United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section	Page				
	SUPPLEMENTA	RY LISTING	RECORD		
NRIS Referen	ce Number: 13000543		Date Listed:	7/31/2	013
Alaska-Canad Property Nam	a Military Highway ((Segment)	Southeast Fai	rbanks	AK State
N/A Multiple Nam					_
in accordance the following notwithstand	y is listed in the Ne with the attached of exceptions, exclusing the National Parton documentation.	National Re nomination sions, or a	gister of His documentation mendments,	storic I on subje	ect to
Signature of	the Keeper	7/. Date	31/2013 of Action		
Amended Item	s in Nomination:				
<u>Historic Name</u> : The Historic Nomina	ation Name is revised to read: Al	laskaCanada M	filitary Highway (Segr	nent)	
-1945. [The rudimentary higher and defensive infras	an area of significance. The peri ghway was built for and served a structure system in Alaska during ineering logistics reflected the cri	as an important c g the World War	omponent of the U.S. Il era. The road's rap	military's s	supply ion
reflects the original,	Justification: y justification is amended to acking the historic cleared construction considentified features associated with the historic cleared with the historic clear the historic clear with the historic clear than the	rridor for the road	lway (50-100'), which		

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

These clarifications were confirmed with the AK SHPO office.

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form,

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. 1. Name of Property NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Historic name: Alaska-Canada Military Highway Other names/site number: Alcan Highway, Alaska Highway Name of related multiple property listing: (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing 2. Location Street & number: A 2.5 mile gravel road west of the present Alaska Highway. approximately 37 miles southeast of Delta Junction City or town: Delta Junction State: Alaska County: Southeast Fairbanks 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 \underline{X} meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: X national statewide local Applicable National Register Criteria: D XA C Jan M. Antonson Deputy SITPO 11 June 2013 Signature of certifying official/Title: Date State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. Signature of commenting official: Date State or Federal agency/bureau Title: or Tribal Government

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Alaska-Canada Military Highway	Southeast Fairbanks, A
Name of Property	County and State
4. National Park Service Certification	tion
I hereby certify that this property is:	
entered in the National Register	
determined eligible for the Natio	nal Register
determined not eligible for the N	ational Register
removed from the National Regis	iter
other (explain:)	
Signature of the Keeper	7/31/2013 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	Х		
Object			
Number of Resources (Do not include previous Contributing			
-			buildings
		6) <u> </u>	sites
11		B	structures
			objects
1		0	Total
Number of contributing	resources previo	ously listed in the National	Register N/A
6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from iTransportation: road-i			
Current Functions (Enter categories from in Transportation: road-			

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Alaska-Canada Military Highway	Southeast Fairbanks, AK
lame of Property	County and State
7. Description	
Architectural Classification	
(Enter categories from instructions.)	
N/A	
•	
Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)	
Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A	
Time property.	

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

A 2.5 mile section of the original Alaska-Canada Military Highway, built in 1942 and minimally upgraded in 1943, is extant in east-central interior Alaska. It is about 24 feet wide with three to six foot shoulders, unpaved, virtually unimproved, and bypassed by the current highway. The section of the road is about 37 miles southeast of Delta Junction. Only about 200 miles of the over 1,600 mile highway built in 1942 is in Alaska, the rest is in Canada. Almost all sections of the original road in Alaska have been upgraded, paved, and realigned. The section nominated is the only identified stretch of road known that retains its original physical appearance and is still used as a road. The road is used today by property owners to access their private land adjacent to the road, and by the general public to access Craig Lake, a recreation and fishing site.

Narrative Description

The initial specifications for the Alaska-Canada Military Highway, issued in February 1942, called for the road to be 24 feet wide, with six foot shoulders. Beyond the shoulders would be drainage ditches. After the Japanese bombed Dutch Harbor, Alaska, in June 1942, the specifications were changed to those of a pioneer road.

Highway feature	Army Pioneer Road 1942	Public Roads Administration (PRA) Finished Road (1943)
Roadbed width Shoulders Grades Curves Surface Bridges	12 feet (min.) 3 feet (min.) 10% (max.) 50 foot radius compacted earth one-way, H-15 (15-ton limit/axle)	24 feet 6 feet (max.) 7% (max.); 5% (avg.) 717 foot radius 2 feet crushed stone/gravel two-way, H-20 (20-ton limit/axle)

United States Department of the Interior	
National Park Service / National Register	of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900	OMB No. 1024-0018

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Alaska-Canada Military Highway
Name of Property

Southeast Fairbanks, AK
County and State

Private contractors for the U.S. Army built most of the road between Delta Junction, where it joined the Richardson Highway, and Tok Junction, about ninety miles from the Alaska-Canada border, in east central Alaska. This section included the segment being nominated. The highway cuts through the Tanana Valley for most of its miles in Alaska.

The workers started by making a clearing through the forested land fifty to one hundred feet wide. Where required, the workers installed log culverts, added fill, rough leveled graded, placed corduroy where there was muskeg, and added gravel to the surface. The first bridges on the road were timber. The only feature besides the roadbed on the segment nominated is a collapsed log culvert. Adjacent to the road segment, copper telephone wire and several can dumps have been reported.

The section of road nominated is maintained irregularly; and when done it is primarily to fill potholes and level areas uplifted by melting permafrost soil. Gravel has been added at several low spots. The 2.5 mile section runs along the crest of low hills for much of its length. Where it is on flat ground or cut into the hillside, the road has ditches about 4 feet deep and six feet wide along the sides. In many places thick vegetation is close to the roadway.

Since 1942, continuous improvements have been made to the Alaska Highway, one of which was realigning the road around the segment nominated around 1965. The Alaska Highway was opened to the public in 1948. Today, only a few sections of the initial unpaved and little improved road remain in Alaska. The 2.5 mile section nominated is one known and documented. Today it can be driven and one can get a sense of the original pioneer road.

