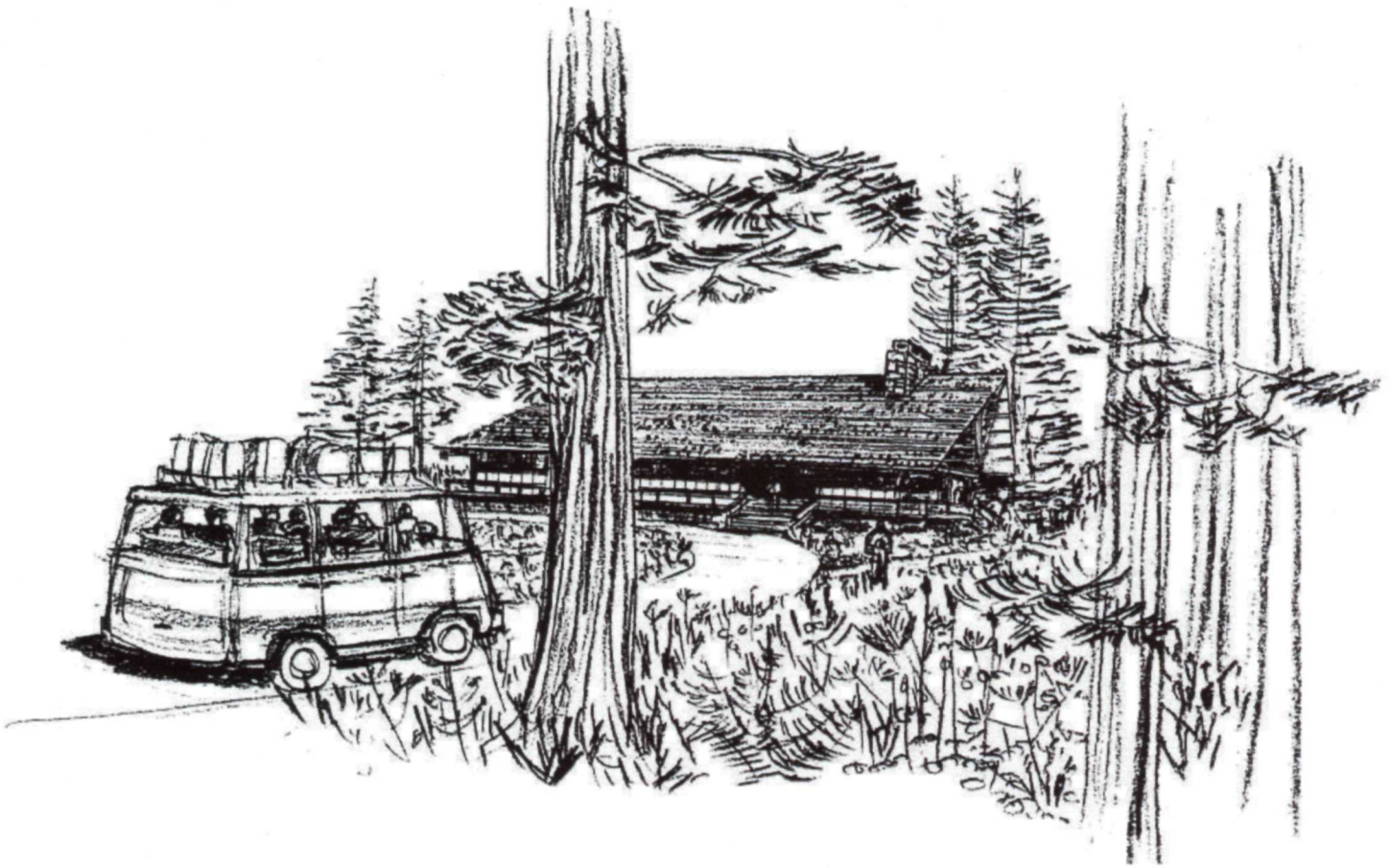




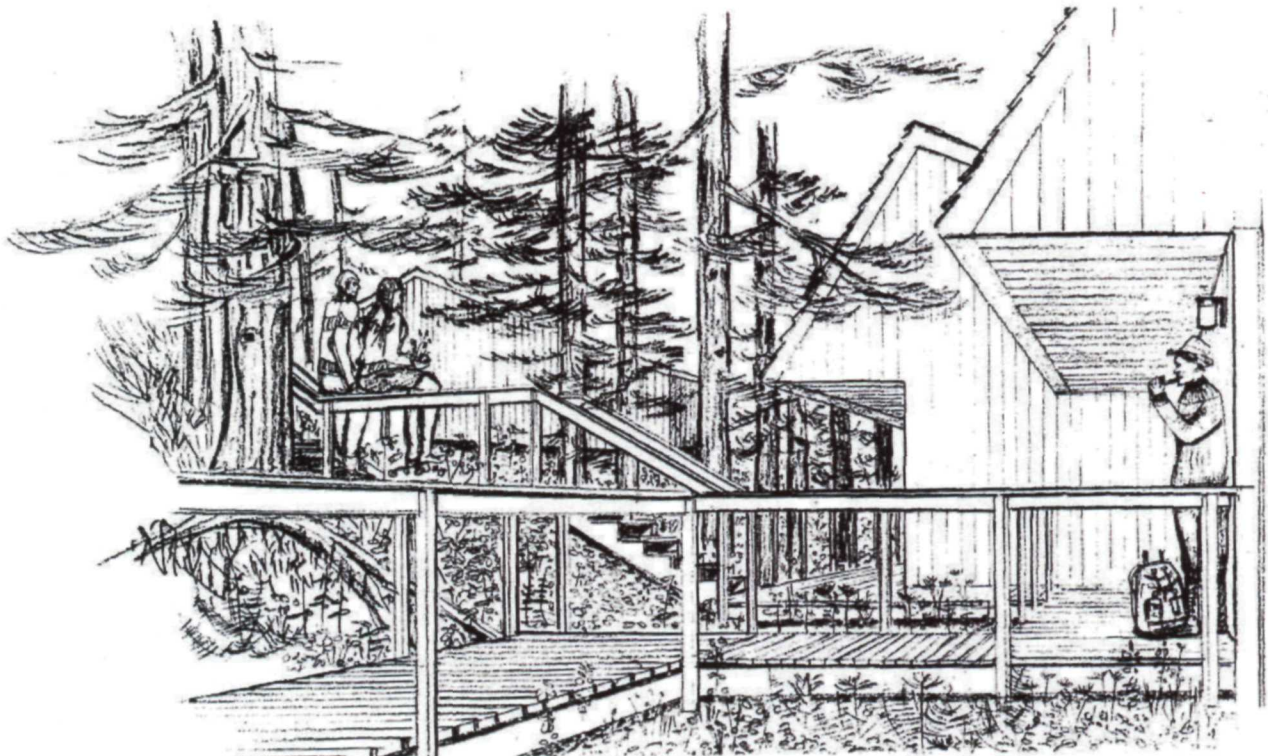
Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District

Historic Structure Report





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Morse, Metcalf & Eddy, Predesign Study.

Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District

Historic Structure Report

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, Alaska

2018

by Kathleen Wackrow

National Park Service
Alaska Regional Office
240 W 5th Avenue

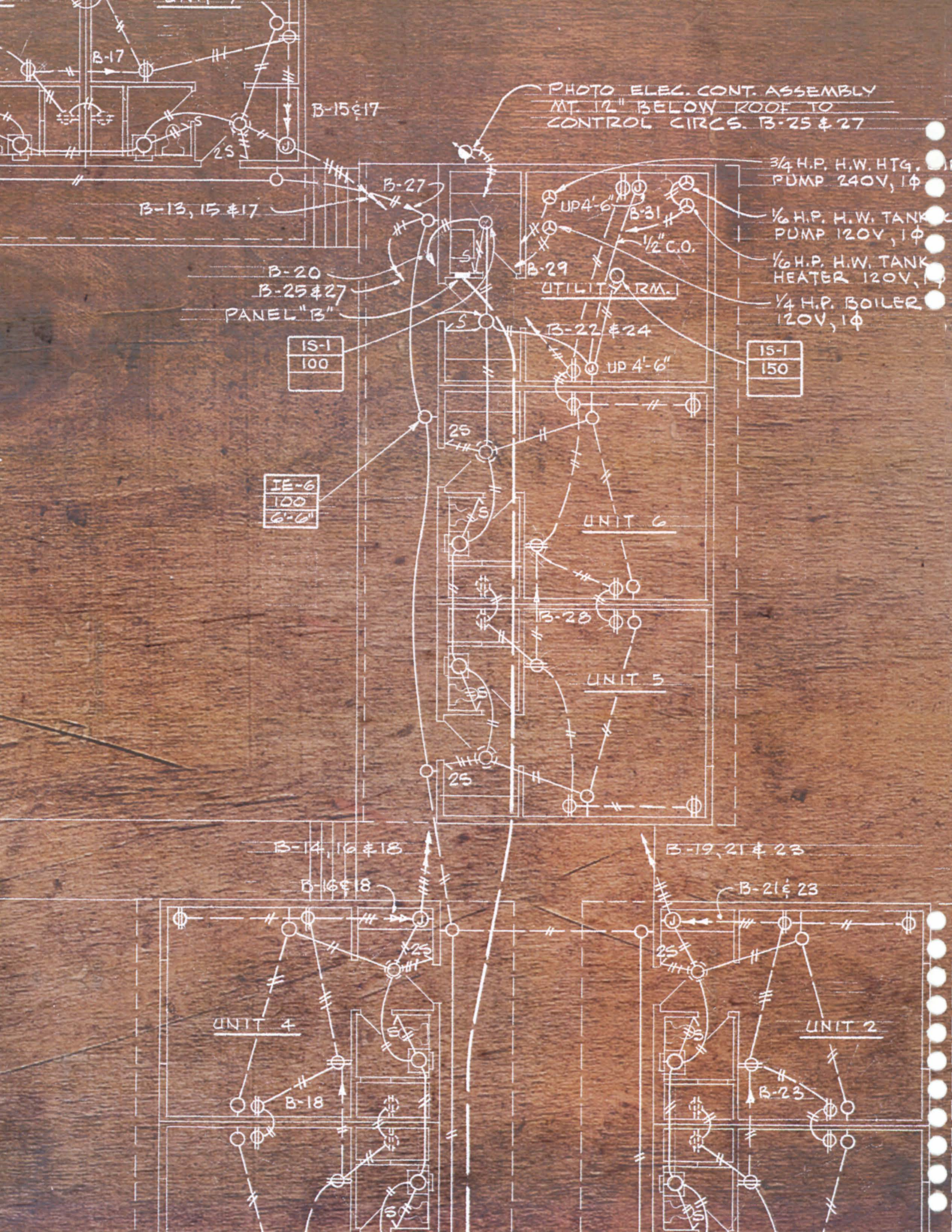
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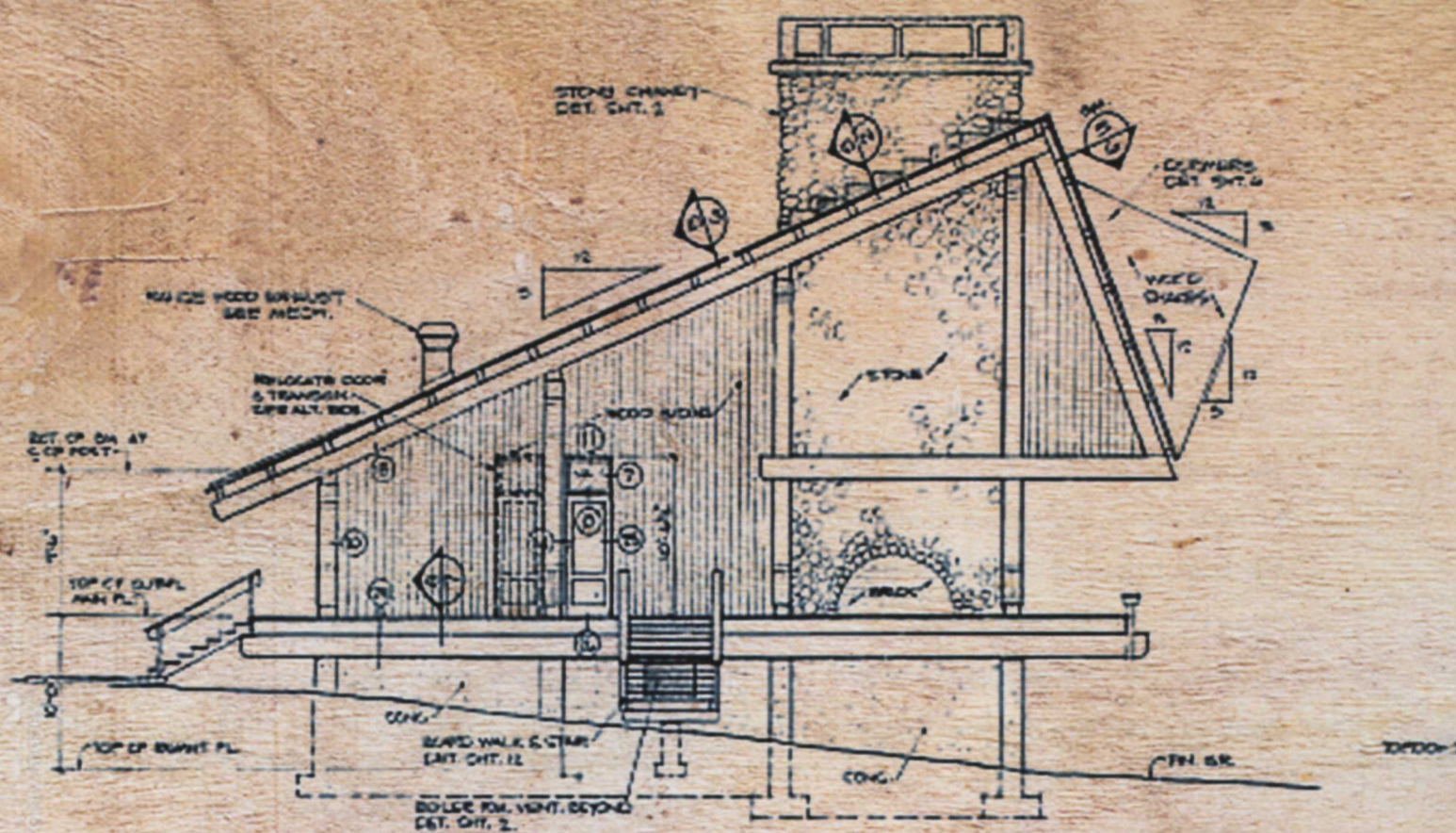
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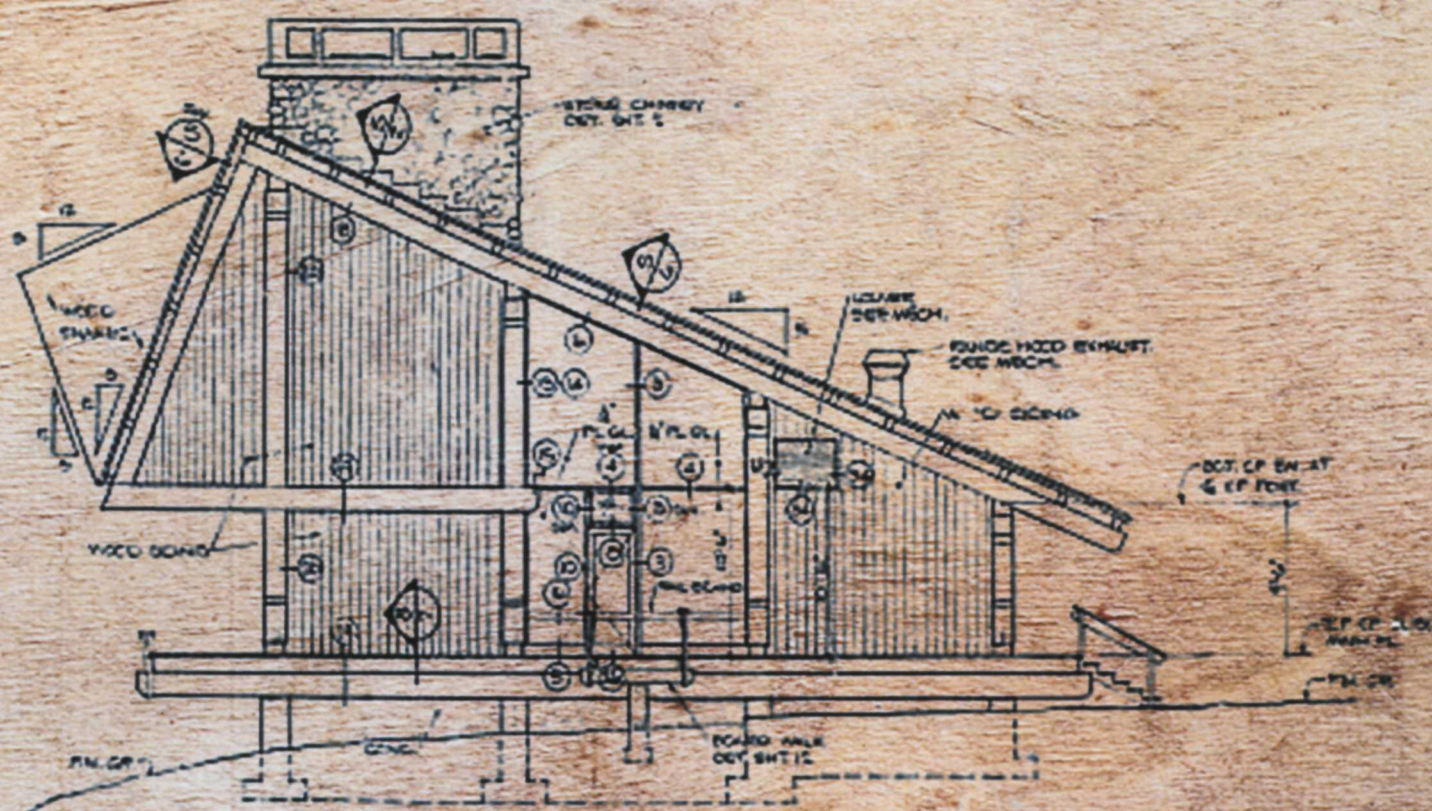
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EAST ELEVATION

$\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$ SEE DETAILS SHT. 9



WEST ELEVATION

$\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$ SEE DETAILS SHT. 9



Figure 1. Glacier Bay Lodge Complex, looking southwest, May 2017.

Executive Summary

Historic Structure Reports (HSRs) are primary planning documents for historic resource treatment projects. Historic resources are districts, buildings, structures, sites, and objects that are eligible for listing or already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings: with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* defines four treatments for historic resources: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Definitions may be found in the "Part II: Treatment and Use" chapter of this report.¹ The completion of an HSR is the preferred first phase of a historic preservation effort, preceding design and implementation of historic treatment. HSRs document existing conditions, changes over time, and serve as a basis for proposing physical changes.²

This HSR was completed to guide Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve (GLBA) managers in performing treatment to the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District (AHRS # JUN-01161),³ a resource that was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on September 29, 2011 (Figure 1).⁴

The Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District (the lodge complex) is a concessioner-run, federally owned, overnight accommodation in southeastern Alaska's Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. It is located within the Glacier Bay Basin, a region encompassing Glacier Bay and its surrounding mountains and glaciers. The lodge complex is situated on the southeast shore of Bartlett Cove, about 5.5 miles northeast of the mouth of Glacier Bay, and it is approximately 6 miles northwest (as the crow

flies) of Gustavus, Alaska.⁵ The Park Service Modern and Pacific Northwest Modern style complex is comprised of a central lodge building flanked by two clusters of cabins. The complex contains two additional buildings: one lodge services building and a luggage unit (Figure 2).

Designed in 1964-1965, the lodge complex was constructed in two major phases. The first phase of construction, comprised of erecting the main lodge building and eight cabins, began in 1965 and opened to the public in June 1966. The second phase of construction, which took place over the 1972-1973 winter season, included minor additions to the lodge building, the installation of a lodge service building, and the construction of another eight cabins.

The lodge complex is historically significant for its association with "MISSION 66," a ten-year, billion-dollar, nation-wide development program that ran from 1956 to 1966 and funded modernization projects intended to improve visitor accessibility and services in national park units. With its first phase of construction completed in 1966, the lodge complex at Glacier Bay was the only concessioner-run overnight accommodations funded by Congress during Mission 66. Designed by the prominent Seattle-based architect, John Morse (1911-2000) of John Morse & Associates, the complex is also significant for its excellent examples of Park Service Modern and Pacific Northwest Modern architecture. The period of significance for the district begins in 1965, the year construction started on the complex, and ends in 1975, to encompass the final modifications to the lodge, which were designed by John Morse & Associates. The district is comprised of 17 contributing buildings and two non-contributing buildings. The lodge and cabins are contributing, while the luggage unit and the lodge services building are non-contributing. The luggage unit was constructed after the period of significance, and is therefore non-historic. Although the lodge services building was constructed within the period of significance, it was designed by NPS architects, who did not take into account the original architect's design intentions for the complex.

The information included in this report stems from extensive research of primary and secondary source material and comprehensive on-site observations of the building. NPS staff conducted primary research at the

*The period of significance for the
Glacier Bay Lodge Complex
Historic District is 1965-1975.*

following repositories: Ancestry.com, NPS electronic Technical Information Center (eTIC), and the NPS Alaska Region Curatorial Center in Anchorage, Alaska, and GLBA Maintenance Files. Secondary source material was located at the NPS Alaska Regional Office and the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services in Anchorage, Alaska, and the online databases, NPS Integrated Resource Management Applications Portal and eTIC.

The treatment recommended in this report is intended to address the condition of the property, while ensuring that we preserve the qualities that make this property historically significant. The overall recommended treatment for the complex is "rehabilitation." According to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, rehabilitation is "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values."⁶ The recommended treatment includes the removal of the non-historic cluster of concession services to the southwest corner of the lodge: the south elevation shipping/receiving room addition and the lodge services building. Other substantial exterior non-historic modifications, including an accessibility ramp, elevator, and second floor fire exits, were made to the building in 1984 in order to comply with the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) of 1968. It is recommended that these additions are retained to remain in compliance with the ABA and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. It is also recommended that non-historic modifications are removed from the second floor mezzanine of the lodge building.

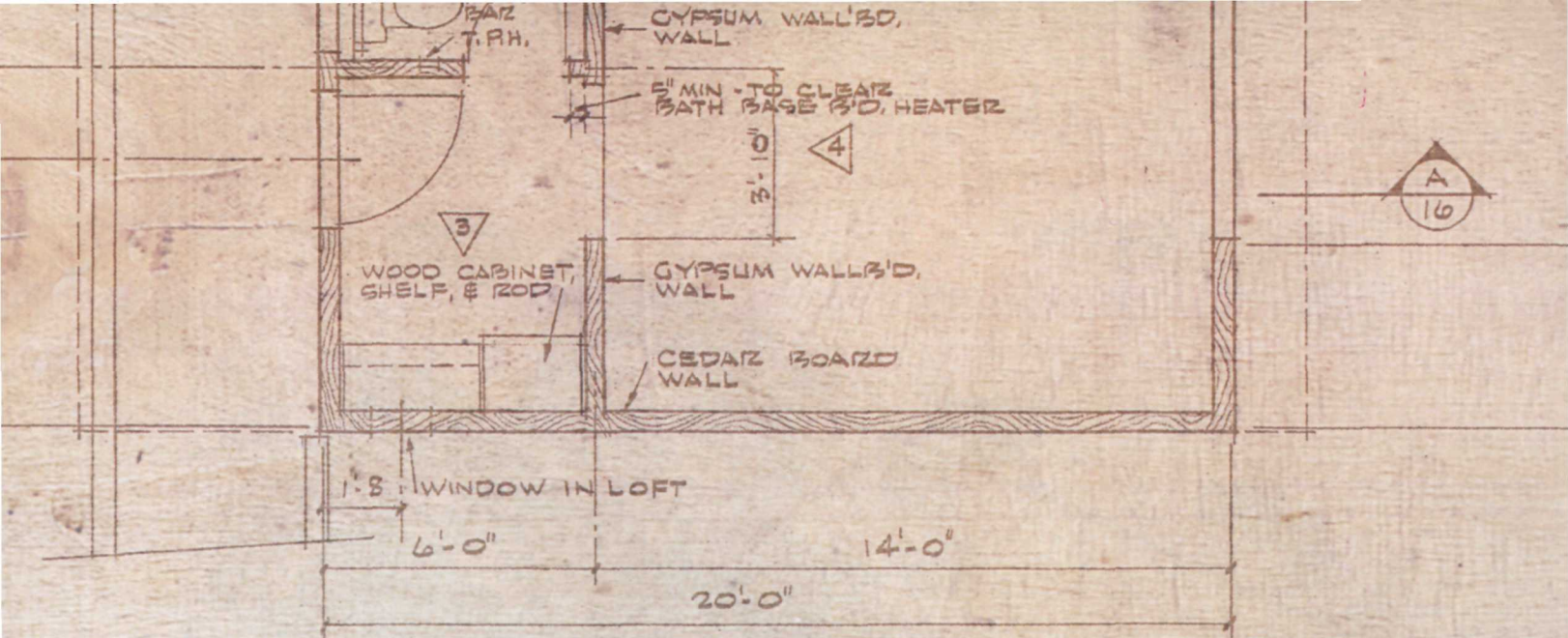
These recommendations are based on an effort



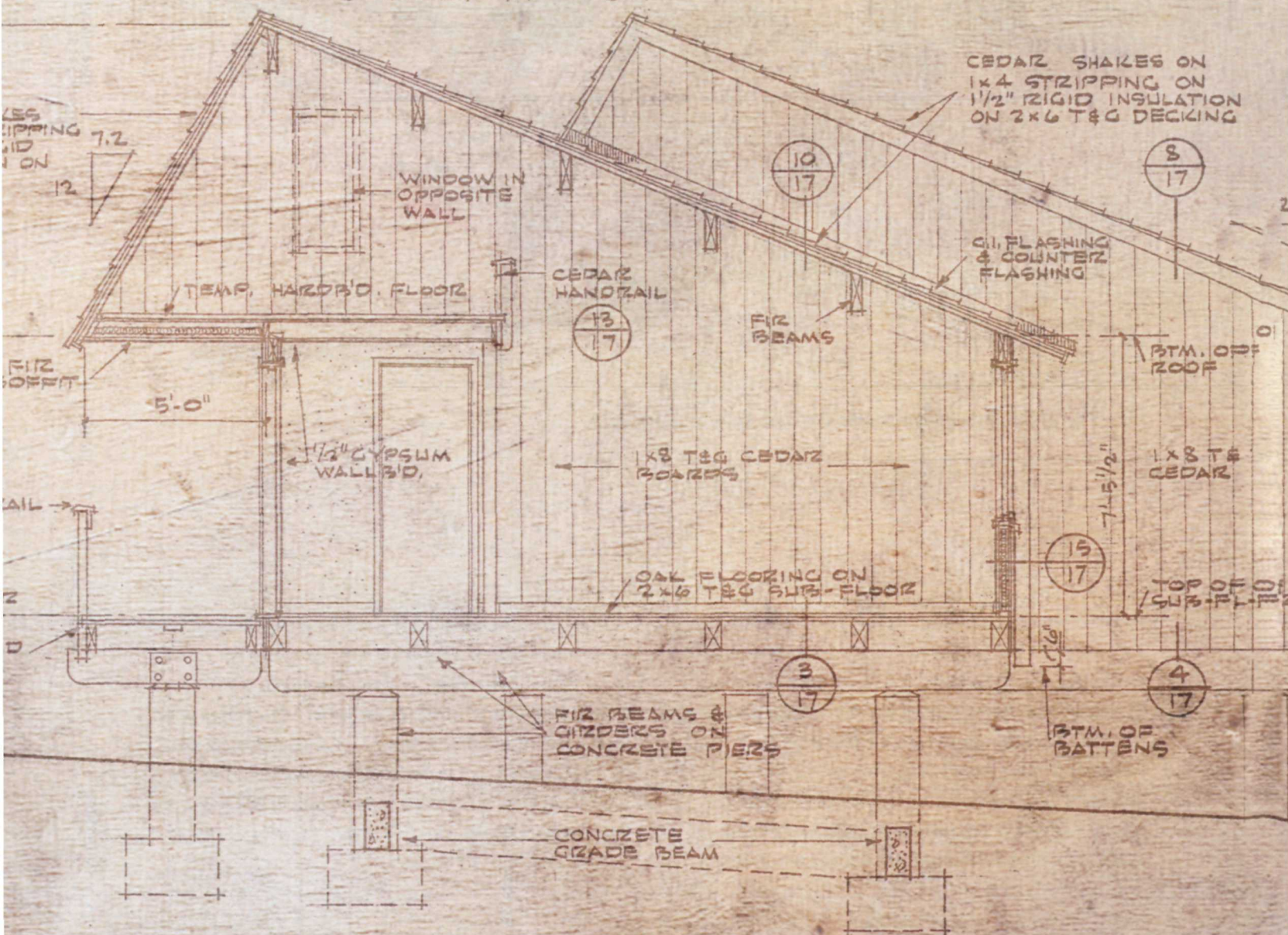
Figure 2. Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Site Plan, Kathryn Sears, 2011.

to retain identified character defining features; the mitigation of noted active conditions and threats; and the general recommendations for long-term treatment of historic buildings at Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. All recommendations are based on *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings*.⁷ Please refer to "Developmental History — Physical Description & Character Defining Features" for more information on character-defining

features and "Treatment and Use" for an elaboration on the recommended treatments of this property. For copies of original and drawings, contemporary floor plans, and a historic furnishings report for the cabin units, please refer to the appendices of this report. For a maintenance plan for the buildings within the complex, refer to the separate report prepared by Dornbusch Associates in 2012, entitled *Real Property Analysis for Concession Facilities at Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve*.



TYPICAL CABIN UNIT FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



A TYPICAL CROSS SECTION
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

Administrative Data

List of Classified Structures (LCS) Information

The LCS is a web-based evaluated inventory of all prehistoric and historic structures in the parks of the National Park System having historical and/or architectural/engineering significance in which the Service has or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest.⁸

The Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District is

owned outright, in fee simple, by the NPS, and has a concession contract/permit with Aramark Sports and Entertainment Services, LLC (Aramark). At the time of the production of this report, the NPS contract with Aramark was initiated October 1, 2015, and runs through September 30, 2025.⁹ Below are critical data elements for each building within the boundaries of the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District, as listed on the LCS.

Preferred Structure Name:	Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District
AHRS Number:	JUN-01161
Park:	Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
Structure County:	Juneau
Structure State:	Alaska
LCS ID/FMSS ¹⁰ Location Number:	430098
National Register Status:	Determined Eligible - SHPO
Short Significance Description:	Significant under Criterion A as the only Mission 66 concessions facility in the National Park System constructed with Federal funds; Criterion C as it is an excellent example of Park Service Modern and Pacific Northwest Modern architecture.
Period of Significance:	1965-1975

Canyon Village Lodge, Yellowstone National Park

Both Glacier Bay Lodge and Canyon Village Lodge complexes incorporated Park Service Modern architecture, with asymmetrically pitched rooflines, broad overhanging eaves, and vertical rough-sawn siding.



Introduction

Statement of Significance

The Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District possesses important historical associations with the ten-year, billion-dollar, National Park Service (NPS) development program, "MISSION 66," that ran from 1956 to 1966. Mission 66 funded modernization projects in national park units throughout the United States. The program was intended to improve visitor accessibility and services. The complex is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level under Criterion A (association with an event significant to broad patterns of our history) for its association with the Mission 66 era of development, and under Criterion C (embodies high artistic values) as excellent examples of Park Service Modern and Pacific Northwest Modern architecture. The period of significance for the complex extends from 1965, the year construction began, to 1975, to encompass the final modifications to interior of the lodge designed by John Morse & Associates. With 19 total buildings, the complex is comprised of 17 buildings that are contributing to the historic district (the lodge and cabins) and two non-historic building (the lodge services building and luggage unit). The district also meets Criteria Consideration G (properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years) as it is of exceptional importance; this lodge complex is the only example of a concessioner-run overnight accommodations funded by Congress during Mission 66.

Methodology

The following methodology includes descriptions of all associated National Register documentation, condition assessment reports, and relevant cultural resource reports that led up to the production of this HSR. The Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District, owned by the NPS, has been managed by a concessioner since it was opened in June 1966. The property was first considered for National Register listing by way of a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex, completed by AKRO Cultural Landscape Inventory Program staff in the summer of 2011. The authors of the report, Corinna Welzenbach, Historical Landscape Architect, AKRO, and

Kathryn Sears, Historian Intern, AKRO, recommended the property eligible for listing in the National Register. The CLI was submitted to the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for concurrence, and the SHPO determined that the complex was eligible for listing in the National Register by way of a letter dated September 29, 2011.¹¹

Simultaneously, the AKRO List of Classified Structures Program funded a project to officially nominate the lodge complex to the National Register. Authored by Heather Feil, Architectural Historian, AKRO, and Kathryn Sears, the nomination has been in draft form since September 2011.¹² As of August 2017, when this report was completed, AKRO and GLBA staff have not submitted the nomination to the SHPO and the Mayor of the City of Gustavus for comment. Following a 45-day comment period, AKRO staff will submit the nomination to the Federal Preservation Officer in Washington, D.C., for official National Register consideration.

In 2012, GLBA contracted Dornbusch Associates, an economic and financial consulting firm based out of Berkeley, CA, to prepare a real property analysis in conjunction with the planning and development prospectus documents for the issuance of a concession contract for services offered at the park. One portion of this analysis included a condition assessment of the lodge and its cabins, which identified needs to repair and/or replace hardware and utilities, comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and address moisture issues. Since the report was published in May 2012, park maintenance staff have actively addressed identified maintenance issues.¹³ In the spring of 2014, park and regional managers met to discuss the substantial backlog in maintenance on the lodge complex buildings, many of which were identified in the Dornbusch report. AKRO staff proposed the production of an HSR for the lodge complex. The funding for an HSR would not be made available until Fiscal Year 2017.

In the summer of 2016, the AKRO contracted BDS Architects, a private architecture firm out of Anchorage, Alaska, to prepare a historic furnishings report for the cabins associated with the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex. The firm, led by Architect Eric Spangler, recommended that

two to four cabins are re-furnished to match the furniture extant during the year the buildings were constructed.¹⁴

In 2017, the author conducted fieldwork and research, and prepared this report for park managers at GLBA. In February 2017, the author conducted primary research at the Alaska Regional Curatorial Center, and remotely collected planning proposals and drawings from GLBA digital files. From March 15 to 20, 2017, the author conducted a site visit to the park to perform careful examinations of extant architectural materials and conditions of the lodge service building and cabins within the lodge complex, meet with park staff to discuss proposed modifications to the complex, and collect relevant park maintenance documents. From May 22 to 25, 2017, the author returned to the park to examine the materials and condition of the lodge building. The production of this report was supported by the List of Classified Structures (LCS) Inventory Management Project, enabled by the NPS Cultural Resources Fund Source.

General Threats

The dense coniferous rebound forest poses a threat to the wood buildings and structures composing the complex. In addition to potentially supporting the spread of fire, and the high risk of tree fall, which could cause severe damage to or loss of resources, the forests'

"Modifying the complex for a different use would likely require the changes to the interior layout, exterior configuration, and other character-defining features"

retention of moisture has proven to encourage rot and mold in the wood building fabric.

Deferred maintenance poses another significant threat to the complex, leading to a higher rate of deterioration, safety hazards, high rehabilitation costs, and/or a complete loss of a building.

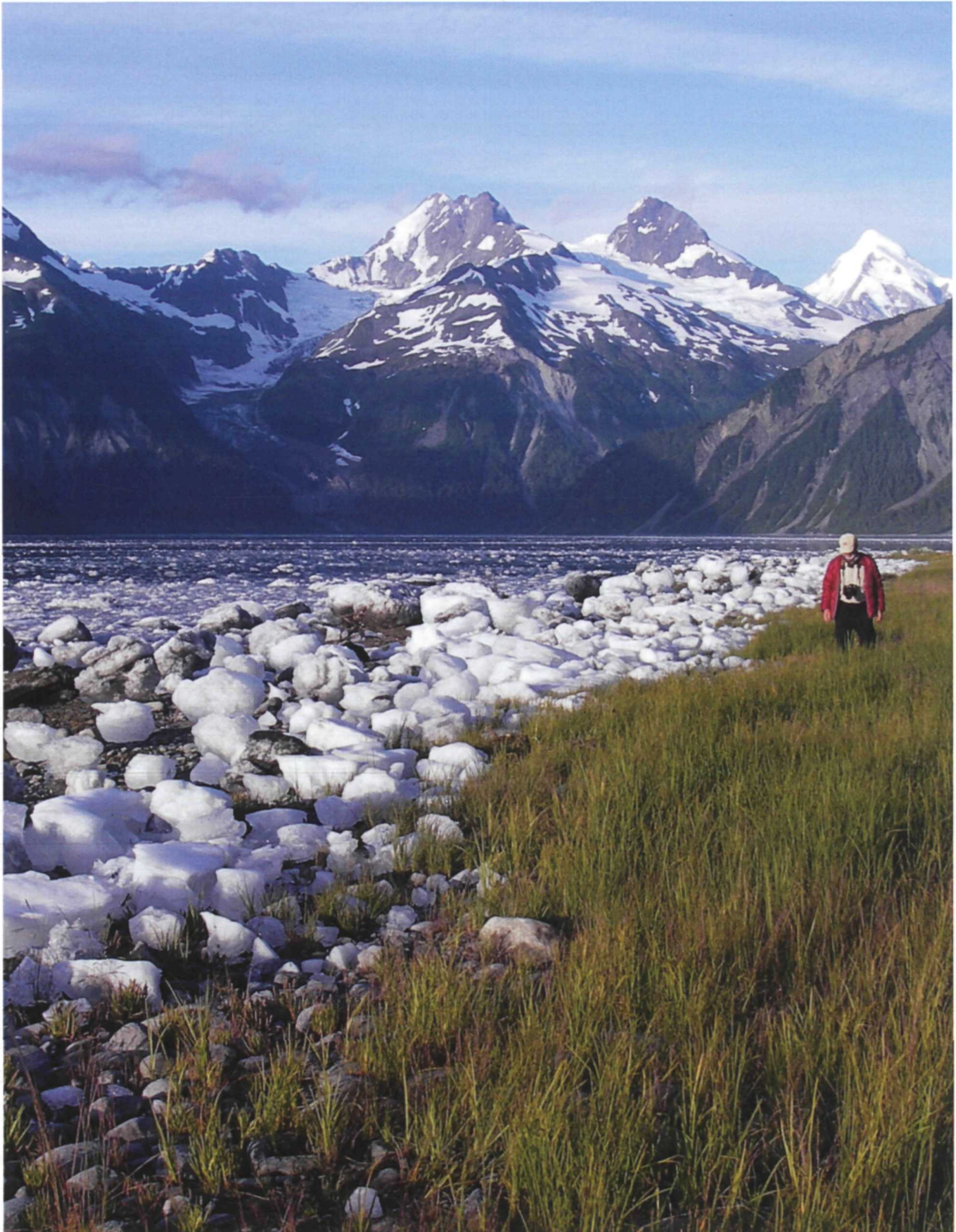
Due to the changing trends in the lodging industry and the popularity of economical cruises through Glacier Bay, the historic lodge complex is also threatened by a potential change in use. Modifying the complex for a different use would likely require the changes to the interior layout, exterior configuration, and other character-defining features that make this resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommended Areas for Future Study

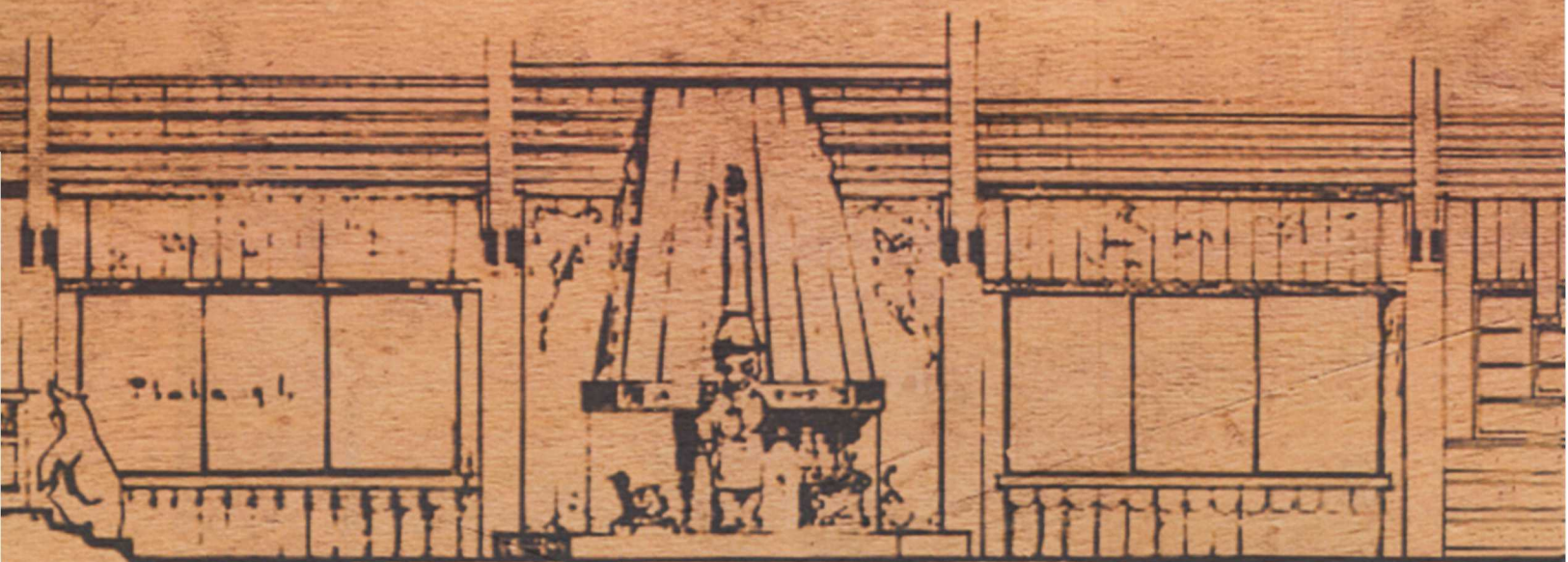
This HSR does not evaluate the condition of or provide recommendations for the treatment of historic landscape features. It is recommended that a qualified historical landscape architect completes a NPS Cultural Landscape Report for the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District, which will identify the existing conditions of landscape features and make recommendations for treatment. It is also recommended that a fire-wise study is completed for the historic complex, in an effort to identify potential issues associated with vegetation and creating defensible space. To address issues associated with parking, it is recommended that a study is completed to address parking requirements for the complex, and if required, identify an ideal location for a parking lot outside of the historic complex boundary. It is also recommended that a study is completed to determine the building and ADA requirements for the property.

Organization of the Document

The formatting and organization of this report was prepared in accordance with two NPS publications, the Denver Service Center's *Editorial Style Guide* (2014) and the Technical Preservation Service's *Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports* (2004) by Deborah Slaton. This report is organized into two parts: "Part I: Developmental History" and "Part II: Treatment and Use." Part I contains a historic background and context, chronology of development and use, physical description, character-defining features, and condition assessment for the cabin. Part II contains the recommendations for treatment and treatment plan. Original drawings associated with the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District are located in the appendices of this report.



NPS Photo



SECTION AA LOUNGE



- DETAIL + ENTRANCE - 1 -

PRELIMINARY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS
REGIONAL OFFICE

DARTLET COV.VV

Developmental History

Historic Background and Context

The following historical background and context is intended to provide the reader with a description of those patterns and trends in history by which the significance of the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District may be understood.

John Muir, James Carroll, and Early Glacier Bay Tourism

While he was not the first to visit the area, John Muir (1838-1914), the naturalist and conservationist, is largely regarded by historians as a major inspiration behind early tourism to Glacier Bay.¹⁵ Muir traveled to Alaska seven times; and his earliest trips to Glacier Bay in 1879, 1880, and 1890 were well-documented. While touring southeast Alaska by canoe, Muir managed to mail descriptive letters about his adventures and the area's natural surroundings to California, to be published in the *San Francisco Daily Evening Bulletin*. Between 1879 and 1880, the newspaper published eleven of his letters. Upon returning to California, Muir provided lectures to the public, and published articles in other magazines. In 1915, the year after he died, his collective experiences in the last frontier were published in the book, *Travels in Alaska*.¹⁶

Before Alaska caught his attention, Muir spent 11 years (1868-1879) studying California's Sierra Nevada mountain range and other mountain ranges in Nevada's Great Basin, the largest continuous drainage basin in North America. Captivated by the geology, vegetation, and wildlife of these areas, Muir sought to gain a broader understanding of the conditions that formed the tall peaks of the west. Believing that "ancient glaciers" were responsible for the Sierra Nevada and the mountain ranges of the Great Basin, Muir departed San Francisco, California, in May of 1879 to study the mountains and glaciers of Washington, Oregon, and Alaska.¹⁷ In June of 1879, when Muir boarded the mail steamship, California, out of Portland, Oregon, for Alaska's Alexander Archipelago, he was known in small circles for his series of articles published from 1874 to 1875 entitled "Studies in the Sierras" in the San Francisco magazine, *Overland Monthly*.¹⁸ Muir would not gain nation-wide celebrity as a leader for wilderness preservation for

another 10 years, when he would become a lobbyist for the establishment of Yosemite National Park.¹⁹

On October 24, 1879, Muir and five escorts arrived near the mouth of Glacier Bay. For a little under one week, Muir explored the bay, taking notes and sketching views in his journal. Struggling to access points of interest through the mud and snow and see the land features through the clouds and rain, Muir eventually encountered several glaciers, many of which he named, including Geikie Glacier and Hugh Miller Glacier.²⁰ In his *Travels in Alaska*, Muir describes the latter:

"We rowed up its fiord and landed to make a slight examination of its grand frontal wall. The berg-producing portion we found to be about a mile and a half wide, and broken into an imposing array of jagged spires and pyramids, and flat-topped towers and battlements, of many shades of blue, from pale, shimmering, limpid tones in the crevasses and hollows, to the most startling, chilling, almost shrieking vitriol blue on the plain mural spaces from which bergs had just been discharged."²¹

"an imposing array of jagged spires and pyramids, and flat-topped towers and battlements"

Muir also noted the drifting icebergs, ice-sheathed mountains, freshly glaciated rocks, and fossil timber. Of one of his first overall impressions of the bay, Muir writes,

"Sunshine streamed through the luminous fringes of the clouds and fell on the green waters of the fiord, the glittering bergs, the crystal bluffs of the vast glacier, the intensely white, far-spreading fields of ice, and the ineffably chaste and spiritual heights of the Fairweather Range...the whole making a picture of icy wildness unspeakably pure and sublime."²²

Upon returning to the United States from his first trip to Alaska in January of 1880, Muir wrote to his wife, Louisiana ("Louie") Strentzel Muir (1847-1905),

"no sooner had I landed [in Portland] I was pounced upon & kuffed [sic] into the lecture business. The science association, Young Mens Christian Assoc. & some college or other at Forest Grove. All want lectures."²³ From 1880 to 1881, Muir gave at least seven public lectures on Alaskan resources, including glaciers, mines, and mountains."²⁴

Historians agree that Muir's articles and public lectures enticed more tourists than scientists to visit Alaska (Figures 3 & 4).²⁵ In 1881, while Muir was still lecturing on his experiences in the last frontier, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company launched the first regularly operating, commercial travel between the U.S. and Alaska. Monthly, the steamship sailed out of San Francisco, through the islands of Southeast Alaska, where it made irregular stops. An increasing number of steamships regularly toured the southern coasts of Alaska throughout the 1880s. In July

of 1883, an entrepreneur and sailor, Captain James Carroll (1840-1912), brought the first steamship of tourists into Glacier Bay. Muir had personally recommended the route Carroll take; Carroll subsequently named the final stop, an inlet and glacier, after Muir. Pioneering tourism to Glacier Bay, Carroll returned to the bay with tourists several times, inspiring additional ventures to the area. By 1890, numerous, regularly running steamships managed by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company traveled between the Pacific Northwest of the U.S. and Glacier Bay in the summer months.²⁶ In the 1880s and 1890s, these regular trips by steamship not only accommodated tourism, but also scientific research. By 1916, the area attracted scientists like plant ecologist William Skinner Cooper (1884-1978), who, along with his colleagues from the Ecological Society of America (ESA), lobbied to make Glacier Bay National Monument. Cooper met with the ESA in December 1922 to discuss the importance of making Glacier Bay a national monument in order to protect its unique natural features for use as a living scientific laboratory and its natural scenery.²⁷



Figure 3. "Muir Glacier, Alaska from elevation of 1800 feet," photographed by Frank LaRoche, August 1893 (GLBA Archives, File No 3826, GLBA Photo No. 1170).

Early Planning & Development of Glacier Bay

On February 26, 1925, President Calvin Coolidge (1872-1933) signed a Presidential Proclamation to establish Glacier Bay National Monument for the reasons William Cooper and his colleagues cited in 1922. The proclamation expanded upon the importance to conserve the area's natural features to incorporate the preservation of area's historical associations with late-eighteenth century European explorers and scientists.²⁸ On April 18, 1939, the monument boundaries were expanded from 1,164,800 acres to 2,299,520 acres, including all of Glacier Bay, the Fairweather Range, tidewater glaciers flowing into the Pacific Ocean and a section of typical southeastern Alaska forests.²⁹

From August 1-27, 1939, Earl A. Trager (1893-1978), Chief, Naturalist Division, and Frank T. Been (1899-1971), Park Superintendent of Mount McKinley National Park, visited Glacier Bay National Monument to investigate the alternatives for making the area publically accessible. After speaking with people familiar with Glacier Bay, Trager and Been initially identified Sandy Cove as the best location for tourist accommodations. Been points out in his report that many people had suggested permanently anchoring a large boat as a hotel at Glacier Bay. While introducing and managing a hotel boat would have been an easy option, Been argued,

"Nature bespeaks a woodland lodge and rustic cabins. Granted that a floating hotel is unique, most passengers will want space after the confinement of ship cabins; living midst the Alaska forests and mountains on Alaskan soil will offer a contrast more memorable than hotel accommodations on an anchored boat."³⁰

*"living midst the Alaska
forests and mountains on
Alaskan soil will offer a
contrast more memorable"*

On January 14, 1946, five-year development programs were drafted for three Alaska NPS units: Glacier Bay National Monument; Sitka National Monument; and Mount McKinley National Park and Preserve. The plans were coordinated by Alfred C. Kuehl, a landscape architect at Region Four of the NPS in San Francisco, California, who determined that all plans for Glacier Bay were considered major and "necessary to provide initial visitor use and administrative facilities."³¹ Bartlett Cove



Figure 4. Steamer S.S. Queen brings visitors ashore, unknown photographer, 1895 (GLBA Archives, Photo No. GLBA 4346).

was ultimately selected as the best location for overnight accommodations due to its proximity to the newly constructed, bustling Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) airport, the "Gustavus Point Airfield," which is 8 miles to the southeast (Figure 5). At the time, there were no overnight accommodations at the airfield for travelers unable to leave Gustavus due to inclement weather. Alfred Kuehl writes in his report that lodge accommodations "would serve the dual purpose of taking care of Glacier Bay visitors and airline passengers required to remain overnight due to flying conditions."³²

Plans for Bartlett Cove included a concessioner-run lodge, which was estimated at \$380,000 (worth \$5,109,809.89 in 2017). NPS Architect, Cecil J. Doty (1907-1990) completed a preliminary design for a "Bartlett Cove Lodge," dated March of 1945. The lodge was a rustic, single-story, cross-gabled, partially log and partially wood-framed lodge (Figures 6 & 7). The 20,000 square-foot building would have a dining room, recreation room, and accommodations for up to 100 people.³³ As part of the proposed lodge development,

the park planned to construct two support buildings: an employee's dormitory, and a garage /storage building. The 4,000 square-foot, wood-framed employee dormitory would have 15 bedrooms, one living room, and two bathrooms to accommodate 20-25 staff members. The 2,000 square-foot, wood-framed garage/ storage building would house concessioner supplies and would have space to repair equipment. The development plan included landscaping, such as walls, walkways, terraces, grading, planting, and trails. To facilitate access to the lodge, the NPS also planned to construct a 4.2-mile-long road between the CAA airfield and the lodge at Bartlett Cove. A secondary, smaller lodge, with cabins and a storage building, was proposed for Sandy Cove; however, it was never constructed.³⁴ Two years later, in March of 1947, Cecil Doty prepared an addendum to the 1945 designs for the Bartlett Cove Lodge, comprised of a floor plan for a substantial, two-story wing addition for additional guest rooms (Figure 8).³⁵ And in 1948, Doty provided preliminary plans for a pier and utility development, to be located to the south of the lodge, and connected by way of a

coastal trail.³⁶ While the rustic Bartlett Cove Lodge was never constructed, its site location on the southeast shore of Bartlett Cove, about 5.5 miles northeast of the mouth of Glacier Bay, would become the precise location of the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex.³⁷

For approximately 10 years, the managers of Glacier Bay National Monument focused on the planning, construction, and maintenance of the Gustavus-Bartlett Cove Road, and developing administrative areas within the park boundaries.³⁸ In December of 1953, the monument's superintendent at the time, Henry G. Schmidt (1913-1980), received a letter of inquiry about the potential for a small boat concession. "There is an immediate need for public facilities at Glacier Bay," the superintendent writes to his regional office director in San Francisco, "and it is quite possible this will be our first effort to provide public service at Glacier Bay."³⁹

By 1957, park staff planned for visitors arriving to the monument by boat and plane to be greeted and transported to the future lodge facility, where interpretive talks would be held. Concession operations would be



Figure 5. "Proposed Bartlett Cove Development Site," photographed by Alfred C. Kuehl, May 10, 1945, Planning Study for Glacier Bay National Monument—Alaska, January 1946.

restricted to one location in the park, Bartlett Cove. A museum facility would be established to impart the story of the bay and its glacial history. Staff initially suggested incorporating an aquarium in Bartlett Cove; however, two months later, the proposed aquarium was negated by the regional office in San Francisco.⁴⁰ The lodge would provide lodging, meals, "curios," and cocktails. The lodge building would be constructed by the NPS, with federal funding, and operated by a concessioner who would manage the property. In the 1962 Master Plan for the monument, park staff wrote that there was presently "little or no style that might be described as characteristic of the region."⁴¹ In his opinion, communities in close proximity to the monument maintained the same appearance as coastal villages in the contiguous United States. Ideally, building materials would originate from local sources, for instance, sand and aggregate from the Salmon River, and Sitka spruce

(*Picea sitchensis*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) at 24" DBH (diameter at breast height) from private operators in Gustavus. However, at the time, there was no local equipment suitable for hauling, nor was there a competitive market. While Juneau, Alaska, was the closest source of various construction materials and supplies, it would cost 30-50% higher than west coast markets of the contiguous United States. Subsequently, builders found it necessary to contract for materials in Seattle, Washington.⁴²

MISSION 66 and Park Service Modern Architecture, 1955-1966

Following World War II, managers of NPS units were unable to keep up with the effects of high visitation on national park infrastructure. The automobile became more affordable, and recently reunited families were travelling in hoards to national parks for vacation. Funding for park construction projects was minimal, and sources were varied. As a result, park superintendents struggled to maintain park facilities and roads. For those projects that were funded, NPS architects experimented with simple, modern architecture, which was popular at the time and required readily-available materials. In an effort to combat the difficulties in maintaining and developing new infrastructure, NPS Director Conrad L. Wirth (1899-1993) established two central design offices, the Eastern and Western Offices of Design and Construction in 1954, and developed a long-term program to address issues associated with infrastructure at national park units.⁴³

In September 1955, at a superintendent's conference at the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Wirth announced the nationwide, ten-year program, "MISSION 66."⁴⁴ Active from 1955 to 1966, the year marking the agency's 50th anniversary, Mission 66 was and remains to be the largest construction program in the history of the NPS.⁴⁵

Mission 66 was intended to modernize, enlarge, and assign the agency a new identity (Figures 9 & 10). New buildings and structures would be designed and constructed in a modern style that would later be identified as the "Park Service Modern," a blend of modern and rustic architecture.⁴⁶ At the unveiling of Mission 66, Wirth is recorded as stating:



Figure 9. Brochure for Mission 66, circa 1961 (NPS History Collection, Harper's Ferry, WV).



Figure 10. Mission 66 Salt Pond Visitor Center, Cape Cod National Seashore, photographed by Jack E. Boucher, HABS MA 1335-3 (2001).

"Structures should be designed to reflect the character of the area while at the same time following up-to-date design standards. Park structures are to conform, to some extent with the trend toward contemporary design and the use of materials and equipment accepted as standard by the building industry. However, restraint must be exercised in the design so that the structures will not be out of character with the area and so that the structures will be subordinate to their surroundings."⁴⁷

Park architects, like Cecil Doty, developed plans that combined the principles of modern architecture with past precedents of the classic NPS Rustic design to create a distinct new type of architecture, the NPS adaptation of modern American modern design.⁴⁸ With NPS oversight, several skilled modern architects, such as Richard Neutra (1892-1970), Eero Saarinen (1910-1961) and Glacier Bay Lodge architect, John Morse (1911-2000), were contracted to design Mission 66 facilities. The labor-intensive, heavy stone-and-timber constructions that dominated parks through the 1930s were abandoned for a more economically competitive, efficient, labor-saving, modern architectural design that incorporated readily available industrial materials such as concrete, steel, glass, and plywood. While rustic architecture blended in with nature with naturalistic materials, such as logs and stone, Park Service Modern properties blended into the

surrounding landscapes with their siting on relatively flat landscapes, which minimized damage to topography. Single-story, low-profiled buildings were constructed, and construction scars were concealed with extensive natural plantings. Neutral colors, such as those found in nature, were used to facilitate harmony with the landscape.⁴⁹ At the center of Mission 66 was the development of the "visitor center," a term coined by managers of the program. These buildings were intended to serve as a centralized location for visitor services, restrooms, interpretive and museum displays, offices, etc.⁵⁰

Funding a Lodge at Bartlett Cove

Mission 66 was predominantly funded by appropriations from the United States Congress. This funding was often used to construct park infrastructure such as roads, administration buildings, restrooms, campgrounds, visitor centers, and employee residences. Operations run by concessioners, such as stores, restaurants, and lodges, were largely constructed with substantial investments provided by the concessioners. These organizations hired their own architects and builders, and the buildings they financed were often completed quickly.⁵¹ The history of concession-run and funded properties in national parks predates the

"restraint must be exercised in the design so that the structures will not be out of character with the area"

establishment of the NPS. In 1864, the enacting legislation that made Yellowstone a state park specified that ten-year leases could be granted for "buildings for the accommodation of visitors." Some of the most revered overnight accommodations constructed, funded, and managed by concessioners include the Old Faithful Inn (1903) of Yellowstone; El Tovar (1905) of the Grand Canyon; The Ahwahnee (1927) of Yosemite; Bryce Canyon

Lodge (1925); and Jackson Lake Lodge (1954) of Grand Teton.⁵²

In 1955, when Mission 66 was conceived, NPS managers based in Washington, D.C., reconsidered the value of having lodges and motels in their national parks, and sought to transition national parks from overnight destinations to day use areas. Initial Mission 66 guidance, written in January of 1956, dictates, “only in those areas where required for proper and appropriate park experience, and where those services cannot be furnished satisfactorily in neighboring communities.”⁵³ However, due to the existing contracts in parks and political influences, Conrad Wirth reexamined his initial draft, and by June had substantially re-written the policy, stating that the NPS will secure “greater participation of private enterprise,” and that the NPS will require overnight accommodations to be relocated away from major parks. Each situation, however, would be considered independently.⁵⁴

The earliest overnight accommodations constructed with concessioner funding during the Mission 66 period was the Canyon Village Lodge (1956) in Yellowstone National Park. Subsequent lodges and hotel complexes were constructed at the Grand Canyon National Park, Big Bend National Park, and the Blue Ridge Parkway.⁵⁵ All Mission 66 lodges were constructed with private funds, with one exception. The lodge at Bartlett Cove—what would later be identified as “Glacier Bay Lodge”—would become the only example in the history of the NPS of an overnight visitor accommodation publically funded during Mission 66.

