

072



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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A)*. Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic names: Brooks River Historic Ranger Station

other names/site number:

Ranger Station NPS BR-1; AHRS Site No. XMK-093

2. Location

street & number Shore of Naknek Lake, just north of the Brooks River Mouth in Katmai National Park and Preserve

not for publication N/A

city or town King Salmon vicinity x

state Alaska code AK county Dillingham code 070
zip code 99613

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural

and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kevin K. Motta 11/13/09
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau National Park Service

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Joan M. Antason, Deputy SHPD 2 September 2009
Signature of commenting or other official Date

Alaska
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register 3/15/2010
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

[Signature] Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

The Brooks River Historic Ranger Station
Dillingham, Alaska

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- Building**
- district**
- site**
- structure**
- object**

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) Tourism and Early Park Development Resources of Katmai National Park and Preserve

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

The Brooks River Historic Ranger Station
Dillingham, Alaska

Page 4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: LANDSCAPE Sub: park

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: LANDSCAPE Sub: park

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

no style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: stone

roof: metal; wood

walls: log

other:

Narrative Description:

The first building erected by the National Park Service (NPS) at Brooks Camp, located in Katmai National Park and Preserve, is a unique log cabin, historically known as the Brooks River Ranger Station. The cabin is part of NPS's complex of approximately twenty buildings and structures, which are located along the shore of Naknek Lake, just north of the Brooks River mouth. The Ranger Station is singled out because it represents a period characterized by tourism and early park management in Katmai National Monument. In addition, the layout and construction materials used to construct the building sets it apart from the rest of the NPS properties. The cabin stands close to the lake while the majority of later NPS-constructed buildings and structures are located to the west and form a linear pattern heading north. Moreover, the Ranger Station is one of two NPS buildings within the entire NPS complex that was constructed with locally cut logs. The remaining NPS buildings and structures built after 1962 are prefabricated, wooden panabodes. Today, as in the past, the Historic Ranger Station remains a primary center of visitors contact and park management activities at Brooks Camp and its log cabin saddle-notch building style continues to evoke a sense of "northern frontierism" which was central to the early history of Alaska's national parks. The building is located within but is not part of the Brooks River Archaeological District National Historic Landmark (AHRS #XMK-051).

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

The Brooks River Historic Ranger Station
Dillingham, Alaska

Page 5

Environmental Setting:

Brooks Camp is situated at the center of a bouquet of deep, glacially-carved, freshwater lakes that make up the Naknek Lake complex. The major lakes include Grosvenor, Colville, Brooks, and Naknek lakes, the later being the fourth largest lake in Alaska. From the Dumping Mountain Overlook reached to by foot-trail leading northwest away from the cabins, one quickly gains a sense of Brooks Camp's remote location and setting. In the forefront is the one-and-a-half mile Brooks River that connects Naknek Lake with Brooks Lake. Looking right, Katmai's northern terrain is a great expanse of lake and mountain country, heavily covered with forest. To the east lies the broad valley of the Savonoski River, giving passage to the coastal range, and eventually, the shores of the Pacific Ocean. To the south stand the glacier-covered volcanoes of the Aleutian Range, plainly visible for 120 miles from Mount Mageik to Mount Peulik. Beyond Brooks Lake the western terrain becomes flat as the great Hudsonian coniferous forest, unbroken from its origin on the Atlantic coast, reaches its western limit and gives way to the tundra-covered Bristol Bay coastal plain that meets the Bering Sea. Because of such a remote environmental setting, Katmai was, and remains, one of the less accessible units in the National Park system, and the buildings constructed during this period reflect the challenges and limitations of developing a wilderness area.

The historic property is located at the southeast end of the NPS complex in an environmental setting that has changed very little since the Ranger Station was built in 1955. The cabin is tucked within a boreal forest environment, which consists mainly of white and black spruce, balsam poplar, paper birch, alders, willows, high bush cranberries, fireweed, and a variety of seasonal wild flowers. The cabin has an east-west orientation. In front of the cabin's west elevation is a 200-foot trail linking the Ranger Station to Brooks Camp's only other log cabin, the Historic Boat Storage House. The Historic Ranger Station's east orientation provides a panoramic view of Lake Naknek, the gapped lateral moraine that once separated Iliuk Arm from Naknek Lake, the granite slopes of the 3,000 foot Mount La Gorce, and the sedimentary pinnacles of Mouth Katolinat rising 4,700 feet above Naknek Lake. Built only 150 feet from the beach, the Historic Ranger Station served—and still serves—as the first point of contact for arriving visitors to Brooks Camp by floatplane, the primary mode of transportation into and out of the park.

