Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

REVISION Theme: 2.d.3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site (AHRS SITE SIT 006)

AND/OR COMMON
Old Sitka

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Mile 6.9, Halibut Point Road — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Sitka — X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Alaska

STATE
Alaska

CODE
02

COUNTY
Sitka Division

CODE
220

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	X PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
X SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Alaska Division of Parks

STREET & NUMBER
323 East 4th Avenue

CITY, TOWN
Anchorage — __ VICINITY OF

STATE
Alaska

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Alaska Division of Lands

STREET & NUMBER
323 East 4th Avenue

CITY, TOWN
Anchorage

STATE
Alaska

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

DATE
1960-62

X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
National Park Service

CITY, TOWN
Washington

STATE
D.C.

-continued-

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	XDETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	XORIGINAL SITE
_GOOD	_RUINS	XALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED	X Excavated	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) Site occupies an area of approximately five acres bounded on the west by Starrigavan Bay, on the east by Halibut Point Road, and on the north by the Starrigavan River. There is no natural boundary to the south. Owned and operated by the Alaska Division of Parks, it has been levelled by bulldozing and forms a flat presently covered with grass and a few trees on the western portion of the site. This side of the site has been extensively eroded by wave action and little remains of the area occupied by Russian buildings as identified by archaeological investigation. The eastern half of the site has been covered with a gravelled parking area. Other than an interpretive plaque in the parking area indicating locations of buildings identified in the 1935-36 Forest Service archaeological excavations and a wooden cross commemorating the burial of Russian and Aleut victims of the Tlingits' 1802 attack on the post, there is nothing left to associate the site with the historical events that took place there.

A July 24, 1800, letter from Alexander Baranov to Emelian Grigorievich Larionov describes construction that took place at the site during Baranov's stay there from July of 1799 through the spring of 1800. Noting that only a low barabara was on the site prior to the Russian activity, he writes that a warehouse in which to keep supplies was the first building up. A two-story barracks measuring about fifty-six by twenty-eight feet with sentry boxes appended followed. Under the barracks was a cellar for storing provisions. During the fall and winter of 1799, an eight-cornered kashim for native workers was erected, as were a bath house, temporary blacksmith shop, kitchen, barn for cattle, and a portion of the fort wall. When Baranov left in the spring, another warehouse was planned, huts for drying and storing fish were to be built on the bank of the Starrigavan River, and the pallisade was to be completed.

No other description of the post has been located. When the Tlingits attacked in the spring of 1802, all of the buildings were burned to the ground. The site was never reoccupied permanently by the Russians or Tlingits, although tradition reports that it was occasionally used as a native camping place.

In 1878, the Cutting Packing Company of San Francisco built a cannery on the site. The cannery machinery was removed in 1882 and taken to the Kasilof River for use by the Arctic Packing Company. When the old Russian hospital, by then in use as a forerunner of Sheldon Jackson College, in Sitka was destroyed by fire in January of 1882, the students were scattered to other quarters. In 1883, a number of the students, Sheldon Jackson, and perhaps others, went to the old cannery and salvaged the lumber to build the first structure on what is now the Sheldon Jackson College campus in Sitka. No traces of the cannery remain at the Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) Site.

Five native smokehouses are reported on the site in 1910, and in 1914 Father Sergius George Kostrometinoff obtained a special use permit from Tongass National Forest "an area of approximately one acre located on the

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Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS)
State

Alaska Division of Parks
323 East 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska

shore of Old Sitka harbor...including the burial place of the Russians and Aleut Indians surrounded by the Tlingit Indians in the year 1802...in order to protect the graves." The traditional burial ground (no actual burials have ever been found) was marked by a large cross and annual memorial services were held. As time passed,interest waned and the cross rotted away.

In the fall of 1934, the U.S. Forest Service began extensive archaeological investigations of the site. A Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was established on the property and from November 1, 1934 to September 14, 1935, excavation was carried out under the direction of W. A. Chipperfield, Admiralty Division District Ranger, and field supervision of John R. Maurstad, crew foreman.

The area excavated was approximately one acre. The crew set up one-hundred foot squares oriented true north and lettered A through J. A four-foot wide trench was run from the Forest Service Monument southeast to stake P.388+P.I. of a preliminary road survey for the Halibut Point Road for a total distance of one-hundred and ninety-three feet. Next, another four-foot trench was run at right angles from the first forty-four feet to the southwest.

After the trenching, the entire one acre was stripped inch by inch. Excavation was carried down to hard pan, one to four feet below the surface in 1934-1935. Artifacts were recovered in crevices, shallow soil, and at depths of four feet and more.

A total of 1145 specimens catalogued in 331 entries were identified in a 1966-1967 recataloguing effort by the Wester Regional Office, National Park Service. The total number of items originally recovered is unclear because the field inventory grouped many items and because blocks of artifacts (including five mica items, thirty-seven lithic items, forty bead items, and about seven crockery items) were lost between 1936 and 1966 when the materials were restudied. In the interim, they had been stored at the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks. Materials still in the collection include one iron and bronze identification plaque, one bronze and two iron keys, sixty iron implements ranging from blacksmith tongs to scissors to a spoon, three draw knives and five knife blades, thirteen iron axes, six iron hammerheads, many spikes, wedges, and nails of iron, guns and gun parts, hinges, and assorted iron and brass hardware. There are also a number of copper and bronze, stone, and ceramic pieces including bricks, porcelain, and one clay smoking pipe.

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Most of the material recovered was in from the beach and no further than sixty to eighty feet from the shoreline. Very little was found beyond that limit. Four percent of the artifacts were earlier than the Russian occupation and found deeper, including stone mortars and pestles and hammers, also a small stone scraper with a knife edge on one side and a sawtooth edge on the other.

A number of postholes, log sills, etc., were uncovered during the excavation, which involved a total of four-hundred and four man days. After the work, Chipperfield plotted the Russian buildings on the ground plan. The location of the Forest Service Monument on which excavation maps were based, however, has been lost so that it is now impossible to accurately place the locations of the buildings.

Even so, it appears from records of the 1934-1935 excavations that much of the area excavated has been lost to erosion and that the balance of the Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) site has been disturbed by subsequent activity.

During World War II, the U.S. Navy claimed the property and bulldozed and leveled the acreage. Later, it was occupied by a squatter. Patented to the State of Alaska in 1962, the area was then used as a gravel bailing site and the shoreline receded considerably. In 1966, a State wayside was built at the location. This included grading, levelling, and landscaping, with gravelled parking area, log barriers, and interpretive markers placed there.

Apparently, the 1934-1935 excavations did not recover all of the buildings reported in contemporary narratives. Subsequent activity, however, probably destroyed any other remains and ended the potential for further archaeological examination.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	X EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES July 1799-June 1802 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance

The site of Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) represents the first Russian attempt to check English expansion into North Pacific commerce and also typifies a pattern that was to be repeated in Russian-native relations: careful negotiation and sometimes payment for a trading site, native realization and objection to the true impact of the arrangement, Russian attempts to maintain their presence by show of force, and finally open conflict.

Redoubt St. Archangel Michael was established in July of 1799 and destroyed by Tlingit attack in June of 1802. Not reoccupied during the Russian administration of Alaska, it is reported to have been used occasionally as a native camping area and was the site of a cannery from 1878-1883. From 1934-1935, the U.S. Forest Service excavated a portion of the site, determined some Russian building locations, and recovered many artifacts.

Later construction activity extensively disturbed the remaining area, while erosion is believed to have destroyed much of the site excavated by the Forest Service. In 1966, a State wayside was built at the location. It is now operated as a unit of the Alaska Park System open for year-round use.

Historical Background

After the ships of Captain James Cook's third expedition reached Macao in 1779 and sold furs obtained on the Northwest Coast of North America at high prices, Europeans other than Russians greatly increased their interest in the North Pacific fur trade. By 1786, English, Flemish, French, and Americans were sailing into what the Russians regarded as their colonial waters to trade for sea otter pelts that could be exchanged at Canton for Chinese goods.

Fear of this competition, coupled with overharvest of sea otter that had required the Russians to follow the otter from the shores of Kamchatka to the Aleutians, from the Aleutians to Prince William Sound, from Prince William Sound to Yakutat, and finally from Yakutat to Sitka, made Baranov decide that it was necessary to establish a post at Sitka to thwart English and American attempts to infringe on the lucrative fur trade and to exploit that trade to it fullest.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Barnett, Anthony W. and Paul J. F. Schumacher, "An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka, Sitka, Alaska, in 1934-1935", in mimeo., National Park Service, December 1967.
Berkh, Vasilii Nikolaevich, A Chronological History of the Discovery of the Aleutian Islands or The Exploits of Russian Merchants with a Supplement of Historical Data on the Fur Trade, St. Petersburg, 1823; -continued-

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	0,8	4,7,7,5,5,0	6,3,3,1,8,5,0
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

That portion of Lot 2, U.S.S. 3670, to the west of Halibut Point Road.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
William S. Hanable

ORGANIZATION
Alaska Division of Parks

DATE
May 12, 1975

STREET & NUMBER
323 East 4th Avenue

TELEPHONE
(907) 274-4676

CITY OR TOWN
Anchorage

STATE
Alaska

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

As early as 1796, Baranov dispatched James Shields in Northern Eagle to survey "Chilkat Bay", paying attention to the Sitka harbor where foreign ships frequently traded. Two years later, a hunting party killed and traded 1,200 sea otter plus other furs in a very short time in the Sitka area and Baranov decided to build a settlement there at the first opportunity.

The rewarding venture was followed by increasing alarm, for in 1799 Baranov wrote:

> they [the Spanish or English] will be bound to spread their trade and develop activities in our direction. From the Americans [the natives of Alaska] I have heard that they are organizing a special company to found a permanent settlement in the vicinity of the Queen Charlotte Islands, on the Sitka side (or in that direction). It is possible that also from the standpoint of the Imperial court it would be proper to build fortifications for the defense of our industry and trade against the newcomers...The advantage of the local territory are great enough to insure for the future a million-ruble acquisition for the government.

In the summer of 1799, Catherine was sent from Kodiak to Sitka with building materials for the new fort and Baranov followed shortly thereafter in Olga. He arrived at Sitka July 7, a few days before Catherine. Meeting with local Tlingit chiefs, he gave presents and obtained cession of a site.

Six days were spent looking for a location for the new post and ultimately the area now known as Old Sitka was chosen. Building began on July 15, 1799.

Baranov left Sitka for Kodiak in the summer of 1800, leaving one Medvednikov in charge of the redoubt with instructions to complete the fortifications.

Even before Baranov left, "rascals coming in from remote villages" and other natives, who had not expected the Russians to settle permanently in Sitka, insulted the Russians and their Aleut hunters. In one instance, a woman interpreter was badly beaten and Baranov with twenty-one men visited the Indian village in a show of force. Natives who had not been party to the original negotiations charged that the others had made themselves slaves of the Russians and a continuing game of challenges ensued.

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In the spring of 1802, a series of hunting parties were sent out and this left only twenty-one Russians, some convalescent Aleuts, and women and children in the redoubt. Encouraged by this weakness, the Tlingits of Indian River and others from Crab Apple Island and some distant villages attacked the post in mid-June. The settlement was burned, many were killed, one Russian and eighteen women were captured and enslaved, and two Russians and one woman with a child escaped.

Two years later, in 1804, Baranov led an expedition to Sitka from Kodiak to recapture the area. He defeated the Tlingits in a pitched battle at the site of a sapling fort known as "shiske-nu" at the mouth of the Indian River. After this, the Tlingits fled the Sitka area and did not return for some twenty years. The Russians did not reoccupy Redoubt St. Archangel Michael but built a new post centered around the downtown Sitka area now known as the American Flag Raising Site or Castle Hill.

The significance of the Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) Site was recognized with its designation as a National Historic Landmark on June 13, 1962.

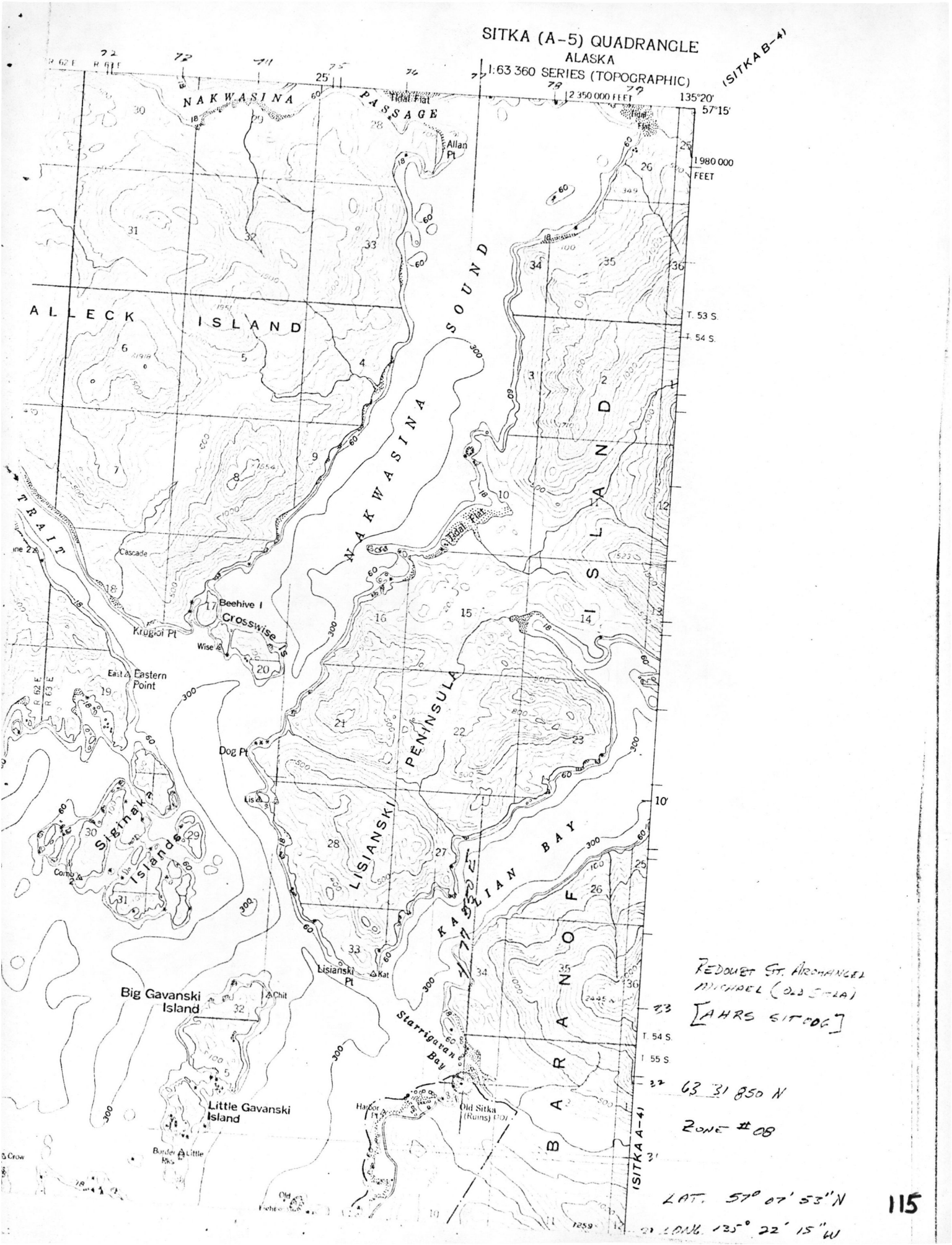
Materials for the Study of Alaska History No. 5, Dimitri Krenov, trans., Richard A. Pierce, ed., The Limestone Press, Kingston, Ontario, 1974.

DeArmond, Robert N., letter to George A. Hall, February 5, 1975, in files of the Alaska Division of Parks.

Fedorova, Svetlana G., The Russian Population in Alaska and California Late 18th Century--1867, Materials for the Study of Alaska History No. 4, Richard A. Pierce and Alton S. Donnelly, eds. and trans., The Limestone Press, Kingston, Ontario, 1973.

Ricks, Melvin B., The Earliest History of Alaska, Cook Inlet Historical Society, Anchorage, 1970.

Tikhmenev, Petr Aleksandrovich, Historical Review of the Organization of the Russian-American Company and Its Operations Down to the Present Time, V. Tipografii Eduarda Veimara, St. Petersburg, 1861, 1863; Dmitri Krenov, trans., Works Progress Administration Project No. 5668, Seattle, Washington, 1939, 1940, photocopy in files of the Alaska Division of Parks.



REDOUBT ST. ARCHANGEL MICHAEL (OLD SITKA)
[AHRS SITKOG]

63 31 850 N

ZONE # 08

LAT. 57° 07' 53" N

LONG. 135° 22' 15" W

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: New Archangel Saint Michael

Other Name/Site Number: Old Sitka; Old Sitka State Historic Site / Fort St. Michael (AHRS Site No. 49 SIT-006)

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: Mile Post 6.9 Halibut Point Road Not for publication: N/A

City/Town: Sitka Vicinity: X

State: AK County: Borough of Sitka Code: 220 Zip Code: 99835

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property		Category of Property	
Private:	___	Building(s):	___
Public-Local:	___	District:	___
Public-State:	X	Site:	X
Public-Federal:	___	Structure:	___
		Object:	___

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
___	2	buildings
1	1	sites
___	___	structures
___	7	objects
1	10	Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 1

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: N/A

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ____ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ Entered in the National Register
___ Determined eligible for the National Register
___ Determined not eligible for the National Register
___ Removed from the National Register
___ Other (explain):

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Defense — Sub: Battle Site

Current: Recreation and Culture — Sub: Outdoor Recreation

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: N/A

MATERIALS:
Foundation:
Walls:
Roof:
Other:

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance

Summary Statement

Old Sitka, a site selected by Alexander Baranov, Chief Manager of the Russian American Company, for the first Russian fur trading redoubt in Southeast Alaska and named by him New Archangel Saint Michael, is located on Starrigavan (Old Harbor) Bay in Sitka Sound, seven miles northwest of the city of Sitka (Figure 1). Established in 1799 on Sitka (later Baranof) Island in the very heart of Tlingit Indian territory, this permanent Russian fur trade settlement was at the time the farthest southward expansion of the Russians on the Northwest Coast. The settlement was short-lived. Armed with guns and ammunition obtained from American and British trading ships, the Tlingit attacked and burned the fortified Russian post in 1802, killing all the Russian defenders. In the past two centuries, the battlefield site has had a number of different uses, including Tlingit traditional use of the area for fishing and related activities (Photo 1). No surface structural remains or features associated with Fort St. Michael exist at Old Sitka, which is today an Alaska State Historical Park.

The surrounding dramatic forest clad mountain slopes and view of Sitka Sound, with its rich maritime sea life and expansive tideland at the mouth of Starrigavan Creek, has changed little since the Russians selected Old Sitka as their first settlement in Southeast Alaska (Photo 2). Today, the Old Sitka site consists of grassy landscaped lawns, walking paths, interpretive signs, and replanted trees. Standing on the shoreline looking into Sitka Sound, however, it is easy to visualize the seaward view from Old Sitka in 1799 or to imagine the sight seen by the Russians at midday on June 18, 1802 as a large flotilla of 60 or more cedar canoes, bristling with armed Tlingit warriors in battle regalia appearing from around Halibut Point to join the ongoing attack on Fort St. Michael. Old Sitka was deemed eligible as a National Historic Landmark in 1962, but its status has been questioned almost from the beginning because of alterations to the built environment of the site. The natural landscape, viewscape, and powerful sense of historic setting are still very much intact today, entitling Old Sitka to its rightful place among our nation's landmarks.

Environmental Setting

The site on the western coast of Baranof Island chosen by Alexander Baranov for the first Russian fur trade post in Southeast Alaska is situated in Sitka Sound on a point of land that projects slightly into Starrigavan Bay immediately south of the mouth of Starrigavan Creek. Protected from the open ocean by several large islands to the southwest, Starrigavan Bay faces northwest towards the entrance to the much larger Katlian Bay. The view into Sitka Sound from Old Sitka and Starrigavan Bay encompasses forested islands to the west and Lisianski Point at the entrance to Katlian Bay to the northwest, across a mile of open water. Densely forested mountain slopes reaching an elevation of 3000 to 5300 feet rise steeply from glacially sculpted fjords at the northwestern end of Baranof Island. Below an elevation of 2000 feet, temperate coastal rainforests, comprised largely of western hemlock and Sitka spruce, occupy most of the land in the site vicinity. In addition to spruce, hemlock, and Sitka alder, other flora that would have occupied the site during the period of historic significance and can still be found in the site vicinity, include salmonberry, blueberry, huckleberry, devil's club, yellow skunk cabbage, and a variety of assorted mosses and sedges.

Heavy annual precipitation, which near Sitka can reach up to 200 or more inches but averages around 97 inches (including 50 inches of snow), results in a predominately wet and cool climate with numerous lakes and ponds, freshwater marshes, and muskeg. Average summer temperature in the Sitka area ranges from 55 to 66 degrees Fahrenheit. Sitka averages 200 days or more a year with some form of precipitation and low fog often obscures the view from the site westward into Sitka Sound and of the higher terrain in the site vicinity. At the time of the Russian settlement, the immediate site area was (and remains) abundantly rich in both marine and terrestrial

resources[1]. Starrigavan Creek, a major salmon stream, enters Starrigavan Bay immediately north of the site and is the dominant landscape feature in the immediate site vicinity. The availability of fresh water, dependable supply of salmon, relatively deep sheltered bay, and easy access to timber for construction were major considerations for selection of Old Sitka as a site for the Russian fort. Anadromous fish that spawn in Starrigavan Creek include pink or humpback salmon, silver or coho salmon, and steelhead trout. Dolly Varden are also found in the creek and Pacific herring, Pacific cod, and halibut are present in deeper water offshore. Marine mammals that can be observed in the surrounding waters include fur seals, harbor seals, and stellar sea lions. Humpback whales and orca (killer whales) also frequent the deeper water near the site. Sea otter, the marine mammal that played such an important role in the conflict between the Russians and the Tlingit at Old Sitka were nearly exterminated by over hunting but are beginning to make a comeback in Sitka Sound and elsewhere in Southeast Alaska.

A large variety of shellfish are found in Starrigavan Bay including Nuttall's cockle, smooth Washington clam, Pacific Littleneck clam, blue or bay mussel, and gaper or horse clam. Dungeness crab, green sea urchin, and black katy chiton, along with barnacle, limpet, and periwinkle species, are among the intertidal zone invertebrates found in the site vicinity. Seasonal and resident avifauna includes the bald eagle, Canada goose, whistling swan, mallard duck, pintail duck, harlequin duck, and common golden eye. Other waterfowl in the area include the common merganser, cormorant, and common loon. Ptarmigan, blue grouse, northwestern crow, and the ever present raven are found in the costal forest.

Present Appearance

Old Sitka National Historic Landmark (Figure 2) lies within Old Sitka State Historical Park. While the total land area included within the park consists of 51.3 acres above mean high tide and an additional 7.86 acres of tidelands, the NHL contains only 3.16 acres. This revised nomination is the first time that the NHL acreage has accurately been measured. Visitors approach Old Sitka State Historical Park along Halibut Point Road from the city of Sitka to the south. The road continues across Starrigavan Creek to a USDA Forest Service campground approximately ½ mile north of Old Sitka. In 1966, three years after the road was extended to the campground, the State of Alaska initiated work to develop Old Sitka as a state wayside and historical park. Grading, leveling, and landscaping of the site occurred at that time. A gravel parking area with log barriers was prepared, interpretive signs were installed, and a flag pole erected.

The Old Sitka wayside is situated to the west of Halibut Point Road, on a small point of shoreline extending into Starrigavan Bay. From the parking lot, visitors can take pathways and view interpretive signs (Photo 3). A flag pole and a stone monument displaying a National Historic Landmark plaque dated 1963 (Photo 4) are also located near the parking lot. Other buildings associated with development of the site as a state park include a "Russian Tea House," and a wood frame caretaker's residence for the park ranger, both within the immediate site area. A Russian cross placed by the Russian Orthodox parish of Sitka replaces an earlier cross erected at the site in 1814 to memorialize the Russians and Aleuts who died in 1802. Despite these non-historic elements at Old Sitka, the feeling and association of the site with its environmental setting remains pristine.

Beyond the interpretative area, at the water's edge and in the distance, visitors can enjoy a view of Starrigavan Bay and Sitka Sound much as it would have appeared to the Russians. Campsites and structures associated with the USDA Forest Service Starrigavan Campground, located approximately half a mile to the north on Starrigavan Bay, are concealed by dense forest and not visible from the site. A boat ramp within the state historical park, but to the south and outside of the immediate fort site area, is also screened from view by vegetation. The only significant visual alteration in the viewscape seaward from the site is the Alaska State

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[1] Stanley D. Davis, *Test Excavation of the Starrigavan Site, 49 SIT 229, Baranof Island* (U.S. Forest Service,1985), 7-10.

Ferry Terminal and dock, located approximately half a mile south of the site.

Old Sitka State Historic Park, within walking distance of the Alaska Marine Highway Ferry Terminal and the U.S. Forest Service Starrigavan Campground, is also in close proximity to two state maintained self-guided hiking trails with information about the natural and cultural history of the Starrigavan Bay area. State interpretive displays at Old Sitka complement and expand on the interpretive and educational efforts of both the American Flag Raising Site and Sitka National Historic Park in telling the story of the Russian-American period in Southeast Alaska, the dramatic consequences the arrival of fur traders had on the Tlingit people, and the nationally significant events that led to the eventual transfer of Alaska to the United States.

Historic Appearance

Construction of Fort St. Michael began on July 15, 1799.[2] In a letter written the following year, in July 24, 1800, Alexander Baranov[3] noted that only a "low *barabara*" (Native dwelling) occupied the site when the Russians arrived. He describes construction of redoubt New Archangel Saint Michael during the fall and winter of 1799:

> ... of the buildings, we first erected a large *balagan* [storage shed], into which we unloaded all the materials from the ships and in which we stored the prepared food. Then we built a modest bathhouse, into which I moved in October, having had to exist up till then in a torn tent open to the elements; during the winter I suffered from the smoke and the damp from the leaks in the rotten roof, and unceasing bad weather until February. Next we built a two-story barrack building with two watchtowers on the corners. The building was eight *sazhens* long and four wide [56 x 28 feet], with a cellar for storing supplies... all this was completed with a very small labor force, because we were only 30 in all, of whom 20 were occupied in the construction, while ten were used as guards.

Additional construction at Old Sitka from the fall of 1799 through the spring of 1800 included a large eight-cornered *kashim* [men's house] for the Aleutian hunters, a temporary blacksmith shop, cook house, warehouse, cattle barn, and a small building at the summit of a low hill that became Baranov's residence. A palisade enclosing the settlement had also been started. When Baranov departed in the spring of 1800, the palisade was still under construction and another warehouse was planned, along with huts for drying and storing fish to be built on the bank of Starrigavan Creek[4].

No description of the completed settlement has been located, however Abrosim Plotnikov, a hunter and one of the few survivors of the 1802 massacre, provides additional information on the buildings in a deposition he later made at Kodiak for the Russian-American Company. He states:

> after awhile I crawled out of my hiding place and saw that now the barracks, the ship that was being built, the barn, *balagan*, cook *Kazhim*, cattle shed, bath, sentry box and all the other small buildings belonging to the hunters were in flames – in short the whole settlement.[5]

Fortunately, Old Sitka has inspired two artists to portray their visions of what the fort site and the 1802 battle scene may have realistically looked like. The first of these images was painted by Vasily

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[2] K.T. Khlebnikov, *Baranov: Chief Manager of the Russian Colonies in America* (Limestone Press, 1973), 26.
[3] Ibid., 28.
[4] National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form – Old Sitka, prepared by William S. Hanable, May 12, 1975.
[5] P.A. Tikhmenev, *A History of the Russian American Company*, (Limestone Press, 1979), 134.

Ushanoff in 1980[6]. After considerable historic research, he was able to reconstruct the Redoubt of Saint Archangel Michael on canvas as it would have appeared before the battle (Figure 3). The second artistic rendition of Old Sitka was created by internationally known artist, Ray Troll, and is discussed later in the nomination.

Contributing Resources

The single contributing resource at Old Sitka is the Russian fort site, built in 1799, and battlefield, where Russians, Aleuts, Tlingit, and one American lost their lives in an 1802 battle. The fort site occupied approximately 2 - 3 acres (see archeological excavations below), while the projecting coastal landform of about 3 acres defines the major focus of the battle. There are no structures dating to the period of significance that remain at the site.

Non-contributing Resources

The nine non-contributing resources – seven objects and two buildings- at Old Sitka State Historic Park are described below.

Russian Orthodox Cross: On April 18, 1914 Reverend Sergius George Kostrometinoff obtained a special use permit from the Tongass National Forest covering "an area of approximately one acre" to protect the burial place of Russians and Aleuts at Old Sitka[7]. Barnett and Schumacher[8] report that "the burial ground – no actual bodies were ever found – was marked by a large cross, and annual memorial services were held for a number of years." Eventually the cross rotted away and the old site was virtually forgotten by the church until Sitka's Orthodox parish again erected an orthodox cross on the southwestern portion of the site to memorialize the deaths of the Russians and Aleuts in 1802. It is not known whether any Russians or Aleuts were ever actually buried at the Old Sitka site although a contemporary account of the battle by Abrosim Plotnikov implies they may have been. After his rescue by a British ship that arrived shortly after the massacre, Plotnikov and another rescued Russian asked to be taken by whaleboat to the site of the destroyed fort. In a disposition made by Plotnikov shortly after the battle he writes: "Arriving at the place of the massacre he [the ship's commander] made notes after examining the dead bodies (all, with the exception of Kabanov, had their heads cut off). The dead were buried."[9]

No actual gravesites have ever been documented or recorded at Old Sitka although there are suggestions in the records of the 1934-35 excavations that human remains may have been recovered. John R. Maurstad, the excavation crew foreman, reports in his notes for the period from March 30 to May 9, 1935 that "We believe we have discovered some of the Russian graves. I have made a little notation of the approximate place on the map. We are not positive that this is so, but the formation on the ground looks like grave mounds. We have not done any digging in this place and will not do so until Mr. Chipperfield is here."[10] There is no further mention of graves or grave mounds in Maurstad's notes, however item # 63 in the artifact catalog is listed as "some bones, probably human." There is no date or provenience reported for this catalog entry, but in the sequential listing of artifacts it follows artifacts entered in late January of 1935, and precedes those entered on February 7, 1935, and so appears not to be related to the reported mounds.

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[6] V. Ushanoff, "Old Sitka Comes Alive on Canvas," *Alaska Journal,* Vol. 10, No. 4, 1980.

[7] Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka,* (National Park Service, 1967), 8.

[8] Ibid.

[9] Tikhmenev, *History of the Russian-American Company* (The Limestone Press, 1979), 136.

[10] Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka,* (National Park Service, 1967), 17.

A vandalized burial location on high ground east of the "Russian site" where burial boxes "in poor condition under about a foot of earth and moss" were reported in the late 1800s by Dr. Bertram Wilber, a teacher at Sheldon Jackson College.[11] During an artifact hunting expedition to Old Sitka Dr. Wilber reported finding "several" disturbed burials on a ridge located an unspecified distance east of the site where he observed "charred bones, ground slate blades, beads, Chilkat blanket fragments, and copper and Chinese coins."[12] An attempt by U.S. Forest Service archeologists in 1986 to relocate the burial site reported by Dr. Wilber was unsuccessful.[13]

Six Interpretive Panels: In 1966 the Alaska State Division of Lands began developing the Old Sitka site as a State wayside and historic park. Interpretive signs were installed describing the Battle of Old Sitka and the significance of the site. Other minor additions to the site in 1966 not listed individually as non-contributing resources include a flagpole and log parking barriers. Various landscaping activities at this time included leveling of a parking area and construction of a gravel pathway around the site linking the interpretive panels. In 1984-1985, and again in 1991, the state undertook further upgrading of Old Sitka State Historical Park including paving of the parking lot and minor trail improvements consisting of re-grading and filling of existing pathways.

Russian Tea House: In 1980 the Alaska State Legislature appropriated $ 95,000 dollars to the City and Borough of Sitka to create a management plan for developing the site of Old Sitka.[14] A Tea House and Visitor Center was included in the proposed developments. Only the small open tea house shelter, located within the site area, was actually constructed in the 1980s. The exact date of the construction of the original Tea House has not been established, but it had been constructed prior to a site inspection and archeological survey for a proposed boat launch and parking area conducted by the State of Alaska Office of History and Archeology between April 20-22, 1983.[15] A National Park Service NHL Status Report for June 1984 notes that the state was "restoring a Russian tea house" at the time of the visit.

Caretakers Residence: Prior to June of 1984, the State of Alaska constructed a frame building to the south of the site for use as a ranger station and caretakers residence. The same 1984 NHL Status Report noted above reports "a ranger station at the site." A photograph of this building labeled "Ranger Cabin – south end of park," apparently taken during an NHL status visit in August 1986, shows a single story wood frame building with a gable roof situated in a small clearing.

