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NATIONAL REGISTER

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Twin Glacier Camp
other names/site number Twin Glacier Lodge AHRS Site No. XTR-017

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication
city, town Juneau vicinity
state Alaska code AK county Juneau code 110 zip code 99801

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u> objects
			<u>6</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Quentin E. Bittner March 30, 1988
Signature of certifying official Date
Alaska
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 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:)

Patrick Andrews 5/20/88
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Camp

Domestic/Single residence

Recreation and culture/Outdoor recreation

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Camp

Recreation and culture/Outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Rustic

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Log

roof Composition shingle and metal

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Twin Glacier Camp is located in a wilderness setting on approximately 12 acres of land on the southeast bank of the Taku River. The district is bordered by U.S. Forest Service land to the north and east and by private land to the south. Twin Glacier Camp is accessible only by boat at high tide or by floatplane. The nearest city is Juneau, Alaska's capital, 30 miles away.

Twin Glacier Camp Historic District contains 13 buildings; 7 contributing buildings were constructed between 1923 and 1934, 6 non-contributing buildings were constructed between 1942 and 1962. The original patent of 60 acres was subdivided and acreage outside of the district was sold to private investors.

Advertisements in 1923-1924 by the Taku River Trading Company extolled the camp's beautiful wilderness setting, "beyond the rain belt." The original camp consisted of a log lodge building and 11 tents. The entire camp and its pristine setting is shown in a 1923 photograph (Photo No. 1). The camp was laid out simply, at the focus of two trails from the river, in a forest clearing. Tents were pitched on either side of the lodge, with a vegetable garden to one side.

The forest was pushed back slightly over the next 20 years to accommodate a number of permanent structures on either side and behind the lodge, and on the river bank. The tents were replaced by permanent, log, support buildings. Twin Glacier Camp is still recognizable (Photo No. 2). The original lodge remains as the principal building; the outbuildings are built at the edge of the clearing. The front of the camp is still open to the river. Two trails from the river landing to the camp are in approximately their original locations.

Buildings that contribute to the character of the district:

1. Taku Glacier Lodge

The one-story, 40'x20', log and stone lodge was constructed in 1923 and faces north. Its plan is an inverted "T" with a porch across most of the bar of the "T". A cross gable roof caps the lodge and extends over the porch. The hand-hewn log walls are spruce and hemlock, with an average diameter of 8" to 12". The corners show squared lap joints; the chinking, both inside and out, is of cement. The logs are in good condition and have been well-maintained. The sloped, composition

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance
1923-1934

Significant Dates
1923

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Twin Glacier Camp, 30 miles northeast of Juneau, opened in 1923. From the site visitors could view the nearby glacier, hike, hunt and fish, and enjoy the Alaska wilderness. The camp was built and operated by the Taku River Trading Company, a commercial venture of Alaska physician and businessman Harry Carlos DeVigne. It is one of a number of wilderness camps and lodges that opened around Alaska during the 1920s when the visitor, fishing and big game hunting industries greatly expanded. Although one of many established during the 1920s, it is one of few that remain.

Visitors began travelling to Alaska to view its scenic beauty, wildlife, and Native cultures in the 1870s. Before the end of the century, four steamship companies serving Alaska were advertising tours through southeast Alaska's Inside Passage. These tours included viewing and walking on glaciers in their itineraries. The most accessible and popular glaciers in southeast Alaska included Taku Glacier. It was described in tourist literature as being "two miles wide and 300 feet high, gleaming in green and blue." After World War I, the Alaska tourist industry rapidly expanded. More people became interested in visiting Alaska as its big game hunting and fishing opportunities became better known, and as these opportunities became more limited in the western United States. A nation-wide boom in leisure activity and a multiplication of Alaska travel routes lured people northward in dramatically increasing numbers. Alaskans began to reap substantial financial benefits from tourism as visitors began to explore more of Alaska than what could be seen from the deck of a steamship. Originally a gold rush town and then the territory's capital, Juneau attracted a number of visitors. Local residents supported the establishment of a territorial museum in 1921. Others began to offer excursion packages to fishing and hunting sites or to view the area's natural beauty.

Advertisements of excursion trips from Juneau to Taku Glacier appeared in the Alaska Juneau Empire in 1919 and 1920. Dynes' Tours of Alaska in 1921 not only extolled the beauty of Taku Glacier, but said: "The Taku Region abounds in large game of all species for the hunter and angler. In an hour he can fill his bucket with large cutthroat trout. Two lodges have been built here by Winter and Pond, photographers of Juneau, who run excursions to this point almost every week in the summer season."

