United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

MAR 2 3 2000

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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 name <u>Andrew Be</u>					
other names/site number	AHRS Site No. KEN-00245				
2. Location					
street & number n/a					
not for publication <u>n/a</u>	_				
city or town Soldotna		vicinity X			
state Alaska	code AK county Kenai Peninsula	code <u>122</u>			
zip code <u>99669</u>					

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form	
Andrew Berg Cabin	
Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	Page 2
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
=======================================	
As the designated authority under the Nat 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that t for determination of eligibility meets th registering properties in the National Remeets the procedural and professional req 60. In my opinion, the property me National Register Criteria. I recommend t significant nationally statewide continuation sheet for additional comment	his X nomination request e documentation standards for gister of Historic Places and uirements set forth in 36 CFR Part ets does not meet the hat this property be considered X locally. (See
faithalk	Mooh B, 2000
Signature of certifying official	Date
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	
State or Federal agency and bureau	
In my opinion, the property X meets Register criteria. (See continuation	
Signature of commenting or other official	Jan. 14, 2000
bighacule of commencing of other official	Date
Alaska State Historic Preservation Offic	er
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification	
I, hereby certify that this property is:	90 Y/1 12 (1)
entered in the National Register	ason 14. DOUL 4/21/00

___ See continuation sheet. _ determined eligible for the

___ See continuation sheet.
_ determined not eligible for the

____ other (explain): _____

removed from the National Register _____

National Register

National Register

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

	Registration Form	
Andrew Berg Ca Kenai Peninsul		D 2
	.a, Alaska 	Page 3
5. Classificat		
J. CIASSILICAL	TOU	
Ormovahin of D		
	roperty (Check as many boxes as apply)	
	private	
	public-local	
	public-State	
	X public-Federal	
- · -		
	operty (Check only one box)	
	X building(s)	
	district	
	site	
	structure	
	object	
Number of Reso	urces within Property	
Contri	buting Noncontributing	
1_	buildings	
	sites	
1	objects Total	
Number of cont Register 0	ributing resources previously listed in the Nationa	1
	d multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if propert iple property listing.) n/a	y is not

Andrew Berg Cabin

Kenai Peninsula, Alaska . 6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions) Cat: Domestic Sub: camp Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions) Cat: Vacant/not in use Sub: 7. Description Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions) n/a Materials (Enter categories from instructions) foundation log roof metal walls log

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

The Andrew Berg Cabin is located in a clearing near the mouth of a creek on the north shore of Tustumena Lake about thirty miles southeast of Soldotna. The cabin is a single room, medium gabled, one and a half story log building that measures 17 feet by 17 feet. The cabin's sill logs are placed on grade. The unpeeled spruce logs are typically nine inches at the butt end and six inches at the tip. The east and west elevations are the gable ends, each eleven courses of logs with the gable walls wood framed and sheathed with vertical rough cut 2 by 8s. The north and south elevations each have ten courses of logs. The logs are faced at each end and notched by full dovetailing. The walls are pegged for extra strength.

The cabin is 14 feet high at the ridge. Unpeeled logs are used as rafters. Spruce shakes are over decking with a more recent standing seam metal roof over the shakes. The roof extends eleven feet beyond the west elevation and is partially enclosed by vertical rough cut 2 by 8s on the north and west elevations.

The east elevation has a window opening on the first floor and a small opening centrally placed in the gable wall. The north and south elevations have window openings for six light single sash windows. The west elevation has a door, protected by the semi-enclosed porch. The homemade door has strap hinges and a metal lift latch.

8. Statement of S	======================================
	:=====================================
Applicable Nation	nal Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for Lifying the property for National Register listing)
si	roperty is associated with events that have made a ignificant contribution to the broad patterns of our istory.
	roperty is associated with the lives of persons significant our past.
CPr pe a a	roperty embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, eriod, or method of construction or represents the work of master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents significant and distinguishable entity whose components ack individual distinction.
D Pr	roperty has yielded, or is likely to yield information apportant in prehistory or history.
Criteria Consider	rations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.) n/a
B re C a D a E a F a G le	whed by a religious institution or used for religious arposes. emoved from its original location. birthplace or a grave. cemetery. reconstructed building, object, or structure. commemorative property. ess than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.
Areas of Signific	Sance (Enter categories from instructions) Social history
Period of Signifi	cance 1902-1939
Significant Dates	<u>1902</u>
Significant Perso	on (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) Andrew Berg
Cultural Affiliat	cion <u>n/a</u>
Architect/Builder	Berg, Andrew

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Alaska Yukon Magazine. July 1911.

