6′8″ Dutch door and is offset left of center; this is a defining characteristic of this property type. However, in practice the Dutch door was not always built.
    - **Rear Façade:** Similar in appearance to the front façade, the rear is also constructed of textured plywood and Plexiglas. There is no rear door. Windows in the rear extend from floor to ceiling minus a triangular shaped vent door at the top. This vent door is hinged at the bottom and opens behind a copper or aluminum fly screen.
    - **Side Elevation:** Either side elevations of a 29L (1963) A-frame is roofing. The roofing is embossed brown or green enameled aluminum. A stove pipe extends 1′ above the ridgeline on the left side of the cabin.
- **Foundation**
    - The foundation of the A-frame cabin was originally designed to sit on 10″x 20″ x 2′ 0″ Styrofoam logs. There were four 4 x 6 x 20′ floor joists running perpendicular to the front façade. The Styrofoam logs were placed under these joists in the front, rear, and center. A note in the 29L plan explains that pressure treated posts or sills may be used in place of Styrofoam. “A 6x 6 sq. post will be used, sink 3 ft. into ground. “The Styrofoam logs, as foundation, were used in areas where the subsurface was moist or unsubstantial.
- **Roof**

    - The roof creates the side walls and runs the length of the structure. The roofing is embossed brown or green enameled aluminum.
- **Windows**
    - Windows are present only on the front and rear façade. The windows on the front facade are divided into seven panels and extend from the first floor to the second. There is a door to the left side of the windows on the first floor. The windows, if measured clockwise from top left, on first floor are as follows; 1′ ¼″ wide x 2′ 6½″ tall, 2′ ¼″ x 2′ 6½″, 1′ ¼″ x 4′ ¼″, and 2′ ¼″ x 4′ ¼″. On the second floor the windows are two right triangles on either side of a rectangle. The center rectangular window measures 2′ ¼″ wide x 3′ 8¼″ tall. The triangular windows are the same height and width as the center rectangular window with their hypotenuse formed by the roof line. The window segments are clear Plexiglas panes in the 29L design.

- **Doors**
    - There is one door on the front façade. It is a 2′8″ wide by 6′ 8″ Dutch door. The door is set off center to the left. Although various doors configurations were used. The upper portion of the door has a four-paned window present. The measurements for the windows in the door are not specified in the 29L plans. Many different window configurations were used in doors.
- **Floor**
    - The sub floor is constructed of 2 x 6 car decking with floor of hd screen grid overlay plywood. The plans do not define hd.
- **Porch**
    - There is a porch that extends 4′ in front of the door and is covered by an extension of the roofing. This feature is another defining characteristic of this property type. There was no porch in the Preliminary Plan or in the ADF&G plan. Extended porches have been added to some cabins over time.
- **Finishes**
    - Forest Products Lab (F. P.L.) brown stain was required on all exposed wood

In regards to the interior the 29L plans state that "the location and design of bunks, counters, and cabinets are optional. All other features are standard." All other features would include the stove, ladder, and loft floor and opening. All plywood used in the construction of these cabins was expected to be of exterior or marine grade. Modifications to A-frame cabins were generally made by constructing a dormer in one of the side façades and do not appear to have occurred until after 1971.

Table 4

Tongass National Forest: A-frame cabins constructed between 1960-1971			
District	**Cabin Name**	**Year**	**Infra remarks that pertain to history**
ANM	CHURCH BIGHT CABIN	1962	None
ANM	LAKE KATHLEEN CABIN	1962	None
ANM	PYBUS BAY CABIN	1962	None
ANM	SPORTSMAN LAKE CABIN	1962	Demolished / replaced 2003
PRD	DEBOER LAKE CABIN	1962	None
YRD	HARLEQUIN LAKE (N/S) CABIN	1962	Abate Major Hazards. Decommissioned
YRD	TANIS MESA (N/S) CABIN	1962	Front and rear facades replaced; date ?
PRD	SALT CHUCK EAST CABIN	1963	Moved to current site 1972 and modified
PRD	PT. AMARGURA CABIN	1963	Demolished / replaced 2008
WRD	MOUNT FLEMER CABIN	1963	None
WRD	MOUNT RYNDA CABIN	1963	None
WRD	SHAKES SLOUGH #2 CABIN	1963	None
WRD	TWIN LAKES CABIN	1963	moved 65 feet in 2006… river erosion
ANM	EAST FLORENCE CABIN	1964	None
PRD	BREILAND SLOUGH CABIN	1964	None
PRD	HARVEY LAKE CABIN	1964	None
SIT	GOULDING LAKE CABIN	1964	None
WRD	GARNET LEDGE CABIN	1964	None
WRD	ANAN BAY CABIN	1965	None
WRD	BERG BAY CABIN	1965	None
SRD	KOOK LAKE CABIN	1966	None
PRD	DEVIL'S ELBOW CABIN	1967	None
PRD	SWAN LAKE CABIN	1967	Removed from site July 2005
PRD	CASTLE RIVER CABIN	1968	Moved from pbg creek 1982
PRD	KAHSHEETS LAKE CABIN	1969	Partially reconstructed 1989

Table 5

Chugach National Forest: A-frame cabins constructed between 1960-1971			
District	**Cabin Name**	**Year**	**Infra remarks that pertain to history**
SRD	DEVIL'S PASS CABIN	1966	Demolished / replaced 2006
GRD	SHRODE LAKE CABIN	1967	None
GRD	PIGOT BAY CABIN	1967	None
SRD	TROUT LAKE CABIN	1968	None
CRD	HOOK POINT CABIN	1969	None
GRD	CROW PASS CABIN	1969	None

Pan Abode

Figure 30: East Creek Cabin: Chugach: Glacier Ranger District ca1966.

Pan Abode is a brand name for a company located in Richmond, British Columbia, Canada and Renton, Washington, United States. The company opened in 1948 and quickly developed a reputation for building summer homes and camp accommodations. In 1950 a patent was awarded to Pan Abode for their "lock joint corner system" design. Using western red cedar from their own timber stands, they mill the logs in their own mills. The cedar log is milled so that no log contains the heart center or core of the tree. This reduces cracking and splitting by 95 percent (Pan Abode 2009).

Known in the recreational facilities handbook as design No. 29B, Pan Abode cabins typify Forest Service public recreation use cabins. Their uniform construction and ease of assembly made them popular with Forest Service personnel as a cabin to assemble quickly in the field (personal communication with Steve Hennig 2009). On the Tongass National Forest, the Ketchikan Ranger District constructed Pan Abode cabins exclusively.

The design that was contracted to Pan Abode by the Forest Service has had slight variations over the past 47 years. Overall the appearance of a Pan Abode is very distinct as a type. In particular the "lock joint corner system" is a distinguishing feature in the overall design. The Tongass National Forest constructed 46 Pan Abode cabins between 1960- and 1971. The Chugach National Forest constructed 10 Pan Abode cabins during this same time period. Most of these are still in use today although a few have been replaced or decommissioned. A list of these cabins and their construction dates according to the Infra database are located in Table 6 and 7.

Three cabin plans for the Outlying Cabin 29B were located during this study. These plans are all housed in the flat file found in the basement of the Regional Office federal building in Juneau. No plan makes any claim to being associated with Pan-Abode.

- Outlying Cabin Plate 29B drawn by E.H. Stone and approved by Richard W. Willie(sp? unclear) on July 23, 1963. Cabin dimensions in this plan are 12′ x 14′ with an arched on the side elevation porch overhang. No porch floor is drawn. (Appendix V-6)

- Outlying Cabin design number 29B-1 drawn by Ron Wood and approved on April 27, 1964. Cabin dimensions in this plan are 12′ x12′ plan with no porch overhang or porch (Appendix V-7).

- Outlying Cabin design number 29B drawn by W.G. Ferguson in April, 1984 and approved in December of 1985(Appendix V-8). This plan differs from the earlier plan by having a door on both the front and rear elevations. There is the same arched porch overhang as in the 1964 plan but an L-shaped porch that wraps around the left side of the structure is shown. The window placement also differs in this plan. Although outside the period of significance, mention is made of this plan to assist field reviewers in distinguishing cabin designs.

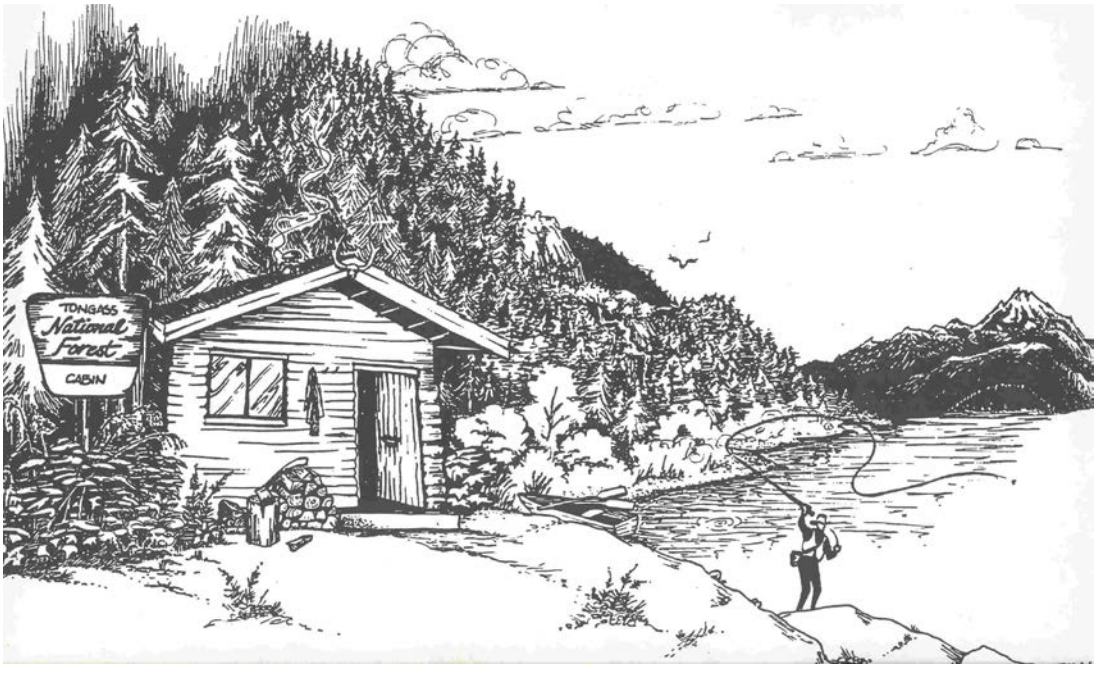


Figure 31: Artist rendering of recreation cabin

Pan Abode Architectural Information

These exterior descriptions are based on the Outlying Cabin Plate 29B (1963). This plan does not specifically state that it is Pan Abode, however the drawing is consistent with standing Pan Abode structures and depicts the "lock joint corner system".

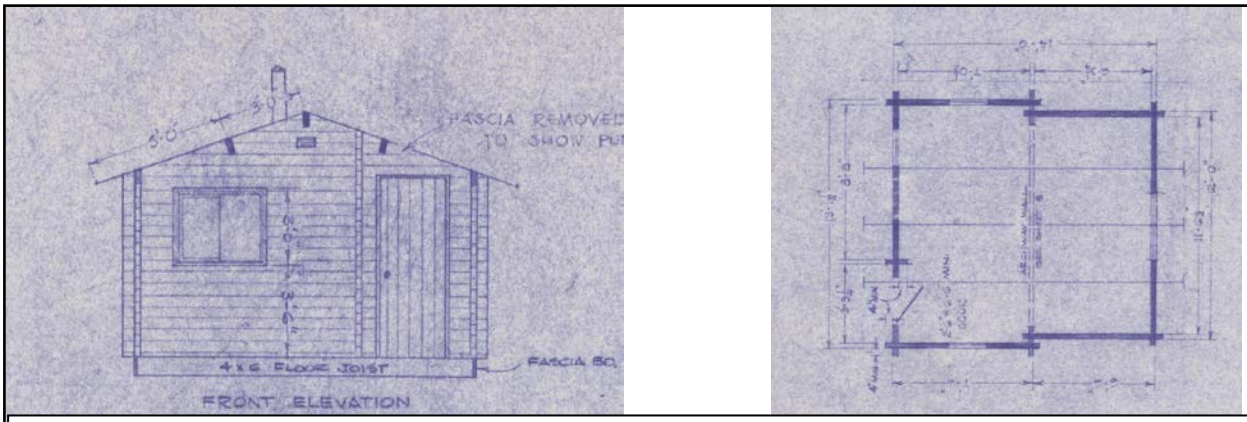
Pan Abode cabins can have one of three basic rectangular footprints depending on the plan they were constructed from; 14' x 12', 12' x 12' or 12.9' x 14'. They have one main floor, with four complete walls, one door and generally at least four windows. The walls are constructed of cedar logs that arrive pre-cut.

Building Characteristics That Typify the Period of Significance

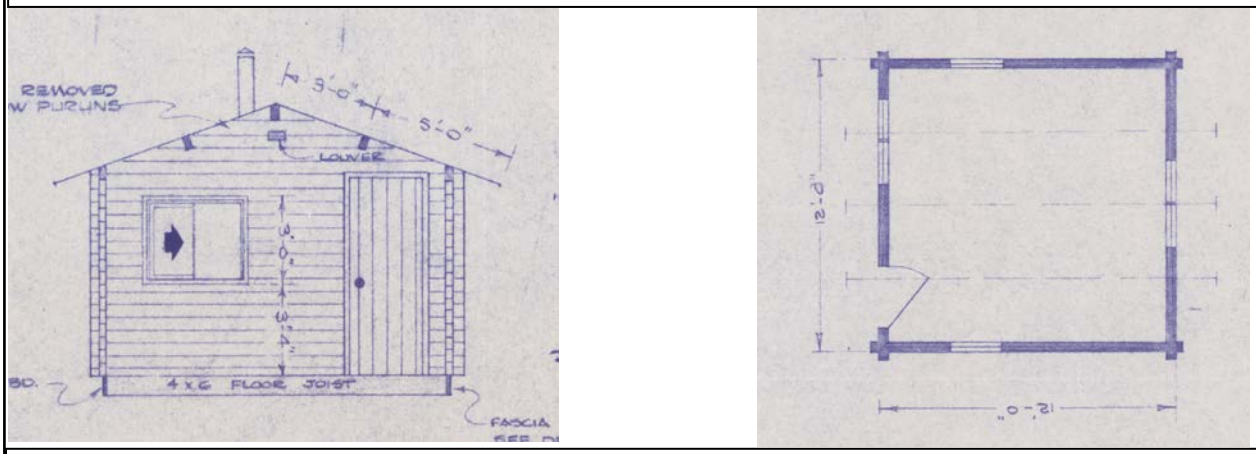
For the Pan Abode cabin, the use of the precut interlocking cedar logs is a very important building characteristic. Also, the offset front door entry, either no porch or one no wider than the roof overhang, the use of corrugated green or brown aluminum roofing, and single windows on each elevation. Details of these characteristics are as follows:

- **Structural**
  - **Front Façade:** has one door and one window, the door is usually on the left side and the window is on the right. The front façade measures 13'-1 ½" across in cabins that follow the 29B plan. Also distinctive to the 29B plan is a decorative use of the corner join system that creates a line next to the door, However, this was not always used. A fascia covers the purlins. There is a small louvered vent in the gable just below the roof line.
  - **Rear Façade:** Similar in appearance to the front façade but has one centered window and no door. The rear façade has the same small louvered vent in the gable just below the roof line. In the 29B plan the rear façade measures 12' across. Also visible are the lock and joint corner system.
  - **Side Elevation:** Depending on the plan the side elevation may have a "jog" in the wall. This is created by a small wall that on the interior of the building creates an archway separating the bunk bed area. One window is present on each side elevation. Particular to the 29b plan is the arch that cantilevers the roof out creating a covered porch.
- **Foundation**
  - Materials have varied over the years including wood pilings, concrete pier blocks, and sometimes Styrofoam blocking. These were spaced three to four feet apart.
  - Floor joist system consisted of 4x6 gerters spaced three to four feet.
- **Roof**
  - Roofing is embossed brown or green enameled aluminum.

