## United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

## Section <br> $\qquad$ <br> Page <br> $\qquad$ <br> 

## SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 13000543
Date Listed: 7/31/2013
$\frac{\text { Alaska-Canada Military Highway (Segment) }}{\text { Property Name }} \frac{\text { Southeast Fairbanks }}{\text { County }} \frac{\text { AK }}{\text { State }}$
N/A
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.


Amendea Items in Nomination:

## Historic Name:

The Historic Nomination Name is revised to read: Alaska--Canada Military Highway (Segment)

## Significance:

Military is added as an area of significance. The period of significance for this context is amended read: 1942--1945.
[The rudimentary highway was built for and served as an important component of the U.S. military's supply and defensive infrastructure system in Alaska during the World War II era. The road's rapid completion despite difficult engineering logistics reflected the critical military position of the Alaskan frontier during the war.]

## Verbal Boundary Justification:

The verbal boundary justification is amended to acknowledge that the 100 ' width of the nomination boundary reflects the original, historic cleared construction corridor for the roadway ( $50-100^{\prime}$ ), which may or may not include additional unidentified features associated with the original highway construction.

These clarifications were confirmed with the AK SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions-im-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 teas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Alaska-Canada Military Highway
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Other names/site number: Allan Highway, Alaska Highway
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

## 2. Location

Street \& number: _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: $\square \quad$ Vicinity: $x$

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination $\qquad$ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property _X meets $\qquad$ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following levels) of significance:
X national __s statewide
Applicable National Register Criteria:


In my opinion, the property $\qquad$ meets $\qquad$ does not meet the National Register criteria.

## Signature of commenting official:

## Date

Title :

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
entered in the National Register
__ determined eligible for the National Register
$\qquad$ determined not eligible for the National Register
$\qquad$ removed from the National Register
$\qquad$ other (explain:) $\qquad$


## 5. Classification

## Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)
Private:
Public - Local
Public - State


Public - Federal $\square$

## Category of Property

(Check only one box.)
Building(s) $\square$
District $\square$
Site


Structure X

Object


Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | buildings |
|  |  | sites |
| 1 |  | structures |
|  |  | objects |
| 1 | 0 | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _N/A
6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_Transportation: road-related

## Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)
_Transportation: road-related

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
$\qquad$

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A

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

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.

## 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.)
x 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 purposesB. Removed from its original location
$\square$ C. A birthplace or grave
$\square$ D. A cemeteryE. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
$\square$ F. A commemorative property

$\square$
G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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
$\qquad$
Cultural Affiliation
N/A
$\qquad$
Architect/Builder
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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
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 $97^{\text {th }}$ 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
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.

## 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):

 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 \# $\qquad$ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey \# $\qquad$- 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


## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _225 acres
Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: NAD 83 Alaska Albers
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
A. Latitude: 63.744851
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 map):
$\square$ NAD 1927 or $\quad \square$ NAD 1983

1. Zone:
2. Zone:
3. Zone:
4. Zone:

Easting:
Easting:
Easting:
Easting :

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: Loran W. Benham
organization:
street \& number: 1391 Ithaca Road
city or town: Fairbanks
state: Alaska zip code: 99709-6770
e-mail
telephone: 907.474.4966
date:_November 1, 2006; revised May 1, 2013

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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


## Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be $1600 \times 1200$ pixels (minimum), $3000 \times 2000$ 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 seq.)
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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




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

LEGEND
LAND ESTATE

 asceo an:














SURFACR WATPR RICHTS
$\square$ ロ APRLCATIO

| PERMT |
| :--- |
| CRTITCATE |

SUB-SURFACB WATER RIGHTs


- certifcite
$\Delta \frac{\text { n-Stream mow reservation }}{\text { aflicaton }}$
$\triangle \quad \begin{array}{ll}\triangle & \text { APPICATION } \\ \text { certifatb }\end{array}$
DAM, WERR, BARRIER APPICATION
pernit

$\otimes \quad$| Pemat |
| :---: |
| CERIHCAIB |



GRAPHC ILLUSTRATION ONLY.



ATTENTON STATUS PLAT USERS: on This Prat, $\operatorname{lil}$ STAAUS



A Product of the
State of ALASKA


 $\mathrm{TWP}^{\text {LE }} 13 \mathrm{~S}$ CHECKED by: -terl lawson RNG 16 E
FM




## 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.

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET 

```
REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION
PROPERTY Alaska--Canada 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:
\begin{tabular}{llllllll} 
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
\end{tabular}
```

COMMENT WAIVER: N
$\qquad$
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 civilians. 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 major transportation corridor, has been upgraded to modern highway standards. Extant examples of the road's original (1940s) construction form and somewhat wandering path are rare.


DOCUMENTATION see attached comments $Y / N$ see attached SLR YY $Y_{N}$
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

THE STATE

Re: 3330-2 Alaska-Canada Military Highway
Carol Shull, Interim Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service 2280, $8^{\text {th }}$ 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 AlaskaCanada 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,
Joan M. Antorsin
Judith E. Bittner
Depentz
State Historic Preservation Officer
enclosures: registration form, maps, 2 photographs, cd with photographs, Alaska Historical Commission voting record

# ALASKA HISTORICAL COMMISSION <br> VOTING RECORD FOR NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY AND DISTRICT NOMINATIONS 

Date: November 14, 2006
It is moved that the Alaska-Canada Military Highway qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion/criteria $\underline{\mathbf{A}}$; exception/ exceptions n/a; level of significance national. 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 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Leman | Bittner | RESULT |
| Derr |  | Passed 6-0-1 |
| Martz |  | Rejected |
| Moore |  | Tabled |
| Roppel |  |  |

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.

## File:Alcan construction.jpg



Size of this preview: $800 \times 587$ pixels.
Full resolution ( $4,418 \times 3,244$ pixels, file size: 5.5 MB , MIME type: image/jpeg)
This is a file from the Wikimedia Commons. Information from its description page there is shown below.
Commons is a freely licensed media file repository. You can help.

## Description

Caterpillar tractor with grader widening the roadway of the Alcan Highway

Date 1942

> Source


Q Bibliographic Information

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

- Digital ID: (digital file from intermediary roll film) fsa 8 e 00460 http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/fsa. 8 e 00460
- Reproduction Number: LC-USW33-000948-ZC (b\&w film neg.)
- Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 http://hdl.loc.gov/lac.pnp/pp.print



Library of Congress
Prints \& Photographs Online Catalog
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

© Bibliographic Information

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

- Dlgital ID: (digital file from intermediary roll film) fsa 8 e 00445 http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/fsa.8e00445
- Reproduction Number: LC-USW33-000933-ZC (b\&w film neg.)
- Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pmp/pp.print



Q Bibliographic Information


## Caterpillar tractor pushing grader over a section of the Alcan Highway

- Digital ID: (digital file from intermediary roll film) fsa 8 e00449 http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/fsa.8e00449
- Reproduction Number: LC-USW33-000937-ZC (b\&w film neg.)
- Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Divislon Washington, D.C. 20540 http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print



- Bibliographic Information

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

- Digital ID: (digital file from intermediary roll film) fsa 8 e00453 http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/fsa.8e00453
- Reproduction Number: LC-USW33-000941-ZC (b\&w film neg.)
- Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print