Archeological Excavations

In the fall of 1934, archeological excavation began at Old Sitka under the direction of the USDA Forest Service, with funding from the Emergency Conservation Works (E.C.W.) and use of Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) labor. The excavation, under the administrative supervision of Tongass National Forest District Ranger W.A. Chipperfield, was directed by John R. Maurstad, foreman of the C.C.C. crew.[16] The fieldwork, conducted from November 1, 1934 through September 14, 1935, was the first archeological investigation undertaken in Southeast Alaska. They reported excavating 1.1 acres, but this figure is evidently in error as the original 1934-35 field map indicates the site excavation area covered 2.27 acres. If one considers

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[11] Wilbur, Bertram, *Memoirs 1894-1901*, Vol. 1 (Sheldon Jackson College Library, Sitka, n.d).
[12] Ibid.
[13] Davis, Stanley D. et al., Archaeological Investigations of a Proposed Parking Lot Facility in the Starrigavan Area, Baranof Island, Alaska. (Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources, 1986), 4.
[14] Old Sitka Comprehensive Plan (Alaska Division of Parks, n.d).
[15] Letter from Ty L. Dilliplane (OHA) to Neil C. Johnannsen (Director, Alaska Department of Natural Resources), May 2, 1983.
[16] Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka,* (National Park Service, 1967), 12.

the mapped artifact distribution, the excavation area was, in reality, slightly over 3 acres. Unfortunately, the personnel involved had no training in archeological field techniques or scientific methodology associated with proper archeological excavation. As a consequence, a great deal of data was lost[17]. No excavation report was ever produced by the U.S. Forest Service.

In 1967, more than 30 years after the excavation at Old Sitka, the National Park Service used the original field notes, maps, artifact catalog, and other documents from 1934 and 1935 to produce a summary report, authored by Barnett and Schumacher. It included maps and the original artifact catalog. According to their report, work began in 1934 with the establishment of a site datum and excavation grid oriented true north over the suspected location of the Russian redoubt. The grid, using 100 foot grid squares labeled as Tracts A through J, was laid out from a Forest Service Monument shown as F.S.M. on the resulting excavation maps (Figure 4). Excavation began with a four foot wide exploratory trench 193 feet long, running to the southeast from the monument. A second four foot wide exploratory trench, 44 feet long, was then dug at a right angle to the first trench in a southwest direction. Excavation, described only as "stripping the soil, inch by inch"[18] resulted in exposing the soil down to hard pan, which ranged from one to four feet below the 1934 ground surface. Horizontal control appears to have been quite good, although in 1934 the depth of recovered artifacts was not recorded. Vertical control appears to have been largely absent until early 1935 when artifact depth below the surface was being recorded. Excavation by natural stratigraphic horizons or arbitrary levels appears not to have been utilized.

At least 37 post holes evident in underlying hard pan sediments were recorded in 1935 and marked on the excavation map. In his notes for the period between May 10 and June 1, 1935, Maurstad records "We uncovered three post-holes extending about one foot down through the hard-pan and about 3 ½ feet below surface. There was no sign of wood in the holes, but they were large enough for good size posts..."[19] Partly from the pattern of post holes recorded during excavation, Chipperfield later plotted the Russian buildings on the excavation ground plan. One building foundation, thought to be the remains of the blacksmith shop because of associated cinders (slag), was identified on the basis of remains of foundation (sill) logs associated with post holes. A large number of post holes located several feet below the soil surface were also thought by the excavators to mark the location of the stockade surrounding the buildings. Apparently the entire fort site was included within the excavated area.

Two plan view excavation maps included with the Barnett and Schumacher report were later drafted by the National Park Service in 1967 from maps and field drawings originally prepared by W. A. Chipperfield in 1936. Map Sheet 1 shows the excavation grid and site datum (F.S.M.) with the location of the two 1934 exploratory trenches, a portion of the plotted artifact distribution in the northern and extreme southern portions of the site, and the apparent locations of the Russian buildings in 1802 (Figure 5). Russian buildings represented on Sheet 1 are the "Russian Main Building", "Russian Warehouse", "Russian Tool and Workshop", and "Russian Baranov House." Sheet 1 also shows the location of an "Indian Shack" and "Indian Gardens" (shown surrounded by "Indian fences") as they appeared in the period from 1934 to 1936. Map Sheet 2, at a much larger scale, is similar to Sheet 1, except that it indicates several charcoal or ash concentrations and a more complete artifact distribution. Both maps show the location of a C.C.C. tent camp to the northeast of the excavation area.

More than 1,000 artifacts were excavated, most of them "definitely" of Russian origin.[20] Artifacts were reported as being "located in crevices and in shallow soil on solid bedrock. Others were located at a depth of

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[17] Ibid., 12.
[18] Ibid., 13
[19] Ibid., 18.
[20] Ibid., 8,28-29.

four feet or more."[21] By July of 1935, Maurstad was convinced that, in spite of evidence that part of the area had been used as Indian gardens since the Russian occupation, most of the artifacts recovered were in their original locations. Although Barnett and Schumacher[22] state "most of the material was found in from the beach and no further back that 60 or 80 feet," it is evident from the plotted artifact distribution that many artifacts were actually recovered at between 100 and 200 from the shore line.

Historic artifacts recovered included 60 assorted iron implements including a boat hook, hoe, blacksmith tongs, scissors, spoon, anvil handle, drill, kettle and sickle blade as well as three keys, 182 spikes, 158 nails, six drift bolts, hinges, latches, five knives and three draw knives, 13 axes, assorted gun parts, trade beads, broken pottery, and "many other items of similar nature." Nineteen brass, copper or bronze items included a belt buckle, tablespoon, ring, primer or snuff box, watch case and epaulet. Ceramic artifacts recovered included a clay smoking pipe, six porcelain specimens and 55 bricks. A large amount of burned glass and crockery recovered was thought to have probably resulted from the burning of the fort during the 1802 attack. Faunal material collected and cataloged included 12 specimens of Stellar Sea Lion and an unspecified number of "bear jaws."

By far the most important artifact recovered was a nine inch square iron plate that had been carefully buried horizontally between four Russian bricks, two bricks above the plate and two below it, all covered by a large flat stone buried at a depth of 24 inches below the surface.[23] On the plate were riveted a bronze cross and two strips of bronze metal, one of which contained an inscription in Russian Cyrillic lettering reading "Country in Possession of Russia", the other being a shorter bronze strip inscribed with "No. 12" (Photo 5). This Russian Possession Plate is indicated on the artifact distribution map (Artifact # 650, Map Sheet 2) as being found at the northeast corner of Track E approximately 200 feet from the shoreline. It was evidently one of 30 copper shields entrusted to the navigators of the Shelikof-Golvokof Company by the Governor General of Eastern Siberia in 1785 with instructions to place them on the newly discovered and settled territory in the region where they were operating. According to Russian documents, Alexander Baranov was issued this plate in 1790 and it remains the only numbered Russian Possession Plate known to exist today.[24] Pierce and Doll suggest Plate #12 may have been buried at Old Sitka in 1795 when Baranov visited the locality in the schooner Olga on his first visit to Sitka Sound to select the site of his future settlement.[25]

Barnett and Schumacher report[26] that about four percent of the artifacts excavated were of "earlier Indian origin" and were generally recovered from a "greater depth than the Russian artifacts." These artifacts included stone mortars and pestles, hammerstones, and "one small stone scraper about 6 in. long, with a knife edge on one side and a sawtooth edge on the other."[27] Inspection of the artifact catalog shows such items listed as "Item 34 - Broken spearhead (Indian fishing spear)," "Item 35 – Spear with barb," "Item 45 – Bone salmon spear," and "Item 303 – Three Indian skin scrapers." While it appears that the entire historic component relating to the Russian settlement at Old Sitka was excavated in 1934 and 1935, it is also evident that a prehistoric component underlying the Russian period artifacts was encountered and very likely extended some distance beyond the area excavated. However, it is very doubtful that any remaining intact cultural deposits could have survived subsequent ground disturbance at the site.

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[21] Ibid.
[22] Ibid., 14.
[23] Ibid., 23.
[24] Foster and Henrikson, Symbols *of Russian America: Imperial Crests and Possession Plates in North America* (Alaska State Museums 1991).
[25] Pierce and Doll, Alaska Treasure: A Search for Russian "Possession" Plates (Alaska Journal, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1971), 5.
[26] Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka,* (National Park Service, 1967), 14-15.
[27] Ibid., 15.

In December of 1978, the State of Alaska conducted an archeological survey of the Old Sitka site that included the first subsurface testing of the site since the 1934-35 excavations. State archeologist examined beach exposures and road cuts and "approximately 15 test pits were dug with shovel in other areas of no exposure" but survey and subsurface testing did not encounter any cultural material. The state archeologists concluded "the physical integrity of the Old Sitka Site no longer exists."[28]

History and Location of the Artifact Collection

The history of the movement of the Old Sitka artifacts is complex and has been reconstructed from a number of sources.[29] Following completion of the excavation in 1935, the USDA Forest Service stored the artifacts for a number of years in the basement of the State Capital Building in Juneau. Sometime after World War II and prior to 1963, the collection was moved from Juneau to the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks (UAF). Apparently not all the artifacts arrived in Fairbanks. In 1961 the Alaska State Museum in Juneau received (from an unknown source) 16 "objects" reportedly from the Old Sitka excavations. As far as is known those items were still at the Alaska State Museum as of 1999. In 1963 the University of Alaska Museum sent all or most of the Old Sitka artifacts and related documents it held to the NPS Western Regional Office in San Francisco for study by the NPS Regional Archeologist. The Western Regional Office received the bulk of the Old Sitka collection on April 30, 1963, with a few remaining items that had been on display, including the Russian Possession Plaque, sent to the NPS in January 1964. In their report on the Old Sitka excavation, Barnett and Schumacher describe the poor state of the collection and their difficulty in determining artifact provenience at the point it came to the NPS for study.[30] The original artifact catalog included 696 entries but many of the catalog listings were for multiple items. Well over a thousands artifacts were included in the collection.

After treatment at the Western Regional Museum Laboratory, some specimens from the collection were returned to Sitka National Monument for display at the Visitor Center. In 1967 Barnett and Schumacher completed their analysis of the Old Sitka artifacts and produced their report on the 1934-35 excavation. In 1968, the NPS Western Regional Office returned the Old Sitka collection to Sitka National Historical Park with many items noted as missing. As of 1976, 22 artifacts, including the Russian Possession Plaque, were on permanent display at the park visitor center. In the early 1970s, at the request of the State of Alaska, the Park Service sent at least part of the collection back to the University of Alaska at Fairbanks to be accessioned into the UAF Museum under accession number UA75-085. According to NPS phone notes made by Greg Dixon and dated September 24, 1999, artifacts at the UAF museum listed under accession number UA75-085 included "21 pipe stem fragments, a thimble, buttons, beads, etc." under nine catalog records, and indicated all artifacts under this accession number had been sent to Sitka National Historical Park. The same NPS phone notes also indicate that in 1978 the UAF museum accessioned 1,341 Old Sitka artifacts under accession number UA78-052. Some of these artifacts apparently were placed for a time on display at the UAF museum and became separated from the bulk of the collection.

Sometime in the late 1980s or early 1990s, the UAF museum loaned the Old Sitka artifacts listed under accession number UA78-052 to the Haffenrefer Museum at Brown University for analysis by Ph. D. candidate Ty Dilliplane. As of 1999 the collection was still on loan from the UAF museum and being studied by Ty

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[28] Reger, Douglas, Letter Report: Archaeological Survey – Old Sitka. to William S. Hanable (Chief, Alaska OAHP), February 15, 1979.

[29] Information relating to the movement of the Old Sitka artifacts was compiled for the NPS ARO in 1999 by Greg Dixon for the NHL Old Sitka file and from documents and correspondence provided by Sitka National Historical Park.

[30] Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka,* (National Park Service, 1967), 25-30.

Dilliplane who, at the time, was working with the collection at Sitka National Historical Park (SNHP). In 1999 Sue Thorsen at SNHP reported to Greg Dixon that the park had 649 artifacts from the 1934-35 Old Sitka excavations included in 316 catalog records. According to NPS archeologist Gene Griffin at Sitka National Historical Park, as of February 2004, most of the artifacts from the Old Sitka excavation were at SNHP with the exception of the ceramic artifacts still in the possession of Ty Dilliplane. Apparently one box of Old Sitka artifacts that had been on display at the UAF museum is still at the University of Alaska, but will eventually be returned to SNHP in accordance with a Park Service agreement with the UAF museum.[31]

History of Land Use

Following the destruction of redoubt Saint Michael in 1802, the site of Old Sitka was never reoccupied by the Russians, although it is possible that after 1804 the Russians continued to harvest fish and other resources in the vicinity of Starrigavan Bay. The Tlingit resumed seasonal subsistence activities in and around Starrigavan Bay, using the Old Sitka site as a temporary camp until World War II when the Navy took the site over. Sally Hopkins, a Tlingit of the *Kiks.adi,* clan reports that her mother and father usually went to Old Sitka each fall to dry salmon and that she was born at Old Sitka on August 16, 1877.[32] Seasonal fishing activity at Old Sitka in the late 1800s appears to have attracted quite a few people. In the first Alaska census of 1880, Petroff reports 73 Tlingit and six whites living at Old Sitka.[33] The Tlingit and whites counted by Petroff were almost certainly there for the summer and fall salmon runs and occupying temporary fish camps. Native smokehouses appear to have occupied the Old Sitka site more or less continuously since at least the early 1880s and very likely since both before and after the 1802 battle. The 1883 Pacific Coast Pilot, published by the United States Coast Survey, in describing Starrigavan Bay notes that "on the shore at no very distant date were some Indian summer houses..."[34] Barnet and Schumacher[35] report that "about 1910, there were five Indian smokehouses on the site; by 1934, there was only one smokehouse and some native gardens remaining" (Photo 6).

Non-traditional use of Old Sitka began in 1878, when the Cutting Packing Company of San Francisco constructed a salmon cannery at, or very close to, the Old Sitka site.[36] By the 1930s the equipment and buildings had been moved and recycled and there were no surviving traces of the cannery.[37] The next phase of construction began in May of 1942, when the Navy requested control of two tracks of land extending north from Halibut Point almost to Katlian Bay that encompassed the area around Old Sitka.[38] Plans for development of Old Sitka for wartime use included construction of warehouse space, a barracks, a firing range, an oil storage depot, docks, and a gravel road to be constructed from Sitka to Old Sitka.[39] Prior to 1942 the site was only accessible by water. Barnett and Schumacher report that the military activity at Old Sitka "resulted in extensive disturbance of the ground surface near the shoreline by grading and filling" but that the facility was never completed.[40] Following the war in late 1945, the lands around Old Sitka were open to homesteaders. In 1952 William P. (Ted) Myers moved onto the Old Sitka site and attempted to establish first a homestead and later a mineral claim on the property.

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31 Gene Griffin, Sitka National Historical Park, personal communication, February 11, 2004.
32 Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer, *Haa Kusteeyi, Our Culture: Tlingit Life Stories* (University of Washington Press, 1994), 269-271.
33 Davis, *Test Excavations of the Starrigavan Site* (U.S. Forest Service, 1985), 54.
34 Hart Crowser, *Old Sitka / Starrigavan* (Sitka Tribe of Alaska, 2002), 3.
35 Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka* (National Park Service, 1967), 7.
36 Ibid.
37 Smith and Morton, History of Physical Impacts at the Old Sitka National Historic Landmark (National Park Service, 1978a).
38 Hart Crowser, *Old Sitka / Starrigavan* (Sitka Tribe of Alaska, 2002), 7.
39 Ibid.
40 Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka* (National Park Service, 1967), 10.

The 1960s marked a period of recreational use for the property that continues today. The site of Old Sitka was transferred from the USDA Forest Service to the State of Alaska under the Recreation and Public Purpose Act (43 USCA; June 14, 1962) by patent dated August 15, 1962, and then came under the management of the State of Alaska Division of Lands. The State of Alaska "cleared the land and cleaned it up in preparation for a public state park"[41] in the early 1960s. Old Sitka was determined eligible as a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior on June 13, 1962, under the theme of Political and Military Affairs 1865-1900, in a special Alaska study. Dedication ceremonies for both Old Sitka and The American Flag Raising Site took place at Castle Hill in Sitka on Alaska Day, October 18, 1963. The dedication was attended by Alaska Governor William A. Egan, U.S. Senator E. L. Bartlett; U.S. Congressman Ralph Rivers and a number of other dignitaries. State of Alaska development of the site in 1966 as a wayside and historic park (Figure 6) included grading, leveling, landscaping, construction of a gravel parking lot, interpretative signs, and a flag pole. In 1963, the year after NHL designation, the Sitka Highway (now Halibut Point Road) was extended to run immediately east of the Old Sitka NHL.

Major developments took place both within and adjacent to the Old Sitka NHL in the 1980s. Construction of a bridge across the Starrigavan Creek in 1982, followed by paving of Halibut Point Road along the eastern edge of the site from the Sitka Ferry Terminal to the Forest Service Starrigavan Campground in 1985, made the site and campground much more accessible to the public.[42] From 1982 through 1985, the State of Alaska undertook a program of developing a state wayside at Old Sitka as an interpretive and recreation site. In July and August of 1982, as part of this development, underground power line and telephone cable trenches were dug at Old Sitka State Historical Park. From 1984 through 1985 the State Department of Parks and Outdoor Recreation upgraded the site interpretive signs and continued landscaping activity at Old Sitka (Figure 7). By June of 1984, the State of Alaska had constructed a single story wood frame Ranger Station at the wayside and was restoring a Russian teahouse.[43] Other modifications to the wayside in 1984 and 1985 included filling, grading, and landscaping for the new boat ramp and associated parking area south of the fort site and at the parking area adjacent to the Old Sitka site.[44] The final period of major improvements at Old Sitka State Historic Site occurred in 1991 when the State Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation paved the gravel parking lot at the Russian fort site, as well as the access road to the boat ramp and floating dock at the south end of the park. At this time the state also did some minor re-grading and filling of existing foot trails at the site.

Site Integrity

Integrity has been a continuing issue at Old Sitka, almost from the time it was originally designated as an NHL on June 13, 1962[45]. The suitability of NHL status for Old Sitka was first questioned, beginning in March 1968, after the USDA Forest Service permitted gravel bailing and log dumping in the immediate site vicinity. The military occupation of the site in the 1940s and later development of the site as a State Historic Park and wayside, beginning in the 1960s, were also thought to be especially destructive to the physical integrity of the site. Cumulatively, these ground disturbing impacts altered the surface and subsurface of the site so extensively that any intact cultural deposits within the immediate fort site area would have been destroyed.

If integrity is to be narrowly measured as the absence of physical features, then the integrity of Old Sitka was lost even before it was designated as a National Historic Landmark. As discussed above, the excavations in the 1930s succeeded in retrieving all physical evidence of the fort site and battle. Designation of a site as a

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41 NPS Old Sitka NHL Status Report dated July 3, 1965.

42 Wayne E. Wiersum, A Determination of Effect of the Halibut Point Road Project (E-30062) on the Old Sitka Site and the Starrigavan Midden Site, (Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, 1985)

43 Ibid.

44 Smith and Morton, National Historic Landmark De-designation Study of Old Sitka (National Park Service 1987), 6.

45 R.G. Dixon, Old Sitka Research Notes on file NPS, ARO, 1999.

National Historic Landmark requires a higher level of site integrity than does nomination of a site to the National Register of Historic Places. However, in the case of Old Sitka, it is not the archeological integrity of the site that is of fundamental importance in its designation as an NHL, but its association with the event of the 1802 battle and destruction of Fort Saint Michael by the Tlingit. The integrity of the Old Sitka NHL has to be viewed in the larger perspective of the ability of the site to foster a sense of feeling and association with the 1802 battle, with the collision of cultures that occurred at Old Sitka involving Russian, Tlingit, American, and English participants, and with the role the site played in significant political and economic change at the local, national, and international levels.

National Park Service NHL guidelines define a site as "….. the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure."[46] According to these guidelines, it is the "sense of place" that is of ultimate significance. Thus, the larger issue in terms of integrity is that the site location and its surrounding setting and environment still effectively invoke a feeling and association with the historic events that took place at Old Sitka during the period of historical significance (Photo 7).

It is appropriate to compare Old Sitka with other battlefields, designated as NHLs in good standing, located across the country. These battlefields, like Old Sitka, are administered and managed as state historical sites or parks. Examples include Bennington Battlefield, Newtown Battlefield and Oriskany Battlefield, all in New York; Bentonville Battlefield in North Carolina; Champion Hill in Mississippi; Dade Battlefield in Florida; Princeton and Monmouth battlefields in New Jersey; Perryville Battlefield in Kentucky; San Jacinto Battlefield in Texas, and Sayler's Creek in Virginia. Like Old Sitka, these battlefields are preserved for education, interpretation, and in many cases for recreation, with walkways, interpretative signs, and nature trails common to many of them. Another commonality among some of these battlefields is that encroaching development has been or still is an issue in their maintenance and protection. However, despite alternations to the built environment of these sites over the years, the landscape, setting, view are still intact. As stated for Bushy Run Battlefield in Pennsylvania, "a sixth sense tells you something unique and important happened here, something that changed the lives of people and the progression of history."[47] This statement is equally true for Old Sitka.

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[46] National Park Service, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations,* (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1999) Fig.3; 40-41.

[47] http://www.bushyrunbattlefield.com/History.html.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
Nationally: X Statewide: _ Locally: Sitka

Applicable National Register Criteria:	A X B _ C _ D _
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):	A_ B_ C_ D_ E_ F_ G_
NHL Criteria:	1
NHL Criteria Exclusions:	N/A
NHL Theme(s):	IV: Shaping the Political Landscape
Areas of Significance:	Exploration / Settlement Commerce
Period(s) of Significance:	1799 - 1802
Significant Dates:	July 1799 June 18, 1802
Significant Person(s):	
Cultural Affiliation:	
Architect/Builder:	Unknown
Historic Context:	Sitka National Historical Park: Historical Context Study (Arndt and Pierce, 2003)

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Summary Statement

Old Sitka is significant under NHL criterion 1 (Criterion A) because of its association with an event - the Battle of Old Sitka – important in shaping the political landscape of the United States. The Russians attempted to establish a permanent presence in Sitka Sound at Old Sitka, where a small fortified settlement, known as New Archangel Saint Michael (Fort St. Michael), was built in 1799. Its construction was a crucial step in the expansion of the Russian presence into southeast Alaska and the success of its commercial activities on the northwest coast of North America, where British and American ships competed for access to the sea otter trade. It, however, resulted in tensions between the Tlingit and the Russians, which culminated in 1802 when the Tlingit burned the settlement and killed all the Russian defenders caught inside.

The Russians, under the leadership of Alexander Baranov, returned in 1804 with a large force of Aleuts to retake control of Sitka Sound from the Tlingit who had, by then, built their own defensive fortification at the mouth of Indian River several miles to the south. Baranov's scored a decisive victory over the Tlingit at Indian River in 1804, and he Russians never rebuilt at Old Sitka. The battles at Old Sitka and Indian River set the stage for the development of Sitka as the capital of Russian America and continuing Russian occupation of Sitka Sound until the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867.

The destruction of Fort St. Michael was the greatest defeat suffered by the Russian-American Company and the high point of Tlingit power in Southeast Alaska. It is the only known example of widespread cooperation among different Tlingit clans and villages in a united effort to drive European invaders from their lands. In the past, the battle of 1802 has been seen almost exclusively from the viewpoint of the Russians. Involvement of Americans and English in the Tlingit attack on Fort St. Michael has received little attention, and until recently the battle and the events that let up to it have not been viewed from the perspective of the Tlingit. Had the Tlingit been successful in preventing the Russians from occupying southeast Alaska, the region might easily have come under control of the English and eventually become part of Canada.

Prelude to the Battle: Tlingit Territory (several centuries prior to 1800)

Starrigavan Bay has long been within the traditional territory of the *Kiks.adi* clan at the time of the Russian arrival. The *Kiks.adi*, considered the first Tlingit clan to arrive in the Sitka area, migrated northward long ago from Kiks Bay in the Nass estuary.[48] The *Kiks.adi* remain the foremost clan of the Raven moiety in Sitka and it is through settings of extraordinary events in clan history that clan members are reminded of their history and ties to the landscape.[49] It is through narrative stories, songs, dance, and visual art that deep social, emotional, and material ties to specific places are maintained in Tlingit society.

It is not known when the Tlingit first began using the Starrigavan Bay area but excavations undertaken by the U.S. Forest Service in the 1980s at the Starrigavan Midden Site have demonstrated seasonal subsistence use of the area at the mouth of Starrigavan Creek for at least the last six hundred years.[50] The midden site is located on a raised marine beach near the shore line of Starrigavan Bay, close to the mouth of the creek, and just .4 km (.5 miles) from Old Sitka. Davis[51] reports a single site component with at least four occupation periods

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[48] Smith-Middleton, Holly, and Arnold R. Alanen, *Impressions of Indian River: A Landscape History of Sitka National Historical Park*, Draft Report prepared for National Park Service, Alaska Systems Support Office, Anchorage, (University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1997), 42.
[49] Ibid., 27.
[50] Davis, Stanley D., *Test Excavations of the Starrigavan Site* (U.S. Forest Service, 1985), 23.
[51] Ibid., 28,53.

probably representing a series of winter or early spring seasonal camps identified as belonging to Matson and Coupland's Late Phase of the Developmental Northwest Coast Stage (1,000 B.P. to Contact).[52] The invertebrate, fish, and faunal assemblage from the midden site indicates the Tlingit were utilizing a wide range of intertidal and marine resources as well as salmon and terrestrial mammals from the Starrigavan Bay area long before the arrival of the Russians in 1799.

The Russians named the river and bay at Old Sitka *Starrigavan* /Old Harbor/ but the Tlingit called the river and an associated village site *Gaja Heen* /water coming from way up/.[53,54] Old Sitka was a valued seasonal fishing site to the Tlingit. Testimony given by Thomas Sanders, a former *Kiks.adi* clan chief in 1946 stressed the importance of the fall Starrigavan Creek coho salmon run because "it was the best place for the Natives to get fresh fish late in the season" as well as an important area for gathering salmonberries and hunting deer.[55]

Russian Commerce in North America (1740s - 1790s)

Vitus Bering sailed from Siberia in 1741 on a momentous voyage to discover and explore the American mainland. Bering and much of his crew perished on the return trip, but the sea otter furs brought back by the survivors of the voyage sparked the interest of Russian traders and fur hunters (*promyshlenniki*) to exploit this new source of "soft gold." From 1743 to 1797 forty-two small Russian companies made over 100 voyages eastward along the Aleutian Islands toward the Alaska mainland to harvest the rich fur peltry of the region.[56] Hunting of the elusive sea otter was dependent on highly skilled Aleutian and Kodiak islanders. In voyages lasting up to ten years, the Russians gradually discovered and claimed the Aleutian and Pribiloff Islands and then Kodiak Island, subjugating the Native populations and bringing them into servitude. Eventually all Aleut males between the ages of 15 and 50 were required to labor for the Russians.[57] Russian vessels served to transport and protect Native hunting parties consisting of large numbers of *bidarkas* (kayaks). Intensive hunting of sea otters, coupled with their low reproductive rate quickly depleted the sea otter population and hastened the Russian advance across the far northern Pacific. By the 1780s the Russians had arrived at the Alaska mainland. Eastward progress of the fur companies had reached Prince William Sound in 1793 and by 1795 the Russians had established the permanent settlement of *Slavorossiia* (Glory of Russia) at Yakutat Bay.[58]

Prior to 1799 competition between independent Russian fur companies was intense and sometimes violent. The tsarist government of Russia, concerned with loss of control over numerous small competing fur companies, mistreatment of the Native population, and the potential for international conflict, charted the Russian-American Company as a monopoly in 1799 to commercially exploit and administer Russian America.[59] Alexander Baranov, hired in 1790 to manage the Golikov-Shelikhov Company, subsequently became the first Chief Manager of the Russian-American Company.

British and American Competition with the Russians in the North Pacific (1780s – 1790s)

On the North Pacific coast intense international competition for control of the maritime fur trade began in the

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[52] Matson, R.G. and Gary Coupland, *The Prehistory of the Northwest Coast,* (Academic Press, New York, 1999).

[53] Hart Crowser, *Old Sitka / Starrigavan* (Sitka Tribe of Alaska, 2002), 1.

[54] Goldschmidt, W.R. and T.H. Haas, *Possessory Rights of the Natives of Southeastern Alaska, R*eport to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, (United States Department of Interior, Washington D.C. 1946), 108.

[55] Hart Crowser, *Old Sitka / Starrigavan* (Sitka Tribe of Alaska, 2002), 5.

[56] Gibson, James R., The Maritime Trade of the North Pacific Coast, In: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 4 (Smithsonian Institution, 1988), 375.

[57] Ibid., 377.

[58] Dean, Jonathan R., *Rich Men, 'Big Powers' and Wastelands – The Tlingit-Tsimshan Border of the Northern Pacific Littoral, 1799 to 1867.* Ph. D. Dissertation (University of Chicago, 1993), 111.

[59] Barratt, Glynn, *The Battle of Sitka, 1804: A Kind of Victory*, (unpublished manuscript on file at Sitka National Historical Park, 1988) 4.

early 1780s when word reached the nations bordering the Atlantic that Captain James Cook had also found a fortune in furs in the North Pacific. Although the Russians had several settlements in the North Pacific by the late 1780s, they by no means controlled the international waters, nor did they control the powerful and warlike Tlingit. It was the Russian practice to win political support from Tlingit chiefs by means of gifts and honors, while sending their own Aleut and Koniag hunters into waters off Tlingit territory, thereby directly competing with the Tlingit harvest of marine resources. Russian control of the sea otter trade was challenged by both the English and Americans.

English traders appeared around Yakutat Bay as early as 1785 to trade with the Tlingit, and in 1786, five British East India Company ships also traded for furs with the Tlingit in the same area. The Americans (or "Boston men," as they were known) joined the race in the 1790s, and had virtually driven out the English by the turn of the century. The first American shipmaster to ply the Northwest Coast and to set the pattern for American trading voyages was Captain Robert Gray who sailed from New England in 1788. Most northwest coast trading voyages originated from Boston and Boston commanded American fur trade traffic in the North Pacific. Nearly all owners, captains, and crews of American vessels on the Northwest Coast were from Boston and Americans virtually monopolized the sea otter traffic in Canton, with American ships making at least 127 voyages between the United States and China via the Northwest Coast from 1788 through 1826.[60] As early as 1795, Baranov began complaining bitterly to his superiors of foreign fur traders encroaching upon Russian Territory.[61] The Russian-American Company found it impossible to match the quality and price of goods offered by English and American traders, who paid two to three times as much for sea otter skins as the Russians.[62]

The early and most lucrative period of the marine fur trade on the northern Northwest Coast was prior to 1812, but the most intense international competition occurred between 1791 and 1802.[63] In 1800, a year after the establishment of Fort St. Michael, three-quarters of the Russian-American Company's sea otter skins were coming from Sitka Sound.[64] The strategic value of a permanent Russian settlement in the sound was recognized by Baranov as fundamental to long term Russian-American Company goals. By 1803 the British had largely disappeared from the coast sea otter trade due to logistical and political impediments leaving the field to the Americans and Russians.[65] American domination of the Northwest Coast trade continued until the first half of the 1830s when first the Hudson's Bay Company and then the Russian-American Company began renewed trading on the coast. The American sea otter trade on the Northwest Coast declined rapidly from a probable peak about 1795 or 1796. In 1800, they averaged 18,000 skins; in 1802 the number decreased to 15,000. Annual averages further decreased to 9,592 in 1808-1812, and 3,100 in 1813-1814.[66] By the 1840s, the furbearer had been so depleted by over-hunting that the coast trade was negligible.[67] By 1842, American

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[60] Dean, Jonathan R., *Rich Men, 'Big Powers' and Wastelands – The Tlingit-Tsimshan Border of the Northern Pacific Littoral, 1799 to 1867*. Ph. D. Dissertation (University of Chicago, 1993), 380-381.
[61] P.A. Tikhmenev, *A History of the Russian American Company*, (Limestone Press, 1979), 41.
[62] Gibson, James R., The Maritime Trade of the North Pacific Coast, In: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 4 (Smithsonian Institution, 1988), 378.
[63] Dean, Jonathan R., *Rich Men, 'Big Powers' and Wastelands – The Tlingit-Tsimshan Border of the Northern Pacific Littoral, 1799 to 1867*. Ph. D. Dissertation (University of Chicago, 1993), 385.
[64] Gibson, James R., The Maritime Trade of the North Pacific Coast, In: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 4 (Smithsonian Institution, 1988), 377.
[65] Dean, Jonathan R., *Rich Men, 'Big Powers' and Wastelands – The Tlingit-Tsimshan Border of the Northern Pacific Littoral, 1799 to 1867*. Ph. D. Dissertation (University of Chicago, 1993), 380.
[66] Gibson, James R., The Maritime Trade of the North Pacific Coast, In: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 4 (Smithsonian Institution, 1988), 385.
[67] Dean, Jonathan R., *Rich Men, 'Big Powers' and Wastelands – The Tlingit-Tsimshan Border of the Northern Pacific Littoral, 1799 to 1867*. Ph. D. Dissertation (University of Chicago, 1993), 375.

traders had withdrawn completely, leaving the over exploited field to the Russians and the English.