Initially, NPS officials attempted to solicit concessioners for a lodge at Glacier Bay National Monument. On February 11, 1960, the Superintendent of Glacier Bay National Monument, Leone J. Mitchell (1920-1977), issued a public invitation for proposals from interested concessioners to “provide for public accommodations” for Bartlett Cove at an initial investment of \$150,000 (worth \$1,252,899 in 2017). The NPS sought “someone who is qualified and competent to construct, operate, and maintain such a concession.”⁵⁶ The Bartlett Cove prospectus dictated that any buildings associated with the accommodations must be constructed on the land assigned by the NPS, and that all building and landscape designs must be approved by the NPS prior to any

construction work. The NPS requested that the initial construction plans include the following:

- **Dining Room** to accommodate approximately 50 guests and a Coffee Shop with a seating capacity of approximately 30, including a kitchen unit to serve both facilities.
- **Store and Souvenir Shop**, with approximately 1,000 sq. feet of floor space, in which to handle souvenirs, stationery, film, camping supplies, sport fishing tackle, packaged beverages, etc.
- **Manager’s Apartment and Employees’ Quarters**
- **Overnight Accommodations.** At least 10 guest rooms will be required as part of the initial construction program, and provisions should be made for expansion as needed.
- **Fuel Facilities for Boats.** The only immediate requirements are for gasoline storage and dispensing facilities. Ultimately, the facilities should be expanded to include handling of diesel fuel for boats. A fueling float on the main dock is planned for construction by the Government for its use. This will also be available for use by the Concessioner when constructed.
- **Public Transportation.** A motor vessel, for making sightseeing tours into Glacier Bay, is to be provided by the Concessioner through the travel season. Airport taxi service is to be provided to and from the Gustavus Airfield, a distance of eleven miles from the lodge site. The road is kept open throughout the year.⁵⁷

This invitation remained open for two years, with no applicants.⁵⁸ Superintendent Mitchell subsequently reached out to NPS Director Conrad Wirth and the U.S. Senator of Alaska, Ernest Gruening (1887-1974). On February 7, 1962, Gruening drafted a formal letter to Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall (1920-2010), requesting his support to appropriate Mission 66 funds to construct accommodations for tourists visiting Glacier Bay, and then lease the building to a concessioner. “Mission 66—a wonderful and far-visioned plan—has scarcely come to Alaska, where we have three wonderful units of the Park Service,” Gruening implored to Udall. He continued to argue that Glacier Bay, a wonderful area, “is inaccessible, except to a very few wealthy people who

might come up there in yachts.”⁵⁹

In March of 1962, Gruening spoke before the U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations to argue the importance of appropriating federal dollars to construct a lodge at Glacier Bay in the summer of 1963. He stated that the funds would support “a dining room, a store, and overnight accommodations for 10 guest cabins to house 40 persons,” with the anticipation that these facilities could be expanded in the future.⁶⁰ Gruening argued to the committee

“Glacier Bay has been a neglected jewel. Its splendor is little known to the outside world. From tidewater Mount Fairweather rises 15,300 feet. Beginning late thus coming fall and in full swing by the summer of 1963, one of three ferries carrying over 100 cars each will be operating daily out of Prince Rupert up the inside passage and stopping at its ports, including Juneau. The visitors will want to stop off there to see Glacier Bay National Monument.”⁶¹

Initially, the amount appropriated for the construction of public facilities at Glacier Bay was approved; however, upon reviewing a record of visitors to the park numbering only 1,100 in the summer months of 1962, the U.S. House of Representatives withdrew the funding.⁶² Prior to learning that the funds would not be allocated, on February 13, 1963, the NPS had drafted an article to be published in the *Alaska Empire* to announce that there was a congressional budget proposal to construct public use facilities at Glacier Bay National Monument in July. The draft article explained that the funding would be used for bedrooms, a dining room, a small supply store, cocktail lounge, and other related opportunities, and that the facility will “make this a convenient center from which visitors can engage in numerous activities of recreational nature.”⁶³ The article also indicated that the dining room could be modified to screen films about the area and allow for ranger-led interpretive talks.

In May of 1963, after learning that the funds would not be appropriated, Gruening returned to the Senate Committee to request that they reconsider allocating funds to construct overnight accommodations. He argued that Glacier Bay National Monument, at 2,274,596 acres,

was the second largest unit in the National Park System (in 1963), and had closer to 5,000 visitors in 1962. Due to the lack of visitor infrastructure, it was impossible to record the accurate number.⁶⁴ The Senate Committee inferred that should the price to construct the facility be lowered, they would consider presenting the project to the U.S. House of Representatives. An updated budget proposal was developed in August of 1963 for a lodge to be constructed at Glacier Bay, and by March of 1964, the House approved funds to be allocated for a lodge, equipment storage shed, material storage building, grounds improvement, communication system, and water system.⁶⁵

Pacific Northwest Modern Architect, John Moore Morse

Immediately upon receiving funds, NPS managers quickly hired the Seattle-based architect John Moore Morse (1911-2000) to design the lodge at Bartlett Cove. At the time, Glacier Bay National Monument was managed by the same NPS staff as Sitka National Monument.⁶⁶ In 1963 and 1964, park managers hired John Morse to collaborate with NPS Architect Cecil Doty on the design of the Sitka Visitor Center, a Mission 66 project (Figures 11-13).⁶⁷

Born in Brookline, Massachusetts, John Morse graduated from Harvard College and subsequently Harvard School of Design in 1940 with a Master of Architecture degree. Two years later, in 1942, he relocated to Seattle, Washington, to work for The Boeing Airplane Company. By 1947, Morse partnered with fellow Harvard graduate, Fred Bassetti (1917-2013). In 1960, he served as the President of the American Institute of Architects (A.I.A.) Washington Chapter (precursor to the Seattle Chapter). By 1963, Morse opened his own firm, John Morse & Associates. In 1978, Morse established a new firm, Morse Stafford Partnership. In 1985, Morse established the John Morse Architect/Planner, which was active until his death in 2000. Morse primarily worked in the Pacific Northwest, though concentrated his work in Washington State.⁶⁸

By the 1960s, Morse gained professional recognition in the Seattle area due to his work in the Pacific Northwest Modern style, the region’s version of the International Style. Regional variants of modern architecture, like Park Service



Figure 11. "The visitor center in Sitka National Monument on the day of its dedication," photographed by John M. Morse, August 14, 1965 (SITK Museum Collection, SNM, Series 5, File Unit 125b).



Figure 12. "Visitor center porch," photographed by Paul F. J. Schumacher, July 2, 1965 (SITK Museum Collection, SNM, Series 5, File Unit 119c).



Figure 13. "Lobby interior of new visitor center, Sitka National Monument," photographed by Paul F. J. Schumacher, July 2, 1965 (SITK Museum Collection, SNM, Series 5, File Unit 119f).

Modern and Pacific Northwest Modern architecture, existed throughout the United States in the early to mid-twentieth century. Like Mission 66 architecture, the regional mid-twentieth century modern architecture of the Pacific Northwest, blended characteristics of rustic architecture with a modern style. With smooth, unadorned surfaces, and massing nestled into the surrounding landscape, Pacific Northwest Modern architecture is characterized by its use of primarily low-pitched roofs with wide, overhanging eaves; unpainted, local wood building materials on the interior and exterior; large expanses of plate glass on the walls; asymmetrical floor plans, minimal ornamentation; and roofs clad in shingle. Its incorporation of windows and asymmetrical (and often open) floor plans are intended to maximize natural light and decrease the distinction between the outdoors and indoors.⁶⁹

The style is derivative of the works of modernist architects Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886-1969), Walter Gropius (1883-1969), Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959), and Le Corbusier (1887-1965), whose work in the early to mid-twentieth century inspired many architects in the Pacific Northwest region.⁷⁰ The early celebrated Pacific Northwest architects who developed this regional approach to modernism were Pietro Belluschi (1899-1994) and John Yeon (1910-1994) of Portland, Oregon; Lister Holmes (1922-), Lionel Pries (1897-1968), and Paul Thiry (1904-1993) of Seattle, Washington; and Robert A.D. Berwick (1909-1974), C.E. Pratt (1911-1996), and Peter Thornton (1916-1996) of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. These early regional modernists created their own unique, localized environmental approaches to the formal design that was highly influenced by internationally pervasive European Modernism. The second-generation of Pacific Northwest Modern architects, such as John Morse, were fueled by the post-WWII economic boom, and fully rejected past architectural forms and instead embraced a consistent regional style.⁷¹ At this time, the A.I.A. Washington Chapter was an active forum and promoter for a regional architecture.

Over the years, John Morse received many recognitions and awards from the A.I.A. and the Washington Chapter for his work in the state. Morse was most often acknowledged for his "complimentary qualities of creativity and practicality."⁷² In 1996, Morse received the highest

honor from the Seattle Chapter of the A.I.A, the "Seattle Gold Medal," a lifetime achievement award for his service to the profession of architecture. His long-time partner, Fred Bassetti argued that Morse "offered his services at once, civic warrior from the beginning, endlessly pressing for a more congenial, workable city [Seattle]... as an architect, he was an innovator."⁷³

The firm Bassetti & Morse received the following awards:

- 1951 Honor Award: G.J. Armbruster Residence, Lake Stevens, Washington
- 1952 Honor Award: Gamma Rho Apartments, Seattle, Washington
- 1953 National Merit Award: Marshall Forrest Residence, Bellingham, Washington
- 1953 National Merit Award: Walter F. Isaacs Residence, Bellingham, Washington
- 1954 National Honor & Honor Awards: Gerald Martin Residence, Seattle, Washington
- 1954 American Association of School Administrators Award: Lakeview School, Mercer Island, Washington
- 1954 Honor Award: John O'Brien Residence, Seattle, Washington
- 1955 Honor Award: Benton County Public Utilities District Administrative Building, Washington
- 1955 Honor Award: Theodore Caldwell Tract Houses, Seattle, Washington
- 1956 Honor Award: Schlosser Residence, Washington
- 1957 Church Architecture Guild Honorable Mention: East Shore Unitarian Church, Bellevue, Washington
- 1958 Honor Award: Island Park School, Mercer Island, Washington
- 1960 Honor Award: Western Washington University College of Education Student Union Building, Bellingham, Washington
- 1961 Honor Award: Central Washington State College Library, Ellensburg, Washington
- 1962 Honor Award: Georgia-Pacific Corporation Century 21 Idea House, constructed in conjunction with House & Home and Life Magazine for the Seattle World's Fair
- 1963 Honor Award: Ridgeway Dormitories Western Washington College, Bellingham, Washington⁷⁴



Figure 14. Lake Crescent Lodge, Olympic National Park, unknown photographer, 1999 (OLYM Archives, Maintenance Collection).

After Morse established John Morse & Associates, he received the following awards:

- 1966 Honor Award: Westlake Square, Seattle, Washington
- 1966 Honor Award: Lake City Branch Library, Seattle, Washington
- 1970 Exhibition Award: Medgar Evers Memorial Pool, Garfield High School, Seattle, Washington

In 1966, Morse received an Honor Award from the Washington Chapter of the A.I.A for his designs of the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex.⁷⁵

Throughout his career, Morse predominantly designed private residences and institutional buildings. In 1963, Sitka Visitor Center was the first property he designed for the NPS, shortly followed by the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex.⁷⁶ The lodge at Glacier Bay would be one of two NPS developments designed by Morse; however, he and his firm would later be contracted by the NPS to make modifications to existing historic park properties in

Washington State. In 1973, Morse was hired by the NPS to rehabilitate the Camp Muir Guide Shelter (1916) at Mount Rainier National Park.⁷⁷ Three years later, Morse was hired for work on a park-owned building to analyze the structural weaknesses of Mount Rainier's Paradise Inn (1917).⁷⁸ In 1985, the National Trust Foundation received an "Outstanding Merit" award from the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation for the rehabilitation work designed by Morse's company, the Morse Stafford Partnership, on Olympic National Park's Lake Crescent Lodge (1915) (Figure 14).⁷⁹

"the construction contract was ultimately awarded to Pacific Ventures, Inc., out of Seattle"

Glacier Bay Lodge Complex, Design & Construction

On July 9, 1964, John Morse & Superintendent L.J. Mitchell visited Glacier Bay.⁸⁰ In November, Morse contacted the superintendent about fuel feasibility, snow-load design, soil conditions, and other data.⁸¹ By August, he had completed preliminary schematics of the complex (Figure 15). Final construction documents were completed by March of 1965.⁸² The construction bids for the lodge complex project were posted on March 10, 1965. An

amount of \$343,200 (worth \$2,685,896 in 2017) was allocated for the lodge and cabin buildings.⁸³ By the end of the construction process, the cost to build the entire complex totaled \$755,000 (worth \$5,852,564 in 2017). In July, the construction contract was ultimately awarded to Pacific Ventures, Inc., out of Seattle, Washington.

The finished lodge, set on piers with exposed structural components and featuring a horizontal band of windows and open floor plans, evokes feelings of Le Corbusier's Dom-Ino House (Figure 16). The buildings within the

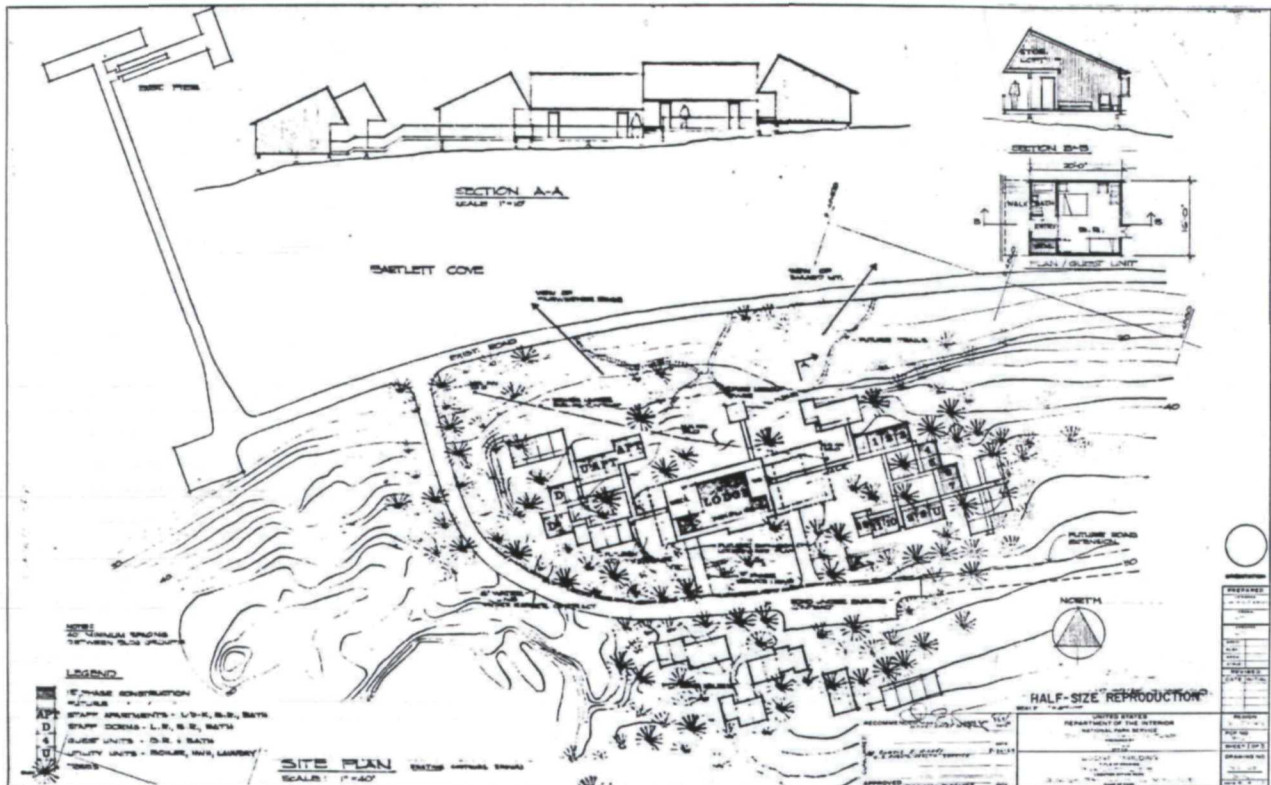


Figure 15. (above) John Morse & Associates, "Lodge Building, Bartlett Cove, Glacier Bay National Monument," Drawing No. NM-GB/3036A (September 1964).

Figure 16. (right) Glacier Bay Lodge, from Exponent: a quarterly publication of planning and design activities in the National Park Service, Volume 1, No. 2, Winter ([Washington D.C.]: National Park Service, 1974).





Figure 17. Canyon Village Lodge, Yellowstone National Park, unknown photographer, 1965 (Yosemite Heritage and Research Center, Photo No. YELL 29672-02).



Figure 18. Canyon Village Lodge, Yellowstone National Park, photographed by Jack E. Boucher, August 1958 (Yosemite Heritage and Research Center, Photo No. YELL 29672-11).



Figure 19. Canyon Village Lodge Dining Room, Yellowstone National Park, photographed by Teisberg, August 23, 1957 (Yosemite Heritage and Research Center, Photo No. YELL 29668-02).

complex, with their asymmetrically pitched rooflines, broad, overhanging eaves, and vertical rough-sawn siding, are indicative of Park Service Modern architecture, and resemble other NPS buildings such as the Canyon Village Lodge at Yellowstone National Park (Figures 17-19). In 1956, Canyon Village was the first official Mission 66 project to break ground, and its roofline resembles those repeated at the Glacier Bay Lodge. The walls of the lodge building at Canyon Village, with its extensive expanses of glass, are also similar to that of the lodge at Glacier Bay.⁸⁴

Many other national park lodges throughout the contiguous United States were comprised of a large, central lodge building and separate cabins. Constructed in 1955, the year before the Mission 66 unveiling, Grand Teton National Park's Jackson Lake Lodge was considered the first major modern development in the NPS and a pilot project for Mission 66 design (Figures 20 & 21).⁸⁵ Other lodge complexes with lodge buildings and individual cabins include Yosemite National Park's Yosemite Lodge (1956); Grand Canyon National Park's Mather Village/ Mather Business Zone (1957); and Big Bend National Park's Chisos Mountains Lodge (1966).⁸⁶

While Canyon Village, constructed in 1956, was the first official Mission 66 complex, Glacier Bay Lodge represents the last, as it was constructed in 1966, the formal end date for the Mission 66 program. NPS historians such as Ethan Carr consider Glacier Bay Lodge Complex to be one of the more notable Mission 66 era lodges.⁸⁷ Mission 66 era lodges of the contiguous United States were often located where visitor centers could be constructed, however Glacier Bay Lodge was constructed in such a remote area that it served a dual purpose of overnight accommodation and visitor center.⁸⁸ Like other visitor centers of the Mission 66 period, Morse designed the lodge to incorporate decks with extensive views of Bartlett Cove and the Fairweather Range. The building's largely open interior allowed the space to be adaptable for a wide range of visitor functions and interpretive talks. It was designed, like many visitor centers, for efficient visitor circulation (Figure 22).⁸⁹ The building's dual function as a hotel and visitor center warranted the expansion of the second floor to include an audio-visual room, or auditorium in 1970, and interpretive exhibits in 1984.⁹⁰



Figure 20. Jackson Lake Lodge, unknown photographer, circa 1955 (Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum, Jackson, WY, Accession No. 2003.0074.057).



Figure 22. Glacier Bay Lodge, looking northeast, unknown photographer, circa 1966 (GLBA Archives, Photo No. GLBA 8763-ac).

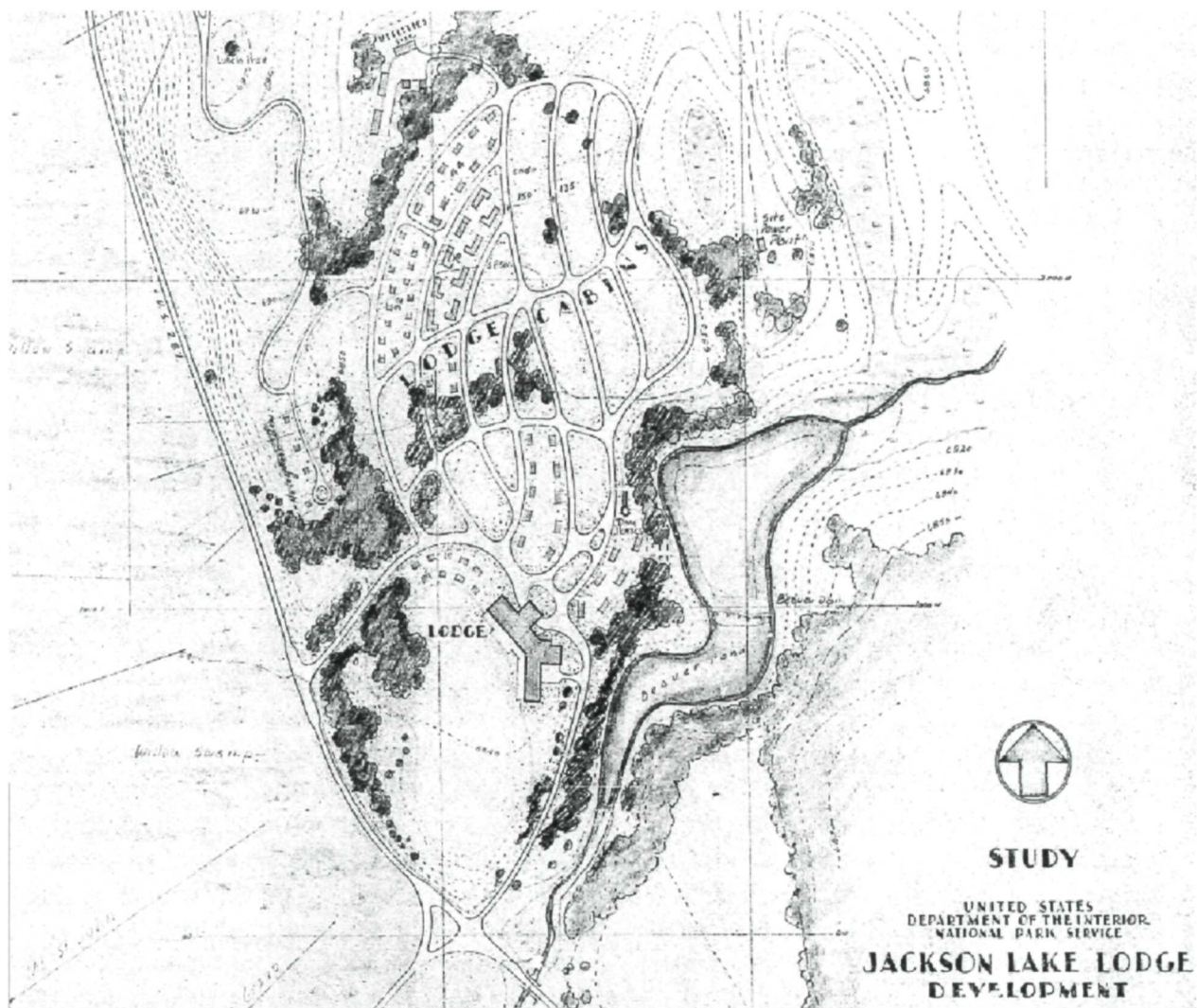


Figure 21. "Jackson Lake Lodge Development, Grand Teton National Park," Drawing No GTJ-2052 (1954).

The celebration for the opening of the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex was held on July 4, 1966. Senator Gruening and Dr. William S. Cooper attended the ceremony (Figure 23). As the featured guest, Cooper stated that this event represented the "celebration of the completion of Mission 66 for the monument and a commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the NPS."⁹¹

Glacier Bay Lodge Concessioners

A short term, two-year concessions contract was awarded to Frank Kearns, who subsequently established Glacier Bay Lodge, Inc. With the lodge infrastructure constructed, and the furnishings purchased by the NPS, the concessioner was required to manage the property, and purchase food and supplies. NPS staff would perform the majority of the maintenance on the property. In 1968, the NPS solicited concessioners for a 5-year contract, which was awarded to the previous concessioner, Glacier Bay Lodge, Inc. The updated contract required a franchise fee of 1% gross receipts and \$1,500 per year for rent of government-owned properties.⁹² The contract also stipulated that the concessioner would conduct routine maintenance and repairs to existing facilities, and would not be responsible for any new construction. Between 1969 and 1970, total visitation skyrocketed from 6,300 to 20,325, and the lodge was expanded for additional dining space and an audio-visual room on the second floor.⁹³

In 1971, the NPS awarded the first, long-term, twenty-year contract to the only bidder, Glacier Bay Lodge, Inc., which would run from January 1, 1972, to December 31, 1991.⁹⁴ Under this contract, the concessioner was authorized to "continue to provide lodging, food and beverage, merchandising, marine transportation, and related facilities and services for the public within Glacier Bay National Monument."⁹⁵ The franchise fee would increase to 1.5%, and the yearly rent remained the same. The contract required that the concessioner construct 35 additional cabins similar in architectural theme, construction, and layout as the existing cabins, construct a new building for storage, and purchase furnishings for the new cabins. While the NPS would pay for the expansion of the lodge, the concessioner would pay for the construction of the cabins.⁹⁶ In June 1969, John Morse & Associates

prepared a cost estimate for the expansion of the main lodge to relocate the existing bar, expanding first and second floors, and construct a lodge services building. John Morse & Associates drafted a site plan and reviewed the concessioner's plans for the new housing units. The concessioner's plans for the new sleeping cabins, although slightly narrower than the original cabins, resembled his original design and layout. Construction on the new units began in the fall of 1972.⁹⁷

In May of 1973, the newly updated Glacier Bay Lodge held its grand reopening, with an additional eight cabins and expanded lodge facilities. Around this time, the main road to the northeast of the district was realigned to decrease noise pollution from increased automobile traffic. Construction costs and operating expenses eventually lead the concessioner to cite impending economic failure. Glacier Bay Lodge, Inc., subsequently requested a waiver for the 1973 franchise fees, which were outlined in the concessioner contract.⁹⁸ In 1976, the NPS amended the contract with Glacier Bay Lodge, Inc., and purchased property, including 35 sleeping units, one utility unit, one service building, and connecting wooden walkways. Furnishings were not included in the transaction. The contract altered the end date for the contract, which would now end on December 31, 1986, and increased the rent to \$4,683 per year. By 1978, Frank Kearns, sold all interest in Glacier Bay Lodge, Inc., to Bob and Lori Giersdorf of Alaska Tour & Marketing Service.⁹⁹

NPS managers, in response to increasing visitation, employed Anchorage-based architecture firm Lane+Knorr+Plunkett to expand the complex in 1984, making modifications to the lodge in an effort to comply with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 and the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards, released that year.¹⁰⁰ In 1986, the NPS signed a new sixteen-year contract with Glacier Bay Lodge, Inc., wholly owned by the Giersdorfs of Alaska Tour & Marketing Service. Set to expire December 31, 2001, the franchise fee was raised to 3.4% of gross receipts, and the rent was \$5,000 per year. All maintenance was the responsibility of the concessioner. By 1996, the Giersdorfs sold the lodge concession to the Glacier Bay Park Concessions, Inc., a subsidiary of Goldbelt, Inc., the Juneau Native Corporation.¹⁰¹ By 2008, the lodge complex concession was managed jointly by Huna Totem

Corporation and Aramark Sports and Entertainment Services, LLC (ARAMARK). In 2015, ARAMARK was awarded the concession contract on October 1, 2015. This contract will expire on September 30, 2025.¹⁰²

Chronology of Development

The chronology of development described below is a culmination of extensive research of primary source

material, historical photographs, and on-site physical observation. While the history of use is largely described in the preceding historical context paragraphs, the following illustrates the known and documented construction and subsequent changes made by concessioners and the NPS over the course of approximately fifty years. Plans for each major phase of development are included in Appendix A of this report.



Figure 23. Grand opening of the lodge, unknown photographer, July 4, 1966 (GLBA Archives, Photo No. GLBA 5966).

Summary of Major Development

- **1946:** NPS selects future site of the lodge complex
- **1956:** NPS contractor completes road from Gustavus to Bartlett Cove Dock
- **1964:** NPS contractor completes entrance road to the lodge complex
- **1965:** John Morse & Associates complete designs of the lodge and cabins, and NPS contractor completes construction
- **1965-1970:** Concessioner contractor encloses a portion of the lodge's south elevation deck to create an small exterior storage room
- **1970:** John Morse & Associates design and NPS contractors complete lodge expansion to the dining area and mezzanine, and construct an audio-visual room on the second floor
- **1972-1973:** Concessioner contractor constructs 8 new cabins and erects a lodge services building; John Morse & Associates design the enclosure of portions of the lodge deck for a bar, mezzanine lounge, and a private dining room; NPS contractor re-routes the lodge entrance road.
- **1975:** John Morse & Associates design and NPS contractors complete updates to the bar room and mezzanine lounge
- **1984:** Lane+Knorr+Plunkett designs and contractors complete substantial modifications to the lodge building, adding a shed-roofed shipping-receiving room on the south elevation; adding second-floor decks on the east and west elevations; expanding the basement, mezzanine, and audio-visual room; constructing a Luggage Storage Facility building; and modifying the lodge and two cabins to be compliant with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (ABA) and the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) of 1984.

Glacier Bay Lodge Complex, 1946-1965

Managers of the monument selected the site for the lodge complex on the south shore of Bartlett Cove as early as January of 1946.¹⁰³ From 1955 to 1964, NPS planning documents dictated that the lodge was to have a "View to Fairweather Range" (Figure 24).¹⁰⁴ By the time the park superintendent released the initial request for proposals to develop and manage the property in 1960,

the intended views from the lodge were clear. The site "will provide a panoramic view of Bartlett Cove, Glacier Bay, the Beardslee Islands, and the Fairweather Range culminating in Mount Fairweather, with an elevation of 15,320 feet providing an impressive and awe-inspiring background."¹⁰⁵ These views extended as far as 70 miles from the lodge.

As part of the 1952 Master Plan for the monument, landscape architects and engineers in the San Francisco regional office designed a road from Gustavus to Bartlett Cove (Figure 25). Construction of the Gustavus-Bartlett Cove Road began in 1953, and was completed by 1956.¹⁰⁶ From Gustavus, the road ran directly west to the Bartlett Cove area, hugged the south shore of the cove, and ended at the Bartlett Cove dock.¹⁰⁷ The contractor, Samkal Mines, Inc., of Wasilla, Alaska, completed the lodge entrance road, which ran from the dock and culminated in a cul-de-sac at the proposed lodge area in September of 1964.¹⁰⁸

Glacier Bay Lodge Complex, 1965

In March of 1965, John Morse of John Morse & Associates completed the construction documents for the lodge complex. The site plan bore a modest similarity to Cecil Doty's original plans for the Bartlett Cove Lodge, a building that was considered from 1945 to at least 1948. Similarities include a centralized lodge building flanked by rooms (Figures 26 & 27).¹⁰⁹ While Doty planned for connected cabin wings, Morse prepared a design that separated the lodge building from individual cabins.

Morse designed a complex with a lodge building surrounded by a deck. Long, narrow boardwalks extended to the east and west from the center of the deck's outside edge. Each boardwalk met a rectangular courtyard, lined with boardwalks and cabins. The courtyard to the west was surrounded by a cluster of three staff cabins, and the courtyard to the east was surrounded by a cluster of five cabins. The boardwalks had short stairs with shallow risers in the following locations: at the corners of the courtyards, at varying areas in the center of those boardwalks extending from the lodge deck, and in areas that meet gravel trails. One was installed in the east building cluster, to provide access to the courtyard, however this has since been removed and replaced with a

Figure 24. Kuehl et al.,
 "Bartlett Cove, Part
 of the Master Plan,
 Glacier Bay National
 Monument," Drawing
 No. NM-GB/2005A (1947).

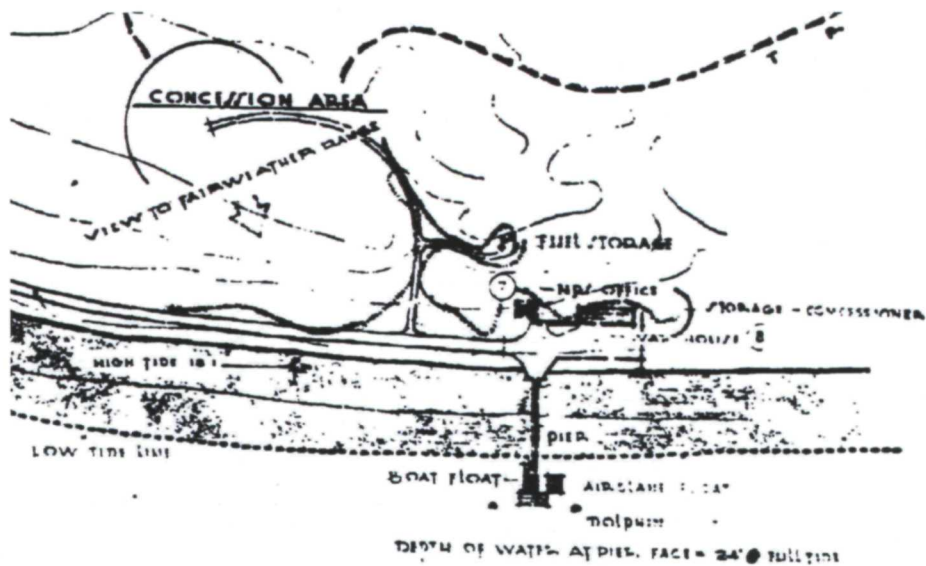


Figure 25. Nosh and A.C.
 Kuehl, "Road and Trail
 System, Part of the Master
 Plan, Glacier Bay National
 Monument" Drawing No.
 NM-GB/2012B (1951).

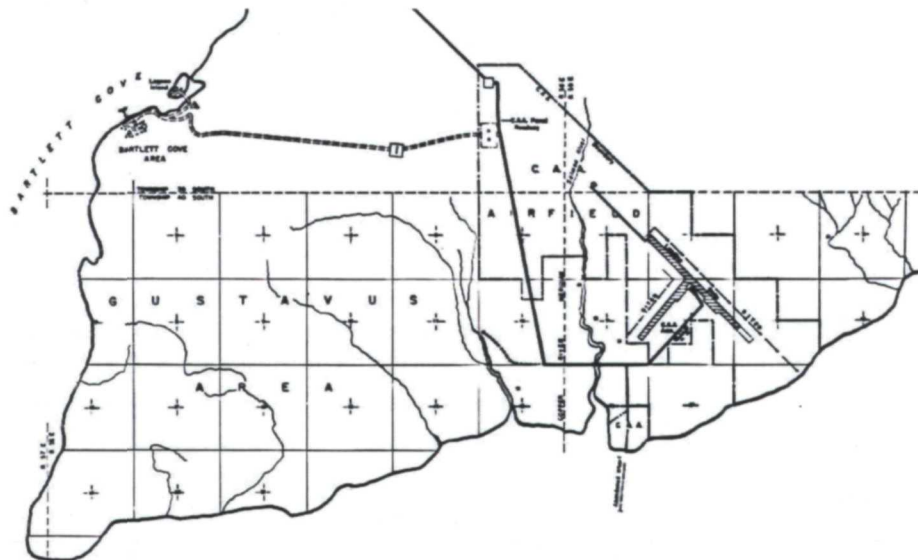
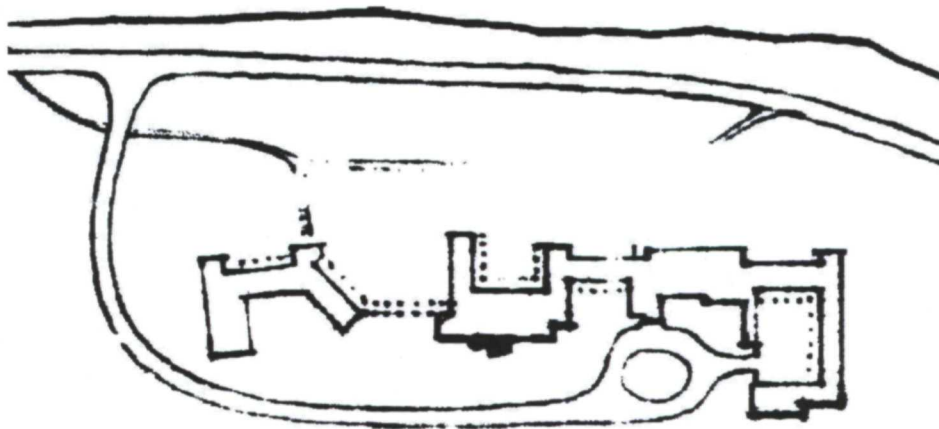


Figure 26. Doty, "Bartlett
 Cove Lodge Site Plan,"
 Drawing No. NM-GB/2011
 (March 1948).



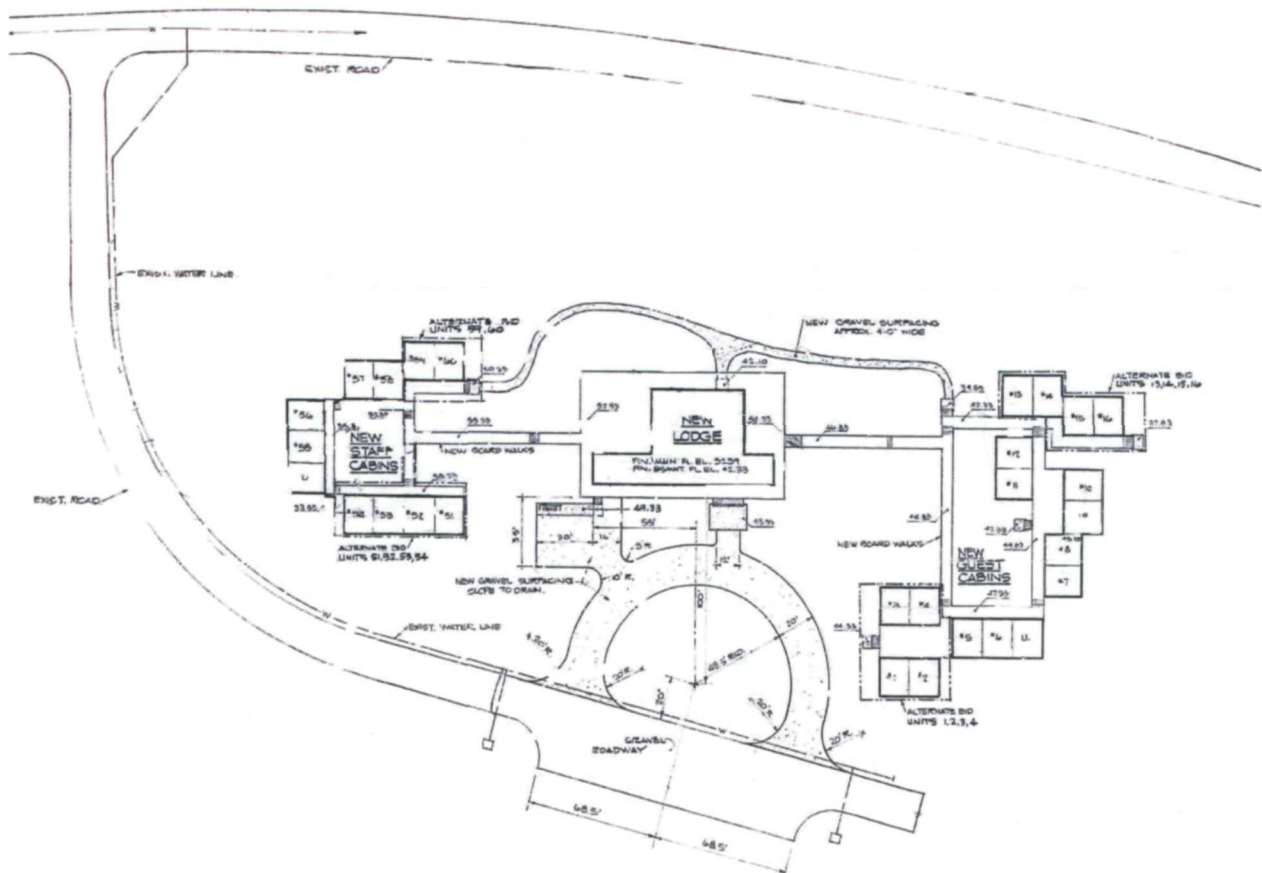


Figure 27. Morse, "Glacier Bay National Monument Lodge Facilities" Drawing No. NM-GBI3036A (March 1965).

continuous hand rail. The lodge deck had three staircases, one on its east elevation and two on its south elevation. On the south elevation, a wide staircase led to the main public entrance on the eastern end, and a short, narrow stair led to a concessioner's entrance on the western end. The smaller stair led from the deck down to a graveled area with a squared footprint, identified as a "service area," just southwest of the lodge. A sinuous gravel path ran across the north end of the lodge building, connecting the west courtyard with the east courtyard. All buildings and boardwalks were designed to be elevated from the ground in order to conserve the natural vegetation and slope of the landscape, keeping the landscape "as unchanged as possible."¹¹⁰ The cabins were intentionally staggered to ensure privacy and views, and to fit among the trees.¹¹¹

On a landscape sloping toward the bay, the lodge was designed as a six-bay by three-bay building of exposed

post-and-beam construction, in-filled with cedar tongue-and-groove siding. It was dominated by an asymmetrically pitched, cedar-shake-clad roof (Figure 28). While the footprint of the building was generally rectangular, Morse designed the lodge to have a two major inset decks (no longer extant): a two-by-two-bay deck in the northwest corner and a one-by-two-bay deck in the northeast corner. The exposed posts were both structural and decorative. Morse designed the posts to be debarked, hewn, and to have chamfered, fluted sections at the base and crown. The eave of the north elevation was boxed and cantilevered, while the eaves of the south, east, and west elevations were open and overhanging. The exposed rafters and purlins were generally rectangular. The rafters were paired and machine bolted at the tail end. The rafter tails on the south elevation were rounded at the bottom with an 8" radius, and on the north elevation, the rafter tails had positive single bevels. The

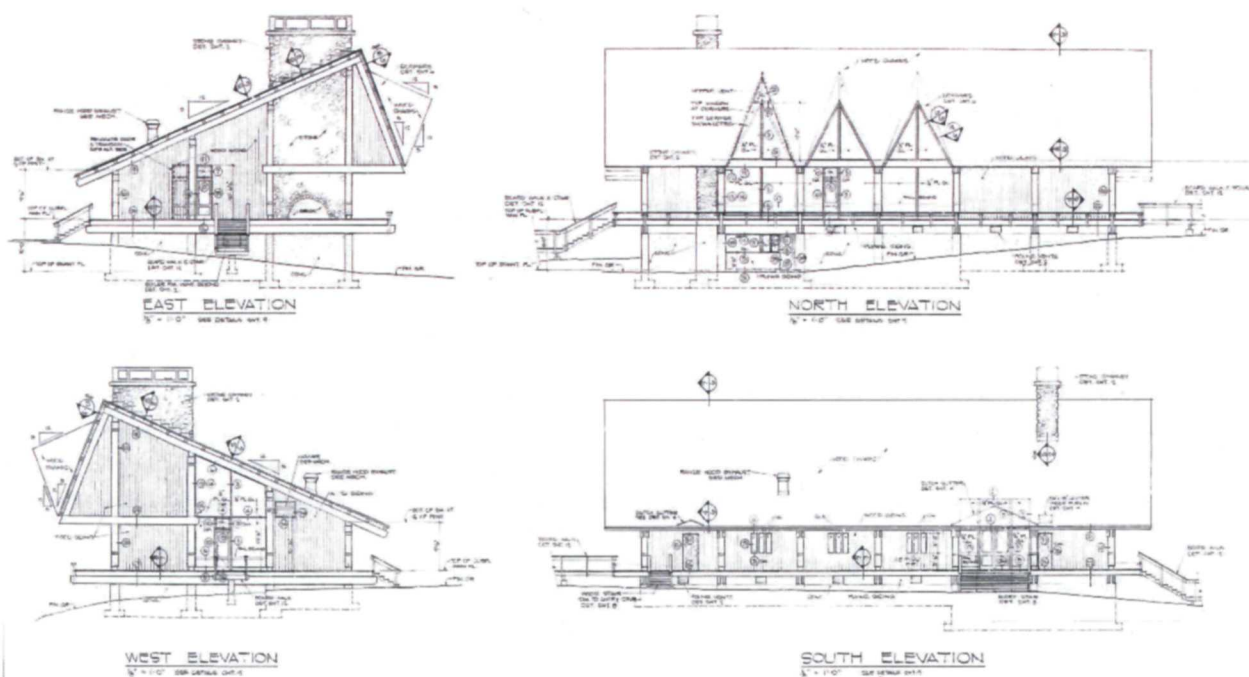


Figure 28. Morse, "Elevations, Glacier Bay National Monument Lodge Facilities," Drawing No. NM-GB/3036A (March 1965).

large, wide, rectangular chimney comprised a portion of the northernmost bay of the east elevation and pierced the northeast quadrant of the roof. The chimney ran from the basement level through the mezzanine. With a polygonal rubble veneer and a concrete four-flue chimney cap, the chimney contained an exterior fireplace lined with brick. Other major features included substantial, tripled, a-framed dormers on the north elevation, which rose above the first floor plate glass walls. On the west elevation, there was a full-height plate glass curtain wall in the centermost bay.

Since visitors would be traveling to the lodge from the Gustavus-Bartlett Cove Road, with views of the building's north elevation, and then from the lodge entrance road,

which curved around the west end of the complex to meet the south side of the building, Morse designed the building to have two façades: the north and south elevations. Visitors would enter the building through the south elevation, through a recessed, covered entrance. The main entrance consisted of a pair of fir double doors, each with two glazed panels. The door surround was comprised of plate glass with cedar trim. Round, Modern incandescent light fixtures flanked the entrance. The south elevation had two service doors sheathed in cedar to match the siding of the building. A door to the east of the main entrance led to a basement storage room (no longer extant). On the westernmost bay, a second door led to the kitchen. Fenestration on this elevation was regular, with tripled casement windows in each of the three bays west of the entrance. Secondary public entrances were located in the centermost bays of the east and west elevations. On the west elevation, the entrance was surrounded by plate glass. Both doors were wood, each with two glazed panels and an awning transom window.

The deck that surrounded the lodge was supported by concrete piers topped with exposed beams oriented north to south rounded bottoms, a shape that mimic the

*"A sinuous gravel path
ran along the north end
of the lodge building"*

plan. The basement encompassed a large "L"-shaped area of unexcavated crawl space to the west, and four utility rooms to the east (Figure 30). To the east, (from north to south) there was a laundry room, a boiler room, and two storage rooms. The boiler room was north of and the two storage rooms were east of the recessed main entrance on the south elevation.

The laundry, boiler, and store rooms all had concrete floors and concrete block and painted gypsum board walls. The ceilings were all of painted gypsum board. A straight staircase (no longer extant) led from the first floor of the south elevation to the northwest corner of the store room. There were two interior doors in the basement: one in the southwest corner of the laundry room, providing

access to the boiler room, and one in the northwest corner of the store room, leading to the boiler room. The laundry/boiler room door was a solid fir door with a kick plate, and the boiler/store room door was a fir door with a vent, centered at the bottom, and a kick plate.

The general outline of the basement level was mirrored in the first floor plan (Figure 31). The main entrance from the south elevation opened into an entry to a rectangular lobby/lounge/dining room. South of the lobby/dining area and west of the entry, there was a rectangular strip of secondary rooms in the following order (from west to east): store room, toilet (to the north), janitor's closet (to the south), kitchen, janitor room (to the north), storeroom (to the south), and bar. East of the entry, there was a

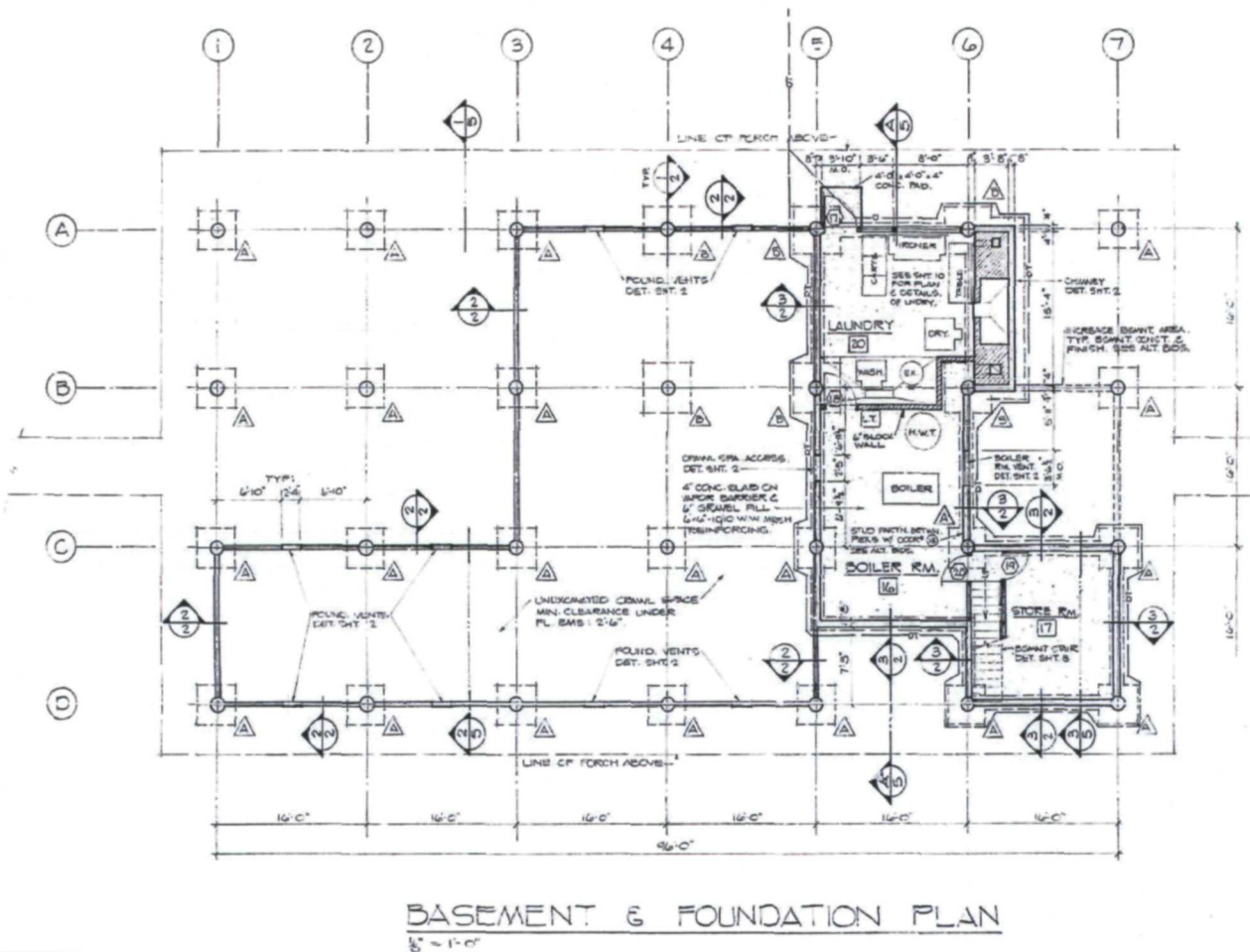


Figure 30. Morse, "Basement & Foundation Plan, Glacier Bay National Monument Lodge Facilities," Drawing No. NM-GB/3036A (March 1965).

squared area, with narrow hall, running west to east, which led to a men's bathroom and a women's bathroom to the south.

The entry opened into the lobby area and a front desk (desk location has changed). North of the front desk was a lounge area, situated in front of a stone fireplace in the northeast corner of the room. West of the lobby and lounge, there was a dining room with a service counter in the southwest corner of the room. At the center of the lobby/lounge/dining was an open "U"-shaped, single-landing staircase, leading to the second floor, or mezzanine (Figure 32). The staircase was flanked by two horizontal 6" x 18" beams supported by two structural posts. The fir treads and tongue-and-groove landing were covered with carpet. The carpet used (no longer extant) was 100% sisal matting from Alison T. Seymour, Inc., out of Seattle, Washington (no longer in business); the color

was identified as #PA-323 Gold, and had a 40 oz. felted hair pad ("felt silver step"). South of the staircase, was a squared bar room with a "U"-shaped counter against its west wall.

All of the structural posts supporting the building and the beams supporting the roof structure were exposed on the interior of the lodge. The floor of the entry and lobby/lounge was comprised of varnished fir boards, which were sheathed in wall-to-wall carpet with oak baseboards. On the interior, a 2½" x 5½" wood railing ran across the plate glass windows of the south elevation entry, north elevation, and west elevation.

In the bar room, the floor east of the counter had varnished floorboards with oak baseboards. Behind the counter, to the west, the floor was of waxed vinyl. All walls were comprised of stained cedar tongue-and-groove boards, and all ceilings were of stained fir. A

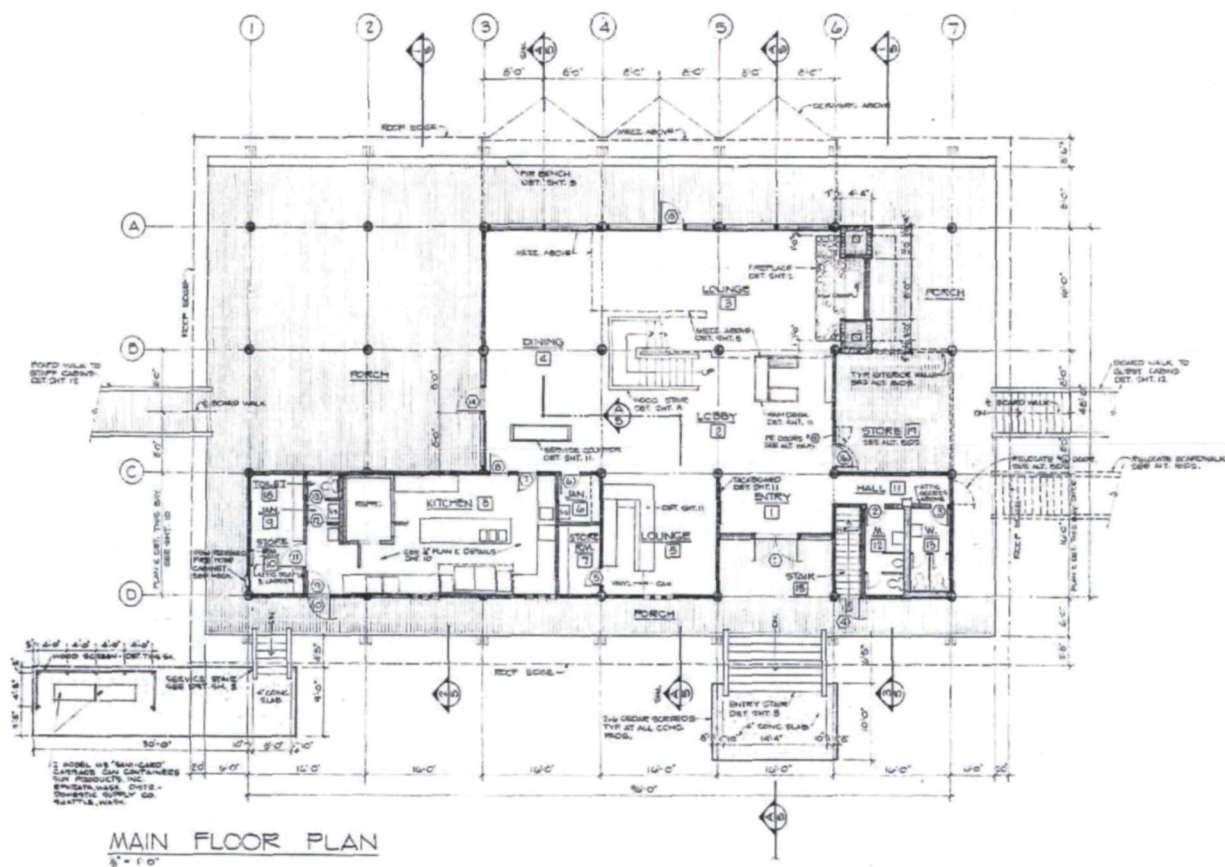


Figure 31. Morse, "First Floor Plan, Glacier Bay National Monument Lodge Facilities," Drawing No. NM-GB/3036A (March 1965).

small storage room was accessed through a solid fir door from the southwest corner of the bar room. The storage room had a waxed vinyl floor and rubber baseboards, and painted gypsum board walls and ceiling. Directly north of the storage room, there was a small janitor's room that was accessed from a fir door through the dining room. The janitor's room had a waxed vinyl floor with rubber baseboards, and enamel-covered gypsum board walls and ceiling.

