

# CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA

A COAST GUARD CITY

PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

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## ***SITKA HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION***

Regular Monthly Meeting

**Harrigan Centennial Hall**

February 12, 2025 6 p.m.

### **AGENDA**

- I. CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL**
- II. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
  - a. January 8, 2025
- IV. GUEST &/OR PERSONS TO BE HEARD**
- V. REPORTS & CORRESPONDENCE**
- VI. OLD BUSINESS**
  - b. Historic Preservation Plan
  - c. Memorial and Naming Policy
- VII. NEW BUSINESS**
  - d. Demolition of existing structure at 203 Kaagwaataan Street.
  - e. New construction of single-family home at 726 Alice Loop.
- VIII. SET NEXT MEETING DATE(S):**

(2<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday of the Month, 6pm **Harrigan Centennial Hall**)  
**Wednesday, March 12, 2025** – Regular Monthly Meeting
- IX. ADJOURNMENT**

# SITKA HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN *DRAFT*



Sitka Historic Preservation Commission  
City and Borough of Sitka  
Sitka, Alaska

**Date 2025**

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A Guide to Historical & Cultural Resource Identification, Preservation, and Advocacy

## **Sitka Historic Preservation Plan**

### **City and Borough of Sitka Assembly**

Steven Eisenbeisz, Mayor  
Kevin Mosher, Deputy Mayor  
Timothy Pike, Vice Deputy Mayor  
Thor Christianson  
Chris Ystad  
Scott Saline (Commission Liaison)  
J.J. Carlson

### **City and Borough of Sitka Historic Preservation Commission**

Roby (Koolyéik) Littlefield, Chair  
James (Kushxeet) Poulson, Secretary  
Karen Lucas  
Dionne (Yeidikook'áa) Brady-Howard, Vice-Chair  
Candace Rutledge  
Nicole Fiorino

### **City and Borough of Sitka Planning & Community Development**

Amy Ainslie, Planning & Community Development Director  
Kim Davis, Planning Manager  
Ariadne Will, Planner I

**Adopted Date, 2025**

**Ordinance No. 25-#**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents .....	3
List of Figures .....	5
Executive Summary.....	5
Introduction .....	5
List of Abbreviations .....	7
Historic Preservation Programs In the United States.....	9
National Level Historic Preservation Programs.....	9
Alaska Historic Preservation Programs .....	10
Historic Preservation In Sitka .....	10
Background .....	10
City and Borough of Sitka Historic Preservation Program.....	11
Duties of the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission.....	11
Sitka Comprehensive Plan 2030: Historical, Cultural, and Arts Resources Action.....	12
Sitka Tribe of Alaska .....	13
State and Federal Partners in Sitka .....	13
Sitka's Historic and Cultural Resources .....	14
Identification and Documentation.....	14
Historic Contexts for Sitka .....	15
Sitka Borough, Indigenous, 10,000 Years BP to Present .....	15
Sitka Borough, Colonial, 1725 to 1867.....	15
Sitka Town, Indigenous, 1867 to 1977 .....	16
Sitka Borough Outside Sitka Town, Settlement and Industry, 1867-Present .....	16
Sitka Town, Commercial and Industrial, 1867-Present .....	16
Sitka Town, Social Clubs and Religion, 1867-Present.....	17
Sitka Town, Education and Recreation, 1867-Present .....	17
Sitka Borough, Government and Military, 1867-Present .....	17
Sitka Town, Transportation, Utilities and Communication, 1867-Present .....	18
Sitka Town, Residential, 1867-Present .....	18
Japonski, Alice and Charcoal Islands, “Mt. Edgecumbe” 1945-1972.....	17
Sitka Town, Cemeteries and Burials, 1867-Present.....	18
Sitka Properties on the National Register of Historic Places.....	18
Historic Preservation in Practice .....	20
Preservation Needs in Sitka .....	21
Goals & Actions.....	22

Sitka Historic Preservation Plan

Goal One ..... 22

    Action 1 ..... 22

    Action 2 ..... 22

    Action 3 ..... 22

    Action 4 ..... 22

Goal Two ..... 22

    Action 1 ..... 22

    Action 2 ..... 22

    Action 3 ..... 23

    Action 4 ..... 23

Goal Three ..... 23

    Action 1 ..... 23

    Action 2 ..... 23

    Action 3 ..... 23

    Action 4 ..... 23

    Action 5 ..... 23

    Action 6 ..... 23

    Action 7 ..... 23

    Action 8 ..... 23

    Action 9 ..... 24

Goal Four ..... 24

    Action 1 ..... 24

    Action 2 ..... 24

    Action 3 ..... 24

    Action 4 ..... 24

    Action 5 ..... 24

    Action 6 ..... 25

    Action 7 ..... 25

Goal Five ..... 25

    Action 1 ..... 25

    Action 2 ..... 25

Goal Six ..... 25

    Action 1 ..... 25

Index of Appendices ..... 26

## List of Figures

**Cover Photo.** LaRoche, F. *Sitka from Water*. Between 1896 and 1913. Alaska State Library Historical Collections, <https://vilda.alaska.edu/digital/collection/cdmg21/id/19427/rec/1>.

**Figure 1.** *Indian Village. Sitka. Alaska. No. 26.* Circa 1878. Alaska State Library Historical Collections, <https://vilda.alaska.edu/digital/collection/cdmg21/id/17887/>..... 7

**Figure 2.** Winter and Pond. *Main Street, Sitka, Alaska, c. 1897.* Circa 1897. Alaska State Library Historical Collections, <https://vilda.alaska.edu/digital/collection/cdmg21/id/1354/rec/1>. .... 8

**Figure 3.** Merrill, E. W. *Saint Peter's-By-the-Sea Episcopal Church, Sitka, Alaska, between 1900 and 1915.* Between 1900 and 1915. University of Washington Libraries Sepcial Collections, <https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/alaskawcanada/id/7385>..... 8

**Figure 4.** Partridge Photo. *Sitka 1886.* 1886. Alaska State Library Historical Collections, <https://vilda.alaska.edu/digital/collection/cdmg21/id/623/rec/10>. .... 12

**Figure 5.** Winter and Pond. *Sitka, Alaska, 1915.* Between 1913 and 1939. Alaska State Library Historical Collections, <https://vilda.alaska.edu/digital/collection/cdmg21/id/1352/rec/8>. .... 15

**Figure 6.** *Sitka ANB's fourth basketball team, 1917.* 1917. Alaska State Library Historical Collections, <https://vilda.alaska.edu/digital/collection/cdmg21/id/1814/>..... 21

**Figure 7.** *Greek church (side view), Sitka.* 1891. Mr. and Mrs. William P. Smith photograph album, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage, <https://vilda.alaska.edu/digital/collection/cdmg13/id/2573/>.....25

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Historic Preservation is the preservation and protection of structures, sites and landscapes of historical or cultural significance; Historic Preservation Planning is the organized approach by a community to compile an inventory of its resources, to document the status of those resources, and the challenges and opportunities for their preservation, in order to make clear and achievable goals for preservation as the community grows and changes.

Sitka is special, in the deep heritage we have as a community in the heart of Tlingít Aaní, and in the respect and care we have for it. This Historic Preservation Plan is for the City and Borough of Sitka’s Historic Preservation Commission to take leadership in achieving community priorities for historic preservation into the future.

It starts with a synopsis of historic preservation programs in the United States and Alaska, then the history of Sitka’s preservation program and how it works now.

Then, the plan has a list of Historic Contexts for Sitka, each with a geographic area, a time, and a theme, to group historic resources together for evaluation; a list of properties on the National Register; and a description of the current Inventory.

Next, there is a description of historic preservation successes and needs, and a list of potential Goals and Actions for Sitka’s historic preservation program going forward.

## INTRODUCTION

Sitka is in the heart of Lingít Aaní, or Tlingit Land. Human occupation of this place goes back to the last ice age and before and Sheet'ka, or Sitka, has been a major center of Tlingit civilization for thousands of years. Russians built an outpost here in 1804 which became the administrative center for their colonies. Sitka was the principal community and seat of government when Alaska became part of the United States in 1867, until losing the capital in 1906. Sitka continues to be a center of culture and history in

Alaska, recognized by Alaskans and by people all over the world. The continuity from ancient history to today may be unique among Alaska settlements.

**Historic Preservation** is the preservation and protection of structures, sites and landscapes of historical significance. Those might be called historic properties, historic resources, or cultural resources, and include structures, objects, buildings, districts, sites, landscapes, and archaeological sites that are significant in local, state, national, or Indigenous history. That significance may be in aspects of history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, culture or heritage.

The history of a community is part of its identity, and how we know ourselves. The existence of actual sites of history provides a tangible connection between the roots of a community and its people, sustaining its unique character and personality. Preservation also has significant economic benefits, in saving money over building new, in heritage tourism, and revitalizing towns and neighborhoods.

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Historic Preservation is expanding in scope, to include Cultural Landscapes, and Traditional Cultural Properties, and more sites significant to groups and communities who have been under-represented in historic preservation in the past.

This Sitka Historic Preservation Plan is meant to reflect the community's goals for historic preservation, to bring attention to the value of our heritage, and to guide efforts by local government to **identity, preserve and protect the valuable historic and cultural resources of the Sitka community.**

Sitka is special in having had a formal historic preservation program since the early 1990s, and an automatic review of construction projects that may have an impact on historic resources. We have an abundance of historic properties, and many of them have been restored and reused in exemplary ways.

At the same time, we have challenges: not everyone is aware of the value of our built heritage, and many historic buildings need work or are critically endangered.

What are the historic resources of Sitka? Some are obvious, like St. Michael's Orthodox Cathedral, but others might be hidden or unrecognized. What are the needs, to protect those historic resources? What are our priorities, for saving and making the public aware of our physical heritage?

The City and Borough of Sitka became a Certified Local Government in 1994, making the City eligible to receive federal Historic Preservation Fund grants. Requirements for that status include writing a Historic Preservation Plan and updating that plan regularly. This current Historic Preservation Plan is an update of the one written in 1994, which is in an Appendix.

This plan update started in 2009 with a Certified Local Government grant for that purpose. The work of the contractor was not acceptable to the Commission, so a commission member finished the contract. Due to the time constraints then, and the difficulty of writing and revising the plan by a group with many other duties, the plan remained in draft form through 2024. In January 2025 the plan was edited and updated, and Historic Contexts added.

A community Historic Preservation Plan is only as useful and valid to the extent it reflects the community's values and priorities. During the original work on the plan, there were public meetings and a survey. Sitka's Comprehensive Plan update, completed in 2018, included robust public participation, including goals for historic preservation.

**The goals and actions in this plan draft will be reviewed by the public at large, stakeholders such as the Sitka National Historical Park, and by the Sitka Tribe of Alaska and its Cultural Resources Committee. Priorities and timelines will be incorporated by the SHPC into the Goals and Actions.**



Figure 1.

### List of Abbreviations

AHRS	Alaska Heritage Resources Survey
ANB	Alaska Native Brotherhood
CBS	City and Borough of Sitka
CLG	Certified Local Government
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
National Register	National Register of Historic Places
NTHP,	
National Trust	National Trust for Historic Preservation
OHA	Office of History and Archaeology (State of Alaska)
SHPC	Sitka Historic Preservation Commission
SHPO	Alaska State Historic Preservation Office(r)
STA	Sitka Tribe of Alaska





Alaska State Library - Historical Collections  
Figure 2.



Figure 3.

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES

### National Level Historic Preservation Programs

**The National Historic Preservation Act** of 1966 is the foundation of historic preservation in the United States. This Act includes guidelines for historic preservation, and a structure for states and local governments to monitor and encourage historic preservation.

It is a common misconception that federal law restricts what a private property owner can do, but it **does not** unless there are federal funds or resources involved. Because historic preservation on private property in the United States is voluntary, local Historic Preservation Commissions have an important role in educating the public about its value and importance.

**The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)** is a federal appointment in each state responsible for implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act. SHPO can also stand for the State Historic Preservation Office.

**Section 106** of the NHPA requires **federal** undertakings (as well as projects receiving **federal funding**) be reviewed by the **State Historic Preservation Officer** for their impact on historic resources. If a project has a negative impact and the project can't be modified to avoid that impact, it requires mitigation.

The **National Register of Historic Places**, a list of sites of historical significance, with **National Historic Landmark** status for sites of national significance, is managed by the National Park Service.

***The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties***, revised in 1995, also managed by the National Park Service, includes four Treatments for historic properties: **Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction**.

Most commonly, historic preservation is of buildings, structures and landscapes, and the most common approach is **adaptive reuse**, or the **Rehabilitation** standard, in which a historic structure is brought into a new use that is compatible with its historic character. **Standards for Rehabilitation** is in an Appendix.

**The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in Archaeology and Historic Preservation** are for federal contractors in History, Historic Architecture, Archaeology, and Architectural History.

**A Certified Local Government (CLG)** is a local government certified to participate in federal historic preservation funding and programs. Requirements include having a Historic Preservation Commission, a Historic Preservation Plan, and local review of projects that may have an impact on historic resources. **In 1994 the City and Borough of Sitka became a Certified Local Government.**

The **Historic Preservation Fund** is federal funding for implementing the NHPA. **CLG Grants** are federal Historic Preservation Fund Grants that can go only to Certified Local Governments.

The National Park Service also has deep **technical resources** available to the public for historic preservation, including how to evaluate and plan and detailed studies of the best ways to clean or preserve various materials.

The **Save America's Treasures (SAT)** program is historic preservation funding administered by the National Park Service for properties with National Historic Landmark status. Three SAT grants have been awarded in Sitka: Allen Memorial Building and Whitmore Hall on the Sheldon Jackson School National Historic Landmark, and the Japonski Island Boathouse on the Sitka Naval Operating Base and U.S. Coastal Defenses National Historic Landmark.

The **National Trust for Historic Preservation**, begun in 1949, became an independent nonprofit in 1996. This organization offers technical assistance, small grants, and advocacy. It publishes a list of **America's**

**11 Most Endangered Properties** “to raise awareness about the threats facing some of the nation's greatest treasures.” In 1999 the Richard H. Memorial Building (Allen Hall) on the Sheldon Jackson Campus, and in 2024, the Sitka Tlingit Clan Houses, were on this list.

**The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)** began in 1933, documenting historic structures in detail. Drawings are archived at the Library of Congress. Many Sitka buildings are included. It was the HABS drawings of St. Michael's Cathedral that made it possible to rebuild it after it burned in 1966.

**Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives** include a 20% tax credit for the costs of rehabilitation of commercial buildings that are listed on the National Register which are rehabilitated according to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Other incentives include a 10% credit for substantial rehabilitation of non-historic buildings placed in service before 1936, and a tax credit for donating a historic preservation easement.

### Alaska Historic Preservation Programs

Alaska's **Office of History and Archaeology (OHA)**, part of State Parks in the Department of Natural Resources, provides technical resources for historic preservation, and reviews projects for their impact on historic resources, per state and federal law. They administer the federal Historic Preservation Fund grants. They also create and regularly update the **State Historic Preservation Plan**. The current plan is *Saving Our Past: Planning for Our Future* (2018-2023), and the next plan is in development.

The Alaska Office of History and Archaeology maintains the **Alaska Heritage Resource Survey database** or **AHRS**, which assigns a number to every historic or potentially significant cultural site in Alaska. Because some of those sites are sensitive, the survey is not publicly accessible.

The **Alaska Historical Commission** is the citizen review board for state history policy and makes recommendations on geographic naming proposals and for Historic Preservation Fund grant awards.

**Preservation Alaska**, formerly the Alaska Association for Historic Preservation, is a non-profit that advocates for and gives small grants for Alaska preservation projects. They publish an annual list of **Ten Most Endangered Historic Properties** for Alaska. This list has included many Sitka properties, including the Sheldon Jackson Campus and the St. Peter's See House. In 2024, the Sitka Clan Houses was on this list.

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN SITKA

### Background

Sitkans have recognized the value of historic preservation for more than a half century: the community of Sitka came together to rebuild St. Michael's Orthodox Cathedral after the 1848 original burned to the ground in 1966. People in Sitka recognized the importance of this landmark to our local heritage and identity, to the parishioners, and, for our tourism industry. The building is a National Historic Landmark. Groups and individuals have been preserving buildings such as St. Peter's Episcopal Church and private homes for many years.

Sitka's formal historic preservation program began in the early 1990s, when Sitka received Certified Local Government status as part of the project to rehabilitate the old Post Office and Court House (1938) as Sitka's municipal offices.

In 1986 the USPS moved the Post Office from the historic downtown Post Office and Court House to a new facility on Sawmill Creek Road. By law, the building was first offered to other federal agencies, then to state entities, which declined to take it. **With the prospect of demolition,** a group of Sitkans led the effort to save the building and convert it into Sitka's city offices. The Assembly, with leadership from the

City Administrator, chartered the Sitka Historic Trust Board. The Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer authorized federal funding, through the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, for a historic building survey, with the condition that the City and Borough of Sitka would then apply to become a Certified Local Government or CLG. The members of the Historic Trust Board became the first Historic Preservation Commission; members are listed in an Appendix.

That original report, by a historic architect, set out this building's architectural and social significance. **Next**, a CLG grant funded a structural survey and architectural conceptual plan for reuse. In January 1993, the Assembly approved converting the Post Office and Court House into a new city hall.

### City and Borough of Sitka Historic Preservation Program

In order to become a Certified Local Government, in 1992 Sitka's City and Borough Assembly adopted a **Historic Preservation Ordinance**, with minor revision in 1993 (92-1075 and 93-1105, in an Appendix), establishing and defining the scope of Sitka's historic preservation program, which includes establishing the **Sitka Historic Preservation Commission (SHPC)** in 1993.

The SHPC is an advisory board to the Sitka City and Borough Assembly through the Planning Department, and has no independent authority. The Assembly appoints the seven member board, with four community-at-large seats, one Native-at-large seat, one Sitka Tribe of Alaska seat, and one Sitka Historical Society seat. A non-voting Assembly liaison also attends meetings. The Sitka Historical Commission meets monthly. (A list of past members is in an Appendix.)

#### Duties of the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission

Sitka's Historic Preservation Ordinance 92-1075 established the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission in Sitka's General Code. Per that ordinance, **the Commission shall:**

- Prepare and maintain an inventory of buildings and sites of historical, cultural, architectural, geographical and archaeological significance located in the City and Borough of Sitka
- Develop a preservation plan, providing for identification, protection and interpretation of this area's significant cultural resources
- Review and develop nominations to the National Register of Historic Places
- Review and make recommendations about local projects that might affect properties identified in the historic preservation plan
- Work toward the continuing education of citizens regarding historic preservation of the community's history
- Support the enforcement of the Alaska Historic Preservation Act
- Act in an advisory role to the Sitka Historical Society, the City and Borough of Sitka Planning Commission, and the Alaska Historic Sites Committee on all matters concerning historical districts in historic, prehistoric and archaeological preservation in the City and Borough of Sitka
- Coordinate with the Sitka Tribe of Alaska in historical matters involving Alaska Natives with the understanding that the Commission shall defer to the Tribe in matters concerning Alaska Natives in Sitka



Alaska State Library - Historical Collections

Figure 4.

To meet the requirement to maintain a system to survey and inventory Sitka's historic properties, the SHPC commissioned the ***Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures, City and Borough of Sitka***. (See more below, in the section on Sitka's Historic and Cultural Resources.)

In 2008 the CBS Assembly also designated the Historic Preservation Commission to recommend names for new streets. The names would then be approved by the Assembly. (Ordinance 2008-10, updating General Code 21.40.100, in an Appendix.)

The Historic Preservation Commission is probably most important for their **review of projects that could affect historic or cultural resources**. The Commission has also, with Sitka City and Borough Planning Department staff, designed guidelines for that review. This included designating areas in Sitka, including downtown, where review of building permits by the SHPC is mandatory. Getting the review established as a consistent requirement for construction permitting is a major achievement that took a great deal of effort.

These reviews, even though the commission's decision is only a recommendation, have not always been smooth. Overall, however, property owners and developers understand the importance of protecting historic resources and most are interested in the history of their property.

The commission also reviews state and federal projects per Section 106, reviews applications for Historic Preservation Fund grants, and advises members of the public looking for information on how to preserve their properties.

The Commission has also applied for and received a CLG grant for a survey of downtown towards creating a historic district, and has sent City staff and commission members to historic preservation trainings.

### Sitka Comprehensive Plan 2030: Historical, Cultural, and Arts Resources Action

More evidence of public support of preservation are the preservation Action Items in the 2018 update of Sitka's Comprehensive Plan. In 2018, the City and Borough of Sitka's Planning Department, with the

Planning Commission, concluded a two-year public process of updating and revising the comprehensive and land use plans for the municipality. The *Sitka Comprehensive Plan 2030* lists a number of historic preservation action items in the Historical, Cultural, and Arts Resources Section, that are relevant to this Historic Preservation Plan:

- Action HCA 1.1a:** Develop, adopt, and implement a Sitka Historic Preservation Plan.
- Action HCA 1.1b:** Facilitate and support CLG grants to obtain National Register Historic District Status for eligible districts.
- Action HCA 1.1c:** Coordinate and collaborate with interested parties to compile cemetery information.
- Action HCA 1.1h:** Create a memorial and naming policy to integrate place names that are representative of Sitka's diverse history into community facilities, services, places, and streets.
- Action HCA 1.1i:** Develop a Master Plan for Katlian/Kaagwaataan area in area in collaboration with Sitka Tribe of Alaska, Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood, property owners, and other interested parties.
- Action HCA 2.1:** Advertise historic preservation opportunities, tax incentives, and grants available to rehabilitate historic properties and sites within districts.
- Action HCA 4.1a:** Market and promote use of Harrigan Centennial Hall and Sitka History Museum.
- Action HCA 4.1c:** Create a historical zoning district or overlay for Sheldon Jackson Campus allowing for broader range of uses. Cross reference with LU 3.2.
- Action HCA 5.1c:** Encourage the display of interpretive signs for historic structures through zoning code provisions and other appropriate means.

### Sitka Tribe of Alaska

The Sitka Tribe of Alaska (STA) is the federally recognized tribal government for more than 4,000 Alaska Native and Native American citizens of Sheet'ká or Sitka. Due to the long history of occupation of Sheet'ká by the Tlingit people, STA is an essential partner to the City and Borough of Sitka in Historic Preservation.

In 1995, STA completed the *Sitka Tribe of Alaska Historic Preservation Plan*. STA has started a Nomination for the Sitka Indian Village as a National Historic District and has also worked with other entities to document traditional places, their names and their significance, and has overseen historic building reports and archaeological investigations in Sitka and throughout the Borough.

### State and Federal Partners in Sitka

The National Forest Service, National Park Service, and the State of Alaska also manage land within the City and Borough of Sitka. These entities employ archaeologists and historians, and partner with CBS and STA to document and safeguard historical and cultural resources.

The **National Park Service (NPS)** administers the Sitka National Historical Park. The NPS acquired the Russian Bishop's House (1843) in 1973 and undertook the massive effort to save and preserve it.

The vast majority of the land in the Sitka and Borough of Sitka is in the **Tongass National Forest**. The National Forest Service is responsible for protecting historical and cultural resources on National Forest Lands.

The **State of Alaska** has jurisdiction over all **tidelands** in the Borough not owned by the municipality, federal government or private entities.

The State of Alaska also administers sites including the Fort Rousseau State Historical Park, the Old Sitka State Historic Site, Magoun Islands State Marine Park, and Noow Tlein/Castle Hill.

## SITKA'S HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

### Identification and Documentation

The mandate of the Historic Preservation Commission includes identifying and documenting the historic and cultural resources within the City and Borough of Sitka. Historic properties are any districts, sites, buildings, structures, landscapes or objects which are eligible for, or already listed in, the National Register of Historic Places.

**To be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places**, a property has to be old, normally 50 years or more, it has to have historical or cultural significance, and it has to have integrity, so that enough is still there to represent what is significant about it. Property types are Buildings, Structures, Objects, Sites and Districts, and Cultural Landscapes. Any of these property types can be Traditional Cultural Places, which may be a structure or may be a natural feature or place, defined by longstanding, continuing, culturally significant use of that place.

Areas of significance are state, local, or national; and include association with a person or historical events; construction or design; or its potential to yield information. Sitka has many places on the National Register, including properties with **National Historic Landmark** status—properties with significance to our nation's history. See below for the complete list.

The significance or importance of an individual property can only be evaluated and explained within its **Historic Context**, defined by the NPS as a **theme, date range, and geographic area**, and everything that can be known about it. The Historic Context groups properties so that they can be evaluated together. Within each Historic Context there are **property types**, which further help define and evaluate a particular resource in context. Just one Historic Context can be a massive document, so the following Historic Contexts for Sitka are necessarily a sketch. Themes necessarily overlap, so that one particular property might fit into two or more contexts, for example, residential buildings and government, or schools and religion. Ultimately, all of Sitka's Historic Contexts, taken together, will provide a comprehensive picture of human use of our area.

The SHPC commissioned Vanguard Research to create an inventory of historic resources in Sitka, ***Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures, City and Borough of Sitka (1997)***. Part I of the plan is an overview and bibliography and is in an Appendix. Part II contains the list of 748 sites in the State of Alaska's Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) database, and 352 sites not on the AHRS. Because they include sensitive archaeological and burial sites, they are not available to the public.

**This document should be updated**; when originally completed, the default for being old enough for eligibility was 1947, and in 2025, that date is 1975, and so there are potentially sites that can be added, just because they are now old enough. The State of Alaska's database, the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey, is constantly being updated. Some of the AHRS sites were buildings that no longer exist. The AHRS sites should be updated in Sitka's inventory, and, in turn, the sites in the Sitka inventory not yet on the AHRS should be added to the AHRS.

The other challenge is the use of this list: it is not a public document but must be available to certain Planning Department staff, so that projects can be planned to not have an adverse impact on these sites.

Another list, that is publicly available, is the properties in Sitka that are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places, below, and the list of Sitka's cemeteries, listed in an appendix.

In the following list of Historic Contexts, **Sitka Borough** is the entire City and Borough of Sitka. **Sitka Town** includes Japonski Island and the entire Sitka road system.



Figure 5.

## HISTORIC CONTEXTS FOR SITKA

### Sitka Borough, Indigenous, 10,000 Years BP to Present

This theme is for Indigenous sites. Periods within this theme include **10,000 Years BP to 300 Years BP**. At least 10,000 years ago, and possibly before, southeastern Alaska had ice-free areas that were used by people. Because of the weight of glaciers during the Ice Age, and the rebound effect as they retreated (which is still occurring), these sites might be currently under water, or, at elevation, depending on exactly where they are. Tlingit and other Northwest Coast cultures were in their distinctive form at approximately 5,000 years Before Present.

**1725 to 1867** Starting about 300 years ago, European influences began to come into this area. This included great quantities of trade goods, the wealth generated through leveraging those goods in trade to the interior and throughout the region, and, the impact of smallpox epidemics which devastated the population.

**1867 to present** Distinctive Tlingit sites continue to be created and used.

Property types include temporary or seasonal camps, burials, battlegrounds, forts, sites of resource use and cultivation, permanent settlements, petroglyphs and petrographs and other markers, trails, canoe haul-outs, and sites of work such as canoe building or tool-making.

Examples of sites and properties include canoe haul-outs, garden sites, fish traps and clam gardens, and sites in Sitka town predating 1867, such as Noow Tlein/Castle Hill.

### Sitka Borough, Colonial, 1725 to 1867

This theme is for the physical traces of the various European, United States, and Asian seafarers who came to this area in this period. Their intentions were to claim land, to trade, or to harvest resources themselves. In 1799 Russians negotiated for a permanent hunting camp at Gajaa Heen/Starrigavan for hundreds of Native hunters and workers from the Aleutians, Kodiak Island, and the coast of the Western Gulf of Alaska. That camp was burned out in 1802, but after the Battle of 1804 Russians again built a permanent settlement, on the current site of downtown Sitka. In this period Tlingit clans continued to



control their lands and resources and to constrain Russian activities, but were again decimated by smallpox epidemics, most severely in 1836-37.

Within this theme are **Russian Settlements 1799-1867**, including at downtown Sitka.

Property types include buildings and other structures, which can be further broken down as defensive, commercial, administrative, religious, housing, or as part of resource extraction; battle grounds; temporary camps; sites of trade; sites of resource extraction (fishing, logging, mining); sites of industry such as shipbuilding; burial grounds; and sites for public recreation.

Examples of properties and sites include Old Sitka National Historic Landmark (traces of the Russian settlement and battlefield), the Russian Bishop's House, and the wreck site of the Russian ship *Neva*.

### Sitka Town, Indigenous, 1867 to 1977

When Alaska became part of the United States, Indigenous people were excluded from citizenship and had their lands and other property appropriated by the government and white civilians. This theme is for the distinctive and evolving Indigenous culture, in the new blend with American culture in this era, as Native leaders worked to get back land rights against racial bias to be fully included in Sitka's economy and culture.

Property types include buildings and other structures, which can be further broken down as commercial, Clan Houses, other residential, districts, community organizations, or as part of resource extraction; sites of industry such as boatbuilding; and burial grounds.

Examples of properties include the **Sitka Indian Village**; individual Clan Houses; the Alaska Native Brotherhood Hall National Historic Landmark; the Cottages Community (at entrance to Sitka National Historical Park); Andrew Hope boat shop; and the ANB Cemetery (off Indian River Road).

### Sitka Borough Outside Sitka Town, Settlement and Industry, 1867-Present

Starting with becoming part of the United States in 1867, Americans came to this area to exploit natural resources such as timber, gold and other minerals, and fish. People also came throughout this time wanting simply to live away from settlements.

Property types include districts, such as canneries and mining towns, and structures, which can be broken down into industrial, residential, commercial, energy generation, social, religious, and administrative. Other property types are transportation related, including docks, roads, trails and railroads; mining tunnels, shafts and adits; equipment such as boilers, generators, stamp mills, dams, power lines, fuel tanks and railroad cars; and agriculture sites such as livestock, fur farm, and garden sites.

Examples of properties are the remains of the community of Chichagof on west Chichagof Island, mines and corduroy road at the head of Silver Bay, fur farms on the islands south of Sitka, and Sitkoh Bay cannery.

### Sitka Town, Commercial and Industrial, 1867-Present

When Alaska became part of the United States, the U.S military worked quickly to establish their authority over Alaska's Native people. Over this period Alaska's economy was very poor, especially in the first decade, when trade was mainly illicit. White settlement was slow, driven by entrepreneurs and prospectors looking for gold and other minerals, fish, and lumber. Sitka's economy was based on government, mining and tourism until the 1910s, when commercial fishing became the most important driver.

Commercial and Industrial properties in Sitka can be divided into **1867-1939** and **1939 to present**. Other

themes within this Context might be Filipino, Chinese, Tlingit, or other under-represented ethnicities among business owners, or types of businesses, such as bars or dry-goods stores.

Property types include buildings and other structures, which can be further broken down as retail establishments, warehouses and storage facilities, manufacturing including breweries, agriculture sites, and seafood processing. Other property types are transportation related, such as commercial docks, ships and shipwrecks, or equipment such as retorts.

Examples of properties are the Columbia Bar, the Pyramid Cannery (The Quay), and the Sitka Hotel.

### Sitka Town, Social, Cultural, and Religion, 1867-Present

Sitkans have always expressed solidarity and identity through forming churches, social clubs, and cultural institutions, so the nature of those buildings tells us about those aspirations, identities, and origins.

Property types are primarily buildings, which can be broken down into houses of worship, and associated structures such as clergy housing, social halls and religious schools; and social clubs.

Examples of properties in Sitka include St. Peter's Episcopal Church and the Moose Lodge.

### Sitka Town, Education and Recreation, 1867-Present

Education and public recreation are an essential part of any community's aspirations and identity. Property types include structures, including buildings for teaching, housing for teachers, students and other staff, and for running the school such as a power house or offices; other property types are playgrounds, parks, sports fields, recreational trails, or other landscaping.

Examples in Sitka are the Sheldon Jackson School National Historic Landmark, Xóots Elementary School, Crescent Park.

### Sitka Borough, Military, 1867-Present

Sitka has had military installations since 1867, with housing for Army personnel, then Marines. WWII saw a transformation of Sitka with a Naval Operating Base for seaplanes and associated Harbor Defenses on Japonski, Alice and Charcoal Islands and throughout Sitka Sound.

Within this context is **City of Sitka, WWII Military, 1937-1945.**

Property types include structures, including housing, group housing (barracks), defensive structures, docks, roads, communications and energy infrastructure, and maintenance and industrial infrastructure.

Examples of properties include the Sitka Naval Operating Base and US Coast Defenses National Historic Landmark, the radar site on Harbor Mountain, Fort Babcock on Kruzof Island, the gun emplacement above Katlian Street, and the searchlight installation on Kayak Island.

### Sitka Borough, Government, 1867-Present

Alaska was administered by the federal government until Statehood in 1959, and since that time the federal government has maintained a footprint in Sitka. This theme is for properties built by or associated with federal, state and local government.

Property types include structures for housing, administration, maintenance and repair, and public facilities such as court houses and post offices, public-use recreational cabins, woodsheds and latrines; and trails, bridges, and docks, and equipment and sites such as generators, power lines, and docks.

Examples of properties include the U.S. Post Office and Court House, A-frame Forest Service Cabins, the Seaplane Turnaround at Katlian and Halibut Point Road, and Biorka Island FAA installation.

### Japonski, Alice and Charcoal Islands, "Mt. Edgecumbe" 1945-1972

This Historic Context is part of the above. The federal facilities on Japonski, Alice and Charcoal Islands were turned over to the Bureau of Indian Affairs Alaska Native Service in 1946. From then until the early 1980s, the federal government controlled all property on “The Island,” and until 1972 the only link to Sitka was by Shore Boat, the federally-operated ferry across Sitka Channel.

Because most of the infrastructure was already there, built by the military, there is substantial overlap with WWII military theme.

Property types include structures, for housing, health care, maintenance, power generation, recreation, education and offices; roads, docks, trails, communications infrastructure and bridges.

Examples include Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital, Mt. Edgecumbe High School, and homes built by Mt. Edgecumbe High School.

### Sitka Town, Transportation, Utilities and Communication, 1867-Present

As Sitka grew after 1867, citizens came together to build, or lobby for, infrastructure, including both private and public projects, such as the Sitka Power Company’s electricity generation plant at Silver Bay, a dam at Cascade Creek, a water tank on Harbor Mountain Road, and roads that connect our built environment.

Property types include structures such as power houses, equipment sheds, and dams; roads, docks, trails, bridges, flumes and transmission lines; and equipment such as boilers and transmission towers.

Examples of these properties in Sitka include the Cable House (Raven Radio building), the John W. O’Connell Memorial Bridge, and wood-stave water pipe below Blue Lake.

### Sitka Town, Residential, 1867-Present

Residential buildings define a town’s character. Sitka’s housing reflects the demographic and economic history, and can be broken down into time period, such as **1867-1906** (when the Capital moved to Juneau), **1906-1939** (when Sitka was primarily a fishing village), and **1939-present**, which included multiple housing booms: WWII buildup, the construction of the pulp mill in 1959, and the doubling of Sitka’s population in the 1970s, with growth in Forest Service, Southeast Regional Health Consortium, UAS, and fisheries employment, and the arrival of the USCG Air Station Sitka.

Property type is primarily buildings: houses and apartment buildings and associated structures.

Residential buildings can be further broken down by architectural style, including **Gothic, Neoclassical, Modern, A-Frame, Split-Entry** (1970s and 1980s boxy 2-story houses with entry between the floors) or **Shingle-style**, and into **architect-designed or vernacular/builder’s style**, and into construction types such as **balloon-frame, timber-frame, log and concrete**.

Sitka properties include the May Mills House and the Abner Murray Apartments on Seward Street, the Cathedral Arms building, and the Cozy Homes, the identical one-story homes in the Brady Street and Lakeview Drive neighborhoods.

### Sitka Town, Cemeteries and Burials, 1867-Present

Sitka’s history as a community and respect for those who went before is seen in the cemeteries. A list of cemeteries is in an Appendix.

### *Sitka Properties on the National Register of Historic Places*

The National Park Service’s National Register of Historic Places is part of a nationwide program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America’s historic and archeological resources of local or state and national significance.

Property Name	Date Added	Built	Significance
American Flag Raising Site (Castle Hill/Noow Tlein) <b>National Historic Landmark</b>	1966		Transfer Russia claims to U.S. 1867
Russian Bishop's House <b>National Historic Landmark</b>	1966	1841-43	Oldest surviving Russian colonial building, Russian Orthodox Church
St. Michael the Archangel Cathedral <b>National Historic Landmark</b>	1966	1848, 1978	First Orthodox cathedral in New World first non-Native settlement on Baranof Island
Old Sitka <b>National Historic Landmark</b>	1966	1799	
Sitka National Historical Park	1966	1890	Battle site, Indigenous monuments
Alaska Native Brotherhood Hall <b>National Historic Landmark</b>	1972	1914	Original Chapter of the Alaska Native Brotherhood
Sheldon Jackson Museum	1972		
W. P. Mills House	1977	1916	Architecture and construction
Emmons House	1977	1895	Association with ethnographer George Thornton Emmons
St. Peter's By the Sea Church	1978	1899	Architecture, first Episcopal church in Sitka
St. Peter's See House	1978	1905	Gothic Revival architecture
Mae Mills House	1978	1911-13	Colonial Revival architecture
Sitka Pioneer's Home	1979	1935, 1956	First facility designed for care of elderly part of communications network linking Alaska to lower states
Cable House and Station	1979	1904	
USCG&GS Seismological & Geomagnetic House "White House"	1986	1916	Gambrel roof cottage architecture, science and government
Sitka Naval Operating Base and U.S. Army Coastal Defenses <b>National Historic Landmark</b>	1986	1939-1945	Military defense WWII
Russian American Building 29/Tilson Building <b>National Historic Landmark</b>	1987	1840s-50s?	one of two surviving Russian colonial structures, commercial structures
Hanlon-Osbakken House	1992	1892	Queen Anne architecture
Abner Murray Apartments and Cottages	1992	1921-22	Commercial rental properties
Sitka U.S. Post Office and Court House	1997	1938	Art Moderne architecture, government
Sheldon Jackson School <b>National Historic Landmark</b>	2001	1911	Association with the Alaska Native Brotherhood Founders, architecture
Sitka National Cemetery	2012	1867-68	Association with U.S. Military presence in Alaska
Sitka Woman's Club Building	2024	1897	Social organizations

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN PRACTICE

The most visible aspect of Sitka's historic preservation over the past few decades is in the **rehabilitation of historic buildings**. Preservation starts with a structural survey and planning, so that historic integrity is maintained even as the building is rehabilitated.

Planning work in Sitka includes a *Preservation Plan* for the entire Sheldon Jackson School National Historic Landmark, in 2004, and the *Sitka Tribe of Alaska Historic Preservation Plan*, 1995.

Private organizations rehabilitating buildings include the Allen Memorial Preservation Project, which was formed in the mid-1990s to save Allen Auditorium on the Sheldon Jackson School National Historic Landmark. Since 2011, the Sitka Fine Arts Camp has taken on millions of dollars of projects to preserve the historic campus. The Sitka Maritime Heritage Society is actively restoring the Japonski Island Boathouse, a WWII boat shop on the Sitka Naval Operating Base and U.S. Coastal Defenses National Historic Landmark. The Sitka Sound Science Center has restored the Sage Building, and the congregation of St. Peter's Episcopal Church has worked to restore the church building as well as the See House, the Bishop's residence behind it. Individuals and businesses have restored the Bredvig Building and the Abner Murray Apartments on Seward Street.

**Historic preservation in the United States began in the 20<sup>th</sup> century with protecting historically significant buildings.** Sometimes this means preserving a building exactly as it was at one point in time, but most often today this is to keep the building in use by modifying and updating it for a new use while preserving its character-defining features, those qualities that make it worth saving.

Preservation of buildings is environmentally sustainable, because it keeps an old building out of the landfill and saves the costs of new construction. **The survival and preservation of distinctive and historic buildings and landscapes is the foundation of Sitka's visitor industry**, contributing to the local economy through tourism, and supporting community pride.

*A 2011 [report for the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the economic impacts of historic preservation](#) found that historic preservation conserves resources by using existing public infrastructure, that renovation costs are roughly the same as new construction, and that adaptive re-use creates jobs, revitalizes downtowns, attracts investment and visitors and increases property values.*

An important source of funding for local historic preservation by nonprofits has been federal **Historic Preservation Fund grants**. These are matching grants administered by the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology. **Over the years, those Historic Preservation Fund grants have brought around a half million dollars to Sitka.** Because they require matching, they leverage local resources, including donated labor and equipment and materials. A list of these grants is in an Appendix.

Another opportunity is when state or federal projects are determined to have an adverse impact on historic properties, per Section 106. The mandatory mitigation must promote historic preservation or interpretation. In Sitka one example was a report on the Army facilities on Alice and Charcoal Islands, mitigation for airport expansion.

Another important element of local preservation is to list places on the **National Register of Historic Places**. This requires a formal nomination, which is reviewed at the local, state and finally at the federal level. In 2001 the Sheldon Jackson School National Historic Landmark was listed, and in 2024 the Woman's Club Building on Harbor Drive. To be listed at the **National Historic Landmark** level, a site has to hold significance to the nation's history. Listing is a requirement for most historic preservation grants and also opens up tax credits and other incentives.

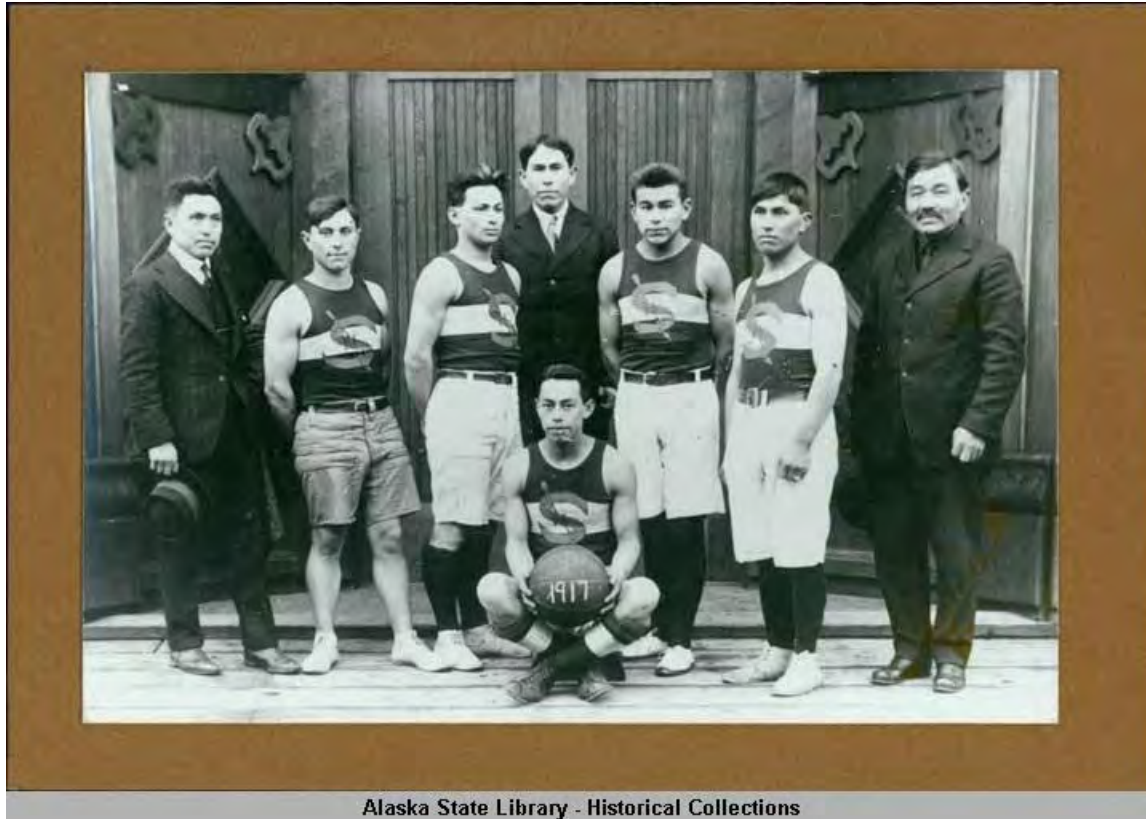


Figure 6.

### Preservation Needs in Sitka

While many historic buildings have been restored in Sitka, others need attention. One of those is St. Michael's Russian Orthodox Cathedral, a National Historic Landmark, and the Sitka Indian Village's Clan Houses. The White House on Seward Street, which is on the National Register, is sitting empty. There is a need for financial resources and even legal and political assistance for historic preservation.

The 1997 Inventory needs updating, but even then, this is not a public document; there is a need for a public register for historic places that citizens can contribute to.

Many more properties and Districts could be recognized through nomination to the National Register.

Not everyone in Sitka is aware of the value of historic preservation, or knows about the history behind our visible heritage.

New construction is not always compatible or sympathetic to the character of historic neighborhoods. There could be education about how to design a building that enhances the historic character of the area.

While the process for having building permits reviewed for their impact on historic resources is excellent, there is a need for technical information for property owners about preservation and history.

There is a need for public information about what to do if cultural resources are encountered.

## GOALS & ACTIONS

The following Goals and Actions come from the duties of the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission as set out in City Code (see above, page 11) and the Goals in the original Sitka Historic Preservation Plan (1994), in an Appendix.

**All of the Actions could be supported by applying for a CLG grant.**

These Goals and Actions are comprehensive; **public review is needed to decide priorities and timelines for accomplishment.**

### Goal One

#### **DEVELOP NEW PARTNERSHIPS AND RAISE AWARENESS OF HISTORIC RESOURCES REPRESENTING THE HISTORY OF UNDER-REPRESENTED COMMUNITIES, ESPECIALLY TLINGIT HISTORY**

Sitka's people and history are diverse and deep. The Tlingit people have been here since Time Immemorial, and are still here, but this long history and presence is not as obvious to an observer as the history of Russians or white Americans. The SHPC will work to be more representative of all of Sitka's communities, and build its capacity in collaborating with the CBS Planning Commission, Sitka Historical Society, Sitka Tribe of Alaska, and ethnic and heritage communities.