(Expires

	nada Military Highway	Southeast Fairbanks, AK
Name of Prop	perty	County and State
Applic	atement of Significance able National Register Criteria "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for)	— National Register
X	A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant broad patterns of our history.	contribution to the
	B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in o	ur past.
	C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, per construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses h or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose conindividual distinction.	igh artistic values,
	D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important history.	nt in prehistory or
	ia Considerations "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 pas	st 50 years

(Expires

Southeast Fairbanks, AK
County and State

Alaska-Canada Military Highway Name of Property
Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.) Transportation
Period of Significance _1942-1943
Significant Dates 1942 1943
Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) N/A
Cultural Affiliation N/A
Architect/Builder U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

(Expires

Alaska-Canada Military Highway
Name of Property

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County and State

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.)

Construction of the Alaska-Canada Military Highway is among the epic accomplishments of engineering by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Discussed through the 1930s, World War II—specifically the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941—got the road built. Starting in March 1942, some 18,500 American and Canadian military and civilian workers carved a 1,603 mile military access pioneer road between British Columbia and Alaska in only eight months and twenty-three days. The highway provided the first overland connection for people in southcentral and interior Alaska with the continental United States. The route linked a series of newly constructed airfields between Edmonton, Alberta, and Fairbanks, Alaska. The road helped orient pilots, many young and little tested, who flew planes along the route between 1942 and 1945 as part of the World War II lend-lease program to aid the Soviet Union in its fight against the Germans. It was a rugged, pioneer road. After construction, it was closed to the public without a permit, until 1948. Almost all of the highway today has been rerouted. Original sections with physical integrity from the 1940s are rare. All but about 200 miles of the Alaska Highway is in Canada. The 2.5 mile section near Delta Junction nominated is one of the few sections of the road in Alaska virtually unchanged. It is an unpaved road, with ditches alongside in some places and forest alongside in others. The nomination is for the roadway and includes the remains of one log culvert. The current route of the Alaska Highway bypasses the 2.5 mile section, although the stretch of original road is used to provide access to a lake for recreation and fishing and access for area property owners. The road segment is of national significance for its association with World War II as well as for its construction in less than nine months. The period of significance starts in 1942, the year the road was built, and ends in 1943 after the road was minimally upgraded to the width and standard the segment exhibits today.

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

The United States and Canada created the Alaska International Highway Commission in 1938. It studied and surveyed several routes for a highway from the Pacific Northwest to Alaska. Approval of construction and final selection of the route was on hold--until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Fearing the Japanese Navy would seize control of the shipping lanes in the North Pacific and cut off supplies to Alaska, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved building a highway on February 11, 1942. Representatives from Canada and the United States selected the route between Dawson Creek, British Columbia, and Delta Junction, Alaska, instead of routes between Prince Rupert or Prince George, British Columbia and Fairbanks, Alaska. At Dawson Creek and Delta Junction the road would connect with established highways.

Construction of the Alaska-Canada Military Highway (Alcan) began March 8, 1942, and by November it was possible, though not easy, for vehicles to travel the over 1,600 mile road. The

(Expires

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stated purposes of the highway were to provide for the defense and supply of a series of airfields stretching from the United States, through Canada, to the U.S. territory of Alaska, and to serve as a guide for pilots. The route was selected to facilitate transport of airplanes and war material to the Soviet Union under the lend-lease program just authorized by Congress to supply Allied forces to defeat Adolf Hitler. The highway also was to be a military supply route in case Japanese forces invaded the Alaska mainland during World War II. It would provide a protected inland overland route between the United States and its Alaskan territory. In the event of a Japanese attack on Siberia, promoters argued the highway would serve as a major route for munitions and other supplies from the United States to Alaska and then to Siberia.

The U.S. Army established the Northwest Service Command for overall supervision of construction. Actual building of the highway began simultaneously in five places along the route. Three U.S. Army engineer regiments, two of white soldiers and one of black soldiers, started working from Dawson Creek, British Columbia. Three regiments, also two of white soldiers and one of black soldiers, started work in both directions from Whitehorse, Yukon. The seventh regiment, the black 97th Engineer General Service Regiment, arrived at Valdez, Alaska, on April 3, 1942. The black troops were from Florida, Georgia, and Alabama. The U.S. Army hired a number of contractors as well. In Alaska, the managing contractor was a combination of C.F. Lytle Company, Sioux Falls, Iowa, and Green Construction Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

Surveyors used aerial photographs to determine the route and when the location on the ground was determined, a center line was marked. The survey crews were followed by bushwhackers and bulldozers clearing fifty to one hundred feet for the road. The lead bulldozer knocked down the trees. Behind it were bulldozers that widened the route and cleared brush. The heavy machinery was followed by soldiers and civilian contractor work crews that widened the road, installed culverts, built small timber bridges, and hauled in gravel for the worst soft spots. The workers overcame bitter below-zero temperatures in the winter and fall, large rivers, mountains, mud, swarms of insects, glaciers, tundra, shifting moraine gravels, permafrost, and muskeg. In a number of places the road made ninety degree turns. In other places it had steep grades. The crews started building a standard road, but after the Japanese attacked Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Islands in early June 1942 the standard was changed to a pioneer road in favor of speed.

The men sent to Valdez spent their first six weeks improving the Richardson Highway between Valdez and Gulkana, a distance of about 130 miles. From Gulkana they worked northeast improving a road toward the village of Slana, today the northern half of the Glenn Highway known as the Tok Cutoff. From Slana, the men had to build a road to the Tok River near its junction with the Tanana River, which the engineers reached on August 25. At Tok the regiment and private contractors started building the Alaska-Canada Military Highway east and west, generally paralleling the Tanana River. Crews reached Delta Junction to the west and the Alaska-Canada border to the east in late October.

Considering the difficulties of the weather and terrain, the 11,000 army personnel and 7,500 civilians who blazed the pioneer trail through more than 1,600 miles of northern wilderness did a

(Expires

Alaska-Canada Military Highway
Name of Property

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remarkable job. In only eight months and twenty-three days they carved the route through poorly surveyed wilderness between Dawson Creek and Delta Junction.

The road was dedicated on November 20, 1942, at Kluane Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada, 165 miles west of Whitehorse. The first truck to travel the entire route reached Fairbanks that same month. In 1943, truckers carried 350,000 tons of supplies over the highway, most for continuing construction. During the summer of 1943, thaws and rains prohibited through traffic to Fairbanks.