The Founding of Fort St. Michael and Escalation of Tensions (1796 - 1801)

Departing from Yakutat, the first Aleut and Kodiak hunting expeditions reached the heart of Tlingit Indian territory at Norfolk (Sitka) Sound on the west coast of Sitka (Baranof) Island in the summer of 1796. Baranov, who had visited Sitka Sound briefly in 1795, sent the Orel from Yakutat on a reconnaissance trip to the sound, with instructions to Second Lieutenant Shields to befriend the Tlingit chief "and give him a baize cloak with ermines and a velveteen cap, and also from six to ten *sazhen* of blue beads."[68] Upon arriving in Sitka Sound, Shields found an English ship under command of Captain Barber already engaged in trading with the Tlingit. From 1796 to 1798 Aleut hunting parties of as many as 500 *baidarkas* frequented the passages around Sitka Island returning with more than 1200 sea otter skins and other furs in 1798.[69] Attracted by the lure of a dense sea otter population and a year-round ice-free harbor, Baranov was ready to carry out his plan to establish a permanent settlement in Sitka Sound by 1799.

Having sent a hunting party and the packet boat Orel on ahead with his second in command, the *promyshlennik* Vasilii Medvednikov, Baranov arrived in Sitka Sound on July 8, 1799[70] aboard the galley Olga.[71] Following receipt of gifts from Baranov, the Sitka Tlingit agreed to yield the Russians a building site for a settlement. After spending six days searching for a place to establish his post, Baranov could not find a better location than the one selected by Medvednikov on Starrigavan Bay. Construction of Fort St. Michael began on July 15, 1799 [72] and continued through the winter. Baranov[73] writes:

> My first job was to look over the ground and to choose a place convenient for construction of the fort and of the settlement. It was important to find a place with a good harbor. I ordered Vasilii Medvednikov....to find such a place. After looking over many locations, he chose one close to a creek and a quiet harbor, but the ground was not level enough and I did not like to build the fort and settlement there. Medvednikov and I went out again and together looked over many places. I gave presents to the *toions* [chiefs] and saw many good harbors, but could not find level ground with all the required facilities, such as plenty of fresh water, timber for shipbuilding, and hunting grounds nearby. Finally I decided to build the settlement in the location chosen by Medvednikov, where a low *barabara* [dwelling] already stood, and where the Orel and our vessel were standing at anchor.

Initially, relations between the Russians and the Tlingit seem to have been good. Khlebnikov[74] reports that Baranov treated the Tlinigt chief *Shk'awulyei* (called *Mikhail* by the Russians) at nearby *Noow Tlein* (Castle Hill) "kindly" and as a sign of honor gave him a bronze Russian coat of arms and a testimonial dated March 25, 1800, in which Baranov stated that the land occupied by the Russians for the fort was ceded by the local *toion* [chief] and his tribe voluntarily and for payment. An exchange of presents for permission to establish a settlement in Tlingit territory seems to be supported by a letter dated July 24, 1800, written by Baranov to his friend Emelian Larionov, in which Baranov states "... I gave most of my cloths to the natives of Sitka as

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[68] P.A. Tikhmenev, *A History of the Russian American Company*, (Limestone Press, 1978), 44.
[69] Ibid., 45
[70] Dates of events from various Russian and English sources do not correspond without correction. Longengbaugh (n.d.) notes that Russia kept the Julian calendar until 1926 and consequently were ten days earlier than the Europeans in the period of interest. The Russians, for convenience, also stayed on their home day thus adding another day of difference so that their dates would be eleven days earlier than an English or American date relating to the same event.
[71] Pierce, Richard A., *Russian America: A Biographical Dictionary*, (Limestone Press, 1990), 349.
[72] K.T. Khlebnikov, *Baranov: Chief Manager of the Russian Colonies in America* (Limestone Press, 1973), 26.
[73] Pierce, Richard A., *Russian America: A Biographical Dictionary*, (Limestone Press, 1990), 350.
[74] K.T. Khlebnikov, *Baranov: Chief Manager of the Russian Colonies in America* (Limestone Press, 1973), 29.

presents, seeking their friendship when looking for a place for the settlement."[75] However, over the winter of 1799-1800 relations between the Tlingit and the Russians and their Aleut hunters became strained.

As many as 50 baidarkas of Aleut hunters had remained with the Russians and the Tlingit watched with growing concern as the Aleuts went out day after day to hunt sea otter in Sitka Sound.[76] The first recorded sign of trouble between the Russians and the Tlingit at Old Sitka occurred when Baranov sent a woman interpreter into the nearby Tlingit village at *Noow Tlein* to invite the chiefs to the Russian settlement for the Holy Easter holiday. The envoy was robbed, beaten, and driven off. Khlebikov[77] reports that Baranov and 21 men in an armed rowboat went to punish the "arrogant offenders." Baranov's brashness in marching into the midst of an estimated 300 armed Tlingit with only a small number of men, firing two musket volleys into the air as show of force, and then making gifts to selected chiefs and elders successfully defused the incident and established a certain respect among the Tlingit for Baranov.

In the late spring of 1800 Baranov departed Sitka Sound for Kodiak Island, leaving Medvednikov in charge of completing construction of the new fort. It was during this spring that several American and English ships arrived off the Russian settlement and. In complete disregard for being in what the Russians considered their territory, they bartered with the Tlingit for over 2,000 sea otter skins.[78] The Tlingit preference was to trade with the English and Americans, receiving in return utility and luxury items, as well as guns, ammunition, and liquor. The Russians, in contrast, refused to trade guns and ammunition and were viewed by the Tlingit as poor and weak, having little to trade. Observing that the English and Americas traded guns, powder, and even cannons for fur, Baranov tried unsuccessfully to discourage the foreign captains from bartering guns and powder telling them "Not only is it harmful and insulting for us, it disrupts good and peaceful relations between the Russian Court and the Republic of the United States."[79] As a result of this intense competition there is evidence that the Tlingit were encouraged by American traders to destroy the Russian settlement in Sitka Sound. Baranov's second in command, Ivan Kuskov, wrote Baranov on July 1, 1801 from Yakutat with the news that Americans traders had spent the previous winter near *Khutsnov* [Angoon] village. According to Kuskov, the traders told the local Tlingit that "if they failed to annihilate our fort of *Novo-Arkhangel'sk* [New Archangel] below Sitka, together with our whole party, they, the *Koliuzh* [Tlingit] would be very much the losers."[80]

Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer[81] list three main causes of increasing Tlingit animosity toward the Russians and their allies: incidents of grave-robbing and desecration of graves; the arrest of Tlingits and their being held in irons; and the Russian and Aleut exploitation of Tlingit hunting grounds. Tlingit oral history points to a final incident that seems to have led to the plotting of the attack on Fort St. Michael.[82] The incident involved a *Kiks.adi* shaman named *Heendei* at a place called *Kunaax.akat*. Following what appears to have been a healing ritual and the use of red ochre to paint the face of a Tlingit man who subsequently died from what may have been food poisoning, the Russians demanded to know who had painted the mans face. *Heendei* thinking he would be rewarded, admitted to the act and was instead arrested, jailed, and insulted by an attempt to feed him the flesh of the man who had died. After his release *Heendei* and his clan brother *Stoonookw* traveled to

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75 P.A. Tikhmenev, A History of the Russian American Company, Vol. 2, *Documents*, (Limestone Press, 1979), 121.
76 K.T. Khlebnikov, *Baranov: Chief Manager of the Russian Colonies in America* (Limestone Press, 1973), 28.
77 Ibid., 30.
78 P.A. Tikhmenev, *A History of the Russian American Company*, (Limestone Press, 1978), 61.
79 K.T. Khlebnikov, *Baranov: Chief Manager of the Russian Colonies in America* (Limestone Press, 1973), 29.
80 P.A. Tikhmenev, A History of the Russian American Company, Vol. 2, *Documents*, (Limestone Press, 1979), 180-181.
81 Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer, The Battles of Sitka, 1802 and 1804, From Tlingit, Russian, and Other Points of View, In: *Russia in North America,* Alaska History No. 35, (The Limestone Press, 1990), 7-8.
82 Andrews, Alex, *The Battle of Sitka*. Audio tape recording, July 20, 1960. Transcribed and translated by Nora Marks Dauenhauer, (Sitka National Historic Park, 1987), 3-11.

Chilkat Village where *Heendei* was ridiculed and taunted for having submitted to imprisonment so easily. As a result, *Stoonookw* is goaded into taking action against the Russians and upon returning south from Chilkat begins training for the coming battle with the Russians.[83]

The Battle of 1802: The Russians

The attack on Fort St. Michael, led by Tlingit chiefs *Shk'awulyeil*, *Duk'waan*, and *K'alyaan,* came in the afternoon of June 18, 1802. Baranov had warned Medvednikov to be vigilant against an attack on the settlement, but when the assault came in June of 1802, while hunting parties were away, it caught the Russians completely by surprise. Through information obtained from Tlingit women living among the Russians, Tlingit warriors had learned the garrison's routines and defensive strengths and weaknesses and by careful planning were able to attack on a Russian holiday, and at a time when there were only women, children, and no more than 15 men in the fort itself, the rest of the garrison having left to hunt sea otter.[84] More than 60 large red cedar canoes, each capable of carrying up to 40 or more men, had come to Sitka from other villages bringing Tlingit warriors and military supplies. On the day of the attack, the hunter Abrosim Plotnikov looked out from the vicinity of the fort to see 62 Tlingit canoes approaching from around a cape [Harbor Point].[85] There was not time for all the Russians to reach the safety of the fort and some, including a Russian blacksmith, died outside the walls. Approaching the fort along the beach Tlingit warriors, carrying sapwood to fire the fort, killed the blacksmith at a place called *Watlacheix'i* and took his hammer.[86] This hammer, in the hands of *K'alyaan,* later becomes an important weapon in the battle at Indian River in 1804. From the vicinity of the river, where he had gone to look for cattle, Plotnikov reported of Tlingit warriors armed with guns and spears surrounding the Russian barracks and of seeing the Tlingit chief *Mikhail [Shk'awulyeil]* directing the attack from the hill opposite the manager's quarters and urging the approaching canoes to hurry.[87]

The number of Tlingit that took part in the attack is unknown but considering the number of approaching canoes reported by Plotnikov in support of an attack already in progress, the estimate of 600 warriors is not far off.[88] There is no contemporary description of the appearance of the Tlingit warriors as they converged on Old Sitka from the forest and sea but they were no doubt dressed and armed much as were the Tlingit who had attacked Baranov's party camped on Hinchinbrook Island in Prince William Sound on June 20, 1792. Baranov[89] writes:

> We opened fire on them, but without much effect, for they were protected by three or four layers of wooden shield, plated with sinews. And besides, they wore thick rawhide cloaks and, on their head, helmets suggesting foxes or other animals, also of wood and very thick. Neither our bullets nor grape shot penetrated them; and in the darkness, these attacking savages seemed terrible enough…

Tikhmenev reports that twenty Russians, including Medvednikov, along with 130 Aleuts perished in the

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[83] Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer, The Battles of Sitka, 1802 and 1804, From Tlingit, Russian, and Other Points of View, In: *Russia in North America,* Alaska History No. 35, (The Limestone Press, 1990), 7.

[84] Barratt, Glynn, *The Battle of Sitka, 1804: A Kind of Victory*, (unpublished manuscript on file at Sitka National Historical Park, 1988), 57.

[85] P.A. Tikhmenev, A History of the Russian American Company, Vol. 2, *Documents*, (Limestone Press, 1979), 134.

[86] Andrews, Alex, *The Battle of Sitka*. Audio tape recording, July 20, 1960. Transcribed and translated by Nora Marks Dauenhauer, (Sitka National Historic Park, 1987),12-13.

[87] P.A. Tikhmenev, A History of the Russian American Company, Vol. 2, *Documents*, (Limestone Press, 1979), 134.

[88] Smith-Middleton, Holly, and Arnold R. Alanen, *Impressions of Indian River: A Landscape History of Sitka National Historical Park*, Draft Report prepared for National Park Service, Alaska Systems Support Office, Anchorage, (University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1997), 88.

[89] Barratt, Glynn, *The Battle of Sitka, 1804: A Kind of Victory*, (unpublished manuscript on file at Sitka National Historical Park, 1988), 15.

ensuing battle in which all the defenders inside the fort were killed. Three thousand sea otter pelts were "stolen," and the settlement burned to the ground along with a 70 ton company vessel still under construction.[90] Three Russians, five Aleut men, eighteen women, and six children, who escaped the slaughter either by hiding in the forest or having been taken captive by the Tlingit, were eventually rescued and later ransomed back to the Russians by Captain Barber of the English ship Unicorn that arrived on scene shortly after the destruction of Fort St. Michael.

Baranov received accounts of the destruction of his settlement from several survivors. The most vivid and detailed first hand accounts of the destruction of Old Sitka come from testimony later given in Kodiak by the hunter Avrosim Plotnikov and by Ekaterina Pinnuin, Aleut wife of *promyshlennik* Zakhar Lebedev. Plotikov had gone to the nearby creek about 2 o'clock in the afternoon to look after calves and upon returning found the fort surrounded by Tlingit warriors armed with guns and spears.[91] After a struggle with four Tlingit who broke into the barn where he had gone to retrieve his gun, Plotikov ran for the forest from where he observed the burning of the fort. In hiding, Plotikov watched as "sea otter skins and other furs, company supplies, and supplies that were the property of our commander Medvednikov and other hunters were being thrown by these barbarians from the balcony to the ground and loaded in the *baidaras*..."[92] Plotikov's account[93] continues:

> Hiding there I saw Nakvasin jump over the balustrade from the upper balcony to the ground, pick himself up, and start to run towards the woods, but not very fast... he fell and four *Kolosh* [Tlingit] lifted him on their spears, and carried him closer to the barracks, where they cut his head off. Kabanov jumped out of the barracks into the street and the *Kolosh* killed him with spears also. How the other Russians died in the fort I did not see. This terrible and barbarous bloodshed and fire continued till evening.

Ekaterina Pinnuin was outside the barracks when she heard warning shouts that the Tlingit were coming and was taken with other women and girls into the barracks by the Russians who then locked the doors. Pinnuin[94] lists the 15 men who made it inside: "In the barracks were then the Russians, on the lower floor: Tumakaev, Kabanov, Shanin, Kungur, Ovdin, Machiulskoi, Smirnoi, Chiuprianovskoi and an Englishman. In the upper story [were] Medvednikov, Pinunyrov, Chiumliakov, Nakvasin, Shemelin and the sentry, my husband Lebedev." Pinnuin[95] then gives her chilling account of the chaos inside the barracks as the Tlingit set the building on fire and break inside:

> ....the *Kolosh* (Tlingit) broke the shutters that protected our windows and began shooting continuously through the windows. Soon they smashed the door leading from the back porch and cut a small hole through the main door. Shooting through it they first killed Kungur and wounded Tumakaev, Ovdin and Medvednikov who came down from the upper story. The Russians defended themselves by shooting but were hopelessly outnumbered. Soon the main door was broken. At this moment Tumakaev shot from a cannon that was aimed at the door and it seem to me killed several *Kolosh*.... Shanin and other Russians defended themselves but there was not enough ammunition for the cannon on the lower floor and Shanin cut a hole in the ceiling to get it from the upper floor. Great flames shot from there as soon as he cut the hole. I do not know how the fire started upstairs but I think that the upper story was on fire from the beginning of the attack because as soon as the shooting started we heard noise upstairs. When the fire spread, all the girls ran into the cellar to hide there. The Russians shot again from the cannon, then the

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90 P.A. Tikhmenev, *A History of the Russian American Company*, (Limestone Press, 1978), 65.
91 P.A. Tikhmenev, A History of the Russian American Company, Vol. 2, Documents, (Limestone Press, 1979), 134.
92 Ibid.
93 Ibid. 135.
94 Ibid, 137.
95 Ibid. 137-138.

> door in the cellar was broken and we were forced to go into the street where *Kolosh* divided us between themselves and dragged us to their *baidaras* that were close by. From the *baidara* I could see that when the fire increased the Russians – I do not know which ones – began to jump from the upper story to the ground, where the *Kolosh* were stabbing them with spears.

A few days later when Plotnikov and another Russian survivor named Baturin were taken in a whaleboat by Captain Barber to visit the battle site there was nothing left of the fort but parts of melted brass cannon and the bodies of the Russians. They had all been beheaded, except for Kabanov. Plotnikov reports that all were subsequently buried in an undisclosed location.[96] On learning of the destruction of his settlement Baranov, on Kodiak Island at the time of the attack, began immediately to make plans to return to Sitka Sound since a permanent Russian settlement in southeast Alaska was essential to the southern expansion of the Russian-American Company.

In 1804 Baranov, supported by the Russian warship Neva, returned with a combined Russian / Aleut force. Following the taking of a fortified Tlingit stronghold at the mouth of Indian River, Baranov was able to rebuild his settlement a few miles to the south of the original location, founding what became in 1808, the capital of Russian America, retaining the name of the former settlement, New Archangel, and known today as Sitka.[97]

The Battle of 1802: The British and the Americans

In his history of the Russian-American Company, Tikhmenev[98] acknowledges the Russian belief that both the British and Americans played a direct role in the destruction of Fort St. Michael. He states:

> Investigations have revealed that the English played a very great part in encouraging the natives to destroy the fort at *Sitkha,* both by their advice and by providing the natives with guns and powder. This is the more likely since Barber and his countrymen, according to the promyhshlenniks, kept aloof during the native attack and took action only when everything had been burned and destroyed, despite their stories that they did everything possible to save the Russian settlement. However, according to other accounts it was not only the English who took part. A few fugitive American sailors were in league with the *Kolosh* and ruthlessly looted and destroyed everything they could.

Captain Henry Barber on the ship Unicorn out of London reportedly arrived in Norfolk [Sitka] Sound on June 28, 1802 and appears to have initially anchored off the Tlingit village of *Noow Tlein* (Castle Hill). Barber notes in his journal that he was surprised at the absence of any Russian activity in the sound.[99] On June 31st Barber left the Unicorn at anchor and with two small boats set out to look for the site of the Russian settlement but did not find the settlement or see any evidence of Russian or Aleut hunting activity.[100]

The Unicorn was later approached by the Tlingit chief *Mikhail [Shk'awulyeil].* The chief, along with his wife, were seized by Barber as hostages to trade for the captives in the hands of the Tlingit. Two "Boston" ships, the Globe and Alert that arrived just after the Unicorn, also took Tlingit hostages, one of whom, an unnamed "principal ringleader," was "executed" aboard the Globe as an example to the Tlingit. Barratt[101] includes the official "Proceedings of a Council of War" held on board the Globe and signed by Cunnigham, Ebbets, Barber

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[96] Ibid. 136.

[97] Arndt, Katherine L. and Richard A. Pierce, *A Construction History of Sitka, Alaska, as Documented in the Records of the Russian-American Company* (National Park Service, 2003), 14.

[98] P.A. Tikhmenev, *A History of the Russian American Company*, (Limestone Press, 1978), 66.

[99] Longenbaugh, Dee, The Destruction of Sitka, 1802, (unpublished manuscript on file at NPS Alaska NHL Office, Anchorage), 16.

[100] Barratt, Glynn, *The Battle of Sitka, 1804: A Kind of Victory*, (unpublished manuscript on file at Sitka National Historical Park, 1988), Appendix, 17.

[101] Barratt, Glynn, *The Battle of Sitka, 1804: A Kind of Victory*, (unpublished manuscript on file at Sitka National Historical Park, 1988), Notes 20.

and others which in part states:

> ... Members of the present Council have maturely deliberated upon his case; and conceiving that a public example might not only operate as a future restraint upon the cruel practices of the Indians, but might more effectually accomplish their humane intentions, vix. the release of the captive Russians; have resolved and unanimously adjudged him to suffer Death; and ordered his immediate Execution; Which accordingly took place this evening on board the said ship "Globe" in the presence of the Chief of Shetka, and other natives.

After demonstrating that the British and Americans would carry through threats to execute *Shk'awulyeil* and his wife if the Tlingit-held captives were not handed over, Barber was eventually able to have many of these captives brought to his ship. They were exchanged for prisoners taken by himself and other Americans. In the end, the rescued captives and other survivors who Barber was able to assemble totaled eight men, seventeen women, and three children. They were transported to Kodiak Island to ransom back to Baranov.[102]

The part played by Captain Barber in the events of June and July 1802 in Sitka Sound attracts a great deal of suspicion. Barber's own journal shows he was in Sitka Sound on June 17, the day before the attack on the Russians, yet as noted by Longenbaugh[103] Barber is silent concerning and activities immediately preceding the attack. The fact that Barber's ship and those of other American captains were so readily approached by the Tlingit after the destruction of the Russian Settlement suggests they did not fear reprisals from the English and implies a possible conspiracy between the English and the Tlingit prior to the attack.

Several stranded American seamen were undoubtedly present in Sitka Sound in the summer of 1802, some or all of whom appear to have been directly involved in the battle at Old Sitka - on both sides. William Sturgis, captain of Caroline out of Boston, was present in Sitka Sound in 1802 and reports that shortly before the 1802 attack on Fort St. Michael seven Americans had deserted from the Boston ship Jenny under Captain Crocker and had taken refuge with the Russians.[104] Captain Sturgis reports that the Tlingit, perhaps not wanting to involve the Americans in the impending attack, sent a message to the Americans requesting that they visit their village. Six reportedly accepted the invitation. Once in the Tlingit village the Americans were told of the Tlingit plan to attack the Russian settlement and their assistance was requested. The Americans allegedly declined to take part in the attack but told Captain Sturgis they were then detained by the Tlingit to prevent any warning of the planned assault being given to the Russians. The seventh America sailor of the group appears to have been the "Englishman" reported by Ekaterina Pinnuin to have been inside the blockhouse during the attack.

The complexity of American involvement in the Old Sitka battle is also described by Longenbaugh, who suggests that thė Americans Sturgis identifies as deserters from the Jenny were in fact more likely part of a group of thirteen men who in 1799 mutinied in Sitka Sound on board the Boston ship Hancock, also commanded by Captain Crocker.[105] Six of the thirteen deserters changed their minds and were taken back aboard the Hancock but seven were left on shore. Longenbaugh argues that it does not appear that these American deserters were with the Russians in 1799 since there is no mention by Baranov of any European seamen helping to build the fort and suggests it is more likely the American deserters were initially taken in by the Tlingits and later lied about deserting from the Jenny. Desertion was a less serious offense than mutiny. Longenbaugh seems to believe a second group of perhaps five Americans, the actual deserters from the Jenny,

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[102] Longenbaugh, Dee, *The Destruction of Sitka, 1802*. Unpublished manuscript at NPS Alaska NHL Office, Anchorage, 16-17.
[103] Ibid., 19.
[104] Barratt, Glynn, *The Battle of Sitka, 1804: A Kind of Victory*, (unpublished manuscript on file at Sitka National Historical Park, 1988), Appendix, 21.
[105] Longenbaugh, Dee, *The Destruction of Sitka, 1802*. Unpublished manuscript on file at NPS Alaska NHL Office, Anchorage, 10.

were in Sitka Sound in 1802 living with the Russians and suggests that all the American deserters from the Jenny who had joined the Russians were killed by the Tlingit, including three who had gone on a hunting trip with the Russians to Sea Lion Rocks, another on a hunting trip to Sea Otter Bay, and one who died during the battle at the fort.[106] Whether the "Englishman" who died with the Russians during the battle at the fort was off the Hancock or Jenny will probably never be known but it does appear at least one American sailor caught inside the Russian barracks died fighting on the side of the Russians in 1802.

The Battle of 1802: The Tlingit

Descendents of some Tlingit clans and house groups that took part in the 1802 battle still live in the Sitka area and oral history accounts of the battle have been passed down to modern day Tlingit who have only recently begun to share these stories with non-Natives. Oral history accounts passed down to Tlingit elder Mark Jacobs Jr. suggest that on their arrival in 1799 the Russians and their Aleut hunters were at first tolerated by the Sitka Tlingit. Mark Jacobs[107] writes:

> When the first white men came, they were welcomed because they had items for trade that were much desired such as tools, clothing, firearms, food, and a variety of trinkets. The trouble began when Indian women were taken as wives without the customary payment for the privilege. The Tlingits, as slave owners, would not tolerate being treated as the native Aleuts that they [the Russians] had in subjugation.... In retaliation for captured women, the Tlingits helped themselves to the firewood cut and split by the Aleuts. The Russians recorded this act as the Tlingits being thieves...the tension increased to a point where the Indians that had muskets could not buy gun powder.

The attack on Ft. Saint Michael that came in the summer of 1802 was part of a widespread and coordinated Tlingit effort to drive the Russians out of their territory that involved planned attacks at Russian settlements at Sitka and Yakutat and on Russian and Aleut hunting parties. Much of the planning and support for the attacks appears to have come from Tlingit groups to the south of Sitka and Yakutat. A southern Tlingit chief named *Kaniagit* from Dall Island, off the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, appears to have been a crucial source of guns and power used in the attack on Fort St. Michael.[108] Principle chiefs from Wrangell, Kuiu, and Kake met in *Khutsnov* [Angoon] in the summer of 1801 to plan for the destruction of all Russians and Aleuts in Southeast Alaska and this plan was communicated to the Sitka, Chilkat, and Yakutat Tlingit. Barratt[109] writes:

> What seemed incontrovertible, however, is that Southern Tlingit groups had hatched the plan for the destruction of Old Sitka. And the meetings to discuss the execution of that plan had all, as seen, been held in villages far south of Yakutat. Angoon, Dall Island, Kuiu; such were the places linked with stratagems and plots for the attack on Fort St. Michael.

Until the mid-1900s, first hand accounts of the 1802 battle and destruction of Fort St. Michael have come only from the rescued survivors as related by Russian sources. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, oral history accounts of the battle itself and events leading up to and following it were collected from Alex Andrews and Sally Hopkins, two Tlingit elders to whom traditional knowledge of the battle had been passed down. Alex Andrews, born in Sitka in 1889 as "a man of the Kaagwantaan and child of the *Kiks.adi,*" recorded his account of the battle in 1960.[110] Andrews was able to pass on the narrative tradition of the *Kaagwantaan* as received

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[106] Ibid. 10-11.

[107] Jacobs, Mark, Jr., Early Encounters Between the Tlingit and the Russians, In: *Russia in North America,* Alaska History No. 35, Edited by Richard A. Pierce, (The Limestone Press, 1990), 4.

[108] Barratt, Glynn, *The Battle of Sitka, 1804: A Kind of Victory*, (unpublished manuscript on file at Sitka National Historical Park, 1988), 52,83.

[109] Ibid., 82.

[110] Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer, The Battles of Sitka, 1802 and 1804, From Tlingit, Russian, and Other Points of View, In: *Russia*

from his own father. Sally Hopkins, born in 1865, only 63 years after the destruction of Fort St. Michael, recorded the Tlingit account of the battle in 1958 when she was 93 years old.[111] Sally Hopkins had received her education in a Russian school and in addition to speaking Tlingit, spoke and read Russian fluently. The Tlingit account of the 1802 battle had come down to Sally from her maternal great grandfather S*hk'awulyeil*, one of the principal chiefs at the battle.[112] In presenting the Native perspective of the battle, Tlingit oral history accounts have added greatly to an understanding of the events surrounding the destruction of the Russian settlement at Old Sitka.

It is through oral accounts that it begins to become possible to view the battle of Old Sitka from the cultural perspective of the Tlingit. Sally Hopkin's narrative of the attack maintains that the Russian blockhouse was set on fire by two old women named *Seikw* and *X'waal'k'* who approached the fort from the rear, carrying wood shavings and walking with canes.[113] Sally Hopkins[114] narrates:

> The fort *Gajaa Heen*
> the backdoors weren't closed
> out there they [Russians] were having fun
> When was it they saw the boat
> it was coming
> those [warriors] with banners were already among them....
>
> This was why they [the Russians] aimed the guns at them
> While they were doing this
> they forgot the door that opened to the back
> *X'waal'k'* charcoaled [blackened] her face
> She charcoaled her face like an owls. *Seikw* also.
> They did this because they were going to burn alive.
>
> As soon as they sat down inside
> the others were out in the back.
> Go! Go! Go! Go!
> They quickly laid out the shavings
> The Russians only watched those coming on the boat
> only when the fire was flaring up around them
> that was when....
> saving themselves there.
> They running into the fire there
> The bodies all lay out on the beach....
> No more. It exploded
> The tall fort [blockhouse].

At the end of the fighting the Hopkins narrative relates that the Tlingit dead are gathered on the beach and taken away by boat or raft.[115]

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in North America, Alaska History No. 35, (The Limestone Press, 1990), 7.

[111] Ibid., 6-7.

[112] Hopkins, Sally. Audio tape recording, Transcribed and translated by Nora Marks Dauenhauer (Sitka National Historical Park, 1987), 4,14.

[113] Hopkins, Sally. Audio tape recording, Transcribed and translated by Nora Marks Dauenhauer (Sitka National Historical Park, 1987), 35-39.

[114] Ibid., 38-39.

[115] Hopkins, Sally. Audio tape recording, Transcribed and translated by Nora Marks Dauenhauer (Sitka National Historical Park, 1987), 39.

Alex Andrew's[116] chronological narrative of the attacks provides a vivid account of the assault on the fort by the Tlingit warriors arriving by canoe and describes the burning of the warehouse:

> When they saw the smoke billowing out
> is when the war party came.
> But the Russian noble [Medvednikov] was above.
> He was moving around on top of the fort,
> on the roof of the Big House
> where the four logs joined.
>
> When the war party landed on the beach
> an interpreter (in the fort) was asked,
> "Why were the men coming in dressed that way?".....
> That was why they moved the canons right on them,
> the canons.
> When they rushed up they ran in relays
> With *Duk'waan,*
> *Stoonookw.*
> As *Duk'waan* was running ahead
> the canon fired
> The child of *Chookaneidi*
> lay ahead of,
> and the child of *Kaagwaantaan*
> lay behind
> *Stoonookw.*
> That was how they fell.
>
> *K'alyaan* though was slow
> getting out of the boat.
> When he saw how his nephews were killed helplessly he began to fight.
> He carried a spear toward the big house
> A dagger dangled from his neck, a weapon.
>
> When he ran inside the canon was fired at him.
> That was how he fell.....
> They killed many people,
> Russians,
> for *K'alyaan*
> When he came to, he jumped up.
> He made a noise like a brown bear.
> he growled like his fathers.
> When he charged in
> inside the big house
> is when the screaming began.
> The Russians screamed.
> His men charged in right behind him,
> inside the house.

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[116] Andrews, Alex, *The Battle of Sitka*. Audio tape recording, July 20, 1960. Transcribed and translated by Nora Marks Dauenhauer, (Sitka National Historic Park, 1987), 14.

While they were fighting in the big house
the stairs burned off before they could go back down.
It burned.
Because it burned away from there
there was no way anyone could go down.
The big house was filled with animal skins.
sea lion skins, brown bear skins.....
The men [Tlingit] wrapped them around their heads
then jumped out...
Many people perished in the big house,
then it burned down.
When it burned down that was the end of the house.

Oral traditions function to validate Tlingit ties to the landscape. The 1804 battle involved many *Kiks.adi* clan Tlingit who had also taken part in the 1802 attack on Fort St. Michael, most notably the *Kiks.adi* chief *K'alyaan* who wielded the blacksmith hammer taken at Old Sitka against the Russians at Indian River.[117] In addition, regalia and sacred objects such as *K'alyaan's* cast iron blacksmith's hammer, associated with both the battles of 1802 and 1804 and passed down through generations of *K'alyaan's* descendants, have taken on special clan significance to the *Kiks.adi,* reinforcing clan identity and cultural ties to the landscape.[118]

Until recently it was believed there had been no survivors on the Russian side from within the fort at the battle of Old Sitka, but it is now known that two Russian babies, a boy and a girl, were discovered by the Tlingit during the fighting and saved from the burning warehouse. According to oral history information obtained in Sitka from Joseph Demmert, a Tlingit woman from Prince of Wales Island, married at the time of the 1802 battle to a Sitka man, prevailed in her effort to save the babies from being put to death and raised them as her own children.[119] According to Demmert, the two Russian children grew up in Tlingit society and married Tlingits. The girl died early, but the man lived a long life and his descendants are part of the Tlingit community to this day. A descendent of the hunter Abrosim Plotnikov who escaped the attack on the fort, still living as of 1990, is also identified by Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer.[120] Following Plotnikov's rescue and return to Kodiak Island, his child remained with his Tlingit wife. Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer report that in 1990 Plotnikov's great grandson, Robert Martin, was Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Sealaska Heritage Foundation in Southeast Alaska. The legacy of the battle at Old Sitka continues to live on in the stories, songs, sacred artifacts, and bloodlines of the Tlingit people.