Historic Appearance:

The original Ranger Station was, and remains, a rectangular-shaped, single story, log building with a gabled roof, and stained a dark brown color. The building originally measured 17'4" x 21'6". NPS rangers constructed the cabin using the classic method of round and saddle notching, a commonly used building style of log cabins in Alaska. Four seasoned spruce logs, elevated several inches above the ground by large river rocks at the corners and at intermediate points, formed the building's base or foundation. Two sill logs (north and south elevations) projected outward beyond the east end log, serving as the base for the front porch.

Alternating large and small spruce logs, joined together by a common joint, formed the cabin's walls. Instead of chinking material, quartered split logs were used to fill in the open spaces between the logs. The original cabin had three windows and two doors. Two windows—cut into the north and south elevations of the building—consisted of three nine-light windows with panes measuring 8" x 10". The third window, located just off-center of the east elevation, maintained two nine-light windows with panes measuring 8" x 10".

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

The Brooks River Historic Ranger Station
Dillingham, Alaska

Page 6

=====

The original cabin had two doors: one door with a single large pane window at the back (west) elevation in the southwest section of the building and a second door with a six-light window with plain surrounds located at the front (east) elevation in the northwest section of the building.

The original gabled roof was covered with green corrugated metal. The gable was supported by purlins and had an east-west orientation. The gable ends were enclosed with vertical logs, which created an area for storage. The east gable extended over the front porch that faced Naknek Lake. Resting on the extensions of the cabin base logs, the front (east) elevation porch was integrated into the structure of the cabin. Three vertical posts providing support for the roof protruded upward from notches in the base log. The porch floor consisted of 2" x 6" planks and was enclosed by a small spruce log that served as a handrail. There was a small step up to the porch level. Moose antlers were fixed to the front of the porch along with a vertical pipe radio antenna.

Modifications:

In the mid-1970s, NPS added a stud-framed addition with plywood exterior to the back (west) end of the cabin. To keep consistent with the building's green corrugated metal roof, the addition's roof was covered with wood shingles that were painted green. The original structure, however, was not altered by the addition.

To maintain a more authentic rustic look, several other modifications were made in 1991. First, the west addition was removed. In its place, an open porch measuring 6' x 14'2" was built. This porch is covered by a modified hipped roof with cedar shingles and supported by four vertical poles. A wooden drain was attached to one portion of the porch roof and tin from the roof extended down over the top two courses of logs as a moisture barrier. Second, the original roof over the main building was covered with natural-colored wood shingles. Third, cedar planking was used to cover the east (front) porch ceiling. The interior ceiling and storage area was paneled with cedar planking as part of the building's conversion from the ranger station to a visitor center.

A final modification to the Historic Ranger Station took place in 1998, when NPS built an addition that altered the east and south elevations. A two-foot section of the roof's lateral support beam was cut to accommodate the gable extension and the exterior gable vertical logs were removed. The roof's wood shingles were removed to eliminate problems with bat guano and rot. The original metal roof was removed to access the 2" x 6" runners over the rafters. The new roof consists of 5/8" CDX plywood with 15-pound tar paper stapled over the plywood, and covered with brown weathered copper metal. Inside, the new addition's ceiling was covered with cedar paneling to match the paneling in the historic part of the building. The new addition was attached to, and essentially encloses, the cabin's original east (front) exterior wall and southeast corner. Although the enclosure altered the cabin's east elevation by incorporating the exterior log wall, window, and door into a modified interior, the addition left the log walls, ends, windows and door intact.

The 1998, rectangular-shaped addition, measures 12' x 26' and is oriented north to south. The foundation for it is plank on grade. The exterior walls are sheathed with a split log veneer. The roof and walls are conventional wood frame construction. The northeast section essentially replaced the front (east) porch. The southeastern section extends several feet beyond the original building's southeast corner. Overall, the current building maintains an overall "L" shape.