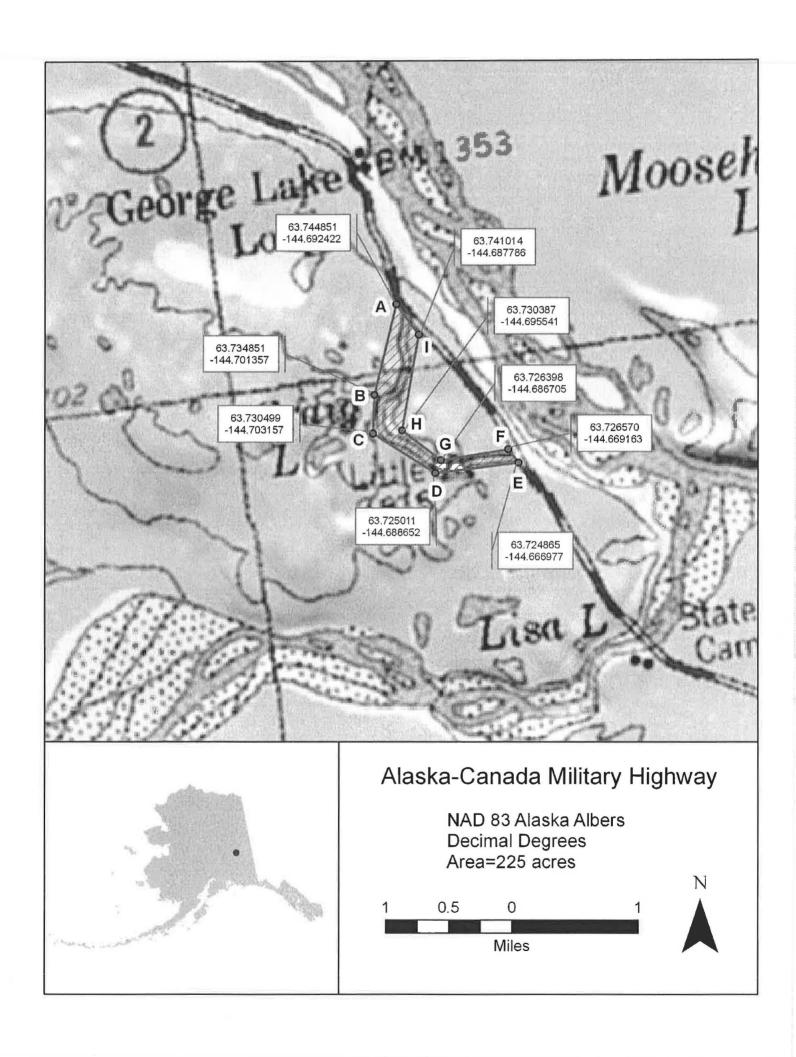
Most of the original road sank when permafrost ground thawed. In the winter, frost unevenly raised sections of the road. In 1943 the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads and civilian contractors started upgrading the pioneer road to a standard highway. By 1946 the road was graveled. The United States paid for construction of the highway, estimated at \$135 million. They turned over the Canadian portion to that government, as the U.S. had agreed to do after World War II ended, in April 1946. Only travelers with a permit could drive the highway until 1948. People were required to carry a supply of tools and spare parts including tires and tubes, tire chains, tire gauge, car tools, axe and shovel, spark plugs, distributor coil and points, condenser, brake fluid, tube repair kit, tire pump, jack, tow rope or cable, first aid kit, fan belt, light fuses, fuel pump kit, axle, generator brushes, and clutch parts. The road was opened to the public in 1948. Since, it has been continually upgraded, improved, and much of it rerouted. In Alaska, little of the current road follows the original route. Today, the entire currently-used road in Alaska is paved.

The 2.5 mile section about 40 miles southeast of Delta Junction that is nominated is bypassed by the main road. It is one of the very few sections of the road in Alaska with physical integrity, particularly of location, from the time of construction. Gravel has been added to its surface from time to time. The segment is a local access road for property owners and for a lake popular for fishing and recreation. The nominated section of road is significant because it is part of the original road and retains its physical integrity. It is material evidence of an amazing engineering project that was part of the U.S. and Canada's World War II defense program.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012) Alaska-Canada Military Highway Southeast Fairbanks, AK Name of Property County and State 9. Major Bibliographical References **Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.) Chandonnet, Fern, editor. Alaska at War, 1941-1945: The Forgotten War Remembered. Anchorage: Alaska at War Committee, 1995. Coates, K. S. and Morrison, W. R. The Alaska Highway in World War II: The U.S. Army of Occupation in Canada's Northwest. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1992. Haigh, Jane. The Alaska Highway: A Historic Photographic Journey. Whitehorse: Wolf Creek Books, 1992. St. Jean, Daniel. And Where Will You Build This ALCAN Highway? Whitehorse: Blackhorse Publishing, 1992. Previous documentation on file (NPS): 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 # recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # In the 1980s the Alaska Highway was proposed, but not designated, as a NHL as part of the World War II in the North Pacific theme study by Erwin T. Thompson

Primary location of additional data:
State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
X University
Other
Name of repository: Alaska and Polar Regions Department, Elmer E. Rasmuson
Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) Site No. XMH-01083



(Expires

Southeast Fairbanks, AK County and State

Alaska-Canada	Military Highway	
Name of Property		

10. Geographical Data		
Acreage of Property 225 a	acres	_
Use either the UTM system o	or latitude/lo	ongitude coordinates
Latitude/Longitude Coordin Datum if other than WGS84: (enter coordinates to 6 decimal A. Latitude: 63.744851	NAD 83 A	Alaska Albers Longitude: -144.692422
B. Latitude: 63.734851		Longitude: -144.701357
C. Latitude: 63.730499		Longitude: -144.703157
D. Latitude: 63.725011		Longitude: -144688652
E. Latitude: 63.724865		Longitude: -144.666977
F. Latitude: 63.726570		Longitude: -144.669163
G. Latitude: 63.726396		Longitude: -144.686705
H. Latitude: 63.726398		Longitude: -144.695541
I. Latitude: 63.730387		Longitude: -144.695541
Or UTM References Datum (indicated on USGS n	nap):	
NAD 1927 or	NAD 19	983
1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:

(Expires

Alaska-Canada Military Highway

Name of Property

Southeast Fairbanks, AK
County and State

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

The nominated property is a linear feature 100 feet wide, extending 2.5 miles. It is west of the Alaska Highway as shown on U.S. Geological Survey Mt. Hayes C-2 (1:63,360) map, in Sections 4 and 5, Township 14S, Range 16E, Fairbanks Meridian, and Section 32, Township 13S, Range 16E, Fairbanks Meridian.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is a 100 foot wide road corridor, fifty feet on either side of the centerline, as delineated on the attached State of Alaska status plats.

