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NPS Form 10-900  
1024-0018

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

#### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Fabyan Guard Station

Other names/site number: Fabyan Cabin

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

#### 2. Location

Street & number: 0.7 mi. north of jct. NH Route 302 and Cherry Mountain Road

City or town: Carroll State: New Hampshire County: Coös

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     X statewide     local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A     B     X C     D

<u>July A. Farrow, USOA-Forest Service, Deputy Preservation Officer</u>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date: <u>3/12/18</u>
<u>USDA-Forest Service, Deputy Preservation Officer</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property <u>✓</u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<u>E. J. Murphy</u>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date: <u>2/12/18</u>
<u>Director and SHPO, NH Division of Historical Resources</u>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Signature of the Keeper

*5/14/18*  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/Government Office

DOMESTIC/Forestry Camp

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Rustic Log

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: foundation: Field Stone; walls: WOOD/Log;  
roof: SHINGLE

### Narrative Description

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

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#### Summary Paragraph

The Fabyan Guard Station is a one-room cabin, located inside the edge of the White Mountain National Forest, outside the Carroll, Coos County, New Hampshire village of Bretton Woods. Surrounded by dense forest, the cabin sits in a small clearing adjacent to Cherry Mountain Road and is typical of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century guard station. The 1923 log cabin has very simple architectural details typical of a vernacular utilitarian building constructed of locally available materials. In the 1930s, an outhouse was constructed at the edge of the woods, just outside the clearing. In ca. 1960 the historic barn (date of construction unknown) that was associated with the cabin was demolished and repurposed as a woodshed. The Guard Station has been largely vacant since about 1962, used only occasionally by National Forest staff. The Fabyan Guard Station has a high degree of historic integrity. Contributing resources consist of the cabin, outhouse and woodshed.

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#### Narrative Description

The Fabyan Guard Station is a single room cabin (16'x22') constructed out of hand-hewn native spruce logs. The Guard Station was constructed in about 1923 as a base for the White Mountain Forest Rangers.

The cabin is surrounded by dense forest and sits just off of Old Cherry Mountain Road, a seasonally-maintained gravel road connecting NH Route 302 in Carroll, New Hampshire with NH Route 115 in Jefferson, New Hampshire that was constructed in ca. 1811. The cabin sits in a very small clearing, with a very small stream at the west extent of the clearing. A woodshed/storage shed is located just across the unnamed stream, and there is an outhouse in the dense forest to the south of the shed.

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**Fabyan Guard Station (contributing, 1923)**

The Fabyan Guard Station is a single-room (single-pen) cabin and is two bays by two bays. It is constructed of locally-available materials. The gable roof is composed of pine boards that have been sheathed in cedar shakes. The walls of the Fabyan Guard Station are hand-hewn logs. The logs are notched at the corners to provide a tight fit, with oakum applied to the joints.

The Fabyan Guard Station has a single door at the southeast corner of the building. This door is composed of vertical planks and held in place by two strap hinges. There is a fixed diamond-shaped window at the top of the door. An historic photograph from August 1926 shows an earlier door, with three strap hinges, a substantial door handle, and square window. The same door was still at the entrance to the building in January 1935. There is a screened interior door, made up of three panels with a simple wooden interior handle.

The Guard Station has small single-sash 6 lite wooden windows. There are two of these windows on each side and one at the south elevation. Additional three-lite sash are located in each dormer end. These additional windows were added in 1941. The six-lite windows are modern and accurate reproductions of the historic sash, installed in 2014. Because of continued vandalism at the remote site, the Forest Service installed removable plywood protective covers over all of the six lite windows in 2016.

Up until 1990, the Fabyan Guard Station had a stove-pipe chimney at the center of the west roof slope. The associated Beauty Hub stove was removed in 1990, and the chimney was removed when the roof was re-shingled in 1992 to mitigate water infiltration through the chimney/roof junction.<sup>1</sup> Though the location was shingled over, the opening remains at the interior side of the roof.

As a utilitarian building, the architectural ornamentation of Fabyan Guard Station is expressed through the use of natural materials and visible display of the builder's workmanship. The simple vernacular structure is free from decorative elements with very thin flat fascia and open soffits and very narrow, flat window surrounds.

The interior of Fabyan Guard Station is a single room. Scribed strapping has been inserted along the walls for additional insulation. The strapping was likely installed by the 'finish carpenter' who worked for Edward K. Gienty, Forest Engineer, in the 1950s.<sup>2</sup> The floor of the Fabyan Guard Station is composed of wide pine boards with mid-20<sup>th</sup> century linoleum panel "rugs" at the center of the room and along the south wall. The ceiling is covered with beaver board panels that are held in place by narrow wood strapping. There is a simple counter along the south side of the room that holds a cast-iron sink. A shelf has been constructed above the southwest window, and there is a simple drying rack at the center of the west wall, behind the historic location of the stove. A single gas light fixture is located at the midpoint of the south wall.

<sup>1</sup> Both the historic stove and the stove pipe are still in the possession of the Forest Service and are in storage at the nearby White Mountain National Forest Twin Mountain Fire Equipment Depot, Harmony Hill Road, Carroll, NH.

<sup>2</sup> Myles J Finnegan, "Fabyan Guard Station National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (draft)" (1982), 3-8.

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There are two remaining outbuildings associated with the Fabyan Guard Station: a wood/storage shed that is located to the west of the cabin, across an unnamed stream, and an outhouse located in the woods to the southwest of the cabin, south of the storage shed.