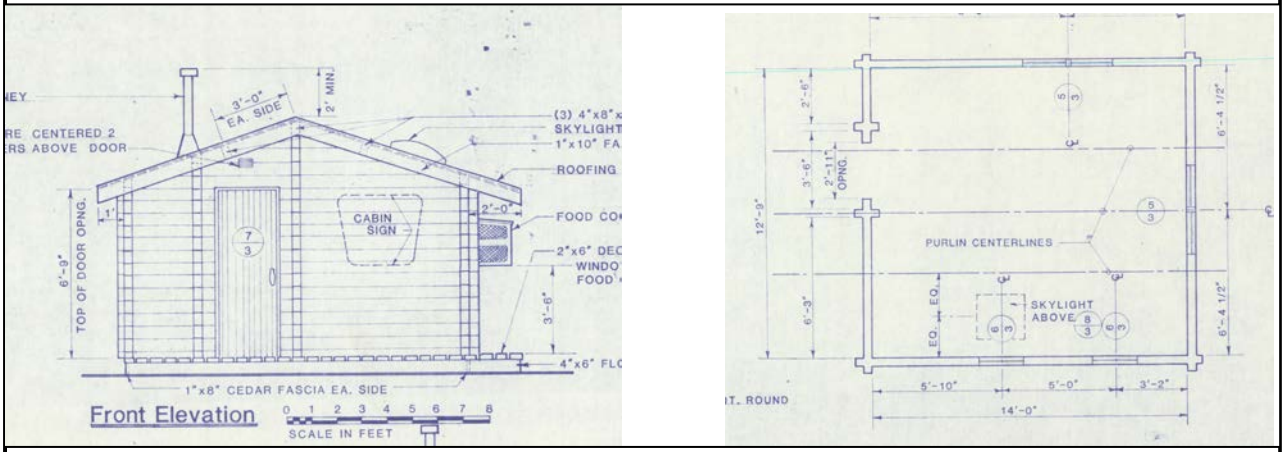
- **Windows**
    - The one window on the front façade is 3′ 6″ above the lowest sill log and is 3′ tall. No measurement is given as to the width of the window. The plan indicates that the window is a two paned sliding window. Photos from early cabins depict a window with a wooden frame. The rear window is exactly the same as the front. On the side facades there was one window generally on both sides at the same height as the windows on the front facade. The side façade window does not open. It has three panes of glass stacked horizontally.
- **Doors**
    - One door on the front façade is present. The plans do not indicate the measurement of the door.
- **Floor**
    - Floor decking was predominately composed of plywood; however car decking was sometimes used.
- **Porch**
    - Porch decking is not indicated in the plan drawings. Based on early photos it appears cabin porches were built subsequent to initial construction.
- **Finishes**
    - Forest Products Lab (F. P.L.) stain was required on all exposed wood



Above Outlying Cabin Plate 29B 1963 Front elevation detai1& Floor plan
2x 14 x 13 ½ 'not including porchHas a jog in the side wall where the floor cantilevers out over the foundation allowing the front half of the floor plan to be larger than the rear.

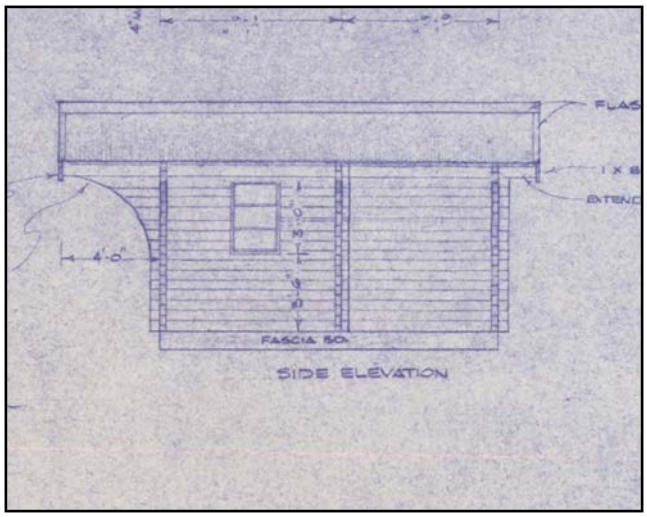


Above Outlying Cabin Plate 29B1 1964 Side elevation detail 12X12 no porch in design
Floor plan is rectangular with no jog as in the 29B plan

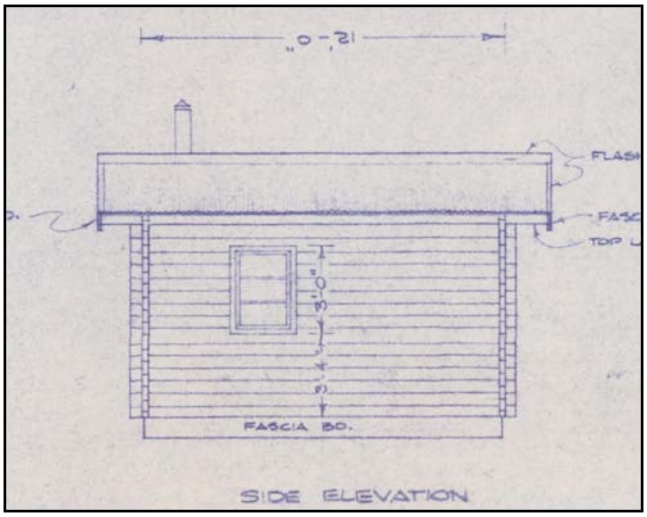


Above Outlying Cabin design number 29-B 1985--Front elevation detail & Floor plan
12' 9" x 14' detail

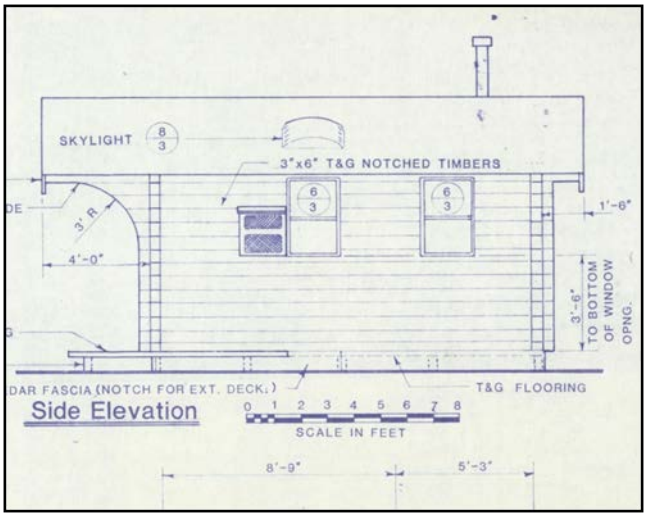
Figure 32: Pan Abode: comparison of plan types: front facade and floor plan



Outlying Cabin Plate 29B 1963
Side elevation detail
12x 14 x 13 ½ 'not including porch
Has a jog in the side wall where the floor cantilevers out over the foundation allowing the front half of the floor plan to be larger than the rear.
No stovepipe in drawing however, in other details it is in the front of the cabin by the front door.



Outlying Cabin Plate 29B1 1964
Side elevation detail
12X12 no porch in design
Floor plan is rectangular with no jog as in the 29B plan
Also stove is n the front of cabin near door.



Outlying Cabin design number 29-B
1985
Side elevation detail.
12' 9" x 14' detail

Figure 33: Pan Abode: comparison of plan types: side facade

Table 6

Tongass National Forest- Pan Abode cabins constructed between 1960-1971 (dates taken from infra)			
Dist.	**Cabin Name**	**Date**	**Remarks as to cabin history in infra database**
ANM	LAKE ALEXANDER CABIN	1960	None
ANM	LITTLE SHAHEEN CABIN	1960	None
TBRD	CONTROL LAKE CABIN	1960	New roof, flooring, and doors Aug. 2008
ANM	JIMS LAKE CABIN	1962	Deck and foundation replaced in 2003
KMRD	RED ALDERS CABIN	1962	None
WRD	SERGIEF ISLAND CABIN	1962	Proposed for decommission
WRD	SHAKES SLOUGH #1 CABIN	1962	None
CRD	BLACK BEAR LAKE CABIN	1963	None
KMRD	JORDAN LAKE CABIN	1963	None
TBRD	BARNES LAKE CABIN	1963	None
WRD	KOKNUK CABIN	1963	None
YRD	ALSEK RIVER CABIN	1963	Abate major hazards
KMRD	BIG GOAT SHELTER	1964	Planned for decommission
CRD	JOSEPHINE LAKE CABIN	1964	None
KMRD	CHECATS CABIN	1964	None
KMRD	PLENTY CUTTHROAT CABIN	1964	None
KMRD	WILSON NARROWS CABIN	1964	None
TBRD	STANEY CREEK CABIN	1964	Foundation & porch replaced 2002
PRD	TOWERS LAKE CABIN	1965	Closed in 1985; demolished, site rehabilitated in 2006
PRD	BIG JOHN BAY CABIN	1965	1965 is approximate date
PRD	KA SHEETS BAY CABIN	1965	None
PRD	SPURT COVE CABIN	1965	Moved from Spurt Lake in 1982 refurbished in2001
KMRD	BEAVER CABIN	1965	Reconstructed in 2001
KMRD	ELLA NARROWS CABIN	1965	None
KMRD	HUGH SMITH CABIN	1965	None
TBRD	HONKER LAKE CABIN	1965	None
TBRD	SARKAR LAKE CABIN	1965	None
TBRD	SWEETWATER LAKE CABIN	1965	None
WRD	ANAN LAKE CABIN	1965	Proposed for decommission
WRD	MARTEN LAKE CABIN	1965	None
WRD	VIRGINIA LAKE CABIN	1965	Reconstructed in 1996 -fully accessible
PRD	BEECHER PASS CABIN	1966	Moved from Fair Island in 1979
SRD	PLOTNIKOF LAKE CABIN	1966	None
SRD	WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS CABIN	1966	Exterior repainted in 1996
TBRD	KARTA LAKE CABIN	1966	In wilderness
CRD	KEGAN CREEK CABIN	1967	Foundation and deck replaced 2001
KMRD	HECKMAN LAKE CABIN	1967	None
KMRD	MCDONALD LAKE CABIN	1967	None
KMRD	REFLECTION LAKE CABIN	1967	None
KMRD	WINSTANLEY LAKE CABIN	1967	None
SRD	SITKOH LAKE WEST CABIN	1967	None
TBRD	SHIPLEY BAY CABIN	1967	None
WRD	EAGLE LAKE CABIN	1968	Stream channel changes could put cabin in lake
KMRD	RAINBOW LAKE CABIN	1968	None
TBRD	SALMON BAY LAKE CABIN	1969	None

Table 7

Chugach National Forest- Pan Abode cabins constructed between 1960-1971 (dates from infra)			
District	**Cabin Name**	**Date**	**Remarks as to cabin history in infra database**
SRD	JUNEAU LAKE CABIN	1941(?)	Cabin burned 1997 was replaced
CRD	MARTIN LAKE FS CABIN	1963	None
SRD	CRESCENT LAKE FS CABIN	1963	None
SRD	UPPER PARADISE FS CABIN	1964	None
SRD	EAST CREEK FS CABIN	1965	None
SRD	SWAN LAKE FS CABIN	1966	None
CRD	LOG JAM BAY FS CABIN	1970	None
CRD	DOUBLE BAY FS CABIN	1970	Was previously located at Anderson Bay
SRD	CARIBOU CREEK FS CABIN	1970	None
CRD	PETE DAHL CABIN	1970	Disposed
CRD	SAN JUAN BAY CABIN	1971	Replaced in 2004

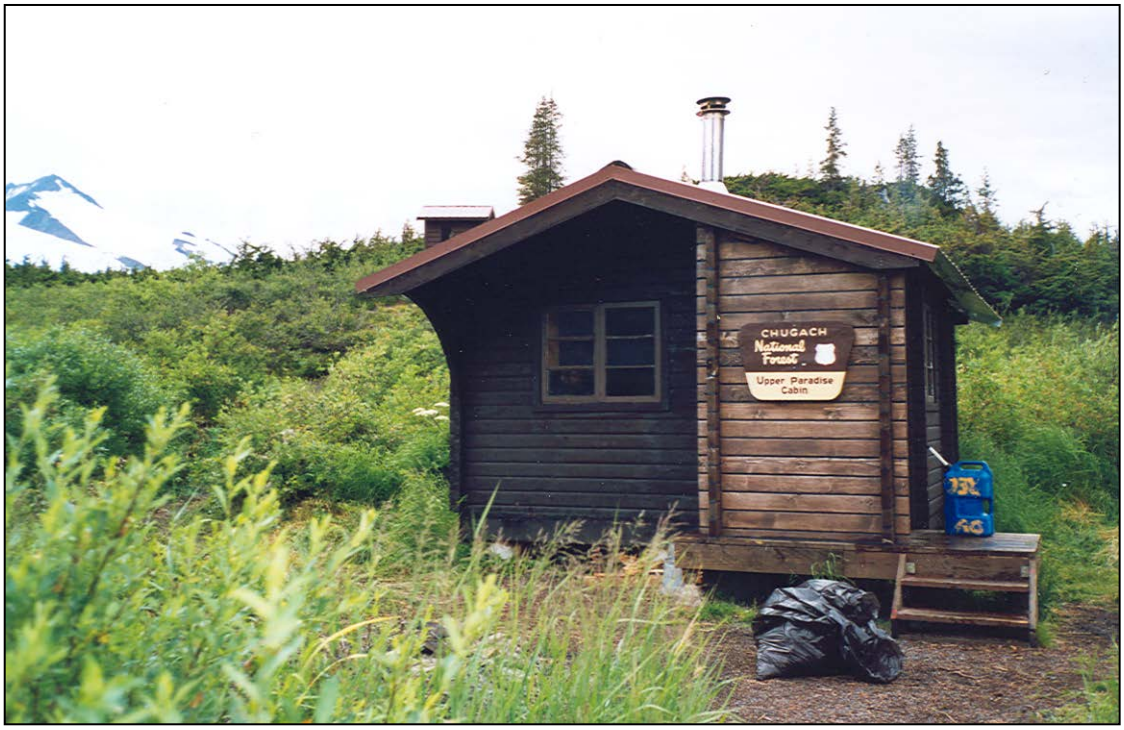


Figure 34: Upper Paradise Cabin: Chugach: Seward Ranger District

Figure 35: Honker Lake Cabin: Tongass: Thorne Bay Ranger District

Figure 36: Virginia Lake Cabin: Wrangell Ranger District

Figure 37: Karta Lake Cabin: Tongass: Thorne Bay Ranger District

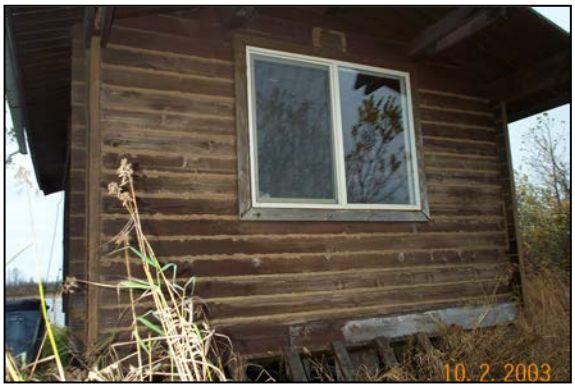


Figure 38: Tiedman's Slough Cabin: Chugach: Cordova Ranger District.