11. Form Prepared By			
name/title: <u>Loran W. Benham</u> organization:			
street & number: 1391 Ithaca Roa	.d		
city or town: Fairbanks	state:	Alaska	zip code: 99709-6770
e-mail		_	
telephone: 907.474.4966			
date: November 1, 2006; revised N	May 1, 201	3	
-	a		

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.)

(Expires

Alaska-Canada Military Highway
Name of Property

Southeast Fairbanks, AK
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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: Alaska-Canada Military Highway

City or Vicinity: Delta Junction vicinity

County: Southeast Fairbanks State: Alaska

Photographer: Sarah Wilson, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology

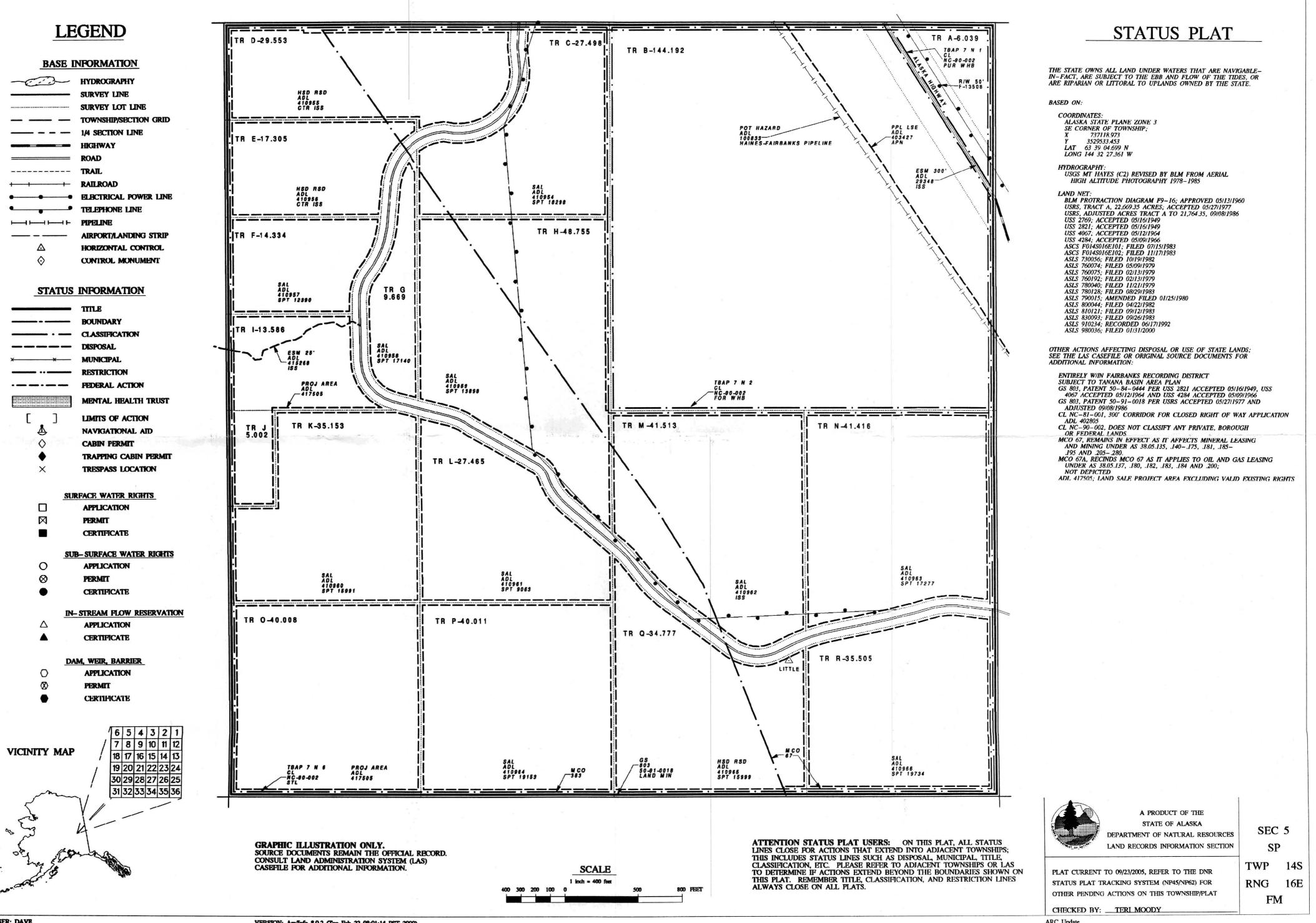
Date Photographed: August 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 2 photographs

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 seg.).

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.

SEC 5 TOWNSHIP 14S RANGE 16E OF THE FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN, ALASKA