East of the entry, was the visitor bathroom wing. The hall leading to the men's and women's bathrooms had the same floor, wall, and ceiling materials as the entry and lobby/lounge/dining room. The men's and women's bathrooms were each accessed by a fir door with vents centered at the bottom. The bathroom floors consisted of a mosaic tile floor, lined with coved ceramic tile. The walls and ceilings were of enameled gypsum board, and there was 4-foot-high ceramic tile wainscoting. The men's room

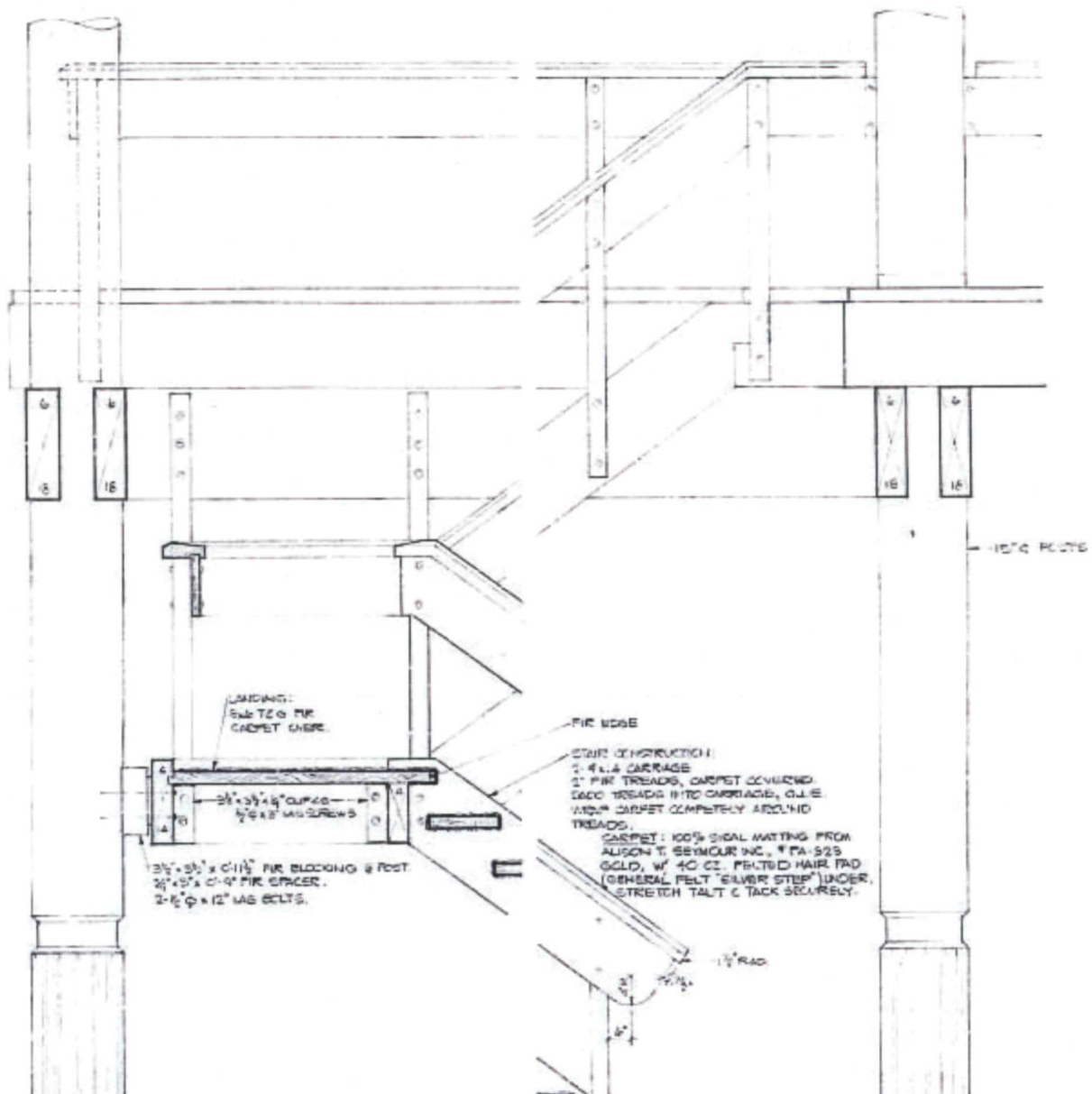


Figure 32. Morse, "Staircase Detail, Glacier Bay National Monument Lodge Facilities," Drawing No. NM-GB/3036A (March 1965).

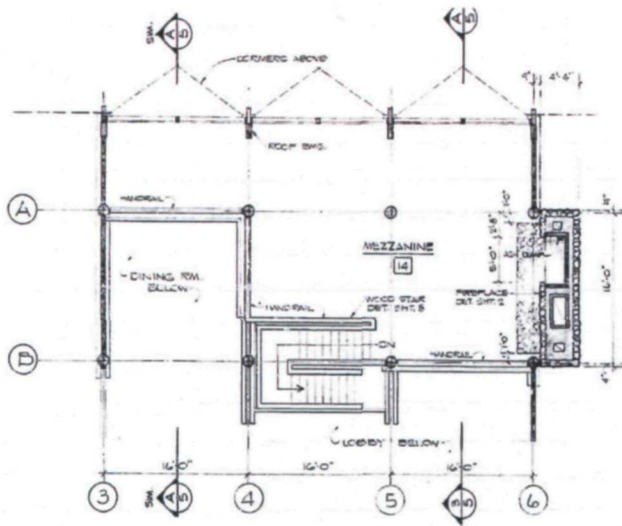


Figure 33. Morse, "Second Floor Plan, Glacier Bay National Monument Lodge Facilities," Drawing No. NM-GB/3036A (March 1965).

was oriented with two stalls along the east wall, while the layout of the women's room consisted of two stalls along the south wall. In the men's room the sink was situated along the east wall, while in the women's room, the sink was located on the west wall.

West of the bar and its service rooms, there was a kitchen wing. The kitchen was accessed from the southwest corner of the dining room via parallel swinging entrance and egress doors. These solid fir doors had a fixed, narrow, vertically oriented, rectangular window that was left of center. The kitchen was a rectangular room with counters lining the east and south walls, and a portion of the north wall, just east of a large refrigerator. Another counter was centered in the kitchen. The kitchen had a floor comprised of quarry tile, walls of enameled gypsum board, and a ceiling of acoustic tile. West of the refrigerator are two small rooms: one staff bathroom (to the north) and a janitor closet (south of the bathroom). West of the bathroom and janitor closet was a storage room. The janitor's closet, bathroom, and storage room were accessed by fir doors, had waxed vinyl floors, rubber baseboards,

and gypsum board walls and ceiling. In the janitor's closet and the storage room the gypsum board was covered with enamel, while in the bathroom the walls and ceiling were painted.

The second floor, or mezzanine, was restricted to the area above the lounge (this floor has since expanded). It consisted of a single room, with high ceilings and an exposed roof structure (Figure 33). The north wall was defined by the extent of the dormer windows, and the stepped south walls were comprised of a balcony, overlooking the first floor. The east wall featured a fireplace. The mezzanine had the same floor, wall, and ceiling materials as the first floor lobby/lounge/dining room.

In 1965, Morse prepared construction plans for the complex with three cabins west of the lodge, and five cabins east of the lodge (Figure 34). All cabins retain the same general design. These buildings were multi-unit cabins that mimicked the lodge's asymmetrically pitched, cantilevered roof. Like the lodge, they were elevated from the ground and supported by concrete piers beneath wood girders. They had vertical, cedar tongue-and-groove siding with cedar batten corner boards, and a cedar shake roof. The cantilevered front of the roof was boxed; the rear had an open, overhanging eave; and the sides of the roof were flushed and defined by cedar fascia. Each cabin side

had a single pane, vertically oriented, rectangular casement window in the peak of the pitch. Each unit was defined on the exterior by paired cedar battens. All units had a varnished fir door with simple varnished cedar trim; narrow and horizontally oriented rectangular windows in the front; and a picture window with an adjacent, single pane, vertically oriented,

"Each unit was defined on the exterior by paired cedar battens."

rectangular casement window on the rear. Generally, the units within each cabin were in a linear formation. While the cabins appeared nearly identical, there were four subtle types within the complex (Figures 35 & 36):

- 4 two-unit cabins with a rectangular footprint
- 2 three-unit cabins with a rectangular footprint
- 1 four-unit cabin with a rectangular footprint
- 1 four-unit cabins with an offset footprint

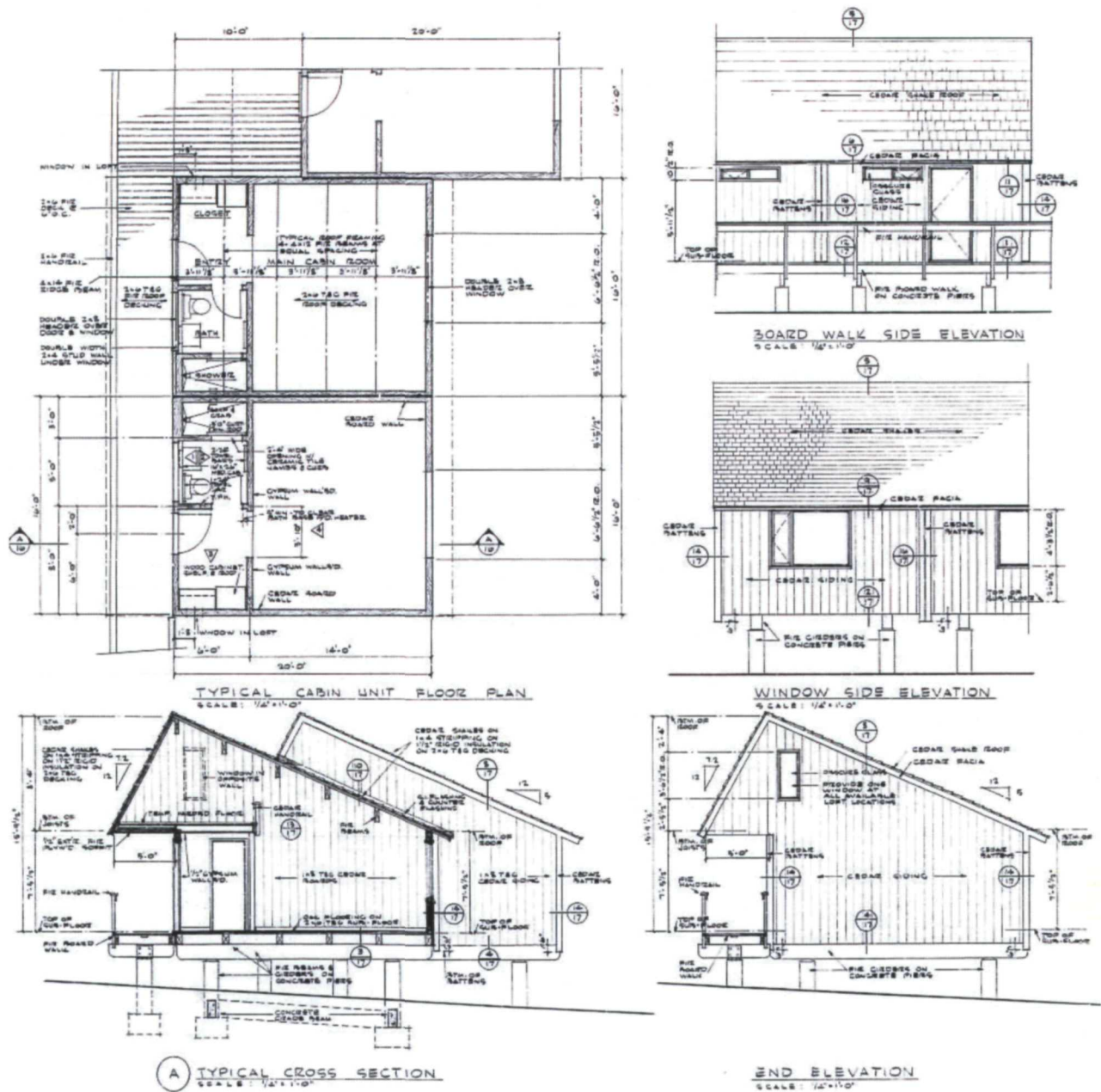


Figure 34. Morse, "Cabin Exterior Plans, Glacier Bay National Monument Lodge Facilities," Drawing No. NM-GB/3036A (March 1965).

Each unit was designed for use as an overnight accommodation, except that in the three-unit cabins, one unit is designated as a utility room. The layout of all units were identical, with two small rectangular rooms of equal size in the front, and a large squared room in the back (Figure 37). The high ceilings exposed the building's purlins. The area above the two front rooms had a second story loft.

Because each unit was oriented in a different cardinal direction the following terms will be used to describe the location of fixtures and features: "front wall" will be used to describe those interior features that share

the front elevation of the building; "side wall" will be used to describe those interior features that share the side elevations of the building; "back wall" will be used to describe those interior features that are located on the wall opposite the "front wall" in each room. The overnight accommodations included an entry with a wood cabinet, shelf, and rod filling the room's side wall. The bathroom had a toilet with a towel bar, and a sink with a medicine cabinet on the front wall, and a shower along the "side wall." The entry and bathroom had waxed vinyl floors with rubber baseboards and gypsum board walls and ceiling. Those walls and ceiling in the entry were

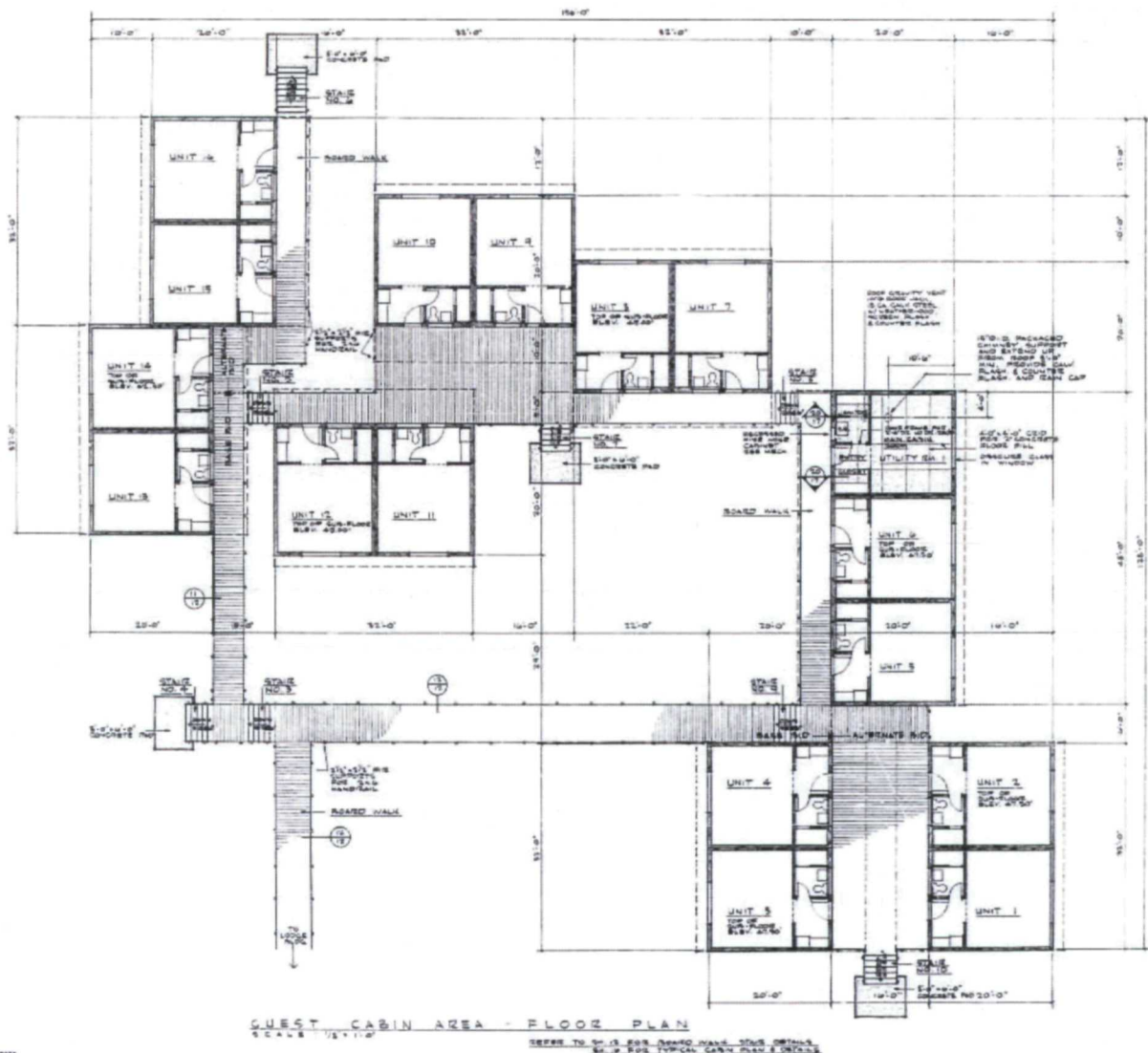
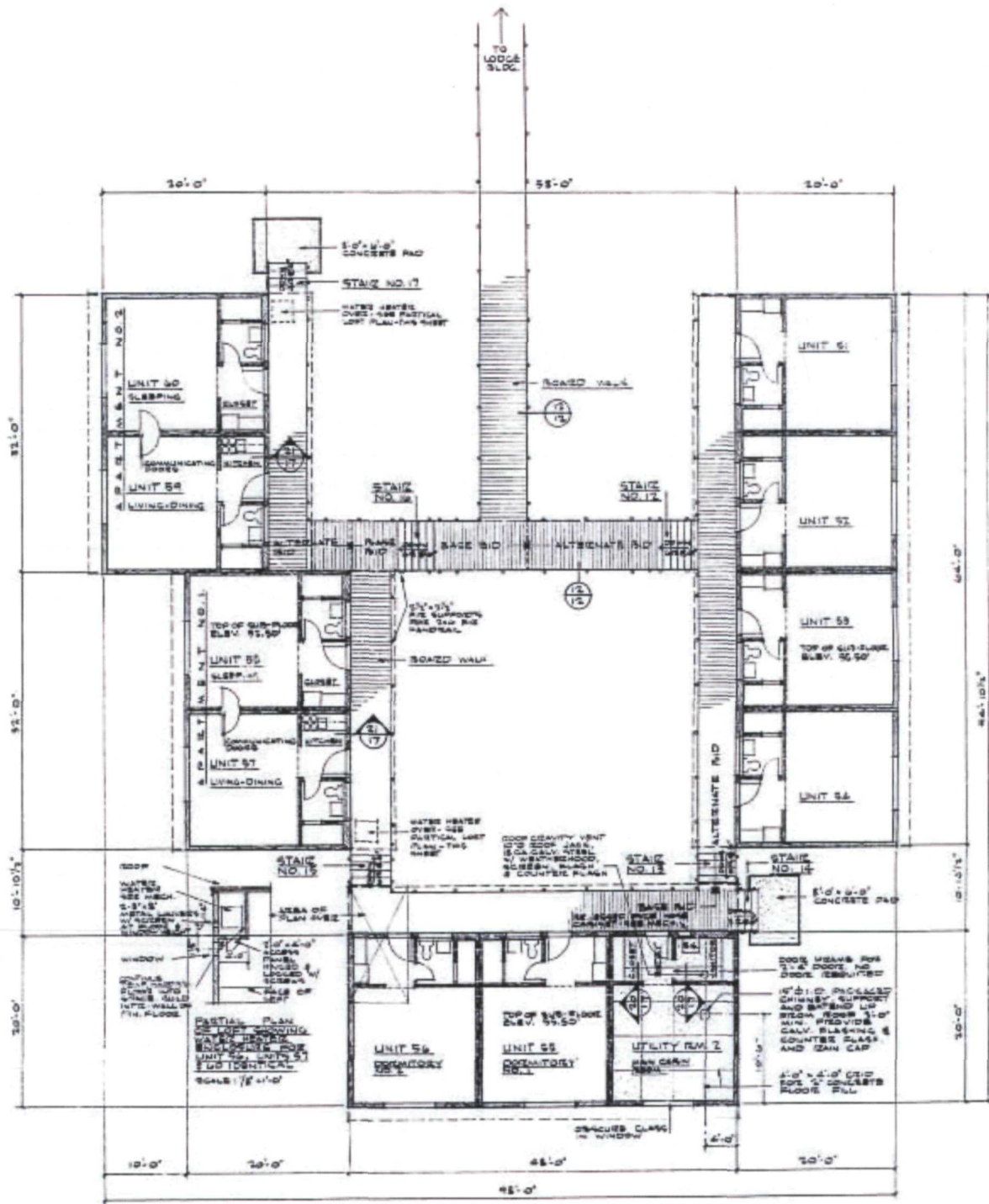


Figure 35. Morse, "East Boardwalk Plan, Glacier Bay National Monument Lodge Facilities," Drawing No. NM-GBI3036A (March 1965).



STAFF CABIN AREA - FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Figure 36. Morse, "West Boardwalk Plan, Glacier Bay National Monument Lodge Facilities," Drawing No. NM-GB/3036A (March 1965).

covered with paint, while those in the bathroom were covered with enamel. The shower floor was covered in a mosaic tile, and its walls were covered in a ceramic tile, with a coved ceramic tile at the base. In the bedroom, the floor was of a finished oak floor with a varnished fir baseboard. The wall shared with the entry and bathroom was painted gypsum board, while the rear and side walls

were composed of vertically aligned, tongue-and-groove, stained cedar boards with varnished fir baseboards. The loft above the entry and bathroom opened into the bedroom, and were constructed as a sleeping loft. The loft had a wide cedar trim, topped with a cedar handrail. Access to the loft was provided by a cedar ladder (no longer extant). The floor of the loft was a finished, tempered heavy duty

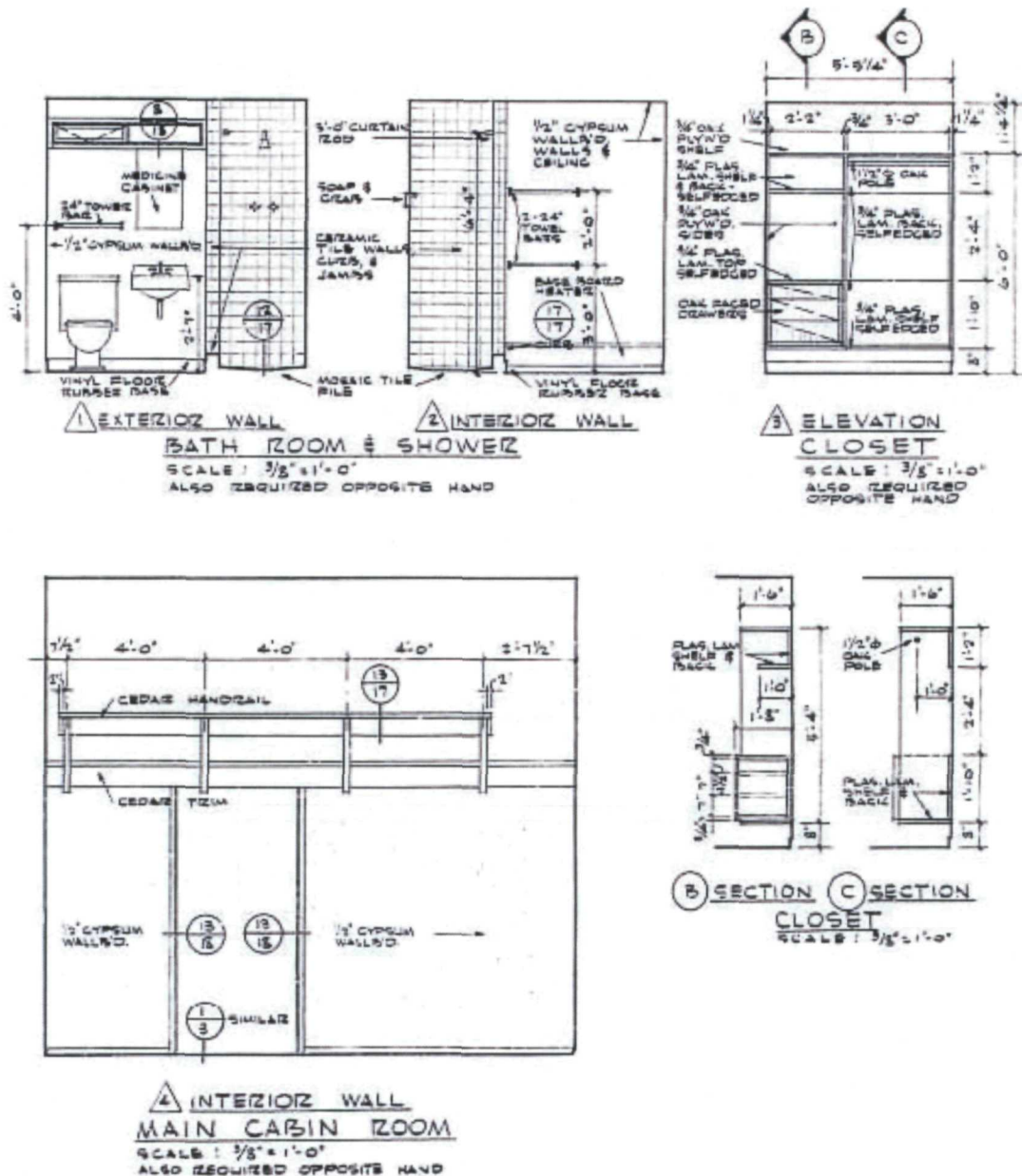
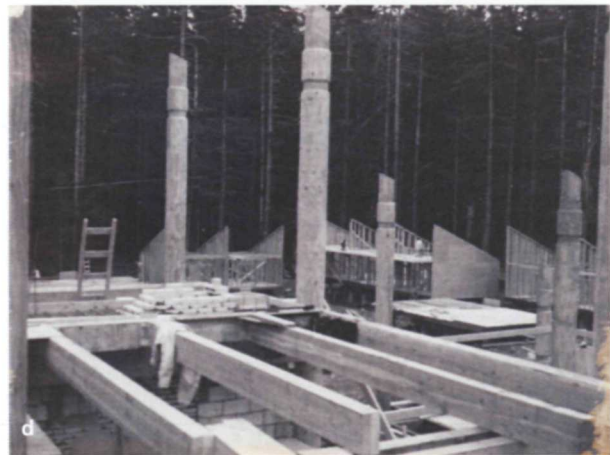


Figure 37. Morse, "Cabin Interior Plans, Glacier Bay National Monument Lodge Facilities," Drawing No. NM-GBI3036A (March 1965).

wood board with a varnished fir baseboard.

The wood door to the utility units had a vent centered at the bottom. The small two front rooms consisted of an entry room and janitor's closet. The large room in the rear hosted a boiler. A chimney with a galvanized flashing and rain cap pierced the roof from the boiler room. The interior of the utility units had poured, sealed concrete floors with rubber baseboards and painted gypsum board walls and ceiling. The rear picture windows had obscure glass.

As soon as Morse's designs for the lodge complex were finalized in March of 1965, Pacific Ventures, Inc., of Seattle, who was awarded the construction contract in July, initiated the work. All materials were prefabricated in Seattle with an unknown company, and transported to Bartlett Cove by barge.¹¹² The contractors immediately cleared the land, removed trees and roots, and rough-graded the landscape in preparation for the project, and the concrete piers were nearly set (Figures 38 & 39).¹¹³ By August of 1965, the majority of the concrete work was finished, and the exterior rough framing was approximately 25% complete (Figures 40 & 41). The structural posts and beams were in situ, and the fireplace was in the process of being built.¹¹⁴ By September, all exterior rough framing and the roof structure were in

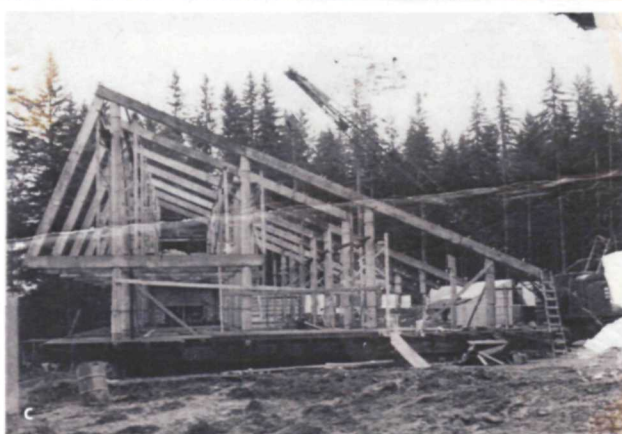


(a) Figure 38. Grading site, unknown photographer, circa July 1965 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00491, Folder 19, Image 7).

(b) Figure 39. Pouring concrete footings, unknown photographer, circa July 1965 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00491, Folder 19).

(c) Figure 40. Installing frame, photographed by Joseph P. Dale, September 15, 1965 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 8731-8766, Folder GLBA 8733).

(d) Figure 41. Installing frame, photographed by Joseph P. Dale, September 15, 1965 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 8731-8766, Folder GLBA 8733).



place, and the interior framing was in progress (Figures 42-45). The basic structure of the fireplace was complete, with the stone veneer in progress.¹¹⁵ By October, the project was 74% complete, with the exterior finish, concrete work, and decking for the walkways installed (the railings were not yet completed).¹¹⁶ In November, the fireplace was completed, all windows were installed, and floors were in-process.¹¹⁷ Due to layoffs during the holidays and inclement weather, little work was completed in December; however, most of the general interior work was completed with deck railings, drapes in the cabins, and other minor projects (Figures 46-49).¹¹⁸ By February of 1966, the cabin loft ladders were constructed by NPS personnel, as this portion of the project was not part

of the contract signed with Pacific Ventures, Inc. The materials to furnish the ladders were provided by park (Figure 50).

The stain colors and paint colors used for the lodge and cabins included a stain to match a color identified in 1967 as Samuel Cabot, Inc.'s stain "#M27" on posts, girders, beams, purlins, window frames, and trim, doors, door frames, and baseboards (Figure 51). Cabot stain "#L29" was used on the siding, soffit, and ceilings (Figure 52).¹¹⁹ The boardwalks were stained with a creosote stain to match "#M27." The author of this report was unable to identify #M27 or #L29 in historic Cabot catalogs. Any galvanized iron on the interior or exterior was painted to match the adjacent surface. On the interior, gypsum board

(a) Figure 42. Installing frame, photographed by Joseph P. Dale, September 15, 1965 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 8731-8766, Folder GLBA 8733).

(b) Figure 43. Installing frame, photographed by Joseph P. Dale, September 22, 1965 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 8731-8766, Folder GLBA 8733).

(c) Figure 44. Installing frame, photographed by Joseph P. Dale, September 22, 1965 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 8731-8766, Folder GLBA 8733).

(d) Figure 45. Installing frame, photographed by Joseph P. Dale, September 22, 1965 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 8731-8766, Folder GLBA 8733).

(e) Figure 46. Finished lodge, unknown photographer, circa October 1965 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00481, Folder 19).

(f) Figure 47. Finished lodge, unknown photographer, circa October 1965 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00481, Folder 19).

(g) Figure 48. Finished lodge, unknown photographer, circa October 1965 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00481, Folder 19).

(h) Figure 49. Finished cabins, unknown photographer, circa October 1965 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00481, Folder 19).



Figure 50. Cabin interior, unknown photographer, 1966 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 8731-8766, Folder GLBA 8763).

was painted to match "Plochere #87," or "Misty Cream" (Figure 53).¹²⁰ "Gloss" was painted on the gypsum board walls in the kitchen and public toilets; "satin" was painted in the cabin unit bathrooms; and "flat" paint was applied everywhere else.

As early as 1965, Morse designed the complex so that it could expand in future years (Figures 54). While the first phase of cabin construction occurred in 1965, a second phase would occur at an unspecified future date. Similarly, the lodge would be expanded to the west and east. The second phase of development would involve thinning the surrounding trees to facilitate a view from the lodge of Mount Barnard and the cove (Figure 55).¹²¹



Figure 51. Finished lodge, unknown photographer, circa October 1965 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00481, Folder 19).



Figure 52. Figure 64. View from lodge deck, unknown photographer, circa 1970 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00481, Folder 19).

Morse originally planned that the dining room and kitchen facilities would expand to the west, and to the east, there would be a substantial expansion to expand the lounge and incorporate a game room.¹²² While a second group of cabins would be constructed in 1973, the expansion of the lodge building was minimal. In 1973, Morse would alter his 1965 recommendations, suggesting that all additions would be minimal and only under the existing roofline.¹²³

Years after the complex was constructed, Morse's firm prepared a design study of Bartlett Cove, in which the authors reflected on the original design intentions for the lodge building and its cabins. The complex had a

"bold scale [with] elemental forms compatible with the grandeur of [Glacier Bay National Monument] and the strength of the glaciers. It is a mobile assembly of forms reacting to the rugged terrain and young forests. Its strength lies in its consistent theme and unique image. The architectural forms are dynamic and repetitive, but subordinate to the natural surroundings. They open to the views, shed the rain and snow, and rise high in the interiors to provide extra balcony spaces (Figures 56-59)."¹²⁴

Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Grounds Improvement, 1966

After the initial construction was completed, in April of 1966, NPS designers out of the San Francisco-based Design and Construction Office prepared a grounds improvement drawing. The drawing states that the park would seed all areas where the ground had been disturbed by previous construction, and planting trees and shrubs in a manner that would give the site "a more pleasing appearance" (Figure 60). Common timothy (*Phleum pratense*), northern bentgrass (*Agrostis*

mertensii), meadow fescue (*Festuca pratensis*), and red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) seeds would be planted on all exposed ground. It should be noted that common timothy, northern bentgrass and meadow fescue are non-native species to the area.

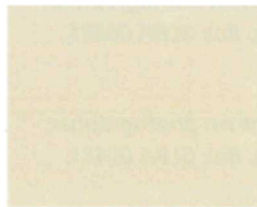


Figure 53. Misty Cream: #87, Plochere Color System, Los Angeles, CA.

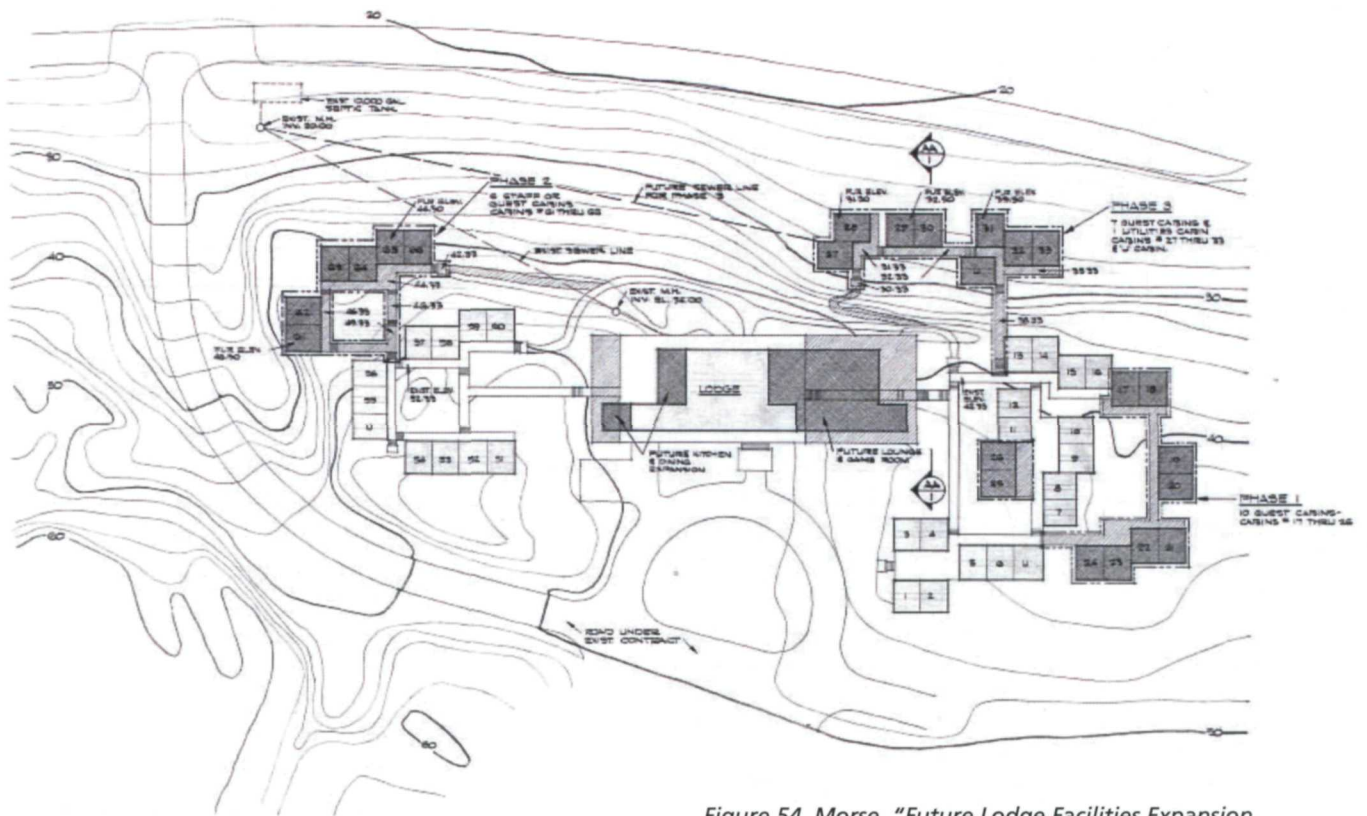
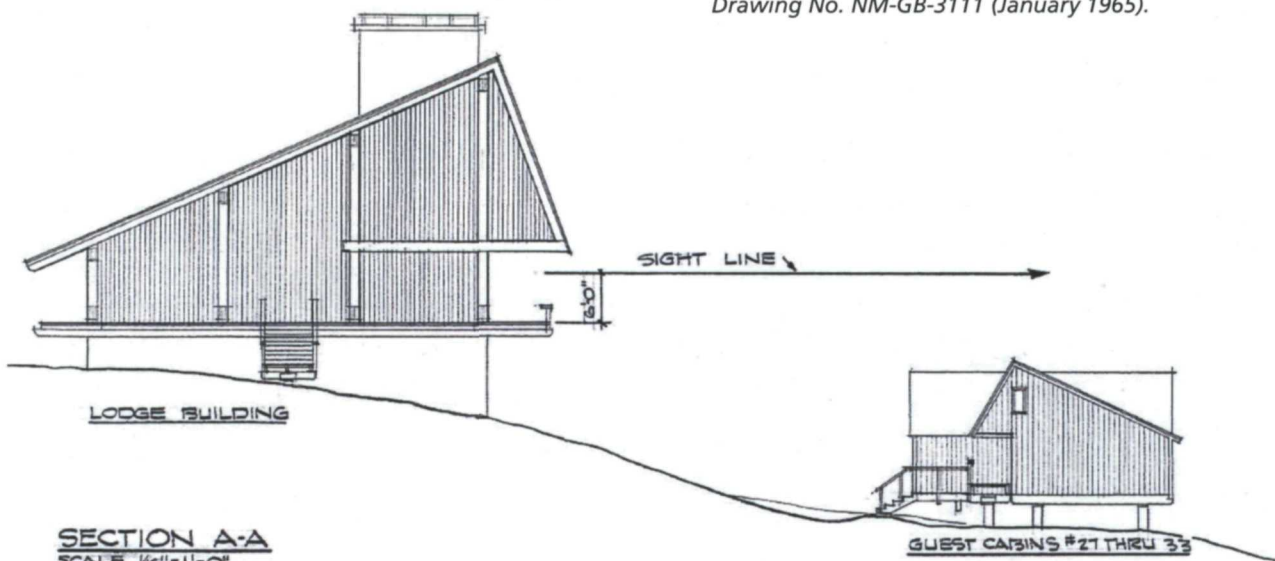


Figure 54. Morse, "Future Lodge Facilities Expansion, Bartlett Cove, Glacier Bay National Monument," Drawing No. NM-GB-3111 (January 1965).



SECTION A-A
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

PHASE 3 CABIN GROUP UTILIZES AREA IN WHICH TREES WILL BE THINNED TO PROVIDE THE LODGE WITH A COMMAND VIEW OF BANARD MT. & THE WATER. THE SECTION ILLUSTRATES THE UNOBSTRUCTED SIGHT LINE FROM LODGE.

Figure 55. Morse, "Future Lodge Facilities Expansion, Bartlett Cove, Glacier Bay National Monument," Drawing No. NM-GB-3111 (January 1965).



In the designs, the lodge deck and boardwalks would be lined in alder, blueberry, and salmonberry. An unspecified species of currant--whether it is stink currant (*Ribes bracteosum*), prickly currant (*Ribes lacustre*), or trailing black currant (*Ribes laxiflorum*)--would line the interior of the west courtyard, the south entrance stairs to the lodge, and the northwest corner of the intersection of the lodge entrance road and the cul-de-sac. Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) would infill the courtyards and open spaces, except for the area north of the lodge building. The map marks an area northeast of the lodge where approximately 8 trees would be cleared for a vista. A board and batten fence measuring 6' in height would be constructed around the service area southwest of the lodge building. The surface of the service area and its short road was covered with poured concrete. A board and batten gate was installed, kitty-corner, in its southeast corner, leading to the lodge cul-de-sac.¹²⁵

The 2011 NPS Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District does not refer to this drawing, and states that the landscape is a result of natural growth that mimics the process of post-glacial vegetation colonization associated with the surrounding landscape.¹²⁶ The grounds improvement drawings were uncovered in June 2017, and in August, NPS historical

(a) Figure 56. Lodge, photographed by Joseph P. Dale, circa February 1966 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 8731-8766, Folder GLBA 8733)

(b) Figure 57. Cabins, view from lodge deck, photographed by Joseph P. Dale, circa February 1966 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 8731-8766, Folder GLBA 8733).

(c) Figure 58. Cabins, photographed by Joseph P. Dale, circa February 1966 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 8731-8766, Folder GLBA 8733).

(d) Figure 59. Aerial view of the complex, circa February 1966 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 8731-8766, Folder GLBA 8763).

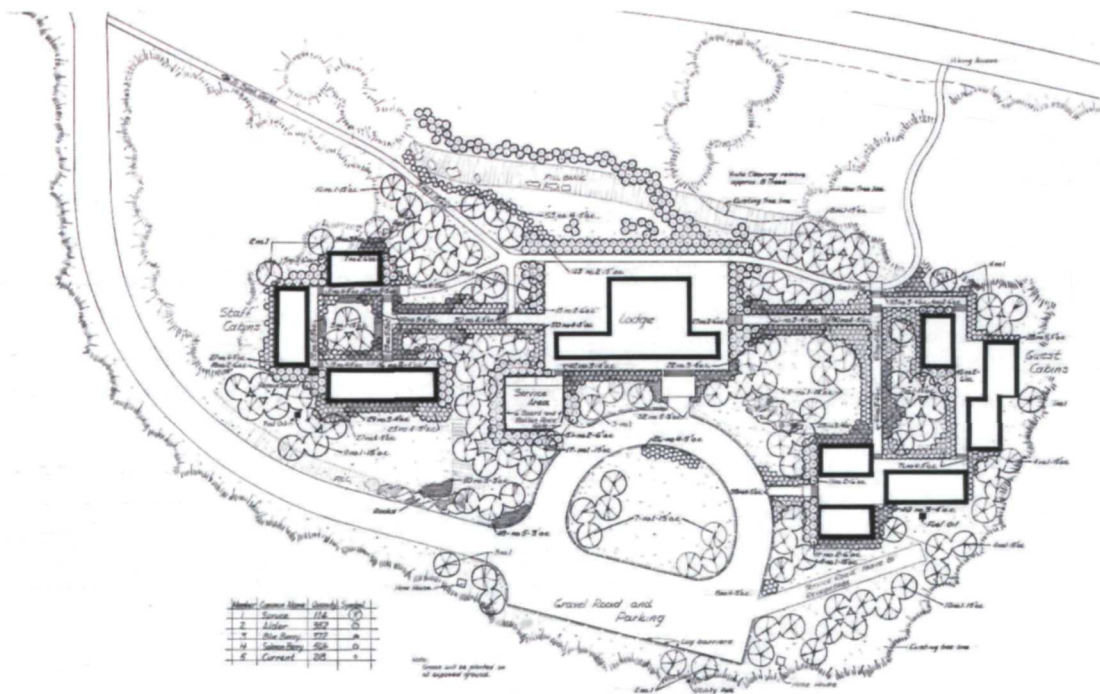


Figure 60. Weeks, "Grounds Improvement, Bartlett Cove, Glacier Bay National Monument," Drawing No. NM-GB3109A (August 1966).

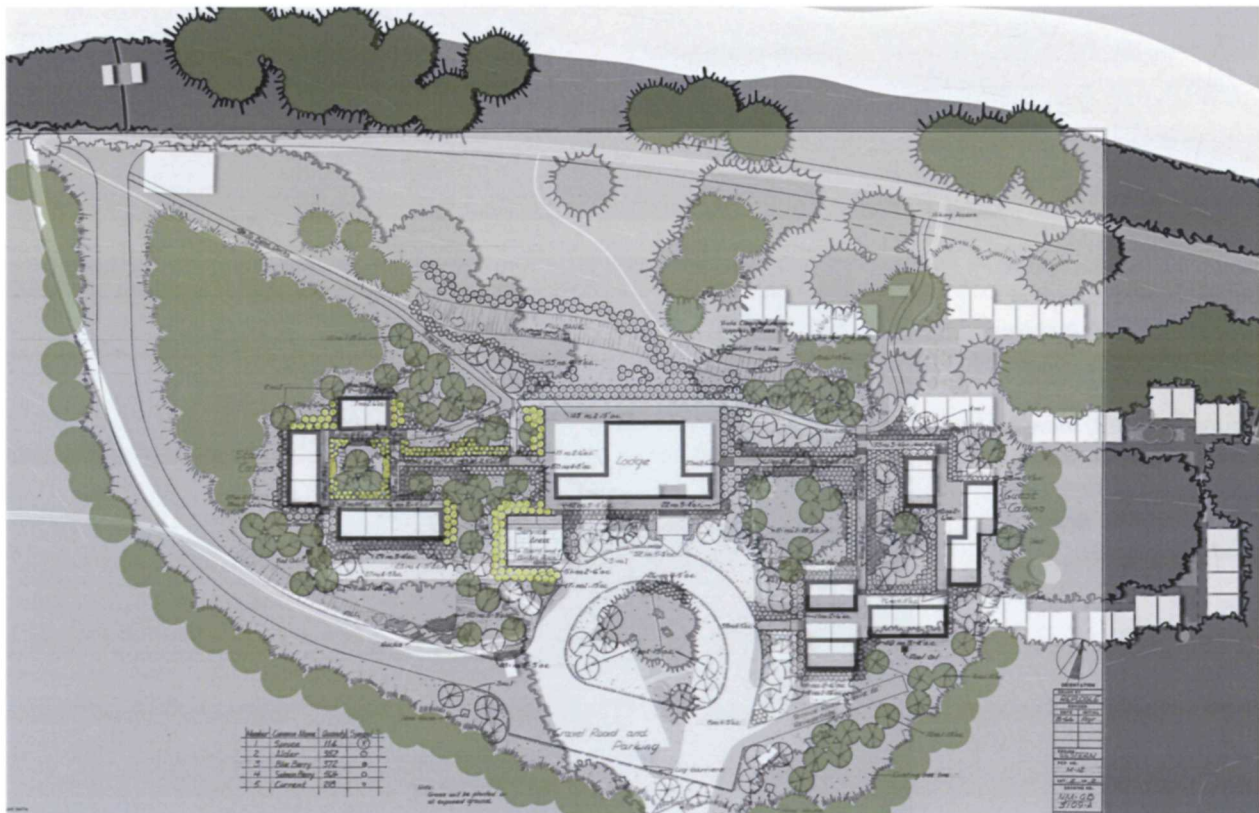


Figure 61. Kelsey A. Mork, 1966 Landscape Plan Comparison with 2017 Features.



Figure 62. Cabins constructed in 1965, photographed by Bob Belous, 1974 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00491, Folder 18 GBLA 6016-6039, Photo GLBA 6035).

landscape architects Kelsey A. Mork of the AKRO and Corinna Welzenbach of the NPS Washington Support Office conducted a preliminary study to compare the 1966 drawings with historical photographs and extant plantings and rock installations. Figure 61 is a graphic of the current site plan with an overlaid 1966 grounds improvement plan. The green vegetation indicates areas that includes some plantings associated with the 1966 plan that are now mixed in with natural growth. The yellow vegetation indicates under-story present in photographs dating to 1974 that is no longer extant (Figure 62). The fence, which lined the north edge of the lodge services area, was intact from 1966 to 1972 (Figure 63).



Figure 63. (above) Lodge, unknown photographer, circa 1966 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00481, Folder 19).

Figure 64. (right) View from lodge deck, unknown photographer, circa 1970 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00481, Folder 19).



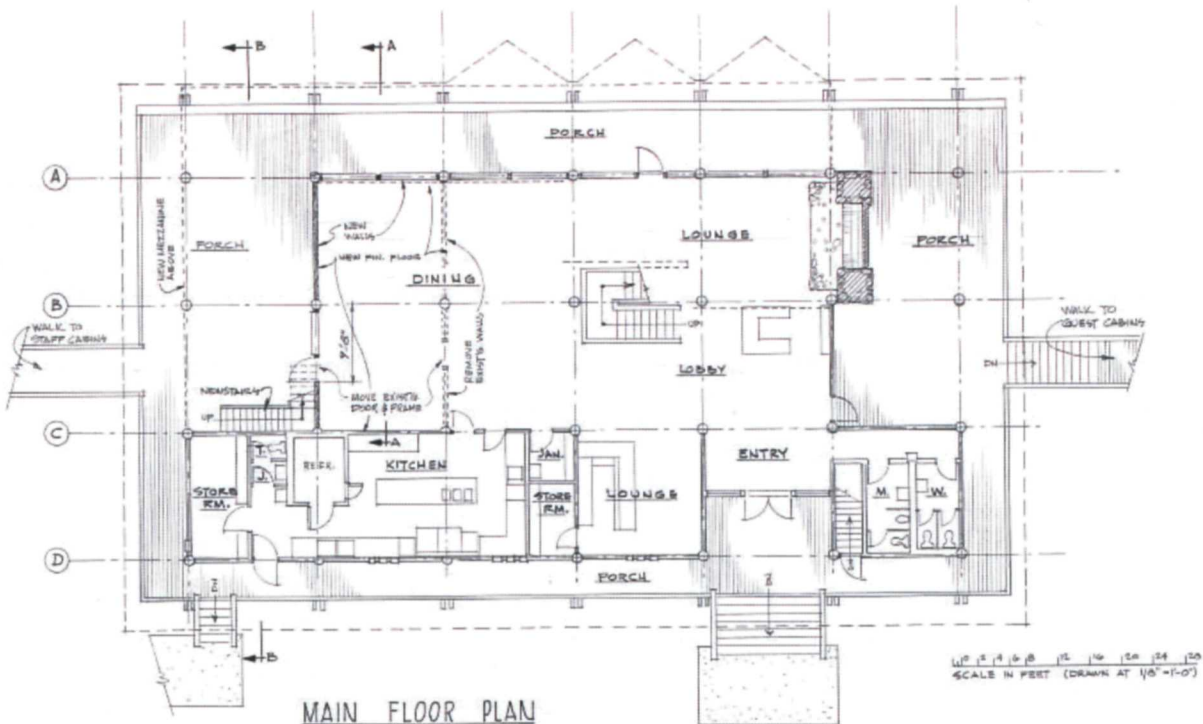


Figure 65. Reynolds and Huntsman, Main Floor Plan, "Alterations to Lodge Facilities, Enlarge Dining Room and Add Audio-Visual Room, Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska," Drawing No. NM-GB-3112 (April 1967).

Glacier Bay Lodge, 1970

In 1970, the first floor dining area and the second floor mezzanine were expanded, and an audio-visual room was installed on the second floor.¹²⁷ On the first floor, the dining room was expanded one bay to the west (Figures 65 & 66). This expansion required the removal of the 1965 west elevation of the dining room and the construction of two new exterior walls. The north wall was constructed of two panes of plate glass. The west wall was comprised of (from north to south) one bay sheathed in cedar siding to match the remainder of the lodge; and one bay comprised of a full-height pane of plate glass, the original 1965 door and door frame (relocated from the demolished 1965 west elevation of the dining room), cedar siding, and an inset staircase leading to the second floor mezzanine. Fir railings were installed across the interior of the plate glass of the north and west elevations. At the basement level, the crawl space was expanded and its concrete foundation walls were replaced with crawl space enclosure walls lined in cedar boards (on the north elevation, this has since

been modified). A 1965 vent on the north elevation was relocated to the new wall.¹²⁸

On the second floor, the open mezzanine expanded one bay to the west, and an enclosed audio-visual room,



Figure 66. Reynolds and Huntsman, North and West Elevations, "Alterations to Lodge Facilities, Enlarge Dining Room and Add Audio-Visual Room, Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska," Drawing No. NM-GB-3112 (April 1967).

2½ bays deep, was constructed west of the mezzanine (Figure 67). The audio-visual room was cantilevered over the first floor deck. This expansion involved the removal of the second floor's original (1965) exterior west wall. A new second floor exterior west wall was constructed, similar to the original, except that the southernmost bay was sheathed in cedar boards. The 1970 addition included the extension of the mezzanine railing, providing a barrier between the new mezzanine space and the opening over the first floor.

The entrance to the audio-visual room, comprised

of a single fir door, was located on the west wall of the extended mezzanine area.¹²⁹ The room encompassed a projection screen at the north end of the room, an open center with room for approximately 55 portable chairs, and a projector at the south end of the room. In the southwest corner, there was a storage room, and in the southeast corner of the room, an enclosed, descending, "L"-shaped staircase leading outside to the deck from the west elevation of the first floor. The entrances to the storage room and the staircase were simple, fir doors. The staircase is no longer extant, and the storage room and

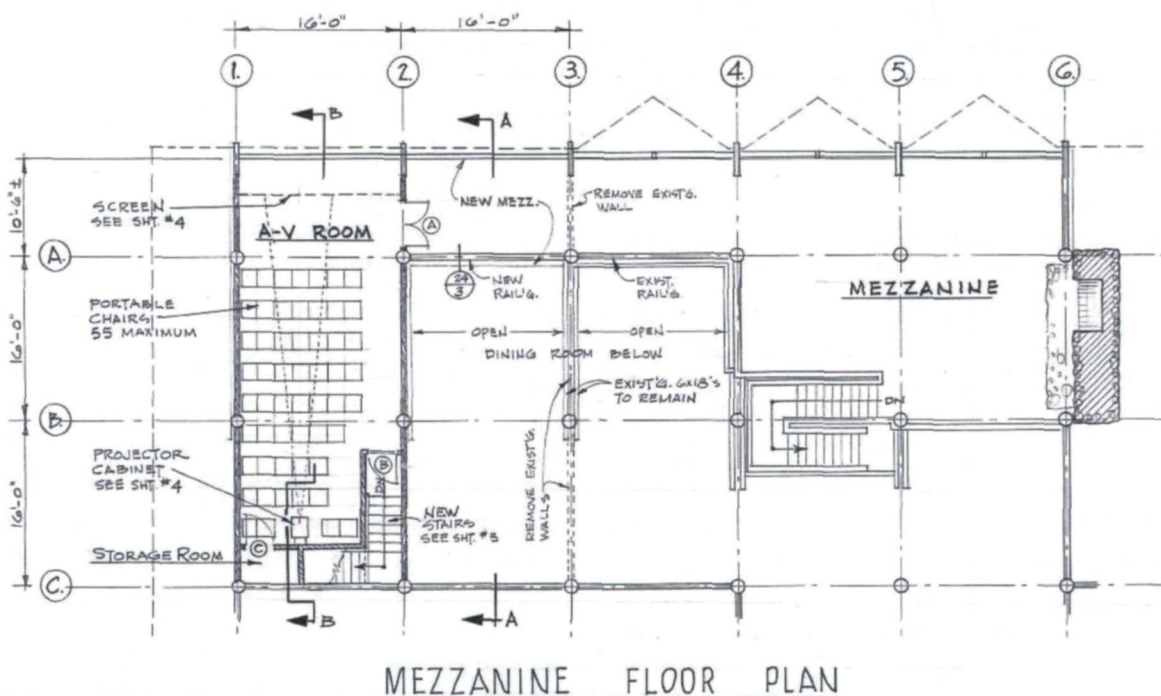


Figure 67. Reynolds and Huntsman, Second Floor Plan, "Alterations to Lodge Facilities, Enlarge Dining Room and Add Audio-Visual Room, Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska," Drawing No. NM-GB-3112 (April 1967).

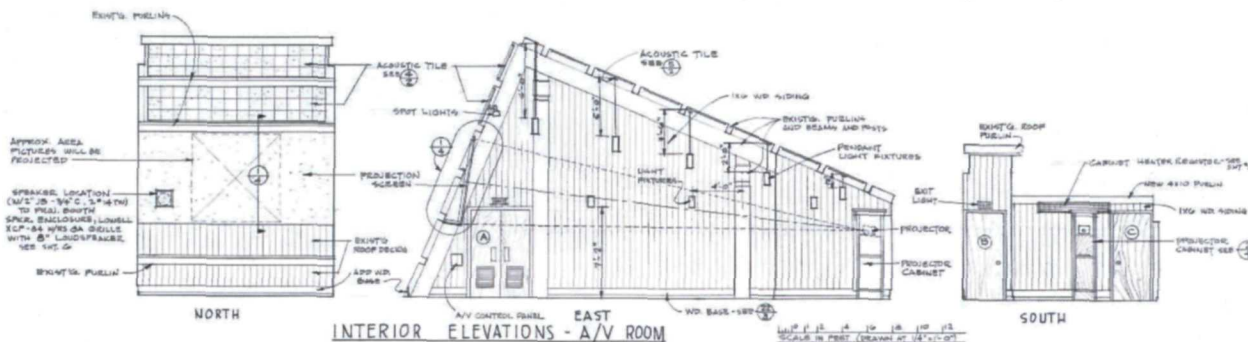


Figure 68. Reynolds and Huntsman, Audio-Visual Room, "Alterations to Lodge Facilities, Enlarge Dining Room and Add Audio-Visual Room, Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska," Drawing No. NM-GB-3112 (April 1967).

the south half of the staircase have since been converted to a projector room.

The projection screen is comprised of gypsum board, taped, with a cement filler sanded to form a smooth surface for projection, and painted with three coats of Sherwin-Williams A-100® "flat white" paint (unspecified color name or number). Above the projection screen are acoustic tiles (Figure 68). The projector was stationed in a cabinet at the south end of the room (cabinet is no longer extant).