Anchorage Daily Times. March 1 and 3, 1939.

Cane, Claude. Summer and Fall in Western Alaska - The Record of a Trip to Cook's Inlet After Big Game. London: Horace Cox, 1903.

Ford, Mary W., editor. Once Upon the Kenai. Marceline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing company for the Kenai Historical Society, 1984.

Gray, Prentice. Records of North American Big Game. New York: Derrydale Press, 1932.

Palmer, L.J. Range Reconnaissance Kenai Peninsula Moose Area, July 1933. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Biological Survey, 1934.

The Pathfinder. June 1921.

Radclyffe, C.E.R. Big Game Shooting in Alaska. London: Rowland Ward Ltd., 1904.

Schetzle, Harold. Alaska Safari. Anchorage, Alaska: Great Northwest Publishing and Distributing Company, 1989.

Scull, E. Marshall. Hunting in the Arctic and Alaska. Second edition. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Winston, 1915.

Seward Weekly Gateway. February 9, August 20, September 17 and 24, October 22, 1910.

Sherwood, Morgan. Big Game in Alaska. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1981.

U.S. Census. 1900, 1910, 1920.

Previous documentation on file (NPS) $\mathrm{n/a}$	
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 #	

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Primary Location of Additional Data State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency X Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository: ===================================	
Acreage of Property <u>less than one</u>	========
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation	sheet)
<pre>Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing 1 05 631835 6666675 3</pre>	
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the prope	erty.)
The cabin and outbuilding are in a small clearing near the mouth on the north shore of Tustumena Lake, in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of of Section 3, Township 1 South, Range 8 West, Seward Meridian.	
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary includes the cabin and associated outbuilding historused by Andrew Berg.	rically
11. Form Prepared By	========
name/title Rogan Faith, ACC Historian (with assistance from Gary Titus, U.S. Fish and Wildl Service, P.O. Box 2139, Soldotna, AK 99669)	
organization Alaska Office of History and Archaeology	
date January 13, 2000	
street & number 3601 C St., Suite 1278	
telephone 907-269-8721	

city or town Anchorage state AK zip code 99503-5921

Andrew Berg Cabin Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

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The building is a single pen cabin with dirt floor. Originally, stairs accessed the loft from the porch. The floor on the upper story consists of two logs that run the length of the cabin with 1 by 5s on top of them and gravel to provide insulation. The wood stove is gone, but a metal asbestos pipe chimney extends through the roof.

A small log outbuilding with a gable roof is also on the site. It has full dovetail notching and is unchinked. There is a personnel door in one of the gable walls. The back gable wall is elevated off grade by a post at each building corner. The gable walls are open.

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

Alaska is a game hunter's paradise. Since the late nineteenth century, big game hunters have come to Alaska seeking prize specimens. Andrew Berg was considered to be "perhaps the best hunter and guide within the confines of Alaska" and "the best hunter on the Kenai Peninsula." Berg began his career in the 1890s as moose proliferated on the Kenai Peninsula. He was one of the first big game guides licensed in 1909. By 1902, and for the next quarter century, Berg led parties from his cabin on the north shore of Tustumena Lake. Minimally changed, the Andrew Berg Cabin is a representative of the typical log cabin built on the Kenai Peninsula by those who chose to live alone in a largely unsettled area during the early twentieth century. Berg used the cabin until his death in 1939.

Background

In 1888 or 1889, Andrew Berg, a twenty year old Finnish immigrant, arrived on the Kenai Peninsula. For the next half century he survived by his skills as a fisherman, hunter, trapper, carpenter, and gardener. Berg and his few neighbors lived a subsistence lifestyle in an area, accessible even now, only by foot, boat, or airplane.

Berg was 6'2" and weighed 235 pounds. In an article on February 19, 1910, the Seward Weekly Gateway said "He is a man of prodigious strength and endurance and woodcraft is an open book to him." He needed endurance to maintain his trapline that stretched for miles from his cabin. Berg built eleven log shelters along his routes. In a good year, Berg might have over two hundred lynx, mink, and ermine pelts.

