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GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT

A History of its Boundaries

By: John Kauffmann

"Glacier Bay has the greatest combination of examples of glacial history, plant and animal ecology and struggle for existence to be found in one place anywhere in Alaska." - Joseph S. Dixon

1954

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The History of the Boundaries of Glacier Bay National Monument

Glacier Bay National Monument in southeastern Alaska, whose scenery was first extolled in 1897 by the naturalist-explorer, John Muir (Century Magazine, Vol. 55, Pages 513-526, August, 1897) was proposed to President Coolidge in 1924 by the Ecological Society of America. Many other scientific and conservation groups throughout the country concurred in the proposal.

The general area in question was temporarily withdrawn from public entry on April 1st of that year pending investigation. A field study of the withdrawal resulted in a report that more land had been set aside than was necessary for the monument; that the withdrawal included agricultural and timber lands important to Alaskan development. A smaller area, containing 1,820 square miles, therefore, was proclaimed a national monument on February 26, 1925 (No. 1733-43 Stat. 1988). From 1926 until 1939 there were efforts to increase the size of the Monument in order to provide a sanctuary for the Alaskan brown bear and to preserve coastal forests in the reserve. Consideration of suitable boundaries, rival propositions for parks, and discussion of mining in the Monument several times caused the proposition to be tabled.

Finally, Proclamtion Number 2330 made by Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 2534) extended the Monument boundaries three miles out from the coast and added 1,414 square miles of public domain and National Forest territory to Glacier Bay National Monument.

Soon there were efforts to eliminate from the Monument some 90,000 acres of surveyed land, where a few homesteaders had located and which was believed suitable for increasing agricultural pursuits. The National Park Service opposed elimination of this area, called Strawberry Point or Gustavus, which it has called marginal agricultural land.

During World War II, an air field was constructed at Gustavus and after the war the Civil Aeronautics Administration sought title to it (see letter of March 24, 1947, to the Secretary of the Interior from Assistant Secretary of Commerce William A. M. Burden).

(Archives Annex: National Park Service - Glacier Bay National Monument, Privileges and Permits, File No. 901, Gustavus Airport)

This, added to pressure to open the surveyed lands to entry, caused the National Park Service to consider recommending that most of the area in question be excluded from the Monument. But when the CAA changed its position (see Page 47), saying it desired only a permit to operate the air field and did not want jurisdiction over the area, the Secretary of the Interior, in 1946 took the position that all of the region in question should remain in the Monument.

GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Chronology of its creation and enlargement summarized

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February 21, 1924	-	Ecological Society of America recommends to President Coolidge the creation of Glacier Bay National Monument
April 1, 1924	-	Lands for the Monument temporarily withdrawn from entry pending investigation.
April 1924	-	Alaskans protest the withdrawal.
1924 (no date)	-	Dr. W. S. Cooper of the Ecological Society answers Alaskan criticism. Points out the withdrawal is only temporary; expects the Monument, when established will be much smaller than the temporary withdrawal.
August 7, 1924	-	George A. Parks of the General Land Office studies the area; recommends a Monument greatly reduced in size from the area withdrawn.
January 8, 1925	-	Ecological Society accepts substantially the Parks boundaries.
February 26, 1925	-	Monument established by proclamation.
December 24, 1926	-	Ernest P. Walker of the Alaska Game Commission recommends protection of area between Monument and National Forest boundaries.
August 21, 1931	-	Governor Parks favors major enlargement of the Monument to form a national park, including timber areas and clear water streams.
February 17, 1932	-	Assistant District Forester, B. F. Heintzleman, concurs.
September 29, 1932	-	Favorable report by Field Naturalist Joseph S. Dixon, NPS.
December 7, 1932	-	Governor Parks excepts the Strawberry Point area and Lynn Canal region from the park proposal.
July 5 & 20, 1934	-	Northeast extensions considered.

August 21, 1936 - A. E. Demaray favors adding to the Monument public domain land lying between Monument and National Forest boundaries. Recommends exclusion of mineralized area.

August 1938 - Secretary Ickes visits Monument; later favors establishment of Glacier Bay National Park.

October 21 and 26, 1938, and November 7, 1938 - Joseph S. Dixon and Chief of Forestry, J. D. Coffman, recommend inclusion of a stream and cannery site on the east side of Excursion Inlet; also the private lands adjacent to Point Gustavus.

November 15, 1938 - Recreation and Land Planning Branch concurs.

December 27, 1938 - National Park Service advises against transformation of Glacier Bay National Monument into a park because of the mining question at that time.

April 18, 1939 - Enlargement of Monument proclaimed by President Roosevelt.

* * *

Conclusions of The Ecological Society of America concurred in by many other scientific, nature-study and conservation organizations, advocating a national monument at Glacier Bay:

> "It is the conclusion of the Society that the Glacier Bay region should be set aside as a national monument for the following reasons:
>
> "First and foremost, because it contains a large number of tidewater glaciers of the first rank, in a magnificent setting of lofty peaks. Our present system of national parks and monuments contains not a single example of the tidewater glacier, one of the most imposing and awe-inspiring of the wonders of nature. The glaciers of Glacier Bay, taken as a group, are as fine as those of any other region in Alaska.
>
> "Second, Glacier Bay is far more accessible to ordinary travel than the other similar regions of Alaska.
>
> "Third, it is very desirable that an area of the magnificent coastal forest of Alaska should be preserved for all time in absolutely natural condition. The Glacier Bay region is uniquely fitted for this purpose because it presents a great variety in its forest covering; mature areas, bodies of youthful trees which have become established since the retreat of the ice, and great stretches, now bare, that will become forested in the course of the next century.
>
> "Fourth, because of certain features of special scientific interest: opportunity for the study of glacial behavior and of the movements and development of flora and fauna, and the presence of valuable relics of ancient interglacial forest.
>
> "Fifth, because of historical associations, beginning with Vancouver's visit in 1794, and continued especially in the explorations and writings of John Muir."
>
> (Archives: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 1)

Additional comment of April 4, 1924, by W. C. Allee, Secretary of the American Society of Zoologists:

> "This proposed reservation will also include a part of the coastal forest of Alaska which should, by all means, be preserved for all time in an absolutely natural condition. . .

"In such a park or reservation as that at Glacier Bay, we could study the migration of birds and animals under glacial conditions and obtain some better understanding of the faunal and floral conditions when the northern United States was being glaciated."

(Archives: National Monument - Glacier Bay, Part 2)

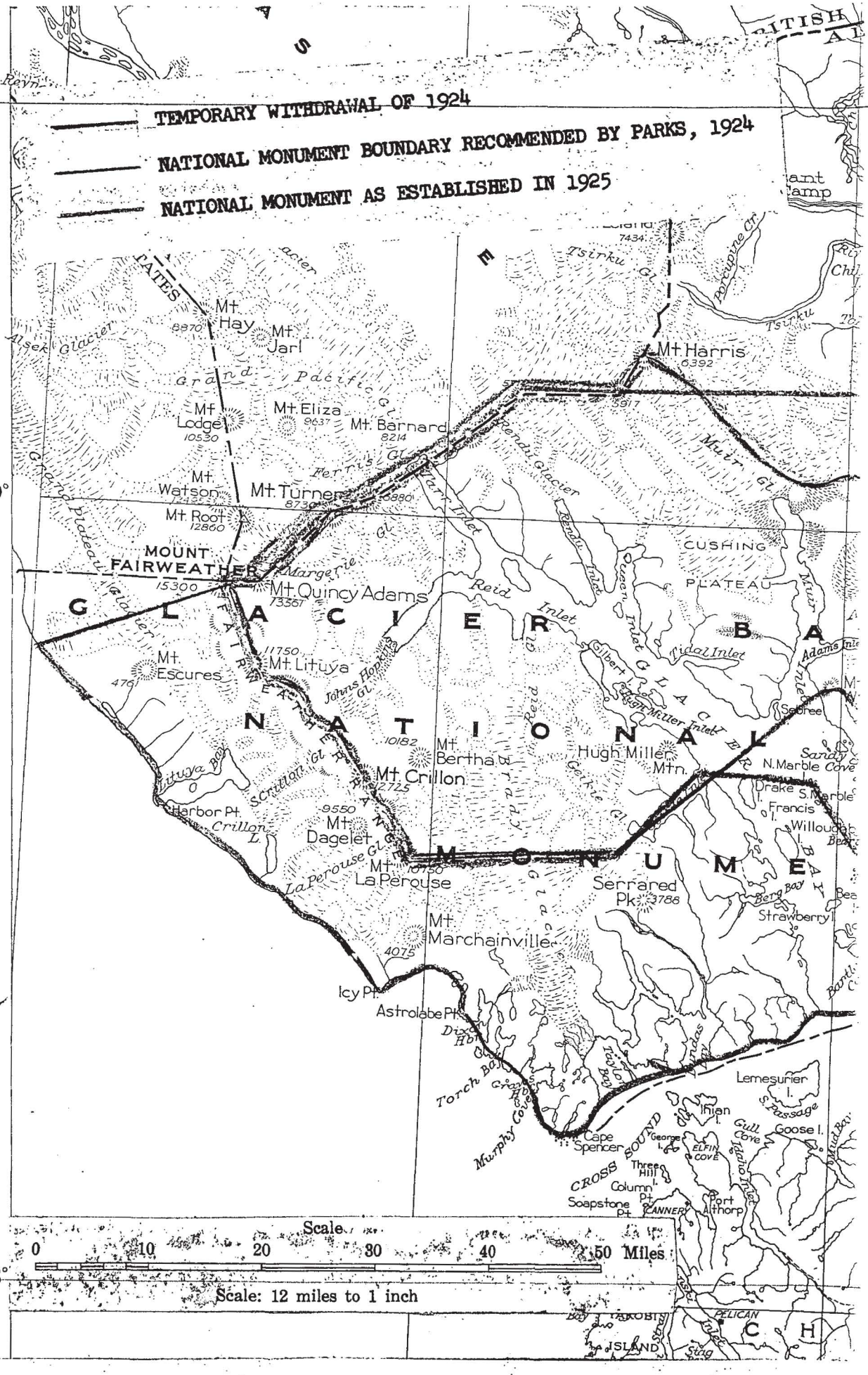
Possible boundaries of the proposed national monument as suggested by The Ecological Society:

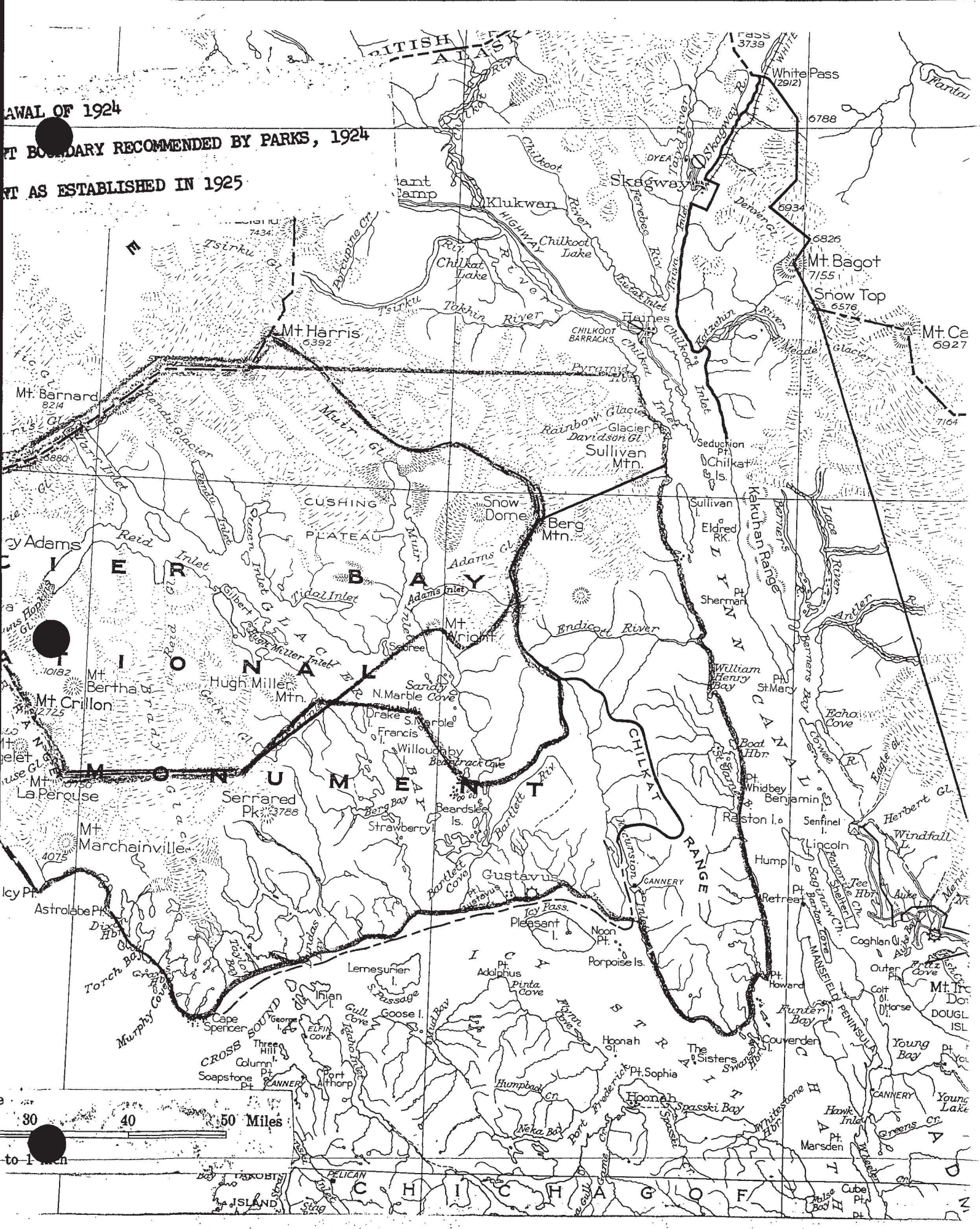
"If Glacier Bay alone is to be included, the eastern boundary should begin on Icy Strait about midway between the mouth of Glacier Bay and Excursion Inlet; thence northward, following roughly the divide between those bodies of water; westward, including the sources of the Muir and its tributary glaciers, to the international boundary; following this to Mt. Fairweather; then southeastward along the crest of the Fairweather Range, through Mt. La Perouse, to the ocean. It would be advisable, if possible, to include additional areas to the east and west. In the former case the northern boundary would run straight eastward to Lynn Canal. This would take in a fine body of mountains and the Davidson Glacier, which possesses a very interesting piedmont bulb. On the west, the northern boundary might run from Mt. Fairweather southwestward to the ocean, thus including the abrupt west slope of the Fairweather Range, Lituya Bay, with two fine tidewater glaciers, and the La Perouse Glacier, the only one on the coast actively discharging into the open ocean.

(Archives: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 1)

Description of lands temporarily withdrawn by Executive Order of April 1, 1924:

"Beginning at the western extremity of Cape Fairweather on the west coast of Alaska, thence in a northeasterly direction to the summit of Mt. Fairweather on the international boundary between Canada and the United States, thence following such boundary easterly, northeasterly and easterly to Monument No. 157 of the survey of such boundary by the International Boundary Commission approved June 9, 1923; thence east following the latitude of said monument to an intersection with the right bank of Chilkat Inlet; thence southerly along the right banks


TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL OF 1924
NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY RECOMMENDED BY PARKS, 1924
NATIONAL MONUMENT AS ESTABLISHED IN 1925
GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT
MOUNT FAIRWEATHER 15300
Mt. Hay 8870
Mt. Jarl
Mt. Harris 6392
Mt. Lodge 10530
Mt. Eliza 9637
Mt. Barnard 8214
Mt. Watson
Mt. Turner 8730
Mt. Root 12860
Mt. Quincy Adams 13567
Mt. Lituya 11750
Mt. Escures 4760
Mt. Bertha 10182
Mt. Crillon 12725
Mt. Dagelet 9550
Mt. La Perouse 6750
Mt. Marchainville 4075
Serrared Pk. 3788
Hugh Miller Mtn.
Grand Pacific Gl.
Margerie Gl.
Reid Inlet
Queen Inlet
Muir Gl.
Tsirku Gl.
Rendu Glacier
Rendu Inlet
Fairweather Gl.
Johns Hopkins Gl.
Carroll Gl.
Garkie Gl.
La Perouse Gl.
Scidmore Gl.
Tidal Inlet
Gilbert Inlet
Adams Inlet
Muir Inlet
Glacier Bay
Lituya Bay
Harbor Pt.
Crillon L.
Icy Pt.
Astrolabe Pt.
Cape Spencer
Lemesurier I.
Inian I.
Goose I.
Gull Cove
Idaho Inlet
Port Althorp
Soapstone Pt.
Three Hill I.
Column Pt.
ELFIN COVE
CANNERY
CROSS SOUND
PELICAN
ISLAND
Strawberry I.
Berg Bay
N. Marble Cove
Drake I.
Francis I.
Willoughby I.
Sandy Cove
Scidmore
Tarr Inlet
Porcupine Gl.
Alsek Glacier
Grand Plateau Glacier
CUSHING PLATEAU
Scale
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
Scale: 12 miles to 1 inch
59°
58°