Glacier Bay Lodge Complex, 1972-1973

Between August 1972 and March 1973, John Morse & Associates completed construction drawings and a pre-design study in preparation for updating and expanding the lodge complex. In 1972 and 1973, the NPS constructed 8 new cabins, erect a lodge services building, enclose portions of the lodge deck, make small modifications to the interior of the lodge, and re-route the lodge entrance road.

In 1972, eight new multi-unit cabin buildings were constructed to the north and east of the 1965 cabins. These cabins were constructed by contractors hired by the concessioners, and their design was heavily based on John Morse & Associates' 1965 cabins. Like the older cabins, these new buildings had a few different types of layouts:

- 3 four-unit cabins with a rectangular footprint
- 3 four-unit cabins with an offset footprint
- 2 six-unit cabins with an offset footprint

The six-unit cabins have two units offset from the remaining four units, while the four-unit cabins were symmetrically offset. The cabins constructed in 1972 maintain identical exteriors to those cabins constructed in 1965 (Figures 69-71). The interior layouts were the same, however, they had subtle differences in interior features. The most significant difference is sleeping lofts associated with the 1965 cabins were left out of the 1972 cabins for safety purposes. Around this time, the ladders were removed from the 1965 cabins, and the railing was extended to the wall to prevent guests from accessing the loft area. In 1965, the number of total units totaled 20, and with the 35 new units added in 1972, the number of



Figure 69. Cabins constructed in 1965, photographed by Bob Belous, 1974 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00491, Folder 18 GBLA 6016-6039, Photo GLBA 6035).



Figure 70. Cabins constructed in 1965, photographed by Bob Belous, 1974 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00491, Folder 18 GBLA 6016-6039, Photo GLBA 6035).



Figure 71. Cabins constructed in 1973, photographed by Bob Belous, 1974 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00491, Folder 18 GBLA 6016-6039, Photo GLBA 6031).

cabin units totaled 55. At this time, the park established a policy that restricted the number of units to 55, in order to limit the guest population, and avoid an over-crowded park development.¹³⁰

That year, the park concessioner hired contractors to build a lodge services building that was constructed within the existing services area, just southwest of the lodge building. The building was built as a restrained version of the lodge building, with a rectangular massing, an orientation that mimics the lodge, and an asymmetrically pitched roof. While this building did not have a cantilevered roof, the north eave was wide and overhanging. The eaves on the north and south elevations were boxed. The lodge services building was divided into four bays (from west to east): a workshop, a miscellaneous storage room, a garbage room, and a food storage room (Figure 72). The food storage room maintained access to a second floor loft that extended to the west end of the building. Each bay had its own entrance on the north elevation. A short paved road was constructed along the east side of the building to provide access to the north

elevation of the building.¹³¹

In March of 1973, the NPS contracted John Morse & Associates to produce a pre-design study for the Bartlett Cove Area. In the report, the firm recommended that the character of the existing lodge architecture be retained in any new buildings. The document also recommended that all buildings and structures in Bartlett Cove be consistent in materials, character, and location, and that "uses that are not shore-, water-, or view-oriented shall be set back from the shore and screened; neighboring uses shall be compatible and, where possible, grouped to conserve land development."¹³² Furthermore, Morse recommended that natural landscapes should be conserved as much as possible, and that roadways be minimal and concealed in the landscape—"the automobile shall not intrude."¹³³

In accordance with recommendations made in the study, modifications were made to the lodge building and to the entrance road to the complex. First, the interior lodge building was expanded beneath the existing (1970) roof. The following additions were made to the building (Figures 73 & 74):

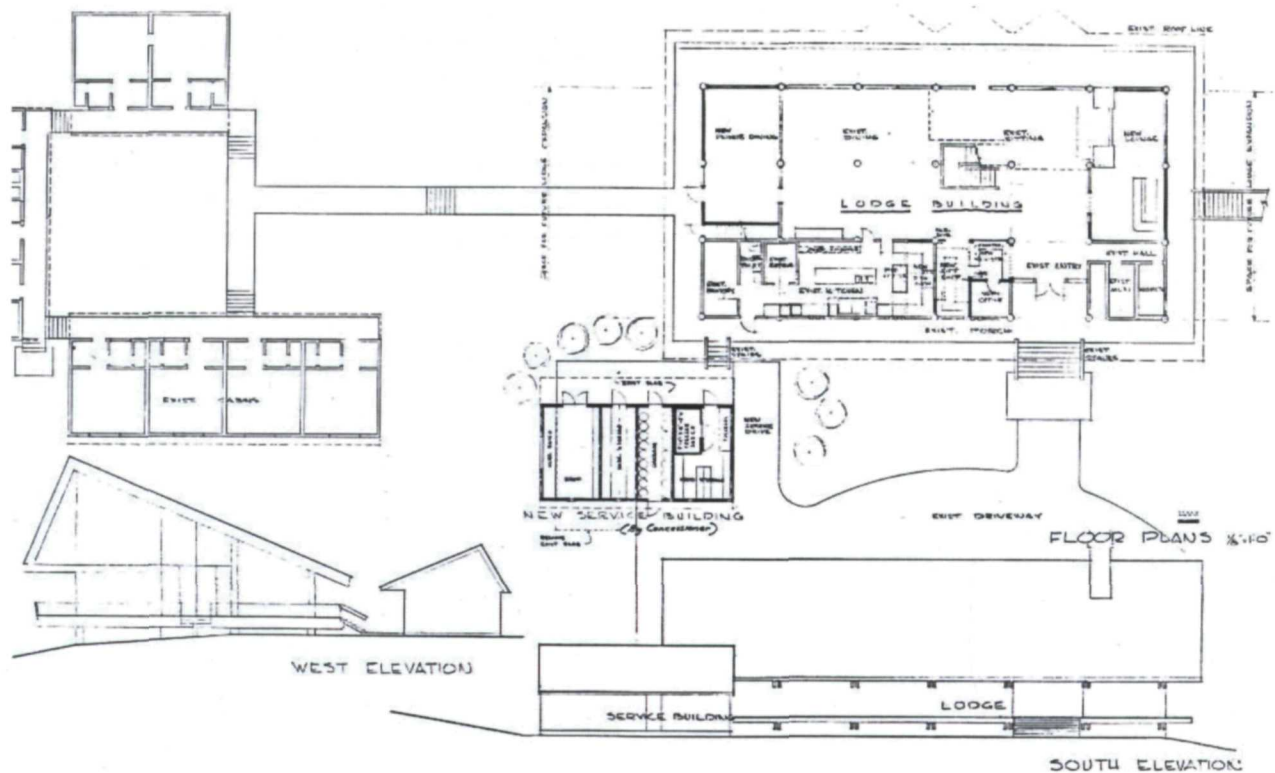
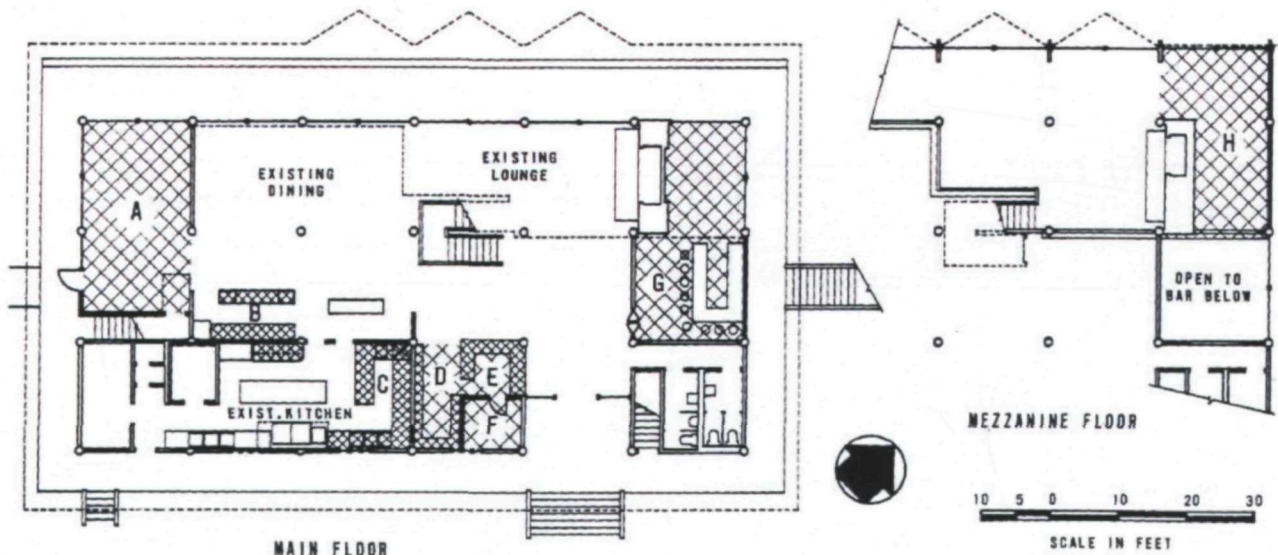


Figure 72. Morse "Lodge Facilities, Bartlett Cove, Glacier Bay National Monument," (August 1971).



LEGEND, NEW FACILITIES

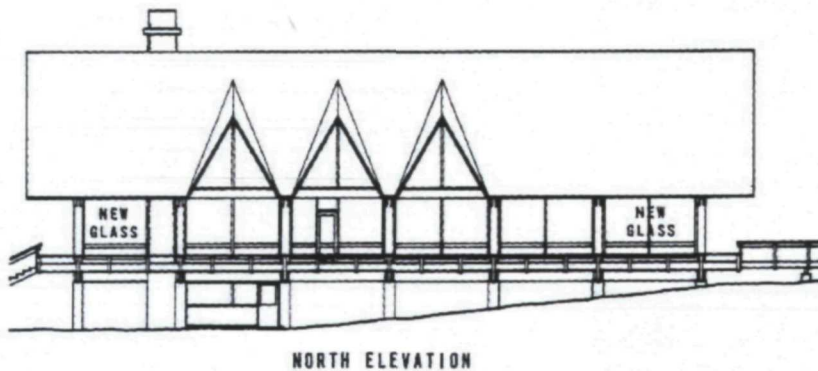
A. DINING
B. SERVICE

- NEW S.S. SERVICE BAR; WAITRESS STORAGE AT ENDS; CENTER FOR BUFFET
- NEW S.S. COUNTER: PLATE STOR. BELOW; REFR. STOR. ABOVE

C. KITCHEN

- NEW S.S. COUNTER WITH SHELVES
- NEW S.S. SINK AND COUNTER
- NEW DISHWASHER
- NEW S.S. POT SINKS AND COUNTER: SHELVES ABOVE AND BELOW

- D. STORE
- E. REGISTRATION
- F. OFFICE
- G. BAR
- H. MEZZANINE



Figures 73 & 74. Morse, Metcalf & Eddy, Predesign Study for Road, Building, and Utility Projects, Bartlett Cove, Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska (1973).

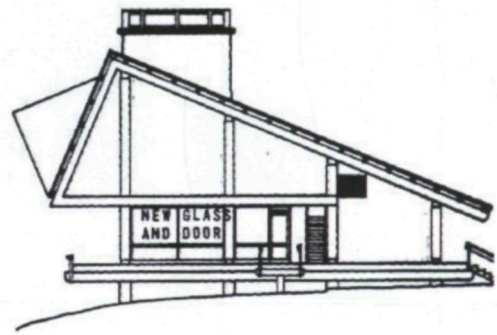
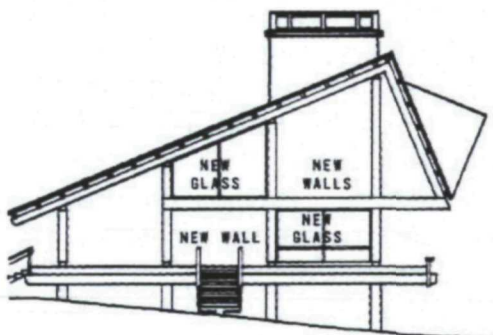




Figure 75. Enclosed deck on south elevation of lodge, photographed by Bob Belous, circa 1974 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00491, Folder 18 GBLA 6016-6039, Photo GLBA 6031).



Figure 76. Enclosed deck on south elevation of lodge, photographed by Bob Belous, circa 1974 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00491, Folder 18 GBLA 6016-6039, Photo GLBA 6031).



Figure 77. Enclosed wall left of luggage, photographed by Judy Ayers, circa 1976 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00491, Folder 17, Photo GLBA 6012).

- Enclosed the first floor deck on northwest corner of the building to create a private dining room
- Enclosed deck on the northeast corner of the building for new bar room (first floor) and mezzanine lounge (second floor)
- Enclosed portion of south elevation deck to screen concessioner activity from guests

Within existing rooms, spaces were modified for updated use. Modifications included:

- Removed small easternmost janitor and storage rooms to expand kitchen
- Relocated registration desk, manager's office, and store to the former bar room
- Introduced a new concessioner service area, comprised of counters and shelving, along the south wall of the dining room¹³⁴

Prior to the construction of the lodge services building and the enclosure of the private dining room, a portion of the south elevation deck was enclosed to screen concessioner activity on the west end of the building from guests while providing a storage space (Figures 75-77). Beneath the existing roofline, the enclosure was nestled between the concessioner entrance and the westernmost tripled casement windows. Its walls were clad in siding to match the rest of the building.

To create a private dining room, the northwest deck of the building's first floor was enclosed with walls of plate glass (Figures 78-80). The door, door frame, and transom window of the original (1965) west elevation, which was already moved in 1970, was relocated to the updated 1973 west elevation to serve as the entrance to the new private dining room. The 1970 west elevation was retained, and now serves as an interior wall, separating the private dining room from the main dining area.

The northeast corner deck was enclosed to create a new bar room on the first floor and a mezzanine lounge on the second floor (Figure 81). These rooms were designed to open and interact, with large openings between the first floor lounge, the new bar, and the second floor mezzanine.

The space comprising the new bar room was designed

"These rooms were designed to interact, with large openings between the first floor lounge, the new bar, and the second floor mezzanine."

to be dynamic (Figure 82). The ceiling on the north half was bound by the second floor, while the ceiling on the south half reached high, to the exposed supporting beams of the roof. The bar—like the two dining rooms, main lounge area, and mezzanine—was also designed to let in natural light, with large plates of glass in-filled between the original structural posts in the northeast corner of the room. In the southeast corner of the room, while the first floor wall was in-filled with cedar siding, the second floor was in-filled with a ribbon of plate glass divided by wood mullions. The southernmost window was divided into two panes: the bottom pane is fixed, while the top is a pivot window. The wall south of the chimney was replaced with a single-story cedar partition wall topped with two parallel beams. Beneath the beams, a 46"-wide opening was left on the south end of the partition wall as an opening between the lounge and the new bar (in 1975, this opening was replaced with a pair of doors). The top half of the wall between the lounge and the new bar was left open (in 1975, this opening was in-filled).

The mezzanine lounge occupied the room above the north half of the bar. Its east wall was sheathed in cedar siding, while its south wall is open, with a handrail to provide a safety barrier between the lounge and the bar (in 1975, this opening was in-filled). In the mezzanine lounge, the triangular wall north of the chimney was removed in order to create an opening from the main mezzanine area to the new mezzanine lounge room.

The chimney, which was part of the exterior 1965 east elevation, became an interior feature with fireplaces on the west walls of both the new bar room and the mezzanine lounge. In the bar room, a "U"-shaped bar counter was installed in its southeast corner (no longer extant).



Figure 78. Private dining room, photographed by Judy Ayers, circa 1976 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00491, Folder 16, Photo GLBA 6009).



Figure 79. Main dining room, view toward private dining room, photographed by Judy Ayers, circa 1976 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00491, Folder 16, Photo GLBA 6009).



Figure 80. West elevation, photographed by Bob Belous, circa 1974 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00491, Folder 18 GBLA 6016-6039, Photo GLBA 6033).



Figure 81. East elevation, photographed by Bob Belous, circa 1974 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00491, Folder 18 GBLA 6016-6039, Photo GLBA 6033).

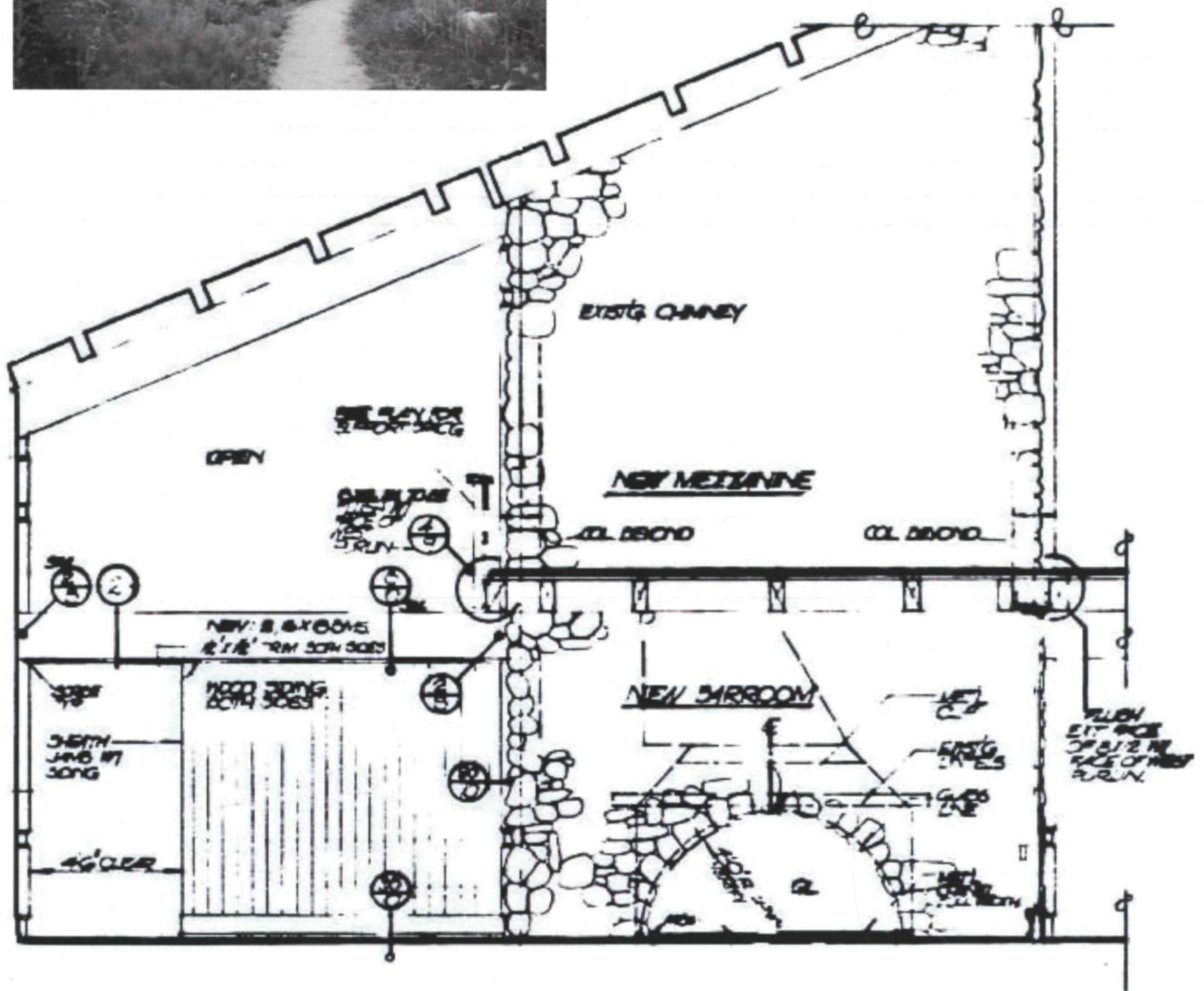


Figure 82. Morse, "Lodge Facilities Remodel, Bartlett Cove, Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska, USA," Drawing No. 132-41007 (November 1972).

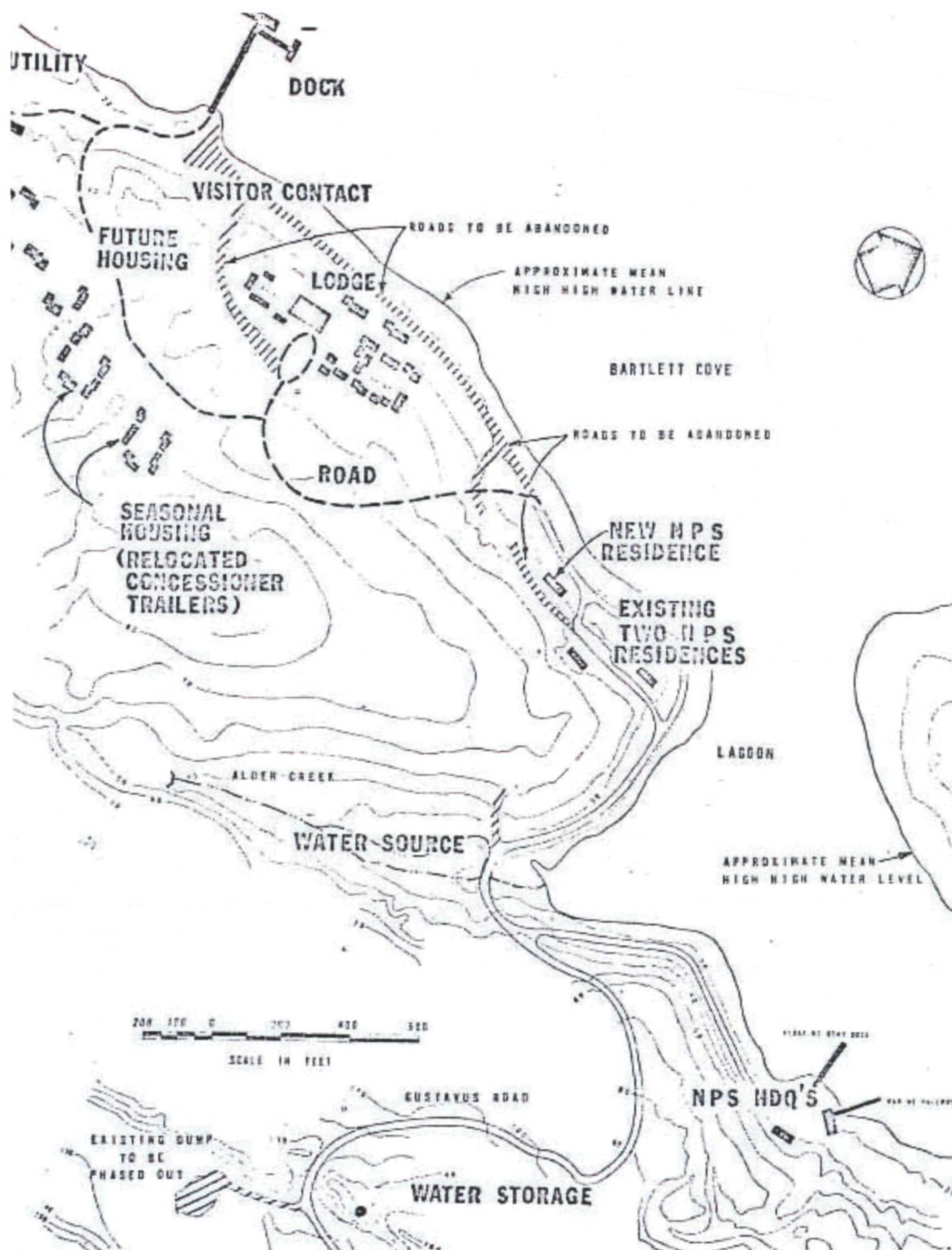


Figure 83. Proposed Road Relocation, National Park Service, Environmental Assessment: Development Modifications to Housing at Utilities at Bartlett Cove, Glacier Bay National Monument (1973).



The registration desk was relocated from the area just east of the central staircase to the former bar room. To accommodate for the new space, half of the east wall was removed and replaced with the new registration desk (Figure 73). A manager's office was constructed just south of the desk, requiring the installation of two new walls that enclosed the southeastern corner of the former bar room. The space east of the registration desk and manager's office would now be used as a store, with shelving lining the west and south walls.

The floors of the new bar room, private dining room, registration area, manager's office, store, and second floor mezzanine lounge were covered with carpet.

The kitchen area was expanded to incorporate a new dishwashing area. At this time, the 1965 walls separating the kitchen from the janitor and storage rooms were removed to facilitate the additional space. The new dishwashing had a sealed tile floor.

In 1973, the Gustavus-Bartlett Cove Road, which originally hugged the shoreline, was relocated inland in order to provide more privacy to the lodge and to facilitate a better connection between the property and the natural waterfront.¹³⁵ Park managers found that heavy use of the road created dust, noise, and "interruption of the tranquil mood of the lodge" (Figure 83).¹³⁶ The road relocation was intended to "permit guests at the lodge to forget cars and enjoy the natural setting of Bartlett Cove."¹³⁷ The new gravel entrance road connected to the south side of the existing circular cul-de-sac (Figure 84). Minor modifications were made to the cul-de-sac, including the installation of a generally rectangular parking lot off of the cul-de-sac's west edge (Figures 85 & 86). The parking area was defined by a series of debarked logs. For those guests visiting the lodge from the Bartlett Cove Dock, a gravel path was constructed, running from the former Gustavus-Bartlett Cove Road to the northwest corner of the lodge building.

(a) Figure 84. Aerial view of complex with relocated road, unknown photographer, circa 1974 (GLBA Archives, GLBA 6030).

(b) Figure 85. Cul-de-sac and parking area, unknown photographer, circa 1974 (GLBA Archives, GLBA 6014f).

(c) Figure 86. Cul-de-sac and parking area, unknown photographer, circa 1974 (GLBA Archives, GLBA 6014f).

(d & e) Figure 87 & 88. Wind damage, photographed by Judy Ayers, circa 1976 (GLBA Archives, GLBA 6004c).

(f) Figure 89. Cabins, unknown photographer, circa 1976 (GLBA Archives).

(g) Figure 90. Cabins, unknown photographer, circa 1976 (GLBA Archives).

(h) Figure 91. Cabins, unknown photographer, circa 1976 (GLBA Archives, GLBA 6024).

(i) Figure 92. Lodge unknown photographer, circa 1976 (GLBA Archives, GLBA 6026).

(j) Figure 93. Lodge dining room, unknown photographer, circa 1976 (GLBA Archives, GLBA 6025).



Glacier Bay Lodge Complex, 1975-1976

Two years later, John Morse & Associates was contracted by the NPS to prepare construction plans for the re-modification of the bar room and mezzanine lounge, and complete designs for a luggage rack that would rest against the south elevation wall west of the main entrance.¹³⁸

The openings between the first-floor lounge, new bar, and mezzanine lounge were enclosed. The doorway between the first-floor lounge and the bar was in-filled with a pair of doors, each with panels of tempered glass. An opening above the doors was in-filled with cedar siding to match the wall. The large opening above the former partition wall was in-filled with four sheets of fixed plate glass, with wood mullions. The open south wall of the mezzanine lounge was enclosed with cedar wainscoting to match the neighboring walls, and three plates of glass with wood mullions. The area above the windows was lined in cedar siding (Figure 82).

In 1976, a windstorm compromised an unknown number of cabins, and the NPS subsequently repaired and/or rebuilt those features that were affected. Alaska Regional Office employee Judith Ayres (1944-) visited the lodge for an inspection, photographically documenting the condition of the site (Figures 87 & 88).¹³⁹

Glacier Bay Lodge Complex, 1984

In 1982, the NPS contracted the Anchorage-based architecture firm Lane+Knorr+Plunkett to prepare construction plans for the modification of the lodge building and two cabins, and construct a luggage handling facility (Figure 94). The construction was completed in 1984, and it involved the:

- Addition of a shed-roofed shipping-receiving room on the south elevation of the lodge
- Addition of second-floor decks on the east and west elevations
- Expansion of the basement, mezzanine, and audio-visual room
- Construction of a Luggage Building, just south of Cabin 55-56
- Modification of the lodge decks and two cabins to be compliant with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (ABA) and the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS), issued that year, in 1984¹⁴⁰

Major additions to the lodge building included a one-room, shed-roofed addition to the south elevation for use as a loading area. The addition had a cedar shake roof, and cedar siding to match the remainder of the lodge. A pair of double doors was installed at the center of its south elevation, and secondary access was provided via the deck to its west, by a door in the northwest corner of the addition.

Second story decks were added to the west and east elevations of the building, with built-in benches and stair cases and railings leading from the first floor decks. The second story decks required the installation of new two-story structural posts to match the original. The west elevation decks incorporated an elevator in the southeast corner of the decks of the first and second floor. The lodge deck east of the new south addition and west of the main entrance was modified to incorporate a "U"-shaped ABA accessible ramp. The railings on all elevations were raised.

On the south elevation, the entrance that led to the basement storage room was in-filled with cedar to match the existing siding. A railing was installed at the center of the main entrance staircase. On the east elevation of the basement, a rock wall was constructed.

Alterations to the basement included the one-room addition off of the south elevation, the expansion of the northwest corner of the basement and the subsequent conversion of the crawl space to a dry storage room, and the expansion of the northeast corner of the basement to create a room for housekeeping. The new walls were constructed of poured concrete between the existing structural piers.

The new dry storage room became a large, rectangular space with concrete slab floors and a raised floor, approximately 3' high on the west wall. A dumbwaiter was installed in the southwest corner of the dry storage room.

The former boiler room was converted to a linen room. At the southeast corner of the linen room, a small, rectangular electrical room was constructed, with painted gypsum board walls. The housekeeping room floor was constructed of concrete slab. The staircase that led to the storage room from the south elevation deck was removed at this time. A new exit door was installed on the east wall of the mechanical room.

On the first floor, the inset staircase leading from the first floor deck of the west elevation to the second floor audio-visual room was removed, and replaced with a dumbwaiter shaft between the basement and first floors. The guest restrooms were re-designed to be ABA compliant. The men's room was expanded to the west, requiring the removal of a staircase that originally led to the basement.

The second floor was expanded and modified to facilitate circulation outside the building and incorporate exhibit space. The southwest corner of the mezzanine was expanded, and became bound by a high, new cedar partition wall to its south. A series of exhibits and display cabinets were installed in this new space and just north of the central staircase. A new door and frame were installed in the northeast corner of the small mezzanine lounge to provide access to the western second story deck. A new door and frame was installed in the northwest corner of the audio-visual room to provide access to the second floor deck. A second door from the southwest corner of the new mezzanine area

provided access to the audio-visual room. The floor of the audio-visual room was refinished; the staircase leading to the first floor deck on the west elevation was removed and replaced with a projection room with shelving.

Throughout the lodge building, the cylindrical light fixtures presently extant on the building were installed at this time.

Cabin 55-56 were modified to be ABA compliant. In these cabins, the original doors to the bathroom were infilled with gypsum board, and an opening was cut out of the bathroom's rear wall to facilitate access.

South of Cabin 55-56, a luggage unit was constructed to resemble the existing cabins, with a cantilevered, asymmetrically pitched, cedar shake roof, and cedar siding, cedar batten corner boards, and casement windows in the east and west elevation roof peaks. The building had two entrances, one on the south elevation comprised of a roll-up door, and another on the north elevation, comprised of the east boardwalk was expanded to connect with its north façade.

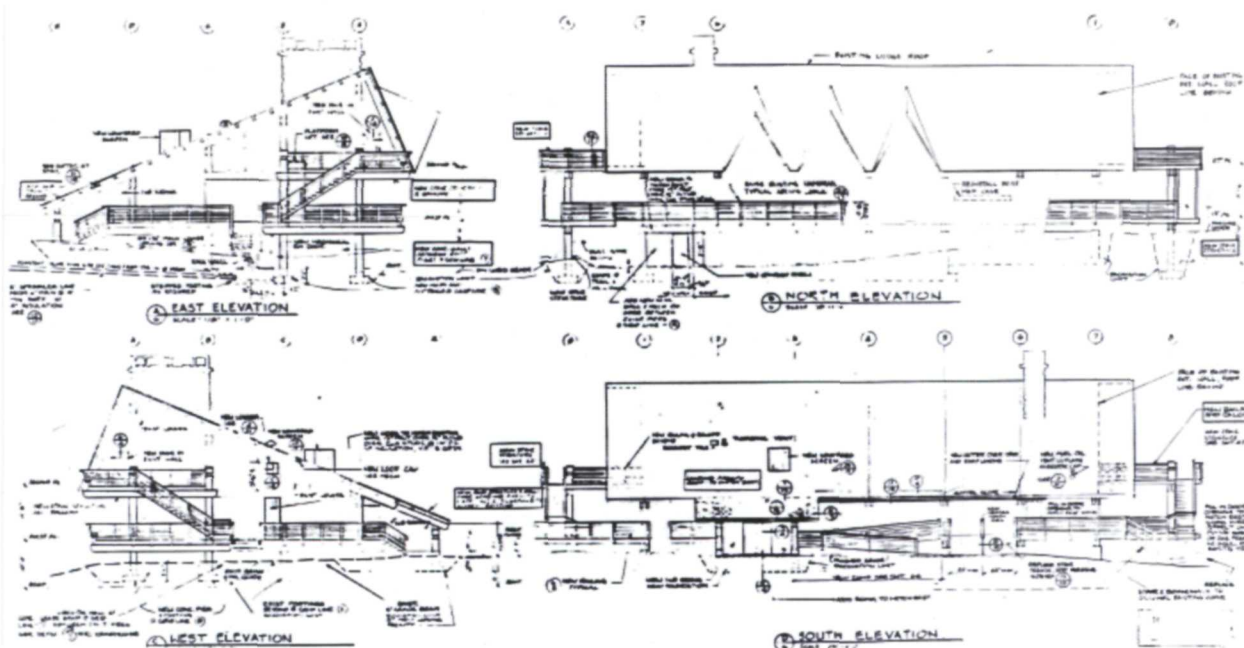


Figure 94. Lane+Knorr+Plunkett, "Lodge and Cabins, Bartlett Cove, Glacier Bay," Drawing No. 132/80.102 B (July 1984).

Glacier Bay Lodge, 1985 to Present

At an unknown date between 1985 and 2011, the southernmost portion of the private dining room was enclosed, and divided into two rooms (from west to east): an office and an alcohol storage room. The circular cul-de-sac was also modified to accommodate additional parking. A generally rectangular parking area extended from the west edge of the circular cul-de-sac, cutting into the center island. In 1998, the bar room was converted into a gift shop, which required the removal of the bar counter and seating areas. At this point, the fireplace was infilled with stone, and new counters and shelving was installed.

The original architect of the complex, John Morse, visited the property on May 26, 1996, and subsequently wrote a letter to Superintendent Jim Brady on June 9. Morse writes:

"I am still very pleased with the overall Facilities Plan but am concerned with how future building, road and parking, and dock facility developments will shape up in light of the current predictions for large additions and improvements proposed by the new concessioner. I hope the Park Service will require and follow through on its responsibility to maintain the character and sensitivity of the Original Overall Plan for the Lodge and its Services: there is nothing like it in the National Parks."¹⁴¹

Ultimately, the concessioner at the time did not make any substantial changes within the boundaries of the lodge complex. In the letter, Morse went on to make the following recommendations for future development. In his letter, Morse makes minor errors, including assigning



Figure 95. Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Site Plan, Kathryn Sears, 2011.

cabins with the incorrect unit numbers and mislabeling the cardinal directions. These errors are identified with the correct information in brackets.

- **Provide Exhibit and Interpretive Space** more accessible and expandable than at present, maybe in a separate structure [south] of Cabins [55 & 56], or [south] of the Dock Service Area.
- **Locate any Added Guest Cabins** both south and north of existing cabin groups and [south] of existing and proposed main access road from Gustavus.
- **In connection with item (1) above**, relieve the seating congestion [west] of the fireplace in the lodge main floor.
- **Create a more welcoming and attractive arrival court** [south] of the main lodge: lower vegetation and prohibition of service and employee parking in this court.
- **Establish a permanent policy and plan** for creating and maintaining views [north] from the main lodge interiors and porches; compare the views of water and mountains that existed at the time of selection of the lodge site in the 1960's.
- **Create an overall attractive and well-maintained Visitor Destination.** Good "Housekeeping" is an important part of this Goal. Commercialism and exhibits should be separate and subordinate.

Physical Description and Character-Defining Features

The Glacier Bay Lodge Complex is an approximately 9.58-acre, largely linear property comprised of a central lodge building with clusters of cabins to the east and west of the lodge (Figure 95). Within the boundaries of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, the complex is located on the southeast edge of Bartlett Cove and set back approximately 200' to the south from the shoreline. In 1964, the complex of buildings was designed by Seattle-based architect John Morse of John Morse & Associates in a mid-century modern style that is indicative of both Park Service Modern and Pacific Northwest Modern architecture. The historic resources contributing to the property were constructed in two major phases. The lodge building and eight cabins were constructed in 1965, while another eight cabins and lodge services building were

constructed in 1972-1973. In 1984, the NPS made major modifications to the lodge and constructed a non-historic luggage unit. These 1984 modifications are non-historic.

The one-story, rectangular, lodge building of exposed post-and-beam structure has vertical, rough-sawn, cedar siding and a dominant, asymmetrically pitched, cantilevered, cedar-shake roof (Figures 96 & 97). The wood-framed multi-unit cabins mimic the shape, roof, and materials of the lodge (Figure 98). The lodge building is physically connected to the cabin clusters by boardwalks. One boardwalk to the west leads from the west edge of the lodge deck and terminates, in general, in a square courtyard surrounded by three cabins. A second boardwalk to the east leads from the east edge of the lodge deck to a cluster of three rectangular courtyards, of varying sizes, lined with a total of 13 cabins (Figure 99).

The following character-defining features are those elements of the complex that contribute to the property's historic identity.



Figure 96. Glacier Bay Lodge Complex, looking northwest, May 2017.



Figure 97. Glacier Bay Lodge Complex, looking southeast, May 2017.

Character-Defining Features

Site

Circulation

- Circular cul-de-sac with a central island of natural vegetation on south side of lodge
- Fir boardwalks
 - Extending from the center of the east and west elevations of the lodge deck and terminating in rectangular boardwalks of varying sizes
 - Decks elevated between 3' and 4' above ground level
 - 4'-6" and 5'-6" wide decks with 2" x 6" fir boards spaced 6" on-center
 - Decks supported by 14" diameter concrete piers, 4" x 12" girders with a rounded bottom edge at an 8" radius, and 4" x 8" beams
 - Stairs with predominantly 5 or 6 risers at a 6" rise
 - Number of risers depend on the natural topography
 - A few stairs with 3, 4, or 9 risers
 - Boardwalk and stair handrails
 - Supportive vertical 3" x 3" posts spaced 6' to 10'
 - Caps that mimic the asymmetrical roof pitch of the lodge and cabins
 - Horizontal 2" x 4" board, supporting a 2" x 6" cap with two cuts
 - One cut is 4¾" deep from the interior cap edge, beginning at a height of 1" and sloping toward the exterior top cap edge at a 10 degree angle
 - A second cut at the exterior top cap edge is ¾" deep, beginning at a height of 1", with a 30 degree angle bevel
 - 4'-wide gravel path between the dock and the northwest corner of the lodge

Spatial Organization

- Central lodge with clusters of cabins to its east and west, connected by boardwalks
- Linear formation of the district, with no development to the north or east
- Staggered cabin locations for privacy and to fit among the trees and on sloping site



Figure 98. Glacier Bay Lodge Complex, looking southeast, March 2017.

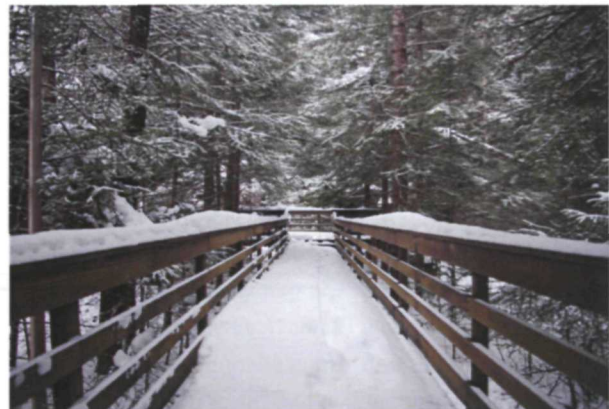


Figure 99. Glacier Bay Lodge Complex, looking southeast, March 2017.



Figure 100. Outdoor lighting, March 2017.



Figure 101. Lodge foundation, May 2017.

Lighting

- Two 16' high 400-watt "area luminaires" or lighting fixtures with a long slender metal pole, topped with a disc, and partially shielded with rounded aluminum plates; located
 - At the southwest corner of the east boardwalk intersection north of Cabin 53-54
 - On the south side of the west boardwalk, just east of the lodge (Figure 100)

Glacier Bay Lodge (Exterior)

General

- Park Service Modern/Pacific Northwest Modern style
- Horizontal emphasis
- Single-story
- Rectangular massing
- Exposed post-and-beam construction, with round posts and rectangular beams
- Stained (non-painted) wood materials

Foundation (Figure 101)

- Cylindrical concrete piers, 1'- 4" diameter, that elevate building and its deck from ground approximately 4' to 7' high
- Piers support paired, rectangular, 6" x 18" fir beams, which support the deck around the lodge and the lodge building.
 - Beams have a rounded bottom edge with a 8" radius
 - Paired beams are separated by a 6" x 6" x 17" spacer
 - Paired beams are attached to the spacer with two 2¾" machine bolts
- Space between piers in-filled with poured concrete
- Concrete walls painted to mimic wood (Figure 102)
 - East elevation (all bays)
 - North elevation (two centermost bays)
- Approximately 2' high plywood siding lining top of north elevation (Figure 103)

Glacier Bay Lodge (Exterior) continued

Structure

■ General

- Post-and-beam construction
 - Grid of full-height, round, 15" diameter, hewn log posts at 16' on-center
 - Rectangular beams described below

■ Deck Structure

- 2" x 6" cedar decking with $\frac{1}{8}$ " spacers
- 6" x 12" and 4" x 12" purlins at 4' on-center
 - 4" x 12" purlins at edges
 - 6" x 12" elsewhere
- Paired 6" x 18" beams

■ Roof Structure

- Paired 6" x 16" fir rafters at 16' on-center
- 6" x 10" purlins at 4' on-center along south slope
- Five 6" x 6" fir purlins, equally spaced, on north slope
- 2" x 6" tongue-and-groove cedar decking
- $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick, 24" long (10" exposed), approximately 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide cedar shakes



Figure 102. Foundation wall painted to mimic wood, May 2017.



Figure 103. Plywood tops foundation on north elevation, May 2017.



Figure 104. Posts, May 2017.

Walls (Exterior)

- Vertically oriented, rough-sawn, 1" x 8" tongue-and-groove, cedar siding with flush joints
- ¼" thick plate glass between posts
 - Located on the first floor of the south elevation, first floor of the west elevation (two northernmost bays), and the first floor of the east elevation (northernmost bay)
 - Each bay has two sheets of glass separated by vertical fir mullions with a 1½" x 5" exterior trim (except for those bays infilled with door surrounds)
 - Each row of plate glass with a 2½" x 5½" handrail on interior
- Bays separated by structural, full-height, round, 15" diameter, hewn logs, with a (Figure 104):
 - Decorative base
 - 10⅞" tall, smooth, round cut that is 13" in diameter, topped by
 - 2'-5" tall chamfered, round, fluted section that is 15" in diameter, topped by
 - Flutes are ½" deep, with a 90 degree angle
 - 4" tall chamfered, smooth, round cut that is 13" in diameter
 - Decorative crown
 - 4" tall chamfered, smooth, round cut that is 13" in diameter, topped by
 - 1'-5" tall chamfered, round, fluted section that is 15" in diameter, topped by
 - Flutes are ½" deep, with a 90 degree angle
 - 6" tall, smooth, round cut that is 13" in diameter

Windows

- Tripled, A-framed dormers the north elevation roof, just east of center (Figure 105)
 - Dormer Roof
 - 12/34 to 12/24 roof pitch
 - 2" x 6" tongue-and-groove cedar decking
 - ⅝" plywood sheathing
 - Building felt
 - Covered in ¾" thick, 24" long (10" exposed), approximately 4" to 14"-wide cedar shakes
 - Windows
 - ¼" thick plate glass
 - Three-pane window in each dormer window
 - Gable peak with a triangular hopper window
 - Beneath hopper window, two adjacent, fixed triangular windows
 - Shared long leg of triangle
 - Triangles incomplete, with hopper window in gable peak
 - Separated by a fir vertical mullion with a 1½" x 5" exterior trim
 - Dormers lined on the interior with a 2½" x 5½" handrail
- Ribbon of rectangular windows east elevation, centermost bay, second floor (Figure 106)
 - Its window was divided into two panes: the bottom pane is fixed, while the top is a pivot window.
- Clustered rectangular, 9" x 3'-3" single pane casement windows on the south elevation (Figure 107)
 - A cluster of three one bay west of the main south entrance
 - A cluster of three windows three bays west of the main south entrance, on the interior of the 1984 south addition
 - A single window (historically part of a cluster of three), two bays west of the main south entrance

Glacier Bay Lodge (Exterior) continued

Entrances

- Main Entrance (South Elevation, First Floor) (Figure 108)
 - Recessed under broad eave of roof
 - Central set of paired doors, each 3' x 8' with two glazed panes
 - Doors flanked by fixed, full-height, plate glass, ¼" thick
 - Interior of plate glass lined with 2½" x 5½" handrails
 - South elevation of entrance flanked by two Modern style metal elliptical light fixtures (Figure 109)
- Private Dining Room Entry (West Elevation, First Floor) (Figure 110)
 - One 3' x 8' fir door with two panes of safety glass
 - Transom hopper window above the door
 - ¼" thick plate glass infills area in bay north of the door
- Dining Room Entry (North Elevation, First Floor) (Figure 111)
 - One 3' x 8' fir door with two panes of safety glass, east of vertical mullion
 - Transom hopper window above the door
 - ¼" thick plate glass infills area in bay east of the door
- Laundry Room Entry (North Elevation, Basement) (Figure 112)
 - One 3'-6" x 7'-3" fir door with one glazed pane in top half of window
 - Door against west side of bay
 - A pair of casement windows, each 4'-3" x 9", east of door
 - Plate glass east of casement window
 - 3' high plywood siding beneath windows
- Service Entrance (South Elevation, First Floor) is subtle
 - Simple, rectangular, 3' x 6'-8" door





(a) Figure 105. Tripled dormers, May 2017.

(b) Figure 106. Ribbonded windows, east elevation, May 2017.

(c) Figure 107. Tripled casement windows, south elevation, May 2017.

(d) Figure 108. Main entrance, south elevation, May 2017.

(e) Figure 109. Light fixtures, main entrance, May 2017.

(f) Figure 110. Private dining room entrance, west elevation, May 2017

(g) Figure 111. Dining room entrance, north elevation, May 2017.

(h) Figure 112. Laundry room entrance, north elevation, May 2017.

Glacier Bay Lodge (Exterior) continued**Roof**

- Asymmetrically pitched with a low, 5:12, south slope and a steep, 29:12, north slope
- Wide, open, overhanging eaves on the south, east, and west elevations
 - South roof slope
 - Paired rectangular 6" x 16" rafter tails with rounded bottom edge (8" radius)
 - Exposed rectangular 6" x 10" purlins with positive single bevels machine bolted
- Boxed, cantilevered eave on the north elevation
 - 2" x 6" cedar tongue-and-groove cedar decking
 - Exposed rectangular paired 6" x 16" rafter tails with positive bevel
- ¾" thick, 24" long (10" exposed), covered with approximately 5½" wide cedar shakes
- Rectangular, 16'-8" wide chimney oriented north to south, extending approximately 2' to 4' above the roof (Figure 113)
 - Polygonal rubble veneer and a concrete chimney cap
 - Stepped, galvanized metal flashing (each step 2' wide)
 - 3' high, reinforced concrete chimney cap with rounded edges (3" radius)
 - Four openings: two 5'-3" wide interior openings, two 1' wide openings on ends

Deck (First Floor)

- Rectangular deck, bound by a hand railing, leading to east and west boardwalks
- 2" x 6" cedar decking with ⅛" spacers
- Hand railings with horizontal 2" x 4" boards supported by 3" x 3" posts
 - Capped with a 2" x 6" board cut to mimic the asymmetrically pitched roof shape of the lodge (Figure 114)
- North elevation bench, measuring 1'-4" high and 1'-3¾" wide
 - Seat of bench comprised of six 1½" x 3½" fir boards at 1¾" on-center between two 2½" x 3½" fir boards
 - Bench supported by vertical 6" x 8" beams, located above each purlin
 - Hand railing oriented at an 80 degree angle to the north (Figure 114)
- Three sets of stairs of 2" x 6" fir boards spaced 6" on-center and handrails supported by vertical, squared, 3½" x 3½" posts, with a 1½" x 9½" board with rounded bottom (4" radius) beneath a 2" x 6" cap cut identically to the deck handrail
 - Stairs from east elevation to east boardwalk, 5'-8" wide with 11 risers at a 6" rise
 - South elevation main entrance stairs, 14'-4" wide with 7 risers at a 6" rise
 - South elevation service stairs, 5' wide with 4 risers at a 6" rise

Stain (Interior and Exterior)

- Stain to match Cabot #M27 (using results from stain analysis) on posts, girders, beams, purlins, window frames, and trim, doors, door frames, and baseboards
- Stain to match Cabot #L29 (using results from stain analysis) siding, soffit, ceilings

Paint (Interior and Exterior)

- Galvanized iron painted to match adjacent surface
- Gypsum board painted to match Plochere #87 (Figure 115)¹⁴²
 - "Gloss" in kitchen and guest bathrooms
 - "Satin" in cabin unit bathrooms
 - "Flat" everywhere else

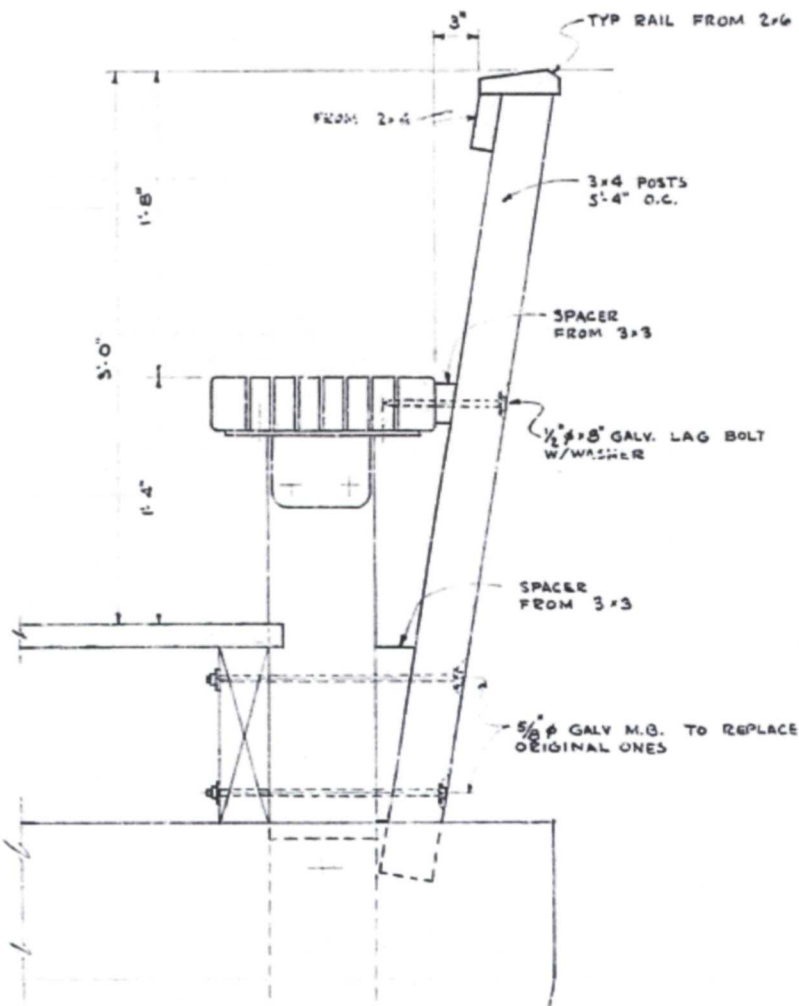
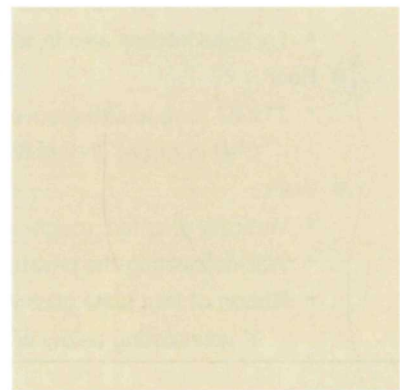


Figure 113. (above) Chimney, May 2017.

Figure 114. (left) Morse, Handrail Detail, Glacier Bay National Monument Lodge Facilities, Drawing No. NM-GB/3036A (March 1965).

Figure 115. (below) Misty Cream: #87, Plochere Color System, Los Angeles, CA.



Glacier Bay Lodge (Interior)

General

- Exposed post-and-beam construction
 - Grid of full-height, round, 15" diameter, hewn log posts at 16' on-center
 - Paired 6" x 16" fir rafters at 16' on-center
 - 6" x 10" purlins at 4' on-center along south slope
 - 6" x 6" fir purlins on north slope
- Interior materials that match the exterior materials
 - Vertically oriented, rough-sawn, 1" x 8" tongue-and-groove, cedar siding with flush joints
- Large window expanses that overlook natural environment

Basement

- General
 - Extent of basement does not extend beyond the first floor
 - Layout
 - Food storage room on west end of basement
 - Laundry room in northeast corner of basement
 - Linen room just south of laundry room
 - Boiler room just east of linen room
 - Store room just south of boiler room
- Floors (All)
 - 4" concrete slab
- Walls
 - Concrete block walls
 - Between laundry and linen rooms
 - Between laundry room and office

First Floor

- General
 - View toward bay from dining/lobby area
- Layout
 - Bar room in northeast corner
 - Guest restrooms in southeast corner
 - Central dining/lobby room
 - Enclosed kitchen area in southwest corner
- Floor
 - 2" x 6" tongue-and-groove cedar subfloor decking
 - Clad in carpet on first floor dining room, bar room, bathroom hall
- Walls
 - Vertically oriented, rough-sawn, 1" x 8" tongue-and-groove, cedar siding with flush joints
 - Wall delineating the private dining room from the main dining room
 - Ribbon of four plate glass windows with vertical wood mullions on west wall above bar room door
 - 1' wainscoting below windows to match cedar siding

■ Windows

• Bar room

- North wall and northern half of east wall comprised of plate glass windows
- Ribbon of four plate glass windows with vertical wood mullions on east wall in gable peak
- Southernmost window is divided into two panes; the top pane is a hopper window

• Dining/lobby/registration area

- North wall comprised of plate glass windows

• Private dining room

- North and west walls comprised of plate glass windows

■ Ceiling

• South half of dining /lobby/registration area extends to exposed roof structure

- Paired 6" x 16" fir rafters at 16' on-center
- 6" x 10" purlins at 4' on-center along south slope
- 6" x 6" fir purlins on north slope

• North half of dining /lobby/registration area extends to mezzanine floor

- 2" x 6" tongue-and-groove cedar subfloor decking
- 6" x 12" purlins



Figure 116. Staircase, May 2017.

Glacier Bay Lodge (Interior) continued**Second Floor**

- General
 - View toward cove from mezzanine
 - South end of mezzanine overlooks dining/lobby/registration area
 - South end of mezzanine lounge overlooks bar room
- Floor
 - 2" x 6" tongue-and-groove cedar subfloor decking clad in oak strip flooring
- Walls
 - Vertically oriented, rough-sawn, 1" x 8" tongue-and-groove, cedar siding with flush joints
 - West wall of mezzanine
 - East wall of mezzanine lounge
 - Audio-visual room (all walls)
 - South end of mezzanine bound by wood handrail, 3' in height, supported by a 3½" x 3½" post, with a horizontal 1½" x 9½" board with a 2" x 6" cap cut like the handrail caps on the exterior boardwalks
 - South elevation of mezzanine lounge with three fixed plate glass windows, separated by vertical wood mullions, overlooking first floor bar room
 - Wainscoting, 2' in height, and lining above windows, 1' in height
 - Materials match east wall of mezzanine lounge
- Ceiling
 - Paired 6" x 16" rafters at 16' on-center
 - 6" x 10" purlins at 4' on-center along south slope
 - 6" x 6" purlins on north slope
 - 2" x 6" tongue-and-groove cedar decking
- Audio-visual room
 - Windowless
 - Projection screen at north end of room
 - Gypsum board, taped, with a cement filler sanded to form a smooth surface for projection, and painted with three coats of flat white paint (Sherwin-Williams A-100)
 - Projector at south end of room
 - Acoustic tiles above projection screen and lining the ceiling
 - Exposed purlins, rafters, and posts
 - Four 6' x 3' doors
 - Two flanking the projector
 - Two entering the auditorium from the mezzanine

Central Staircase (Figure 116)

- "U"-shaped, open fir staircase, 11'-6" x 16' x 9'-8"
- Landing at a height of 5'-5¾", supported on its south end by a pair of horizontal 6" x 18" beams
- Carriage of 4" x 14" boards with a round bottom edge (4" radius)
- 2' fir treads, clad in carpet (carpet completely covers treads)
- Handrail, 3' in height, supported by a 3½" x 3½" post, with a horizontal 1½" x 9½" board with a 2" x 6" cap cut like the handrail caps on the exterior boardwalks

Lights (Figure 117)

- Incandescent enamel pendant light fixtures hung from each pair of rafters
 - South half of dining/lobby/registration area
 - Second floor

Fireplaces (Figure 118)

- A single 16'-8" wide, polygonal rubble veneer chimney that extends from the basement through the northeast corner of the roof
 - Foundation of concrete block on basement level (east wall of laundry room)
 - Centered, semicircular fireplaces on the first floor, 4' radius, lined in brick
 - West wall of the bar room
 - East wall of the dining/lounge area
 - North-of-center, semi-circular fireplace on the second floor, 2' radius, lined in brick,
 - East wall of the mezzanine
 - Chimney comprises west wall of mezzanine lounge



Figure 117.
Lights, May 2017.



Figure 118.
Fireplace, May 2017.