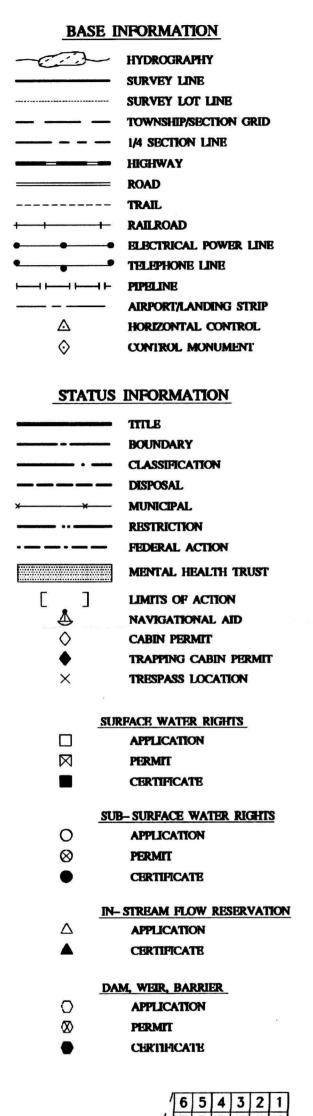


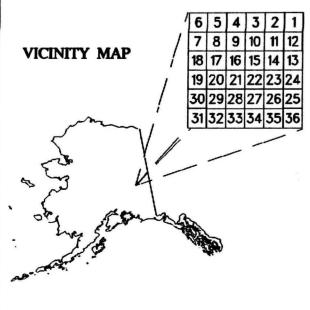
USER: DAVE

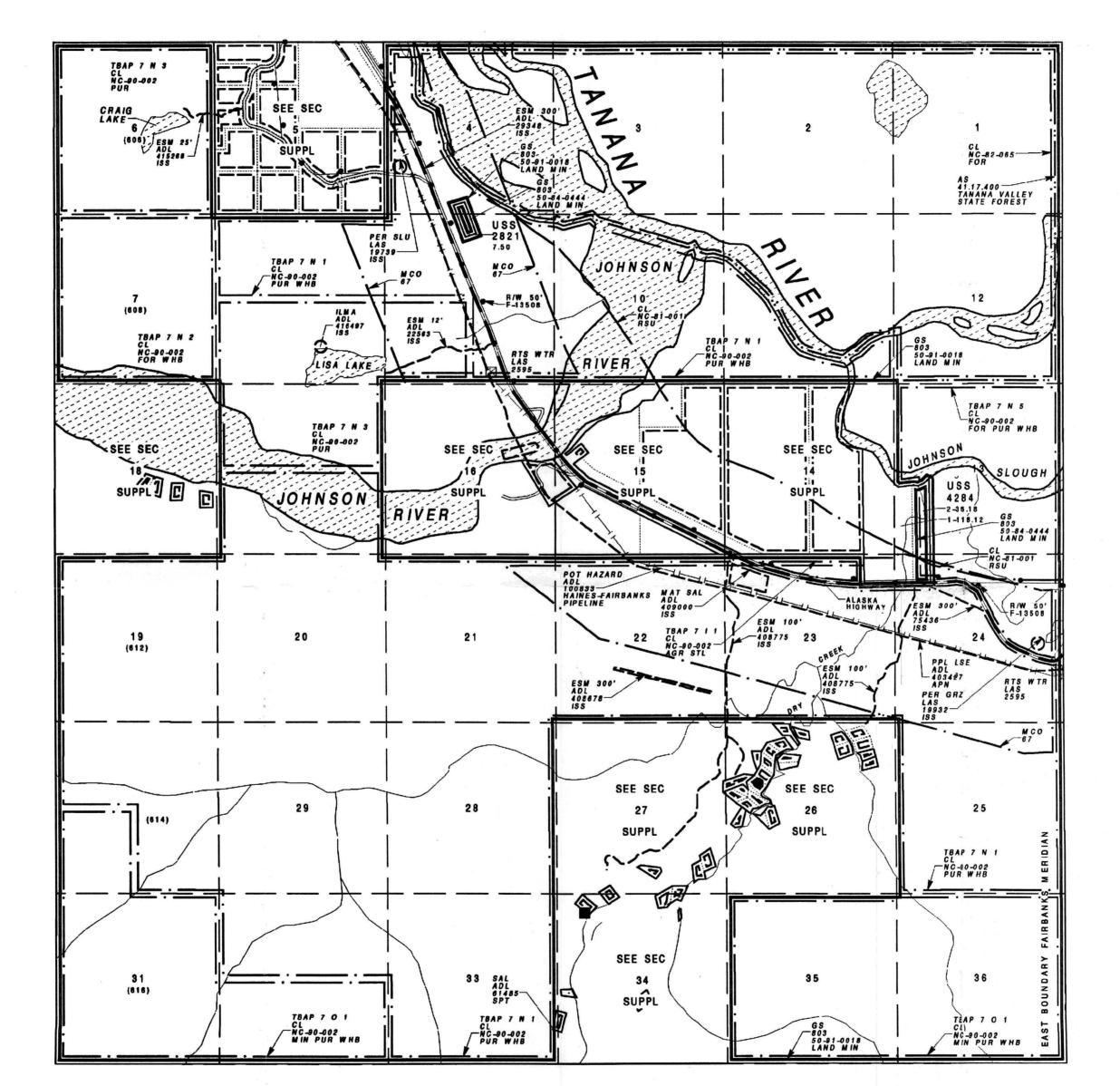
DATR: Monday October 03, 2005 at 2:45 PM

TOWNSHIP 14S RANGE 16E OF THE FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN, ALASKA

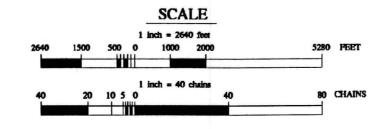
LEGEND







GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION ONLY. SOURCE DOCUMENTS REMAIN THE OFFICIAL RECORD. CONSULT LAND ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM (LAS) CASEFILE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.



ATTENTION STATUS PLAT USERS: ON THIS PLAT, ALL STATUS LINES CLOSE FOR ACTIONS THAT EXTEND INTO ADJACENT TOWNSHIPS; THIS INCLUDES STATUS LINES SUCH AS DISPOSAL, MUNICIPAL, TITLE, CLASSIFICATION, ETC. PLEASE REFER TO ADJACENT TOWNSHIPS OR LAS TO DETERMINE IF ACTIONS EXTEND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAT. REMEMBER TITLE, CLASSIFICATION, AND RESTRICTION LINES ALWAYS CLOSE ON ALL PLATS.

STATUS PLAT

THE STATE OWNS ALL LAND UNDER WATERS THAT ARE NAVIGABLE—IN-FACT, ARE SUBJECT TO THE EBB AND FLOW OF THE TIDES, OR ARE RIPARIAN OR LITTORAL TO UPLANDS OWNED BY THE STATE.