### **Outhouse (contributing, ca. 1930)**

A very small outhouse is located to the southwest of the cabin, south of the storage shed. Though the date of construction of the outhouse is unknown, it has been suggested that it may have been constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. This outhouse has a corrugated metal shed roof and board and batten siding. A board and batten door is located on the north side, and there is a small diamond window at the east. The outhouse has a wooden commode with a shelf seat and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century lid.

### **Wood Storage Shed (contributing, estimated ca. 1960)**

The wood storage shed has a gable roof and corrugated metal siding. The primary entrance is at the gable end, though a set of double panel barn doors. There is no interior sheathing and the simple 2x4" construction is exposed. The floor was once covered with boards which have almost entirely rotted. A plank barn door is incorporated into the south side of the building and has a large open window cut into it. A second door is located to the east of the opening.

An associated horse barn was once located on the opposite side of Cherry Mountain Road. This structure was torn down sometime in the 1950s or 1960s<sup>3</sup> and some of this structure may have been incorporated into the Wood Storage Shed. Also on this side of the road, to the southeast was a small dump site.

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<sup>3</sup> Edward Gienty, retired forest Engineer retired by 1970 and wrote in 1979 (Finnegan, 9) that the horse barn was used in the 1920s and the storage building was the remains of the horse barn.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

CONSERVATION

ARCHITECTURE

POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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**Period of Significance**

1923-1967

**Significant Dates**

1923

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Clifford Lloyd Graham

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

The Fabyan Guard Station retains eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places with state-level significance under Criterion A and C. The 1923 Fabyan Guard Station is significant under Criterion A for conservation and for politics and government. The Fabyan Guard Station was the first permanent building that was constructed by the Forest Service on the new White Mountain National Forest and is the last remaining example of a Guard Station on the forest. The Guard Station was the local headquarters for all Forest Service activities in the vicinity of the cabin or about 30,000 acres during the formation of the White Mountain National Forest. The Guard Station represented the local manifestation of the US Forest Service policies and practices. The station also served as a location for the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. The Fabyan Guard Station is also significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a rustic cabin. The straight forward construction out of locally-available materials is emblematic of early National Forest Service purpose-built architecture. The building has remained largely intact, retaining historic features such as windows, historic light fixture, and built-in shelves.



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

### **The Weeks Act and the Creation of the White Mountain National Forest**

The Fabyan Guard Station was the first permanent building constructed by the National Forest Service (or Forest Service) after the creation of the White Mountain National Forest, and the site and construction of the cabin help to illuminate the early history of the National Forest.

By the early twentieth century, much of the White Mountain Region had been damaged by poor logging practices. The devastation brought about by massive logging of the steep slopes and resulting forest fires caused public outcry because of the detriment to streams and water. The clear-cutting practices of the unregulated loggers sparked forest-fires, which, in turn, silted up the flow of water in mountain streams. These headwaters fed rivers that powered mills downstream in cities like Manchester, New Hampshire and Lowell, Massachusetts: big businesses that were dependent on regular flow.

Following several unsuccessful presentations to Congress, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, the Appalachian Mountain Club, and many other New England and eastern organizations, working together, took a leadership role in obtaining support for an act introduced by Congressman John W. Weeks of Massachusetts.<sup>4</sup>

The law, which became known as the Weeks Act, was passed by Congress on February 15, 1911 and signed by President William Howard Taft on March 1. The purpose of this law was to protect the headwater forests of the four great rivers that originate in the White Mountains: the Saco, Merrimack, Androscoggin and Connecticut. The law authorized the federal purchase of privately owned forest lands at the head of navigable streams and provided for cooperation in fire control between federal and state authorities. These lands became National Forests of the eastern United States.

On March 27, 1911 the White Mountain Area was tentatively approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its first regular meeting. The tentative approval was pending a favorable report by the US Geological Survey on the geological and hydrological relation between control of forest lands and protection of streams. A study, conducted during the winter of 1911-1912, in the headwaters of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset River “indicated that logging methods and forest fires common at the time were detrimental to the streams.”<sup>5</sup>

In 1918, the White Mountain National Forest was established by presidential proclamation. The Forest was initially administered from an office in Gorham, New Hampshire with no buildings constructed or occupied within the boundaries of the Forest. Forest Service employees (then called forest guards) traveled to forest locations by train and then either by foot or horse to their worksites.

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<sup>4</sup> David Govatski, “Weeks Act and the Creation of the White Mountain National Forest.” (whitemountainhistory.org. Accessed October 2017).

<sup>5</sup> Finnegan, 3.

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When 30,000 acres were purchased on the northern slopes of the Presidential Range, it became necessary to construct a local headquarters to cut down on travel time.<sup>6</sup>

Throughout the National Forest lands the Forest Service employees often traveled many miles from local ranger stations to forest work sites in the 1920s and 1930s as road networks were not well developed. Getting to a job site meant a long trek with field equipment in hand. Daily round trips were impractical, so the Forest Service constructed cabins throughout the forest to house fire patrols and shelter crews.

Forest Service Guards were stationed in strategically located remote cabins, termed “Guard Stations.” From these cabins, forest guards were able to manage, restore and protect the newly acquired National Forest lands. During the summer they would work on trails and in campgrounds, built and maintain phone lines to fire lookout towers, fight forest fires, assist the public and protect the forest resources. In the winters, they scaled timber to determine how much a logger would have to pay for logs being cut on the forest. The Guard “responded autonomously to needs as he saw them and participated directly in all of the activities within the district.”<sup>7</sup> The United States Forest Service Guard stations served as workshop space, tool storage and sleeping quarters for the guards and were located throughout the National Forests of the United States. In addition to Forest Guards, fire, trail, road and other work crews frequented these sites.