##### **Action 1**

Develop a formal relationship between the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission and Cultural Resources Department and Committee of the Sitka Tribe of Alaska for regular consultation

##### **Action 2**

Develop formal communication with history, archaeology, historic architecture and anthropology professionals in Sitka working for the NPS and the Forest Service

##### **Action 3**

Work with STA to get more Tlingit names onto Sitka places, and educate the public about the significance of the names

##### **Action 4**

Invite appropriate ethnic, cultural and other groups and societies to contribute to SHPC meetings

### Goal Two

#### **IDENTIFY, PRESERVE, PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA.**

In order to protect Sitka's resources, the SHPC has to know what they are, and what the preservation needs are, and to set priorities. One part of this is to update the Inventory of Historic Sites, but this is not a public document. The other component is to create criteria, and to compile a **local register** that only includes non-sensitive sites.

##### **Action 1**

Obtain a CLG grant to contract an update to Sitka's Inventory. The contractor would work with STA and federal and state agencies and the public to develop criteria for adding properties to the Inventory, and to add sites not currently listed. This would include reconciling the list of AHRS sites in the existing inventory to current AHRS listings, striking sites that no longer exist, adding the additional sites to the AHRS

##### **Action 2**

Develop a version of the inventory that can be shared with the public, as a register of historic

places in Sitka. Develop criteria and work with stakeholders, STA and the public to add sites

**Action 3**

Develop, with participation by the public, stakeholders and STA, a list of priorities for documentation and preservation and new Register nominations, with special attention to sites important to Indigenous history

**Action 4**

Encourage historic structure surveys and other documentation, National Register nominations, and historic preservation, by promoting the benefits and helping connect owners with technical and financial support

**Goal Three**

**IMPROVE CITY PROCESSES TO INCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN PLANNING**

To assist the municipality with thoughtful growth and development, the SHPC has established a framework for decision-making that preserves the community's historic character. This framework should consider the diverse religious, ethnic, and cultural values and history of the community when planning all CBS projects and those requiring CBS approvals. Staff and commissioners must have a clear understanding of and background in their mission. Providing adequate training will empower staff to successfully carry out the goals outlined in the plan. Work with OHA/SHPO to keep aware of funding and training opportunities.

**Action 1**

Improve the review process for projects that might have an impact on historic resource:

- Have information for the public about what places and projects require review, and criteria and how to apply
- Create a GIS overlay of AHRS sites onto GIS map of Sitka, and maintain restricted access, so that this map, and the Inventory, are restricted to personnel who need it

**Action 2**

Develop a packet or kit for new members of the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission that includes training in the law, goals, and methods of historic preservation

**Action 3**

Obtain CLG grants for training in historic preservation by CBS staff and commission members

**Action 4**

Develop, or adopt, procedures for what to do in case of encountering historic or cultural resources or human remains, that includes notification of Sitka Tribe of Alaska, and awareness of places and situations where this is more likely. Ensure this is given to City employees and contractors, to members of the public getting building permits, and available to the general public

**Action 5**

Sponsor programs, or encourage City staff and SHPC members to participate in cultural programs, to raise awareness of Sitka's many cultural and ethnic communities and their histories

**Action 6**

Update if needed Sitka's street naming policy, and look at a procedure for using Native language names

**Action 7**

Reach out to Sitka's under-represented communities to fill seats on the SHPC

**Action 8**

Conduct a periodic review of all policies, programs, and documents in relation to historic



preservation to maintain standards of operation

**Action 9**

In order to create a sustainable tourist destination, communities cannot allow new development to shape community character. Develop voluntary design guidelines for new construction in historic neighborhoods and downtown that will retain their character

**Goal Four**

**EDUCATE AND ENGAGE THE PUBLIC AND STUDENTS IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Historic preservation helps maintain the beauty, vibrancy, and livability of communities, connects people to the past and to one another, and fosters a sense of belonging and community pride. Old structures and historic sites reflect history on a human scale, revealing insights into the cultures and traditions that shaped our society. Historic buildings provide a tangible link to the past that everyone can experience, instilling a vital sense of stability and continuity.

Restoring buildings is usually more environmentally friendly as well as more cost-effective than building new ones. Replacement wastes the materials of the original buildings, requires new raw materials to replace them, and uses additional transport energy for both demolition and new construction.

The SHPC can help educate the public about the benefits of historic preservation, about how to do it, and connect the public to technical and monetary resources such as grants and tax incentives.

Historic preservation provides a wealth of educational opportunities across numerous disciplines. Students can learn real-world lessons in history, and in mathematics, sociology, environmental studies, urban planning, economics, and building crafts. By actively participating in preservation efforts, students, teachers, and community partners gain a deeper understanding of the importance of conserving and protecting our historical heritage. The diverse settings in which historic preservation takes place allow learners to engage with the subject in hands-on, practical ways that reinforce their academic education.

**Action 1**

Put technical resources online for the public about the review process for building permits, links to resources for historic preservation, guidelines for what to do if they encounter cultural materials or human remains, and on historic preservation grants and tax credits

**Action 2**

Promote surveys, restoration, preservation, rehabilitation, interpretation, stabilization for historic and cultural resources, and stewardship of traditional cultural properties and archaeological sites, and Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, by having information available on how to do this

**Action 3**

Promote and share information about Sitka’s historic resources, with links to history and history education resources on the CBS website or the Sitka Historical Society website, for the use of students and the public Encourage the development of educational programs about the historic, architectural, archaeological and cultural resources of Sitka.

**Action 4**

Work with schools, museums and history organizations to teach the community’s history through the power of place, by using historic sites in educational programs. Organize a workshop for teachers to explain how heritage education based on local resources can enrich the learning process.

**Action 5**

Work with community groups to celebrate historic sites and historic preservation in Sitka

through special events at holidays and awards or recognition for historic preservation programming or projects Work with other local entities such as the Sitka Historical Society and the Sitka Tribe of Alaska to foster community awareness of historic preservation efforts

**Action 6**

Encourage students and the public to volunteer in historic preservation as part of educational and civic programs

**Action 7**

Work with NPS or other partners to offer training in historic preservation or the use of historic resources in education and other programs

**Goal Five**

**PROMOTE HERITAGE TOURISM**

Heritage tourism is an economically beneficial aspect of historic preservation. Heritage travelers tend to spend more, participate in more activities, and stay longer than other tourists. An authentic experience of the people and history of a place creates lasting memories.

**Action 1**

Encourage promotion of historic resources to visitors, such as walking tours and maps that showcase Sitka historic resources, with awards or recognition of programs or promotions

**Action 2**

Share information on CBS website or by partnering with Visit Sitka about Sitka’s historic and cultural resources, and the benefits of preservation for the visitor industry, the connection between sustainable heritage tourism and the careful maintenance of an area’s historic character and authenticity and how the values of authenticity and engaging in a place’s history are part of Tourism Best Practices

**Goal Six**

**AMEND AND UPDATE CURRENT CBS HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCE**

**Action 1**

Obtain a CLG grant to update the current ordinance to include a local register and policies associated with the protection, management, and promotion of Sitka’s cultural resources.



Figure 7.

## INDEX OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: 1994 Sitka Historic Preservation Plan

Appendix B: Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* for Rehabilitation

Appendix C: Past Members of the Historic Preservation Commission

Appendix D: CBS Ordinances Regarding the Powers and Duties of the Historic Preservation Commission

Appendix E: Table of Historic Preservation Fund and CLG Grants to 2022

Appendix F: How to Evaluate a Property within its Historic Context

Appendix G: Sitka Building Permit Review Process

Appendix H: Historic District and Preservation Commission Building Permit Review Forms

Appendix I: Street and Public Facility Naming Policy

Appendix J: Previous Surveys, Maps, and Inventories

Appendix K: List of Cemeteries in Sitka

Appendix L: Sitka Tribe of Alaska Historic Preservation Plan

SITKA HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

## INTRODUCTION

In April of 1993 the City and Borough of Sitka passed an ordinance creating the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission. The purpose of the Commission is to undertake historic preservation duties including the formation of a plan to insure preservation and protection of cultural resources. The themes, time periods and places found within the City and Borough of Sitka are very diverse. It is essential these historic contexts are part of our plan, so that responsible decisions regarding their protection can be made.

Long range planning is an on-going process which must address economic, social and political changes in order to set forth policies which set an appropriate direction. It is with these factors in mind that this plan has been developed.

## HISTORIC OVERVIEW

An understanding of the present-day world of Sitka and our place in it depends on an appreciation of the past, which is summarized in the following overview:

Native Americans occupied this region for centuries before the coming of the first Europeans, and Sitka was site of the last armed conflicts between the two cultures in Alaska. In the following era, Sitka was the capital of Russian America and the most important European settlement on the West Coast of America. The ceremony transferring Alaska from Russia took place here in 1867.

Sitka was the seat of government under American rule until 1906, and became a center of education, commerce, mining, boat building, fishing, fish processing and lumber manufacture. It has continuously been a center of Native culture and tradition.

Sitka was the site of military bases and coastal fortifications during World War II. In the postwar period new health and educational facilities serving the entire Alaska territory were located here, and with the coming of the Alaska Pulp Corporation mill, Sitka became one of the most important industrial centers of Alaska.

## PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

1. To create and maintain an inventory of known pre-historic, historic and architectural resources within the City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska.
2. To review and make recommendations concerning undertakings which may impact cultural resources.
3. To encourage local support of historical preservation.
4. To consider preservation concerns of residents.

## GOAL OF THE PLAN

1. To create an inventory of known resources using existing literature and local knowledge.

Action Steps:

- A. Consult existing inventories (AHRS, NPS, USFS, City and Borough of Sitka, Sitka Tribal Association).
- B. Interview local residents.
- C. Conduct a literature search of local sources and libraries.
- D. Create a system for maintaining appropriate restricted access.
- E. Identify gaps in the inventory.

- F. Design a site recording form which will be available to the public.
- G. Solicit public input through local media.

2. To adopt and implement policies promoting preservation of resources.

Action Steps:

- A. Establish a local project review process which utilizes the Preservation Plan.
- B. Identify a strategy for coordinating historical preservation and inventory effects between governmental agencies with the City and Borough of Sitka.

3. To review and develop nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for properties within the jurisdiction.

Action Steps:

- A. Include local input as a regular agenda item whenever nominations are scheduled for review.
- B. Make material concerning the nomination process available to the public.

4. To update the Preservation Plan to accommodate changes in the inventory.

Action Steps:

- A. Complete an annual review by Commission members.
- B. Prepare and submit an annual report to SHPO.
- C. Solicit public input of preservation priorities.

5. To increase public awareness and appreciation of historical preservation in the City and Borough of Sitka

Action Steps:

- A. Develop a long-term education plan.
- B. Make preservation materials available at the local library.
- C. Recognize significant preservation efforts by individuals in the community.
- D. Encourage community activities that cause residents to reflect on the rich local history and Heritage (i.e. Alaska Day).

## ***Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (1995)***

### **Standards for Rehabilitation**

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

CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA

ORDINANCE NO. 2008-10

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA, ALASKA AMENDING SITKA GENERAL CODE TITLE 21 SUBDIVISION CODE TO 1) REVISE DRAINAGE EASEMENTS, 2) REVISE THE STREET NAMING POLICY, AND, 3) AMEND THE SUBDIVISION VARIANCE PROCEDURE**

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska as follows:

1. **CLASSIFICATION.** This ordinance is of a permanent nature and is intended to be a part of the Sitka General Code of the City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska.
2. **SEVERABILITY.** If any provision of this ordinance or any application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this ordinance and application to any person and circumstances shall not be affected.
3. **PURPOSE.** The purpose of this ordinance is to revise the subdivision regulations to 1) eliminate the requirement for easements along intermittent drainages, 2) reflect the policy that the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission, and not the Sitka Historical Society, makes recommendations on street names, and, 3) strengthen the subdivision variance procedure to require that drawings be prepared by surveyors. These revisions further balance development regulation and are housekeeping in nature.
4. **ENACTMENT.** NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka that:
  - A. SGC Section 21.40.030 D Drainage Easements is repealed and reenacted consistent with the language below:
    - D. Drainage Easements.
      1. Drainage easements conforming substantially to the exterior boundaries of on-site watercourses, drainage ways, channels, or streams as determined by the city public works director shall be provided. Wherever possible, it is desirable that the drainage be maintained by an open channel with landscaped banks and adequate width for maximum potential volume of flow. Ten foot wide easements, or wider, may be required on both sides of any year around creek or stream. The planning commission may require wider easements if the stream is anadromous as determined by the board after consultation with Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
      2. Where existing site conditions make it impractical to include drainage facilities within road rights-of-way, permanent easements for such drainage facilities shall be provided in accordance with the approved site drainage plan.

3. When a drainage system proposes to convey water across private land outside the subdivision, appropriate drainage easements or other drainage rights must be secured by the applicant and indicated on the application.
4. Low lying lands along watercourses subject to flooding or overflowing during storm periods, whether or not included in areas designated for dedication, shall be preserved and retained in their natural state as drainage ways.

- B. SGC Section 21.40.100 Street names is repealed and reenacted consistent with the language below:

21.40.100 Street names.

Names of new streets shall not duplicate existing street names unless a new street is a continuation of or in alignment with the existing street. Street names for dedicated rights-of-way may be recommended by the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission and approved by the municipality. House numbers shall be assigned in accordance with the house numbering system in effect in the city and borough.

- C. SGC Section 21.48.020 {Subdivision Variance} Procedure is repealed and reenacted consistent with the language below:

21.48.020 Procedure.

- A. Application for a platting variance shall include:

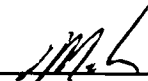
1. Sketch a plat or photocopy of an existing survey;
2. A plat, with full dimensions, prepared by a registered land surveyor;
3. A written explanation of the conditions, facts, and reasons why a variance should be granted;

- B. The planning commission shall have the authority to grant platting variances. In granting or denying any platting variance, the planning commission shall state its findings and conclusions that warrant granting such variance;

- C. Any aggrieved party from the action of the planning commission may appeal to the assembly.

5. **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This ordinance shall become effective on the day after the date of its passage.

**PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED** by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of April 2008.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Marko Dapcevich, Mayor

ATTEST:

  
Colleen Pellett MMC, Municipal Clerk



**CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA  
ORDINANCE NO. 97-1409**

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA, ALASKA AMENDING  
CHAPTER 2.58. OF THE SITKA GENERAL CODE TO ADD SECTION 2.58.050 TO  
ENSURE THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INVENTORY DEVELOPED UNDER THIS  
CHAPTER**

1. **CLASSIFICATION.** This ordinance is of a permanent nature and is intended to become a part of the Sitka General Code.

2. **SEVERABILITY.** If any provision of this ordinance or any application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this ordinance and application thereof to any person or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

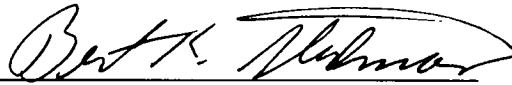
3. **PURPOSE.** There is concern in the community that because the inventory will include the location of grave sites and other sacred sites that its treatment as a public document would compromise their safety and privacy. Federal and state law provide exceptions to the freedom of information acts for such inventories.

4. **ENACTMENT.** NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka that Chapter 2.58 of the Sitka General Code is amended to add section 2.58.050 which shall read:

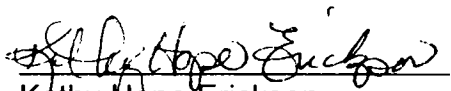
**2.58.050 Confidentiality.** The inventory is not public document and the information it contains is exempt from requests under the Federal and State Freedom of Information laws. The legal authority for withholding public access to this information is specified in AS 9.25.210, The Archeological Resources Protection Act. (16 USC 470 HH) and the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470 W-3).

5. **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This ordinance shall become effective on the day after the date of its passage.

**PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED** by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska this 25th day of March, 1997.

  
Bert Stedman, Deputy Mayor

**ATTEST:**

  
Kathy Hope Erickson  
Municipal Clerk

## C I T Y   A N D   B O R O U G H   O F   S I T K A

## ORDINANCE NO. 93-1150

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY & BOROUGH OF SITKA, ALASKA  
AMENDING SECTION 2.58.040 OF THE SITKA GENERAL CODE TO GRANT  
THE SITKA HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MORE AUTONOMY IN  
REVIEWING AND MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING LOCAL PROJECTS  
AND TO BRING THE SECTION INTO CLOSER COMPATIBILITY WITH THE  
ALASKA HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

1. CLASSIFICATION. This ordinance is of a permanent nature and is intended to become a part of the Sitka General Code.

2. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this ordinance or any application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this ordinance and application thereof to any person or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

3. PURPOSE. The State Historic Preservation Officer has suggested changes to the Ordinance creating the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission which will allow Sitka to be designated as a Certified Local Government.

4. ENACTMENT. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka that Section 2.58.040 of the Sitka General Code is amended as follows:

A. Subsection 2.58.040 A is amended to add the following sentence at the end: "The inventory system will be compatible with the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS). Data will be released on a need-to-know basis to planners, land managers, qualified researchers and other appropriate users; otherwise, site location information should be held confidential to protect sites from vandalism".

B. The second sentence of Subsection B is amended to read: "Such plan is to be compatible with the Alaska Historic Preservation Plan, and to produce information compatible with and for the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS)."

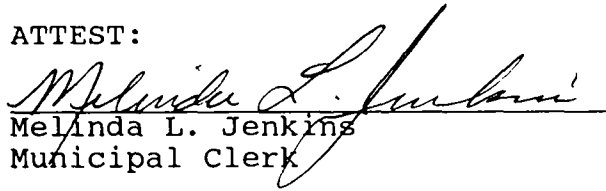
C. Subsection D is amended to delete the words: "with prior approval of the Assembly".

5. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall become effective on the day after the date of its passage.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska this 13th day of April, 1993.

  
Dan Keck, Mayor

ATTEST:

  
Melinda L. Jenkins  
Municipal Clerk

## C I T Y   A N D   B O R O U G H   O F   S I T K A

## ORDINANCE NO. 92-1075

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY & BOROUGH OF SITKA  
 AMENDING TITLE 2 OF THE SITKA GENERAL CODE TO ADD CHAPTER 2.58  
 ESTABLISHING A SITKA HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

1.     CLASSIFICATION.   This ordinance is of a permanent nature and is intended to become a part of the Sitka General Code.

2.     SEVERABILITY.   If any provision of this ordinance or any application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this ordinance and application thereof to any person or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

3.     PURPOSE.       The purpose of this ordinance is to establish a local preservation commission to undertake specified historical preservation duties including survey and inventory review; nominations to the national register; preservation, education, and advice, and enforcement of local and state preservation laws.

4.     ENACTMENT.   NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka that Title 2 of the Sitka General Code is amended to add Chapter 2.58 which shall read as follows:

2.58 Sitka Historic Preservation Commission

2.58.010 Establishment

There is hereby established the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission which shall be composed of seven (7) members appointed by the Assembly.

2.58.020 Membership

A.   Members of the Commission shall, to the extent deemed advisable by the Assembly, include professionals from among the fields of architecture or history, architectural history, planning, archaeology, or some historic preservation disciplines such as urban planning, American Studies, American Civilization, cultural geography or cultural anthropology. One member shall be a member of the Assembly or its representative; one member shall be a member of the Sitka Historical Society; and the Commission shall include at least two representatives of the Native Community one of whom shall be nominated by Sitka Tribes of Alaska; all other members shall be at-large members.

## Ordinance 92-1075

B. The term of a member shall be for three years or until a successor is appointed; except, term of the member who represents the Assembly shall be for one year. The first members appointed to the Commission shall, upon appointment, determine the length of the terms so that the terms of two (2) members shall be for one year, the terms of two (2) members shall be for two years, and the terms of two (2) members shall be for three years, resulting in staggered terms for members subsequently appointed. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled by appointment by the Assembly for the remainder of an unexpired term.

2.58.030 Meetings

A. The Commission shall meet a minimum of two times per year at such times that the chair or, in his or her absence, the vice-chair shall determine.

B. The Commission shall give reasonable public notice of its meetings and shall comply in all respects with the Alaska Open Meetings Law.

C. The officers of the Commission shall be a Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Secretary, each of whom shall be elected by the members of the Commission at the first meeting each fiscal year and shall serve a term to expire upon election of officers at the first meeting of the following fiscal year. Should an officer resign his office prior to the expiration of his term, or be otherwise unable or unwilling to perform his duties as required of the office, the Commission may elect an officer to serve out the remainder of his term of office. In addition to the above officers, the Commission, by a majority vote of its members, may designate and elect or appoint such other officers, assistant officers, and agents as it deems necessary at such time, in such manner, and upon and for such terms as it shall prescribe. All officers and agents shall serve at the pleasure of the Commission and may be removed, by a majority vote of the Commission, whenever in its judgment the best interest of the Commission will be served.

2.58.040 Powers and Duties

The Commission shall:

A. Prepare and maintain an inventory of buildings and sites of historical, cultural, architectural, geographical and archeological significance located in the City and Borough of Sitka.

B. Develop a local historic preservation plan including provision for identification, protection and interpretation of the area's significant resources. Such plan shall produce information compatible with and for the Alaska Historic Preservation Plan (AHRS). The plan shall be subject to review and approval by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka.

## Ordinance 92-1075

C. With prior approval of the property owner, review and develop nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for properties within the City and Borough of Sitka.

D. Review and make recommendations, with prior approval of the Assembly, about local projects that might affect properties identified in the local historic preservation plan.

E. Work toward the continuing education of citizens regarding historic preservation of the community's history.

F. Support the enforcement of the Alaska Historic Preservation Act (AS 41.35).


G. Act in an advisory role to the Sitka Historical Society, the City and Borough of Sitka Planning Commission, and the Alaska Historic Sites Advisory Committee on all matters concerning historical districts in historic, prehistoric and archaeological preservation in the City and Borough of Sitka.

H. Perform other activities which are necessary and proper to carry out the above duties and any other actions determined by the Assembly to be beneficial to carry out the historic preservation goals of the City and Borough of Sitka.

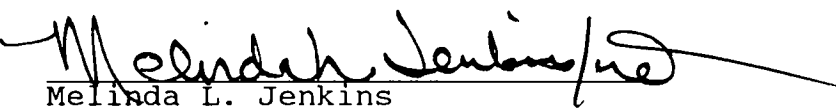
I. Coordinate with the Sitka Tribes of Alaska in historical matters involving Alaska Natives with the understanding that the Commission shall defer to the Tribe in matters concerning Alaska Natives in Sitka.

5. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall become effective on the day after the date of its passage.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska this 13th day of October, 1992.

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dan Keck, Mayor

ATTEST:

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Melinda L. Jenkins  
 Municipal Clerk

**Grant funding obtained through the federal Certified Local Government (CLG) Program and other Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants:**

**2022** - \$50,000 for Sitka Japonski Island Boat House Walls & Accessible Restroom Project  
**2021** – **(4)** \$24,000 for Fraser Hall Heating System Design, \$20,408 for St. Peters by the Sea Episcopal Church & See House Historic Structures Survey, \$15,000 to Sitka Woman’s Club for application of the Mills Cottage to the National Register, and \$25,000 to the WWII-era Japonski Island Marine Ways

**2019** - \$25,000 for Rehabilitation Frazier Hall, Sheldon Jackson School NHL

**2018** - **(2)** \$25,000 Sheldon Jackson School NHL Sawmill Bldg. Design Drawings and \$25,000 for Fraser Hall, Sheldon Jackson School NHL, East and North Walls Rehabilitation

**2017** - \$24,961 for WWII-era Japonski Island Boathouse Wall, Foundation, Utility Rehabilitation

**2016** - **(2)** \$25,000 Whitmore Hall Façade Rehabilitation, Sheldon Jackson School NHL and \$24,804 for Fraser Hall Façade Rehabilitation, Sheldon Jackson School NHL

**2015** - \$15,000 for WWII-era Japonski Island Boathouse Door Rehabilitation

**2014** - **(2)** \$10,652 for WWII-era Japonski Island Marine Ways and \$19,995 North Pacific Hall Restoration, Sheldon Jackson School NHL

**2013** - \$20,000 for Lincoln Street Historic District Survey

**2012** - **(2)** \$3,761 for Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood Centennial Panels, Phase II and \$22,365 for Sheldon Jackson School NHL Windows Workshop and Restoration

**2011** - \$10,000 for Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood Centennial Panels, Phase I.

**2010** - \$8,281 for Sheldon Jackson School NHL, Sage Building Historic Structure Assessment

**2009** – **(2)** \$16,050 for Preservation Plan and \$24,611 Local Historic Preservation Commission Training

**2008** - \$24,667 for National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Forum Travel Grants

**2006** - \$6,050 for Architectural Planning for Renovation and Preservation of the Tillie Paul Manor

**2003** - \$9,900 for Japonski Island Boathouse Design

**2002** - \$15,510 for Japonski Island Boathouse Structures Report and Condition/Haz-Mat Survey

**1996** - **(2)** \$3,960 for Cultural Resources Inventory, Phase II for CBS and \$1,452 for Nomination of the Old Post Office (City Offices) to the National Register

# V. HOW TO EVALUATE A PROPERTY WITHIN ITS HISTORIC CONTEXT

## UNDERSTANDING HISTORIC CONTEXTS

To qualify for the National Register, a property must be significant; that is, it must represent a significant part of the history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture of an area, and it must have the characteristics that make it a good representative of properties associated with that aspect of the past. This section explains how to evaluate a property within its historic context.<sup>4</sup>

The significance of a historic property can be judged and explained only when it is evaluated within its historic context. Historic contexts are those patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within history or prehistory is made clear. Historians, architectural historians, folklorists, archeologists, and anthropologists use different words to describe this phenomena such as trend, pattern, theme, or cultural affiliation, but ultimately the concept is the same.

The concept of historic context is not a new one; it has been fundamental to the study of history since the 18th century and, arguably, earlier than that. Its core premise is that resources, properties, or happenings in history do not occur in a vacuum but rather are part of larger trends or patterns.

In order to decide whether a property is significant within its historic context, the following five things must be determined:

- The facet of prehistory or history of the local area, State, or the nation that the property represents;
- Whether that facet of prehistory or history is significant;
- Whether it is a type of property that has relevance and importance in illustrating the historic context;
- How the property illustrates that history; and finally
- Whether the property possesses the physical features necessary to convey the aspect of prehistory or history with which it is associated.

These five steps are discussed in detail below. If the property being evaluated does represent an important aspect of the area's history or prehistory *and* possesses the requisite quality of integrity, then it qualifies for the National Register.

## HOW TO EVALUATE A PROPERTY WITHIN ITS HISTORIC CONTEXT

**Identify what the property represents: the theme(s), geographical limits, and chronological period that provide a perspective from which to evaluate the property's significance.**

Historic contexts are historical patterns that can be identified through consideration of the history of the property and the history of the surrounding area. Historic contexts may have already been defined in your area by the State historic preservation office, Federal agencies, or local governments. In accordance with the National Register Criteria, the historic context may relate to one of the following:

- An event, a series of events or activities, or patterns of an area's development (Criterion A);
- Association with the life of an important person (Criterion B);
- A building form, architectural style, engineering technique, or artistic values, based on a stage of physical development, or the use of a material or method of construction that shaped the historic identity of an area (Criterion C); or
- A research topic (Criterion D).

<sup>4</sup>For a complete discussion of historic contexts, see *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms*.

**Determine how the theme of the context is significant in the history of the local area, the State, or the nation.**

A theme is a means of organizing properties into coherent patterns based on elements such as environment, social/ethnic groups, transportation networks, technology, or political developments that have influenced the development of an area during one or more periods of prehistory or history. A theme is considered significant if it can be demonstrated, through scholarly research, to be important in American history. Many significant themes can be found in the following list of Areas of Significance used by the National Register.

#### **AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Agriculture  
Architecture  
Archeology  
    Prehistoric  
    Historic—Aboriginal  
    Historic—Non-Aboriginal  
Art  
Commerce  
Communications  
Community Planning and Development  
Conservation  
Economics  
Education  
Engineering  
Entertainment/Recreation  
Ethnic Heritage  
    Asian  
    Black  
    European  
    Hispanic  
    Native American  
    Pacific Islander  
    Other  
Exploration/Settlement  
Health/Medicine  
Industry  
Invention  
Landscape Architecture  
Law  
Literature  
Maritime History  
Military  
Performing Arts  
Philosophy  
Politics/Government  
Religion  
Science  
Social History  
Transportation  
Other

**Determine what the property type is and whether it is important in illustrating the historic context.**

A context may be represented by a variety of important property types. For example, the context of “Civil War Military Activity in Northern Virginia” might be represented by such properties as: a group of mid-19th century fortification structures; an open field where a battle occurred; a knoll from which a general directed troop movements; a sunken transport ship; the residences or public buildings that served as company headquarters; a railroad bridge that served as a focal point for a battle; and earthworks exhibiting particular construction techniques.

Because a historic context for a community can be based on a distinct period of development, it might include numerous property types. For example, the context “Era of Industrialization in Grand Bay, Michigan, 1875 - 1900” could be represented by important property types as diverse as sawmills, paper mill sites, salt refining plants, flour mills, grain elevators, furniture factories, workers housing, commercial buildings, social halls, schools, churches, and transportation facilities.

A historic context can also be based on a single important type of property. The context “Development of County Government in Georgia, 1777 - 1861” might be represented solely by courthouses. Similarly, “Bridge Construction in Pittsburgh, 1870 - 1920” would probably only have one property type.

**Determine how the property represents the context through specific historic associations, architectural or engineering values, or information potential (the Criteria for Evaluation).**

For example, the context of county government expansion is represented under Criterion A by historic districts or buildings that reflect population growth, development patterns, the role of government in that society, and political events in the history of the State, as well as the impact of county government on the physical development of county seats. Under Criterion C, the context is represented by properties whose architectural treatments reflect their governmental functions, both practically and symbolically. (See *Part VI: How to Identify the Type of Significance of a Property.*)

**Determine what physical features the property must possess in order for it to reflect the significance of the historic context.**

These physical features can be determined after identifying the following:

- Which types of properties are associated with the historic context,
- The ways in which properties can represent the theme, and
- The applicable aspects of integrity.

Properties that have the defined characteristics are eligible for listing. (See *Part VIII: How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property.*)



## PROPERTIES SIGNIFICANT WITHIN MORE THAN ONE HISTORIC CONTEXT

A specific property can be significant within one or more historic contexts, and, if possible, all of these should be identified. For example, a public building constructed in the 1830s that is related to the historic context of Civil War campaigns in the area might also be related to the theme of political developments in the community during the 1880s. A property is only required, however, to be documented as significant in one context.

## COMPARING RELATED PROPERTIES

Properties listed in the National Register must possess significance when evaluated in the perspective of their historic context. Once the historic context is established and the property type is determined, it is not necessary to evaluate the property in question against other properties if:

- It is the sole example of a property type that is important in illustrating the historic context or
- It clearly possesses the defined characteristics required to strongly represent the context.

If these two conditions do not apply, then the property will have to be evaluated against other examples of the property type to determine its eligibility. The geographic level (local, State, or national) at which this evaluation is made is the same as the level of the historic context. (See *Part V: How to Evaluate a Property Within Its Historic Context.*)

## LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic contexts are found at a variety of geographical levels or scales. The geographic scale selected may relate to a pattern of historical development, a political division, or a cultural area. Regardless of the scale, the historic context establishes the framework from which decisions about the significance of related properties can be made.

### LOCAL HISTORIC CONTEXTS

A local historic context represents an aspect of the history of a town, city, county, cultural area, or region, or any portions thereof. It is defined by the importance of the property, not necessarily the physical location of the property. For instance, if a property is of a type found throughout a State, or its boundaries extend over two States, but its importance relates only to a particular county, the property would be considered of local significance.

The level of context of archeological sites significant for their information potential depends on the scope of the applicable research design. For example, a Late Mississippian village site may yield information in a research design concerning one settlement system on a regional scale, while in another research design it may reveal information of local importance concerning a single group's stone tool manufacturing techniques or house forms. It is a question of how the available information potential is likely to be used.

### STATE HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Properties are evaluated in a State context when they represent an aspect of the history of the State as a whole (or American Samoa, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands). These properties do not necessarily have to belong to property types

found throughout the entire State: they can be located in only a portion of the State's present political boundary. It is the property's historic context that must be important statewide. For example, the "cotton belt" extends through only a portion of Georgia, yet its historical development in the antebellum period affected the entire State. These State historic contexts may have associated properties that are statewide or locally significant representations. A cotton gin in a small town might be a locally significant representation of this context, while one of the largest cotton producing plantations might be of State significance.

A property whose historic associations or information potential appears to extend beyond a single local area might be significant at the State level. A property can be significant to more than one community or local area, however, without having achieved State significance.

A property that overlaps several State boundaries can possibly be significant to the State or local history of each of the States. Such a property is not necessarily of national significance, however, nor is it necessarily significant to all of the States in which it is located.

Prehistoric sites are not often considered to have "State" significance, per se, largely because States are relatively recent political entities and usually do not correspond closely to Native American political territories or cultural areas. Numerous sites, however, may be of significance to a large region that might geographically encompass parts of one, or usually several, States. Prehistoric resources that might be of State significance include regional sites that provide a diagnostic assemblage of artifacts for a particular cultural group or time period or that provide chronological control (specific dates or relative order in time) for a series of cultural groups.

## NATIONAL HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Properties are evaluated in a national context when they represent an aspect of the history of the United States and its territories as a whole. These national historic contexts may have associated properties that are locally or statewide significant representations, as well as those of national significance.

Properties designated as nationally significant and listed in the National Register are the prehistoric and historic units of the National Park System and those properties that have been designated National Historic Landmarks. The National Historic Landmark criteria are the standards for nationally significant properties; they are found in the *Code of Federal*

*Regulations, Title 36, Part 65* and are summarized in this bulletin in *Part IX: Summary of National Historic Landmarks Criteria for Evaluation*.

A property with national significance helps us understand the history of the nation by illustrating the nationwide impact of events or persons associated with the property, its architectural type or style, or information potential. It must be of exceptional value in representing or illustrating an important theme in the history of the nation.

Nationally significant properties do not necessarily have to belong to a property type found throughout the entire country: they can be located in only a portion of the present political boundaries. It is their historic context that must be important nationwide. For example, the American Civil War

was fought in only a portion of the United States, yet its impact was nationwide. The site of a small military skirmish might be a locally significant representation of this national context, while the capture of the State's largest city might be a statewide significant representation of the national context.

When evaluating properties at the national level for designation as a National Historic Landmark, please refer to the National Historic Landmarks outline, *History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program 1987*. (For more information about the National Historic Landmarks program, please write to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Historic Landmarks, 1849 C Street, NW, NC400, Washington, DC 20240.)

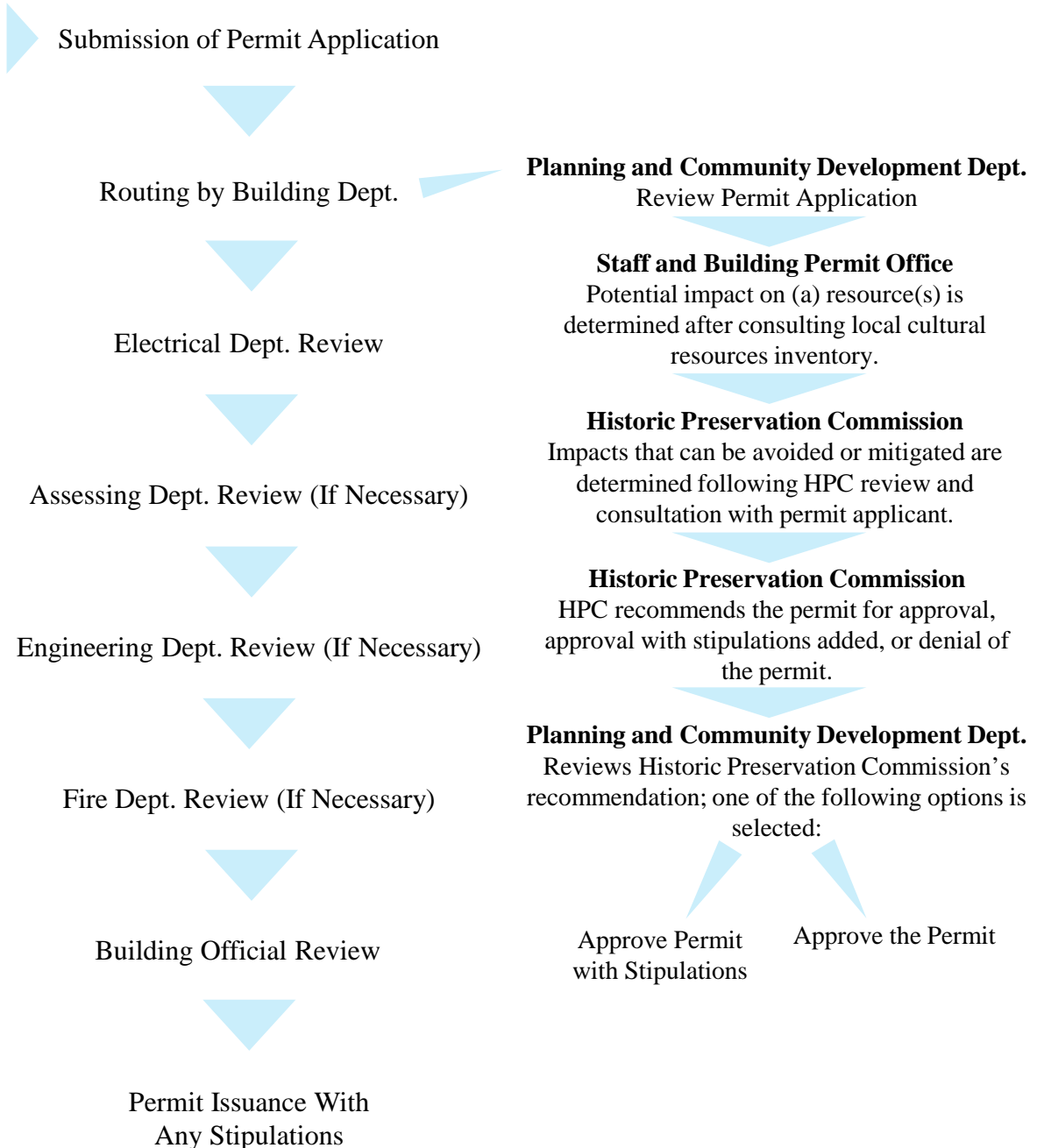


**CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA**  
*A COAST GUARD CITY*

Planning and Community Development  
100 Lincoln Street | Sitka, Alaska 99835  
www.cityofsitka.org | planning@cityofsitka.org  
907-747-1814

## Historic District and Preservation Commission Building Permit Review Process

(OPTIONAL)  
Applicant  
Discussions with  
Building Dept.  
Planning Dept.  
Electrical Dept.  
Engineering Dept.



## Appendix J Commission Review Forms

### Sitka Historic Preservation Commission

#### Checklist

#### For Undertakings That May Impact A Heritage Resource(s)

Yes	No	
___	___	Does the Undertaking involve construction, rehabilitation, manipulation to a National Landmark?
___	___	Is the Undertaking within 300 feet of a National Landmark?
___	___	Does the Undertaking involve construction, rehabilitation, manipulation to a site on the National Register?
___	___	Is the Undertaking within 300 feet of a site on the National Register?
___	___	Does the Undertaking involve a site in the Alaska Heritage Resource Survey inventory?
___	___	Is the Undertaking on an island other than Baranof or Japonski?
___	___	Does the Undertaking have the potential to affect a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) or a site that could be investigated as a TCP?
___	___	Does the Undertaking come within 300 feet of an area:

- a. where an important event took place
- b. associated with a significant person from our past
- c. that has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history
- d. that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- e. that is a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance
- f. that is a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event
- g. that is a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life
- h. that is a cemetery which derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events
- i. that is a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived
- j. that is a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance
- k. that is a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance

**\*\*If you have checked "Yes" to any one of these questions consider the Undertaking a project that may have a potential impact to a Heritage Resource(s) and continue with a "Request for Review Coversheet".**

**Sitka Historic Preservation Commission Coversheet  
For Request for Review of Potential Impacts to Heritage Resource(s)**

**A. Contact Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address** \_\_\_\_\_ **City** \_\_\_\_\_ **State** \_\_\_\_\_ **Zip** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone** \_\_\_\_\_ **Fax** \_\_\_\_\_ **email** \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Agency undertaking project: (circle)** \_\_\_\_\_ **Private City** \_\_\_\_\_ **State** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Federal Department** \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Date Agency received proposed project:** \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Are federal funds involved (grants, funding, agency)** **yes no**

**E. Are state funds involved (grants, funding, agency)** **yes no**

**F. Will the project affect a National Historic Landmark or a site in the National Register of Historic Places? (See Appendix A)** **yes no**

**G. Is the site listed in the Alaska Heritage Resource Survey inventory?** **yes no**  
**If yes, Site Number** \_\_\_\_\_ **Preservation Status** \_\_\_\_\_ (refer to AHRS  
**inventory for more information)**

**H. Is the Project within the Sitka Indian Village or Downtown Sitka** **yes no**

**I. Describe the proposed project**

---



---

**J. Purpose/Objectives for the undertaking**

---



---

**K. Attach:**

- Copy of a map of the proposed project including latitudinal and longitudinal information
- Property owner information
- Any other pertinent information

**Drop off the coversheet and attachments at the City Planning or Building Departments or mail to:**

**Sitka Historic Preservation Commission  
C/O City and Borough of Sitka  
100 Lincoln Street  
Sitka, Alaska 99835**

**Notes to Applicant:**

- Review will take place only during regular commission meetings or on an as needed basis
- The meetings are public and convene the second Wednesday of each month as advertised
- Review process may take up to 60 days
- The SHPC reserves the right to request additional information and/or time to review projects

**ACTION:** \_\_\_\_\_ **SIGNED:** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Sitka Historic Preservation Commission Internal Review**  
**Evaluation and Review of Potential Impacts to Heritage Resource(s)**

A. Contact Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

B. Agency undertaking project (circle): Private City State  
Federal Department \_\_\_\_\_

C. Are Federal funds involved (grants, funding, agency) yes no  
(If yes, refer to regulation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act)

D. Will the project affect a National Historic Landmark or a site in the National Register of Historic Places? (See Appendix A) yes no

E. Is the site listed in the Alaska Heritage Resource Survey inventory? yes no  
If yes, Site Number \_\_\_\_\_ Preservation Status \_\_\_\_\_ (refer to AHRS  
inventory for more information)

F. Describe the proposed project \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

G. Describe potential impact on Heritage Resource(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

H. Will this project have a cumulative impact on degrading the resource? yes no  
If yes, how? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I. List interviews, public hearings, other parties involved. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

J. Commission recommendation: Approval? yes no  
Does the Approval include Mitigation measures? yes no  
Explain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix K Sitka's Street Naming Policy Recommendation and Form

### *Sitka Historic Preservation Commission*

*City and Borough of Sitka  
100 Lincoln Street  
Sitka, Alaska 99835*

#### **Policy on Naming of Streets and Public Facilities**

Sitka's long, rich and culturally diverse history provides a wealth of sources for appropriate names for streets and public facilities. The use of names drawn from local sources helps to preserve Sitka's history and to keep residents and visitors aware of that history.

Names for new streets and public facilities shall be drawn from a list of appropriate names maintained by the Streets and Public Facilities Naming Committee of the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission. Other local government bodies, public and private institutions and organizations, and individual citizens are encouraged to submit names for inclusion on this list. A nomination form for this purpose is attached.

Criteria for names for the list include:

1. Historical names should have direct and significant connection with Sitka.
2. Care should be taken that the list overall reflects the Alaska Native, Russian, and American history of Sitka.
3. Names of specific individuals should be those of people with a long-term or particularly noteworthy connection with Sitka, or a particular connection with the area or facility concerned. In general, names should not be considered for the list until the individual has been deceased for at least ten years. This however should not preclude naming of streets or facilities for distinguished families which may have members still living.
4. For a name to be included on the list, it must be possible to render it in the standard Roman alphabet, without diacritical marks. Names should be readily pronounceable by people with a reasonably good command of standard U.S. English.
5. Care must be taken not to duplicate names, or to use similarly pronounced names apt to cause confusion (such as Thomsen and Thompson).
6. Care must be taken in using historical names that they are rendered correctly.

(Regarding criterion 5 and 6, unfortunate examples of failure to heed these principles abound on the map of Sitka and vicinity. Note Seward Street and Seward Avenue, Wachusett Street, Mt. Kinkaid. The latter two are misspelled. Unfortunately, after a street or geographic name is bestowed, it is very difficult ever to change or correct it.)

# *Sitka Historic Preservation Commission*

*City and Borough of Sitka  
100 Lincoln Street  
Sitka, Alaska 99835*

## **Nomination Form for Street and Public Facilities Name**

Name you are suggesting for the list of Street and Public Facilities names (Please use separate form for each individual name):

Are you suggesting this name for the general list from which names will be drawn as needed or for a specific street or other public facility?

Please briefly set forth the reasons this would be an appropriate name for a street or other public facility in Sitka (Use additional sheets if needed):

Does this suggested name meet the criteria set forth in the Policy on Naming Streets and Public Facilities? If it does not, please list reasons for an exception to the policy:

Please list your own name and mailing address, with contact information (telephone number and/or e-mail address):



**Appendix M Previous Surveys (see attached)**

# TNSDS

true north | sustainable development solutions

## HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT (HSSR) AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION NARRATIVE FOR LINCOLN STREET, SITKA, ALASKA



Prepared for:

**City and Borough of Sitka  
Sitka Historic Preservation Commission  
and  
The Revitalize Sitka Working Group**

Prepared by:

Robert L. Meinhardt, M.A.

Amy Ramirez

Casey Woster, M.A.