AWAL OF 1924
T BOUNDARY RECOMMENDED BY PARKS, 1924
RT AS ESTABLISHED IN 1925
BRITISH
ALASKA
White Pass
(2912)
Skagway
Klukwan
Chilkoot River
Chilkoot Lake
Chilkat Lake
Chilkat River
Tsirku Gl.
Porcupine Cr.
Mt. Harris
6392
Mt. Barnard
8214
Rendu Glacier
Muir Gl.
Muir Inlet
Reid Inlet
Queen Inlet
Gilbert Glacier
Tidal Inlet
Adams Inlet
Adams Gl.
Endicott River
Snow Dome
Berg Mtn.
CUSHING
PLATEAU
Sullivan Mtn.
Rainbow Glacier
Davidson Gl.
Pyramid Mtn.
Chilkoot Inlet
Chilkat Inlet
Haines
CHILKOOT BARRACKS
Seduction Pt.
Chilkat Is.
Sullivan
Eldred RK.
Pt. Sherman
Kakuhan Range
Berners Bay
Lace River
Berners R.
Antler R.
Mt. Bagot
7155
Snow Top
6576
Mt. Ca
6927
Meade Glacier
Katzehin River
Denver Gl.
6826
6934
Taiya River
DYEA
Tatshenshini River
Alsek River
Mt. Wright
Sabree
Hugh Miller Inlet
Hugh Miller Mtn.
Mt. Bertha
10182
Mt. Crillon
12725
Mt. La Perouse
10750
Serrared Pk.
3788
Mt. Marchainville
4075
Icy Pt.
Astrolabe Pt.
Dixon Harbor
Torch Bay
Murphy Cove
Cape Spencer
George I.
ELFIN COVE
Three Hill I.
Column Pt.
Soapstone Pt.
CANNERY
Port Althorp
CROSS SOUND
Idaho Inlet
Lemesurier I.
S. Passage
Inian I.
Goose I.
Gull Cove
Mud Bay
Pinta Cove
Pt. Adolphus
Icy Pass.
Pleasant I.
Noon Pt.
Porpoise Is.
Gustavus
Bartlett Cove
Bartlett Riv.
Berg Bay
Strawberry I.
Beardslee Is.
Willoughby I.
Bear Track Cove
Drake I.
Francis I.
N. Marble Cove
S. Marble
Sandy Cove
Gilbert Glacier
Reid Glacier
Geikie Gl.
Hopkins Gl.
Adams Gl.
Muir Gl.
Rendu Glacier
Queen Inlet
Tidal Inlet
Reid Inlet
Muir Inlet
Adams Inlet
Endicott River
Sullivan
Eldred RK.
Pt. Sherman
Kakuhan Range
Berners Bay
Lace River
Berners R.
Antler R.
William Henry Bay
Pt. St. Mary
Boat Harbor
Pt. Whidbey
Benjamin I.
Ralston I.
Senfinel I.
Lincoln I.
Hump
Retreat
Echo Cove
Eagle Gl.
Herbert Gl.
Windfall L.
Favorite Shelter
Sagium Barlow Cove
Tee Harbor
Auke Bay
Auke
Coghlan Is.
Outer Pt.
Fritz Cove
Colt I.
Mt. Troy
Dot
DOUGL
ISL
Horse I.
Hunter Bay
MANSFIELD PENINSULA
Young Bay
Young Lake
CANNERY
Hawk Inlet
Greens Cr.
Pt. Marsden
Whitestone Harbor
Couverden I.
The Sisters
Swanson Harbor
Hoonah I.
Hoonah
Pt. Sophia
Spasski Bay
Spasski R.
Humpback Cr.
Neka Bay
Port Frederick
Flynn Cove
Idaho Inlet
Tenakee Inlet
Mud Bay
Tenakee
Murphy Cove
Torch Bay
Dixon Harbor
Astrolabe Pt.
Icy Pt.
Mt. La Perouse
Mt. Crillon
Mt. Bertha
Hugh Miller Mtn.
Mt. Wright
Mt. Harris
Mt. Barnard
Mt. Bagot
Snow Top
Mt. Ca
Skagway
Klukwan
Haines
Chilkoot Lake
Chilkat Lake
Chilkoot River
Chilkat River
Tsirku Gl.
Porcupine Cr.
Rendu Glacier
Muir Gl.
Muir Inlet
Reid Inlet
Queen Inlet
Gilbert Glacier
Tidal Inlet
Adams Inlet
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Endicott River
Snow Dome
Berg Mtn.
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Sullivan Mtn.
Rainbow Glacier
Davidson Gl.
Pyramid Mtn.
Chilkoot Inlet
Chilkat Inlet
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Berners Bay
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Sagium Barlow Cove
Tee Harbor
Auke Bay
Auke
Coghlan Is.
Outer Pt.
Fritz Cove
Colt I.

of said inlet and Lynn Canal to Icy Strait; thence westerly along the north shores of Icy Strait and Cross Sound to the Pacific Ocean; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the shore of the Pacific Ocean to Cape Fairweather, the place of beginning containing approximately 2,560,000 acres.

Reasons for the temporary withdrawal as set forth in Interior Department Press Release P. N. 7190 of April 5, 1924:

". . . to permit an investigation to be conducted by officials of the Department as to the advisability of including the whole or part of the area within a National Monument. . . .

"There are comparatively few claims on record at the General Land Office within the area involved in the withdrawal as it is almost entirely unsurveyed."

(Archives: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 2)

Governor Scott C. Bone's endorsement and reservation:

"I am in accord with the proposition and regret that it did not come before me earlier in order that I might have taken it up on my recent official visit to Washington.

"I do not foresee any valid objections to the creation of such a national monument, and regard this as quite a favorable time to seek action. The reserve system, generally speaking, is not popular in Alaska, but this seems to be a special case which manifestly has much in its favor." - Letter of December 12, 1923, to Dr. W. S. Cooper of the Ecological Society

(Archives: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 2)

" Juneau, Alaska,
April 23, 1924

"

Hon. Hubert Work
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

. . . . . .

"Boundary proposal Glacier Bay National Monument should be changed to exclude agricultural and timber lands otherwise unobjectionable.

/s/ Scott C. Bone, Governor"

(Archives: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 2)

Protests against the temporary withdrawal:

"Dan Sutherland, Delegate from Alaska, today protested to me over the phone regarding the withdrawal from entry of so much land for the Glacier National Monument in Alaska, saying he would protest against such withdrawals on the floor of the House. I explained that such withdrawal was merely a temporary withdrawal pending report of the Land Office investigating agents and that the area would doubtless be cut down considerably. He was not convinced, and I even suggested that he come down here and we would go and see Secretary Finney together.

"I promised him THAT BEFORE THE PERMANENT WITHDRAWAL WOULD BE MADE WE WOULD CONSULT WITH HIM ON THE PROPOSED BOUNDARIES. MAKE NOTE OF THIS PLEASE." - Memorandum for Mr. Demaray - and for the files, April 7, 1924, signed A.B.C. (Arno B. Cammerer).

(Archives: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 2)

". . . when it is proposed to put millions of areas, taking in established industries and agricultural lands and potential resources that are capable of supporting people and adding to the population of Alaska, it becomes a monstrous crime against development and advancement." - Editorial in the Juneau Empire April 28, 1924

(Archives: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 2)

"We urgently protest against withdrawal lands included with Executive Order Thirty-nine eighty-three dated first instant and request your assistance in House withdrawal immediately vacated. This reserve contains all lands south-eastern Alaska most suitable for agriculture also mineral and timber lands. Reserve will result disastrously to Alaska development without serving any useful purpose as if deemed advisable protect Muir Glacier reservation of head Glacier Bay alone will accomplish purpose. Temporary withdrawal will discourage present settlers mining fishing and timber industries." - Juneau Chamber of Commerce to Secretary Work, Telegram, April 25, 1924.

(Archives: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 2)

"We believe too great area is embraced for desired purpose." Haines Chamber of Commerce to Secretary of the Interior, Telegram, April 28, 1924.

(Archives: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 2)

Petition from Strawberry Point residents, May 24, 1924:

"Radiating from our settlement there are between forty and fifty thousand acres of the richest agricultural land in the Territory of Alaska and immediately north of such area there lies about one hundred thousand acres of luxuriant rangeland.

"Your petitioners have located their homesteads and toiled for years in anticipation that settlers would gradually enter and develop this great scope of rich farming country. . . .

"Such a withdrawal of land as is proposed in these premises would blight all such hopes, deprive us of the fruits of years of labor, sap all the value of the competence we have rightfully expected to earn and force the abandonment of our homesteads.

"Had it not been for this Executive Order the population of our settlement would have more than doubled this season."

(Archives: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 4)

Reply by Dr. W. S. Cooper of the Ecological Society to the Juneau Empire's editorial.

"My attention has been called to an editorial in the Daily Empire of April 28 relating to the proposal to establish a National Monument at Glacier Bay. Being Chairman of the Committee of the Ecological Society of America which has this project in charge, I am naturally desirous of having the good will and support of the citizens of Alaska in an undertaking which I firmly believe will be to the benefit of Alaska as well as the whole country. I am therefore asking you for an opportunity to present to your readers the attitude of the Ecological Society in this matter.

"Before stating our reasons for desiring the establishment of the National Monument, I will endeavor to answer certain objections put forth in your editorial. First, as to the large area covered by the recent action of President Coolidge, including, it is said, thousands of acres of land adapted to agriculture and other economic pursuits. The withdrawal of last April was purely temporary, to be effective pending an examination of the region, which has already been ordered, and which will be completed during the present summer. The area was purposely, and rightly, made large, in order that no essential feature should be omitted. When the final boundaries are drawn, however, granting that the reservation is made permanent, any areas which have been shown to be specially adapted to agricultural or other economic pursuits will be excluded. The Ecological Society has not the slightest

desire to deprive the citizens of Alaska of land which is of true value for agriculture. We realize that, especially in southeastern Alaska, such areas are of limited extent and therefore of great value. There are also extensive stretches of commercial timber that will undoubtedly be reopened to entry. We fully expect that the monument as finally constituted will be much smaller than the region temporarily reserved.

"Objection has also been made on account of claims already existing within the limits of the area. Let me quote from a letter recently received from Secretary of the Interior Work. He states that 'all prior claims lawfully initiated and maintained are protected under the temporary withdrawal.'

"Your editorial speaks particularly of the Strawberry Point region, 'said to contain the largest and best tract of agricultural lands in southeastern Alaska,' and including practically all of the lands already surveyed. The examination about to be made will appraise this area, and if it should prove to be of outstanding agricultural value the sponsors of the plan will most certainly not oppose its exclusion from the proposed reservation.

"Your version of our purpose -'that it is intended to protect Muir Glacier and to permit of the study of plant and insect life in its neighborhood' - hardly states the matter fairly. Let me outline, in a few sentences, two reasons why we think that the area should be permanently reserved.

"First, our system of national parks and monuments, which is intended to be a sort of outdoor museum of scenic beauty and natural wonders, contains not a single example of the tidewater glacier, one of the most imposing and awe-inspiring of the wonders of nature. Alaska has a monopoly of this particular feature. Tributary to Glacier Bay there are nine berg-discharging glaciers, which, taken as a group, are as fine as those of any other region in Alaska, or in the world. Glacier Bay, moreover, is far more accessible to ordinary travel than Yakutat Bay or Prince William Sound, its only rivals.

"Second, certain areas in each of the great forest regions of our country, of limited extent, should be set apart for permanent preservation in absolutely natural condition. The time is not far distant when, due to destruction, and to proper use as well, our forests will have lost their primeval magnificence. We have no desire to lock up permanently the forest resources of the country, but only to reserve a few small areas so that our children may enjoy the beauties of nature untouched by man. It may be argued that the forest reserves accomplish this end, but the purpose of the forester is to conserve the timber supply, allowing cutting

under proper safeguards, and this will inevitably involve serious disturbance of natural conditions. The Glacier Bay region is uniquely fitted for the purpose of such a reservation because it presents great variety in its forest covering: mature areas, bodies of youthful trees that have become established since the retreat of the ice, and great stretches, now bare, that will become forested in the course of the next century. Such an undisturbed forest makes an essential part of the setting of the chief features, the glaciers. The glaciers themselves can hardly be harmed, but the forests can very easily be ruined.

"The movement, initiated by the Ecological Society, has enlisted the hearty approval and active support of the principal institutions of the country devoted to scientific research and the cause of conservation. From a list of eighty-two such organizations I will cite the following of national scope:

National Research Council
American Geographical Society
National Parks Association
Explorer's Club
Associated Mountaineering Clubs of North America
American Forestry Association
Botanical Society of America
American Society of Zoologists.

We are not 'conservation faddists', but we are interested in sane conservation, which cannot do other than benefit Alaska and the proper development of its resources.

"Alaska's resources are tremendous, in its mines, its fisheries and its forests. And these are not all. Don't forget the tourists. And the tourists come to see GLACIERS. The visit to the Taku is always the climax of the trip, and the recent opening up of the Mendenhall to automobile travel has caused many tourists - and dollars - to stop at Juneau. Over in Glacier Bay there is a source of revenue to the residents of Juneau that is at present utterly neglected. The publicity arising from its setting apart as a National Monument will cause our tourists to desire to see it. Such a demand will bring about the providing of facilities on the part of the steamship companies - more tourists, more trade, for Juneau especially, and incidentally for other towns as well. In the more distant future there are possibilities of a tourist trade beyond all our present dreams. Hotels on the shores of lower Glacier Bay, motor boats carrying visitors to its many points of interest. Why not? Is this fantastic? Such charges were made when the Yellowstone Park was established, and the Yosemite - they were inaccessible - no one would ever go there - and now, behold the thousands who pass through in comfort and luxury. But even today, the regular steamer route from Juneau

to the south coast of Alaska goes directly by the mouth of Glacier Bay. Why should any citizen of Alaska oppose a project which will cause injustice to no one; which will open up new possibilities of tourist trade and thus add to the volume of this important source of prosperity in the territory?"

(Archives: National Monuments: Glacier Bay, Part 3)

Confidential report summary of George A. Parks, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys and Public Lands, dated August 7, 1924:

"The area embraced within the boundaries of the temporary withdrawal comprises about one-tenth of the land area of Southeastern Alaska, and this is practically all of the public domain in that division outside of the national forests. It contains the only large area of agricultural land - roughly estimated at about 90,000 acres - in Alaska east of the 141st Meridian. Within the boundaries are patented homesteads, mining claims, trade and manufacturing sites and soldiers' additional homesteads, as well as numerous Indian allotments, mining locations, trap sites, and homestead locations. A very large part of the 600 miles of shore line is bordered by commercial forests which contain over 4,000,000,000 feet, B. M. of timber. About twenty-three thousand acres of the agricultural land has been surveyed, and the Federal and Territorial road building agencies are extending wagon roads through this land to aid in its development. There are numerous islands within the boundaries that are suitable for the propagation of fur-bearing animals, and several of these are occupied and have been for several years by people engaged in this business. The creation of a national monument, with its inhibition against all future settlement would be in effect a confiscation of the improvements and property of the present settlers, because they cannot remain and raise families in these isolated places without hope of building communities and securing the benefits of schools, mails and transportation. Further, the absolute reservation of the timber resources and agricultural lands will be a most serious blow to the economic development of Southeastern Alaska.

"Fortunately, the physical conditions are such that the area which is potentially very valuable for future development can be easily segregated from the area which contains the glaciers and other objects of interest. The line of demarcation is well defined and easily described."

Mr. Parks concluded that if the "creation of a permanent reserve is deemed necessary and advisable, the following described area be included within the boundaries of the National Monument or National park:

> "Beginning at the summit of Mt. Wright, approximate latitude 58°47'47" North and approximate longitude 136°01'30" West, thence easterly along the divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal; thence northerly along the summit of this divide to the international boundary line between United States and Canada; thence southwesterly along this boundary line to the summit of the divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and the Pacific Ocean; thence southeasterly along this divide to the mountain near the head of Geikie Inlet marked 4030 on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart 8306, in approximate latitude 58°34'30" North, and approximate longitude 136°33'08" West; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning."

(Archives: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 4)

The Ecological Society's comment (per Dr. W. S. Cooper) on Mr. Parks' report, dated January 8, 1924(25):

> ". . . we wish to state our willingness to accept substantially the boundaries suggested by Mr. Parks. He has shown clearly that the inclusion of a much larger area would work unnecessary hardship upon settlers already established and tend to retard the economic development of Alaska, results utterly contrary to the desires of the Ecological Society and the other supporters of the project. The temporary withdrawal of April 1, 1924, seems to have been widely misinterpreted in Alaska as expressing the unalterable demands of the sponsors; whereas our report makes it perfectly clear that the two possible boundaries offered were tentative suggestions merely. We quote the exact words: 'Suggestions as to possible boundaries are offered in the concluding paragraph." We fully realized from the first that the final delimitation must rest upon the combined judgment of all parties concerned. In making the temporary withdrawal the President wisely made use of the more inclusive boundary, in order that the ensuing examination might take into account all the possibilities of the region. The examination having been made, we accept the report as a true statement of the case so far as economic development is concerned, and agree, in the main to its recommendations.

"We are exceedingly desirous, however, of having included within the permanent reservation an area of moderate extent adjoining the southern boundary proposed by Mr. Parks. We feel that this is quite necessary for the preservation of certain features of great scientific interest, and for the provision of a suitable site for future administrative headquarters. Inasmuch as the Forest Service is looking toward a possible extension of the Tongass National Forest into this region, we have discussed the matter with Chief Forester Greeley, and have concluded that there is no conflict between the needs of the two projects. Economic development in the area we wish to add, is so slight as to be negligible, and we feel that Mr. Parks will readily agree to this modification of his proposed boundaries. All necessary data as to this matter are in the hands of Dr. Griggs, of George Washington University, who has full authority to speak for the whole committee.

"By far the greater part of Mr. Parks' report is directed against the extended area of the temporary withdrawal. In the light of the statements just made, it is unnecessary to devote more space to this phase of the question. In one paragraph, however (page 10), he expresses doubts, rather vaguely stated, as to the suitability of the outstanding features of the region for national monument purposes. This attitude again appears in his Recommendation 1 (P. 13). This, of course, touches the heart of the matter, and must be dealt with here accordingly, even though the members of the committee feel that they have clearly proved their contentions in previous communications.

"Mr. Parks' objections seem to be three: that the features are purely scenic; that they cannot be harmed by man, and are therefore in no need of protection; and that they will disappear in a few years anyway.

". . . . . .

"The Committee of the Ecological Society very willingly accept Mr. Parks' statements as to economic conditions in the area under discussion, believing him fully qualified to present them with authority; we feel sure that Mr. Parks will be equally willing to accept the conclusions of scientific men upon the scientific subjects just outlined."

(Archives: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 4)

President Coolidge proclaimed the Glacier Bay National Monument on February 26, 1925, accomplishing the Ecological Society's desire for a reservation but roughly observing Mr. Parks' boundaries.

There is no indication that the proposed modification of his boundaries to include a coastal strip was pressed further by the Ecological Society at the time.