BASED ON:

COORDINATES: ALASKA STATE PLANE ZONE 3 SE CORNER OF TOWNSHIP; 737118.973 3529533.453 LAT 63 39 04.699 N LONG 144 32 27.361 W

USGS MT HAYES (C2) REVISED BY BLM FROM AERIAL HIGH ALTITUDE PHOTOGRAPHY 1978–1985

LAND NET:

BLM PROTRACTION DIAGRAM F9-16; APPROVED 05/13/1960 USRS, TRACT A, 22,669.35 ACRES; ACCEPTED 05/27/1977 USRS, ADJUSTED ACRES TRACT A TO 21,764.35, 09/08/1986 USS 2769; ACCEPTED 05/16/1949 USS 2821; ACCEPTED 05/16/1949 USS 4067; ACCEPTED 05/12/1964 USS 4284; ACCEPTED 05/09/1966 ASCS F014S016E101; FILED 07/15/1983 ASCS F014S016E102; FILED 11/17/1983 ASLS 760074; FILED 05/09/1979 ASLS 760075; FILED 02/13/1979 ASLS 760192; FILED 02/13/1979 ASLS 780040; FILED 11/21/1979 ASLS 780128; FILED 08/29/1983

ASLS 790015; AMENDED FILED 01/25/1980 ASLS 800044; FILED 04/22/1982 ASLS 830093; FILED 09/26/1983 ASLS 910234; RECORDED 06/17/1992 ASLS 980036; FILED 01/31/2000

OTHER ACTIONS AFFECTING DISPOSAL OR USE OF STATE LANDS; SEE THE LAS CASEFILE OR ORIGINAL SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR

ENTIRELY WIN FAIRBANKS RECORDING DISTRICT

SUBJECT TO TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN
GS 803, PATENT 50-84-0444 PER USS 2821 ACCEPTED 05/16/1949, USS
4067 ACCEPTED 05/12/1964 AND USS 4284 ACCEPTED 05/09/1966
GS 803, PATENT 50-91-0018 PER USRS ACCEPTED 05/27/1977 AND
ADMICTED 00/09/1994

CL NC-81-001, 300' CORRIDOR FOR CLOSED RIGHT OF WAY APPLICATION ADL 402805
CL NC-90-002, DOES NOT CLASSIFY ANY PRIVATE, BOROUGH OR FEDERAL LANDS

MCO 67, REMAINS IN EFFECT AS IT AFFECTS MINERAL LEASING AND MINING UNDER AS 38.05.135, 140-175, 181, 185-

195 AND 205-280.

MCO 67A, RECINDS MCO 67 AS IT APPLIES TO OIL AND GAS LEASING UNDER AS 38.05.137, 180, 182, 183, 184 AND 200; NOT DEPICTED
ADL 417505; LAND SALE PROJECT AREA EXCLUDING VALID EXISTING RIGHTS

A PRODUCT OF THE STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES LAND RECORDS INFORMATION SECTION

SP TWP **14S** RNG 16E

FM

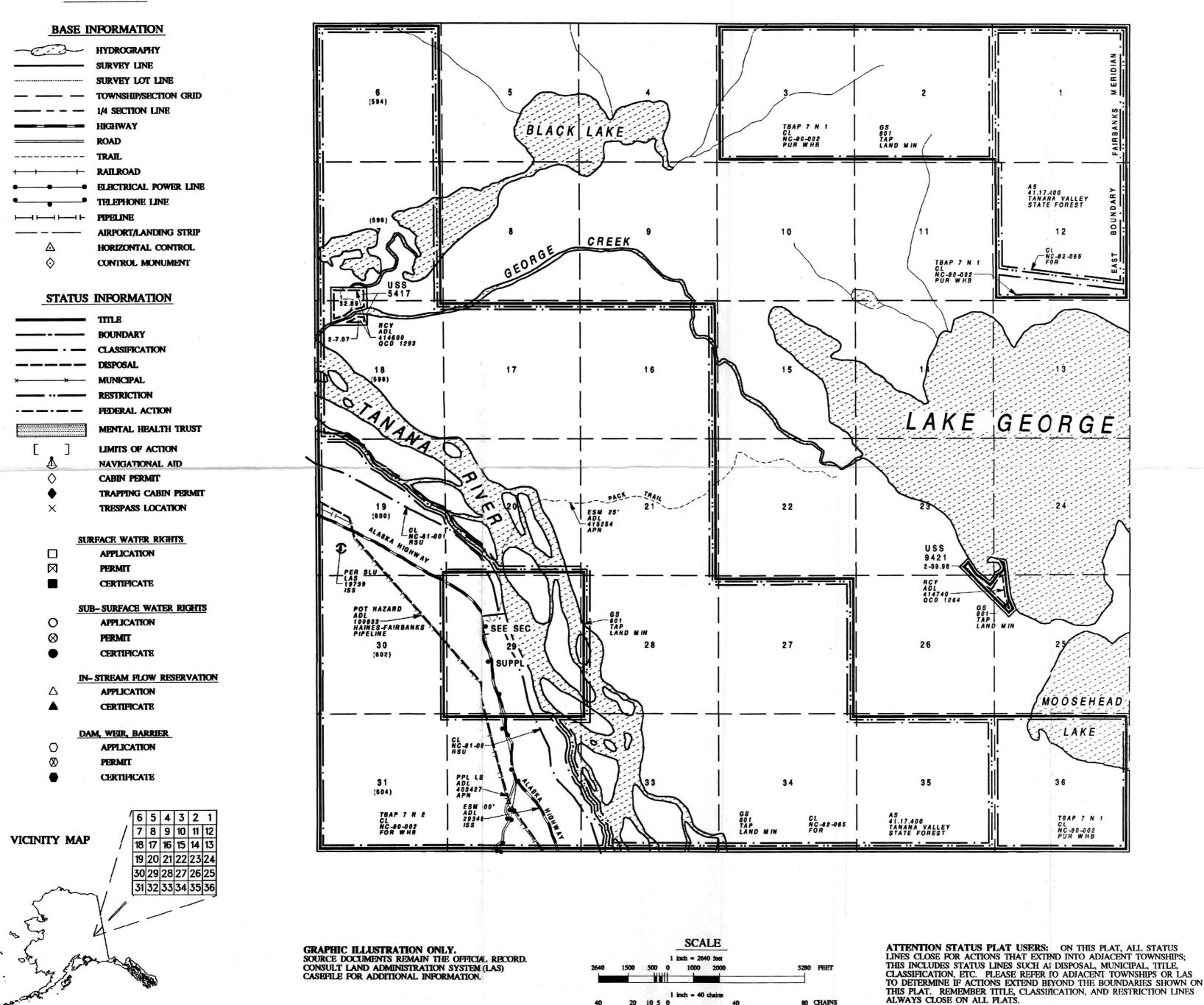
STATUS PLAT TRACKING SYSTEM (NP45/NP62) FOR OTHER PENDING ACTIONS ON THIS TOWNSHIP/PLAT