By the late 1890s the Kenai Peninsula was known to big game hunters for trophy moose, bear, and sheep. Andrew Berg was known as the man who could find them. In 1897 and again in 1898 Dall De Weese of the Smithsonian Institution hired Berg to guide his hunts for world class specimens of moose. In 1900, Berg killed a grizzly bear for the University of California collection. Prior to 1910, of the 39 largest specimens of trophy horns in the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, 26 were from the Kenai Peninsula. Berg had shot at least one of these.

In 1902, Berg built a log cabin on the north shore of the eastern end of Tustumena Lake, where he frequently resided and from where he guided 1hunters. Colonel Claude Cane, a noted big game hunter, wrote that year that Berg was "the best hunter on the Kenai Peninsula." Captain C.R.E. Radclyffe, a British sportsman, said in 1903 that of a number of Kenai Peninsula guides, Andrew Berg was undoubtedly the best moose hunter. The Captain could not hire Berg, however, because the guide was jailed in Kenai after an illicit still was found on his property.

^{1.} Seward Weekly Gateway, February 19, 1910, and Claude Cane, Summer and Fall in Western Alaska - The Record of a Trip to Cook's Inlet After Big Game (London: Horace Cox, 1903).

Andrew Berg Cabin Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

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In 1908, game laws were passed calling for wardens, setting bag limits on various species of game, and requiring guides to be licensed. A nonresident U.S. citizen paid \$50.00 for an Alaska hunting license and an alien paid \$100.00. Andrew Berg was among the first group of guides licensed on August 5, 1909. Registered guides (white) were paid from five to ten dollars a day, and Native guides no more than five dollars daily. White packers were paid up to five dollars a day, while Native packers were paid up to three dollars. A party of hunters might be out for two months. A typical party employed one white guide, one white packer, and two Native packers for \$630 a month plus a tip at the end of the safari. Hunters were also required to have a license to ship a trophy home. A hunter paid from five dollars for a bearskin to ten dollars for a caribou head. In 1910, hunters who traveled on the S.S. Portland to hunt on the Kenai Peninsula that fall paid \$1,450.00 for hunting and shipping licenses.

Berg served as a game warden for the Kenai Peninsula from July 15, 1920 until October 27, 1921. From 1924 until 1936 he worked for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (U.S. Biological Survey) during summers as a stream guard and as a special warden protecting seal and salmon in the Cook Inlet area. He also conducted salmon stream surveys in the Tustumena Lake drainage.

Andrew Berg quit guiding around 1929. With the beginning of the worldwide depression at that time, there were fewer big game hunting trips to Alaska during the 1930s. The prices paid for furs dropped, and trapping on the Kenai Peninsula declined. In late February 1939, friends found Berg, who had suffered from heart and kidney problems for ten years, bedridden at one of his cabins. He was flown to a hospital in Anchorage where died on March 1, 1939, at the age of 71. An article noting his death appeared on the front page of the Anchorage Daily News that same day. It called him the "dean of guides in Alaska" and said his trophies could be seen at the Smithsonian Institution, Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, University of California at Berkeley, and museums in "England and European nations."

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Additional Documentation	
Submit the following items with the comp	pleted form:
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series	s) indicating the propertyle
location.	, indicacing the property s
A sketch map for historic districts acreage or numerous resources.	and properties having large
Photographs	
Representative black and white phot	
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or	r FPO for any additional items)
Property Owner	
	======================================
(Complete this item at the request of the	ie ShPO or FPO.)
name U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	
street & number 1011 East Tudor Road	
street & number 1011 East Tudor Road telephone 907-786-3542	

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PS Form 10-900-a OMB No. 1024-0018

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photograph identification

1. Andrew Berg Cabin

Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

Gary Titus

February 1996

Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 2139, Soldotna, Alaska 99669 looking north at the cabin

2. Andrew Berg Cabin

Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

Gary Titus

February 1996

Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 2139, Soldotna, Alaska 99669 looking west at the rear wall of the cabin

3. Andrew Berg Cabin

Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

Gary Titus

February 1996

Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 2139, Soldotna, Alaska 99669 looking at the outbuilding associated with the cabin

4. Andrew Berg Cabin

Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

Tom O'Dale Collection

Unknown, however the earliest photographs in the collection date to 1905 and the latest are 1945

Anchorage Museum of History and Art, 121 West 7th Ave., Anchorage,

Alaska 99501 (B91.9.101B)

looking north at cabin