The description of the Monument contained in the proclamation follows:

> "Beginning at the most southerly point of North Marble Island in approximate latitude 58°40' north and approximate longitude 136°4' west as shown on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart No. 8306; thence southeasterly to the most westerly point of the largest island at the entrance of Bear Track Cove in approximate latitude 58°34' north and approximate longitude 135°56' west; thence following the mean high water of the southerly shore to the most easterly point of said island; thence east on a parallel of latitude to the crest of the divide between the waters of Bear Track Cove and Bartlett Cove; thence northeasterly along this divide to the summit of the divide northerly along this divide to the crest of the divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal; thence northerly and westerly along this divide to the International Boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia; thence southwesterly long the International Boundary line to the summit of Mt. Fairweather; thence southeasterly to the summit of Mt. Lituya; thence easterly and southerly along the divide between the waters of the Pacific Ocean and the waters of Glacier Bay and Icy Strait to the summit of Mt. La Perouse; thence easterly across Brady Glacier to the summit of the mountain marked 4480 on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart No. 8306 in approximate latitude 58°33' north and approximate longitude 136°38' west; thence northeasterly to the summit of the mountain marked 4030 on said chart in approximate latitude 58°34' north and approximate longitude 136°33' west; thence northeasterly to the most southerly point on the north shore of Geikie Inlet; thence northeasterly following the mean high water of this shore to the most easterly point of land at the entrance of Geikie Inlet, thence southeasterly to the place of beginning, containing approximately 1,820 square miles."

But from 1926 until 1939 the area originally contained in the temporary withdrawal but not included in the National Monument, and in the meantime, partially taken up by Tongass National Forest, was sought for inclusion in Glacier Bay National Monument, with the Monument perhaps to be made into a National Park. The addition was finally accomplished on April 18, 1939 by Proclamation 2330 (53 Stat.2534).

Proposals to enlarge Glacier Bay National Monument and perhaps to make it a National Park received spirited competition from other proposals; Admiralty Island or Chichagof Island as a National Park for the protection of the Alaskan brown bear. The efforts of the Admiralty proponents were strenuous and vocal but ran into the firm opposition of the Forest Service and embarrassed the National Park Service, which felt that the islands did not contain sufficient values to make them worthy of national park status, the main reason put forth for their reservation being protection of the bears.

Reasons for Enlargement of Glacier Bay National Monument

Bird life prompted the first proposal to bring the Monument down to the National Forest boundary:

> "As the boundaries of Glacier Bay National Monument and the Tongass National Forest now exist by the latest executive order, ther is a small area between the southern boundary of the Monument and the northern boundary of the Forest which remains under the jurisdiction of the United States Land Office. In this area are Willoughby, Drake, Frances, South Marble and certain small islands, rocks and reefs north of the Beardslee Group.
>
> "Willoughby Island is well known locally as a bird rookery of moderate importance. The Island is precipitous and rugged and scantily clothed with timber and other vegetation. South Marble Island is a small marble dome. The Beardslee Islands are low and sandy with sand bars, sand spits and reefs adjacent. Some of these are utilized by birds. A small colony of Pacific and possibly other eider ducks nest on some of the smaller of the northern Beardslee Islands. Tufted puffins, glaucous-wing gulls, pigeon guillemots and cormorants nest on South Marble and Willoughby. There was formerly a moderate size colony of Northwest Coast herons on one of the Beardslee Islands and it may still exist. Arctic and possibly Aleutian terns nest in the vicinity, probably on some of the small, low, sandy islands in the Beardslee Group and possibly on some of the other islands. Marbled and kittlits murrelets frequent the waters surrounding these islands and undoubtedly nest nearby, possibly on the islands or on the adjacent mainland.

"Some of the northerly islands of the Beardslee Group have been stocked with foxes by Dr. E. H. Kaser of Juneau, and apparently as a result of the introduction of foxes the small eider duck colony seems to be declining. It is understood that occasionally ice forms between these islands and to the adjacent mainland thereby bridging the channel so that the islands are not particularly well suited for fox farming and may be abandoned at any time.

"Willoughby Island was squatted upon for blue fox ranching by Jack Johnson in the fall of 1926. Johnson is said to be a generally undesirable character and in his present location a menance to the eider ducks and to life within the National Monument.

"Consideration should be given to the advisability of either moving the southern boundary of the National Monument southward to the northern line of the National Forest, or moving the Forest line northward to the line of the Monument. Inasmuch as the islands in question are practically the only ones which have much bird life in that region, it would be preferable to include them in the National Monument.

"It is understood that the original recommendation for the boundaries of the Monument and Forest as submitted by the Alaska representatives contemplated one common boundary about as recommended above." - Memorandum from Ernest P. Walker, Biological Survey representative on The Alaska Game Commission, to the Survey, December 24, 1926.

(Archives: Glacier Bay, Part 5)

George A. Parks, then Governor of Alaska, who had recommended elimination of the coastal areas of the Monument seven years before, in 1931, favored their inclusion to satisfy the bear conservationists:

"Mr. Stewart Edward White called at the Office for the purpose of discussing the proposed National Park in Southeastern Alaska. He advanced all of his reasons for believing that a National Park would be an asset to this part of the Territory and stated that he based his recommendations for a Park, which would include Chichagof Island or Admiralty Island, on the local knowledge he had acquired during this trips to the Territory.

He stated that while he believed either one of these islands would be most satisfactory he did not insist on them, provided, some other area which would provide equal attractions could be found. In other words, he desires to see a National Park established and will not object if some other area is set aside.

"I pointed out to Mr. White the reasons why, in my opinion, it is impracticable to set aside either of the large Islands he mentioned. I also told him that, in my opinion, Glacier Bay National Monument would provide all of the advantages to be found on Chichagof or Admiralty Island, and, in addition, it contains features which they do not possess. We discussed this matter for perhaps an hour and a half, and I believe that Mr. White is satisfied that it is far more feasible to create a National Park out of Glacier Bay National Monument. I am almost certain that if your organization undertakes an investigation of Glacier Bay and finds that its practicable to recommend a National Park, Mr. White will support it without question.

"The present Glacier Bay Monument does not meet all of the requirements in that it does not contain timber or clear water streams, and, consequently, is not the home of wild life or game fish. However, this can be easily overcome by extending the boundaries to include areas which will contain all of these resources. At the present time, the southern boundary of the National Monument is the dividing line between the National Forest and the Monument.

"I have discussed this situation with Mr. Flory, Mr. Heintzleman and the Assistant Secretary, Dunlap. It is conceded that all or any portion of the National Forest adjacent to the present National Monument may be included in a National Park without taking from the National Forest any of the timber resources that are essential in future development of the pulp industry in Southeastern Alaska. I am quite sure that there will be no opposition to any changes that may be suggested.

"Senator Walcott seemed to feel that the National Parks should be extended to the Pacific Ocean. This would include the Lituya Bay section and a considerable length of coast line between Cape Spencer and Cape Fairweather. Personally, I do not believe this is desirable but would not object. The area mentioned has very little value for any other purpose, although there are quantities of gold bearing value in the streams tributary to Lituya Bay, and miners have been in that section for many years. I believe that we may assume that the Forest Service will support any action that may be taken, looking toward the creation of a National Park.

"Senator Walcott and Mr. Carter conferred with Mr. White before they came to my Office, and I gathered from their conversation that the National Park had been one of the chief topics of conversation. I endeavored to show the Senator the advantages of Glacier Bay as a National Park, and I believe that he is convinced that it is far more desirable than any of the Islands in the Alexander Archipelago. I gave him some maps of the area and suggested that he confer with Dr. Reid of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Reid, as you know, was in Glacier Bay in 1887. He was a member of the expedition that explored the Bay and named most of the glaciers and mountains. He has published two or three monographs on the district.

"I discussed this matter at considerable length with Senator Norbeck and I believe he has a very good idea of the situation. I feel that he would support Glacier Bay as a National Park rather than any of the Islands that have been suggested.

"The suggestions that have been made by the members of the committees that have visited the Territory this summer have created a sentiment in favor of a National Park in Southeaster Alaska. Possibly there may be considerable pressure brought to bear during the coming winter. I believe that the local sentiment is adverse to creating a National Park out of Chichagof or any of the other Islands, and I am almost certain that those who are interested would be practically unanimous in supporting Glacier Bay as a National Park.

"This is a rather a long memorandum, but I believe it will be of value to you in discussing the matter with those who may approach you on the subject. The Geological Survey in Washington have a large number of photographs taken from airplanes, and Mr. Sargent will be able to give you a list of these photographs. I suggested to Senator Walcott that he should get in touch with Mr. Sargent and procure all of the photographs of the area. Dr. Reid of Johns Hopkins University and Mr. Wright of the Bureau of Mines spent some two or three weeks in the Bay this summer. I have seen some of their photographs and they are excellent. Lawrence Martin, formerly of the Geological Survey has an intimate knowledge of the area as far as the glaciers are concerned." - To Horace M. Albright, August 21, 1931.

(Archives: Glacier Bay, Part 5)

The Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce thought that a park in Southeastern Alaska would be a good thing for the Territory:

"We are anxious to show you tentative site for National Park in Southeastern Alaska. . . Believe National Park here would be

of inestimable value for future and also would assist wonderfully development of Alaska." - Wire from J. A. Talbot, President, to Director, National Park Service, August 22, 1931.

(Archives: Glacier Bay, Part 5)

Conservationist Frederick K. Vreeland of New York spoke of preserving the coastal forests:

"I wonder what you think of the plan on which some of us are working to get a new National Monument in Alaska, preferably under the jurisdiction of the National Parks Service? While this looks now as if it has an even more urgent necessity, if we are to preserve a museum specimen of the great coastal forests of Alaska including the splendid Sitka Spruce." - Letter of Jan. 13, 1932, to Director H. M. Albright.

(Archives: Glacier Bay, Part 5)

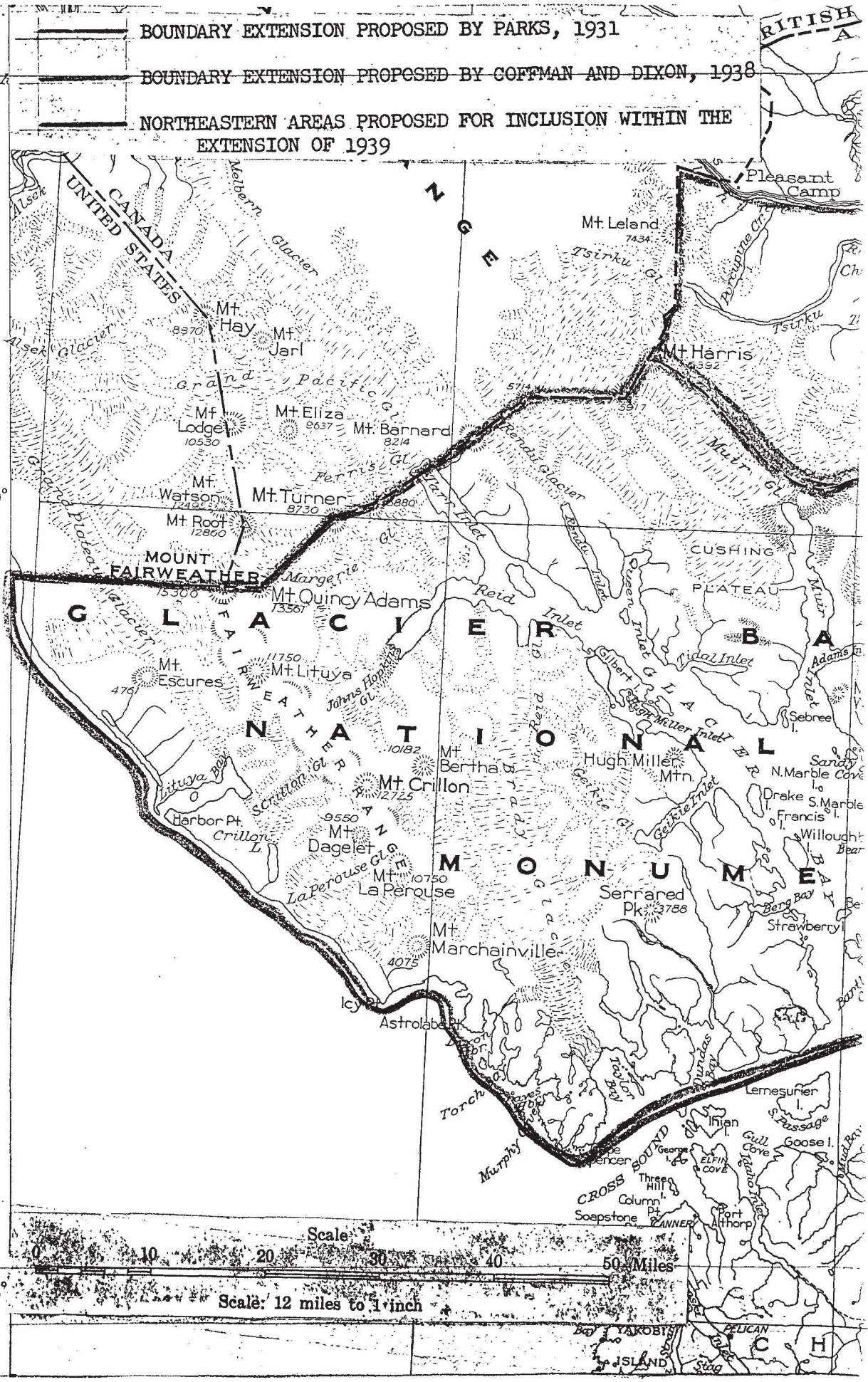
Mr. Albright replied on January 14, 1932:

"Governor Parks and Stewart Edward White, the writer, evolved a tentative plan last summer that they thought might meet the situation and it seems to me that it has much merit. They would enlarge the Glacier Bay National Monument on the mainland of Alaska, extending it up to the slopes of Mt. Fairweather, thence down to the sea, taking in a considerable body of Alaska coastal forest. This would meet the point described in the third paragraph of your letter. I think also that everybody concedes that there are a lot of bears in that part of the country."

(Archives: Glacier Bay, Part 5)

Governor Parks forwarded on February 17, 1932, a map of proposed boundaries of a Glacier Bay National Park and wrote Director Albright:

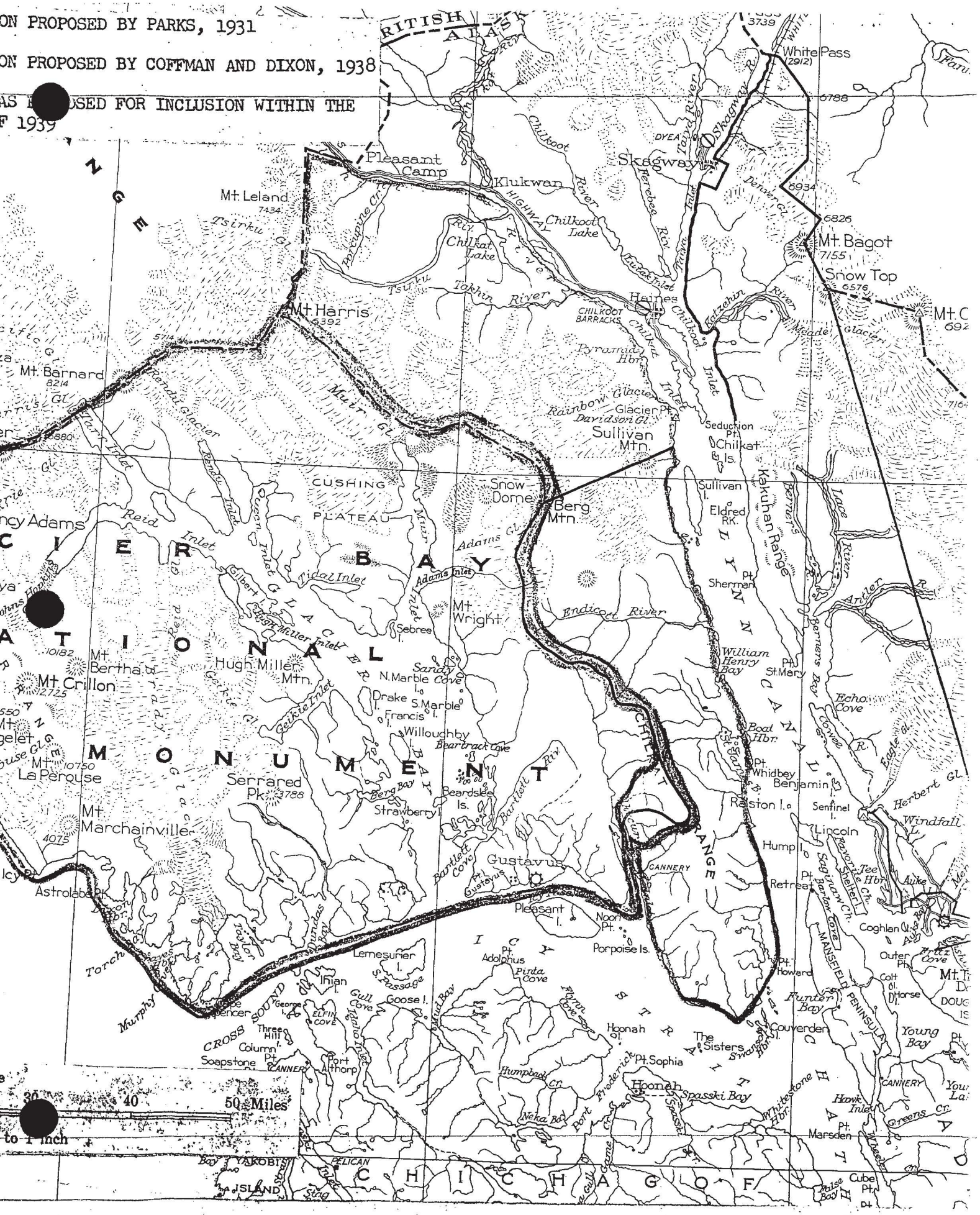
"I am enclosing herewith a map of Southeastern Alaska on which we have indicated by appropriate symbols the boundaries of what we believe should be included in a National Park. This map has been prepared after conferences with Mr. Flory, representatives of the Bureau of Fisheries, Mr. Ramsey of the Land Office, the Game Commission and numerous local citizens who are interested in the project.