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

The Brooks River Historic Ranger Station
Dillingham, Alaska

Page 7

=====

The 1998 addition slightly altered the north, south, and east elevations. Besides the historic three nine-light windows, the north elevation now includes a small covered porch with three-step stairs on the east and west sides of the porch; a modern door with a six-light window; and a large, single window to the east of the door. The northeast elevation has three windows: a longer vertical single pane window in the center that is flanked by two single-pane windows that match the north side window. To cover the northeast section of the addition, NPS extended the original east-west gable about fourteen feet. A north-south gable roof now covers the southeast section of the addition, altering the historic southern elevation. The National Park Service is considering the option of restoring the roof to its historic appearance by restoring it with green corrugated metal.

An important appendage to the Ranger Station was a log cache built about 50-feet to the west of the building. The cache measures 8' x 6' and is 55" high. It is a rectangular, log structure with a gable roof. The floor consists of several plank boards placed side by side and nailed onto a log base. The walls consist of alternating, saddle-notched, spruce logs, with round corners. The roof consists of a bottom layer of green corrugated metal, covered by a top layer of wood shingles and it appears that it is the same pewter-green corrugated roofing material that was used to build the Ranger Station's roof. The door is constructed with vertical planks and attached by two metal hinges. Originally, the cache was placed upon four vertical spruce log poles, probably several feet high, braced by smaller crossed spruce poles. A ladder also made of small spruce poles, would have been needed to access the cache, however, the ladder is gone.

Integrity:

The Historic Ranger Station has maintains historical and physical integrity. The building has never been moved, nor has the environmental setting changed much since 1955. The most significant impact to the historic building was the conversion of the Historic Ranger Station to a visitor center and the addition of the gift shop in 1998. An addition essentially enclosed the original east porch, and extended beyond the south elevation by several feet, giving the current building an "L" shape. The building's roof was extended by fourteen feet and was entirely replaced. The National Park Service is considering restoring the roof to its historic appearance by restoring it with green corrugated metal. Nevertheless, the building reflects its original style. While the 1998 addition altered the historic appearance, it did not deter from the structure's historic ambiance. The original walls and roof framework remain largely intact. Moreover, the cache's construction style, coupled with its historic purpose, contributes to the overall frontier ambiance and lifestyle conveyed by the Brooks River Ranger Station.

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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
conservation

Period of Significance 1955-1962

Significant Dates 1955

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder National Park Service

=====

Narrative of Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Significance:

The construction of the Brooks River Ranger Station in 1955 marked the establishment of the National Park Service's presence and authority within Katmai National Monument (now Katmai National Park and Preserve). The building's log cabin style evokes a tradition of northern frontierism that is central to the history of Alaska's first national parks. This log cabin was the first permanent building erected by NPS in Katmai, more than thirty years after the Monument's creation and more than twenty years after the Brooks Camp area was included in the Monument. Originally, the Historic Ranger Station doubled as a living space and headquarters, where rangers both lived and conducted park duties including, visitor contacts and resource protection. Today, the Historic Ranger Station remains one of two buildings used for NPS management activities and visitor contact services. The use of local building materials and a rustic style of architecture still project an image of frontier living and ambiance. Thus, Brooks Camp's Historic Ranger Station represents a period of significance when NPS began to take an active management role to protect resources and to provide visitor services as tourism developed at Katmai after 1950. The building remains a reminder of a period when Katmai was little known and seldom visited and the log cabin historic architecture, association, use, and setting sets it apart from the prefabricated, wooden NPS buildings and structures erected after 1962.

History:

For more than thirty years after the designation of Katmai National Monument in 1918, NPS's management was conducted from afar. In the eyes of NPS officials, the monument was remote, it saw few visitors, and its resources were not thought to be endangered. As a result, little attention was paid or money allocated to the management of the Monument. Pressure for NPS to take a more active role began following the 1931 boundary expansion that nearly doubled the size of the Monument. Despite reports of illegal hunting, trapping and fishing activities in the monument, funding and personnel were slow to arrive. The first NPS Katmai patrol occurred in 1937 and amounted to a one-day visit. For many years thereafter, NPS had to rely on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to patrol Katmai.

World War II precipitated increased use of the Katmai area. The U.S. Army Air Corps established the nearby Naknek Air Base in 1941 (which was located close to where King Salmon was later established). Military and construction personnel seeking trophy rainbow trout used small float planes to access fishing areas throughout the region, including Brooks River and other parts of the upper Naknek drainage. Charter aircraft services started flying sportsmen into the Monument. Hampered by a lack of funding and by personnel shortages, NPS personnel visited only occasionally. By 1948, however, NPS was under pressure to develop the visitor and administrative infrastructure within the Monument.