In the 1920s and 1930s there were at least thirteen guard stations in operation in the White Mountain National Forest. “Some of them were used by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s as well as by the Forest Service...Most of them were existing buildings such as farmhouses that the Forest Service had acquired in creating the National Forest.”<sup>8</sup> Many of the Guard Stations were wood framed construction.

### **Construction of Fabyan Guard Station & Rustic Architecture**

Like National Park Service buildings of the period, Forest Service buildings were intended to blend with their surroundings. The early National Park Service buildings were constructed out of native materials with an “intensive use of hand labor” and “clear rejection of the regularity and symmetry of the industrial world.”<sup>9</sup> The architecture of this early period was intended to harmonize visually and culturally with its immediate environment, adapting the pioneer building techniques and standards into its construction to create architecture that was truly non-intrusive.<sup>10</sup> This straightforward simple architecture expresses ornament through the materials themselves and the visual display of the builder’s workmanship.

Fabyan Guard Station was one of the first Guard Stations to be constructed in the White Mountain National Forest and may have been the only log cabin specifically built in response to this need.<sup>11</sup> The log cabin design was typical of rustic architecture. The materials of the single-room cabin

<sup>6</sup> Finnegan, 3.

<sup>7</sup> Finnegan, 5.

<sup>8</sup> Tom Eastman, “A Cabin in the woods / Fabyan Guard Station being restored on the WMNF” (*Conway Daily Sun*, July 22, 2014), quoting Sarah Jordan, Forest Archaeologist and Heritage Program Manager, White Mountain National Forest.

<sup>9</sup> William C. Tweed, Laura E. Soulliere and Henry G. Law, “Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942,” (National Park Service, 1977), introduction.

<sup>10</sup> Tweed, Part III: The Formative Decade: 1918-1927.

<sup>11</sup> Eastman, quoting Sarah Jordan. All other Guard Stations were constructed out of lumber.

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embody the distinctive characteristics of rustic architecture, having been chosen to harmonize visually with the surrounding forest and mimic the straightforward construction of the earliest White Mountain pioneer cabins.

The Fabyan Guard Station was the local headquarters for all Forest Service activity in the area during the early period of the White Mountain National Forest and was constructed at a strategic location along Cherry Mountain Road, near to the Fabyan train station.<sup>12</sup> Cherry Mountain road had been constructed in 1811 as the Jefferson Turnpike. “The early toll road was authorized to provide access for freight and coaches between the towns of Jefferson and Lancaster and the 10<sup>th</sup> New Hampshire Turnpike with access to Portland, Maine.”<sup>13</sup> Fabyan Station had been constructed in 1874, when the Mount Washington Branch of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad was constructed from Wing Road in Bethlehem to the base of Mount Washington.<sup>14</sup>

The Fabyan Guard Station was designed and principally built by Clifford “Cliff” Lloyd Graham (1894-1954). The cabin was constructed for \$75<sup>15</sup> using native spruce logs that were cut on the site with hand tools. Roy Brown, Horrace Currier and others probably assisted Graham in the construction.<sup>16</sup>

“Cliff” Graham was born in 1894 in Minneapolis and attended New Hampshire College in Durham, New Hampshire in around 1914. In around 1918, he entered Forest Service, serving as a Guard and log-scaler on the Twin Mountain Ranger District.<sup>17</sup> The Fabyan Guard Station was closely associated with Graham, who worked out of the cabin for several years before going back to school for his Master’s degree.<sup>18</sup> In 1927, Clifford Graham took a years’ education leave to attend Yale Forest School<sup>19</sup> and married Pearl Ivaloa Elliott (1902-1988) in Plymouth, NH.<sup>20</sup> In 1928, he returned to duty and was made Deputy Supervisor.<sup>21</sup> By 1936, Graham had a permanent address in Laconia, and was working as a Forest Supervisor.<sup>22</sup> Between 1937 and 1954 Graham served as one of the longest service Forest Supervisors, spending much of his working life at Fabyan Guard Station. In the summer he had a car or truck for transport, but in the winter, his only form of transportation to logging jobs was by horse.<sup>23</sup> According to Edward K Gienty, when Cliff Graham was Supervisor in the early 1950s, Fabyan was his pride and joy:

Contrary to present day thinking and attitudes, this was “his” cabin. There was a private padlock on it and I was trusted to be told how to find the key and that I could stay there, (which I did for many years with much comfort and joy at each stop!), however, the truth should be that the only reason I was told

<sup>12</sup> The train station was about a mile and a half from the cabin.

<sup>13</sup> United States Forest Service, “Fabyan Guard Station Restoration 2014.” (ND). Cherry Mountain Road is the longest intact piece of 19<sup>th</sup> century turnpike in New Hampshire.

<sup>14</sup> Robert M. Lindsell, *The Rail Lines of Northern New England* (Pepperell, MA: Branch Line Press, 2000), 331-332.

<sup>15</sup> David Govatski (Retired United States Forest Service Employee) in discussion with the author, 2017.

<sup>16</sup> G. S. Wheeler in Finnegan, 11.

<sup>17</sup> Edward K. Gienty in Finnegan, 7.

<sup>18</sup> Edward K. Gienty in Finnegan, 9. According to the 1982 National Register nomination, Clifford Graham went to Yale for his Master’s even though he never graduated from UNH.

<sup>19</sup> G. S. Wheeler in Finnegan, 11.

<sup>20</sup> New Hampshire Bureau of Vital Records, “New Hampshire, Marriage and Divorce Records, 1659-1947” (Ancestry.com), Clifford Lloyd Graham and Pearl Ivaloa Elliott.

<sup>21</sup> G. S. Wheeler in Finnegan, 11.

<sup>22</sup> Laconia, New Hampshire City Directories, various years. United States Federal Census, various years.