Other Russian-American Period Historic Sites in Alaska

Old Sitka can be compared with four other Russian-American period sites in Alaska: Three Saints Bay NHL on Kodiak Island; the New Russia Site NHL at Yakutat; the American Flag Raising Site NHL at Sitka; and Sitka National Historical Park, at the mouth of Indian River. Three Saints Bay at Old Harbor on Kodiak Island, founded by Grigorii Shelikhov in 1784 and abandoned in 1792, was the first Russian colony in America and served as a base for the exploration and eventual establishment of other fur trade posts or settlements. Three Saints Bay is similar to Old Sitka in that no Russian structures remain at the site, however it was abandoned prior to the establishment of Old Sitka, is not a battlefield, and was within Koniag Eskimo territory rather than

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[117] Worl, Rosita. *Principals of Tlingit Property Law and Case Studies of Cultural Object, r*eport prepared for Sitka National Historical Park (National Park Service, 1996), 109.

[118] Worl, Rosita. *Principals of Tlingit Property Law and Case Studies of Cultural Object, r*eport prepared for Sitka National Historical Park (National Park Service, 1996), 109.

[119] Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer, The Battles of Sitka, 1802 and 1804, From Tlingit, Russian, and Other Points of View, In: *Russia in North America,* Alaska History No. 35, (The Limestone Press, 1990), 14-15.

[120] Ibid., 15-16.

that controlled by the Tlingit.

The New Russia Site on the Phipps Peninsula near Yakutat was established in 1796 by Alexander Baranov - under orders from Shelikhov -as a link between the Russian fur trading center on Kodiak Island and Russian-led Aleut sea otter hunting parties moving southeastward into Tlingit territory. The Russian settlement at Yakutat, established in part as an experimental agricultural colony, was attacked and destroyed by the Tlingit in 1805 and not rebuilt. No structural evidence of the settlement remains. New Russia is similar to Old Sitka in that it was founded by Alexander Baranov as a fur trade post in Tlingit territory; was partly contemporaneous with Old Sitka; and was destroyed by the Tlingit. New Russia differs in that it was intended as more of an agricultural settlement and ship building station for logistical support of further Russian expansion to the south and did not play the central role that Old Sitka did in establishing a Russian presence at the very heart of Tlingit territory in Sitka Sound where sea otter populations were highest.

The American Flag Raising Site at Sitka was designated as an NHL at the same time as Old Sitka on June 13, 1962, and like Old Sitka is now a developed Alaska State Park where major archeological excavations have taken place.[121] The American Flag Raising Site occupies Castle Hill, the former location of the Tlingit village of *Noow Tlein* where, following the 1804 battle at Indian River, Baranov rebuilt his settlement of New Archangel, giving it the same name as that of his earlier settlement at Starrigavan Bay destroyed by the Tlingit in 1802. Castle Hill became the site of Baranov's mansion and the focal point of Sitka as the capital of Russian-America. No Russian structures remain at Castle Hill. In addition to their shared historic name and proximity, similarities between Old Sitka and the American Flag Raising Site include their close association with Alexander Baranov as locations of armed conflict between the Russians and Tlingit Indians,[122] and in their association with events related to the eventual establishment of Sitka as the capital of Russian-America in 1808. Given the short existence of Baranov's first settlement at Old Sitka and the brief time he actually spent at Fort Saint Michael, Baranov's association is much stronger with the rebuilt settlement of New Archangel at Castle Hill from where he managed the affairs of Russian America from 1804 until shortly before his death in 1819.[123] Much of the NHL significance of the American Flag Raising Site is associated with the October 18, 1867 ceremony in which the Russian Flag was lowered on Castle Hill and the American flag raised, marking Russia's withdrawal from North America and the transfer of Alaska to the United States.

Sitka National Historical Park, near present day Sitka, was established in 1910 to commemorate the 1804 Battle of Sitka and is the site most comparable to Old Sitka in the sense that it was the location of a decisive fight between Russian forces and the Tlinigt. Baranov, returning after the 1802 battle at Old Sitka to punish the Tlingit and regain control of Sitka Sound, found as many as 800 Sitka Tlingit occupying a fortified site at the mouth of Indian River. In the ensuing battle that lasted several days Baranov himself was wounded during a ground assault on the Tlingit stronghold before it was abandoned by the Tlingit who retreated inland leaving the Russians in control of the area. The Tlingit fort site was excavated in the 1950s but no structural remains of the fort exist today and all that remains of this last major conflict between the Russians and the Tlingit is the site of the Tlingit fort and battlefield. Rather than occupy the Tlingit fort at Indian River, Baranov rebuilt his settlement of New Archangel at the location of the main Tlingit village of *Noow Tlein,* about a mile from the mouth of the river. Many of the Tlingit warriors who fought at Old Sitka, most notably the *Kiks.adi* chief

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[121] McMahan, David J. et al., *Archaeological Data Recovery at Baranof Castle State Historic Site, Sitka, Alaska: Final Report of Investigations*, report prepared for Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Office of History and Archaeology Report No. 84, (Alaska Department of Natural Resources, 2002).

[122] In 1855 the Russian-American Company settlement of New Archangel at Sitka was attacked by the Tlingit. (see Dean, Jonathan, Their Nature and Qualities Remained Unchanged: Russian Occupation and Tlingit Resistance, 1802-1867, in *Alaska History*, Vol. 9, No. 1, Spring 1994, 8-12.

[123] K.T. Khlebnikov, *Baranov: Chief Manager of the Russian Colonies in America* (Limestone Press, 1973), 98-100.

K'alyaan, also took part in the 1804 battle and the two battle sites are closely associated with the Tlingit struggle against Russian domination. Russians and their Native allies also died at both sites. Unlike Old Sitka there was no direct American or British involvement in the 1804 battle, although the Tlingit undoubtedly obtained guns, ammunition, powder, and even cannon used against the Russians at Indian River at least indirectly from American or British traders. Most importantly, in contrast to Old Sitka, the outcome of this later battle clearly favored the Russians.

Concluding Statement

What sets Old Sitka apart from other Russian-American sites in Alaska is its unique role in the initial expansion of the Russian fur trade into Southeast Alaska. The battle of 1802 temporarily drove the Russians out of Southeast Alaska, but led to the overpowering 1804 Russian counterattack that soundly defeated the Sitka Tlingit at Indian River. Events surrounding the founding and destruction of the Russian fur trade post at Old Sitka played a critical role in the establishment of Sitka as the capital of Russian-America, and in setting the stage at the national and international levels for the eventual transfer of Alaska to the United States in 1867.

The destruction of Fort St. Michael, an important event in shaping the political landscape during the early nineteenth century, was an attempt by the Tlingit to reject Russian exploitation and reclaim control over their own land and resources. The attack involved Tlingit villages from all over southeast Alaska and careful planning among clan alliances. For the Sitka Tlingit, locked in a struggle with the Russians to retain dominion over their territory, the battle at Old Sitka only briefly delayed the inevitable collapse of their way of life. Had the Tlingit succeeded in preventing Russian settlement of their territory, it is likely that Russian America would have only extended as far south as Prince William Sound and all of southeast Alaska would likely have gone to Canada rather than become part of the United States.

It is also important to consider significance from the perspective of the people most closely associated with an historic event. To the Tlingit, significance lies not only in Old Sitka's location as a battle site where many warriors lost their lives, but also in the way the social structure of their culture defines the relationship between people and the landscape. In their view, "social geography" is built upon kinship ties to a place.[124] Territory was held in common by clans and a prized salmon stream such as Starrigavan Creek would have been especially valued. Significance also lies in the connection between the people and the landscape, embodied in sacred clan property, ceremonial objects and crests, myths, dances, songs, and names.[125]

The events that took place in Old Sitka from 1799-1802 still inspire those who stop at the wayside. One notable visitor in 2002 was Alaskan artist Ray Troll.[126] He states:

> In June 2002 I made my say to Sitka for the two hundredth anniversary of the battle. I went to the empty beach and tried imagining what the scene must have looked like. I then spent countless hours researching the helmets and armor before I started the drawing that July.

The drawing (Figure 8), called "The Battle of Old Sitka, June 1802," is a powerful example of the potential of Old Sitka to stir the imagination and spark the intellect. These are qualities that set National Historic Landmarks at the pinnacle of our list of treasured historic places. The list should justifiably include Old Sitka.

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[124] Smith-Middleton, Holly, and Arnold R. Alanen, *Impressions of Indian River: A Landscape History of Sitka National Historical Park*, Draft Report prepared for the National Park Service, (University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1997), 46.
[125] Ibid.
[126] Troll, Ray, *Rapture of the Deep The Art of Ray Troll* (University of California Press, 2004), 20.

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_____ *National Historic Landmark Dedesignation Study of Old Sitka National Historical Landmark*, Report prepared for the National Park Service, Contract No. PX9700-7-0853, on file at NPS NHL Office, Anchorage, Alaska, 1987b.

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_____ *A History of the Russian American Company,* Materials For the Study of Alaska History, No. 18, Vol. 2, Translated by Dmitri Krenov, edited by Richard A. Pierce, The Limestone Press, Kingston, Canada, 1979 [1860].

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Ushanoff, Vasily. "Old Sitka Comes Alive on Canvas," *Alaska Journal,* Vol. 10, No. 4, 1980.

Worl, Rosita. *Principals of Tlingit Property Law and Case Studies of Cultural Object,* Report prepared for the National Park Service Alaska Field Area and Sitka National Historic Park on file at Sitka National Historical Park, Sitka, Alaska, 1996.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__ Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_X_ Previously Listed in the National Register.
__ Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
_X_ Designated a National Historic Landmark.
__ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: #
__ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State Agency
_X_ Federal Agency
___ Local Government
___ University
_X_ Other (Specify Repository): Sitka National Historical Park

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: 2.27 acres (excavated fort area in 1934-35)
3.16 acres (approximate battle site based on landform)

Legal Description: T . 55 S., R 63 E., SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 3, Copper River Meridian, Sitka A-5 Alaska Quadrangle.

UTM References: NAD27, Zone8N

Point	Northing	Easting
A	6331915	477517
B	6331910	477536
C	6331909	477567
D	6331808	477614
E	6331838	477588
F	6331753	477551
G	6331777	477482
H	6331793	477488
I	6331814	477507
J	6331848	477501
K	6331848	477490
L	6331876	477500

The site of Old Sitka, covering an area of approximately 3 acres, is contained within the western portion of Old Sitka State Historical Park, a 51.30 acre tract of land legally described as Lot 2, USS 3670, Sec. 2 & 3, T. 55 S. R. 63 E., Copper River Meridian[127]. The actual Russian fort site as determined by excavation in 1934-35 occupied 2.27 acres.[128] Inclusion of the battlefield area around the fort based on the landform and topography brings the total site area to approximately 3 acres. The actual acreage determined by USFS UTM site boundary coordinates (listed above) for the Old Sitka Site is 3.16 acres.

Verbal Boundary Description

From the mouth of Starrigavan Creek the tract of land identified as Lot 2 by U.S. Survey 3670 extends to the southeast along the south bank of Starrigavan Creek for about 900 yards to the boundary of the North Tongass National Forest. From this point the track extends southward from the river about 300 yards, then northwest to Starrigavan Bay. The Old Sitka Site occupies a projection of shoreline of approximately 3 acres immediately southeast of the mouth of Starrigavan Creek in the northwestern portion of this tract. Warnock more generally identifies the area as "bounded on the west by Starrigavan Bay, on the east by Halibut Point Road, and on the north by Starrigavan Creek."[129] There is no natural boundary immediately to the south. The site is that portion of Lot 2, U.S.S. 3670 that occupies a projection of coastal shoreline immediately south of the mouth of Starrigavan Creek, west of Halibut Point Road, and north of the park boat launch facility. The boat ramp and access road is south of the site area.

---

[127] An additional 7.86 acres of adjacent tidelands is also included within the parcel reserved for historic site purposes.

[128] Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka,* (National Park Service, 1967), Map Sheet 2.

[129] Warnock, Douglas C., (NPS Regional Director) memo to Keeper of the Register, National Register of Historic Places Division, WASO, dated April 9, 1982.

Boundary Justification

The site of Fort St. Michael was identified in 1934-35 by U.S.Forest Service excavations. Horizontal distribution of artifacts associated with the Russian fort and archaeological evidence of building foundation logs, post holes, and other features likely associated with the Russian occupation at Old Sitka was mapped by the USDA Forest Service as extending over an area of 2.27 acres. Expanding the site acreage to include the entire projection of coastline on which Fort St. Michael was located would likely include the battlefield area around the fort and all or most of the prehistoric site that predated the Russian settlement.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Robert C. Betts
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988 E. Shingle Mill Road
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864

Telephone: (208) 263-3273
Date: May 1, 2004

Edited by: Becky Saleeby (edited in 2005 and again on August 5, 2009)
National Park Service
Alaska Regional Office
240 W. 5th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone: (907) 644-3477

INITIALLY DESIGNATED A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK ON
JUNE 13, 1962

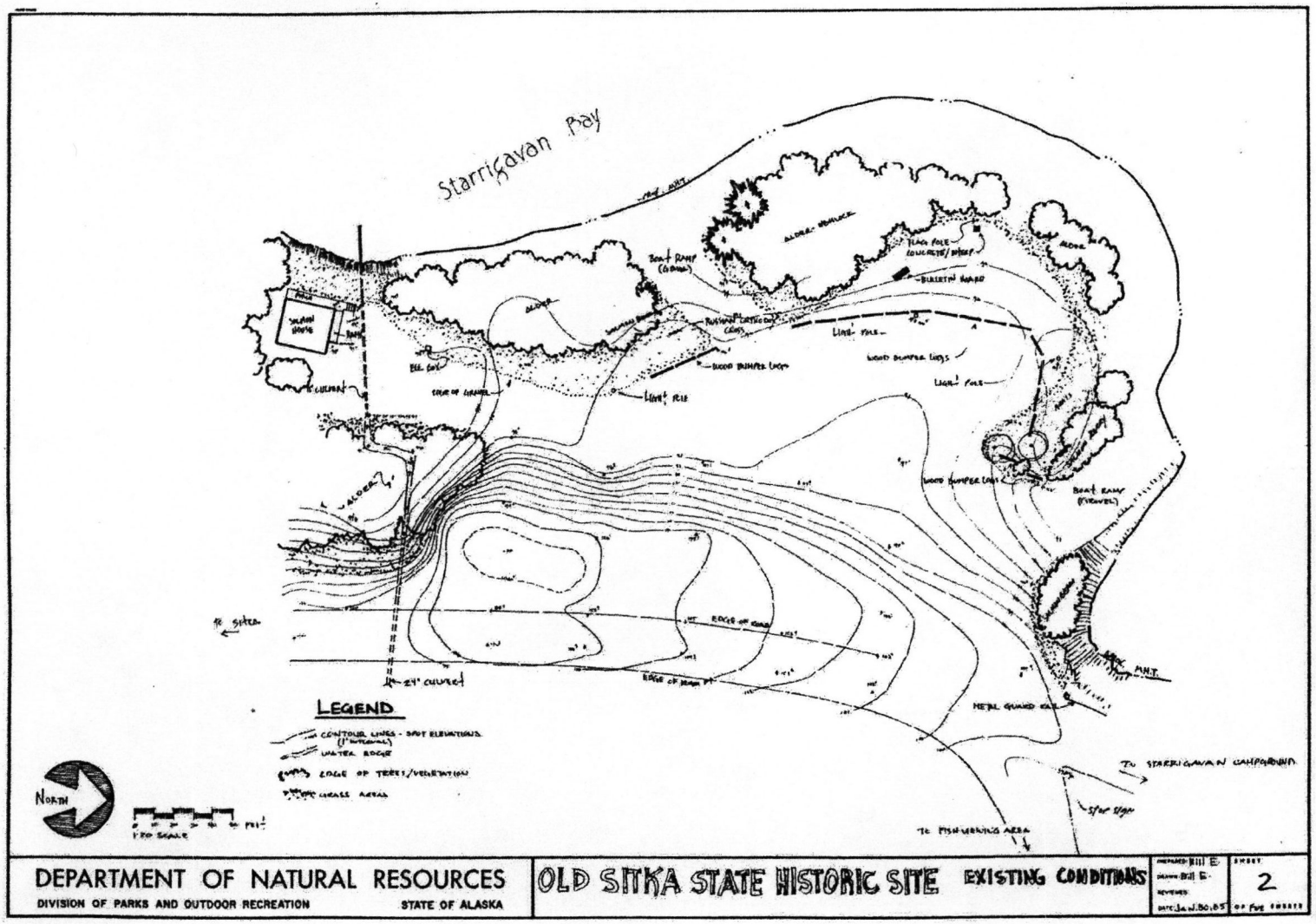
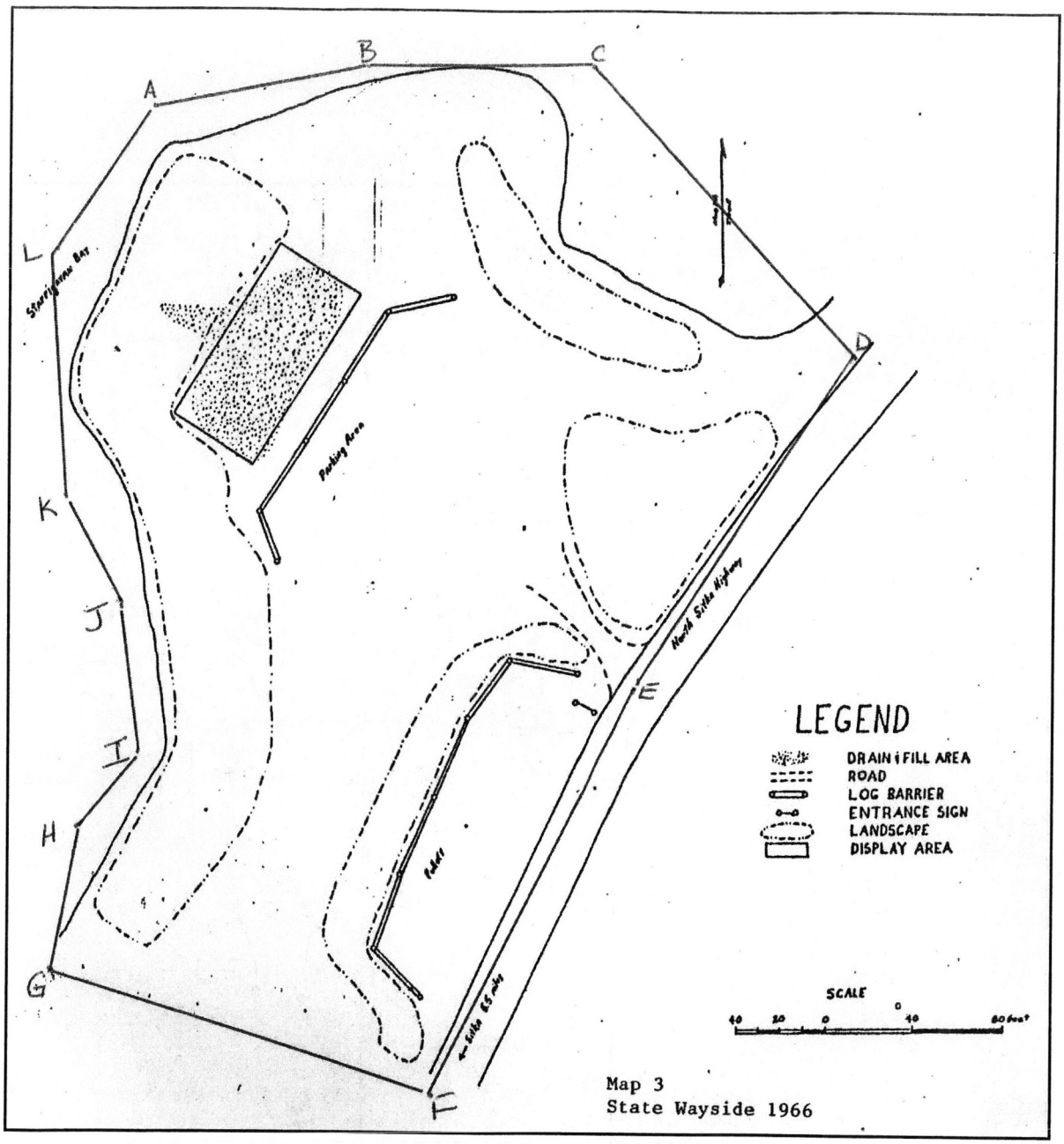


Figure 7. Old Sitka State Historic Site map showing proposed plan 1985.



Note: The NHL boundary, superimposed on this map, was delineated in 2005.

Figure 6. State of Alaska Development of Old Sitka as wayside and historic park.

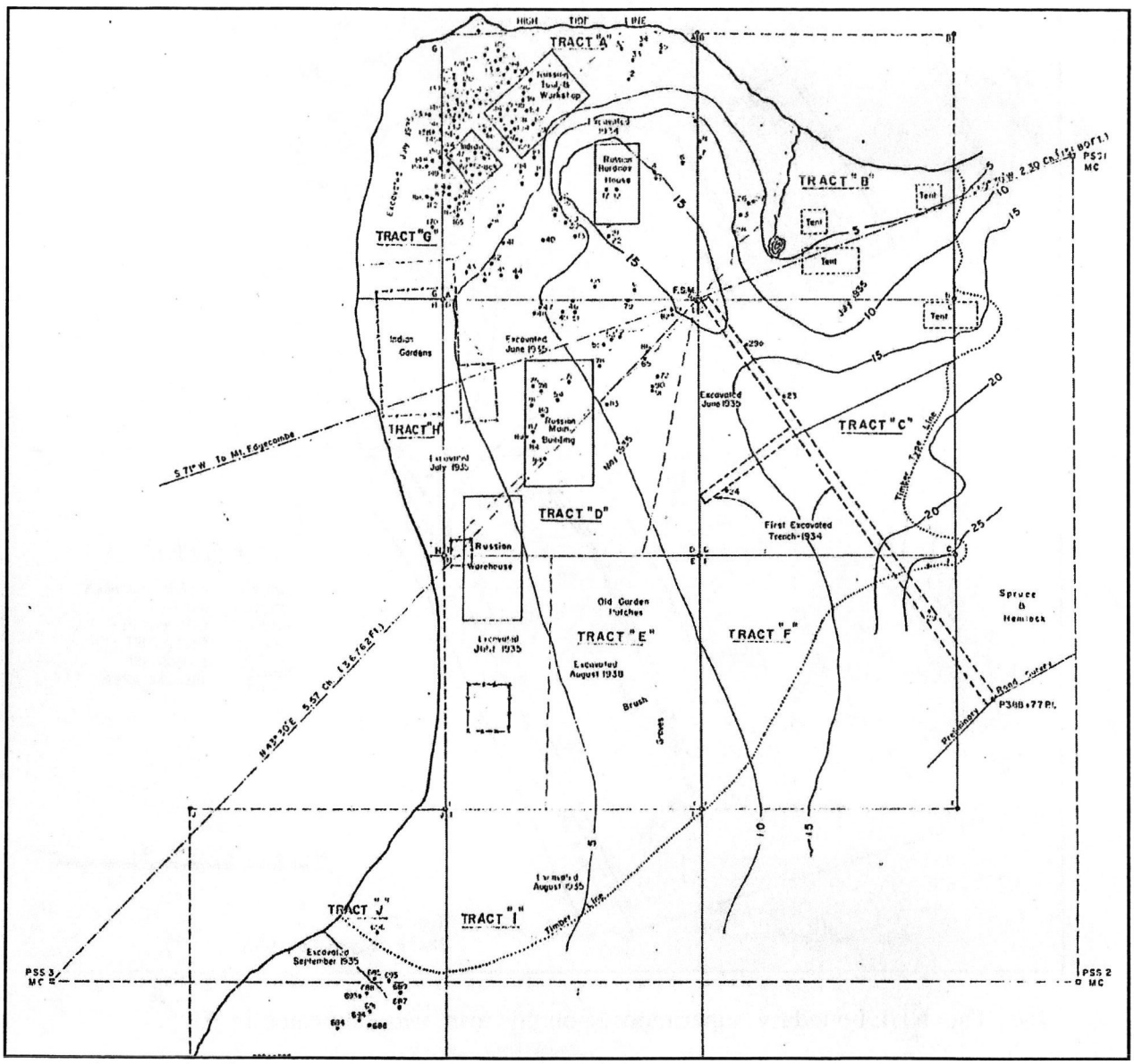


Figure 5. Excavation map showing location of Russian building and artifacts.

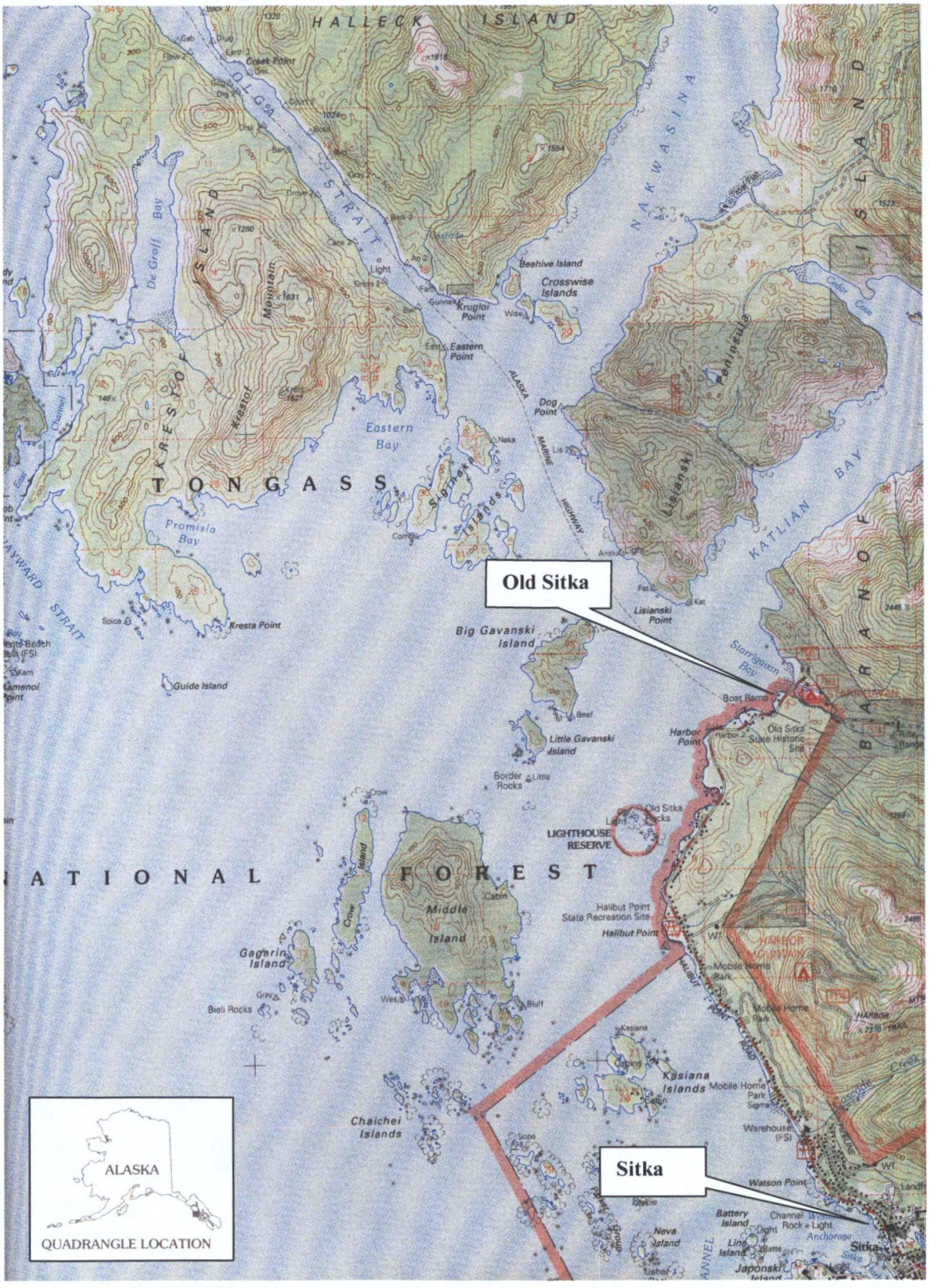


Figure 1. USGS Sitka A-5, Alaska (1996), Sitka Sound, Alaska. Scale: 1:63,360.

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Photo 7	Old Sitka National Historic Landmark: view northeast of shoreline (Bob Betts 2002)

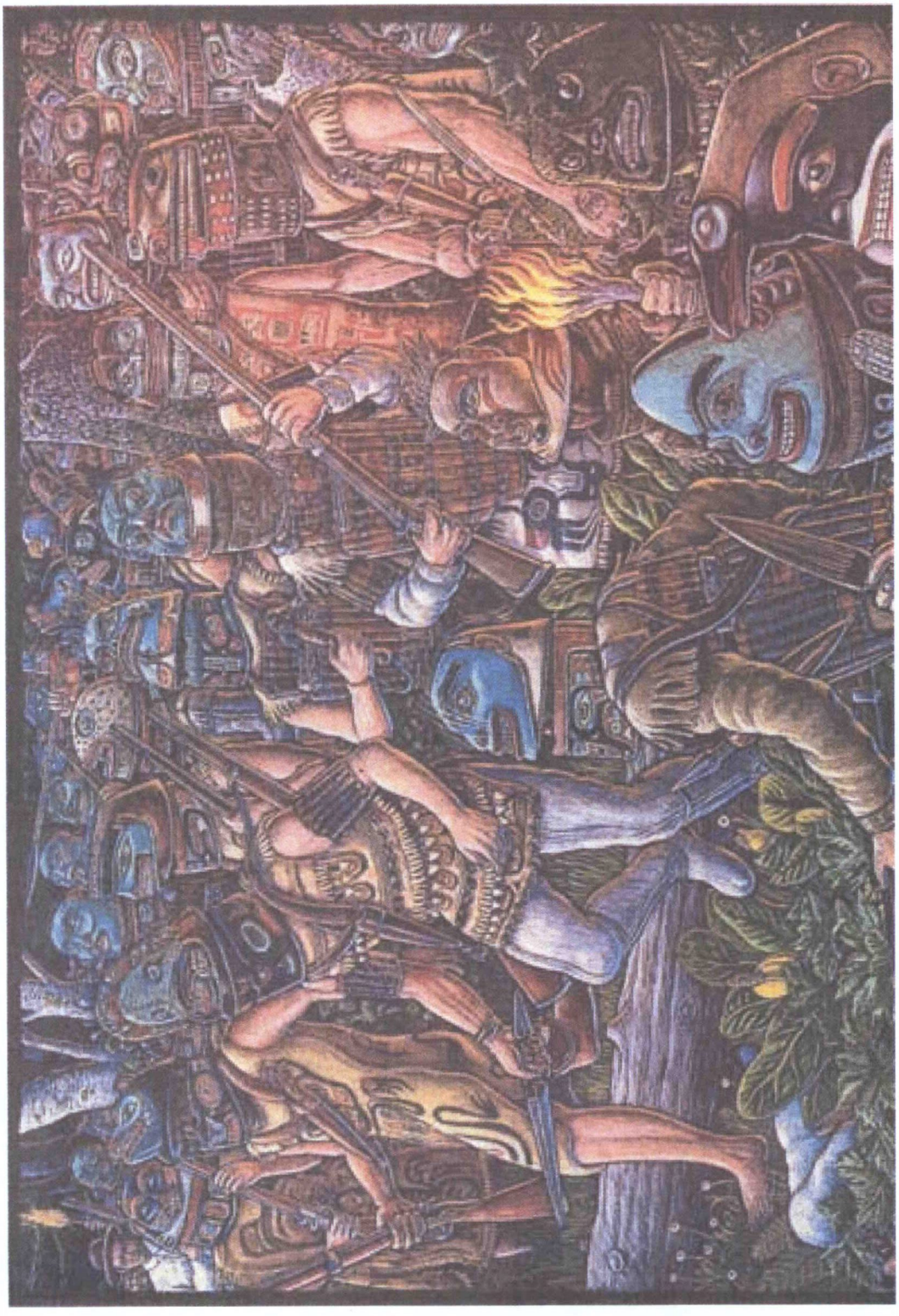

Figure 8. Ray Troll's 2002 drawing "The Battle of Old Sitka, June 1802"

Old Sitka National Historic Landmark
Boundary



UTM NAD27 Zone8N

Point	Northing	Easting
A	6331915	477517
B	6331910	477536
C	6331909	477567
D	6331880	477614
E	6331838	477588
F	6331753	477551
G	6331777	477482
H	6331793	477488
I	6331814	477507
J	6331848	477501
K	6331876	477490
L	6331902	477500

Legend

UTM Points

Boundary

Aerial Photogrpahy
provided by AeroMap
flown July 26, 1998
Exposure 2-11
Scale of 1:12,000

Total Boundary Area is 3.16 Acres



National Park Service
Alaska Regional Office
NHL - Cultural Resources

N
W E
S

0 50 100 200 Ft

Figure 2.