BOUNDARY EXTENSION PROPOSED BY PARKS, 1931
BOUNDARY EXTENSION PROPOSED BY COFFMAN AND DIXON, 1938
NORTHEASTERN AREAS PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION WITHIN THE EXTENSION OF 1939
BRITISH
CANADA
UNITED STATES
Pleasant Camp
Mt. Leland 7434
Tsirku Gl.
Porcupine Cr.
Mt. Harris 6392
Mt. Hay 8970
Mt. Jarl
Grand Pacific Gl.
Mt. Lodge 10530
Mt. Eliza 9637
Mt. Barnard 8214
Ferris Gl.
Rendu Glacier
Muir Gl.
Mt. Watson 12480
Mt. Turner 8730
Mt. Root 12860
59°
MOUNT FAIRWEATHER 15300
Margerie Gl.
Mt. Quincy Adams 13561
Reid Inlet
Queen Inlet
CUSHING PLATEAU
Muir Inlet
GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT
Mt. Escures 4761
Mt. Lituya 11750
Johns Hopkins Gl.
Tidal Inlet
Gilbert I.
Wright Muller Inlet
Sebree I.
Mt. Bertha 10182
Hugh Miller Mtn.
Lituya Bay
Mt. Crillon 12725
Harbor Pt.
Crillon L.
Mt. Dagelet 9550
Mt. La Perouse 10750
La Perouse Gl.
Gerkie Gl.
Gerkie Inlet
Drake I.
S. Marble I.
Francis I.
Willoughby I.
Serrared Pk. 3788
Berg Bay
Strawberry I.
Mt. Marchainville 4075
Icy Astrolabe Pk.
Lemesurier I.
S. Passage
Inian I.
Gull Cove
Goose I.
Torch Bay
Taylor Bay
Dundas Bay
Murphy
Spencer
George I.
ELFIN COVE
CROSS SOUND
Three Hill I.
Column Pt.
Soapstone
CANNERY
Port Althorp
Scale
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
Scale: 12 miles to 1 inch
58°
YAKOBI ISLAND
PELICAN
Stag

ON PROPOSED BY PARKS, 1931

ON PROPOSED BY COFFMAN AND DIXON, 1938

AS P[illegible]OSED FOR INCLUSION WITHIN THE
F 1939



"It seems unnecessary at this time to urge the features which we believe justify the creation of a National Park. They should be presented in a detailed report after an investigation by your organization. However, it may be pertinent to state that we believe the proposed boundaries include ample range for the brown bear. We are satisfied that those who are urging the reservation of Chichagof and Admiralty Islands will concur in this statement, if they will take the trouble to investigate conditions as they exist in the field, unless, of course, they are inspired by motives other than the preservation of the brown bear."

(Archives: Glacier Bay, Part 5)

B. F. Heintzleman, Assistant District Forester of the Alaska District, U. S. Forest Service, who had been consulted on the proposed Glacier Bay enlargement, approved the following notes of his views on the subject as of February 17, 1932:

"The Forest Service and Governor Parks of Alaska are advocating to the Park Service that the Glacier Bay National Monument be increased in size in order to make a suitable reserve for brown bear; to preserve intact a suitable section of the coast forest type of Alaska, and to call public attention to the tremendous glaciers emptying into Glacier Bay. They advocate the changing of the name from National Monument to National Park.

"In order to make a suitable bear reserve for the Kodiak or Alaskan brown bear, it would be necessary to include a number of salmon spawning streams within the proposed national park. This could be brought about by including the area shown inside the red line on the accompanying map. Some of the salmon spawning streams are: The Creek entering the head of Excursion Inlet; Creek on west side of same Inlet; Salmon River which flows into Icy Passage through the surveyed area; Bartlett River; Bear Track Creek; streams adjacent to Dundas Bay, and streams entering into the Gulf of Alaska, northwest of Lituya Bay.

"Governor Parks rather questions if the surveyed area shown on accompanying map should be included within the park boundaries. This area now has four or five homesteaders engaged principally in the raising of cattle, and there is room for further agricultural developments. However, it is doubtful if more than a total of six sections of the surveyed area could be used profitably for agriculture and stock raising.

"The area of land lying east of Excursion Inlet has two salmon canneries; a good stand of pulp timber; is not essentially part of the proposed national park, and the Forest Service prefers therefore that it be not included in the park boundaries.

"The area of the existing Glacier Bay National Monument is approximately 1,164,800 acres. The area of open public domain that would be added if the boundaries are placed as shown on the accompanying map is approximately 460,800 acres. The area of national forest land to be included is approximately 714,240 acres, making a total of approximately 2,339,840 acres.

"The Lituya Bay section of the proposed park lies adjacent to the Gulf of Alaska and is somewhat isolated from the standpoint of transportation from the remaining section of the park. However, this section is generally considered as having some of the most magnificent scenery in Alaska; has not less than three hundred million feet of sitka spruce timber which is the finest example of the coast forest in Alaska; has beautiful beaches along the open shore northwest of the Bay, and a great concentration of the Alaskan brown bear. It is believed the park would not be complete without the addition of this section.

"In order to give a definite point for the boundary at the northeast corner of the proposed park, it might be well to use for this purpose the mouth of the Sea Otter Creek. The boundary would extend easterly up to the source of said creek thence directly to the top of Mount Fairweather.

"With the exeption of the homesteaders noted above, the principal private interest inside the proposed park boundaries, is the small salmon cannery on the shores of the Dundas Bay. In Lituya Bay it is believed a fur farmer is operating in a small way on Cenotaph Island, but it is likely that this conflicting interest could easily be adjusted. The extensive stand of very large old sitka spruce timber between Lituya Bay and Cape Fairweather was withdrawn from use in 1918 by the Navy Department with the idea of utilizing the timber for construction of airplanes. It is not believed this withdrawal will in any way affect adversely the establishment of the national park in the same region, in fact it may prove an advantage. One or two fur farmers may be found on Islands near the entrance to Glacier Bay.

"The Forest Service believes the southern boundary from Icy Straits should run north of the Inian Islands and Lemesurer island, and north of Pleasant Island. It is believed the small islands immediately adjacent to the shores of the mainland and all the islands in the south end of Glacier Bay should be included in the park.

"So far as known to Mr. Heintzleman of the Forest Service, who has made his headquarters in Juneau for the last 12 years, there is no mining development of any sort within the boundaries of the proposed park. He has never heard that the area contains any extensive belts of mineralization.

"Mr. Heintzleman intends to prepare a report before July 1 on the features, such as conflicting interests, that must be considered in the establishment of a National Park at this place. A copy will be furnished the National Park Service."

(Archives Glacier Bay, Part 5)

Joseph S. Dixon, Field Naturalist for the National Park Service, prepared the principal report (Sept. 29, 1932) favoring enlargement of the Glacier Bay reservation.

"Looking at it from the national park's standpoint, I find little on Admiralty Island that is of national park's caliber, and it would be my suggestion that the Park Service concentrate its energies on the Glacier Bay area which is unquestionably an outstanding example of the work of glaciers and is truly of national park caliber. As it is at present, the Alaska brown bears which are found within the Glacier Bay National Monument stray outside the limit area and could all be killed at one time or another outside the monument.

"We visited certain important areas in the Glacier Bay region and found the brown bear sign numerous at Bartlett River, Berg Bay, and along Dundas River at Dundas Bay. We found two fine Alaska brown bears, as good examples as I have ever seen anywhere in Alaska, at Bear Track Cove in Glacier Bay. At this point there is a unique opportunity to present Alaska brown bears under wholly natural conditions. There is a salmon stream and a stretch of open beach and a meadow where the bears wander about, with a strip of timber leading up to it so that one may approach to within 100 yards of the animals without being detected. In most instances, bears are found in brushy areas at the mouths of salmon streams where it is difficult for the public to get near them.

"There are certain complications, and I do not believe any area in southeastern Alaska could be acceptable as a bear refuge to everyone. In the Glacier Bay area there are several would-be farmers near Bartlett Cove. They claim that bears destroy some of their cattle. On the western shore of Glacier Bay there are two Indian allotments, one is at Berg Bay and one at Dundas Bay, and there is a fur-farmer on Willoughby Island in Glacier Bay.

However, economic developments are thus far practically nil in the area and will probably be more easily handled now than at a later date. The governor of Alaska and other officials expressed the opinion that it would not be difficult to remedy the matter at this time.

"It seems to me that if additional lands could be acquired so as to include the area of Lynn Canal (see enclosed map) and north of Icy Strait and Cross Sound and up the coast as far as and including Mount Fairweather, this area would be ideal as a national park, giving protection not only to the glaciers but also to the Alaska brown bear and other animal life such as mountain goats that are now present in the area. It is my opinion that the Forest Service and the Biological Survey officials would be favorable to the establishment of a refuge for Alaska brown bear in connection with the Glacier Bay region, which I believe should eventually be one of our outstanding national parks."

(Archives: Glacier Bay, Part 5)

Governor Parks concurred with Mr. Dixon's report except in two instances:

"I do not believe that the lower end of the peninsula, east of Glacier Bay and north of Icy Straits, should be included at the present time. This is practically the only area in Southeastern Alaska, at the present time, which affords an opportunity for homesteading and grazing. It has been surveyed at considerable expense and a number of people have acquired vested rights which should be recognized and protected. The particular area is of very little value as a national park and I do not believe it would serve any useful purpose within the park. The indicated boundaries should not be accepted as final, but merely indicating a general outline of the area which I believe should be included.

"The area bordering Lynn Canal should not, in my opinion, be included in the Park. Within the past few months several hundred men have located mineral claims in the vicinity of the Endicott River and there are prospectors in the vicinity of Point Howard and other places in the area west of Lynn Canal and east of the summit of the mountains which parallel the shore. This area should all be excluded. I believe it would be advisable to include the area north and west of Lituya Bay as indicated on your map. The final boundary should be determined after conference with the Forest Service and the Biological Survey." - Memorandum of December 7, 1932, to Director Albright.

(Archives: Glacier Bay, Part 5)

Paul G. Redington, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, informed Director Albright on January 3, 1933, that the Alaska Game Commission had endorsed the proposal to enlarge the Monument boundaries. Mr. Redington quoted a letter from the Executive Officer of the Game Commission transmitting this recommendation:

> "This report, (of Joseph S. Dixon) together with other information, was carefully considered by the Commission at its recent session, with the result that it wishes to go on record as endorsing the proposal to enlarge the boundaries of the Monument and create a national park.
>
> "In considering the proposed boundaries of the enlarged area the Commission is unanimous in its approval of the proposed Western extension, although it believes the eastern boundary should not be carried through to Lynn Canal to approximately the vicinity of Glacier Point. There is considerable mining in the Endicott River Basin and it is believed that to include this within the proposed park would incur just criticisms from many Alaskans.
>
> "It is suggested that instead of carrying the Northeastern boundary from approximately Berg Mountain to Glacier Point the Eastern extension begin with the unnamed peak showing an elevation of 3,030 feet in approximately Lat. 58°42', Long. 135°40' at the head of the drainage of the large river draining into Excursion Inlet, and follow down the divide separating this drainage from that to Lynn Canal to a point on the divide approximately Long. 135°20', Lat. 58°26'; thence following down the divide to salt water at the mouth of Excursion Inlet, approximately northeast (magnetic) from the Porpoise Island group. This extension would include the major portion of the good bear country to be found between the present National Monument and Lynn Canal and would not include the mineralized belt in the Endicott River section, nor the section of merchantable timber near the end of the long peninsula separating Icy Straits from Chatham Straits."

(Archives: Glacier Bay, Part 5)

The General Land Office, at the request of Acting Director Arno B. Cammerer of the National Park Service, prepared on January 13, 1933,

the following description of the boundary extension the Service was then considering. The extension excluded the surveyed lands.

"Beginning at the summit of Mt. Fairweather, on the International Boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia; thence northeasterly along the International Boundary line, which is also the present boundary of Glacier Bay National Monument, to the summit of Mt. Harris;

thence southeasterly and southerly along the divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal, which is the present boundary of Glacier Bay National Monument, to a point where said divide is forked by the headwaters of Excursion Inlet;

thence easterly and southeasterly along the divide between the waters of Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal to a point where said divide meets the subsidiary divide immediately north of the first creek at the head of Excursion Inlet; thence southerly along the east bank of said stream to Excursion Inlet;

thence southerly along the center of Excursion Inlet to its junction with the Icy Passage; thence westerly and southwesterly along the center of Icy Passage, North Passage, North Inian Pass and Cross Sound to the Pacific Ocean;

thence northwesterly along the Pacific coast, including all islands along the coast, to the mouth of Seaotter Creek;

thence easterly along the north bank of Seaotter Creek to its headwaters;

thence in a straight line to the summit of Mt. Fairweather, the place of beginning, excluding the surveyed lands in fractional Tps. 39 and 40 S., Rs. 57 and 58 E., and T. 40 S., R. 59 E., Copper River meridian, containing approximately 3,278 square miles."

(Archives Annex: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 6)

Despite the recommendations of Messrs. Parks and Redington against inclusion of areas bordering Lynn Canal, some consideration was given to extension in this direction, apparently as a result of Mr. Dixon's suggestions. On July 5 and 20, 1934, Acting Director A. E. Demaray asked the General Land Office for the status and area of territories he described as follows:

> "Beginning at the summit of Mt. Harris, on the International Boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia; thence northerly along the International Boundary line to the summit marked 150 on sheet No. 9 of the International Boundary map; thence east-southeasterly along the International Boundary line to the point marked 147 on the map where the said line crosses the Klehini River;
>
> thence southeasterly down the main channel of the Klehini River to its junction with the Chilkat River;
>
> thence southeasterly down the main channel of the Chilkat River; thence through the Chilkat Inlet, thence past the west side of Sullivan Island to Lynn Canal;
>
> thence southerly along the west side of Lynn Canal to Rocky Island, just south of Point Couverden;
>
> thence northwesterly along the east side of Icy Strait to Excursion Inlet; thence northerly through Excursion Inlet to a point on the shore between the first and second creeks at the head of Excursion Inlet;
>
> thence northeasterly along the subsidiary divide between the two said creeks to the point where the said divide joins the main divide between the waters of Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal, which point is located about 58° 35' north, and 135°25' west of Greenwich;
>
> thence northwesterly and westerly along the divide between the waters of Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal to the point where the main divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal is forked by the headwaters of Excursion Inlet, which point is also located on the present boundary line of Glacier Bay National Monument, at about 58°44' north and 135° 41' west of Greenwich;

thence northerly and northwesterly along the divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal which is also the present boundary of Glacier Bay National Monument, to the point of beginning at the summit of Mt. Harris which is on the International Boundary line.

(Archives Annex: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 7)

"Beginning at the summit of Mt. Harris, on the International Boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, thence northerly along the International Boundary line to a point where the said line crosses the Tsirku River, at the foot of Tsirku Glacier;

thence east-southeasterly down the north bank of the Tsirku River to a point opposite the mountain pass formed by the drainage into the headwaters of the Takhin River, and directly north of the foot of Takhin Glacier, which point is located at about 56°16' north and 136°08'30" west of Greenwich;

thence southeasterly through the center of said pass to a point at the extreme upper end of the Takhin River watershed, and at the foot of Takhin Glacier, which point is located at about 59° 13' north and 136°7'30" west of Greenwich;

thence east-southeasterly down the north bank of the Takhin River to its junction with the Chilkat River; thence southeasterly and southerly down the main channel of the Chilkat River through Chilkat Inlet, through the channel west of Sullivan Island and down the west side of Lynn Canal, including all islands along the shore to the mouth of the Endicott River;

thence west-southwesterly and southerly along the divide between the waters of the Lynn Canal and the Endicott River to a point where said divide joins the divide between the waters of Lynn Canal and Excursion Inlet, at the summit of a peak having an elevation of 4,000 feet, which point is located at about 58°39' north, and 135°29' west of Greenwich;

thence northwesterly and westerly along the divide between the waters of Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal to the point where the main divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal is forked by the headwaters of Excursion Inlet, which point is also located on the present boundary line of Glacier Bay National Monument, at about 58°44' north and 135°west of Greenwich;

thence northerly and northwesterly along the divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal which is also the present boundary of Glacier Bay National Monument, to the point of beginning at the summit of Mt. Harris, which is on the International Boundary line.

(Archives Annex: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 7)

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A memorandum of August 4, 1954, from J. Lee Brown to a Mr. Wright (presumably George M. Wright of the Wildlife Division) indicated these northeast extension proposals had been dropped:

"Mr. Wirth believes it is advisable to drop the proposed extension northeast of the present Glacier Bay National Monument. Unless you wish to consider the matter furtherwith him, I will proceed with the drafting af a proclamation to exlude the area in question."

(Archives Annex: National Monument - Glacier Bay, Part 7)

Acting Director A. E Demaray of the National Park Service summarized the history of the Glacier Bay boundary extension proposal as follows in a memorandum of October 22, 1934, to the Secretary:

"Herewith is submitted for your consideration a map of Glacier Bay National Monument in Alaska showing a proposed extension of boundaries and a summary of the situation with regard to this extension which has been under study by this Service for several years.

"Prior to the establishment of this Monument in February 1925, the American Ecological Society emphasized the importance of preserving undisturbed for scientific observation a portion of the Alaskan coastal or post-glacial forest. In the decision on the original boundary lines in 1925 it was necessary to eliminate these coastal lands thereby leaving incomplete the biological factor which is so closely related to the glacial factor that it is probably as important as the glaciers themselves and certainly more subject to destruction.

"Since the establishment of the Monument there have been consistent efforts on the part of biologists and conservationists toward a more adequate protection of the Alaska brown bear, as well as the preservation of a more typical stand of Alaskan coastal forest than is included in the present Monument boundaries. A

w years ago there was considerable agitation both for and against e establishment of a National Park on either Chichagof or miralty Island for the preservation of the Alaska brown bear. e National Park Service has consistently avoided active participation in this controversy on the basis that these islands are a valuable source of pulpwood, and that a national park solely for the purpose of protecting the Alaska brown bear could not be justified.

"On September 29, 1932, Mr. Joseph S. Dixon, one of our field naturalists, investigated the region and submitted a report recommending an addition to Glacier Bay National Monument as a more desirable means of achieving the preservation of the brown bear without sacrificing the commercial resources of Alaska.

