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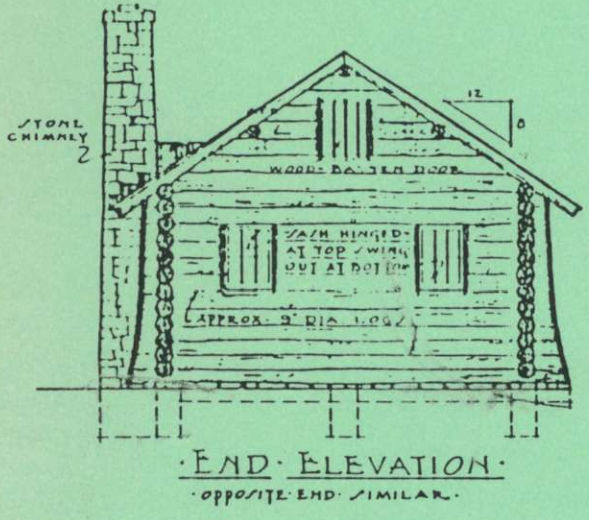
Forest Service
Eastern Region

WHITE MOUNTAIN
NATIONAL FOREST

INTERPRETING HISTORIC VALUES OF HIGH ELEVATION RECREATION SHELTERS AND CABINS ON THE WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

by Karl Roenke



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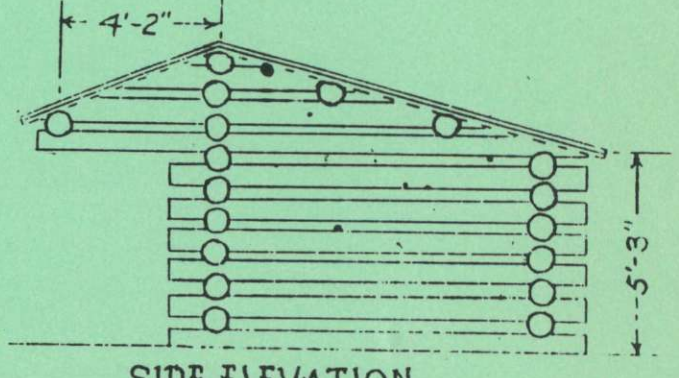

SIDE ELEVATION

Interpreting Historic Values of High Elevation Recreation Shelters and Cabins on the White Mountain National Forest: Past, Present, and Future

Clemson University
Recreation Short Course
Class of 1990

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Dedication

To GM

whose teaching skills and

inspired leadership

rekindled the fire.

Abstract

The history of recreation shelters and cabins in the White Mountains of New Hampshire is over 150 years old. Recreation partnerships developed by the White Mountain National Forest and White Mountain mountaineering and hiking clubs may be some of the oldest continually operating recreational agreements in the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). The historical information and values inherent in the recreation structures of the White Mountains is a story like none other. It is a resource which the Forest strives to understand and manage for the good of the American people at large.

In the past, the White Mountain National Forest did not integrate cultural resource values into management proposals for these properties. Such integration in the future would not only help meet our obligations to historical resource values, but would enhance the quality of shelter and cabin management as a whole.

The management of these historic resources is the subject of this paper. How well I tell the story should have some impact upon how we manage the resource in the future. Whether that impact is major or minor will have to wait the test of time.

Key Words: Wilderness, Buildings, Evaluation, Inventory, Recreation, History, Integration, Cultural Resource Management (CRM), Photography, Shelters, Cabins, Partnerships, Compliance.

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I also wish to thank my project review committee from Clemson University and the USFS for their suggestions and support.

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Statement of Purpose

This paper was written to build upon two former White Mountain National Forest Recreation Short Course papers concerning the management of historic recreation structures (Parsons 1982, Therrien 1987). Management recommendations were made in these papers which did not include historical values as one of the recommendation making criteria considered. Instead of being a recognized component in the process for developing future management options for these potentially "historical" structures, cultural resource values became a rider to the finalized management recommendations, if they were mentioned at all.

Research needs should be supported and acted upon so historical values inherent in these recreation structures can be assessed and integrated into the early planning stage of the decision making process.

Individual forests within the USFS system can not afford to continue defining cultural resource programs at what we erroneously call "the minimal compliance level".

Management of these cultural resources should take its place with the other components of multiple-use management and receive adequate consideration from the beginning of the planning process to its finalization.

To facilitate this process, a shelter design typology and history is presented in this paper which can help in the inventory and assessment of significant shelters and cabins still standing on the Forest.

Appendix #1 shows the rich and varied history of recreation structures in the White Mountains. In some cases there were many different structures at a site, or near it, through time. These many components show that this resource actually renewed itself. That is a point not often realized or emphasized in other historical resource studies. In some cases the structure retained its historical name, but was moved to improve site conditions and minimize environmental impacts. Here is a situation of a quasi renewable and moving cultural resource. Perhaps this study and others like it will help to broaden the scope of USFS cultural resource studies and management.

Interpretation Defined

"Interpretation is an attempt to create understanding" (Alderson and Low 1976:3).

"Interpretation is revelation based upon information" (Tilden 1978:9).

"Interpretation is the revelation of a larger truth that lies behind any statement of fact" (Tilden 1978:9)

"...Interpretation is a growth whose effectiveness depends upon a regular nourishment by well-directed and discriminating research,..." (Tilden 1978:5).

WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST

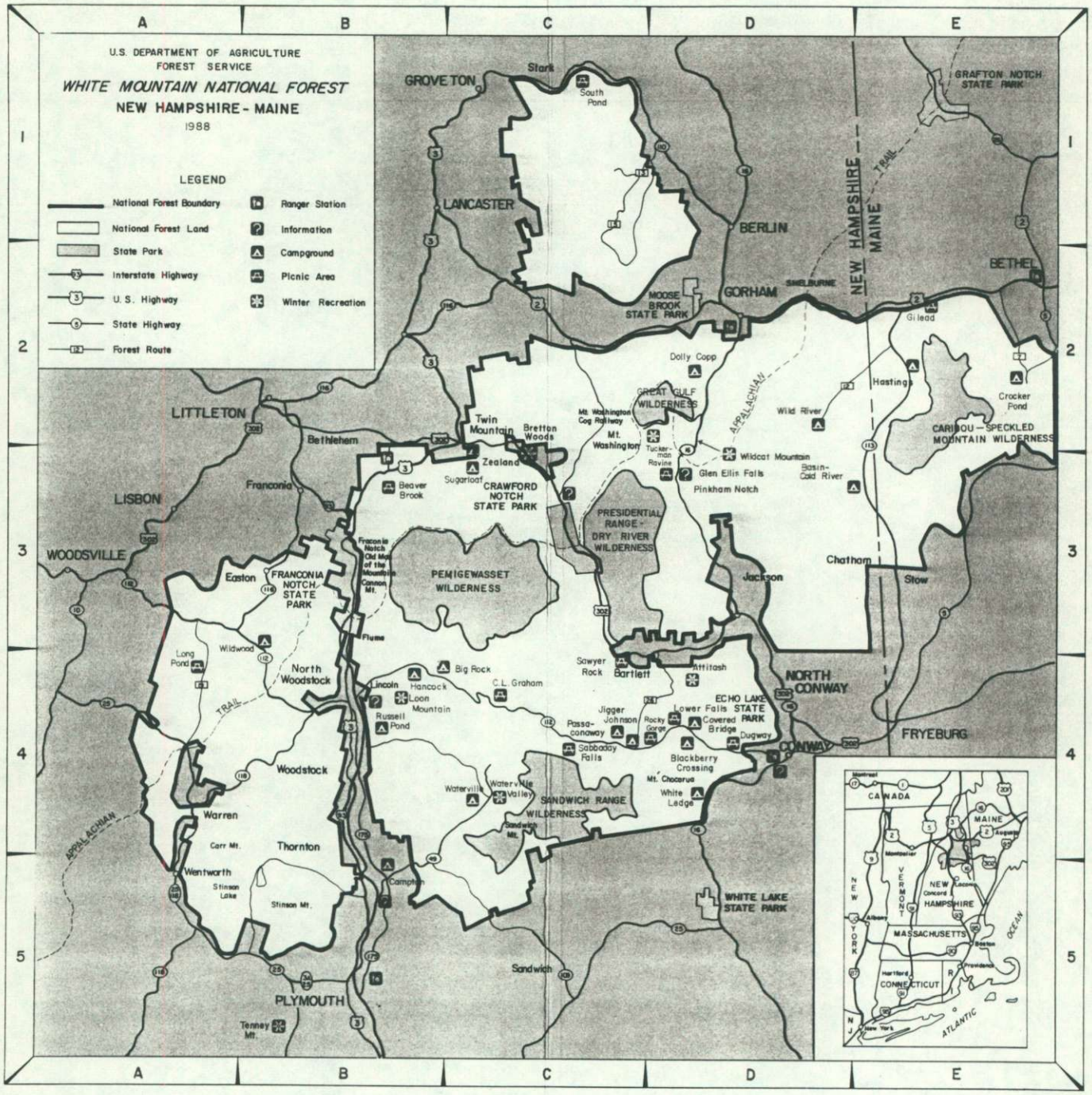


FIGURE 1

WHITE MOUNTAIN RECREATION STRUCTURE HISTORY:
Interpreting the Formative Years

CAMPS, SHELTERS, HUTS, AND CABINS

During the early 1800's, mountain guides occasionally took curiosity-seekers through the woods to the summit of Mount Washington. By 1819 the mountain tourist trade inspired Abel Crawford and his son Ethan to cut the 8 1/4 mile Crawford Path from Crawford Notch to the summit of Mt. Washington. Although this trail has been relocated in places, it still survives as "the oldest continuously used hiking trail in the Northeast" (Waterman 1989: 41).

From the early 1800's through the 1840's, tourists reached the mountains primarily by stage coach on fairly rough roadways. With an increase in mountain visitors came the development of tourist hotels. By 1853, the railroad had reached Gorham and Littleton, NH, and the White Mountains were suddenly at Boston's back door (Wallace 1982: 23). The era of the Grand Hotels had arrived in the North Country.

In 1846 a bridle path had been completed to the top of Mt. Willard and a "modest hut" was constructed on the summit (Waterman 1989: 86). A bridle path was also cleared to the summit of Mt. Osceola in the 1850's to help visitors "experience" the mountains. A "very primitive" structure was reportedly built at the summit (Waterman 1989: 87). In 1854 a bridle path reached the top of Mt. Moriah and a log "refuge" building was constructed just below the summit. By 1861 a newly developed carriage road to the summit caused the building to receive little use. (Waterman 1989: 84).

The Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC) is America's oldest mountain club. It was founded in 1876 and began activities in the White Mountains. The AMC built a number of shelters or "camps" in the White Mountains from 1876-1881. Two of the most popular of these were on Lowe's Path, a trail built by the AMC in 1876 from Randolph, NH to the summit of Mt. Adams (Waterman 1989: 208). Graces Camp was perhaps the first AMC bark shelter built a short distance up Lowe's Path in 1876. A second AMC bark shelter was built off the path on Nowell Ridge at the spot where The Log Cabin, a partially enclosed cabin, was constructed in about 1890 (AMC 1987: 80, Nowell 1876: 288, Therrien 1987: 15).

Other early AMC shelters included one in Tuckerman's Ravine, established in 1879. In that same year, a crude three-sided shelter was assembled by the club in Carter Notch (Waterman 1989: 208).

The story of the structural evolution in Tuckerman's Ravine is quite complex and will not be included in its entirety in this study. The history of the recreation features at that site deserves an historical review which is beyond the scope of this project.

A log cabin was constructed at Carter Notch in 1904 which became known as Carter Notch Camp. The cabin was on the east shore of the larger lake (Allen 1951: 298). In 1914, the Carter Notch cabin was taken over by the United States Forest Service (USFS) and was used for several years as quarters for the Carter Dome Fire Lookout crew (Allen 1951a: 298). Carter Notch Hut was

built by the AMC in 1914. It was of mortared stone and cost $1,600 to build (this is the oldest unit still in active service in the present AMC Hut system). Its evolution has resulted in a number of additions and renovations over the years. In 1930, a kitchen was added as were hutmen's quarters (Dodge 1963: 622). In 1962 two new buildings--a bunkhouse and toilet--were constructed.

The original trail up Mt. Lafayette was built in 1826 (this is today's Greenleaf Trail). A primitive stone "refuge" was developed on the summit in the late 1800's (Waterman 1989: 84).

The Appalachian Mountain Club put up the Imp Shelter in 1885. Vyron Lowe rebuilt "Imp Camp" in 1906. This second construction was a bark shelter located a short distance from the original shelter site (Blood 1939: 427). This bark shelter was designed to hold four people and was abandoned in 1920 when a 1917 logging operation cabin, on the north side of Imp Mountain, became the "new" Imp Shelter (Blood 1939: 427). In 1927 this building was torn down and shelter number four was constructed by re-using the sound logs from the older cabin. The fifth Imp Shelter was built in 1938 on the northeast side of Imp Mountain and it featured a gable roof, door, and window. Its outside pine board walls were covered with wood shingles (Blood 1939: 427). The shelter was moved sometime in the late 1980's to a new location close to the previous shelter sites (Therrien 1987: 53).

In 1888, the AMC wanted to construct a shelter or refuge near Mt. Madison which would also serve as a climbing base above treeline (Allen 1951: 297). The building was constructed of flat stones and was ready for occupancy by the summer of 1889 (Waterman 1989: 382). This first Madison Hut cost $770 to build and it was a one room building measuring 16.5' x 12.25' (Waterman 1989: 382). This original hut was dismantled in 1929. Over the years many additions and alterations have occurred at the Madison Hut site (Allen 1951: 300). Today it can accommodate 50 guests and is open mid-June to mid-September (AMC 1987: 79).

J. Raynor Edmands, one of the legendary figures associated with the White Mountains, first came to the area in 1868. He was employed as a staff member of the Harvard College Observatory (Pease 1960: 188). Edmands served as President of the AMC in 1886 and in the 1890's he began to construct a series of graded trails in the White Mountains (Waterman 1989: 190-191). He improved the Mt. Madison Path and built The Valley Way. In addition, he laid out The Randolph Path, The Short Line, Gulfside, The Link, and Israel Ridge Path (Pease 1960: 188).

To provide shelter near The Edmands trails, Mr. Edmands built two birchbark shelters. The first was Cascade Camp built in 1892 along Cascade Brook, and the second was The Perch, built in 1893 near the source of Cascade Brook. The Perch shelter was a unique and practical structure (AMC 1948: 247). Designed and built by Mr. Edmands, it was framed mainly with slender poles, instead of heavy logs, and roofed with "red rope" paper. It survived much longer than open shelters usually do, enduring until 1939 (Cutter 1939: 561). As late as 1931 it was described as "a picturesque birchbark camp, which accommodates eight" (RMC 1931: 5). In 1939, Louis F.
Cutter, longtime AMC member and maker of the AMC's Mt. Washington Range Maps, said of The Perch, "Its comfortable plan and enduring structure deserve to be followed in the design of modern shelters" (Cutter 1939: 561).

The Waterville Athletic and Improvement Association (WAIA) built a shelter on the summit of Mt. Osceola in the mid-1890's (Waterman 1989: 284). The amount of use and recreational emphasis of this nineteenth century shelter is revealed through the action taken by the Association in 1898. Rules were developed for the Osceola shelter's use. Some of those rules were:

> -- Firewood must not be cut in the immediate vicinity of the camp or from any place where the timber affords shelter or protection to the camp.
>
> -- Remains of lunches, papers, etc., must not be left in or about the camp. It is also suggested that such refuse should not be left on the mountain top but should be burned....
>
> -- Blankets that have been used should be thoroughly aired, folded, and hung on the poles provided for the purpose under the roof.
>
> -- It is suggested that parties on the summit use as little wood as possible, since the continuance of the spring depends upon the protection of the forest growth above it.
>
> (Waterman 1989: 285)

The Wonalancet Outdoor Club (WODC) was organized in 1898 by Kate Sleeper who owned and operated a farm-inn at Wonalancet, NH (Waterman 1989: 193, 228). She invited Charles E. Fay, AMC trail-builder, to assemble a crew and build a trail to the summit of Mt. Passaconaway. Fay and Nat Berry constructed the trail and the first shelter on Passaconaway. This shelter later became known as Camp Rich or Passaconaway Lodge.

A second shelter was set up by the WODC in 1899 a quarter mile from the summit of White Face Mountain. The funds to build this shelter came from the proceeds from a club sponsored lecture given by Shehadi Abdullah Shehadi, a Syrian (Therrien 1987: Historical Note Cards). Today the open-faced shelter at this location is known as Camp Shehadi.

Camp Crawford was built by Fred Crawford for his brother Ethan Allen Crawford III sometime prior to 1897. It was designed to be used by guests at the Crawford House, one of the "Grand Hotels". Initially there was one small log cabin with bunks for ten people. In 1897, a cook-house and terrace were added. Part of a brook was diverted to run through the cook-house and provide running water. The camp was used for approximately twelve years and "fell to pieces" during the extensive lumbering of 1910 (Goetze 1956: 102-103).

Mountain shelters were first built to provide refuge for the mountain traveler during the sudden weather changes common to the higher elevations. The preservation of life was the primary concern, with recreation use as a strong secondary emphasis. Shelters varied in style from closed in "cabins" to open front, three-sided "shelters". Commonly used shelter construction materials included stone and mortar, logs, and bark-covered pole frames.

1900-1920

On June 30, 1900, William B. Curtis and Allen Ormsbee, members of the AMC, perished on Mt. Washington during what became known as "the storm of the century" (Reifsnyder 1979: 138). Because of this tragedy, the AMC voted to build a refuge near the Crawford Path up Mt. Washington. The Crawford Path Refuge was subsequently built in 1901. It was a wood frame structure about ten feet square, ten feet high at the front, and two and a half feet high at the back (Peabody 1931: 439). It was entirely enclosed and intended for refuge only. It survived until 1926 when it was removed in a dilapidated condition (Peabody 1931: 440).