Figure 39: Caribou Creek Cabin: Chugach: Seward Ranger District

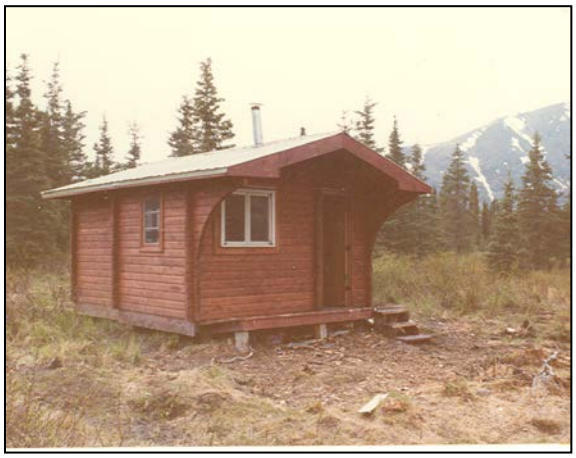


Figure 40: Romig Cabin: Chugach: Seward Ranger District

Figure 41: East Creek Cabin: Chugach: Seward Ranger District

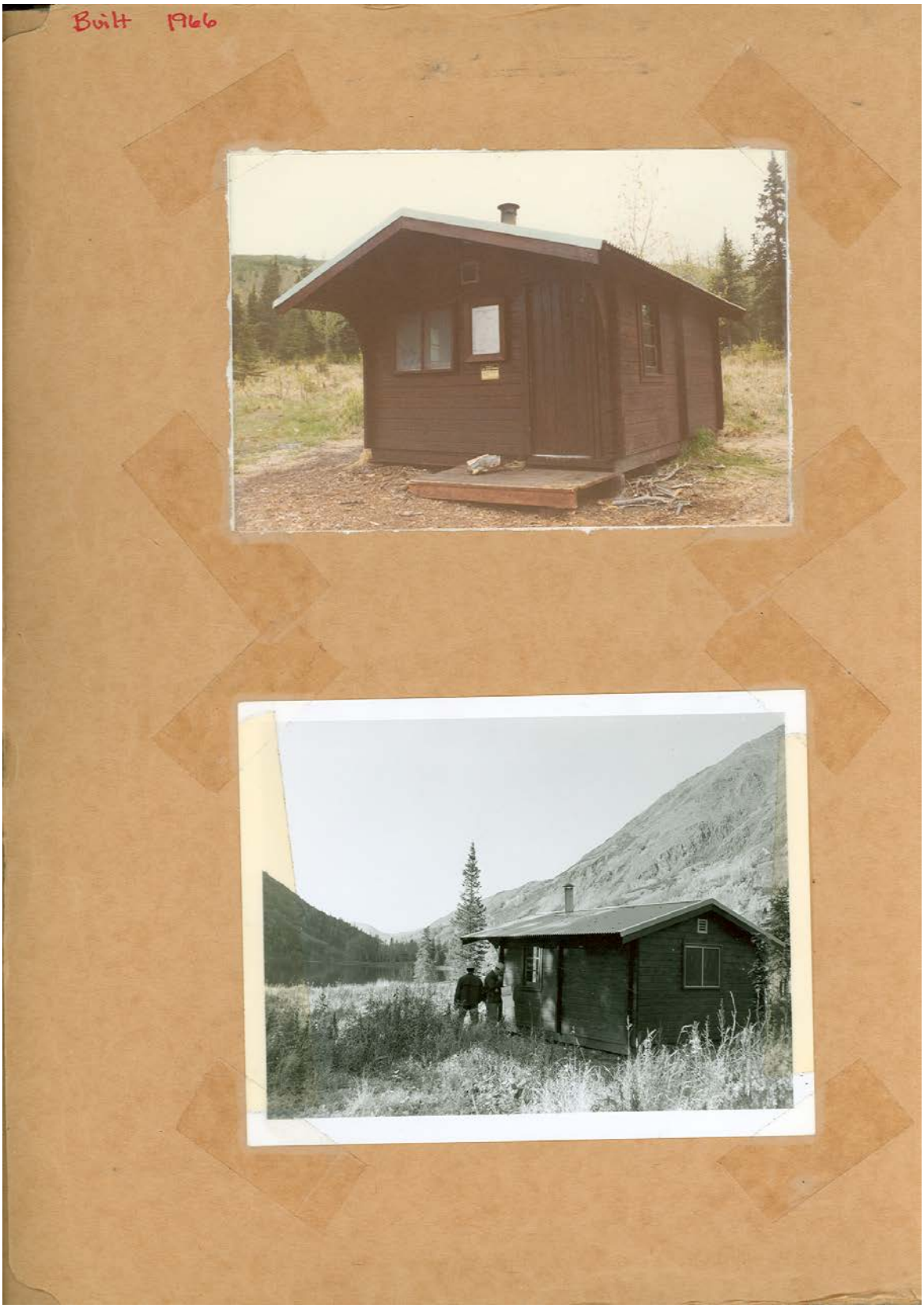


Figure 42: East Creek Cabin: Chugach: Seward Ranger District

Evaluating Alaska Region Public Recreation Cabins.

A public recreation cabin will most likely be eligible under criteria A or C. As always the integrity of a property is part of determining eligibility as a historic property. There were multiple properties constructed from the same standard design, also necessitating evaluation of a cabin in comparison with others of the same type. The tables included in the property type section are provided to assist in establishing which cabins may retain enough integrity to be eligible.

Why consider these buildings? Because they were a large scale continuation of a national effort to provide developed recreation opportunities to the public and are a unique manifestation of that movement in the Alaska Region between 1960 and 1971.

Criterion A

To meet criterion A an eligible property must be "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our nation's history". This significance can be at the local, state or national importance.

The development of a Forest Service recreational built environment is a broad pattern of our national history. This is reflected in the properties constructed by the CCC and the acknowledgement that they are National Register eligible properties. The Period of Significance for the CCC, however, has a clearly definable time period with a beginning and an end marked by specific legislation that allowed for the program's existence. While the Alaska Region cabins exist within a similar broad historical context of developed recreation, their period of significance is less definable. The beginning is easy, 1960, when the first cabins were built. The end date of 1971 is an arbitrary ending date based on political events outside the context of developed recreation; that of ANCSA and land ownership questions particular to Alaska. Cabin construction resumed again after a short break and has continued through today using the same or similar building designs originating in the 1960s. There was a fervor surrounding recreation in American culture during the 1960s that is particularly related to the post WWII effects of American prosperity. In the 1960s recreation became a national pastime for a growing middle class. The ability for the public to have adequate, comfortable amenities became a concern and responsibility of land managing agencies: Federal, State and Municipal. Having recreational opportunities for the public became entwined in the economic growth of a particular state or region. This relationship continues and has evolved into an important piece of Alaska's economy.

In particular the A-frame design can immediately evoke the feeling of the 1960s even though its design use has spanned all successive decades. The period between 1960 and 1971 was the first initial push to provide dispersed developed recreation cabins in the Alaska Region. The cabins represent Alaska's reaction to this national recreation

movement making them more likely to be eligible at the state or local level. At present the cabins dating from this time period are not 50 years old, although a few are close, which makes it challenging to demonstrate their exceptional importance. This document clearly identifies other properties within the state that reflect the same significance and historic associations for comparative purposes. The following section discusses the aspects of integrity as they pertain to the public recreation cabins. Because of the youth and multiplicity of these cabins it is necessary to be stringent on the integrity assessments as they pertain to particular properties.

Criterion B

To meet criterion B an eligible property must be "associated with the lives of persons significant in our past". It is unlikely that any of the Forest Service built public recreation cabins, of the A-frame and Pan-abode variety, could meet this criterion. However, it is necessary to explore this option and acknowledge if it does or does not pertain to a particular cabin.

Criterion C

To meet criterion C an eligible property must "embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

A property eligible under this criterion must meet one of these listed elements. Of these elements in criterion C recreation cabins "embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" this element refers to "the way in which a property was conceived, designed, or fabricated by a people or culture in past periods of history". Between 1960 and 1971 there was a push by the Forest Service to build recreation cabins in the Alaska Region. The resulting public recreation cabins represent the Forest Service's acceptance of a shift from rustic hand hewn architecture to the use of modern materials and the prefabrication industry (see pg. 30). This was an official acceptance and is stated in the United States Forest Service Built Environment Guide (USFS: 2001). This criterion could apply to either an A-frame or a Pan Abode cabin(s) within the context of the Forest Service built environment for recreation.

Modern materials and the prefabrication industry are seen in the use of plywood and Plexiglas in the A-frame cabins and the prefabricated kit design of the Pan Abode. Ironically while these do represent a shift in the method of construction by the Forest Service, these materials have become so common that it is very difficult to view their use as a contributing factor to exceptional importance. These properties all relate to each other by their function, dates of construction, choice of materials and technology. An exceptionally important example would have to possess all of the seven aspects of

integrity. Thus we can "guard against the listing of properties of passing contemporary interests" as stated in the National Register Bulletin under Criterion G.

Consideration has been given that the cabins program as a whole represents a "significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." This would qualify them consideration as a district. As a district it could be said that the system of cabins constructed by the Alaska Region "possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of buildings united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." The cabins represent "one principle activity" that are an "arrangement of functionally related properties." However, a district is excluded from being eligible if its definable geographic boundary is the "limits of current parcels of ownership, management or planning boundaries". Due the fact that the geographical boundaries of the recreation cabins are defined by those of a federal land managing agency, the recreation cabins are not eligible as a district with definable geographic boundaries.

Criterion D

To meet criterion D an eligible property must "have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history." It is very unlikely that any Forest Service built public recreation cabin will meet this criterion.

Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. As stated previously, to be eligible an historic property must possess **integrity** of *location, design setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association*. Integrity in this regard is defined as in a state of being unimpaired, undivided, or complete. A historic property may not possess all seven aspects of integrity, nor are all seven of equal importance, depending on the type of property. However the younger the property the more of these it should possess. Until these properties are much older they should possess all seven aspects of integrity. The following definitions are taken from National Register bulletins.

Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed. Integrity of location is very important in conveying the significance of the Alaska Region's recreation cabins. These recreation cabins would not convey their significance if they were anywhere but a location that provided solitude in the wild Alaskan environment. Therefore, any changes in the location that alter the experience originally intended when the cabin was originally constructed can degrade a cabin's integrity. An example of this would be moving the cabin to an urban or populated area. However, moving a cabin from one lake to another would not necessarily degrade its integrity.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Integrity of design is a highly important consideration when evaluating a Forest Service public recreation cabin. Many kinds of repairs and alterations have occurred to these properties over the years. Because of the multiplicity of properties constructed from the same set of plans, it is necessary to identify which cabins represent an unaltered representation of their original design. In the case of A-frame cabins most, if not all, of the very early designs have been demolished. Continued and needed maintenance stands to be a threat to the original integrity of structures that are left as roofs, floors, windows, doors, etc are replaced and porches expanded. In order for a public recreation cabin to be eligible it must retain a high percentage of its original design or have repairs done in kind with the original design.

Figure 43: Paradise Lake: Chugach: Seward Ranger District. Example of Location and Setting

The Pan Abode structures are more likely to withstand the test of time due to their construction of cedar. However many alterations have occurred to these building types also, extensive covered porches, and extended decks were not part of the original designs. In order to justify that these structures are eligible it would have to be demonstrated that they are of exceptional importance due to being a rare example of a cabin that maintains its original design integrity and that compared with other properties of its same kind it is a rare example.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property(Figure 43 and 44). The setting of these cabins plays a very important role in their historical significance, because the setting was the main reason for the placement and construction of the cabin. A public recreation cabin function is directly tied to its setting, so it follows that changes in these settings would impair the ability for the property to convey its significance. Changes in setting can include the construction of roads to access the cabin, logging or even natural changes to the environment that occurred after the property was constructed.

Figure 44: Crow Pass Cabin: Chugach: Glacier Ranger District ca 1970

Materials

Materials are the physical elements from which the building was constructed. The construction materials dating from the period of its historic significance must be present and intact. If these materials have been removed or replaced, not in kind, then the property's integrity of materials is degraded. This would include changes to the exterior siding, roofing materials, doors, windows, etc. of public recreation cabins (Figure 45) At this point in the lifespan of these cabins, continued replacement of materials is foreseeable as necessary due to the nature of the cabin construction, especially in regards to A-frame cabins. If the replacements are done in kind then this would not affect the cabin's integrity.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history and prehistory. This pertains to a technology of a craft which in the case of a historic structure would generally include tooling, carving, painting, graining, turning and joinery. The before mentioned workmanship is not present in the recreation cabins. These cabins were constructed from standard designs intended to be assembled by seasonal and or volunteer crews supervised by a permanent employee. The workmanship represented would be of that nature; simple. This type of workmanship is most likely going to be present in these cabins.

Above and Below are the same cabin, photo dates unknown. Notice the door has been changed from the original. This is an example of degraded integrity of materials.

Figure 45: Hook Point Cabin: Chugach: Cordova Ranger District

Feeling

Feeling is the ability for a property to evoke a sense of the historical time period in which it was constructed. The A-frame is an iconic pop culture design from the 1960s. However the Forest Service continued to use this design well into the present as seen in the Deer Mountain Cabin on the Ketchikan Ranger District completed in 2008. While the A-frame is very capable of evoking the feeling of the 1960s, it is very difficult to ascertain the ability for the Pan Abode to evoke a sense of their historical time period. This is due to the continued use of the design over the decades beyond the period of significance. Because of this feeling would become a less important aspect of integrity contributing to the properties ability to convey its significance.

Association

Association links a historic event or person with a historic property. A property must be the place where the event occurred, or where a significant person was associated. This type of association could only be determined for a public recreation cabin on a case by case evaluation.

Synthesis

Precedence is limited in reviewing these types of properties for eligibility to the National Register and there is much resistance to even doing so. In developing this historic context it became apparent that the earliest examples of the A-frame cabins in the recreation cabins program are quickly disappearing, without systematic documentation. There are currently twenty-seven A-frame cabins still in use in the Alaska Region. These remaining A-frame cabins have on occasion been modified or have had original materials replaced, yet still maintain their overall design. This is also the case in regards to the Pan Abode cabins. Consistently it has been brought to the attention of the author that these structures were not built to last and were intended to be torn down and replaced as maintenance and use dictated. "There is nothing special about their construction" they say. While this may be true, it does not exclude them from review under the National Historic Preservation Act.

There is a changing need from the public towards what they want from these cabins. In the early days of the Dingell-Johnson cabins, a rustic, basic structure that provided just enough shelter from the weather was sufficient. Attitudes toward recreation have changed over the years. The public wants more interior natural light with ample covered deck space outside. This has led to additions and modifications that may not be in kind with the historic design of a building.

Some public recreation cabins have retained their integrity of location, setting, design, and materials. The development of the recreational built environment is a broad pattern of our national history. The Forest Service did make an intentional shift from rustic architecture to the use of modern materials. This switch therefore represents a distinctive characteristic of a type, period and method of construction. The difficult part of the equation is that standing alone in the woods an individual cabin may not have the ability to convey its significance.