The arrival of Northern Consolidated Airlines as an NPS concessioner acted as a catalyst for early park development. In 1950, Ray Petersen, Northern Consolidated Airline's president, established a fishing camp at the mouth of the Brooks River. That same summer, NPS assigned its first seasonal ranger, William Nancarrow from Mount McKinley National Park, to patrol Katmai. The presence of a ranger was vital to counteract

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

The Brooks River Historic Ranger Station
Dillingham, Alaska

Page 10

growing belief, particularly on the part of local residents, that the NPS had no interest in the area and that the Monument should be abolished. To accommodate his housing needs and to help establish an NPS presence, Nancarrow built a two-room wall tent and a cache and dug a well at the present Brooks Camp campground, located one-half mile north of the Brooks River mouth. However, with the rising number of sportsman arriving by airplanes, the need for a more central NPS base was becoming evident.

NPS plans to build a ranger station began during the summer of 1954 when Nancarrow cut, peeled, and seasoned spruce logs from Mortuary Cove. That same summer, Nancarrow constructed a second log cache at a location closer to the mouth of the Brooks River. By February 1955, NPS ordered building materials from Seattle and arranged for delivery to King Salmon by a Fish and Wildlife vessel. In July 1955, NPS Ranger Richard Ward and seasonal hire Russell Todd began construction of the Historic Ranger Station (BR-1; AHRS# XMK-093) where the second log cache stood. The new log building replaced the wall tent at the campground as the park headquarters. Although the interior plumbing and cabinetry work had yet to be completed, the building was livable by the end of that month. This was the National Park Service's first permanent building in Katmai, thirty-seven years after the monument had been established.

Historic photographs support information from employees, who report that the log cache that stood in front of the Historic Ranger Station was built in 1954. Construction of the cache consists of the same alternating, saddle-notched, spruce logs, with round corners used to build the Ranger Station. Moreover, the cache roof consists of a bottom layer of green corrugated metal, covered by a top layer of wood shingles and it appears that it is the same pewter-green corrugated roofing material that was used to build the Ranger Station's roof. However, it is possible that the this cache was the original campground cache built by Nancarrow in 1950, and later moved to the Ranger Station location in 1954. If the second case proves true, then that would make the log cache one of the oldest, if not the oldest, existing NPS structures in Katmai National Park and Preserve. Nevertheless, by 1954, the cache was placed upon four vertical spruce log poles and stood, as far as we know, in front of the Ranger Station until 2006. For safety reason, NPS maintenance staff took down the log cache, with intentions to replace the four support logs and return the cache to its historic setting.

Although seasonal rangers continued to be assigned to Katmai from this point forward, development of the NPS complex at Brooks Camp was slow. It was not until the summer of 1958 that the rangers secured and stored building materials in sufficient quantity to construct a "small warehouse" at Brooks Camp. The following summer Katmai rangers built the Boat Storage House (BR-38; AHRS# XMK-094) about 200 feet north of the Ranger Station.¹ The Boat Storage House was constructed in a similar log cabin style and has served many complementary and supportive functions to the Ranger Station over the years.

The log cabin architecture sets the Ranger Station apart from the majority of NPS buildings at Brooks Camp. The building's history is entwined with Katmai's relationship to its parent park, Mount McKinley National Park and the establishment of Alaska's parks by Boon and Crockett member Charles Sheldon in 1917. Sheldon visited the Denali region on a sports hunting expedition in 1906. During his three years in Alaska, Sheldon became enamored with the grandeur and scenery of the Alaska Range. In 1917 Sheldon's efforts were rewarded, as Mount McKinley had the distinction of becoming the first park added to the National Park system

¹ There is some question as to the exact construction date of the Boat Storage House. But according to Ranger Bob Peterson, who was stationed at Brooks Camp between 1960 and 1962, the building was there throughout his tenure at Katmai.

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

The Brooks River Historic Ranger Station
Dillingham, Alaska

Page 11

after the passage of the National Park Service Act of 1916. Two years later, Katmai National Monument was added.

With the establishment of Alaska's national parks in 1917, NPS started to consciously promote a kind of frontier ambiance in its parks, with hardy rangers, dedicated to conservation, playing the role of frontier lawmen. This frontier ambiance was projected through the use of a rustic style of architecture in park buildings, particularly, dark brown colored, gabled-roof log buildings. The McKinley park rangers, who built the Historic Ranger Station, employed the same rustic style. The Ranger Station is a gabled roof log cabin built using the rustic round and/or saddle notching. The building was stained a dark brown color. Park rangers lived and worked in the Ranger Station through the summer. Besides the time-consuming, and frontier living tasks of hauling water and cutting firewood each day, the rangers' main priority was contacting planes and informing the fly-in anglers about Katmai's fishing regulations.