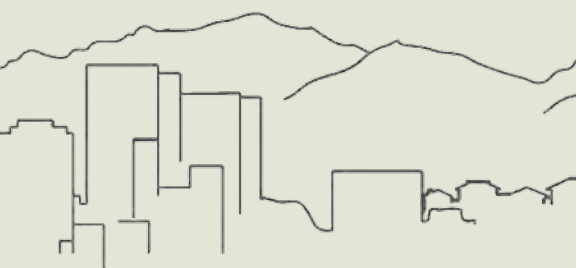
of

True North Sustainable Development Solutions, LLC

PO Box 874135 · Wasilla, Alaska 99687-4135

## CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	6
CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA VISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT .....	6
Intent and Purpose.....	8
APPLYING NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION .....	8
Evaluating Physical Integrity.....	9
SITKA HISTORIC BUSINESS DISTRICT .....	11
Existing Conditions and Uses .....	11
Property Types and Architectural Styles .....	12
Property Types.....	12
Architectural Styles.....	12
Russian Colonial (1784 – 1867) .....	12
Mission / Spanish Revival (1890 – 1940).....	14
Modernistic (1920 – 1940) .....	14
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION NARRATIVE .....	15
Statement of Significance .....	19
Qualifying Characteristics and Evaluation Considerations .....	20
Contributing and Non-Contributing Properties .....	21
Historic Structures Assessments .....	23
2 Lincoln Street, Cable House (SIT-00212) .....	23
100 Lincoln Street, Sitka Post Office and Court House (SIT-00313) .....	23
101 Lincoln Street, Castle Hill (SIT-00002).....	24
106 Lincoln Street, Harry Race Building (SIT-00965).....	24
108 Lincoln Street, Fur Gallery (SIT-00966).....	24
118 Lincoln Street, Sitka Hotel (SIT-00967).....	25
124 Lincoln Street, Brenner Building (SIT-00968).....	26
130 Lincoln Street, Ernie’s Bar & Robertson’s Art Gallery (SIT-00969).....	26
132 Lincoln Street, Random House (SIT-00970) .....	27
200 Lincoln Street, The Cellar (SIT-00971).....	27
206 Lincoln Street, Russian American Company Building 29 / Tilson Building (SIT-00013) .....	27
208 Lincoln Street, Russell’s Sporting Goods (SIT-00972).....	28
214 Lincoln Street, Ben Franklin Store (SIT-00973) .....	29
224 Lincoln Street, Sitka Lutheran Church (SIT-00004) .....	29
236 Lincoln Street, Franklin Building (SIT-00974).....	30
322 Lincoln Street (SIT-00975) .....	30
328 Lincoln Street, Columbia Bar (SIT-00976) .....	30



329 Harbor Drive, Troutte Center (SIT-00977) .....31

334 Lincoln Street, U.S. Post Office (SIT-00978) .....31

197 Katlian Avenue, Totem Square (SIT-00046) .....32

120 Katlian Avenue, Sitka Pioneers Home (SIT-00097).....32

201 Lincoln Street, Old Harbor Books and Coffee (SIT-00979) .....32

203 Lincoln Street, Sitka Outlet Store (SIT-00980).....33

209 Lincoln Street , Homeport Eatery (SIT-00981)..... 34

215 Lincoln Street, Sitka Bazaar (SIT-00982)..... 34

221 Lincoln Street, Saint Michael’s Store (SIT-00983) .....35

237 Lincoln Street, Cathedral Arms Apartments (SIT-00984) .....35

239 Lincoln Street, Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel (SIT-00010)..36

321 Lincoln Street, Service Transfer Building (SIT-00985).....36

331 Lincoln Street, Coliseum Theater / Moose Lanes (SIT-00986) .....37

337 Lincoln Street, Moose Lodge (SIT-00987).....37

POTENTIAL SITKA HISTORIC MISSION DISTRICT .....37

    Preliminary Historic Narrative .....38

CONCLUSION AND PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS.....39

REFERENCES .....41

APPENDIX A: SITKA HISTORIC BUSINESS DISTRICT ALASKA BUILDING  
INVENTORY FORMS .....43

    Part I: Contributing Resources ..... 44

    Part II: Non-Contributing Resources ..... 84

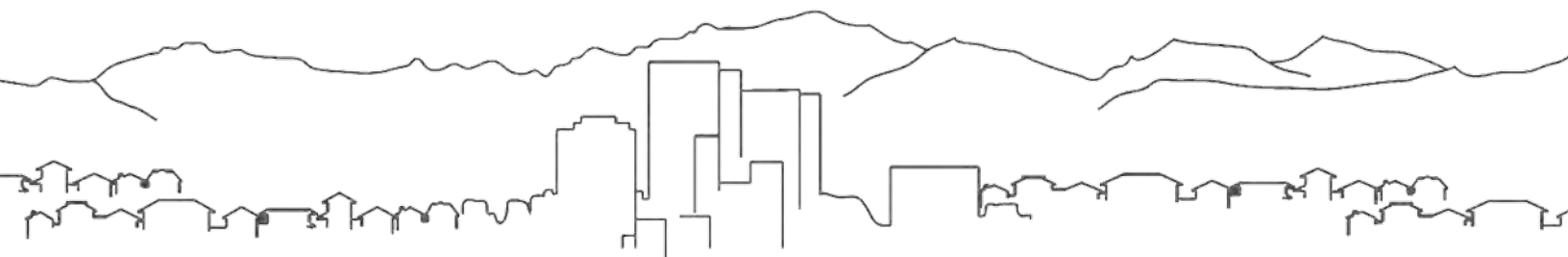
APPENDIX B: SITKA HISTORIC MISSION DISTRICT ALASKA BUILDING  
INVENTORY FORMS .....111

APPENDIX C: SITKA HISTORIC BUSINESS DISTRICT NATIONAL REGISTER  
NOMINATION.....170



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TNSDS would like to extend deep gratitude to the many people who were actively involved in this project from its inception: Anne E. Pollnow of Sea Level Consulting in Sitka for administering the grant and managing the project on behalf of the City and Borough of Sitka, and actively working with the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission, the Revitalize Sitka Working Group, numerous property owners, residents of Sitka, and various libraries and repositories to promote the vision of a downtown historic district. Also essential to the completion of this effort were City and Borough of Sitka employees Maegan Bosak, Tori Fleming, Brenda Calkins, and Mark Gorman for helping to coordinate this project through the City and Borough of Sitka; Jerry and Sue Fleming and Eric and Sarah Jordan for providing housing for members of the TNSDS survey team; Stephanie Brenner for acting as liaison with the various downtown property owners; Father Peter Gorges of Saint Gregory Nazianzen Catholic Church for providing parish history and historic images; the Revitalize Sitka Working Group, the Sitka Historical Society, and the Sitka Museum for providing valuable historic information and acting as liaisons with community members; and the community of Sitka as a whole for providing a wealth of readily shared current and historic information and enthusiasm for the project. Without all this support, this project could never have been completed.



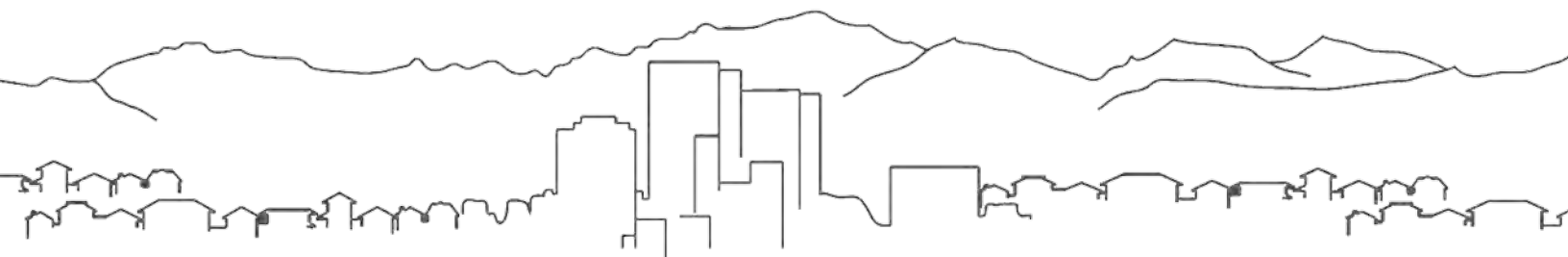
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City and Borough of Sitka, Sitka Historic Preservation Commission, and the Revitalize Sitka Working Group, under a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant, have interest in preparing a National Register nomination narrative for Lincoln Street, with the primary goal to evaluate the significance and determine whether or not the downtown business area is a historic district eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Assessing the potential for additional historic districts along Lincoln Street is yet another component to the CLG grant.

True North Sustainable Development Solutions, LLC, (TNSDS) was contracted by the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission to conduct a survey, research the historic significance, and assess the physical integrity of the historic properties along Lincoln Street. Specific emphasis was placed on inventorying and evaluating those historic properties between the Petro Marine Station and the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel so that a determination of eligibility (DOE) can be prepared to assess the potential for establishing a historic business district and including it on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The area along Lincoln Street, east of the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel was also included in the survey, but it was less intensive. A team of historic preservation professionals surveyed the entire length of Lincoln Street in January of 2014, documenting and photographing all buildings and the streetscape from the Petro Marine Station to the Sitka National Historical Park (Totem Park).

Research was conducted into the dates of construction and alterations as far as could be determined. By developing a historic context and identifying areas and periods of significance, researchers were able to determine that roughly half of the downtown businesses in the survey area show a high degree of physical integrity and therefore convey a feeling and association with a period of militaristic build-up and subsequent commercial growth in the Sitka area beginning in the late 1930s and continuing into the mid-1960s, when a fire destroyed much of the downtown area. From this, the Sitka Historic Business District (SIT-00988) was defined and determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The Sitka Historic Business District is comprised of a total of 31 commercial and mixed-use buildings, of which 18 are contributing to the district. Further preliminary investigation was conducted into the potential for additional historic districts along Lincoln Street. As a result, a potential second historic district was identified along the eastern portion of Lincoln Street, from its intersection with Lake Street, to where it ends at Metlakatla Street. The second district, loosely termed the Sitka Historic Mission District, contains 28 properties that are historic in age, as well as a National Historic Monument and a National Historic Landmark. Eleven of the 28 properties are currently listed on the NRHP, either as individually eligible or as contributing properties of a listed historic district/landmark. Further investigation will have to be undertaken to determine the significance of this area as it relates to local and regional events and various patterns of development.



## INTRODUCTION

In October of 2012, the Revitalize Sitka Working Group (RSWG), a body of community members and downtown merchants established that it was of vital importance to the health and wellbeing of the community of Sitka, Alaska to promote a downtown that was healthy, sustainable, and vibrant. Through regular meetings, a notion evolved that local accessibility, a healthy visitor industry, economically thriving businesses, as well as an aesthetically pleasing downtown are aspects of a lively downtown commercial district. This group developed a common understanding that a preservation-based commercial district revitalization was not only in the best interest of locals by protecting and preserving Sitka's history, but also an opportunity to support and enhance Sitka's visitor industry. Due to the significant number of historic properties in the downtown area, the prospect of one or more historic districts was explored. The Sitka Historic Preservation Commission submitted a grant application to the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA), who administers federal Historic Preservation Funds for the state, for funds to establish a historic district. The Historic Preservation Fund Grant is offered by way of Sitka's Certified Local Government. The City and Borough of Sitka (CBS) was awarded a CLG grant in fall of 2013 and hired True North Sustainable Development Solutions, LLC, (TNSDS), a historic preservation firm from Anchorage, Alaska. TNSDS completed a historic structures survey of the entire length of Lincoln Street, with emphasis placed on the downtown business area. TNSDS researched historic images, newspaper archives, Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) repositories, and publications relating to the business area of downtown Sitka. From this research, a statement of significance was developed for a period dating from 1937 to 1966, which was a time when World War II build-up aided in the commercial growth. Building types and styles were identified for properties in the business district, and evaluation considerations were established to aid in the determination of whether or not individual properties retained enough physical integrity to contribute to a downtown historic business district. Once it was established that a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP existed in the downtown commercial area, a National Register narrative was prepared for the Sitka Historic Business District. The Sitka Historic Business District (SIT-00988) is comprised of 31 commercial and multi-use buildings, with 18 contributing and 13 non-contributing properties. The survey of historic buildings along Lincoln Street also resulted in identifying a potential second historic district from its intersection with Lake Street to at the end of Metlakatla Street. The second district, loosely termed the Sitka Historic Mission District, contains 28 properties historic in age (45 years or older). Eleven of the 28 properties are currently listed on the NRHP either individually or as contributing properties to a National Historic Landmark. A strong religious missionary presence was established on Lincoln Street, beginning with the Russians in 1840. The Episcopal, Presbyterian,

and Catholic Churches followed after the U.S. Purchase of Alaska, and their history is conveyed through the residential homes, churches, schools, industrial, and civic buildings that make up the built environment along the eastern portion of Lincoln Street.

This report contains findings and recommendations from the survey, research, and evaluation of the Sitka Historic Business District. A portion of this report also pertains to the initial findings of a potential second historic district along Lincoln Street. Recommendations for future action of both historic districts are also provided.

## CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA VISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Since the mid-1970s, the CBS has diligently planned for economic growth within the community. Beginning with basic development plans and continuing with detailed neighborhood plans, the CBS has been proactive in balancing commercial, tourism, and residential needs as the community has grown. Below is a synopsis of the planning efforts by the CBS that have led to the current Lincoln Street project, which was spearheaded by the RSWG and the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission.

The Sitka City Planning Department, CBS, with aid from the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, prepared a comprehensive development plan for Sitka in 1976.<sup>1</sup> This comprehensive plan addressed a variety of community concerns and recommends the establishment of a historic preservation commission and the completion of a historic buildings survey of downtown Sitka.

In January of 1982, Construction Engineering Services and Stocker Construction completed a Downtown Commercial Building Historical and Structural Survey for the State of Alaska Division of Community Planning, Department of Community and Regional Affairs, and the City and Borough of Sitka. The report provided a general inventory of buildings known to be historic in age throughout Sitka, along with recommendations for rehabilitating structures.<sup>2</sup>

In April of 1993, the CBS passed an ordinance creating the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) in an effort to undertake historic preservation actions, including the development of a plan to protect and preserve cultural resources within Sitka.

<sup>1</sup> City and Borough of Sitka, *Comprehensive Development Plan for the City and Borough of Sitka*, (Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Juneau, 1976).

<sup>2</sup> Construction Engineering Services and Stocker Construction, *Downtown Commercial Building Historical and Structural Survey*, (City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska Division of Community Planning, 1982.)

The commission currently consists of ten members, with meetings held the second Wednesday of every month. The commission generated the HPC Plan in 1994. The goal of this plan was to protect, promote, and enhance historic resources.<sup>3</sup> A key component to the plan was to establish and maintain an inventory of known prehistoric, historic, and architectural resources of the CBS, and to review and make recommendations concerning undertakings that may impact cultural resources. A second component of the plan was to garner local support and address local preservation concerns of Sitka residents. The Sitka HPC was also made responsible for overseeing CLG grants obtained for preservation-related projects and for serving as an advisory to the CBS on issues and topics relating historic properties in Sitka.

In 1997, the CBS completed a Gateway Community Planning Effort. The project took data obtained from a 1996 workshop in Sitka and used the information to generate design recommendations and a range of alternatives for development types for various planning districts in Sitka, including the “Lincoln Street District.”<sup>4</sup> Goals of the plan for Lincoln Street were to provide a better experience for visitors while accommodating the practical needs of the residents, and to capitalize on the small-scale character of the street and its unique architecture. Guidelines for development and redevelopment along the business sector of Lincoln Street included design guidelines for building exteriors, including roof types, massing, wall cladding, paving, and landscape finishes.

An Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures was completed in September of 1997 by Vanguard Research for the Sitka HPC and the CBS.<sup>5</sup> The project was the first effort for Sitka as a CLG to meet state and federal regulations and to obtain base data for future planning efforts. The report documented historic buildings and sites located within the CBS through archival research that included the Alaska OHA database and archives, the Tongass National Forest archives, Bureau of Indian Affairs report files, and published academic, scholarly, and ethnographic accounts in the region.

In 1999, the CBS completed a comprehensive plan with established goals and policies, as well as a detailed map of land use recommendations.<sup>6</sup> The plan was designed to provide use-guidance for city infrastructure improvements, education, transportation, and recreation enhancement opportunities, while maintaining the historic character of the various neigh-

borhoods in Sitka. A section designated for recreation and culture highlighted the need for aesthetic improvements in the downtown business corridor along Lincoln Street and recommended various land use options for the business area to elevate foot traffic and increase heritage tourism.

The Sitka Visitor Industry Plan was completed in 2007 by Agnew Beck Consulting of Anchorage, under the supervision of the Long Range Planning and Economic Development Commission.<sup>7</sup> The plan was a continuation of tourism planning that had begun in 2005 with the CBS Assembly. A collaborative effort for obtaining community input and addressing concerns pertaining to visitor and community issues was part of this planning effort. The resulting documents provided recommendations for tackling public concerns and presented new ideas and perspectives for future planning. Increasing and improving promotion of Sitka’s heritage and historic resources was identified as a key strategy for increasing tourism.

The Sitka Economic Development Association holds an annual “State of the Sitka Economy” business-planning event. In 2008, a special report was presented by McDowell Group, Inc., to clarify and expand the information presented in the March 2008 meeting. In addition to the normal overview of the Sitka economy, a special section addressed Sitka’s role in the regional tourism and seafood industries. The report concluded by summarizing Sitka’s economic development issues and opportunities. The creation of a downtown historic district and promoting heritage tourism was identified as a possible economic development opportunity.<sup>8</sup>

In 2010, the Sitka Historic Preservation Plan was drafted by Sea-Level Consulting, under the guidance of the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission.<sup>9</sup> Such plan was initiated by the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission to identify goals and objectives for historic preservation and provide guidance for cultural resource management within the City and Borough of Sitka. Its development was funded in part by a Federal Historic Preservation Fund, administered by the Alaska OHA, for use by local CLGs. Matching funds needed for the grant were provided by the City and Borough of Sitka. The Sitka HPC, the Alaska OHA, and the general public were responsible for reviewing and commenting on draft plans throughout its development. The final version of the Sitka Historic Preservation Plan is still pending approval from all reviewing parties.

3 City and Borough of Sitka, *Sitka Historic Preservation Commission Plan* (Sitka; Historic Preservation Commission, 1994).

4 City and Borough of Sitka, *Gateway Community Planning Effort Design Workshop Recommendations, Range of Alternatives* (Sitka, 1997).

5 Robert Betts and Dee Longenbaugh, *Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures, City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska* (Vanguard Research, Sandpoint, 1997).

6 City and Borough of Sitka, *199 Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies* (Sitka, 1999).

7 Agnew::Beck Consulting, *Visitor Industry Plan draft* (Long Range Planning and Economic Development Commission, Sitka, 2007).

8 McDowell Group, Inc., *State of the Sitka Economy, Summary Report*, (Sitka, Alaska, Sitka Economic Development Association, 2008).

9 Anne E. Pollnow, *Sitka Historic Preservation Plan: A Guide to Cultural Resource Management*, editor Robert DeArmond (Sitka Historic Preservation Commission 2010).



Since the mid-2000s the Southeast Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC) and Sitka Community Hospital have been facilitating a community summit with a mission to serve our great state as a model for community wellness by creating a healthy community where Sitkans strive for and enjoy a high quality of life. The annual summit in 2012 determined that a key priority to a path of wellness was to improve upon, beautify, and revitalize Sitka's downtown commercial district. As a result, the RSWG was formed and made up of interested downtown merchants and property owners. In March of 2013, the RSWG submitted an application for a Historic Preservation Fund Grant using the CLG status of the city. Approval for use of funds was given by the Alaska OHA to complete a historic structures survey and to study the potential for a historic district on Lincoln Street.

### Intent and Purpose

The intent of the Historic Structures Survey Report (HSSR) and National Register of Historic Places Nomination Narrative for Lincoln Street is to define a downtown historic district(s) with a commercial focus. From this, CBS will be able to better identify goals and actions necessary to best preserve and attract visitors into the downtown area as a means for improving economic development. This may involve future efforts for creating design guidance for retaining historic character, promoting heritage tourism, and having access to federal tax credits for rehabilitating Certified Historic Structures (CHS).

### APPLYING NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 USC 470a[a]) established the NRHP as a means to catalog historic properties significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. NHPA defines "historic properties" as prehistoric and historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects listed or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP including artifacts, records, and material remains related to the property (16 USC 470w, Sec. 301.5). A DOE for the NRHP is based on a description and evaluation of a property; a statement of significance; a selected list of sources; and maps, photographs, or other illustrations. Consideration is given to both the criteria of significance and integrity of the site condition. The evaluation should consider the historic context of the property, including its relation to other known historic properties.<sup>10</sup> The NRHP (36 CFR 60.4) outlines the criteria (A-D) for determining the eligibility for a historic property as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, 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 method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, 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. (36 CFR 60.4)

Certain classes of historic properties that are not ordinarily eligible for the NRHP, but may be determined eligible under certain circumstances include cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of important people, religious properties, moved structures, reconstructed buildings, commemorative properties or properties achieving significance within the last fifty years (36 CFR 60.4). Such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria if they fall within the following categories:

- (a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- (b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- (c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.
- (d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- (e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- (f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- (g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

<sup>10</sup> Alaska Department of Natural Resources [ADNR], Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA), *Standards and Guidelines for Investigating and Reporting Archaeological And Historic Properties in Alaska Series No. 1*, (Anchorage, Alaska, Department of Natural Resources and State Parks, 2003).

According to the National Register Bulletin 15, issued by the National Park Service as an aid to evaluating historic properties, an historic district “possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.”<sup>11</sup> In essence, a district needs to visually convey the sense of a unified whole, either in appearance or purpose. A district must also be significant for historic, architectural, archaeological, engineering, or cultural values. Therefore, a district that is significant will usually meet Criterion C, in addition to Criteria A or B. While a district can have both individual and uniform features and one or more focal points, the grouping must “achieve significance as a whole within its historic context.”<sup>12</sup> A district may contain properties that do not contribute to the district, but the proportion of contributing to non-contributing properties will vary with each evaluation. Finally, “a district must be a definable geographic area that can be distinguished from the surrounding properties.”<sup>13</sup>

### Evaluating Physical Integrity

The requirements for a site or property to be listed on the NRHP must demonstrate or display the attributes necessary to qualify as significant, possessing certain aspects of integrity consistent with the evaluation criteria of the NRHP. The integrity of a structure, site, or property is categorized and evaluated by its ability to retain integrity and express significance in accordance with the NRHP criteria. This criterion provides seven characteristics that are to be utilized to assess integrity and assist in making

a determination as to whether or not a property is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. These seven attributes are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The following tables give an illustration of how these attributes can be applied while demonstrating a basis for asking the what, when, and why questions of a specific site, structure, or property that will sustain assessments of integrity and provide the foundation for DOE’s. The information displayed in Table 1 shows the seven aspects of integrity, and explains how they can be united to produce integrity. The information provided in Table 2 discusses the seven aspects of integrity in relation to the NRHP criteria A through D.

Although the entire length of Lincoln Street was subject to a survey, only those buildings from the Petro Marine Station to just beyond the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel were subject to an intensive survey and evaluated and assessed using National Register Criteria to determine whether or not a historic district(s) eligible for NRHP listing exists. Research into the history of the buildings that we subjected to an intensive survey included review of archived copies of the Daily Sentinel Newspaper housed at the Sitka Public Library, the University of Alaska Anchorage Consortium Library, and the University of Alaska Fairbanks Elmer E. Rasmuson Library, review of archived telephone directories housed at the Alaska State Library in Juneau, regional business licenses searches at the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, the National Archives and Records Administration, Seattle Of-

<b>Location</b>	Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The relationship between the property and its location is often important to understanding why the property was created or why something happened. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons. Except in rare cases, the relationship between a property and its historic associations is destroyed if the property is moved.
<b>Design</b>	Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.  A property’s design reflects historic functions and technologies as well as aesthetics. It includes such considerations as the structural system; massing; arrangement of spaces; pattern of fenestration; textures and colors of surface materials; type, amount, and style of ornamental detailing; and arrangement and type of plantings in a designed landscape.

*table continues on next page*

11 NR Bulletin 15, 5.

12 NR Bulletin 15, 5.

13 NR Bulletin 15, 5.

**Table 1. Seven Aspects of Integrity in Evaluating Properties for Inclusion in the NRHP** — *Continued*

<p><b>Setting</b></p>	<p>Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Whereas location refers to the specific place where a property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the <i>character</i> of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves <i>how</i>, not just <i>where</i>, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.</p> <p>Setting often reflects the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. In addition, the way in which a property is positioned in its environment can reflect the designer’s concept of nature and aesthetic preferences.</p> <p>The physical features that constitute the setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade, including such elements as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topographic features (a gorge or the crest of a hill);</li> <li>• Vegetation;</li> <li>• Simple manmade features (paths or fences); and</li> <li>• Relationships between buildings and other features or open space.</li> </ul> <p>These features and their relationships should be examined not only within the exact boundaries of the property, but also between the property and its <i>surroundings</i>. This is particularly important for districts.</p>
<p><b>Materials</b></p>	<p>Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies. Indigenous materials are often the focus of regional building traditions and thereby help define an area’s sense of time and place.</p> <p>A property must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of its historic significance. If the property has been rehabilitated, the historic materials and significant features must have been preserved. The property must also be an actual historic resource, not a recreation; a recent structure fabricated to look historic is not eligible. Likewise, a property whose historic features and materials have been lost and then reconstructed is usually not eligible.</p>
<p><b>Workmanship</b></p>	<p>Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans’ labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components. It can be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes or in highly sophisticated configurations and ornamental detailing. It can be based on common traditions or innovative period techniques.</p> <p>Workmanship is important because it can furnish evidence of the technology of a craft, illustrate the aesthetic principles of a historic or prehistoric period, and reveal individual, local, regional, or national applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles. Examples of workmanship in historic buildings include tooling, carving, painting, graining, turning, and joinery. Examples of workmanship in prehistoric contexts include projectile points; beveled adzes; birdstone pipes; and worked bone pendants.</p>
<p><b>Feeling</b></p>	<p>Feeling is a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property’s historic character. For example, a rural historic district retaining original design, materials, workmanship, petroglyphs, unmarred by graffiti and intrusions and located on its original isolated bluff, can evoke a sense of tribal spiritual life.</p>
<p><b>Association</b></p>	<p>Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. Like feeling, association requires the presence of physical features that convey a property’s historic character. For example, the Sitka National Monument, the remains of a Tlingit fort and battleground upon which Tlingit and Russians fought in 1804 whose natural and manmade elements have remained intact since the battle.</p>

\*\* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service (USDOL, NPS), National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, (Washington, D.C., Interagency Resource Division, 1997), 44-45.

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Integrity Retained If:</b>	<b>Integrity Lost If:</b>
<b>A &amp; B</b>	<p>The property is still on its original site (<b>Location</b>), and</p> <p>The essential features of its setting are intact (<b>Setting</b>), and</p> <p>It retains most of its historic materials (<b>Materials</b>), and</p> <p>It has the essential features expressive of its design and function, such as configuration, proportions, and patterns (<b>Design</b>), and these features are visible enough to convey their significance.</p>	<p>The property has been moved during or after its Period of Significance (<b>Location, Setting, Feeling, and Association</b>), except for portable structures, or</p> <p>Substantial amounts of new materials have been incorporated (<b>Materials, Feeling, and Workmanship</b>), or</p> <p>It no longer retains basic design features that convey its historic appearance or function (<b>Design, Workmanship, and Feeling</b>).</p>
<b>C</b>	<p>The essential features of the property’s design are intact, such as walls, roofs, windows, and doors, and the features are visible enough to convey their significance (<b>Design, Workmanship, and Feeling</b>), and</p> <p>Most of the historic materials are present (<b>Materials, Workmanship, and Feeling</b>), and</p> <p>Evidence of the craft of construction remains, such as the structural system, and original details (<b>Workmanship</b>), and</p> <p>The property is still sited on its original lot (except in the case of portable structures) (<b>Setting, Location, Feeling, and Association</b>).</p>	<p>The essential features of the structure’s design such as walls, roofs, windows, and doors are substantially altered (<b>Design, Workmanship, and Feeling</b>), or</p> <p>Considerable amounts of new materials are incorporated (<b>Materials, Workmanship, and Feeling</b>), or</p> <p>It is no longer in a place that conveys its original function and purpose (<b>Setting, Location, Feeling, and Association</b>).</p>
<b>D</b>	<p>The property must have, or have had, information that contributes, or can contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and</p> <p>The information must be considered important.</p>	<p>Generally not applicable to historic period structures, buildings, or objects.</p> <p>Most commonly applies to historic or prehistoric archaeological sites.</p>

Source: Data adapted from USDOJ, NPS, National Register Bulletin 15, 44-45.

fice, and the Alaska State Library in Juneau, and historic photograph searches using the Alaska Digital Archives and the collections at the Sitka Historical Society and Museum. Build dates for all buildings located on Lincoln Street were obtained with assistance from the Sitka Clerk of Court. A reconnaissance survey was completed along the portion of East Lincoln Street, from its junction with Lake Street, to the end of Metlakatla Street (Lincoln Street turns into Metlakatla at the Totem Park), to determine if there is a second historic district eligible for NRHP listing. However, a full evaluation for these buildings was not completed because more research is necessary to apply the National Register Criteria. Regardless, Alaska Building Inventory Forms were completed for every building on Lincoln Street recorded as 45 years of age or older, including those along the western end of Lincoln Street and those along the east end of Lincoln Street.

## SITKA HISTORIC BUSINESS DISTRICT

### Existing Conditions and Uses

The proposed Sitka Historic Business District is an active commercial area in downtown Sitka. It is centered on East Lincoln Street, which is a heavy vehicle and pedestrian traffic zone. Near the center of the district is the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel, a Russian Orthodox church situated on a round-a-bout in the middle of East Lincoln Street. East Lincoln Street is two-way with sidewalks extending to the curb and with curbside parking on both sides of the street. Streetlights are present along the Sitka Pioneers Home and the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel. Buildings along this section of East Lincoln Street, from the Petro Marine Station to Lake Street, are street front, encompassing the entire square footage of the lot. They are mostly one to three stories tall (a few

taller examples are present) with a parapet roof (Figure 1). Exterior facades are generally commercial in nature, with storefronts containing large plate glass windows with kickplates below, glazed entrance doors, and awnings to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. Commercial signage is present either on the awnings or hanging from them. The buildings are primarily clad in wood lap or concrete siding, and ordered fenestration of upper level windows can be seen. Small stone retaining walls, interpretive signage, and alleyway sidewalks are characteristics of the streetscape. The viewshed within the district is primarily to the east and the west, where beautiful natural landscape scenes can be seen of Sitka Harbor to the west, and the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel with the surrounding mountains to the east.



Figure 1. East Lincoln Street as seen from the intersection with Lake Street, view facing west (©TNSDS 2014).

The proposed district area is heavily used as a commercial center and a tourist destination, with numerous retailers closing their doors seasonally when tourism wanes. However, many of the mixed-use buildings containing upper levels have both civic and private office space and remain open throughout the year to serve the community of Sitka (Figure 2). The use of the buildings today are similar to some of the historic uses of the buildings. Buildings vary from single use (i.e. restaurant) to mixed use, such as a building with its first level functioning as commercial space and the upper level(s) consisting of residential apartments. Common building uses in the district are commerce, trade, domestic, social, government, recreation, healthcare, and defense. A commemorative historical site and small totem park are both present in the western extent of the district.



Figure 2. East Lincoln Street, western extent, as seen from the intersection with Barracks Street, view facing west (©TNSDS 2014).

## Property Types and Architectural Styles

### Property Types

As previously mentioned, the types of properties observed in the core commercial area of downtown Sitka reflect a wide variety of uses. The following use categories depicted in Table 3 from National Register Bulletin 16, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*,<sup>14</sup> are present within the Sitka Historic Business District:

### Architectural Styles

The buildings in downtown Sitka span the entirety of the town's history. The district includes Russian buildings from the mid-19th century, various styles from the later part of the 19th and early to mid-20th century. They exhibit a variety of architectural styles that together give the feel and visual identity of a commercial district. The result is a district that is varied in style and uniform in feel and function.

### Russian Colonial (1784 – 1867)

Russian settlement started in North America after 1741. As settlements developed in the Aleutians, Kodiak Island and the southern coast of Alaska, the Russian Colonial esthetic developed. At first, the style was a quick adaption to the land. However, Russian Colonial architecture soon evolved to incorporate the traditional vernacular building techniques used in Russia (Figure 3). The only location in the United States where this type of architecture is found in Alaska and California. Today, there are only four Russian Colonial buildings that survive in North America, with three of those being in Alaska: the Russian Bishop's House

<sup>14</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service (USDIOI, NPS), *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, (Washington, D.C., Interagency Resource Division, 1997).

**Table 3. Property Use Types Found in the Sitka Downtown Historic Business District.**

Category	Subcategory	Property Name
Commerce/Trade	Specialty Store	Service Transfer Building Fur Gallery Brenner's The Cellar Russian American Company Building 29 Russell and Company Old Harbor Books and Coffee Sitka Outlet Store Sitka Bazaar Saint Michael's Store
	Business	Random House Building Franklin Building
	Department Store	Ben Franklin Gifts
	Restaurant	Cable House and Station Ernie's Bar/Robertson's Art Gallery Columbia Bar Homeport Eatery
Social	Meeting Hall	Moose Family Center
Domestic	Multiple Dwelling	Cathedral Arms Apartment Building
	Hotel	Sitka Hotel
Government	Post Office	U.S. Post Office Building
	Government Office	Troutte Center
	City Hall	Sitka Post Office and Court House
Religion	Religious Facility	Sitka Lutheran Church Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel
Health Care	Hospital	Sitka Pioneers Home
	Medical Business / Office	Harry Race Building
Recreation and Culture	Theater	Coliseum Theater
	Monument/Marker	Castle Hill Totem Square
Vacant / Not In Use	Vacant / Not In Use	322 Lincoln Street

(Sitka, AK), Building 29 (Sitka, AK), Rotchev House (Fort Ross, CA), and the Russian American Magazin (Kodiak, AK).<sup>15</sup> It is the least represented type of Colonial architecture in Alaska. Features and concepts of this style are evident in the Russian Orthodox churches that post-date the Russian Colonial era.

The stylistic features of a Russian Colonial style building are:

- Horizontal interlocking log construction
- Rectangular or polygonal plan
- Community setting on a promontory at head of a bay or mouth of a river
- Somber or severe mode of expression

<sup>15</sup> Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA), *Alaska Architectural Style Guide* (Anchorage, Alaska, Office of History and Archaeology, 2013), 5.

Guidance from the Alaska SHPO on eligibility potential indicates:

*All Russian Colonial era buildings are identified in Alaska and listed in the National Register of Historic Places as National Historic Landmarks.*<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> OHA, *Alaska Architectural*, 5.



Figure 3. Example of a Russian Colonial style building, 206 East Lincoln Street (©TNSDS 2014). Also known as the Tilson Building (Building 29), this example of Russian Colonial architecture has compromised architectural significance due to alterations; the building was originally a log structure, with wood shingle roof, and has seen numerous changes through time. It is currently a National Historic Landmark, listed for its association with U.S. Political and Military Affairs.<sup>17</sup>

#### **Mission / Spanish Revival (1890 – 1940)**

Mission/Spanish Revival is a common style in the southwestern United States and Florida. In many ways, this style was a Spanish Colonial area response to the Colonial Revival styles found in other parts of the country. The 1915-1916 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego popularized this style. These elaborately designed buildings showed elaborations found throughout Latin America (Figure 4). The style quickly spread from the publicity associated with the exposition.

The primary stylistic features of a Mission/Spanish Revival building are:

- Low pitched roof with little or no eave overhang
- Red tile roof covering
- Prominent arch above door or windows
- Asymmetrical façade
- Stucco wall surface

The secondary stylistic features of a Mission/Spanish Revival building are:

- Carved doors
- Spiral columns or pilasters
- Tile work
- Decorative window grills
- Arcaded walkways

Guidance from the Alaska SHPO on eligibility potential indicates:

*The Mission/Spanish Colonial style is extremely rare in Alaska. This style will likely be encountered with individual buildings and may exist within a historic district. To be eligible, a Mission/Spanish Colonial building should have a tile roof, low-pitched roof and stucco. Other primary and secondary features should be present, but are not necessary. Extreme flexibility should be exercised when applying integrity.<sup>18</sup>*



Figure 4. Example of a Mission / Spanish Revival style building, 120 Katlian Avenue (©TNSDS 2014). The Sitka Pioneer's Home is currently listed on the NRHP for being exemplary of the Mission / Spanish Revival style and for its association with the first senior citizens social welfare plan in the United States.<sup>19</sup>

#### **Modernistic (1920 – 1940)**

Modernistic designs take a simple approach to building exteriors, minimizing decorative features and emphasizing the functional features of the building. Smooth surfaces and, minimal openings, and strong lines were used to place emphasis on the horizontal or vertical aspect of the buildings (Figure 5). Early forms of the Modernistic movement, such as Art Deco with its decorative chevrons and arrows, were common in public and commercial buildings in the 1920s and 1930s,<sup>20</sup> with less frequent occurrence in domestic architecture. Private residences were rarely designed in the style, however, apartment buildings did use the design frequently. Art Moderne, also known as Streamline Moderne, became a more prevalent form after roughly 1930, as the world moved into the machine age, and included decorative horizontal line work on exterior walls.<sup>21</sup> The style embodies the movements

<sup>18</sup> OHA, *Alaska Architectural*, 11.

<sup>19</sup> Frank Sisson and Alfred Mongin, *National Register Nomination for the Sitka Pioneer's Home*, (Anchorage, Alaska, Alaska Division of Parks, 1977).

<sup>20</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Incorporated), 2006: 465.

<sup>21</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 2006: 465.

<sup>17</sup> Kathleen Lidfors, *National Register Nomination Russian American Building Number 29, the Tilson Building*, (Anchorage: Alaska, National Park Service Alaska Region, 1986).

found in automobiles, planes, trains and ships, such as unique window shapes and advances in aerodynamics.

The primary stylistic features of a Modernistic building are:

- Smooth surfaces, usually of stucco
- Flat roofs with coping or parapets
- Asymmetrical façade
- A minimum of one of the following decorative elements: zigzags, chevrons, sunburst, fluting, banding or other references to the machine age

The secondary stylistic features of a Modernistic building are:

- Metal sash windows, sometimes found in ribbons to accentuate the horizontal plane
- Glass brick and tile used to decorate the building
- Corner windows or rounded porthole windows
- Cantilevered awnings (sometimes curved)
- Additional decorative features that are distinctly non-Western

Guidance from the Alaska SHPO on evaluation considerations for the Modernistic movement is obtained through the combined guidance proved for both Art Deco and Streamline Modern styles:

*Clusters of this building type do not exist. Modernistic buildings will most often will be considered for individual eligibility. To be eligible, Modernistic building must have all the primary but not all the secondary characteristics. Inappropriate treatment to the concrete surfacing can result in ineligibility. Due to their relative scarcity, evaluators should exercise flexibility when assessing integrity. Modernistic buildings can contribute to the eligibility of a district that has a variety of architectural styles.*<sup>22</sup>



Figure 5. Example of Modernistic, Art Deco style building, 100 East Lincoln Street (©TNSDS 2014). The Sitka U.S. Post Office and Court House is listed on the NRHP for its association with 1930s and 1940s government activities in Sitka, and for being exemplary of the Modernistic Movement in federal architecture. It was designed by Gilbert Stanley Underwood, a prominent architect who designed numerous federal buildings across the U.S., including the Anchorage Federal Building.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>22</sup> OHA, *Alaska Architectural*, 15.

<sup>23</sup> Linda Millard and Amanda Welsh, *National Register Nomination for the Sitka U.S. Post Office and Court House*, (Ketchikan, Alaska: Stephen Peters and Associates, Architects, 1997).

### Commercial Vernacular

Commercial vernacular is a term used to describe commercial buildings with little or no stylistic traits. The term encompasses buildings with obvious storefronts, generally set in a business or commercial area (Figure 6). While no formal stylistic features have been established by the Alaska SHPO, the following traits are generally seen:

- First level store front comprised of large display windows flanking a centered or off center entrance door
- Upper level or levels containing numerous secondary functions such as private practices, trade shops, lodging, or dwelling
- Roof flat or gabled, often with parapet or false front
- Signage announcing the businesses located within
- Ribbons of windows on upper levels
- Awning over entrance door

The Alaska SHPO has not provided guidance on eligibility potential for commercial vernacular buildings.



Figure 6. The Harry Race Building is an example of a Commercial Vernacular style building, 106 East Lincoln Street (©TNSDS 2014). It has not been evaluated for its NRHP eligibility prior to this effort.

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION NARRATIVE

Baranof Island, on which Sitka is located in the Alaska Southeast, was inhabited by the Tlingit Indians prior to discovery by Euro-Americans. One of three native groups to reside in the Southeast coastal area, the Tlingit lived in established villages spread throughout the region. They originally made contact with Russians in 1741 and began trading with Europeans beginning in the 1770s.<sup>24</sup> Rich in fur-bearing sea mammals, the area was identified as ideal for a permanent settlement by the Russians in the 1790s, and an agreement was made in 1797 between Russian Alexander Baranov and the Tlingit for a parcel of

<sup>24</sup> Naske, *Alaska*, 23.



land for the location of a settlement.<sup>25</sup> The settlement of New Archangel was soon established.

New Archangel, established at its present location by the Russians in the early decades of the 19th century, served as the Russian capital from 1808 to 1867 and was the headquarters for the Russian American Company.<sup>26</sup> Later renamed Sitka, it quickly became the largest Russian settlement in Alaska. The Russian Orthodox Church was headquartered at the Russian Bishop's House site, serving as the cultural and educational center for the ROC in Alaska until the mid-twentieth century.<sup>27</sup> Masses were celebrated at the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel in the center of Lincoln Street. Photographs and maps made at the time of transition to US ownership in 1867 show the stretch between Castle Hill in the west and the cathedral in the east as a busy thoroughfare, containing the main governmental, commercial, and religious buildings in Sitka (Figure 7).



Figure 7. A map dated to 1867 depicting the layout of East Lincoln Street near the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel (National Archives, RAC 1867).

As the largest Euroamerican settlement in Alaska at the time, Sitka became the territorial capital of American Alaska in 1867 under military jurisdiction and would remain so until 1906, with the emergence of Juneau as a major population center due to prolific gold mining activities.<sup>28,29</sup>

The population of Sitka initially suffered from the exodus of Russian citizens following the sale of Alaska. During the 1870s,

25 Naske, *Alaska*, 64.

26 Lydia Black, *Russians in Alaska*, (Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press, 2004), 162.

27 Joaquin Estus, *NRHP Nomination: Russian Bishops House* (Washington, D.C., National Park Service 1983).

28 Barbara Sweetland Smith, *NRHP Nomination: Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel*, (Washington, D.C., National Park Service), 1985

29 Black, *Russians in Alaska*, 285.

however, there was a slow buildup of population within Southeast Alaska. Most of these newcomers were prospectors or miners, filtering up from the placer mines in the Cassiar Mountains of British Columbia. This period also saw the establishment of the fishing and canning industry throughout the Southeast, although the industry did not experience its major growth until after the turn of the century.<sup>30</sup> In 1870, the Alaska Commercial Company (ACC) was formed from the remnants of the RAC, and would continue prove active across the territory in fur, fishing, and trading businesses. With primary management of the ACC located in Sitka, it was an efficient organization, and powerful. "The ACC alone possessed the capital to build and maintain the ships needed to bring labor and supplies to the different parts of the vast territory."<sup>31</sup> In addition, gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered near Sitka.<sup>32</sup>

The discovery of abundant quantities of placer gold in the Juneau region in 1880 served to divert miners and prospectors from the Sitka area. By 1890, Juneau had become a settlement of more than 1,250 individuals, shifting the economic focus in the region away from Sitka.<sup>33</sup> Sitka remained the center of territorial governance, however, first for the Army until 1877 and then for the Navy beginning in 1879. By that time, Sitka only contained 360 residents (Figure 8).<sup>34</sup>



Figure 8. The western portion of Lincoln Street, view facing west, ca. 1885 (DeGross, *Lincoln Street, West, Sitka, Alaska*, ca. 1886–1890, Alaska State Library).

Despite the low population settled in Sitka, there remained a large Tlingit population. During the 1880s, there was increasing interest in the area by missionaries hoping to convert and educate the Native population of the area. Reverend Sheldon

30 Claus-M. Naske, *Alaska: A History*, (Norman: University of Oklahoma, 2011), 111.

31 Naske, *Alaska*, 112.

32 Naske, *Alaska*, 113.

33 Naske, *Alaska*, 113.

34 Naske, *Alaska*, 115.

Jackson, a Presbyterian minister with experience along the northwest coast of the United States, arrived in Sitka in 1882 and established a missionary school in the abandoned Russian barracks. The Sheldon Jackson School grew quickly, aided by the transfer of students from Wrangell, Alaska following the burning of the school in that nearby town. An educational and trade school in addition to missionary activities, the school later became known as the Sheldon Jackson College and is currently listed as a National Historic Landmark. A museum founded by Jackson served to showcase disappearing artifacts of the Alaska Natives he taught.<sup>35</sup>

In addition to the Sheldon Jackson School, Sitka held two publicly funded schools by 1888. The schools were racially segregated, with a school for white children located in the old Russian hospital on East Lincoln Street and a second school for Native children located near the entrance to the Native village near what is now Katlian Street.<sup>36</sup> The timber and milling industry also began to take shape during this time, with the construction of the first sawmill by Sheldon Jackson in 1882,<sup>37</sup> which burned in 1940.<sup>38</sup> The presence of milled lumber in plentiful supply would lead to a small shipbuilding industry by 1900. From 1900 to 1960 more than 100 vessels larger than 32 feet in length were built in Sitka.<sup>39</sup> At its peak, Sitka had eight boat shops, with many builders being of Native Alaskan descent. Many local fishermen built their own wooden boats, and local schools, such as the Sheldon Jackson School and the local BIA school, provided instruction on how to build wooden boats. Boat building began to dwindle during World War I; however, Sitka remained a boat-working center, with operations focusing more on repair than building.<sup>40</sup>

During the early 1900s, there was an increased interest in tourism throughout Alaska. Viewed and billed as an adventure vacation, guidebooks began to appear that offered adventurous tourists advice on how to get to Alaska, where to visit, and what to see. Sitka features prominently in these guidebooks, as a port stop for steamers up from Seattle as well as a destination in itself. In 1910, one guide advertised nearly daily service to Southeast Alaska by ships from Seattle and Vancouver.<sup>41</sup> The population of Sitka had grown to 1,175 residents by 1920,<sup>42</sup> and

by 1939 the number nearly topped 2,000.<sup>43</sup> The community was largely self-sufficient yet still relied on a certain amount of tourism-generated income. Commercial business owners planned for expected summer tourism numbers (Figure 9). Commercial cruise lines were continuing to add to their schedules in response to interest right up until the outbreak of World War II. In 1940, the *Sitka Sentinel* reported that “this is another indication that the Territory will see this year’s greatest tourist movement in history.”<sup>44</sup>



Figure 9. View of western portion of Lincoln Street, facing east, in 1938 (photograph courtesy of SHS).