Further field review is needed to identify which public use cabins are possibly exceptionally important examples of their property type. In order for an evaluator to make this determination they must have a way to compare the individual property that they are reviewing against all properties of the same type.

Needs Assessment

Quality photo documentation of the public recreation cabins needs to be emphasized. In the course of this research photographs were compiled with some effort. These photos are useful when comparing similar property types. Presently photographs are scattered across districts and sometimes their quality is poor. Shots of all facades do not exist. Standards for how photographs of cabins are taken should be followed so that the visual historic record of these structures is maintained. This is not to suggest that

HABS/HAER[9] standards be implemented, just that a better job needs to be done. Photographs of angles on all elevations, clean uncluttered views of cabins, and all aspects of each façade would be ideal. Understandably, the practical ability for this achievement is impaired by terrain and vegetation restrictions. But admittedly the standard has gone down.

Further examination of properties will identify which properties maintain a high level of integrity. From this information, perhaps a representative sample could be actively preserved and interpreted to the public as an example of the recreational cabin history in the Alaska Region. A web based interpretive format may be well suited to this situation. In cases where cabins are determined to be beyond repair, mitigation through documentation could suffice. A recreation cabin survey form has been included in the appendix to assist field reviewers with assessments.

Conclusion

The public recreation cabins have provided nearly fifty years of enjoyment on public lands in Alaska. Their locations and settings are spectacular, offering a basic comforting retreat from all kinds of weather. Their exceptional importance rests more in what they provide than in how they are constructed. When these cabins were first constructed outdoor equipment was heavy and cumbersome to carry; fuel was cheap. The cost of maintaining some cabins far exceeds the use many cabins currently receive from the public today. However, they have now become part of the Forest Service's historic built environment and should be recorded and preserved, if not on the ground then through documentation.

[9] Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record a very detail oriented system of measured drawings, large format photographs, and written histories managed by the Library of Congress.

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Appendix I. Glossary of Architectural Terms

Arris - sharp edge where two surfaces meet at an angle.

Articulation - articulation is the manner or method of jointing parts such that each part is clear and distinct in relation to the others, even though joined.

Batten - See "Board and Batten"
A small board or strip of wood used for various building purposes, as to cover joints between boards, supports, shingles, or roofing tiles, or provide a base for lathing.

Board and Batten -Siding consisting of wide boards or plywood sheets set vertically whose joints are covered by narrow strips of wood (battens) over joints or cracks

Baluster - The post supporting a handrail

Balustrade - Railing at a stairway, porch or roof

Bargeboard - Decorative boards located at the end of a *gable*

Battered Wall - Wall leaning inward from its base rather than outward

Cantilever - Projecting overhang

Casement Window - Window hinged on the side that opens like a door

Clapboard - Long thin overlapping wooden boards placed horizontally on the outside of a building

Coping - Top course of a wall

Dimension Stone - Large blocks of stone used in foundations

Dormer Window - Window that projects from a sloping roof

Double-Hung Windows - Windows with two sashes sliding up and down

Eaves - Lowest projecting part of a sloped roof

Facade - Main face or side of a building

Fascia - Flat vertical board used to hide ends of roof rafters

Fenestration - Design and placement of windows

Gable - Upper triangular portion of wall at the end of a roof

Gable Roof - Shaped in an upside-down V

Gambrel Roof - Double-pitched with end walls pointed at top

Hipped Roof - Slopes upward from all four sides

Imbrication - Overlapping of shingles or tiles

Jamb - Sidepiece on doors and windows

Jerkinhead - Gable roof with hipped end; also called hipped gable

Jutty - Upper story projecting beyond the one below; also called jetty

Lintel - Horizontal structural member that spans an opening

Lites - Individual panes of glass

Lug Sill - One that extends beyond bottom window

Mullion - Vertical member separating two or more windows

Muntin - Vertical or horizontal divisions between *lites* in a window or door

Mutule - Block under the *soffit* of a *cornice*

Rubble - Undressed broken stone used in construction

Rusticated - Stonework with beveled or angled edges

Sash - Frame in which the glass panes or a window are set

Sill - Bottom member of a window or door

Soffit - Underside of an *eave*, *lintel* or other horizontal element Spindle - Turned vertical wooden element used in stair railings and porch trim

Stoop - Small porch leading to entrance of a house

Transom - Small window above door

Uncoursed Masonry - Not set in layers; no continuous horizontal joints

Appendix II: A Brief History of Plywood and Plexiglas

Because the cabins in Alaska could not have been constructed so quickly and inexpensively without the advent of plywood and Plexiglas a brief discussion of these modern materials deserves attention.

Plywood

In 1905 Gustav Carlson had the idea to laminate wood panels from a variety of Pacific Northwest softwoods. Glue was spread with paint brushes and house jacks were used as presses. Using this process several panels were made and resulted in a product called "3-ply veneer work". The small wooden box factory, Portland Manufacturing Company, was ready to present this product at the World's Fair. This early form of plywood was well received by the public. By 1907, Portland Manufacturing was able to produce 420 panels a day due to a mechanized glue spreader and a sectional hand press. The new product was limited to indoor uses due to the fact that the adhesive used was not waterproof. In 1934, a chemist at Harbor Plywood Corporation, Dr. James Nevin, developed a fully waterproof adhesive that opened a new market of outdoor uses for plywood.

Prior to WWII the growing industrial market for plywood had been on the rise. During the War plywood was used to construct PT boats, assault ships, airplanes, barracks, military buildings, shipping crates, footlockers and countless other military applications (http://www.apawood.org/level_b.cfm?content=srv_med_new_bkgd_plycen).

Plexiglas

The acrylic resins that are used in Plexiglas had their beginning in 1931. Transparent sheets of acrylic were used during WWII as bullet resistant windshields in warplanes. The manipulative nature of the material coupled with its strength and minimal weight has made it a successful and desired product in construction industry. Plexiglas is a trademark name for a product that is now the standard for use as windows, skylights, safety glazing, electrical and chemical applications.
http://www.rplastics.com/plexhistory.html

Appendix III Recreation Cabin Survey Form				
CABIN NAME			**Year Constructed**	
Surveyors Name(s)		**Date**	**DESIGN NO.**	

Location	**YES**	**NO**	**COMMENT/description-ie. Salt water, mountain lake**
Original			

Design **Comments: porches, decks etc.**

Overall Design Intact		
Yes	No	

Setting: Has the setting (physical environment changed) ie. Logging, roads, etc?

Comments:

Yes	No

Comments:

Workmanship:

Yes	No

Feeling: Does cabin evoke sense of historical time period in which it was constructed?

Comments:

Yes	No

Association: Is the cabin associated with an historic event or person at the local or state level?

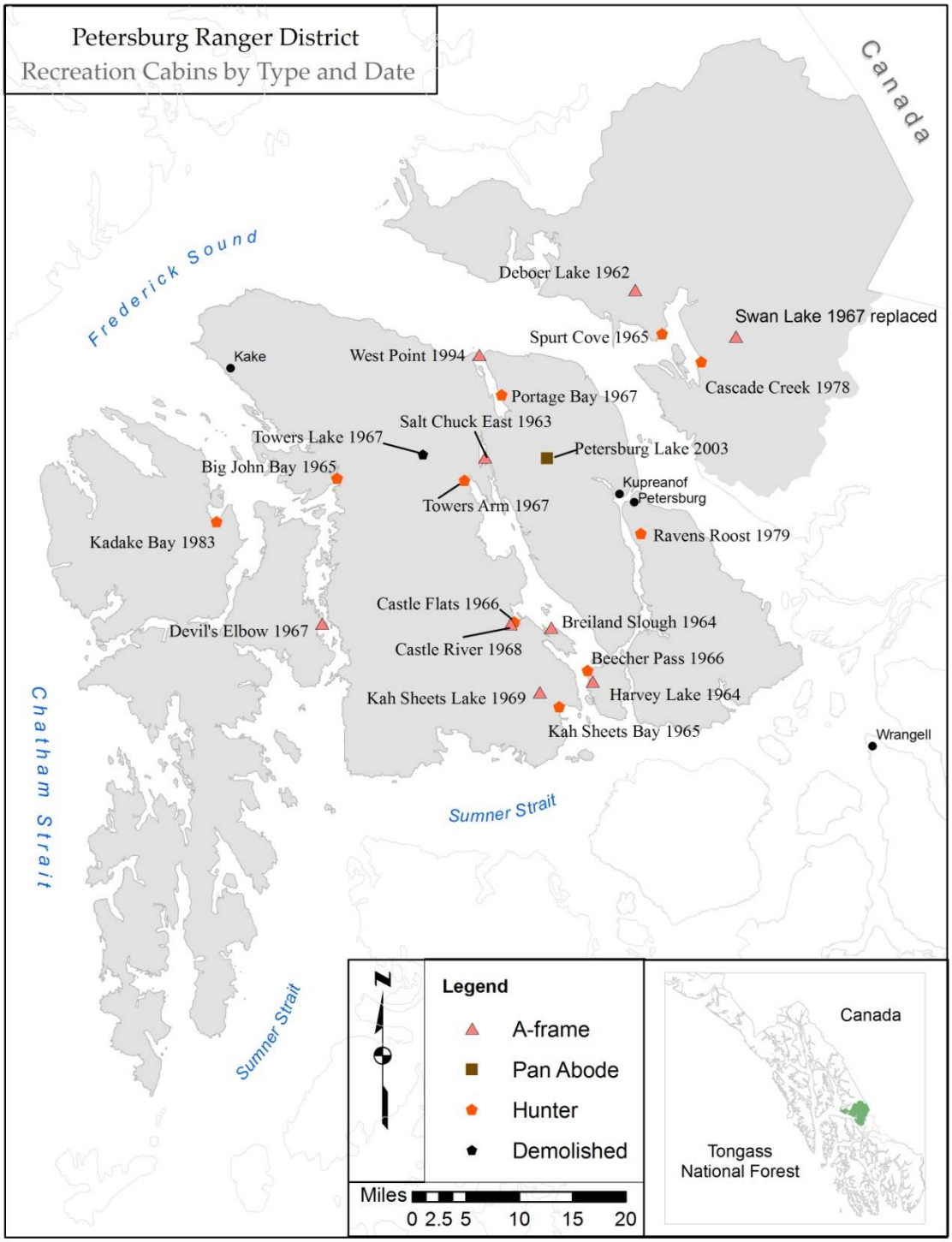
Comments:

Yes	No

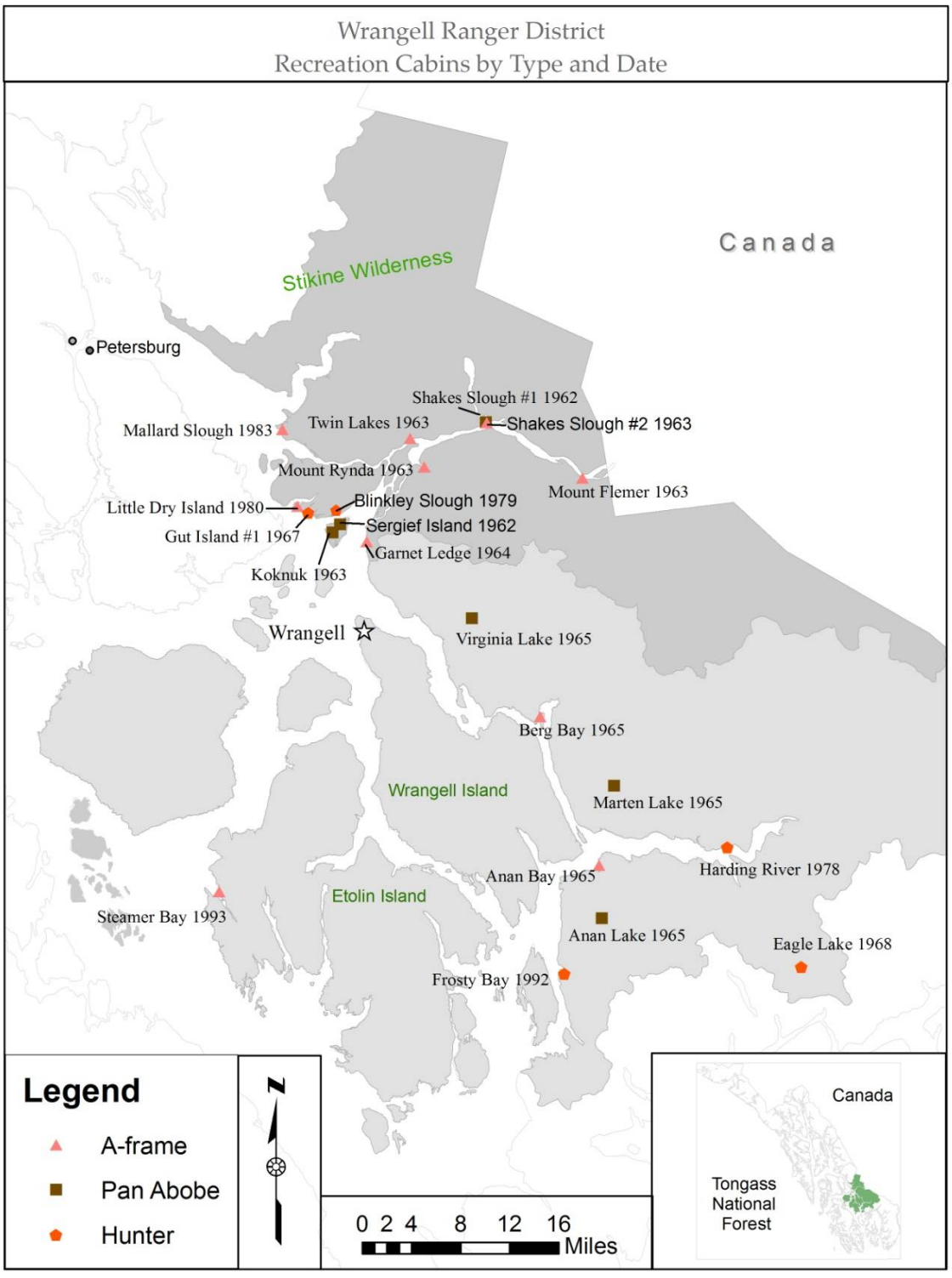
Materials						
Features	**Material**	**Dimensions**	**Condition**	**Changes**	**In Kind**	
					Yes	**No**
Roof						
Floor						
Door						
Foundation						
Walls						
Loft						
Front Windows 1						
2-3						
4-5						
6-7						
Back Windows - 1						
2-5						
Porch						
Table						
Benches						
Stairs						
Heating						