Between 1955 and 1962, NPS presence and the construction of ranger support cabins at Katmai coincided with private-sector tourism development in the monument. Beginning in the late 1950s, the concessioner replaced the wall tents at Brooks Camp with prefabricated wooden panabode cabins to provide more comfortable tourist housing and a lodge. As tourism increased at Brooks Camp, NPS seasonal rangers also increased their tasks, which included aid to visitors, trail development, and resources protection. The Park rangers posted interpretive signs, gave interpretive talks, and dispensed information about Katmai resources from the Ranger Station.

Summer 1962 saw a burst of NPS construction activity in Katmai as part of the agency's nationwide Mission 66 program to upgrade and revitalize parks. NPS flew in four prefabricated cabins: three for housing at Brooks Camp and one for a visitor cabin at the Windy Creek overlook at the end of the Valley road. Road development to the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes in the early 1960s led to an increase of non-fishing visitors and marked the beginning of Katmai as a significant visitor destination. To facilitate the rise in visitors and NPS employee numbers, nearly twenty buildings were eventually constructed by the agency. However, subsequent NPS buildings and structures are not of log construction but are, primarily, panabodes. Since 1990, NPS has used the Ranger Station for the Park Visitor Center.

Today, the National Park Service considers the Brooks River Ranger Station significant because it was the first permanent NPS building in the Katmai National Monument. The cabin continues to reflect ranger and visitor service activities and has retained the same setting with orientation to the rest of the Brooks Camp area. Perhaps most importantly, the Ranger Station compliments the only other log cabin built by NPS at Katmai: the Historic Boat Storage House, located 200-feet away. Each are approximately the same size and shape, they show the same use of materials, and the same type of windows. The cabins' rustic architectural design, particularly the gabled-roof log cabin workmanship, conveys a "Last Frontier" ambiance that was a central and unifying theme of Alaska's first national parks. The buildings still maintain their historic feel and are directly associated to Brooks Camp's era of early tourism and park development that mark a significant period of history in Katmai National Park and Preserve.

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

The Brooks River Historic Ranger Station
Dillingham, Alaska

Page 12

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

National Archives–Pacific Alaska Region. National Park Service KATM/ANIA Administrative History Collection.

National Park Service. *List of Classified Structures*. Alaska Support Office. On-going.

National Park Service. *Mount McKinley National Park, Superintendent Reports, 1954-1960*. Denali National Park and Preserve.

Norris, Frank. *Isolated Paradise: Katmai National Park and Preserve Administrative History*. Anchorage: National Park Service, 1996.

Norris, Frank. *Tourism in Katmai Country: A History of Concessions and Activity in Katmai National Park and Preserve*. Anchorage: National Park Service, 1992.

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 #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: National Park Service, Alaska Support Office

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

The Brooks River Historic Ranger Station
Dillingham, Alaska

Page 13

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property < 1 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 5 338494 6493837

1. Brooks River Historic Ranger Station

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

SE ¼, Section 6, Township 19 S, Range 39 W, Seward Base and Meridian, U.S.G.S. Mt. Katmai (C-6) 1:63,360 quad map

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the ranger station that has stood at this site since it was built in 1955.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine Ringsmuth, Historian
organization National Park Service, Alaska Support Office
date May 2009
street & number 240 West 5th Ave. #236
telephone (907) 644-3637
city or town Anchorage **state** AK **zip code** 99501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps:

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.**
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**

Photographs:

All current digital photographs taken by Katherine Ringsmuth, June 1-7, 2008; Historic Photographs are located at Katmai National Park's Cultural Resources division in Anchorage.