"This extension as now proposed involves the lands between the present boundaries and the Pacific Ocean, Cross Sound, North Passage and Icy Strait, together with the numerous clear water streams leading into these waters and providing important feeding grounds for the Alaska brown bear.

"Although the Forest Service and commercial interests have strenuously opposed the setting aside of either Chichagof or Admiralty Island as a National Park or Monuemtn, they have expressed willingness to consider instead an addition to Glacier Bay National Monument. Representatives of the Forest Service in Alaska have stated that it would involve but few private holdings and would not interfere with the plans of the Department of Agriculture to develop the paper industry in Alaska. The proposed extension would necessitate the transfer of about 780 square miles of land within the Tongass National Forest."

(Archives Annex: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 7)

After a trip to Alaska, Mr. Demaray discussed the northwestern section of the proposed extension in a memorandum of August 21, 1936, to the Director of the National Park Service:

"Regarding Glacier Bay, it will be noted from the attached map that between the existing monument and national forest, colored in red crayon, there is a considerable public domain land, colored in yellow.

"The Fairweather range, in my judgment, is scenically outstanding. At the present time, the western flanks of the range are in public domain land. It is my recommendation athat the Monument be enlarged to include those public domain lands.

"The mineral lands, in which Mr. Rex Beach has been so interested, lie on the eastern edge of the Monument between Mount Wright and Bear Track Cove. This area appeared to be relatively easy topography. However, according to Mr. Dufresne, Executive Secretary of the Alaska Game Commission, this area contains practically all of the Alaska brown bear now within the Glacier Bay National Monument. Mr. Dufresne was of the opinion that, when this area was opened to prospecting and mining, it meant the elimination of the bear. he indicated that if the National Forest lands extending from Cape Fairweather to Cape Spencer also could be added to the National Monument, about as many bears would be brought under the protection of the National Monument as now existed in the area between Mount Wright and Bear Track Cove.

"In the event any mining developments occur in this area, I would recommend that the mineralized area be exluded from the National Monument and that discussion be had with the Forest Service regarding the addition of the National Forest lands to the National Monument. Perhaps in such an arrangement, mining could be excluded from the revised monument by act of Congress.

"Later, in a discussion with George Parks, he wanted to know why the Park Service was interested in any extension of the Glacier Bay National Monument as it was his judgment that it was such difficult country that no use would or could ever be made of it. Probably the same question was asked in 1872 when Yellowstone was proposed for National Park status. In my humble opinion, the Glacier Bay National Monument, if extended, would contain some of the most sensational scenery in Alaska, and eventually some type of development will permit it to be enjoyed by thousands of visitors."

(Archives Annex National Monuments - Glacier Bay, General Part 8)

Dr. W. S. Cooper of the Ecological Society favored this:

"When I was in Washington last November you suggested the possibility of adding to the Glacier Bay National Monument a strip of land on the west and southwest, between the Monument and the Tongass National Forest. It seems to me that this would be a very desirable move." - Letter to Dr. H. C. Bryant of the National Park Service, February 4, 1937

(Archives Annex: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Ge Part 8)

Secretary of the Interior Ickes visited Glacier Bay in August of 1938. Apparently he was impressed, for on September 15, 1938, a National Park Service memorandum for the Solicitor indicated that the Secretary felt that legislation should be sought for a Glacier Bay National Park:

> "The Secretary has indicated that the following proposal legislation should be sought during the next session of Congress:
>
> "A bill to establish the Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska, and for other purposes.
>
> "This legislation would give the present national monument the status of a national park. An enlargement of the present monument could be effected by Executive Proclamation."
>
> (Archives Annex: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, General Part 8)

Conrad L. Wirth, Supervisor of Recreation and Land Planning for the National Park Service, reviewed the extension proposal for the Chief Counsel on October 7, 1938:

> "There follow the views of this Branch on the proposed legislation to extend the boundaries and change the name of Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska, to Glacier Bay National Park:
>
> " It is believed that the bill should provide for the establishment of Glacier Bay National Park to include the area shown on the attached map, and described in the letter of January 13, 1933, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office (see attached file)
>
> "When Glacier Bay National Monument was established in 1925, it was necessary to eliminate most of the coastal lands thereby giving only partial protection to the wildlife resources of this region. The present monument consists of 1,820 square miles, the northern portion of which is barren, glacial terrain. The extension of the boundaries of the monument has been urged since 1927 to provide protection for the Alaska brown bear, to include additional glaciers of outstanding interest, to protect a strip of outstanding coastal forest, and to preserve a region of superlative scenic quality. The proposed area contains a wide variety of forest types, ranging from the first forms of plants gaining foothold after glaciation to the mature forests of the coastal strip. Of particular importance are the remnants of inter-glacial forest.

"The entire Glacier Bay region contains features of unusual scientific interest and presents exceptional opportunity for the study of glacial action and post-glacial geology.

"The Fairweather Range of mountains included in the southern and western extensions, contain magnificent scenery, meeting in all respects the high standards of national park areas.

"The Lituya Bay region, between the Fairweather range and the ocean, contains some of the most magnificent scenery in Alaska, including superlative examples of coastal forest, beautiful beaches, and an unusual concentration of Alaska brown bear. This section is now the Tongass National Forest.

"In the fall of 1879, John Muir visited this region. Written accounts of his explorations appear in 'Travels in Alaska' and inspired other scientists, as well as many tourists, to visit the region.

"The shores of the lower bya above Cross Sound are densely forested with young trees, chiefly Sitka spruce and hemlock. They are the first generation to become established since the retreat of the ice. The forest is thrifty and dense with luxuriant undergrowth. On the shores of the middle portion of Glacier Bay, thickets of alder and willow are characteristic, while in the vicinity of the glaciers the slopes are bare except for pioneer growth of herbs and creeping willows. The rate of growth following the retreat of the ice is comparatively rapid, with corresponding changes in the natural ecology."

(Archives: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, General, Part 8)

Field Naturalist, Joseph S. Dixon, who had investigated the proposed boundary extension in 1932 was again asked by the Director for his views on the proposed extension. Mr. Dixon replied in a memorandum of October 21, 1938:

"I have just gone over the Glacier Bay boundary changes with Chief Forester Coffman and we have discussed the matter at length.

"1. As per my radiogram, this date, all the boundaries which you suggest are practically those recommended in report of September 29, 1932.

"The only change that I can see that might be desirable would be on the east side of Excursion Inlet where, Mr. Coffman points out that it might be desirable to include the drainage of the stream at the head of Excursion Inlet, including the creek on the east side that drains into the Inlet . . .

"Mr. Coffman, who has just visited the area, feels thattall of the developed land on the icy passage between Point Gustavus and the west side of Excursion Inlet are excluded from the Monument. We were wondering if this applied to other than patented lands."

(Archives Annex: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, General Part 8)

Again, Mr. Dixon wrote to the Director on October 26:

"I concur with the proposed additions along the western margin so as to include all the Fairweather Range from Sea Otter Creek on the north to Cape Spencer at Cross Sound and extending eastward to Point Carolus and Geikie Inlet on the western shore of Glacier Bay. I agree that all of the main river basin draining into Excursion Inlet from the north should be included within the new boundary lines. This is a typical salmon stream and should be preserved in its entirety as an example of such a biological unit.

"Mr. Coffman has suggested that it might be also desirable to include for possible administrative use the old abandoned cannery and site on the east shore of Excursion Inlet. I concur in this recommendation. If this is deemed advisable, then the boundary line should be extended to include that entire stream drainage as indicated by the black dotted line on the enclosed map.

"It is advisable in our estimation to look forward to the probable needs which will arise for suitable administrative station sites. Thus Excursion Inlet is one of the most promising since a safe harbor and level land are both available at this point. The other most desirable administrative site, in our estimation would be at Sandy Cove on the east shore of Glacier Bay. This is situated well up inside of the main bay and is at times rendered inaccessible because of the great amount of floating ice which is liberated by the tidewater glaciers farther up near head of the Bay. It is my belief that the Excursion Inlet area including private lands should be included in the proposed Monument extension particularly from the wildlife and administrative standpoints. It is our belief that the alienated lands at Bartlett Cove should be included in the Monument and purchased if and when they become available."

(Archives Annex: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, General Part 8)

Chief of Forestry, J. D Coffman, in his own memorandum to the Director of November 7, 1938, took up the question of private lands adjacent to Point Gustaves:

> "I note in one memorandum prepared at the Washington Office relative to the Glacier Bay Extension, it was stated that no private land would be included within the proposed boundaries. If you will refer to the large scale map now en route to Washington, you will find that there is a piece of private land (former saw mill site) on the west side of Excursion Inlet. Furthermore, Mr. Dixon andI both feel that it would be better to include the private land within the area adjacent to Point Gustavus rather than to have illegical land line boundaries along the north side of the surveyed area. There may be some complications with such inclusion of private lands, but, whether the private lands are included or not, there will still remain the complication of cattle grazing exposed to bear depredations, so it seems to Mr. Dixon and to me that it would be better to include the private lands and have an opportunity possibly to acquire them in the futue rather than to definitely place them outside the boundaries of the proposed Park. Quite a number of the entries there will probably never be patented, and in our judgment the land is sub-marginal anyhow so far as ranching is concerned."

(Archives Annex: National Monuments- Glacier Bay, General Part 8)

Recreation and Land Planning Branch concurred in the Coffman-Dixon recommendations in a memorandum of November 15, 1938:

> "Reference is made to our memorandum of October 7, concerning proposed legislation to extend the boundaries andchange the name of Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska, to Glacier Bay National Park.
>
> "Mr. Coffman's memorandum to the Director of November 7, written from Santa Fe, New Mexico, with its enclosures, has already been routed to your office. Mr. Coffman recommends further extension of the boundaries of the proposed park on the east side of Excursion Inlet to include the site of an old abandoned cannery. This Branch concurs in Mr. Coffman's recommendations for the inclusion of the cannery site. Mr. Coffman should be contacted for a description of the additional lands to be included in the park.

"Messrs. Coffman and Dixon also recommend the inclusion of all the surveyed lands in fractional townships 39 and 40 South, Ranges 57 and 58 East, and Twp. 40 South, Range 59 East, Copper River meridian, which were excluded according to the description in our memorandum of October 7. This Branch concurs in the proposal to include all the surveyed lands in the proposed Glacier Bay National Park."

(Archives Annex: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, General Part 6)

Acting Assistant Commissioner Joel David Wolfsohn of the General Land Office gave National Park Service Director Cammerer the following description of the proposed extension on November 30, 1938. It included the loop of territory east of Excursion Inlet suggested by Messrs. Coffman and Dixon but excluded the surveyed lands:

"Beginning at the summit of Mt. Fairweather, on the International Boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia; thence northeasterly along the International Boundary line, which is also the present boundary of Glacier Bay National Monument, to the summit of Mt. Harris;

thence southeasterly and southerly along the divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal, which is the present boundary of Glacier Bay National Monument, to a point where said divide is forked by the headwaters of Excursion Inlet; thence easterly and southeasterly along the divide between the waters of Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal to a point in approximate latitude 58°27'N., longitude 135°18' W., where said divide meets a subsidiary divide between streams flowing into Excursion Inlet;

thence westerly and northwesterly along said subsidiary divide to Excursion Inlet;

thence southerly along the center of Excursion Inlet to its junction with the Icy Passage; thence westerly and southwesterly along the center of Icy Passage, North Passage, North Inian Pass Cross Sound to the Pacific Ocean; thence northwesterly along the Pacific coast, including all islands along the coast, to the mouth of Sea Otter Creek;

thence easterly along the north bank of Seaotter Creek to its headwaters;

thence in a straight line to the summit of Mt. Fairweather, the place of beginnning, excluding the surveyed lands in fractional Tps. 39 and 40 S., Rs. 57 and 58 E., and T. 40 S., R. 59 E., Copper River meridian, containing approximately 3,322 square miles."

(Archives Annex: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, Part 8)

Dr. W. S. Cooper, who had led efforts to found the Monument, was informed of progress by Acting Director A. E. Demaray on December 21, 1938:

"The boundaries which are recommended in the report are similar to those which were discussed and reviewed at the time of your visit to Washington in May of last year. There is some question whether the surveyed lands adjacent to Point Gustavus should be included in the proposed boundaries, and also whether the boundaries should extend east to Excursion Inlet and to a portion of the divide between Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal. Otherwise the boundaries proposed will extend the Glacier Bay National Monument to the shore line both through the south and west, so as to form a natural biotic unit and provide material protection for the Alaska brown and grizzly bears."

(Archives: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, General Part 8)

The National Park Service felt that an attempt to make Glacier Bay a national park at that time would be unwise and consequently recommended that the enlargement be made by Presidential Proclamation. Acting Director A. E. Demaray wrote the Secretary on December 27, 1938:

"The report of Mr. Coffman and Mr. Dixon on the proposed Glacier Bay National Park is attached for your information.

"There appears to be no feasible solution of the mining problem in connection with the proposal to submit legislation for the establishment of the area in question as a national park because special legislation has been enacted recently at the instance of the President, subjecting the Glacier Bay National Monument to prospecting and mining under the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1817). It is believed that legislation

for the establishment of the area as a National Park would have to include a provision to the effect that the aforesaid mining act shall remain in effect with regard to the park.

"It is believed also that the proposed establishment of the area as a National Park, subject to prospecting and mining, will be vigorously opposed by the various conservation organizations and others interested in keeping the national park system free from such 'non-conforming' uses.

"The area desired for addition to the present national monument might be added thereto by Presidential Proclamation, and the Department and this Service thereby avoid criticism for a proposal to establish a national park subject to an unrestricted mining provision. Accordingly, it is recommended that you authorize the Service to prepare a Presidential Proclamation enlarging Glacier Bay National Monument."

(Archives Annex: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, General Part 8)

The Agriculture Department was dubious about letting the Excursion Inlet area go but agreed to if the Park Service thought it essential. Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Harry L. Brown, wrote to the Secretary of the Interior on December 29, 1938:

"In subsequently reporting on this boundary change the Regional Forester suggests rather than recommends that consideration be given to the exclusion from the proposed park of the drainage of Excursion Inlet. He reports that it was included in the proposed area in 1932 because it contains a bear stream, the idea being that it would serve as a feeder to the bear population in the adjoining areas of the Glacier Bay drainage. However, little is known about bear migrations and there is doubt whether they will cross the high intervening ridge in any considerable numbers. The Excursion Inlet drainage being isolated from the main park area presumably would be costly to administer. The logical boundary would be afforded by the Divide between Glacier Bay and Excursion Inlet, leaving within the National Forest the 64,600 acres comprising that drainage . . .

"However, should you determine that the inclusion of Excursion Inlet territory is essential to the best development of the park, concurrence of this Department may be regarded as applying thereto."

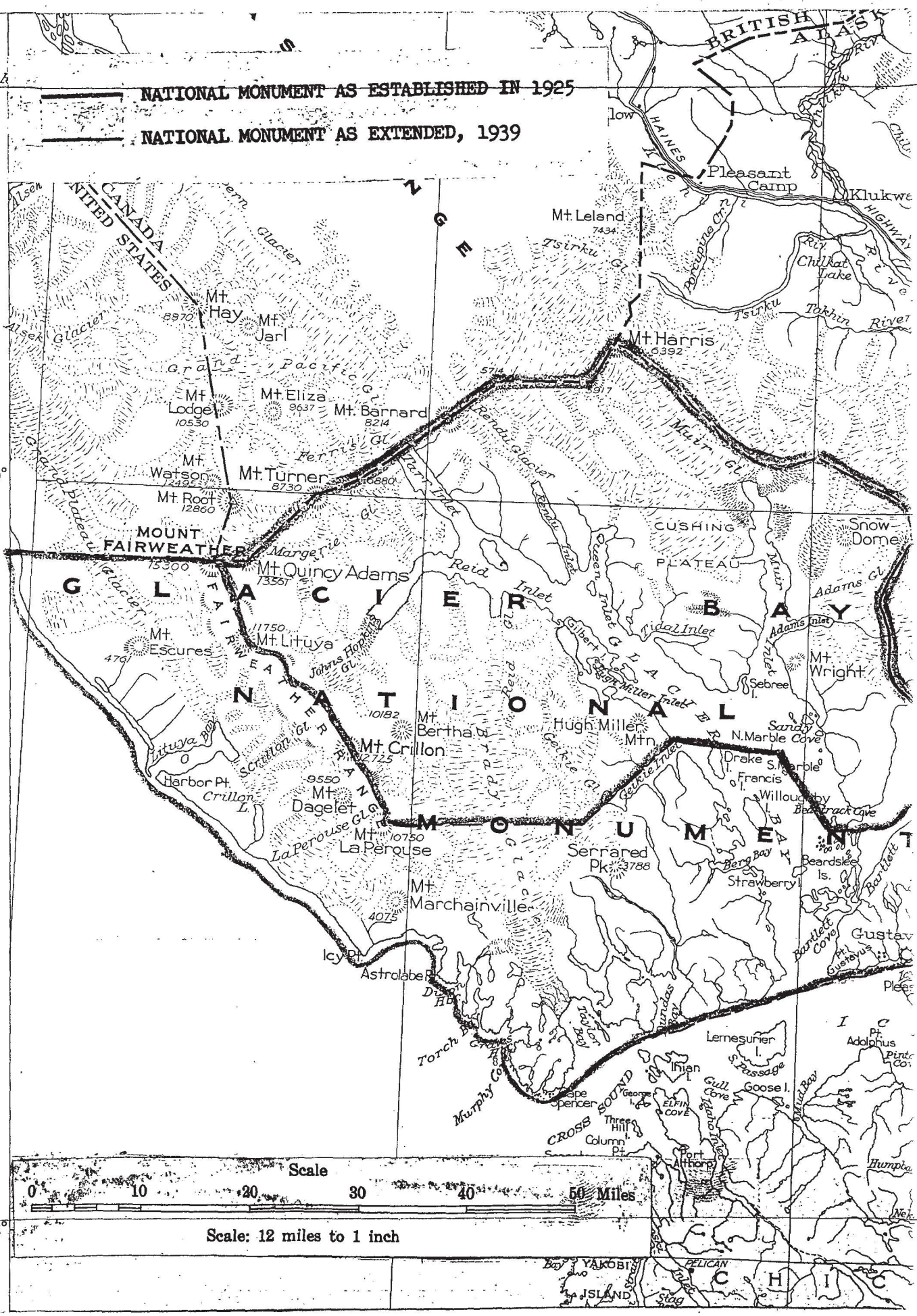
(Archives Annex: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, General Part 8)