Appendix IV- maps and tables of cabins by date and type

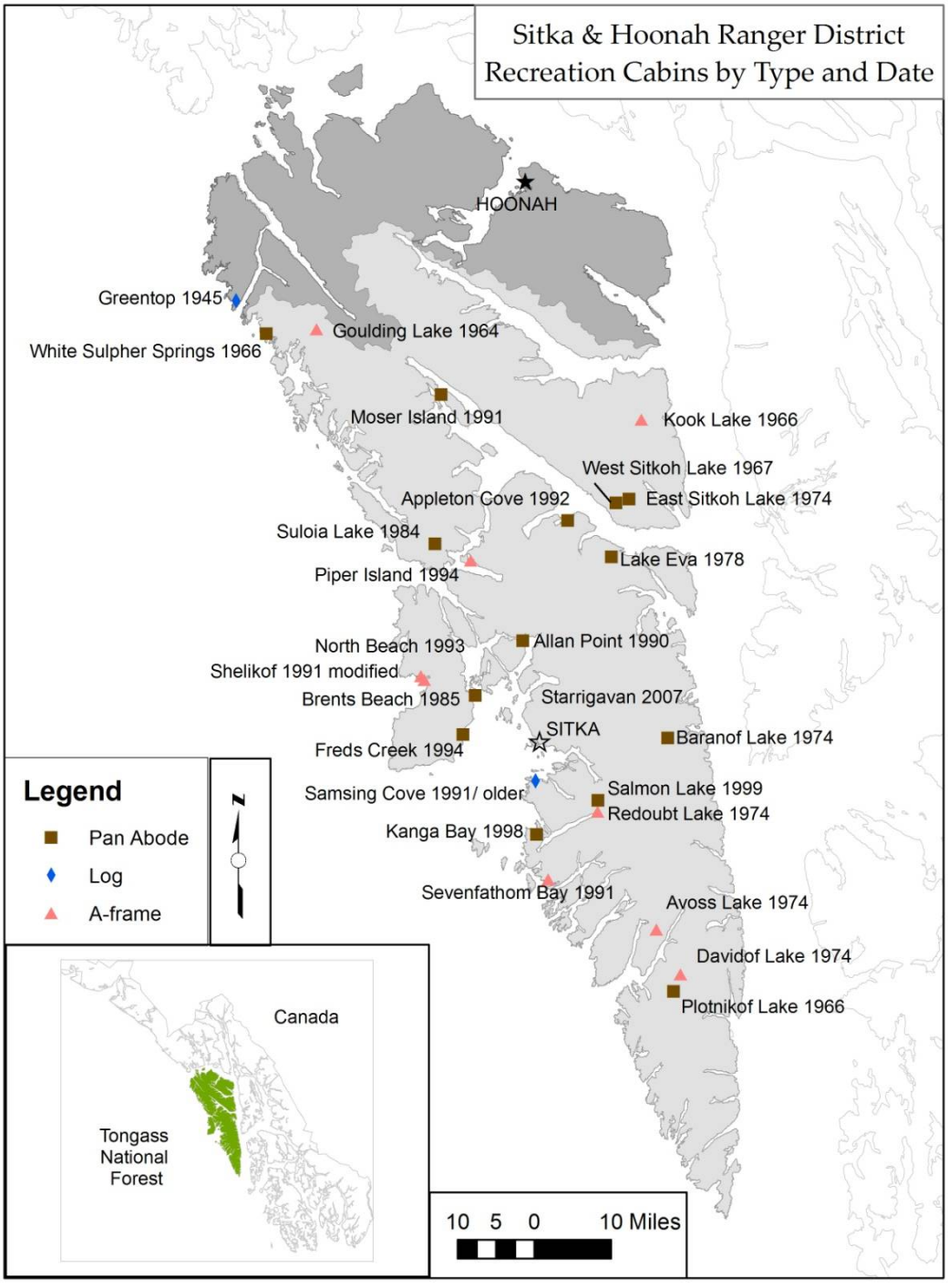
APPENDIX


Petersburg Ranger District
Recreation Cabins by Type and Date
Canada
Frederick Sound
Deboer Lake 1962
Swan Lake 1967 replaced
Spurt Cove 1965
Kake
West Point 1994
Cascade Creek 1978
Portage Bay 1967
Salt Chuck East 1963
Towers Lake 1967
Petersburg Lake 2003
Big John Bay 1965
Kupreanof
Petersburg
Towers Arm 1967
Kadake Bay 1983
Ravens Roost 1979
Castle Flats 1966
Devil's Elbow 1967
Breiland Slough 1964
Castle River 1968
Beecher Pass 1966
Kah Sheets Lake 1969
Harvey Lake 1964
Kah Sheets Bay 1965
Wrangell
Chatham Strait
Sumner Strait
Sumner Strait
N
Legend
A-frame
Pan Abode
Hunter
Demolished
Miles
0 2.5 5 10 15 20
Canada
Tongass
National Forest

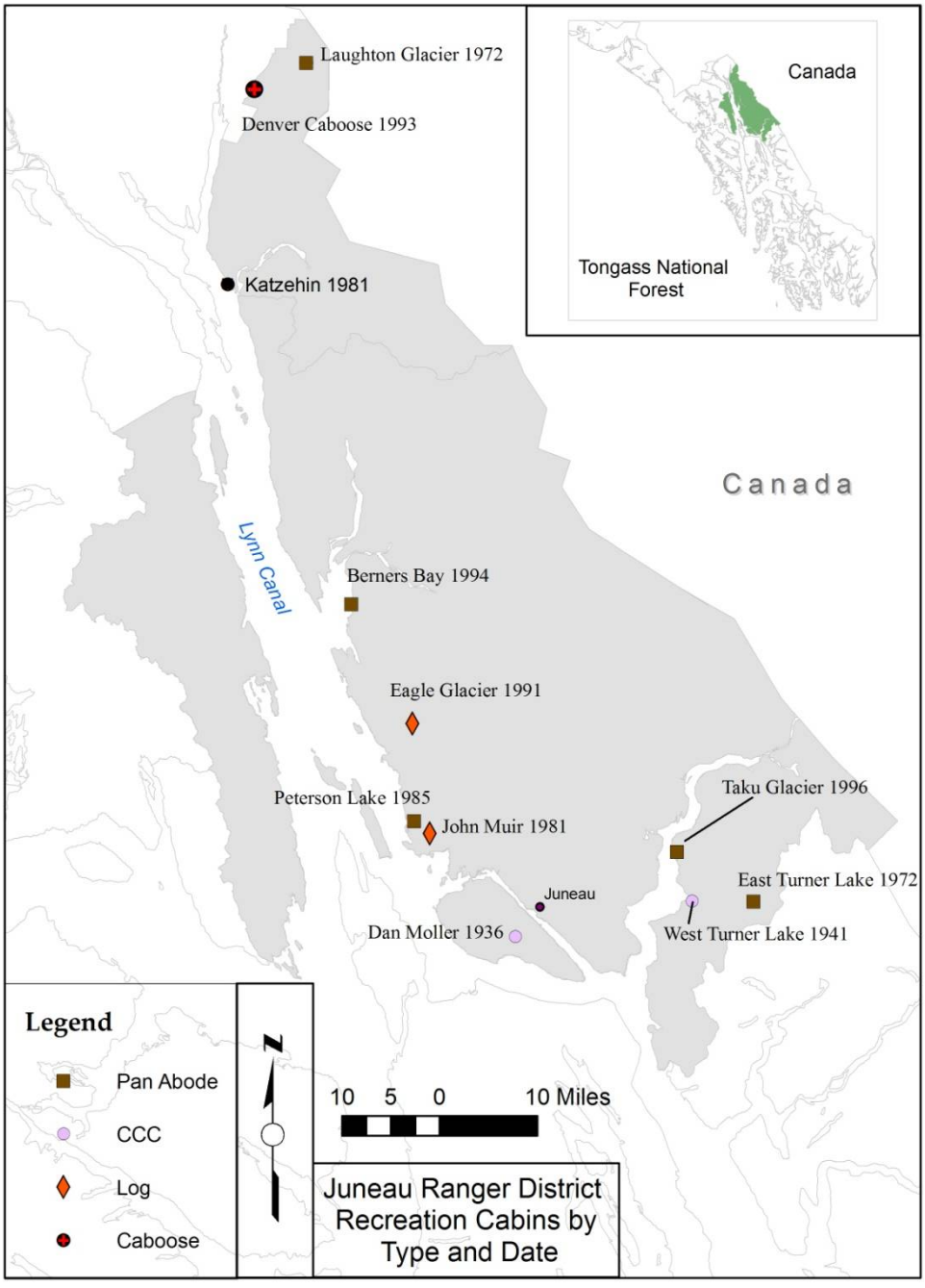
TNF: Petersburg Ranger District (PRD)- All current cabins as per Infra database in 2009			
Cabin	**Date**	**Style**	**Information**
DEBOER LAKE	1962	A-frame	No info
PETERSBURG LAKE	1962	Pan Abode	MOVED TO CURRENT SITE IN 1972. Ext. meas. 7'4"x11'7"(rear half)+6'2"x12'8"(front half) (Cabin materials vandalized during move in 2002 which made it necessary to buy a new structure at this site.) The only Pan-Abode built on the Petersburg district.
SALT CHUCK EAST	1963	A-frame	Ext. Meas. 16'x16', loft 16'x8'.
BREILAND SLOUGH	1964	A-frame	16'x16' exterior measurements, loft 8'x16'
HARVEY LAKE	1964	A-frame	No info
BIG JOHN BAY	1965	Hunter	1965 IS APPROX. DATE, 14'x16' ext. meas. The site of this cabin originally housed a duck hunting cabin belonging to a local Petersburg family , the Goldsteins
KASHEETS BAY	1965	Hunter	In 1940's CCC built a shelter in the area. In 1965 the shelter was removed and this cabin was built.
SPURT COVE	1965	Hunter	WAS MOVED FROM SPURT LK IN 1982, refurbished in 2001. Ext. meas. 14'x16' Estimated construction date.
TOWERS LAKE	1967	Hunter	Cabin has not been open to public since 1985. Cabin demolished and site rehabilitated June 2006.[Year constructed is estimated. BH
BEECHER PASS	1966	Hunter	MOVED FROM FAIR IS. IN 1979,due to selection of Fair Island by the State 14'x16' ext. meas.
CASTLE FLATS	1966	Hunter	Ext. Meas. = 21.5'x15.5' Was originally built by a group of sportsmen in the 1940's. In 1966 the original structure was replaced with a single level , hunter style cabin.
DEVIL'S ELBOW	1967	A-frame	No info
SWAN LAKE	1967	A-frame	REMOVED FROM SITE JULY 2005 and replaced with another A-frame.
PORTAGE BAY	1967	Hunter	Was originally a Forest Service administrative cabin used for timber sales in North Kupreonof Island. It was converted to recreation cabin in 1985.
CASTLE RIVER	1968	A-frame (modified)	CABIN MOVED FROM PSG. CRK. IN '82 cabin reconstructed and enlarged in 1982
KAHSHEETS LAKE	1969	A-frame (modified)	PARTIALLY RECONSTRUCTED 1989, Ext. meas. = 16'x16', Loft=7'10"x16' barrier free
CASCADE CREEK	1978	Hunter	No info
RAVENS ROOST	1979	Custom	Cabin was designed to allow access through a door in the loft during periods of deep winter snow
KADAKE BAY	1983	hunter	14'x16' ext. meas. The original cabin at this site was built circa 1954 by local Pbg fishermen who later donated it to the Forest Service
WEST POINT	1994	A-frame	Barrier free
SWAN LAKE	2005		THIS CABIN CONSTRUCTED JULY 2005


Wrangell Ranger District
Recreation Cabins by Type and Date
Canada
Stikine Wilderness
Petersburg
Shakes Slough #1 1962
Mallard Slough 1983
Twin Lakes 1963
Shakes Slough #2 1963
Mount Rynda 1963
Mount Flemer 1963
Little Dry Island 1980
Blinkley Slough 1979
Sergief Island 1962
Gut Island #1 1967
Garnet Ledge 1964
Koknuk 1963
Wrangell
Virginia Lake 1965
Berg Bay 1965
Wrangell Island
Marten Lake 1965
Harding River 1978
Anan Bay 1965
Etolin Island
Steamer Bay 1993
Anan Lake 1965
Eagle Lake 1968
Frosty Bay 1992
Legend
A-frame
Pan Abobe
Hunter
0 2 4 8 12 16
Miles
Canada
Tongass
National
Forest

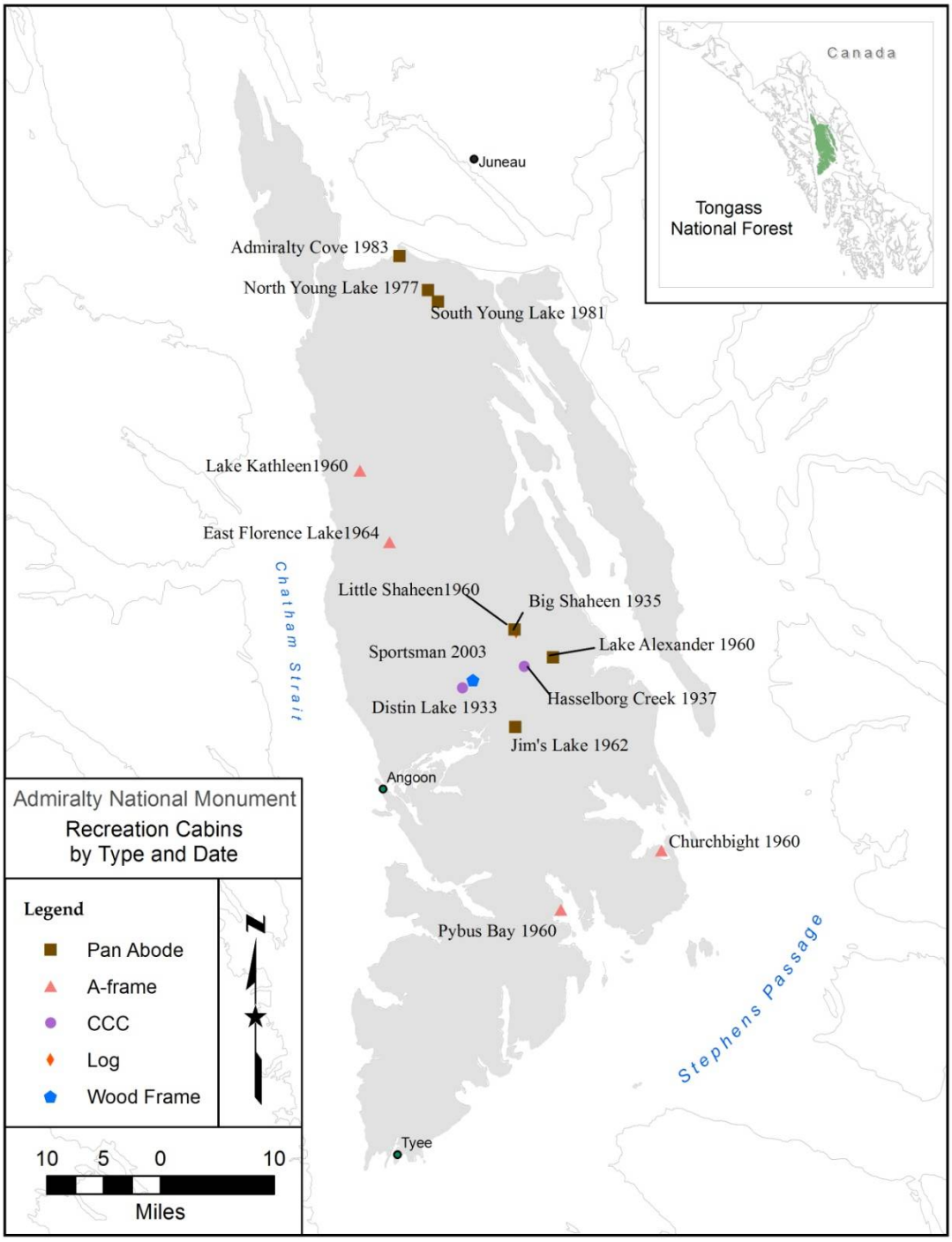
TNF: Wrangell Ranger District (WRD)- All Cabins with information from infra database –W=Wilderness					
Cabin Name	**Date**	**Style**	**Location**	**Land**	**Information in Remarks section of infra database**
SERGIEF ISLAND	1962	Pan Abode	Coastal	W	Cabin is proposed to be decommissioned under the RSFMP process.
SHAKES SLOUGH #1	1962	Pan Abode	Coastal	W	No info
KOKNUK	1963	Pan Abode	Coastal	W	No info
MOUNT FLEMER	1963	A-frame	Coastal	W	No info
MOUNT RYNDA	1963	A-frame	Coastal	W	No info
SHAKES SLOUGH #2	1963	A-frame	Coastal	W	No info
TWIN LAKES	1963	A-frame	Coastal	W	Cabin was moved approximately 65' back from edge of river in June, 2006. This was done due to major bank erosion occurring in front of the cabin since 2002 because of river channel changes occurring.
GARNET LEDGE	1964	A-frame	Coastal	W	No info
ANAN BAY	1965	A-frame	Coastal		No info
ANAN LAKE	1965	Pan Abode	Inland Lake		Cabin is proposed to be decommissioned (posted and left on-site as an emergency shelter) under the RSFMP process. Shutters added to cover windows due to bear damage. Work done in 2004.
BERG BAY	1965	A-frame	Coastal		No info
MARTEN LAKE	1965	Pan Abode	Inland Lake		No info
VIRGINIA LAKE	1965	Pan Abode	Inland Lake		Cabin and site was reconstructed in 1996 to upgrade it to fully accessibly.
GUT ISLAND #2	1967	Hunter	Coastal	W	Not in GIS corporate data or in infra database
EAGLE LAKE	1968	Hunter	Inland Lake		No info
HARDING RIVER	1978	Hunter	Coastal		No info
BINKLEY SLOUGH	1979				Cabin is proposed to be decommissioned under the RSFMP process.
LITTLE DRY ISLAND	1980	A-frame	Coastal	W	No info
GUT ISLAND #1	1982	Hunter	Coastal	W	No info
MALLARD SLOUGH	1983	A-frame (modified)	Coastal	W	No info
FROSTY BAY	1992	Hunter	Coastal		No Info
STEAMER BAY	1993	A-frame	Coastal		
MIDDLE RIDGE					This cabin was added to the Regional CIP list in 2002.