The AMC next built the Liberty Spring Shelter in 1905. This original structure was taken down in 1923 and one twice its size was built (Therrien 1987: Historical Note Cards). In a cooperative effort between the AMC and USFS, the shelter was reconstructed in 1939, after the 1938 hurricane (Therrien 1987: 10). The shelter was removed in 1970 as a part of a pilot study to assess recreational user impacts at sites with a shelter compared to sites with tent platforms (Page 1970: 116).

In 1909, Great Gulf Camp was built by the AMC on the south bank of West Branch. In 1917, a new ten person lean-to was built by the USFS near the old shelter which held twelve (Goodhue 1959: 565). The capacity at the site was thus increased to twenty-two. A third ten person lean-to was planned for 1960 along with renovations to the "old shelter" (Goodhue 1959: 565).

The Reverend Edgar L. Heermance, founding father of Connecticut's blue-blazed trail system, engineered the construction of a shelter on the summit of Mt. Whiteface in 1912. This "cabin" was of log construction and was given the name "Camp Heermance" (Tallman 1957: 538). Repairs were made to the building in 1933 and a new corrugated metal roof was put on (Tallman 1957: 539). The structure was described in 1935 as an "open faced shelter on Mt. Whiteface, built and maintained by the Wonalancet Outdoor Club" (WMNF 1935: Section III).

Resolution Shelter was built by the AMC in 1912 (Therrien 1987:13). It was apparently rebuilt in the 1930's by the Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) The shelter exists today as possibly the oldest standing shelter in the AMC system.

The Chocorua Mtn. Club (CMC) was initially an eastern province of the Wonalancet Outdoor Club (WODC). In 1908 the CMC declared its independence from its parent club and maintained trails and shelters on "its mountain" (Waterman 1987:193, 230). Old Shag Camp was established by the CMC in 1912 (Therrien 1987:13). It was an open front shelter east of the summit ledges on Mt. Paugus (WMNF circa 1937-54). It appears to have been dismantled sometime after 1974.

The Guyot Shelter was originally constructed by the AMC in 1913. It was reconstructed in 1939 and rebuilt using full logs in 1977 (Therrien 1987: 11, 13; Therrien 1987: Historical Note Cards).

The Mizpah Spring Shelter was built by AMC in 1915. It probably existed until 1964 (Therrien 1987:13) when the AMC constructed Mizpah Hut, the newest member of their hut system.

Camp Upweekis (Upweekis Shelter) was constructed in 1917 by the Chocorua Mtn. Club (CMC). It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1928 (Therrien 1987: Historical Note Cards). It was located along the Piper Trail to the summit of Mt. Chocorua and appears to have been dismantled during the 1940's or 1950's.

A shelter at Garfield Pond was constructed by AMC in 1917 at a cost of $86.08 (Therrien 1987: Historical Note Cards). The structure was rebuilt in 1924 and reconstructed at a new site across the pond in 1940 (Garfield Ridge Shelter). In 1972, the shelter was rebuilt using prefabricated tongue and groove logs. It was relocated due to impacts to the former site area (Therrien 1987: Historical Note Cards).

The Randolph Mountain Club (RMC) was organized in 1910 and incorporated in 1915. Its purpose was to aid, enrich, and stimulate the summer life of Randolph, NH (RMC 1931:5). The first president of the club was Professor E.W. Hincks. He served in that position until 1922 (AMC 1987:75, Pease 1960:191). The Perch and The Log Cabin Shelters became club camps (RMC 1931:5).

The Dartmouth Outing Club (DOC) was the first of the "modern" college outing clubs. It was established at Dartmouth College in 1910 (Waterman 1989: 333, 451). The Club apparently did not concentrate on recreation structure construction until the 1920's. The DOC Shelter program was proposed in 1929 (Hooke 1987:108). Tunnel Brook Shelter is the oldest DOC shelter on the Forest. It was built prior to 1930 and still stands in a dilapidated condition. The Tunnel Brook Trail, along which the shelter was built, was never reopened after the 1938 hurricane (Hooke 1987:453).

The passage of the Weeks Act in 1911 made it possible for the Federal Government to purchase private forest land and incorporate it into National Forests (USDA, USFS 1961:7). In 1912, the Federal Government first purchased several thousand acres of burned over or logged over land which was to become the White Mountain National Forest (Eckes 1953:2). The Forest was officially established on May 16, 1918 (Shands and Healy 1979:266).

The AMC and the USFS signed an agreement in 1917 which highlighted the beginning of USFS recreation management activities in the White Mountains (Therrien 1987:9). It also began what may be the longest running, active recreation partnership in the history of the USFS. By 1920 the White Mountain National Forest maintained two camps (Therrien 1987:9). Great Gulf Shelter #1 was built by the Forest in 1917 and appears to have been one of the first USFS managed shelters on the Forest. The Carter Notch 1904 Cabin was the other. In 1914 AMC ceased managing it and the White Mountain National Forest took over (Therrien 1987:8). This was the cabin which served as quarters for the Carter Dome Lookout crew.

The arrival of the USFS on the recreation scene in the White Mountains added a new dimension to the existing situation. The management of recreation structures became a partnership which broadened through time and continues to do so. Today the USFS manages many recreation structures on its public lands through a system of Special Use Permits with its partners. These permits incorporate the same management direction and legal requirements the Agency must address when dealing with Forest run developed structures. It is a very interesting management challenge when we consider the fact that recreation in the mountains was already well established when the lands became part of the public domain.

Over the years, recreation structures have been refurbished, reconstructed, replaced, dismantled, destroyed, and physically moved. All these actions have been in response to managers' perceptions of the Forest and public recreational needs. All these actions are what make up the history of dispersed recreation structures in the White Mountains.

During the 1980's, shelters remained the primary place to spend the night in Maine and Vermont. With the removal of many shelters in New York and New Hampshire, however, many backpackers carried their own tents (Waterman 1989:592).

By 1980, the number of shelters on the White Mountain National Forest had been reduced to 36. The major reasons for shelter removal were user impacts and development of Wilderness Areas (Therrien 1987:13).

SHELTER DESIGN

The earliest type of open-faced shelter built in the White Mountains seems to have had a birch frame and was covered with bark (Style 9)(Fig. 2). It was able to accommodate about seven people (Nowell 1876:288). Examples include the first Imp Shelter in 1885 and Tuckerman's Ravine Shelter (Hermit Lake) in 1879.

Simpler lean-tos were also constructed using poles with a bark covering over the roof. A shelter of this type was built at Carter Notch in 1879 (Style 8) (Fig. 2).

The "Adirondack lean-to" was constructed of round logs and had a sloping roof with an overhang at the front. The floors were of planks, and balsam bough bedding was the norm. This style originated in the early 1890's in the Adirondack Mountains of northern New York state (Therrien 1987: Historical Note Cards).

By 1924, an AMC shelter style of peeled logs laid with the notches downward and a bark roof was seen as the most economical and durable type. Shelters at Kinsman Pond and Liberty Spring were of this style (AMC 1924: 513, Therrien 1987: Historical Note Cards).

The Dartmouth Outing Club (DOC) shelter program was proposed in 1929. The DOC shelters were a modified AMC/Adirondack design with walls of native spruce or fir. They had a low tin roof which reached out a long way in front so snow could drift up and block the entrance, thus providing added warmth. Flooring was either bough or split log with a space beneath for dry firewood (Hooke 1987: 108).

The 1935 White Mountain National Forest Recreation Plan spoke of four styles of shelters represented on the forest. These were: a Forest Service Adirondack shelter, "open-faced shelter", Adirondack-type shelter, and lean-to (WMNF 1935).

The Imp Shelter built in 1938 was a style unlike most previously constructed AMC shelters which were the Adirondack lean-to type with an open front. The new shelter was a frame building with a gable roof, door, and windows. The door was wide enough so that the shelter could become a semi-open type when the door was fastened back (Blood 1939: 428). In another departure from the past, the new Imp Shelter was located on an out-cropping ledge facing the elements. Previously, open front shelters had generally faced a large rock or side of a mountain to provide protection from the elements (Blood 1939:428).

The gable style "shelter" with door in front was also constructed of logs. Photographs of the AMC Great Gulf Shelter in 1940 and of the AMC Isolation Shelter show them to have been generally in this style (Style 6) (Figs. 2,12,13). The Davis Pond Shelter on Mt. Katahdin, Maine, was built in 1942 in the general style of the Great Gulf shelter (Chase 1942: 268-269).

The construction of Ethan Pond Shelter in 1957 introduced a new concept in AMC shelter design. Vertical peeled spruce logs formed the side walls. The front of the shelter was usually open and it had a galvanized sheet metal roof (Style 5) (Figs. 2,11). The shelter was built by the AMC trail crew with advice from Mr. Cliff Pratt of Passaconaway, NH. Mr. Pratt furnished sketches and advice on construction methods (Goodhue 1959:566, Marker 1957:537-538). Another example of this style of construction was the shelter built in the Great Gulf in 1959 (Goodhue 1959:565).

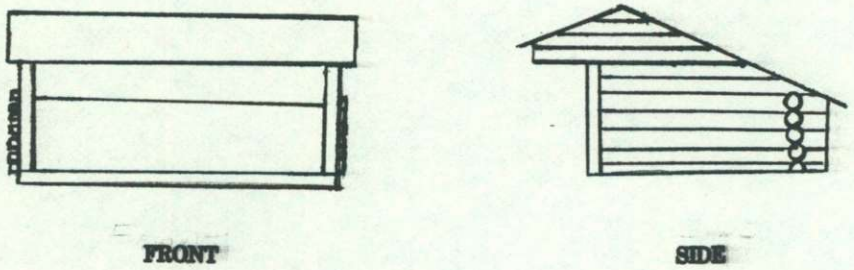
A preliminary review of historic shelter photographs in the White Mountain National Forest photo collection was used to develop a list of shelter styles. So far, nine distinct style variations have been identified (Fig. 2).

Style 1 is of horizontal, peeled log construction. The rear of the shelter is constructed with notched log corners while the front is finished with an upright log. The shelter front is completely open. Examples of this style were constructed during the 1930's and 40's and include: Camp Misery (DOC), Dry River #1, Greeley Pond, possibly Guyot Shelter, Hermit Lake Shelter, possibly Rocky Branch #1, 13 Falls Camp, and possibly Wachipauka Pond Shelter (DOC). The USFS had standardized plans for this style in 1935. It was called a "Forest Camp, Adirondack - Shelter" (Plan A. Appendix #3). This appears to have been the "Forest Service Adirondack Shelter" discussed in the 1935 White Mountain National Forest Recreation Plan (WMNF 1935). The same basic design appears in plans dated 1957 which were drawn by the New York State Conservation Department which superceded 1936 plans Plan B, Appendix #3).

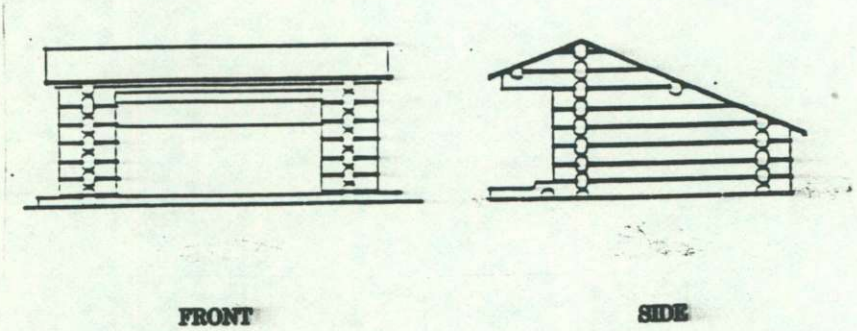
Style 2 is a notched log type construction and offers a bit more protection from weather in the front. Because of the construction type, short walls exist on either side of the front of the shelter. This design is a slightly modified version of the one drawn in 1939 by the Appalachian Trail Conference and titled, "Appalachian Trail Lean-To" (Plan C, Appendix #3). A 1958 White Mountain National Forest design plan for an "Adirondack Shelter" seems to be a modified style similar to these 1939 plans (Plan D, Appendix #3).

Plan E (Appendix #3) was drawn in 1965. This style shelter was built entirely of milled lumber and featured clapboard style siding. Examples of this style (Style 7) were/are: Great Gulf #3, Three Ponds Shelter, Hermit Lake Shelter, Camp 16 Shelter, Dry River #2, Nauman Shelter, and Rattle River Shelter.

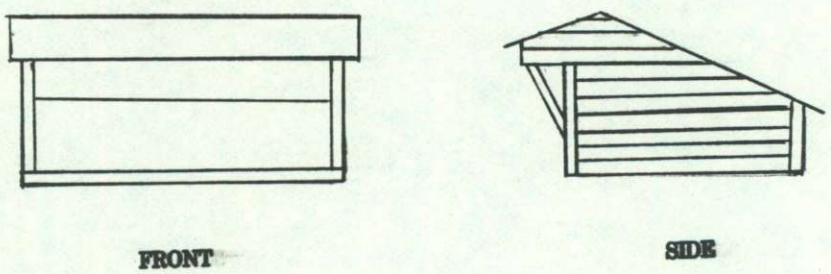
Plan F(Appendix #3) was drawn in 1972 and was entirely of milled lumber. Siding was of vertical boards. The general form of this shelter is reminiscent of the log shelter referred to as Style 3.



STYLE 1

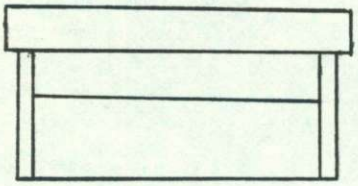


STYLE 2



STYLE 3

Figure 2



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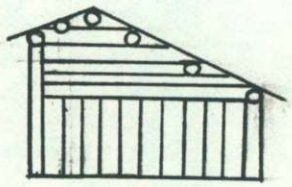

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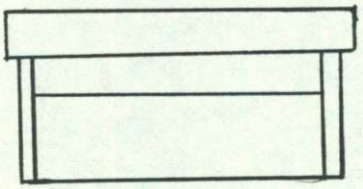
STYLE 4



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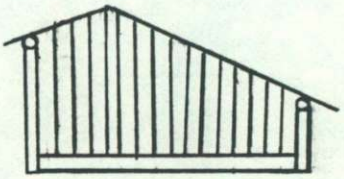

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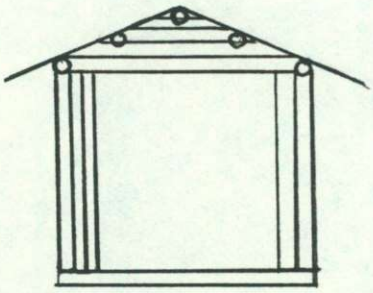
STYLE 5



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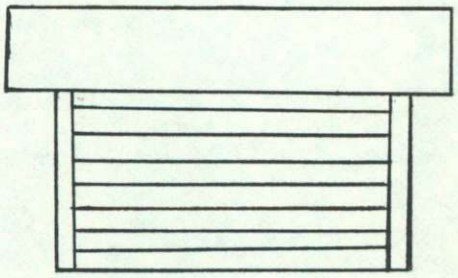
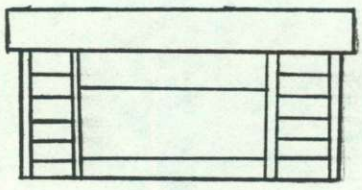


SIDE

STYLE 6



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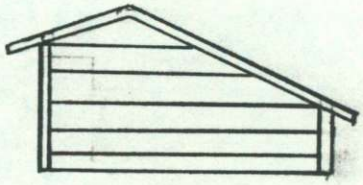
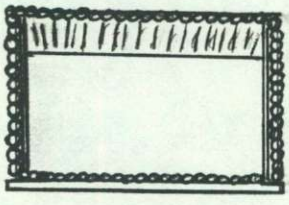


SIDE

STYLE 7



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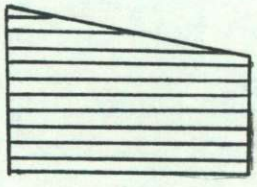

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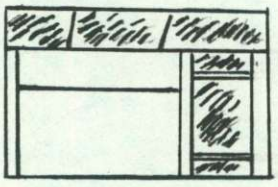
STYLE 8



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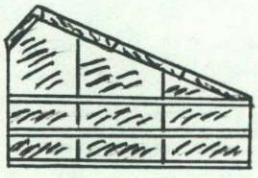
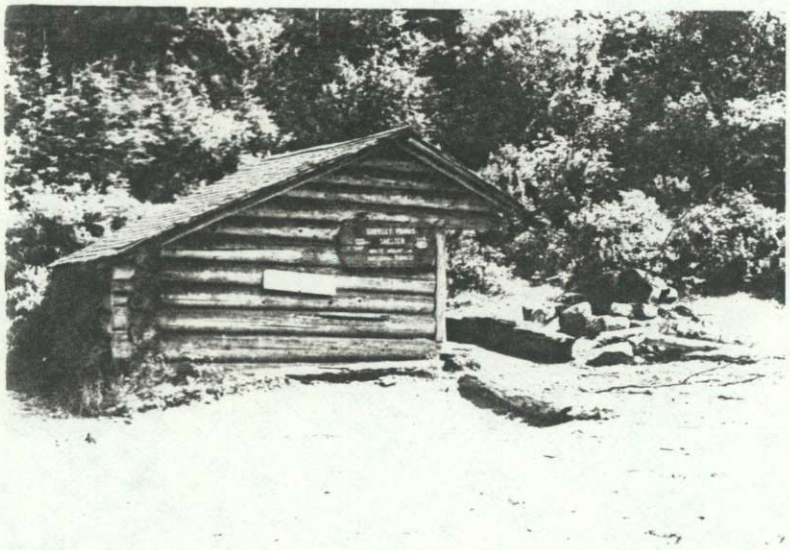