In 1937, with hostilities looming in the build up to World War II, the US government recognized the strategic position of Sitka for defense purposes. With a string of islands stretching across the northern Pacific almost to Asia, Alaska was in a unique position to offer refueling stations for naval air forces patrolling the North Pacific against potential Japanese or Russian aggression. The US Navy “designated its old reservation on Japonski Island as the Naval Seaplane Base, Sitka,” reclassified in 1938 as a Fleet Air Base and in 1939 as a Naval Air Station.<sup>45</sup> Between 1929 and 1939, the population of Sitka doubled, reaching almost 2,000 people.<sup>46</sup> More than 1,700 workers found employment during the construction of Japonski Island through the course of World War II.<sup>47</sup>

With the population explosion resulting from the establishment of the air base on Japonski Island, building construction became a leading industry for Sitka. Housing was in short supply and many outdated commercial buildings were in need of

35 Sheldon Jackson NHL nomination, 16.

36 Kristen Griffin, Evaluation of National Register Eligibility; Lincoln Street School, Sitka, Alaska. Report submitted to the Sitka School District, 2003.

37 Michael Kell, Cultural Resource Management Report Sawmill Creek Road Upgrade, Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Juneau, 2012.

38 “Fire at Sawmill,” *Sitka Sentinel*, January 12, 1940.

39 Sitka Maritime Heritage Society, *A Short History of Sitka, Alaska*, 2014.

40 Sitka Maritime Heritage Society, *A Short History of Sitka, Alaska*, 2014.

41 Hallock C. Bundy, *The Valdez-Fairbanks Trail*, (Seattle: Alaska Publishing Co., 1910), 17.

42 U.S. Department of Commerce, *14th Census of the United States, Population, First Series, Number of Inhabitants, Alaska* (Washington, D.C., Bureau of the Census), 1920.

43 U.S. Department of Commerce, *16th Census of the United States, Population, First Series, Number of Inhabitants, Alaska* (Washington, D.C., Bureau of the Census), 1940.

44 “They’re coming in 1940,” *Sitka Sentinel*, March 26, 1940.

45 Antonson, *An Administrative History*, 80.

46 “Population of Sitka nearly doubles,” *Sitka Sentinel*, March 5, 1940.

47 Antonson, *An Administrative History*, 80.

being replaced. Beginning in full force in 1940, more construction projects were undertaken within Sitka than ever before. The school-age population of Sitka continued to increase, as much as 50% in any given year, leading to pleas for federal aid in construction of a school with facilities capable of handling the rising number of students.<sup>48</sup> Complete with beautiful landscape and historic background, Sitka prided itself on having a bright commercial future within the Southeast.<sup>49</sup>

Following the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 and the subsequent entrance of the US into World War II, Alaska was closed to all civilian activity. In March 1942, Major General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr, then in charge of Army operations in Alaska, issued a proclamation that evacuated all dependents of armed services personnel and “restricted civilian travel and transportation to, from, and within Alaska.”<sup>50</sup> Despite these evacuations and the closing of all tourist activity to the territory, the population of Sitka remained high with the arrival of naval air troops at Japonski Island. The commercial district continued to thrive on the monetary support of the large population. Soldiers frequenting commercial establishments in Sitka would frequently spend nights in the US Post Office building on Lincoln Street if they had missed the last transport to the island base. In addition, the military officers often offered social opportunities to the residents of Sitka, hosting dances and gatherings (Figure 10).<sup>51</sup>



Figure 10. Military parade along Lincoln Street, the U.S. Court House and Post Office can be seen in the background, ca. 1940 (photograph courtesy of SHS).

48 “Federal assistance needed,” *Sitka Sentinel*, February 27, 1940.

49 “Johnson praises growth of Sitka,” *Sitka Sentinel*, January 23, 1940.

50 Naske, *Alaska*, 191.

51 “Navy personnel to give dance Saturday,” *Sitka Sentinel*, March 8, 1940.

Following the end of World War II and the lifting of travel restrictions to Alaska, tourists began to arrive, spurred on by new publicity brought about by the role Alaska played in national defenses during the war. Tourist industries flourished, and Sitka became a favorite tourist stop. Steam ship lines offered organized passenger service and tours of the town as well as other areas throughout Southeast Alaska.<sup>52</sup> Lincoln Street, as the main commercial hub of Sitka, was again the center for new construction as businesses demanded upgrades to outdated buildings not previously replaced during the military period. It also served as a tourist draw in its own right, with the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel at one end and Castle Hill on the other. Lincoln Street, which even in Russian times extended further east than the cathedral, saw even greater construction along its eastern commercial route. The route was tightly bound by government and civil buildings on its west end, religious facilities on its east end, and the waterfront to the south. The businesses that thrived along this route included pharmacies, restaurants, clothing stores, and hotels. Some of the businesses left distinct marks on the street, such as the Harry Race Pharmacy, which gave its name to the Harry Race Building at the west end of the street, the Sitka Hotel, which has been a landmark since its opening in March of 1940, and the Ben Franklin Store, which has survived over the intervening decades. Two hotels, the Sitka Hotel and the Millmore Hotel, were located on Lincoln Street, although the latter fell to fire in 1942.<sup>53</sup> There were also several bars, such as the Columbia Bar and the Silver Foam Cocktail Bar, and restaurants like the Anchorage Café and Arcade Café. There were several clothing stores, such as Connie’s Dress Shop operated out of the Sitka Hotel during the 1940s and Holt’s Mens Shop (Figure 11). Sears Roebuck and Company also had a store on Lincoln Street (Figure 12).



Figure 11. Holt’s Mens Shop on Lincoln Street, ca. 1940 (photograph courtesy of SHS).

52 Antonson, *An Administrative History*, 89.

53 DeArmond, *From Sitka’s Past*, 150.



Figure 12. Sears Roebuck and Company store on Lincoln Street, 1943 (photograph courtesy of SHS).

On January 2, 1966, a fire broke out on Lincoln Street that according to news articles destroyed 20% of the business district, including the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel. A total of seventeen businesses were destroyed, in the area directly surrounding the cathedral on the east end of the main commercial area.<sup>54</sup> Rebuilding began almost immediately, with relief funds coming first from religious organizations and later from commercial interests.<sup>55</sup> It was during this rebuilding period that styles and massing of commercial buildings on Lincoln Street began to change, from modest and traditional one to three story buildings with flat roofing, large storefronts, parapets, and awnings to protect the storefronts from inclement weather (Figure 13) to newer construction trending toward more modern materials, larger massing, and modern aesthetic styles.



Figure 13. The Sitka Bazaar Building, located at 215 Lincoln Street, survived the 1966 fire and still looks as it did in this 1968 photograph (photograph courtesy of SHS).

54 "20% of business district burns in spectacular fire," *The Daily Sentinel*, January 3, 1966.

55 "Owners of lost businesses discuss rebuilding plans," *The Daily Sentinel*, January 4, 1966.

Sitka continues to serve as a transportation hub in southeast Alaska, serving as a tourist port for cruise lines traveling from Seattle up through the Inside Passage. It has become largely dependent on tourism trade, with many shops and businesses along Lincoln Street closing their doors for the relatively sparse winter season. The summers in Sitka, however, see a continuity of the tourism tradition that stretches to well before World War II and brought money to build the commercial district of Lincoln Street.<sup>56</sup>

### Statement of Significance

Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.

Lincoln Street has been the commercial and social center of Sitka, Alaska since before the U.S. purchase of Alaska from the Russians in 1867. The Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel ensured that this area was the heart of the settlement during the Russian Colonial period, as it continued to be following the US purchase. One of the first acts passed by the newly formed city government following the purchase was to rename the main commercial thoroughfare, from Main Street to Lincoln Street.

In 1937, with hostilities looming due to WWII, the US government recognized the strategic position of Sitka for defense purposes. In 1937, the US Navy "designated its old reservation on Japonski Island as the Naval Seaplane Base, Sitka." Soon after, in February of 1938, it was designated the Fleet Air Base.<sup>57</sup> By September 1939, the facility had been designated a Naval Air

56 Robert N. DeArmond, *From Sitka's Past*, (Sitka, Alaska, Sitka Historical Society, 1995).

57 Antonson, *An Administrative History*, 80.

Station leading to massive construction efforts in and around Sitka. Contractors alone brought in nearly 1,700 laborers, a number that was more than the estimated population of Sitka at that time. Soon after, personnel from the US Army and Navy arrived to staff the facility. Throughout World War II, troops stationed at Japonski Island provided an economic boom for the town of Sitka.<sup>58</sup> The population influx brought about by the military buildup contributed to an increase in construction and commercial activity in Sitka's downtown business district along Lincoln Street. A large majority of the commercial buildings located both to the east and west of the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel were built during the 1940s.

Following the end of World War II and the lifting of travel restrictions to Alaska, tourists began to arrive, spurred on by new publicity brought about by the role Alaska played in national defenses during the war. Sitka became a favorite tourist stop. Steamship lines offered organized tours of the town as well as other areas throughout Southeast Alaska.<sup>59</sup> Construction along Lincoln Street continued through the 1950s as a tourism industry began to grow and Lincoln Street became a tourist destination. The commercial buildings along this stretch dating to the 1940s to 1950s are largely uniform in style and massing, consisting of one to three story buildings with flat roofing, large storefronts, parapets, and awnings to protect patrons from inclement weather.

On January 2, 1966, a fire broke out in Sitka that, according to news articles, destroyed 20% of the business district, including the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel. A total of seventeen businesses were destroyed in the area directly surrounding the cathedral on the east end of the main commercial area. Rebuilding began almost immediately, with the fire opening up existing property lots to new construction near the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel. Construction methods and styles shifted, with newer construction trending toward more modern materials, larger massing, and modern styles. Those buildings that survived the fire, however, have largely retained the original features and still serve as the heart of the commercial district in downtown Sitka.

### Qualifying Characteristics and Evaluation Considerations

Commercial buildings were built specifically for the exchange of goods and services. During the first part of the 19th century, enterprising business owners began to construct their street-facing façades to catch and hold the attention of the casual observer. In this manner, the business could attract clientele and

profits. The advent of plate glass windows set in metal allowed storefronts to have large display areas for goods and services offered. Decorative elements such as decorative kickplates, colorful siding, and eye-catching signage also contributed to the shift in commercial storefronts.<sup>60</sup> These elements, when present in several buildings in close proximity to one another, create a commercial district that is both visually stimulating and unified.

For the purpose of this report, two key feature types will be discussed. The first and most important is a discussion of qualifying features – that is, those visual elements of the buildings within the downtown commercial area that allow the buildings to contribute to the district as a whole. These features are then broken down into two subcategories, consisting of primary and secondary features. For a building to contribute to the downtown commercial district, it must contain all of the primary features (Figure 14) and several of the secondary features. Arguments can be made for those buildings that do not comply with one of the primary features but which may contain all of the secondary features. These features are:

#### Primary Features:

- Parapet
- Storefront
- Awning
- One-to-Three stories

#### Secondary Features:

- Wood lap or spray concrete siding
- Ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings
- Commercial entity signage
- Ornamented/pronounced kickplate below the storefront windows

A second feature type is a character-defining feature. These are features that contribute to the overall visual continuity of the district without being contributing elements themselves. These include:

- Stone retaining wall
- Sidewalk paving style – materials, patterns, etc.
- Viewshed
- Purpose and use of the building

<sup>58</sup> Antonson, *An Administrative History*, 89.

<sup>59</sup> Antonson, *An Administrative History*, 42.

<sup>60</sup> Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular: Buildings and Interiors, 1870 – 1960* (New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Inc., 2009), 233 – 234.



Figure 14. Example of a contributing building in the Sitka Historic Business District with primary features identified (©TNSDS 2014).

### Contributing and Non-Contributing Properties

By applying the identified qualifying features for the Sitka Historic Business District to each building identified as 45 years old or older, the contributing status of each building can be determined. Buildings that retain three out of four of the primary qualifying features and most of the secondary features are considered contributing resources to the district. The qualifying features reflect the period of significance for the majority of the building stock in downtown Sitka. Thirty-five property lots were surveyed and 31 lots were found to have buildings that are 45 years old or older. Out of the 31 lots with buildings historic in age, 18 were identified as retaining enough features to be considered contributing to the historic district (Table 4).

Table 4. Sitka Historic Business District (SIT-00988) Contributing and Non-Contributing Properties		
Address	Name	District Status
2 Lincoln Street	Cable House (SIT-00212)	Non-Contributing
100 Lincoln Street	Sitka Post Office and Court House (SIT-00313)	Non-Contributing
101 Lincoln Street	Castle Hill (SIT-00002)	Non-Contributing
106 Lincoln Street	Harry Race Building (SIT-00965)	Contributing
108 Lincoln Street	Fur Gallery (SIT-00966)	Contributing
118 Lincoln Street	Sitka Hotel (SIT-00967)	Contributing
124 Lincoln Street	Brenner's (SIT-00968)	Non-Contributing
130 Lincoln Street	Ernie's (SIT-00969)	Non-Contributing
132 Lincoln Street	Random House (SIT-00970)	Contributing
200 Lincoln Street	The Cellar (SIT-00971)	Contributing
206 Lincoln Street	Russian American Company Building 29 (SIT-00013)	Contributing
208 Lincoln Street	Russell's (SIT-00972)	Contributing
214 Lincoln Street	Ben Franklin (SIT-00973)	Contributing
224 Lincoln Street	Sitka Lutheran Church (SIT-00004)	Non-Contributing
236 Lincoln Street	Franklin Building (SIT-00974)	Non-Contributing
322 Lincoln Street	SIT-00975	Contributing
328 Lincoln Street	Columbia Bar (SIT-00976)	Contributing
329 Harbor Drive	Troutte Center (SIT-00977)	Non-Contributing
334 Lincoln Street	U.S. Post Office (SIT-00978)	Contributing
197 Katlian Avenue	Totem Square (SIT-00046)	Non-Contributing
120 Katlian Avenue	Sitka Pioneers Home (SIT-00097)	Non-Contributing
201 Lincoln Street	Old Harbor Books and Coffee (SIT-00979)	Contributing
203 Lincoln Street	Sitka Outlet Store (SIT-00980)	Contributing
209 Lincoln Street	Homeport Eatery (SIT-00981)	Contributing
215 Lincoln Street	Sitka Bazaar (SIT-00982)	Contributing
221 Lincoln Street	St. Michael's Store (SIT-00983)	Contributing
237 Lincoln Street	Cathedral Arms Apartments (SIT-00984)	Contributing
239 Lincoln Street	Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel (SIT-00010)	Non-Contributing
321 Lincoln Street	Service Transfer Building (SIT-00985)	Contributing
331 Lincoln Street	Coliseum (SIT-00986)	Non-Contributing
337 Lincoln Street	Moose Lodge (SIT-00987)	Non-Contributing

There are several NRHP-listed resources located within the Sitka Historic Business District that do not contribute to the district. These buildings, such as the U.S. Post Office and Court House, the Sitka Pioneers home, and the prominent Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel, are not commercial vernacular buildings, nor do they have primary and/or secondary architectural

features that convey the sense of history associated with the period. The area of significance for the district is “commerce” with a period of significance from 1937 to the mid-1960s. The majority of the buildings located within the district date to the period of significance and are able to convey a stylistic sense of that period (Figure 15).

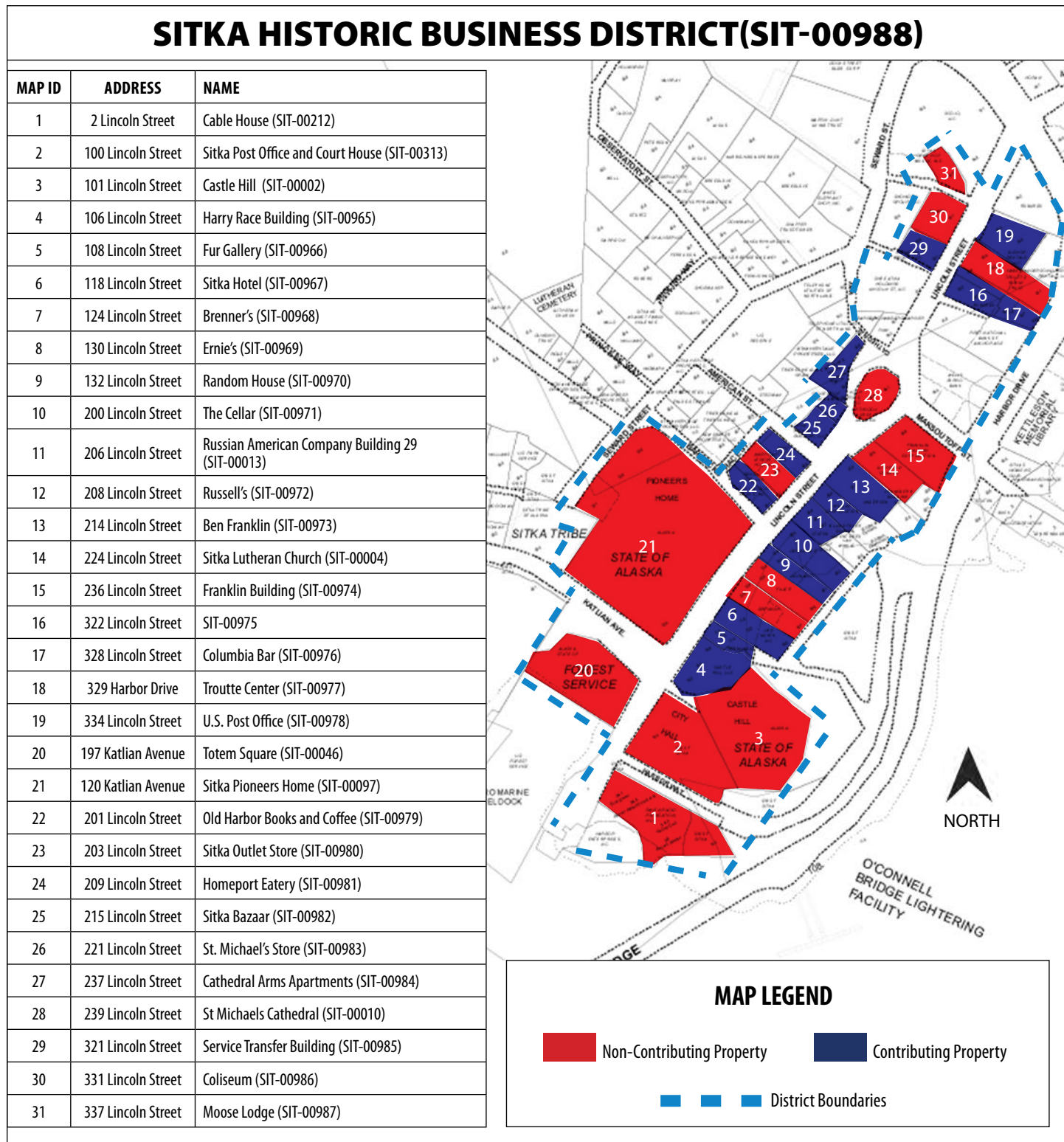


Figure 15. Map depicting the location, boundaries, and contributing status of the buildings within the downtown business area of Sitka.

## Historic Structures Assessments

### 2 Lincoln Street, Cable House (SIT-00212)

The Cable House, located at 2 Lincoln Street, is a two-story timber frame building constructed in a 19th Century Neo-Russian style prior to 1910 and is currently on the extreme southwestern edge of Lincoln Street (Figure 16). It has a low, shingled, hipped roof with deep overhanging eaves supported by stylize brackets and a concrete block foundation. It is covered in wood lap siding. Fenestration consists of symmetrical paired one-over-one sash windows on each side of the house, with two pairs in the first story on each façade, and a combination of paired or single one-over-one sash on the second story facades. A central one-over-one window is centered above the main entrance on the north façade as well as above the entrance on the south façade. The entrances are wood-panel doors with a fixed light, set beneath wooden rectangular hipped-roof porches. The Cable House is centrally located on the property, with a paved drive leading to parking and a separate garage, and a broad landscaped lawn to the north. A paved walkway also leads from Lincoln Street to the main entrance. The Cable House was listed on the NRHP in 1979 for its association and significance with the Washington Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph Service.

As the Cable House was constructed prior to 1910 and was not initially intended to operate as a commercial building, it is not considered to be contributing to the historic district. The building holds none of the qualifying characteristics of the commercial district such as storefront, parapet, and location against the streetscape.



Figure 16. The Cable House at 2 Lincoln Street, view facing northwest (©TNSDS 2014).

### 100 Lincoln Street, Sitka Post Office and Court House (SIT-00313)

The Sitka U.S. Post Office and Court House, located at 100 Lincoln Street along the south side of the street, is a three-story reinforced concrete Art Deco building constructed between 1937 and 1938 as a federal government post office and courthouse (Figure 17). It has a concrete slab roof and a poured concrete foundation with raised basement. Fenestration consists of one-over-one sash windows set in vertical, recessed panels separated by ornamental spandrels with Art Deco motifs. The main entrance is centrally located in the northern façade and consists of paired metal-framed glass doors. The original entrance, on the second story, is still in evidence and leads onto what is now a concrete patio. In the 1990s, the front of the building was altered, with concrete panel additions bringing the first story out to the street, which mimics the scale and style of the adjacent commercial center of Lincoln Street. The entrance was also altered at that time, with the paired concrete stairs being filled in but reflected in the new design. The words “United States Post Office and Court House” are set into the concrete just below the roof parapet, with “Sitka, Alaska” set just below. The Sitka U.S. Post Office and Court House was constructed as part of the New Deal, which saw the construction of much-needed federal buildings across the country and Alaska in particular. The building was listed on the NRHP in 1997.

The US Post Office is not considered to be a contributing resource to the Sitka Historic Business District. The building was constructed prior to the period of significance as part of New Deal Depression activities. The building’s does not have the commercial features necessary to be a contributing structure, such as parapet, awning, or storefront. Adaptations made in the 1990s added projections that bring the building to the same setback against the street as the other buildings in the district, however, these adaptations are not original and are not in keeping with the original form of the building.



Figure 17. Sitka Post Office and Court House, located at 100 Lincoln Street, view facing south (©TNSDS 2014).



### 101 Lincoln Street, Castle Hill (SIT-00002)

Castle Hill is a hill located just to the south of the intersection of Lincoln and Katlian Streets. Originally the site of Tlingit homes prior to 1804, it became the permanent site of the Russian settlement of New Archangel (Figure 18). It was used as a militaristic fort and lookout for the protection of the settlement. Alexander Baranov lived atop the hill in a two-story home used for governance and referred to as “Baranov’s Castle.” In 1955, the site was cleared of construction and was named a park. In 1965, a circular stone parapet with space for six cannon, pilasters with interpretive plaques, and flagpoles were constructed as part of the Alaska Purchase Centennial celebrations. Foot access to the site from Lincoln Street consists of a paved path running through the alley between the U.S. Post Office and Court House building and the Harry Race Building, leading to steep stone steps. Handicap ramp access leads from the hill to the south, where a parking lot is located. As the site of the official raising of the American flag following purchase of Alaska, Castle Hill was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1966.

Castle Hill is non-contributing to Sitka Historic Business District. While the property is historic in its own right, it is not a commercial property. It does not contain a building of any sort, and operates as an historical park celebrating the purchase of Alaska from Russia and chronicling the history of the area.



Figure 18. Castle Hill, at 101 Lincoln Street, view from on top of hill facing south (©TNSDS 2014).

### 106 Lincoln Street, Harry Race Building (SIT-00965)

The Harry Race Building, located at 106 Lincoln Street, is a two-story rectangular commercial building constructed in 1942 (Figure 19). The siding, which extends to the ground, obscures the foundation material and the roof is built-up. The north-facing street façade of the building is clad in vertical wooden siding, raised panel on the lower story and grooved on the upper,

with fixed aluminum storefront windows along the streetscape below a shingled awning. The upper story contains office space with paired one-over-one metal sash windows. Access to the upper story is provided by means of a centrally placed stair, delineated on the exterior by means of a break in the awning to showcase a fixed sixteen-light window, with wood sash, placed over double aluminum framed glass doors. The awning tapers to ends over the door, but a sheet of Plexiglas connected to the awning ends protects the entry from inclement weather. The west and east façades, which each face alleyways separating the building from its neighbors, is aesthetically divided into upper and lower stories by means of siding, with the ground story covered in stucco and the upper story a continuation of the red wood siding seen on the front. The building was constructed to maximize lot space, facing directly onto the streetscape with minimal alley access providing access to the rear of the building.

Harry Race Building is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1942, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate).



Figure 19. The Harry Race Building, 106 Lincoln Street, view facing southwest (©TNSDS 2014).

### 108 Lincoln Street, Fur Gallery (SIT-00966)

The Fur Gallery building, is located on the south side of Lincoln Street and faces north. It is a two-story rectangular commercial building constructed in 1940 to maximize lot size, with a large alley along the western façade and sharing a firewall with the adjacent Sitka Hotel (Figure 20). It has a flat roof with parapet and hidden foundation. The street façade contains two store-

fronts with separate access consisting of aluminum fixed storefront windows and aluminum framed glass commercial doors with transoms. Siding on the lower level is stone veneer and is separated from the upper story by a metal-roofed awning. The upper story is clad in vertical channel grooved wood siding painted off-white, and contains a ribbon of wood sash casement windows: five paired sets of paired single casement windows placed to either side. The windows, roofline, and corners are trimmed in green wood that is continued in the awning. The west façade of the building, facing the alley, continues the siding of the street façade in the upper story but contains wood framed one-over-one sash windows. The lower story is clad in stucco. A green corrugated metal awning across the façade of the building protects the entrance from inclement weather and connects to the adjacent Sitka Hotel, with a pediment in the awning oriented to provide a continuous visual front across the two buildings as opposed to delineating any individual aspect of the Fur Gallery building. A drainage system of scuppers runs along the west façade. The name of the building, denoting the commercial entity, is evident along the second story street façade in attached metal letters reading “Fur Gallery.”

108 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1940, it is an excellent example of the commercial style seen in the district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate). Additionally, the building is situated adjacent to the Sitka Hotel, and the awning is constructed in such a way that it has visual continuity with the neighboring building.



Figure 20. The Fur Gallery, 108 Lincoln Street, view facing south-south-east (©TNSDS 2014).

### 118 Lincoln Street, Sitka Hotel (SIT-00967)

The Sitka Hotel, located at 118 Lincoln Street, is a three-story rectangular commercial building constructed on the south side of Lincoln Street in 1939 (Figure 21). Built to fill the entire lot, it shares a firewall with the adjacent Fur Gallery building to the west and is connected to 124 Lincoln Street to the east by means of a faux front blocking an alley from street view and access. It is clad in spray concrete on all levels with brick veneer laid along the kick plate on the first story. It has a flat roof with parapet and a hidden foundation. The street façade, facing north, abuts the sidewalk. The main entrance is recessed and offset from center. An aluminum awning protects the entrance from inclement weather and extends across the faux wall blocking the alley to the east and continues across the Fur Gallery building to the west. A pediment in the awning is centered over the main entrance, offset from the center of the building, and marked with Queen Anne style detailing at the very peak. The main level contains several plate-glass storefront windows with aluminum framed glass entry doors. Vinyl one-over-one sash windows with false shutters mark the upper two stories of the building. A slightly pink finish to the spray concrete marks the roofline, and a Plexiglas sign reading “Sitka Hotel” is placed in the direct center of the building’s top story.

The Sitka Hotel is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1939, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings). It was also constructed to help alleviate a housing shortage caused by the construction of the Naval Air Station on Japonski Island, and the public rooms on the first floor of the hotel served as temporary commercial space for tenant businesses.



Figure 21. The Sitka Hotel, 118 Lincoln Street, view facing south-south-west (©TNSDS 2014).

### 124 Lincoln Street, Brenner Building (SIT-00968)

The Brenner Building, located at 124 Lincoln Street, is a two-story vernacular commercial building constructed in 1930 on the south side of the street (Figure 22). It is a rectangular building constructed to maximize property space with the alley to the west fenced off from access. The entire building is clad in red painted wood shiplap siding with brown trim. It has a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete foundation. Wood-framed plate glass storefront windows and a shingled awning mark the north-facing street façade. Access to the building is provided through metal-framed glass doors: one angled across the corner of the storefront and a second at the northeast corner of the building providing access to the second story. The second story windows on the street façade are wood sash two-over-two windows. The windows visible along the eastern façade consist of groupings of single-light casement windows framing a single-light fixed window with occasional use of paired single-light casement windows. The awning is supported by rectangular posts on concrete blocks that connect to the awning with decorative, dark green brackets. The building has undergone extensive restoration efforts in recent years. These efforts included attention to Neoclassical Revival details, such as a broken pediment in the parapet and detailed moldings at roofline, and window lintels on the second story.

The Brenner Building is considered to be a non-contributor to the Sitka Historic Business District. It was constructed outside of the period of significance for the historic district and has undergone extensive remodeling in recent years, creating a false sense of history. The result is that it embodies all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings) required for inclusion in the district, and while it visually continues the feel of the district, it is not considered to be a contributing building due to construction date and renovations.



Figure 22. The Brenner Building, located at 124 Lincoln Street, view facing southwest (©TNSDS 2014).

### 130 Lincoln Street, Ernie's Bar & Robertson's Art Gallery (SIT-00969)

130 Lincoln Street is a rectangular, single-story vernacular commercial building built in 1974 on the south side of the street (Figure 23). It has been altered since construction to resemble two separate buildings. It was constructed to maximize the property space, with a narrow alley to the west and sharing a firewall with 132 Lincoln Street to the east. It has a built-up roof with false front and a poured concrete foundation. The entire building is covered in vertical wood siding with storefronts along the north-facing street façade. The west portion of the building, designated as 128 Lincoln Street, has a centrally oriented storefront with wood framed plate-glass storefront windows framing a centrally placed, metal door with single light. The siding on the west half of the building is dull gray vertically grooved plywood with purplish wood trim. A raised flat false front parapet tops the building, rising higher than the roof level and containing a simple rectangular cornice with decorative brackets. A black pipe extends from above the entrance with a sign reading "Robertson's Art Gallery and Custom Framing." The eastern portion of the building is clad in brown board-and-batten wood siding. The storefront on this half of the building has a side orientation, with the recessed entrance to the west of two wood framed fixed plate glass storefront windows that are much smaller than it's neighbors. The false front parapet extends much higher than that to the west and it supports a large triangular, shingled awning to protect the storefront. This half of the building has a sign reading "Ernie's Old Time Saloon" suspended from the awning.

130 Lincoln Street is not considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1974, well outside the period of significance, it has a modern appearance and smaller massing than the contributing structures to the district. It does not have a parapet over the awning, giving it a stubby feel, no storefront display, and only half of the building is covered by an awning.



Figure 23. Ernie's Bar and Robertson's Art Gallery, 130 Lincoln Street, view facing southeast (©TNSDS 2014).

### 132 Lincoln Street, Random House (SIT-00970)

The Random House building is a rectangular, two-story vernacular commercial building on the south side of the street constructed in 1950 (Figure 24). It was built to maximize property space, and shares firewalls with the buildings on either side. It has a built-up roof and a hidden foundation. The lower story of the north-facing street façade has a brick veneer and centered storefront while the upper story is clad in panels sprayed in concrete. A flat awning is slightly angled towards the building to facilitate drainage away from the streetscape and it separates the two stories. The lower story has aluminum framed plate glass storefront windows framing a central metal-framed glass door, accented by wooden pilasters with decorative stone veneer bases. A metal-framed glass door with transom at the extreme west side of the street façade provides access to the second story. The second story contains a ribbon of ten one-over-one sash windows, of which several are replacement aluminum and are not painted to match the older wood sash windows. The firewall connecting the building to the adjoining 130 Lincoln Street has been extended out from the original side of the building so that it runs flush with 130 Lincoln Street, which is built closer to the street. A plastic and aluminum sign is fixed to the awning and anchored to the façade with cables, and reads “Random House: Gift items, party goods, cards, records, flowers by wire.”

The Random House building is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1950, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).



Figure 24. Random House Building, 132 Lincoln Street, view facing southeast (©TNSDS 2014).

### 200 Lincoln Street, The Cellar (SIT-00971)

200 Lincoln Street is a rectangular, one-story vernacular commercial building constructed in 1940 on the south side of the street (Figure 25). It was built to maximize property space, and shares a firewall with 132 Lincoln Street to the west, with a narrow alley to the east. It has a built-up roof and poured concrete foundation. The majority of the building is clad in gray sawtooth shingle asbestos siding. The lower story of the north-facing street façade is devoted to a centrally oriented storefront consisting of aluminum framed fixed plate glass windows framing recessed metal framed double glass doors. A massive shingled triangular awning extends across the entire second story, extending beyond the west end of the building across an addition and attaching to the east side of 132 Lincoln Street. Attached to both 200 and 132 Lincoln Street is a small, one-story attachment with a recessed metal-framed glass door, and clad in wood shiplap siding painted off-white with red trim. This coloring plan extends to the first of the plate glass windows in the main building.

200 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1940, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).



Figure 25. The Cellar at 200 Lincoln Street, view facing southwest (©TNSDS 2014).

### 206 Lincoln Street, Russian American Company Building 29 / Tilson Building (SIT-00013)

The Tilson Building, also known as Russian American Company Building No. 29, is located at 206 Lincoln Street (Figure 26). It is a three-story log structure of the Russian Colonial style constructed on the south side of the street. It has a raised-seam metal, side-gabled roof with four gabled dormers and a partial basement. Construction dates vary from 1835 to the 1850s,

however, it was the last Russian building to be used in Sitka for commercial purposes. The building has undergone substantial renovation, including the addition of wood lap siding on the main and western façades, vinyl shiplap siding on the second story east facade, and wood shingle in the eastern gable end. Plate glass storefront windows are present in the northeast and northwest corners of the building, and a flat angled awning to protect the storefronts from inclement weather runs the entire length of the building. A brick-veneer kickplate has also been added along the northern façade of the building. Fenestration consists of one-over-one vinyl sash windows set in the second story and four-over-four wood sash windows in each of the four north-facing third story dormers. The storefront to the northwest contains a metal-framed glass door centrally placed within the display, while the entrance to the northeast is a wood-framed glass door to the extreme east of the display. A panel door with a single light is located in the center of the north façade. An addition to the south side of the building, not visible from Lincoln Street, has extended the roofline into a salt-box form. Plexiglas has been placed over the northeast corner of the first story to reveal and protect the original logs of the building. It is significant as one of the few remaining Russian structures in Alaska, and it was included in the NRHP as a National Historic Landmark in 1987.

The Tilson Building is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Originally constructed during the Russian Period prior to 1850, it has undergone numerous renovations during the interceding 160 years. In its present form, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).



Figure 26. The Tilson Building/Russian American Building Number 29 at 206 Lincoln Street, view facing southeast (©TNSDS 2014).

### **208 Lincoln Street, Russell's Sporting Goods (SIT-00972)**

208 Lincoln Street is a rectangular two-story vernacular commercial building constructed in 1940 on the south side of the street (Figure 27). It has a built up roof with parapet and a hidden poured concrete foundation. The north-facing main front and the west alley facing façades of the building are covered in gray wood lap siding with white wooden trim. The east façade, also facing a narrow alley, is covered in metal vertical siding. The primary north-facing façade is dominated by a centrally oriented storefront with cobble-stone veneer kickplate below a wood-shingled triangular awning. The awning has wooden scalloped trim. The main entrance is through a metal-framed glass door with transom framed by paired plate glass display windows. A secondary entrance is located at the east of the main façade, consisting of a metal door with single light and leading to the second story. The second story is marked by three sets of paired one-over-one wood framed sash windows. The roof's parapet is marked by a bracketed cornice, which contains a compass arrow and geometric decorative elements in a contrasting lighter gray color.

208 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributor to the Sitka Historic Business District. It was constructed in 1940, inside the period of significance for the historic district, but has undergone extensive remodeling in recent years. The result is that it embodies all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings) required for inclusion in the district. While the building is not individually eligible for listing, it is considered to be contributing due to the visual continuity it conveys to the historic district.



Figure 27. Russell's Sporting Goods, 208 Lincoln Street, view facing south-east (©TNSDS 2014).

### 214 Lincoln Street, Ben Franklin Store (SIT-00973)

The Ben Franklin Store is a rectangular single story vernacular commercial building constructed in 1964 on the south side of the street (Figure 28). It was built to maximize property area, with very narrow alleys on the east and west sides. It has a built-up roof and poured concrete foundation. The east and west façades of the building are covered with raised seam metal siding. The north-facing front façade is dominated by two storefronts and is almost entirely plate glass display windows, the two shops only visually separated by sprayed concrete pilasters. The two recessed storefronts contain paired metal-framed glass doors with transoms. Each recess is framed by paired metal-framed plate glass display windows; the larger store on the west has an additional pair of display windows abutting the west wall. The display windows rest on a brick-veneered kick plate and are topped by a shallow, triangular, wood-shingled awning that meets the roofline. Signage consist of wooden signs hung from the awning in front of each store, reading “The Totem” in front of the eastern store and “Ben Franklin Store” in front of the larger western store. A wooden panel painted to resemble to a totem pole covers the spray concrete pilaster at the eastern corner of the main façade.

The Ben Franklin Building is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1964, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).



Figure 28. The Ben Franklin Store, 214 Lincoln Street, view facing southwest (©TNSDS 2014).

### 224 Lincoln Street, Sitka Lutheran Church (SIT-00004)

The Sitka Lutheran Church, located at 224 Lincoln Street, is a rectangular church constructed in 1967 on the south side of Lincoln Street (Figure 29) on the site of the original Finnish Lutheran Church, which dated to 1840. The rectangular church was constructed to maximize lot size, incorporating the wall and basement of a previous church that had been destroyed by fire in 1966. It has a gable roof, the north side of which is steeply sloped and covered with asphalt shingles, and the south side of which is flattened and covered in copper roofing. The building is clad in rough aggregate precast concrete panels. The main entrance is at the northeast corner of the church, with a recessed entry that spans the entire height of the building, allowing the gable roof to protect the entrance from inclement weather. The entrance consists of wood-framed glass doors with sidelights, topped by a solid wood transom below a 12-light fixed wood sash window that extends to the roofline. A set of three metal interlocking crosses rise from the northeast corner of the building just inside the covered main entrance and extend up through the roofline. A secondary entrance is in the northwest corner of the building and consists of metal-framed glass doors below an asphalt-shingled awning just wide enough to protect the entrance. Vertical wood railings connect the awning with the roof creating a vertical emphasis. Signage for the church is reserved to a series of small panels fixed to the north façade, and include a informational display case for services and times, a metal commemorative plate bearing the build date for the church, and a small brown panel that displays a brief history of the church location.

The Sitka Lutheran Church is not considered to be a contributing building to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1966 to replace the original church destroyed by the fire in January 1966, it is not a commercial building and contains none of the primary features necessary for inclusion in the district.



Figure 29. The Sitka Lutheran Church, 224 Lincoln Street, view facing southwest (©TNSDS 2014).

### **236 Lincoln Street, Franklin Building (SIT-00974)**

The Franklin Building is a two-story rectangular vernacular commercial building constructed in 1967 on the south side of Lincoln Street at the junction with Maksoutoff Street (Figure 30). It was constructed to maximize property area, with the west façade facing Maksoutoff Street and the north façade facing out onto Lincoln Street. It has a flat roof with an angled copper parapet on all sides and a poured concrete foundation. The exterior of the building consists of vertical aggregate concrete veneer panels, punctuated by vertical sections of curtain wall. The façades are nearly identical in fenestration, with the exception of the main entrance centered on the north façade. It consists of double metal-framed glass doors, accentuated by a copper awning the width of the entrance, which projects almost to the end of the sidewalk. Each window bay on the lower story contains two metal-framed plate glass display windows topped by smaller transom. Decorative metal panels in the curtain window configurations are set at the bottom of each story. Paired hopper transom windows topped with plate glass picture windows occupy the upper story. Carved wooden totem poles have been centered in each of the concrete veneer sections, serving as a visual continuation between the two stories.

The Franklin Building is not considered to be a contributing building to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1967, outside of the period of significance, and it contains few of the necessary features for visual continuity for the commercial district.



Figure 30. The Franklin Building, located at 236 Lincoln Street 322 Lincoln Street (SIT-00988)

### **322 Lincoln Street (SIT-00975)**

322 Lincoln Street is a one-story rectangular vernacular commercial building constructed in 1940 on the south side of the street (Figure 31). It was constructed to maximize property area, abutting the sidewalk and with a narrow alley to the west providing access to parking in the rear. It has a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete foundation. The building has a cobblestone veneer on the lower story and raised seam sheet metal siding on the parapet and roofline. The main fa-

çade faces north and contains a centrally oriented storefront consisting of paired metal framed glass doors with three fixed plate glass display windows to either side. An additional identical window is placed on the west side of the building facing the paved drive and a secondary metal door is evident near the southwestern corner. An awning protects the storefront from inclement weather and is divided into three asphalt-shingled hipped roof sections. The building is currently vacant and contains no signage.

322 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1940, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).



Figure 31. 322 Lincoln Street, view facing southeast (©TNSDS 2014).

### **328 Lincoln Street, Columbia Bar (SIT-00976)**

The Columbia Bar, located at 328 Lincoln Street, is a two-story rectangular vernacular commercial building constructed ca. 1910 on the south side of Lincoln Street (Figure 32). It was built to maximize the property lot, facing directly onto Lincoln and sharing narrow alleys with the neighboring buildings to the east and west. It has a gable roof clad in corrugated metal hidden behind a rectangular false parapet and a concrete foundation. The main façade, facing north, is clad in wood shingle siding in the upper story and wood lap siding in the lower story. The east and west facades, facing narrow walkways, are clad in corrugated metal. Fenestration is simple, with a large wood-framed plate glass display window in the lower story slightly off from center, a second small wood-framed fixed window near the western edge of the main façade, and a single set of paired wood sash windows in the upper story. There are two entrances on the main facade, both wood panel doors with fixed single light windows. The building has no awning or signage and the commercial space in the lower story is vacant.

The Columbia Bar is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in ca.1910 outside of the period of significance, it nonetheless is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains most of the primary features (parapet, storefront, and massing) and several of the secondary features (wood lap siding, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).



Figure 32. The Columbia Bar, 328 Lincoln Street, view facing southeast (©TNSDS 2014).

### 329 Harbor Drive, Troutte Center (SIT-00977)

The Troutte Center, is a two-story rectangular vernacular commercial building constructed in 1967 on the south side of Lincoln Street (Figure 33). It was built to maximize the property lot, with the main façade facing north directly onto Lincoln Street. It has a flat roof with parapet and a concrete foundation. The main north façade has vinyl lap siding with stone veneer along the first story storefront and corners of the building; the east and west facades are painted concrete block. Fenestration consists of a series of plate glass storefront display windows across the first story and an evenly spaced row of six sliding glass windows in the upper story. The lower story contains two storefronts separated by a single metal-framed glass door with transom that provides access to a central staircase to the upper story. Storefront entrances are recessed, with paired metal-framed glass doors with transoms. The kickplate below the display windows is stone veneer. Paired red raised-seam metal hipped awnings protect the storefronts from inclement weather; a metal clad pent protects the upper story windows. Signage for the resident commercial entities hangs from the underside of the awning.

The Troutte Center Building is not considered to be a contributing building to the Sitka Historic Business District. It was constructed outside the period of significance (1967) and has un-

dergone extensive renovation in recent years. While it contains several of the necessary features, the massing of the building and necessary features is such that it does not convey visual continuity with the rest of the historic district.



Figure 33. Troutte Center, 329 Lincoln Street, view facing southeast (©TNSDS 2014).

### 334 Lincoln Street, U.S. Post Office (SIT-00978)

334 Lincoln Street is a rectangular one-story vernacular commercial building constructed in 1965 on the south side of the street (Figure 34). It was built to maximize property area, sharing a firewall with the building to the west and having a narrow alley to the east. The building has a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete foundation. It is clad in wood lap siding with darker wood trim. The main façade faces north onto Lincoln Street and contains two recessed storefronts. Each storefront contains paired metal-framed glass doors flanked by two fixed plate glass display windows with transoms to either side. The kickplate below the display windows is painted a contrasting green with white rectangles in relief, a motif that is repeated in the bulkhead over the doors. A triangular asphalt-shingled awning, supported by timber trusses, protects the storefronts from inclement weather. The parapet is worked to resemble three pinnacles centered over the building. Each parapet holds signage related to the commercial entities housed within: the sign to the east advertises the US Post Office, while the central and western pinnacles contain signs for the Mountain Miss store. Additional signage for these businesses also hangs from the underside of the awning.

334 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1965, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pro-



nounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).



Figure 34. The U.S. Post Office at 334 Lincoln Street, view facing southwest (©TNSDS 2014).

### 197 Katlian Avenue, Totem Square (SIT-00046)

Totem Square, located at the northwest end of Lincoln Street, is an open square park (Figure 35). It contains a totem pole in the center of the open landscaped grass with interpretive signage detailing the history of Sitka and the totem iconography. It is bordered to the east by a paved parking area that opens onto Katlian Ave, to the south by Lincoln Street, and to the west by a stone wall protecting the park and sidewalk from Sitka Harbor just beyond.

Totem Square is not considered to be a contributing feature of the Sitka Historic Business District. It contains no building and serves no commercial purpose. It serves as an open area for area residents and tourists and presents information on the history of Sitka.



Figure 35. Totem Square, 197 Katlian Avenue, view facing northeast (©TNSDS 2014).

### 120 Katlian Avenue, Sitka Pioneers Home (SIT-00097)

The Sitka Pioneer's Home is a wide U-shaped three-story reinforced concrete Mission Revival building (Figure 36) constructed on the north side of Lincoln Street to the east of the junction with Katlian Street. It was constructed in 1934 for the purpose

of housing Alaska's aging pioneers. It was constructed with a Spanish quarry tile roof with copper flashing, cupolas, detailing, and dormers with six-over-six sash windows. It also has a full basement and attic over a poured concrete foundation. Fenestration consists of even rows of one-over-one metal sash windows in all stories. An entrance vestibule topped by a metal-railed patio and containing six-over-nine double-hung wood sash windows emphasizes the main entrance, set in the center of the building and facing out onto Totem Square. The entrance is recessed within this vestibule and has paired metal-framed eight-light glass doors with sidelights and transom. Faux corbeling at the roofline consists of a row of small concrete arches. The building is situated near the center of the property, allowing for a large landscaped front lawn, and several outbuildings including a nurse's home, administrator's wing, and parking. A large statue, "The Prospector," was added to the front lawn area in 1949. The Sitka Pioneer's Home was listed on the NRHP in 1979 for its significance as the first facility constructed in Alaska to provide housing for the territory's aging pioneer population. The sponsoring pension program was the first of its kind to be implemented in the United States.

The Pioneers Home is not considered to be a contributing feature of the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1934, outside the period of significance, the building is in the Mission Revival style and has no commercial function. It contains none of the features necessary for inclusion in the historic district. The building is, however, listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.



Figure 36. The Sitka Pioneer's Home, 120 Katlian Avenue, view facing northeast (©TNSDS 2014).