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Norris, Frank. Gawking At The Midnight Sun: The Tourist In Early Alaska. Alaska Historical Commission Studies in History No. 170 (Anchorage: Alaska Historical Commission, 1986).
- Banfield, Norman C. "History of Taku Lodge, 1923-1963," in Juneau Alaska Empire, July 6, 1966.
- Polk, R. L., Inc. Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1923-1924. (Seattle, Washington: R.L. Polk, Inc., 1923).

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 11.99

UTM References

A

0	8	5	6	1	8	2	5	6	4	8	3	8	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

0	8	5	6	1	8	7	5	6	4	8	3	4	2	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B

0	8	5	6	2	0	0	0	6	4	8	3	6	5	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D

0	8	5	6	1	6	7	5	6	4	8	3	5	7	5
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies Lot 75, U.S. Survey 1199. It is enclosed by a polygon that measures 1,130 feet by 622 feet.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the lodge, support buildings, guest houses, and meadow that have historically been part of the Twin Glacier Camp and that maintain historic integrity.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Glenda J. Choate

organization Alaska Archives Resource & Records Mgt., Inc date January 10, 1988

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city or town Skagway state Alaska zip code 99840

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shingle roof lies on random-width plank sheathing and is supported by horizontal log purlins set on 2'-0" centers and left natural. There are two interior trusses made up of four-sided hand-hewn logs, set as rafters with tie beams but without king posts. A massive rubble-stone fireplace is original to the lodge (Photos No. 3 and 4) and is located on the northeast end of the "T" crossbar.

A 22'x20' log addition has been built onto the rear of the lodge. Its three sides butt into the end wall of the lodge, it does not damage any character-defining features of the lodge. The addition's design, massing, shape, materials, and finish are consistent with the original lodge. The color is slightly different, causing a slight distinction between lodge logs and the addition.

Reference: Photographs No. 5 and 6.

2. Barn No. 1

Built in 1930-1934, this framed barn was constructed on log sills and roofed with corrugated sheet metal. Originally used to house Smith's cows, the barn is now used for storage. The building has a large door opening in its front and no windows. Its condition is sound; it has not been altered.

Reference: Photograph No. 7.

3. Barn No. 2/Sourdough/Recreation Hall

Built in 1930-1934, the framed barn was constructed on log sills and roofed with corrugated sheet metal. The building was used to house dogs maintained by Smith and later by Joyce. In its conversion for use as living quarters, windows, a concrete floor, exterior wood siding, and a smaller door were added. The building is in sound condition, its appearance is still that of a barn, despite the modifications.

Reference: Photograph No. 8.

4. Cedar

Constructed in 1926, this one-and-one-half story cabin is built of vertical logs on concrete footings and chinked with mortar. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles and has a wide overhang. Inside there is a fir floor and corner fireplace built of granite. It was used as a cabin for lodge guests and is still used for lodging. Except for maintenance of the roof, the building has had no modifications.

Reference: Photograph No. 9.

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5. Killisnoo

Constructed in 1926, this one-and-one-half story log cabin is made of vertical logs on a concrete footing, chinked with mortar. A front porch extends across the length of the building, it is sheltered by an extension of the main, composition shingle roof and supported by four log posts. Centered on the front interior wall on the main floor is a large granite fireplace and on either end of the cabin is a flight of stairs leading to the upper level. The cabin was built as lodging for guests and is still used for guest housing. Except for maintenance on the roof the cabin has had no modifications.

Reference: Photograph No. 10.

6. Delco

Built in 1931 to shelter a Delco generator, this utilitarian one-and-one-half story frame building sits on concrete posts. It is sided with shiplap siding and corner-boards in front and 8" plank siding on the sides and rear. The building is capped with a composition shingle, gable roof. Attached to the rear of the building is a one story shed addition with a metal roof and vertical siding. The building is now used for storage. Despite the unobtrusive rear addition, this support building maintains its original appearance and is in sound condition.

Reference: Photograph No. 11.

7. Generator Shed

Constructed in 1930-1934, the corrugated metal covered, wood frame, one-story structure has a large, sliding door in the west end and is capped with a shed roof and corrugated metal roofing. The generator shed is located near the hangar and just back from the wharf for ease of unloading fuel. It is built on land owned by the U.S. Forest Service. It serves as a secondary support building for Twin Glacier Camp and is in sound condition.