SIDE

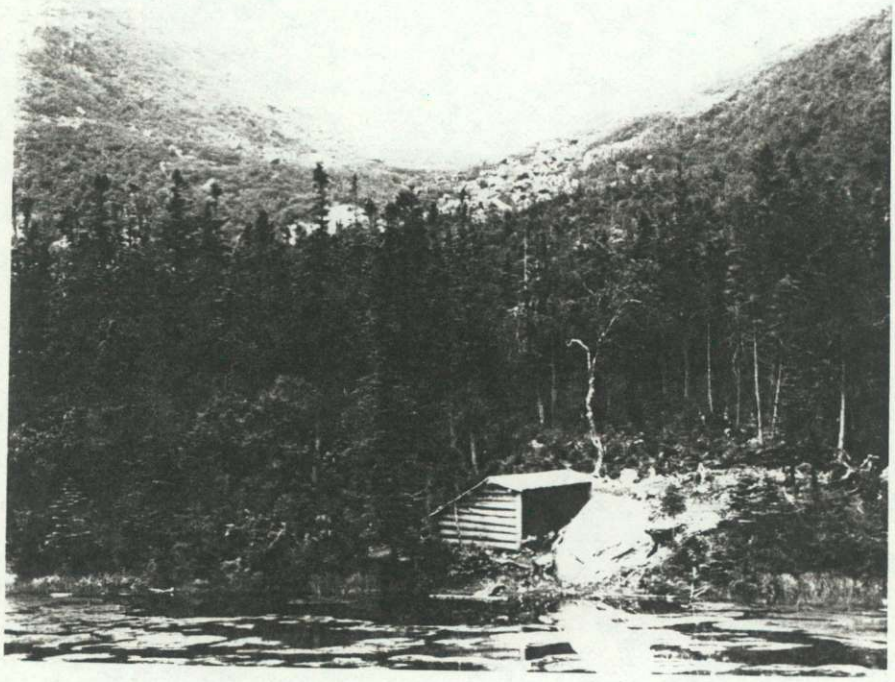
STYLE 9

Photos throughout Document



Greeley Ponds Shelter, 1967
(Style 1)

Figure 3



Tuckerman's Ravine (Hermit Lake)
Shelter, 7/11/37 (Style 1)

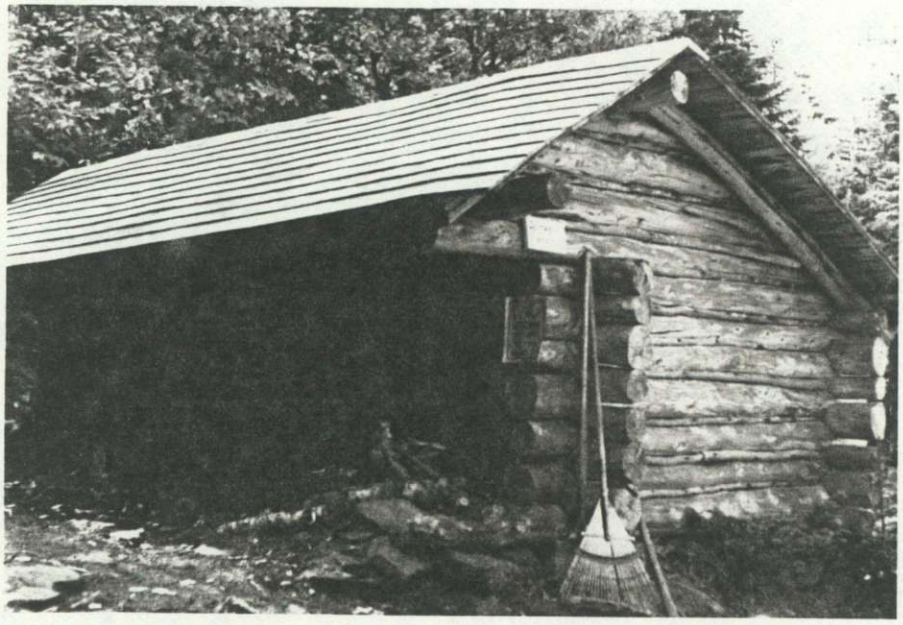
Figure 4

Dry River #3 Shelter, 1967
(Style 2)

Figure 5

Camp Fatima at former Depot Camp
site, 8/22/58 (Style 2)

Figure 6

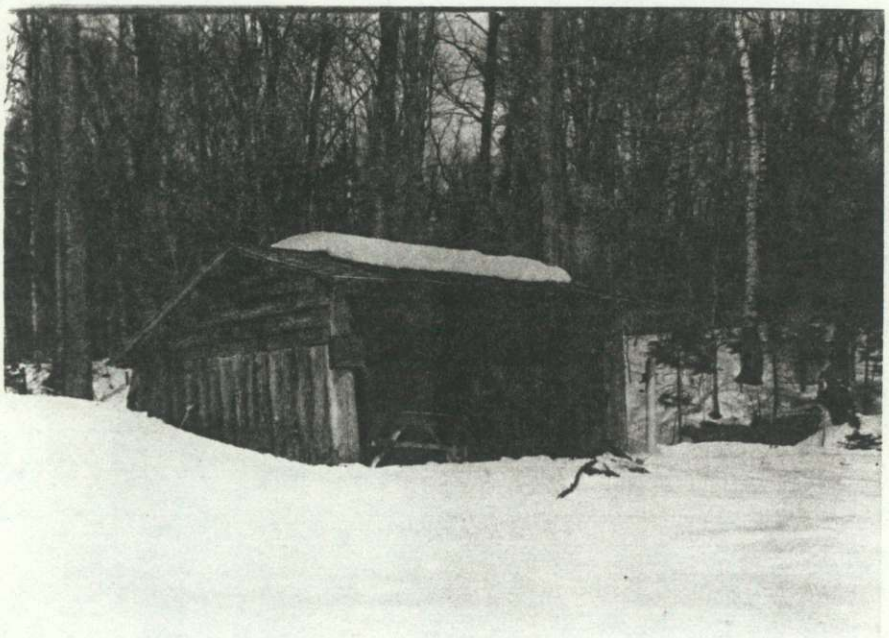


The Perch. Photo taken 9/21/70
(Style 2)

Figure 7

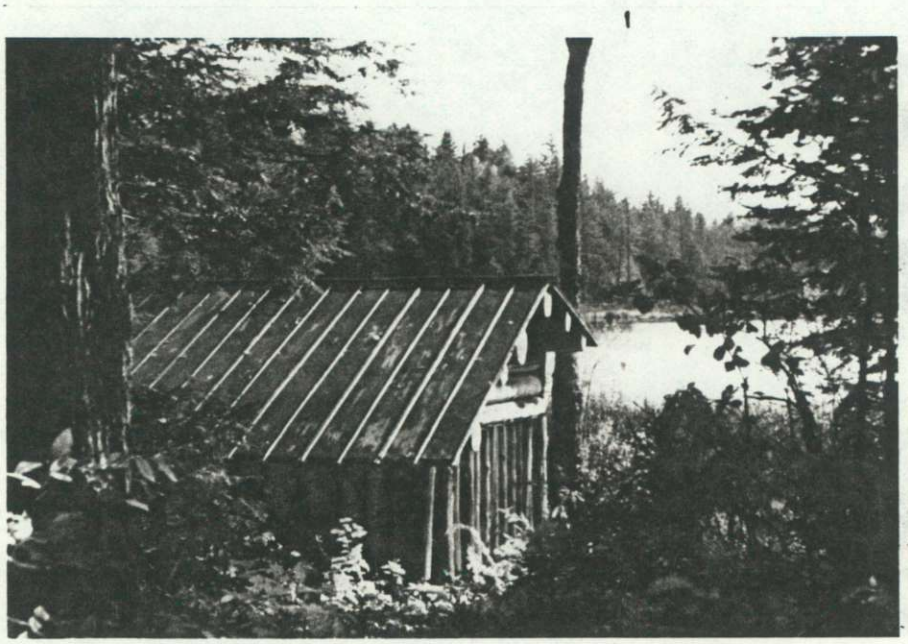
Black Mtn. Pond Shelter
(Style 3)

Figure 8



Mountain Pond Shelter
April 1935 (Style 4)

Figure 9

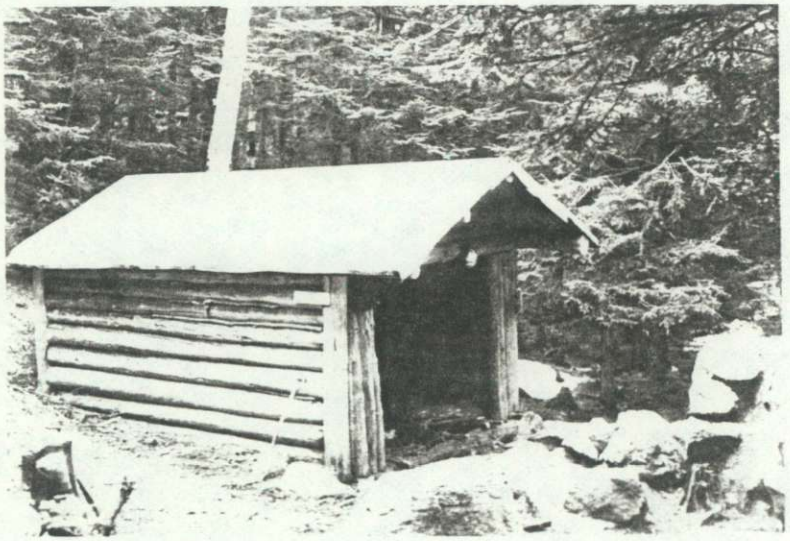


Province Pond Shelter
(Style 4)

Figure 10

Ethan Pond Shelter. Photo
taken 1979 (Style 5)

Figure 11

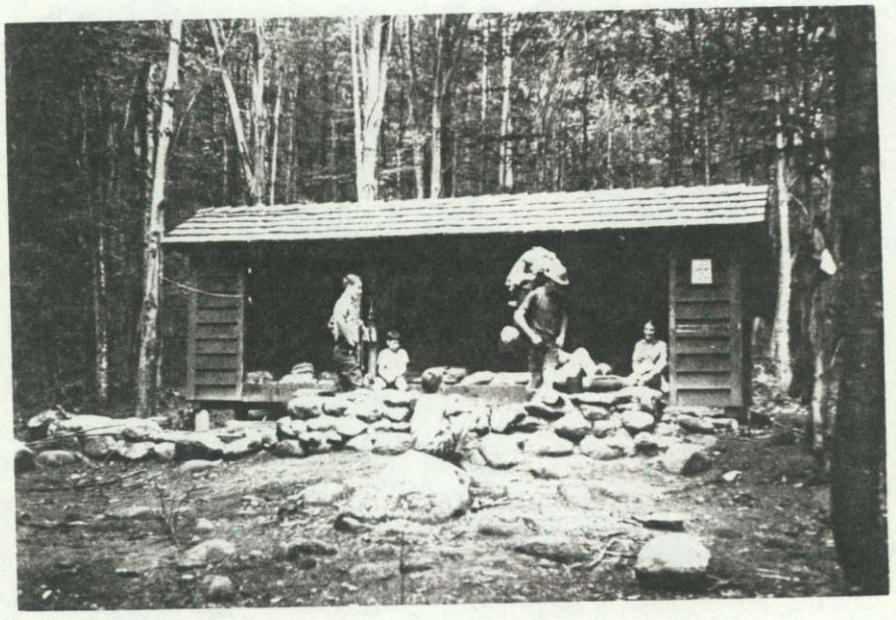


Isolation Shelter
(Style 6)

Figure 12

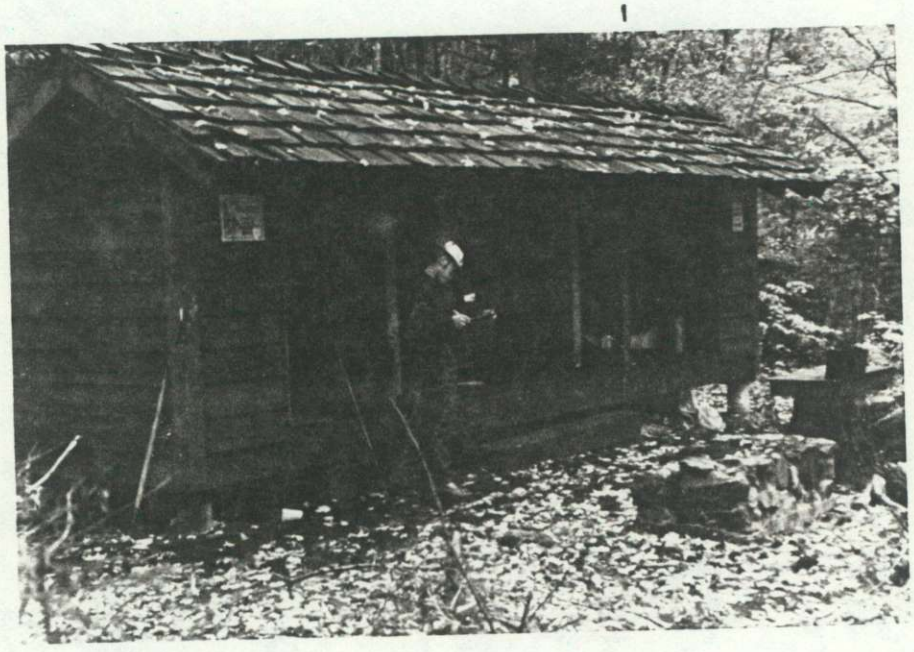
Great Gulf Shelter, August 1940
(Style 6)

Figure 13



Camp 16 Shelter. Photo
taken 9/1/69 (Style 7)

Figure 14



Three Ponds Shelter
(Style 7)

Figure 15

HIGH COUNTRY (H. C.) WINTER CABINS

In the 1930's the Forest experienced a broadening of recreational activities with increased public interest in winter recreational activities. A number of downhill ski trails were cut on Mt. Chocorua, Cannon, Washington, Wildcat, and elsewhere. Shelters or cabins were built to provide protection, warmth, and to accommodate overnight use (Therrien 1987:10).

The USFS developed a specific design for what it called "High Country Cabins". Plans were drawn and a number of these log buildings were constructed on the White Mountain National Forest (Plan G, Figures 16,17).

The White Mountain USFS High Country Cabin Design was an enclosed log cabin with bunks for 8-12, facilities for warming food, and a central room for gathering. It was primarily intended for the comfort of skiers (WMNF 1935:Section III). They were located on a developed ski trail. Building dimensions were 25' x 17' and they were of log construction with a shingle roof (Parsons 1982:Appendix). Cost of construction was $300 (WMNF 1935:Section III).

There were four H. C. Cabins of this approved design constructed on Forest from 1935-1938. They were: Black Mtn. H. C. Cabin, Mt. Kinsman H. C. Cabin, Mountain Pond H. C. Cabin, and North Doublehead Cabin. In addition, several locations were proposed for constructing more cabins of this design, but none seem to have been completed. Proposed High Country Cabins were: Russell Pond H. C. Cabin (1939) at site of the Russell Pond Shelter, Three Ponds H. C. Cabin, (1938), and Mt. Tecumseh H. C. Cabin (1935) (WMNF 1935:Section III)(Figs. 16,17).

A number of high country cabins of different designs were also built during this period. Wildcat High Country Cabin was of log construction. Bunks were provided and it was completed in 1933 for use by skiers and hikers (Cutter 1955, WMNF 1935:Section III)(Fig. 18).

Harvard Cabin was constructed by the Harvard Mountaineering Club during the 1930's in Tuckerman Ravine (Therrien 1987:52, USGS 15' quad map - 1935). This cabin was burned in the 1960's and a new cabin was constructed by the club in Huntington Ravine (Bradley Ray: 1990 Personal Communication).

Jim Liberty Cabin, a half mile below the summit of Mt. Chocorua, was built in 1934. It is a frame building constructed on the location of a 1924 Chocorua Mtn. Club stone shelter. In 1932, the roof blew off the earlier building and the USFS replaced it with the present structure. The cabin contains bunks and a wood stove (AMC 1987:323)(Plan H, Fig. 19).

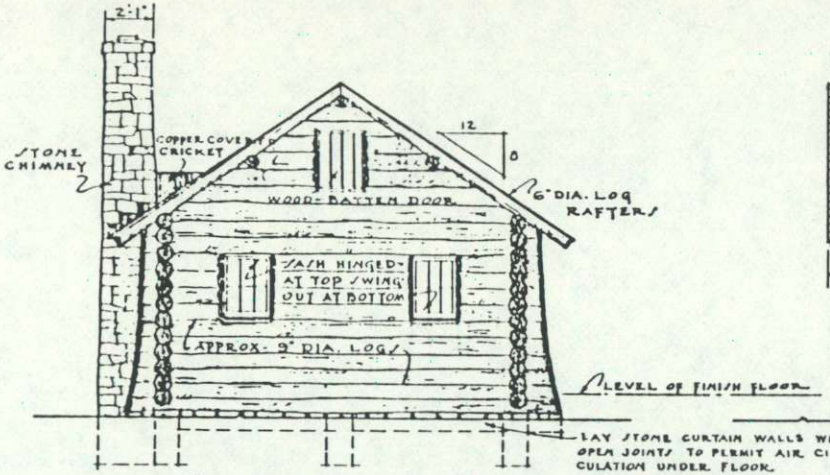
The Mt. Cabot Cabin is a frame structure dating to 1934. It was the watchman's cabin for the Mt. Cabot Fire Lookout Tower. It is one of only two USFS Fire Lookout buildings remaining on Forest. Building dimensions are 12' x 20'. This cabin replaced a log fire warden's cabin which was built in 1915. The 1934 replacement was built by the state. It is a two room building with a woodshed and tool room (Baird 1989:3).