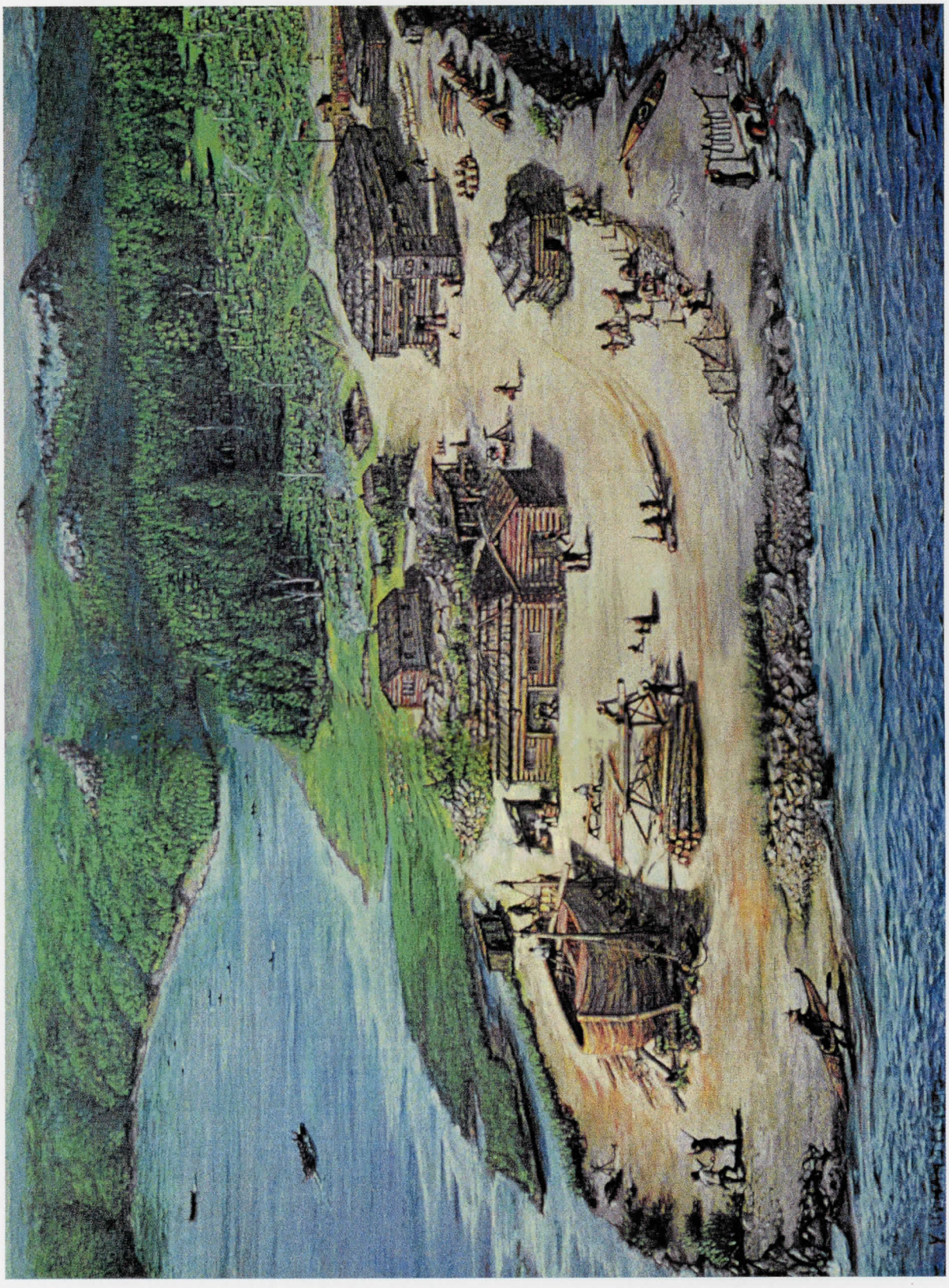

Figure 3. Painting by Ushanoff of Old Sitka during the Russian occupation.

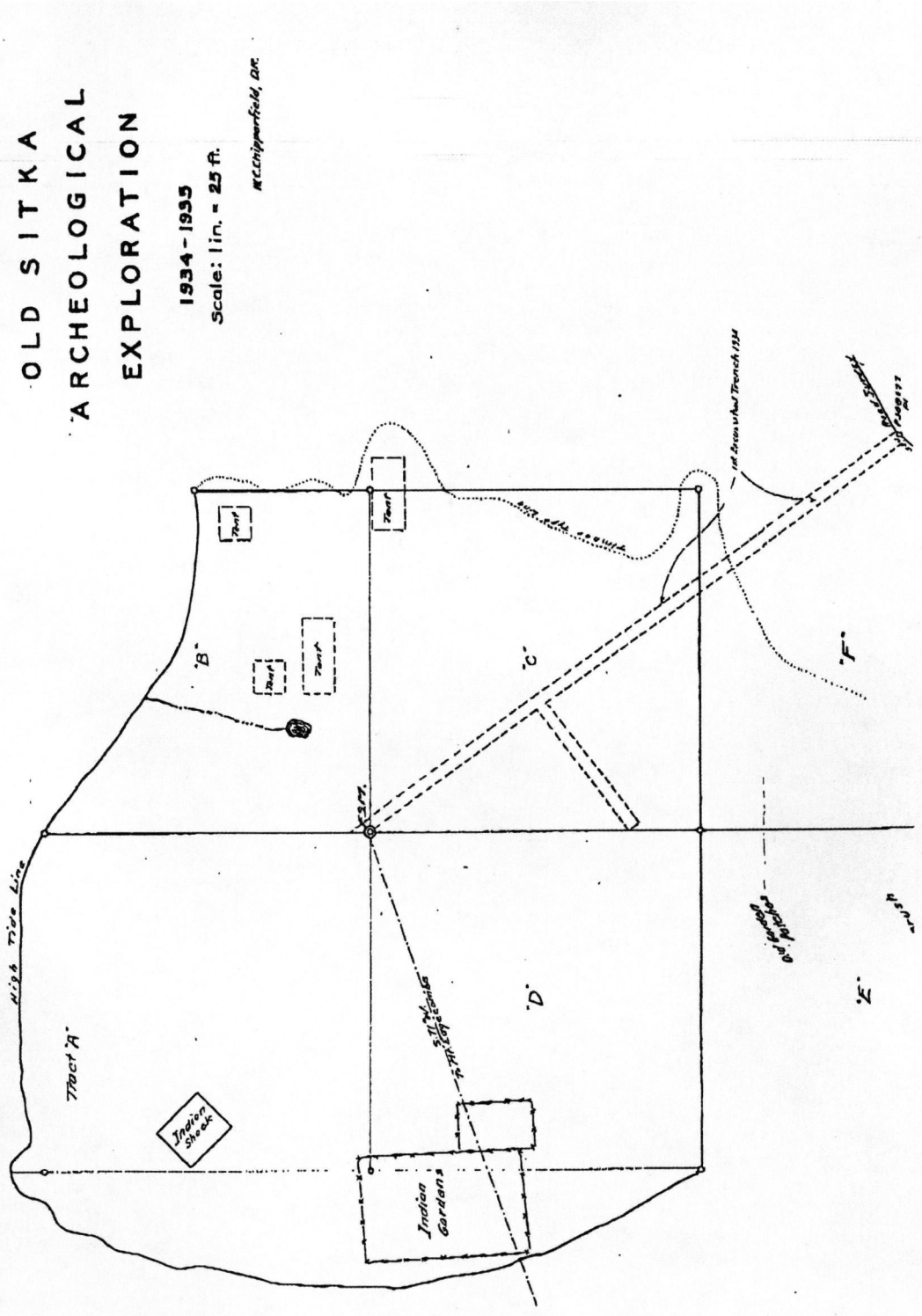
OLD SITKA
ARCHEOLOGICAL
EXPLORATION
1934-1935
Scale: 1 in. = 25 ft.
W.C. Chipperfield, Del.
High Tide Line
TRACT "A"
Indian Sheds
Indian Gardens
"B"
"C"
"D"
"E"
"F"
Test
Test
Test
Test
Old Fence Posts
Old Fence Posts
Old Fence Posts

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Photo 1. Tlingit man and boat at mouth of Starrigavan Creek, 1910.



Photo 2. Old Sitka, view southeast from Starrigavan campground.



Photo 3. Interpretative panels at Old Sitka.



Photo 4. Old Sitka National Historic Landmark plaque.



Photo 5. Russian possession plaque #12 found during Old Sitka excavations in 1935.



Photo 6. Tlingit smokehouses and gardens, 1935.



Photo 7. Old Sikta, view northeast of shoreline.

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UTM Points

Boundary

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provided by AeroMap
flown July 26, 1998
Exposure 2-11
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National Park Service
Alaska Regional Office
NHL - Cultural Resources

N
W E
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0 50 100 200 Ft

Figure 2.



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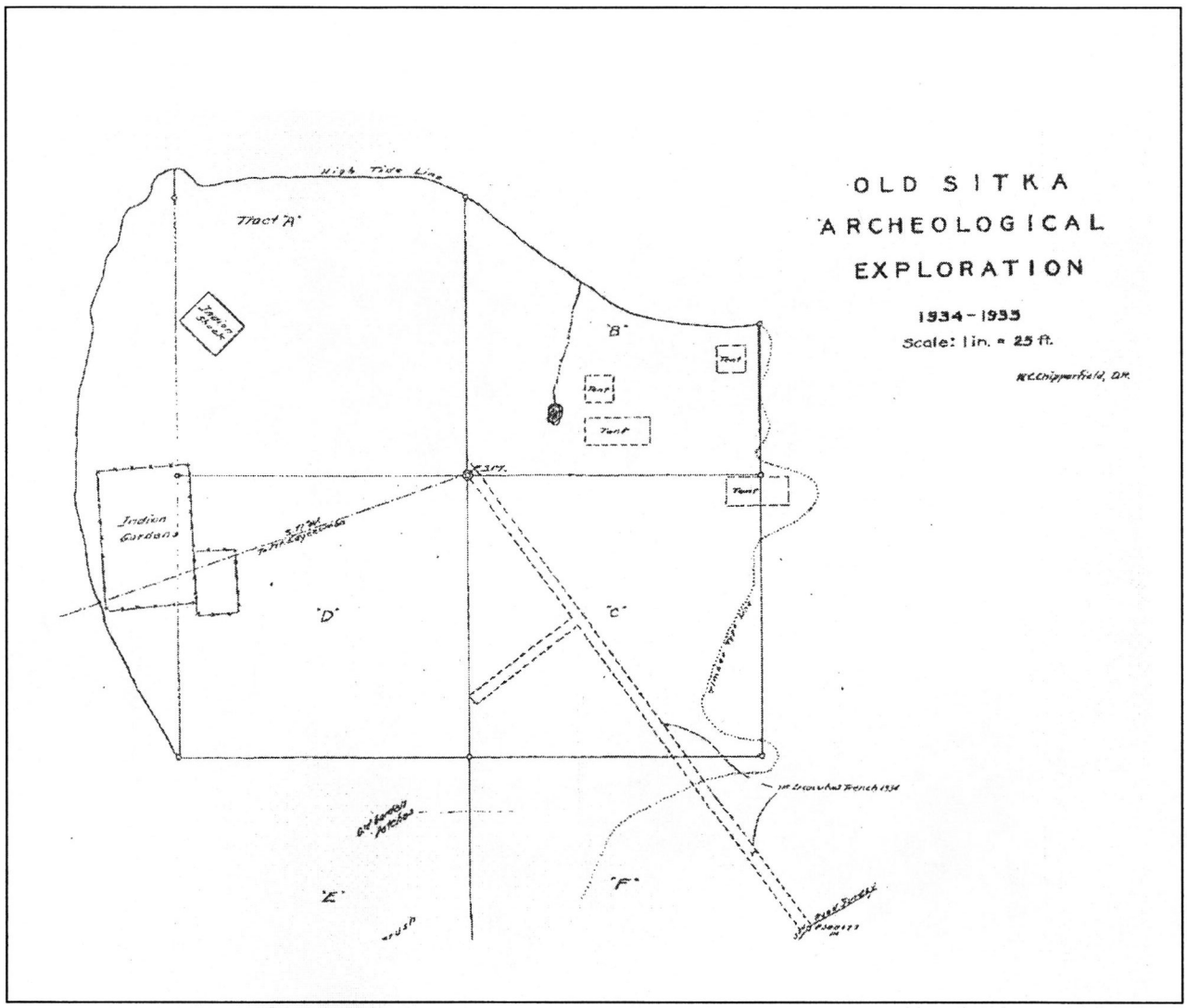
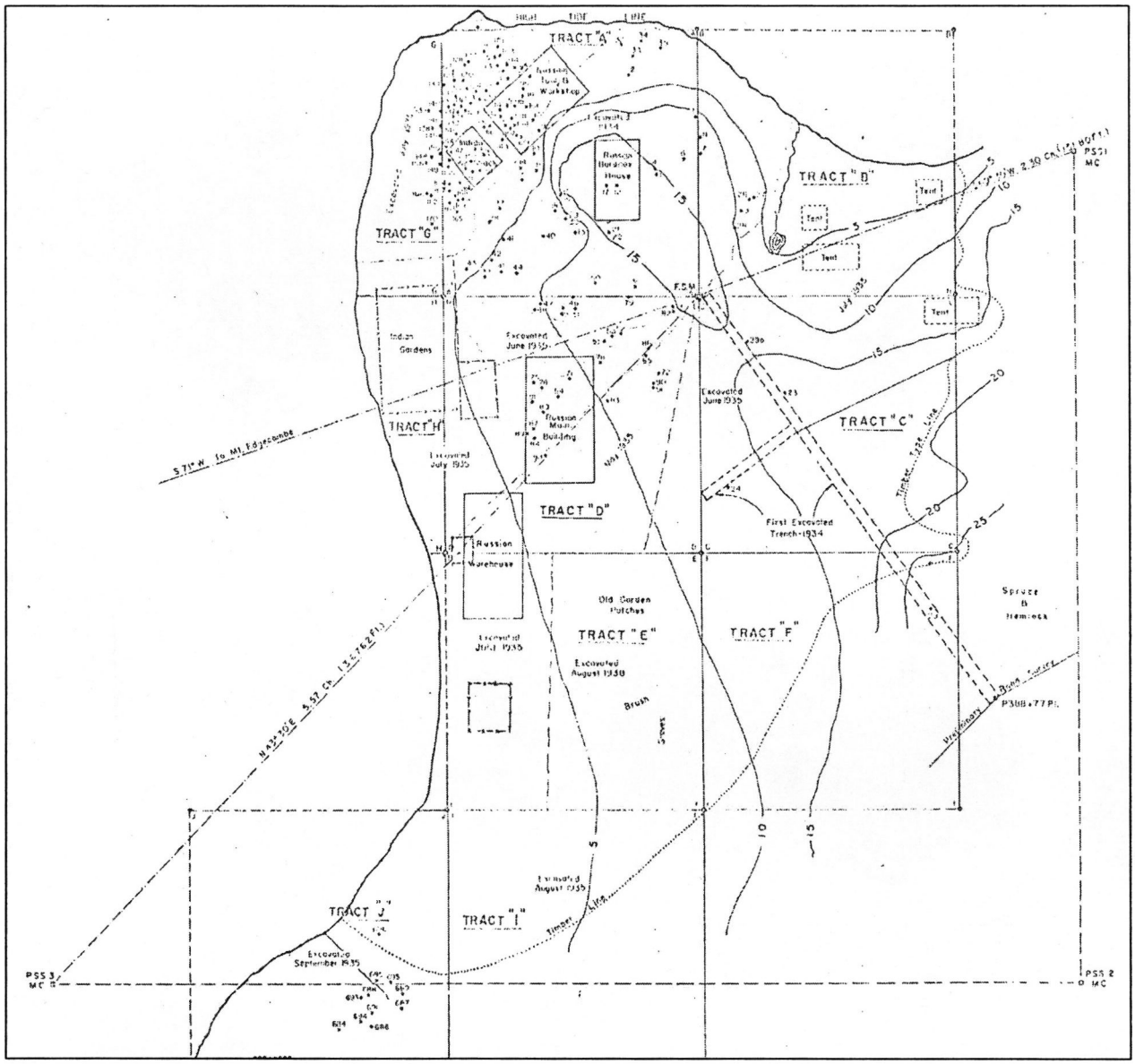


Figure 4. Forest Service Excavation of Old Sitka 1934-1935.



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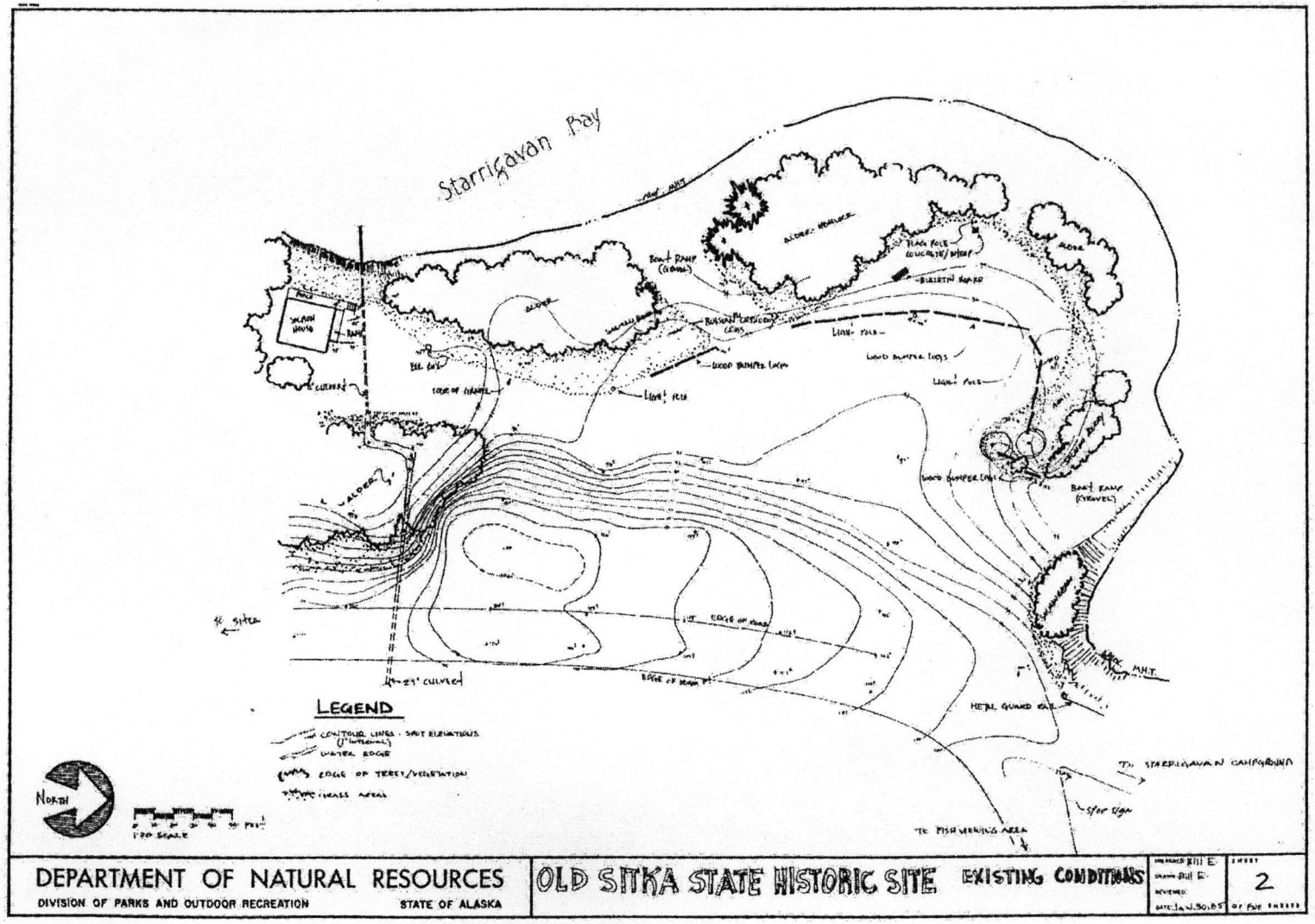
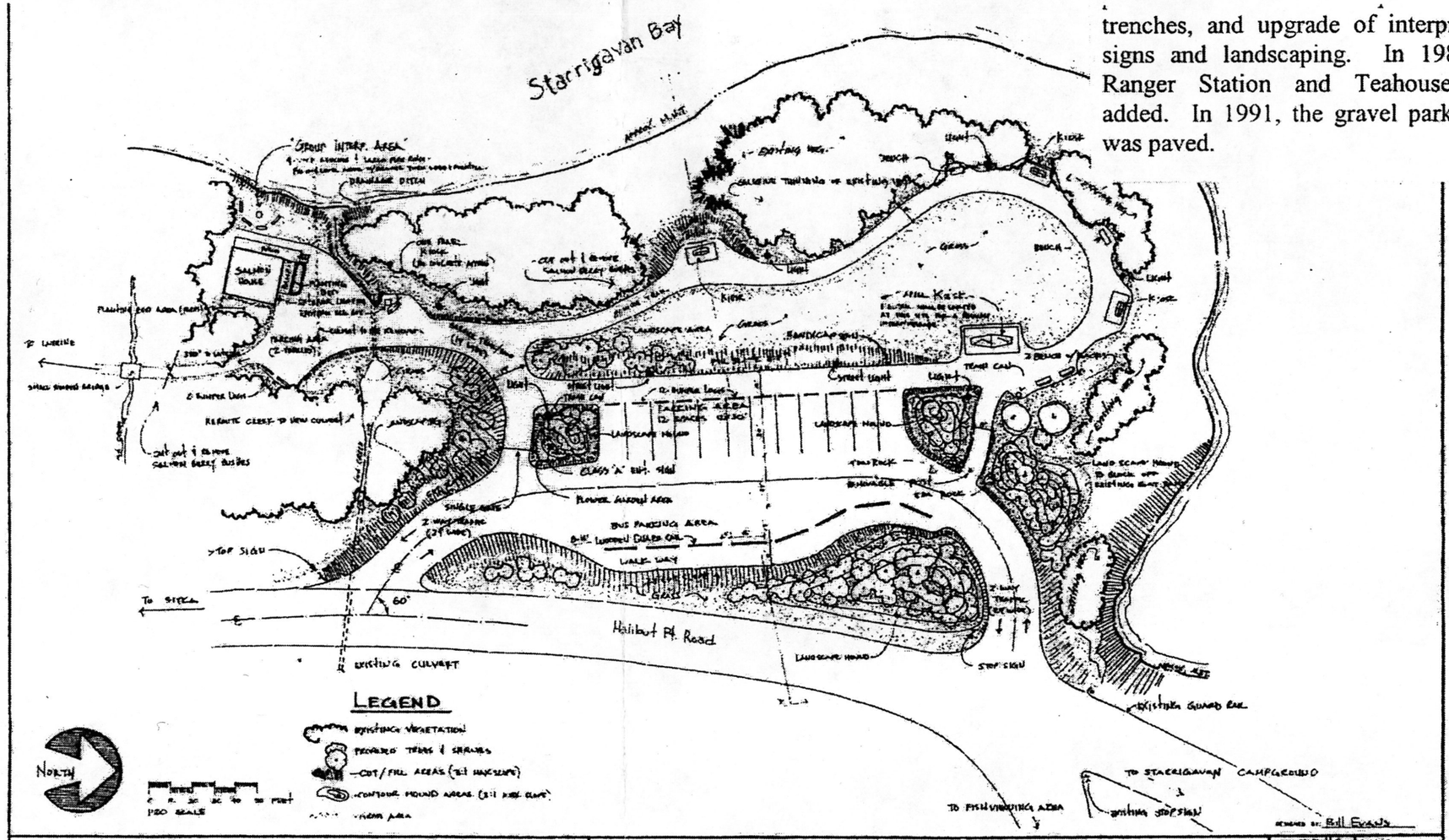


Figure 6. Old Sitka State Historic Site map showing proposed plan 1985.



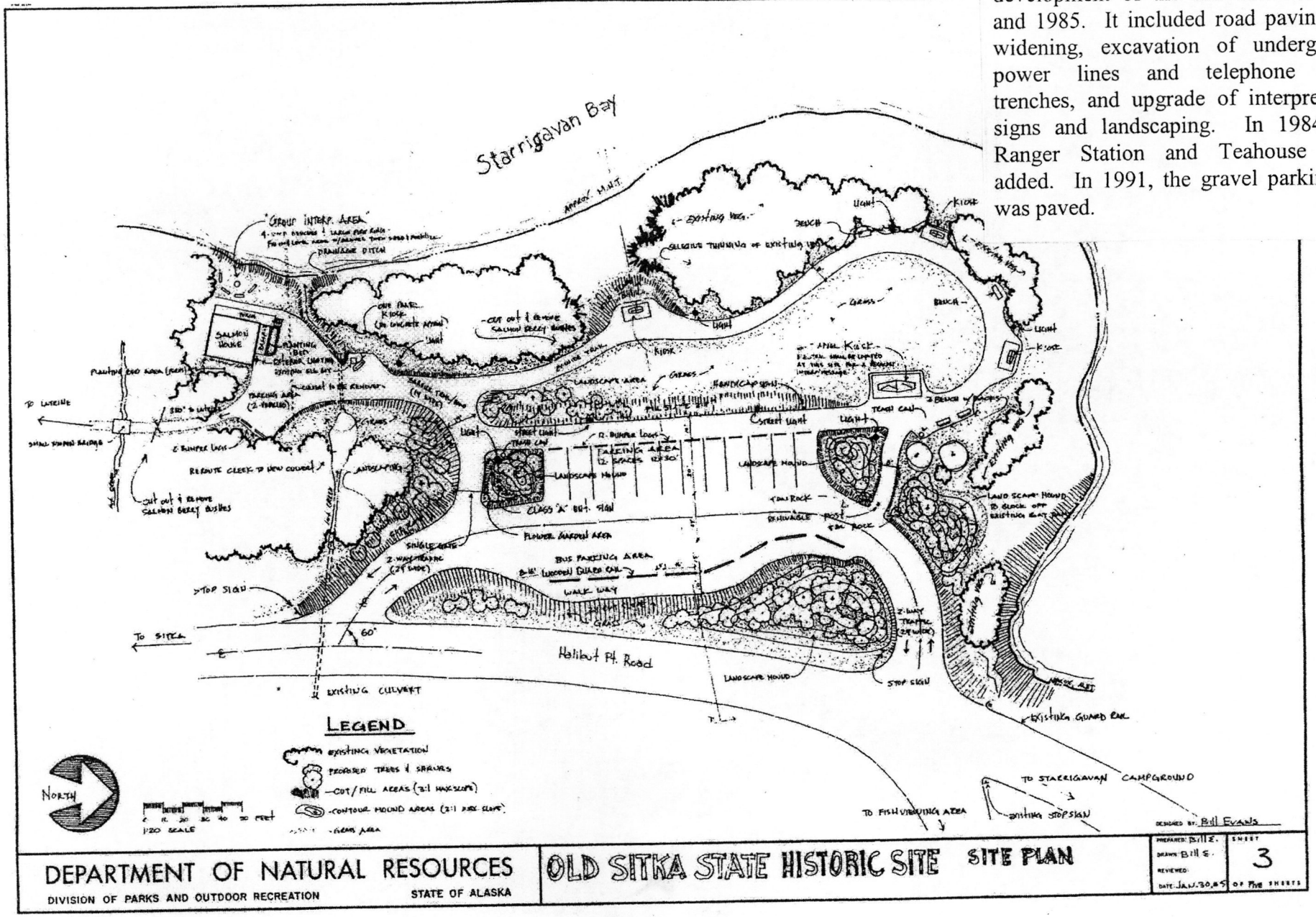
Figure 7. Ray Troll's "The Battle of Old Sitka, June 1802."

trenches, and upgrade of interpretative signs and landscaping. In 1984, the Ranger Station and Teahouse were added. In 1991, the gravel parking lot was paved.



2005 Map Annotations

The State of Alaska undertook further development of the site between 1982 and 1985. It included road paving and widening, excavation of underground power lines and telephone cable trenches, and upgrade of interpretative signs and landscaping. In 1984, the Ranger Station and Teahouse were added. In 1991, the gravel parking lot was paved.



DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION
STATE OF ALASKA

OLD SITKA STATE HISTORIC SITE SITE PLAN


ALP-7 26 - 14

Old Sitka - Alaska Lumber + Pulp

Old Sitka

Form No. 10-301a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES --ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site (AHRS Site Sit 006

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN
Sitka

____VICINITY OF

COUNTY
Sitka Division

STATE
Alaska

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT
Alaska Lumber & Pulp

DATE OF PHOTO
?