### 201 Lincoln Street, Old Harbor Books and Coffee (SIT-00979)

201 Lincoln Street is a two-story vernacular gable-end commercial building constructed in 1890 (Figure 37) on the north side of Lincoln Street at the intersection with Barracks Street. It was built to maximize property space, with the foundation and floor level rising in increments toward the rear of the building in line with the sloping location. It also shares a fire-wall with 203 Lincoln Street to the east and is built directly along the line of the street. The roof is a moderate gable covered in rolled metal roofing, and consists of two parts with the

rear section to the north being slightly higher than that along the street front, in keeping with the slope of the landscape. The building is largely clad in white painted wood lap siding with yellow half-cove shingles in the gable end. The lower story of south-facing street façade is dedicated to storefront; with large vinyl trimmed plate glass fixed storefront windows centered on recessed aluminum doors with fixed single-light windows. The storefront is decorative in nature, with yellow-painted sign band and kick plate paneling and red and blue painted wood detailing and trim. Half-cove shingles cover the rectangular space directly above the door. The second story of the front façade is a false rectangular front, jutting through the gable to give a rectangular appearance more in keeping with the remaining streetscape. The west façade of the building, facing Barracks Street, is marked by a row of fixed plate glass windows over smaller awning windows. A triangular asphalt shingled awning runs directly above the storefront across the entire façade. The awning is broken by a pediment centered across the building, slightly offset from the main entrance. A secondary entrance on the extreme east of the building provides access to the second story. A brown and white metal sign is fixed to the upper reaches of the false front and reads “Old Harbor Books.”

201 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Although constructed prior to the period of significance in 1890, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings). Historic photographs from the period of significance show the building is nearly unchanged in character since the period of significance.



Figure 37. Old Harbor Books and Coffee, view facing west (©TNSDS 2014).

### 203 Lincoln Street, Sitka Outlet Store (SIT-00980)

203 Lincoln Street is a rectangular, two-story vernacular commercial building constructed in 1940 on the north side of the street (Figure 38). It was built to maximize property size, sharing a firewall with 201 Lincoln Street to the west and having only an extremely narrow alley with the neighboring building to the east. The south portion of the building has a flat roof with parapet while the north portion has a gable roof. The building has a hidden poured concrete foundation. The south-facing primary façade of the building is clad in vinyl lap siding with wood trim, while the surface area visible in the alley is stucco. The front façade is dominated by a centrally oriented storefront with double metal-framed glass doors framed by large plate glass storefront windows. The second story is marked by three sets of windows consisting of large plate fixed windows over narrow single-light paired awning windows. The wall contains a raised parapet, lending height to the front façade. A triangular asphalt-shingled awning separates the two levels. A secondary door is evident in the alley as well as a window in the second story; these features indicate that the alley was once more substantial than it is currently, as presently the alley is too narrow to allow for human passage.

203 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1940, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).



Figure 38. The Sitka Outlet Store, 203 Lincoln Street, view facing west (©TNSDS 2014).

**209 Lincoln Street, Homeport Eatery (SIT-00981)**

209 Lincoln Street is a one-story rectangular vernacular commercial building constructed in 1923 on the north side of Lincoln Street (Figure 39) at the intersection with American Street. It was built to maximize the property area, with a shared fire wall with the American Legion Building to the west. It has a flat built-up roof and a concealed poured concrete foundation. The building is clad in wooden lap siding painted a pale blue gray with openings trimmed in flat wood. The primary façade faces south directly onto Lincoln Street and is dominated by a recessed entrance, triangular wood-shingled awning, and false-gabled parapet. The wood-framed glass main entrance door is centrally placed and raised above the street level by a series of five wooden steps. It is framed by a pair of metal framed plate glass display windows within the recess. Larger plate glass display window configurations are placed to each side of the recessed entrance, each consisting of a central window framed by narrow fixed windows with decorative false mullions. The upper story is plain and only contains signage for the resident business, “Homeport Eatery,” in metal lettering fixed to the siding. A secondary entrance and emergency fire escape on the west side of the building, abutting the American Legion Building, contains a metal panel door with single light.

209 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historical Commercial District. Although constructed outside the period of significance in 1923, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).



Figure 39. Homeport Eatery, 209 Lincoln Street, view facing west (©TNSDS 2014).

**215 Lincoln Street, Sitka Bazaar (SIT-00982)**

215 Lincoln Street is a two-story rectangular vernacular commercial building constructed in 1966 on the northeast corner of the intersection of American and Lincoln streets (Figure 40). It was constructed to maximize the property lot, with the primary façade facing south onto Lincoln Street and the secondary façade facing west into American Street. The building has a raised-seam metal-clad hipped roof and a poured concrete foundation. The building is clad in white spray concrete panels with blue contrasting pilasters running the full height of the building. The two façades are similar in appearance, each with a centrally placed recessed entrance placed inside a pointed arch. Large wood sash plate glass display windows are nestled inside hexagonal openings in the spray concrete panels. The area directly surrounding the windows contains white wood lap siding. The second story contains windows identical in placement, one window between each pilaster, but which consist of wood sash sliding windows. An overhead door is located at the northwest corner of the building to provide automotive access for the building’s commercial entity. An awning stretches across both façades of the building, angled towards the building and containing vegetation. A sign reading “Sitka Bazaar: Made in Alaska Gifts” is attached to the top of the awning over the main entrance, and a smaller sign hangs from the awning just below.

The Sitka Bazaar is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in ca. 1966, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings). Although an exact build date is difficult to determine, photographic evidence from 1966 and 1968 show that the building is virtually unchanged in the intervening years.



Figure 40. Sitka Bazaar, 215 Lincoln Street, view facing north (©TNSDS 2014).

**221 Lincoln Street, Saint Michael's Store (SIT-00983)**

221 Lincoln Street is a two-story rectangular vernacular commercial building (Figure 41) constructed following the 1966 fire on the north side of the street. It was built to maximize the property area, with narrow alleyways separating it from its neighbors to the east and west. It has a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete foundation. The main façade of the building, which faces south onto Lincoln Street, is clad in board-and-batten wood siding with wood trim while the alley-facing east and west façades consist of painted concrete. The lower level contains two identical storefronts, each containing a metal-framed glass door with transom to the east of three wood sash plate glass display windows. An additional entrance, providing access to the upper story, is situated on the southwest corner of the building and consists of a metal-framed glass door with transom. The upper story is marked by three sets of windows, each consisting of a plate glass fixed window flanked by narrower casement windows. An asphalt-shingled awning is suspended over the entrances to provide protection from inclement weather. Plywood cutouts have been added over the windows and door of the western storefront to create shapes resembling the dome of St. Michael's Cathedral (ogee arches) and the siding has been painted a vibrant green. Signs suspended from the awning in front of each storefront read "St. Michael's Cathedral Store" to the west and "Grandfather Frost Russian Christmas Store" to the east.

221 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed following the fire of 1966, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).



Figure 41. Saint Michael's Store, 221 Lincoln Street, view facing west (©TNSDS 2014).

**237 Lincoln Street, Cathedral Arms Apartments (SIT-00984)**

The Cathedral Arms Apartments, located at 237 Lincoln Street, was constructed in 1950 on the north side of Lincoln Street at the intersection with Cathedral Way (Figure 42). It is a rectangular seven-story mixed-use commercial and residential building with a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete basement constructed to maximize the property area. The building is clad in concrete panels painted in vertical sections of alternating cream and green. The four corners of the building are angled, creating bay window sections for each corner apartment. The ground story of the building houses commercial entities with four storefronts along Lincoln Street and two overhead doors along Cathedral Way. Entrances are metal-framed glass doors flanked by metal-framed plate glass display windows and topped by fixed transom windows. The windows in the upper stories, which house residential apartments, consist of one-over-one metal sash windows in symmetrical formation across the west, south, and east façades. The corner bay windows are visually accentuated by copper sheeting applied to resemble thick sills. A utility house caps the roof and an awning runs across the building above the first story to shelter the storefronts from inclement weather. Signage is attached to the lower side of the awning announcing the commercial entity of each storefront.

The Cathedral Arms Apartments is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1950, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings). Although larger than the one-to-three stories specified by the primary features, the building when viewed along the streetscape is in keeping with the surrounding built environment.



Figure 42. Cathedral Arms Apartments, 237 Lincoln Street, view facing west (©TNSDS 2014).

### 239 Lincoln Street, Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel (SIT-00010)

St. Michael's Cathedral, located at the corner of Lincoln and Makoutoff Streets, is a reconstructed cruciform Russian Orthodox church (Figure 43) constructed over a period from 1967 to 1977 to replace the original church destroyed by a fire in 1965 that devastated Sitka's downtown area. It is a concrete and steel building designed to replicate the original wood lap sided log building. It is a one-story church with two-story bell tower and a central copper onion dome set directly over the main altar with a three-bar cross. The flanking wings to the north, south, and east have shingled gable roofs. A clock is set into the bell tower over the main entrance. The bells are set in an octagonal belfry topped by a copper pinnacle and three-bar cross. Fenestration throughout the main story consists of paired four-over-eight sash windows, many of which are false and merely wood painted to mimic the original. The hexagonal dome base contains twenty-light wood sash windows in each face, and six-light sash windows are evident just below the capping onion pinnacle. The main entrance, consisting of paired wood-panel doors, is at the center of the east façade, facing out onto Lincoln Street, and capped by a shed-roof shingled awning. The church was burned in a fire in January of 1966; reconstruction began almost immediately based upon drawings and documentation made in 1961 as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey. The church was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1962 and placed on the NRHP in 1966.

The Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel is not considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Originally constructed during the Russian period and replaced in 1967 following construction by fire in 1966, the building is not a commercial building and contains none of the primary or secondary features necessary for visual continuity for the historic commercial district.



Figure 43. Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel, 239 Lincoln Street, view facing northeast (©TNSDS 2014).

### 321 Lincoln Street, Service Transfer Building (SIT-00985)

321 Lincoln Street is the Service Transfer Building, a two-story rectangular vernacular commercial building constructed in 1940 on the north side of the street (Figure 44). It was built to maximize the property area, with a narrow alley on the east side of the building abutting the Coliseum Theater and a narrow paved drive providing access to rear parking to the west. The building has a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete foundation. It is clad in wood lap siding with blue wood trim. The lower level contains one storefront situated at the southwest corner of the building consisting of large fixed plate glass display windows. A metal door with single light is located just to the east of the last display window, with a similar door to the west. Two similar doors are arranged to the east providing access to two other commercial entities. A large vinyl overhead door is located at the southeast corner of the building. Fenestration along the upper story of the main façade consists of vinyl sash windows with decorative mullions and accentuated lintels: one centered on the facade and a set of paired windows to either side. The initial windows along the east and west façades are also vinyl sash with decorative mullions, after which fenestration changes to one-over one sash windows. The lower story of the eastern façade contains three fixed wood sash windows: one nine light and a pair of nine lights, framing a secondary entrance with a white panel door. A flat angled awning protects the storefront from inclement weather and stretches from the southwest corner to the overhead door on the eastern side of the front façade. A chimney rises from the flat roof. The parapet is stepped in the center to provide a more decorative appearance. Signage hangs from the awning in front of two storefronts. The sign located in front of the western-most storefront reads "Winter Song" while the second sign to the east reads "Eclipse Designs Artisan Jewelry."

321 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1940, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).



Figure 44. Service Transfer Building, 321 Lincoln Street, view facing north (©TNSDS 2014).

### 331 Lincoln Street, Coliseum Theater / Moose Lanes (SIT-00986)

The Coliseum Theater, located at 331 Lincoln Street, is a rectangular two-story commercial building (Figure 45) constructed in 1955 along the north side of Lincoln Street. It has a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete foundation. The building is clad in spray-concrete panels. The main façade faces south onto the street and is characterized by a stylized horizontal recessed band just below the roofline, painted red with black trim to contrast with the gray of the rest of the building. The southeast corner is curved. The main entrance is through a wooden addition that shares a wall with the Moose Lodge to the east. It is one-story and consists of double wooden doors with single-light window panels. Fenestration once consisted of narrow horizontal bands of glass blocks just below the decorative red band, but these have since been painted over to keep light from entering the movie theater. A marquee sign fixed just below the roofline on the main façade of the theater announces movies and times; a second sign reading “Coliseum Theater” is attached to the entrance addition just above the doors. The theater is situated against the rear of the property, allowing for a narrow row of parking in front of the theater. The application of a Modernistic Style exterior appears to have occurred post-construction, with window openings covered over, and horizontal line-work applied to the stucco exterior rather than incised into the wall.

The Coliseum Theater is not considered to be a contributing building to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1920, outside the period of significance, it contains none of the primary features necessary for inclusion in the historic district. Additionally, the setback and stylistic modifications mean that this building does not represent any visual continuity for the district.



Figure 45. The Coliseum Theater / Moose Lanes, 331 Lincoln Street, view facing west (©TNSDS 2014).

### 337 Lincoln Street, Moose Lodge (SIT-00987)

337 Lincoln Street, also known as the Moose Lodge, is a two-story commercial building constructed in 1920 on the north side of Lincoln Street (Figure 46). The form of the building is irregular and made to adapt to the size of the lot, which trends northeast to southwest. It is a rectangular building set at an angle to the street and the southeast corner of the building has been angled, although the roof continues, creating a large overhang. It has a rolled metal, hipped roof and a poured concrete foundation. The lower story is clad in channeled plywood siding and the upper story is clad in sprayed concrete. The main entrance is along the eastern façade. The windows are one-over-one throughout both the upper and lower stories, with both wood and vinyl sash types. A shingled triangular awning running the length of the eastern façade protects the entrance from inclement weather. A bell hangs from the southeast corner roof overhang, along with a sign reading “Moose Family Center.”

The Moose Lodge is not considered to be a contributing building to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1920, outside the period of significance, it contains none of the primary features necessary for inclusion in the historic district. Additionally, the setback and orientation of the building mean that it does not represent any visual continuity for the district.



Figure 46. Moose Lodge, 337 Lincoln Street, view facing west (©TNSDS 2014).

## POTENTIAL SITKA HISTORIC MISSION DISTRICT

Under the current CLG grant, the 0.8 miles of East Lincoln Street through to the end of Metlakatla Street was assessed for its potential as a historic district. Through review of tax assessor’s records and reconnaissance survey, 28 buildings were identified as being 45 years old or older and may warrant further investigation (Table 5). Thirteen of those 28 buildings are already listed on the NRHP, as individually listed properties, contributing to a NRHP-listed historic district, or as part of a National Historic Landmark (Table 5). Newly identified properties that have not been previously recorded were assigned an AHRS number from the Alaska OHA, as well as an overarching AHRS number for the entire Sitka Historic Mission District (SIT-00989).

**Table 5. Sitka Historic Mission District SIT-00989, Potential Contributing Properties**

Address	Name
419 Lincoln Street	Hanlon Osbakken House (SIT-00191)*
501 Lincoln Street	Russian Bishop's House (SIT-00009) *
503 Lincoln Street	Old School (SIT-00316) *
601 Lincoln Street	Emmons House (SIT-00258) *
603 Lincoln Street	Old St Gregory Catholic (SIT-00990)
609 Lincoln Street	St Peters Episcopal See House (SIT-00195) *
611 Lincoln Street	St Peters Episcopal Church (SIT-00029) *
705 Lincoln Street	Conway House (SIT-00991)
709 Lincoln Street	SIT-00992
711 Lincoln Street	SIT-00993
102 Barlow Street	SIT-01003
719 Lincoln Street	SIT-00994
105 Jeff Davis Street	Houk House (SIT-00223) *
801 Lincoln Street	Sheldon Jackson Campus (SIT-00026) *
803 Lincoln Street	Sheldon Jackson Museum (SIT-00007) *
833 Lincoln Street	Pear Cottage (SIT-00255) *
834 Lincoln Street	Sage Building (SIT-00224) * Sheldon Jackson College Sawmill (SIT-00554) *
835 Lincoln Street	Presbyterian Manse, Vista House (SIT-00215) *
839 Lincoln Street	SIT-00996
901 Lincoln Street	SIT-00997
102 Kelly Street	SIT-00998
104 Kelly Street	SIT-00999
106 Kelly Street	SIT-01000
108 Kelly Street	SIT-01001
101 Metlakatla Street	SIT-01002
105 Metlakatla Street	SIT-01004
109 Metlakatla Street	SIT-01005

\*Denotes resource already listed on the NRHP.

A review of the associated historic contexts for historic properties already listed on the NRHP revealed a common development pattern. Four different ecclesiastical groups were established along Lincoln Street, beginning at the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the intersection of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) and continuing east to where such development ends near the Totem Park. Property lots owned by the four groups contain both historic buildings and buildings of more recent construction. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and other properties owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska

Native youth from 1882 until 1972. The Catholic and Episcopal establishments are situated in between the Russian Bishop's House and the Sheldon Jackson Campus. There are at least four property lots, including the massive Sheldon Jackson lot, that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district (Figure 47).

Currently, the CLG grant for Lincoln Street does not cover an intensive survey or development of a full historic context. As such the proposed boundaries for the district are anticipated to change and it is possible that more properties associated with the early establishment of religion and exploration in South-east Alaska will be identified.



Figure 47. Aerial image of possible Sitka Mission District. Boundary extent yet to be determined.

### Preliminary Historic Narrative

Alaska has long been considered a land of opportunity for western interests, including the expansion of theological beliefs. Numerous religious groups have come to Alaska to establish themselves across the vast region in an attempt to provide spiritual guidance to both indigenous and confirmed peoples. Eighteenth and nineteenth century Alaska was a place where the existing religious and cultural identities of Natives and colonists dynamically interacted in a process of mutual transformation. Both ordained priests and missionaries were charged with bringing the word of God and the truth of the gospel to the vast reaches of Alaska. Early forays to Alaska were achieved via steamship, with many routes following the inside passage in Southeast Alaska, with port stops in Ketchikan, Wrangell, Sitka, and Juneau. Sitka, previously known as the Russian capital of St. Michael the Archangel, was a trading post, redoubt, and center of Russian Orthodoxy in Southeast Alaska.

The eastern expanse of Lincoln Street (previously known as Beach Street), from its intersection with Lake Street to where it ends at Metlakatla Street, has been home to ecclesiastical strongholds since the Russian period. Following the Russian period, four mainstream Christian religious entities have main-

tained a presence on East Lincoln Street: the Russian Orthodox Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Episcopal Church, and the Roman Catholic Church. The entities, while having different spiritual focal points, and to some degree, differing political interests, did promote similar areas of social welfare and missionary work.

Beginning early in Sitka's history as a Russian capital, the Russian American Company built a large administrative and educational headquarters for the Russian Bishop on Lincoln Street. Built between 1841 and 1843, the building housed classrooms, administrative offices, living quarters, a chapel, a formal church, and the Bishop's quarters, from which he led all Orthodox congregations in Alaska. Students were taught Russian, English, religion, mathematics, navigation, history, and bookkeeping. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions followed a similar ecclesiastical trajectory in Sitka, beginning in 1877, ten years after the U.S. purchased Alaska. In 1882, a large swatch of land set north of East Lincoln Street and bounded to the east by Metlakatla Street was patented in the name of the Presbyterian Church. The large parcel initially supported 15 educational buildings and one Native Alaskan church under the Sitka Industrial Training School. The Presbyterian missionary Sheldon Jackson oversaw the construction of the school, which was rebuilt in 1910 using a campus design drafted by a team of architects who were prominent in the church. Wealthy parishioners, who believed both spiritual and vocational education were best for the congregations, financed small educational cottages and bungalow housing. Students learned to read and write English, honed homemaker skills, raised livestock, worked in the school woodmill, and helped to construct new campus buildings. Later renamed the Sheldon Jackson School, the institution was key in the education of Native Alaskans during the first half of the twentieth century and in the transformation of Southeast Native Alaskan cultures. Through education that emphasized English, students were taught to adopt elements of Euro-American culture.

The Episcopal Church established a presence in Sitka around the same time as the Presbyterian Church, which received an ordained Bishop for the region in 1896. The focus of the Episcopal Church in Alaska was in reaching individuals in remote rural areas. The growing number of miners and trappers in the area brought a desire for spiritual salvation. The Bishop designed and built a church and stand-alone residence on East Lincoln Street: St. Peter's By The Sea Church in 1899, and the Bishop's house or the Holy See House completed in 1905. The Episcopal Church helped to establish mission churches for both Native Alaskans and Sourdoughs, and provided much needed social services in the form of hospitals, schools, and libraries, thus caring for parishioners' bodies and souls.

The Catholic Church was also interested in Sitka as early as 1867, when a request from the community was sent to the Bishop of Vancouver Island requesting a priest be established in Sitka as the U.S. took ownership of Alaska. Until 1885, which is when the land that old St Gregory's Catholic Church currently sets on was purchased by the Archbishop, a visiting priest from Wrangell held mass in an old barn on Lincoln Street. A log church was built, and, then replaced in 1922 by the existing church that faces Baranof Street. A resident priest was not continuously in occupancy until 1940, when the church began to flourish. Aside from the feeding and sheltering of the poor, the Jesuit-led congregation provided educational facilities, a convent, child care, and travelling ministry, similar to the Episcopal Church, that provided guidance in remote logging camps and villages in southeast Alaska.

The persona of the religious entities that helped to shape Sitka and Alaska can be seen in the built environment of Sitka, along East Lincoln Street. Each ecclesiastical group purchased land early in the formation of the community of Sitka and they remain as tenants on those same lots. Each group has a religious complex that contains historic buildings with good architectural integrity, sufficient to convey a sense of regional history. The spatial layout of the lots along East Lincoln Street suggest a cohesive grouping that may be a potential historic district. An intensive survey, along with research into each building that is historic in age, is recommended to determine if a historic district is present.

## CONCLUSION AND PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was undertaken with the intent of evaluating the potential for an historic district along Lincoln Street. To accomplish this goal, a survey of Lincoln Street was undertaken, with photographs taken and architectural descriptions completed. Following research into the history of Lincoln Street, it was determined that roughly half of the downtown business survey area shows a high degree of integrity remaining from the period of militaristic build-up and subsequent commercial growth in the Sitka area in the late 1930s through the mid-1960s and should be considered for inclusion on the NRHP as the Sitka Historic Business District (SIT-00988). A context and historic narrative was developed to further this conclusion and has previously been discussed. It is recommended that the district be considered for inclusion on the NRHP.

Additionally, the remainder of Lincoln Street stretching from the intersection of East Lincoln Street and Lake Street to the Totem Park was surveyed and evaluated. Due to the large pres-



ence of historic churches as well as the Sheldon Jackson Historic District, it is recommended that this area be evaluated as a second potential historic district. This district would be based on the missionary presence within Sitka and focus on the areas of Lincoln Street surrounding the churches. Further research will need to be conducted into the chronology of missionary activity within Sitka as well as on the history of development of this stretch of Lincoln Street.

Finally, it is recommended that the CBS consider creating a Local Historic District to encompass both of these potentially eligible historic districts. The result would be a unified local Lincoln Street Historic District. The purpose of doing so would be to pull tourists from the main downtown tourist area directly surrounding the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel further along Lincoln Street. This would help to showcase the rich history and architectural gems present in the further reaches of Sitka, and aid in the growth of tourism economy for the entire city of Sitka.

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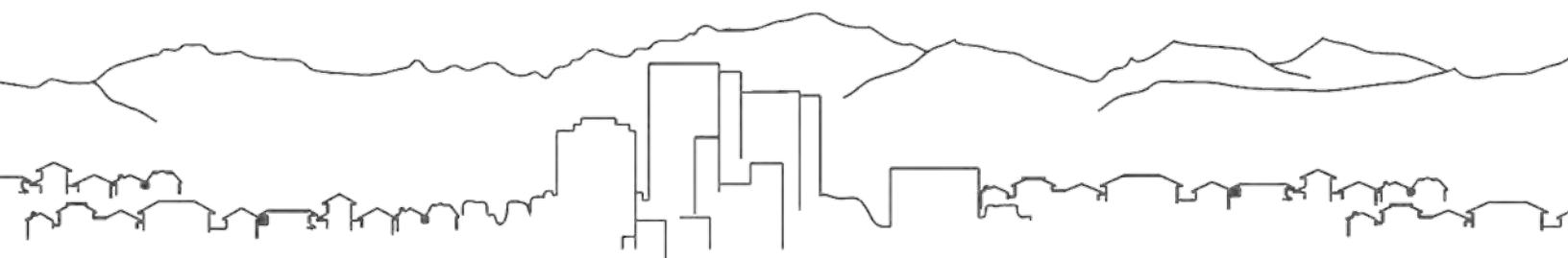
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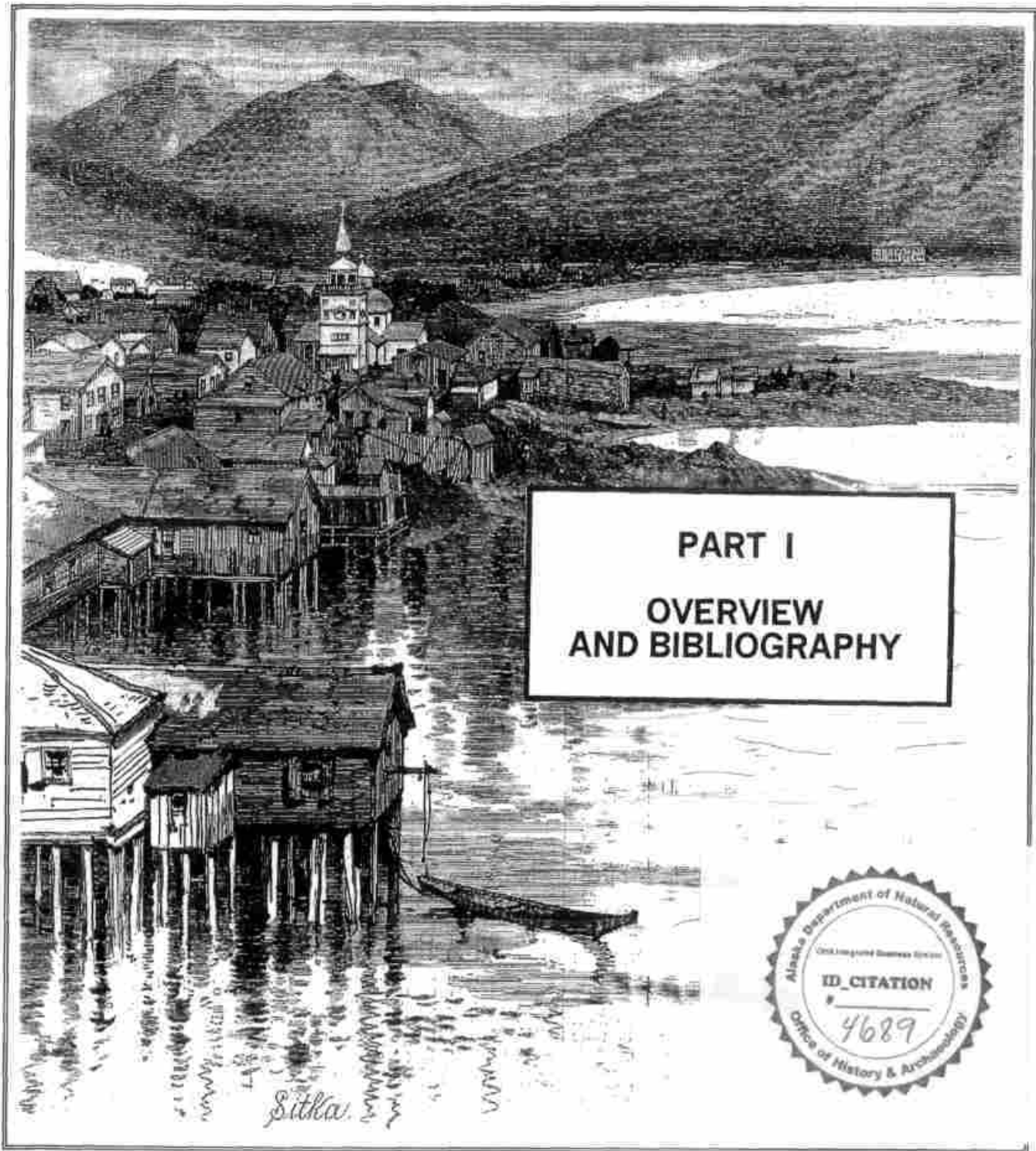
**APPENDIX A:  
SITKA HISTORIC BUSINESS DISTRICT ALASKA BUILDING INVENTORY FORMS**

24

SITKA

# INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA, ALASKA

205550636000



**PART I**  
**OVERVIEW  
AND BIBLIOGRAPHY**



SEPTEMBER 1997

Cover Illustration: Wood half-tone engraving of early Sitka by  
Charles Graham. Reproduced from August 30, 1884 *Harpers Weekly*.

**INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES  
CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA, ALASKA**

**PART I  
OVERVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Prepared for  
The Sitka Historic Preservation Commission  
and  
City and Borough of Sitka

by

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September 15, 1997

## Acknowledgments

Compilation of this site inventory was only possible through the cooperation and assistance of many people and agencies. Karen Iwamoto, Chatham Area archaeologist for the Tongass National Forest, and Rachel Myron of the Sitka Ranger District provided access to USDA Forest Service site data. Joan Dale at the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology in Anchorage has been especially helpful in assisting the effort to make this site listing as comprehensive as possible and deserves special thanks for the offer to send electronic AHRS file data in addition to hard copies of AHRS site cards, thus saving untold hours of retyping site descriptions. Janet Clemens, the Certified Local Government Coordinator at the Office of History and Archaeology was of much assistance in responding to our initial request for AHRS site data and in helping us to maintain a liaison with OHA over the course of the initial phase of the project. Jo Antonsen took over the role as OHA Certified Local Government Coordinator during Phase II of the project. We are also indebted to BIA archaeologists Ken Pratt (ANCSA Office) and Rick Hoff (BIA Archaeology Office) in Anchorage who helped track down information on recent BIA work and suggested other sources of potential site information. Gene Griffin, NPS archaeologist at Sitka National Historical Park, helped in the search for bibliographic information relating to historical research sponsored by the NPS. All of the Native organizations we contacted were helpful in answering our questions about potential sources of site information available from the Tlingit people themselves. Terry Pegues, Robi Craig, and Robert Sam (Sitka Tribe of Alaska), Ernie Hillman (Sealaska), and Cheri Reener (Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska) all contributed in several ways to our effort to track down sources of site data. Our historical research was greatly assisted by the staff at the Alaska State Historical Library in Juneau. Kay Shelton, India Spartz, and Gladi Kulp all took an active interest in the project and were good enough to find a spot in the historical library to store Dee's laptop computer which saved many trips lugging it up the hill from The Observatory bookstore. Wally Olson, in Juneau, offered suggestions for which early European explorer journals might contain information on specific site locations and contributed an unpublished translation of Bodega y Quadra's journal, as well as copies of relevant sections of other published early journals. Dr. Evelyn Bonner, Director of the Stratton Library at Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka, dropped everything one busy afternoon to search the library archives for information on historical buildings associated with the college campus. Thad Poulson of the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission has taken an active interest in this inventory project and contributed NPS architectural information for Richard H. Allen Memorial Hall, located on the campus of Sheldon Jackson College. Marty Betts assisted in helping to enter site data and plot site locations, and also contributed her editorial skills. The annotated bibliography has benefited from a review by Robert N. DeArmond. Finally, we would like to express our thanks to Kristen Griffin, Chair of the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission when the inventory project was first initiated, for her assistance and encouragement from the earliest stages of the project.



## ACRONYMS USED IN REPORT AND INVENTORY

ADP	Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
AHRS	Alaska Heritage Resource Survey
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
CBS	City and Borough of Sitka
CMT	Culturally Modified Tree
CPSU	Cooperative Parks Study Unit (University of Alaska - Fairbanks)
CRM	Copper River Meridian
DOE	Determination of Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places
OHA	Office of History and Archaeology (Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation)
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator map projection

## Introduction

This report and inventory of historic sites and structures was compiled by Vanguard Research of Sandpoint, Idaho at the request of the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission. The contract was administered by the City and Borough of Sitka and the project was overseen by the Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) within the State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. The format of the site inventory forms closely follows the site forms used by the OHA for the Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS), the statewide inventory of all reported historic and prehistoric sites in Alaska. The present inventory includes only documented or reported sites within the boundaries of the City and Borough of Sitka which encompass the southern portion of Chichagof Island and almost all of Baranof Island (Fig. 1).

The inventory includes all AHRS sites within the Sitka City and Borough limits for which it was possible to obtain information, as well as a number of sites not listed on the AHRS for which it was possible to determine the nature and location of the site. Unverified or undocumented sites for which only vague locational information was available are not included in this inventory, unless the site is listed on the AHRS. In instances where an AHRS site number is used to identify a geographic area of historical significance (i.e. SIT-104: Portlock Harbor) and does not refer to a specific site, the AHRS "site" has been included but no City and Borough of Sitka (CBS) site number has been assigned. Historic structures listed on the AHRS which are no longer extant are, likewise, included in this inventory but have not been assigned CBS site numbers. A total of 324 prehistoric or historic sites have been identified within the limits of the City and Borough of Sitka and assigned CBS site numbers. Nine additional "sites" with AHRS numbers are included in the inventory but have not been assigned CBS site numbers, because 1) field survey by professional archaeologists has failed to confirm the existence of the site at the identified location, 2) the building no longer exists, or 3) because the AHRS number refers to a general geographic area rather than a specific site location. Twelve sites identified through the literature review which are not listed on the AHRS are included.

An inventory of known cultural resources is an initial step taken by a Certified Local Government towards complying with state and federal regulations designed to avoid or minimize impact to archaeological sites or historic buildings. The inventory functions as a data base that can be used by the City and Borough of Sitka Planning Department to identify cultural resources which may be adversely impacted by planned development. Research undertaken as "Phase I" of this inventory project began in the fall of 1995 and resulted in a preliminary inventory and bibliography which was submitted to the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission and the OHA in March of 1996. This initial effort inventoried 273 sites within the City and Borough of Sitka. Work began on Phase II in May of 1997. Phase II involved 1) responding to OHA comments on the Phase I inventory, 2) updating the Phase I inventory with new sites listed on the AHRS or recorded by the USFS since March 1996, 3) expanding the annotated bibliography, 4) plotting the sites listed in the inventory on USGS topographic maps and on a City and Borough of Sitka road map, and 5) submitting the inventory and bibliography as electronic files on disk.

Phase II research resulted in the addition of 52 sites to the original inventory. Thirteen of these new sites represent individual buildings on the campus of Sheldon Jackson College that were included under a single site number in the Phase I inventory. The remaining 39 sites represent an update of new sites recorded since March of 1996. The annotated bibliography has been expanded

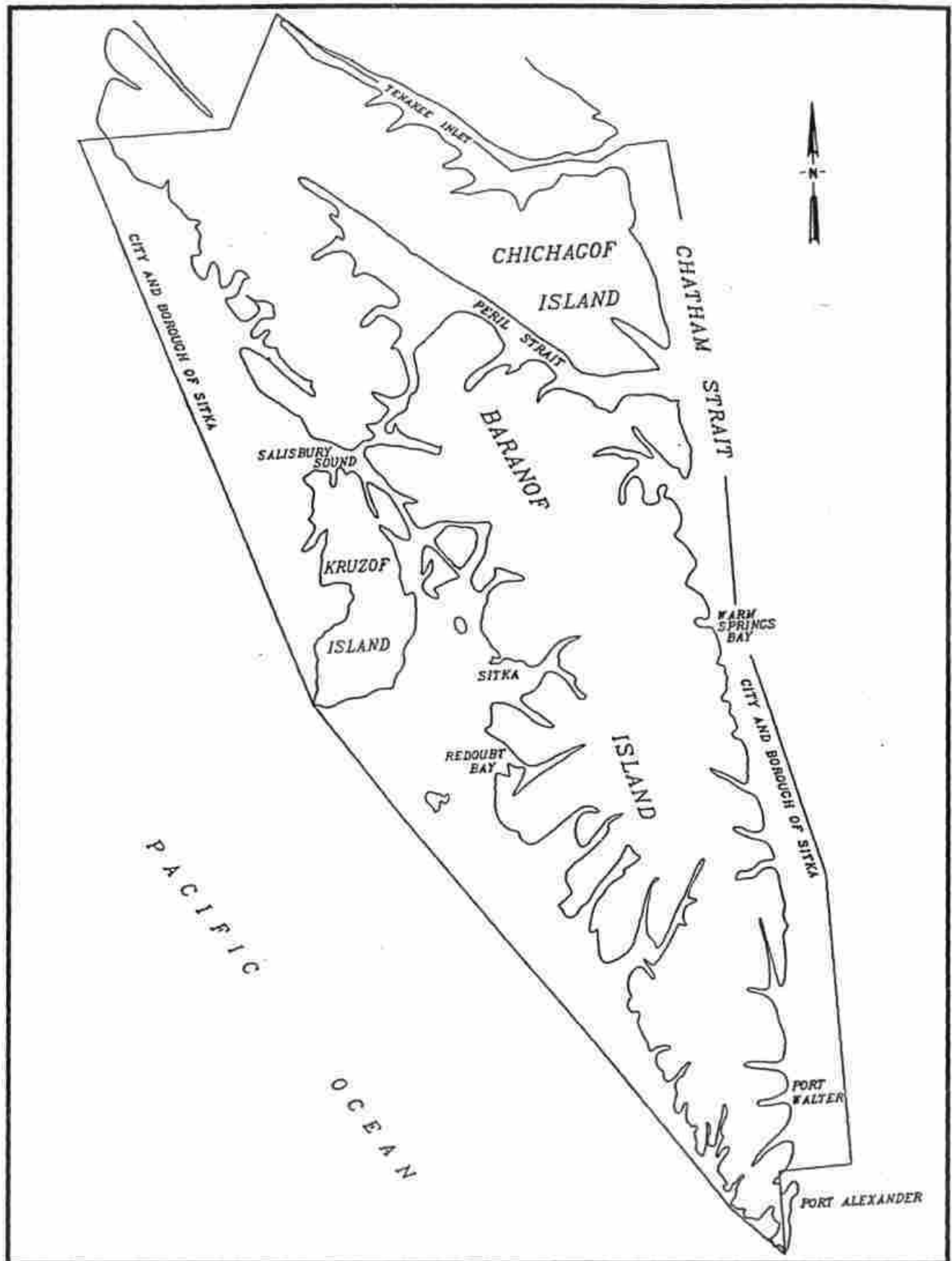


Fig. 1: City and Borough of Sitka

significantly but does not purport to be an exhaustive historical bibliography of the region, something which would be well beyond the scope of the present project. The present bibliography focuses on references which include 1) specific site information, 2) major historical or ethnographic sources relating directly to the area encompassed by the City and Borough of Sitka, and 3) historical maps of Sitka and its environs. It is intended primarily to support the citations listed on the site forms but includes many additional references that are considered relevant.

The report and inventory is divided into two volumes. Volume I includes the narrative report and annotated bibliography. Volume II includes the site index and individual site forms. Access to Volume II is restricted to individuals or agencies with a clear need for the site data contained in this volume since confidential site locational data of a sensitive nature is included.

### Information Sources

Inventory research began with contacting the State of Alaska Office of History and Archaeology to obtain blue-line maps showing site locations and Alaska Heritage Resource Survey site cards for the Sitka and Port Alexander USGS map quadrangles which encompass all land within the boundaries of the City and Borough of Sitka. USGS mapsheets for the Sitka and Port Alexander quadrangles at a scale of 1:63,360 were acquired showing the City and Borough boundaries. Sites outside the City and Borough limits were eliminated from the approximately 400 AHRS cards received from the Office of History and Archaeology. The remaining sites, located on mapsheets either entirely or partially within the CBS boundary, were individually plotted by aliquot description and those that fell within the limits of the City and Borough were assigned temporary file numbers which were noted on the USGS maps along with the AHRS number. For each AHRS site within the CBS boundary a standardized inventory form was completed containing information on site location, description, National Register of Historic Places status, and other relevant information from the AHRS site card. Additional information relating to the Alaska Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan theme and time period were also included on the inventory forms to comply with the City and Borough of Sitka contract and Scope of Work.

Once all AHRS site information received from the State Office of History and Archaeology was entered, other sources of site information were researched. In addition to the National Register of Historic Places (NPS 1991; Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources 1994), the *Cultural Resource Overview of the Tongass National Forest* (Arndt et al. 1987) and *Native Cemetery and Historic Sites of Southeast Alaska* (Sealaska 1975) were reviewed for information on sites in the project area. The Tongass cultural overview produced by GDM, Inc. of Fairbanks under Forest Service contract primarily covers sites on Forest Service land and includes separate catalogs of prehistoric / ethnohistoric sites (Part 2a) and historic sites (Part 2b), as well as a map atlas (Part 3) which includes two series of 1:250,000 scale blue-line maps, one for unverified prehistoric and ethnohistoric sites and one for unverified historic sites. The plotted locations on the USFS atlas for unverified sites were not relied on for site location unless confirmed from other sources since Arndt et al. (1987:7) point out that [for unverified sites] "...the symbol must be considered only the grossest indication of site location. In many cases, the symbol merely indicates the bay on which the site is reported because more detailed information is lacking." The Sealaska site inventory, conducted by Wilsey & Ham, Inc. of Seattle, is the result of an extensive attempt to document cemetery and historic sites throughout Southeast Alaska following passage of the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) which allowed Sealaska Corporation to receive title to some well-documented historic sites selected under this legislation. Portions of Areas III, IV, and

V in the Sealaska site inventory include land within the City and Borough of Sitka. All of the documented Sealaska sites within the City and Borough of Sitka have been included in the AHRs but many of the unverified sites (for which little information is available and locations are generally vague) do not appear in the AHRs. The site data included in the 1975 Sealaska report were for the most part incorporated in the 1987 Tongass overview.

The 1975 Sealaska Inventory and the 1987 Tongass National Forest Cultural Overview (Parts I, 2a, 2b, and Atlas) were reviewed for supplemental site information. For the most part, sites cataloged in these two reports duplicate AHRs sites but these sources also provide information on unverified or undocumented sites that usually do not have AHRs site numbers. Unless a fairly specific geographic area was identified these unverified or undocumented sites have not been included in the present inventory.

Once available site information had been researched from previous Southeast Alaska inventory efforts, then archaeological survey reports, ethnographic studies, and historical documents were reviewed for site information. Research of historical documents was conducted primarily at the Alaska State Historical Library in Juneau. Dee Longenbaugh's extensive personal research library and the resources and historical map collection of the Observatory Bookstore in Juneau were also major sources of historical information. Archaeological research focused on both published and unpublished material. One of the most important publications in this respect is *Possessory Rights of The Natives of Southeast Alaska* (Goldschmidt and Haas 1946). This publication is a tremendous resource for identifying traditional Native use areas and subsistence sites. Goldschmidt and Haas (1946) was available to us both in hard copy and, thanks to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Subsistence Division, Southeast Region, on computer disk - making it possible to conduct a computer word search for geographical areas of traditional importance to Native subsistence activities within the City and Borough of Sitka. Among archaeological survey reports reviewed for site data were de Laguna's *Story of a Tlingit Community* (1960) and the Dames and Moore, Inc. *Ushk Bay Project* report (Wessen, Flint, and Kelly 1992). It was found that all sites documented in professional reports, except for those reported within the last year or two, were included in the AHRs. An effort was also made to review the journals and reports of early explorers such as Captain's Bodega y Quadra, Colnett, Portlock, Vancouver and others for site specific information. When specific site locational information was found in historical sources for sites not listed in the AHRs, these sites were included in the present inventory as "unverified" sites and given CBS site numbers.

The next level of site research involved contacting agencies charged with cultural resource management to determine whether all site data for sites within the City and Borough of Sitka had been forwarded to the OHA for inclusion in the AHRs. Ken Pratt at the BIA ANCSA Office and Ricky Hoff at the BIA Archaeology Office, both in Anchorage, were contacted by phone but reported that all their site data for the project area had been submitted to the Office of History and Archaeology and included in the AHRs records. Rick Hoff confirmed that all BIA Archaeology site survey data for the project area had been sent to the OHA. Ken Pratt did contribute some supplemental data from recent BIA work at one previously listed AHRs site (CBS-103 / SIT-175). Ernie Hillman at the Sealaska Land Office in Juneau was also contacted by phone, as was the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida in Juneau, to see if either organization had conducted any recent site survey work in the project area. Sealaska did not have updated information since their 1975 publication and the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida reported they had done no field survey or site documentation on Baranof or Chichagof islands since they had taken over cultural resource compliance responsibility from the BIA in the early 1990s. As of January 1, 1996 the

Sitka Tribe of Alaska Office in Sitka has taken over cultural resource compliance responsibility from the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida for Native allotments and townsites. Dee Longenbaugh visited the Sitka Tribe of Alaska office in Sitka in January 1996 and later contacted Terry Pegues by phone. Mr. Pegues reported that Sitka Tribe of Alaska is in the process of compiling data on cultural resources on Native land but this information was still incomplete and not available to review for this inventory. In August, 1997 the Sitka Tribe was again contacted by Robert Betts who met with Robi Craig at their office in Sitka to present a status report on the project and again make the opportunity available for the tribe to contribute any site information they might have that was not available through other sources.

During the Phase I research Dee Longenbaugh made two trips to Sitka to make personal contact with agency personnel and Sitka residents knowledgeable about the history of the City and Borough of Sitka. The first trip was made on August 25, 1995 and a second trip was made on January 25-26, 1996. These visits were primarily to contact Forest Service, Park Service, and City Planning Department personnel involved with the on-going inventory research. Most contacts with non-agency personnel were made by phone from Juneau. In late August of 1997, during the Phase II research, Robert Betts traveled to both Juneau and Sitka to research bibliographic information and meet with various agency and private individuals. A list of individuals contacted as part of the inventory effort as well as some individuals not contacted but identified as important sources of historical information is included as an appendix to this report (Appendix A).

#### Organization of the Inventory

Site inventory forms have been organized and numbered geographically from north to south and secondarily from east to west. The Phase I site numbers were revised to incorporate the 1997 sites in the final inventory. Sites in the Sitka quadrangle are listed first, followed by those in the Port Alexander quadrangle. Sites located on the same mapsheet within a quadrangle are listed together in the site index, and inventory forms for sites on the same mapsheet are grouped together in the inventory. The primary site number assigned is a City and Borough of Sitka (CBS) number. These CBS numbers run roughly sequentially from north to south and east to west as plotted on the Sitka and Port Alexander mapsheets. AHRS sites numbers, where available, are included in both the index and on the individual inventory site forms for cross reference. Other Sealaska or BIA site numbers, if assigned, are included at the bottom of the inventory form. Sites located on the same USFS mapsheet have been organized in sequence of the AHRS numbers, followed by sites without AHRS numbers. The advantage to grouping sites geographically by mapsheet is that all sites in a specific geographical area can be quickly identified.