Glacier Bay Lodge Cabins (Exterior)

General (Figure 119)

- Clustered to the east and west of the lodge
- Staggered placement
- Nestled in surrounding vegetation
- Elevated between 3' and 4' above ground level
- Lining rectangular courtyards
- Stained (not painted) wood
- Park Service Modern
- Wood-frame construction

Design

- Eight 1965 cabins with units that each measure 16'-2" x 20'-2"
 - Two-unit cabins with a rectangular footprint, 32'-2" x 20'-2"
 - Three-unit cabins with a rectangular footprint, 48'-4" x 20'-2"
 - Four-unit cabin with a rectangular footprint, 64'-2" x 20'-2"
 - Four-unit cabins with an offset footprint, generally 64'-2" x 20'-2", with a 10' offset
 - Two two-unit masses, each measuring 32'-2" x 20'-2"
- Eight 1972 cabins with units that measure 20'-2" x 14'
 - Four-unit cabins with a rectangular footprint
 - Four-unit cabins with an offset footprint
 - Six-unit cabins with an offset footprint, generally 84' x 20'-2", with a 10' offset
 - One two-unit mass, measuring 28' x 20'-2"
 - One 4-unit mass, measuring 56' x 20'-2"

Foundation

- 14" diameter concrete piers
- 10" x 12" girders, with a round bottom edge, 5" radius

Walls

- Vertically oriented, rough-sawn, 1" x 8" tongue-and-groove, cedar siding with flush joints
- Two parallel 2" x 6" boards placed between each room unit
- 2" x 6" corner boards

Windows

- Rectangular, vertically oriented, single-pane casement windows or vents with an opening of 3'-6½" x 1'-8" at gable peak on side elevations (Figure 120)
- Narrow, rectangular horizontal windows in bathroom (Figure 121)
- Fixed picture window and adjacent 1'-8" wide, single-pane casement window with a collective opening of 4'-3½" x 6'-6½" (Figure 122)

Roof

- Asymmetrically pitched with a low, 5:12, rear slope and a steep, 29:12, front slope
- Wide, open, overhanging eave on the south, east, and west elevations
 - Paired rectangular 6" x 16" rafter tails with rounded bottom edge (8" radius) on the south elevation
 - Exposed rectangular 6" x 10" purlins
- Boxed, cantilevered eave on the front elevation
 - 2" x 6" cedar tongue-and-groove cedar decking
 - Exposed rectangular 6" x 18" beams with positive single bevels machine bolted
- Flush rakes on the sides of the cabins
- $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick, 24" long (10" exposed), covered with approximately 5½" wide cedar shakes

Stain (Interior and Exterior)

- Stain to match Cabot #M27 (using results from stain analysis) on posts, girders, beams, purlins, window frames, and trim, doors, door frames, and baseboards
- Stain to match Cabot #L29 (using results from stain analysis) siding, soffit, ceilings

Cylindrical porch lights

- Adjacent to the front door of each unit, between the bathroom window and door
- Aligned with the top of the door frame
- Metal mount with a cylindrical opaque glass lamp



Figure 119. Cabins, March 2017.



Figure 120. Casement window, March 2017.



Figure 121. Bathroom window, March 2017.



Figure 122. Bedroom window, March 2017.



Figure 123. 1965 Cabin, March 2017.

Glacier Bay Lodge Cabins (Interior) (Figures 123)

1965 Cabins

■ Floor Plan

- Each unit measures 20'-2" x 15'-5"
 - 7'-5" x 5'-3" entry room
 - 7'-5" x 5'-3" bathroom
 - 15'-5" x 13'-5" bedroom

■ Walls

- Stained, vertical, rough-sawn, 1" x 8" cedar siding
 - Bedroom walls that line building exterior
 - Loft walls that line building exterior
- Gypsum board
 - Interior bedroom walls
 - Entry room walls
 - Bathroom walls

■ Ceiling

- Exposed, with 6" x 18" fir rafters
- "S&S Glacier Bay" stamp on rafters

■ Bedroom

• Open loft

- Simple trim, cedar board with cap
- Simple handrail, cedar board with cap
- Five cedar balusters
 - Balusters have rounded bottom edges at a 8" radius
 - 7½" space between end balusters and wall
 - Two balusters with 2' space at one end of handrail, where a ladder was once located (no longer extant).
 - Remaining balusters spaced every 4'

■ Entry Room

- Open oak plywood 5'-5¼" x 6' closet against wall opposite bathroom (Figure 124)
 - Plastic laminate back, self-edged
 - ¾" oak plywood shelves and sides
 - 8" plastic laminate base
 - 4'-16" x 3' opening with 1½" in diameter oak curtain rod, adjacent to (from bottom to top)
 - 3-drawers, oak-faced, ¾" plastic laminate shelf top
 - 2'-4" x 2'-2" opening
 - 1'-2" x 2'-2" opening

■ Cabin 7-8 ("Staff Cabin")

- Units 7 and 8 are connected by a door just north of center



Figure 124. Entry room, 1965 Cabin, March 2017.

Glacier Bay Lodge Cabins (Interior) continued**1972 Cabins (Figure 125)****■ Floor Plan**

- Each unit measures 20'-2" x 13'-2"
 - 7'-5" x 5'-3" entry room
 - 3'-4" x 6'-10" vanity room
 - 5'-8" x 5' bathroom
 - 13'-2" x 13'-10" bedroom (general measurements)

■ Walls

- Stained, vertical, rough-sawn, 1" x 8" cedar siding
 - Bedroom walls that line building exterior
 - Entry room walls that line building exterior
- Gypsum board
 - Interior bedroom walls
 - Entry room walls
 - Vanity room walls
 - Bathroom walls

■ Ceiling

- Exposed, with 6" x 18" fir rafters
- "S&S Glacier Bay" stamp on rafters

■ Bedroom

- Inset (1'-10" deep) shelf along the wall shared with bathroom
- Enclosed loft area, with white painted drywall, with simple cedar frames in rectangular pattern
- Chandelier lamp (Figure 126)
 - Located in line with entry room, at the center of bedroom wall
 - Hung by metal chain, affixed to hooks in wall and ceiling
 - Wood central shaft
 - Wood cross at bottom
 - Cylindrical cloth lampshade

■ Vanity Room (Figures 127-128)

- Shelf with sink and mirror along wall shared with exterior
- Pole for hanging clothes, topped by shelf, along wall opposite sink
- Opening between vanity room and bathroom contains a wood pocket door



Figure 125. 1973 Cabin, March 2017.



Figure 127. View from vanity room into bathroom, 1973 Cabin, March 2017.



Figure 126. Chandelier, 1973 Cabin, March 2017.



Figure 128. Pole in vanity room, 1973 Cabin, March 2017.

Site

The Glacier Bay Lodge Complex is located within the Glacier Bay Basin, a region encompassing Glacier Bay and its surrounding mountains and glaciers. The lodge complex is situated about 5.5 miles northeast of the mouth of Glacier Bay and approximately 6 miles northwest (as the crow flies) of Gustavus, Alaska.¹⁴³ The complex rests on a topography with a gentle, downward slope to the northeast, toward the southeast shore of Bartlett Cove. The lodge and cabins sit within a wooded area of primarily Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), with Sitka alder (*Alnus rubra*) and cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *Trichocarpa*). The understory is covered with Alaska blueberry (*Vaccinium alaskaense*), oval-leaf blueberry (*Vaccinium ovalifolium*), common lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*), devil's club (*Oplopanax horridus*), cow parsnip (*Heracleum maximum*), salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) and moss. The lodge has a view to the north of the Fairweather Range, which is intermittently screened by Sitka spruce. The cabins on the north end of each cluster (from west to east: Cabin 7-8, Cabin 9-15, Cabin 28-31, Cabin 31A-34, and Cabin 35-38)

have partial views of the mountains; however, these are moderately to heavily screened by Sitka spruce and western hemlock.

Fir boardwalks measuring 4'-6" to 5'-6" in width connect the lodge with its cabins. These are elevated between 3' and 4' above the ground by concrete piers, measuring 14" diameter. The piers support 4" x 12" girders with a rounded bottom edge measuring 8" in radius. The girders support 4" x 8" beams. The decks of the boardwalks are comprised of 2" x 6" fir boards, spaced 6" on-center, which conceal utility pipes and wires. The boardwalks have short stairs with shallow risers at the corners of the courtyards, at varying areas in the center of those boardwalks extending from the lodge deck, and in areas that meet gravel trails. The stairs predominantly have five or six risers and a 6" rise. Some stairs have three or four risers. The boardwalk handrails, with a cap that mimics the asymmetrical pitch of the lodge and cabins, is largely supported by vertical rectangular posts, with four evenly spaced rails.

The complex is accessed from the south by a straight, 333'-8" x 25'-7", paved lodge entrance road from the



Figure 129. Lodge, May 2017.



Figure 130. Lodge, south elevation, May 2017.

park road that culminates in a generally oval-shaped cul-de-sac with a central island of Sitka spruce and Sitka alder. Pavement extends from the north end of the cul-de-sac to the south elevation of the lodge. A convex-square-shaped, 61'-2" x 84' paved parking lot intercepts the southwest corner of the cul-de-sac. A short, 15'-11" wide, sinuous, paved path leads from the east intersection of the entrance road and cul-de-sac to the south elevation of the luggage unit. From the north, pedestrians primarily access the lodge from a 346' x 4' gravel path leading from the former park road to the northwest corner of the lodge. Two straight gravel pedestrian trails lead from the former park road, just north of the complex, to boardwalk staircases, just east of Cabin 9-15 and Cabin 35-38.

The landscape is partially illuminated with two 16' high light fixtures, each with a long, slender metal pole that is topped with a disc. The bulb is partially shielded with a round aluminum plate. These "area luminaires" date to 1965, and are located at the southwest corner of the east boardwalk intersection north of Cabin 53-54 and on the south side of the west boardwalk, just east of the lodge.

Glacier Bay Lodge

The lodge is a single-story, six-bay by three-bay building measuring approximately 96'-8" x 48'-8" (Figures 129-133). With a generally rectangular massing that dates to 1972, the lodge building has three major 1984 additions, including a shed-roofed shipping/receiving room on its south elevation and second-floor decks on its east and west elevations. The north and south elevations are both considered façades, though, the recessed main



Figure 131. Lodge, northwest corner, May 2017.



Figure 132. Lodge, west elevation, May 2017.



Figure 133. Lodge, east elevation, May 2017.

entrance to the building is on the south elevation. It has an expansive, asymmetrically pitched, cedar-shake-clad roof with wide, overhanging eaves. The cantilevered north elevation roof is dominated by tripled, A-framed dormers, located just east of center. Its fir post-and-beam construction is exposed on the exterior and interior, and its interior and exterior walls are generally infilled with vertical rough-sawn cedar boards. Large panes of plate glass infill space between posts on the north elevation, and portions of the east and west elevations.

The lodge sits on a foundation of exposed reinforced cylindrical concrete piers (1'-4" in diameter) supported by reinforced concrete footings (4' x 4' and 5' x 5' wide; at least 2'-6" in height). These piers raise the lodge above the ground approximately 4' and support paired, rectangular, fir 6" x 18" girders with a rounded bottom edge at an 8" radius. The exterior concrete walls of the basement are painted to mimic wood (completed at an unknown date), except for the west elevation and two exterior bays of the north elevation, which are unpainted. The top of the basement walls are lined with vertical plywood walls, measuring 2' in height.

A deck wraps around the majority of the building's first floor, with two breaks on the south elevation. To the west, the deck terminates against the west elevation of the shipping/receiving room addition. To the east, it terminates at the east edge of an accessible ramp. In general, the deck measures 108'-3" x 62'-8", with a 8'-4" wide deck to the north, 6' wide deck to the south, and 5'-9" wide decks to the east and west. In the northeast and southeast corners of the building, there are two-story decks that extend east and west from the building. At the first floor level, the decks are an extension of the wrap-around deck and measure approximately 17'-2" x 28'-2". At the second floor level, the decks measure approximately 21'-1" x 28'-2". The first and second floor decks are connected by "L"-shaped staircases, each measuring 2'-4" wide with a 5'-2" landing. The decks are constructed of 2" x 6" cedar with 1/8" spacers. They are bound by hand railings with four railings shaped at each bottom to match the rounded rafter tails of the building. The railings are supported by 3" x 3" posts. The railing caps 2" x 6", shaped to mimic the asymmetrically pitched roof of the lodge. Benches are constructed as part of the first and second floor railings.

The benches measure 1'-4" in height and 1'-3 3/4" in width and have seats of six parallel 1 1/2" x 3 1/2" boards at 1 3/4" on-center. The supports for the hand railing behind the benches are leaning at a 100 degree angle to the north.

The exposed post-and-beam structure of the building is comprised of a grid of full-height, round, 15" diameter, hewn log posts at 16' on-center, and rectangular 6' x 12' beams supporting the first and second floors. The posts are decorated at the base and crown. Each base is comprised of (from bottom to top) a smooth, round cut, 10" in height and 13" in diameter; a chamfered, round, fluted section, 2'-5" in height and 15" in diameter; and a chamfered, smooth, round cut, 4" in height and 13" in diameter. Each crown is comprised of (from bottom to top) a chamfered, smooth, round cut, measuring 4" in height, 13" in diameter; a chamfered, round, fluted section, measuring 1'-5" in height and 15" in diameter; and a smooth, round cut measuring 6" in height and 13" in diameter.

The lodge walls between posts are predominantly clad in vertical, rough-sawn, 1" x 8" tongue-and-groove, cedar siding with flush joints. Bays of 1/4" thick plate glass extend across the full extent of the north elevation. The northernmost bay of the east elevation and the two northernmost bays of the west elevation are also infilled with plate glass. Each bay contains two sheets of glass, divided by vertical fir mullions with a 1 1/8" x 5" exterior trim.

Covered in cedar shakes, each measuring 24" (10" exposed) x 5 1/2" x 3/4", the lodge's character-defining roof is asymmetrically pitched, with a 29:12 north slope and a 5:12 south slope. The eave of the north slope is boxed and cantilevered, extending 10'-4" over the south elevation of the deck, while the eaves of the south slope are open and overhanging approximately 8' over the south, east, and west elevations. The cantilevered north slope is supported by exposed, paired, 6' x 18' beams with positive single bevels. The exposed eaves over the south elevation have exposed, paired 6' x 16' rafter tails with rounded bottom edge, 8" in radius, and the open eaves over the east and west elevations have exposed 6' x 10' purlins. All eaves are lined with 2" x 6" cedar tongue-and-groove decking. A wide, 16'-8" x 4'-8", chimney rises above the north slope of the roof 2' to 4'. The chimney has stepped, galvanized metal flashing and a polygonal rubble veneer. It is topped

by a concrete chimney cap 3' in height, with rounded edges (3" in radius), and four openings: two interior openings, measuring 5'-3" in width, and two openings on the ends, measuring 1' in width.

The building's south façade encompasses the main entrance to the lodge. Comprising the second bay to the east, the recessed main entrance, measuring 15'-4" x 4', is covered by the broad eave of the roof. A set of double doors, each 3' x 8' with two glazed panes, is centered on the south wall of the entrance. The doors are surrounded by five panes of fixed ¼" plate glass. The east and west walls of the recessed entrance are adorned with Modern enamel elliptical light fixtures. One bay west of the entrance is a centered cluster of three single pane, 9" x 3'-3", casement windows. An identical singular window pierces the next bay to the west, just left of center. Historically, this bay also had a cluster of three windows; however, the two westernmost windows were infilled with cedar siding in 1984. The second bay from the west encompasses the 16'-8" x 16' shipping/receiving room addition, constructed in 1984. A pair of doors centered on the addition's south elevation. Each door measures 3'-6" x 6'-8" and is clad in siding to match the lodge. A 3' x 6' door pierces the northernmost end of the addition's west elevation. Another 3' x 6' door pierces the center of the westernmost bay of the south elevation. The door is surrounded by utilities, which are fixed to the wall (from west to east): squared louvered vent, fire alarm, light, rectangular louvered vent, and an air conditioning unit.

The north façade of the lodge, the first elevation historically viewed by guests upon entering the district, is dominated by tripled, A-frame dormers situated just left of the elevation's center. The ridge of the dormers has a 5:12 slope, while the eaves have a 29:12 slope. The dormer roofs are clad in cedar shakes and lined with 2" x 6" tongue-and-groove cedar decking. Each window has three panes of glass: two adjacent fixed windows separated by a ⅛" x 5" vertical mullion, topped by a triangular hopper window in the gable peak. The first floor wall of the north elevation is composed of ribboned plate glass windows set between the exposed structural posts of the building. A 3' x 8' door with two glazed panes topped with a transom window pierces the third bay from the east. It rests against a vertical mullion, to its east. The 4'-8" chimney is

exposed within the first bay from the east. The basement of the north elevation is accessed by two entrances. The entrance to the laundry room is comprised of one 3'-6" x 7'-3" door with one glazed pane on the top half of the door, and a squared louvered vent on the bottom. Just east of the door, there is a strip of windows: (from west to east): a pair of casement windows, each 4'-3" x 9"; and a fixed 4'-3" x 10' picture window. Plywood, measuring 3' in height, infills the space below the windows is a plywood siding. The 3'-6" x 7'-3" door to the storage room is just west of the laundry room entrance.

The east elevation is dominated by its two story decks and elevator, which extend from the northernmost bay. The elevator pierces the southeast corner of the second story deck. It is comprised of a 6'-4" x 5'-6" elevator, which runs between the first and second floor decks. At the second floor, the elevator is encased in a rectangular, post-and-beam, 6'-4" x 11' structure clad in wood siding to match the lodge with an asymmetrically pitched roof that mimics the roof of the lodge. It has exposed, round, 15" in diameter posts at the corners and exposed 3" x 2" beams supporting a roof that cantilevers to the east. The south half of the structure houses the elevator, while the north half has an open interior. Fenestration is regular with fixed glass windows. The wall of the east elevation features a ribbon of four windows in-filling the second story of the centermost bay. The southernmost window in the ribbon is divided into two panes: the bottom pane is fixed, while the top is a pivot window.

Like the east elevation, the west elevation is dominated by a two-story porch extending from its northernmost bay. The second floor porch leads to a wood egress door for the audio-visual room. Directly beneath the porch, the first floor bays are infilled with plate glass windows. Just south of the windows, half of the centermost bay is infilled with (from north to south) plate glass and a wood-framed glass door topped with a transom. A small wooden gate with a sinuous top blocks visitors from entering the concessioner services area in the southwest corner of the building.

On the interior, the lodge has two above-ground levels, generally open in plan, and a finished basement. The interior walls of the building's upper floors reflect its exterior, with exposed structural posts, rafters, and purlins, rough-sawn cedar walls and ceilings. Unless otherwise

noted, the floors are sheathed in wall-to-wall carpeting. Wood railings measuring 2½" x 5½" run across all plate glass windows. Enamel pendant lights, dating to 1965, hang from the ceilings. The stone-faced chimney pierces the northeast interior of the building, where it is exposed on the building's first and second floors with semi-circular, brick-lined fireplaces.

The first floor is comprised of a central "L"-shaped central registration/lobby/dining space, lined to the east and south by enclosed rooms: a rectangular bar room in the northeast corner (presently used as a gift shop), a squared restroom area in the southeast corner, a squared registration area west of the main entrance, and a rectangular kitchen in the southwest corner. At the center of the first floor's registration/lobby/dining space is a "U"-shaped, single-landing staircase with an open-riser-stair, which leads to an open second floor.

The central registration/lobby/dining space is the room first viewed by visitors entering from the south elevation main entrance. A squared registration area, defined by one rectangular and one "L"-shaped wood information desk, is located just west of the main entrance. South of the desk, there is an enclosed square-shaped office. The lobby composes the area just east of the central staircase. A fireplace lines the northernmost bay of the room's west wall. The dining area comprises the area northwest of the central stair. A kitchen service area, defined by a partition wall and two service station islands, is located to the southwest of the staircase.

The bar room features a fireplace in the northernmost

bay of its east wall in-filled with rock. The restroom area is comprised of a narrow hallway, running east to west, with two parallel rooms to the south: a men's room to the west and a women's room to the east. The men's room is approximately 9' in width, while the women's room is approximately 6' in width. Both bathroom floors are covered with light blue mosaic tiles, and the walls are sheathed in gypsum board, with light blue tile wainscoting 6'-8" in height (historically, the wainscoting was 4' in height). The wood doors measure 2'-8" x 6'-8". The kitchen is accessed and exited by two hinged 2'-8" x 6'-8" wood doors with rectangular 1'-8" x 8" fixed windows to the south of the kitchen service area. These doors date to 1965. The doors are just west of center of the kitchen service area's south wall. The kitchen area, largely unaltered since it was constructed in 1965, is composed of an open rectangular room for cooking, dishwashing, and refrigeration. West of the cooking/dishwashing/refrigeration room are three small parallel rooms (from north to south): a toilet room, a sink, and storage area. To the west of the three small rooms is a rectangular storage room. All rooms associated with the kitchen have vinyl floors and painted gypsum board walls and ceilings. Doors opening into the sink, toilet, and storage rooms are wood and measure 2'-6" x 6'-8".

The "L"-shaped second floor is composed of a central open mezzanine, flanked by a partially enclosed mezzanine lounge to the east and a fully enclosed audio-visual room to the west. The mezzanine features a fireplace on its east wall. The mezzanine lounge features the backside of the fireplace, and three fixed, plate glass windows that overlook the first floor bar room. Siding that matches the walls, measuring 1' in height, line the top of the windows. Wainscoting, measuring 2' in height, lines the bottom of the windows. The audio-visual room, accessible by two wood 3' x 6'-8" doors on the west wall of the mezzanine. One door is at the northernmost end of the wall, while the other is at the southernmost end of the wall. The audio-visual room, unaltered since the period of significance, is comprised of a rectangular auditorium with an enclosed projection room at its southernmost end. The ceiling is composed of acoustic tiles. The room features a cement-filled gypsum board projection screen at its northernmost end. The projection room is accessible by



Figure 134. Cabin, side elevation, March 2017.

two 3' x 6'-8" wood doors at the east and west ends of the auditorium's south wall.

The basement is divided into two general areas: one large open warehouse to the west and a cluster of six small rooms to the east. The floors and walls throughout the basement level are composed of poured concrete. The building's structural elements, including reinforced concrete piers, 1'-4" in diameter, and 6' x 12' and 4' x 12' purlins at 4' on-center. Next to the posts, the purlins measure 4' x 12', while elsewhere, the purlins measure 6' x 12'.

Cabins

The 16 wood-framed cabins that flank the lodge building are nearly identical design, with minor differences in interior and exterior layout (Figures 134-136). The roofs mimic the lodge's asymmetrically pitched, cantilevered, cedar shake roof. They have a boxed, cantilevered front; an open, overhanging rear eave; and flushed sides. The cabins are clad in cedar tongue-and-groove siding to match the lodge, with cedar corner boards. There are 2-6 rooms or "units" in each cabin, and each unit is defined on the cabin exterior by a pair of cedar battens.



Figure 135. Cabin, front elevation, March 2017.

The side of each cabin has a one-pane, casement window in the peaks of the pitch. All units have a wood entry door with simple cedar trim, small narrow and horizontally oriented rectangular windows in the front, and a large picture window with an adjacent, single pane, vertically oriented, rectangular casement window on the rear.

Of those cabins constructed in 1965, there are four



Figure 136. Cabin, rear elevation, March 2017.

layouts (refer to Appendix B for floor plans):

- 4 two-unit cabins with a rectangular footprint
- 2 three-unit cabins with a rectangular footprint
- 1 four-unit cabin with a rectangular footprint
- 1 four-unit cabins with an offset footprint

And of those cabins constructed in 1972, there are three layouts:

- 3 four-unit cabins with a rectangular footprint
- 3 four-unit cabins with an offset footprint
- 2 six-unit cabins with an offset footprint

All units are designed as accommodations, with two exceptions: one unit in each of the three-unit 1965 cabins, which serve as utility rooms that service the cabins. The layout of all units (1965 and 1972) are identical, with small rectangular rooms of equal size in the front (generally comprised of an entry room and a bathroom), and a large squared bedroom in the back. The high ceilings in the bedroom expose the building's roof structure. One of the 1965 cabins, Cabin 7-8, was built to house the manager of the lodge, with a connecting door between the two units.

There are subtle differences between the 1965 and 1972 cabins. Each unit in the 1965 cabins measure 20'-2" x 15'-5" while the units of the 1972 cabins are 2'-3" smaller, measuring 20'-2" x 13'-2".

The 1965 cabins are comprised of a large bedroom in the rear, with an entry room and a bathroom in the front. The interior walls of the 1965 cabin are covered with stained vertical rough-sawn 1" x 8" cedar siding, except for those bedroom walls not shared with the exterior of the building, and the entry room and bathroom walls, which are sheathed in gypsum board. Carpet covers the bedroom floor, while waxed vinyl covers the entry and bathroom. The bedroom contains an open loft with a simple cedar handrail. The entry room contains an open oak plywood and plastic laminate 5'-5¼" x 6' closet against wall opposite bathroom. The bathrooms contain a wall-mounted sink with a medicine cabinet above the sink, which are both beside to the toilet. A tub/shower infills the wall adjacent to the toilet.

"building surface is covered with green mold, including concrete piers, poured concrete basement level walls, girders, structural posts, siding, trim, and beneath the roof eaves"

The 1972 cabins are comprised of a large bedroom in the rear, with an entry room, vanity room, and bathroom in the front. The interior walls of the 1972 cabin are covered with stained vertical rough-sawn 1" x 8" cedar siding, except for those bedroom walls not shared with the exterior of the building, and the vanity room and bathroom walls, which are sheathed in gypsum board. Carpet covers the bedroom, entry room, and vanity room floors, while waxed vinyl covers the bathroom floor. The bedroom contains an enclosed loft area, with white painted drywall covered with a pattern of rectangular frames of stained wood. The bedroom also features an inset shelf along the wall shared with the bathroom. Many of these rooms contained a modern rustic style 1972 cloth and wood cylindrical chandelier lamp hung by a metal chain. These lamps have been removed, and are presently in storage at the park. The vanity room contains a vinyl sheathed shelf with an inset sink below a fixed mirror on the wall shared with the exterior of the building. On the wall opposite the sink, there is a wood pole to hang clothes below a shallow wood shelf. The bathroom contains a toilet and tub.

There are two utility units, which are within Cabins 5-6/U1 and 51-52/U3. The bottom of the door to the utility units feature a centered metal vent. The two front rooms contain entry room and enclosed janitor's closet. The large room in the rear hosts a boiler and other equipment. A chimney with a galvanized flashing and rain cap pierces the roof from the boiler room. The interior of the utility units have poured, sealed concrete floors with rubber baseboards and painted gypsum board walls and ceiling. The rear picture windows had obscure glass.

Condition Assessment

The following is a condition assessment of those features that are contributing to the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District. In general, the property is in fair condition with minor damage. There are no structural concerns associated with this property. Character-defining features are affected by a combination of moisture and deferred maintenance, which have caused stains, checks, cracks, wood rot, biological growth, rusting, and spalling. Much of the building exteriors are scratched or marked from friction with metal furniture, laundry carts, and luggage. Cleaning, re-staining, and the replacement of rusted metal components represent the majority of work required to address these conditions.

Glacier Bay Lodge

Many of the structural posts have "checks," or long cracks which run along the wood grain, that range from ½" to 1½" in width. While this naturally occurs as logs

age, these checks can invite moisture or fungal decay, particularly in those instances where checks are exposed to weather. Photographs indicate that at least some of these checks were present prior to 1974 (Figures 137 & 138).

The high-moisture climate of Glacier Bay combined with the dense forest encompassing the buildings of the district, has caused damage to the concrete, wood, and metal building fabric and finishes associated with the building. Much of the stain on the wood elements of the lodge is discolored from a combination of moisture and photochemical degradation. In some areas, the stain has blistered due to the entrapment of moisture (Figure 139). Water stains are also prevalent on the concrete foundation and cedar siding adjacent to trim and the deck (Figure 140).

In those instances where there has been a high enough concentration of water, "cellar rot," also known as "wet rot" has affected wood. This condition only grows in extremely damp conditions. These areas are clearly identified, in that the wood is black or dark brown and



Figure 137. Crack on post, May 2017.



Figure 138. Cracks present in 1974, unknown photographer, circa 1974 (GLBA Archives, GLBA 6009 a-f).



Figure 139. Moisture damage on girder, May 2017.

maintains a burned appearance. Cellar rot has affected the decking, particularly within the inset main entrance (Figure 141).

Much of building surface is covered with green mold, including concrete piers, poured concrete basement level walls, girders, structural posts, siding, trim, and beneath the roof eaves (Figures 142 & 143). Other evidence of moisture damage includes biological growth on the chimney (Figure 144).

Vegetation, including grasses and shrubs, is growing at the base of the south elevation of the addition (Figure 145). This vegetation is supporting the retention of moisture in the wood building materials, and is responsible for the presence of green mold on the addition and structural damage to the post in the southwest corner (Figure 146).

At the time of this assessment, in May of 2017, a series of wooden, soil-filled flower boxes were stored

on the ramp, against the building, creating a habitat for moisture retention (Figure 147). Although there is no significant damage at this point in time, continued storage in this location will lead to moisture damage. Similarly, the area west of the 1984 addition is heavily used by the concessions kitchen staff. There are many concession items and related utilities affixed and/or resting against the wall.

The main entrance is generally in good condition, although there is bird guano on its plate glass, window frames, and decking.

A heavily used building by patrons and concessioner employees, the lodge building has a significant amount of scratches and dents in the cedar siding. The three benches in the public entrance have iron back legs that, due to shifting, have scratched the cedar planks of the building. The base of the post just east of the public entrance is severely scratched, likely due to friction with laundry carts, luggage, or other mobile items. A horizontal dark mark



Figure 140. Moisture damage on siding, May 2017.



Figure 142. Green mold on concrete pier, May 2017.



Figure 141. Cellar rot on deck, May 2017.



Figure 143. Green mold beneath eave, May 2017.

that pre-dates the 1984 modifications to the building runs continuously on the south elevation; this was caused by regular friction with benches that were lined up against this elevation in the 1970s (Figures 148 & 149).

Along the south elevation, the fluted portion of a post has been vandalized with the carved initials, "B.C."



Figure 144. Biological growth on the chimney, May 2017.



Figure 145. Vegetation against building, May 2017.



Figure 146. Damage to structural post, May 2017.

The interior of the lodge has minor damage, including a broken window frame within the shipping/receiving room addition and spalling concrete in the basement. In the storage room, one of the north elevation concrete piers has evidence of older damage—severe spalling, which has exposed a reinforcing bar—that has been



Figure 147. Flower boxes stored against lodge, May 2017.



Figure 148. Mark across south elevation, May 2017.



Figure 149. Enclosed wall left of luggage, photographed by Judy Ayers, circa 1976 (GLBA Archives, Box GLBA 00491, Folder 17, Photo GLBA 6012).



Figure 150. Water stains on cedar wall, May 2017.

painted over. There is minimal water staining on the interior of the building, including on the plywood ceiling in the basement, the cedar walls in bathroom hall, and in the gable peak of the mezzanine lounge, and cedar walls in the mezzanine (Figure 150).

The private dining room, adjacent offices, service area, and kitchen are high traffic areas, and as a result, there are scratches, markings, remnants from a spilled liquid, and in some instances, material loss (Figures 151 & 152).

Cabins

The effects of moisture on the lodge building is also present on the cabins. Most exterior surfaces of the cabins are covered with green and black mold, including the concrete piers, siding, battens, fascia, doors, door and window frames, and wood towel railings. The painted wood girders resting on the piers are severely blistering due to the entrapment of moisture (Figure 153).

Beneath the buildings, the duct tape used to join the insulated boards is failing adhesive; as remediation, wood



Figure 151. Cut in gypsum board in office wall, May 2017.

blocks are stapled to the tape to keep it in place.

Water stains are prevalent on wall-soffit joints. For those cabins that have an offset plan, there is severe water damage at the center of each façade (Figures 154 & 155).

Many features are also worn, cracked, and/or chipped. The doors are damaged with marks, mold, and cracks. The plywood soffits are cracking at its edges and in few areas, the wood siding is chipped. On the majority of the elevations along the boardwalks, there is a 32"-high vertical marking, likely caused by laundry carts. On the south elevation of Cabin 28-31, there is a deep horizontal cut through the cedar walls and wood planks caused by an unknown source (Figure 156).

Due to the cabin's flush eave and rake design, the gable ends have been affected by moisture and humidity. The corner boards and fascia, in particular, have been severely compromised by exposure to excessive moisture and show evidence of rot (Figure 157). Many exterior window frames on the gable ends are rotting due to excessive contact with moisture. Biological growth is on top of many building



Figure 152. Loss of linoleum tiles of kitchen bathroom floor, May 2017.



Figure 155. Moisture damage at wall-soffit joint, March 2017.



Figure 153. Blistering stain on cabin girder, March 2017.



Figure 156. Cut in siding, March 2017.



Figure 154. Moisture damage at wall-soffit joint, March 2017.



Figure 157. Moisture damage to corner board, March 2017.

features, such as the roofs, corner boards, vents, sills, and utility pipes (Figure 158).

On the north elevations of Cabin 35-38 and Cabin 39-42, there is evidence of water saturation covering the bottom 2' of the elevation. The walls of the gable ends are discolored, which is likely attributed to photochemical the wood coating. On the west elevation of Cabin 5-6/U, there is a white substance beneath the eaves; the makeup of this substance is unidentified, although it is likely mold (Figure 159).

On the rear of several cabins, metal screens are used for bat abatement between paired battens. On the south elevation of Cabin 51-52/U3, the carcass of a bat is stuck in the netting, and a biological substance surrounds the area (Figure 160). At the time of this assessment, there was no evidence of bats inside the buildings.

A burst pipe beneath the boardwalks between Cabin 55-56 and Cabin 53-54 resulted in the backsplash of mud over south elevation of Unit 54 and the north elevation of Unit 55 (Figure 161).

The interior of the cabin units are in good condition, with some scratches on the wall surfaces, evidence of former treatment, hairline cracks, minimal mold, and evidence of moisture penetration through the floor. The movement of furniture, most often metal bed frames, has dented the interior cedar walls (Figure 162).

Water stains are present at the base of interior walls in Cabins 26-27, Cabins 31A-34, Cabin 35-38, and Cabin 47-50. In these cases, moisture may be penetrating the wall due to a broken seam beneath the building, between units (Figures 163 & 164).

Mold is present in some areas inside the units. Black mold is present on the vinyl baseboards in the entries, and on some of the exposed rafters.

In those bathrooms that have not been updated as of May 2017, there is mold on the vinyl baseboard and in the tubs, the paint on the ceiling is peeling, and the radiators are rusting. A soap dispenser was installed at an unknown date in many of the 1973 bathrooms (no longer extant), and the nails or screws that affixed the dispenser to the



Figure 158. Biological growth, March 2017.



Figure 160. Metal screen for bat abatement with biological substance, March 2017.



Figure 159. White stain beneath eave, March 2017.



Figure 161. Mud backsplash on cabin, March 2017 wall cut

through to the pocket door, causing scratches.

Due to a high concentration of moisture with limited ventilation in the utility rooms, black mold covers all surfaces of the interior (Figure 165). Utility panel are rusted. Paint is severely chipping and/or cracking and likely contains lead (Figure 166). It is recommended that a certified lead abatement specialist test these rooms.



Figure 162. Dents in cedar wall, March 2017.



Figure 163. Moisture damage, March 2017.



Figure 164. Opening in battens, March 2017.

Boardwalks & Lodge Decking

Several areas of the boardwalks have been recently replaced. Those areas that have not been replaced are in fair condition. The decking surrounding the lodge building has been affected by cellar rot. Much of the decking and boardwalks throughout the district are covered in mold (Figure 167).



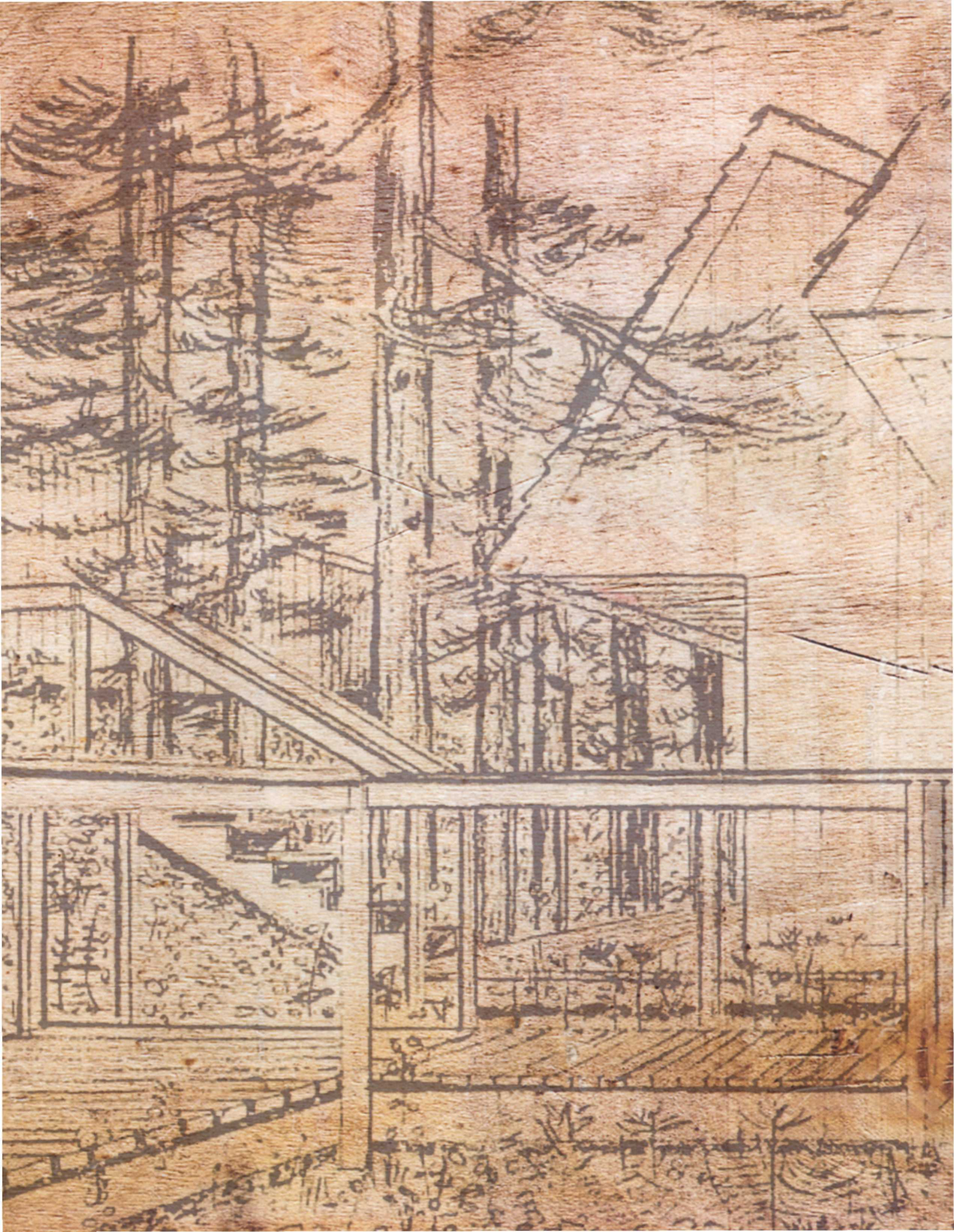
Figure 165. Mold in utility room, March 2017.



Figure 166. Paint peeling on utility room ceiling, March 2017.



Figure 167. Mold on boardwalk, March 2017.



Treatment and Use

Recommendations for Treatment

The treatment recommended in this report is intended to address the condition of the property, while ensuring that we preserve the qualities that make this property historically significant. The overall recommended treatment for the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District is rehabilitation, with select features restored to their historic appearance.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties defines rehabilitation as:

“the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.”¹⁴⁴

The Secretary of the Interior further identifies standards for rehabilitation as follows:

- A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
- The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
- Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
- Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
- Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
- Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
- New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
- New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.¹⁴⁵

“Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.”

In order to adhere to the standards listed above, this report recommends retaining as many character-defining features as possible. The treatments recommended in this report are in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

Any project conducted within the boundaries of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, whether it is the construction or modification of a road or path, new construction, the replacement of a fence, the alteration to an existing building or structure, etc., is to be processed through the Section 106 process of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, (54 U.S.C. 306108). Proposed changes to the landscape or buildings associated with the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District will require consultation well in advance of

project activities, including prior to purchase of materials, beginning with the park's Section 106 Coordinator and the appropriate specialists of the park's Cultural Resources Management Team as defined in the NPS Programmatic Agreement.¹⁴⁶ It is recommended that the current concessioner complies with "Exhibit H: Maintenance Plan," which is outlined in Amendment No. 1 of Concession Contract CC-GLBA001-15, signed by the concessioner and NPS on September 29, 2016.¹⁴⁷ The following treatment plan is listed in a general order of priority.

Recommended Treatment Plan

Pre-Construction Analysis and Compliance

Complete Section 106 of the NHPA compliance requirements

- Submit proposed changes per the park's process for consideration and review.
- Contact the park's Section 106 Coordinator for process submittal information.

Prepare current as-built architectural drawings

- Elevations for all buildings.

Perform a stain analysis of the lodge building, one 1964 cabin, and one 1972 cabin

New Construction

Consult with applicable NPS staff, including historical architect(s), historian(s), and historical landscape architect(s) on any new construction proposed.



Figure 168. Railing on southeast corner of mezzanine room, May 2017.

Restoration

Lodge: Exterior

- Restore two 9" x 3'-3" single pane casement windows on south elevation to period of significance (1965-1975) per building plans (see Figures 28 & 63)
- Restore the westernmost two bays of the south elevation to the period of significance (1965-1975) per building plans (See Figure 75)
 - Remove non-historic shipping/receiving room addition on south elevation
 - Remove interior features associated with addition
 - Addition foundation
 - Interior walls
 - Staircases
 - Railings
 - Conveyor Belt
 - In-fill doors openings with materials to match existing adjacent walls
 - Remove the fence and gate connecting the northeast corner of the lodge services building and the southwest corner of the shipping/receiving room addition
 - Replace fence with in-kind materials; orient perpendicular to the lodge building
 - Coordinate with applicable NPS staff, including historical architect(s), historians(s), and historical landscape architects(s) on alternative plans to access the basement and replace shipping/receiving room functions
 - Alternative 1: Restore westernmost two bays to 1965-1970 period (see Figure 63) **This is the recommended alternative**
 - Extend south elevation of deck to meet existing accessibility ramp
 - Coordinate with applicable NPS staff, including historical architect(s), historians(s), and historical landscape architects(s) on plans to connect the deck with the stair
 - Alternative 2: Restore westernmost two bays to 1970-1975 period (see Figure 75)
 - Install a 8' x 6' wood-framed storage room beneath the original roofline identical to the feature extant during the period of significance
 - 1" x 8" rough-sawn cedar siding to match existing lodge siding
 - Alternative 3: Do not restore westernmost two bays on south elevation
 - Retain non-historic addition
 - See recommendations below for addressing condition of building materials
 - Replace, in-kind, post east of gate
 - Remove vegetation against post east of gate

Lodge: Interior

- Restore second floor mezzanine room to the 1970-1975 period (see Figure 33)
 - Remove non-historic partition wall, which measures 32'-7" x 15' across the south end of the main mezzanine room
 - Remove the non-historic 17' x 32'-7" southwest corner of the main mezzanine room
 - Install railing along south end of restored mezzanine room to match existing railing on southeast corner of room (see Figure 168)



Figure 169. Spalling pier, May 2017.

Rehabilitation

All Buildings: Exterior & Interior

- Retain as much of the historic building materials as possible
- Patch localized cases of decayed wood with bevel cut and in-kind materials
- Gently remove all green mold with biodegradable liquid solution
- Stain exterior and interior posts, girders, beams & purlins, window frames & trim, doors & door frames, baseboards, etc. to match Cabot #M27 (using results from stain analysis)
 - Clean with trisodium phosphate (TSP)
 - Apply borate preservative to exterior posts
 - Stain
- Stain exterior & interior wood ceiling, soffit, siding, doors & frames to match Cabot #M27, identified in the stain analysis
 - Clean with TSP
 - Stain

- Affix padding to outdoor and indoor furniture & maintenance equipment to prevent damage to cedar siding, including:
 - Back legs of iron benches resting against exterior of lodge
 - Sides of all laundry carts
 - Bedframes & tables in cabins
 - Ensure color of inconspicuous padding matches furniture
- Relocate any items that are currently stored against building exteriors, including
 - Flower boxes stored against lodge during off-season
- Replace rusting vents with in-kind materials

Cabins: Exterior

- Retain as much of the historic building materials as possible
- Replace, in-kind, wood building materials affected by rot, including:
 - Corner boards
 - Doors
 - Window frames, particularly on side elevations

Lodge: Interior

- Basement Level
 - Patch spalling pier on north wall with concrete and repaint to match existing paint (see Figure 169)
- First Floor
 - In the service corridor, place covering against the cedar plank walls to prevent scratches, marks, and spills from compromising the wood
 - Install two ¾" spacers against the original siding
 - Install tempered glass over spacers
 - In the kitchen, remove the knife bar from the historic wood window frames
 - Clean with TSP
 - Stain
- Second Floor
 - Relocate/remove any furniture, such as tall cabinets, that block daylight, including:
 - Cabinet in southwest corner of the mezzanine lounge
 - Interpretive displays
 - Cabinets associated with interpretive displays
 - Relocate/remove any furniture that block significant architectural details
 - Desk blocking the fireplace on the east wall of mezzanine

Boardwalks & Decks

- Replace, in-kind, all deteriorated wood materials
- Clean molded surfaces with a biodegradable liquid solution
- Stain floor deck and frame with stain to match Cabot #M27 (see stain sample)
 - Gently sand surfaces to remove deteriorating stain
 - Clean with TSP
 - Stain

Endnotes

- ¹ Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings: with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2017); "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards" are a series of concepts about maintaining, repairing, and replacing historic materials, as well as designing new additions or making alterations. The Standards provide a framework for decision-making about work or changes to a history property, and can be applied to historic properties of all types, materials, construction, sizes, and use. They include both the exterior and the interior and extend to a property's landscape features, site, environment, as well as related new construction.
- ² Deborah Slaton, *Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2005).
- ³ This number is associated with the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS), the statewide inventory of historic resources managed by the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office's Office of History and Archaeology.
- ⁴ Judith E. Bittner to Sue E. Masica, "Glacier Bay Lodge Cultural Landscape Inventory," 29 September 2011; Corinna Welzenbach and Kathryn Sears, *Cultural Landscape Inventory: Glacier Bay Lodge Complex, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve* (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 2011).
- ⁵ Measurements are in geodesic distance.
- ⁶ Weeks and Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Building*, 75.
- ⁷ Weeks and Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings*.
- ⁸ As of 2017, staff from the NPS Alaska Regional Office and Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve are preparing a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District, which will incorporate the following buildings as contributing resources.
- ⁹ National Park Service, Glacier National Park and Preserve, Concession Contract No. CC-GLBA001-15 (October 1, 2015).
- ¹⁰ FMSS is a major database that assists facility managers in developing a plan for and managing inventory assets, determining the condition of the asset, planning work to bring the asset into a better operating condition, or identifying obsolete assets in the inventory. FMSS provides a work management process for scheduling work, performing preventive maintenance and tracking the work performed on the asset. FMSS provides the means to generate maintenance backlog by asset.
- ¹¹ Welzenbach and Sears, *Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Cultural Landscape Inventory*; Bittner to Masica, September 29, 2011.
- ¹² Heather Feil and Kathryn Sears, *Draft Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District National Register Nomination* (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 2011).
- ¹³ Dornbusch Associates, *Real Property Analysis for Concession Facilities at Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve* (Berkeley, CA: Dornbusch Associates, 2012), 12-18.
- ¹⁴ Eric Spangler, *Historic Interior Design Recommendations for the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District Cabins* (Anchorage, AK: BDS Architects, 2016).
- ¹⁵ Roderick Nash, "Tourism, Parks, and the Wilderness Idea in the History of Alaska," Alaska in Perspective Volume IV No.1 (Anchorage, AK: Alaska Historical Commission and the Alaska Historical Society, 1981), 4; Theodore Catton, *Land Reborn: A History of Administration and Visitor Use in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve* (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, 1995), 33-34; Bruce W. Black, "A History of Glacier Bay Monument," typescript at GLBA, library collection, 19-22.
- ¹⁶ John Muir, *Travels in Alaska* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1915), 329-384; Robert Engberg and Bruce Merrell (Editors), *Letters from Alaska* by John Muir (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1993); Catton, *Land Reborn*, 34-35.
- ¹⁷ Muir, *Travels in Alaska*, 3.
- ¹⁸ John Muir, *Studies in the Sierra* (San Francisco: The Sierra Club, 1950); Muir, *Travels in Alaska*.
- ¹⁹ Nash, "Tourism, Parks, and the Wilderness Idea in the History of Alaska," 4; Catton, *Land Reborn*, 33-34; Black, "A History of Glacier Bay Monument," 19-22.
- ²⁰ Muir, *Travels in Alaska*, 171-195.

- ²¹ Muir, *Travels in Alaska*, 180.
- ²² Muir, *Travels in Alaska*, 181-182.
- ²³ [John Muir] to Louie [Strentzel], 1880 Jan 6, in Donald Kohrs, *Chautauqua: The Nature Study Movement in Pacific Grove, California* (Pacific Grove, CA: Donald G. Kohrs, 2014), 149.
- ²⁴ Kohrs, *Chautauqua*, 150-152.
- ²⁵ Hall, *The Lure of Alaska*, 8-36; Catton, *Land Reborn*, 35-36; Ted C. Hinkley, "The Inside Passage: A Popular Gilded Age Tour," *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, Vol. 44 (Seattle, WA: University of Washington, 1965), 67-74; Black, "A History of Glacier Bay Monument," 19-22.
- ²⁶ Catton, *Land Reborn*, 38-39.
- ²⁷ Rick S. Kurtz, *Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve Historic Resource Survey* (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service 1995), 28
- ²⁸ Frank T. Been, *Preliminary Report: Inspection of Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska, August 1 to August 1939* (Mount McKinley, AK: National Park Service, 1939), 1-2; Kurtz, *Historic Resource Survey*, 28.
- ²⁹ Been, *Preliminary Report*, 1-2; Earl A. Trager, *Glacier Bay Expedition 1939* (Mount McKinley, AK: National Park Service, 1939).
- ³⁰ Been, *Preliminary Report*, 1.
- ³¹ National Park Service (NPS), *Development Program: Glacier Bay National Monument, 1946*, Series VIII B-1-a, Box 8, Folder 2, Records of the Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service, Alaska Regional Curatorial Center, Anchorage, AK.
- ³² NPS, *Development Program*.
- ³³ Cecil Doty, "Bartlett Cove Lodge," Drawing No. NM-GB/2008B (San Francisco, CA: National Park Service, March 1945).
- ³⁴ NPS, *Development Program*.
- ³⁵ Doty, "Bartlett Cove Lodge, Part of the Master Plan for Glacier Bay National Monument," Drawing No. NM-GB/2008A (San Francisco, CA: National Park Service, March 20, 1947).
- ³⁶ Doty, "Pier and Utility Area-Bartlett Bay, Part of the Master Plan for Glacier Bay National Monument," Drawing No. NM-GB/2011 (San Francisco, CA: National Park Service, June 6, 1948).
- ³⁷ Kuehl et al., "Bartlett Cove, Part of the Master Plan, Glacier Bay National Monument," Drawing Nos. NM-GB/2005A-E (San Francisco, CA: National Park Service, 1947-1964).
- ³⁸ Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Reports (1953); Kuehl et al., "Master Plan"; Nosh and A.C. Kuehl, "Road and Trail System, Part of the Master Plan for Glacier Bay National Monument," Drawing No. NM-GB/2012B (San Francisco, CA: National Park Service, March 1951); N. Grunigen, "Bartlett Cove Road, Glacier Bay National Monument," Drawing No. NM-GB/2015 (San Francisco, CA: National Park Service, March 1952); White, "Residence Road, Bartlett Cove Development, Glacier Bay National Monument," Drawing No. NM-GB/3005A (San Francisco, CA: National Park Service, May 1956).
- ³⁹ Henry G. Schmidt, "Memorandum to Director: Monthly Narrative Report, Sitka and Glacier Bay National Monuments for December 1953," (Sitka, AK: National Park Service, January 1954).
- ⁴⁰ Schmidt, *Master Plan*.
- ⁴¹ L.J. Mitchell, *Master Plan for Glacier Bay National Monument* (San Francisco, CA: National Park Service, 1964).
- ⁴² Mitchell, *Master Plan*.
- ⁴³ Ethan Carr et al., *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources* (Washington DC: National Park Service, 2015).
- ⁴⁴ For a complete context of the history and architecture associated with the Mission 66 Era (1945-1973), refer to Carr et al., *Mission 66 Era Resources* (2015).
- ⁴⁵ Carr et al., *Mission 66 Era Resources*, 5-8.
- ⁴⁶ The term "Park Service Modern" was defined by NPS historian Sarah Allaback in her 2000 publication *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type*.
- ⁴⁷ Carr et al., *Mission 66 Era Resources*.
- ⁴⁸ Sarah Allaback, *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2000), 272.
- ⁴⁹ Carr et al., *Mission 66 Era Resources*.
- ⁵⁰ Allaback, *Mission 66 Visitor Centers*, 24.
- ⁵¹ Carr, *Mission 66: Modernism*, 228-230.

⁵² Carr, *Mission 66: Modernism*, 228-230.