Reference: Photograph No. 12.

Buildings that do not contribute to the historic district:

8. Totem

Constructed in 1950, this wood, framed, one-story structure is capped by a shed roof. The building has fixed windows and front porch that extends across the length of the front. Built as housing, Totem retains that function and is in sound condition.

Reference: Photograph No. 2.

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9. Chechako

Constructed in 1962, this wood frame, one-story building has a shed roof, vertical wood siding and large bay windows. It was built for guest housing and retains that function; its condition is sound.

Reference: Photograph No. 2.

10. Spruce

Constructed in 1950, this wood frame, one-story, single room storage shed is covered with a shed roof and corrugated metal roofing. It was built as a storage shed and continues to maintain that function.

Reference: Photograph No. 9.

11. Alder

Built in 1950, this combination log and wood frame cottage has a "T" shaped plan with an intersecting gable roof. The building was built on three rounds of logs, making up the wall to the level of the window sills. From the sills to the height of the gable ends the walls are sided with vertical logs. The roof is a combination of roofing felt and composition shingles. Alder was designed as a residence and continues to fulfill that function. It is in sound condition and has not been modified.

Reference: Photograph No. 13.

12. Wanagan

Built in 1950, this wood frame, one-story cottage has wood siding and serves as a support building for the lodge. It is in sound condition and has not been modified.

Reference: Photograph No. 9.

13. Hangar

Built in 1942, this wood frame, plank sided, one-story structure is located about 2' to 3' above a small, sandy river beach. Constructed as a hangar but never used, the main door is located in the east end of the "T" crossbar. The top of the crossbar (facing the beach) has five windows. The hangar is in sound condition.

Reference: Photograph No. 14.

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Twin Glacier Camp retains its integrity of location because none of the buildings has been moved. Integrity of design has also been maintained. The contributing buildings have undergone minor modifications but their massing, outline, materials, color, and finishes are still those of the original buildings. The non-contributing buildings complement the original buildings in the historic district. While their design is compatible with the original ones, the non-contributing buildings do not imitate the older ones. Integrity of setting has been maintained. The wilderness location is virtually unchanged from the 1920-1930 period. Twin Glacier Camp remains an isolated hunting, fishing, and recreational lodge; not even the trails and paths have been paved. Integrity of materials and workmanship has been kept. The buildings have been well-maintained, a few, minor changes have been made with appropriate materials to both the contributing and non-contributing buildings. The camp evokes the feelings of a comfortable lodge, where people are free from distractions and can focus on a healthy, outdoor lifestyle. There is little about the camp or its setting to detract from integrity of feeling or association.

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In 1923 the Taku River Trading Company built Twin Glacier Camp on Taku Inlet, 30 miles from Juneau and 5 miles south of Taku Glacier. Access to the camp was by boat. Its advertisement in the 1923-1924 edition of the Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory emphasized the camp's accessibility from Juneau, and its ability to serve the interests of tourists, fishermen, and big game hunters. The advertisement claimed Twin Glacier Camp was "the only resort of the kind in Alaska." The 1926 Alaska Year Book rated the accommodations at Twin Glacier Camp excellent. Early photographs of the camp show a lodge building and tents. More permanent structures soon replaced the tents.

Dr. Harry Carlos DeVigne, a Juneau physician and businessman, owned the Taku River Trading Company. DeVigne came to Alaska in 1906, left the territory to serve in the Army Medical Corps during World War I, and then returned to live in Juneau. He was Alaska Territorial Commissioner of Health from 1922 to 1933, and on the Alaska Board of Medical Examiners from 1912 to 1934.