CHECKED BY: __DAVE_LUCK_

PLAT CURRENT TO 03/29/2006, REFER TO THE DNR

TOWNSHIP 13S RANGE 16E OF THE FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN, ALASKA

LEGEND



LAND ESTATE

THE STATE OWNS ALL LAND UNDER WATERS THAT ARE NAVIGABLE—IN-FACT, ARE SUBJECT TO THE EBB AND FLOW OF THE TIDES, OR ARE RIPARIAN OR LITTORAL TO UPLANDS OWNED BY THE STATE.

BASED ON:

COORDINATES: ALASKA STATE PLANE ZONE 3 SE CORNER OF TOWNSHIP; X 736395.823 Y 3561204.107 LAT 63 44 16.534 N

USGS MT HAYES (C2) AND (D2) REVISED BY BLM FROM AERIAL HIGH ALTITUDE PHOTOGRAPHY 1978–1985

LAND NET:

BLM PROTRACTION DIAGRAM F9-16; APPROVED 05/13/1960 USRS, TRACT A, 22,709.91 ACRES; ACCEPTED 05/27/1977 USRS, TRACT B, 17,914.04 ACRES; OFFICIALLY FILED 12/17/1993 USS 3335; ACCEPTED 04/06/1961 USS 5417; ACCEPTED 02/25/1981 USS 9421; ACCEPTED 03/06/1991 EPF 570006, GEORGE LAKE ALASKA RECREATIONAL SITES; AMENDED PLAT FILED 04/05/1968; VACATED BY RESOLUTION NUMBER 82-04 FILED 08/19/1982

OTHER ACTIONS AFFECTING DISPOSAL OR USE OF STATE LANDS; SEE THE LAS CASEFILE OR ORIGINAL SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

ENTIRELY W/IN FAIRBANKS RECORDING DISTRICT

SUBJECT TO TANANA BASIN AREA PLAN
COT 5, ANCSA SECTION 11(A)(2) WITHDRAWAL AND SECTION
12(A) OR 12(B) SELECTIONS, TOPFILED OVER TENTATIVELY
APPROVED STATEHOOD AND/OR MENTAL HEALTH GRANT LAND,
MAY EXIST IN THIS TOWNSHIP. CHECK BLM RECORDS FOR LOCATION AND DNR DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 88–130 FOR PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES.

CL NC-90-002, DOES NOT CLASSIFY ANY PRIVATE, BOROUGH OR FEDERAL LANDS

CL NC-81-001, 300' FOR CLOSED RIGHT-OF-WAY APPLICATION ADJ. 403005

ADL 402805
MCO 67A RESCINDS MCO 67 AS IT APPLIES TO OIL AND GAS
LEASING UNDER AS 38.05.137, .180-.184 AND .200. NOT
DEPICTED

MCO 67 REMAINS IN EFFECT AS IT AFFECTS MINERAL LEASING AND MINING UNDER AS 38.05.135, .140-.175, .181, .185-.195 AND .205-.280.

A PRODUCT OF THE STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES LAND RECORDS INFORMATION SECTION

LE

PLAT CURRENT TO 04/25/2001, REFER TO THE DNR STATUS PLAT TRACKING SYSTEM (NP45/NP62) FOR OTHER PENDING ACTIONS ON THIS TOWNSHIP/PLAT