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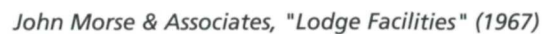
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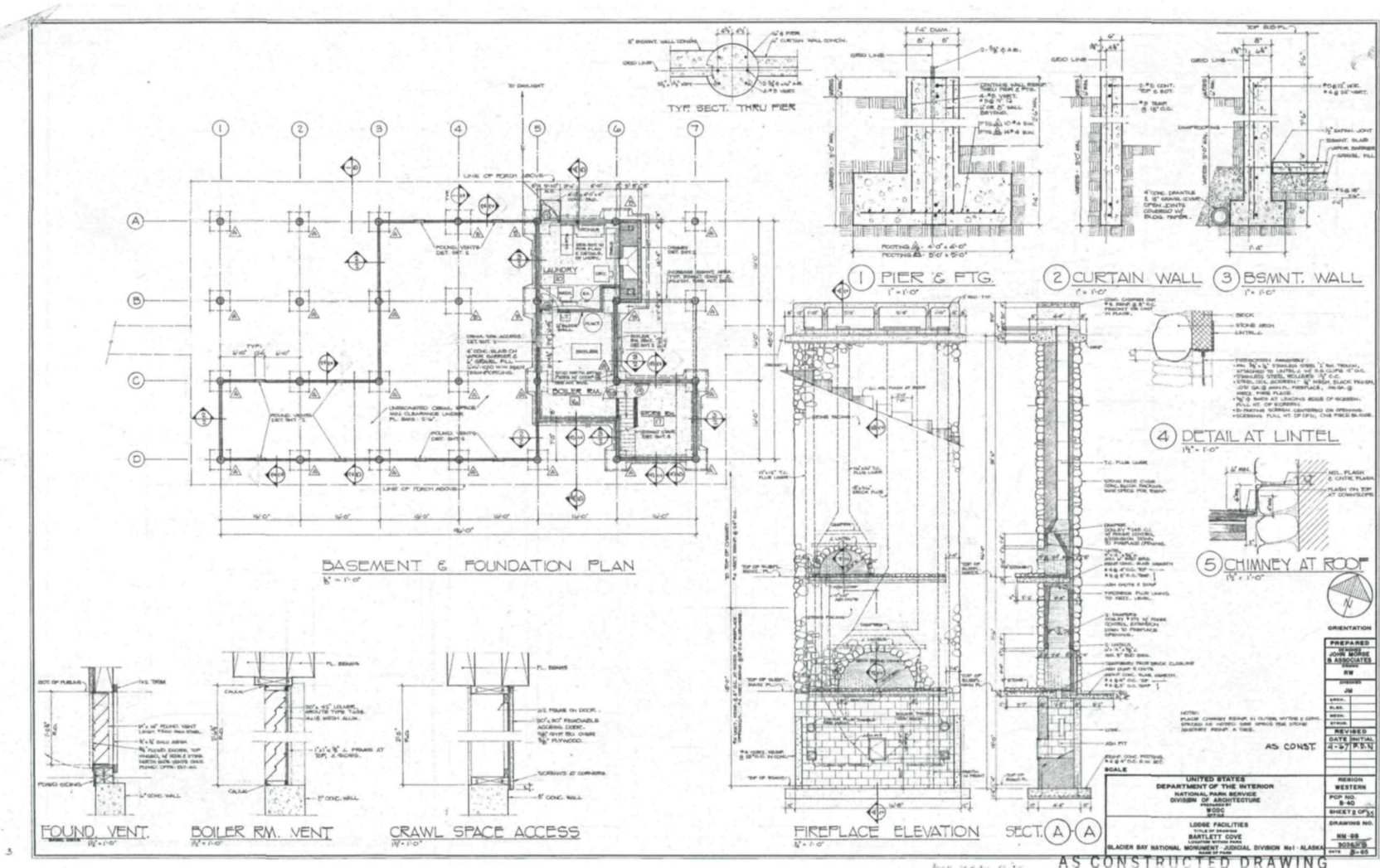
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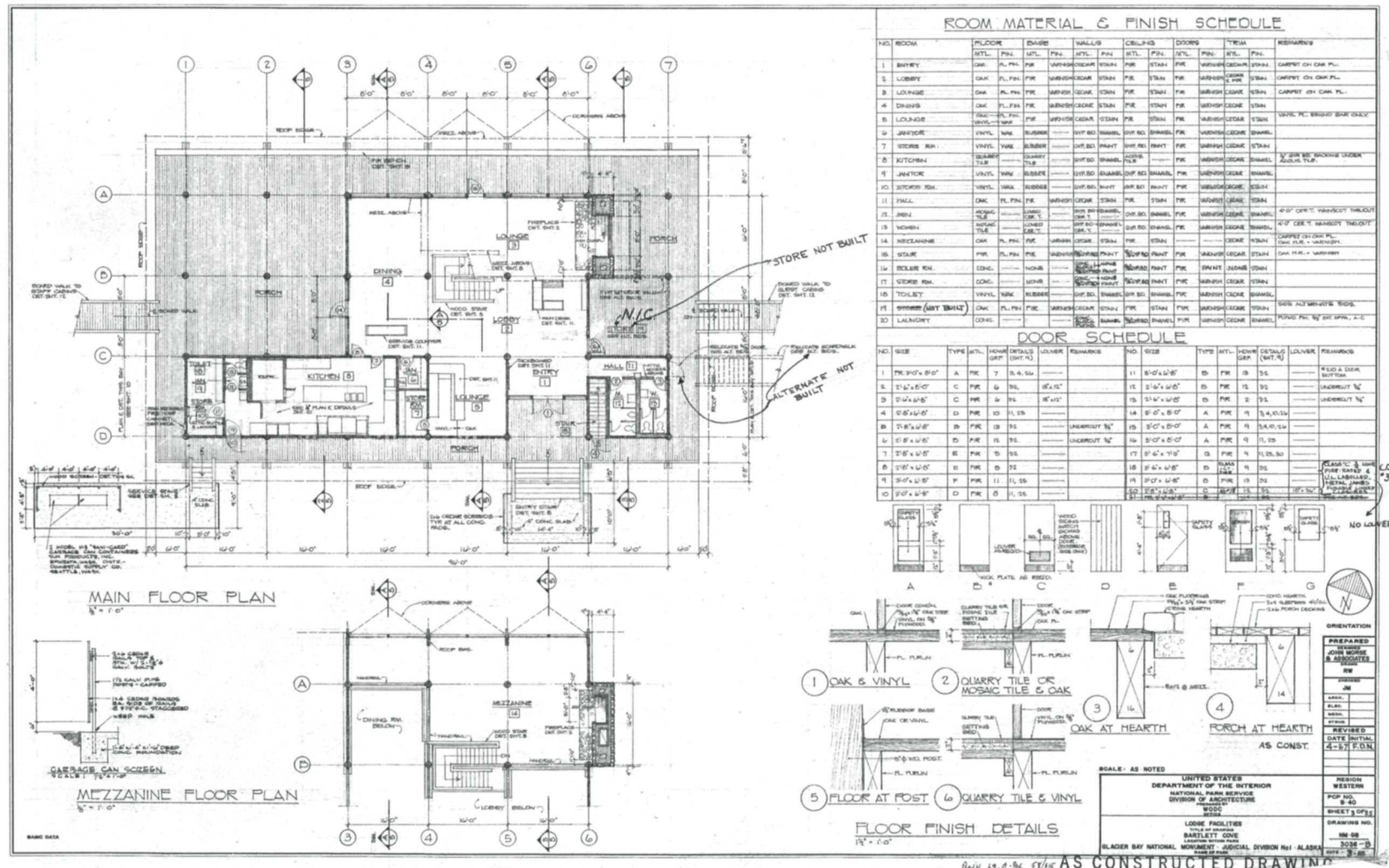
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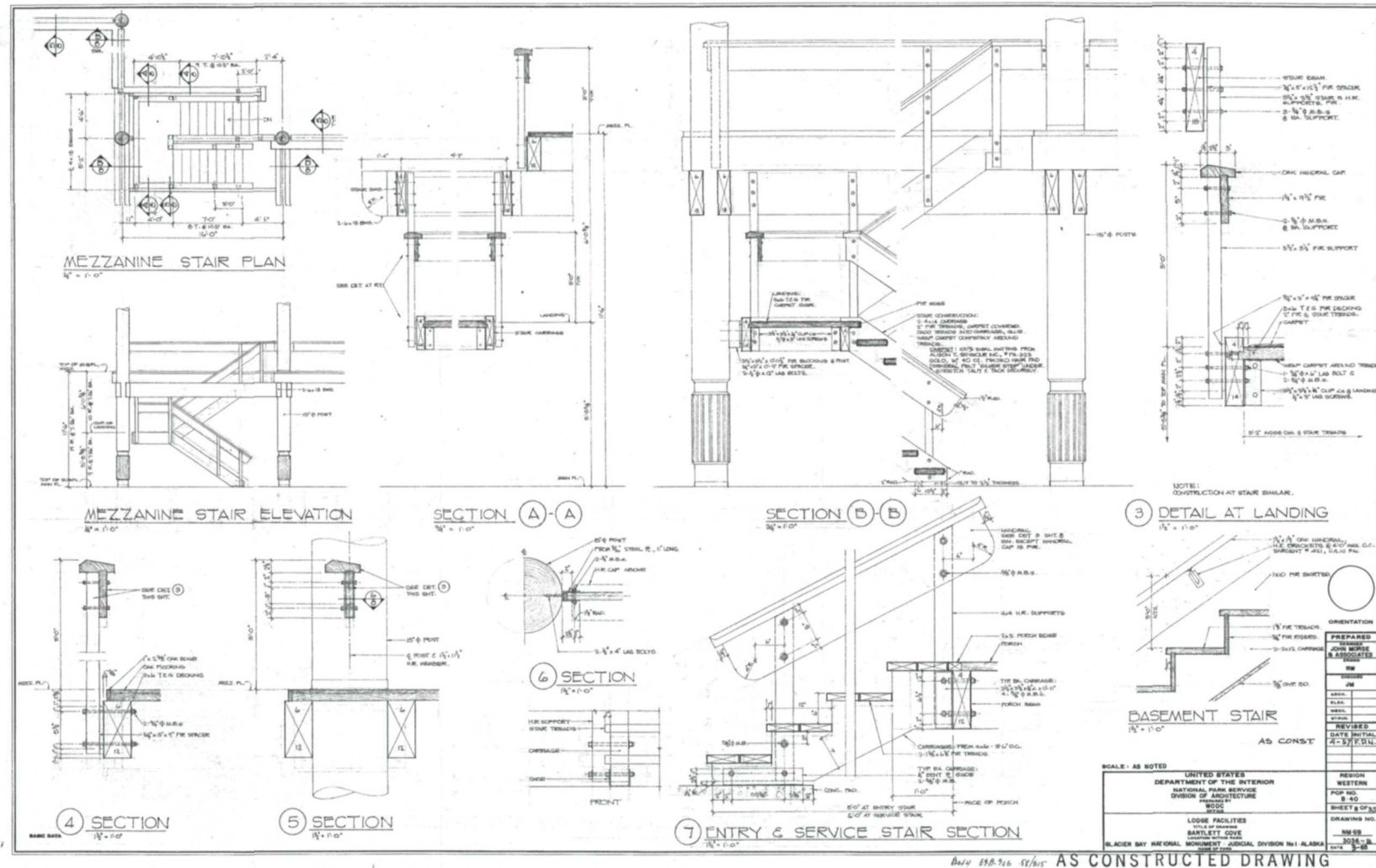
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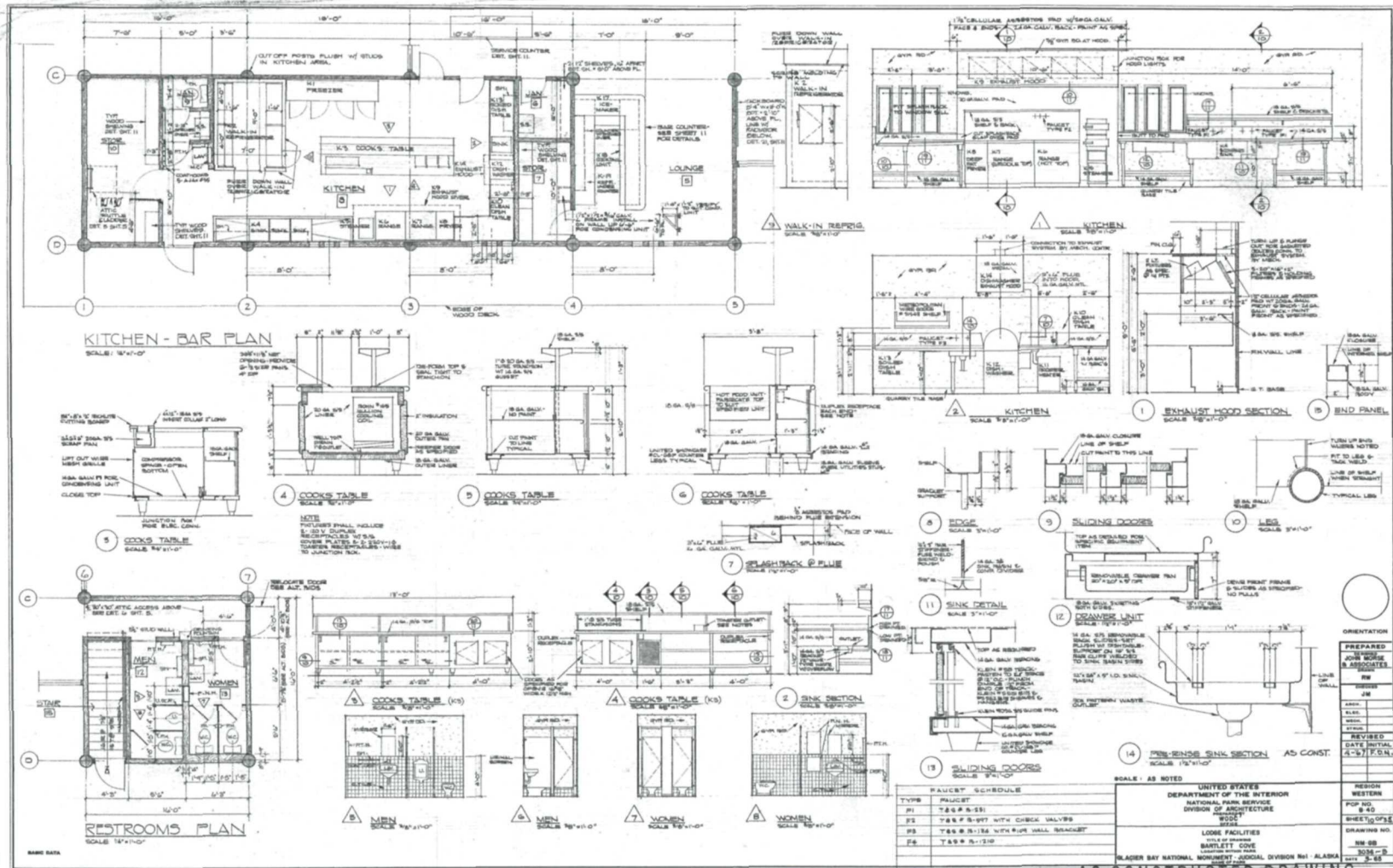
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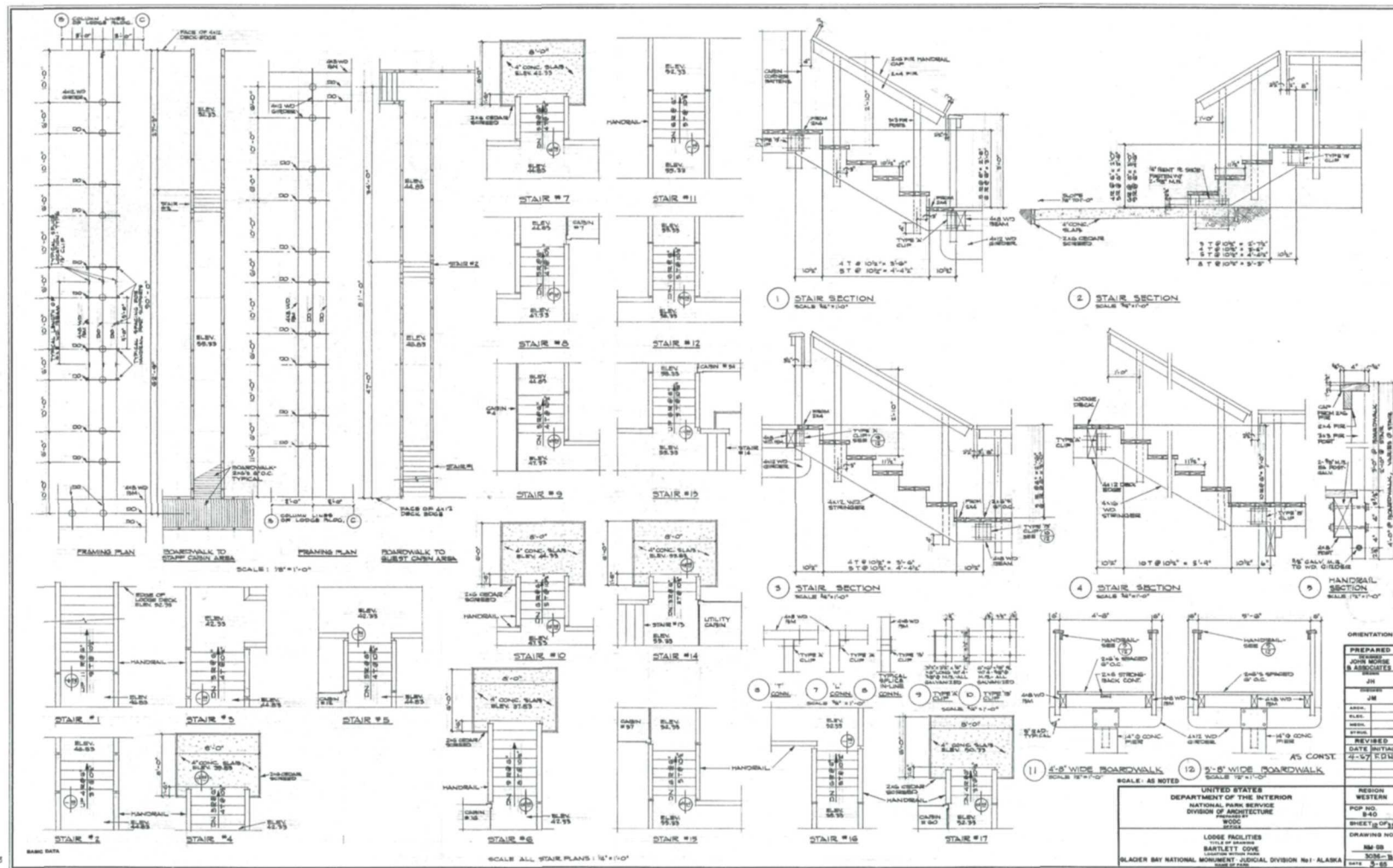
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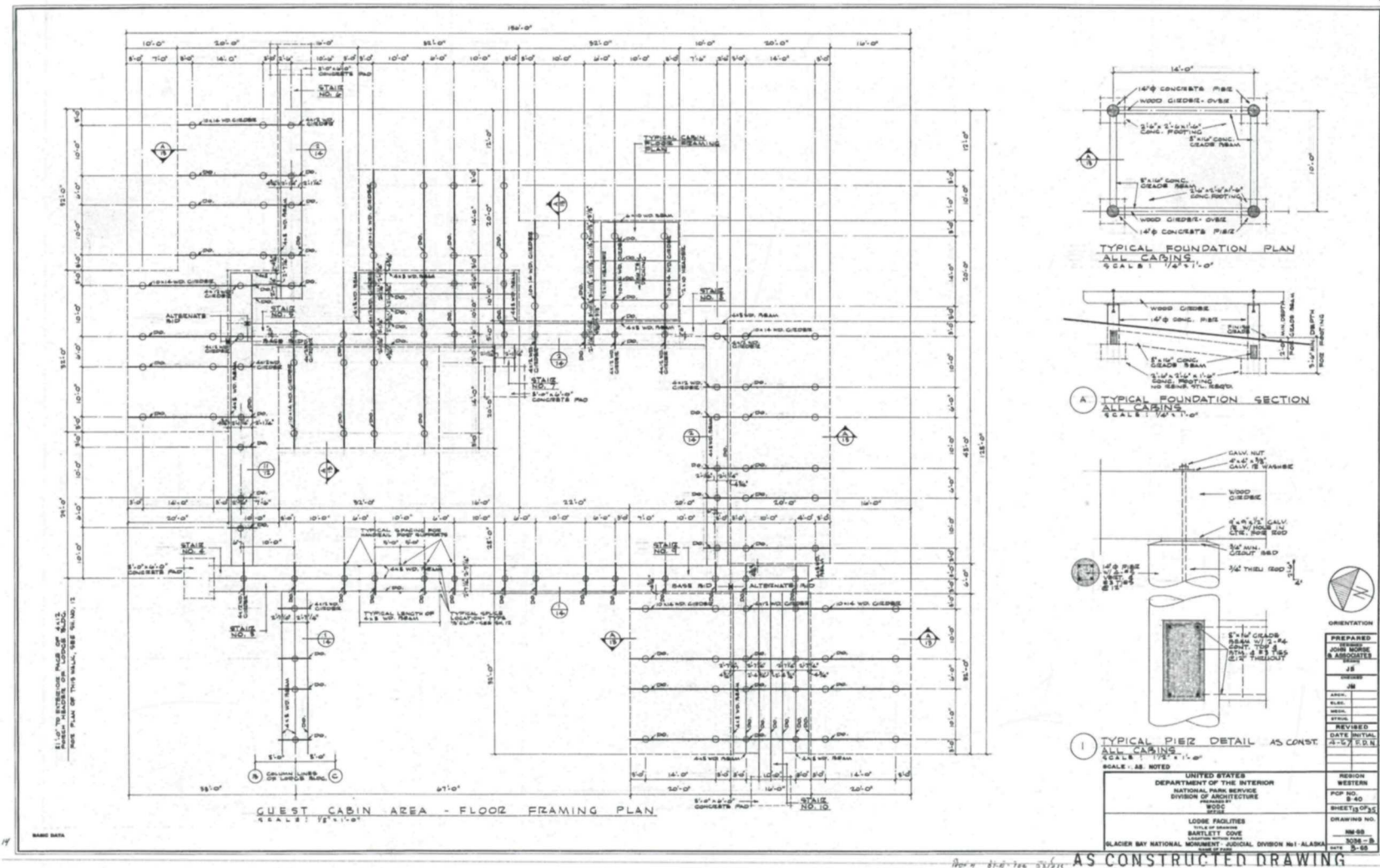


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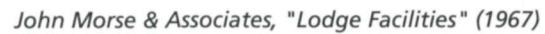


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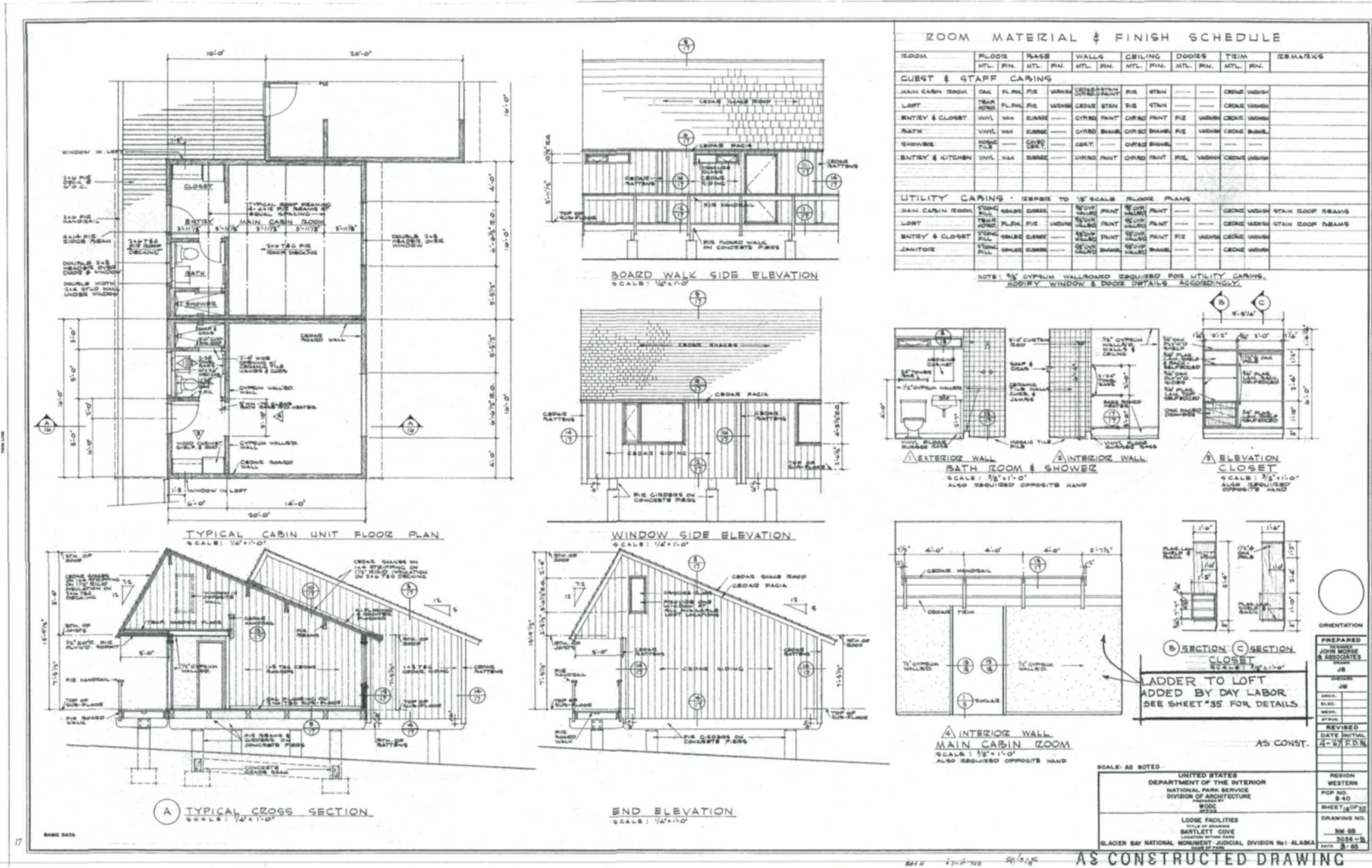
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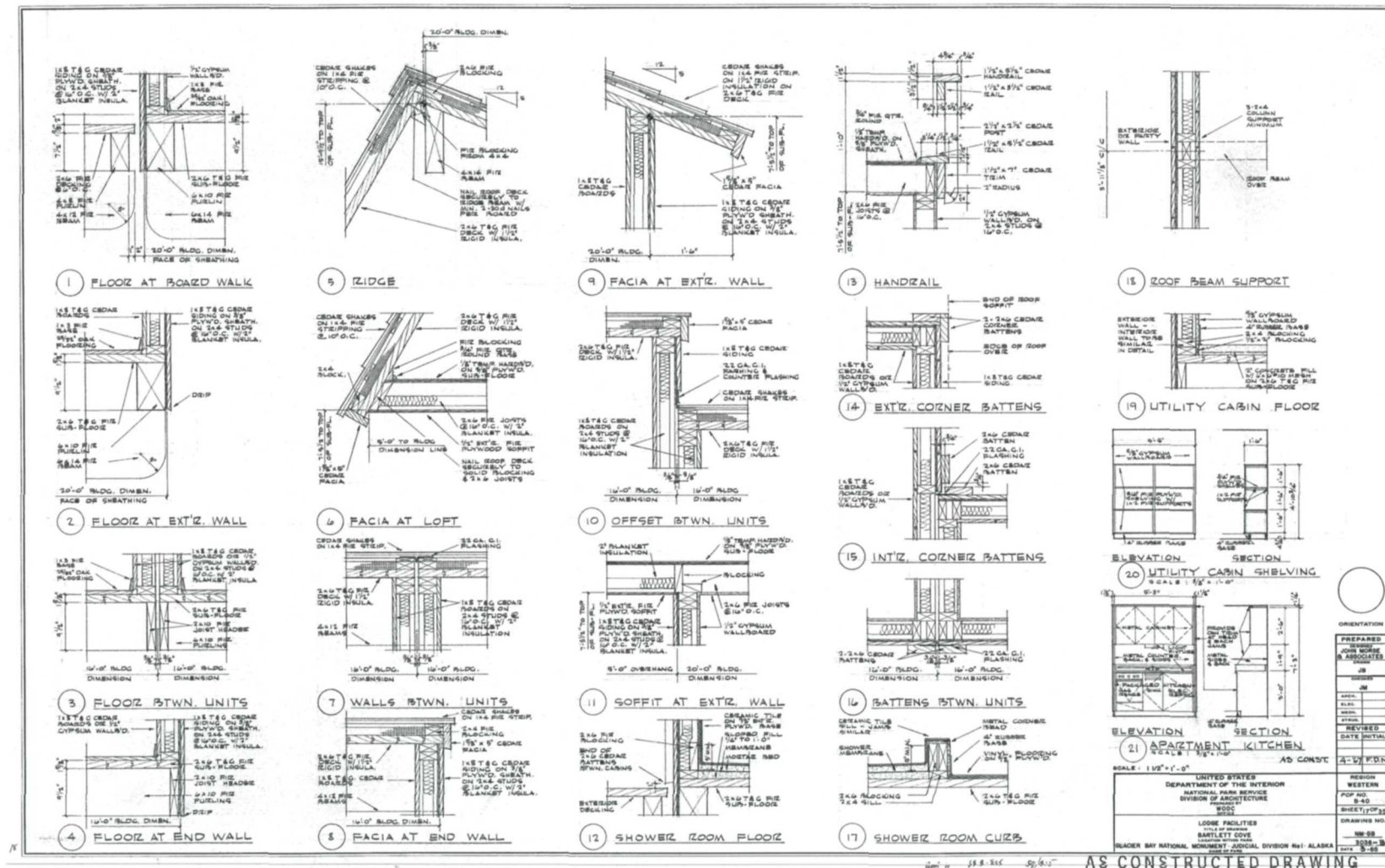


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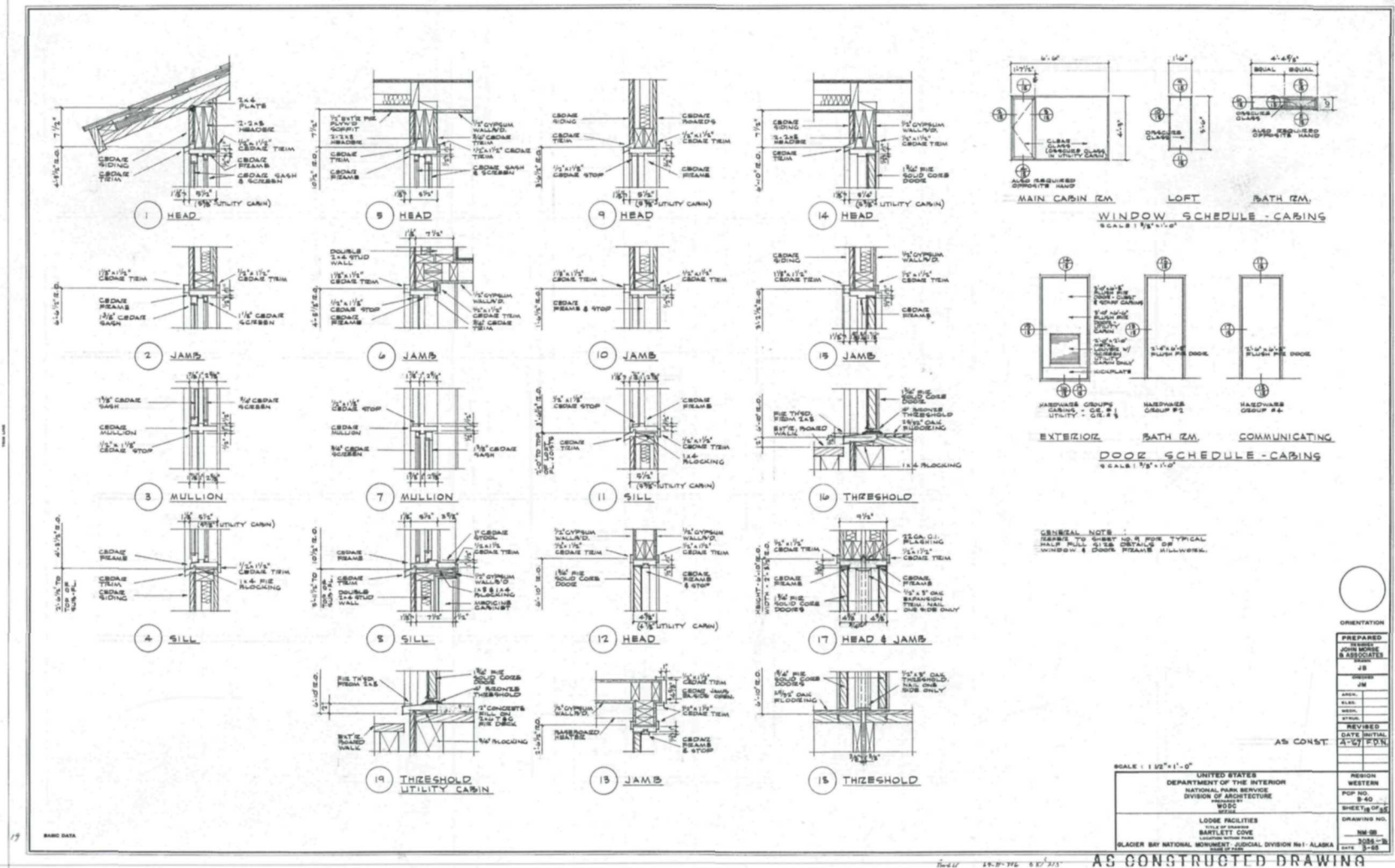


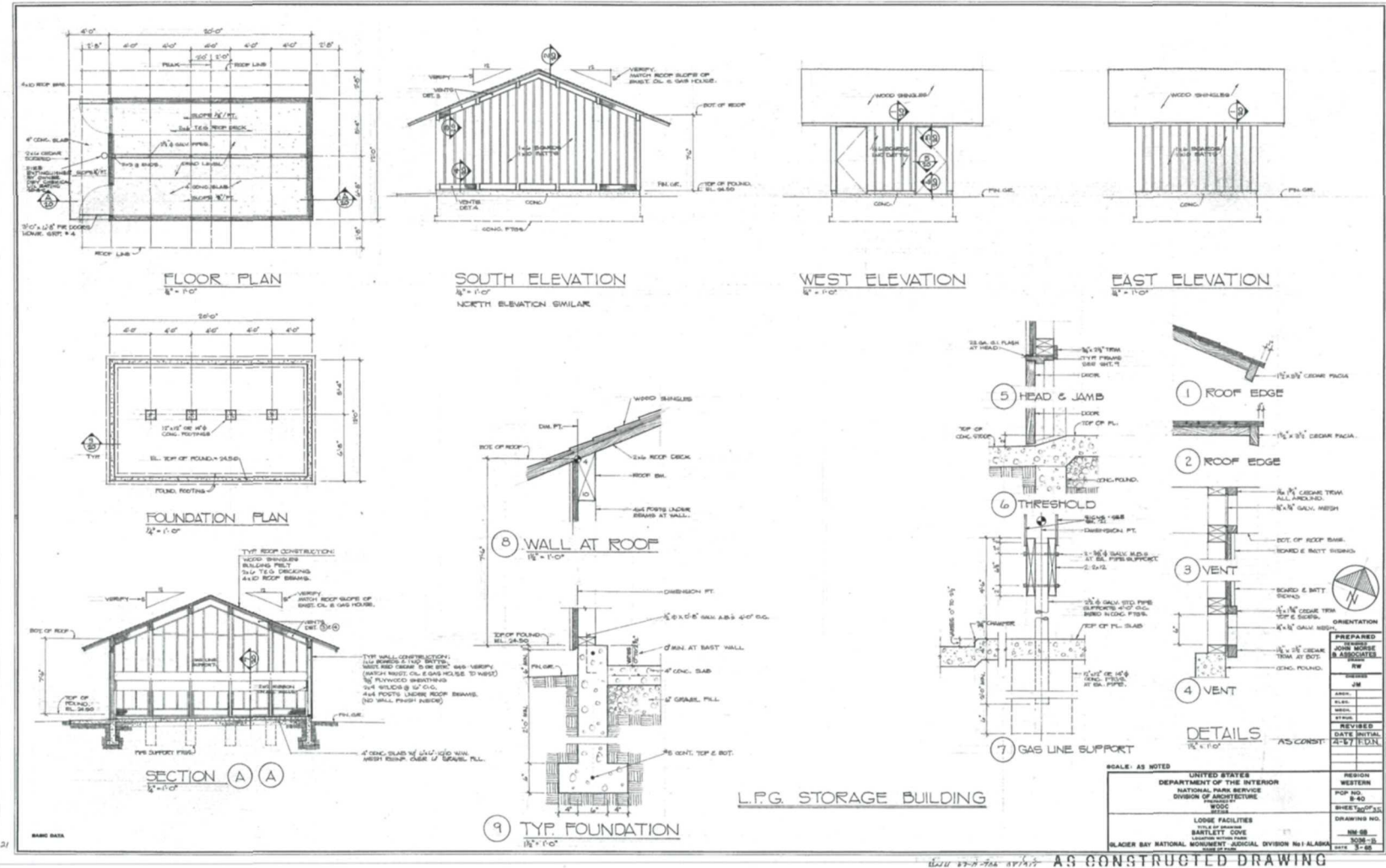




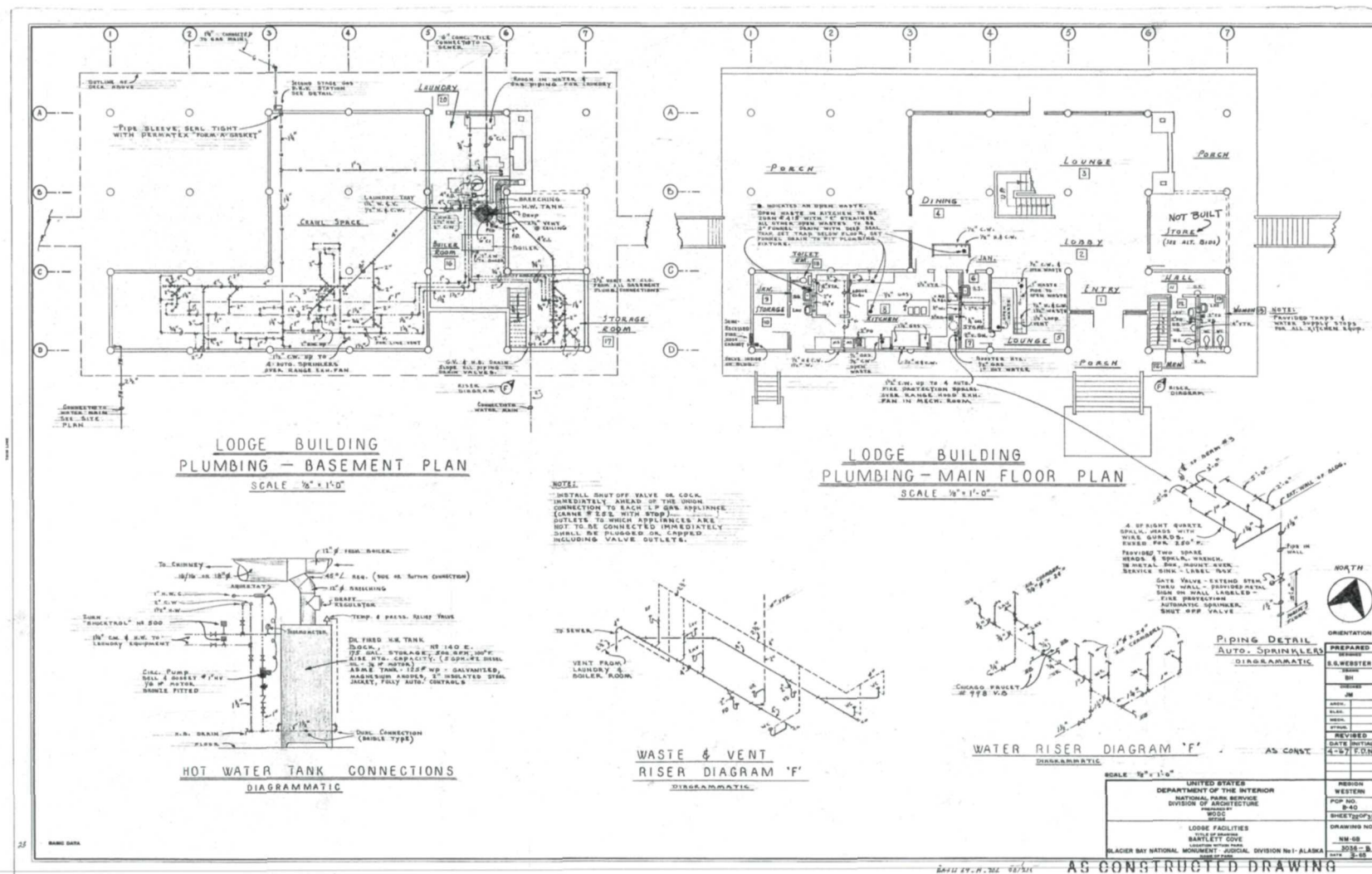


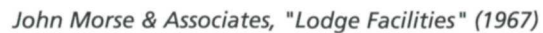
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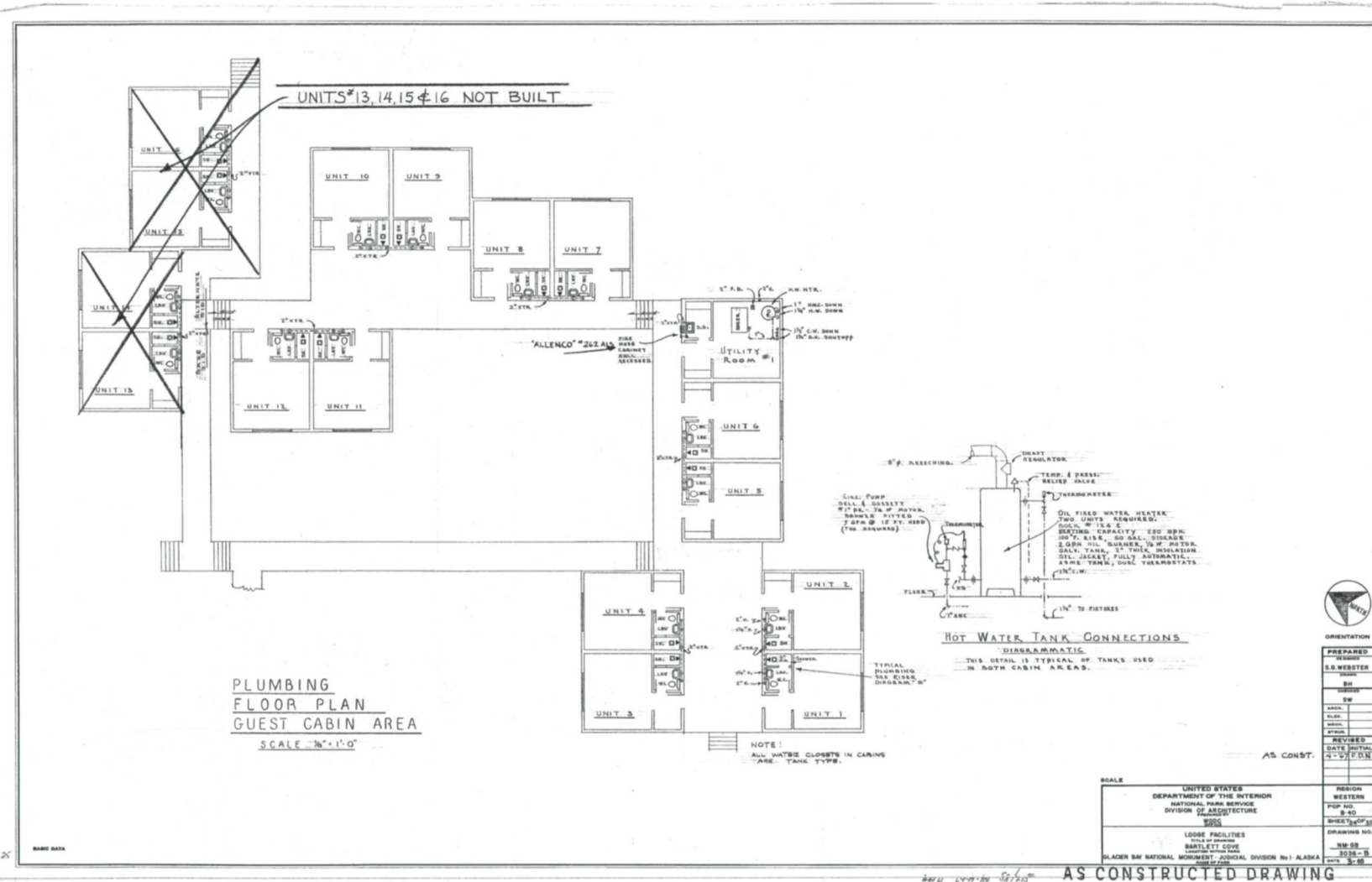




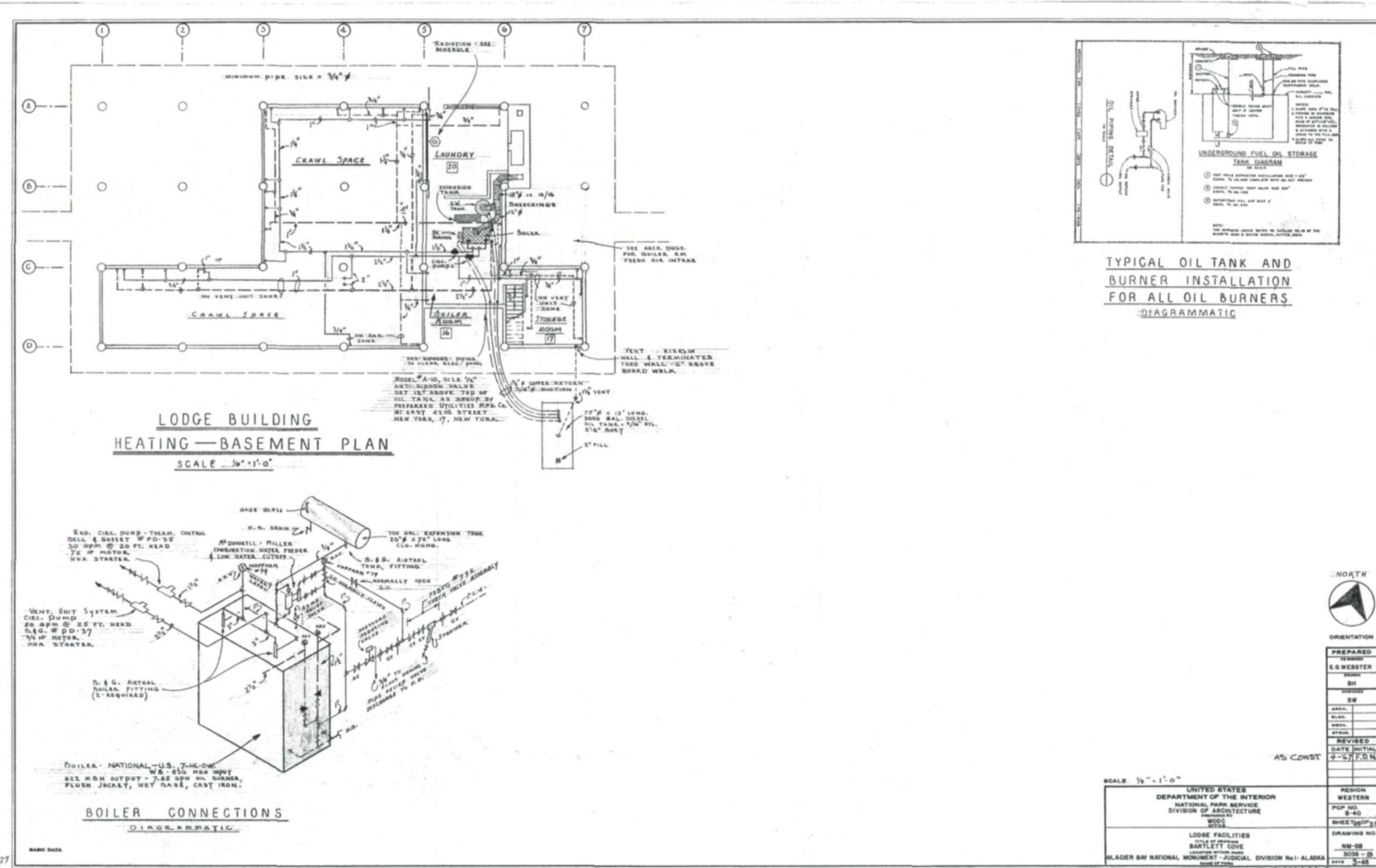
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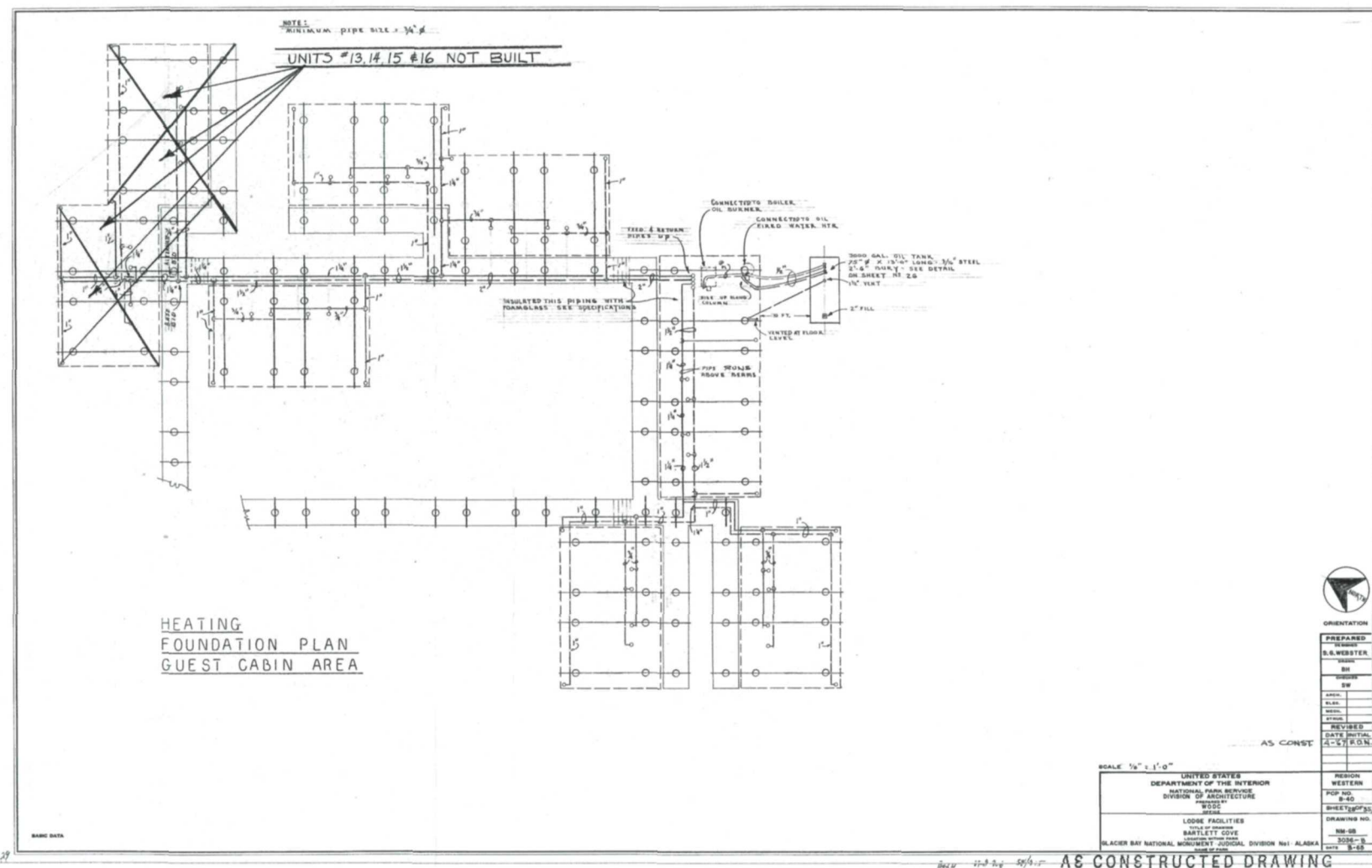


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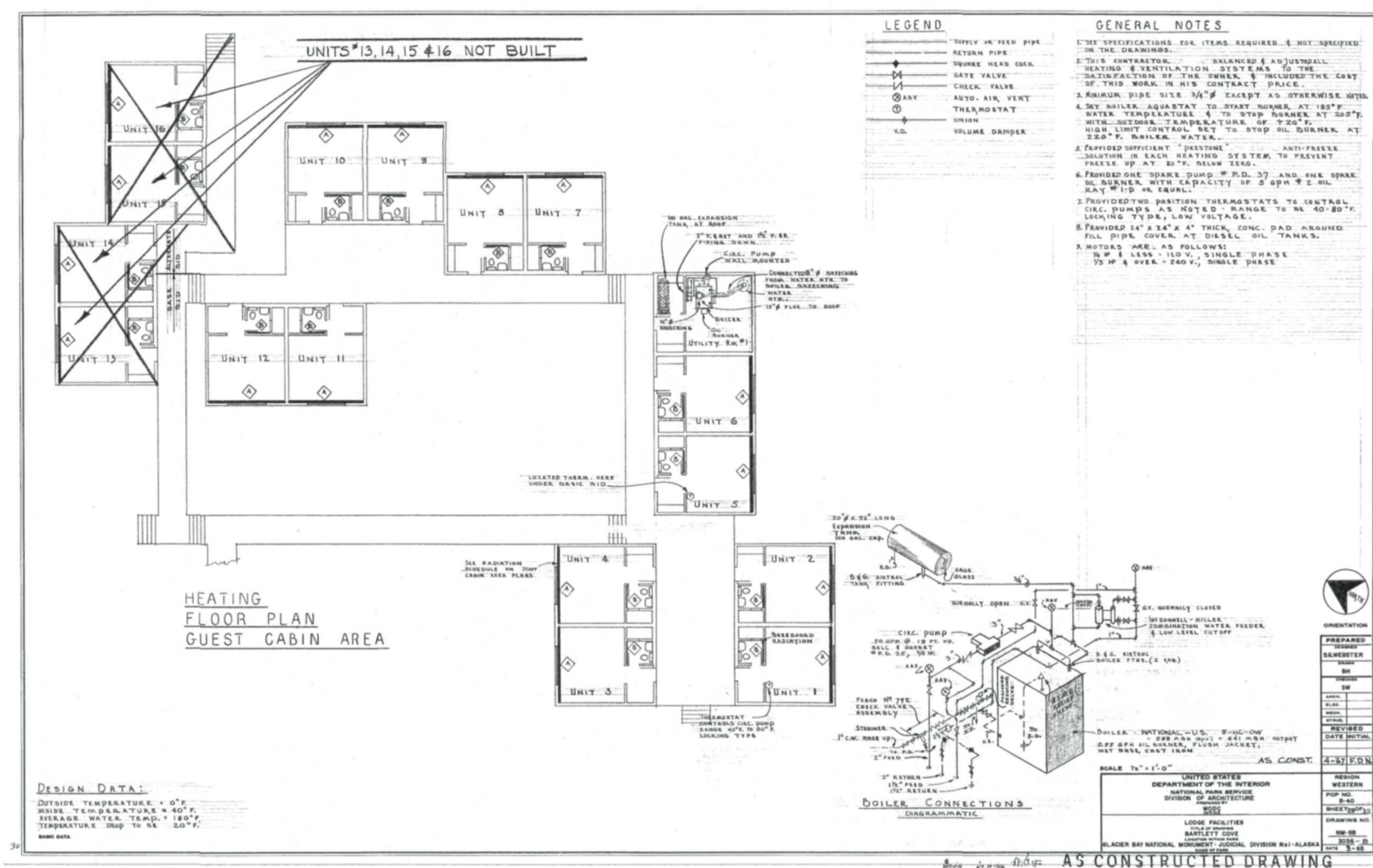
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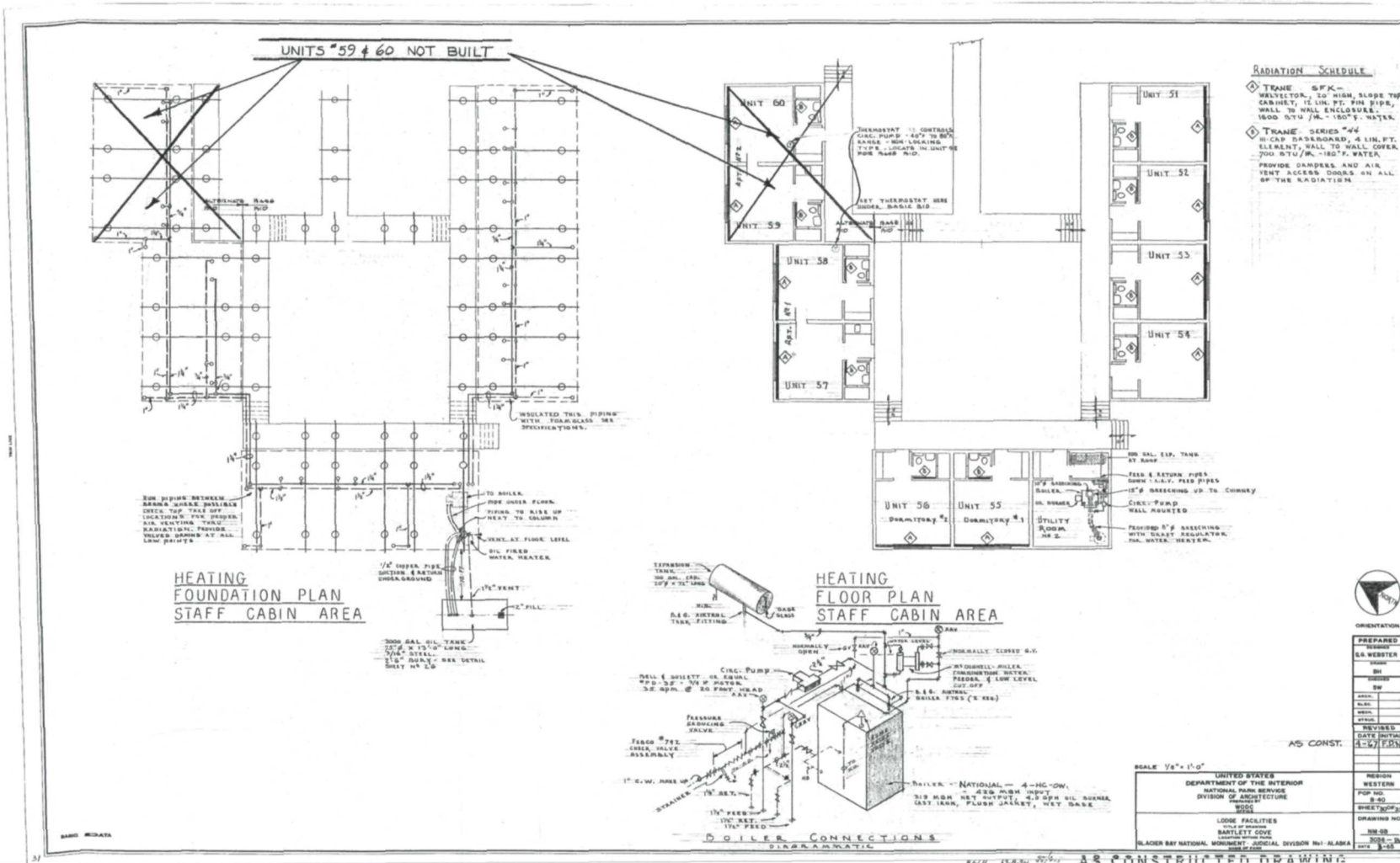
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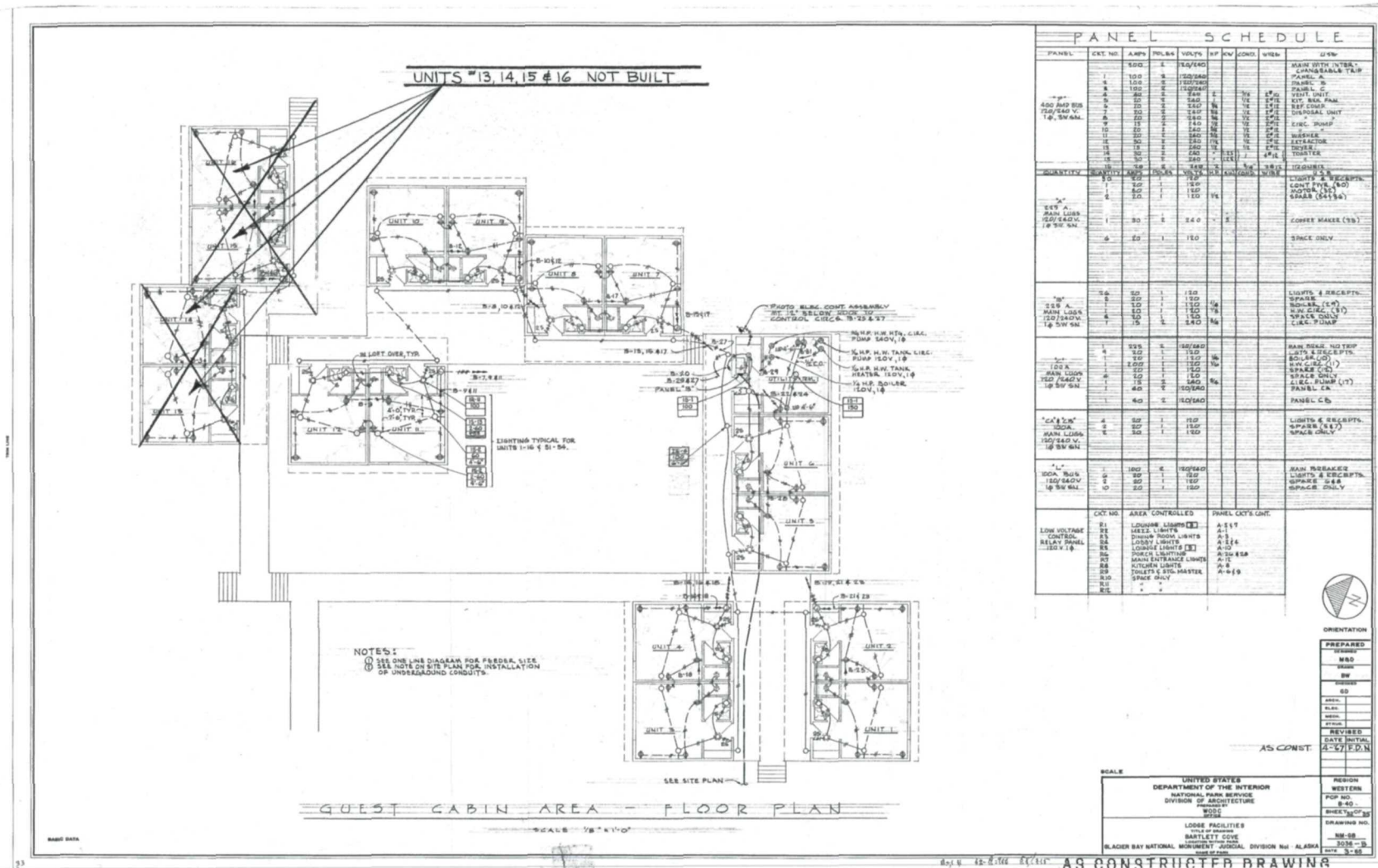
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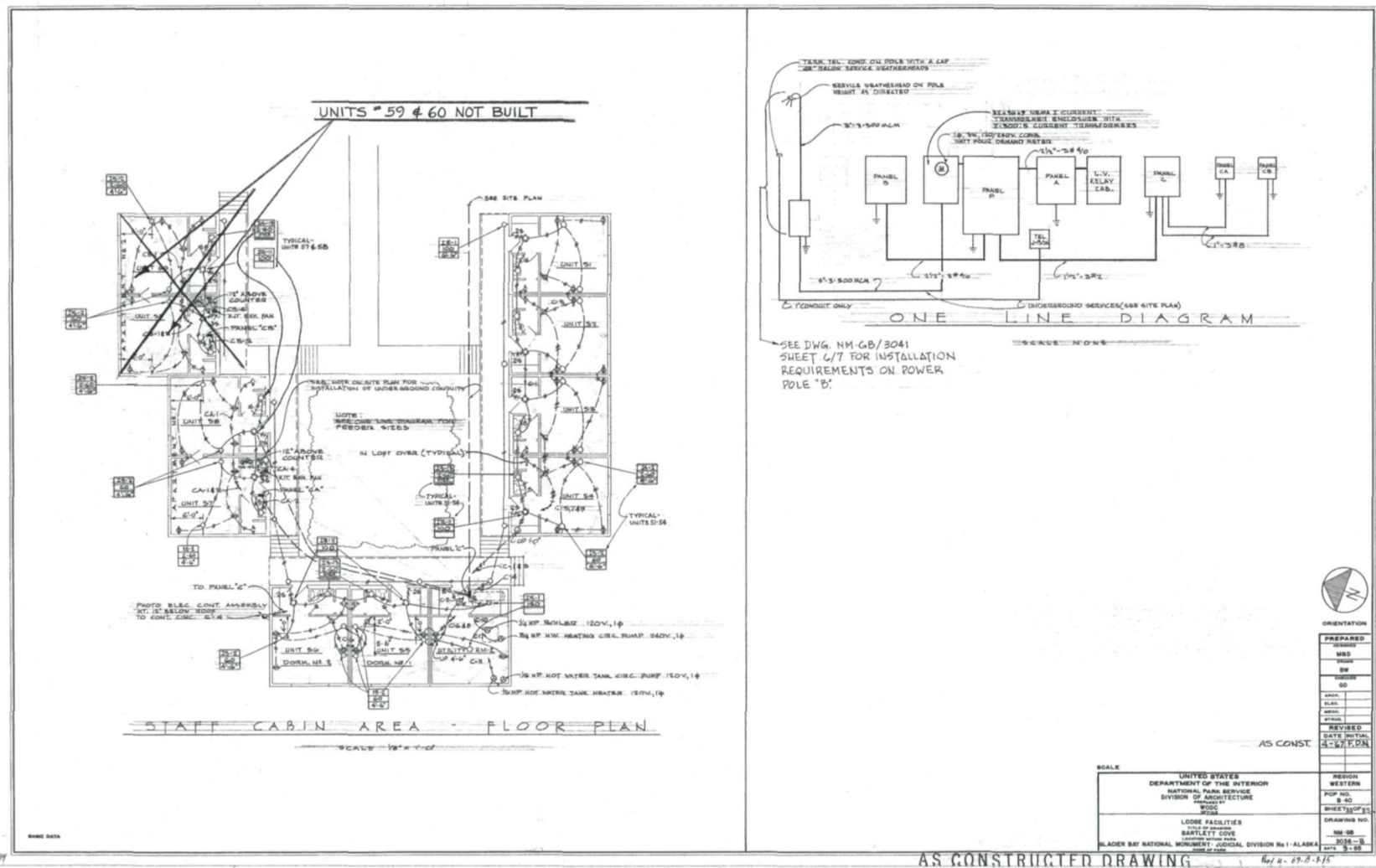