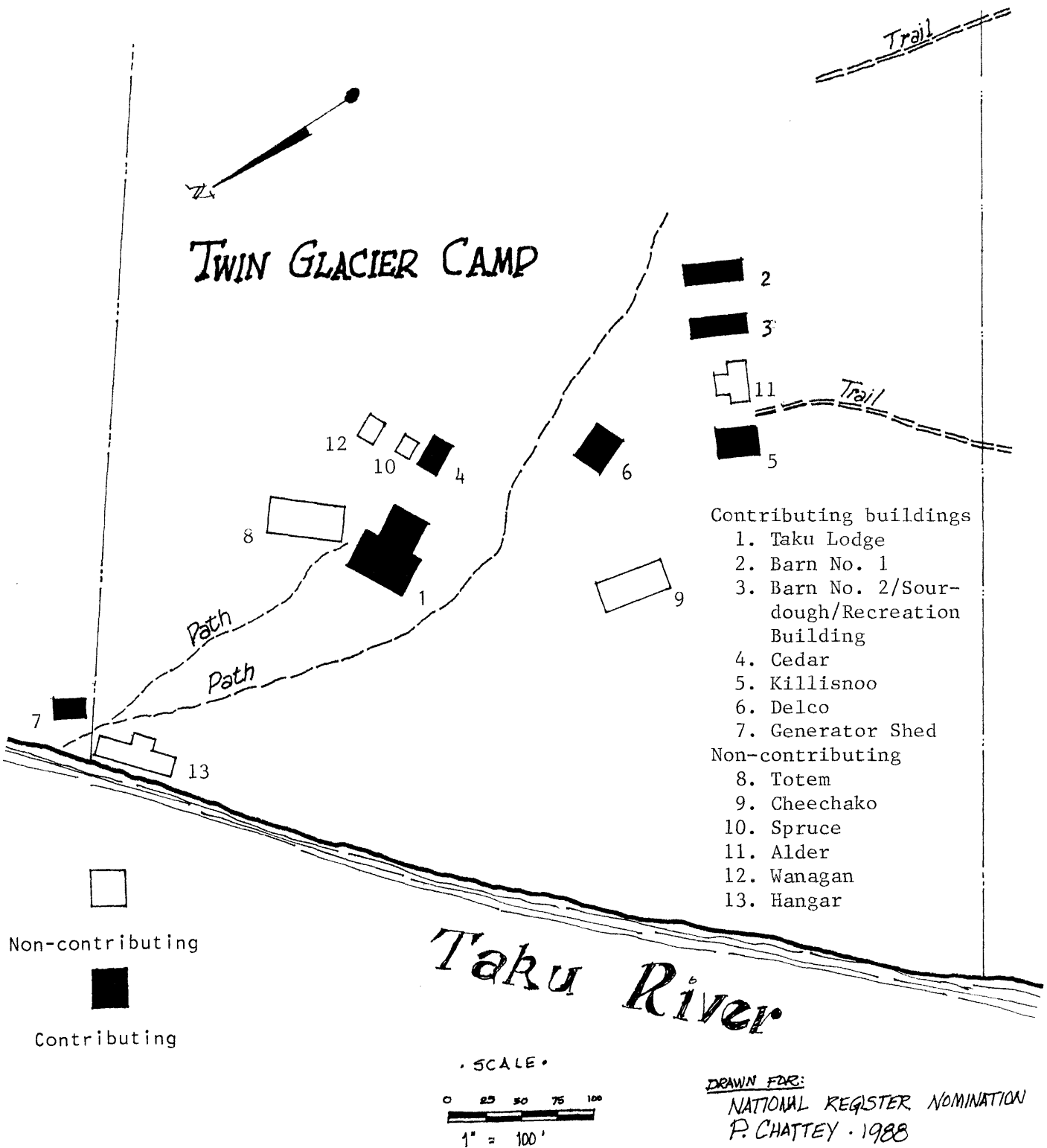
The Taku River Trading Company operated Twin Glacier Camp until 1930 when it was sold to Mrs. Eric L. Smith of Los Angeles. From 1930 to 1934 the lodge was home for her son, Leigh Hackley Smith, who was keenly interested in hunting and outdoor life, and a nurse-companion, Mary Joyce. Mrs. Smith visited during the summer months. Mrs. Smith had two barns for farm animals and sled dogs built on the property. Leigh Hackley Smith died in 1934 and his mother bequeathed the camp to Mary Joyce. The property inventory listed 14 buildings, 15 sled dogs, and 3 head of cattle. Joyce operated the camp as a tourist resort until 1942. Mary Joyce become an Alaska heroine in 1935 when she traveled by dog sled 1,000 miles from Juneau to Fairbanks. The trip began in December and lasted almost three months.

The lodge reopened in 1949, and continues to be a destination for visitors to relax, enjoy the scenery, and view wildlife.