NEGATIVE FILED AT
Carto-Photo Corp.
Eugene, Oregon

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.
1

Aerial View of old Sitka

INT: 2983-75


ALP-7 26 - 15

Old Sitka - Alaska Lumber + Pulp



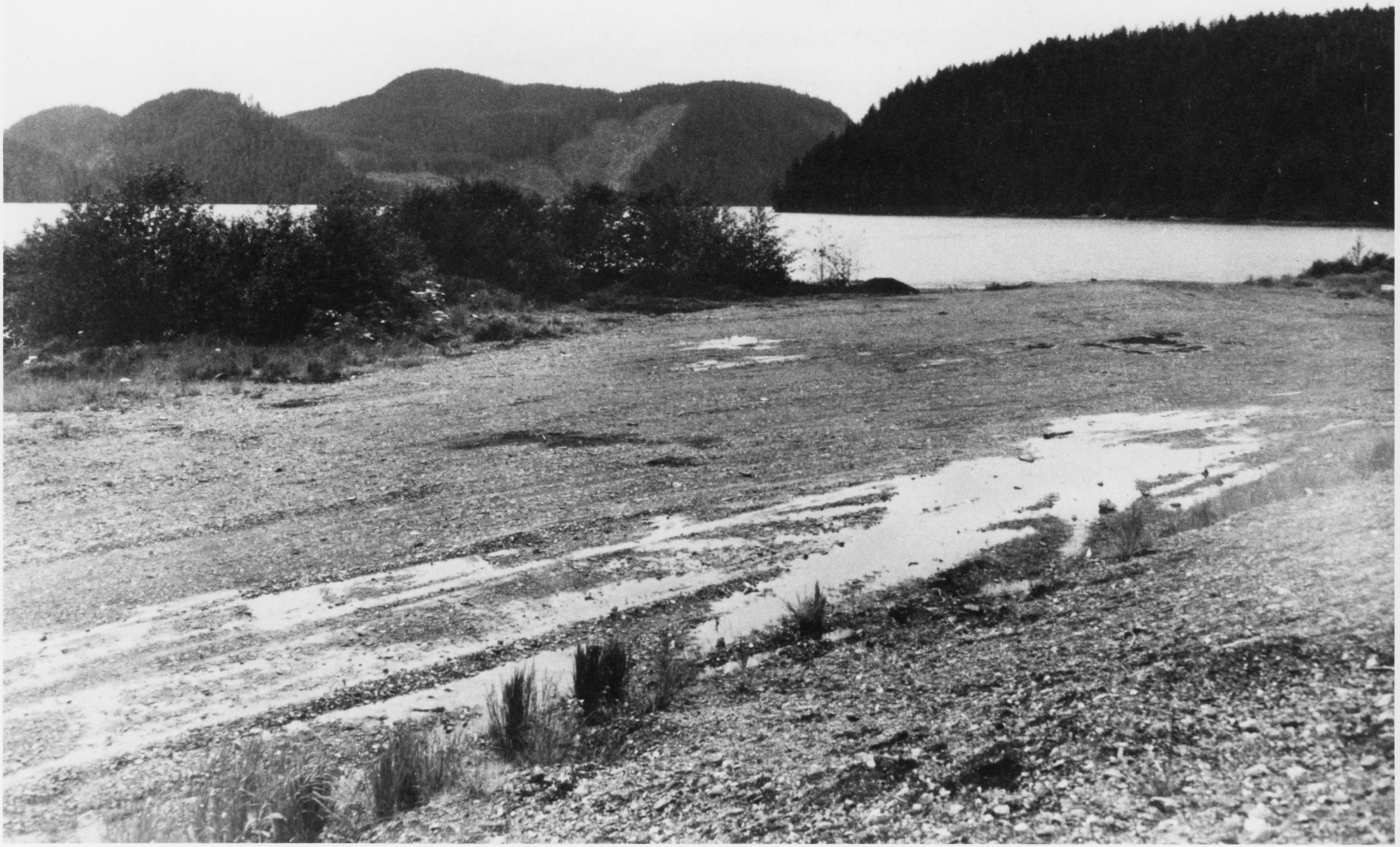
Old Sitka National Historic Landmark
Sitka, Alaska
William P. Myers' House
Charles W. Snell
July 1, 1961
National Park Service, Alaska Regional
Office, Anchorage, Alaska



Old Sitka National Historic Landmark
Sitka, Alaska
General View from State ferry pier,
looking south
Paul J.F. Schumacher
July 3, 1965
National Park Service, Alaska Regional
Office, Anchorage, Alaska



Old Sitka National Historic Landmark
Sitka, Alaska
Parking area, looking west
J. Estus
1983
National Park Service, Alaska Regional
Office, Anchorage, Alaska



Old Sitka National Historic Landmark
Sitka, Alaska
Newly graded, looking northwest
Paul J.F. Schumacher
July 3, 1965
National Park Service, Alaska Regional
Office, Anchorage, Alaska



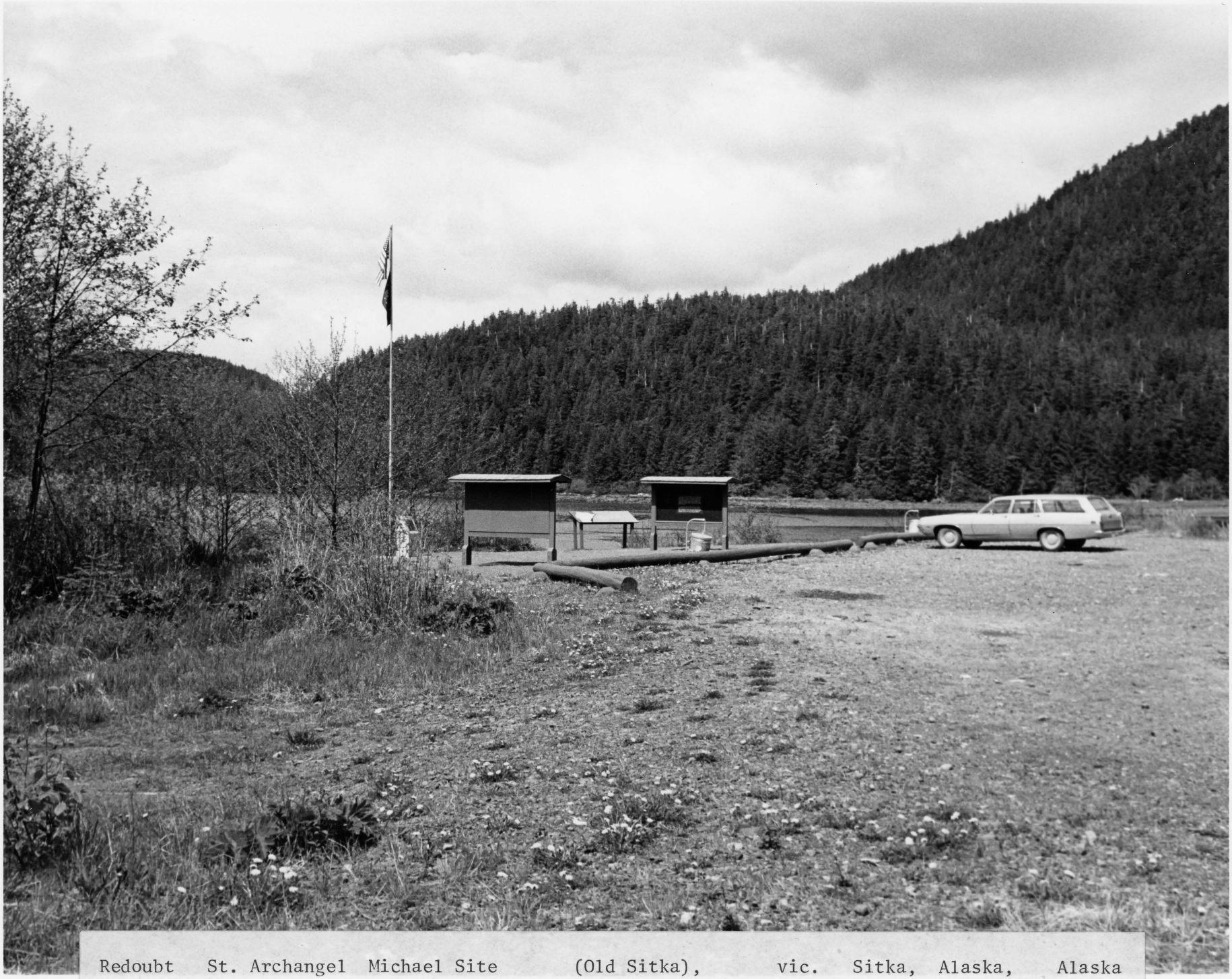
Old Sitka National Historic Landmark
Sitka, Alaska
Landscaping of State Wayside, looking north
Kathleen Lidfors
June 8, 1986
National Park Serrvice, Alaska Regional
Office, Anchorage, Alaska



Old Sitka National Historic Landmark
Sitka, Alaska
Landscaping of State Wayside, looking north
Kathleen Lidfors
June 8, 1985
National Park Service, Alaska Regional
Office, Anchorage, Alaska


SOFT GOLD

Old Sitka National Historic Landmark
Sitka, Alaska
Looking northwest
Kathleen Lidfors
August 1986
National Park Service, Alaska Regional
Office, Anchorage, Alaska



Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site (Old Sitka), vic. Sitka, Alaska, Alaska
Division of Parks, 1972

Old Sitka, Packs. 1971

SIT 006-1

58



Old Sitka National Historic Landmark
Sitka, Alaska
Ca. 1910
C. W. Merrill Collection
University of Oregon Library, Eugene







OLD SITKA
SCENES
TAKEN IN
APRIL, 1967
SHOW GRAVEL
OPERATION
AT THAT TIME.

5/68

NOTE CUTTING
SCAR AFTER 8 YEARS



FOREST SERVICE
CAMPGROUND →

PANORAMIC VIEW OF OLD SITKA 5/1968



Redoubt St. Michael Site, St. Michael, Alaska, Alaska Division of Parks, 1975



Redoubt St. Michael Site, St. Michael, Alaska, (middle house of 3 purported to be Russian-built), Alaska Division of Parks, 1975



Redoubt St. Michael Site (East house of 3 purpotedly Russian-built),
St. Michael, Alaska, Alaska Division of Parks, 1975



Redoubt St. Michael Site (west house of 3 purportedly Russian-built),
St. Michael, Alaska, Alaska Division of Parks, 1975



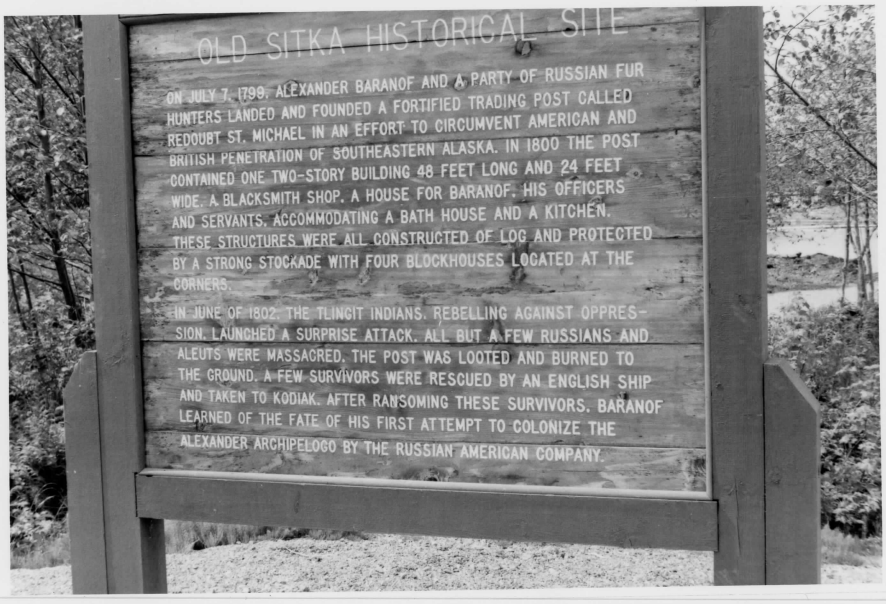




LOG DUMP
AND BOOM
AREA
(5168)

OLD SITKA 1968







MARKERS
AT SITE
5/68

OLD SITKA



To the left...

5/68



To the right...

5/68

OLD SITKA 5-68



old Sitka

Photo 1



old Sitka
2

KELLERS Photo2.tif 006 CAU T
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Old Sitka
3

KELLERS Photo3.psd 007 COUT
*31-200s 005 N N N+2 0023 02.17.05 AS+04 Z609.6/100.0


OLD SITKA
HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A
REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARK
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
HISTORIC SITES ACT OF AUGUST 21, 1935
THIS SITE POSSESSES EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
IN COMMEMORATING AND ILLUSTRATING
THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1963

Old Sitka
4

KELLERS Photo 4.psd 001 CAU T
*31=200a 005 N N N+2---- 0018 02.17.05 A3+04 R100.0 Z492.1/100.0


№12

Old Sitka
5

KELLERS Photo 5.psd 002 CAU T
*31-200a 005 N N N+3--- 0023 02.17.05 AS+04 2471.4/100.0



Old Silka
6

KELLERS Photo 6.JPG 003 CAUT
*31-200a 005 N N N-2--- 0023 02.17.05 AC-03 AS+04 Z297.7/100.0



Old Sitka
7

KELLERS Photo 7.psd 004 CAU T
*31-200a 005 +1 N N+2--- 0018 02.17.05 AC-03 AS+04 2352.8/100.0

Form No. 10-301a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site

AND/OR COMMON
Old Sitka

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN
Sitka

X VICINITY OF

COUNTY
Sitka Division

STATE
Alaska

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT William Hanable

DATE OF PHOTO 1972

NEGATIVE FILED AT 323 East 4th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

From Southeast

1

INT: 2983-75

Form No. 10-301
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site

AND/OR COMMON
Old Sitka

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN
Sitka

_X_VICINITY OF

COUNTY
Sitka Division

STATE
Alaska

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE U.S.G.S.

SCALE 1:63,360 DATE 1951

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

INT: 2986-75

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SITKA (A-5) QUADRANGLE
ALASKA
1:63 360 SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

(SITKA B-6) (SITKA B-5) (SITKA B-4)
(SITKA A-6) (SITKA A-5) (SITKA A-4)
(PORT ALEXANDER D-5) (PORT ALEXANDER D-4)

PARTOFSHIKOF ISLAND
BARANOF ISLAND
KREST OF ISLAND
HALLECK ISLAND
BARANOF ISLAND
KRUZOF ISLAND
SITKA SOUND
EASTERN CHANNEL
Sukoi Inlet
Whitestone Narrows
Whitestone Cove
Neva Strait
NAKWASINA PASSAGE
OLGA STRAIT
Olga Mountain
Nakwasina Sound
Kruzof Island
Nadezhda Islands
Double I
Mills I
Brady I
De Groff Bay
Mud Bay
Magoun Islands
Channel
Krestof Island
Promisla Bay
West Channel
Port Krestof
Escape Cape
Pt Brown
HAYWARD STRAIT
Crab Bay
Kamenoi Pt
Guide I
Mountain Pt
Inner Pt
Fred's Creek
Shelter Cabin
Observation Tower
Army Camp (Abandoned)
Shoals Pt
Low I
Vitskari Rks
Vitskari I
Kresta Pt
Big Gavanski Island
Little Gavanski Island
Crow Island
Middle Island
Gagarin Island
Bieli Rks
Chaichei Islands
Apple Is
Parker Group
Neva I
Black Rk
Bare Rk
Sentinel Rk
Sigitka Islands
Lisianski Peninsula
Kalinin Bay
Starrigavan Bay
Old Sitka (Ruins)
Halibut Point Recreation Center
Halibut Pt
Cascade Creek
Kasiana Islands
Crosswise Is
Beehive I
Kruglof Pt
Eastern Point
Dog Pt
Cane 2
Cascade
Earth
Creek Pt
Halleck Pt
Partof Pt
Sound Is
Graze
Cabin
Neva Pt
Light
Bart
Whitestone Pt
Tidal Flat
Allan Pt
Olga Pt
Ban
Krestof
VABM 1621
Lis
Chit
Kat
Lisianski Pt
Old Light
Old Sitka Rks
Border Rks
Crow
Wes
Troll
Cabins
Mon
Watson Pt
Seaplane Base
Indian Vil
Sitka
Mt Edgecumbe
NAVAL RES
Battery Island
Japonski Island
Sasedni I
Signal I
Nicholson Rks
Kirushki Island
Makhnati Island
Charcoal
Smith I
Turning
Fritz
Volga I
Nepovorotni Rks
Mitchell Rk
Keene Rk
Surf Rks
Beardslee Is
Bamdoroshni I
McClellan Group
Passage Is
Whale I
Kayak Is
Simpson Rk
Channel Rk
Usher Rk
Makhnati Rk
Liar Rks
Liar
The Eckholms
Belknap Is
Zenobia Rk
Mertz
Long Is
Long I
Silver Lake
Lake Eva
Swan Lake
Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka)
[AHRS SITODG]
63 31 850 N
Zone #08
LAT. 57° 07' 53"N
LONG. 135° 22' 15" W
Western Channel
Middle Channel
NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
HALIBUT POINT ROAD
PIPELINE ROAD
CITY BDY
KRUZOF TRAIL
MT. EDGECUMBE TRAIL
R. 61 E.
R. 62 E.
R. 63 E.
T. 53 S.
T. 54 S.
T. 55 S.
T. 56 S.
57°15'
57°00'
135°40'
135°20'
35'
30'
25'
10'
5'
460 000m. E.
475 000m. E.
634 4000m. N.
631 8000m. N.
2 350 000 FEET
2 290 000 FEET
1 980 000 FEET
1 900 000 FEET

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1948, field annotated 1951. Map not field checked

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 8244 (1943), 8255 (1948), and 8281 (1953). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 1
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 8, shown in blue

Land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations predetermined by the State of Alaska, Division of Lands
Copper River Meridian

Entire land area is within the Tongass National Forest except Sitka Exclusion Area

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1951
TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
29½°

SCALE 1:63360
1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
3000 0 3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES IN FEET-DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 8 FEET

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Light-duty ——— Unimproved dirt - - - -

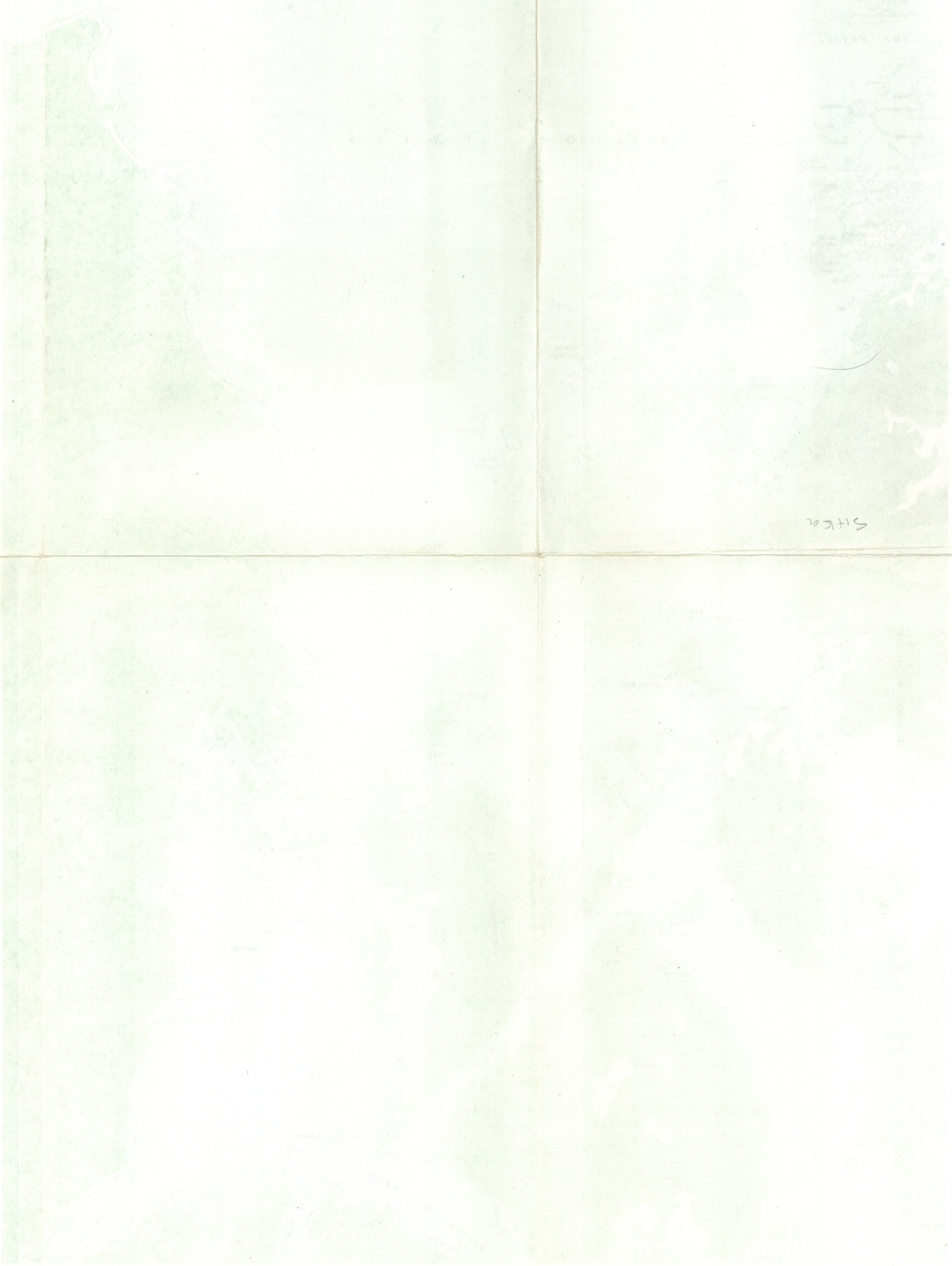
ALASKA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA DENVER 25, COLORADO WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C.-1963

SITKA (A-5), ALASKA
N5700—W13520/15X20

1951
MINOR REVISIONS 1963



Form No. 10-301
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site

AND/OR COMMON Old Sitka

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Sitka ___VICINITY OF COUNTY Sitka Div. STATE Alaska

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE State of Alaska

SCALE 30 Chains to the inch DATE 1974

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

INT: 2986-75

SHEET #1 TOWNSHIP 55 S RANGE 63 E OF THE COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN, ALASKA

STATUS PLAT (SUPPL.)

REFERENCE

SITKA SOUND

STARRIGAVAN RIVER

Razonoff

HARBOR 2

ATS-130 ILMT 17815

ATS-35 Tdl. Lse. 02483

Tdl. Pat. 33335

ATS-684 Tr. A Tr. B

Lse. Apln. 32797

Com. Cl-571 WR Per. 22091

Res. U. Mat. Cl-100

SITKA

Sale Apln. 29515

Tr. A 1.467 Tr. B-1.250 S. Pat. 21428

Resid. Cl-228

Res. U. Cl-716

R/W Per. 52309

R/W Per. 25733

WR 43680

WR 43828

C-In. Cl-173

Lse. 19-669

R/W Per. 25877

C-In. Mat. Cl-100

R/W Per 21682

R/W Per. 21681

Sale Apln. 59526

R/W Per. 21680

ASLS-74-65

Am. #2 Util. Cl-410

R/W Per. 21643

Sale Apln. 32328

N. SITKA HWY. ℄

ATS-648 Tdl. Lse. 31620

ATS-983 R/W Per. 21619 Util. Lse. Apln. 63740

R/W Per. 21616

Com. Cl-1

WR 43683

R/W Per. 21678

S. Pat. 30165

S. Pat. 01889

Resid. Cl-1

S. Pat. 01888

SEE SHEET 2

ILMT Apln. 65777

R/W Per. 22256

R/W Per. 22255

R/W Per. Apln. 60026 20'

R/W 44LD-513 JO1196 R/W 50' ℄ HARBOR MT. FOREST ACCESS ROAD

WR Per. 60025 SLUP 65353

HWY

R/W 44LD-513 JO1058 R/W 50' ℄

LOT 2 - 51.30

1229198 R & PP-1

ILMT 39505

LOT 1 - 803.86

SLUP Apln. 65940

1212511 MH-10

USS 3475

USS 3670

USS 3475

USS 3670

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

OTHER ACTIONS AFFECTING DISPOSAL OR USE OF STATE LANDS.

USS 3670, PLAT APPVD. 7/27/60
USS 3475, PLAT APPVD. 5/1/58
USS 3670 Tr. A & B, PLAT APPVD. 6/18/62
ATS-35, PLAT APPVD. 6/18/62
ATS-130, PLAT APPVD. 6/18/62
ATS-684 Tr. A & B, PLAT APPVD. 1/30/68
NOTICE LAND AUCTION # 68, 7/29/63, LSE.
NOTICE LAND AUCTION # 9, 7/19/60, SALE
NOTICE LAND AUCTION # 112, 10/15/65, SALE
ASLS 74-65, PLAT APPVD. 6/6/74

REDRAWN 6/75 LH

CURRENT TO	BY
6-12-75	MB

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF LANDS

Sheet #1
T 55S.
R 63E.
C.R.M.

Form No. 10-301
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY MAP FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site (AHRS Site No. SIT-006)

AND/OR COMMON Old Sitka Site

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Mile 6.9 Halibut Point Road _X_ VICINITY OF Sitka COUNTY Sitka Division STATE Alaska

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE Alaska Division of Lands, 323 East 4th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

SCALE 30 chains = 1 inch DATE Current as of 6 December 1975

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

INT: 2986-75

SHEET #1 TOWNSHIP 55 S RANGE 63 E OF THE COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN, ALASKA

STATUS PLAT (SUPPL.)



OTHER ACTIONS AFFECTING DISPOSAL OR USE OF STATE LANDS.

USS 3670, PLAT APPVD. 7/27/60
USS 3475, PLAT APPVD. 5/1/58
USS 3670 Tr. A & B, PLAT APPVD. 6/18/62
ATS-35, PLAT APPVD. 6/18/62
ATS-130, PLAT APPVD. 6/18/62
ATS-684 Tr. A & B, PLAT APPVD. 1/30/68
NOTICE LAND AUCTION # 68, 7/29/63, LSE.
NOTICE LAND AUCTION # 9, 7/19/60, SALE
NOTICE LAND AUCTION # 112, 10/15/65, SALE
ASLS 74-65, PLAT APPVD. 6/6/74

REDRAWN 6/75 LH

CURRENT TO	BY
6-12-75	MB

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF LANDS

Sheet #1
T. 55S.
R. 63E.
C.R.M.

Redoubt St. Archangel Michael
Site (Old Sitka)

(AHRS Site No. SIT-006)

Alaska

Form No. 10-301
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site

AND/OR COMMON Old Sitka

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Sitka ___VICINITY OF COUNTY Sitka Div. STATE Alaska

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE C & C S

SCALE 1:40,000 DATE 1973

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

INT: 2986-75

(+ 1 xerox

1. Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site
   Old Sitka

2. Sitka x Sitka Division Alaska

3. C & GS
   1:40,000

1973

1st Ed., Jan. 1900

UNITED STATES

ALASKA – SOUTHEAST COAST

SITKA SOUND TO SALISBURY SOUND

INSIDE PASSAGE

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 57°12'

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (Lat/Long)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Tide Level feet	Mean Lower Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
Sitka (57°03'N/135°20'W)	9.9	9.1	5.3	0.0	−4.0
Dog Point, Lisianski Peninsula (57°10'N/135°25'W)	10.0	9.2	5.3	0.0	−4.0
Whitestone Narrows (57°15'N/135°34'W)	9.9	9.1	5.3	0.0	−4.0
Scraggy Point (57°20'N/135°43'W)	9.8	9.0	5.2	0.0	−4.0

(1071)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1)

Lights (Lights are white unless otherwise indicated.):
F. fixed; Fl. flashing; Qk. quick; Gp. group; E. int. equal interval; Mo. (A) morse code; Occ. occulting; Alt. alternating; I. Qk. interrupted quick; OBSC. obscured; WHIS. whistle; DIA. diaphone; M. nautical miles; Rot. rotating; SEC. sector; m. minutes; sec. seconds

Buoys: T.B. temporary buoy; C. can; N. nun; S. spar; B. black; R. red; Or. orange; G. green; W. white; Y. yellow

Bottom characteristics:
Cl. clay; Co. coral; G. gravel; Grs. grass; M. mud; Rk. rock; S. sand; Sh. shells; hrd. hard; rky. rocky; slt. soft; stk. sticky; bk. black; br. brown; bu. blue; gn. green; gy. gray; rd. red; wh. white; yl. yellow

(2), (2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated. Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

AERO. aeronautical; Bn. daybeacon; R. Bn. radiobeacon; R. TR. radio tower; C. G. Coast Guard station; D.F.S. distance finding station

AUTH. authorized; Obstr. obstruction; P.A. position approximate; E.D. existence doubtful.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Survey (formerly the Coast and Geodetic Survey) with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Geological Survey.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION
Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center Publication H.O. 117 (A&B).
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

VEGETATION
The land is generally heavily wooded. The woods decrease in density with the elevation, leaving the higher elevations bare.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NEVA STRAIT
NEVA POINT TO ZEAL POINT
Scale 1:20,000

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE
To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on nautical miles run and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in knots. Example: with 4.0 miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

NOTE A
SITKA HARBOR
All aids, dangers, and cable areas are not shown on this chart. Use chart 8244.

C&GS CHART # 8281 10th Ed. Nov. 10/73

57° 07' 65" N
135° 22' 16"

REDOUBT ST. ARCHANGEL MICHAEL SITE (OLD SITKA)

(JOINS CHART 8248) (JOINS CHART 8255) (CONTINUED ON CHART 8244)

10th Ed., Nov. 10/73
8281

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the print date shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY

FATHOMS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
FEET 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102
METERS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

(Sitka Sound to Salisbury Sound)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS – SCALE 1:40,000

C&GS 8281
(N.O. 17069)

(Inner neatline 89.72cm N.S. x 82.49cm E.W.)

Form No. 10-301
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY MAP FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site

AND/OR COMMON

Old Sitka

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Sitka

X VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Sitka Division

STATE

Alaska

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE Alaska Division of Parks

SCALE 5/8"=40'

DATE 1975

4 REQUIREMENTS

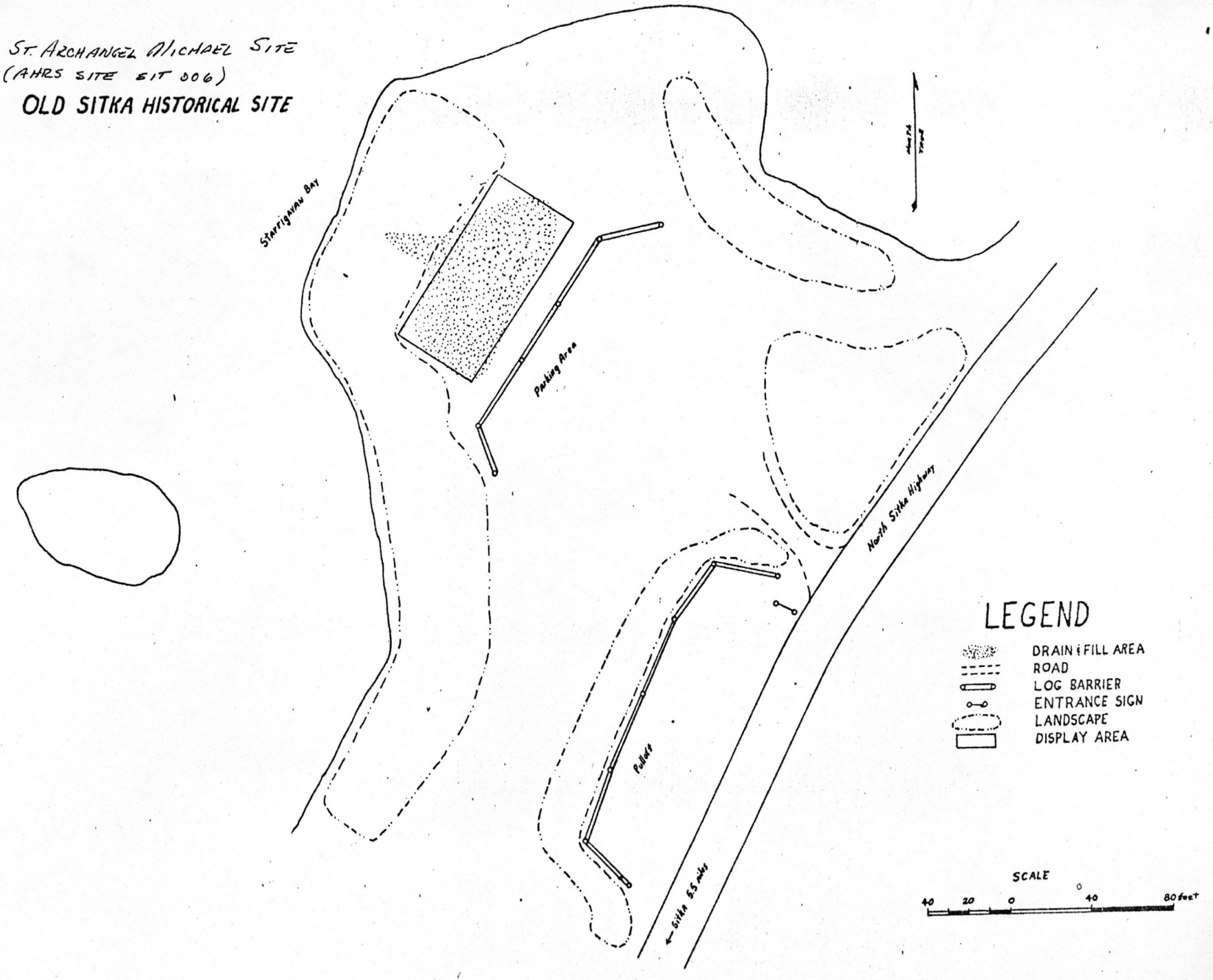
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

INT: 2986-75

REDOUBT ST. ARCHANGEL MICHAEL SITE
(AHRS SITE SIT 006)

OLD SITKA HISTORICAL SITE



Form No. 10-301
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY MAP FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site

AND/OR COMMON
Old Sitka

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN
Sitka

_X_ VICINITY OF

COUNTY
Sitka Division

STATE
Alaska

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE NPS

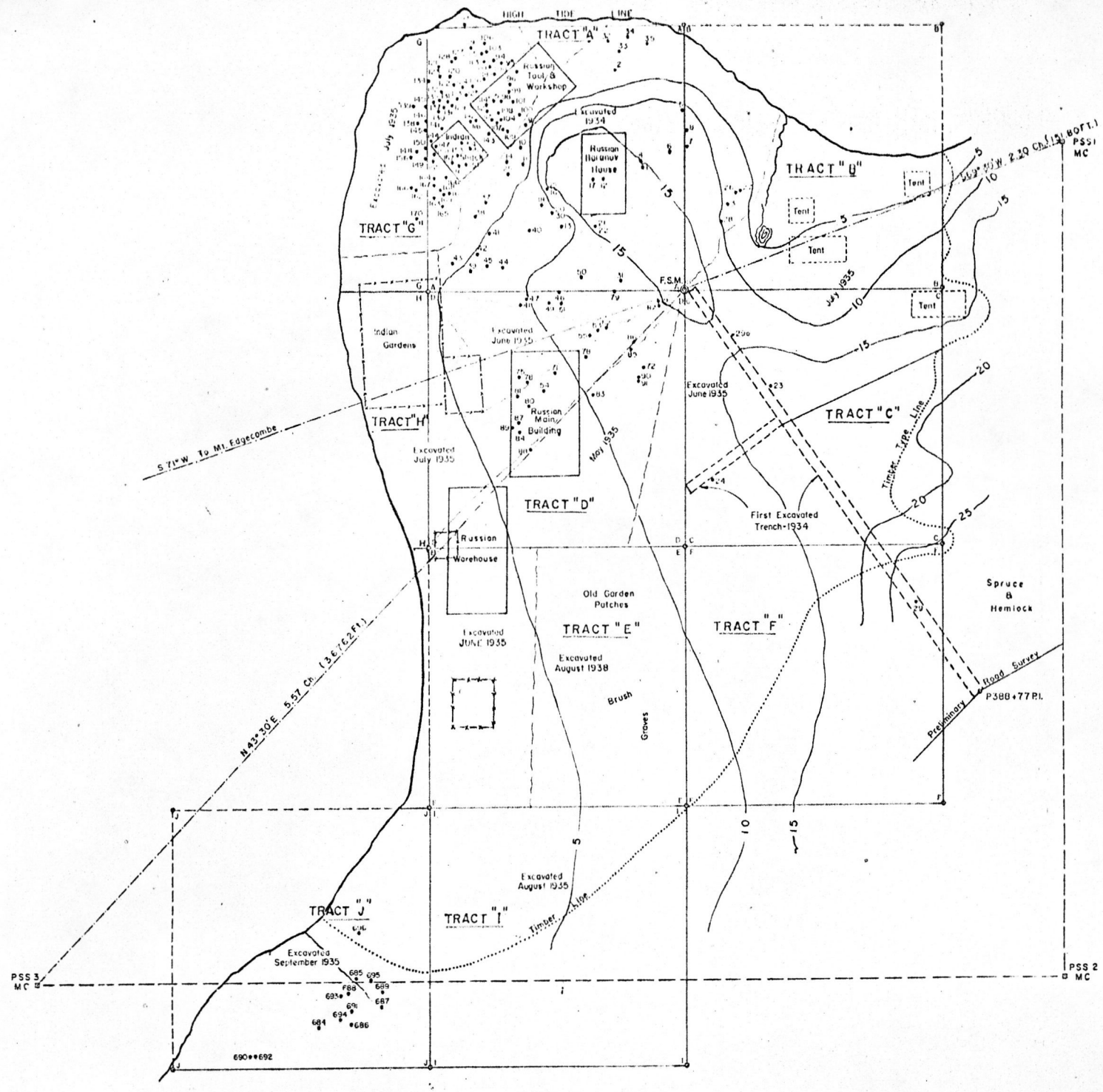
SCALE 1"=25'

DATE 1936 (Redrawn 1967)

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

INT: 2986-75



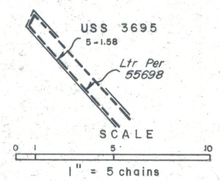
REDOUBT ST. ARCHANGEL MICHAEL SITE
(ANS SITE SIT 006)

TOWNSHIP 55 S., RANGE 63 E., OF THE COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN, ALASKA

STATUS PLAT



DETAIL A



REFERENCE

⑥ — See Sheet Nº 6 for lots 3-15, USS 3926

⑦ - See Sheet Nº 7 for lots 16-23

⑧ - See Sheet Nº 8 for lots 24-39

⑪ - See Sheet Nº 11 for lots 47-63

⑫ - See Sheet Nº 12 for lots 40-46, 64-66

⑬ - See Sheet Nº 13 for lots 70-73

OTHER ACTIONS AFFECTING DISPOSAL OR USE OF STATE LANDS.