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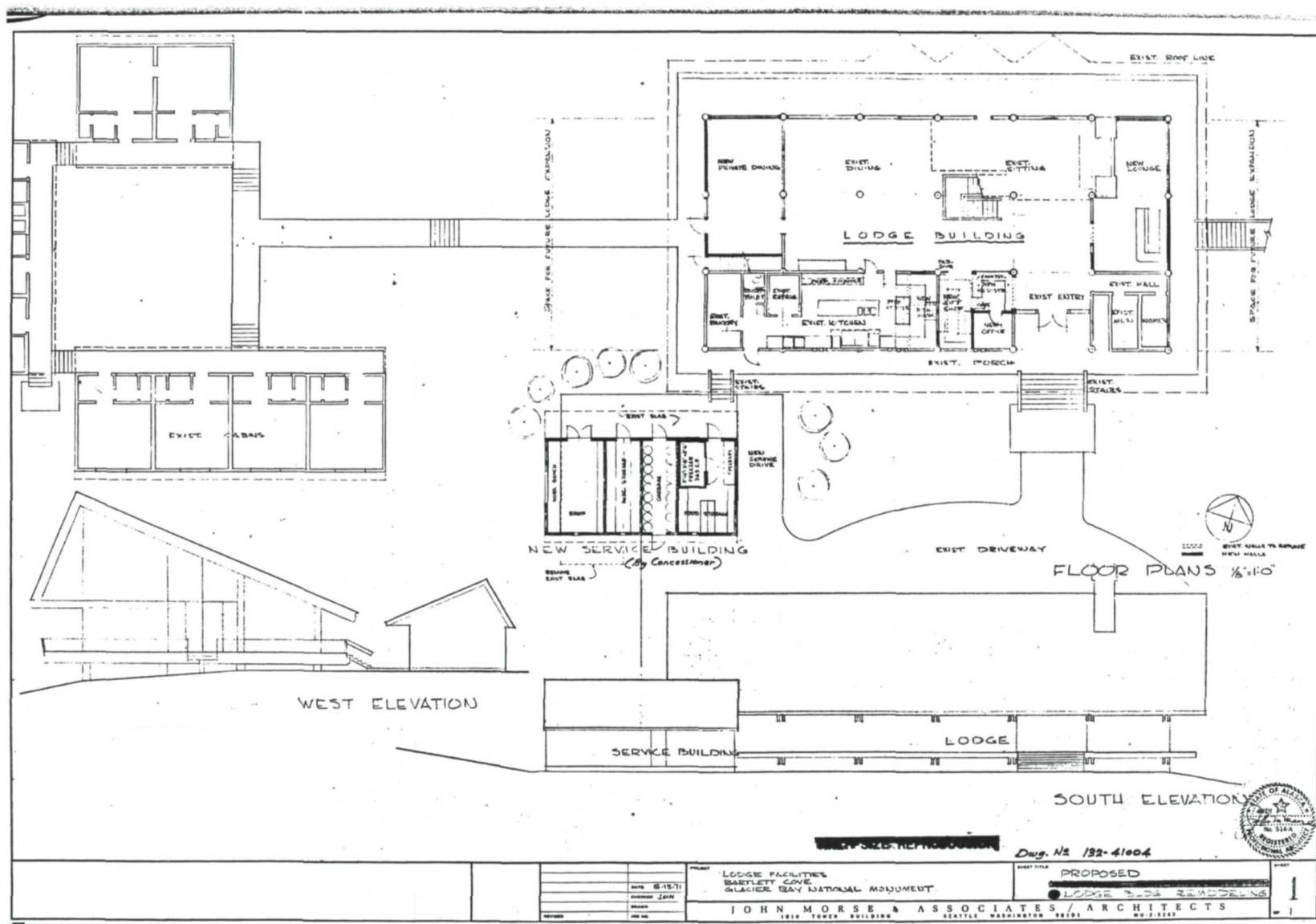


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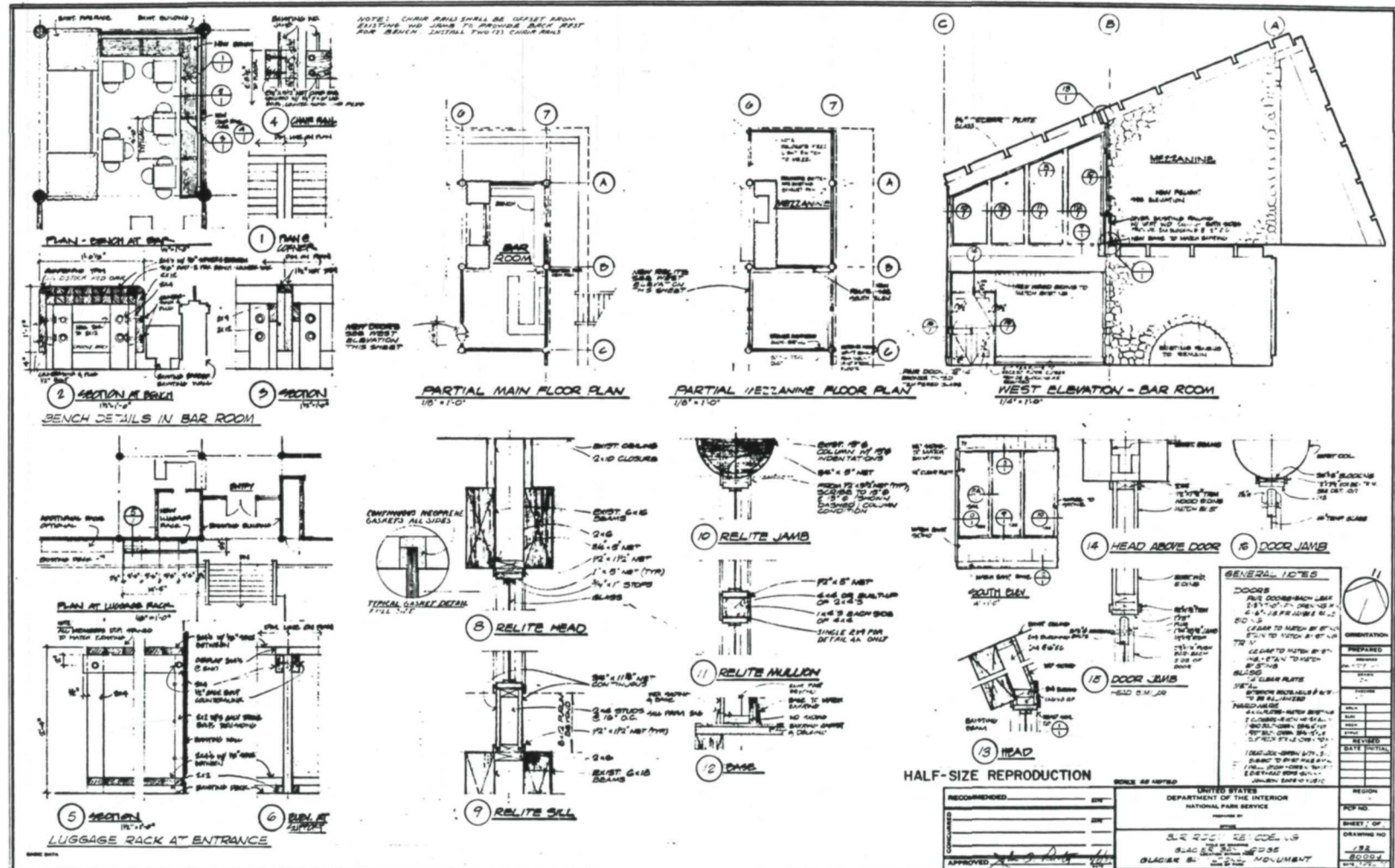




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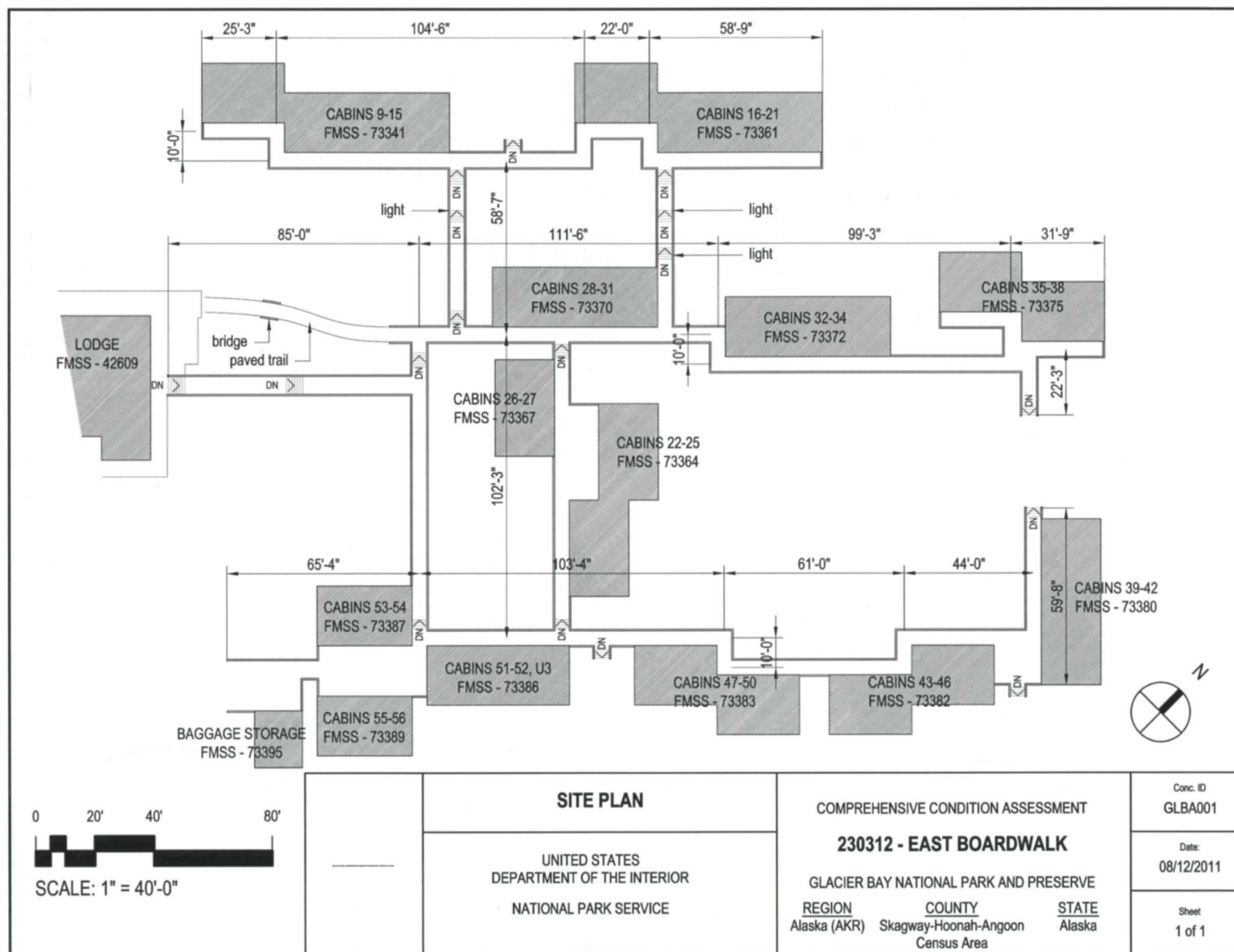


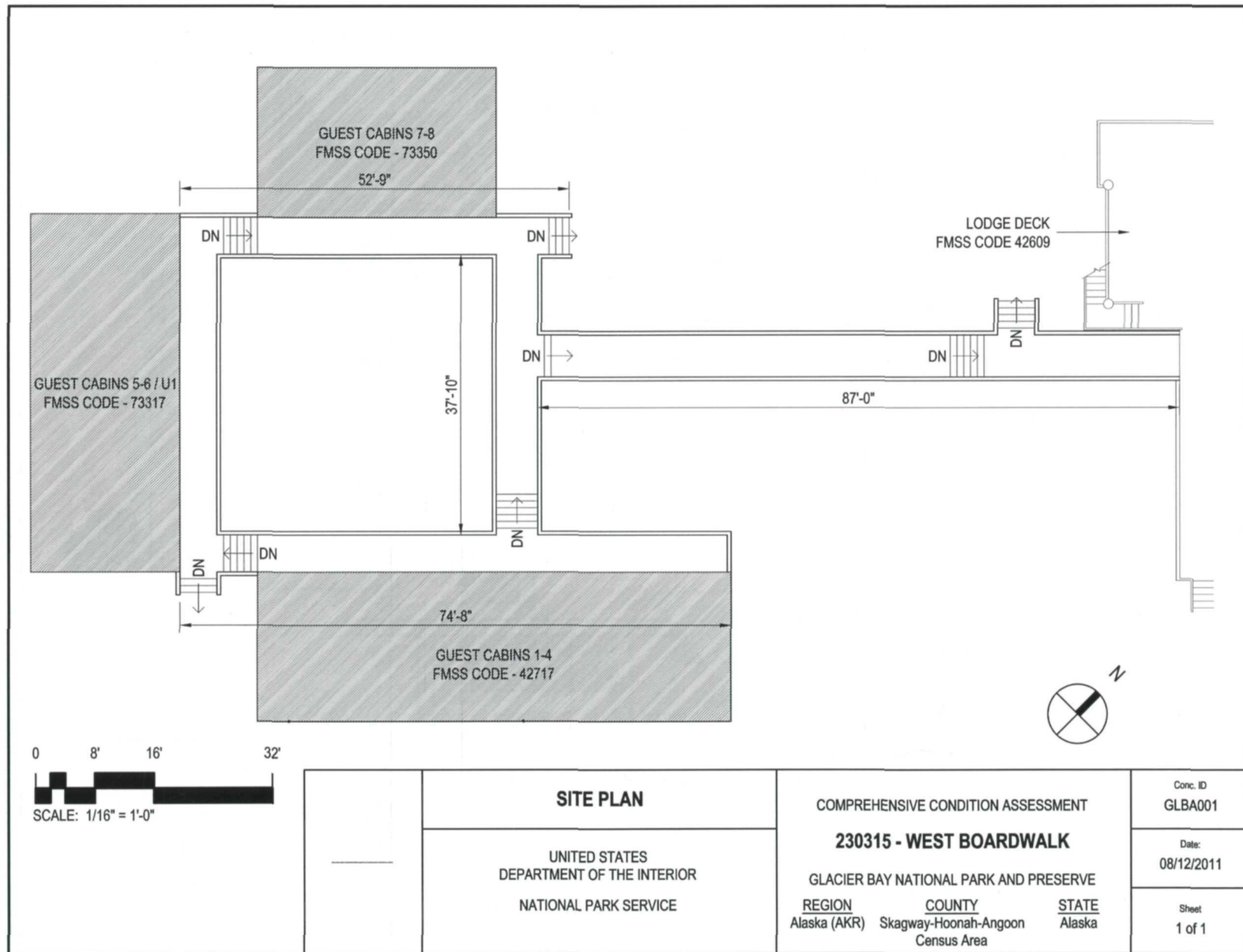
John Morse & Associates, "Lodge Facilities" (1971)

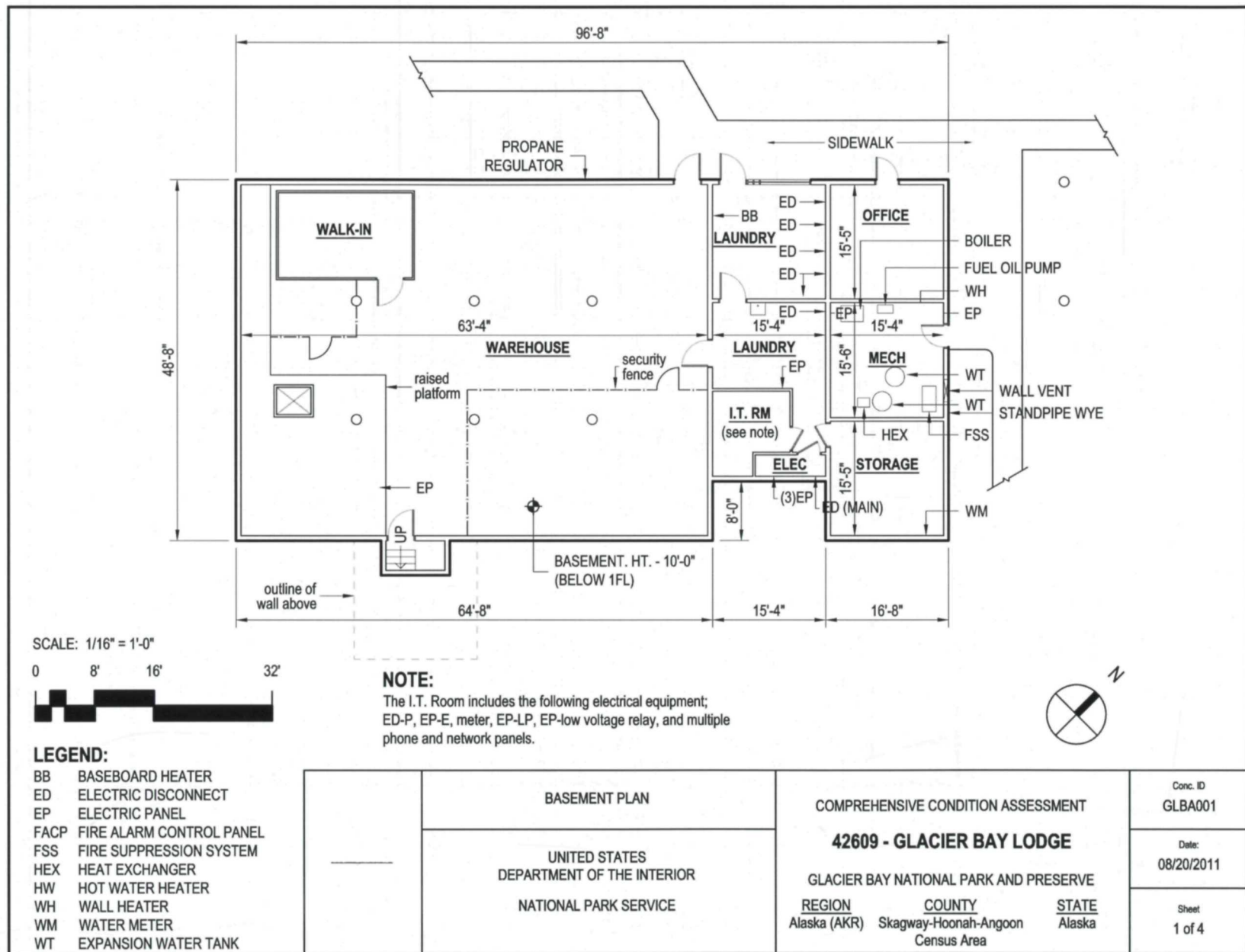


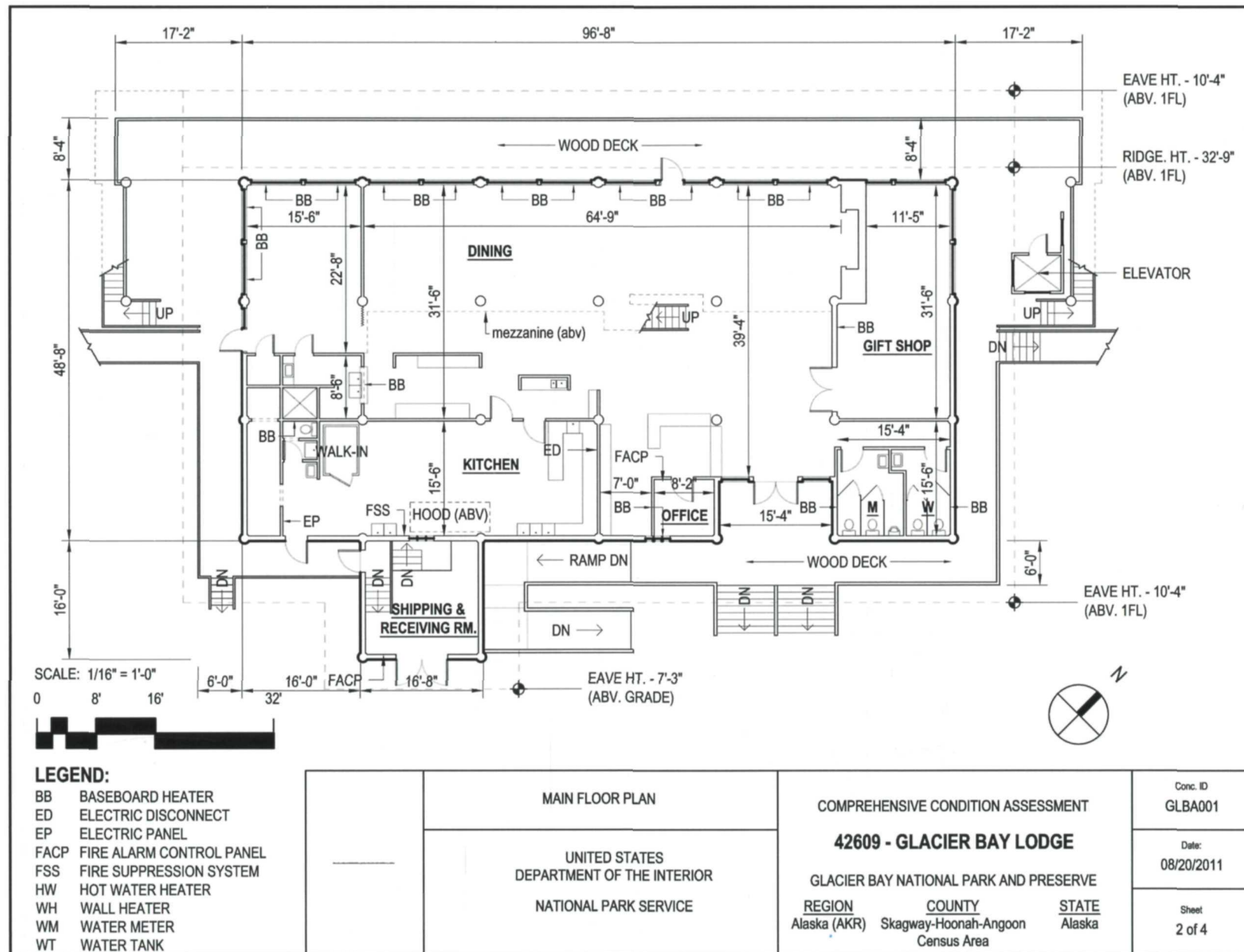
John Morse & Associates, "Bar Room Remodeling" (1975)

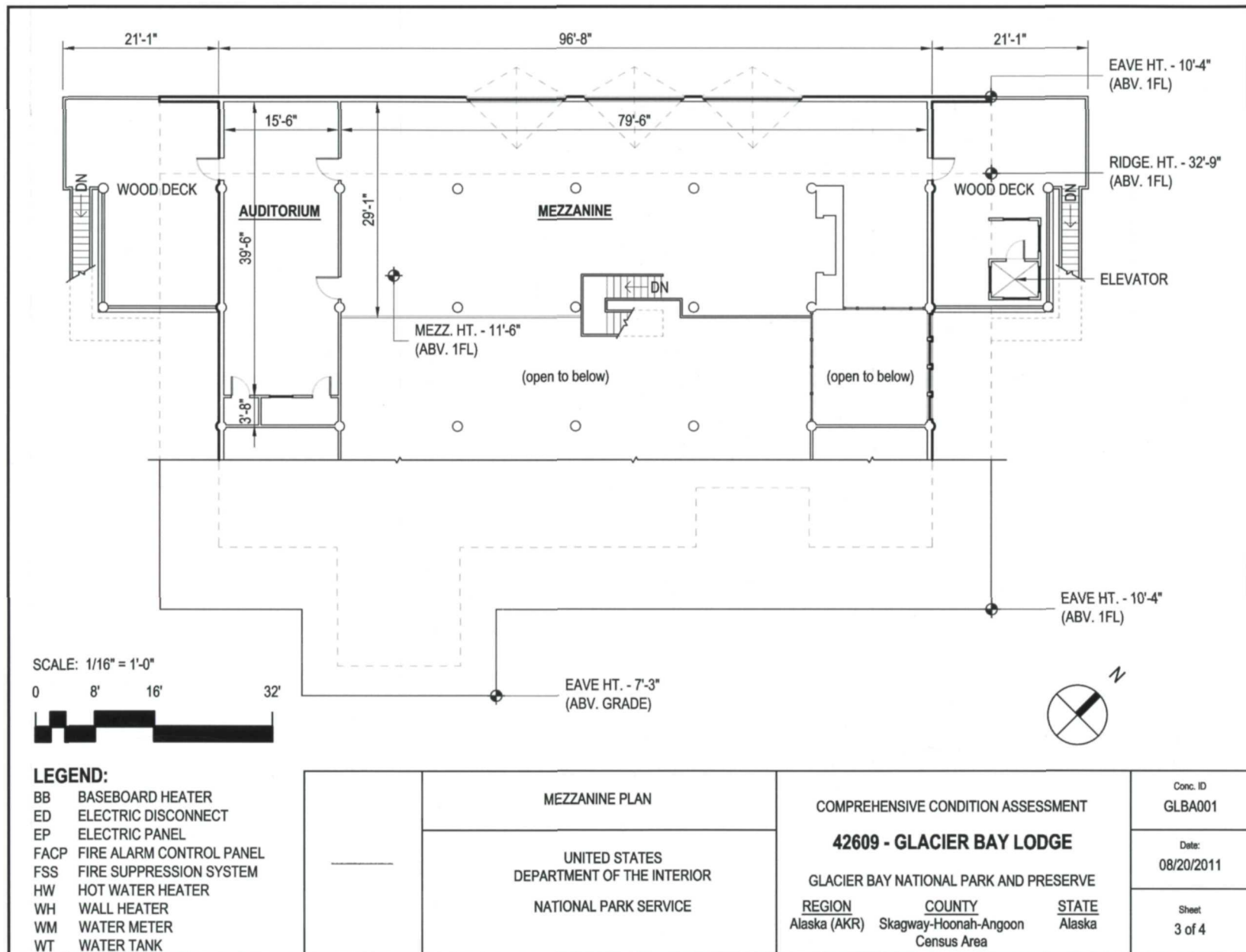
Appendix B: Floor Plans (2011)

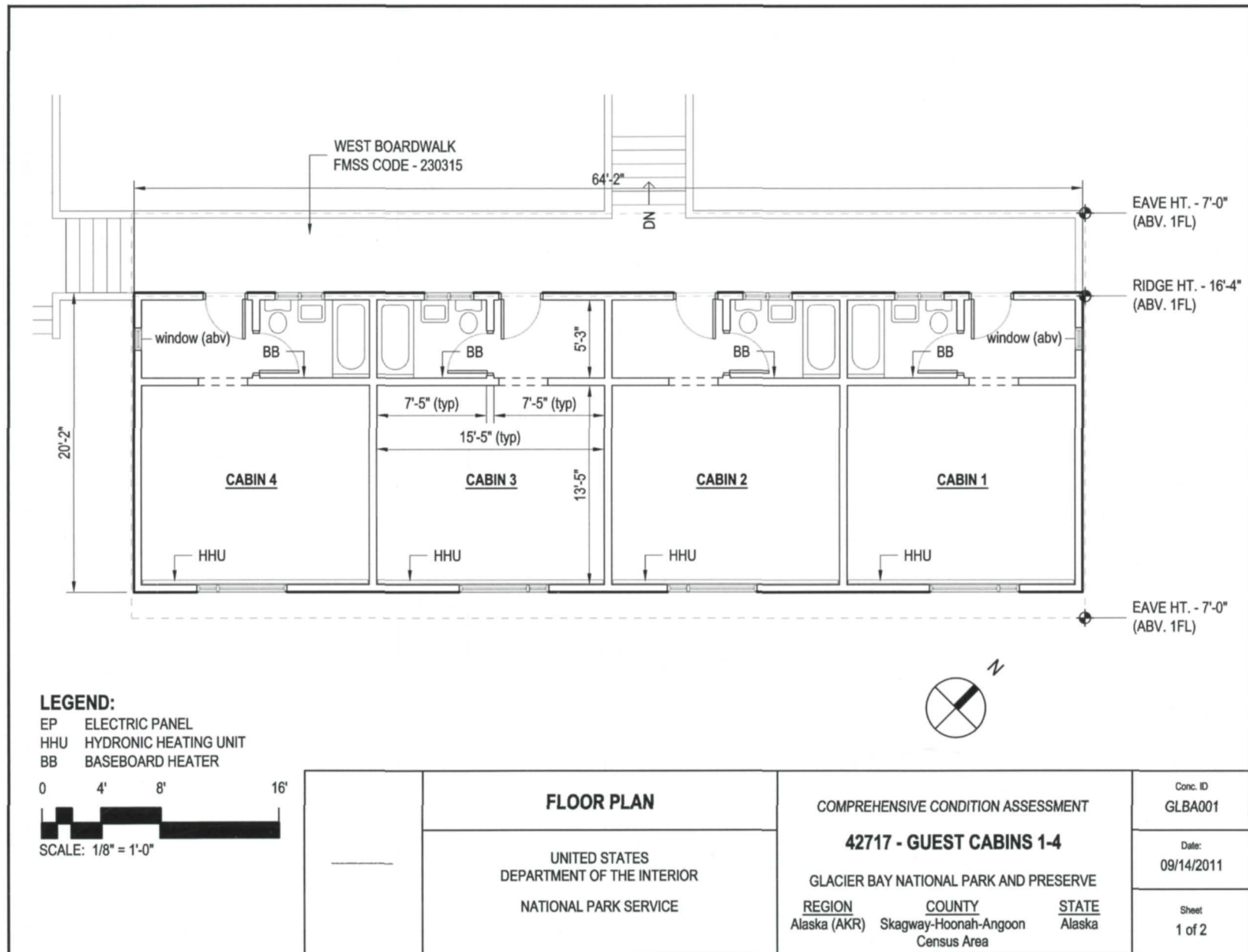


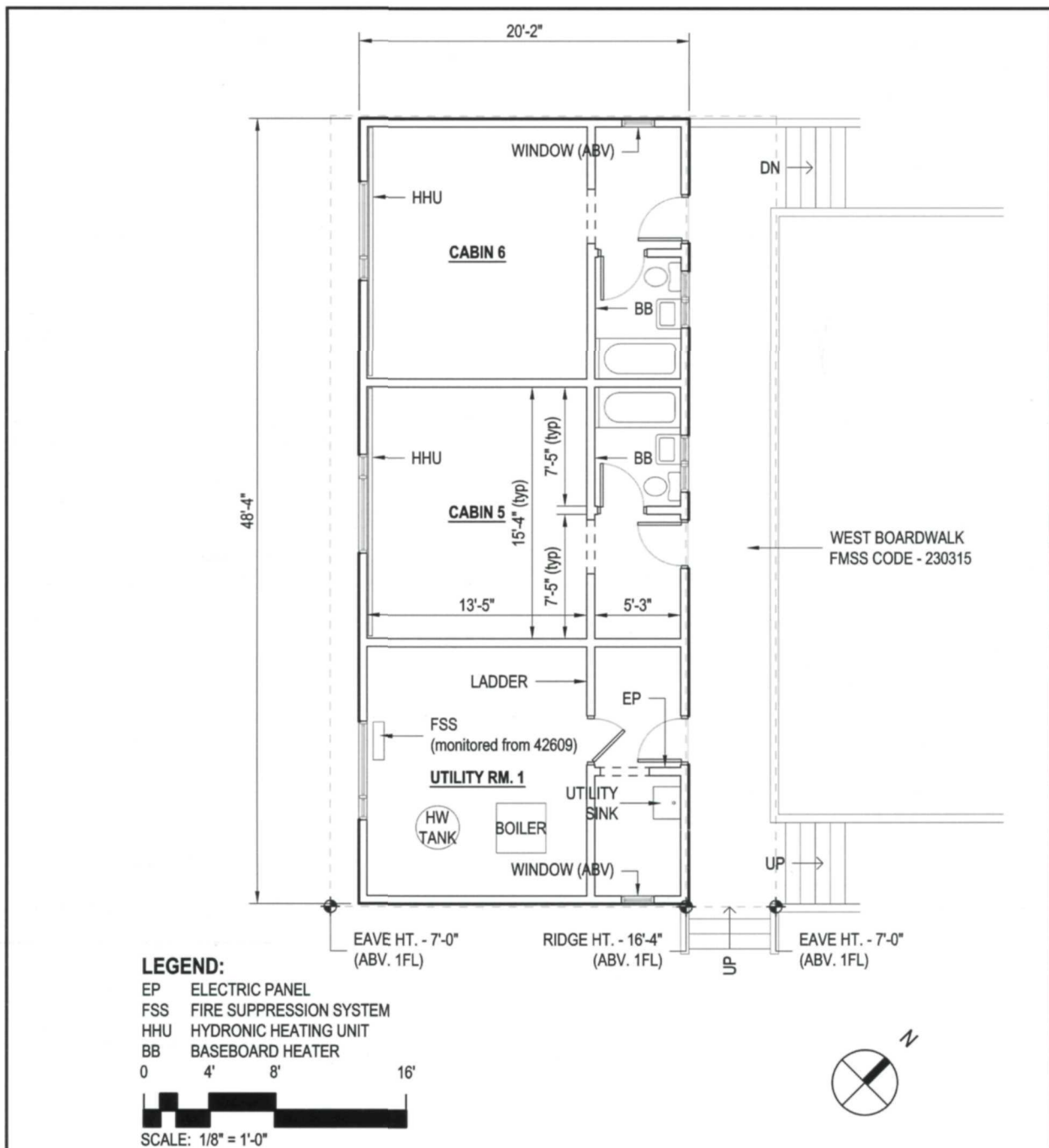




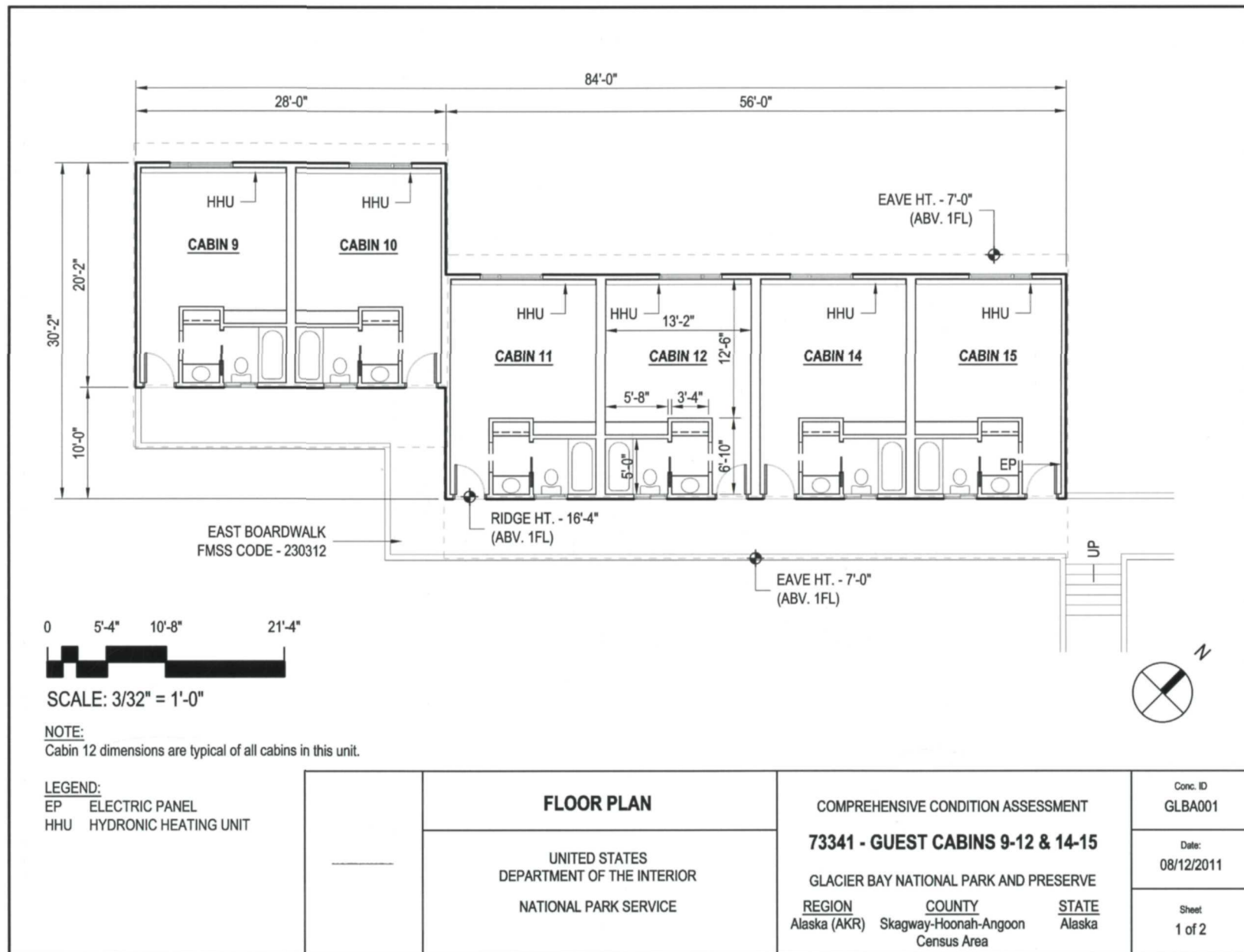


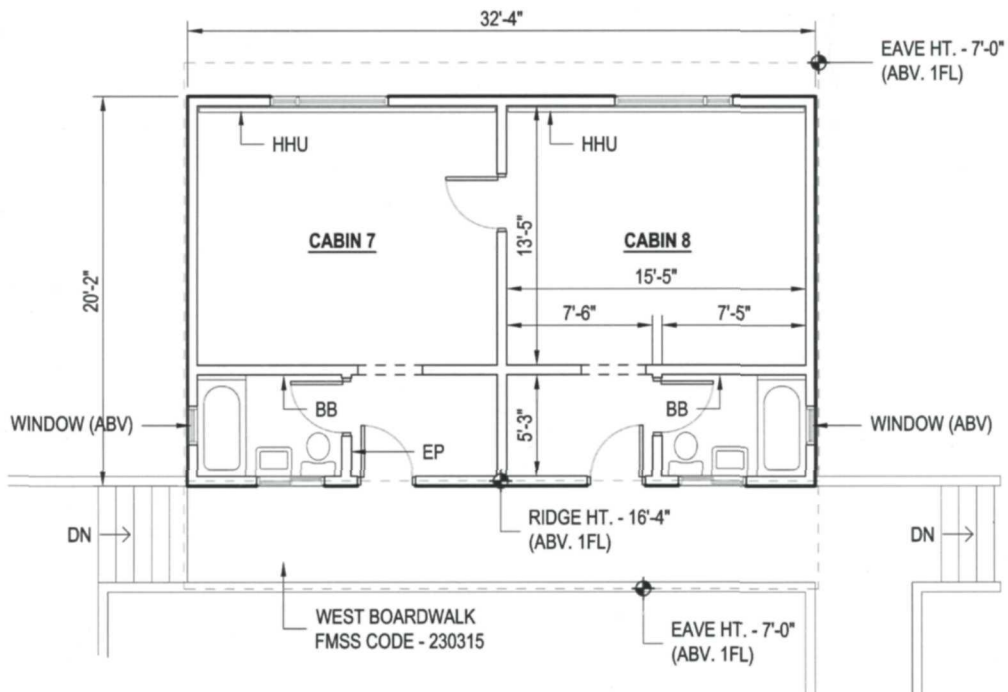






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	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	73317 - LODGE GUEST CABINS 5-6 / U1	Date: 09/14/2011
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE REGION COUNTY STATE Alaska (AKR) Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Alaska Census Area	Sheet 1 of 2





LEGEND:

EP ELECTRIC PANEL
HHU HYDRONIC HEATING UNIT
BB BASEBOARD HEATER

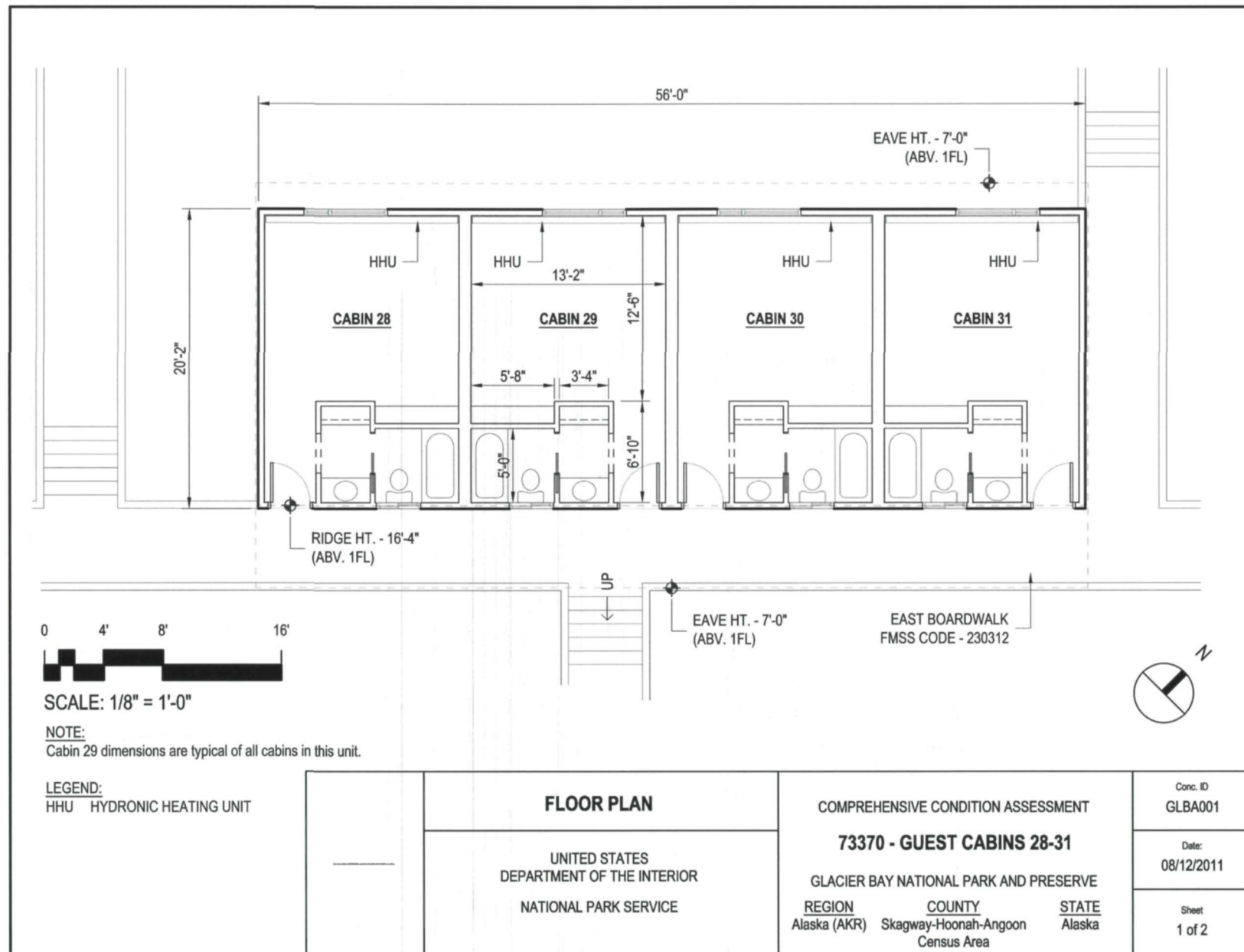
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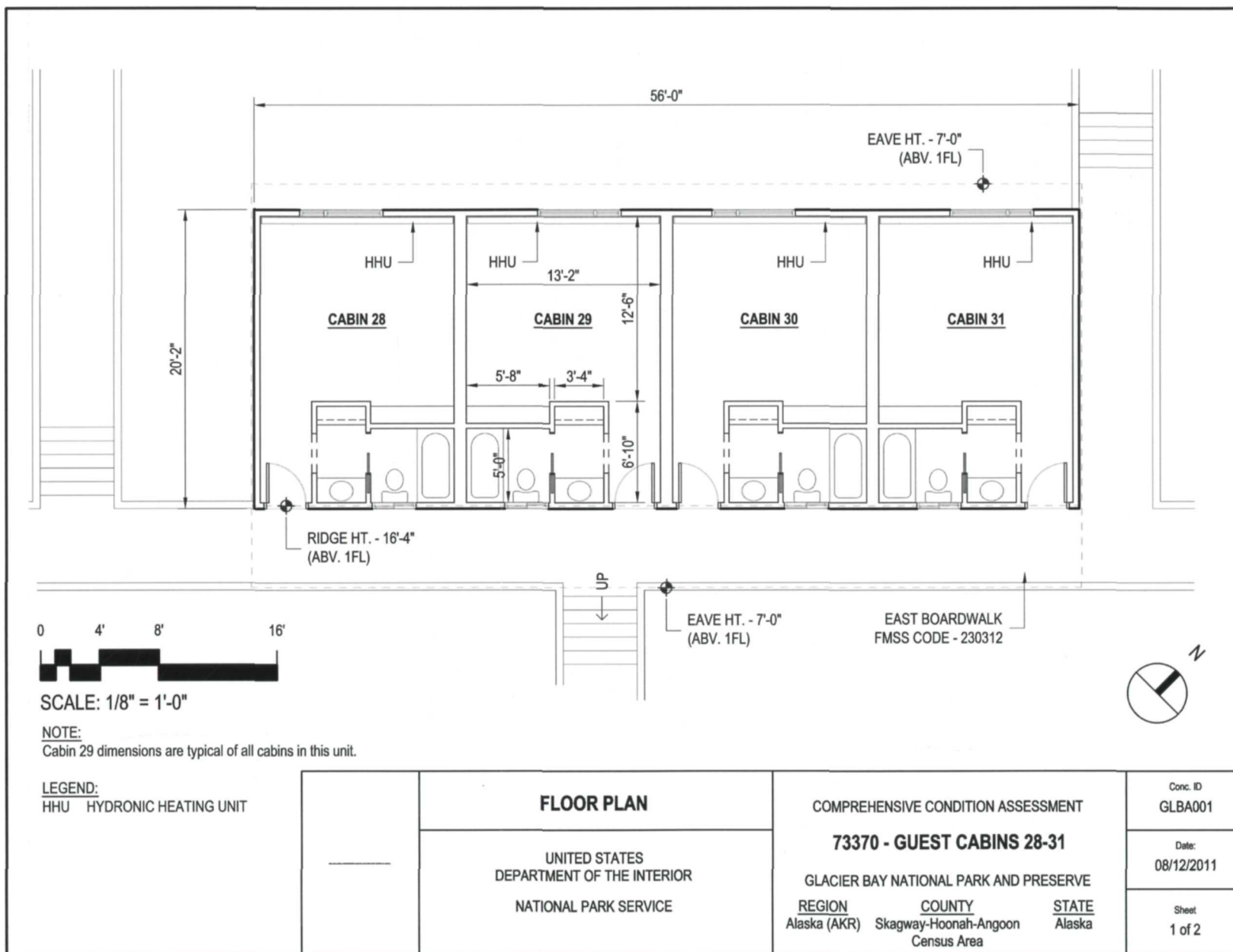


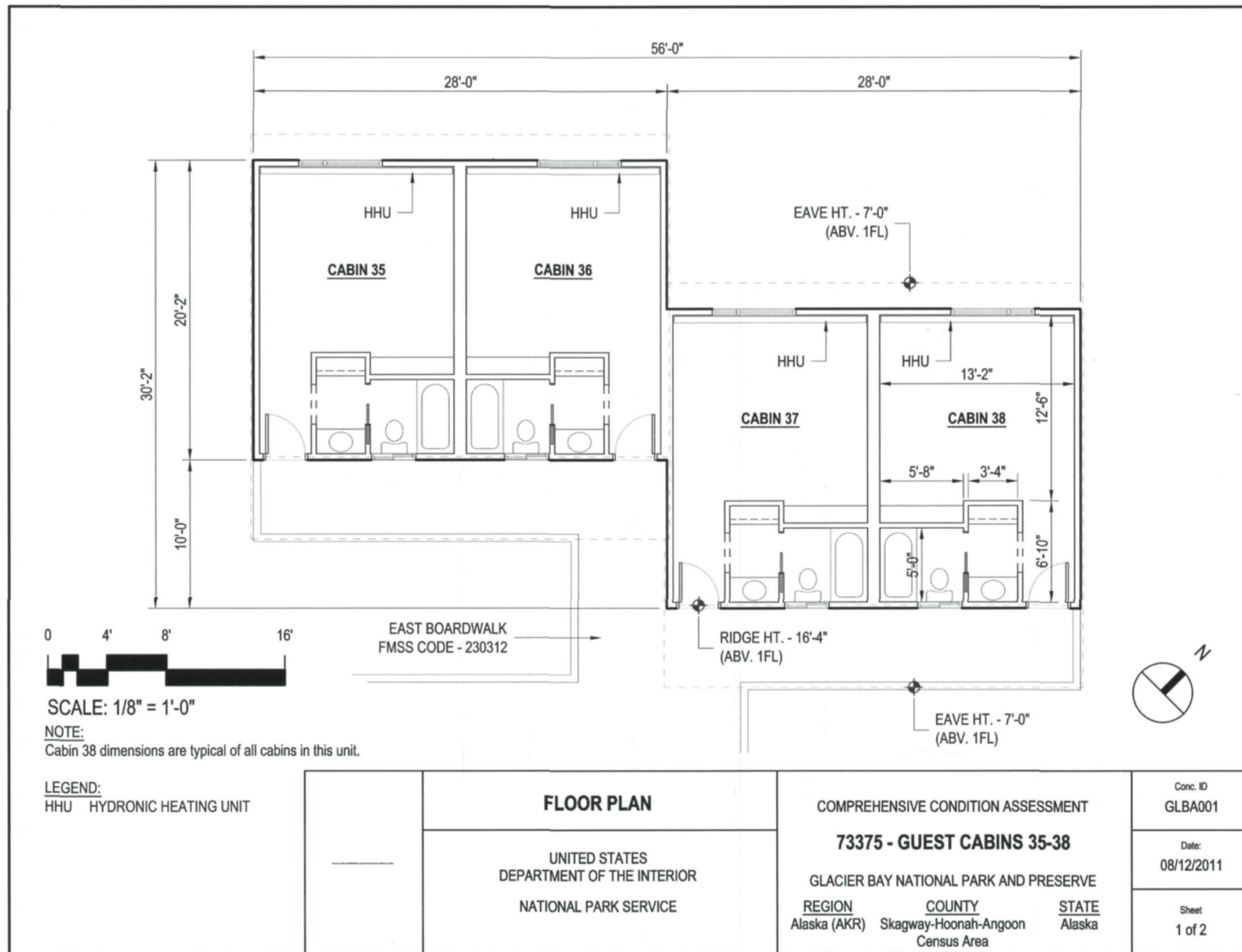
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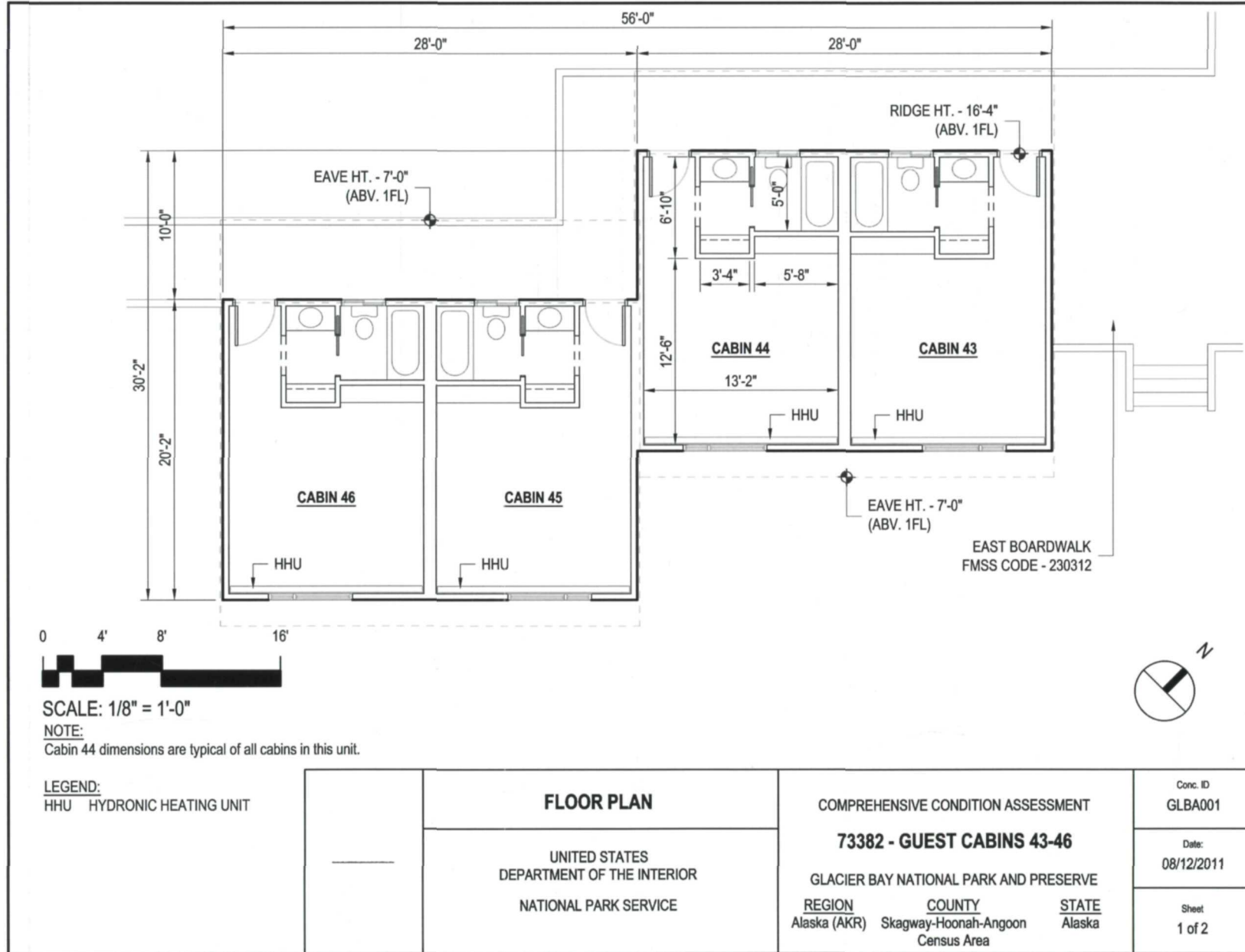


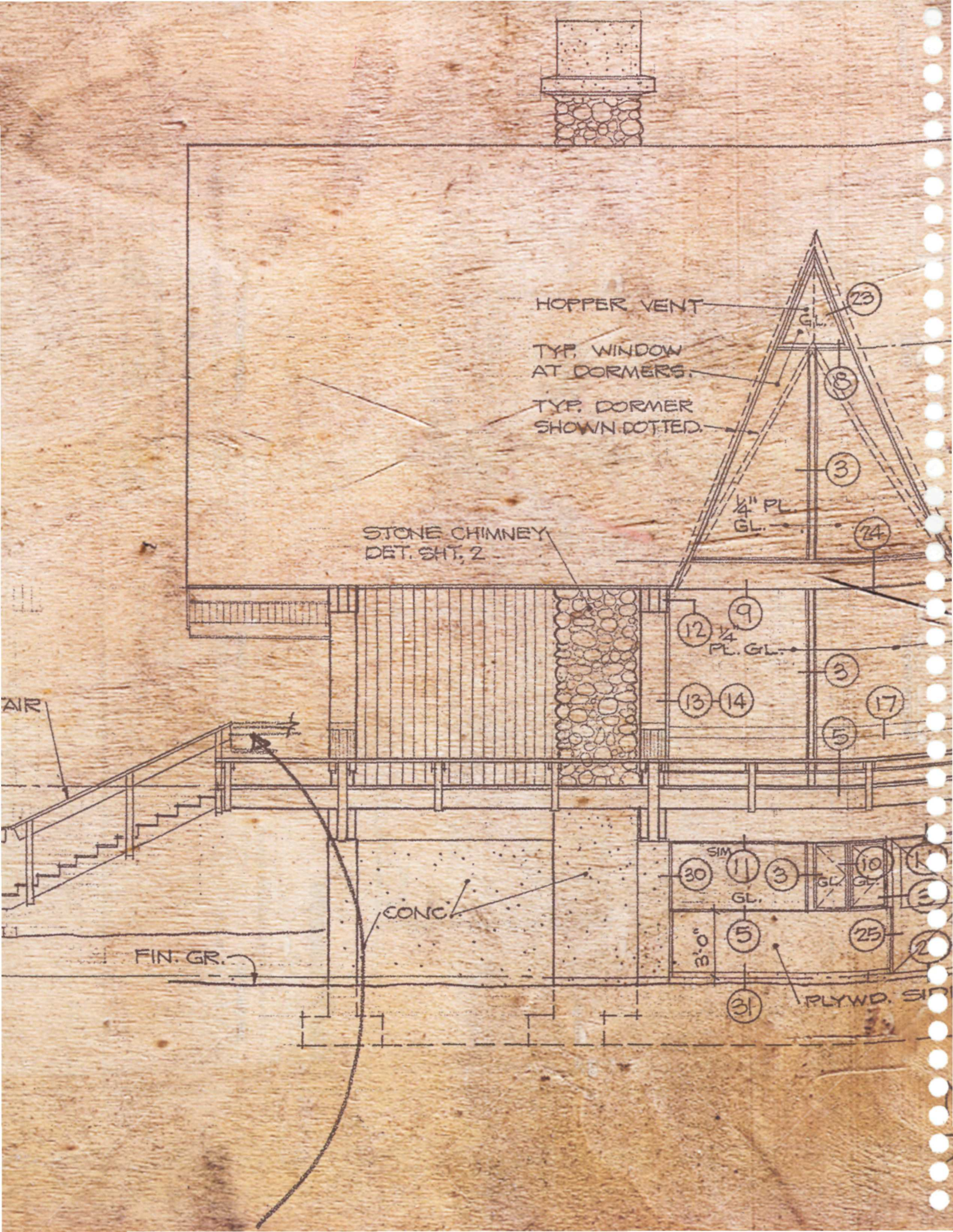
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	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE REGION COUNTY STATE Alaska (AKR) Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area Alaska	Sheet 1 of 2











HOPPER VENT

TYP. WINDOW
AT DORMERS.