Sitka & Hoonah Ranger District
Recreation Cabins by Type and Date
HOONAH
Greentop 1945
Goulding Lake 1964
White Sulpher Springs 1966
Moser Island 1991
Kook Lake 1966
West Sitkoh Lake 1967
Appleton Cove 1992
East Sitkoh Lake 1974
Suloia Lake 1984
Lake Eva 1978
Piper Island 1994
North Beach 1993
Allan Point 1990
Shelikof 1991 modified
Brents Beach 1985
Starrigavan 2007
SITKA
Baranof Lake 1974
Freds Creek 1994
Samsing Cove 1991/ older
Salmon Lake 1999
Redoubt Lake 1974
Kanga Bay 1998
Sevenfathom Bay 1991
Avoss Lake 1974
Davidof Lake 1974
Plotnikof Lake 1966
Legend
Pan Abode
Log
A-frame
N
Canada
Tongass
National
Forest
10 5 0 10 Miles

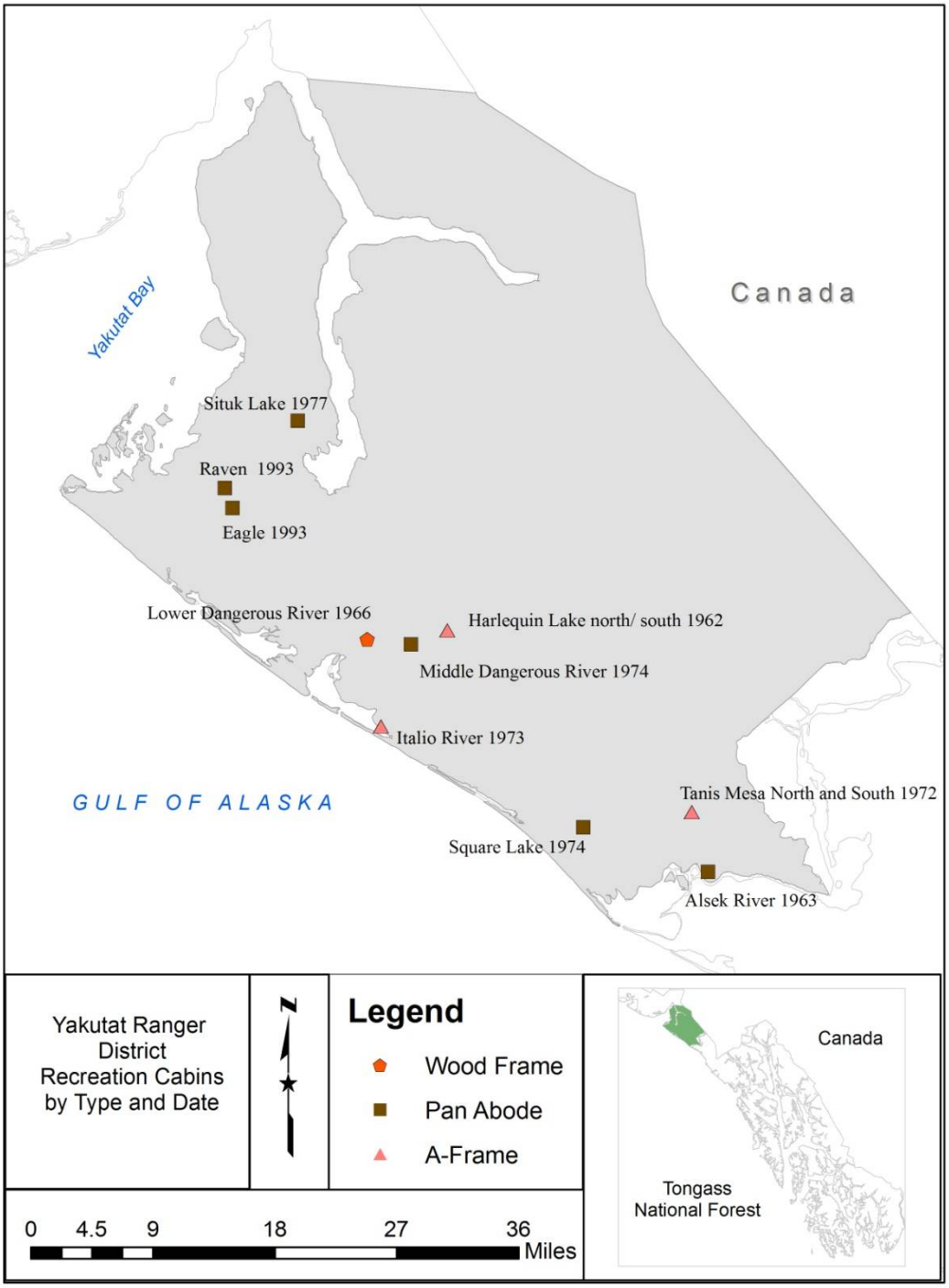
TNF: Sitka Ranger District Cabins- IL= Inland Lake C= Coastal				
Cabin Name	**Date**	**Style**	**Loc**	**Info from infra and ROG**
MAKSOUTOF LAKE CABIN	1950	Dingle-j	IL	obliterate cabin
REZANOF LAKE CABIN	1950	Dingle-j	IL	obliterate and remove
GOULDING LAKE CABIN	1964	A-frame	IL	
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS CABIN	1966	Pan Abode	C	EXTERIOR REPAINTED 1996
KOOK LAKE CABIN	1966	A-frame	IL	There was a Dingle Johnson cabin on this lake.
PLOTNIKOF LAKE CABIN	1966	Hunter	IL	
SITKOH LAKE WEST CABIN	1967	Pan Abode	IL	
AVOSS LAKE CABIN	1974	A-frame	IL	
BARANOF LAKE CABIN	1974	Pan Abode	IL	
DAVIDOF LAKE CABIN	1974	A-frame	IL	
FRED'S CREEK CABIN	1974	A-frame	C	Building removed in 2003 and replaced with new structure. A 2-story pan abode
REDOUBT LAKE CABIN	1974	A-frame	IL	
SITKOH LAKE EAST CABIN	1974	Pan Abode	IL	
LAKE EVA CABIN	1978	Pan Abode	IL	
SULOIA LAKE CABIN	1984	Pan Abode	IL	
BRENTS BEACH CABIN	1985	Pan Abode	C	This cabin was originally an A-frame it was replaced in 1985 with the Pan Abode
ALLAN POINT CABIN	1990	Pan Abode	C	2 story Pan Abode built by local residents
MOSER ISLAND CABIN	1991	Pan Abode	C	Built by volunteers
SAMSING COVE CABIN	1991	log	C	Original cabin built in 1941 cooperatively by USFS and US Navy for enlisted personnel on leave. Original cabin was burned by vandals in 1980. The existing cabin was built and donated to USFS by Roger and Judy Sudnikovich in 1991
SEVENFATHOM BAY CABIN	1991	A-frame	C	Built by volunteers
SHELIKOF CABIN	1991	A-frame	C	
APPLETON COVE CABIN	1992	Pan Abode	C	
NORTH BEACH CABIN	1993	A-frame	C	Built by coast guard employees and volunteers led by Kermit Whittemore
PIPER ISLAND CABIN	1994	A-frame (modified)	C	Built by coast guard volunteers and Sitka residents
KANGA BAY CABIN	1998	Pan abode	C	
SALMON LAKE CABIN	1999	Pan abode	IL	
STARRIGAVAN CREEK CABIN	2007	Log		This cabin replaces existing campsite 6.
GREENTOP (HRD)	1945	Log	C	A two story log cabin built by a private individual.


Laughton Glacier 1972
Denver Caboose 1993
Katzehin 1981
Canada
Tongass National Forest
Canada
Lynn Canal
Berners Bay 1994
Eagle Glacier 1991
Peterson Lake 1985
John Muir 1981
Taku Glacier 1996
East Turner Lake 1972
Juneau
Dan Moller 1936
West Turner Lake 1941
Legend
Pan Abode
CCC
Log
Caboose
N
10 5 0 10 Miles
Juneau Ranger District Recreation Cabins by Type and Date

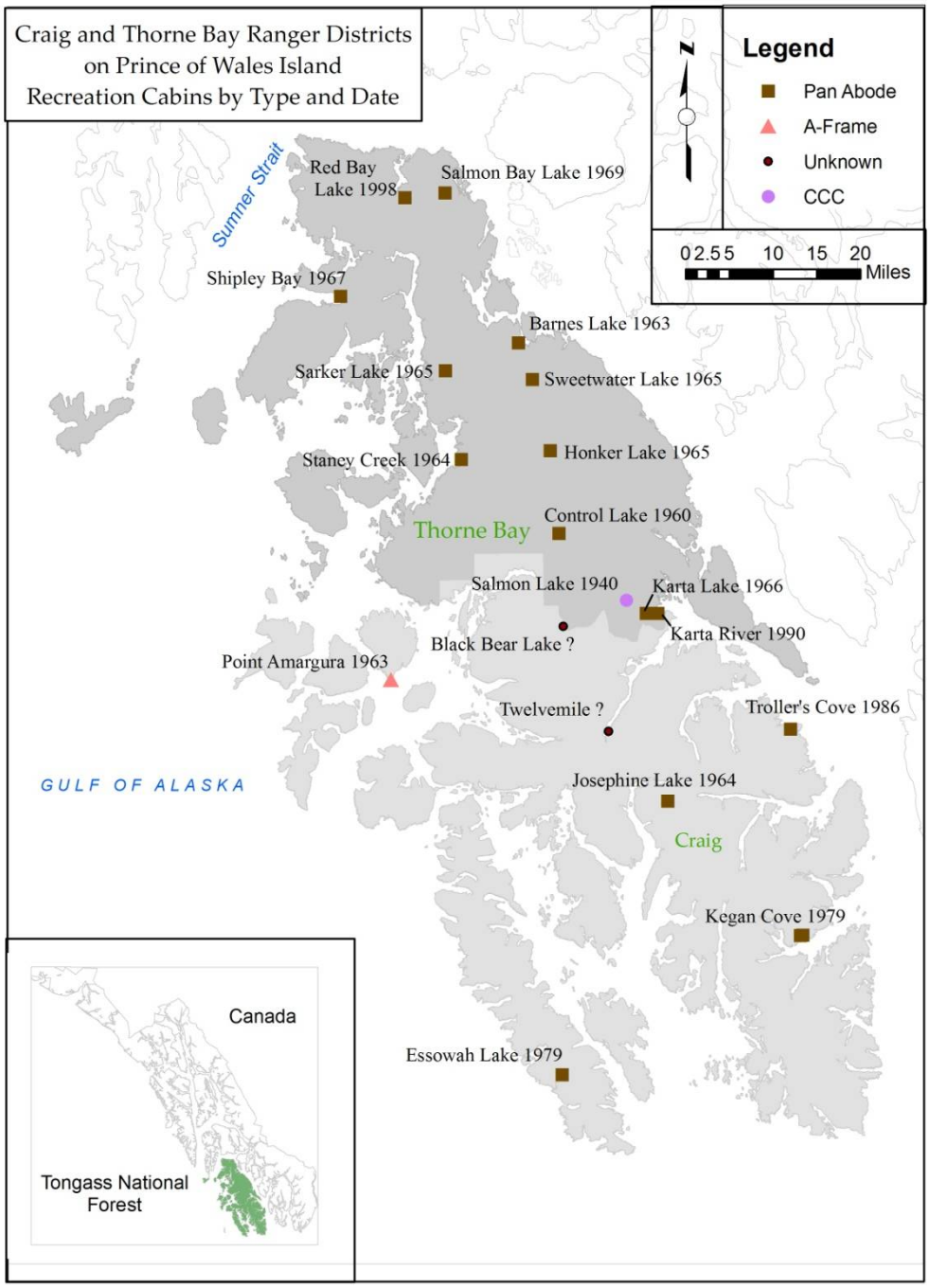
TNF: Juneau Ranger District (JRD)-All current cabins as per infra database in 2009			
Cabin Name	**Date**	**Type**	**Remarks**
DAN MOLLER CABIN	1936	Log	Cabin walls, roof and doors need to be replaced
WEST TURNER LAKE CABIN	1941	Log	
EAST TURNER LAKE CABIN	1972	Pan Abode	
LAUGHTON GLACIER CABIN	1972	Pan Abode	
KATZEHIN RIVER CABIN	1981	Unknown	NOT ON CABIN RESERVATION SYSTEM-USED FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY. Haines and Skagway residents tent to use and maintain the cabin. Not on NRRS. MDilger 1/25/2008
JOHN MUIR CABIN	1981	Log	
PETERSON LAKE CABIN	1985	Pan Abode	Pan Abode Cabin
EAGLE GLACIER CABIN	1991	Pan Abode	Cabin kit was manufactured by Lodge Logs of Bosie Idaho
WP&YR DENVER CABOOSE CABIN	1993	Caboose	
BERNER'S BAY CABIN	1994	Pan Abode	
TAKU GLACIER CABIN	1996	Pan Abode	Fully accessibe cabin with accessibel toilet, ramps, furniture
WINDFALL LAKE CABIN	1998	Lindal	Manufacturer:Lindal Cedar Homes, FS Design 15x17


Canada
Tongass
National Forest
Juneau
Admiralty Cove 1983
North Young Lake 1977
South Young Lake 1981
Lake Kathleen1960
East Florence Lake1964
Chatham Strait
Little Shaheen1960
Big Shaheen 1935
Sportsman 2003
Lake Alexander 1960
Distin Lake 1933
Hasselborg Creek 1937
Jim's Lake 1962
Angoon
Churchbight 1960
Pybus Bay 1960
Stephens Passage
Tyee
Admiralty National Monument
Recreation Cabins
by Type and Date
Legend
Pan Abode
A-frame
CCC
Log
Wood Frame
N
10 5 0 10
Miles