Mt. Tecumseh Ski Cabin was a former logging camp remodeled for use as a ski cabin. It was located about two miles from the summit of Mt. Tecumseh. It was in existence in 1935, had four rooms, and could accommodate sixteen people. It was located on the Tecumseh Ski Trail which took off from the Tripoli Road in Waterville Valley (WMNF 1935:Section III, WMNF 1937).

The apparent need for winter cabins during this time period was emphasized by the AMC in 1931. One writer, in describing the AMC Huts said "These high-level huts sooner or later will be all-the-year-round huts. The skiers and the winter mountaineer will provide the demand" (Peabody 1931:447).

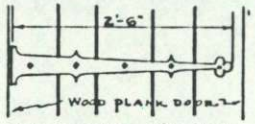
The demand was provided, but it was the USFS instead of AMC which responded by providing winter cabins and ski trails. The AMC Huts in the high country did not develop into the year-round recreation structures envisioned in 1931.

Over the years many of the ski trails have grown back in since the developed downhill skiing boom in New Hampshire apparently provided a more popular alternative. With the popularity of cross country skiing and the desire to find recreational alternatives away from the crowded slopes, the winter cabin and ski trail may experience renewed popularity and use in coming years.

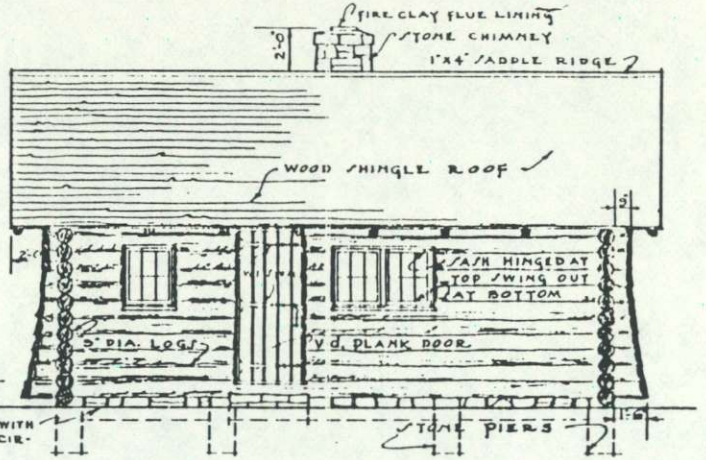


·END·ELEVATION·

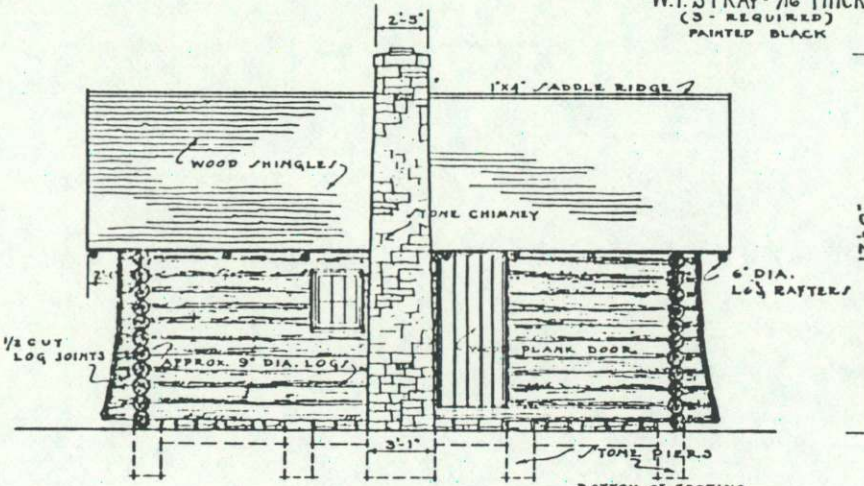
·OPPOSITE·END·SIMILAR·



W.I. STRAP-7/16 THICK
(3-REQUIRED)
PAINTED BLACK

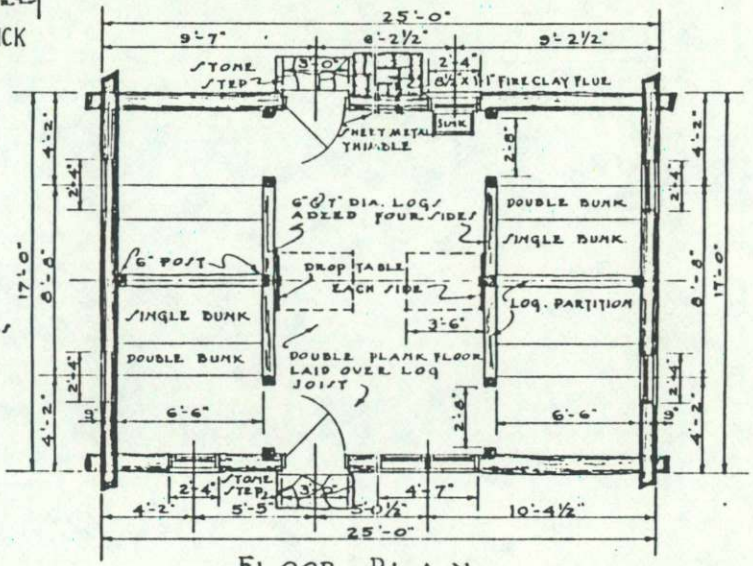


·FRONT·ELEVATION·



·REAR·ELEVATION·

Scale: 1/4"·1'-0"



·FLOOR·PLAN·

NOTE:
SIZES GIVEN FOR LOGS ARE APPROXIMATE, AND ARE GIVEN FOR THE CENTER OF SPANS. SLIGHT VARIATIONS FROM DIMENSIONS WILL BE PERMITTED.
STONE PIERS SHALL REST ON FIRM EARTH A MINIMUM OF 6" BELOW THE FROST LINE.
STONE WALLS BETWEEN PIERS SHALL BE LAID UP OF LARGE LOOSE STONE PERMITTING AIR CIRCULATION UNDER FLOOR.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

·HIGH·COUNTRY·CABIN·

DESIGNED C.B.M. & L.C.M. DRAWN L.C.M.
CHECKED L.C.M. & R.D.B. TRACED L.T.D.
APPROVED R.M.B. DATE 5/14/35

Regional Forester

SHEET 1 OF 6 Scale: 1/4"·1'-0"

24

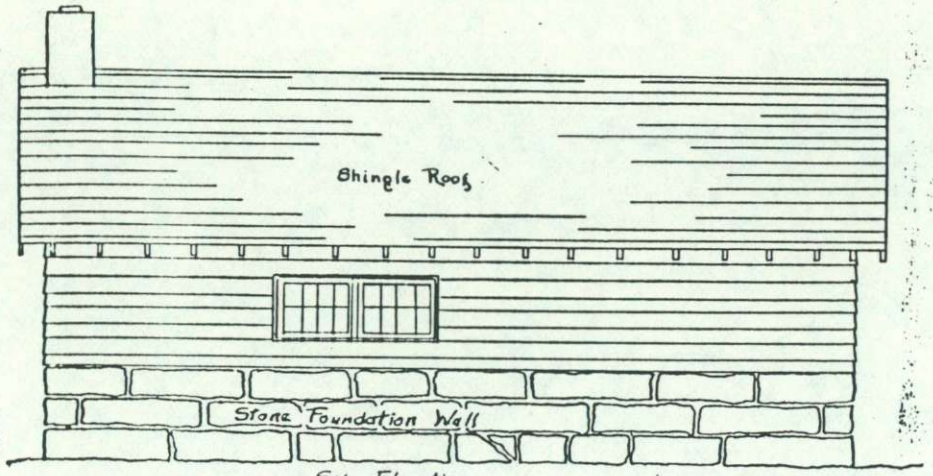
PLAN G

WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST

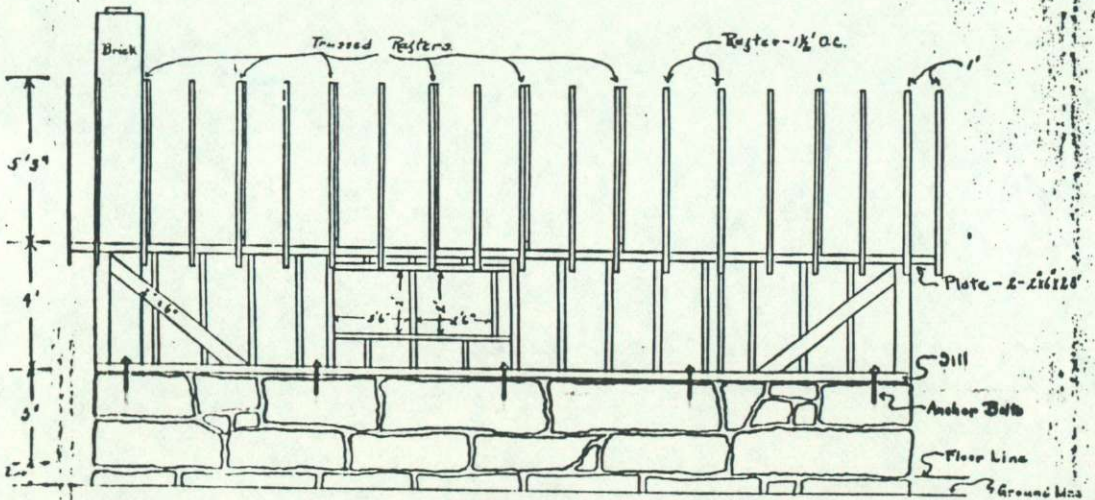
PLAN OF

JIM LIBERTY SHELTER

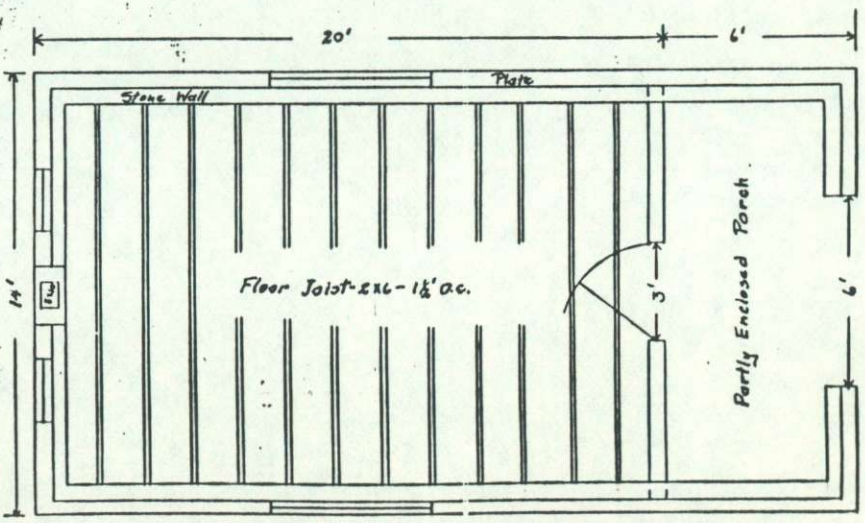
SCALE-1"=4B"



Side Elevation



Section



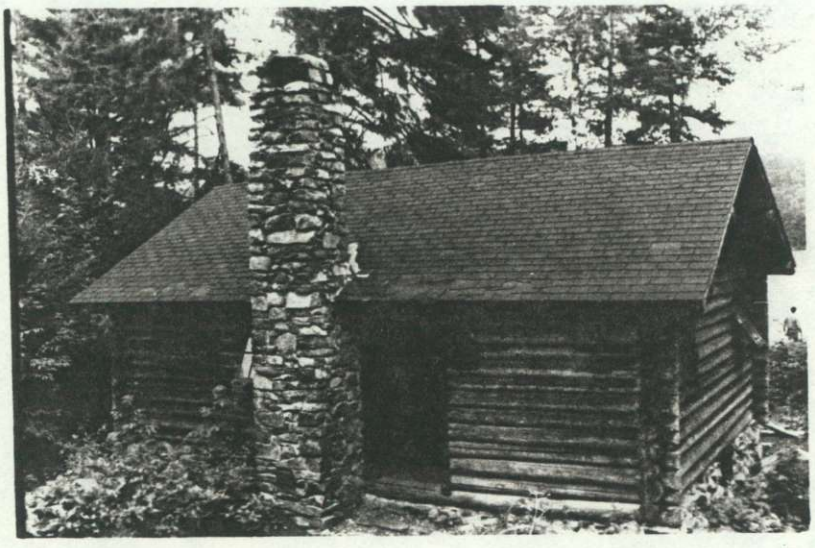
Floor Plan

PLAN H

25

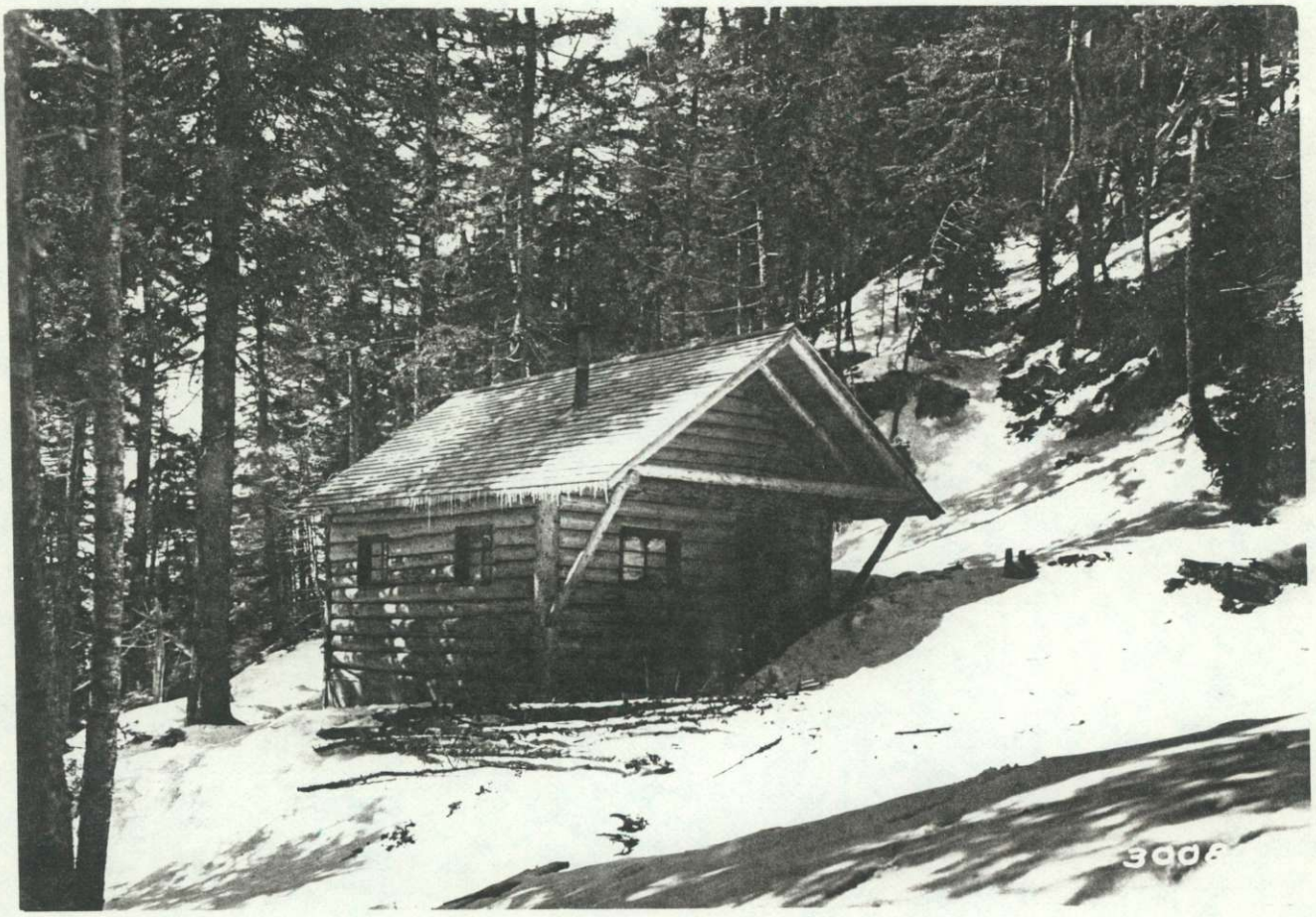
USFS Black Mtn. H.C. Cabin.
Photo taken 1937 or 1938.

Figure 16



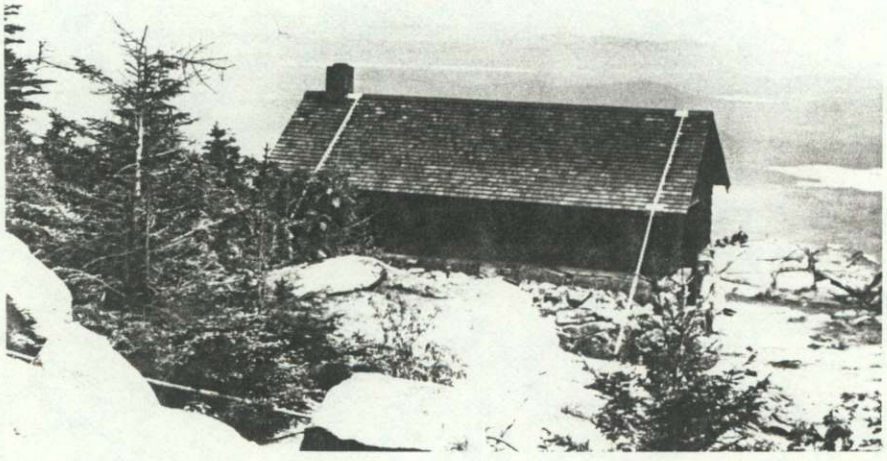
Mountain Pond H.C. Cabin.