<sup>23</sup> Edward K. Gienty in Finnegan, 9.

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where the key was, was because I had a real “finish carpenter” working for me out of Bartlett and about 1 or 2 weeks per year this man was loaned by me to Cliff for a few “special jobs” at Fabyan.<sup>24</sup>

This finish carpenter did odd jobs at the cabin, including adding scribed strapping between the logs at the interior.

During Graham’s tenure, the Fabyan Guard Station served as a base station for crews at work in the nearby forest. In the 1920s, a timber survey crews stayed at the cabin (**Figure 1**), and in the 1930s, the site was used by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Civilian Conservation Corps may have constructed the outhouse during their stay.

The cabin had two bunks and was heated by a Beauty Hub wood cook stove. Water was gathered from the unnamed stream to the west of the cabin, and an outhouse was constructed on the other side of the stream. A very small horse barn and corral were located on the opposite side of Cherry Mountain Road until about 1960.<sup>25</sup> At night Graham would play cribbage with guests like Sherman Adams (1899-1986),<sup>26</sup> storing pipes in “nooks and crannies” over the table.

### **Road Improvements and the Decline of Use (1940-2010)**

After World War II, the cabin’s usage declined. As motorized vehicles became more widely available and roads were improved in the 1940s, travel to remote sites became easier. Forest Service employees wanted to live with their families and began to commute to the mountains instead of camping for extended periods. As a result, Nation-wide the Guard Station cabins lost their utility and many were either demolished, abandoned or found new uses.

In New Hampshire, the Forest Service began to consolidate to five ranger districts, operating out of centralized ranger stations.<sup>27</sup> Other guard stations were torn down, and the last known regular use of Fabyan Guard Station was in the 1960s by staff coming from the Supervisor’s Office in Laconia, NH.<sup>28</sup> During this period Edward “Ted” Gienty and Jack A Godden were the primary users of the cabin. In his autobiography, Jack A. Godden writes:

I learned of Fabian cabin, a one room, log structure with a two burner gas stove, wood range, refrigerator (gas), two sets of bunk beds, privy and stream water. Here I was to spend several overnights. I would buy a steak at Twin Mountain, some beer, a can of beans and collected \$5.00 per night per diem...I took the family here for a weekend stay, probably in 1962, roughing it with four of the kids.<sup>29</sup>

It has been largely vacant since and is one of the last remaining Guard Stations in the eastern United States and the only purpose-built guard station in New Hampshire.

Though the exact date of the demolition of the horse barn and construction of the woodshed is unknown, it is likely that the barn quickly fell into disrepair and was demolished ca. 1960. Some

<sup>24</sup> Edward K. Gienty in Finnegan, 9.

<sup>25</sup> The barn was reportedly so small that Graham trained his horse to back up a few feet so that its droppings would fall out of the window and onto a pile, saving him much work cleaning. (Edward K. Gienty in Finnegan, 9.)

<sup>26</sup> Sherman Adams was a New Hampshire Congressman, two-term Governor of New Hampshire and later served as Chief of Staff for President Dwight D. Eisenhower. After he resigned in 1958, he developed Loon Mountain Ski Area in Lincoln, New Hampshire.

<sup>27</sup> Eastman, quoting Sarah Jordan.

<sup>28</sup> Govatski, discussion 2017.

<sup>29</sup> Jack A. Godden, “Excerpts from Jack A Godden – autobiography 1960-1968,” 3.

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of the former building may have been incorporated into the non-historic woodshed west of the cabin and adjacent to the stream.

### **Restoration Efforts (2011-present)**

Spurred by the centennial celebration of the Weeks Act and the inclusion of the Fabyan Cabin on the Weeks Act Legacy Trail and the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance's "Behind-the-Scenes tour and Talk: Historic Bretton Woods and Crawford Notch, the White Mountain Forest's Heritage Program partnered with the local history group, WhiteMountainHistory.org in 2011 to search for opportunities to restore the cabin as an important piece of White Mountain National Forest history. The United States Forest Service Eastern Region Office included the project in a larger effort to bring HistoriCorps (a national initiative that works through partnerships to mobilize volunteers to save and sustain places of national significance while providing educational and outdoor experience) to the National Forests in the eastern United States. Restoration work began on July 7, 2014. The White Mountain National Forest partnered with HistoriCorps to repair the cabin.

Since 1923, Fabyan Cabin had suffered from some maintenance issues as well as falling victim to vandalism due to the site's remote location and lack of use. Crews of volunteers led by preservation professionals John Rossi and Natalie Henshaw raised the cabin on jacks to repair the stone foundation piers and replace the first tier of sill logs. All work was performed in adherence to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, utilizing techniques and materials consistent with those used by Graham in 1923, replacing only what was beyond repair. To improve site drainage, the site was regraded and the granite step was reset. The HistoriCorps crew also repaired vandalism to the cabin, repairing the damaged front door and rehabilitating the windows. The United States Forest Service hosted a media open house at the site on July 17<sup>th</sup> and completed the project by late July.

A new cedar shingle roof was put on in 2015.

Late in the winter of 2016-2017 the cabin was again vandalized. This time a hatchet was used to damage the door, and the door window was broken. The damage was discovered by a local volunteer and quickly repaired by John Rossi.

The Fabyan Guard Station was a very important early administrative center on the newly formed White Mountain National Forest. The Station is a rare survivor from the earliest history of the White Mountain National Forest and remains largely intact, with rustic architectural details exemplifying national trends in early Forest Service architecture. The Station is a reminder of the knowledge, skill and resourcefulness of early Forest Service personnel. These rangers were self-reliant individuals who were expected to provide their own shelter and live in isolated locations, responding autonomously to the needs as they saw them and participate directly in all of the activities within his district.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Society for the Protection of Forests. "Eleventh Report of the Society for Protection of Forests," *Forestry in New Hampshire*. 1912: pages 23-24.