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Photograph Identification

1. Twin Glacier Camp (AHRS Site No. XTR-017)
Juneau vicinity, Alaska
Unknown
1923
Ed Andrews Collection, Alaska Historical Library, P.O. Box G, Juneau, Alaska 99811
View of camp, camera facing northwest
2. Twin Glacier Camp (AHRS Site No. XTR-017)
Juneau vicinity, Alaska
Lloyd Dedrick
1983
P.O. Box 472, Juneau, Alaska 99802
View of camp, camera facing southeast
3. Twin Glacier Camp (AHRS Site No. XTR-017)
Juneau vicinity, Alaska
Winter and Pond
ca. 1925
Winter and Pond Collection, Alaska Historical Library, P.O. Box G, Juneau, Alaska 99811
View of fireplace in lodge, camera facing southeast
4. Twin Glacier Camp (AHRS Site No. XTR-017)
Juneau vicinity, Alaska
Lloyd Dedrick
1983
P.O. Box 472, Juneau, Alaska 99802
View of fireplace, camera facing southeast
5. Twin Glacier Camp (AHRS Site No. XTR-017)
Juneau vicinity, Alaska
Lloyd Dedrick
1983
P.O. Box 472, Juneau, Alaska 99802
View of lodge, camera facing south
6. Twin Glacier Camp (AHRS Site No. XTR-017)
Juneau vicinity, Alaska
Lloyd Dedrick
1983
P.O. Box 472, Juneau, Alaska 99802
View of lodge, camera facing east
7. Twin Glacier Camp (AHRS Site No. XTR-017)
Juneau vicinity, Alaska
Lloyd Dedrick
1983
P.O. Box 472, Juneau, Alaska 99802
View of Barn No. 1, camera facing southwest

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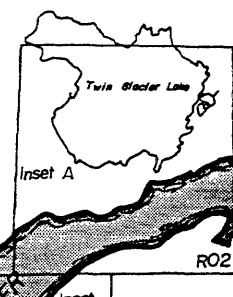
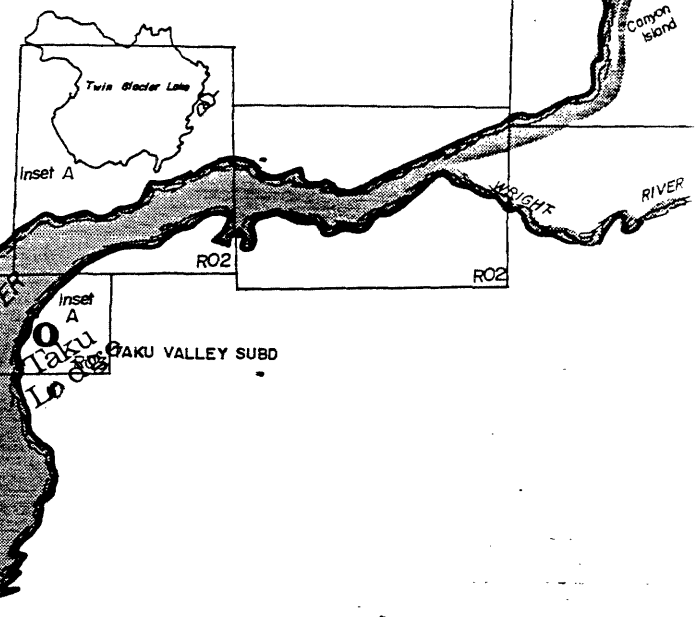
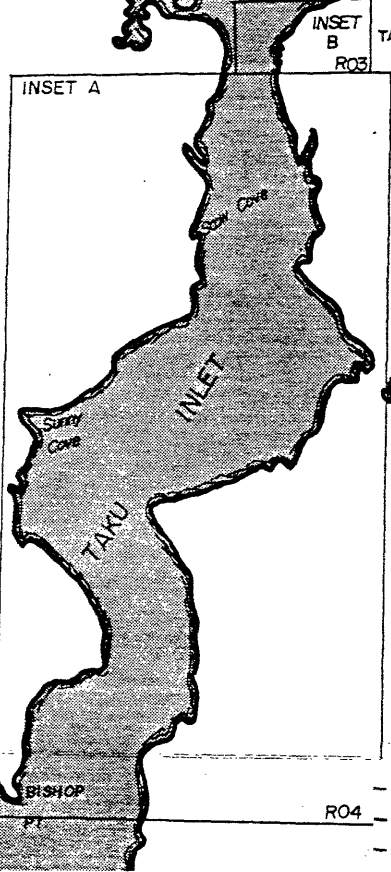
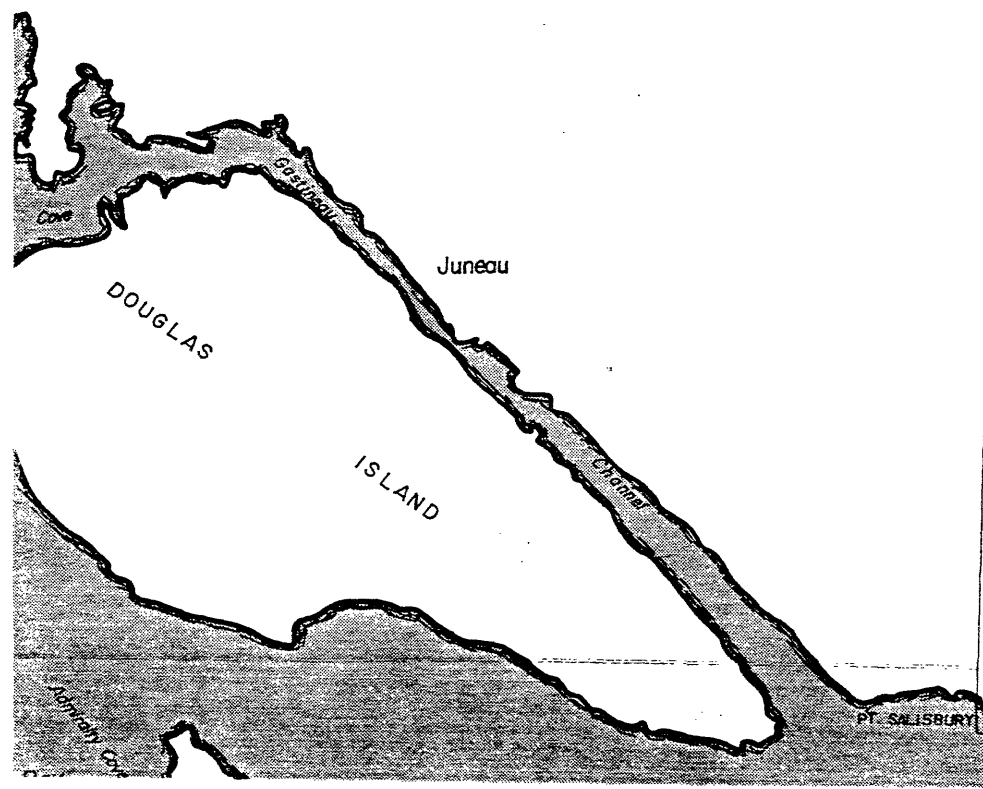
Photograph Identification