Figure 17



Wild Cat H.C. Cabin. Photo taken prior to 1935.

Figure 18



Jim Liberty H.C. Cabin. Photo taken by R.S.M. on 7/1/37

Figure 19

WHAT CAN BUILDINGS TELL US?

Since buildings are constructed by people, it seems logical to expect that a building's design and arrangement should reflect some of the ideas and desires of its builders. The recreation structures in the White Mountains offer an opportunity to test this hypothesis. Their history is documented, colorful, and covers some 150 years of recreation use and change.

A number of excellent publications have spoken eloquently about the study of buildings. I believe the following quotes are especially applicable to the recreational resource in the White Mountains.

> "The buildings of our country reflect the enduring resourcefulness, improving modes of life, and changing architectural tastes of the American people. It is highly important that records be made of these historical links between past and future generations."
>
> (McKee 1970:p.V)

> "Our buildings can tell us a lot about ourselves--about our livelihoods and how we organize and use our time, about some of the hardships that challenge our creativity to overcome them, about what we consider important in our lives; and by providing a glimpse into what we deem important, they may hint to future generations something about our philosophies and how we view our world."
>
> (Johnson 1984)

> "To a keen observer of architecture, a society's buildings are a window into the lives and souls of those who designed and built them."
>
> (Johnson 1984)

The history of recreation shelters and cabins in the White Mountains is a dynamic one. Appendix #1 shows the patterns of structural rehabilitation, reconstruction, and movement to new locations. Each of these changes says something about the recreational needs, desires, and abilities of the people using and managing these resources.

There is a tendency in Cultural Resource Management (CRM) to focus on a single "most important" time period for a structure. This might be its construction date or perhaps the date it was expanded to its grandest proportions. This tendency is unfortunate because it arbitrarily disregards other changes which might be reflections of greater societal or recreational trends.

In his excellent 1984 study of connected farm buildings in New England, Thomas Hubka makes observations which can be applied to other historic structures as well:

> "A second problem of historical analysis is the interpretation of building permanence and change through time. Most connected farms must be analyzed over an extended period involving several major dates or periods of construction and often involving a variety of buildings constructed at different times and often different places".
>
> (Hubka 1984:27)

Hubka also suggests the popular idea of a single, fixed date for a building should be discarded for a more flexible assessment of multiple dates, periods, and styles that contribute to the complete history of most farms and possibly other structural forms. (Hubka 1984:27)

In my opinion these observations refer to the management of historic structures for the purpose of preserving valuable historical information. It is not in reference to individual building preservation or legal compliance. By its very nature, the criteria for evaluating sites for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) directs us toward a "point-in-time" perspective.

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
>
> A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
> B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
> C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
> D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
>
> (USDI,NPS 1972:3-4)

All too often federal agencies define Cultural Resource Management as the application of the National Register Criteria (Determination of Significance) and adherence to the 36 CFR 800 steps for complying with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. In reality, true Cultural Resources Management is what happens in addition to this application of the legal prodecure (Section 106 Compliance). All a person need do to see if a forest has gone beyond a legal compliance definition of the cultural resource program is to review its Forest Plan.

True management of the resource is recognizing that cultural resources are one of the many valuable resources we have on Forest and should be treated accordingly. If this is done, the Forest might even develop an historical alternative in one of its Environmental Assessments and Decision Notices.

Documenting Recreation Structure Change and Recreation Trends

By planning and implementing a method of documentation through time, it should be possible to observe change and development of recreation structures in the White Mountains. A great deal of documentation, both written and photographic, has occurred in the past. This can be researched and provide valuable insight into past recreation trends. In addition, we can document today what will be history tomorrow. We constantly hear about how change in all areas of our lives is accelerating. It might be interesting to see if this accelerated change is also reflected in our recreation structures. By developing a simple documentation program tied to the backcountry structural assessment and review program, we could assemble this data for analysis.

One of Ned Therrien's 1987 management recommendations for shelters was that "the most heavily used shelters should be visited on a regular schedule by a knowledgeable patrol person" (Therrien 1987:40). Perhaps one of the responsibilities during this visit would be to take several photographs of the structure. This could give us data which would not only be useful in Cultural Resource Management, present and future, but just might help to verify assumptions regarding recreation trends in the mountains and on Forest.

Photographic Documentation

One of the cheapest and easiest to use tools for the basic documentation of a cultural site is the 35mm camera. A photograph is relatively easy to obtain, is not expensive, and is unbiased. A photo freezes a moment of time and a photographer can be viewed as an historian. Every photograph is a small fragment of our history.

> "Photographs are precise records of material reality" (Collier 1967:5).
>
> "The camera is an instrumental extension of our senses" (Collier 1967:1).
>
> "The memory of film replaces the notebook and insures complete notation under the most trying circumstance" (Collier 1967:4).

In order to understand the evolution of shelters and cabins in the White Mountains, I reviewed a large number of historic and recent photographs in the Forest collection in the Forest Supervisor's Office. A good deal of information still needs to be reviewed at the Ranger District Offices and with our partners, especially AMC, which has a large library of documents and photographs. The story is such a long and complex one that it will not be completed for some time. It presents a good opportunity to work with our partners to research the history of recreation structures in the White Mountains and to agree on an approach for collecting data for the future.

Recent advancements in camera design have made 35mm format cameras a simple tool (Anonymous 1988:703). Point-and-shoot cameras of today are highly automated and have built in flash. They are ideal for the first time camera user to the advanced photographer who wants to be unencumbered by heavy gear (Anonymous 1988:703). My dream is to have each backcountry patrol person on the White Mountain National Forest equipped with one of these cameras to help in documenting the history of recreation structures as well as accurately documenting site impacts and other management concerns. This dream is based in historical fact for it was Gifford Pinchot, GP himself, who began the USFS photographic collection. GP saw in photography a valuable public educational device, an instrument to help evaluate changes in American landscape and to aid foresters in documenting their activities for research and administrative purposes (Bergoffen 1990:194).

Gifford Pinchot established the practice of photo-documentation when he required forestry agents to include photographs with field inspection reports (West 1988:13). The official USFS photographic collection began in 1898 when Pinchot added his own photographs to those from the field. Today the USFS photo collection numbers more than 525,000 photographs. It is housed at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., and at the National Agricultural Library in Beltsville, Maryland (Bergoffen 1990:194, West 1988:13).

I have one last word of advice for any USFS employee involved in photography. Please label your prints and/or slides. Identification is important. It is extremely time consuming to try to research this information. If the photographer simply labels the print or slide (pencil is preferable, but ballpoint pen is OK for print paper that won't take pencil), valuable

information is recorded and the photograph or slide becomes a useable part of USFS recreation history. Basic information needed is the subject, of the photo (what it is), the date (date photo was taken), and photographer's name (first initial, last name spelled out). This effort would make every USFS photograph useable and thus valuable. I would appreciate it and if GP were here, I expect he would as well.

Management Approaches

Two previous Clemson University Recreation Short Course papers were concerned with the management of recreation shelters (Therrien 1987) and high country cabins (Parsons 1982) on the White Mountain National Forest. Both of these papers did good jobs discussing the conditions on the ground. These included such things as structural appearance, environmental impacts, upkeep needs, and recreation need and use. Management recommendations were made in each paper for the retention or removal of recreation structures. (Parsons 1982:16-38, Therrien 1987:25-44).

The 1982 High Country Cabin Study discussed probable construction dates for cabins, but included no discussion of historical values which might have been a consideration in deciding how to manage specific structures or the High Country Cabin type in general. The 1987 study by Ned Therrien is an excellent study and includes a fourteen page historical narrative covering the history of the White Mountain Shelter System. Management recommendations made for the individual shelters remaining in the forest, however, did not include historical significance or historical value as criteria in decision making. In effect, the decisions appear to have been made based upon recreation, environmental, and budgetary criteria. The question of historical value was added on. If the recommendation was made to remove a structure, this was done with the qualification that the historical significance be determined (Therrien 1987:56). This framework allows one alternative for addressing the historical value -- data recovery and mitigation. If a structure is found to be significant and eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, the Cultural Resource Specialist/Forest Archeologist may recommend retention of the structure. This could place the entire management question back to the beginning.

I have not brought this topic up to criticize the work of either Mr. Parsons or Mr. Therrien. I believe that the failure to adequately address cultural values in USFS project planning is a reflection of, (1) the cultural resource program's relatively short history in the Agency and, (2) the failure of the program to be adequately integrated into the USFS mechanism for decision making. Both laws and regulations direct us to consider cultural resource values in our decisions. The best way this can be adequately done is to include them at the early planning stage and track them through the process.

We can see progress if we compare Mr. Parsons' 1982 project with Mr. Therrien's 1987 work. Mr. Parsons simply mentions dates of construction and provides architectural plans for two High Country cabins (Parsons 1982:7-15, Appendices B-D). Mr. Therrien obviously recognizes the historical value of the resource and devotes a part of his paper to research and developing an historical theme. It is in the recommendations section (Therrien 1987:43-57) that the failure to consider historical value as an equal component in the decision making process is strikingly apparent. Recommendations are made prior to determining historical significance. If cultural resource values were considered an equal resource with others included in the analysis, I do not believe this could have happened. It is clear that cultural resources were not a primary consideration in deciding whether a structure should remain or be removed.

On February 11, 1982, the White Mountain National Forest Supervisor signed a Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Management of High Country Cabins in the White Mountain National Forest (Parsons 1982). On March 17, 1982 a Cultural Resource Report was submitted to the New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) indicating that the Kinsman High Country Cabin and Woodshed were to be removed by the USFS (WMNF 1982a). On May 7, 1982, a letter was received from the New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office stating the proposed project would have "no effect" upon cultural resources found to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (WMNF 1982b). If the site had been determined eligible by SHPO, most of the work done in the Environmental Analysis would have been for naught. The Forest had not done the needed evaluation of the resource and simply assumed it was not significant.

This action does not seem to agree with the process outlined in FSM 2361.21.

> "Cultural resource management on National Forest System lands is designed to fully integrate consideration of these values into the multiple resource management decision making process. In this manner, cultural resource values can be included with those recognized for other resources and used in decision making".

It also does not appear to agree with 36 CFR 800.3(c) which states:

> "The Agency official should ensure that the section 106* process is initiated early in the planning stages of the undertaking, when the widest feasible range of alternatives is open for consideration. The Agency official should establish a schedule for completing the section 106 process that is consistent with the planning and approved schedule for the undertaking".

Since we have evaluated very few cultural sites on Forest we are presently unable to classify them as eligible or ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. In short, we don't know if they are significant sites. The classification given to such sites is called "unevaluated" or "Class II" and we are directed to treat such sites as if they are significant until evaluation and SHPO concurrence have shown them not to be (FSM 2361.3).

In the case of the 1987 study of Hiking Trail Shelters and Their Management by Ned Therrien, we see a great improvement over the 1982 efforts. Mr. Therrien recognizes the importance of the historic resource, researches and reports admirably on that rich history, and suggests management approaches for the remaining shelters on Forest. This project was a fine job and deserves much praise. Unfortunately, however, when it comes to the section on shelter site management, we again see a lack of appropriate consideration for historical values. The statements concerning cultural resource needs are added after the management recommendation to retain or remove the structure has occurred. An example is the recommendation for management of the Beaver Brook Shelter:

* (Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.)

"The preferred alternative is to remove the shelter and build a new shelter at a new location".

a. Determine the historical value of the shelter. Discuss disposal with the Dartmouth Outing Club (D.O.C.).
b. Work with D.O.C. to locate an appropriate shelter location along the Beaver Brook Trail, farther from Rt. 112.
c. Continue the special use permit with the Dartmouth Outing Club on the new shelter.

Beaver Brook is an Appalachian Trail shelter that is close to Route 112 (0.2 miles). The site has been overused and attracts unsuitable users. Sewage disposal and the fuelwood supply are inadequate. Use is not heavy enough to justify a caretaker" (Therrien 1987:47-48).

These recommendations would be much stronger and more achievable if a cultural resource evaluation of the shelter had been a part of the process. Without an evaluation in hand, there is the chance that the shelter could be determined eligible to the NRHP at the "eleventh hour" and add significantly to the cost of this recommendation. It might even have been preferable, once costs of mitigation were known, to move the present shelter to a suitable location and rehabilitate it retaining the historic style of construction by following The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (USDI, NPS 1983).

On January 6, 1988, the recommendations made by Mr. Therrien on pages 46-57 of his report became Forest policy (Hathaway 1988). The memorandum stated that "We will strive to implement the program as stated. A capital investment initiative will be followed in order to bring the shelters into conformance with the policy". With this action, the recommendations became direction -- direction which does not seem to agree with manual direction regarding cultural resource management.

Some managers in the USFS believe the Forest is complying with CRM laws and regulations if we do not initiate ground disturbance prior to coordinating with SHPO and obtaining a "no effect" determination, but this actually addresses only one part of this compliance process. By relegating cultural resource management and cultural value determination to the end of the decision making process, we have effectively made the job almost impossible to accomplish in a timely manner. When the SHPO receives the report of evaluation for the structure, he or she will, or should, know from the content that the Forest is planning to remove the building. From the very start, it is apparent that cultural resource values played little part in developing the recommendation or decision. Mitigation needs are then dropped upon the Forest like a bomb at the moment we wanted to "hit the ground" to accomplish the project. Thus the cultural resource appears as a stumbling block or worse, and we perpetuate that view. The Forest chose to define the CRM program in a way which was not an integral part of program planning and accomplishment. It was an afterthought, a requirement, a burden.

It might be wise for the Forest to evaluate its Cultural Resource Management Program. My observations may not be accurate. On the other hand, they may be! The challenge is ours. If we decide to make Cultural Resource Management a more integrated part of the way we do business, we may be able to avoid the situation described in these lyrics from a 1960's song by Joni Mitchell.

"Don't it always seem to go

That you don't know what you've got

till it's gone..."

from Big Yellow Taxi

(Siquomb Publishing Co. 1969)

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT AND HISTORIC STRUCTURES

USFS manual direction dated 6/1/90 (FSM 2323.8) addresses Cultural Resource Management in Wilderness. Section 2323.83 - Studies and Management states:

> "Management direction for cultural resources eligible for nomination to the National Register is subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800 (FSM 2360). A decision to remove, maintain, or allow a historic or prehistoric structure to deteriorate naturally is a Federal undertaking that will affect the cultural resource."
>
> "Regional Foresters may approve stabilization or restoration and subsequent maintenance of such structures if their continued existence is essential to cultural resource management. Do not use motorized equipment for restoration or maintenace unless essential (FSM 2326)."

A draft of Chapter 80 of the Wilderness Management Handbook designed to supplement FSM 2323.8 was circulated by USFS memorandum dated 5/30/90, file designation 2320/2360 (Henson 1990). Guideline #4 of that draft document is entitled, Stabilization and Restoration and says:

> "In order to provide adequate protection and management for selected cultural resources in wilderness, stabilization or restoration of the site or structure may become necessary. However, the treatment must be substantially unnoticeable, the use of natural materials must be emphasized, and the treatment must be compatible with the wilderness environment" (Henson 1990:2).

Once the shelters in Wilderness are evaluated for historical significance, it may be appropriate to rethink some of the decisions on shelter removal (Therrien 1987:28-30, 46-57). Historical significance may be an important enough value that a shelter's continued existence is desirable from a cultural and educational perspective. If a structure's continued existence is compatible with the Wilderness environment, and management agrees with the recommendation for retention, it could occur.

The key is the development of a cultural resource program for inventorying and evaluating these and other sites in Wilderness. Without the data obtained from a cultural resource inventory, evaluation cannot occur. Thus our primary need is to establish an inventory program for cultural sites in Wilderness, with an emphasis on historic structure inventory and evaluation.

The Wilderness Act does not prohibit retention of historic buildings, and the National Historic Preservation Act does not require their preservation. The need is to define the conditions under which it would be appropriate to retain a historic property and what values that property needed to exceed the dominant value of Wilderness (Throop 1990: Executive Summary).

Conclusions

The mind-set of some USFS managers directs these individuals to what has been called, "a minimal compliance" cultural resource program. This approach is, generally speaking, a loosely defined method of complying with the basic statements made in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (ACHP 1981).

The irony in this approach is that it has been perpetuated for 25 years. A cursory review of USFS manual direction, the NHPA, and other federal legislation shows that compliance with Section 106 is only one part of the basic "minimal compliance" approach. It is a sad commentary on the inability of cultural resource professionals to educate managers and fully integrate CRM into the USFS multiple-use mode of operation.

The fear of some managers of the cost of funding a Cultural Resource Management Program instead of a minimal level program is fairly widespread and largely unfounded. If we can succeed in changing the mind-set of these managers, then the program will begin to develop and broaden itself. It does take money, but a lot less than one might think. Once a Cultural Resource Program is reviewed, understood, and accepted by managers on a forest, it becomes a Management program. Seldom again will funds need to be spent to "clean up" or "salvage" a situation at the end of the process. Costs of management alternatives will be addressed at the early planning stages and there should be fewer and fewer surprises at the end of the process.

Once CRM is integrated fully into the USFS decision making process every employee will have ownership in the program and will contribute to its development and success. No longer will the Forest Archaeologist, Historian, Historical Architect, or Cultural Resource Specialist hear the words -- "It's your program". For once a forest chooses to accept and fully integrate the CRM program, it becomes "Our program" and simply a part of doing business.