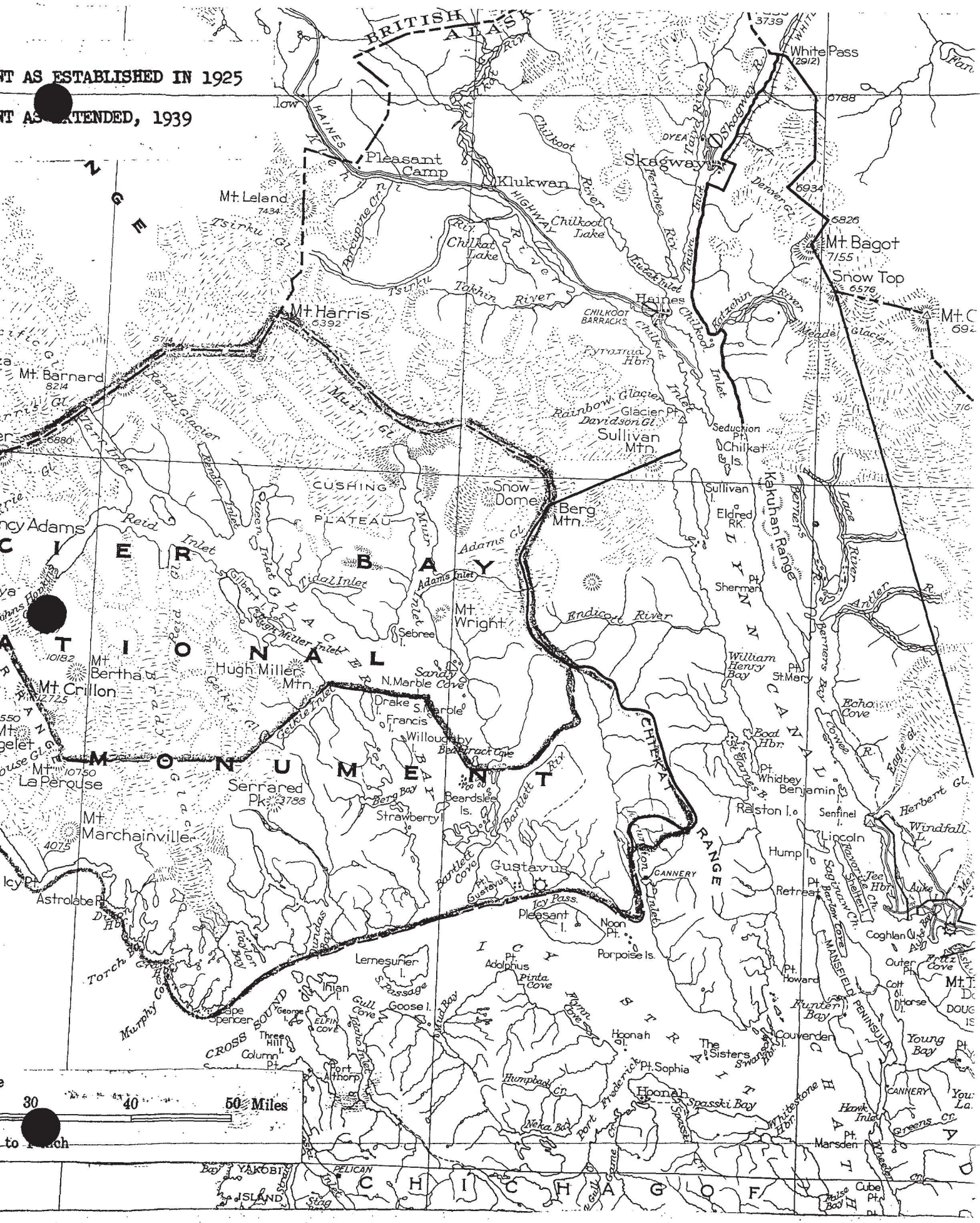
Field Naturalist Joseph S. Dixon, replied to the Agriculture Department's comment on the Excursion Inlet area in a memorandum for the Regional Director, dated April 6, 1939:

> "I wish to point out that, from the wildlife standpoint, it is my experience, which extends over a period of 32 years, that the inclusion of the drainage of the river at the head of Excursion Inlet is an exceedingly important wildlife necessity to give the necessary protection to the big Alaskan brown bears - protection of which animals is probably the most important single wildlife problem in the entire Glacier Bay National Monument."
>
> (Archives Annex: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, General Part 8)

In the meantime a joint Interior-Agriculture Department letter of March 6, 1939, transmitted for the President's consideration a Proclamation to enlarge the Monument:

> "We submit for your consideration a form of proclamation to enlarge the boundaries of Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225).
>
> "The proposed proclamation would enlarge Glacier Bay National Monument by approximately 904,960 acres, composed of public domain and national forest lands. The proposed extension of the boundaries of the monument is based upon comprehensive studies carried out since the monument was established in 1924, and it is designed to round out the area geologically and biologically, as well as from the standpoint of its administration.
>
> "During the period of contracted ice fields which preceded the last glacial advance about a century and a half ago, the forest in this section of Alaska extended from timberline to the water's edge. The tree species were chiefly hemlock and Sitka spruce, the same as the mature forests of today. This forest, which was at least 400 years old, finally was overwhelmed and


NATIONAL MONUMENT AS ESTABLISHED IN 1925
NATIONAL MONUMENT AS EXTENDED, 1939
CANADA
UNITED STATES
BRITISH
ALASKA
Pleasant Camp
Klukwe
HIGHWAY
Mt. Leland
7434
Tsirku Gl.
Tsirku River
Takhin River
Chilkat Lake
Mt. Harris
6392
Mt. Hay
8970
Mt. Jarl
Mt. Lodge
10530
Mt. Eliza
9637
Mt. Barnard
8214
Grand Pacific Gl.
Alsek Glacier
Mt. Watson
12490
Mt. Turner
8730
Mt. Root
12860
Ferris Gl.
Rendu Glacier
Muir Gl.
Queen Inlet
Reid Inlet
Tarr Inlet
MOUNT FAIRWEATHER
15300
Margerie Gl.
Mt. Quincy Adams
13561
CUSHING PLATEAU
Snow Dome
Adams Gl.
Adams Inlet
Muir Inlet
Tidal Inlet
GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT
Mt. Escures
4761
Mt. Lituya
11750
Johns Hopkins Gl.
Gilbert Inlet
Leigh Miller Inlet
Sebree I.
Mt. Wright
Mt. Bertha
10182
Mt. Crillon
12725
Hugh Miller Mtn.
N. Marble Cove
Sandy Cove
Drake I.
S. Marble I.
Francis I.
Willoughby I.
Bear Track Cove
Lituya Bay
Crillon Gl.
Harbor Pt.
Crillon L.
Mt. Dagelet
9550
Mt. La Perouse
10750
La Perouse Gl.
Geikie Inlet
Geikie Gl.
Serrared Pk.
3788
Berg Bay
Strawberry I.
Beardslee Is.
Bartlett Cove
Gustavus
Mt. Marchainville
4075
Icy Pt.
Astrolabe Pk.
Dixon Harbor
Torch Bay
Taylor Bay
Lemesurier I.
S. Passage
Inian I.
Cape Spencer
George I.
Elfin Cove
Gull Cove
Goose I.
Idaho Inlet
Mud Bay
Adolphus Pt.
Three Hill
Column Pt.
CROSS SOUND
Port Althorp
Humpback
Yakobi Bay
YAKOBI ISLAND
Pelican
Stag Inlet
CHICAGO
Scale
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
Scale: 12 miles to 1 inch
59°
58°


NT AS ESTABLISHED IN 1925
NT AS EXTENDED, 1939
BRITISH
ALASKA
White Pass
(2912)
3739
6788
6934
6826
Mt. Bagot
7155
Snow Top
6576
Skagway
DYEA
Taiya River
Skagway R.
Denver Gl.
Pleasant Camp
Klukwan
Chilkoot River
HIGHWAY
Chilkoot Lake
Chilkat Lake
Chilkat River
Porcupine Cr.
Haines
Mt. Leland
7434
Tsirku Gl.
Tsirku River
Tahkin River
Mt. Harris
6392
CHILKOOT BARRACKS
Chilkoot Inlet
Katzehin River
Meade Glacier
Mt. C
692
Pyramid Hbr.
Rainbow Glacier
Glacier Pt.
Davidson Gl.
Sullivan Mtn.
Seduction Pt.
Chilkat Is.
Mt. Barnard
8214
Rendu Glacier
Muir Gl.
Muir Inlet
Reid Inlet
Queen Inlet
CUSHING PLATEAU
Snow Dome
Berg Mtn.
Sullivan I.
Eldred Rk.
Kakuhan Range
Berners Bay
Lace River
Sherman Pt.
Adams Gl.
Adams Inlet
Tidal Inlet
Gilbert Inlet
Endicott River
Mt. Wright
Sebree I.
Antler R.
William Henry Bay
St. Mary Pt.
Mt. Bertha
10182
Hugh Miller Mtn.
Mt. Crillon
12725
Sandy Cove
N. Marble Cove
Drake S.
Francis I.
Willoughby I.
Beartrack Cove
Echo Cove
Boat Hbr.
Eagle Gl.
Herbert Gl.
Mt. La Perouse
10750
Serrared Pk.
3788
Berg Bay
Strawberry I.
Beardslee Is.
Bartlett Bay
Bartlett Cove
Pt. Whidbey
Benjamin I.
Ralston I.
Senfinel I.
Windfall L.
Lincoln
Hump I.
Mt. Marchainville
4075
Icy Pt.
Astrolabe Pk.
Gustavus
Pt. Gustavus
Icy Pass
Pleasant I.
Noon Pt.
Porpoise Is.
CANNERY
Pt. Retreat
Tee Hbr.
Auke
Auke Bay
Coghlan I.
Lemesurier I.
S. Passage
Pt. Adolphus
Pinta Cove
Pt. Howard
Outer Pt.
Fritz Cove
Mt. T.
Colt I.
Horse Pt.
DOUG
IS
Torch Bay
Murphy Co.
Cape Spencer
George I.
ELFIN COVE
Gull Cove
Goose I.
Mud Bay
Flynn Cove
Hoonah Sd.
Kunter Bay
Couverden I.
Young Bay
Pt.
CROSS SOUND
Three Hill I.
Column Pt.
Port Althorp
The Sisters
Swanson Hbr.
Pt. Sophia
Humpback Cr.
Hoonah
Spasski Bay
Whitestone Hbr.
Hawk Inlet
Greens Cr.
Pt. Marsden
Neka Bay
Port Frederick
Salmon Cr.
Gull Cove
Cube Pt.
Hoonah Bay
YAKOBI ISLAND
PELICAN
Stag Bay
Stag Inlet
CHICHAGOF
HARBOR
Mt. Wright
Mt. Bertha
Mt. Crillon
Mt. La Perouse
Mt. Marchainville
Mt. Barnard
Mt. Leland
Mt. Harris
Mt. Bagot
Snow Top
Sullivan Mtn.
Berg Mtn.
Snow Dome
Serrared Pk.
Hugh Miller Mtn.

buried by ice and gravel during the last glacial advance and is now being uncovered by the retreat of the glaciers and by the erosive action of streams and waves.

"In its retreat the ice is exposing two general types of land surface: (a) rock exposure, and (b) depositional accumulations. In some places gravel deposits have been built up by lateral drainage from the glaciers, forming extensive sheets of gravel in the low country and glacier terraces between the ice and the abutting mountains.

"The vegetation of the area recently laid bare by the final retreat of the glaciers may be roughly marked off into three communities: (a) the pioneer community most recently vacated by the ice, characterized by a growth of certain mosses, perennial herbs and willows; (b) willow-alder thickets occupying the slopes around the middle portion of the area to be added to the monument, and (c) a conifer forest along the shores of the bays and the ocean, characterized by a growth of hemlock and Sitka spruce. Because of the rapidity of vegetational change, these communities lack sharpness of definition.

"The Fairweather Range of mountains included in the proposed extension of the monument contains magnificent scenery and features of outstanding geologic importance. The entire area to be added to the monument presents an exceptional opportunity for the study of glacial action and post-glacial ecology.

"The attached folder contains photographs, maps and other data concerning the area being added to Glacier Bay National Monument.

"The proposed proclamation is drafted subject to all valid existing rights. Therefore, any private rights within the area will not be affected if the boundaries are extended.

"The issuance of the proclamation is respectfully recommended."

(Archives Annex: National Monuments - Glacier Bay, General Part 8)

The Proclamation was made by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 18, 1939 (No. 2330 - 53 Stat. 2534)

CRITICISM OF THE EXTENSION OF GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT BEFORE THE FACT

Stewart Edward White, (writer) of Burlingame, California,

to Director H. M. Albright, National Park Service, March 9, 1932:

"The project of extending the Glacier National Monument to be a national park was put up to me last summer by Gov. Parks and several others. It seemed to me at the time and still seems a sop to the agitation that has been conducted by myself and others the last two years looking toward a national park and the protection of the brown bear.

"The objections that I can see from here are briefly as follows:

"As a national park this particular section could not be expected to attract the numbers to justify the park itself in southeastern Alaska. Particular attention has not been directed on the part of the public towards the present national monument. The country there is what one might call an immediately post-glacial country, rugged rough, and in the making, rather than a finished wilderness. The vast quantities of ice all over that district, represented by the numerous glaciers makes it climatically disagreeable a great deal of the time. The combination of the fog and the rains with the chill of the air makes it a very disagreeable stopping place, and I doubt if it would attract the portion of the public looking for pleasant out of doors recreation.

"The preservation of the brown bear as a species is important, but has not been uppermost in mind. The idea I have is not only to preserve the brown bear as a species, but to preserve him where he is accessible, for study, observation, and the mere pleasure of seeing him about his affairs. This cannot be done in the proposed area to the same extent as in other localities.

". . . . . .

"Solely for the purpose of perpetuating the brown bear the proposed extension of the National Monument would be entirely adequate, but as far as perpetuating the brown bear for the enjoyment of the public it has, as I have outlined, many disadvantages. If I were the head of the national park show, I should look with grave disfavor on making the Service responsible for a national park as little likely to be practical and popular as the area Mr. Heintzleman outlines."

(Archives: Glacier Bay, Part V)

Answer to Mr. White's views by Governor Parks, March 24, 1932

(letter to Director Albright):

"It would be quite easy to prepare an answer which would prove that his unfamiliarity with the region has caused him to draw inaccurate conclusions, but, from my conversations with him, I feel that he is not disposed to be unfair and, if he will but devote a small part of his next visit to the Territory in an investigation of Glacier Bay, I am satisfied that he will be convinced that his contentions are not supported by the actual conditions. You will recall that our first plan did not include Lituya Bay. This latter area was tentatively included at the suggestion of the Wildlife Committee because they thought that a national park should include at least a portion of the Pacific littoral. We are well aware of the difficulties of navigation in the Lituya Bay district and we also know that the expenditure of a few thousand dollars in removing the rock barrier at the entrance would make navigation for any size vessel very easy."

(Archives: Glacier Bay, Part V)

CRITICISM OF THE EXTENSION OF GLACIER BAY
NATIONAL MONUMENT AFTER THE FACT

"ALASKANS RAGE AS ICKES GRABS LAND FOR PARKS" - WASHINGTON TIMES - HERALD, APRIL 12, 1941 (Chicago Tribune Press Service) -

"Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes was denounced today by settlers who are being forced out by his encroachments upon their land with his expanding national parks and monuments. These Alaskans rage over the fact that Ickes already has 10,000 square miles for no more visitors than a city zoo gets on a nice day.

" . . . . . .

" . . . . . it might be expected that Ickes' men would encourage stock raising, but it is claimed here that his actions are to the contrary.

"Homesteaders at Strawberry Point offer an example. For 25 years this venture has been developing until there were about 35 persons there, most of them related . . . They had, all told, 278 head of cattle.

"They grew potatoes, carrots, and rutabagas, the latter said to be the finest in the territory. Most products were marketed here in Juneau, 85 miles away by boat.

" 'Now only half the cattle remain and there are no more than 10 persons still there', Fred Watson, one of the homesteaders said today.

"Of course National Park personnel is not regularly stationed in southeastern Alaska and any views which they might have would be based only on itinerant trips.

"For your information I enclose copy of the letter which I wrote you last July and which I now desire to become a part of the record.

(Archives Annex: Glacier Bay National Monument - Lands
Buildings, Roads and Trails
Lands General 601 Part I)

Delegate E. L. Bartlett to Director B. W. Thoron, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, May 14, 1945:

"It has always seemed to me clear that there was no point in including in the Monument the level land immediately adjacent to Strawberry Point."

"Archives Annex: Glacier Bay National Monument - Lands, Buildings, Roads and Trails, Lands General 601 Part I)

Delegate Bartlett to Secretary of the Interior Ickes, January 21, 1946:

"For several years I have been strongly convinced of the desirability of restoring a section of Glacier Bay National Monument to the public domain. This feeling on my part became a conviction when during the summer of 1940 I made a trip to Strawberry Point in company with Mr. Paul W. Gordon, then Chief of the Alaska Section of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions.

"The area generally known as Strawberry Point is very flat ground which adds nothing whatsoever to the scenic aspect of the Monument. So far as I know, it is the largest level area in northern southeastern Alaska. At the time the Monument was being created, there were several settlers in the region who were trying to develop a cattle industry. With the signing of the executive order creating the Monument, they were allowed to keep their homesteads but informed me they were prohibited from grazing their cattle on land within the Monument. The result of this was that all efforts to establish a stock industry there collapsed, and the residents started to drift away until now very few are left. During the war it was impossible to bring up this subject because the area in question was reserved for war purposes, and during that period a large air field was constructed there. There are so few opportunities in southeastern Alaska for agriculture that I am sure there is general agreement that everything possible should be done to assist those in regions where farming and stock raising is possible.