Tweed, William C; Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law. "Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942." National Park Service, 1977. National Park Service website ([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)).

United States Federal Census, various years.

United States Forest Service. "Fabyan Guard Station Restoration 2014." ND.

Fabyan Guard Station  
Name of Property

Coös, NH  
County and State

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.37 Ac

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                  |                     |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 30,2552 | Northing: 4,904,574 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:         | Northing:           |

Fabyan Guard Station  
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3. Zone: Easting: Northing:  
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

Fabyan cabin site is located within the White Mountain National Forest. The Guard Station is located in a small clearing approximately ¾ miles north of U.S. Route 302 on the Cherry Mountain Road. The clearing is bounded by an axe-blazed line on all sides and by Cherry Mountain Road on the east. The clearing encompasses approximately 0.37 acres with the associated wood shed and privy located just inside the forest to the west and southwest.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the small parcel within the White Mountain National Forest that contains the cabin, outbuildings and clearing that have historically been part of the Fabyan Guard Station and maintain historic integrity. The former horse barn site on the opposite side of Cherry Mountain Road has been excluded as it no longer maintains integrity as the building has been long demolished.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Mae H. Williams  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number: PO Box 941  
city or town: Meredith state: NH zip code: 03253  
e-mail mae@unlockinghistory.com  
telephone: (603) 707-0502  
date: January 16, 2018

with assistance from:

name/title: Sarah Jordan  
organization: White Mountain National Forest  
street & number: 71 White Mountain Drive  
city or town: Campton state: NH zip code: 03223  
e-mail scjordan@fs.fed.us  
telephone: (603) 536-6240  
date: January 16, 2018



Fabyan Guard Station  
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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