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APPENDIX #1

STRUCTURAL CHANGE THROUGH TIME ---

RECREATION SHELTERS

OF THE

WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST

(USFS HIGH COUNTRY CABINS

NOT INCLUDED IN

LISTING)

SHELTER	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	REFERENCE
BALDFACE Shelter (South Baldface Shelter)																		WMNF Maps 1937, 1940, 1942, 1974, 1984 DeLorme Map 1988
BEAVER BROOK Shelter (on AT, DOC)																		Hooke 1987: 122,453
BEAVER POND Shelter (DOC)																		Hooke 1987: 122
BLACK MT. POND Shelter (Squam Lakes Association)																		WMNF Maps 1963, 1974, 1984
BLUEBERRY MT. Shelter (DOC)																		Hooke 1987: 108,116,453
BURNT KNOLL BROOK Camp																		WMNF Map 1937
BLUE BROOK Shelter (Chatham Trails Assoc.)																		Therrien 1987: Historic Note Cards Wheeler 1964: 190 WMNF Maps 1942, 1963, 1974, 1984 DeLorme Map 1988 WMNF ca. 1937-54
CAMP CRAWFORD (Camp Crawford Path)																		Goetze 1956: 102
CAMP FATIMA (Depot Camp Site)																		Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF Historic Photograph #487804, August 1958
CAMP HATETOQUIT (Bartlett Rod/Gun Club)																		Therrien 1987: Historic Note Cards
CAMP HEERMANCE (WODC)																		Tallman 1957: 538 Therrien 1987: 13
CAMP MISERY (DOC)																		Hooke 1987: 453
CAMP 16 Shelter (at old RR logging camp 16)																		B/W photo in WMNF Archives dated September 1, 1969 photographer D. Murphy
CAMP 19 Shelter (at old logging camp #19)																		WMNF 1935: Section III WMNF Map 1937
CAMP PENACOOK (CMC) (WODC)																		WMNF Maps 1929, 1937, 1942, 1963, 1974, 1984 DeLorme Map 1988
CAMP RICH (WODC) (Passaconaway Lodge)																		Therrien 1987: 13 Waterman 1989: 228

Key: • building and/or destruction dates
● major repairs
___ years of existence
■ New building at same location
---- implied years of existence
○ new location
□ building moved

SHELTER	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	REFERENCE
CAMP SHEHADI (WODC) (Camp Shehardi)																		Therrien 1987: 13 Therrien 1987: Historic Note Cards Waterman 1989: 229
CAMP UPWEEKIS (CMC) (Upweekis Shelter)																		Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF 1935: Section III WMNF Maps 1929, 1937, 1940, 1942
CARIBOU Shelter (at site of 1921 cabin)														Shelter				Therrien 1987: 13 Wheeler 1965: 774
CARRIGAIN Shelter																		Therrien 1987: Historic Note Cards
CARTER NOTCH Shelter (AMC, USFS; Carter Notch Hut, Carter Notch Cabin)											Hut							AMC 1976 Reifsnyder 1979: IX Waterman 1989: 208
CASCADE Camp																		Pease 1960: 188,190 Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF Maps 1917, 1929, 1937
CLIFF Camp																		Therrien 1987: Historic Note Cards
COPPERMINE BROOK Shelter (Bridal Veil Falls Shelter)																		Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF 1935: Section III WMNF Maps 1937, 1942, 1963, 1974, 1984
CRAG Camp (RMC) (private camp, USFS special use permit to club in 1939)																		AMC: 1917 Map RMC 1931: 30
DESOLATION Shelter (AMC) (at old logging camp # 20)																		AMC 1949: 521 Therrien 1987: 13
DRY RIVER Shelter # 1																		Therrien 1987: 13,55 WMNF Maps 1937, 1940, 1942, 1963, 1974
DRY RIVER Shelter # 2																		Therrien 1987: 13,55 WMNF Maps 1937, 1940, 1942, 1963, 1974
DRY RIVER Shelter # 3																		Therrien 1987: 13,55 WMNF Maps 1937, 1940, 1942, 1963, 1974
ELIZA BROOK Shelter (AMC) (on AT)																		Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF 1935: Section III WMNF Maps 1937, 1940, 1942, 1963, 1974, 1984 DeLorme 1988

Key: ● building and/or destruction dates ● major repairs ___ years of existence ■ New building at same location ---- implied years of existence ○ new location □ building moved

SHELTER	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	REFERENCE
ETHAN POND Shelter (AMC) (on AT)																		Therrien 1987: 13 Maker 1957: 537 WMNF Maps 1963, 1974, 1984 DeLorme 1988
EVANS NOTCH Hut (AMC) (The Brickett Place, 1816 farm--extant)												Hut						Allen 1951: 303 AMC 1948 a
FLAT MOUNTAIN POND Shelter																		Therrien 1987: 13 Wheeler 1965: 774 WMNF Maps 1963, 1974, 1984 DeLorme 1988
FRANCONIA BROOK Shelter																		Therrien 1987: 13,48 WMNF Maps 1963, 1974, 1984 DeLorme 1988
GALEHEAD Shelter (AMC) (Galehead Hut)												Hut						Therrien 1987: Historic Note Cards Reifsnyder 1979: 90-91
GARFIELD POND Shelter (AMC) (Garfield Ridge Shelter)																		AMC 1948a: 13 Therrien 1987 Therrien 1987: Historic Note Cards DeLorme 1988 WMNF Maps 1929, 1937, 1942, 1963, 1974, 1984
GRACES Camp (on Lowe's Path)																		Therrien 1987: 15 Waterman 1989: 208
GRAY KNOB (RMC) (private camp, USFS special use permit to Club in 1939)																		Mt. Washington Observatory 1990: 75 AMC 1987: 81 Goetz 1958: 275
GREENLEAF Hut (AMC)																		Belcher 1953a: 449 Reifsnyder 1979: 91 Allen 1951: 300
GREAT GULF Camp (AMC)																		Therrien 1987: Historic Note Cards Therrien 1987: 13
GREAT GULF Shelter # 1																		Goodhue 1959: 565 James 1970: 25 WMNF Maps 1937, 1963
GREAT GULF Shelter # 2																		Goodhue 1959: 565 James 1970: 25 WMNF Maps 1963

Key: • building and/or destruction dates ● major repairs ___ years of existence ■ New building at same location ---- implied years of existence ○ new location □building moved

SHELTER	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	REFERENCE
GREELEY PONDS Shelter											———	———	———	----				Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF 1935: Section III WMNF Maps 1940, 1942, 1963
GULFSIDE Shelter (at site of later Edmands Col USFS emergency shelter)									●				——— Edmands Col Shelter		———			AMC Guide: 1917 WMNF Cultural Resources Site Form Anonymous 1956: 271
GUYOT Shelter (AMC) (close to AT; Mt. Guyot Shelter)									———		■		———		■ ——→			Therrien 1987: 11,13 Therrien 1987: Historic Note Cards WMNF MAPS 1937, 1940, 1942, 1963, 1974, 1984 DeLorme 1988
HUBBARD BROOK Shelter										----	----							WMNF 1935: Section III
IMP Shelter (AMC) (Imp Camp) on AT						———	■ ———	■○ ———	○ ———	■ ———	■ ———				□ ——→			Blood 1939: 427,428 Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF 1935: Section III AMC 1976: 16
ISOLATION Shelter (AMC)									● ———					———	----			Therrien 1987: 13 Therrien 1987: Historic Note Cards WMNF 1935: Section III WMNF Maps 1940, 1963, 1974 AMC Guide 1976
JEFFERS BROOK Shelter (DOC; on AT; Glencliff Shelter)															——→			Therrien 1987: 13 Hooke 1987: 453 WMNF Map 1984 DeLorme 1988
JOBILDUNK Cabin (DOC)										———	———	———	———					Hooke 1987: 452 WMNF ca. 1937-1954
KINSMAN POND Shelter (AMC) (on AT)									———						——→			Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF 1935: Section III WMNF Maps 1929, 1937, 1940, 1942, 1963, 1974, 1984
LAKES OF THE CLOUDS Hut (AMC)								● ———	● ———	● ———	———	———	———		——→			Allen 1951: 299 Dodge 1963 Reifsnyder 1979: 139 Waterman 1989: 385

Key: ● building and/or destruction dates
● major repairs
___ years of existence
■ New building at same location
---- implied years of existence
○ new location
□ building moved

SHELTER	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	REFERENCE
LIBERTY SPRING Shelter (AMC)																		Therrien 1987: 10,13 Therrien 1987: Historic Note Cards Page 1970 WMNF Maps 1929, 1937, 1940, 1963, 1974, 1984 DeLorme 1988
LONESOME LAKE Hut (AMC) (Lonesome Lake Cabins 1876-1964)														Hut				Allen 1951: 304 Belcher 1952b: 278 Putnam 1950: 249 Reifsnyder 1979: 59
MADISON Hut (AMC) (Madison Hut #1, #2, #3)						#1			#2 #3			#3						Allen 1951: 300 Adams 1955: 597
MIZPAH SPRING Shelter (AMC) (at site of Mizpah Hut)														Hut				Stewart and Torrey 1988: 44 Reifsnyder 1979: 123,125 WMNF 1935: Section III WMNF Maps 1929, 1937, 1940, 1974, 1984
MT. GARFIELD Shelter																		WMNF 1935 WMNF 1940
MT. LAFAYETTE Refuge																		Waterman 1989: 84
MT. LANGDON Shelter (SubSig Outing Club)																		Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF Maps 1937, 1940, 1963, 1974, 1984 DeLorme 1988
MT. MORIAH Refuge																		Waterman 1989: 84
MOUNTAIN POND Shelter																		WMNF 1935: Section III WMNF Maps 1937, 1940, 1942, 1963, 1974, 1984
MT. WILLARD "Hut"																		Waterman 1989: 86
NAUMAN Shelter (Nauman Spring Shelter)																		Therrien 1987: 13
OLD SHAG Camp (CMC) (WODC)																		Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF Maps 1929, 1937, 1940, 1942, 1963, 1974
OLIVERIAN F. C. Shelter (Glencliff Flats)																		WMNF 1935: Section III

Key: ● building and/or destruction dates ● major repairs ___ years of existence ■ New building at same location ---- implied years of existence ○ new location □ building moved

SHELTER	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	REFERENCE
OSCEOLA Camp (Osceola Shelter)																		Waterman 1989: 87, 284 WMNF Maps 1937, 1940
PEQUAWKET Shelter																		Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF Maps 1937, 1940, 1942
PERKINS NOTCH Shelter (at site of Perkins Notch Cabin)														Shelter				Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF Maps 1940, 1942, 1963, 1974, 1984
PINKHAM NOTCH Camp (AMC)																		Allen 1951: 299 Reifsnyder 1979: 383 Dodge 1963: 622
PROVINCE POND Shelter																		Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF Maps 1937, 1942, 1942, 1963, 1974, 1984 DeLorme 1988
RATTLE RIVER Shelter (on AT)																		Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF Maps 1963, 1974, 1984 DeLorme 1988
RESOLUTION Shelter (AMC)																		Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF Maps 1937, 1940, 1942, 1963, 1974 DeLorme 1988
ROCKY BRANCH Shelter # 1																		Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF Maps 1937, 1940, 1942, 1963, 1974, 1984 DeLorme 1988
ROCKY BRANCH Shelter # 2																		Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF Maps 1937, 1940, 1942, 1963, 1974, 1984
RUSSELL MOUNTAIN Shelter																		WMNF ca. 1937-54 WMNF Maps 1940, 1942
RUSSELL POND Shelter (Russell Pond Cabin)																		Therrien 1987: 13 WMNF ca. 1937-54 WMNF 1935: Section III WMNF Maps 1937, 1940, 1942
SANDWICH DOME Shelter																		Therrien 1987: 13

Key: ● building and/or destruction dates ● major repairs ___ years of existence ■ New building at same location ---- implied years of existence ○ new location □ building moved

SHELTER	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	REFERENCE
SAWYER POND Shelter																		Therrien 1987: 54 WMNF 1935: Section III, IV WMNF Maps 1963, 1974, 1984 DeLorme 1988
SPRUCE BROOK Shelter																		Therrien 1987: 14 Wheeler 1964: 190 WMNF Maps 1963, 1974, 1984
THE LOG CABIN Shelter (RMC; Lowe's Camp?; The Log Cabin)																		AMC 1987: 80 Nowell 1876: 288 Waterman 1989: 208,284
THE PERCH (RMC) (Nowell Ridge Shelter)																		AMC 1948: 247 Blood 1941: 412 Cutter 1939: 561 RMC 1931: 5 Pease 1960: 188,190 WMNF 1935: Section III Therrien 1987: 13
THIRTEEN FALLS Shelter (Camp 13 Falls Shelter; at old logging camp # 13)																		Therrien 1987: 14 WMNF Maps 1963, 1974 DeLorme 1988
THREE PONDS Shelter																		Therrien 1987: 14 WMNF Maps 1974, 1984 DeLorme 1988
TUCKERMAN'S RAVINE Shelter(s) (Hermit Lake Shelters; there were and are numerous shelters here)																		Waterman 1989: 208 Goodrich 1968: 141 WMNF 1935: Section III Stewart and Torrey 1988: 28
TUNNEL RAVINE Shelter (DOC; Tunnel Brook Shelter)																		Hooke 1987: 108,453 WMNF Maps 1940, 1942
WACHIPAUKE POND Shelter (DOC; Meader Pond Shelter; Webster Cliff Shelter; on AT)																		Hooke 1987: 453 WMNF 1935: Section IV WMNF Maps 1940, 1963, 1974

Key: ● building and/or destruction dates
● major repairs
___ years of existence
■ New building at same location
---- implied years of existence
○ new location
□ building moved

SHELTER	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	REFERENCE
WADCHU Shelter (DOC)																		Hooke 1987: 453
WHITE LEDGE Shelter (Pine Knoll Camp -- PKC)																		WMNF ca. 1937-54
WILD RIVER F. C. Shelter																		Therrien 1987: 14 WMNF 1935: Section III WMNF Maps 1937
ZEACLIFF Shelter (AMC)																		Therrien 1987: 14 WMNF ca. 1937-54 WMNF Maps 1940, 1942
ZEALAND FALLS Hut (AMC)																		AMC 1987: 150 Reifsnyder 1979: 90 Allen 1951: 301

Key: ● building and/or destruction dates ● major repairs ___ years of existence ■ New building at same location ---- implied years of existence ○ new location □ building moved

APPENDIX #2

MAJOR CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION PHASES

OF

WHITE MOUNTAIN RECREATION SHELTERS

YEARS		STRUCTURES WITH MAJOR CONSTRUCTION OCCURRING DURING THIS PERIOD
1850-1899	*	@ The Brickett Place (Evans Notch Hut 1948-1957)
		Mt. Willard Hut
		Osceola Camp
		Mt. Moriah Refuge
		Graces Camp
	*	Carter Notch Shelter
	*	Imp Shelter
	*	Camp Rich
	*	Camp Shehadi
		Cascade Camp
		Cliff Camp
		Mt. Lafayette Refuge
	*	Madison Hut
		Camp Crawford
	*	Lonesome Lake Cabins (private cabins, AMC management began 1929)
	*	The Perch
	*	Tuckerman Ravine Shelter
	*	The Log Cabin
1900 - 1910		Crawford Path Refuge
	*	Gray Knob (private camp)
	*	Imp Shelter
	*	Carter Notch Camp (Carter Notch Cabin)

YEARS (continued)

1900 - 1910		Carrigain Shelter
		Sandwich Dome Shelter
		Great Gulf Camp
		Liberty Spring Shelter
	*	Guyot Shelter
1911 - 1920		Old Shag Camp
	*	Lake of the Clouds Hut
		Isolation Shelter
		Camp Hatetoquit
	*	Camp Heermance
		Camp Upweekis
		Great Gulf Shelter #1
		Gulfside Shelter
	*	Mizpah Spring Shelter
	*	Resolution Shelter
	*	Pinkham Notch Camp
	*	Carter Notch Hut
	*	Imp Shelter
	*	Guyot Shelter
	*	Garfield Pond Shelter
	*	Madison Hut

YEARS		STRUCTURE
1921 - 1930	*	Madison Hut
	*	Garfield Pond Shelter
	*	Kinsman Pond Shelter
	*	Camp Penacook
	*	Caribou Cabin
	*	Tunnell Ravine Shelter
	*	Eliza Brook Shelter
	*	Blue Brook Shelter
	*	Galehead Shelter
		Zeacliff Shelter
	*	Greenleaf Hut
		Blueberry Mountain Shelter
	*	Imp Shelter
		Camp Upweekis
		Liberty Spring Shelter
1931 - 1940		Greeley Ponds Shelter
		Hubbard Brook Shelter
	*	Mt. Langdon Shelter
	*	Mountain Pond Shelter
		Oliverian F.C. Shelter
		Dry River Shelter #1
		Dry River Shelter #2
	*	Dry River Shelter #3
		Camp Misery
		Burnt Knoll Brook Camp
	*	Zealand Falls Hut

YEARS		STRUCTURE
1931 - 1940		Jobildunk Cabin
	*	Crag Camp
	*	Galehead Hut
		Beaver Pond Shelter
		Camp 19 Shelter
	*	Coppermine Brook Shelter
		Wachipauke Pond Shelter
		Wadchu Shelter
		Russell Pond Shelter
	*	Sawyer Pond Shelter
		Pequawket Shelter
	*	Province Pond Shelter
	*	Resolution Shelter
	*	Rocky Branch Shelter #1
	*	Rocky Branch Shelter #2
		Mt. Garfield Shelter
	*	Three Ponds Shelter
		Russell Mountain Shelter
	*	Bald Face Shelter
	*	Wild River F.C. Shelter
	*	Perkins Notch Cabin
	*	Tuckerman's Ravine Shelter
	*	Guyot Shelter
	*	Imp Shelter
		Osceola Camp
		Liberty Spring Shelter

YEARS		STRUCTURE
1941 - 1950		13 Falls Shelter
		White Ledge Shelter
	*	The Perch
	*	Desolation Shelter
		Franconia Brook Shelter
	*	Evans Notch Hut (The Brickett Place)
	*	Garfield Ridge Shelter
	*	Madison Hut
1951 - 1960	*	Perkins Notch Shelter
	*	Beaver Brook Shelter
		Great Gulf Shelter #2
		Edmands Col Emergency Shelter
	*	Ethan Pond Shelter
	*	Tuckerman Ravine Shelter
		Camp Fatima
1961 - 1970	*	Lonesome Lake Hut
		Nauman Shelter
	*	Flat Mountain Pond Shelter
	*	Black Mountain Pond Shelter
	*	Caribou Shelter
	*	Spruce Brook Shelter
	*	Mizpah Hut
		Camp 16 Shelter

YEARS	STRUCTURE	
1961 - 1970	*	Rattle River Shelter
	*	Tuckerman's Ravine Shelter
1971 - 1980	*	Guyot Shelter
	*	Garfield Ridge Shelter
1981 - 1990	*	Jeffers Brook Shelter
	*	The Log Cabin
	*	The Imp Shelter
	*	Gray Knob

KEY: * some kind of building(s) extant at site in January 1991

@ The Brickett Place is a brick, federal-style farmhouse built in 1816. It is the oldest standing building on the WMNF and it served as the Evans Notch Hut (AMC) from 1948-1957.