#### Site Index

The site index is intended as a quick reference and contains only partial site information which includes the CBS and AHRS site numbers, site name, USGS mapsheet, resource nature (RESNAT), primary citation (s), and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status code. Other categories of information on the site index include the time period and general historic or prehistoric theme to which the principal component of the site relates. More detailed information for most of these categories is provided on the inventory form. The term "ethnographic present" is used in some cases to denote an undefined time within the traditional oral history memory of living Native individuals. This is usually within the historic period but can, in some cases, refer to late prehistoric sites. Where both prehistoric and historic site components are present the "Prehistory" theme is usually assigned unless the significance of the historic component clearly dominates the

prehistoric component. The themes and general time periods used in this inventory are, for the most part, taken directly from the State of Alaska Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan as developed by the Office of History and Archaeology (Tables 1a,1b). In using the State of Alaska Preservation Plan theme categories it was found that they are primarily directed at historical sites, and the Prehistory theme (Theme I) was inadequately developed. This forced the development of a new theme category (Native Lifeways) for Native ethnohistoric sites. Several sub-theme categories were also added for sites assigned to the Native Lifeways Theme (Table 1a).

#### Site Inventory Forms

The site inventory form provides additional information for each site listed in the report index. An effort has been made to make these inventory forms closely compatible with the AHRS site cards. In addition to the legal aliquot description locational information includes latitude and longitude as well as UTM data where available. AHRS aliquot (mapsheet) legal descriptions given on the AHRS site cards were checked against USFS 1:63,360 maps and the verbal location description on AHRS site cards. Where the AHRS aliquot or latitude/longitude description was clearly in error it was changed to correspond to the verbal description and/or the site location as indicated on the AHRS blue-line map. For some AHRS sites additional information has been added to the information taken off the AHRS site cards. The "site significance" section on the AHRS site cards was changed to a "comments" section for this inventory. Specific site significance information from the AHRS cards was incorporated into the comments section. Where AHRS cards contained only a "boiler plate" general statement of significance which did not add any site specific information, this statement was not reproduced in the comments section. The comments section is generally used to add supplemental information rather than state the "significance" of a site in a technical sense. Site significance, as determined by federal and state agencies, is better indicated by the National Register status of this site which is included at the bottom of the inventory form (Table 2).

A list of citations is included on the inventory form as well as archival or collections sources (if relevant). Site environmental codes and condition codes (Tables 3,4) are taken from the AHRS site cards. Ownership status for sites generally follows the AHRS site cards supplemented with information received from the US Forest Service except where specific changes of ownership have been identified during the present research. Other site numbers assigned by Sealaska or the BIA are cross-referenced at the bottom of the inventory form. A statement of information "reliability" is made following standardized AHRS site card reliability categories.

Site ownership was a particular concern to the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology and the USDA Forest Service. Ownership of sites on Forest Service land within the City and Borough of Sitka appears to be an unresolved issue. The Forest Service perspective is that sites on Tongass National Forest land within the boundaries of the City and Borough of Sitka are the management responsibility of the Forest Service (Karen Iwamoto, personal comm.). Both the Office of History and Archaeology and the US Forest Service have indicated that ownership status as reflected on the AHRS site cards remains unresolved for many sites on federal land.

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Table 1a. Themes in Alaska History. (Source: Alaska Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, modified slightly for this report)

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- Ia. Prehistory (Prehistoric)
- Ib. Native Lifeways (Historic or Proto-Historic)
  - A. Camp
  - B. Cemetery
  - C. Fort
  - D. Fishing technology
  - E. Isolated find
  - F. Occupation site
  - G. Resource Utilization
  - H. Rock art
  - I. Village site
  
- II. Exploration and Settlement
  - A. Exploring expeditions
  - B. Trading ventures
  - C. Forts and government settlements
  - D. Commercial settlements
  
- III. Military and Government
  - A. Defense efforts (forts)
  - B. Combat activity sites (battle sites, march routes)
  - C. Civilian displacement (confiscated property)
  - D. Treaties, purchases, boundaries
  - E. Local, territorial and state, federal government (resource management)
  - F. Political organizations
  
- IV. Commerce and Economic Development
  - A. Mineral extraction
    - 1. Gold and other precious minerals
    - 2. Copper and other minerals
    - 3. Oil and coal
  - B. Fur trade and agriculture
    - 1. Fur hunting, trading, and guiding
    - 2. Fur farming
    - 3. Animal herding
    - 4. Agriculture
    - 5. Homesteading
  - C. Fisheries and sea mammal hunting



1. Whaling
  2. Other sea mammal hunting
  3. Fishing (traps, wheels)
  4. Fish processing (salteries, canneries, cold storage, mild curing)
- D. Timber (including wood camps)
- E. Tourism
- F. General commerce

V. Transportation and communication

- A. Routes of travel and communication
1. Trails
  2. Roads
  3. Railroads
  4. Airstrips
  5. Steamship routes, ports
  6. Riverboat routes, ports
  7. Telegraph and telephone and radio routes
  8. Mail routes
  9. White Alice and DEW Line routes
- B. Adjunct structures and buildings
1. Stations
  2. Roadhouses
  3. Bridges
  4. Ferries
  5. Aircraft
  6. Ships and boats

VI. Intellectual and Social Institutions

- A. Spiritual structures and sites
1. Churches and synagogues
  2. Cemeteries
- B. Art, architecture and music
- C. Education
- D. Health
- E. Scientific research and technical developments (adaptations to the north)
- F. Recreation
1. Social organizations
  2. Community celebrations
  3. Sports
  4. Developed recreation camps, cabins, trails
- G. Literature, newspapers, and magazines
- H. Ethnic influences

VII. Disasters and Natural History

Table 1b. Time Periods in Alaska History. (Source: Alaska Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, modified for this report).

Time Period	Definition
Pre- 1741	Precontact
ca. 1775	Contact Period
	Ethnographic Present (within traditional Native memory)
1741-1867	Russian & Euroamerican era
1867-1912	Early American era
1912-1938	Community building era
1938-1959	World War II era
1959-1970	Early statehood era
1970-present	Post-satellite era

Table 2. City and Borough of Sitka Site Inventory Form Preservation Status Codes. (Source: Draft AHRS Handbook 1989).

Code	Definition
NHR	Property listed on the National Register of Historic Places
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHM	National Historic Monument
NHP	National Historic Park
NHT	National Historic Trail
NHS	Listed site within a listed property's boundaries
NH?	Unlisted site within a listed property's boundaries
NRE	Determined eligible
NES	Listed site within the boundaries of a property determined eligible
NE?	Unlisted site within the boundaries of a property determined eligible
NRJ	Rejected or determined not eligible
NRM	Property removed from the register
NCL	Nomination closed
NPD	Nomination pending
AKL	Alaska Landmark

Table 3. City and Borough of Sitka Site Inventory Form Site Environment Codes. (Source: Draft AHRS Handbook (1989 ).

Code	Definition	Code	Definition
01	Glaciers and Ice fields	11	Lowland Spruce Forest
02	Lakes	12	Upland Spruce Forest
03	Riverine	13	Continental Shelf
04	Moist Tundra	14	Wave Beaten Coast
05	Wet Tundra	15	Fjord Estuaries
06	Alpine Tundra	16	Tide Mixed Estuaries
07	High Brush	17	Ice Affected Bering Coast
08	Low Brush, Muskeg Bog	18	Ice Affected Arctic Coast
09	Coastal Spruce Forest	19	Oceanic
10	Bottomland Spruce Forest		

Table 4. City and Borough of Sitka Site Inventory Form Condition Codes. (Source: Draft AHRS Handbook (1989).

Code	Definition
A	Normal state of weathering, undisturbed by vandalism, construction, or abnormal weathering such as flooding or earthquakes.
B	Disturbed site, degree unknown
B1	Partially destroyed
B2	Totally destroyed
C	Site archaeologically or historically investigated.
C3	Tested only
C4	Partially excavated
C5	Totally excavated
D	Site undergoing historical restoration, alteration, or preservation activity
D6	Planned
D7	Partially complete
D8	Totally reconstructed or preserved
E	Unknown

## Site Maps

All sites with CBS numbers have been plotted on 1:63,360 scale USGS topographic mapsheets. The site is represented by the CBS number on the map. The CBS number and corresponding AHRS number, if there is one, is also indicated on the closest margin of the map directly across from the site location. If the exact location of the site is apparent from the locational information, that point is marked with a dot. Otherwise the number alone marks the approximate location as close as it can be determined. Where there is a discrepancy between the aliquot, latitude/longitude, and narrative description, the narrative description has been considered to be the most reliable, followed by the aliquot description. Where errors in the aliquot or latitude/longitude descriptions have been clearly apparent they have been corrected on the site forms to conform with the correct site location if that could be determined from the narrative. Not all the AHRS sites on the OHA blueline maps are correctly plotted according to the narrative descriptions and so there will be some discrepancy between the CBS site location maps and the AHRS blueline maps. Sites that have been added during Phase II of the inventory are denoted by an asterisk (\*) immediately following the CBS site number i.e. (CBS-208\*). Sites listed on the AHRS which have not been verified by field work, refer only to geographic areas, or relate to buildings which no longer exist are listed by AHRS number on the map margin without a CBS number, i.e. (CBS-xxx / SIT-104).

Sites in the immediate area of the city center of Sitka and on the road system in the vicinity of Sitka have been plotted on a larger scale City and Borough of Sitka Road Map at a scale of 1" = 1500' with an inset of the city center at a scale of 1" = 500'. One City and Borough road map, intended for use by the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission and the OHA contains site locations plotted with CBS and AHRS site numbers similar to the USGS topographic maps. The other City and Borough road map, intended for use by the City Planning Office, has sites marked by boxed check marks without any site identifying numbers. Small boxed check marks indicate a single site, larger ones indicate multiple sites in a confined area. The purpose of using a symbol to identify the location of cultural sites without indicating the nature of those sites, is to allow those maps to be kept by the City and Borough Planning Office to alert the planning department when one or more sites are in the vicinity of planned development or ground disturbance. The Planning Office can then contact the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission or the OHA for more detailed information on the nature and exact location of the site and steps can be taken to mitigate adverse impact to the cultural resource involved.

## Bibliography

The purpose of the annotated bibliography is primarily to provide reference information for the citations listed on the site inventory forms. However, not all the citations listed on the inventory forms will be found in the bibliography. Often incomplete citations are given in the original AHRS forms and it was not possible to track down the reference; or more frequently, the citations were for unpublished survey reports or conference papers which are difficult to locate. Attempts were made to solicit information from agencies and individual authors for many of these unpublished papers but in many instances it was not possible to obtain the information. No master AHRS bibliography is kept by the Alaska OHA which relies largely on the *Bibliography and Index of Alaska Archeology* (West and Stern 1987) as a reference bibliography for citations prior to 1987 (Joan Dale, personal comm.). There is no master AHRS list of references for AHRS citations after 1987, although many of these reports and papers are on file at the Alaska OHA. The Scope of Work for the Sitka site inventory required that references in the bibliography indicate the site or

sites for which that reference contains information. For many of the references that include information on one or a few specific sites the relevant CBS site number or numbers follow the entry. It was not practical to do this for some of the survey reports or site indexes which included a large number of sites.

In order that the bibliography be a more valuable research tool we have included more general historical or archaeological references pertaining to the region, as well as reference information for historical maps. Hence, many of the significant historical, ethnographic, and archaeological publications pertaining to the Sitka area that may not relate to specific sites but provide important background information are included. We have also added journals, travel guides, and other "popular" books which contain historical information on Sitka and the surrounding area. Maps are listed separately in chronological order following the main bibliography.

#### Future Directions

The purpose of this inventory effort has been to compile existing site information rather than to research new site data, although some of that has occurred as part of the present effort. The AHRS files maintained by the OHA have formed the "backbone" of the present site inventory although in the course of compiling this inventory the AHRS data has been updated and in the case of many sites, been expanded upon. Additional citations have also been added to many of the AHRS sites. There are also instances where errors in AHRS locational information were identified and corrected. Because of these changes this inventory should be the primary reference for cultural resources identified within the City and Borough of Sitka prior to 1997. However, it is important to note that the present inventory will rapidly become out of date and the AHRS files will also have to be consulted for sites entered after the compilation of this inventory.

The next level of effort in expanding this inventory would involve primary research of new site information from both written and oral sources. Two areas in particular could very likely be expanded on through additional historical research. These are shipwreck sites (Table 5) and mining sites. Historic shipwreck and mining sites listed on the AHRS or identifiable from previously compiled inventories are included in the present inventory but further detailed research of historical documents and Bureau of Mines information could be expected to identify additional shipwreck and mining sites. Further research into primary historical documents including an in-depth review of early Sitka newspapers, especially the *Alaskan* which has been indexed by DeArmond (1974) and DeArmond's own newspaper columns in the *Sitka Sentinel* would likely provide much new site information.

A review of oral history tapes archived at Sitka National Historical Park would undoubtedly provide more information on known sites and could result in identification of additional sites. Site information currently being compiled by the Sitka Tribe of Alaska on GIS maps is also becoming an important data base for identifying additional archaeological and historical sites although release of this information would require the approval of the tribal council and the information will probably be tightly restricted by the tribe. Interviews with knowledgeable Tlingit elders and other Native and non-Native individuals, some of whom are identified in this report (Appendix A), have the potential to significantly increase the site data base compiled in the present inventory, as does Tlingit place-name research being conducted throughout Southeast Alaska by the Southeast Native Subsistence Commission.

Table 5. Partial List of Historic Shipwrecks Which Have Occurred Within the City and Borough of Sitka. (Sources: Arndt et al. 1987; Sanders 1988)

SHIPS NAME	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION	MAPSHEET	REFERENCE
Neva (Russian)	1813	Warship	Cape Edgecumbe?, Sitka Sound	Sitka (A-6)	Sanders (1988:map)
Zenobia (Russian)	1855	Unknown	Zenobia Rock, Sitka Sound	Sitka (A-5)	Orth (1971:1070)
Langley	1878	Schooner	Little Basket Bay (vicinity)	Sitka (C-3)	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:554)
Rose	1882	Steamer	Sitka Sound, Baranof Island	Sitka (A-5)?	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:554)
Mary	1885	Sloop	Hayward Pt., Partofshikof Island	Sitka (B-6)	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:554)
Mist	1894	Schooner	Sitka Sound, Baranof Island	Sitka (A-5)?	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:554)
City of Sitka	1898	Schooner	Cape Ommaney, Baranof Island	Port Alexander (A-3)	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:554);Sanders (1988:map)
Colussa	1899	Unknown	Rakof Islands?, Baranof Island	Sitka (C-4)	Sanders (1988:map)
Iona	1909	Gas	Sitka Sound, Baranof Island	Sitka (A-5)?	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:554)
Sealight	1910	Gas	Larch Bay, Baranof Island	Port Alexander (A-3)	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:552)
Gedagia	1911	Schooner	Zenobia Rock, Sitka Sound	Sitka (A-5)	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:554)
Montana	1914	Gas	Hot Springs Bay, Baranof Island	Port Alexander (D-5)	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:552)
Lake Bay	1922	Gas	Whale Bay, Baranof Island	Port Alexander (C-4)?	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:552)
Essu	1925	Gas	Cape Ommaney, Baranof Island	Port Alexander (A-3)	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:552)
Ports America	1925	Gas	Sitka Sound, Baranof Island	Sitka (A-5)?	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:554)
Clara	1927	Gas	Branch Bay,Baranof Island	Port Alexander (B-3&B-4)	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:552)
Dreadnaught	1930	Gas	Khaz Point, Chichagof Island	Sitka (C-7)	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:554)
MS Kingston	1933	Unknown	Whitestone Narrows, Baranof Island	Sitka (A-5)	Sanders (1988:map)
Olympu	1936	Gas	Sitka Sound, Baranof Island	Sitka (A-5)?	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:554)
Busy Bee	1938	Gas	Kelp Bay, Baranof Island	Sitka (B-3)	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:554)
Joan L.	1939	Gas	Sitka Sound, Baranof Island	Sitka (A-5)?	Arndt et al. (1987,Part 2b:554)
Chichagof	1946	Mine Tender	Khaz Point, Baranof Island	Sitka (C-7)	Sanders (1988:map)

One of the most knowledgeable Tlingit elders who should be included in any future interview effort is Herman Kitka, Sr. of Sitka. Mr. Kitka's name appears again and again in the 1975 Sealaska report as a source for traditional knowledge of Tlingit use areas and site locations in the City and Borough of Sitka. Ethnographic research and oral history interviews currently being conducted under contract to the National Park Service by Dr. Tom Thornton of the University of Alaska - Southeast, can also be expected to result in information which may lead to the identification of additional Native sites on Baranof and Chichagof Islands.

### Conclusion

The present site inventory effort has attempted to compile all site data from readily available sources as well as search out site information from many unpublished sources. Further research into historical documents and ethnographic sources would undoubtedly add to this inventory. Archaeological research and site documentation in Southeast Alaska is still in its infancy and archaeology survey crews will rapidly add new sites to this inventory as shown by the increase of 39 sites in just one year between the Phase I and Phase II inventory efforts. Matson and Coupland (1995:38) effectively point out the challenge and potential of Southeast Alaska archaeology:

With its high mountains, rugged coastline, dense foliage, and wet climate, the northern Northwest Coast has never been an easy place to do archaeology. Even today, many areas remain isolated and remote, away from the urban centers where archaeologists are located and where the land surface modification that results in much of modern contract archaeology is concentrated. Most of what we know about Northwest Coast prehistory has come from research conducted only within the last 35 years. As recently as the early 1960s large areas both in the rugged north coast and along the south coast remained unexplored archaeologically.

Although the Civilian Conservation Corps. conducted limited excavations at the site of Old Sitka (CBS-222) in the 1930s, the first professional archaeological work in Southeast Alaska did not occur until 1949 and 1950 when Frederica de Laguna conducted her archaeological and ethnographic research among the Angoon Tlingit (de Laguna 1960). The next significant archaeological work in SE Alaska was not until 1958 when the National Park Service contracted Frederick Hadleigh-West, then a graduate student at the University of Alaska - Fairbanks, to conduct archaeological testing at Sitka National Historical Park in an effort to locate the *Kiksadi* fort site at the mouth of Indian River. Hadleigh-West, at the head of a crew of five local students with no prior archaeological training, completed the field work and published the first archaeological report for work within the City and Borough of Sitka (Hadleigh-West 1959). Hadleigh-West was able to compile his 1959 report bibliography in a page and a half. A year later, in 1960, when de Laguna published her Angoon research only two and a half pages were required to list a comprehensive bibliography of 51 archaeological, ethnographic, and historical references (de Laguna 1960:207-209). Only two of de Laguna's citations, both dealing with petroglyphs, refer directly to previous site documentation efforts in Southeast Alaska. The present site inventory effort, focusing only on Baranof Island and part of Chichagof Island, dramatically illustrates the rapid increase in archaeological knowledge of Southeast Alaska in the 37 years since de Laguna published her Angoon research. The discovery of new archaeological sites will quickly make the present inventory incomplete and it will continue to be necessary to consult the most recent site data included in the Alaska Historical Resource Survey maintained by the Office of History and Archaeology as an additional primary source of information on sites and historic structures in the City and Borough of Sitka.

## Appendix A

### INFORMATION SOURCES

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# **HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

# CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY



"Sitka Island," by I.G. Voznesenskii. "An exceptionally fine drawing showing the central portion of New Arkhangel in detail. In the foreground are Russian homes and shops with boardwalk approaches to bridge muddy roadways. The large imposing structure in the background is the home and office of the Chief Administrator. The Octagonal lighthouse atop sent out a beam 34 meters above sea level., visible for a great distance. To the right is the beautiful Cathedral of St. Michael the Archangel, twice reconstructed. The octagonal watchtower on the left is a reminder of the omnipresent danger of attack by the Tlingits..." (Dmytryshyn and Crowhart-Vaughan 1976).

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Note - Books and articles that have a substantial mention of Sitka and its historic buildings are listed. Major archaeological and ethnographic references, survey reports, and publications that include information on archaeological sites in the City and Borough of Sitka or ethnographic information on the Sitka or Angoon Tlingit are also included. City and Borough site numbers listed in the Site Index follow selected references in which information about those sites can be found. CBS site numbers are not included for archaeological survey reports or site indexes in which large numbers of sites are listed. Historic maps are listed separately in chronological order at the end.

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## CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ackerman, Robert E.

- 1974 Post Pleistocene Cultural Adaptations on the Northern Northwest Coast. In: *International Conference of the Prehistory and Paleoecology of Western North American Arctic and Subarctic*. Edited by S. Raymond and P. Schledermann. University of Calgary Archaeological Association, Calgary.
- 1975 *Report of the U.S. Forest Service: Archaeological Reconnaissance of Areas under Survey for Five Year Cutting Proposal*. Alaska Lumber and Pulp Co. August 1-Sept. 15, 1974. Washington State University, Pullman. (CBS-076,080,081,166)
- 1996 Early Maritime Culture Complexes of the Northern Northwest Coast. In: *Early Human Occupation in British Columbia*. Edited by Roy L. Carlson and Luke Dalla Bona. University of British Columbia Press. Vancouver.

Discusses the Hidden Falls site (CBS-177) on the east coast of Baranof Island in relation to other early sites on the Northern Northwest Coast.

Alaska Day Celebration

- 1949 *Proceedings of the ceremonies that took place in Sitka on October 18, 1949, the 82nd anniversary of the transfer*. Phonotape. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Alaska Governor Ernest Gruening on Alaskan history, Henry Roden on the background of the Prospector statue by Alonzo Victor Lewis to be unveiled, and Edward Keithahn describes the first Alaska Day in detail.

Alaska Day Festival

- 1954 *Celebrate Alaska's 87th Birthday at Sitka, Alaska, October 17th and 18th*. Booklet, 43 p., illustrated.

Marjorie Baden gives a short history of the festival. George Hall writes an excellent brief history of Sitka.

Alaska Department of Natural Resources

- 1974 *Aids to Navigation in Alaska History*. Report prepared by the Office of Statewide Cultural Programs, Alaska Division of Parks. C.M. Brown, Principal Investigator.

Includes a summary of the history of light stations in Alaska from 1867 to 1940 and a listing and description of major light stations. This report was revised and updated by the 17th Coast Guard District Public Affairs Office in 1990. Many excellent photographs of historic light stations. (CBS-095)

- 1989 Draft Alaska Heritage Resources Survey Handbook. Office of History and Archaeology. Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. Anchorage. 18 pp. [ms]

Guide to the Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS). Provides codes and definitions used in the AHRS.

- 1990 *Lighthouses and other Aids to Navigation in Alaska History*. Seventeenth Coast Guard District Public Affairs Office. Report prepared by the Office of Statewide Cultural Programs, Alaska Division of Parks. C.M. Brown, Principal Investigator

Revision of the earlier 1974 Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources *Aids to Navigation in Alaska History* publication. (CBS-095)

- 1994 Alaska NHR/DOE Properties.

Computer printout of Alaska AHRS sites with National Register of Historic Places status or eligibility status and date of determination.

- 1997 Alaska Heritage Resource Survey. Office of History and Archaeology, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Anchorage.

Index of cultural resources within the State of Alaska compiled by the Office of History and Archaeology. This index, maintained by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Office of History and Archaeology, is the primary catalog for documented cultural resources in Alaska. Site cards for each site listed on the AHRS contain basic site information. Access to the AHRS is restricted.

- n.d. Alaska Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. [ms]

This document outlines the major themes and time periods in Alaska history.

Alaska Historical Society

- 1979 *The Wreck of the Neva*. Annotated translation by Antoinette Shalkop. Introduction by A. Shalkop and Richard Pierce. Published jointly by the Alaska Historical Society and the Sitka Historical Society. Anchorage.

Translation of two Russian accounts of the wreck of the Neva. The first and most detailed account is that of V. N. Berkh in his "Description of the Unfortunate Shipwreck of the Frigate Neva of the Russian-American Company." The second

account is V. M. Golovin's "The loss of the Russian-American Company Ship Neva on the Northwestern Shore of America, Near Cape Edgecumbe, on the Latitude of 57° 11', on the 9th of January 1813. (CBS-284)

*Alaska Life*

1944 Sitka Seattle, Washington. January. 8 pp. illustrated.

Descriptive story. Small magazine story of Sitka's past and 1944 present, with emphasis on current and future growth.

Alaska Prospector Day

1949 Sitka *Program*, October 18.

Alaska Day celebration and dedication of Pioneer statue at Pioneer Home. (CBS-237).

*Alaska Sportsman*

1889 Two Russian Cannons Used as Navy Buoy Sinkers. In: This Month in Northland History. Vol. 35(2):36-41

Short account of the Navy finding practical uses for historic Russian cannons.

*Alaska Times*

1869 1(9), June 25, Sitka

Description of the town, buildings, people, etc. on page two. Published in Sitka.

1869 1(26), October 18, Sitka

Public meeting and passage of resolutions in favor of a civil government. While the recently established Sitkans were all in favor of a civil government and forwarded their resolutions to Congress, nothing happened until 1884.

Alaska/Yukon community and area

1910? File. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Miscellaneous publications, brochures, clippings, maps, and information.

Alaska Year Book

1926-1928 Articles on Sitka. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Miscellaneous publications, brochures, clippings, maps, and information.

Allen, Henry Tureman

1885 Diary.

Allen Tureman spent a few days in Sitka on his way to the Interior. Brief but interesting account of the town. Attended Tlingit dances and a funeral.

Alman, R. K.,

- 1965 *Development Plan and Report for Baranof Castle State Historical Monument, Sitka, Alaska.* Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Lands.

Report states hill rises 60 feet, top is approximately 120 feet long and 90 feet wide. Poorly researched history of Tlingit use. No literature citations. States earthquake in 1847 destroyed 1836 building. Recommends removal of radio antenna pole on the site as unsightly. Also urges building vehicular road to the top, replacement of wooden stairs with concrete, railing, or stone parapet encircling the top, and all the other "improvements" now in place. Preliminary map included. (CBS-220)

Andrews, Alex.

- 1987 *The Battle of Sitka.* Audio tape recording, collected by the National Park Service, Sitka National Historic Park, July 20, 1960. Transcribed in Tlingit and translated by Nora Marks Dauenhauer, 1987. Unpublished ms. on file at Sitka National Historic Park, Sitka. (CBS-182)

Andrews, C. L.

- 1922 *The Story of Sitka: The Historic Outpost of the Northwest Coast; The Chief Factory of the Russian American Company.* Lowman and Hanford Co. Seattle. Photo illustrations.

While the accounts of the fate of Old Sitka and the 1804 battle at Indian River are from the old "painted savages attacking" view, over-all this is an excellent, well-researched history, accompanied by some fine photographs of Sitka in 1920.

- 1938 *The Story of Alaska.*

One of the two good early histories of Sitka and Alaska. No history of Alaska in the Russian period can fail to discuss Sitka, but many histories are poorly written or incomplete.

Anon.

- 1890? *Journal of a Woman Visitor to Southeast Alaska.* Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Written in the verbose prose of the day, however, there is still some information on Mrs. Tom, the Tlingit trader, and Chief Annahootz. The spire of the Orthodox cathedral inspires in the writer longing for Christianity to come to Alaska. Sheldon Jackson is eulogized.

Anon.

- 1898 *Missions in Alaska. Church at Home and Abroad.* March.

Usual missionary ideas of the eagerness of the natives to join them. Some interesting photographs of Sitka.

Anon.

- 1907 *The Cathedral of Archangel Michael.* *Alaska-Yukon Magazine* 4:174-178, October 4th. Photo illustrations.

Survey of the cathedral and detailed account of its contents. Well done. (CBS-224)

Anon.

1867 Novo-arkhangel'sk, s vidom. *Illustrated Gazeta* 37

Translates as 'New Archangel, with view.'

Anon.

1907 The Sawmill at Sitka. *Alaska-Yukon Magazine*, 4:148-151, October 4th. Photo illustrations.

Interesting account of the old Russian sawmill, then owned by W. P. Mills and supplying electricity as well as lumber. Lengthy quotes from the first American owner and a paragraph about the bronze plate "from the first piece of American machinery taken to Sitka," (a planer).

Antonson, Joan M. and William S. Hanable

1987 *Administrative History of Sitka National Historical Park*. Report prepared by IPH/JMA-Alaska for the National Park Service, Alaska Region. National Park Service, Anchorage. 162 pp.

A well researched history of Sitka National Historical Park with many photographs and numerous early maps of the Indian River area. The report is primarily concerned with the administrative history of the Park but includes discussion of cultural investigations at the Tlingit Fort and 1804 battle site at the mouth of Indian River and the Russian Bishop's House in Sitka. (CBS-182)

Arndt, K.L., R.H. Sackett, and J.A. Ketz

1987 *A Cultural Resource Overview of the Tongass National Forest, Alaska*. Parts 1, 2a, 2b, Atlas. Contract No. 53-0109-6-00203. Final Report Submitted to the USDA Forest Service, Tongass National Forest, Region 10. Juneau, Alaska. Parts 2a, 2b, and the map atlas are restricted from public access.

An essential resource for identifying historic sites in SE Alaska. Compiled by the Tongass National Forest in 1987, it is somewhat out of date now. Part 1 provides an overview of the history and prehistory of SE Alaska. Part 2a is a catalog of prehistoric and ethnohistoric sites and Part 2b is a catalog of historic sites. Only sites on Forest Service land are included. Part 3 is a map atlas which includes the SE Alaska 1:250,000 scale USGS Quadrangle maps on which are located the sites identified in Parts 2a and 2b.

Baker, Marcus

1906 *Geographic Dictionary of Alaska*. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

This is the second and vastly expanded version of Baker's 1902 seminal work. This was the first true dictionary of Alaska place names was continued for many years under Donald Orth's direction and augmentation.



Bancroft, Hubert Howe

1886 *History of Alaska, 1730-1885*. A. L. Bancroft Company, San Francisco, California.

Although the bulk of this was written by Ivan Petrof, later disgraced, this continues to be one of two excellent histories of Alaska and Sitka. Petroff was fluent in both Russian and English and translated and researched many records in this work. The Native viewpoint is given as often as possible. Later information has made parts obsolete, but overall it is trustworthy.

Beardslee, L. A., Capt.

1880 *Affairs in Alaska*. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Reports of Commander Beardslee on the U.S. ship *Jamestown*, from June 15, 1879 to January 22, 1880, stationed at Sitka. Valuable early census.

Beattie, W. G.

1907 *Sitka Industrial Training School*. *Alaska-Yukon Magazine* 4:117-121, October. Illustrated.

History of the school that became Sheldon Jackson. Begun by Rev. John Brady, then resumed by Mr. A. E. Austin and his daughter. Capt. Glass required the Indian children to attend school. Growth of the school. Three photos. (CBS-185)

Belcher, Sir Edward

1843 *Narrative of a voyage round the world performed in Her Majesty's ship Sulphur during the years 1836-1842*. H. Colburn, London. Two Volumes.

Most notable for his description in Vol. II of the chief manager's house under construction in Sitka, the later 'Baranov's Castle.' He was impressed with the sophistication and kindness of Governor and Mrs. Kupreanov, as well as the skill and personality of Bishop Veniaminov.

Betts, Robert C.

1996 *Archaeological Clearance Survey of Indian River Subdivision, Sitka, Alaska*. Report prepared for Sheldon Jackson College. Vanguard Research. Sandpoint, Idaho.

Archaeological survey of eight acres of land being developed as a subdivision on Indian River in the immediate vicinity of two Native cemetery sites resulted in the discovery of one historic water tank site. (CBS-205,206,217)

Betts, Martha F.

1995 *Tlingit Place Names For the Kake Area*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. Douglas, Alaska.

Map and index of Tlingit place names focusing on the Kake area but including the south end of Baranof Island. English translations included in the index.

Black, Lydia

- n.d. Iurii Lisianskii: Account of the Battle of Sitka. Unpublished translation from 1947 Russian language edition of Lisianski's journal. Draft No. 9. March 1987. On file at Sealaska Heritage Foundation. Juneau. (CBS-182)

Blaschke, Eduard Leontjevich

- 1842 *Topographia medica portus Novi-Archangelscensis, sedit principalis coloniarum roosicarum in Septentrionali America*. K. Wienhoberi et filii, Petropoli.

Thorough account of Sitka between 1835 and 1840. This was Dr. Blaschke's doctoral thesis, hence written in Latin. Of particular interest in describing both Russian and Tlingit medical practices of the day.

Blee, Catherine D.

- 1985 *Archaeological Investigations at the Russian Bishop's House, 1981, Sitka National Historic Park, Alaska*. U.S. Government Printing Office. Denver.

Report on 1981 archaeological testing on the grounds of the Russian Bishop's House. Contains several historic photographs and maps of Sitka. Includes a faunal analysis by Dianne Rhodes and an artifact inventory as appendices. The bibliography includes citations on the numerous reports and publications relating to historical and archaeological investigations concerning this property. (CBS-181)

- 1986 *Wine, Yaman, and Stone: The Archeology of a Russian Hospital Trash Pit, Sitka National Historic Park, Sitka, Alaska*. U.S. Government Printing Office. Denver. (CBS-212).

Blomkvist, E.E.

- 1972 A Russian Scientific Expedition to California and Alaska, 1839-1849: The Drawings of I.G. Voznesenskii. Translated by Basil Dmytryshyn and E.A. P. Crownhart-Vaughan. *Oregon Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 73(2). June.

Careful analysis of the drawings of I. G. Voznesenskii of Native peoples from Alaska to California. Special emphasis on his drawings of Sitka.

Bloodgood, C. D.

- 1869 Eight Months at Sitka *Overland Monthly*, Vol. 2 (2). February.

Author was highly interested in Russians in Sitka and gives a thorough description of Sitka life and ways at the time of the Transfer.

Bodega y Quadra, Juan Francisco

- 1775 Journal of the Exploration of the North Coasts of California made by Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra in the Schooner Sonora, 1775, March 16 - November 18. In *Historia*, Vol. 61-66? Archivo General de la Nacion, Mexico. Translated by Katrina H. Moore. Typescript. 52 pp. (see also Mourelle).

Includes an account of the first Spanish landing and contact with Tlingit Indians in Southeast Alaska (in 1774). The landing was probably made at Sealion Cove on northwest Kruzof Island. (CBS-174)

Bonner, Evelyn K.

- 1985 *Sheldon Jackson College Progressing into the Future*. A Report to the Administration of Sheldon Jackson College for the Special Committee for Historic Preservation. On file at Stratton Library. Sheldon Jackson College. Sitka.

Discusses the historic buildings on the Sheldon Jackson campus. Includes historic photographs of campus buildings and an annotated bibliography. (CBS-185)

Bower, Patrick

- 1994 *Heritage Resource Investigations for the Northwest Baranof Project*. Unpublished ms. on file, Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area Supervisor's Office, Sitka, Alaska.

Bower, Patrick, Rachel Myron and Debbie Muenster

- 1993 *Northwest Baranof Project Area, Cultural Resource Survey Design: Baranof Island, Alaska*. Unpublished ms. on file, Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area Supervisor's Office, Sitka, Alaska.

Brady, John

- 1896 Alaska. *The Chautauquan*, September.

About the government (Brady was governor) and general information. Small but excellent photos.

Brooke, John

- 1875 *A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army with Descriptions of Military Posts*. U.S. Department of War. Surgeon-General's Office. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.

Assistant Surgeon John Brooke left a careful and thorough description of the Sitka hospital and Sitka in general.

Chaney, Gregory P., Robert C. Betts, and Dee Longenbaugh

- 1995 *Physical and Cultural Landscapes of Sitka National Historical Park, Sitka, Alaska*. Report prepared for the National Park Service. Vanguard Research. Douglas, Alaska. Unpublished ms. on file at Sitka National Historical Park, Sitka. 163 pp. Photos, Maps.

This report focuses on the Park geomorphology but also includes substantial information on the 1804 Sitka battle and the Tlingit fort site at the mouth of Indian River. (CBS-182)

Chevigny, Hector

- 1942 *Lord of Alaska*. Binford and Mort, Portland, Oregon.

The best popular version of Alexandr Baranov and the founding of Sitka. Easy to read and gives an excellent background on the early Russian American Company. While written as a novel it is historically accurate.

1958 *Lost Empire*. Binford and Mort, Portland, Oregon.

While focusing on Rezanov and his California adventure, there is still enough on 1805-1806 Sitka to make it worth reading. Again, written in the form of a novel.

1965 *Russian America: The Great Alaskan Venture 1741-1867*. Binford and Mort, Portland, Oregon.

Published posthumously and before access to Russian archives was possible, so incomplete. However, it contains some valuable insights and overviews.

CIS Congressional Hearings, Washington, D.C. Available Alaska State Library, Juneau.

This is a file contained on microfiche of all Congressional hearings and reports on Sitka. In almost every case the title is self-explanatory.

Colby, Merle

1944 *A Guide to Alaska: Last American Frontier*. MacMillan Company. New York.

Contains a section on Southeast Alaska with detailed historical information on the Sitka area. Includes an excellent summary of early Russian and American history pertaining to Sitka as well as a tourist guide to Sitka which discusses some of the individual historic buildings. (CBS-075,185,220,222,224,237,264,297)

Collis, Septima M.

1890 *A Woman's Trip to Alaska: Being an Account of a Voyage Through the Inland Seas of the Sitkan Archipelago in 1890*. Cassell Publishing Company. New York.

A popular but informative travel narrative which includes a chapter on Sitka as it appeared in June 1890. Detailed description of the Sitka Indian Village and house interiors. Historical photographs and line drawings of buildings and people. (CBS-225).

Construction Engineering Services, Stocker Construction, Inc.

1982 *Downtown Commercial Buildings: Historical and Structural Survey*. Report prepared for the City and Borough of Sitka. January 1982.

Report on the structural condition and historical significance of commercial and residential buildings in the downtown Sitka area. Twenty six structures are evaluated.

Cloyd, Paul C.

1982 *Historic Structure Report: Russian Bishop's House, Sitka National Historic Park, Sitka, Alaska*. U.S. Government Printing Office. Denver. (CBS-181).

Cracroft, Sophia

- 1870 *Journal Kept in Alaska 12 May to 14 June*. Scott Polar Institute, Cambridge, England. Photocopy Alaska Historical Library.
- 1981 *Lady Franklin Visits Sitka, Alaska 1870: the Journal of Sophia Cracroft Sir John Franklin's Niece*. Edited by R.N. DeArmond. Alaska Historical Society. Anchorage.

A reprint of the Cracroft journals including an excellent description of the town and its inhabitants during the month she spent in Sitka with her aunt, Lady Franklin. Includes an introduction and extensive footnotes by R. N. DeArmond. Contains illustrations of Sitka in 1870 drawn by Sophia Cracroft with buildings keyed to a town plan of Sitka drawn in 1867 which is included as an appendix with detailed descriptions of the buildings depicted. A census of Sitka compiled in October of 1870 which includes 391 names is also included as an appendix. This is an extremely important source of information on Sitka for the period immediately following the transfer of Alaska to the United States. (CBS-181,220,221,226,274).

Crittenden, Edwin B.

- 1991 *The History and Architecture of the Sheldon Jackson College Campus, Sitka, Alaska 1887-1990*. Sheldon Jackson College Press. Sitka. (CBS-185)

Dauenhauer, Nora M. and Richard Dauenhauer

- 1990 *The Battles of Sitka, 1802 and 1804, From Tlingit, Russian, and Other Points of View*. In: *Russia in North America*. Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Russian America. Alaska History No. 35. Edited by Richard A. Pierce. The Limestone Press, Fairbanks, Alaska. (CBS-182)

Davidov, Gabriel Ivan

- 1977 *Account of Two Voyages to America, by the Naval Officers Khvostov and Davidov with extracts from Davidov's Diary, 1810-1812*. Translation by Colin Bearne of 1835 report. Edited by Richard A. Pierce. Limestone Press. Kingston, Ontario.

Davidson, Hugh and Ross Fields

- 1979 *Cultural Resource Investigations at Trap Bay, Chatham Area, Tongass National Forest*. USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region. On file at Sitka Ranger District. ms. 4 pp. (CBS-042)

Davis, S.D.

- 1977 *Archaeological Survey of the Sitka Indian Village: Lots 12, 23, 24 Block 3, Baranof Island, Alaska*. Report to the Sitka Community Association. December 10, 1977. (CBS 225).

Brief report on a two day surface survey and two test excavations. The only cultural material noted was two "pitch trees" located in Lot 24.

- 1990 *The Hidden Falls Site, Baranof Island, Alaska*. Aurora. Alaska Anthropological Association Monograph Series. Department of Anthropology, SUNY Brockport. Brockport, NY. 383 pp. with photos and maps.

A monograph length report on, the earliest dated prehistoric site in the City and Borough of Sitka. This site is one of the few extensively excavated and published archaeological sites in SE Alaska. (CBS-177)

Dean, Jonathan R.

- 1993 *'Rich Men, 'Big Powers' and Wastelands - The Tlingit-Tsimshian Border of the Northern Pacific Littoral, 1799 to 1867.* Two Volumes. Ph. D. dissertation. University of Chicago. Chicago. 675 pp. Copies at University of Alaska Southeast and Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

An excellent source of information on Russian - Tlingit interaction and the early history of Sitka. Well researched and footnoted.

- 1994 "Their Nature and Qualities Remain Unchanged": Russian Occupation and Tlingit Resistance, 1802-1867, *Alaska History*. Vol 9 (1). Spring 1994.

DeArmond, Robert

- 1965 Burning of Old Russian Hospital. January 1882 in Alaska's History. In: *Alaska Sportsman* Vol. 31(1): 22.

Burning of old Russian hospital, Jan. 24, then in use as boys' residence, Presbyterian mission. Short history of the building and one illus. drawing. Built in 1843. Fine cabinet organ, donated by Capt. Beardslee, destroyed.

- 1966 Houses in Sitka. This Month in Northland History. *Alaska Sportsman* Vol. 32(12): 43-44.

Transfer of log house to Alaska Pioneer's Home for use as living quarters for residents. History of No. 16 (as listed on the 1867 Russian Transfer Map), Russian boys' school house and governors' residence, then offices in American times. Also a brief history of the stockade and Indian market.

- 1974 *Subject Index to the Alaskan, 1885-1907, A Sitka Newspaper.* Prepared for the Gastineau Channel Centennial Association and the Alaska Division of State Libraries.

The *Alaskan*, a Sitka newspaper published from 1885-1907, was the only newspaper published in Alaska during that period and as such served the entire District in reporting the news. Articles are alphabetically arranged and indexed under the categories of General Subjects, People, Sitka, and Vessels. The newspaper is available on microfilm at the Alaska State Library in Juneau and at the Elmer E. Rasmuson Library at UAF in Fairbanks.

- 1978 *Early visitors to Southeastern Alaska: Nine Accounts.* Alaska Northwest Publishing Co., Anchorage.

Includes accounts by Captain Camille de Roquefeuil and Captain John D'Wolf of early contacts with the Tlingit in the Sitka Sound and Peril Strait areas. Captain de Roquefeuil describes visiting a Tlingit village on an island a few miles NW of present day Sitka in April 1818.

1993 *A Sitka Chronology, 1867-1987 With Index.*

Drawn from newspaper and other accounts. A superb index. Compiled by a fine Alaskan historian. Indispensable for people and events in the European community. Unfortunately, for most of this period Tlingit people and events were ignored in newspapers, etc.

DeArmond, Robert N. and Patricia Roppel

1997 *Baranof Island's Eastern Shore: The Waterfall Coast.* Arrowhead Press. Sitka.

A well-researched guide to the east coast of Baranof Island with detailed information on fishing industry sites located along this shoreline. The numerous maps, historical photographs, and index make this an extremely valuable resource for information on historical sites. (CBS-177,179,287,313,316,319,320,323)

deGroof, Edward

1907 Edward deGroof. *Alaska-Yukon Magazine* Vol. 4:139-140, October.

Short biography with photo of a leading merchant of Sitka. His store, next door to the "Old Sitka Trading Post" (formerly the Russian married couples' housing) is in most photographs of early American Sitka. deGroof took many photographs of Sitka in the period between 1885-1900. (CBS-218)

Dickerson, Ora B.

1989 *120 Years of Alaska Postmasters: 1867-1987.* Carl J. Cammarata. Scotts, Michigan.

The result of a 10 year effort to update the *Directory of Alaska Post Offices and Postmasters: 1867-1963* (Ricks 1965) which brings the listing up to 1987 and corrects many errors in the original publication.

Dmytryshyn, Basil, and E.A.P. Crownhart-Vaughan (Editors and translators)

1976 *Colonial Russian America: Kyrill T. Khlebnikov's Reports, 1817-1832.* Oregon Historical Society. Portland.

Excellent illustrations and line drawings of Sitka during Russian control.

Dmytryshyn, Basil, E.A.P. Crownhart-Vaughan, and Thomas Vaughan (Editors)

1989 July 13 - November 2, 1804. From the Journal of Captain Iurii Fedorovich Lisianskii, aboard the ship *Neva* during his 1803-1806 circumnavigation. In: *The Russian American Colonies: Three Centuries of Russian Eastward Expansion 1798-1867.* Vol. 3. Oregon Historical Society Press, Portland. (CBS-182)

Duflot du Mofras, Eugène

1844 *Exploration du territoire de l'Orégon, des Californies et de la Mer Vermeille, exécutée pendant les années 1840, 1841 et 1842.* Two volumes. Paris.

The author devotes a long and condescending chapter on Alaska and Sitka in Volume II. He was an attaché to the French Embassy in Mexico City for several years.

Eastern Orthodox Church, Russian

1861-1917 Archives, Cards 2 & 3, microfilm. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Archives of the Church in Sitka. Highly valuable for Russian records - marriages, births, deaths.

Emmons, George Thornton

1991 *The Tlingit Indians*. Edited by Frederica de Laguna. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 488 pp.

A comprehensive ethnography of the Tlingit compiled by G.T. Emmons and extensively edited and footnoted by Frederica de Laguna. The single most importance recent reference on the Tlingit.

Enckell, Jarl

1980 [1840-1845] comp. *Lutheran Church Mission, Sitka, Alaska*. Helsingfors. Four volumes in seven folders, Sitka Historical Society.

Papers and biographies in Finnish. Partial translations into English by Dr. Joseph Rude. Account of the voyage of the ship 'Nicolai the First, Helsingfors to Sitka, 1839-1840. Etholens, Cygnaeus, Vozensnskii, Rosenberg among passengers. Apparently descriptions of daily life in Sitka, outings and other social events, and quarrels among the officers and families. Dr. Sahlberg's diary (a portion?) is included. As he and Rev. Cygnaeus quarreled, this could be important to researchers. Letters from Sitka by Dr. Frankenhaeuser are in German. Gossipy and amusing. Included are a few extracts from Lady Etholen's diary, showing her to be a deeply religious woman.