### Photographs

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

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Fabyan Guard Station

City or Vicinity: Carroll

County: Coös

State: New Hampshire

Photographer: Mae H. Williams

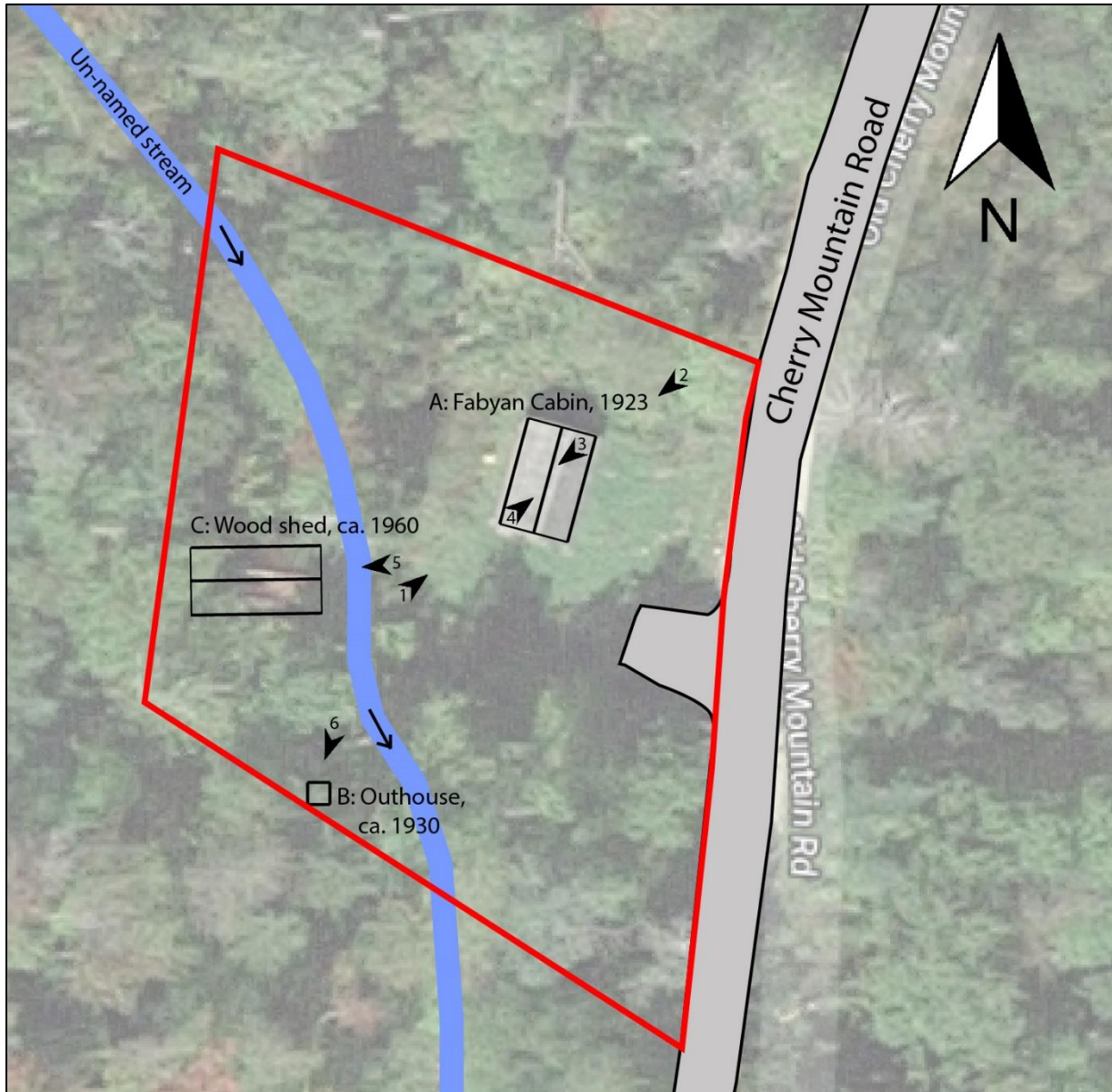
Date Photographed: June 29, 2017

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

- 1 of 6. Photo 0001: Fabyan Guard Station, facing northeast.
- 2 of 6. Photo 0002: Fabyan Guard Station, facing southwest.
- 3 of 6. Photo 0003: Fabyan Guard Station interior, facing southwest.
- 4 of 6. Photo 0004: Fabyan Guard Station interior, facing northeast.
- 5 of 6. Photo 0005: Wood storage shed, facing west.
- 6 of 6. Photo 0006: Outhouse, facing southwest.

Fabyan Guard Station  
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Fabyan Guard Station  
Name of Property

Coös, NH  
County and State



**Figure 1:** Fabyan Guard Station, photographed by E. S. Shipp, August 1926  
U.S. Forest Service, Eastern Region Photograph Collection, USFS Negative Number 211956.

Fabyan Guard Station  
Name of Property

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**Figure 2:** Fabyan Guard Station, photographed by Paul S. Carter, January 1935  
U.S. Forest Service, Eastern Region Photograph Collection, USFS Negative Number 300142.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Fabyan Guard Station  
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1 of 6. Photo 0001: Fabyan Guard Station, facing northeast.

Fabyan Guard Station  
Name of Property

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2 of 6. Photo 0002: Fabyan Guard Station, facing southwest.

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3 of 6. Photo 0003: Fabyan Guard Station interior, facing southwest.

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4 of 6. Photo 0004: Fabyan Guard Station interior, facing northeast.



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5 of 6. Photo 0005: Wood storage shed, facing west.

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6 of 6. Photo 0006: Outhouse, facing southwest.