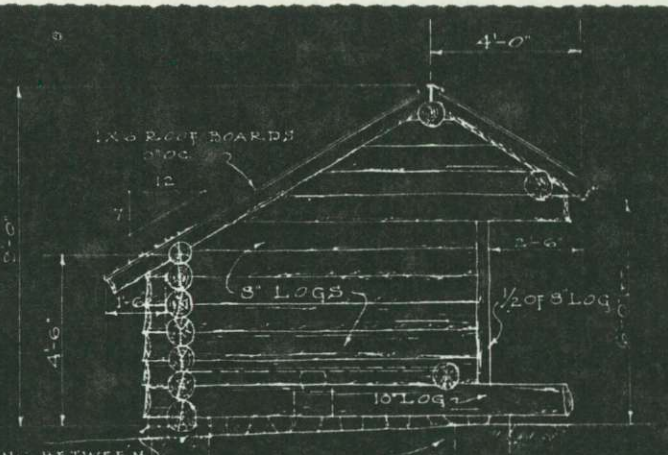
APPENDIX #3

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

FOR SHELTER CONSTRUCTION

(A-F) DATING FROM

1935-1972

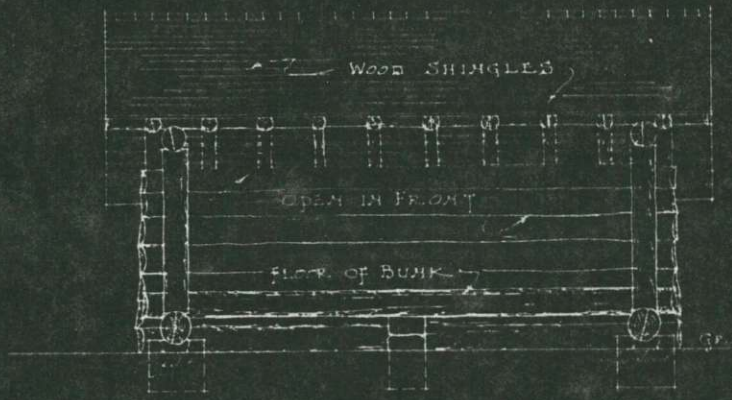


FILL OPENING BETWEEN LOGS AND GROUND WITH STONE AROUND THREE SIDES OF BUILDING.

CARRY STONE PIERS AT CORNERS DOWN 1'-0" OR TO SOLID GROUND.

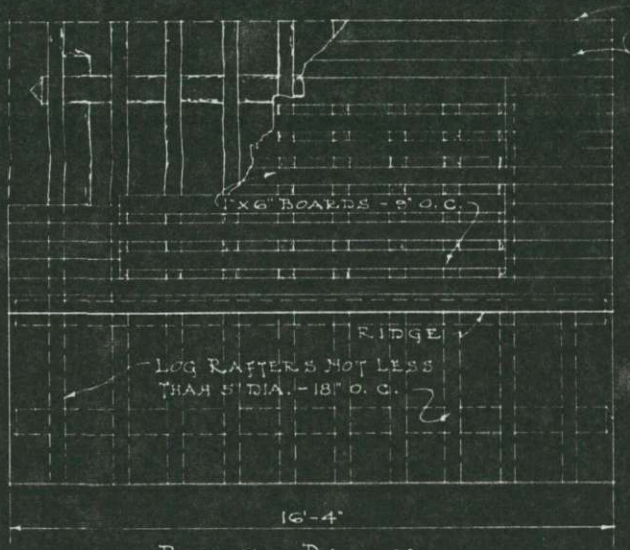
SIDE ELEVATION

SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



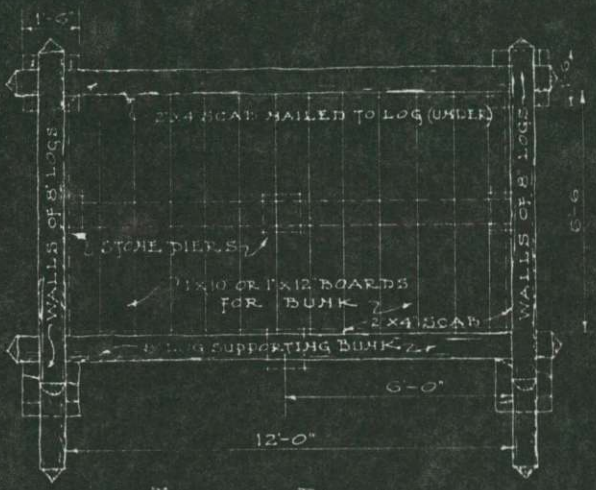
FRONT ELEVATION

SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



ROOF PLAN

SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"



FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

½ Cut Log Joint

(WALL LOG JOINT AT CORNERS)

BILL OF MATERIAL.

Foundation:
1.4 Yds. of Stone for Piers and Openings

Logs:

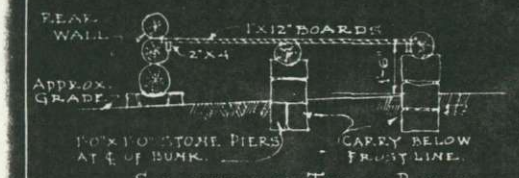
1 Log not less than		10"	dia. 14'-6"	long
2 Logs	" "	10"	11'-6"	"
14 "	" "	8"	10'-0"	" } Sides.
4 "	" "	8"	7'-0"	"
2 "	" "	8"	4'-0"	"
5 "	" "	8"	15'-0"	" Rear
2 "	" "	8"	16'-0"	" Beam & Ridge
1 "	" "	8"	15'-0"	" Bunk
1 "	" "	8"	12'-0"	"
1 "	" "	8"	9'-0"	" (2 - ½ Logs)
10 "	" "	5"	10'-0"	" Rafters
10 "	" "	5"	5'-0"	"

Lumber:

2 Pcs.	2"x4" - 12'-0"	} Scabs.	Size
2 "	2"x4" - 8'-0"		
6 "	1"x12" - 14'-0"	Bunk	S4S
23 "	1"x6" - 11'-0"	Roof Boards	Rough
1 "	1"x6" - 8'-0"	Bunk	S4S

160 Ft B.M. 1"x6" Sheathing
2 Squares Shingles (Red Cedar or Equal)

Nails:
12# - 8" Spikes
6# - 60d Common Wire Nails
5# - 20d " " "
15# - 10d " " "
15# - 4d " " "



SECTION THRU BUNK

SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

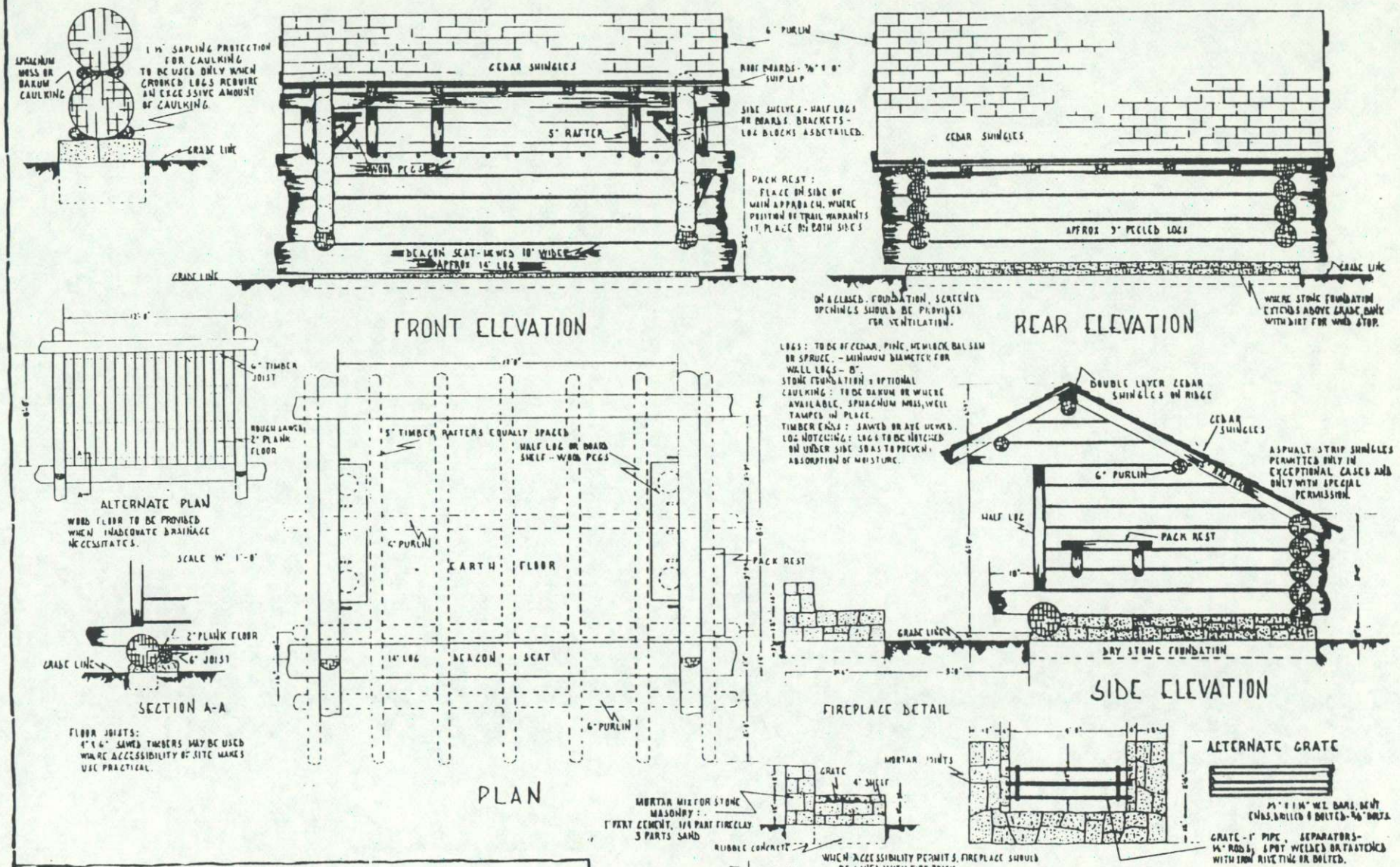
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

FOREST CAMP ADIRONDACK-SHELTER

PLAN A

DESIGNED L.T.B. DRAWN L.T.B.
CHECKED L.T.B. & R.D.B. TRACED L.T.B.
APPROVED R.M.K. DATE 10/16/35
Regional Forester

SCALE 3/8"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5



STANDARD PLAN
FOR AN
ADIRONDACK LEAN-TO OR OPEN CAMP
DESIGNED BY
NEW YORK STATE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT - BUREAU OF CAMPS & TRAILS
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0" MARCH - 1937
THIS REVISION SUPERCEDES PLAN DATED JUNE MAY-1936
Eric A Allen
PLAN NO. 184

SCHEDULE OF MATERIALS

LEAN-TO

2 1/2 SQUARES CEDAR SHINGLES
280 BOARD FEET 7/8" X 6" OR 8" V.P. OR FIR SHIPLAP
5 LOGS - DIA. 9" X 15'-0"
10 LOGS - DIA. 9" X 10'-0"
3 LOGS - DIA. 6" X 16'-0"
15 FLOOR JOISTS REQUIRED - 4 LOGS DIA. 6" X 12'-0"
200 BOARD FEET 2" V.P. OR SPRUCE PLANKING X 8'-0"
50 LBS OAKUM
10 LOGS - DIA. 9" X 12'-0"
1 LOG - DIA. 14" X 16'-0"
3 LOGS - DIA. 5" X 16'-0"
100 LBS - 10" SPIKES
8 LBS - 40d SPIKES
10 LBS - 8d NAILS
8 LBS - 60d SPIKES
10 LBS - 20d NAILS (FLOORING)
10 LBS - 3d ZINC COATED ROOFING NAILS

FIREPLACE

3 SACKS PORTLAND CEMENT
1 PIECE - DIA 1" BLACK IRON PIPE 1'-8"-0"
1 PIECE - FLAT IRON ROD - 1/2" X 1/2" X 3'0"
APPROX. - 6 CU.FT. CONCRETE SAND, 3/4 CU.FT. FIRECLAY

APPALACHIAN TRAIL LEAN-TO

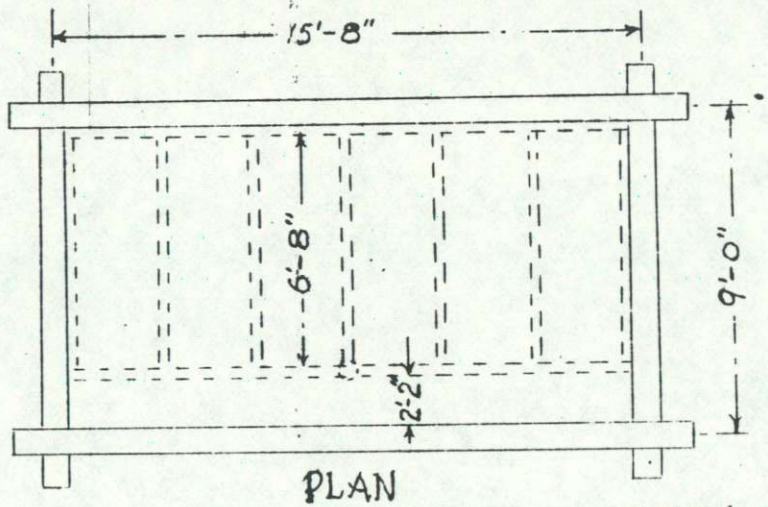
(Design modified slightly from that used in Mont Alto State Forest, Pennsylyania Department of Forest and Waters)

Not to Scale

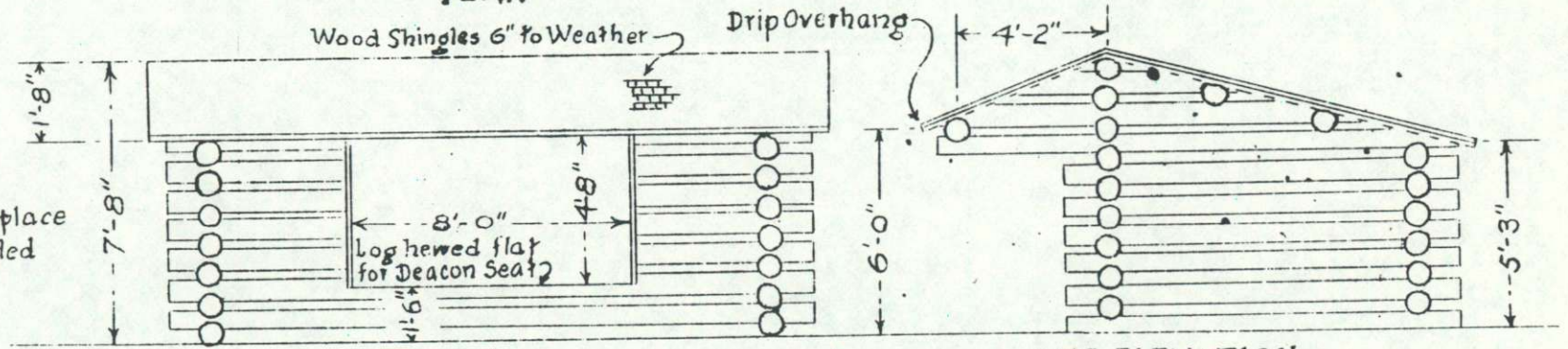
See text for bill of materials

February, 1939

Bunks-Frame covered with #16 gauge ½" (2X2 mesh) Hardware Cloth. Nail securely.