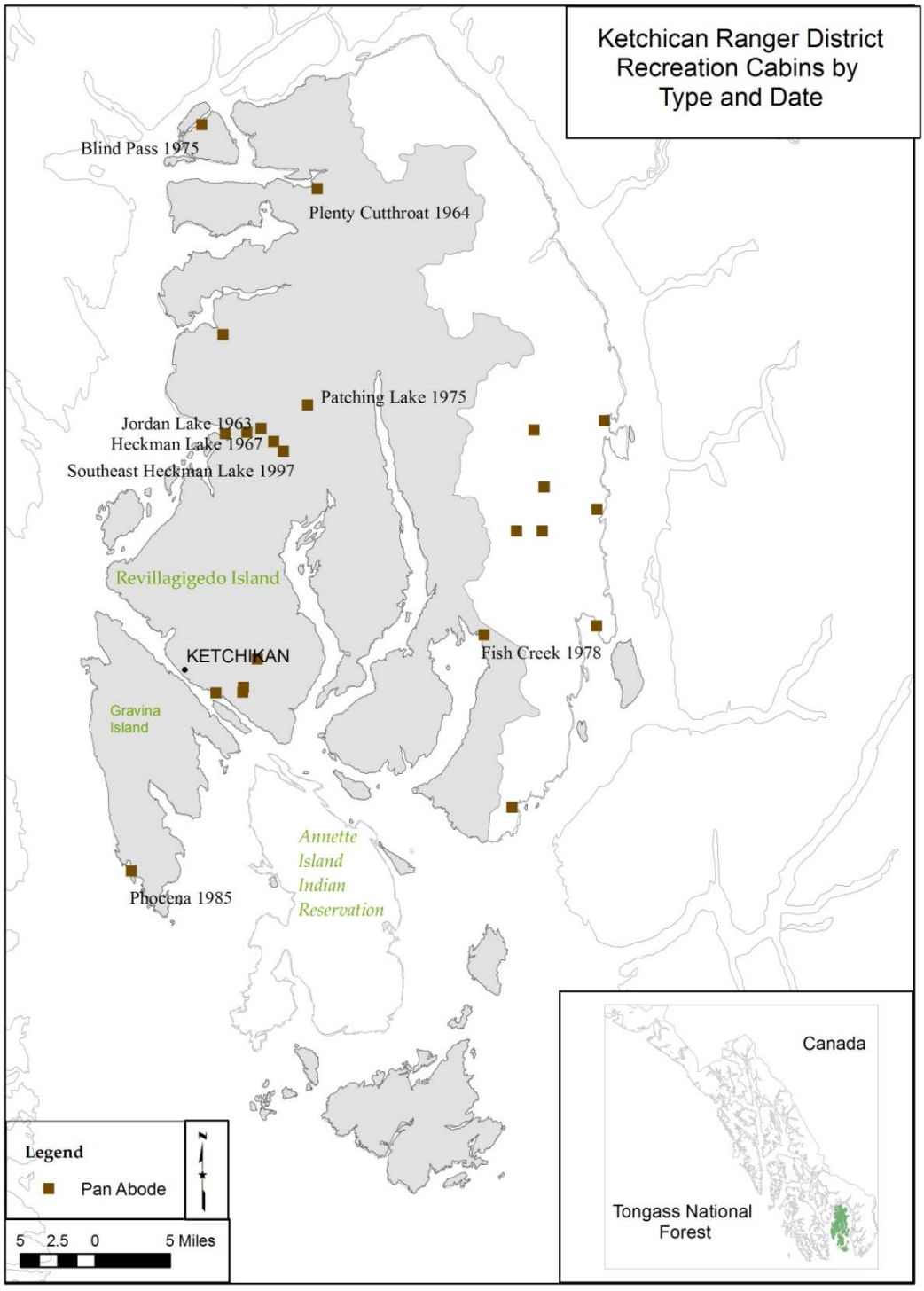
TNF: Admiralty National Monument (ANM)- All current cabins as per infra database in 2009			
Cabin Name	**Date**	**Type**	**Remarks**
DISTIN LAKE CABIN	1933	Shake/ CCC	
BIG SHAHEEN CABIN	1935	Log/CCC	
HASSELBORG RIVER CABIN	1937	CCC	
WEST FLORENCE CABIN	1950	Dingel-J	Per FY 2001 inventory - All property on site 3A02 was removed or destroyed in 1999.
CHURCH BIGHT CABIN	1960	A-frame	
LAKE ALEXANDER CABIN	1960	Pan Abode	
LAKE KATHLEEN CABIN	1960	A-frame	
LITTLE SHAHEEN CABIN	1960	Pan Abode	
PYBUS BAY CABIN	1960	A-frame	
JIMS LAKE CABIN	1962	Pan Abode	DECK AND FOUNDATION REPLACED IN 2003 (JUNE) . Lat/Long reference datum = NAD27. MD 03/09/2005
SPORTSMAN LAKE CABIN	1962	A-frame	This cabin was demolished by Force Account May, 2003 in preparation for construction of replacement cabin - Sportsman Lake Cabin # 3A16
EAST FLORENCE CABIN	1964	A-frame	
NORTH YOUNG LAKE CABIN	1977	Pan Abode	
SOUTH YOUNG LAKE CABIN	1981	Pan Abode	
ADMIRALTY COVE CABIN	1983	Pan Abode	
SPORTSMAN LAKE CABIN	2003	Pan Abode	This cabin replaces Building ID 3A05 (Sportsman Lake Cabin). . Lat/Long reference datum = NAD27. MD 03/09/2005


Canada
Yakutat Bay
Situk Lake 1977
Raven 1993
Eagle 1993
Lower Dangerous River 1966
Harlequin Lake north/ south 1962
Middle Dangerous River 1974
Italio River 1973
GULF OF ALASKA
Tanis Mesa North and South 1972
Square Lake 1974
Alsek River 1963
Yakutat Ranger District Recreation Cabins by Type and Date
N
Legend
Wood Frame
Pan Abode
A-Frame
0 4.5 9 18 27 36
Miles
Canada
Tongass National Forest

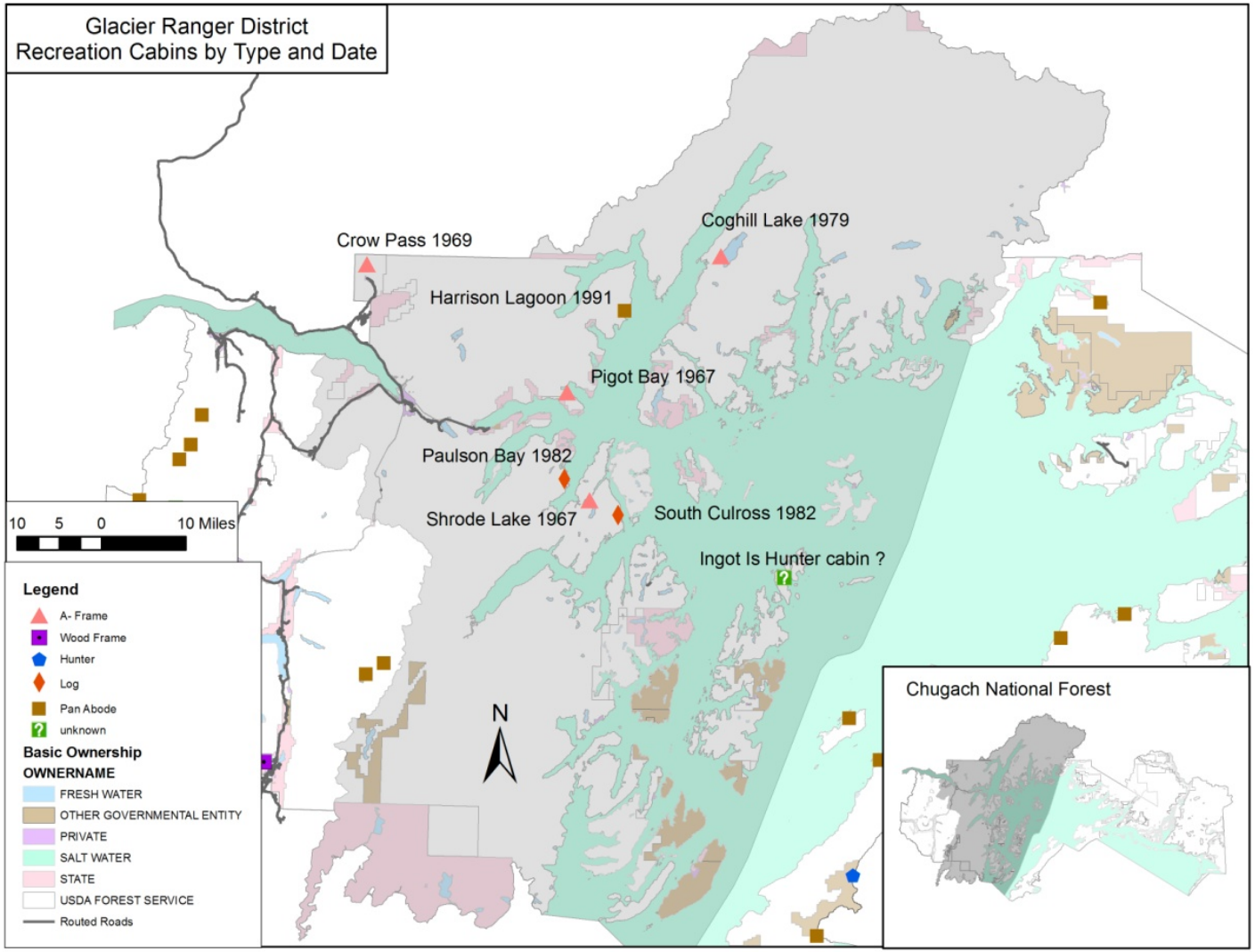
TNF: Yakutat Ranger District (YRD)- All current cabins as per infra database 2009			
Cabin Name	Date	Type	Remarks
HARLEQUIN LAKE (NORTH) CABIN	1962	A-frame	North and south are one cabin
HARLEQUIN LAKE (SOUTH) CABIN	1962	A-frame	
TANIS MES (NORTH)	1962	A-frame	North and south are one cabin
TANIS MESA (SOUTH)	1962	A-frame	
ALSEK RIVER CABIN	1963	Pan Abode	
LOWER DANGEROUS RIVER CABIN	1966		RECONSTRUCTED 1983
TANIS MESA (NORTH) CABIN	1972	A-frame	N and S one building
TANIS MESA (SOUTH) CABIN	1972	A-frame	N and S one building
ITALIO RIVER CABIN	1973	A-frame	
MIDDLE DANGEROUS RIVER CABIN	1974	Pan Abode	
SQUARE LAKE CABIN	1974	Pan Abode	
SITUK LAKE CABIN	1977	Pan Abode	Pan Abode Style
SITUK WEIR CABIN	1988		BURNED DOWN
EAGLE CABIN	1993	Pan Abode	North side of Situk River Airstrip, 500 feet North of the west end airstrip approach.
RAVEN CABIN	1993	Pan Abode	


Craig and Thorne Bay Ranger Districts
on Prince of Wales Island
Recreation Cabins by Type and Date
Legend
Pan Abode
A-Frame
Unknown
CCC
N
0 2.5 5 10 15 20
Miles
Sumner Strait
Red Bay
Lake 1998
Salmon Bay Lake 1969
Shipley Bay 1967
Barnes Lake 1963
Sarker Lake 1965
Sweetwater Lake 1965
Staney Creek 1964
Honker Lake 1965
Control Lake 1960
Thorne Bay
Salmon Lake 1940
Karta Lake 1966
Karta River 1990
Black Bear Lake ?
Point Amargura 1963
Twelvemile ?
Troller's Cove 1986
GULF OF ALASKA
Josephine Lake 1964
Craig
Kegan Cove 1979
Essowah Lake 1979
Canada
Tongass National
Forest

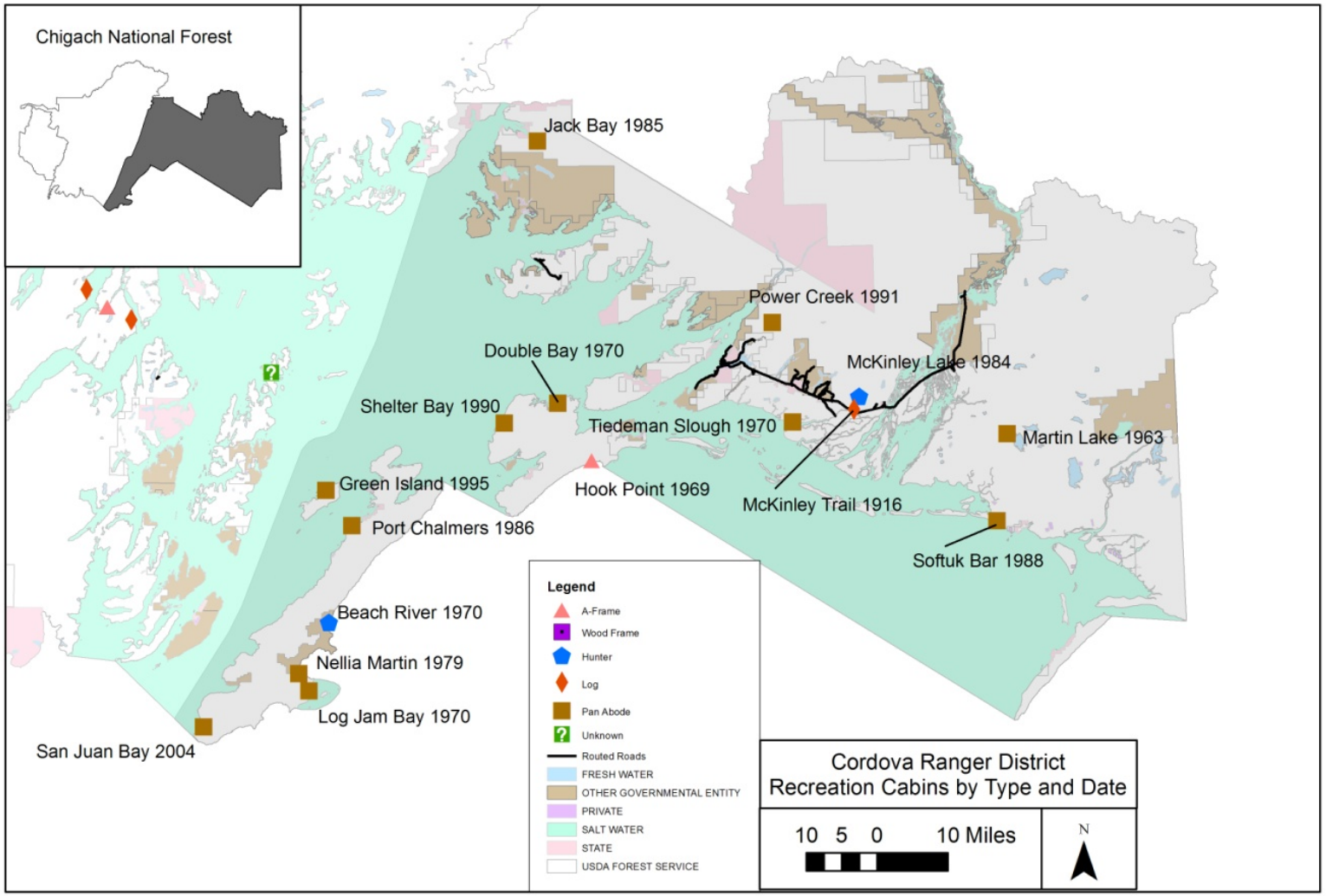
TNF: Craig (CRD)and Thorne Bay Ranger District (TBRD)- All current cabins as per infra database in 2009			
Cabin Name	**Date**	**Type**	**Remarks**
SALMON LAKE	1940	CCC	Historic cabin with structural issues. Post and beam structure with shake siding. Rehabilitated in 1995.
CONTROL LAKE	1960	Pan Abode	Outside of cabin painted by YCC crew in 2006; New roof, interior flooring, ext. doors, propane heater, fire ring and windows installed in Aug/Sept.2008 for RSI Project. Gravel trail improvements completedi n Aug. 2008.
BLACK BEAR LAKE	1963	Pan Abode	Cabin was relocated in 1979.
BARNES LAKE	1963	Pan Abode	
POINT AMARGURA	1963	A-frame	Replaced in 2008
MCGILVERY CREEK	1964	Pan Abode	this cabin is to be moved from a floodpaloin to higher ground. In planning for over 5 years - no decision made or signed - NEPA is done. 2004-suggest complete removal of cabin. Poor cabin structural integrity MG Not on NRRS. MDilger 1/25/2008
JOSEPHINE LAKE	1964	Pan Abode	
STANEY CREEK	1964	Pan Abode	foundation/porch replaced FY02
SARKAR LAKE	1965	Pan Abode	
HONKER LAKE	1965	Pan Abode	
SWEETWATER LAKE	1965	Pan Abode	
KARTA LAKE	1966	Pan Abode	Wilderness cabin, very popular for fishing.
KEGAN CREEK	1967	Pan Abode	Foundation and deck replaced fy2001
SHIPLEY BAY	1967	Pan Abode	12 x 14 cedar pan-abode cabin with pit toilet
SALMON BAY LAKE	1969	Pan Abode	
ESSOWAH LAKE	1979	Pan Abode	Cabin roof blew off in winter storm. Cabin decommissioned
KEGAN COVE	1979	Pan Abode	
TROLLER'S COVE	1986	Pan Abode	New wood stove 6/6/07.
KARTA RIVER	1990	Pan Abode	This cabin was originally contructed in 1968 and replaced in 1990 with a brand, spankin' new cabin
RED BAY LAKE	1998	Pan Abode	This cabin was originally constructed n 1953. It was relocated & replaced in 1998. It is a 2-story loft style cabin.
TWELVEMILE	2007	Pan Abode	Mitigation for Recreation Opportunities lost due to Black Bear Hydroelectric. $200,000.00 provided by AP&T
POINT AMARGURA	2008	Pan Abode	Constructed in June, 2008. 2 story
KEGAN COVE			New cabin to be built in FY'09.