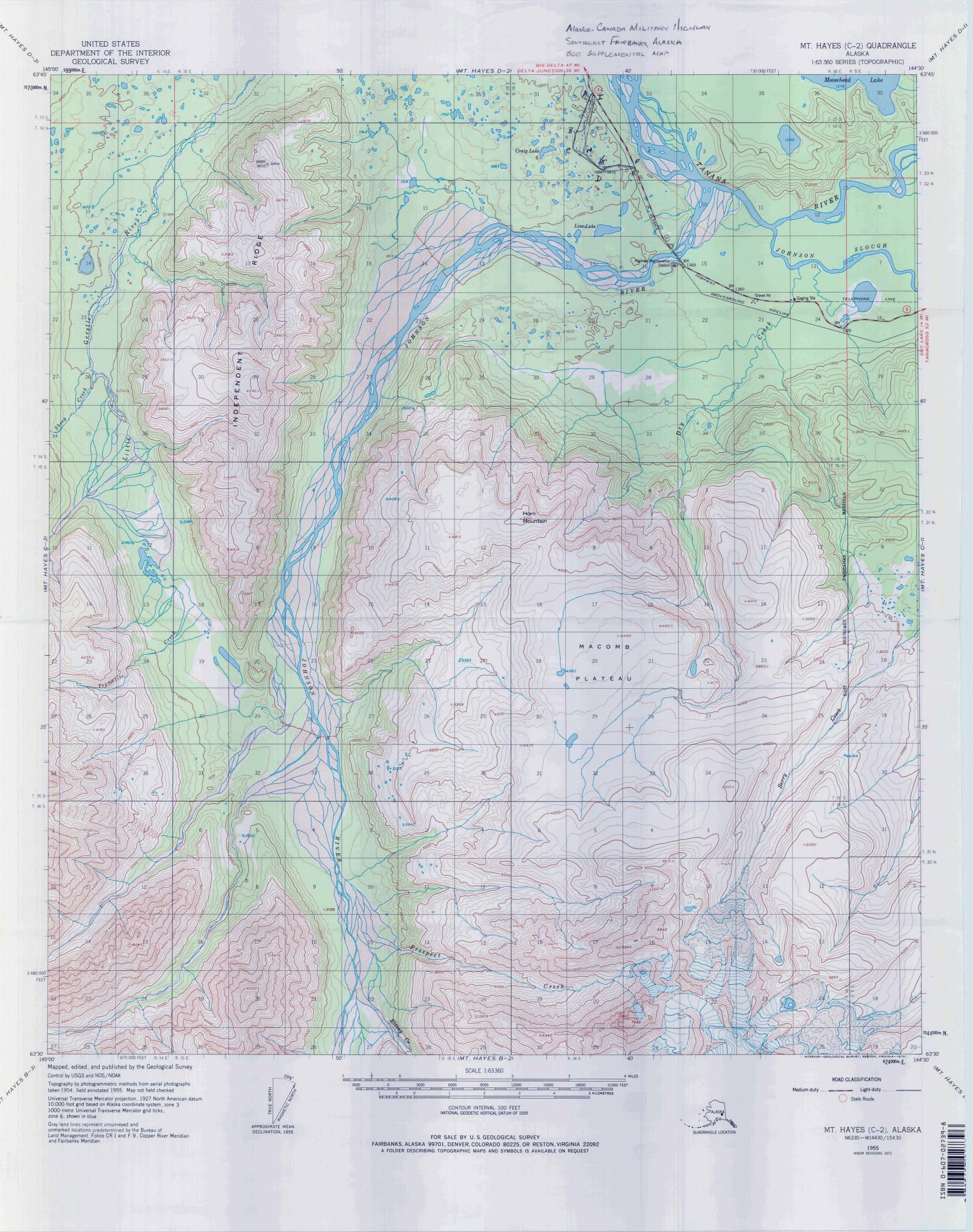
TWP 13S 16E **RNG**

FM

CHECKED BY: __TERL LAWSON_

VERSION: Arc/Info 8.0.2, (Tue Feb 22 08:01:14 PST 2000)

DATR: Tuesday May 22, 2001 at 2:54 PM







National Register of Historic Places

Archivist note to the record

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION
PROPERTY AlaskaCanada Military Highway NAME:
MULTIPLE NAME:
STATE & COUNTY: ALASKA, Southeast Fairbanks
DATE RECEIVED: 6/14/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/09/13 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/24/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/31/13 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:
REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000543
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: N NATIONAL: N
COMMENT WAIVER: N
ACCEPTRETURNREJECTDATE
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:
The Alaska-Canada Military Highway (Segment) is of national significance under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Military History. Completed between 1942 and 1943, the 2.5 mile segment of rural roadway represents one of the few extant sections of the original, 1600-mile long Alaska—Canada Military Highway route. Built to provide a vital inland link for military supply and logistics in Alaska during World War II, the highway reflected the efforts of over 11,000 Army personnel and 7500 civillans. The road's rapid completion despite difficult engineering logistics revealed the critical military position of the Alaskan frontier during the war. The majority of the highway route, which still serves as a

RECOM./CRITERIAAccept Certinon A

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusiquan DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE 202.354.2229 DATE 7 31 2013

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

road's original (1940s) construction form and somewhat wandering path are rare.

major transportation corridor, has been upgraded to modern highway standards. Extant examples of the

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



Department of Natural Resources

DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION
Office of History and Archaeology



June 12, 2013

Re: 3330-2 Alaska-Canada Military Highway

Carol Shull, Interim Keeper National Register of Historic Places National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor 1201 I (Eye) Street NW Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Carol:

Enclosed is a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for a segment of the Alaska-Canada Military Highway near Delta Junction, Alaska. Staff of my office worked with interested individuals and land owners to prepare the National Register of Historic Places documentation.

The Alaska Historical Commission, the state review board, reviewed the nomination package at their November 14, 2006 meeting and recently reaffirmed their determination the Alaska-Canada Military Highway is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Alaska Historical Commission's voting record is enclosed. Before the commission meeting, the owners received letters about the National Register of Historic Places program with information on the results of listing and an invitation to review the nomination package, and recently new owners have been advised of the nomination of the road and given a chance to comment. The Office of History and Archaeology, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, issued a statewide press release with specific mention of the National Register nomination review before the meetings. No one expressed objection to the nomination in writing or attended the Alaska Historical Commission meeting to speak about the nomination. The property is not within the boundaries of a Certified Local Government.

Alaska Historical Commission members determined the Alaska-Canada Military Highway is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for its association with World War II. They determined no criteria considerations apply. Commission members said the property is associated with the Alaska historic preservation plan's theme of transportation and communication. The period of significance for the property is 1942-1943, when initially constructed. Commission members said the road is of national significance. When asked last year, members said the earlier determination is still their determination.

Carol Shull Page 2 June 12, 2013

If you have any questions regarding this nomination please contact Joan (Jo) Antonson, State Historian, at e-mail jo.antonson@alaska.gov or phone 907.269.8714.

Sincerely,

Judith E. Bittner

Joan M. Antonson

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures: registration form, maps, 2 photographs, cd with photographs, Alaska Historical Commission voting record

Office of History & Archaeology Alaska Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation 550 West 7th Ave., Suite 1310 Anchorage, AK 99501-3565 907.269.8721/oha@alaska.net

ALASKA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VOTING RECORD FOR NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY AND DISTRICT NOMINATIONS

Date: November 14, 2006

It is moved that the <u>Alaska-Canada Military Highway qualifies</u> for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion/criteria <u>A</u>; exception/ exceptions <u>n/a</u>; level of significance <u>national</u>. The property is associated with Alaska Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan theme/themes **transportation and communication**.

Moved by: David Moore (architect) Seconded by: Mike Martz

Vote on motion:

IN FAVOR OPPOSED ABSTAIN RESULT

Leman Bittner Passed 6-0-1

Derr

Martz Rejected

Moore

Roppel Tabled

Waugaman

If tabled or rejected, reasons or instructions on how to proceed:

Other comments:

The members of the Alaska Historical Commission reaffirmed the determination at their November 2012 meeting.



Size of this preview: 800×587 pixels.

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Description

Caterpillar tractor with grader widening the roadway of the Alcan Highway

Date 1942

Source



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Author Office of War Information. Overseas Picture Division. Washington Division; 1944.





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Dumping mud into the side of the highway and widening the road, along the Alcan Highway

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A stretch in the Alcan Highway which connects Edmonton, Canada, with Fairbanks (Fort Nelson), Alaska

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Caterpillar tractor pushing grader over a section of the Alcan Highway

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First truck to go over the rough cordurouy road along the Alcan Highway route was an Army jeep

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