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

The Brooks River Historic Ranger Station
Dillingham, Alaska

Page 14

=====

Current Photographs:

1. Alaska _ Katmai National Park and Preserve _ Brooks River Ranger Station-West elevation _0001
2. Alaska _ Katmai National Park and Preserve _ Brooks River Ranger Station-North elevation _0002
3. Alaska _ Katmai National Park and Preserve _ Brooks River Ranger Station-South-west elevation _0003
4. Alaska _ Katmai National Park and Preserve _ Brooks River Ranger Station- East elevation _0004
5. Alaska _ Katmai National Park and Preserve _ Brooks River Ranger Station-Original south-east corner _0005
6. Alaska _ Katmai National Park and Preserve _ Brooks River Ranger Station-Original east interior wall, window, and door _0006
7. Alaska _ Katmai National Park and Preserve _ Ranger Station Cache _0007

Historic Photographs:

8. Alaska _ Katmai National Park and Preserve _ Brooks River Ranger Station-William Nancarrow peeling logs in Mortuary Cove, 1954 _0008
9. Alaska _ Katmai National Park and Preserve _ Brooks River Ranger Station-Russell Todd treating peeled sill-logs for the Brooks River Ranger Station, 1955 _0009
10. Alaska _ Katmai National Park and Preserve _ Historic Ranger Station-east (front) elevation, 1955 _00010
11. Alaska _ Katmai National Park and Preserve _ Historic Ranger Station-South east elevation, ca. 1957 _00011
12. Alaska _ Katmai National Park and Preserve _ Historic Ranger Station, west (back) elevation, 1962 _00012

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

=====

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

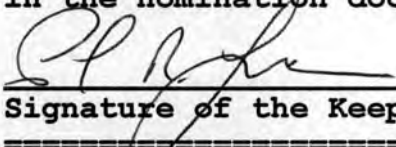
NRIS Reference Number: 10000072 Date Listed: 3/15/2010

Brooks River Historic Ranger Station Dillingham AK
Property Name County State

Tourism and Early Park Development Resources of Katmai National Park & Preserve MPS

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

3/15/2010
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Historic Function:

The Historic Functions are revised to read: *Recreation & Culture / outdoor recreation; Domestic / Institutional housing, camp; and Government / govt. office*

The Current Function is revised to add: *Recreation & Culture / outdoor recreation; Government / govt. office*

Description:

The extant log cache has not been verified as the original cache at this point in time. In addition, it has been moved and is not currently in a permanent location. Originally raised onto log poles, the cache was subsequently taken down and placed under wraps awaiting possible restoration. Awaiting further analysis and rehabilitation, the current cache is considered a compatible feature of the historic property. If it is documented as historic and restored back in a permanent location near the Ranger station, it may in the future be reconsidered to be added as a contributing resource to the listed property.

Significance:

The Area of Significance is amended to add: *Entertainment/Recreation.*

[This reflects the building's significant role in tourism and recreational development within the park as well as the NPS's increasing role in park management.]

Geographical Data:

The Verbal Boundary Description/Justification is amended to add: *"The boundaries encompass a rough rectangle approximately 50' out from the exterior walls of the original cabin, to include the cabin building and sufficient lands surrounding the site to convey an appropriate sense of the historic setting of the property, including the original location of the associated storage cache."*

These clarifications were confirmed with the FPO and local NPS office staff.

DISTRIBUTION: National Register property file; Nominating Authority

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Brooks River Historic Ranger Station

MULTIPLE NAME: Tourism and Early Park Development Resources of Katmai National Park and Preserve

STATE & COUNTY: ALASKA, Dillingham

DATE RECEIVED: 1/29/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/15/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000072

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Brooks River Historic Ranger Station is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Conservation and Entertainment/Recreation. Completed in 1955, the ranger station was the first permanent building erected in Katmai National Park (then Monument) and marked the earliest establishment of a National Park Service presence and authority within the National Monument. The building's rustic construction forms reflected a purposeful intent to create a "last frontier" aesthetic for the recreational resources of the Alaska park. The building meets the registration requirements set out in the MPS cover document for the "Log Buildings" recreational property type.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criterion A

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusigan

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 3/15/2010

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





Brooks River Ranger Station - AK
KATM - West Elevation - 0001





Brooks River Ranger Station - AK - KATM -
North Elevation - 0002



Brooks River Ranger Station - AK - KATM -
South-west elevation - 0003





Brook River Ranger Station - AK - 1CATM -
East Elevation - 0004





Brooks River Ranger Station - AK - KATM -
Original south-east corner - 0005



Brooks River Ranger Station - AK -
KATM - original east interior wall,
window, and door - 0006