"I suggest then that there be early re-examination of the boundaries of the Monument, and I recommend that the lines of the Monument be withdrawn so that comparatively small area in the Strawberry Point region may be withdrawn from the Monument."

(Archives Annex: Glacier Bay National Monument - Lands, Buildings, Roads and Trails, Lands General 601 Part I)

POSITION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN REBUTTAL OF SUCH CRITICISM

Director Newton B. Drury to Governor Gruening, April 10, 1942:

"The case of Strawberry Point, Glacier Bay National Monument, has been reviewed in this Service as requested in your letter of March 16, to which were attached copies of Acting Governor Bartlett's letters of July 26, 1941, and March 6, 1942:.

"If and when it appears advisable for me to make the trip of inspection to Alaska suggested by you, I can get a more comprehensive understanding of this situation than is possible from this remote point. Meanwhile, I have considered Glacier Bay matters thoroughly with members of our staff who have been on the ground. The information we have is that cattle raising, which the settlers at Strawberry Point told Mr. Bartlett afforded them their chief opportunity for economic advancement, started to decline a number of years before the Glacier Bay National Monument was enlarged in 1939. The main reason for the decline was the competition between the settlers for the limited range available. A decrease in the number of canneries was also a contributing factor.

"This Service has placed no restrictions on the use of the Monument lands by the local settlers, but on the contrary, has encouraged them to carry on their usual economic pursuits. The following is quoted from Superintendent Been's 1940 field notes relating to his conversation on August 5, 1940, with Bert Parker:

" ' Parker was told to proceed with his cattle raising scheme because the Park Service has placed no restrictions on the pursuits of the Gustavus residents. He was also told that he was free to use the range until he was informed to the contrary. When the time does arrive for reducing cattle raising for Park Service reasons, he and the others will be given ample time without causing undue hardship'.

"To our knowledge, the only change that has taken place in the conditions of the people of Strawberry Point since the enlargement of the National Monument is due to the decision of the Alaska Road Commission not to continue its maintenance of road and dock facilities in this area. We do not know why this was done. So far as we know, there has been no change in the responsibility of the Commission in this respect nor do we know of any inherent obstacle to its continuing such work, especially when this Service has tried unsuccessfully for years to obtain funds for the area's administration and maintenance. We are, however, anxious to assist these people in every way possible. Our roads and trails funds cannot be used to maintain and repair the dock. We are willing to allot a small amount of our funds, however, for improving the existing road on Strawberry Point provided the Alaska Road Commission is willing to repair and maintain the dock.

"We also have reviewed the facts as to reasons for the inclusion in 1939 of Strawberry Point within the Monument's exterior boundaries. This proposal had been under consideration since 1932 and was discussed with a number of people who knew this area thoroughly. The consensus was that the area adjacent to Point Gustavus should be included in order to give this National Monument natural boundaries, especially in view of the fact that a number of the entries within that area would probably never be patented and that the lands were probably submarginal so far as ranching is concerned.

"In view of these facts, it appears that the Strawberry Point community has not been damaged by the enlargement of the Monument and that it would not be aided in any way by modification of the Monument boundary. I realize that in our discussion you spoke of the 'psychological barriers' which hamper these settlers. These are rather difficult to gauge at long range. Perhaps we can do this together sometime on the ground."

(Archives Annex: Glacier Bay National Monument - Lands, Buildings, Roads, and Trails, Lands General 601 Part 1)

POSITION OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT
OFFICIALS WHEN THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS
ADMINISTRATION SOUGHT TITLE TO GUSTAVUS AIRFIELD

Landscape Architect Alfred C. Kuehl to Regional Director, June 12, 1945:

"Abolishment of the CAA reservation from the Monument and transfer of the area to the CAA is recommended. My investigation which was completed on June 5, indicated that the land within the boundary of the reservation has no particular park value. The reservation as well as the patented land is a part of a great uninteresting flat peninsula area. This flat is covered with grassland, muskeg, jack pine, hemlock and spruce trees. The entire Gustavus peninsula covers approximately 86,000 acres of which about 35,000 acres is grassland (much of which is swampy) with the remainder timberland in varying degrees of density.

" . . . . . .

"The possibility of establishing NPS headquarters facilities in the vicinity of the airfield near the CAA quarters was given consideration mainly with the idea of taking advantage of existing utilities. The area is not desirable for overnight tourist accommodations nor does it offer much advantage as a administrative area location because it is removed from the center of attraction which is the BAY. CAA utility installations are hardly adequate to take care of additional development . . . .

" . . . . . .

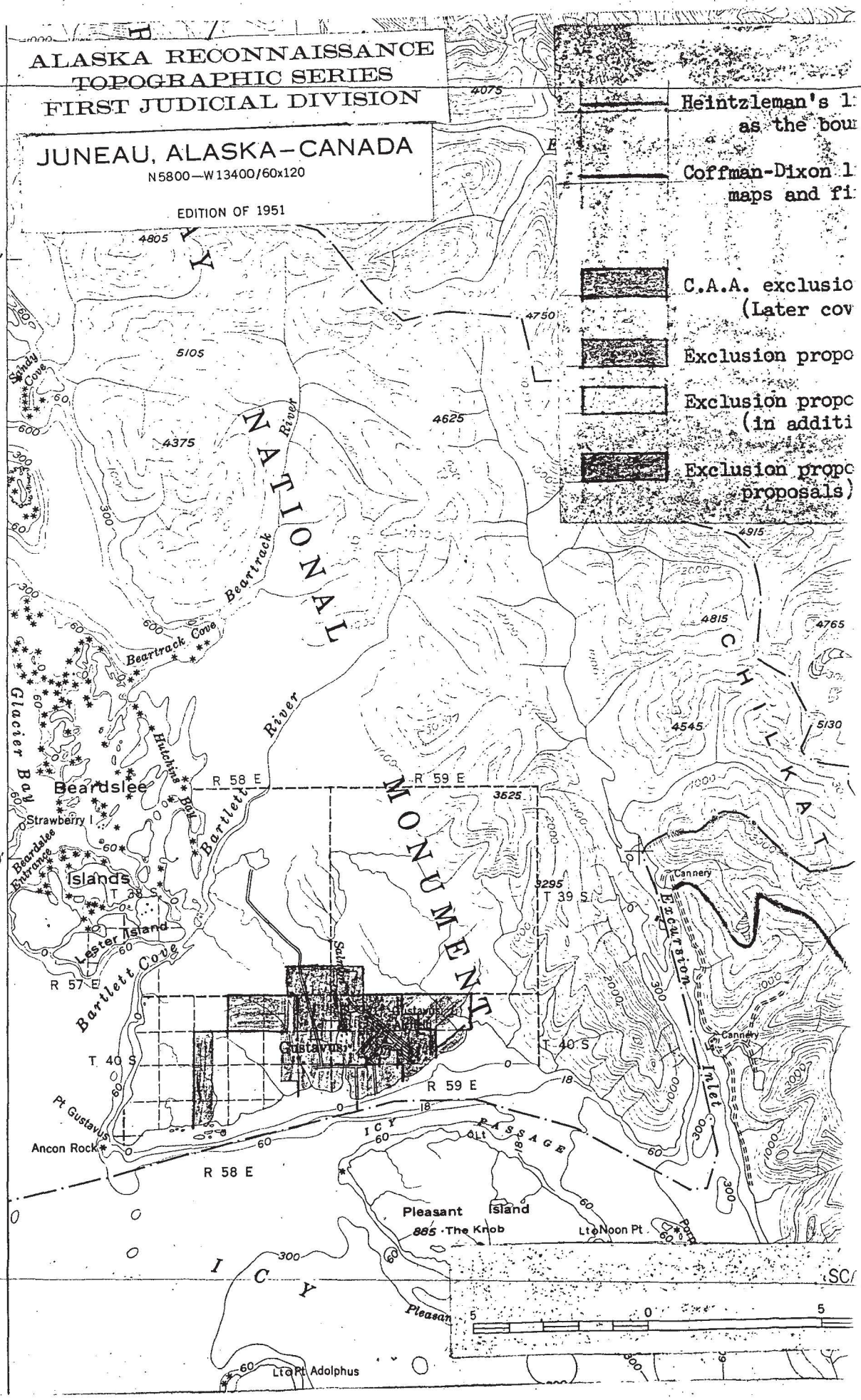
"Investigation of the Bay region indicates that the Bartlett Cove section offers greater opportunities as a location for Service headquarters and overnight tourist facilities . . . ."

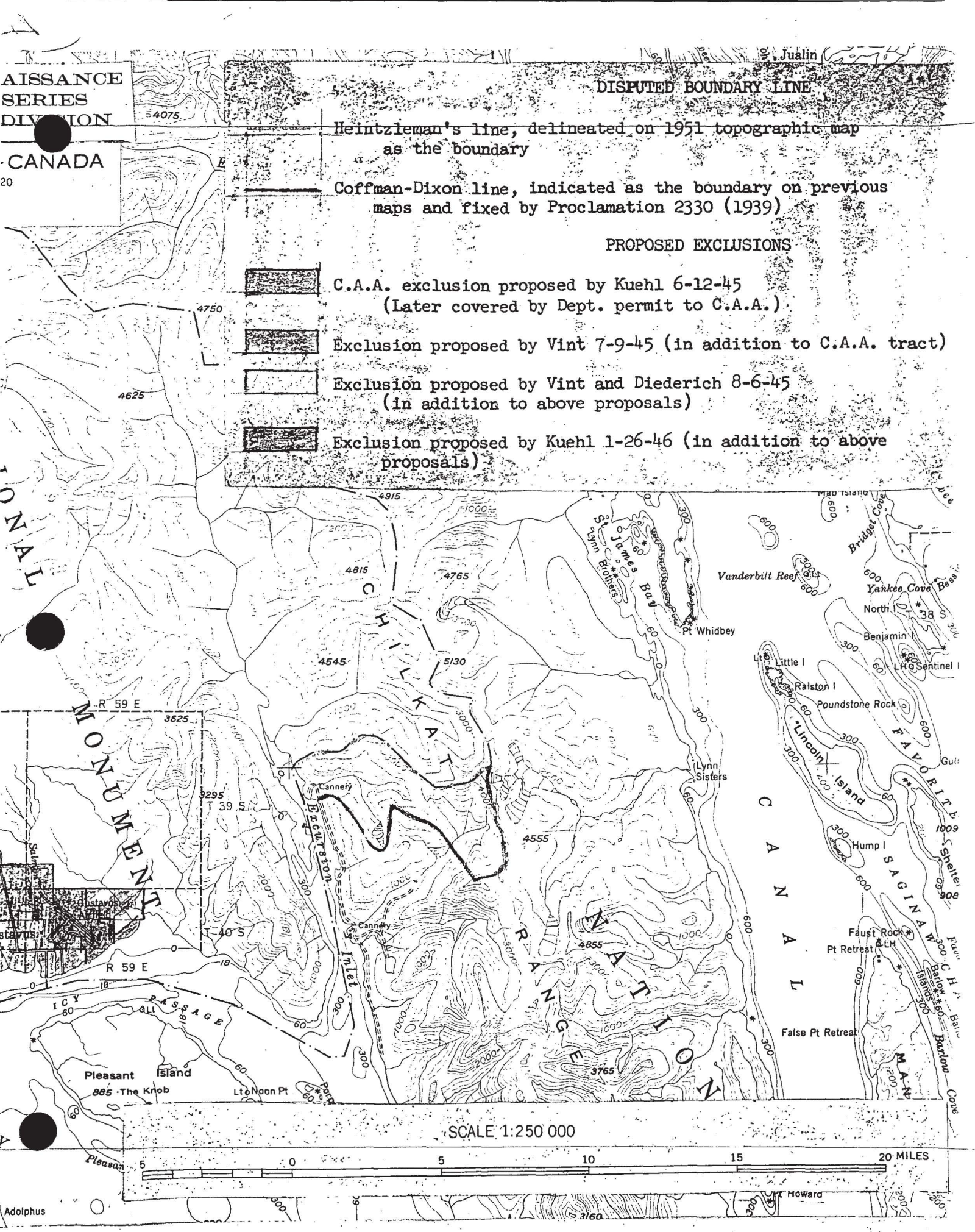
(Archives Annex: Glacier Bay by Kuehl 6/12/45. 207)

Concurrence of Chief Landscape Architect Thomas C. Vint, writing the Director, July 9, 1945:

"On the premise of the layout recommended in Mr. Kuehl's report, it seems to me we need have no concern over the jurisdiction of the airfield and the adjoining community; therefore, I would recommend that the withdrawal go beyond the requirements of the CAA and eliminate the private holdings as well."

(Archives Annex: Glacier Bay National Monument: Lands, Buildings, Roads and Trails, Lands General 601 Part I)


ALASKA RECONNAISSANCE
TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES
FIRST JUDICIAL DIVISION
JUNEAU, ALASKA—CANADA
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Beartrack River
Beartrack Cove
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Ancon Rock
Cannery
Excursion Inlet
Pleasant Island
The Knob
Lt Noon Pt
Lt Pt Adolphus
ICY PASSAGE
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R 58 E
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T 38 S
T 39 S
T 40 S
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4375
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4815
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4545
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3625
3295
885


DISPUTED BOUNDARY LINE
Heintzleman's line, delineated on 1951 topographic map as the boundary
Coffman-Dixon line, indicated as the boundary on previous maps and fixed by Proclamation 2330 (1939)
PROPOSED EXCLUSIONS
C.A.A. exclusion proposed by Kuehl 6-12-45 (Later covered by Dept. permit to C.A.A.)
Exclusion proposed by Vint 7-9-45 (in addition to C.A.A. tract)
Exclusion proposed by Vint and Diederich 8-6-45 (in addition to above proposals)
Exclusion proposed by Kuehl 1-26-46 (in addition to above proposals)
CHILKAT MONUMENT
CHILKAT RANGE
CHILKAT INLET
EXCURSION INLET
PASSAGE CANAL
SAGINAW CHANNEL
FAVORITE CHANNEL
Pleasant Island
Lincoln Island
Baranof Island
Admiralty Island
Vanderbilt Reef
Yankee Cove
Bridget Cove
Barlow Cove
Pt Whidbey
Lynn Sisters
Faust Rock
Pt Retreat
False Pt Retreat
Hump I
Ralston I
Poundstone Rock
Benjamin I
Sentinel I
Little I
North I
Cannery
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Concurring summary of Park Consultant Leo J. Diederich, after consultation with Messrs. Vint and V. H. Cahalane, recommending possible exclusion of additional surveyed land. - Memorandum of August 6, 1945 to Messrs. Drury and Wirth:

> "In Mr. Demaray's confidential memorandum of November 18, 1944, reporting on a conference held in his Office that day concerning ways and means to handle the CAA matter, noted above, is the following statement:
>
> "'I also indicated the National Park Service might recommend that the area desired by the CAA be eliminated from the national monument by Executive Order, Governor Gruening stated that he felt that this would be the best way for the National Park Service to handle the matter and further suggested that the Park Service should study the area with a view to eliminating all of the agricultural lands between Excursion Inlet and Bartlett Cove. It was Governor Gruening's opinion that these lands should never have been included within the Glacier Bay National Monument.' (Underscoring supplied)
>
> ". . . . . .
>
> "Mr. Vint, upon reviewing Mr. Kuehl's report, prepared a memorandum for you (attached), and a map on which is shown by a line a larger area that he then recommended be excluded from the monument. The larger area includes the private lands and some isolated monument lands in the vicinity of the CAA reservation.
>
> "At the time of Mr. Vint's review of the report, we held the erroneous impression that the CAA matter was the pressing problem. Mr. Wirth's first impulse upon seeing this boundary suggestion was to go even further and exclude the lands westward to Glacier Bay. With this in mind, the subject was discussed with Mr. Cahalane, who advised that this flat region was partly justified for inclusion in the monument when Glacier Bay was enlarged in 1939, because it exemplifies an unglaciated area beyond the known farthest advance of the now greatly receded glaciers of the monument, and for this reason should be retained. We then concluded to concur in Mr. Vint's boundary recommendation...
>
> "However, in the light of Messrs. Gruening's and Bartlett's viewpoint, of which we were not fully aware at first, and which does seem now to have a good bit of reason on its side, particularly

since the situation is altered by the seeming necessity to exclude the CAA reservation, we have again discussed the matter with Mr. Vint.

"RECOMMENDATION:

"We are willing, if necessary, that the west boundary of the excluded area be placed about midway between Gustavus and the eastern shore of Glacier Bay - the north boundary to fall several miles south of the Bartlett Cove region . . . The point of greatest concern to the Service is that we retain ownership and control of the shore line approaching Bartlett Cove and sufficient lands in the vicinity of the Cove to insure adequate protection of any development we may do there in the future. . .

"Summarized, the Service might anticipate the following advantages though exclusion of the 13,480 acres from the Monument:

"1. Simplified administration . . . . . .

"2. Reduction, by over one-half, of all of the private land holdings at Glacier Bay . . . .

"3. There is the possibility, which certainly should be exploited, that some or all of the 900 acres of patented lands located elsewhere in the Monument could be exchanged for lands within the proposed exclusion, before the exclusion is made, thus further reducing inholdings at Glacier Bay.

"4. That bone of contention - the existing dock - which the Service has never been able to maintain, thereby causing criticism of the Service by Alaskans, would cease to be our responsibility.

"5. Alaskans, including Governor Gruening and Delegate Bartlett should be at least partly pleased by the suggested exclusion, although they may press for a larger area to be returned to the public domain. In this connection it is entirely possible that additional lands, within reason, might be excluded eastward from the yellow line proposal without hurt to the Service or to the area.

"In all, it would seem that the Service has more to gain than to lose if a reasonable exclusion of lands in the vicinity of Gustavus is made."

(Archives Annex: Glacier Bay National Monument - Lands, Buildings, Roads and Trails, Lands General 601 Part 1)

Concurrence, with reservations, of Biologist V. H. Cahalane - Memorandum to the Director, August 7, 1945:

"Reference is made to Mr. Kuehl's report of June 12 and to the several proposals made in this Office for the solution of land problems in the Gustavus section of Glacier Bay National Monument.