Ketchican Ranger District
Recreation Cabins by
Type and Date
Blind Pass 1975
Plenty Cutthroat 1964
Patching Lake 1975
Jordan Lake 1963
Heckman Lake 1967
Southeast Heckman Lake 1997
Revillagigedo Island
KETCHIKAN
Fish Creek 1978
Gravina
Island
Annette
Island
Indian
Reservation
Phocena 1985
Legend
Pan Abode
5 2.5 0 5 Miles
Canada
Tongass National
Forest

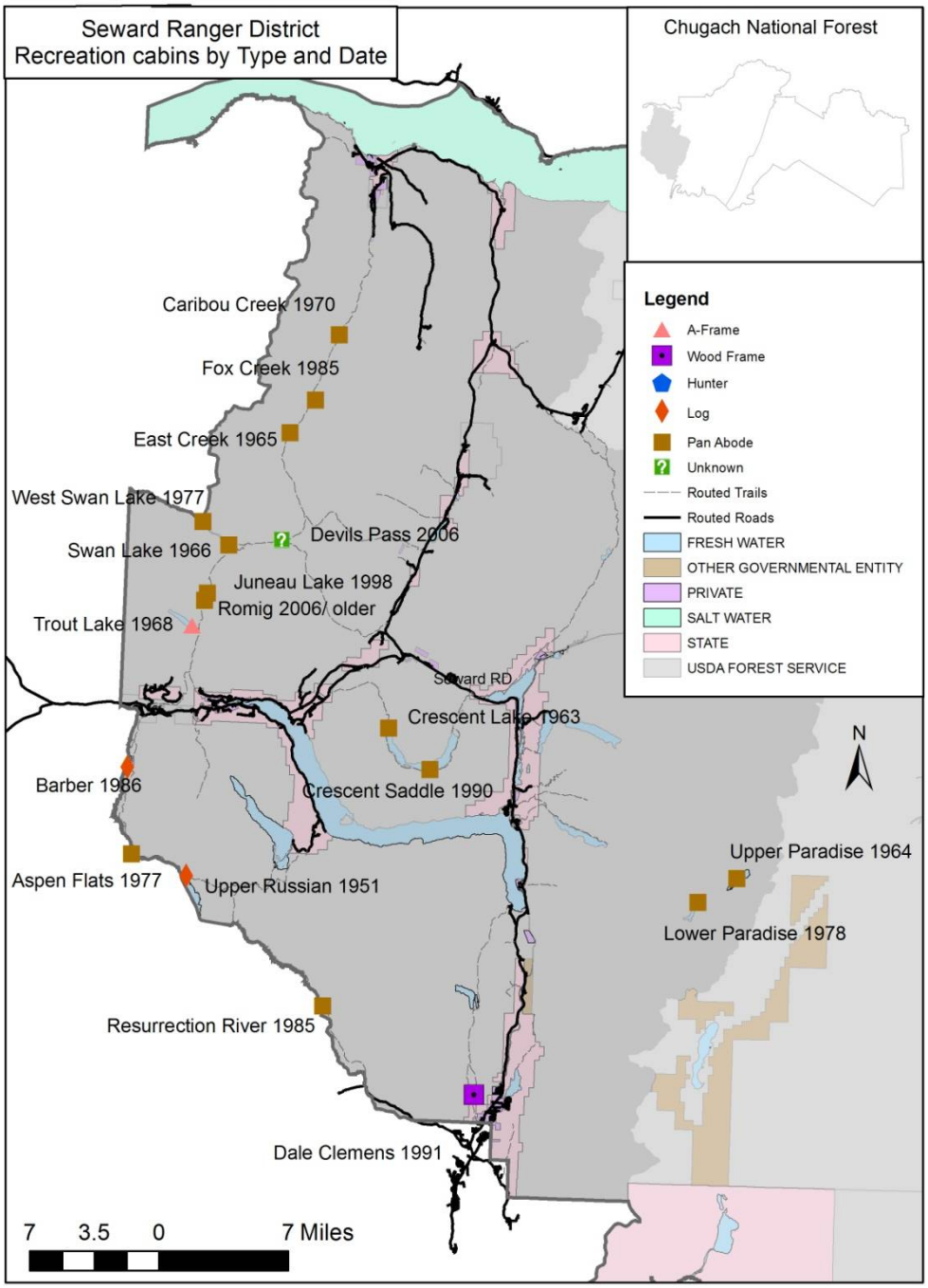
TNF: Ketchikan Ranger District (KRD)- All current cabins as per infra database 2009			
Cabin Name	**Date**	**Type**	**Remarks**
JORDAN LAKE	1963	Pan Abode	Cabin accessible by hiking from saltwater, or from Heckman Lake. Pilots don't like to fly into this small lake. Cabin has large covered deck. Cabin gets an extra amount of abuse in the winter, especially low snow years.
PLENTY CUTTHROAT	1964	Pan Abode	Cabin is located at the outlet end of Orchard lake, at the terminus of the Orchard Lake trail from Shrimp/Klu Bays.
HECKMAN LAKE	1967	Pan Abode	Cabin on a small outlet of Heckman Lake. Cabin is at the end of the Naha Trail. Site has ramped boardwalk from cabin deck to outhouse.
MCDONALD LAKE	1967	Pan Abode	Cabin located on small island near the outlet of the lake. Yes bay lodge is a few mile hike from cabin. People enjoy hiking to the cabin from the Yes Bay lodge -- increasing use. Cabin features a floating dock/bridge providing access to the trail.
BLIND PASS	1975	Pan Abode	Salt water cabin located on the NW side of Hassler Island
PATCHING LAKE	1975	Pan Abode	Cabin is accessible only by float plane, is located where Naha River enters Patching Lk with a nice gravel beach.
FISH CREEK	1978	Pan Abode	Located at the head of Thorne Arm, adjacent to Fish Creek outflow into saltwater
PHOCENA BAY	1985	Pan Abode	Cabin originally built as Naha Cabin in 1973. Moved to current location at Phocena Bay in 1985. this cabin has a water system that could use updating
S.E.HECKMAN	1997	Pan Abode	two room barrier free cabin w/dock, ramped boardwalk, etc.


Glacier Ranger District
Recreation Cabins by Type and Date
Crow Pass 1969
Coghill Lake 1979
Harrison Lagoon 1991
Pigot Bay 1967
Paulson Bay 1982
Shrode Lake 1967
South Culross 1982
Ingot Is Hunter cabin ?
10 5 0 10 Miles
N
Legend
A- Frame
Wood Frame
Hunter
Log
Pan Abode
unknown
Basic Ownership
OWNERNAME
FRESH WATER
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY
PRIVATE
SALT WATER
STATE
USDA FOREST SERVICE
Routed Roads
Chugach National Forest

TNF: Misty Fiords National Monument (MFNM) – All cabins as per infra database 2009			
Cabin name	**Date**	**Type**	**Remarks**
RED ALDERS	1962	Pan Abode	12 x 12 Pan-Abode Cabin Kit. This was the site of a Dingle Johnson cabin built the 1950's
WILSON NARROWS	1964	Pan Abode	12 x 14 Pan-Abode Cabin Kit.
CHECATS	1964	Pan Abode	12 x 12 Pan-Abode Cabin Kit
BEAVER	1965	Pan Abode	Reconstructed 2001, Pan-Abode Cabin Kit 12 x 14.
ELLA NARROWS	1965	Pan Abode	12 x 14 Pan-Abode Cabin Kit
HUGH SMITH	1965	Pan Abode	12 x 14 Pan-Abode Cabin Kit.
REFLECTION LAKE	1967	Pan Abode	Cabin located about a half-mile from outlet of lake, at terminus of the Short Bay Trail. There is a 3-sided shelter located near the outlet of lake.
WINSTANLEY LAKE	1967	Hunter	12 x 14 Pan-Abode Cabin Kit.
RAINBOW LAKE	1968	Pan Abode	Located on Rainbow Lk near the tip of Cleveland Peninsula. Lake is small and can be difficult for pilots to land on. This cabin has a canoe, with a tie-down rack.
WINSTANLEY ISLAND	1972	Pan Abode	CABIN IS ON CIP LIST FOR COMPLETE REPLACEMENT FOR 2009/2010. 12 x 14 Pan-Abode Cabin Kit.
ALAVA BAY	1974	Pan Abode	Reconstructed in 2002 by district employees. New foundation, roof, skylights, interior furnishing, exterior stain and access trail to outhouse. Outhouse reconstructed in 2001.
BAKEWELL	1974	Pan Abode	Pan-Abode Cabin Kit 12 x 14.
ANCHOR PASS	1975	Pan Abode	There area major concerns with the planned SwanLake/Lake Tyee powerline and its affect on the float plane flight paths to this cabin. There are also visual concerns with the same power lines for cabin users.
WILSON VIEW	1977	Pan Abode	12 x 14 Pan-Abode Cabin Kit.
HELM BAY	1978	Pan Abode	Three room cabin with a very large tide flat and off-shore state dock facility. Cabin has covered deck. There is a picnic table on the site. Cabin reconstructed in 2002 by contract with Oregon Woods. See contract for details.
HUMPBACK	1979	Pan Abode	12 x 14 Pan-Abode Cabin Kit.
MANZANITA	1979	Pan Abode	12 x 14 Pan-Abode Cabin Kit.
HELM CREEK	1985	Pan Abode	Cabin located on north shore of Helm Bay, near the outlet of Helm Creek.


Chigach National Forest
Jack Bay 1985
Power Creek 1991
Double Bay 1970
McKinley Lake 1984
Shelter Bay 1990
Tiedeman Slough 1970
Martin Lake 1963
Green Island 1995
Hook Point 1969
McKinley Trail 1916
Port Chalmers 1986
Softuk Bar 1988
Beach River 1970
Nellia Martin 1979
Log Jam Bay 1970
San Juan Bay 2004
Legend
A-Frame
Wood Frame
Hunter
Log
Pan Abode
Unknown
Routed Roads
FRESH WATER
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY
PRIVATE
SALT WATER
STATE
USDA FOREST SERVICE
Cordova Ranger District
Recreation Cabins by Type and Date
10 5 0 10 Miles
N

CNF: Glacier Ranger District (GRD) –All Cabins as per infra database 2009			
Cabin Name	**Date**	**Type**	**Remarks**
PIGOT BAY	1967	A-Frame	None
SHRODE LAKE	1967	A-Frame	None
CROW PASS	1969	A-Frame	None
COGHILL LAKE	1979	A-Frame	None
PAULSON BAY	1982	Log	None
SOUTH CULROSS	1982	Log	None
HARRISON LAGOON	1991	Pan Abode	None
SOUTH CULROSS	2009	Log	None


Seward Ranger District
Recreation cabins by Type and Date
Chugach National Forest
Legend
A-Frame
Wood Frame
Hunter
Log
Pan Abode
Unknown
Routed Trails
Routed Roads
FRESH WATER
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY
PRIVATE
SALT WATER
STATE
USDA FOREST SERVICE
Caribou Creek 1970
Fox Creek 1985
East Creek 1965
West Swan Lake 1977
Swan Lake 1966
Devils Pass 2006
Juneau Lake 1998
Romig 2006/ older
Trout Lake 1968
Seward RD
Crescent Lake 1963
Barber 1986
Crescent Saddle 1990
Aspen Flats 1977
Upper Russian 1951
Upper Paradise 1964
Lower Paradise 1978
Resurrection River 1985
Dale Clemens 1991
N
7 3.5 0 7 Miles

CNF: Seward Ranger District (SRD)- All cabins as per infra database 2009			
Cabin Name	**Date**	**Type**	**Remarks**
JUNEAU LAKE	1941	unknown	Disposed: This cabin burned to the ground in 1997. Replaced with a Pan Abode in 1998
UPPER RUSSIAN	1951	Log	Cabin refurbished in 2007.
CRESCENT LAKE	1963	Pan Abode	None
UPPER PARADISE	1964	Pan Abode	None
EAST CREEK	1965	Pan Abode	None
DEVILS PASS	1966	A-frame	Disposed: Replaced with a Pan Abode in 2006
SWAN LAKE	1966	Pan Abode	None
TROUT LAKE	1968	A-Frame	None
CARIBOU CREEK	1970	Pan Abode	None
ROMIG	1976	Log	Disposed: Replaced with a Pan Abode in 2006
ASPEN FLATS	1977	Pan Abode	None
WEST SWAN LAKE	1977	Pan Abode	None
LOWER PARADISE	1978	Pan Abode	None
FOX CREEK	1985	Pan Abode	None
RESURRECTION RV	1985	Pan Abode	None
BARBER	1986	Log	None
CRESCENT SADDLE	1990	Pan Abode	None
DALE CLEMENS	1991	Wood Frame	None