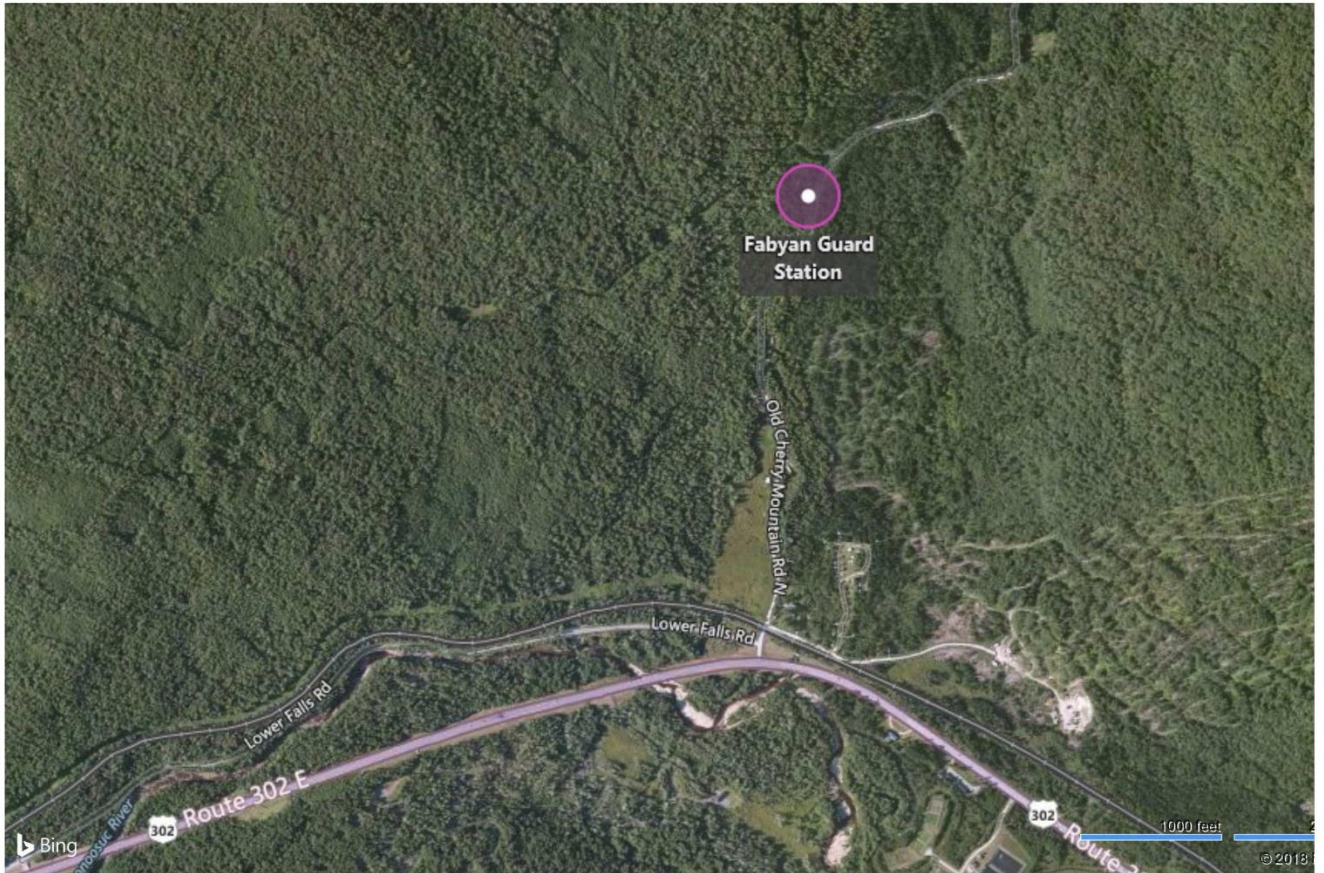
Fabyan Guard Station  
Name of Property

Coös, NH  
County and State



**Fabyan Guard Station**  
Cherry Mountain Road, Carroll, New Hampshire  
44.268908, -71.471222

NORTH

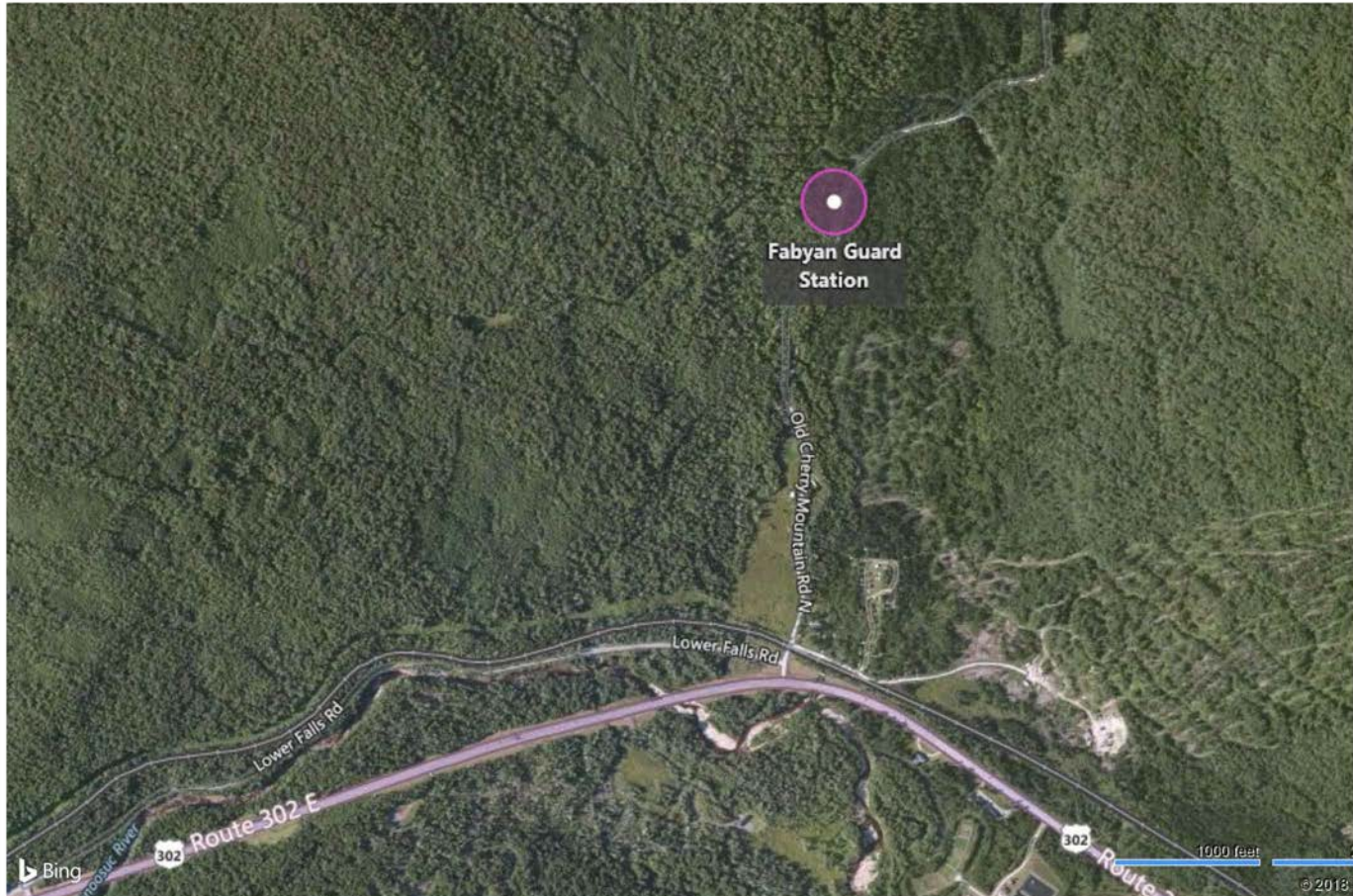


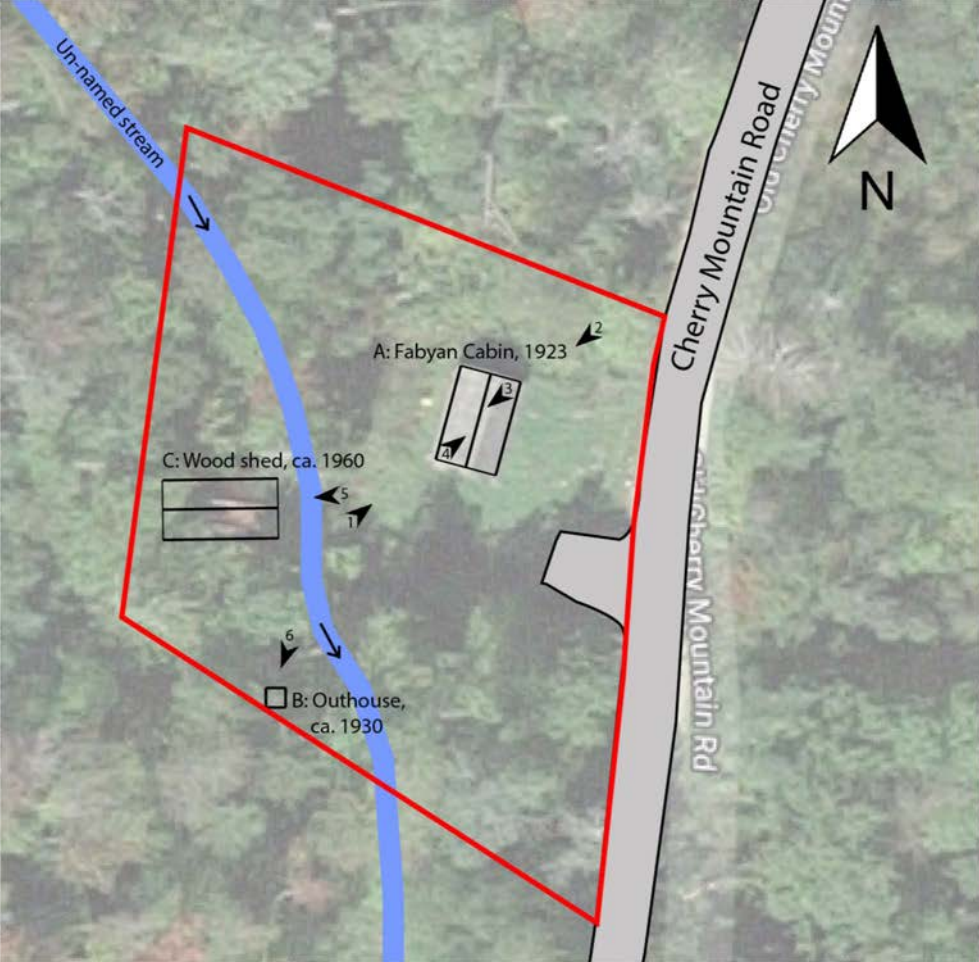
### Fabyan Guard Station

Cherry Mountain Road, Carroll, New Hampshire

44.268908, -71.471222

NORTH





Un-named stream

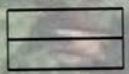
Cherry Mountain Road



A: Fabyan Cabin, 1923

C: Wood shed, ca. 1960

B: Outhouse, ca. 1930







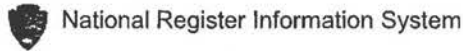












# Evaluation/Return Sheet For Single/Multi Nomination

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 3/28/2018    Date of Pending List: 4/18/2018    Date of 16th Day: 5/3/2018    Date of 45th Day: 5/14/2018    Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept     Return     Reject    5/14/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed    Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278    Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Back



File Code: 2360

Date: MAR 26 2018

Mr. J. Paul Loether  
National Register Chief - Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street NW  
Mailstop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240-0001



Dear Mr. Loether:

The USDA Forest Service (Forest Service) is pleased to submit the enclosed nomination, developed with [WhiteMountainHistory.org](http://WhiteMountainHistory.org), to list the Fabyan Guard Station in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Fabyan Guard Station is located on the Pemigewasset Ranger District of the White Mountain National Forest (Forest) in the town of Carroll, Coös County, New Hampshire.

The Fabyan Guard Station (27-CO-2056) was the first permanent building constructed by the Forest Service on the Forest and is the last remaining example of a Guard Station in New Hampshire. It is a one-room log cabin, hand built by the Forest rangers from local materials in 1923, and is a testament to the skill and craftsmanship of early Forest Service staff. The primary builder of the cabin was Clifford L. Graham who went on to become one of the longest-serving Forest Supervisors of the Forest. The cabin is a remnant of early local administration of Forest Service lands in an era when transportation was difficult and time consuming. Forest Service guards were stationed at similar outposts across the Forest to administer timber sales, construct and maintain recreation facilities, and respond quickly to forest fires in their immediate vicinity.