"The lowland east of Glacier Bay between the 1925 southern boundary and Icy Strait was added to the Monument in 1939 for several reasons: (1) for interpretation, because of its unglaciated character, (2) for wildlife protection, because most of the original Monument area is inhospitable while the lower country is rich in wildlife, and (3) to simplify administration by including in the Monument the entire land unit lying between Icy Strait and the international boundary.

"I believe this action was amply justified. Unfortunately, the development of a large permanent airport near the village of Gustavus has introduced a very disturbing factor which should be eliminated from the Monument. It is probably advisable also to exclude the private land which now forms a unit with the airport and because of the latter will be almost impossible to buy out. I concur, therefore, with Mr. Vint's proposal to exclude the area within the purple line on the map which accompanies his memorandum of July 9. The advantages of this course are summarized in points 1 to 4, inclusive, of Park Consultant Diederich's memorandum of August 6.

"Exclusion of an additional area, which is shown between the purple and yellow lines, may not be desirable. Any measure that results in additional settlement in the Gustavus areas is a definite threat to wildlife protection within the remaining Monument. Pressure for destruction of bears, wolves, and coyotes will increase in inverse ratio to the population and the agricultural and stock-grazing interests. People in the Gustavus area undoubtedly will be subject to occasional losses and, as their collective wails amount in volume, they will receive greater support from the people and government of the Territory as a whole. Glacier Bay is likely to become a greater problem in this respect than is Mount McKinley National Park at present.

"I would like to make it clear that the exclusion of some 13,480 acres, as proposed by Mr. Diederich, would not in itself be very serious from the wildlife standpoint. Drainage of monument

wildlife through its destruction on private lands, and the almost certain invasion of the remaining Monument with the object of protecting livestock and game on the private lands, is of far greater import.

"It would be desirable to eliminate the non-Federal lands of which some 2,100 acres exist outside the Gustavus area. Within the suggested purple-line boundary, the public lands (exclusive of the airport) amount to more than the patented land acreage elsewhere in the Monument. But it would seem unnecessary to go beyond the purple line for lands on which to make exchanges. Claims on the 1,200 acres remaining are subject to extinguishment only as the mining claims lapse due to non-fulfillment of conditions.

"The possibility of excluding an area to the east of the airport has been mentioned. If my memory of the terrain is correct, the mountain range west of Excursion Inlet extends westward fairly close to the yellow line which has been drawn east of the airport. I doubt that much flat land remains between the suggested exclusion and the mountains.

(Archives Annex: Glacier Bay National Monuments - Lands, Buildings, Roads and Trails, Lands General 601 Part I)

Recommendation of Alfred C. Kuehl in memorandum of January 26, 1946 to Chief Landscape Architect Vint:

"I recommend that all of the surveyed land west and south of the CAA reservation with the exception of Section 4,5,6,7,8,17,18, 19, 20, Township 40 South Range 58 East, and the remainder of the surveyed land east of the CAA reservation with the exception of lands required by the CAA for proposed power lines R of W to Falls Creek, be turned back to the General Land Office and opened to public entry. Regional Director Tomlinson concurs in this recommendation . There is considerable agitation by the Territorial government toward opening this land to settlement.

"It must be admitted that his land has little agricultural value although it may possibly be adopted to the raising of berry crops and some root crops. In the past some live stock has been raised on Gustavus Point. Of the 2,000 or more acres of patented land, there is little more than 10 acres under cultivation at the present time. Most of the land is covered with muskeg, scattered timber and brush growth. Top soil depths vary from 2" to 6" over a sandy sub-soil. The CAA have drained the reservation land by construction of drainage channels.

"What effect the opening of this land will have upon the development contemplated by the Service at Bartlett Cove remains to be seen. Bartlett Cove will in all possibility become the port for Gustavus community and unless it is controlled might ultimately develop into small town proportions. I considered these possibilities in connection with Bartlett Cove site investigations. Certain trading facilities as an adjunct to the tourist development may eventually be necessary. Should this situation arise, I feel confident that the Service can design and administer the needs in a satisfactory manner."

(Development Division File No. 601 - Glacier Bay National Monument General)

Mr. Kuehl repeated in his Monumental "Planning Study for Glacier Bay National Monument - Alaska," covering the period from May 1 to December 8, 1945:

"All of the usable land on Gustavus Point has been surveyed. Of this surveyed land, 2,222.57 acres is patented. There has been considerable agitation on the part of the Territorial Government to eliminate from the Monument the remainder of the unpatented surveyed land. An investigation of the area indicated that a sizable portion of the land has no value as a part of the Monument, therefore, it is recommended that a portion of the surveyed land as shown on the accompanying Land Status Map be eliminated and opened to public entry."

Acting Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman's view, expressed to Delegate E. L. Bartlett in a letter of February 18, 1946:

"I am prepared to recommend elimination from the Monument such lands as are required by the Civil Aeronautics Administration in connection with the operation of the airfield which they constructed at Gustavus in order to meet a wartime need. It appears that this site is of great importance in connection with future air travel in Alaska. When a report now under preparation by a National Park Service representative who has made a study of the Monument during the past season is received, there may be evidence presented in support of an additional elimination, and I shall consider the matter again at that time."

(Archives Annex: Glacier Bay National Monument - Lands Buildings, Roads and Trails, Lands General 601 Part 1)

POSITION OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS AFTER
THE CAA INDICATED SATISFACTION WITH A PERMIT FOR AIRFIELD
OPERATION RATHER THAN JURISDICTION OVER THE LAND.

Position of Thomas C. Vint, expressed to the Director, National Park Service, in a memorandum of February 18, 1946:

"About a year ago the Civil Aeronautics Administration asked for a transfer of certain lands to their jurisdiction to include the Gustavus Airport, and its attending facilities. . .

"During the recent discussions with the Civil Aeronautics Administration this was discussed. They advised that the CAA would have no interest in having jurisdiction over the land and would be satisfied with a permit. This, I think, is a much better procedure, and recommended that when the question comes to life again, the problem be handled as a permit to use national monument land.

"There is much agitation to have the surveyed lands in the Gustavus Area withdrawn from the Monument, and opened to entry. Governor Gruening, and Mr. George Parks of the Territorial Land Office, hold this view. Mr. Kuehl, after studying the problem this summer, recommends the elimination of the lands up to a certain point, the boundaries of which are indicated on one of the Gustavus land maps. Regional Director Tomlinson concurred in this.

"After giving the problem some thought this summer, and particularly since it now appears unnecessary to exclude the airport land from the Monument, I recommend that we take the position to retain the present Monument boundary, and make an effort to acquire the private land in the Gustavus Area.

"The boundaries of Glacier Bay National Monument are natural boundaries. To introduce an exclusion on the Gustavus Area would introduce an artificial boundary. All the necessary activities in this area can be provided under permit. The question of opening the land for entry is for agricultural use, which would involve grazing, and would be in conflict with the purposes of the National Monument. In the first place, the lands are not good agricultural lands, and anyone taking up land there would be interested in city lot values with the thought that a community might well develop at Gustavus, to accommodate the airport and National Monument travel. Anyone attempting to raise cattle in this area would certainly be expecting such a permit to graze on national

monument land. The soil is but a few inches deep, and therefore, the cultivation of crop seems very difficult.

"Glacier Bay National Monument was extended in 1938 to include the present boundary partly as a bear refuge in lieu of Admiralty Island. A population of Bears exists not far from Gustavus Point. Beartrack Cove got its name for that reason. The topography is gentle in the area north of Gustavus and the question of keeping bears out of the private lands presents a more difficult problem than leased land."

(Archives Annex: National Park Service - Glacier Bay National Monument - Lands, Buildings, Roads and Trails Lands General 601 Part 1)

In another memorandum for the Director, of April 8, 1946, Mr. Vint added:

"When Mr. Kuehl first sent in his proposal, I was inclined to agree. If it becomes necessary to change the boundaries and eliminate some of the surveyed lands, I agree with the boundary he recommends as the maximum.

"After seeing the situation on the ground, the land is sub-marginal and of doubtful agricultural value. Anyone taking up a homestead would certainly be doing so for its future, as business property in connection with airport and the National Monument, rather than for future farming. Should the land be open to entry it should be under another classification than agricultural land.

"I recommend that the existing private lands at Gustavus be acquired. All uses of land necessary for the airport or the National Monument can be provided by lease or permit. Such a procedure will eliminate land speculation, allow adjustments in the Government's need for land, and will maintain the existing boundary on natural limits. Any community that develops at Gustavus might well conflict with the wildlife program of the Monument.

"The only good reason I know for opposing the recommendation to maintain the existing boundaries is that it will be difficult to sell in Alaska. The Governor, the land surveyer, and Alaskans in general, all favor opening at least a portion of surveyed lands to entry. They see opportunities for returning GI's; they see a community at Gustavus.

"As I see it, a struggling community would develop. A few with fortunate locations might do well. The fate of land values will be depended upon the location of roads and buildings built by the Government. There will be imagined favoritism in the location of Government facilities. Government development will be warped on account of private lands, for one reason or another. In short, I see trouble between public and private interests on land that should all be publicly owned. I recommend acquisition of the existing private lands of Gustavus."

(Archives Annex: 207 - Glacier Bay, by V. H. Cahalane, 1940)

V. H. Cahalane to the Director, April 22, 1946;

"In my recommendation of August 7, 1945, I disagreed with the proposal to eliminate from the Monument a considerable amount of land at Gustavus and vicinity. Additional private development in this region would intensify the difficulty of administering and protecting the Monument. It would remove a valuable wildlife area, and would make it almost impossible to maintain carnivorous mammals within our boundaries. Furthermore, existing private ownership at Gustavus should be wiped out through purchase."

(Development Division File No. 601: Glacier Bay National Monument, General)

Acting Director J. B. Coffman informed the Regional Director of Region Four on May 3, 1946, that the National Park Service had not approved Mr. Kuehl's recommended boundary changes:

"In discussing the development program for Glacier Bay National Monument with the Civil Aeronautics Authority when we submitted the supplemental item to the Bureau of the Budget, the CAA representatives indicated that it would not be necessary to transfer any of the lands in Glacier Bay National Monument to their jurisdiction, as from their standpoint, a special use permit covering their activities would be preferable. It has been the practice throughout the National Park Service to issue permits to meet the needs of other Governmental agencies rather than to transfer jurisdiction to them. We prefer to follow a similar course in this instance.

"The elimination of the surveyed land in Mr. Kuehl's recommendation No. 2, is undesirable. Any community that develops at Gustavus might well conflict with a number of the national monument activities, and it is believed that any development which would be essential to either the National Monument, or the airport, could best be provided by lease or permit. We understand that the agricultural value of the land is submarginal, and any development in that direction would conflict with the wildlife program of the monument. The addition to Glacier Bay National Monument in 1938 was influenced by its value as a bear refuge as an alternate to Admiralty Island. The Gustavus area is within the range of the bear population of the monument. Our policy, unless we are forced into another position, is to retain the existing boundary of the monument and place the private holdings within the area on our land acquisition program."

(Archives Annex: 207 Glacier Bay by V. H. Cahalane - 1940)

Memorandum of December 24, 1946, from Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug to Mathew J. Connelly, Secretary to the President, and enclosed draft of a letter replying to Delegate E. L. Bartlett.

MEMORANDUM

"As requested in your reference slip of November 16, there is enclosed a draft of a proposed reply to the letter of November 14 from Delegate E. L. Bartlett, of Alaska, to the President, concerning Mr. Bartlett's suggestion that certain lands be excluded from Glacier Bay National Monument in Alaska.

"For a number of years Mr. Bartlett has been interested in having monument lands in the Strawberry Point section returned to public entry. This Department and the National Park Service have consistently opposed that action. While I was in Alaska last summer, the proposal to exclude these lands from the monument was brought to my attention. Upon my return, I requested the National Park Service to report to me concerning it, and, while Mr. Bartlett undoubtedly is sincere in his belief that the lands in question are suited to agriculture, the findings of that Service do not support his view. For this and other reasons, which are embodied in the attached draft of reply to Mr. Bartlett, I do not believe that the monument boundaries should be modified so as to eliminate these lands from the monument. I base my view particularly on the assumption, which I believe is a valid one, that the Strawberry Point lands would in fact be used for a commercial subdivision, rather than for agricultural uses, should they be excluded from Glacier Bay National Monument.

LETTER

"My dear Mr. Bartlett:

"The President has asked me to reply to your letter of November 14, urging a revision of the boundaries of Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska, in order to return to public entry certain lands now within the monument at Strawberry Point which you believe to be suitable for agriculture and stock raising.

"The President has received the advice of the Secretary of the Interior concerning your proposal. Secretary Krug, who, as you know, was in Alaska this summer, informs him that Glacier Bay National Monument has been studied in the field by the National Park Service of his Department during the past two summer seasons and that his personal attention has been given to the proposed exclusion of the lands from the monument. For the following reasons, the Secretary recommends against such exclusion.

"Glacier Bay is one of the most spectacular scenic areas in the Americas, and is of extraordinary scientific value for the study of glacial action and the restoration of plant and animal lie following glacial recessions. Its scenic and scientific qualities are not duplicated in the National Park System.

"The Strawberry Point area in particular has been intensively studied by the National Park Service in connection with the selection of sites and the planning of physical improvements for the accommodation of monument visitors as well as airfield passengers, and the administration of the area. The site selected for monument headquarters and initial development is at Bartlett Cove, not far from the airfield at Gustavus, and adjacent to the lands on Strawberry Point which you have recommended be excluded fron the monument.

"The boundaries of Glacier Bay National Monument are natural boundaries. The lands in the Gustavus or Strawberry Point area were added to the monument in 1939, not for their scenic quality alone, but to accommodate necessary tourist development and, partly, as a bear refuge in lieu of Admiralty Island which was then being considered for national park or monument status. To exclude them would introduce an artificial boundary and hamper administration of the area.

"Present, as well as any additional, agricultural use in the vicinity of Gustavus involves some grazing which in itself is in conflict with the purposes of the monument. Due to the gentle topography north of Gustavus, the problem of keeping bears out of private lands is a most difficult one. Studies made disclosed that the soil at Gustavus is but a few inches deep and it is considered unlikely that farmers there could ever become prosperous through farming. It is feared, therefore, that if the lands around Strawberry Point were opened to further homesteading and settlement, an uncontrolled submarginal development at the 'front door' to Glacier Bay would result. It seems, in fact, quite likely that monument lands proposed for return to public entry are desired not for agricultural uses, but for subdivision in connection with commercial exploitation based on the development of Glacier Bay National Monument and Gustavus Airport.

"In the circumstances, it would not seem wise for the Government, by removing present restrictions, to encourage further settlement of the Strawberry Point section of Glacier Bay National Monument.

/s/ Matthew J. Connelly
Secretary to the President

(Archives Annex: Glacier Bay National Monument - Lands Buildings, Roads and Trails, Lands General 601 Part I)

STATEMENTS CONCERNING BOUNDARY EAST OF EXCURSION INLET

See Heinztleman notes, Pages 18-20.

See the Dixon and Coffman memoranda, Pages 27-29 and Map No.

Alfred C. Kuehl: Planning Study for Glacier Bay National Monument, May 1 to December 8, 1945:

"The question of the boundary change on the east side of Excursion Inlet as shown on the accompanying map was discussed with U. S. Forest Service Regional Director B. Frank Heintzleman of Juneau. He contends that there is probably an error in the proclamation describing the south boundary on the east side of Excursion Inlet.

"Mr. Heintzleman contends that the boundary as originally established by him and Mr. Coffman excluded the old cannery, following the divide north of the Lynn Canal. This would place the Monument corner at approximately longitude 135°20', latitude 58°18', rather than at latitude 58°27' or 28' as described in the proclamation.

"The divides in question are distinct landmarks. Since the land between the two lines adds nothing of value to the Monument, it is recommended that the boundary change be made. The change would eliminate the 94.82-acre parcel of patented land owned by the Pacific American Fisheries Company. . ."

Remarks of J. D. Coffman to the Director in memorandum of April 9, 1946:

"I am in full accord with the recommendations contained in Chief Landscape Architect Vint's memorandum of April 8.

". . . . . .

"Excursion Inlet. The boundary line for the east side of Excursion Inlet was purposely drawn to include the site of the abandoned cannery owned by the Pacific American Fisheries Company because that appeared to be the most suitable area of level land for a ranger station and possibly for a small lodge for visitors in case it was desired to provide any such accommodations in that portion of the monument. Excursion Inlet provides good anchorage facilities, good fishing, and is in an excellent locality for viewing and studying the bear life, as well as for wildlife protection along the eastern boundary of the monument. If there is no need for any of these provisions, then there is no objection to the change of boundary recommended by Mr. Kuehl and I should be glad to have the boundary modified to agree with the wishes of Regional Forester Heintzleman, who was most cooperative in assisting in the study for the monument extension. It is true that while Mr. Heintzleman and I were on this site we tentatively drew in the boundary as stated by Mr. Heintzleman, but at the same time we looked over the abandoned area from the standpoint of its possible usefulness as an administrative site or for public accommodations, and I took photographs of it.

"Last winter when Mr. Heintzleman visited the Chicago office he recalled that he had told me, when we were together on the area, that he believed he could obtain transfer of the title to the Government from the owners of the cannery site and he apparently felt that I had deviated from f decision we had reached on the ground. After his visit I referred to my original notes made immediately following our examination of this area and found that my notes described the proposed boundary as stated by Mr. Heintzleman, but I had also noted 'At the mouth of the next creek to the south is abandoned Pacific American Fisheries cannery (headquarters, Berlingham, Wash.): would make a good building site in case there was any reason for providing a stopping place. Visitors could go there in small boats, but there would be very little else for them to do.'

"I believe later, in talking over the proposed boundary with Mr. Dixon in California, he placed considerable weight upon the area around the head of Excursion Inlet from the standpoint of bear migration, and while my memory of this particular discussion is rather dim, I believe it was for that reason we decided to include the abandoned cannery site. This was done without any intention of running contrary to any agreement with Mr. Heintzleman, as it was my impression that while he preferred the more northerly line he had no real aversion to the more southerly boundary if monument interests made that advisable.

(Development Division File No. 601: Glacier Bay National Monument - General)

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