USS 3858	PLAT APPVD.	9/10/63
USS 3695	" "	6/2/60
USS 3926	" "	10/5/65
ATS-15	" "	4/2/63
USS 5530		
ATS-298	PLAT APPVD	3/2/72

DATE	CHECKED BY

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF LANDS

T. 55 S
R. 63 E
C. R. M.

Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

REVISION theme: 2.d.3 3330-2

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED
OLR SITKA SITE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site (AHRS SITE SIT 006)

AND/OR COMMON
Old Sitka

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Mile 6.9, Halibut Point Road — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Sitka — X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Alaska

STATE
Alaska

CODE
02

COUNTY
Sitka Division

CODE
220

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	X PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
X SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Alaska Division of Parks

STREET & NUMBER
323 East 4th Avenue

CITY, TOWN
Anchorage — __ VICINITY OF

STATE
Alaska

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Alaska Division of Lands

STREET & NUMBER
323 East 4th Avenue

CITY, TOWN
Anchorage

STATE
Alaska

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

DATE
1960-62 — X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
National Park Service

CITY, TOWN
Washington

STATE
D.C.

-continued-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS)
State

Alaska Division of Parks
323 East 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	X DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
_GOOD	_RUINS	X ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED	X Excavated	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) Site occupies an area of approximately five acres bounded on the west by Starrigavan Bay, on the east by Halibut Point Road, and on the north by the Starrigavan River. There is no natural boundary to the south. Owned and operated by the Alaska Division of Parks, it has been levelled by bulldozing and forms a flat presently covered with grass and a few trees on the western portion of the site. This side of the site has been extensively eroded by wave action and little remains of the area occupied by Russian buildings as identified by archaeological investigation. The eastern half of the site has been covered with a gravelled parking area. Other than an interpretive plaque in the parking area indicating locations of buildings identified in the 1935-36 Forest Service archaeological excavations and a wooden cross commemorating the burial of Russian and Aleut victims of the Tlingits' 1802 attack on the post, there is nothing left to associate the site with the historical events that took place there.

A July 24, 1800, letter from Alexandar Baranov to Emelian Grigorievich Larionov describes construction that took place at the site during Baranov's stay there from July of 1799 through the spring of 1800. Noting that only a low barabara was on the site prior to the Russian activity, he writes that a warehouse in which to keep supplies was the first building up. A two-story barracks measuring about fifty-six by twenty-eight feet with sentry boxes appended followed. Under the barracks was a cellar for storing provisions. During the fall and winter of 1799, an eight-cornered kashim for native workers was erected, as were a bath house, temporary blacksmith shop, kitchen, barn for cattle, and a portion of the fort wall. When Baranov left in the spring, another warehouse was planned, huts for drying and storing fish were to be built on the bank of the Starrigavan River, and the pallisade was to be completed.

No other description of the post has been located. When the Tlingits attacked in the spring of 1802, all of the buildings were burned to the ground. The site was never reoccupied permanently by the Russians or Tlingits, although tradition reports that it was occasionally used as a native camping place.

In 1878, the Cutting Packing Company of San Francisco built a cannery on the site. The cannery machinery was removed in 1882 and taken to the Kasilof River for use by the Arctic Packing Company. When the old Russian hospital, by then in use as a forerunner of Sheldon Jackson College, in Sitka was destroyed by fire in January of 1882, the students were scattered to other quarters. In 1883, a number of the students, Sheldon Jackson, and perhaps others, went to the old cannery and salvaged the lumber to build the first structure on what is now the Sheldon Jackson College campus in Sitka. No traces of the cannery remain at the Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) Site.

Five native smokehouses are reported on the site in 1910, and in 1914 Father Sergius George Kostrometinoff obtained a special use permit from Tongass National Forest "an area of approximately one acre located on the

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shore of Old Sitka harbor...including the burial place of the Russians and Aleut Indians surrounded by the Tlingit Indians in the year 1802...in order to protect the graves." The traditional burial ground (no actual burials have ever been found) was marked by a large cross and annual memorial services were held. As time passed, interest waned and the cross rotted away.

In the fall of 1934, the U.S. Forest Service began extensive archaeological investigations of the site. A Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was established on the property and from November 1, 1934 to September 14, 1935, excavation was carried out under the direction of W. A. Chipperfield, Admiralty Division District Ranger, and field supervision of John R. Maurstad, crew foreman.

The area excavated was approximately one acre. The crew set up one-hundred foot squares oriented true north and lettered A through J. A four-foot wide trench was run from the Forest Service Monument southeast to stake P.388+P.I. of a preliminary road survey for the Halibut Point Road for a total distance of one-hundred and ninety-three feet. Next, another four-foot trench was run at right angles from the first forty-four feet to the southwest.

After the trenching, the entire one acre was stripped inch by inch. Excavation was carried down to hard pan, one to four feet below the surface in 1934-1935. Artifacts were recovered in crevices, shallow soil, and at depths of four feet and more.

A total of 1145 specimens catalogued in 331 entries were identified in a 1966-1967 recataloguing effort by the Wester Regional Office, National Park Service. The total number of items originally recovered is unclear because the field inventory grouped many items and because blocks of artifacts (including five mica items, thirty-seven lithic items, forty bead items, and about seven crockery items) were lost between 1936 and 1966 when the materials were restudied. In the interim, they had been stored at the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks. Materials still in the collection include one iron and bronze identification plaque, one bronze and two iron keys, sixty iron implements ranging from blacksmith tongs to scissors to a spoon, three draw knives and five knife blades, thirteen iron axes, six iron hammerheads, many spikes, wedges, and nails of iron, guns and gun parts, hinges, and assorted iron and brass hardware. There are also a number of copper and bronze, stone, and ceramic pieces including bricks, porcelain, and one clay smoking pipe.

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Most of the material recovered was in from the beach and no further than sixty to eighty feet from the shoreline. Very little was found beyond that limit. Four percent of the artifacts were earlier than the Russian occupation and found deeper, including stone mortars and pestles and hammers, also a small stone scraper with a knife edge on one side and a sawtooth edge on the other.

A number of postholes, log sills, etc., were uncovered during the excavation, which involved a total of four-hundred and four man days. After the work, Chipperfield plotted the Russian buildings on the ground plan. The location of the Forest Service Monument on which excavation maps were based, however, has been lost so that it is now impossible to accurately place the locations of the buildings.

Even so, it appears from records of the 1934-1935 excavations that much of the area excavated has been lost to erosion and that the balance of the Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) site has been disturbed by subsequent activity.

During World War II, the U.S. Navy claimed the property and bulldozed and leveled the acreage. Later, it was occupied by a squatter. Patented to the State of Alaska in 1962, the area was then used as a gravel bailing site and the shoreline receded considerably. In 1966, a State wayside was built at the location. This included grading, levelling, and landscaping, with gravelled parking area, log barriers, and interpretive markers placed there.

Apparently, the 1934-1935 excavations did not recover all of the buildings reported in contemporary narratives. Subsequent activity, however, probably destroyed any other remains and ended the potential for further archaeological examination.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	X EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES July 1799-June 1802 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance

The site of Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) represents the first Russian attempt to check English expansion into North Pacific commerce and also typifies a pattern that was to be repeated in Russian-native relations: careful negotiation and sometimes payment for a trading site, native realization and objection to the true impact of the arrangement, Russian attempts to maintain their presence by show of force, and finally open conflict.

Redoubt St. Archangel Michael was established in July of 1799 and destroyed by Tlingit attack in June of 1802. Not reoccupied during the Russian administration of Alaska, it is reported to have been used occasionally as a native camping area and was the site of a cannery from 1878-1883. From 1934-1935, the U.S. Forest Service excavated a portion of the site, determined some Russian building locations, and recovered many artifacts.

Later construction activity extensively disturbed the remaining area, while erosion is believed to have destroyed much of the site excavated by the Forest Service. In 1966, a State wayside was built at the location. It is now operated as a unit of the Alaska Park System open for year-round use.

Historical Background

After the ships of Captain James Cook's third expedition reached Macao in 1779 and sold furs obtained on the Northwest Coast of North America at high prices, Europeans other than Russians greatly increased their interest in the North Pacific fur trade. By 1786, English, Flemish, French, and Americans were sailing into what the Russians regarded as their colonial waters to trade for sea otter pelts that could be exchanged at Canton for Chinese goods.

Fear of this competition, coupled with overharvest of sea otter that had required the Russians to follow the otter from the shores of Kamchatka to the Aleutians, from the Aleutians to Prince William Sound, from Prince William Sound to Yakutat, and finally from Yakutat to Sitka, made Baranov decide that it was necessary to establish a post at Sitka to thwart English and American attempts to infringe on the lucrative fur trade and to exploit that trade to it fullest.

As early as 1796, Baranov dispatched James Shields in Northern Eagle to survey "Chilkat Bay", paying attention to the Sitka harbor where foreign ships frequently traded. Two years later, a hunting party killed and traded 1,200 sea otter plus other furs in a very short time in the Sitka area and Baranov decided to build a settlement there at the first opportunity.

The rewarding venture was followed by increasing alarm, for in 1799 Baranov wrote:

> they [the Spanish or English] will be bound to spread their trade and develop activities in our direction. From the Americans [the natives of Alaska] I have heard that they are organizing a special company to found a permanent settlement in the vicinity of the Queen Charlotte Islands, on the Sitka side (or in that direction). It is possible that also from the standpoint of the Imperial court it would be proper to build fortifications for the defense of our industry and trade against the newcomers...The advantage of the local territory are great enough to insure for the future a million-ruble acquisition for the government.

In the summer of 1799, Catherine was sent from Kodiak to Sitka with building materials for the new fort and Baranov followed shortly thereafter in Olga. He arrived at Sitka July 7, a few days before Catherine. Meeting with local Tlingit chiefs, he gave presents and obtained cession of a site.

Six days were spent looking for a location for the new post and ultimately the area now known as Old Sitka was chosen. Building began on July 15, 1799.

Baranov left Sitka for Kodiak in the summer of 1800, leaving one Medvednikov in charge of the redoubt with instructions to complete the fortifications.

Even before Baranov left, "rascals coming in from remote villages" and other natives, who had not expected the Russians to settle permanently in Sitka, insulted the Russians and their Aleut hunters. In one instance, a woman interpreter was badly beaten and Baranov with twenty-one men visited the Indian village in a show of force. Natives who had not been party to the original negotiations charged that the others had made themselves slaves of the Russians and a continuing game of challenges ensued.

In the spring of 1802, a series of hunting parties were sent out and this left only twenty-one Russians, some convalescent Aleuts, and women and children in the redoubt. Encouraged by this weakness, the Tlingits of Indian River and others from Crab Apple Island and some distant villages attacked the post in mid-June. The settlement was burned, many were killed, one Russian and eighteen women were captured and enslaved, and two Russians and one woman with a child escaped.

Two years later, in 1804, Baranov led an expedition to Sitka from Kodiak to recapture the area. He defeated the Tlingits in a pitched battle at the site of a sapling fort known as "shiske-nu" at the mouth of the Indian River. After this, the Tlingits fled the Sitka area and did not return for some twenty years. The Russians did not reoccupy Redoubt St. Archangel Michael but built a new post centered around the downtown Sitka area now known as the American Flag Raising Site or Castle Hill.

The significance of the Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) Site was recognized with its designation as a National Historic Landmark on June 13, 1962.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Barnett, Anthony W. and Paul J. F. Schumacher, "An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka, Sitka, Alaska, in 1934-1935", in mimeo., National Park Service, December 1967.
Berkh, Vasilii Nikolaevich, A Chronological History of the Discovery of the Aleutian Islands or The Exploits of Russian Merchants with a Supplement of Historical Data on the Fur Trade. St. Petersburg, 1823. -continued-

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	0,8	4,7,7,5,5,0	6,3,3,1,8,5,0
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

That portion of Lot 2, U.S.S. 3670, to the west of Halibut Point Road.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
William S. Hanable

ORGANIZATION
Alaska Division of Parks

DATE
May 12, 1975

STREET & NUMBER
323 East 4th Avenue

TELEPHONE
(907) 274-4676

CITY OR TOWN
Anchorage

STATE
Alaska

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Materials for the Study of Alaska History No. 5, Dimitri Krenov, trans., Richard A. Pierce, ed., The Limestone Press, Kingston, Ontario, 1974.

DeArmond, Robert N., letter to George A. Hall, February 5, 1975, in files of the Alaska Division of Parks.

Fedorova, Svetlana G., The Russian Population in Alaska and California Late 18th Century--1867, Materials for the Study of Alaska History No. 4, Richard A. Pierce and Alton S. Donnelly, eds. and trans., The Limestone Press, Kingston, Ontario, 1973.

Ricks, Melvin B., The Earliest History of Alaska, Cook Inlet Historical Society, Anchorage, 1970.

Tikhmenev, Petr Aleksandrovich, Historical Review of the Organization of the Russian-American Company and Its Operations Down to the Present Time, V. Tipografii Eduarda Veimara, St. Petersburg, 1861, 1863; Dmitri Krenov, trans., Works Progress Administration Project No. 5668, Seattle, Washington, 1939, 1940, photocopy in files of the Alaska Division of Parks.

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: New Archangel Saint Michael

Other Name/Site Number: Old Sitka; Old Sitka State Historic Site / Fort St. Michael (AHRS Site No. 49 SIT-006)

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: Mile Post 6.9 Halibut Point Road Not for publication: N/A

City/Town: Sitka Vicinity: X

State: AK County: Borough of Sitka Code: 220 Zip Code: 99835

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property		Category of Property	
Private:	___	Building(s):	___
Public-Local:	___	District:	___
Public-State:	X	Site:	X
Public-Federal:	___	Structure:	___
		Object:	___

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
___	2	buildings
1	1	sites
___	___	structures
___	7	objects
1	10	Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 1

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: N/A

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ____ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ Entered in the National Register
___ Determined eligible for the National Register
___ Determined not eligible for the National Register
___ Removed from the National Register
___ Other (explain):

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Defense Sub: Battle Site

Current: Recreation and Culture Sub: Outdoor Recreation

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: N/A

MATERIALS:
Foundation:
Walls:
Roof:
Other:

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance

Summary Statement

Old Sitka, a site selected by Alexander Baranov, Chief Manager of the Russian American Company, for the first Russian fur trading redoubt in Southeast Alaska and named by him New Archangel Saint Michael, is located on Starrigavan (Old Harbor) Bay in Sitka Sound, seven miles northwest of the city of Sitka (Figure 1). Established in 1799 on Sitka (later Baranof) Island in the very heart of Tlingit Indian territory, this permanent Russian fur trade settlement was at the time the farthest southward expansion of the Russians on the Northwest Coast. The settlement was short-lived. Armed with guns and ammunition obtained from American and British trading ships, the Tlingit attacked and burned the fortified Russian post in 1802, killing all the Russian defenders. In the past two centuries, the battlefield site has had a number of different uses, including Tlingit traditional use of the area for fishing and related activities (Photo 1). While no surface structural remains or features associated with Fort St. Michael still exist, the Old Sitka battlefield landscape is still very much intact today in its natural setting, encompassed on an approximately five-acre natural projection of shoreline immediately southeast of the mouth of Starrigavan Creek and administered as an Alaska State Historical Park.

The surrounding dramatic forest clad mountain slopes and view of Sitka Sound, with its rich maritime sea life and expansive tideland, has changed little since the Russians selected Old Sitka as their first settlement in Southeast Alaska (Photo 2). Today, the Old Sitka site consists of grassy landscaped lawns, walking paths, interpretive signs, and replanted trees. Standing on the shoreline looking into Sitka Sound, however, it is easy to visualize the seaward view from Old Sitka in 1799 or to imagine the sight seen by the Russians at midday on June 18, 1802 as a large flotilla of 60 or more cedar canoes, bristling with armed Tlingit warriors in battle regalia appearing from around Halibut Point to join the ongoing attack on Fort St. Michael. Old Sitka was deemed eligible as a National Historic Landmark in 1962, but its status has been questioned almost from the beginning because of alterations to the built environment of the site. However, the natural landscape, viewscape, and powerful sense of historic setting entitle Old Sitka to its rightful place among our nation's landmarks.

Environmental Setting

The site on the western coast of Baranof Island chosen by Alexander Baranov for the first Russian fur trade post in Southeast Alaska is situated in Sitka Sound on a point of land that projects slightly into Starrigavan Bay immediately south of the mouth of Starrigavan Creek. Protected from the open ocean by several large islands to the southwest, Starrigavan Bay faces northwest towards the entrance to the much larger Katlian Bay. The view into Sitka Sound from Old Sitka and Starrigavan Bay encompasses forested islands to the west and Lisianski Point at the entrance to Katlian Bay to the northwest, across a mile of open water. Densely forested mountain slopes reaching an elevation of 3000 to 5300 feet rise steeply from glacially sculpted fjords at the northwestern end of Baranof Island. Below an elevation of 2000 feet, temperate coastal rainforests, comprised largely of western hemlock and Sitka spruce, occupy most of the land in the site vicinity. In addition to spruce, hemlock, and Sitka alder, other flora that would have occupied the site during the period of historic significance and can still be found in the site vicinity, include salmonberry, blueberry, huckleberry, devil's club, yellow skunk cabbage, and a variety of assorted mosses and sedges.

Heavy annual precipitation, which near Sitka can reach up to 200 or more inches but averages around 97 inches (including 50 inches of snow), results in a predominately wet and cool climate with numerous lakes and ponds, freshwater marshes, and muskeg. Average summer temperature in the Sitka area ranges from 55 to 66 degrees Fahrenheit. Sitka averages 200 days or more a year with some form of precipitation and low fog often obscures the view from the site westward into Sitka Sound and of the higher terrain in the site vicinity. At the time of the Russian settlement, the immediate site area was (and remains) abundantly rich in both marine and terrestrial

resources[1]. Starrigavan Creek, a major salmon stream, enters Starrigavan Bay immediately north of the site and is the dominant landscape feature in the immediate site vicinity. The availability of fresh water, dependable supply of salmon, relatively deep sheltered bay, and easy access to timber for construction were major considerations for selection of Old Sitka as a site for the Russian fort. Anadromous fish that spawn in Starrigavan Creek include pink or humpback salmon, silver or coho salmon, and steelhead trout. Dolly Varden are also found in the creek and Pacific herring, Pacific cod, and halibut are present in deeper water offshore. Marine mammals that can be observed in the surrounding waters include fur seals, harbor seals, and stellar sea lions. Humpback whales and orca (killer whales) also frequent the deeper water near the site. Sea otter, the marine mammal that played such an important role in the conflict between the Russians and the Tlingit at Old Sitka were nearly exterminated by over hunting but are beginning to make a comeback in Sitka Sound and elsewhere in Southeast Alaska.

A large variety of shellfish are found in Starrigavan Bay including Nuttall's cockle, smooth Washington clam, Pacific Littleneck clam, blue or bay mussel, and gaper or horse clam. Dungeness crab, green sea urchin, and black katy chiton, along with barnacle, limpet, and periwinkle species, are among the intertidal zone invertebrates found in the site vicinity. Seasonal and resident avifauna includes the bald eagle, Canada goose, whistling swan, mallard duck, pintail duck, harlequin duck, and common golden eye. Other waterfowl in the area include the common merganser, cormorant, and common loon. Ptarmigan, blue grouse, northwestern crow, and the ever present raven are found in the costal forest.

Present Appearance

The approximately three acres designated as Old Sitka National Historic Landmark (Figure 2) lies within Old Sitka State Historical Park. The total land area included within the park consisting of 51.3 acres above mean high tide and an additional 7.86 acres of tidelands. Visitors approach Old Sitka State Historical Park along Halibut Point Road from the city of Sitka to the south. The road continues across Starrigavan Creek to a USDA Forest Service campground approximately ½ mile north of Old Sitka. In 1966, three years after the road was extended to the campground, the State of Alaska initiated work to develop Old Sitka as a state wayside and historical park. Grading, leveling, and landscaping of the site occurred at that time. A gravel parking area with log barriers was prepared, interpretive signs were installed, and a flag pole erected.

The Old Sitka wayside is situated to the west of Halibut Point Road, on a small point of shoreline extending into Starrigavan Bay. From the parking lot, visitors can take pathways and view interpretive signs (Photo 3). A flag pole and a stone monument displaying a National Historic Landmark plaque dated 1963 (Photo 4) are also located near the parking lot. Other buildings associated with development of the site as a state park include a small open gazebo ("Russian Tea House"), and a wood frame caretaker's residence for the park ranger, both within the immediate site area. A Russian cross placed by the Russian Orthodox parish of Sitka replaces an earlier cross erected at the site in 1814 to memorialize the Russians and Aleuts who died in 1802. Despite these non-historic elements at Old Sitka, the feeling and association of the site with its environmental setting remains pristine.

Beyond the interpretative area, at the water's edge and in the distance, visitors can enjoy a view of Starrigavan Bay and Sitka Sound much as it would have appeared to the Russians. Campsites and structures associated with the USDA Forest Service Starrigavan Campground, located approximately half a mile to the north on Starrigavan Bay, are concealed by dense forest and not visible from the site. A boat ramp within the state historical park, but to the south and outside of the immediate fort site area, is also screened from view by vegetation. The only significant visual alteration in the viewscape seaward from the site is the Alaska State

[1] Stanley D. Davis, *Test Excavation of the Starrigavan Site, 49 SIT 229, Baranof Island* (U.S. Forest Service,1985), 7-10.

Ferry Terminal and dock, located approximately half a mile south of the site.

Old Sitka State Historic Park, within walking distance of the Alaska Marine Highway Ferry Terminal and the U.S. Forest Service Starrigavan Campground, is also in close proximity to two state maintained self-guided hiking trails with information about the natural and cultural history of the Starrigavan Bay area. State interpretive displays at Old Sitka complement and expand on the interpretive and educational efforts of both the American Flag Raising Site and Sitka National Historical Park in telling the story of the Russian-American period in Southeast Alaska, the dramatic consequences the arrival of fur traders had on the Tlingit people, and the nationally significant events that led to the eventual transfer of Alaska to the United States.

Historic Appearance

Construction of Fort St. Michael began on July 15, 1799.[2] In a letter written the following year, in July 24, 1800, Alexander Baranov[3] noted that only a "low *barabara*" (Native dwelling) occupied the site when the Russians arrived. He describes construction of redoubt New Archangel Saint Michael during the fall and winter of 1799:

> … of the buildings, we first erected a large *balagan* [storage shed], into which we unloaded all the materials from the ships and in which we stored the prepared food. Then we built a modest bathhouse, into which I moved in October, having had to exist up till then in a torn tent open to the elements; during the winter I suffered from the smoke and the damp from the leaks in the rotten roof, and unceasing bad weather until February. Next we built a two-story barrack building with two watchtowers on the corners. The building was eight *sazhens* long and four wide [56 x 28 feet], with a cellar for storing supplies... all this was completed with a very small labor force, because we were only 30 in all, of whom 20 were occupied in the construction, while ten were used as guards.

Additional construction at Old Sitka from the fall of 1799 through the spring of 1800 included a large eight-cornered *kashim* [men's house] for the Aleutian hunters, a temporary blacksmith shop, cook house, warehouse, cattle barn, and a small building at the summit of a low hill that became Baranov's residence. A palisade enclosing the settlement had also been started. When Baranov departed in the spring of 1800, the palisade was still under construction and another warehouse was planned, along with huts for drying and storing fish to be built on the bank of Starrigavan Creek[4].

No description of the completed settlement has been located, however Abrosim Plotnikov, a hunter and one of the few survivors of the 1802 massacre, provides additional information on the buildings in a deposition he later made at Kodiak for the Russian-American Company. He states:

> after awhile I crawled out of my hiding place and saw that now the barracks, the ship that was being built, the barn, *balagan*, cook *Kazhim*, cattle shed, bath, sentry box and all the other small buildings belonging to the hunters were in flames – in short the whole settlement.[5]

Fortunately, Old Sitka has inspired two artists to portray their visions of what the fort site and the 1802 battle scene may have realistically looked like. The first of these images was painted by Vasily

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[2] K.T. Khlebnikov, *Baranov: Chief Manager of the Russian Colonies in America* (Limestone Press, 1973), 26.
[3] Ibid., 28.
[4] National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form – Old Sitka, prepared by William S. Hanable, May 12, 1975.
[5] P.A. Tikhmenev, *A History of the Russian American Company*, (Limestone Press, 1979), 134.

Ushanoff in 1980.[6] After considerable historic research, he was able to reconstruct the Redoubt of Saint Archangel Michael on canvas as it would have appeared before the battle (Figure 3). The second artistic rendition of Old Sitka was created by internationally known artist, Ray Troll, and is discussed later in the nomination.

Contributing Resources

The single contributing resource at Old Sitka is the battlefield landscape, which includes the Russian fort site, built in 1799. Russians, Aleuts, Tlingit, and one American lost their lives on this battlefield in 1802. The fort site occupied approximately 2 - 3 acres (see archeological excavations below), with the projecting coastal landform defining the major focus of the battle. There are no structures dating to the period of significance that remain at the site.

Non-contributing Resources

The nine non-contributing resources – seven objects and two buildings- at Old Sitka State Historical Park are described below.

Russian Orthodox Cross: On April 18, 1914 Reverend Sergius George Kostrometinoff obtained a special use permit from the Tongass National Forest covering "an area of approximately one acre" to protect the burial place of Russians and Aleuts at Old Sitka.[7] Barnett and Schumacher[8] report that "the burial ground – no actual bodies were ever found – was marked by a large cross, and annual memorial services were held for a number of years." Eventually the cross rotted away and the old site was virtually forgotten by the church until Sitka's Orthodox parish again erected an orthodox cross on the southwestern portion of the site to memorialize the deaths of the Russians and Aleuts in 1802. It is not known whether any Russians or Aleuts were ever actually buried at the Old Sitka site although a contemporary account of the battle by Abrosim Plotnikov implies they may have been. After his rescue by a British ship that arrived shortly after the massacre, Plotnikov and another rescued Russian asked to be taken by whaleboat to the site of the destroyed fort. In a disposition made by Plotnikov shortly after the battle he writes: "Arriving at the place of the massacre he [the ship's commander] made notes after examining the dead bodies (all, with the exception of Kabanov, had their heads cut off). The dead were buried."[9]

No actual gravesites have ever been documented or recorded at Old Sitka although there are suggestions in the records of the 1934-35 excavations that human remains may have been recovered. John R. Maurstad, the excavation crew foreman, reports in his notes for the period from March 30 to May 9, 1935 that "We believe we have discovered some of the Russian graves. I have made a little notation of the approximate place on the map. We are not positive that this is so, but the formation on the ground looks like grave mounds. We have not done any digging in this place and will not do so until Mr. Chipperfield is here."[10] There is no further mention of graves or grave mounds in Maurstad's notes, however item # 63 in the artifact catalog is listed as "some bones, probably human." There is no date or provenience reported for this catalog entry, but in the sequential listing of artifacts it follows artifacts entered in late January of 1935, and precedes those entered on February 7, 1935, and so appears not to be related to the reported mounds.

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[6] V. Ushanoff, "Old Sitka Comes Alive on Canvas," *Alaska Journal,* Vol. 10, No. 4, 1980.

[7] Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka,* (National Park Service, 1967), 8.

[8] Ibid.

[9] Tikhmenev, *History of the Russian-American Company* (The Limestone Press, 1979), 136.

[10] Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka,* (National Park Service, 1967), 17.

A vandalized burial location on high ground east of the "Russian site" where burial boxes "in poor condition under about a foot of earth and moss" were reported in the late 1800s by Dr. Bertram Wilber, a teacher at Sheldon Jackson College.[11] During an artifact hunting expedition to Old Sitka Dr. Wilber reported finding "several" disturbed burials on a ridge located an unspecified distance east of the site where he observed "charred bones, ground slate blades, beads, Chilkat blanket fragments, and copper and Chinese coins."[12] An attempt by U.S. Forest Service archeologists in 1986 to relocate the burial site reported by Dr. Wilber was unsuccessful.[13]

Six Interpretive Panels: In 1966 the Alaska State Division of Lands began developing the Old Sitka site as a State wayside and historical park. Interpretive signs were installed describing the Battle of Old Sitka and the significance of the site. Other minor additions to the site in 1966 not listed individually as non-contributing resources include a flagpole and log parking barriers. Various landscaping activities at this time included leveling of a parking area and construction of a gravel pathway around the site linking the interpretive panels. In 1984-1985, and again in 1991, the state undertook further upgrading of Old Sitka State Historical Park including paving of the parking lot and minor trail improvements consisting of re-grading and filling of existing pathways.

Russian Tea House: In 1980 the Alaska State Legislature appropriated $ 95,000 dollars to the City and Borough of Sitka to create a management plan for developing the site of Old Sitka.[14] A Tea House and Visitor Center was included in the proposed developments. Only the small open tea house shelter, located within the site area, was actually constructed in the 1980s. The exact date of the construction of the original Tea House has not been established, but it had been constructed prior to a site inspection and archeological survey for a proposed boat launch and parking area conducted by the State of Alaska Office of History and Archeology between April 20-22, 1983.[15] A National Park Service NHL Status Report for June 1984 notes that the state was "restoring a Russian tea house" at the time of the visit.

Caretakers Residence: Prior to June of 1984, the State of Alaska constructed a frame building to the south of the site for use as a ranger station and caretakers residence. The same 1984 NHL Status Report noted above reports "a ranger station at the site." A photograph of this building labeled "Ranger Cabin – south end of park," apparently taken during an NHL status visit in August 1986, shows a single story wood frame building with a gable roof situated in a small clearing.

Archeological Excavations

In the fall of 1934, archeological excavation began at Old Sitka under the direction of the USDA Forest Service, with funding from the Emergency Conservation Works (E.C.W.) and use of Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) labor. The excavation, under the administrative supervision of Tongass National Forest District Ranger W.A. Chipperfield, was directed by John R. Maurstad, foreman of the C.C.C. crew.[16] The fieldwork, conducted from November 1, 1934 through September 14, 1935, was the first archeological investigation undertaken in Southeast Alaska. They reported excavating 1.1 acres, but this figure is evidently in error as the original 1934-35 field map indicates the site excavation area covered 2.27 acres. If one considers

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[11] Wilbur, Bertram, *Memoirs 1894-1901*, Vol. 1 (Sheldon Jackson College Library, Sitka, n.d).
[12] Ibid.
[13] Davis, Stanley D. et al., Archaeological Investigations of a Proposed Parking Lot Facility in the Starrigavan Area, Baranof Island, Alaska. (Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources, 1986), 4.
[14] Old Sitka Comprehensive Plan (Alaska Division of Parks, n.d).
[15] Letter from Ty L. Dilliplane (OHA) to Neil C. Johnannsen (Director, Alaska Department of Natural Resources), May 2, 1983.
[16] Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka*, (National Park Service, 1967), 12.

the mapped artifact distribution, the excavation area was, in reality, slightly over 3 acres. Unfortunately, the personnel involved had no training in archeological field techniques or scientific methodology associated with proper archeological excavation. As a consequence, a great deal of data was lost[17]. No excavation report was ever produced by the U.S. Forest Service.