Brooks River Ranger Station - AK - KATM -
Ranger Station Cache - 2007



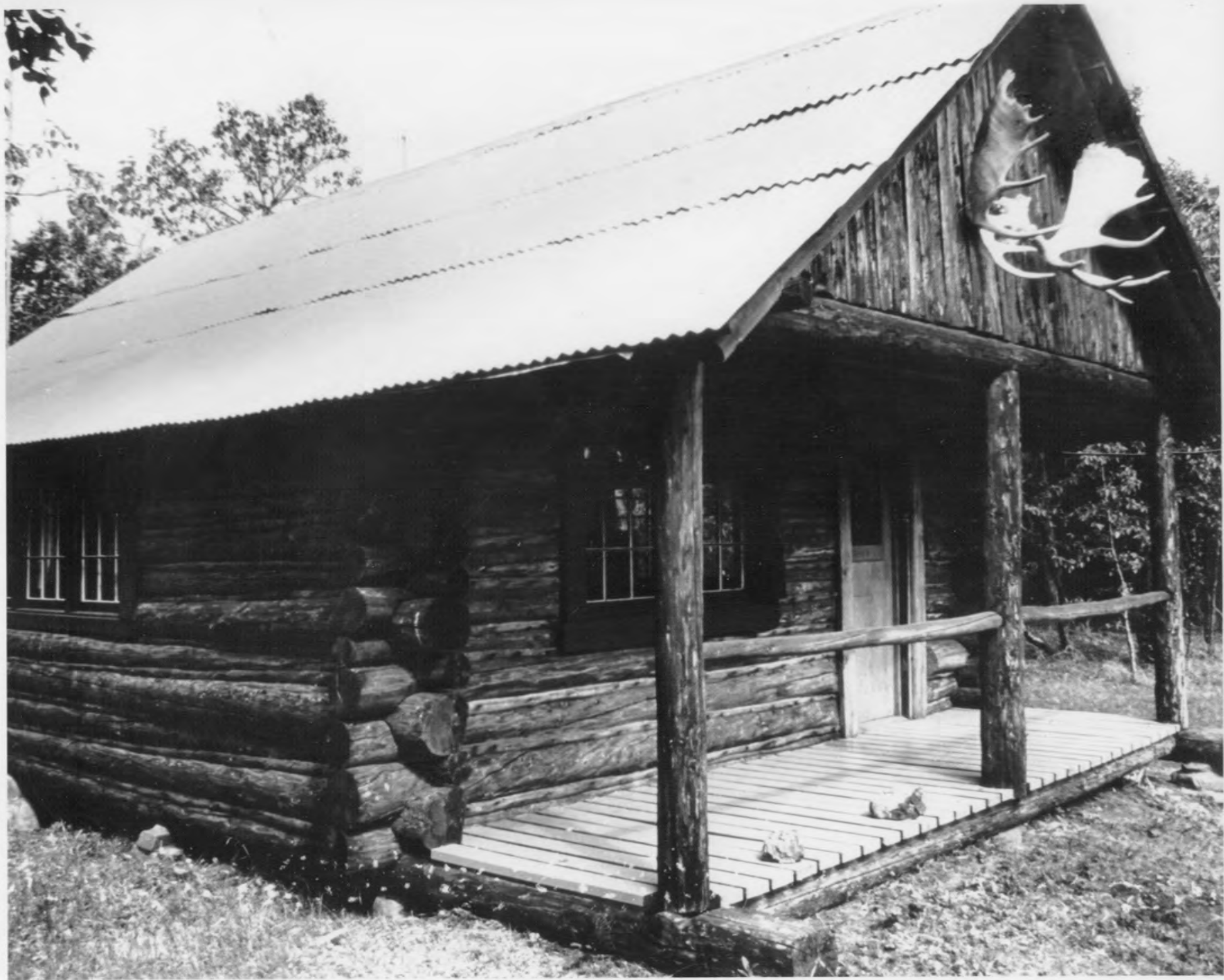
Brook River Ranger Station - AK - KATM -
William Nancarrow peeling logs, 1954 - 0008



Brooks River Ranger Station - AK - KATM -
Russell Todd treating peeled sill logs, 1955 -
0009



Brooks River Ranger Station - AK - KATM -
east (front) elevation, 1955 - 00010



Brook River Ranger Station - AK - KATM -
South-east elevation ca. 1957 - 00011



Brooks River Ranger Station - AK - KATM -
West (back) elevation, 1962 - 00012

Please refer to the map in the
Multiple Property Cover Sheet
for this property

Multiple Property Cover Sheet Reference Number: 64501061