Erlandson, Jon, Madonna Moss and Robert Stuckenrath

1990 *Radiocarbon Dates from a Tlingit Fort in Sitka Sound, Southeast Alaska*. Draft Report for publication in the proceedings of the 1990 Alaska Anthropological Meetings.

Provides radiometric dating results on the (Jamestown Bay Shell Midden) located near Sitka. (CBS-203)

Fedorova, Svetlana G.

1973 *The Russian Population in Alaska and California: Late 18th Century - 1867*. Translated and edited by R. A. Pierce and A.S. Donnelly. Material for the Study of Alaska History, No. 4. Limestone Press, Ontario.

Dry reading but indispensable for the serious scholar of Russian America and Sitka history in particular.

Fleming, John A.

1900 *For the purpose of locating a magnetic observatory at Sitka and making arrangements for the erection of the necessary buildings*. Alaska Coast Survey, 1900-1912. Washington, D. C.



Site selection made and construction begun in May, 1901. Preliminary work was completed during the month. (CBS-239)

Fleurieu, Charles P. C.

- 1969 [1790-1792] *A Voyage round the World performed during the years 1790, 1791, and 1792 by Étienne Marchand preceded by a historical introduction and illustrated by charts, etc.* Translated from the French. Da Capo Press, Amsterdam.

Marchand visited Sitka Sound in 1791, anchoring off what appears to be Fred's Creek near Mt. Edgecumbe. The work contains a long chapter on the 'Tchinkitâné' people, whom they found astute traders, friendly, and extremely musical. The usual European biases of the day are clear, but there is a real effort to deal with the Tlingits as humans. It is interesting that the Sitkans did not offer to conduct the visitors to their real home village. There is also a great deal about the flora and fauna of the area.

Goldschmidt, W.R. and T.H. Haas

- 1946 *Possessory Rights of the Natives of Southeastern Alaska.* Report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. United States Department of Interior. Washington D.C. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

One of the most valuable references for identifying traditional Native subsistence use areas and associated archaeological remains. Goldschmidt and Haas conducted interviews with Native people throughout SE Alaska in 1946 to determine traditional group boundaries and subsistence use areas. Sealaska Corporation plans to republish this report in 1996 with original maps and a new introduction by W.R. Goldschmidt.

- n.d. Unpublished interview notes from interviews with Sitka Tlingit. Curry-Weisbrodt Papers. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Golovin, Capt. Pavel N.

- 1979 *The End of Russian America - Captain P. N. Golovin's last report, 1862.* Translated by Dmytryshyn, Basil and E. A. P. Crownhart-Vaughan. Oregon Historical Society, Portland.

- 1983 *Civil and Savage Encounters: The Worldly Travel Letters of An Imperial Russian Navy Officer 1860-1861.* Translated by Basil Dmytryshyn and E.A.P. Crownhart-Vaughan. Oregon Historical Society Press, Portland. [1861].

Although the Russian American Company was out of favor at the Tsar's court, this lengthy but ultimately negative report surely contributed to the decision to sell Alaska.

Golovnin, Capt. Vasilii Mikhailovich

- 1822 *Voyage Around the World by Order of His Majesty, the Emperor, on Naval Sloop Kamchatka in 1817, 1818, and 1819.* Naval Printing office, St. Petersburg. Two charts in end pocket. Alaska Historical Library. Juneau.

In Russian, unfortunately, as Capt. Golovnin, charged by the Tsar to report on affairs in Alaska, made a thorough survey. He was disliked by Baranov for his arrogance,

but was undoubtedly capable. Contains an 1818 chart showing the location of the Tlingit fort at the mouth of Indian River. (CBS-182)

- 1979 [1822] *Around the World on the Kamchatka 1817-1819*. Translated by Ella Lury Wiswell. Hawaiian Historical Society and University Press of Hawaii.

Gormly, Mary

- 1977 *Early Culture Contact on the Northwest Coast, 1774-1795: Analysis of Spanish Source Material*. Masters thesis. California State University. Los Angeles.

Compilation of source material available at the University of California Bancroft Library, and the Archivo General y Publico de la Nacion, Mexico City, as well as several other major Pacific Northwest libraries. Provides an overview of Spanish explorations on the Northwest Coast.

Gray, Nicholas, and M.E. Affonin (translators).

- 1857 Ivan Veniaminov, Russian Orthodox Church in Russian America. 34 pp.

1932-33 Seattle (1925, Kodiak) One Hundredth Anniversary of Orthodoxy in America.

Excerpts from Russian Orthodox Church in Russian America, by Valaam Monastery, 1794-1894, 115 pp.

- n.d. Shischkov, Vice Admiral, Preliminary Information on the Lives of Khvostov and Davidov. 7 pp.

Hadleigh-West, Frederick

- 1959 *Exploratory Excavations at Sitka National Monument: a Cooperative Enterprise Conducted Under an Agreement Between the University of Alaska and the National Park Service*. Contract # 14-10434-210. Manuscript on file, Alaska Regional Office, National Park Service. Anchorage.

Report on the 1958 NPS sponsored testing and excavation in Sitka National Historical Park in an effort to identify physical evidence for the Tlingit Fort site in the vicinity of the mouth of Indian River. This was one of the earliest archaeological excavations in SE Alaska. (CBS-182)

Hanable, W.S., and Vincent Ponko, Jr.

- 1983 *The Navy in Alaska, 1867-1941. An Historic Preservation Study*. The Institute for Public History. Anchorage.

Hazard, Daniel

- 1908 Results of Observations made at the Coast and Geodetic Survey Magnetic Observatory at Sitka, Alaska 1902-1908. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. (CBS-239)
- 1909 Records of Observations, preceded by short text on founding of the observatory in 1901, beginning use in 1902, and small map of location. Photograph of buildings in

situ and equipment used. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. (CBS-239)

- 1910 Results of Observations made at the Coast and Geodetic Survey Magnetic Observatory at Sitka, Alaska 1905-1906. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.

Records preceded by brief account of repairs made to the variation building. Mention of visit by Roald Amundsen to calibrate his instruments. (CBS-239)

- 1911 Results of Observations 1907-1908. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.

Records preceded by brief account of failure of driving clock in first half of 1908, resulting in loss of portions of the record. Replaced in June. (CBS-239)

- 1912 Results of Observations 1909-1910. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.

Records preceded by notice that Mr. R. L. Faris was appointed "inspector of magnetic work" September 1, 1906 and Mr. F. L. Adams has been in charge of the work during 1909 and 1910. (CBS-239)

- 1914 Results of Observations 1911-1912. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.

Records preceded by note that Mr. Faris and Mr. Adams continue in their positions. Also rapid registration was done with the Royal Society of London for English South Polar Expedition, May 1911 to January, 1912, and from March to September, 1912 for the Australian Antarctic Expedition. (CBS-239)

Herem, Barry (Editor)

- 1975 *Native Cemetery & Historic Sites of Southeast Alaska* (Preliminary Report). Wilsey & Ham, Inc. Consultants. Seattle, Washington.

See citation for Sealaska Corporation (1975).

Hilton, Mike

- 1993 Cultural Resource Clearance for Proposed Helicopter Landings in the West Chichagof Wilderness Area. Ms on file with Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area Supervisor's Office, Sitka, Alaska.

Hinckley, Ted C.

- 1996 *The Canoe Rocks: Alaska's Tlingit and the Euramerican Frontier 1800-1912*. University Press of America, Inc. Lanham, Maryland.

Hoff, Ricky

- 1987 Archeological Report on Sitka Indian Village 1987. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Cultural Resource Management Section. Anchorage Area Office. (CBS-225)

Holmberg, Heinrich Johan

- 1985 *Holmberg's Ethnographic Sketches*. Edited by Marvin Falk. Translated by Fritz Jaensch. Rasmuson Library Historical Translation Series, Vol. I. University of Alaska Press, Fairbanks. [Originally published 1855 through 1863].

Includes early ethnographic material on Sitka.

*Home Mission Monthly*

- 1888-1914 Presbyterian Board of Missions, June. Illustrated.

June issues every year devoted to reports and photographs from Alaska. Much material of interest although emphasis is on the Presbyterian missions.

Hopkins, Sally

- 1987 Audio tape recording, collected by Peter Nielson, Sitka, 1958. Transcribed in Tlingit and translated into English by Nora Marks Dauenhauer, 1987. Unpublished ms. on file at Sitka National Historic Park, Sitka.

Discusses the 1804 Battle of Sitka from a Tlingit viewpoint. (CBS-182)

Ingersoll, William T.

- 1968 *Lands of Change: Four Parks in Alaska*. *Journal of the West*. Vol. 7(2):173-192. April. Illustrated.

Sitka National Monument - a brief history. (CBS-182)

*Inventory of Furniture in Various Buildings in Sitka*.

- 1863-1864 Notebook. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Includes the now-called Bishop's House. An invaluable source. (CBS-181)

Jackson, Sheldon

- 1886 *A Statement of Facts Concerning the Difficulties at Sitka, Alaska in 1885*. T. McGill & Co. Washington, D.C.

Dispute between the Presbyterian mission and the town over a road. Classic example of dispute over land and missionaries vs. secular.

Jacobs, Mark, Jr.

- 1990 *Early Encounters Between the Tlingit and the Russians*. In: *Russia in North America*. Alaska History No. 35. Edited by Richard A. Pierce. Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Russian America. Sitka, Alaska. August 19-22, 1987. The Limestone Press, Fairbanks.

Kashevarof, Andrew Petrovich

- n.d. *The First Alaska Day*. Ms. on file at the Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Fourteen page account of the Alaska transfer. Kashevarof lived from 1863 to 1940. Had served as a priest in Sitka and in Juneau and wrote a guide to the Sitka Cathedral well as a guide to the Alaska Museum, which he founded.

- 1929 Chirikof Never a Penal Colony says Authority. *Daily Alaska Empire*, Juneau, Alaska. January 28th.

Lake Redoubt settlement used for exile for male factors. There were no penal colonies in Alaska.

- 1929 Petroglyphs are Found by Kashevaroff. *Daily Alaska Empire*. October 12th.

Discussion of petroglyphs at Kalinin Bay. Sitka's mayor Hanlon requested and received permission to move boulders to Sitka. Two photo illustrations.

- 1924 Father Kashevaroff Tells about Alaska. *Prince Rupert Daily News*. November 21st.

Brief history of Sitka's Russian industries as well as account of threatened massacre.

- 1924 Russian Priest Laments Passing of Potlatch. *Victoria Colonist*. November 13th.

Explains actual meaning of the potlatch - an interest-bearing note. Alaska Historical Library. Based on 1906 nucleus of rare books left in Sitka "by various governors of the territory from long ago."

- 1927 Kashevaroff Tells P.T. A. of Early Days. *Alaska Daily Empire*. October 5th.

Précis of his lecture on Alaska and Sitka history. Company officers all powerful just before the Transfer. Colorful account of Transfer ceremony.

- 1931 Curator 'Sells' Alaska to Los Angeles Party. *Alaska Daily Empire*. June 20th.

Led Chamber of Commerce on Sitka tour, including Old Sitka.

- 1931 Christmas in the Old Days of Russian Regime. *Stroller's Weekly*, Juneau. December 25th.

Christmas was primarily a religious festival. Celebration lasted ten days: Dec. 25 - Jan. 6. Three days of services. Next 7 days were carnival.

Khlebnikov, Kyrill T.

- 1973 [1835] Baranov: Chief Manager of the Russian Colonies in America. Edited by Richard A. Pierce. Translated by Colin Bearne. In: *Materials for the Study of Alaska History*, No. 3. Limestone Press: Kingston, Ontario. [1835].

- 1994 *Notes on Russian America - Part I: Novo-Arkhangel'sk*. Compiled by Svetlana G. Fedorova. Edited by Richard Pierce. Translated by Serge LeComte and Richard Pierce. Alaska History Series No. 43. Limestone Press. Fairbanks.

This is a translation of the book *Novo-Arkangel'sk* published in Russian in 1987 by Svetlana Fedorova, a transcription of the writings of Kyril Khlebnikov, the assistant manager of the Russian American Company from 1818 to 1832.

Kirchhoff, M. J.

1990 *Baranof Island: An Illustrated History*. Alaska Cedar Press. Juneau.

Well researched history of Baranof Island focusing on the historic period and the mining and fishing industries. Numerous historical photographs and line drawings. Includes a section on modern place names. (CBS-131,179,297,316,318,320)

Knox, Robert G.

1966 Historic Sitka gets a Facelift. *Alaska Construction*. March: 10th - 12th.

Story of rebuilding after disastrous downtown fire of January 1966.

Kostrometinoff, George S.

1890-1908 Scrapbook, Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Kostrometinoff was patriarch of one of the three Russian families that stayed on in Sitka after the Transfer. He served as interpreter, later became an Orthodox priest, and wrote regularly on Sitka history. These clippings also show life in Sitka during the sleepy years after American control.

Kostrometinoff, Col. George J.

1907 Anon. Colonel Geo. J. Kostrometinoff *Alaska-Yukon Magazine*. Vol. 4:147-148. October.

Short biography, with photo, of the well-known Sitkan. Born in 1854, he was fluent in Russian, Tlingit, and English, and served as an interpreter for many years.

Krause, Aurel

1956 [1885] *The Tlingit Indians: Results of a Trip to the Northwest Coast of America and the Bering Straits*. Translated by Erna Gunther. University of Washington Press. Seattle and London.

Although this covers the entire Tlingit nation, the Krause brothers were headquartered in Sitka during their stay and have much to say on Sitka Tlingits. This is one of the best one volume books readily available on the Tlingit.

1981 *Journey to the Tlingits by Aurel and Arthur Krause 1881/1882*. Translated by Margot Krause McCaffrey. Booklet published by the Haines Centennial Commission. 69 pp.

Includes an account of a visit to Sitka and the Sitka Indian Village in 1881. (CBS-225)

Lada-Mocarski, Valerian

1969 *Bibliography of books on Alaska published before 1868*. Yale University Press.

This deals only with rare books, many in Russian, primarily of exploration in Alaska. Only 161 books are listed, but they are well-described, making this a useful reference.

de Laguna, Frederica.

- 1960 *The Story of a Tlingit Community: A Problem in the Relationship Between Archaeological, Ethnological, and Historical Methods*. Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin 172. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 254 pp.

A study of the Angoon Tlingit using a combined ethnographic and archaeological approach. It was one of the earliest archaeological surveys in SE Alaska. The traditional territory of the Angoon Tlingit included portions of the area on the west side of Chatham Strait, within the present boundaries of the City and Borough of Sitka.

- 1972 *Under Mount Saint Elias: The History and Culture of the Yakutat Tlingit*. Three parts. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology, No. 7. Washington D.C.

Contains an extensive review of early Russian expeditions into Southeast Alaska and discusses Russian interaction with the Tlingit at Sitka and the establishment of Novo-Arkhangel'sk by Aleksandr Baranov.

Langsdorff, George H. Von

- 1968 [1813-1814] *Voyages and Travels in Various Parts of the World during the Years 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1807*. Vol. 2. Bibliotheca Australiana No. 41. Da Capo Press. New York.

Langsdorff spent part of 1805 in Sitka and provides a detailed account of his visit to a Tlingit fort site near the eastern end of Peril Strait. (CBS-103)

Laufe, Abe (Editor)

- 1962 *An Army Doctor's Wife on the Frontier: Letters from Alaska and the Far West, 1874-1878*. Russell J. Ferguson, preliminary editor. University of Pittsburgh Press. Pennsylvania.

Includes letters written from Sitka in 1874 and 1875 by Mrs. Emily FitzGerald, wife of Dr. Jenkins FitzGerald, a military surgeon assigned to Sitka in the mid-1870s. Mrs. FitzGerald was one of the first American women to live in Sitka. The letters from Sitka provide an interesting account of daily life in Sitka less than a decade after its transfer to the United States.

Leahy, M. Joseph

- 1867-1869 *Compiled computer-assisted calendar to the records of the Alaskan custom houses, 1867-1939*. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Guide to correspondence files, collector of customs at Sitka, 1867-1869. During this period the customs' collector was the sole appointed government official for Alaska.

Lisianskii, Iurii

1947 [1812] *Puteshestvia vokrug sveta na korable ""Neva" v 1803-1806 godakh*. [Voyage Round World on the Ship Neva, 1803-1806]. Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo Geograficheskoi Literatury.

1968 [1814] *Voyage Round the World in the Years 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806*. Bibliotheca Australiana No. 42. Da Capo Press. New York.

Iurii Lisianskii, Captain of the Russian Warship "Neva", took an active part in the 1804 Battle of Sitka in support of Baranof and provides the only first hand account of the battle which occurred at the present site of Sitka National Historical Monument. (CBS-182)

Longenbaugh, Dee

1968 A View of Sitka in 1838: The Plat of the Capital of Russian America. In: *The Alaska Journal*. Edited by Terrence Cole. Vol. 16. Alaska Northwest Publishing Company. Anchorage.

1991a The First Lighthouse. In: *Three Manuscripts by Dee Longenbaugh*. Ms. 21 pp. (CBS-283).

1991b The Destruction of Sitka, 1802. In: *Three Manuscripts by Dee Longenbaugh*. Ms. 21 pp. (CBS-222)

Ludecke, Edward

1907 Our First Troops in Alaska. *Alaska-Yukon Magazine*. October. pp 143-147.

Account of the Transfer ceremony by the last surviving member of the Color Guard. Photograph of Ludecke.

Mair, A. Peter II, contributions by Douglas L. Bailey

1982 Kogwanton Street Utilities Improvements Project. (Project no. 82-02). City & Borough of Sitka. December 20, 1982.

A rather superficial treatment of one of the two main streets of the Indian Village, notable chiefly for an excellent selection of maps. (CBS-225)

Mair, Peter A. and Douglas L. Bailey

1983 *Public Archaeology Facility Report: Central Interceptor Project for the City and Borough of Sitka*. Report prepared for Tryck, Nyman, and Hayes, Inc. by Department of Anthropology, State University of New York, Binghamton.

Markov, Aleksandr

1849 *Russkie na Vostochnom Okeanie*. Moskvitianin 8, 9, 16. Moscow.

Title translation: The Russians on the Pacific Ocean. In: The Muscovite.

Matson, R.G. and Gary Coupland

1995 *The Prehistory of the Northwest Coast*. Academic Press. New York.



This is the first book-length synthesis of Northwest Coast prehistory. While more attention to the prehistory of SE Alaska could be desired, this book is an excellent overview of the present understanding of Northwest Coast prehistory. The Hidden Falls site on the east coast of Baranof Island is discussed in some detail. (CBS-177)

McClellan, Susan

1941-1942 *Sitka-Kodiak Radio: Transcripts of Interviews Relating to Early Radio Stations in Alaska*. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Founding of radio station KRAY in Sitka and of the Armed Services radio network.

McCutchen, Valerie Stubbs

1967 Alaska's First Star-Spangled Fourth. *Journal of the West*. Vol. 6(3).

Account of Fourth of July in Sitka, 1868.

1967 Stars and Stripes Over Alaska. *Smithsonian Journal of History*. Vol 2(3). pp. 1-16.

Account of the purchase of Alaska and the Transfer ceremony.

Mitchell, Donald C.

1997 *Sold American: The Story of Alaska Natives and Their Land 1867-1959*. University Press of New England. Hanover, New Hampshire.

A political history of Alaska Natives covering the period from the Russian transfer of Alaska to the United States until Alaska Statehood. Covers the American military occupation of Sitka, Sheldon Jackson and the Sitka Industrial Training School, the development of the Alaska Native Brotherhood, and numerous other topics relating to Sitka. Extensive footnotes and index. (CBS-219)

Mobley, Charles M.

1987 Report to the Sitka Community Association Concerning a Brief Investigation of Sitka Tlingit Soils Now Stored at Mount Edgecumbe Hospital. April 10, 1987. Ms. on file with Mobley and Associates. Anchorage.

Discusses the recovery of over 700 stone, wood, ceramic, glass and metal artifacts and fragments of burned and unburned bone (some of which may have been human) from back dirt piles stored on the grounds of Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital. The soil had been excavated during the "Sitka Sewer Project" which included work along Katlian Street in the Sitka Indian Village area. (CBS-225)

Molineaux, Mrs. J. H.

1925 Sitka, Alaska *Alaskan Churchman*. April. pp. 37-44

Survey of town - 500 white people, 700 Tlingits, 200 Russians and Russian-Aleuts. Good description of Orthodox Cathedral and history of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Illustrated.

Moore, W. I.

- 1894 *Surveys of Sitka Harbor and Vicinity*. U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Alaska Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

Continuing the United States' harbor surveys of Sitka begun in 1869.

Moss, Madonna L.

- 1989 *Archaeology and Cultural Ecology of the Prehistoric Angoon Tlingit*. Ph. D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Although this important study focuses on the Angoon area, the Angoon Tlingit traditionally used the area around the east end of Peril Strait on the west site of Chatham Strait, within the boundaries of the City and Borough of Sitka.

Moss, M.L., J.M. Erlandson, and R. Stuckenrath

- 1990 *Wood Stake Weirs and Salmon Fishing on the Northwest Coast: Evidence from Southeast Alaska*. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*. Vol. 14:143-157.

Discusses the radiometric dating of the Cosmos Cove fish weir (CBS-176), one of the oldest dated wood-stake fish weirs in SE Alaska.

Mourelle, Don Francisco Antonio

- 1987 *Voyage of the Sonora from the 1775 Journal*. Translated by Daines Barrington. Reprint of the 1920 English translation. Ye Galleon Press. Fairfield, Washington. (see also Bodega Y Quadra)

Includes an account of the first Spanish landing and contact with Tlingit Indians in SE Alaska (in 1774). A chart at the Bancroft Library at UC Berkeley confirms the landing was made at Sealion Cove on northwest Kruzof Island. (CBS-174)

Muenster, Debbie

- 1993 *M/V Ranger - South Baranof Wilderness, Baranof Island, Alaska*. Ms on file with Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area Supervisor's Office. Sitka, Alaska.

Myron, Rachel and Karen Iwamoto

- 1992 *Determination of Eligibility for Sites Associated with the Kelp Bay Long Term Timber Sale*. Ms on file with Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area Supervisor's Office. Sitka, Alaska.

National Park Service

- 1997 *Sheldon Jackson College, Richard H. Allen Memorial Hall (Allen Auditorium)*. Historic American Buildings Survey. HABS No. AK-105-A. Draft architectural report.

Includes general historical information on Sheldon Jackson College but focuses on the architectural history of Allen Auditorium. Contains detailed architectural drawings of Allen Auditorium. (CBS-194)

1991 *National Register of Historic Places 1966-1991*. National Park Service.  
Washington D.C.

Navarre, Gary L.

1986 Archeological Report - Sitka Indian Village. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Cultural  
Resource Management Section, Anchorage. (CBS-225)

Nordlander, David J.

1994 *For God and Tsar: A Brief History of Russian America 1741-1867*. Alaska Natural  
History Association. Anchorage.

A brief historical overview of Russian America with useful endnotes.

Olson, Wallace M.

1993 *The Alaska Travel Journal of Archibald Menzies 1793-1794*. University of Alaska  
Press. Fairbanks.

Archibald Menzies accompanied Captain George Vancouver as a Royal Navy Surgeon  
during Vancouver's explorations in SE Alaska in 1793 and 1794. The journal kept by  
Menzies provides supplemental information to Vancouver's journal and contains many  
comments relating to the Native population of SE Alaska.

Onat, Astrida R. Blukis

1995 *Archaeology and Historicity Study: Air Station Sitka, Sitka, Alaska*. Draft Report  
Prepared for the U.S. Coast Guard by BOAS, Inc. Seattle.

Report on cultural resource investigations on Japonski Island. Includes several  
historical maps from the Russian period and a chronology of historical events relating  
to Japonski Island and the air station. (CBS-235)

Orth, Donald

1971 *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*. U. S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 567.  
Washington, D. C.

A continuation and enlargement of the work first published by Marcus Baker in  
1902. An excellent source for Alaska place names and their derivations. Includes an  
introduction recounting the exploration of Alaska with brief biographical notes.  
An invaluable source.

Peterson, Margaret L. and Frances J. Lunas (Editors)

1978 *Historical Houses in Sitka*. Arrowhead Press. Sitka.

Brief historical sketches of many of the historic buildings in Sitka compiled by the  
American Association of University Women Educational Foundation, Washington  
D.C.

Petroff, Ivan

1880 *Report on the Population, Industries and Resources of Alaska*. Government Printing  
Office. Washington, D. C.

This is the first comprehensive official census in Alaska. There is no reason to doubt the veracity of Petroff's census although the accounts of Russian doings may be romanticized.

Pierce, Richard A.

- 1972 *Alaskan Shipping, 1867-1878*. Limestone Press. Kingston, Ontario.

Arrivals and departures at the Port of Sitka during this period. Four illustrations, index.

- 1983 *Record of Maritime Disasters in Russian America, Part Two: 1800-1867*. In: *Proceedings of the Alaska Marine Archeology Workshop*. Steve Langdon, Editor. Alaska Sea Grant Report 83-9. University of Alaska. Fairbanks.

Includes a discussion of the wreck of the Russian frigate *Neva* on January 9, 1813 off Cape Edgecumbe. (CBS-284).

- 1986 *Builders of Alaska: The Russian Governors 1818-1867*. Alaska History No. 28. Limestone Press. Kingston, Ontario.

Biographical sketches of the Russian Governors who followed Alexander Baranov in managing the affairs of the Russian-American Company. Compiled from articles first appearing in the *Alaska Journal* between 1971 and 1973. Includes line drawings of the governors and Sitka when it was the capital of Russian-America.

- 1990 *Russian America: A Biographical Dictionary*. Limestone Press. Kingston, Ontario.

Contains biographies of all significant Russians (and some Natives) who took part in Alaska from 1730 to 1867. Invaluable for research.

Pierce, R.A. and Donnelly, A. S.

- 1979 *History of the Russian-American Company*. Vol. II. Limestone Press. Kingston, Ontario.

A selection of documents clarifying and expanding the material used in Tikhmenev's history. While necessarily arbitrary in selection it is highly useful to the serious researcher.

- 1990 *Bibliography of Literature on Tlingit and Alaska Haida History from 1741 to 1867*. Unpublished bibliography. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

This is a comprehensive bibliography of primary and secondary source material organized by nationality and chronologically within geographic areas.

Pipkin, Mark E.

- 1996 *Archaeological and Historical Investigations for Sitka Tribe of Alaska Community House, 200 Katlian Street (Lot 1, Front Street School Subdivision), Sitka, Alaska*. Walking Dog Archaeology. Anchorage.

Report on historical research and archaeological testing prior to construction of the Sitka Tribe of Alaska Cultural Center in downtown Sitka. Includes historical photographs of Sitka buildings. No significant subsurface cultural material was encountered.

Portlock, Nathaniel

- 1968 *A Voyage Round the World: But More Particularly to the North-West Coast of America*. Bibliotheca Australiana # 43. Da Capo Press. New York.

On August 12, 1878 Portlock describes a visit to a Tlingit village located somewhere in Goulding Harbor, NE of Portlock Harbor on western Chichagot Island. Later, on August 18, Portlock visits an Indian burial platform somewhere in the vicinity of Portlock Harbor but geographical details are inadequate to identify even the approximate location.

Ramsay, Marina

- 1976 *Documents on the History of the Russian-American Company*. Translated and edited by R.A. Pierce. Limestone Press. Kingston, Ontario.

The first English translation of the construction of New Archangel (Old Sitka) and an account of its destruction along with various other documents, many of Sitka interest. (CBS-222)

Ricks, Melvin B.

- 1965 *Alaska's Postmasters and Post Offices 1867-1963*. Tongass Publishing Co. Ketchikan.

An excellent reference for historic settlements and townsites in SE Alaska. Provides information on dates of operation and postmasters.

Roberts, Daniel

- 1907 The Story of the Chichagoff gold mine. *Alaska-Yukon Magazine*. Vol. 4:155-157. Illustrated. 4 photos.

Discovery of the Chichagoff gold mine by Ralph Young, John Newell and two other Tlingits and subsequent development by Edward deGroof and others. Supposedly the discoverers were made rich. (CBS-075).

Roppel, Patricia

- 1982 *Alaska's Salmon Hatcheries: 1891-1959*. Alaska Historical Commission Studies in History No. 20. National Marine Fisheries Service. Portland, Oregon.

Covers the history, politics, and operations of Alaska's salmon hatcheries.

Roshko, Vsevolod

- 1971 Innocent Veniaminov and the Russian mission to Alaska 1820-1840. *St. Vladimirs Theological Quarterly*. Vol. 15(3):105-120.

Scholarly overview of Veniaminov records in the Library of Congress. Russian American Company, Sitka.

Russian American Company

- 1831 Archival Records. Reel #33, No. 337; folio 262v. 26 May 1831. Translation notes on file at Sitka National Park, Sitka.
- 1845a Archival Records. Reel #50, No 216; folio 343. 12 Oct. 1845. Translation notes on file at Sitka National Park, Sitka.
- 1845b Archival Records. Reel #49, No. 17; folio 161. 1 Sept. 1845. Translation notes on file at Sitka National Park, Sitka.
- 1846 Archival Records. Reel # 51, No. 299; folio 229v. 5 May 1846. Translation notes on file at Sitka National Park, Sitka.

These archival records deal with early Russian activities in the vicinity of the mouth of Indian River in what is now Sitka National Historical Park. (CBS-182)

Sanders, Sam

- 1988 Historic Southeast Alaska. Shipwrecks and Historical Points of Interest, Southeast Alaska. Map. Southeast Graphic Media. Juneau.

Scidmore, Eliza Ruhamah

- 1896 *Appleton's Guide-Book to Alaska and The Northwest Coast*. D. Appleton and Company. New York.

An extensively researched early tourist guide including a detailed section on Southeast Alaska and Sitka. Contains a summary of the early Russian occupation of Sitka and the purchase and transfer of Russian America to the United States. The discussion of Sitka and its buildings in 1896 is extremely valuable. Includes an excellent photo of the Sitka Custom-House, Castle, and Barracks as they appeared in 1896. (CBS-182,185,188,220,222,224,225,274,289,297)

Sealaska Corporation

- 1975 *Native Cemetery & Historic Sites of Southeast Alaska* (Preliminary Report). Edited by Barry Herem. Wilsey & Ham, Inc. Consultants. Seattle, Washington. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

This draft report is sometimes cited as Herem (1975). There was no final report and the draft report is missing many photographs. This is one of the major site references for SE Alaska although it is now 20 years out of date. It contains excellent aerial photos showing site locations. Available at the State Historical Library in Juneau but access is restricted.

Sherwood, Morgan B.

- 1965 Ardent Spirits; Hooch and the Osprey Affair at Sitka. *Journal of the West*. Vol. 4(3):301-344.

Account of the 'Sitka Massacre'.

Shinkwin, Anne

- 1977 *Archeological Excavations at Russian Mission, Sitka, Alaska, 1975*. Report prepared by the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. (CBS-181)

Simpson, Sir George

- 1930 *Narrative of a voyage to California ports in 1841-42, together with voyages to Sitka, the Sandwich Islands and Okhotsk, to which are added sketches of journeys across America, Asia & Europe. From the Narrative of voyage round the world by Sir George Simpson*. This edition by Thomas C. Russell, private press of T. C. Russell.

This is a classic account of Sitka in its prime. Sir George was the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company and very interested in obtaining Russian America and Hawaii for England. Highly readable as well.

Sitka Tribe of Alaska

- 1996 The Sitka Kiks.adi Survival March Trail. Draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Submitted to the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology in October 1996. On file with Sitka Tribe of Alaska. Sitka.

Reviews the Sitka battle of 1804 and the route of retreat of the Kiks.adi and other Tlingit participants over the mountains to Peril Strait as reconstructed from oral history accounts and field research. Includes maps showing several routes believed to have been used in the retreat.

Smith-Middleton, Holly and Arnold R. Alanen

- 1997 *Impressions of Indian River: A Landscape History of Sitka National Historical Park*. Draft report prepared by the Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Wisconsin-Madison for the National Park Service. On file at Sitka National Historical Park. (CBS-182)

Society of Alaskan Natural History and Ethnology

- 1927 Wickersham, James, *A Bibliography of Alaskan Literature*. Cordova Daily Times. Cordova, Alaska.

See Wickersham (1927). Organization, purpose, meeting dates, membership and publications since its inception in 1887.

Solovjova, Katerina,

- 1994 *Building No. 29, Sitka Alaska, National Historic Landmark*. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Sitka Historical Park. January.

A fine architectural investigation of the Tillson Building, with side elevations, etc. Highly recommended, although there is evidence showing the building was built in 1854, not the 1840s, as thought. (CBS-226)

Steven Peters and Associates

- 1996 *Allen Memorial Auditorium, Sheldon Jackson College, Sitka, Alaska: A Report on the Structural Condition and Feasibility of Renovation and Adaptive Re-use.* Report prepared for the Allen Memorial Preservation Project by Stephen Peters & Associates, Architects. Ketchikan.

Contains a structural assessment of the Allen Memorial Auditorium with plan view and elevation drawings and interior and exterior photographs of the building.  
(CBS-194)

Stevens, Edward T.

- 1972 *Inventory of Petroglyphs and Pictographs in Alaska.* Report submitted to the Alaska State Museum, Juneau. December 31.
- 1974 *Alaska Petroglyphs and Pictographs.* Master's thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska - Fairbanks. May.

Stevens discusses rock art sites throughout SE Alaska. Numerous line drawings. These unpublished reports are on file at the Alaska State Museum, Juneau.

Stone, Eugene

- 1890-1892 Papers. Unpublished photocopy ms. plus photos. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Stone was in the Navy; Asst. Surgeon on the *Pinta*, aged 29, and newly married. Sitka had "quite a large Indian village along the beach and queer dilapidated houses in the white town. It is discouraging to think of having to live in such [a] place. The hotel makes me sick." Later found quarters in a pleasant house. Many excursions with his wife to Indian River, Silver Bay, etc. Mostly preoccupied with names of out-of-town visitors and the weather. Also had various trips around Southeast in the *Pinta*. The second section consists of letters home from both Eugene and his wife, Madge.

Stowell, George

- 1907 *Sitka Past and Present.* *Alaska Monthly Magazine.* July. pp 50-61.

Short and not very accurate history of Sitka with a sketch of Baranov taken from Washington Irving's 'Astoria.' Interesting mostly for the description of Sitka in 1907. One Russian blockhouse and a burial marker at the site of the first chapel survived. The old boys' school, later the governors' residence, was then a hospital for the marine barracks.

Stromstadt, Dazie

- 1906 *Sitka the Beautiful.* Homer M. Hill Publishing, Seattle.

Small booklet illustrated with interesting E. W. Merrill photographs.

Sweeney, Edward

- 1965 *The Prospector.* Pioneers of Alaska Convention program.



Brief history of the prospector statue at Sitka Pioneer's Home. Illustrated. (CBS-237)

Taft, William H.

1890 A tract of land near Sitka, Alaska was set aside within the public park which embraces the mouth of Indian river, for a National Monument. June 21. Washington, D. C.

A proclamation signed by the President of the United States, No. 959 establishing the monument commonly called 'Totem Park'. (CBS-182)

Theodoratus, Dorothea

1995 *Sitka Tribe of Alaska Historic Preservation Plan*. Edited by Mildred Kolander. Prepared by the Sitka Tribe of Alaska Cultural Committee. Historic Preservation Grant No. 02-91-NA-024. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Washington D.C. August 1995.

Written with the aid of various elders and influential members of the Sitka Tribe. Includes an extensive review of Tlingit ethnography and ethnohistory with a focus on Sitka. Discusses the Sitka Native community in 1995 and its plans to preserve its heritage, particularly by building a Cultural Center containing a theater and display building. A map of the Sitka Native Village from 1920-1945 with house locations and clan affiliations is of particular value. Many excellent well-reproduced historical photographs of people and buildings.

*The Thlinget*

1908-1912 Vols. 1-4 August - June. Sitka Training School microfilm with library guides. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Newspaper of the Training School published from August 1908 to June 1912. Contains news of students, staff, building program and the beginnings of Native organizations. Continued by *The Verstovian* (1914-1973) and *SJC Today*. (CBS-185)

Tidball, John C.

1871 Alaska. Letter from the Secretary of War, in relation to the Territory of Alaska. U.S. 42d Cong. 1st Session., House Ex. Doc No. 5. Government Printing Office. Washington D.C. 32 pp.

Excellent short survey of Sitka and surrounding area. Includes the usual prejudiced view of the Tlingits but admits they are hard working and peaceable. Census of all white citizens of Sitka.

1968 1868-1870 Papers as listed in Public auction sale catalog by *Coins & Currency, Inc.*, Philadelphia.

Relates to diary and letters concerning his military service as post commander in Alaska. The State of Alaska was not successful in obtaining these.

Tikhmenev, P. A.

1978 [1858] *History of the Russian-American Company*. Translated and edited by Richard A. Pierce and Alton S. Donnelly. University of Washington Press. Seattle.

Originally published in 1861-1863, this is the single most important history of the Company that founded Russian Sitka. The author was given access to all the Company archives and covers all aspects of the colony from encounters and trade with the Natives to religion to exploration and settlement. Illustrated, footnoted and indexed, although there are some flaws in the index. An indispensable source.

Tornfelt, Evert E. and Michael Burwell

1992 *Shipwrecks of the Alaska Shelf and Shore*. Outer Continental Shelf Report MMS-92-0002. Anchorage.

Troy, John W.

1913-1918 Papers. Originals loaned by J. W. Troy to the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, for microfilming. Copy at Alaska Historical Library.

Sitka portion related primarily to surveying Tlingit lands and giving individual title to them in hopes this would break down the clan system of communal ownership.

U.S. Adjutant General's office

1861-1870 Letters received by the Office of the Adjutant General (main series) Record group 94. National Archives and Record Service. Washington, D. C.

Roll 762, frames 273-488: Papers related to dispute over private or government ownership of buildings. Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. vs. U.S. Government. Also Maj. Charles Wood's lengthy claim against the government over a house he purchased in 1869.

Roll 764: 1869 Newspaper accounts and subsequent investigation of drunkenness and general debauchery among the Army officers stationed in Sitka. Gen. Jeff Davis was exonerated, Maj. Wood was censured. Suicide of Lt. Kinney.

No. 903, microcopy, Roll 4. Descriptive commentary from medical histories of post. Record Group 94. Brooke, John Asst. Surgeon, U.S. Army. Excellent account.

U. S. Army Continental Commands

1821-1920 *Post Returns*. Microcopy. National Archives and Records Services. Washington D. C. Microfilm in Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Units stationed at Fort Sitka, their strength, names and duties of the officers, official communications received, and record of events. Indispensable for military history of Sitka under the United States.

U.S Bureau of Indian Affairs.

1938-49. Constitution, by-laws, and corporate charters of Alaska Native villages and associations. Government Printing Office. Washington, D.C.

Sitka is among the villages listed.

1938-41. *Economic surveys*. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Economic condition of the Sitka village at that time.

U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Ways and Means.

1904 *Hearing on the proposed transfer of the port of Sitka to Juneau*. January 13th. pp 35-37. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Part of the moving of the capital from Sitka to Juneau. Alaska fisheries, coal, etc.

1938-1941. *Economic Surveys*. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Economic condition of the Sitka village at that time.

U. S. Congress. 50th Cong. 2d Sess. Ex. Doc. No. 141

1889 Information concerning alleged outrages and restraint of liberty committed in Alaska upon Indian females and other persons.

Governor Swineford testifies morals no worse than anywhere else and newspaper accounts exaggerated. Flatly contradicts a Mrs. Voorhies' published report that parents sell Native girls to white men. Says she must have obtained this lie from Mrs. McFarland, Presbyterian missionary, or Sheldon Jackson, with whom he admits many disagreements. His Exhibit F relates to Professor William Kelly being fined \$25.00 for beating two girls at the Sitka Industrial School, in spite of other teachers testifying as to his kindness.

U.S. Congress 51st. Cong. 1st Sess. Ex. Doc. No. 146

1890 Request for funds to repair log court building, ect.

Points out \$3,000 repairs will forestall \$60,000 in two to three years for new buildings.

U.S. Congress 51st Cong. 1st. Sess. H Ex. Doc 235

1890 Appropriation of \$5,000 for repairing court building.

Request from Acting Secretary of the Treasury, A. B. Nettleton.

U.S Congress 51st Cong. 1st Sess. Exec. Doc No. 288

1890 Estimate of cost of repairs to building housing courts, jail and penitentiary.

Marshal Orville Porter estimates \$3,000 necessary to repair building. Woodcut of building (former barracks) and old warehouse included, as well as floor plans of the jail, etc.

U. S. Congress 54th Cong. 1st Sess. H Doc. No. 334

1896 Repair of Court Building.

Urgently requesting \$3,000 for the repair of the court building, one end of which is sagging, and \$1,000 to repair clerk's cottage.

U.S. Congress 54th Cong. 1st. Sess. HR Doc. No. 160

1896 Request to repair wharf.

Wharf in urgent need of repairs and watchman should be employed. \$5,000 needed for the wharf, \$900 per annum the watchman.

U.S. Congress 54th Cong. 1st Sess. Sen Doc. No. 113

1896 Difficulty of enforcement of laws relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors in Alaska.

Many anecdotes describing impossibility of enforcing the laws; eg William Nelson of Juneau given permit by Governor Knapp to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes. Permit revoked two years later, 1892, by Gov. Sheakley.

U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Commerce

1896 Report relating to the rebuilding or repair of the public wharf. February 4th.

1913 The Treasury Dept. Letter from the secretary transmitting information concerning wharf. February 18th.

U. S. Customs Service

1867-1869 Custom House, Sitka Correspondence records of William Sumner Dodge, Special Agent & acting collector, and Hiram Ketchum, Jr, collector. 74 pp. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

The correspondence of the customs collectors is important because at that period they were the only official government agents in Alaska. Of particular interest to Sitka are the portions dealing with the prohibition of liquor, ammunition, and guns; a good description of the light in the Castle belvedere; an account of the meeting in 1867 to elect a city government, high cost of living; and the repairs needed at the wharf.

U.S. Department of the Treasury

1885 Secretary transmitting letter from supervising architect concerning fitting up government building for jail, etc.

1891 Secretary requesting \$5,000 for repairing United States courts, February 6th.

1904 Port of entry removed to Juneau, making a subport of Sitka. Act of Congress. April 28.

U. S. Navy. Naval Air Station, Sitka.

1942 *Muskeg Huskey*. Sitka, October & December. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Two issues only of newsletter published by Siems Drake Puget Sound, contractors on Japonski Island and Sitka. Much gossip and humor of W.W.II variety. Several Sitkans employed on the project. (CBS-235,274)

U. S. Navy Department

1881 Census of the town of Sitka, 1881. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.

Combined with the Tidball report of 1871, a thorough accounting of the white citizens of Sitka.

Ushin, Stefan

1874-1895 Diary. Holograph. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

Diaries and notes of a clerk in Sitka. Also a scrapbook for 1888-1889. An emphasis on Orthodox Church records and events. In Russian.

Vancouver, George

1984 [1791-1795] *A Voyage of Discovery to the Pacific Ocean and Round the World 1791-1795*. Four Volumes. Edited by W. Kaye Lamb. The Hakluyt Society. London.

An extremely valuable source for identifying contact period Native village and fort sites in SE Alaska. Vancouver surveyed and mapped SE Alaska in 1793 and 1794. His boat parties had many encounters with the Tlingit population although information for the area within the present limits of the City and Borough of Sitka is limited to the extreme southern tip of Baranof Island.

Veatch, Harold and Ernestine

1946 *Sitka Alaska Life*, Annual Pictorial Edition.

Short boosters' view of post-War Sitka. Illustrated.

*The Verstovian*

1914-1973 Sheldon Jackson College Publication.

Successor to *The Tlingit*. Discusses history and news of Sheldon Jackson College, highlighting student activities, changes in administration and other events related to the college.

Watkins, T. H.

1965 The Americanization of Sitka. *American West*. Vol. 2(2):50-57.

History of Sitka and the Transfer. Superficial and poorly done. Very pessimistic as to the town's future - "failed Sitka" etc. One color plate.

Wessen, Gary, Sandra Flint and Mike Kelly

1992 *Ushk Bay Project: Cultural Resource Inventory Report*. Prepared for Chatham Area, Tongass National Forest by Dames & Moore, Inc. Seattle, Washington. MS on file, Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area Supervisor's Office, Sitka, Alaska.

West, C. Eugene and Richard O. Stern

- 1987 Bibliography and Index of Alaskan Archeology. *Aurora*. Alaska Anthropological Association Monograph Series # 3. Department of Anthropology, SUNY Brockport. Brockport, N.Y.

This is the most recent and comprehensive compilation of both published and unpublished Alaska archaeology references. It includes a key word index and an index listing references by geographical area which includes the Sitka and Port Alexander quadrangles. AHRs site card citations up to 1987 generally use this bibliography.

Wickersham, James

- 1927 *Bibliography of Alaskan Literature*. Cordova, Alaska.

Although it stops in 1927, this remains the best bibliography of Alaskan writing to that date. Necessary to any serious student of Alaskan history.

Wilbur, B. K.

- 1899 Sitka Hospital. *Home Mission Monthly*. Vol. 13(8):181-182. Illustrated.

Very short article on the Presbyterian Mission hospital, built and run for Natives only. Photo of Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur.

Willard, Carrie M.

- 1995 *Carrie M. Willard Among the Tlingits: The Letters of 1881-1883*. Mountain Meadow Press. Sitka.

Text "distilled" from *Life in Alaska: Letters of Mrs. Eugene S. Willard*, edited by Mrs. Eva McClintock (Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication, ca. 1883). Primarily concerned with the establishment of the first Presbyterian mission among the Tlingits at Haines, Alaska but includes accounts of time spent in Sitka at the Sheldon Jackson Institute during this period. Numerous line drawings including drawings of Sitka in 1880 and 1883. Includes an annotated biographical index.

Williams, Gerald O.

- 1983 [1867] Manuscript. Seven folders. Two typescript mss. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

1. The U. S. Marine detachment at Sitka, 1879-1912 and the founding of the Pioneer's Home. (CBS-197)
2. Notes and muster roll, Sitka, 1893.
3. Folder of Post orders and regulations, 1912.
4. 1869-1899 Marines and citizens' disputes over land and property in Sitka.
5. Coal shed on Japonski and appropriations for military buildings. 1900-1912. (CBS-195,234)
6. More buildings and transfer of the governor's residence to the Navy for a hospital.
7. Joseph Henry Pendleton, 1860-1942 Register of his personal papers. History and Museums division headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Also 1 p. typescript Brady's complaint to Marines over Pendleton land-grabbing in Sitka.