TYP. DORMER
SHOWN DOTTED.

STONE CHIMNEY
DET. SHT. 2

AIR

CONC.

FIN. GR.

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GL.

3'0"

PLYWD. S

Appendix C: Recommendations



Historic Interior Design Recommendations for the

Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District Cabins



September 30, 2016

Prepared by:
BDS Architects
Anchorage, AK

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Appendix A – Site Plan

Appendix B – Cabin Restoration Recommendations

Appendix C – Cabin Contemporary Restoration Recommendations

1) Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide restoration recommendations for the interior of the cabins in the district. Recommendations will include designs to restore rooms to their original 1966 era as well as designs that are contemporary yet historically compatible.

BDS Architects met on site at The Glacier Bay Lodge Complex to inspect the existing rental cabins. The Glacier Bay Lodge is part of the National Park Service's Mission 66 plan and is the only lodge constructed and owned by the National Park Service. Glacier Bay Lodge is at the mouth of Glacier Bay which was made famous by John Muir while he was in Alaska and is now a departure point for people accessing the park for recreational purposes. The park seeks recommendations to preserve some of the cabins to their original historic nature design described as midcentury modern.

2) Historic Preservation

As a National Historic District, the National Park Service recommends that all work comply with the Restoration and Rehabilitation treatments as outlined in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Developing a Preservation Plan which outlines treatment to restore the exterior of the building and rehabilitate the interior for a contemporary use may start with a Historic Structure Report (HSR). An HSR will provide a developmental history, physical description, condition assessment and treatment plan.

3) Site Visit, Conditions and Location

The site visit was conducted on April 13 & 14 which consisted of a tour with the facilities staff and a debrief of findings.

Participants included:

Ken Hutchison, Chief of Maintenance, NPS
Michele Jespersen, Cultural Resources Program Manager, NPS
Joni Seay, Chief of Concessions, NPS
Melanie Burg, Concessions Specialist, NPS
Bill Friesen, General Maintenance/Operations Supervisor, NPS
Travis Ohlson, Maintenance Mechanic, NPS
Eric Spangler, Architect, BDS Architects

4) Analysis of Existing General Conditions

All of the cabins were inspected during the site visit. The lodge complex cabins were constructed in two phases: 1966 and 1973. The first phase cabins were constructed concurrently with the lodge and included 13 visitor cabins, worker shared housing and a manager's apartment. The second phase was built in 1973 and included an additional 36 cabins and boardwalk infrastructure. The G.B. Lodge Complex is used from Memorial Day to Labor Day and the facility is not conditioned for the winter and "goes cold".

5) Analysis of Existing Conditions of the CabinsFoundation

- The foundation consists of driven steel piling supporting glue laminated beams that support the structure above. The floor elevations vary above grade from three to five feet. Cantilevered pilings support the boardwalk.

Exterior Envelope - Siding, Doors, Windows

- The exterior envelope is wood frame construction with 2 x 4 's at 16" on center with diagonal decking exterior support.
- The insulation value is R-11 and typical for the time. Current standards are R-21. The walls do not contain a vapor retarder.
- The windows are single pane site built casement and sliding windows for phase I and premanufactured Pella casement for phase II.
- The doors are solid wood with fir veneer.
- Exterior siding is 1 x 8 vertical ship lap cedar. The trim is solid cedar and the corner boards end grain allows moisture and moss buildup. There is an expansion joint between the units with a solid cedar / sheet metal detail.

Roof/Ceiling Assembly

- The roof structure consists of 2 x 6 cedar tongue in groove decking supported by 4 x 8 beams 4' on center.
- Cedar shingles cover the deck boards. It is assumed felt paper is between the shingles and deck boards.
- The shape is unusual with a 90-degree element at the peak. Over the living space an 8:12 rise to run slope allows space for a loft for Phase I cabins and attic space for Phase II cabins. After the roof turns 90 degrees at the peak it becomes a 12:8 rise to run steep slope to cover the entrance and create a porch area.

6) Cabin Interiors Survey of As-built ConditionsEntrance Hallway

- A. Phase I hallway: This hallway has built in casework on one side and the bathroom entrance on the other side. (*Figures 1 & 3*)
- Finishes
 - The floor is vinyl with rubber base and might have been replaced when the bathtubs were replaced.
 - The walls are painted gypsum wall board.
 - Doors and Windows

- The unit entry door is solid wood, with a room number, door viewer and kickplate. The hinges and other hardware are a dark brass finish. The Park concessionaire has provided a deadbolt and knob style lockset that are stainless steel.
- Furniture (*Figure 4*)
 - There is a built in casework unit with three drawers, shelves and coat rack. The casework is not moveable. The area below the casework originally intended for shoes has been filled in with a wood filler and rubber base.
- Electrical Fixtures (*Figures 4 & 16*)
 - There is a wall mount pendant style light fixture controlled by a light switch.
- B. Phase two hallway: This hallway has a wall on one side and the entrance to the vanity area on the other side. (*Figure 2*)
 - Finishes
 - The floor is carpet with 2" wood base.
 - The walls are painted gypsum wall board on the vanity side and ship lap exposed cedar on the other side. The cedar runs to the floor with no base.
 - Doors and Windows
 - The unit entry door is solid wood, with a room number, door viewer and kickplate. The hinges and other hardware are a dark brass finish. The Park concessionaire has provided a deadbolt and knob style lockset that are stainless steel.
 - Furniture
 - There is a shelf and closet rod with "hookless" hotel hangers opposite the vanity.
 - Electrical Fixtures
 - None.

Bathroom

- A. Phase I bathroom: This bathroom is a conventional arrangement with starting from the doorway: a lavatory, toilet, shower in a row. (*Figure 12*)
 - Finishes
 - The floor is vinyl with rubber base and might have been replaced when the tubs were replaced. The shower floor was 1 x 1 tile that has been removed.
 - The walls are painted gypsum wall board with a fiberglass tub surround.
 - Doors and Windows
 - There is a dark stained solid core door.
 - The windows are custom project out (awning) style with rippled glazing for privacy. (*Figure 11*)

- Plumbing Fixtures
 - The 1973 original drawing indicates a built-in shower with 4 x 4 ceramic tiles on the wall and 1" ceramic tile on the floor with a thick mortar set to accommodate a sloping floor to drain. These were all replaced with conventional fiberglass bathtub units.
 - The toilet is a conventional 5 gallon toilet and not the low water usage preferred today for less water consumption.
 - There is a wall hung lavatory with medicine cabinet above for storage. *(Figure 12)*
 - Bathroom Accessories
 - A medicine cabinet with swinging mirror door, glass shelves, toothbrush holder for four, and a slot for dispensing razors. *(Figure 12)*
 - Towel and toilet paper dispenser were provided with no clear indication if they were original.
 - Shower curtain and rods are not original.
 - Electrical fixtures
 - The receptacles are not ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) which is not compliant with the 2009 international building code (IBC).
 - Light fixtures above the lavatory do not have a cover and bare bulbs were observed. The original cover was not discovered on the trip. *(Figure 11)*
- B. Phase II Bathrooms: The configuration has a sink with counter separated by a pocket door that has compartment for the toilet and bathtub. *(Figures 13 & 20)*
- Finishes
 - The floor is vinyl with rubber base and might have been replaced in the toilet/bathtub compartment. The sink area is carpeted.
 - The walls are painted gypsum wall board with a fiberglass bathtub surround.
 - Doors and Windows
 - There is a dark stained pocket door with pull hardware. It is not compliant with the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA). *(Figure 20)*
 - The windows are sliding manufactured by Pella Windows with bug screen and obscure glazing for privacy. *(Figure 10)*
 - Plumbing Fixtures
 - The bathtub is a pre molded fiberglass with surround.
 - The toilet is a conventional 5 gallon toilet and not the low water usage preferred today for less water consumption.

- The sink is a top mounted bowl in plastic laminate counter with a back splash on all three sides. The original was a deep pink as evidenced by the type of installation on site with square edges that were filed in place. The replacements are a lighter pink utilizing a premanufactured post formed laminated counter with an integral backsplash. Square backsplashes were added to the sides. *(Figures 13, 14 & 15)*
- Bathroom Accessories
 - There is a wood framed mirror.
 - Towel and toilet paper dispenser were provided with no clear indication if they were original.
 - Shower curtain rods are provided but it was not determined if they were original.
- Electrical fixtures
 - The receptacles are not GFCI which is not compliant with the 2009 IBC.
 - Light fixtures above the mirror do not have a cover and bare bulbs were observed. The original cover was not discovered on the site visit.
 - There is a combination heat lamp/fan.

Bedrooms

- A. Phase I Bedrooms: There is a loft that was accessed by a wood ladder bolted to the wall that was part of the original construction. *(Figures 3 & 6)*
- Finishes
 - The floor is carpet with 2" Fir wood base.
 - The walls are painted gypsum wall board on the vanity side and 1 x 8 ship lap exposed cedar on the other side. The cedar runs to the floor with no base.
 - The ceiling is exposed cedar decking with beam supports.
 - Doors and Windows
 - There is a large custom built window with a combination fixed pane and casement for venting. The glazing is single pane. This is a significant feature with some rooms originally having views of Bartlett Cove. These views are obscured by trees. There are drapes which provide a blackout function in Alaska's long summer days with the suns setting at 11:00p.m. It was not determined if the drapes are original.
 - Furniture: Custom furniture is carved oak provided with a "chinked" styled reminiscent of native Alaska carvings. *(Figures 7 & 8)*
 - A desk with a shelf and matching chair. *(Figures 1 & 7)*
 - Two double beds with carved headboard and foot board.
 - A large chair with arms. *(Figure 7)*

- Bedside tables with shelf. *(Figure 3)*
 - A square trashcan. *(Figure 22)*
 - A folding luggage rack.
 - The original manager's units have a matching credenza and bureau.
 - Electrical Fixtures
 - Wall mount pendant lamps with a swing arm controlled by pressing a switch. *(Figure 17)*
 - A custom pendant light fixture suspended by a chain. It is oak carved and matching the other furniture. *(Figure 16)*
 - Mechanical
 - There is running baseboard from wall to wall with a knob control on the unit. *(Figures 9 & 21)*
- B. Phase II Bedrooms: The loft was closed off with a wall painted white with dark fir trim and is reminiscent of Japanese shoji screens. Behind the wall is attic space mostly used for utilities. There is a small shelf that provides a roof for a light fixture to light the wall. There is also a shelf between the jog for the closet behind the vanity and the wall where the headboard rests. *(Figures 5 & 22)*
- Finishes
 - The floor is carpet with 2" Fir wood base.
 - The walls are painted gypsum wall board on the vanity side and 1 x 8 ship lap exposed cedar on the other side. The cedar runs to the floor with no base.
 - The ceiling is exposed cedar decking with beam supports.
 - Doors and Windows
 - There is a large window by Pella with a fixed pane with a combination fixed pane and casement for venting. The glazing is single pane. This is a significant feature with some rooms originally having views of Bartlett Cove. These views are obscured by trees. There are drapes which provide a blackout function in Alaska's long summer days with the suns setting at 11:00p.m. It was not determined if the drapes are original. *(Figures 9, 19 & 24)*
 - Furniture: Custom furniture is carved oak provided with a "chinked" styled reminiscent of native Alaska carvings. *(Figures 7 & 8)*
 - A desk with a shelf and matching chair. *(Figures 1 & 7)*
 - Two double Beds with carved headboard and foot board.
 - A large chair with arms. *(Figure 7)*
 - Bedside tables with shelf. *(Figure 3)*

- A square trashcan. *(Figure 22)*
- A folding luggage rack.
- Electrical Fixtures
 - Wall mount pendant lamps with a swing arm controlled by pressing a switch. *(Figure 17)*
 - A custom pendant light fixture suspended by a chain. It is oak carved and matching the other furniture. *(Figure 16)*
- Mechanical
 - There is running baseboard from wall to wall with a knob control on the unit. *(Figures 9 and 21)*

Utilities

- The mechanical system is baseboard heat supplied by a central boiler that supplies four units. Electrical panels also serve four units. Utilities run under the boardwalk.

Boardwalk

- An elaborate boardwalk system is supported off cantilevered piles throughout the complex. The hand rails were designed to be integral to the pile beam connection and offer a good support. Recent improvements to the handrail included an attempt to meet the code requirements of 4" clear with pressure treated rails. The replacement spacing was from the length of lumber purchased and did not meet the original post spacing. The new posts do not utilize the existing beam supports and are not properly braced or supported.

7) Historical Use

The differences in design might have been the accessibility to the site by water or air in 1966 versus 1973. Visitors might have been committed to a longer stay if it was a longer trip to get there and would use the lodge for an extended period of time with planned excursions. Currently a commercial jet makes stops during the summer season and visitors tend to stay one to two nights taking the day guided boat tour of Glacier Bay.

- Phase I cabin design is for an extended stay: The layout was more conducive to a longer stay with amenities where a visitor would unpack using built-in drawers and a medicine cabinet. The built in casework in the hall was elevated for shoe storage. There is loft area that could be used for additional guests or storing luggage.
- Phase II cabin design is for a shorter stay: Layout is more conducive to overnighting or staying two nights who do not unpack with counters for toiletries and a shelf for handbags. There is no loft for additional guests or storage. It should be noted that this is typical of the current visitor who has a short stay.

8) Construction Differences between Phase I & II

The two phases also show very different construction types which is a shift from craftsmen era to a mass production construction method more typical of current practices. The first phase carpenters

built the door and window frames on site. The shower was framed and tiled. The second phase carpenters installed premanufactured windows, pre-hung doors and fiberglass tub units.

9) Recommendations for Restoration

The National Park Service may seek to restore the interiors of two to four of the 1966 era cabins back to their original appearance. The likely candidates are Phase 1 cabins due to their unique design that encompasses the original lodge and Mission 66 goal.

Recommendations to restore units back to their original condition which will include:

- Installing tiled showers for Phase I cabins with matching wall and floor bathroom tile.
- Replace Phase II counter with matching “deep pink” laminate with square edges.
- Removing the base under the casework in the entry hall in Phase I.
- Locating and installing original fixtures and furniture scattered throughout the facility.
- Research for original floor finishes, shower tile and bedding

10) Recommendations for Contemporary Restoration

Recommendations for contemporary restoration include a focus on the Mission 66 era and the spirit of the mid-century modern look. The items recommended are duplicates that are in production and in stock and can be easily purchased.

11) Maintenance and Repairs

Repairs have used various components over the years as problems arise. Some have attempted to find replacements that match the original. There is no known maintenance schedule for replacement and part of the purpose of the recommendations of this report is to provide a guideline for future component replacement.

12) Fire Prevention and Protection Recommendations

Installation of an automatic fire extinguishing system (sprinklers) including a fire detection and notification system may be appropriate for the project.

Sprinkler coverage will include heated interior spaces along with the underside of exterior canopies or large overhangs that are unheated. To prevent freezing of pipes, unheated areas will be provided with a “dry pipe system”. Dry pipe systems contain pressurized air and are not charged with water until needed. They are isolated from the interior “wet pipe system” by a system of valves.

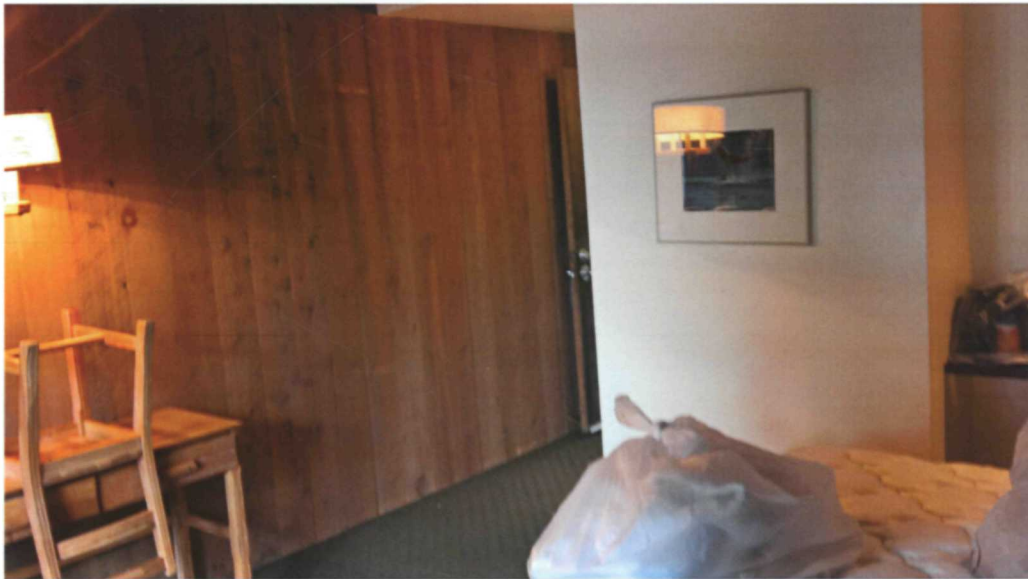
NFPA 914 and the International Building Code (IBC) contain provisions that may allow partial installation of sprinklers as phased improvements occur. This approach requires an assessment and implementation plan that must be approved by the authority having jurisdiction (National Park Service).

Installation of a partial sprinkler system requires separation of the sprinklered and non-sprinklered areas by means of fire rated assemblies. This applies to vertical separations (walls) and potentially horizontal separations (floors).

Figure 1. Phase I entrance with original chair and desk



Figure 2. Phase II entrance with original chair and desk



Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District Cabins
Restoration and Contemporary Recommendations

Figure 3. Phase I with loft



Figure 4. Phase I Built in case work



Figure 5. Phase II bulkhead with shoji like appearance



Figure 6. Phase I Loft area with space for ladder



Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District Cabins
Restoration and Contemporary Recommendations

Figure 7. Phase II Original furniture



Figure 8. Phase I Original chair



Figure 9. Baseboard with drapes (both phases)



Figure 10. Phase II bath slider



Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District Cabins
Restoration and Contemporary Recommendations

Figure 11. Phase I custom window



Figure 12. Phase I lavatory with medicine cabinet



Figure 13. Phase II original sink

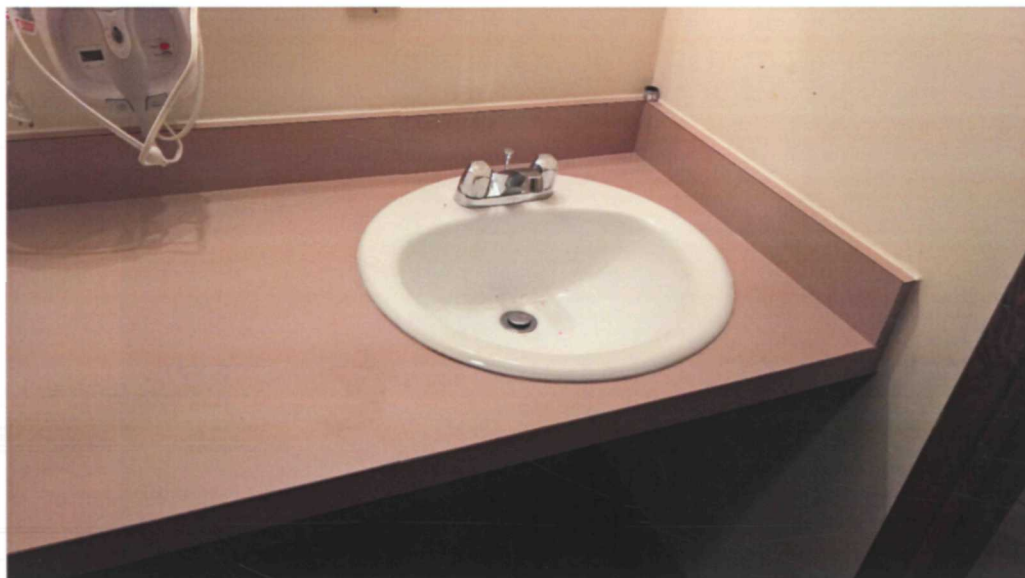


Figure 14. Replacement sink



Figure 15. Hand filed P-lam edging



Figure 16. Original pendant light fixture (both phases)



Figure 17. Phase I light fixture



Figure 18. Phase I light fixture



Figure 19. Phase II window crank



Figure 20. Phase II Pocket door



Figure 161. Phase I Drapes with chair



Figure 172. Original waste receptacle



Figure 183. Phase II Attic area



Figure 194. Phase II window



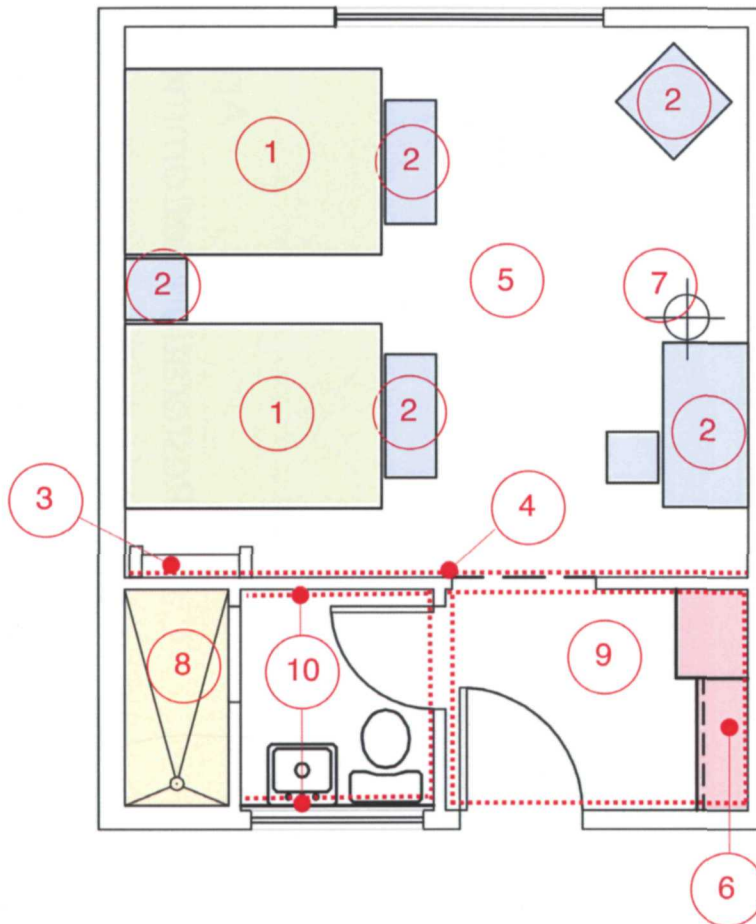
Appendix A:
Site Plan



Appendix B:
Cabin Restoration Recommendations

RESTORATION CABIN:

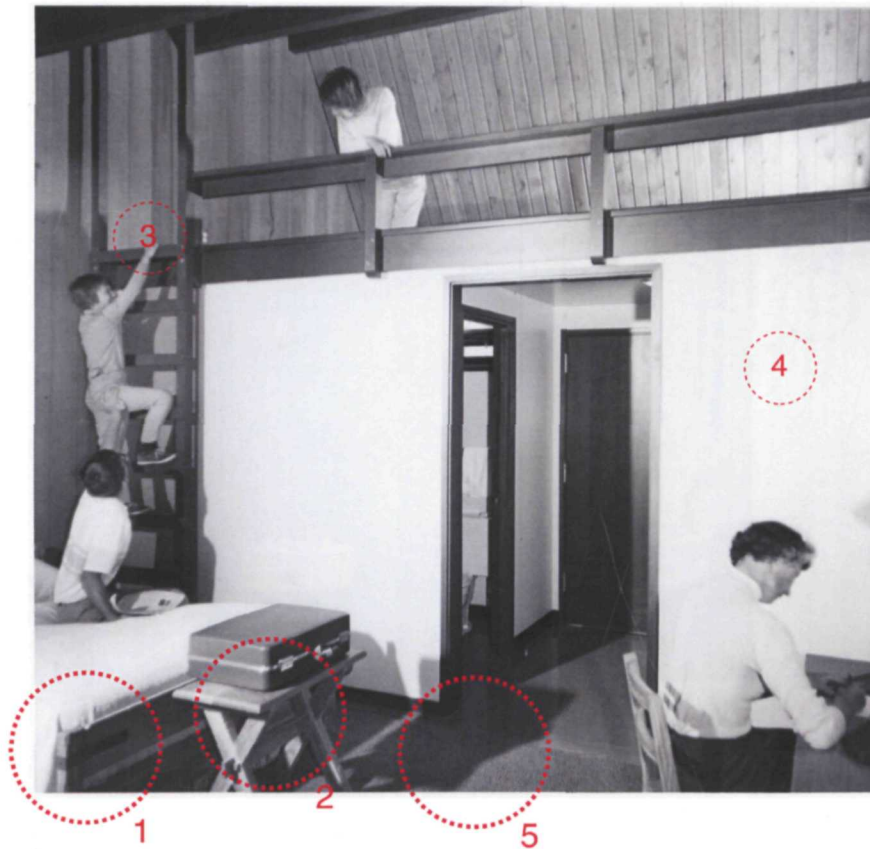
GOAL: To restore the 1966 Phase 1 cabins to their historic appearance with original custom designed furniture and finishes.



- 1 Two (2) original bed frames 1966 era. Locate existing beds from current inventory, and use for restoration of the 1966 Phase 1 cabins, or replace in-kind using original specifications. See following pages.
- 2 Original bedside table, suit case tables, writing desk and chair, and lounge chair from 1966 era. Locate existing furniture from current inventory, and use for restoration of the 1966 Phase 1 cabins, or replace in-kind using original specifications. See following pages.
- 3 Remove portion of loft railing and provide access ladder per 1966 construction drawings. See following pages. Consider placing vertical planks over rungs to restrict access.
- 4 Paint all gypsum board walls original "Plochere 87" color.
- 5 Remove existing wall to wall carpeting and restore original hardwood oak flooring. Provide 1966 era cream color berber pile area rugs.
- 6 Restore storage area to match 1966 era storage closet. Includes oak p-lam drawers, shelving, etc. See following pages.
- 7 Original 1966 era cross wood lamp with shade. Locate hanging light fixtures from current inventory, and use for restoration of 1966 Phase 1 cabins.
- 8 Remove existing fiberglass standard tub/shower combo and re-frame original walk in shower with tile walls, mosaic tile floor and interior shower rod per 1966 design documents. See page 4.
- 9 Restore original vinyl flooring with Burke 701 Black rubber base in the bath and entry area.
- 10 Re-install (2) 24" towel rods to match 1966 design documents. Locate and re-install mirrored medicine cabinet. See page 4.

RESTORATION CABIN :

This historic photo is of the interior of the original 1966 Phase 1 cabins, and illustrates a number of furniture items and features that could be restored to the Phase 1 cabins.



1

Contemporary photos show these original bed frames are still present in a number of cabins. The original bedspread appears to be a solid white down comforter or blanket. See page 3, Historic Furniture.

2

Contemporary photos show original luggage tables currently in use in the main lodge, and original construction drawings show the details of how exact re-creations of the furniture could be fabricated. See page 3, Historic Furniture.

3

Loft access ladders have been removed and the railing at the loft edge has been filled in. Original construction drawings show the details of the ladder construction, which could be fabricated and installed. See page 4, Historic Built-in Elements. Consider placing vertical planks over rungs to restrict access.

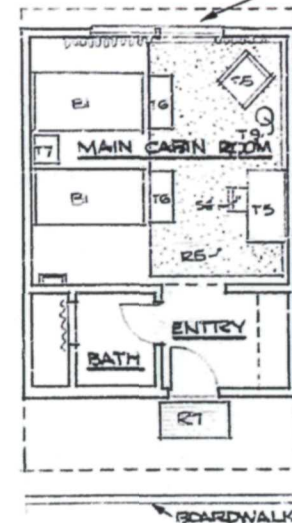
4

Paint gypsum board walls original "Plochere 87" color.

5

Original drawings and this photo indicate the main room of the cabins were finished with hard wood floors and covered with area rugs.

TYPICAL GUEST CABIN



DRAPERY & TRACK
TYPICAL ALL CABIN
WINDOWS

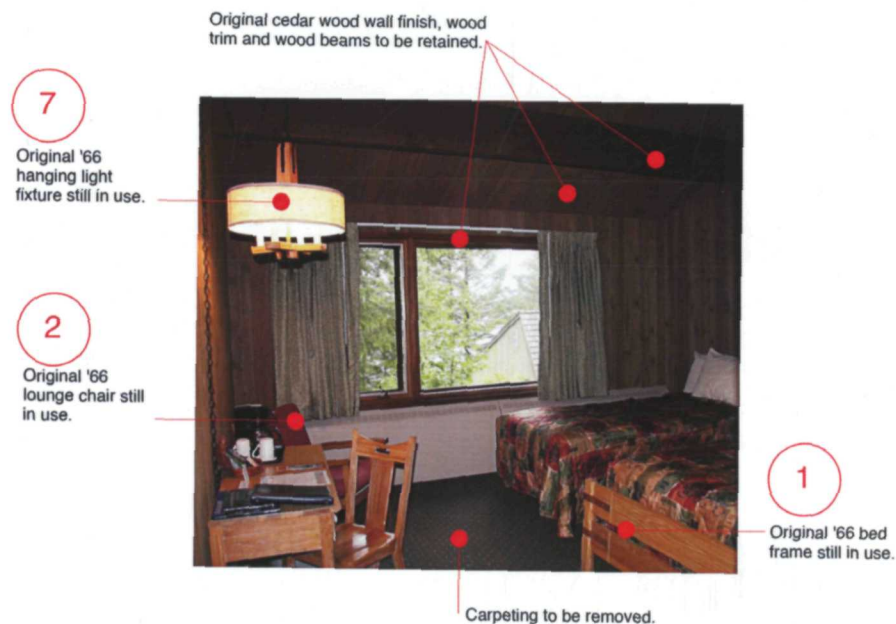
Original drapery and textiles to be retained and used in '66 Phase 1 cabins whenever possible. Re-place in kind using original specifications.

DRAPERY & TRACK
TYPICAL ALL LOFT
WINDOWS

BOARDWALK

RESTORATION CABIN

Historic Furniture and Lighting

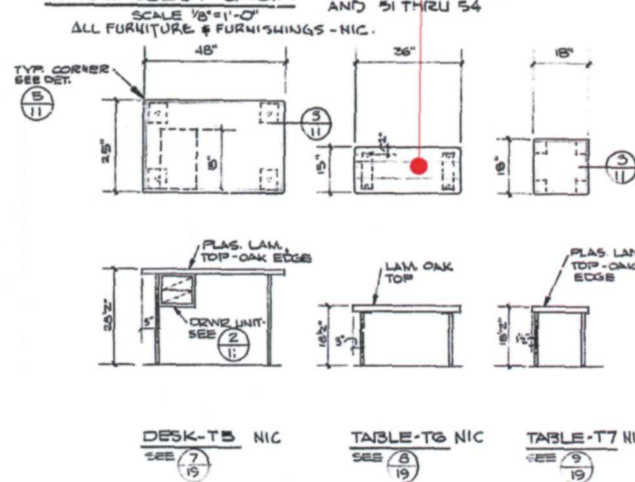


Original '66 cabin suit case table found in use in main lodge.

2



TYPICAL GUEST CABIN

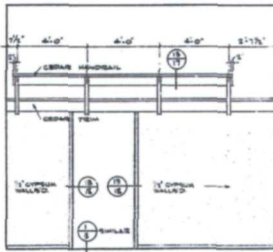


LODGE FACILITIES TITLE OF DRAWING BARTLETT COVE LOCATION WITHIN PARK GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT · JUDICIAL DIVISION No. 1 · ALASKA NAME OF PARK		DRAWING NO. NM-GB 3036A DATE 3-65
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The original '65 construction drawings include details of construction and materials for custom furniture. The furniture was not included in the contract "NIC" so it is assumed it was procured separately under another contract.

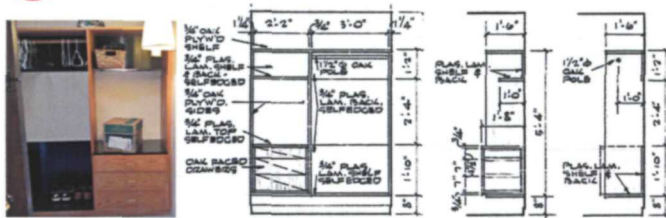
RESTORATION CABIN

Historic Built-in Elements



- 3 Original loft railing design from the 1966 Design Documents. Ladder to go up right, where the railing leaves a gap for access.

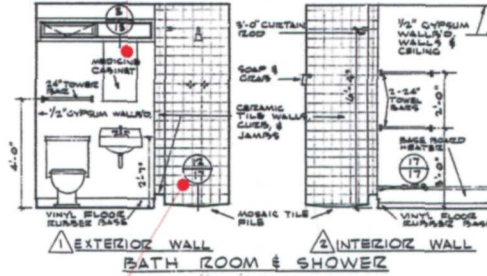
- 6 Original storage closet plans from the 1966 Design Documents. Existing storage closets: to be restored to original condition.



10



Some cabins still have the original mirrored medicine cabinet, featuring adjustable shelves, tooth brush holder and a razor blade slot into the wall.



8

The 1966 Design Documents indicate that the same ceramic tile finish, "Hermosa" on the walls and "Mosaic" on the floors was used in all baths. The Main Lodge restrooms still retain these finishes. Materials should be match to the existing tile.

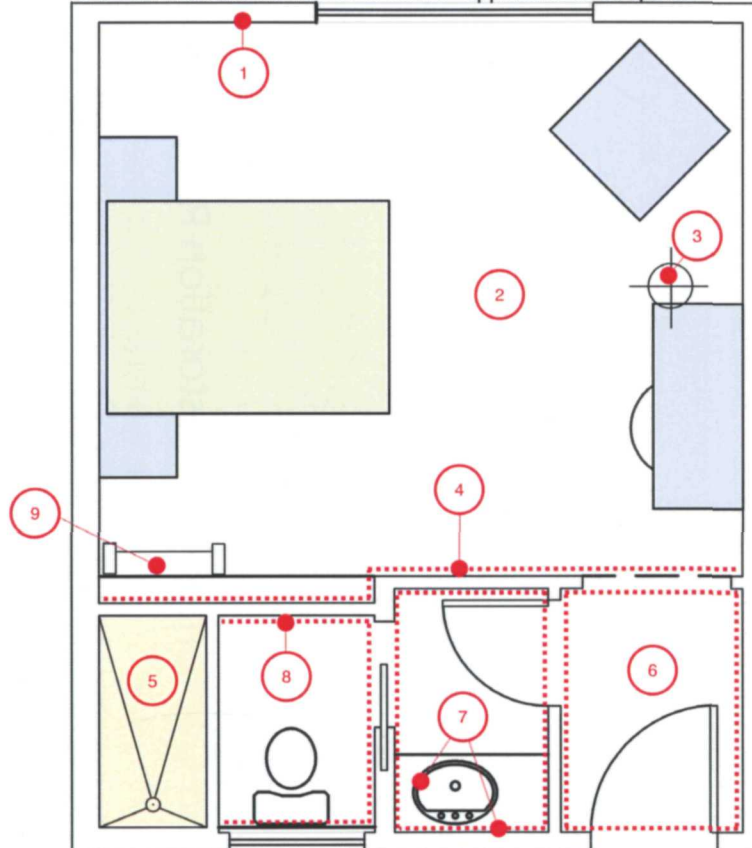


Appendix C:
Cabin Contemporary Restoration Recommendations

CONTEMPORARY CABIN:

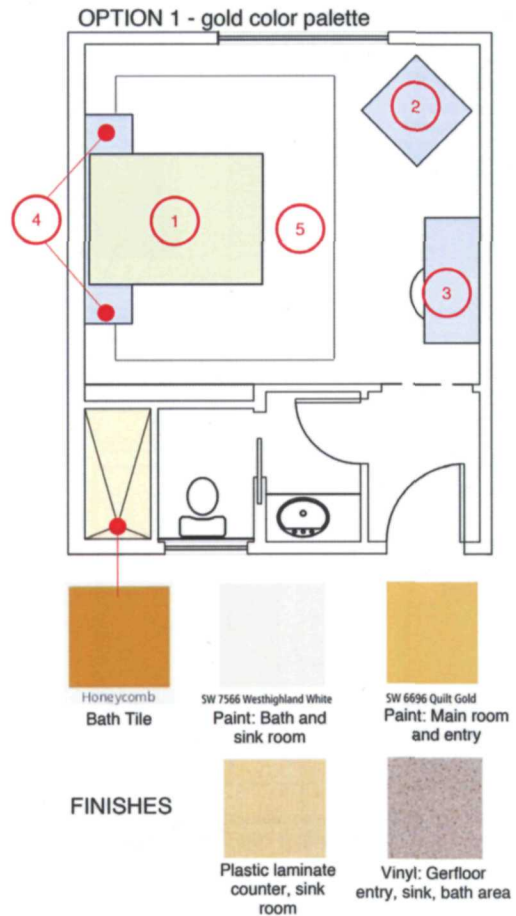
GOAL: To bring the 1970s built Phase 2 cabins into the spirit of the Mission 66 aesthetic with furnishing and materials options.

GENERAL CABIN REHABILITATION - applicable to all options

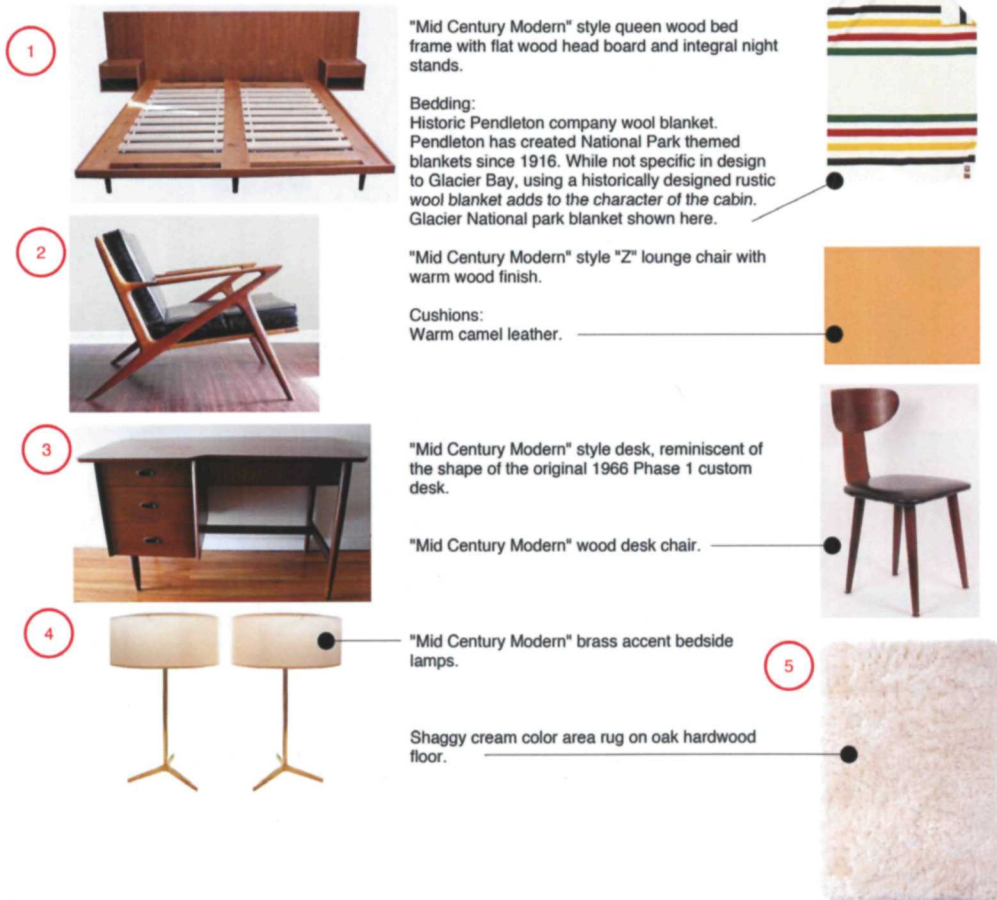


- 1 Retain all historic cedar plank finish on walls and ceiling.
- 2 Remove existing wall to wall carpeting. Restore original hardwood oak flooring.
- 3 Retain original 1966 era cross lamps if present in the cabin. 
- 4 Paint all gypsum board walls per color scheme options on the following pages.
- 5 Standard fiberglass tub/shower combination with shower curtain. Remove existing fiberglass surround and replace with historic style 4"x4" tiles per color scheme options on the following pages.
- 6 Remove existing carpeting in entry and sink area. Replace with vinyl and rubber base options similar to 1966 era Phase 1 cabins per color scheme options on the following pages.
- 7 Replace existing P-lam sink counters with new per color scheme options on the following pages. Provide mirrored medicine cabinet similar to historic medicine cabinets found in 1966 era Phase 1 cabins. See the Astoria Medicine Cabinet at www.restorationhardware.com for an in-kind cabinet option. 
- 8 Reinstall (2) 24" towel rods to match historic 1966 design documents.
- 9 Consider reinstalling loft access ladder per the 1966 design drawings, but with vertical planks over rungs to restrict access.

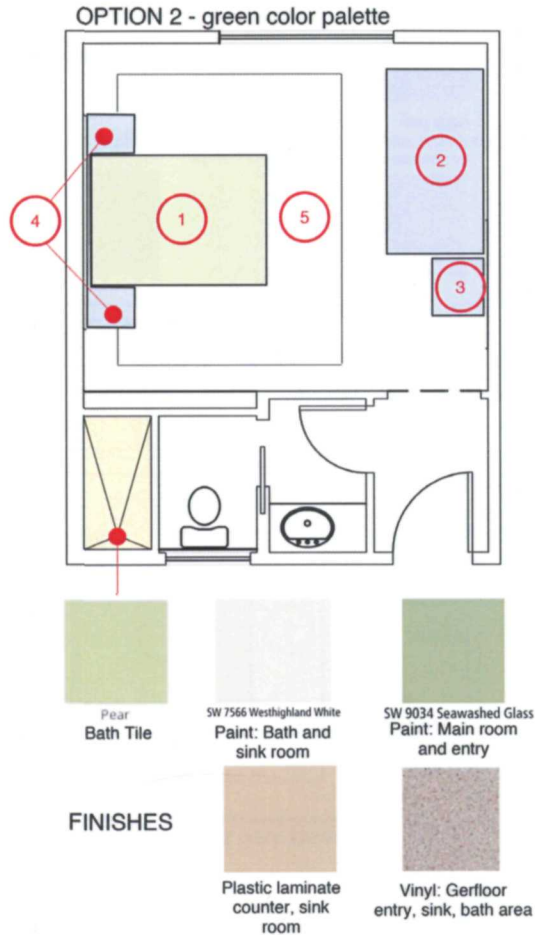
CONTEMPORARY CABIN:



FURNITURE



CONTEMPORARY CABIN:



FURNITURE



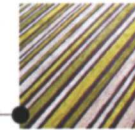
"Mid Century Modern" style queen wood bed frame with flat wood head board and integral night stands.

Bedding:
Classic down comforter with cream color duvet and green hued quilted coverlet at foot of bed.



"Mid Century Modern" couch/day bed, perfect for sleeping 1 extra person in the cabin.

Upholstery:
Green and yellow textile, as shown striped at right or woven at left.



"Mid Century Modern" style night stand, warm wood finish.

"Mid Century Modern" brass table lamp.



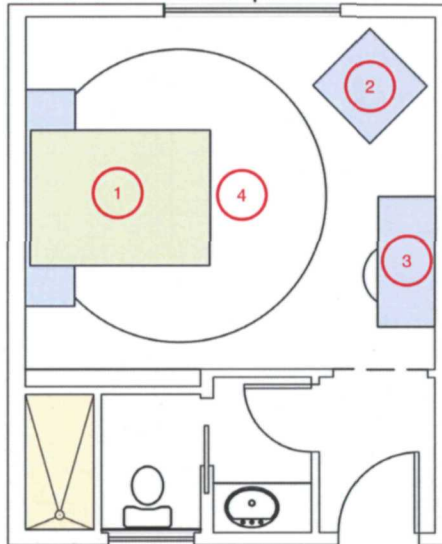
"Mid Century Modern" style hanging globe lights over night stands.



Shaggy cream color area rug on oak hardwood floor.

CONTEMPORARY CABIN:

OPTION 3 - blue color palette



Bath Tile



SW 7566 Westhighland White
Paint: Bath and
sink room



SW 6506 Vast Sky
Paint: Main room
and entry

FINISHES



Plastic laminate
counter, sink
room



Vinyl: Gerfloor
entry, sink, bath area

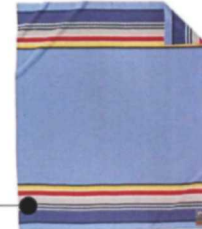
FURNITURE

1



"Mid Century Modern" style queen wood bed frame with flat wood head board and integral night stands.

Bedding:
Historic Pendleton company wool blanket from their special "National Parks" line. Several park options are available. Yosemite National park blanket shown here.



2



"Mid Century Modern" lounge "Z" style rocking chair with warm wood finish.

Upholstery:
Dark brown leather.

3



"Mid Century Modern" wood desk with warm wood finish, brass legs, and accent color drawer.

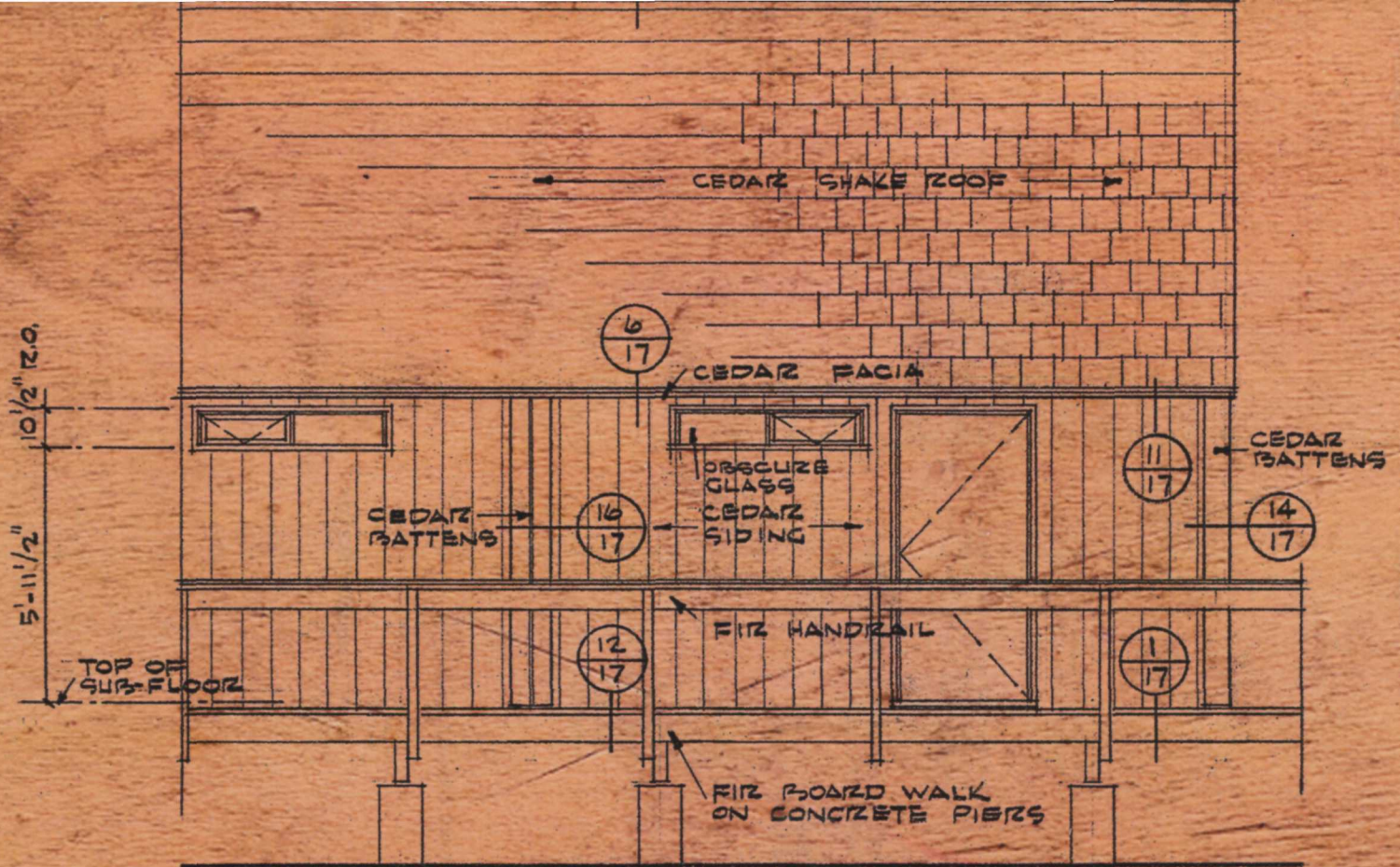
"Mid Century Modern" style desk chair.



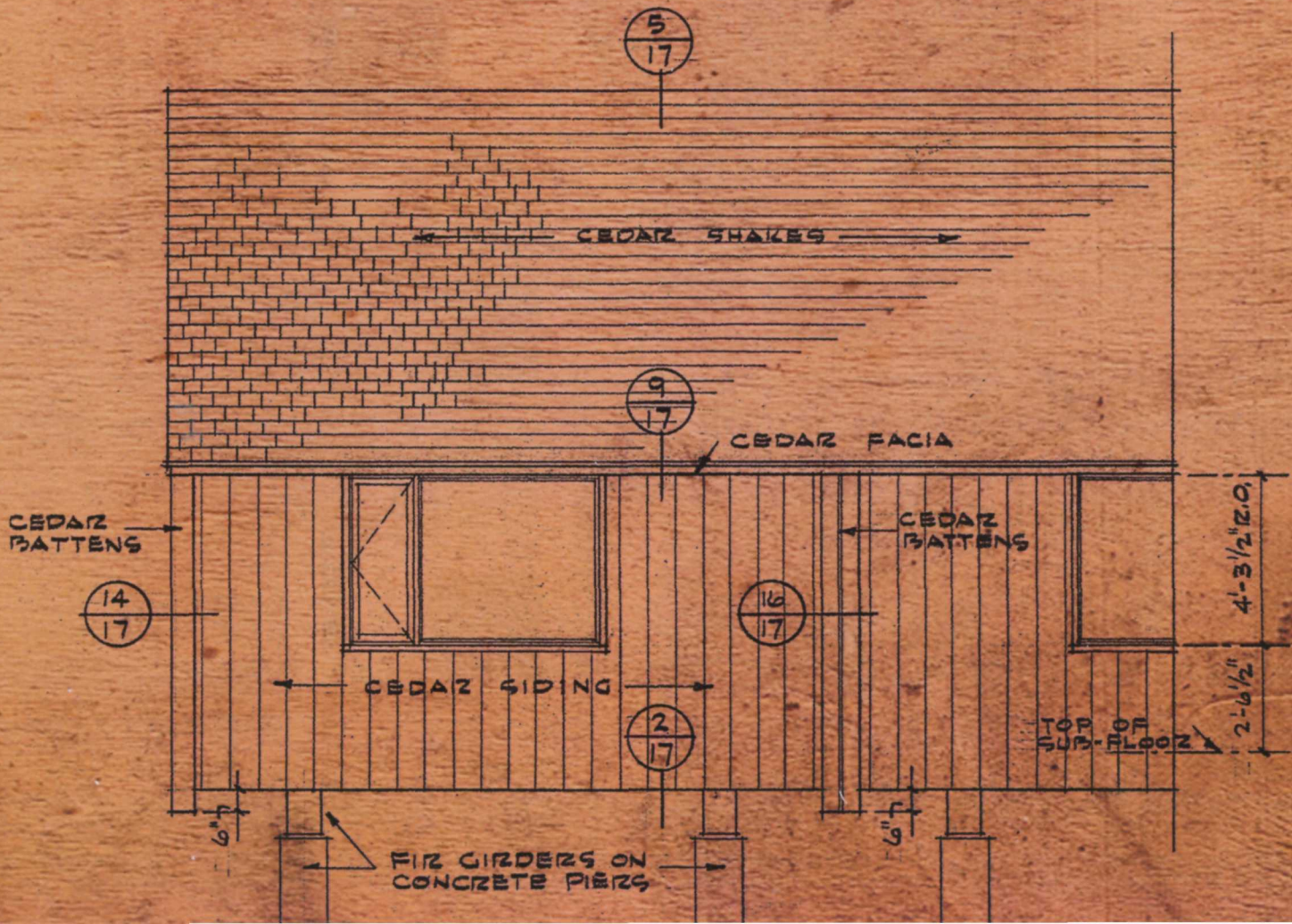
4



Vintage braided rag rug in blue hues with accent colors.



BOARD WALK SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



Appendix D: Concurrence



THE STATE
of ALASKA
GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

Department of Natural Resources

DIVISION OF PARKS & OUTDOOR RECREATION
Office of History & Archaeology

550 West 7th Ave., Suite 1310
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3565
Main: 907.269.8721
<http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/oha>

February 7, 2018

File No.: 31301R-NPS
2018-00100

Philip N. Hooge, PhD
Superintendent
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 140
Gustavus, Alaska 99826-0140

Subject: Historic Structures Report for Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District (JUN-01161) in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, with recommendations for rehabilitation

Dear Superintendent Hooge:

The Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (AK SHPO) received your letter and attached Historic Structures Report (HSR) for the subject project on January 26, 2018. We reviewed the HSR and the proposed rehabilitation activities for potential impacts to historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and for compliance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Standards) (rev. 2017).

The 103-page HSR (with 169 figures) was comprehensive in scope, describing the history and design considerations of the Glacier Bay Lodge Complex (Complex), in addition to providing numerous examples of moisture damage to the buildings resulting from their location in an extremely wet environment combined with a lack of funding for regular maintenance since the Complex first opened to visitors in 1966.

The examples provided for recommended rehabilitation projects for the Complex comply with the following recommendations of the Standards (pp. 37-40; 60)

- *Identifying, preserving, and retaining wood features that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building.*
- *Protecting wood features by providing adequate drainage so that rainwater is diverted away from the building.*
- *Using biodegradable or environmentally-safe cleaning products to remove mold.*
- *Applying paint [stain] coating systems to historically painted [stained] wood features appropriate to the building.*
- *Identifying, retaining, and preserving a floor plan or interior spaces, features, and finishes that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building.*

Based on the descriptions and photographs of building features that characterize the current condition of the Complex, combined with the recommendations for repair and/or stabilization to lessen or prevent future environmental damage, we believe that a finding of *no adverse effect to historic properties* is appropriate for this project.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this project. Please contact Sylvia Elliott at 269-8724 or sylvia.elliott2@alaska.gov if you have questions or if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Judith E. Bittner".

Judith E. Bittner
State Historic Preservation Officer
JEB: she

cc: Chuck Carrig, Cultural Resources Manager (charles_carrig@nps.gov)
Kathleen Wackrow, Historian (kathleen_wackrow@nps.gov)



Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve

**National Park Service
Alaska Regional Office**