8. Twin Glacier Camp (AHRS Site No. XTR-017)
Juneau vicinity, Alaska
Lloyd Dedrick
1983
P.O. Box 472, Juneau, Alaska 99802
View of Barn No. 2, camera facing southwest
9. Twin Glacier Camp (AHRS Site No. XTR-017)
Juneau vicinity, Alaska
Lloyd Dedrick
1983
P.O. Box 472, Juneau, Alaska 99802
View of Cedar, camera facing southeast
10. Twin Glacier Camp (AHRS Site No. XTR-017)
Juneau vicinity, Alaska
Lloyd Dedrick
1983
P.O. Box 472, Juneau, Alaska 99802
View of Killisnoo, camera facing southwest
11. Twin Glacier Camp (AHRS Site No. XTR-017)
Juneau vicinity, Alaska
Lloyd Dedrick
1983
P.O. Box 472, Juneau, Alaska 99802
View of Delco, camera facing south
12. Twin Glacier Camp (AHRS Site No. XTR-017)
Juneau vicinity, Alaska
Lloyd Dedrick
1983
P.O. Box 472, Juneau, Alaska 99802
View of Generator Shed, camera facing east
13. Twin Glacier Camp (AHRS Site No. XTR-017)
Juneau vicinity, Alaska
Lloyd Dedrick
1983
P.O. Box 472, Juneau, Alaska 99802
View of Alder, camera facing southwest
14. Twin Glacier Camp (AHRS Site No. XTR-017)
Juneau vicinity, Alaska
Lloyd Dedrick
1983
P.O. Box 472, Juneau, Alaska 99802
View of Hangar, camera facing west

TONGASS

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CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU
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