8. Copy of setting-up and early administration of Pioneer's Home.

n.d. *When the Navy Ruled Alaska*. Typescript Ms. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.  
64 pp with footnotes.

Recounting of the early years under American rule. Told from the white perspective only.

Willoughby, Barrett

1930 *Sitka: Portal to Romance*. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York.

Popular account of life in Sitka in the 1930s. Illustrated.

Wolff, Ernest N. and Lawrence E. Heiner

1971 *Mineral Resources of Southeast Alaska*. Mineral Industry Research Laboratory Report No. 28. University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

A key resource for identifying historic mineral claims in Southeast Alaska. Mineral claims are listed by quadrangle with location and discovery dates. Mineral prospects and claims are located on a series of maps included in the map pocket.

Yard, Robert Sterling

n.d. Sitka National Monument. *The Book of National Parks*. pp. 418-419.

Short description of the monument. (CBS-182)

Yaw, W. Leslie

1985 *Sixty Years in Sitka: with Sheldon Jackson School and College*. Sheldon Jackson College Press.

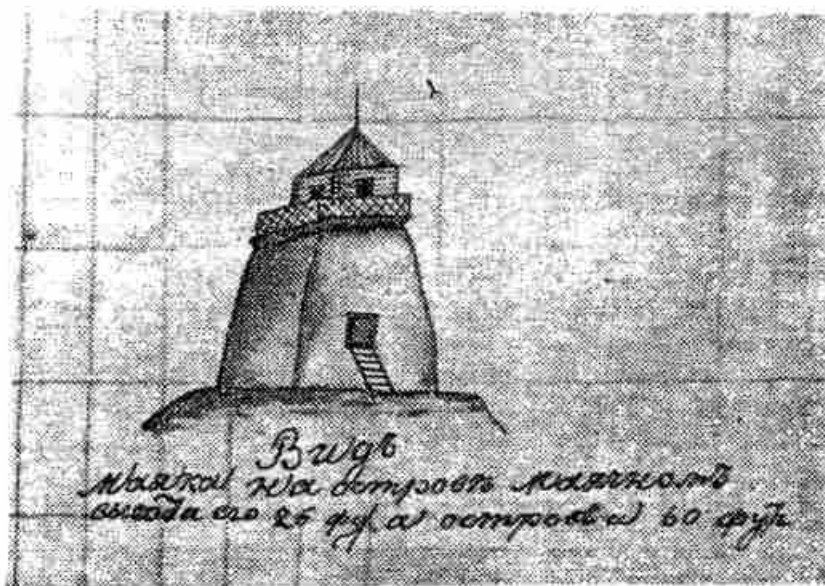
Autobiography of Leslie Yaw, first president of Sheldon Jackson College (1944) and Superintendent of the Sitka Pioneer's Home (1954). Covers the period between 1923 and the 1980s. Indexed. (CBS-185,237)

Zagoskin, L. A.

1967 (1847-1848) *Lieutenant Zagostin's Travels in Russian America*. Edited by Henry N. Michael. University of Toronto Press.

Normally regarded as of Yukon and Kuskokwim interest, there is also a first hand description of Sitka as it was in the winter of 1839-40.

# MAPS



Miachnoi Ostrov [Signal Island], Sitka. Detail from a map of Novo-Arkhangel'sk by I.F. Vasil'ev, 1809 (From Pierce 1994:210).



## HISTORICAL MAPS

Note - measurements are of the printed image only unless otherwise stated, and are width by length. Maps are listed in chronological order.

### Cook, Captain James

- 1784 A chart of the North West coast of America and the North East coast of Asia. Explored in 1778 and 1779. The unshaded portion of the coast of Asia is from a manuscript chart given us by the Russians. [26" x 15.5"]

This general chart would not be included except that it is the first to show Mt. Edgecumbe under that name. Cook named it on May 1, 1778.

### Dixon, George

- 1788 Sketch by compass of NORFOLK SOUND Lat. 57°, 03' N. Long. 135°, 38' W. Var. 24°, 00' E. 1787. [10.25" x 16"]

Captain Dixon anchored off Kruzoff Island on a trading voyage. He also made the famous first drawing of Mt. Edgecumbe from the Sitka Sound side.

### Chanal, Captain Prosper

- 1791 Plan de la Baie de TCHINKITANÉ (la Baie de Guadalupa des Espagnols en 1775. et Norfolk - Bay des Anglais en 1787) à la Côte N. O. de l'Amérique. Levé par le Cap. Prosper Chanal. Marchand's Voyage. [6.5" x 8.75"]

This small chart is quite vague, but it shows the anchorage of Marchand off Kruzoff Island, as well as other features of Kruzoff and a general idea of Sitka Sound.

### Lisianski, Yuri

- 1805 *Zaleev Seetka* (Sitka Chart) Lisianski, St. Petersburg, 1812. [19.5" x 26.25"]  
Alaska Historical Library, Juneau.

This is the first chart of Sitka Sound. Lisianski was in Sitka on the ship *Neva*. He was on his way around the world, as half of the first Russian circumnavigation.

- 1814 SITKA or NORFOLK SOUND, 1805 (Lisianski) A. Arrowsmith, London. Colored. [8" x 10"]

Small, crude version of the Russian printing.

### Anon. (Lisianski ?) Bancroft Library, Berkeley, California

- 1805 Town plan of New Archangel

In Russian. The first town plan of New Archangel.

Vasil'ev, I. F.

1809 Plan of Novo Archangelsk Fort, TsGAVMF, f. 1331, op. 4, d. 133 Moscow.

Reproduction found in Fedorova. In Russian. Buildings are identified.

Golovinin, Captain V. M.

1822 Carta Zaleemva Sitka (Chart of Sitka Sound) Russian Admiralty. From Golovinin. [34" x 23.5"]

Taken from surveys of "sea officers" in 1809, but corrected to 1818. Enormous amount of detail in names, types of bottom for anchoring, etc.

Maschin, R.

1838 *Delineatio OPPIDI NOVI-ARCHANGELSCENSIS cum parte Portus orientalis stationis, ad littus et lacus.* (Drawing of the Village of New Archangel, with the eastern part of the port, and shoreline and lake.) From Blaschke. [15.5" x 10.5"]

This is an important town plan of Sitka, showing the Indian village, the stockade, and public and private buildings. The public buildings are identified.

Anon.

1843 (ca.) 'Map Drawn by a Native.' Sheldon Jackson Museum, Sitka, Alaska. [17.25" x 14.25"] sheet.

Drawn in what appears to be India ink and rather crudely colored on a sheet apparently torn from a bound volume. It has been roughly treated but the paper is linen rag and very sturdy. On the verso appear some dark parallel lines. The depiction of the stockyards, grist mill but also containing the 'model ship' would date it between 1840 and 1845, during Etolen's period as governor.

Bertrand

1844 Plan du Port de la Nouvelle Archangel, Dans Ile de Sitka, Capitale des établissements de l'Amerique Russé. From Duflot du Mofras. [9" x 7"]

While not containing a great deal of detail, this town plan is still quite interesting.

Anon.

1845 Russian American Company. Chart, New-Archangel...Russian America. Russian American Company report.

While dated 1845, this town plan appeared in the report of 1844. As under Governor Etolen Sitka experienced its Golden Age of building, this is the most important town plan drawn of Sitka. The glossary also gives the approximate age and condition of the buildings. Invaluable reference.

Anon.

1849 Map of the west coast of Sitka Island. Russian American Company report.

Large folding, colored map "from the most recent sources."

Yassilief (Vasil'ev), Capt.

1850 SITKA or New Archangel. British Admiralty chart plan of Sitka, 1855. [25" x 19"]

Highly detailed and accurate chart and plan reprinted by the British Admiralty.

1850 SITKA SOUND. British Admiralty chart of Sitka, 1855. [25" x 19"]

A fine and accurate chart of Sitka Sound reprinted by the British Admiralty.

Teben'kov, Capt. 1st Rank M. D.

1852 Sitkha Bay. Port Novo-Arkhangel'sk Channel; to Port Novo-Arkhangel'sk. In: *Atlas of the Northwest Coasts of America: From Bering Strait to Cape Corrientes and the Aleutian Islands with Several Sheets on the Northeast Coast of Asia*. 1981 reprint translated and edited by R.A. Pierce as *Alaska History*, No. 21: Maps of Russian America. Limestone Press. Ontario. [19.25" x 15"] (sheet)

An interesting if unfortunately not sharply reproduced photocopy of the two maps. In Russian.

Alaska Transfer Map

1867 Presented to Brig. General Lovell H. Rousseau by Russian Commissioner Alexis Pestchourov. Alaska Historical Library, Juneau. [approx. 3 ft. sq.]

Shows all Sitka properties at the time of the transfer of Alaska from Russia to the United States. Also shows mooring chains across the Sitka channel.

British Admiralty

1895 *Sitka Sound*. Chart. [25" x 18.5"]

Excellent detailed chart from when England ruled the seas.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

1903 Map of Southeast Alaska showing locations of the principal Indian villages, as fixed by Lieut. G.T. Emmons. U.S.N. Reprint.

Prepared by G.T. Emmons for the U.S. Boundary Commission charged with surveying the U.S. and Canadian boundary. Shows the locations of the major occupied and abandoned Native villages in SE Alaska.

Lindenkohl

1919 U.S. Coast Survey. Sitka Harbor. [11.5" x 9"]

This is the first U. S. survey of Sitka Harbor. It drew heavily on Russian maps.



# City and Borough of Sitka

100 LINCOLN STREET • SITKA, ALASKA 99835

April 2, 1998

RECEIVED

Joan Dale  
Office of History and Archaeology  
3601 C. St., Suite 1278  
Anchorage, AK. 99503-5921

RECEIVED 1998

APR 05 1998

OHA

Dear Joan,

Enclosed you will find the results of our Historic Preservation Grant effort completed by Bob Betts of Vanguard Research for the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission. As you know, there has been great consternation by several people on what is the proper procedure to follow on the use of this information. The goal of our grant, in reality, was to have historic site information available for use by our city planning shop to ensure that future project actions would not impact important historical sites along the city road system. I feel that the responsibility of our Commission is not to be in a position to decide who should have access to this information, rather that be deferred to your office.

A secondary concern I have is my continued involvement with the Commission. My current appointment expires in January of 1999. I do not anticipate renewing my appointment in January. The current responsibility of maintaining this inventory is convenient since I am a Co-Chair of the Commission and the Forest Archaeologist. Once I remove my relationship with the Commission it would no longer be logical that I should be keeping the ENTIRE inventory for the Commission.

Enclosed you will find: (1) original disks numbers 2-5, (2) one copy of Part I, Overview and Bibliography, (3) two copies of Part II, Site Index Inventory, and Inventory Forms, (4) a master of the Historic Sites and Structures Index and Inventory Forms, and (5) a set of all the USGS Quadrangles which contain site specific locations on them.

I am sure you understand the current situation and my concern with the safe keeping of the information. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call me at work, as always my number is 747-4230. Thanks Joan for your patience and understanding.

Sincerely,

KAREN S. IWAMOTO  
Co-Chair, Sitka Historic Preservation Commission

<b>Cemetery</b>	<b>AHRS No.</b>	<b>Period of Significance or Oldest Known Burial</b>	<b>Location (within CBS)</b>
<b>Sitka ANB Presbyterian (Grave Sites) Cemetery</b>	SIT-00232	1801-1974	Along Indian River Road
<b>Lutheran (Finnish) Cemetery</b>	SIT-00661	1800s	end of Princess Way, off Seward Street
<b>Moose Cemetery</b>	None	1946	end of Baranof Street
<b>Old Sitka Cemetery</b>	None	1946	end of Baranof Street, beyond the Moose Cemetery
<b>Pioneer Home Cemetery #1</b>	None	1912-1942	end of Baranof Street
<b>Pioneer Home Cemetery #2</b>	None	1942-present	end of Baranof Street
<b>Sitka National Cemetery</b>	SIT-00023	1867-present	803 Sawmill Creek Road
<b>Old Russian Orthodox Cemetery</b>	SIT-00054	1805-present	end of Observatory Street, off Seward Street
Saint Peter's Episcopal Church (Bishop Rowe & family burial)	SIT-00195 SIT-00029	1942	Lincoln Street
<b>Russian Orthodox (Block House) Cemetery</b>	SIT-00054	1800s	along Marine Street
<b>Old Sitka Cemetery</b>	None	-	behind National Cemetery
<b>Presbyterian (SJC Students' Grave Sites) Cemetery</b>	SIT-00234	1888-1975	along Indian River, behind incinerator site
<b>Sitka Memorial Park Cemetery</b>	None	1982-present	behind National Cemetery
<b>Tuberculosis Mausoleum (1) (Mermaid Cove Mausoleum)</b>	SIT-00565	1947-1963 Remains repatriated	Charcoal Island
<b>Tuberculosis Mausoleum (2) (Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital Mausoleum)</b>	None	1945-1960 Remains repatriated	Japonski Island, near John Browns Beach
<b>Traditional Grave Sites of the Original Indian Village</b>		Pre-contact to present	from Block House along the hillside area to Thomsen Harbor

# Sitka Historic Preservation Commission

## For Request for Review of Potential Impacts to Heritage Resource(s)

A. Contact Name Tyler Green

Address 203 Kaagwaantaan Street City Sitka State AK Zip 99835  
Phone 907-738-5010 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ email tgoceancowboy@gmail.com

B. Agency undertaking project: (circle)

Private  City  State  Federal Department \_\_\_\_\_

C. Date Agency received proposed project: 01/08/2025

D. Are Federal funds involved (grants, funding, agency) yes  no

E. Are State funds involved (grants, funding, agency) yes  no

F. Will the project affect a National Historic Landmark or a site in the National Register of Historic Places? (See Appendix A) yes  no

G. Is the site listed in the Alaska Heritage Resource Survey inventory? yes  no   
If yes, Site Number \_\_\_\_\_ Preservation Status \_\_\_\_\_  
(refer to AHRS inventory for more information)

H. Is the Project within the Sitka Indian Village or Downtown Sitka yes  no

I. Build date of current structure 1935

J. Describe the proposed project

Applicant wants to demolish the existing dilapidated structure, grade the property, and construct a new residential building. Applicant is working with city staff to develop site plans.

K. Purpose/Objectives for the undertaking

Rehabilitating property

L. Attach:

- Copy of a map of the proposed project including latitudinal and longitudinal information
- Property owner information
- Any other pertinent information

Mail Coversheet and attachments to:

Sitka Historic Preservation Commission  
C/O City and Borough of Sitka  
100 Lincoln Street  
Sitka, Alaska 99835

Notes to Applicant:

- Review will take place only during regular commission meetings or on an as needed basis.
- Projects along Lincoln or Katlian Streets will require review with Planning Department staff.
- The meetings are public and convene the second Wednesday of each month as advertised.
- Review process may take up to 60 days.
- The SHPC reserves the right to request additional information and/or time to review projects.

FOR THE CHAIR OF THE HPC ONLY:

ACTION: \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA (CBS) BUILDING PERMIT

PERMIT NOT VALID UNTIL STAMPED "APPROVED" BELOW

PLEASE VISIT [WWW.CITYOFSITKA.COM](http://WWW.CITYOFSITKA.COM) FOR MORE INFORMATION.

PERMIT No. \_\_\_\_\_

## APPLICATION INFORMATION - PLEASE FILL OUT ALL THAT APPLY

**FIELDS MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK (\*) ARE REQUIRED**

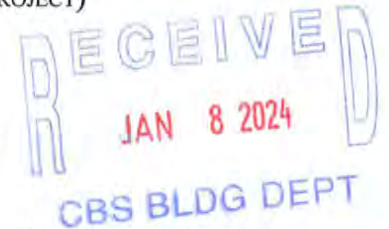
\*PROPERTY OWNER Tyler Green \*PROJECT CONTACT NUMBER 907-738-5060  
\*PROJECT ADDRESS 203 Kogwanan \*PROJECT CONTACT NAME Tyler Green  
EMAIL ADDRESS tggreen@cowboyemail.com \*OWNER MAILING ADDRESS 322 WACHUSETTS  
CONTRACTORS: GENERAL \_\_\_\_\_ PLUMBING \_\_\_\_\_ ELECTRICAL \_\_\_\_\_  
\*PROJECT TO INCLUDE:  BUILDING  ELECTRICAL  PLUMBING  DEMOLITION  GRADING  
(SEPARATE APPLICATIONS REQUIRED)

TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE \_\_\_\_\_ \*PROJECT VALUE \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**\*2 SETS OF PLANS MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH BUILDING AND/OR GRADING PERMIT APPLICATION.**  
(ONE SET WILL BE RETURNED WITH PERMIT, ONE SET WILL BE KEPT AT CBS FOR DURATION OF PROJECT)

### WHEN APPLICABLE, OWNER/APPLICANT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

- CBS UTILITIES CONNECTION / DRIVEWAY CULVERT PERMIT
- AS BUILT SURVEY PRIOR TO FRAMING
- CORPS OF ENGINEERS PERMIT FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION ON TIDELANDS OR WETLANDS
- STATE OF ALASKA DEC SANITARY WASTE DISPOSAL PERMIT
- STATE OF ALASKA DOT HIGHWAY DRIVEWAY PERMIT



**IMPORTANT: ALL WORK MUST BE INSPECTED PRIOR TO CONCEALMENT. THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT REQUIRES A MINIMUM OF ONE WORKING DAY'S NOTICE PRIOR TO ALL INSPECTIONS.**

### \*PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Demo of single family dwelling

**\*\*\*PERMIT NOT VALID UNTIL ALL ASSOCIATED FEES ARE PAID AND APPROVED PERMIT PACKET HAS BEEN COLLECTED.\*\*\***

I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE THAT I HAVE READ THIS APPLICATION, STATE THE ABOVE IS CORRECT, AND AGREE TO COMPLY WITH ALL STATE LAWS AND ALL CODES AND ORDINANCES OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA.

[Signature]  
\*APPLICANT'S NAME (PRINTED)

Tyler Green  
\*APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE

1-8-25  
\*DATE

BY SIGNING THIS APPLICATION I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ALL WORK PROPOSED BY THIS APPLICATION HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE LEGAL OWNER(S) OF THE PROPERTY IDENTIFIED HEREIN AND I HAVE AGREED TO PAY ALL ASSOCIATED PLAN REVIEW AND PERMIT FEES.

### \*\*\* FOR OFFICE USE ONLY \*\*\*

ZONING \_\_\_\_\_ OCCUPANCY \_\_\_\_\_ FLOOD ZONE \_\_\_\_\_ PUBLIC WORKS (ENGINEERING) \_\_\_\_\_  
PLANNING \_\_\_\_\_ PUBLIC WORKS (W/WW) \_\_\_\_\_ ELECTRIC \_\_\_\_\_ ADMINISTRATOR \_\_\_\_\_  
COMMENTS:  AS BUILT TO ASSESSING  UTILITIES PERMIT APPLICATION SUBMITTED





# Sitka Historic Preservation Commission

## For Request for Review of Potential Impacts to Heritage Resource(s)

A. Contact Name Taylor Colvin  
Address 726 Alice Loop City Sitka State AK Zip 99835  
Phone 907-738-1018 Fax \_\_\_\_\_ email taycolvin@gmail.com

B. Agency undertaking project: (circle)  
 Private  City  State  Federal Department \_\_\_\_\_

C. Date Agency received proposed project: 01/27/2025

D. Are Federal funds involved (grants, funding, agency) yes  no

E. Are State funds involved (grants, funding, agency) yes  no

F. Will the project affect a National Historic Landmark or a site in the National Register of Historic Places? (See Appendix A) yes  no

G. Is the site listed in the Alaska Heritage Resource Survey inventory? yes  no   
If yes, Site Number \_\_\_\_\_ Preservation Status \_\_\_\_\_  
(refer to AHRS inventory for more information)

H. Is the Project within the Sitka Indian Village or Downtown Sitka yes  no

I. Build date of current structure n/a

J. Describe the proposed project  
Applicant is constructing a single-family home on the property, which is currently a vacant lot.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

K. Purpose/Objectives for the undertaking  
New construction  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- L. Attach:
- Copy of a map of the proposed project including latitudinal and longitudinal information
  - Property owner information
  - Any other pertinent information

Mail Coversheet and attachments to:

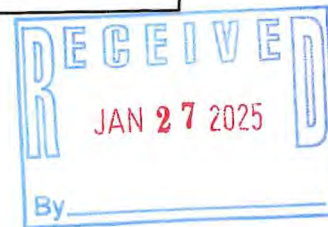
Sitka Historic Preservation Commission  
C/O City and Borough of Sitka  
100 Lincoln Street  
Sitka, Alaska 99835

- Notes to Applicant:
- Review will take place only during regular commission meetings or on an as needed basis.
  - Projects along Lincoln or Katlian Streets will require review with Planning Department staff.
  - The meetings are public and convene the second Wednesday of each month as advertised.
  - Review process may take up to 60 days.
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FOR THE CHAIR OF THE HPC ONLY:  
ACTION: \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_



APPLICANT COPY



### Drawing Symbols

- Window Identifier
- Door Identifier
- Room Identifier
- 
- Section Plane
- Section Detail
- Wall Type

### Code Summary and Design Criteria

2021 IRC  
2021 UPC  
2020 NEC

Live Load Floor: 40 psf  
Ground Snow Load: 50 psf  
Roof Snow Load: 38 psf  
Exterior Deck Live Load: 60 psf  
Wind Speed: 150 mph  
Seismic Load: Ss: 0.97g, S1: 0.60g  
Frost Depth: 18 inch

### Project Summary

Zoning: WD  
Use: Single family residence

Legal Description:  
Lot Seven (7), Charlie Joseph Subdivision, according to the plat thereof filed October 23, 2017, as Plat Number 2017-16, Sitka Recording District, First Judicial District, State of Alaska.

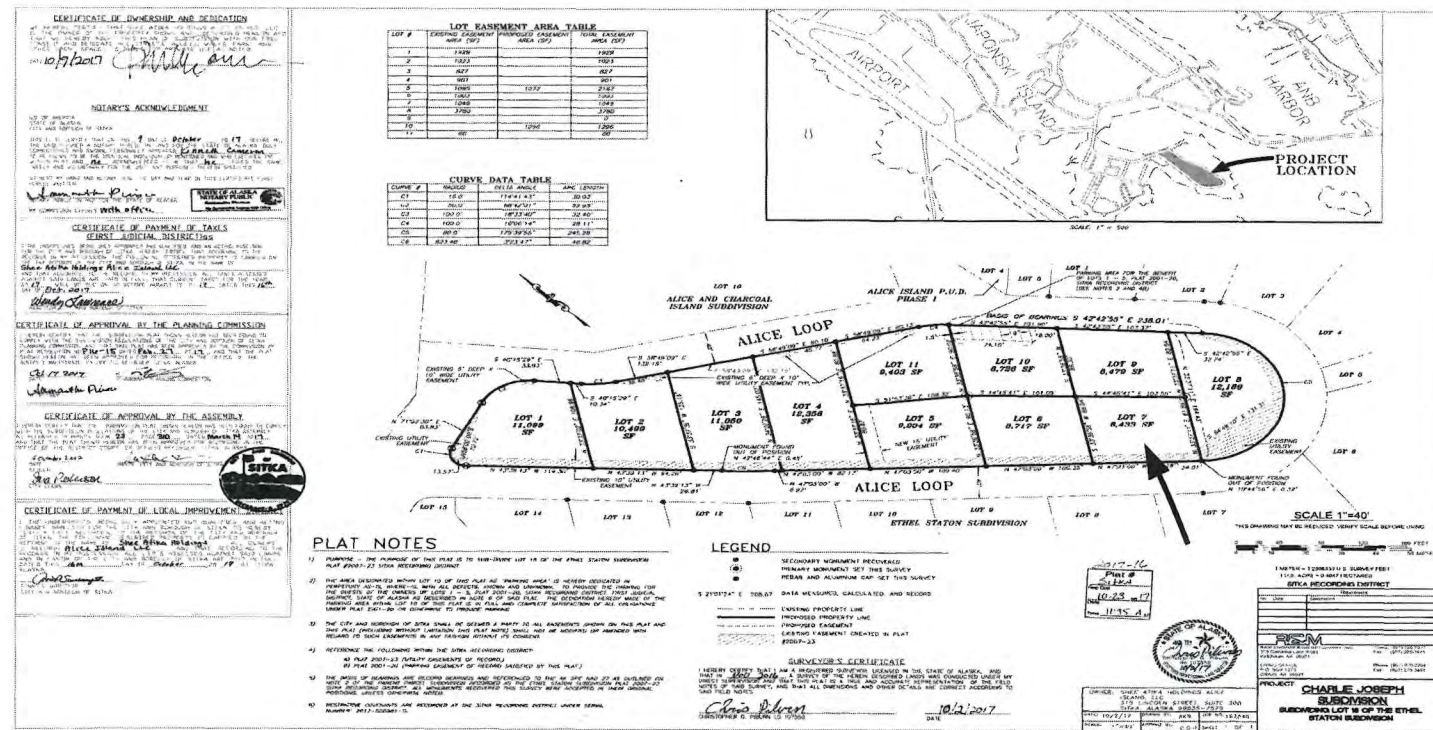
Physical Address:  
726 Alice Loop

### Index

Sheet	Description
A01	Site Plan
A02	First Floor Plan
A03	Second Floor Plan
A04	Third Floor Plan
A05	Front Elevation
A06	Right Elevation
A07	Back Elevation
A08	Left Elevation
A09	Building Section #1
A10	Building Section #2
A11	Building Details
A12	Schedules
S01	Foundation Plan
S02	Foundation Details
S03	Second Floor Framing
S04	Third Floor Framing
S05	Roof Framing
S06	Shear Wall and Holddown
E01	Electrical #1
E02	Electrical #2
E03	Electrical #3

### Area Calculations

1st Floor Living	1106 sq ft
2nd Floor Living	1647 sq ft
3rd Floor Living	609 sq ft
<b>Total Living Area</b>	<b>3,362 Sq Ft</b>
Garage	750 sq ft
Covered Porch	506 sq ft



Taylor Colvin  
(907) 738-1018  
taycolvin@gmail.com

726 Alice Loop



S 33°36'58" W 86.04'

S 44°45'41" E 102.55'

15.5' to foundation

13.5' to roof overhang

9.3' to foundation

7.0' to roof overhang

11.0' to roof overhang

13.0' to foundation

N 33°37'11" E 81.89'

Driveway 30' x 44'

30.6' to roof overhang

32.9' to foundation

Alice Loop

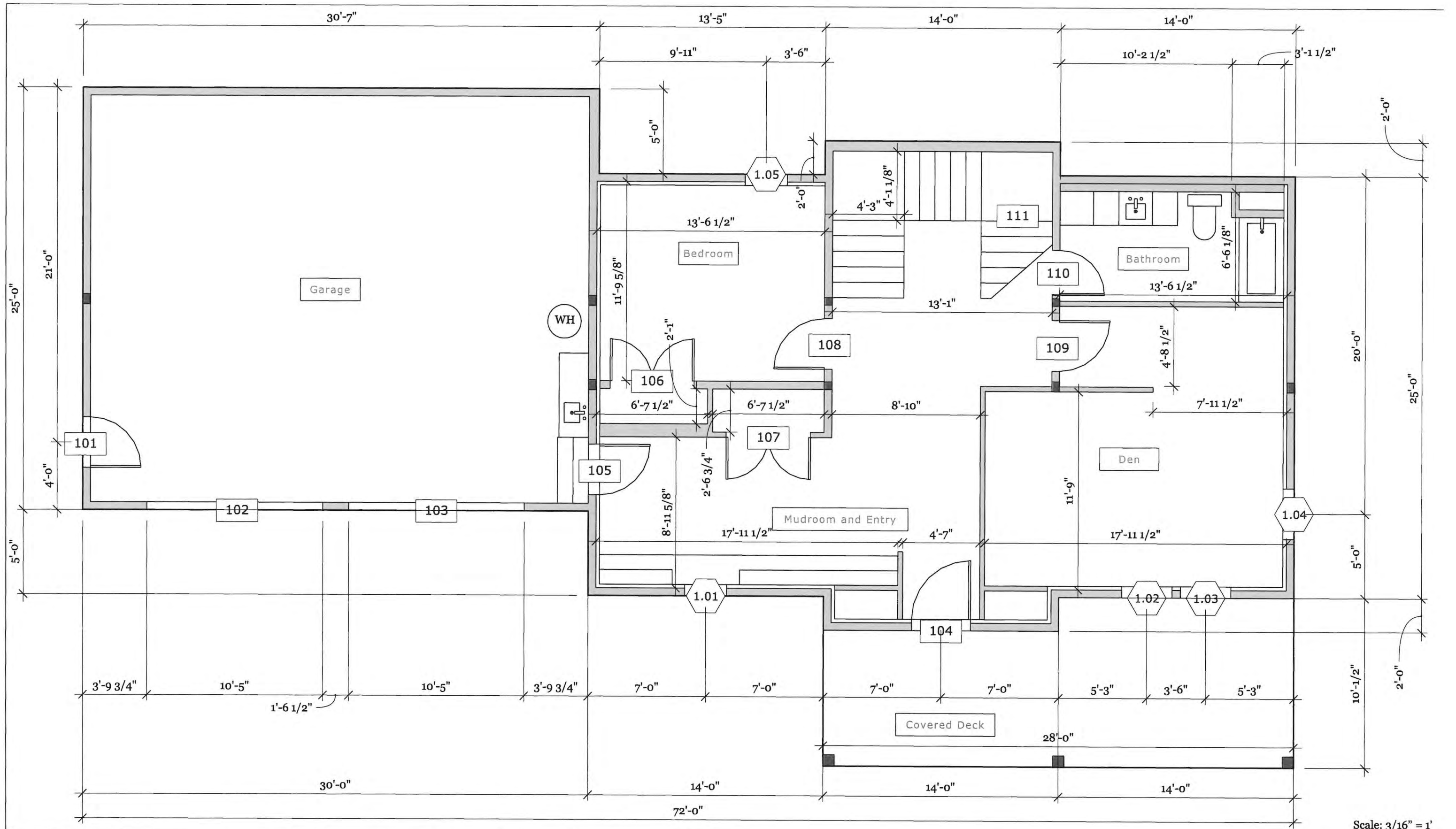
N 47°03'00" W 101.78'

Taylor Colvin  
(907) 738-1018  
taycolvin@gmail.com

726 Alice Loop

Site Plan

A 01

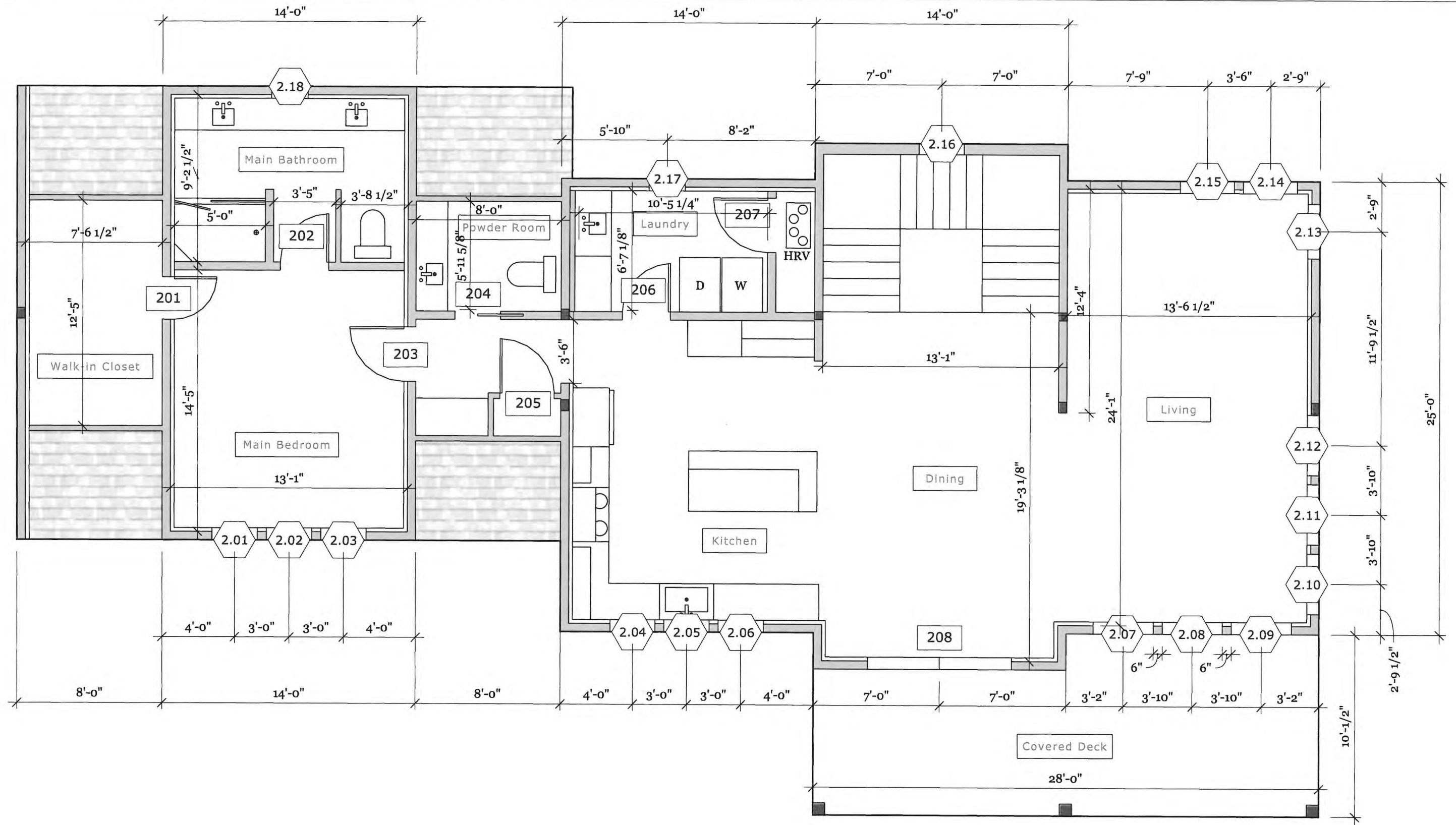


Taylor Colvin  
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 taycolvin@gmail.com

726 Alice Loop

First Floor Plan

A 02



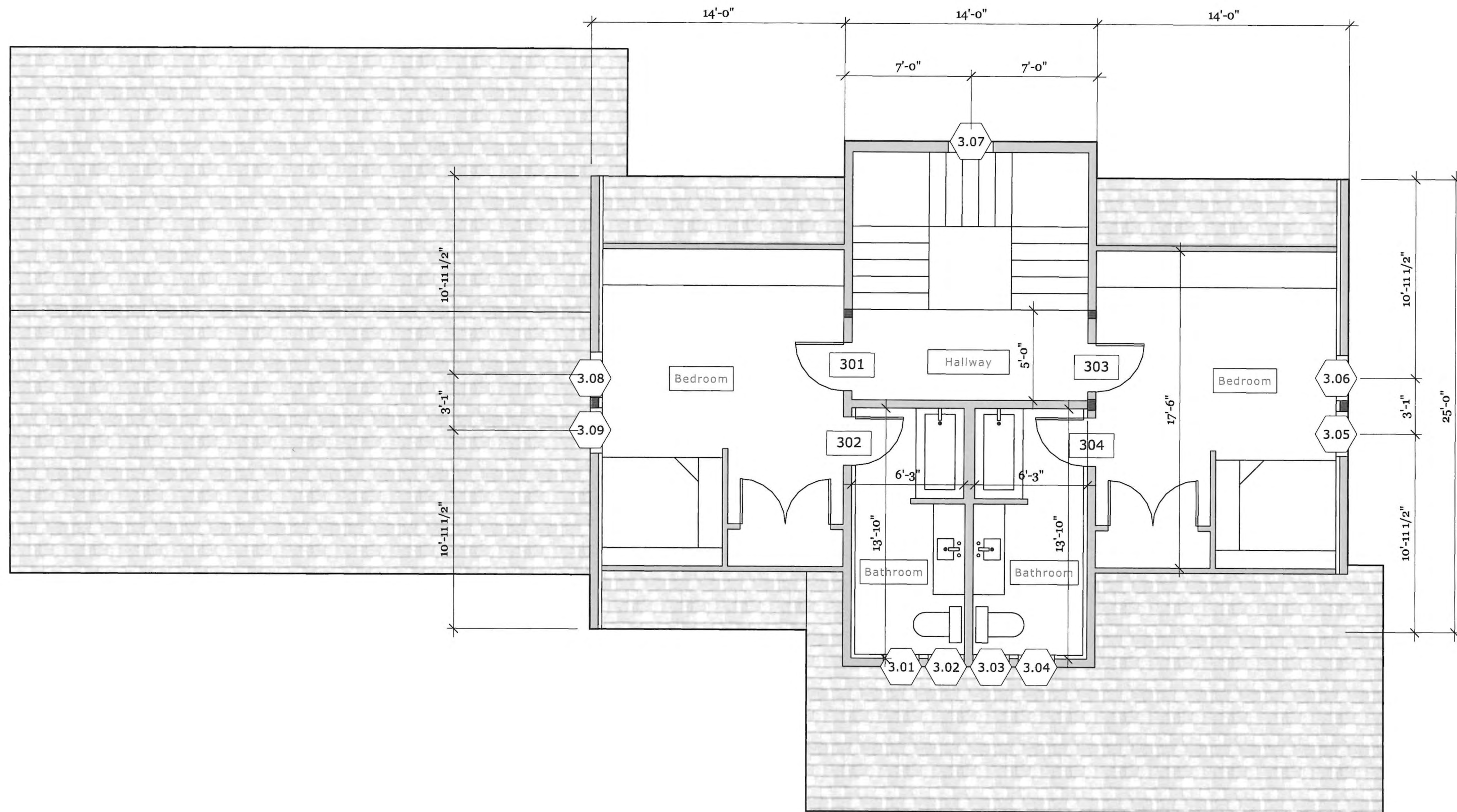
Scale: 3/16" = 1'

Taylor Colvin  
 (907) 738-1018  
 taycolvin@gmail.com

726 Alice Loop

Second Floor Plan

A 03



Scale: 3/16" = 1'

Taylor Colvin  
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 taycolvin@gmail.com

726 Alice Loop

Third Floor Plan

A 04



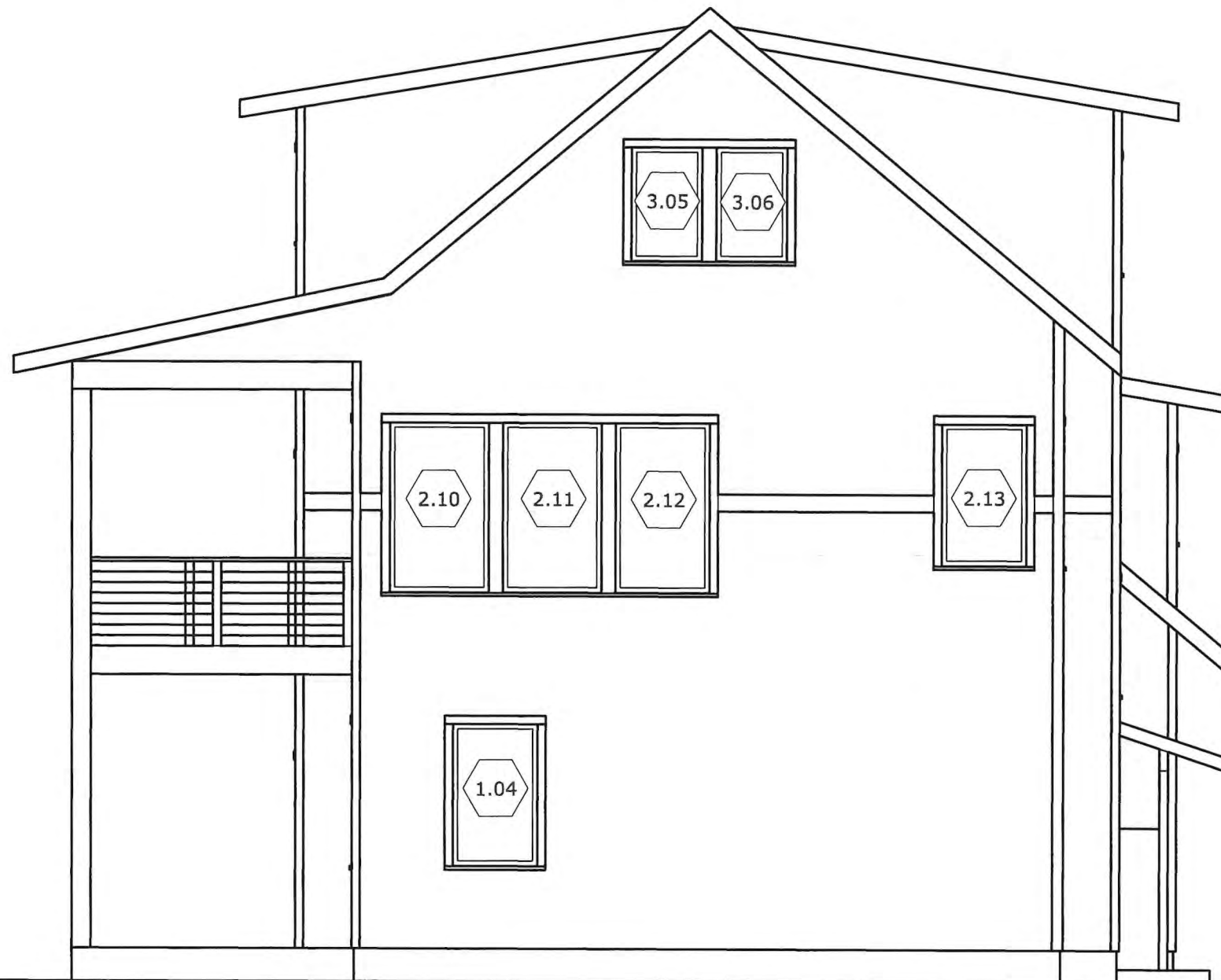
Scale: 3/16" = 1'

Taylor Colvin  
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 taycolvin@gmail.com

726 Alice Loop

Front Elevation

A 05



Scale: 3/16" = 1'

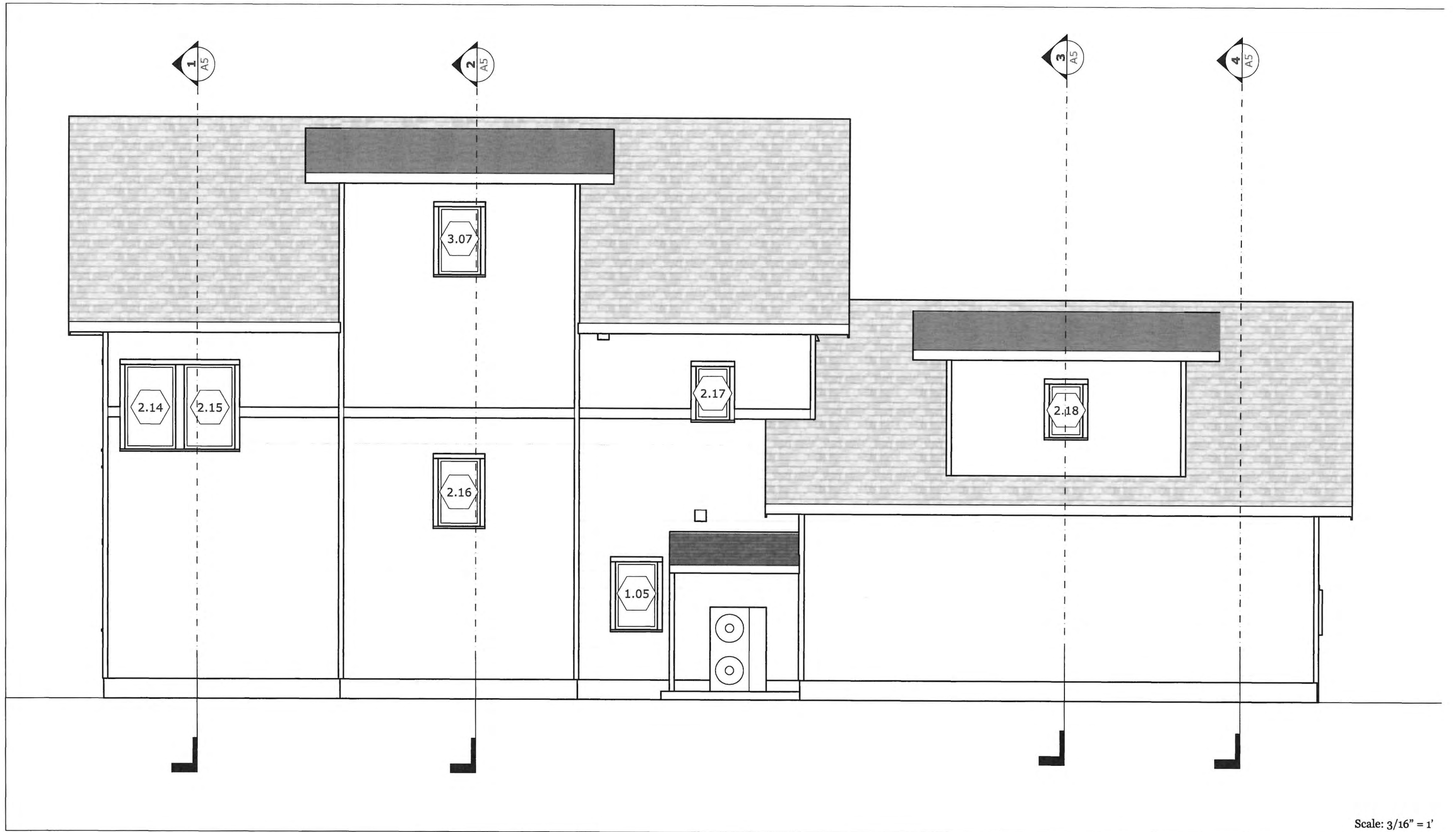
Taylor Colvin  
(907) 738-1018  
taycolvin@gmail.com

726 Alice Loop

Right Elevation

A 06





Scale: 3/16" = 1'

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taycolvin@gmail.com

726 Alice Loop

Back Elevation

A 07



Scale: 3/16" = 1'

Taylor Colvin  
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taycolvin@gmail.com

726 Alice Loop

Left Elevation

A 08