Since 2014, the Forest invested significant time and resources in the historic preservation of the Fabyan Guard Station, including a multi-week volunteer project. In 2014, in partnership with HistoriCorps, Inc., deteriorated logs and vandalized windows were replaced, the Appalachian Mountain Club construction crew installed a new cedar shingle roof, and the Forest Youth Conservation Corps maintained the grounds around the cabin and installed an interpretive panel developed through a partnership agreement with [WhiteMountainHistory.org](http://WhiteMountainHistory.org). In 2015, the Forest, HistoriCorps, Inc., and [WhiteMountainHistory.org](http://WhiteMountainHistory.org) were honored by the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance with a Preservation Achievement Award for the combined efforts to preserve and restore this important piece of Forest Service and New Hampshire history. Listing in the NRHP recognizes and celebrates these successful partnerships and historic preservation accomplishments.

The building is considered historically significant and eligible for listing in the NRHP for its association with events that contribute to broad patterns of our history (Criterion A), as the local manifestation of Forest Service policies and practices in the newly-established Forest in the early twentieth century. Fabyan Guard Station also embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C) as a well-preserved example of a rustic log cabin.



The final draft of the nomination was reviewed and received concurrence from the New Hampshire Division of Historic Resources--which serves as the New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office. Elizabeth Muzzey, New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer, signed the enclosed nomination form as the Commenting Official. Troy Ferone, Forest Service, Eastern Region Heritage Program Manager and Deputy Preservation Officer, signed the nomination as Certifying Official.

We appreciate the opportunity to highlight National, Regional, and local cultural resources through nomination and listing in the NRHP.

Please contact Troy, [tjferone@fs.fed.us](mailto:tjferone@fs.fed.us), at (414) 297-3461 for additional correspondence regarding this nomination,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Kathleen Atkinson".

KATHLEEN ATKINSON  
Regional Forester Eastern Region

Enclosures (hard copy)

cc: Troy Ferone, Clare Mendelsohn, Sarah Jordan