PLAN



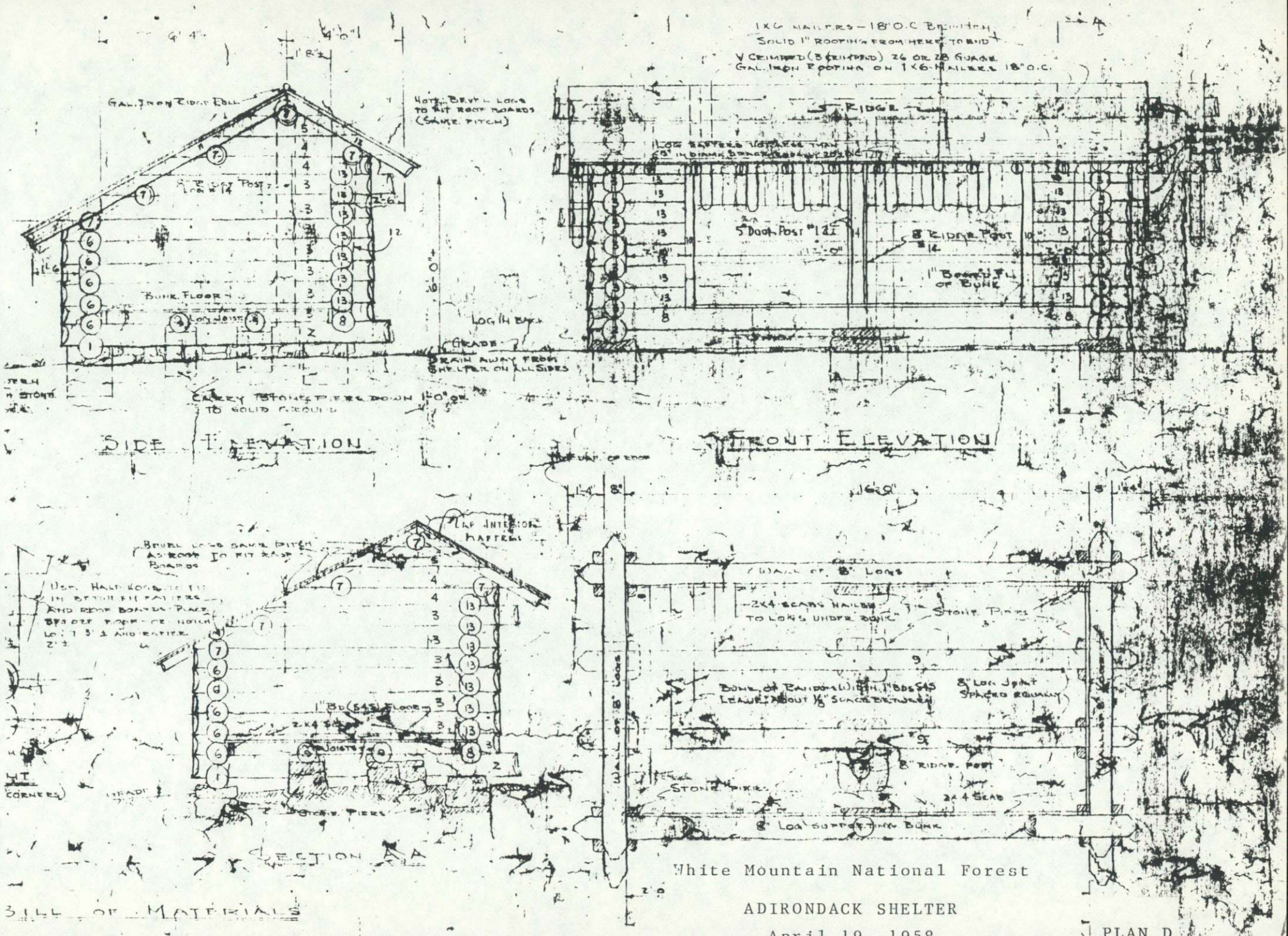
FRONT ELEVATION

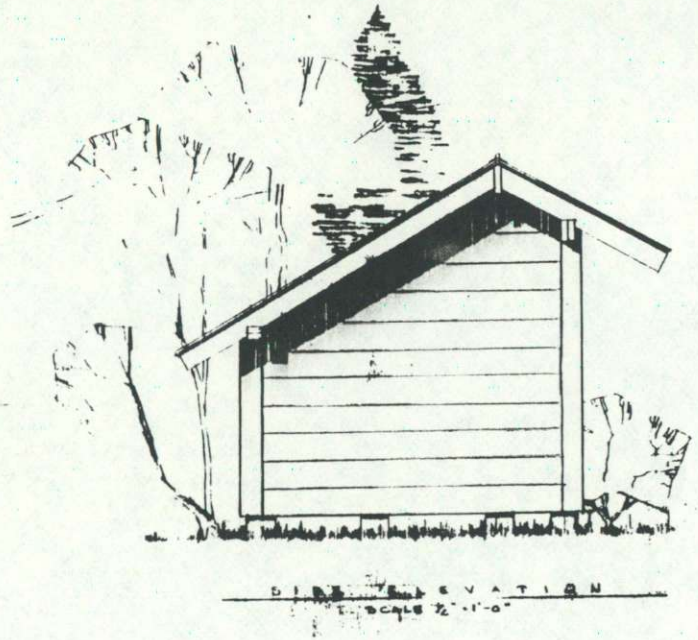
SIDE ELEVATION

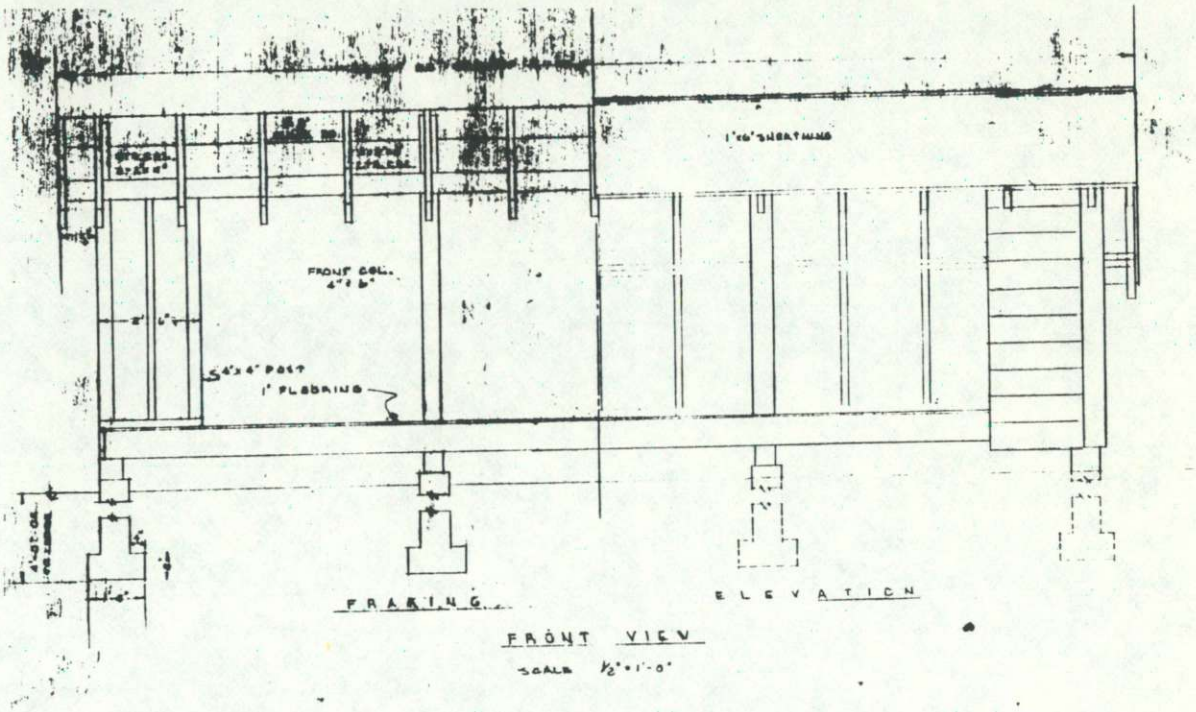
PLAN C

Reference: The Appalachian Trail Conference, Inc.

1939 Plans for an Appalachian Trail Lean-To. Publication #12, January 1939 (25¢).


SIDE ELEVATION
FRONT ELEVATION
SECTION A-A
BILL OF MATERIALS
White Mountain National Forest
ADIRONDACK SHELTER
April 19, 1958
PLAN D

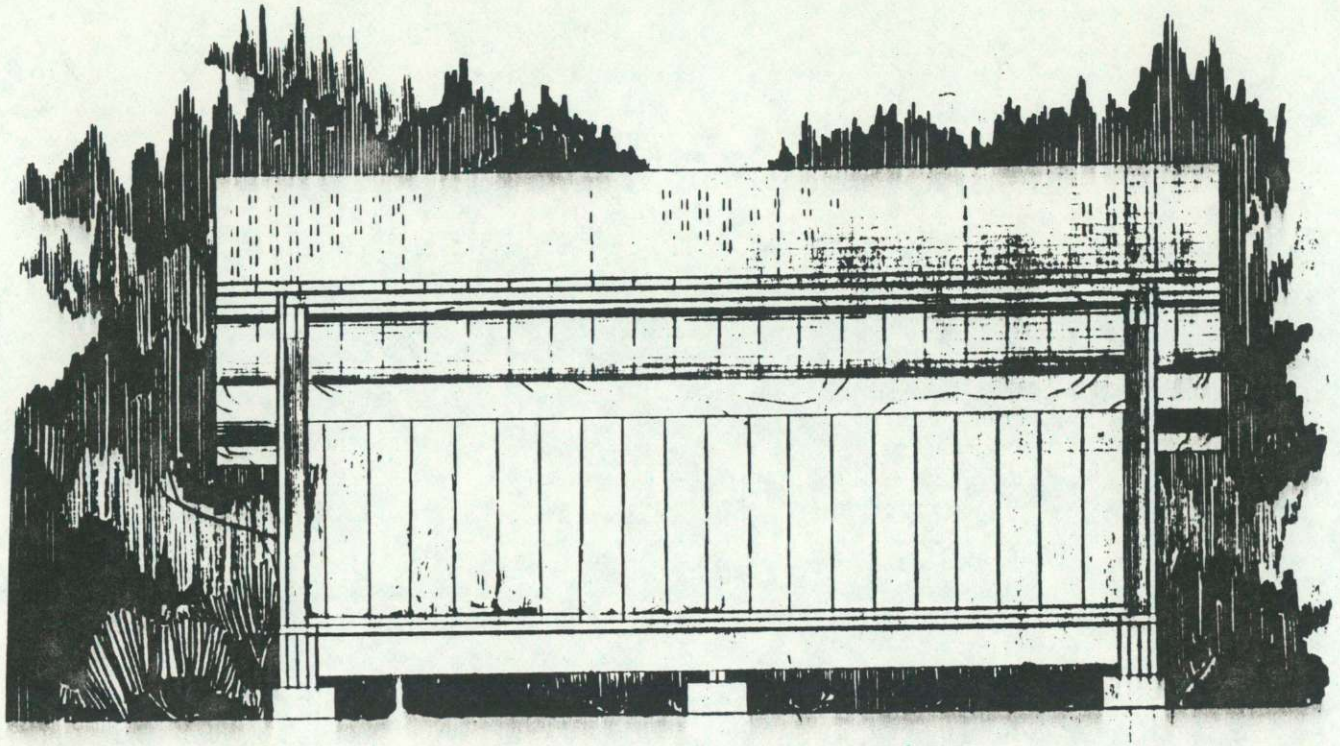




White Mountain National Forest

24 ft. ADIRONDACK SHELTER
8-Man
drawn 1/25/65

PLAN E

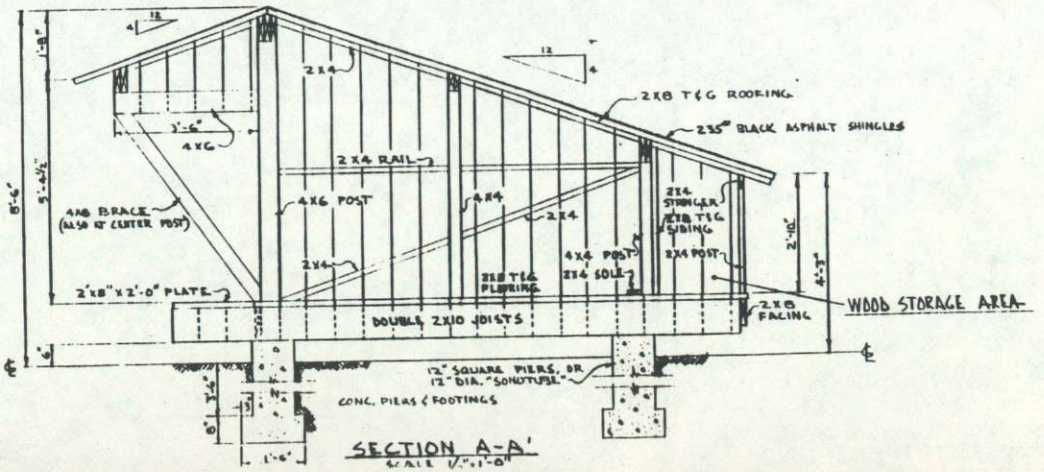


FRONT ELEVATION

White Mountain National Forest

ADIRONDACK SHELTER
10-12 Man
Plan #7300-G0131

10/72



SECTION A-A'
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

PLAN F

APPENDIX #4

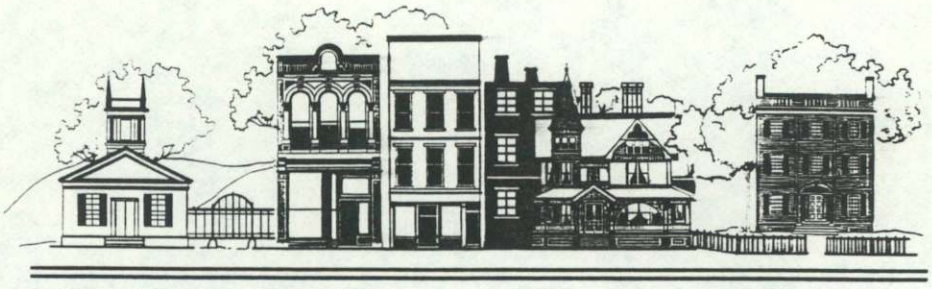
COMMENTS ON DRAFT OF

PAPER BY JAMES GARVIN,

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN, NEW

HAMPSHIRE STATE HISTORIC

PRESERVATION OFFICE



NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES
State of New Hampshire, Department of Cultural Affairs 603-271-3483
Walker Building, 15 South Fruit St., Box 2043, Concord, NH 03302-2043 603-271-3558

225-4033 HELP LINE TDD RELAY 1-800-992-3312

23 April 1991

Mr. Karl Roenke
Cultural Resource Specialist
United States Forest Service
White Mountain National Forest
P.O. Box 638, 719 Main Street
Laconia, New Hampshire, 03247

Dear Karl:

As I said earlier today, I was greatly pleased to have a chance to read your paper on the interpretation of historic values of shelters and cabins in the White Mountain National Forest. I learned a great deal from your research. More important, I was delighted with your call for careful management of these shelters and cabins as cultural resources. I greatly applaud your suggestion for systematic photography of these buildings. I'm even more excited about your suggestions for careful evaluation of these structures, beginning now. As you have made amply clear through the historical background you supply, these shelters and cabins are important documents in a tradition of mountain recreation that extends back a century and a half.

I thought it especially good that you cited (p. 40) the 1982 letter from our office "signing off" on the destruction of the Kinsman High Country Cabin and Woodshed (c. 1935-8). I doubt that our office would ratify this demolition today. First, the structure would have attained an age of fifty years, and thus would be technically eligible for the National Register. Second, I think that research like yours, Parsons' and Therrien's demonstrate to any interested reader the fact that such cabins and shelters are an important part of our cultural legacy, exemplifying a profound human need to experience nature and the wilderness. It is precisely because our understanding of these structures has grown more sophisticated that I applaud your suggestions for immediate and continuing documentation and evaluation of these structures.

I also liked your distinction (pp. 34-5) between the mere application of National Register Criteria and true management, which, as you say, is what happens in addition to these legal standards. Even here, fortunately, I have reason to hope that National Register standards are increasingly being broadened to recognize that a cultural resource may have several periods of significance, with each change to the resource reflecting some evolution in society's use for that resource. We are increasingly compelled to evaluate

every human artifact not just as it was at the moment of its creation, but also as it has changed and taken on new form in response to needs or values that change over time. I think that this broadening awareness of the evolving (rather than fixed) nature of artifacts as they survive through time will eventually become the predominant perception, and will cancel out in some measure the "point in time" perspective that you mention on page 35. In the field of historic house museums, for example, this appreciation of the evidence of change is already some twenty years old. It was introduced as the "New Philosophy" by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in the late 1960s, and took the historic house people by surprise. What it mandated was a careful study and preservation of all the incremental changes and additions that had occurred to a property, in distinction to the older view, long unchallenged, that any "historic" house should be restored and interpreted to a fixed point in time (usually the point of its original construction).

All in all, therefore, I am convinced that your suggestions are both sound and logical--indeed, compelling--and I greatly hope that this paper will become the origin of a new approach to management of these historic structures. As you point out very clearly, such an approach will in the long run make the work of the Forest Service easier, and will avoid unpleasant and counter-productive confrontations at the last minute.

Throughout the paper, I have made incidental editorial notes in the margins. They may be of minimal value, but perhaps you may want to look at them.

I'm not forgetting that I promised to give you the names of a few building movers in case it is definitely decided to move the Fabyan Cabin. They are:

Northeast Building Movers
22 Landing Road
Hampton, N.H., 03842
(603) 926-6426

Atlas House & Building Movers
Robert Dole, Proprietor
P.O. Box 205
Epsom, New Hampshire, 03234
(603) 736-8154

There are others to be found in the yellow pages of most phone books, but these two have done a good deal of work in New Hampshire. Mr. Dole of Atlas has also worked for the Mt. Washington Cog Railway, so is accustomed to the White Mountain area.

Hope this is helpful. Meanwhile, many thanks again for the opportunity to read your fine paper.

Sincerely,

James L. Garvin
Architectural Historian

Encl.