In 1967, more than 30 years after the excavation at Old Sitka, the National Park Service used the original field notes, maps, artifact catalog, and other documents from 1934 and 1935 to produce a summary report, authored by Barnett and Schumacher. It included maps and the original artifact catalog. According to their report, work began in 1934 with the establishment of a site datum and excavation grid oriented true north over the suspected location of the Russian redoubt. The grid, using 100 foot grid squares labeled as Tracts A through J, was laid out from a Forest Service Monument shown as F.S.M. on the resulting excavation maps (Figure 4). Excavation began with a four foot wide exploratory trench 193 feet long, running to the southeast from the monument. A second four foot wide exploratory trench, 44 feet long, was then dug at a right angle to the first trench in a southwest direction. Excavation, described only as "stripping the soil, inch by inch"[18] resulted in exposing the soil down to hard pan, which ranged from one to four feet below the 1934 ground surface. Horizontal control appears to have been quite good, although in 1934 the depth of recovered artifacts was not recorded. Vertical control appears to have been largely absent until early 1935 when artifact depth below the surface was being recorded. Excavation by natural stratigraphic horizons or arbitrary levels appears not to have been utilized.

At least 37 post holes evident in underlying hard pan sediments were recorded in 1935 and marked on the excavation map. In his notes for the period between May 10 and June 1, 1935, Maurstad records "We uncovered three post-holes extending about one foot down through the hard-pan and about 3 ½ feet below surface. There was no sign of wood in the holes, but they were large enough for good size posts..."[19] Partly from the pattern of post holes recorded during excavation, Chipperfield later plotted the Russian buildings on the excavation ground plan. One building foundation, thought to be the remains of the blacksmith shop because of associated cinders (slag), was identified on the basis of remains of foundation (sill) logs associated with post holes. A large number of post holes located several feet below the soil surface were also thought by the excavators to mark the location of the stockade surrounding the buildings. Apparently the entire fort site was included within the excavated area.

Two plan view excavation maps included with the Barnett and Schumacher report were later drafted by the National Park Service in 1967 from maps and field drawings originally prepared by W. A. Chipperfield in 1936. Map Sheet 1 shows the excavation grid and site datum (F.S.M.) with the location of the two 1934 exploratory trenches, a portion of the plotted artifact distribution in the northern and extreme southern portions of the site, and the apparent locations of the Russian buildings in 1802 (Figure 5). Russian buildings represented on Sheet 1 are the "Russian Main Building", "Russian Warehouse", "Russian Tool and Workshop", and "Russian Baranov House." Sheet 1 also shows the location of an "Indian Shack" and "Indian Gardens" (shown surrounded by "Indian fences") as they appeared in the period from 1934 to 1936. Map Sheet 2, at a much larger scale, is similar to Sheet 1, except that it indicates several charcoal or ash concentrations and a more complete artifact distribution. Both maps show the location of a C.C.C. tent camp to the northeast of the excavation area.

More than 1,000 artifacts were excavated, most of them "definitely" of Russian origin.[20] Artifacts were reported as being "located in crevices and in shallow soil on solid bedrock. Others were located at a depth of

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[17] Ibid., 12.
[18] Ibid., 13
[19] Ibid., 18.
[20] Ibid., 8,28-29.

four feet or more."[21] By July of 1935, Maurstad was convinced that, in spite of evidence that part of the area had been used as Indian gardens since the Russian occupation, most of the artifacts recovered were in their original locations. Although Barnett and Schumacher[22] state "most of the material was found in from the beach and no further back that 60 or 80 feet," it is evident from the plotted artifact distribution that many artifacts were actually recovered at between 100 and 200 from the shore line.

Historic artifacts recovered included 60 assorted iron implements including a boat hook, hoe, blacksmith tongs, scissors, spoon, anvil handle, drill, kettle and sickle blade as well as three keys, 182 spikes, 158 nails, six drift bolts, hinges, latches, five knives and three draw knives, 13 axes, assorted gun parts, trade beads, broken pottery, and "many other items of similar nature." Nineteen brass, copper or bronze items included a belt buckle, tablespoon, ring, primer or snuff box, watch case and epaulet. Ceramic artifacts recovered included a clay smoking pipe, six porcelain specimens and 55 bricks. A large amount of burned glass and crockery recovered was thought to have probably resulted from the burning of the fort during the 1802 attack. Faunal material collected and cataloged included 12 specimens of Stellar Sea Lion and an unspecified number of "bear jaws."

By far the most important artifact recovered was a nine inch square iron plate that had been carefully buried horizontally between four Russian bricks, two bricks above the plate and two below it, all covered by a large flat stone buried at a depth of 24 inches below the surface.[23] On the plate were riveted a bronze cross and two strips of bronze metal, one of which contained an inscription in Russian Cyrillic lettering reading "Country in Possession of Russia", the other being a shorter bronze strip inscribed with "No. 12" (Photo 5). This Russian Possession Plate is indicated on the artifact distribution map (Artifact # 650, Map Sheet 2) as being found at the northeast corner of Track E approximately 200 feet from the shoreline. It was evidently one of 30 copper shields entrusted to the navigators of the Shelikof-Golvokof Company by the Governor General of Eastern Siberia in 1785 with instructions to place them on the newly discovered and settled territory in the region where they were operating. According to Russian documents, Alexander Baranov was issued this plate in 1790 and it remains the only numbered Russian Possession Plate known to exist today.[24] Pierce and Doll suggest Plate #12 may have been buried at Old Sitka in 1795 when Baranov visited the locality in the schooner Olga on his first visit to Sitka Sound to select the site of his future settlement.[25]

Barnett and Schumacher report[26] that about four percent of the artifacts excavated were of "earlier Indian origin" and were generally recovered from a "greater depth than the Russian artifacts." These artifacts included stone mortars and pestles, hammerstones, and "one small stone scraper about 6 in. long, with a knife edge on one side and a sawtooth edge on the other."[27] Inspection of the artifact catalog shows such items listed as "Item 34 - Broken spearhead (Indian fishing spear)," "Item 35 – Spear with barb," "Item 45 – Bone salmon spear," and "Item 303 – Three Indian skin scrapers." While it appears that the entire historic component relating to the Russian settlement at Old Sitka was excavated in 1934 and 1935, it is also evident that a prehistoric component underlying the Russian period artifacts was encountered and very likely extended some distance beyond the area excavated. However, it is very doubtful that any remaining intact cultural deposits could have survived subsequent ground disturbance at the site.

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[21] Ibid.
[22] Ibid., 14.
[23] Ibid., 23.
[24] Foster and Henrikson, Symbols *of Russian America: Imperial Crests and Possession Plates in North America* (Alaska State Museums 1991).
[25] Pierce and Doll, Alaska Treasure: A Search for Russian "Possession" Plates (Alaska Journal, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1971), 5.
[26] Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka,* (National Park Service, 1967), 14-15.
[27] Ibid., 15.

In December of 1978, the State of Alaska conducted an archeological survey of the Old Sitka site that included the first subsurface testing of the site since the 1934-35 excavations. State archeologist examined beach exposures and road cuts and "approximately 15 test pits were dug with shovel in other areas of no exposure" but survey and subsurface testing did not encounter any cultural material. The state archeologists concluded "the physical integrity of the Old Sitka Site no longer exists."[28]

History and Location of the Artifact Collection

The history of the movement of the Old Sitka artifacts is complex and has been reconstructed from a number of sources.[29] Following completion of the excavation in 1935, the USDA Forest Service stored the artifacts for a number of years in the basement of the State Capital Building in Juneau. Sometime after World War II and prior to 1963, the collection was moved from Juneau to the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks (UAF). Apparently not all the artifacts arrived in Fairbanks. In 1961 the Alaska State Museum in Juneau received (from an unknown source) 16 "objects" reportedly from the Old Sitka excavations. As far as is known those items were still at the Alaska State Museum as of 1999. In 1963 the University of Alaska Museum sent all or most of the Old Sitka artifacts and related documents it held to the NPS Western Regional Office in San Francisco for study by the NPS Regional Archeologist. The Western Regional Office received the bulk of the Old Sitka collection on April 30, 1963, with a few remaining items that had been on display, including the Russian Possession Plaque, sent to the NPS in January 1964. In their report on the Old Sitka excavation, Barnett and Schumacher describe the poor state of the collection and their difficulty in determining artifact provenience at the point it came to the NPS for study.[30] The original artifact catalog included 696 entries but many of the catalog listings were for multiple items. Well over a thousands artifacts were included in the collection.

After treatment at the Western Regional Museum Laboratory, some specimens from the collection were returned to Sitka National Monument for display at the Visitor Center. In 1967 Barnett and Schumacher completed their analysis of the Old Sitka artifacts and produced their report on the 1934-35 excavation. In 1968, the NPS Western Regional Office returned the Old Sitka collection to Sitka National Historical Park with many items noted as missing. As of 1976, 22 artifacts, including the Russian Possession Plaque, were on permanent display at the park visitor center. In the early 1970s, at the request of the State of Alaska, the Park Service sent at least part of the collection back to the University of Alaska at Fairbanks to be accessioned into the UAF Museum under accession number UA75-085. According to NPS phone notes made by Greg Dixon and dated September 24, 1999, artifacts at the UAF museum listed under accession number UA75-085 included "21 pipe stem fragments, a thimble, buttons, beads, etc." under nine catalog records, and indicated all artifacts under this accession number had been sent to Sitka National Historical Park. The same NPS phone notes also indicate that in 1978 the UAF museum accessioned 1,341 Old Sitka artifacts under accession number UA78-052. Some of these artifacts apparently were placed for a time on display at the UAF museum and became separated from the bulk of the collection.

Sometime in the late 1980s or early 1990s, the UAF museum loaned the Old Sitka artifacts listed under accession number UA78-052 to the Haffenrefer Museum at Brown University for analysis by Ph. D. candidate Ty Dilliplane. As of 1999 the collection was still on loan from the UAF museum and being studied by Ty

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[28] Reger, Douglas, Letter Report: Archaeological Survey – Old Sitka. to William S. Hanable (Chief, Alaska OAHP), February 15, 1979.

[29] Information relating to the movement of the Old Sitka artifacts was compiled for the NPS ARO in 1999 by Greg Dixon for the NHL Old Sitka file and from documents and correspondence provided by Sitka National Historical Park.

[30] Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka,* (National Park Service, 1967), 25-30.

Dilliplane who, at the time, was working with the collection at Sitka National Historical Park (SNHP). In 1999 Sue Thorsen at SNHP reported to Greg Dixon that the park had 649 artifacts from the 1934-35 Old Sitka excavations included in 316 catalog records. According to NPS archeologist Gene Griffin at Sitka National Historical Park, as of February 2004, most of the artifacts from the Old Sitka excavation were at SNHP with the exception of the ceramic artifacts still in the possession of Ty Dilliplane. Apparently one box of Old Sitka artifacts that had been on display at the UAF museum is still at the University of Alaska, but will eventually be returned to SNHP in accordance with a Park Service agreement with the UAF museum.[31]

History of Land Use

Following the destruction of redoubt Saint Michael in 1802, the site of Old Sitka was never reoccupied by the Russians, although it is possible that after 1804 the Russians continued to harvest fish and other resources in the vicinity of Starrigavan Bay. The Tlingit resumed seasonal subsistence activities in and around Starrigavan Bay, using the Old Sitka site as a temporary camp until World War II when the Navy took the site over. Sally Hopkins, a Tlingit of the *Kiks.adi,* clan reports that her mother and father usually went to Old Sitka each fall to dry salmon and that she was born at Old Sitka on August 16, 1877.[32] Seasonal fishing activity at Old Sitka in the late 1800s appears to have attracted quite a few people. In the first Alaska census of 1880, Petroff reports 73 Tlingit and six whites living at Old Sitka.[33] The Tlingit and whites counted by Petroff were almost certainly there for the summer and fall salmon runs and occupying temporary fish camps. Native smokehouses appear to have occupied the Old Sitka site more or less continuously since at least the early 1880s and very likely since both before and after the 1802 battle. The 1883 Pacific Coast Pilot, published by the United States Coast Survey, in describing Starrigavan Bay notes that "on the shore at no very distant date were some Indian summer houses..."[34] Barnet and Schumacher[35] report that "about 1910, there were five Indian smokehouses on the site; by 1934, there was only one smokehouse and some native gardens remaining" (Photo 6).

Non-traditional use of Old Sitka began in 1878, when the Cutting Packing Company of San Francisco constructed a salmon cannery at, or very close to, the Old Sitka site.[36] By the 1930s the equipment and buildings had been moved and recycled and there were no surviving traces of the cannery.[37] The next phase of construction began in May of 1942, when the Navy requested control of two tracks of land extending north from Halibut Point almost to Katlian Bay that encompassed the area around Old Sitka.[38] Plans for development of Old Sitka for wartime use included construction of warehouse space, a barracks, a firing range, an oil storage depot, docks, and a gravel road to be constructed from Sitka to Old Sitka.[39] Prior to 1942 the site was only accessible by water. Barnett and Schumacher report that the military activity at Old Sitka "resulted in extensive disturbance of the ground surface near the shoreline by grading and filling" but that the facility was never completed.[40] Following the war in late 1945, the lands around Old Sitka were open to homesteaders. In 1952 William P. (Ted) Myers moved onto the Old Sitka site and attempted to establish first a homestead and later a mineral claim on the property.

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[31] Gene Griffin, Sitka National Historical Park, personal communication, February 11, 2004.
[32] Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer, *Haa Kusteeyi, Our Culture: Tlingit Life Stories* (University of Washington Press, 1994), 269-271.
[33] Davis, *Test Excavations of the Starrigavan Site* (U.S. Forest Service, 1985), 54.
[34] Hart Crowser, *Old Sitka / Starrigavan* (Sitka Tribe of Alaska, 2002), 3.
[35] Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka* (National Park Service, 1967), 7.
[36] Ibid.
[37] Smith and Morton, History of Physical Impacts at the Old Sitka National Historic Landmark (National Park Service, 1978a).
[38] Hart Crowser, *Old Sitka / Starrigavan* (Sitka Tribe of Alaska, 2002), 7.
[39] Ibid.
[40] Barnett and Schumacher, *An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka* (National Park Service, 1967), 10.

The 1960s marked a period of recreational use for the property that continues today. The site of Old Sitka was transferred from the USDA Forest Service to the State of Alaska under the Recreation and Public Purpose Act (43 USCA; June 14, 1962) by patent dated August 15, 1962, and then came under the management of the State of Alaska Division of Lands. The State of Alaska "cleared the land and cleaned it up in preparation for a public state park"[41] in the early 1960s. Old Sitka was determined eligible as a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior on June 13, 1962, under the theme of Political and Military Affairs 1865-1900, in a special Alaska study. Dedication ceremonies for both Old Sitka and The American Flag Raising Site took place at Castle Hill in Sitka on Alaska Day, October 18, 1963. The dedication was attended by Alaska Governor William A. Egan, U.S. Senator E. L. Bartlett; U.S. Congressman Ralph Rivers and a number of other dignitaries.

Major developments took place both within and adjacent to the Old Sitka NHL in the 1980s. Construction of a bridge across the Starrigavan Creek in 1982, followed by paving of Halibut Point Road along the eastern edge of the site from the Sitka Ferry Terminal to the Forest Service Starrigavan Campground in 1985, made the site and campground much more accessible to the public.[42] From 1982 through 1985, the State of Alaska undertook a program of developing a state wayside at Old Sitka as an interpretive and recreation site. In July and August of 1982, as part of this development, underground power line and telephone cable trenches were dug at Old Sitka State Historical Park. From 1984 through 1985 the State Department of Parks and Outdoor Recreation upgraded the site interpretive signs and continued landscaping activity at Old Sitka (Figure 6). By June of 1984, the State of Alaska had constructed a single story wood frame Ranger Station at the wayside and was restoring a Russian teahouse.[43] Other modifications to the wayside in 1984 and 1985 included filling, grading, and landscaping for the new boat ramp and associated parking area south of the fort site and at the parking area adjacent to the Old Sitka site.[44] The final period of major improvements at Old Sitka State Historical Site occurred in 1991 when the State Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation paved the gravel parking lot at the Russian fort site, as well as the access road to the boat ramp and floating dock at the south end of the park. At this time the state also did some minor re-grading and filling of existing foot trails at the site.

Site Integrity

Integrity has been a continuing issue at Old Sitka, almost from the time it was originally designated as an NHL on June 13, 1962.[45] The original Old Sitka NHL nomination focused only on the former Russian fort site. The suitability of NHL status for Old Sitka was first questioned, beginning in March 1968, after the USDA Forest Service permitted gravel bailing and log dumping in the immediate site vicinity. The military occupation of the site in the 1940s and later development of the site as a State Historical Park and wayside, beginning in the 1960s, were also thought to be especially destructive to the physical integrity of the site. Cumulatively, these ground disturbing impacts altered the surface and subsurface of the site so extensively that any intact cultural deposits within the immediate fort site area would have been destroyed. Thus, when it was realized that integrity of fort site had been greatly diminished, the NHL status of Old Sitka quickly became questionable.

If integrity is to be narrowly measured as the absence of physical features, then the integrity of Old Sitka was lost even before it was designated as a National Historic Landmark. As discussed above, the excavations in the 1930s succeeded in retrieving all physical evidence of the fort site and battle. Designation of a site as a National Historic Landmark requires a higher level of site integrity than does nomination of a site to the

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41 NPS Old Sitka NHL Status Report dated July 3, 1965.

42 Wayne E. Wiersum, A Determination of Effect of the Halibut Point Road Project (E-30062) on the Old Sitka Site and the Starrigavan Midden Site, (Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, 1985)

43 Ibid.

44 Smith and Morton, National Historic Landmark De-designation Study of Old Sitka (National Park Service 1987), 6.

45 R.G. Dixon, Old Sitka Research Notes on file NPS, ARO, 1999.

National Register of Historic Places. However, in the case of Old Sitka, it is not the archeological integrity of the site that is of fundamental importance in its designation as an NHL, but its association with the event of the 1802 battle and destruction of Fort Saint Michael by the Tlingit. The integrity of the Old Sitka NHL has to be viewed in the larger perspective of the ability of the site to foster a sense of feeling and association with the 1802 battle, with the collision of cultures that occurred at Old Sitka involving Russian, Tlingit, American, and English participants, and with the role the site played in significant political and economic change at the local, national, and international levels. In other words, the original focus on just the fort site was too narrow. Old Sitka is more accurately viewed as a battlefield landscape, which includes the fort site, but also encompasses the natural landscape and viewscape, both of which continue to have integrity to the present day.

National Park Service NHL guidelines define a site as "..... the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure."[46] According to these guidelines, it is the "sense of place" that is of ultimate significance. Thus, the larger issue in terms of integrity is that the site location and its surrounding setting and environment still effectively invoke a feeling and association with the historic events that took place at Old Sitka during the period of historical significance (Photo 7).

It is appropriate to compare Old Sitka with other battlefields, designated as NHLs in good standing, located across the country. These battlefields, like Old Sitka, are administered and managed as state historical sites or parks. Examples include Bennington Battlefield, Newtown Battlefield and Oriskany Battlefield, all in New York; Bentonville Battlefield in North Carolina; Champion Hill in Mississippi; Dade Battlefield in Florida; Princeton and Monmouth battlefields in New Jersey; Perryville Battlefield in Kentucky; San Jacinto Battlefield in Texas, and Sayler's Creek in Virginia. Like Old Sitka, these battlefields are preserved for education, interpretation, and in many cases for recreation, with walkways, interpretative signs, and nature trails common to many of them. Another commonality among some of these battlefields is that encroaching development has been or still is an issue in their maintenance and protection. However, despite alternations to the built environment of these sites over the years, the landscape, setting, view are still intact. As stated for Bushy Run Battlefield in Pennsylvania, "a sixth sense tells you something unique and important happened here, something that changed the lives of people and the progression of history."[47] This statement is equally true for Old Sitka.

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[46] National Park Service, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations, (*U.S. Department of the Interior, 1999) Fig.3; 40-41.

[47] http://www.bushyrunbattlefield.com/History.html.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
Nationally: X Statewide: _ Locally: Sitka

Applicable National Register Criteria:	A X B _ C _ D _
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):	A_ B_ C_ D_ E_ F_ G_
NHL Criteria:	1
NHL Criteria Exclusions:	N/A
NHL Theme(s):	IV: Shaping the Political Landscape 3. military institutions and activities
Areas of Significance:	Exploration / Settlement Commerce
Period(s) of Significance:	1799 - 1802
Significant Dates:	July 1799 June 18, 1802
Significant Person(s):	
Cultural Affiliation:	
Architect/Builder:	Unknown
Historic Context:	Sitka National Historical Park: Historical Context Study (Arndt and Pierce, 2003)

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Summary Statement

Old Sitka is significant under NHL criterion 1 (Criterion A) because of its association with an event - the Battle of Old Sitka – important in shaping the political landscape of the United States. The Russians attempted to establish a permanent presence in Sitka Sound at Old Sitka, where a small fortified settlement, known as New Archangel Saint Michael (Fort St. Michael), was built in 1799. Its construction was a crucial step in the expansion of the Russian presence into southeast Alaska and the success of its commercial activities on the northwest coast of North America, where British and American ships competed for access to the sea otter trade. It, however, resulted in tensions between the Tlingit and the Russians, which culminated in 1802 when the Tlingit burned the settlement and killed all the Russian defenders caught inside.

The Russians, under the leadership of Alexander Baranov, returned in 1804 with a large force of Aleuts to retake control of Sitka Sound from the Tlingit who had, by then, built their own defensive fortification at the mouth of Indian River several miles to the south. Baranov's scored a decisive victory over the Tlingit at Indian River in 1804, and the Russians never rebuilt at Old Sitka. The battles at Old Sitka and Indian River set the stage for the development of Sitka as the capital of Russian America and continuing Russian occupation of Sitka Sound until the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867.

The destruction of Fort St. Michael was the greatest defeat suffered by the Russian-American Company and the high point of Tlingit power in Southeast Alaska. It is the only known example of widespread cooperation among different Tlingit clans and villages in a united effort to drive European invaders from their lands. In the past, the battle of 1802 has been seen almost exclusively from the viewpoint of the Russians. Involvement of Americans and English in the Tlingit attack on Fort St. Michael has received little attention, and until recently the battle and the events that let up to it have not been viewed from the perspective of the Tlingit. Had the Tlingit been successful in preventing the Russians from occupying southeast Alaska, the region might easily have come under control of the English and eventually become part of Canada.

Prelude to the Battle: Tlingit Territory (several centuries prior to 1800)

Starrigavan Bay has long been within the traditional territory of the *Kiks.adi* clan at the time of the Russian arrival. The *Kiks.adi*, considered the first Tlingit clan to arrive in the Sitka area, migrated northward long ago from Kiks Bay in the Nass estuary.[48] The *Kiks.adi* remain the foremost clan of the Raven moiety in Sitka and it is through settings of extraordinary events in clan history that clan members are reminded of their history and ties to the landscape.[49] It is through narrative stories, songs, dance, and visual art that deep social, emotional, and material ties to specific places are maintained in Tlingit society.

It is not known when the Tlingit first began using the Starrigavan Bay area but excavations undertaken by the U.S. Forest Service in the 1980s at the Starrigavan Midden Site have demonstrated seasonal subsistence use of the area at the mouth of Starrigavan Creek for at least the last six hundred years.[50] The midden site is located on a raised marine beach near the shore line of Starrigavan Bay, close to the mouth of the creek, and just .4 km (.5 miles) from Old Sitka. Davis[51] reports a single site component with at least four occupation periods

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[48] Smith-Middleton, Holly, and Arnold R. Alanen, *Impressions of Indian River: A Landscape History of Sitka National Historical Park*, Draft Report prepared for National Park Service, Alaska Systems Support Office, Anchorage, (University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1997), 42.
[49] Ibid., 27.
[50] Davis, Stanley D., *Test Excavations of the Starrigavan Site* (U.S. Forest Service, 1985), 23.
[51] Ibid., 28,53.

probably representing a series of winter or early spring seasonal camps identified as belonging to Matson and Coupland's Late Phase of the Developmental Northwest Coast Stage (1,000 B.P. to Contact).[52] The invertebrate, fish, and faunal assemblage from the midden site indicates the Tlingit were utilizing a wide range of intertidal and marine resources as well as salmon and terrestrial mammals from the Starrigavan Bay area long before the arrival of the Russians in 1799.

The Russians named the river and bay at Old Sitka *Starrigavan* (Old Harbor) but the Tlingit called the river and an associated village site *Gaja Heen* (water coming from way up).[53,54] Old Sitka was a valued seasonal fishing site to the Tlingit. Testimony given by Thomas Sanders, a former *Kiks.adi* clan chief in 1946 stressed the importance of the fall Starrigavan Creek coho salmon run because "it was the best place for the Natives to get fresh fish late in the season" as well as an important area for gathering salmonberries and hunting deer.[55]

Russian Commerce in North America (1740s - 1790s)

Vitus Bering sailed from Siberia in 1741 on a momentous voyage to discover and explore the American mainland. Bering and much of his crew perished on the return trip, but the sea otter furs brought back by the survivors of the voyage sparked the interest of Russian traders and fur hunters (*promyshlenniki*) to exploit this new source of "soft gold." From 1743 to 1797 forty-two small Russian companies made over 100 voyages eastward along the Aleutian Islands toward the Alaska mainland to harvest the rich fur peltry of the region.[56] Hunting of the elusive sea otter was dependent on highly skilled Aleutian and Kodiak islanders. In voyages lasting up to ten years, the Russians gradually discovered and claimed the Aleutian and Pribiloff Islands and then Kodiak Island, subjugating the Native populations and bringing them into servitude. Eventually all Aleut males between the ages of 15 and 50 were required to labor for the Russians.[57] Russian vessels served to transport and protect Native hunting parties consisting of large numbers of *bidarkas* (kayaks). Intensive hunting of sea otters, coupled with their low reproductive rate quickly depleted the sea otter population and hastened the Russian advance across the far northern Pacific. By the 1780s the Russians had arrived at the Alaska mainland. Eastward progress of the fur companies had reached Prince William Sound in 1793 and by 1795 the Russians had established the permanent settlement of *Slavorossiia* (Glory of Russia) at Yakutat Bay.[58]

Prior to 1799 competition between independent Russian fur companies was intense and sometimes violent. The tsarist government of Russia, concerned with loss of control over numerous small competing fur companies, mistreatment of the Native population, and the potential for international conflict, charted the Russian-American Company as a monopoly in 1799 to commercially exploit and administer Russian America.[59] Alexander Baranov, hired in 1790 to manage the Golikov-Shelikhov Company, subsequently became the first Chief Manager of the Russian-American Company.

British and American Competition with the Russians in the North Pacific (1780s – 1790s)

On the North Pacific coast intense international competition for control of the maritime fur trade began in the

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[52] Matson, R.G. and Gary Coupland, *The Prehistory of the Northwest Coast,* (Academic Press, New York, 1999).

[53] Hart Crowser, *Old Sitka / Starrigavan* (Sitka Tribe of Alaska, 2002), 1.

[54] Goldschmidt, W.R. and T.H. Haas, *Possessory Rights of the Natives of Southeastern Alaska, R*eport to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, (United States Department of Interior, Washington D.C. 1946), 108.

[55] Hart Crowser, *Old Sitka / Starrigavan* (Sitka Tribe of Alaska, 2002), 5.

[56] Gibson, James R., The Maritime Trade of the North Pacific Coast, In: *Handbook of North American Indian*s, Vol. 4 (Smithsonian Institution, 1988), 375.

[57] Ibid., 377.

[58] Dean, Jonathan R., *Rich Men, 'Big Powers' and Wastelands – The Tlingit-Tsimshan Border of the Northern Pacific Littoral, 1799 to 1867.* Ph. D. Dissertation (University of Chicago, 1993), 111.

[59] Barratt, Glynn, *The Battle of Sitka, 1804: A Kind of Victory*, (unpublished manuscript on file at Sitka National Historical Park, 1988) 4.

early 1780s when word reached the nations bordering the Atlantic that Captain James Cook had also found a fortune in furs in the North Pacific. Although the Russians had several settlements in the North Pacific by the late 1780s, they by no means controlled the international waters, nor did they control the powerful and warlike Tlingit. It was the Russian practice to win political support from Tlingit chiefs by means of gifts and honors, while sending their own Aleut and Koniag hunters into waters off Tlingit territory, thereby directly competing with the Tlingit harvest of marine resources. Russian control of the sea otter trade was challenged by both the English and Americans.

English traders appeared around Yakutat Bay as early as 1785 to trade with the Tlingit, and in 1786, five British East India Company ships also traded for furs with the Tlingit in the same area. The Americans (or "Boston men," as they were known) joined the race in the 1790s, and had virtually driven out the English by the turn of the century. The first American shipmaster to ply the Northwest Coast and to set the pattern for American trading voyages was Captain Robert Gray who sailed from New England in 1788. Most northwest coast trading voyages originated from Boston and Boston commanded American fur trade traffic in the North Pacific. Nearly all owners, captains, and crews of American vessels on the Northwest Coast were from Boston and Americans virtually monopolized the sea otter traffic in Canton, with American ships making at least 127 voyages between the United States and China via the Northwest Coast from 1788 through 1826.[60] As early as 1795, Baranov began complaining bitterly to his superiors of foreign fur traders encroaching upon Russian Territory.[61] The Russian-American Company found it impossible to match the quality and price of goods offered by English and American traders, who paid two to three times as much for sea otter skins as the Russians.[62]

The early and most lucrative period of the marine fur trade on the northern Northwest Coast was prior to 1812, but the most intense international competition occurred between 1791 and 1802.[63] In 1800, a year after the establishment of Fort St. Michael, three-quarters of the Russian-American Company's sea otter skins were coming from Sitka Sound.[64] The strategic value of a permanent Russian settlement in the sound was recognized by Baranov as fundamental to long term Russian-American Company goals. By 1803 the British had largely disappeared from the coast sea otter trade due to logistical and political impediments leaving the field to the Americans and Russians.[65] American domination of the Northwest Coast trade continued until the first half of the 1830s when first the Hudson's Bay Company and then the Russian-American Company began renewed trading on the coast. The American sea otter trade on the Northwest Coast declined rapidly from a probable peak about 1795 or 1796. In 1800, they averaged 18,000 skins; in 1802 the number decreased to 15,000. Annual averages further decreased to 9,592 in 1808-1812, and 3,100 in 1813-1814.[66] By the 1840s, the furbearer had been so depleted by over-hunting that the coast trade was negligible. [67] By 1842, American

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[60] Dean, Jonathan R., *Rich Men, 'Big Powers' and Wastelands – The Tlingit-Tsimshan Border of the Northern Pacific Littoral, 1799 to 1867*. Ph. D. Dissertation (University of Chicago, 1993), 380-381.

[61] P.A. Tikhmenev, *A History of the Russian American Company*, (Limestone Press, 1979), 41.

[62] Gibson, James R., The Maritime Trade of the North Pacific Coast, In: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 4 (Smithsonian Institution, 1988), 378.

[63] Dean, Jonathan R., *Rich Men, 'Big Powers' and Wastelands – The Tlingit-Tsimshan Border of the Northern Pacific Littoral, 1799 to 1867*. Ph. D. Dissertation (University of Chicago, 1993), 385.

[64] Gibson, James R., The Maritime Trade of the North Pacific Coast, In: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 4 (Smithsonian Institution, 1988), 377.

[65] Dean, Jonathan R., *Rich Men, 'Big Powers' and Wastelands – The Tlingit-Tsimshan Border of the Northern Pacific Littoral, 1799 to 1867*. Ph. D. Dissertation (University of Chicago, 1993), 380.

[66] Gibson, James R., The Maritime Trade of the North Pacific Coast, In: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 4 (Smithsonian Institution, 1988), 385.

[67] Dean, Jonathan R., *Rich Men, 'Big Powers' and Wastelands – The Tlingit-Tsimshan Border of the Northern Pacific Littoral, 1799 to 1867*. Ph. D. Dissertation (University of Chicago, 1993), 375.

traders had withdrawn completely, leaving the over exploited field to the Russians and the English.

The Founding of Fort St. Michael and Escalation of Tensions (1796 - 1801)

Departing from Yakutat, the first Aleut and Kodiak hunting expeditions reached the heart of Tlingit Indian territory at Norfolk (Sitka) Sound on the west coast of Sitka (Baranof) Island in the summer of 1796. Baranov, who had visited Sitka Sound briefly in 1795, sent the Orel from Yakutat on a reconnaissance trip to the sound, with instructions to Second Lieutenant Shields to befriend the Tlingit chief "and give him a baize cloak with ermines and a velveteen cap, and also from six to ten *sazhen* of blue beads."[68] Upon arriving in Sitka Sound, Shields found an English ship under command of Captain Barber already engaged in trading with the Tlingit. From 1796 to 1798 Aleut hunting parties of as many as 500 *baidarkas* frequented the passages around Sitka Island returning with more than 1200 sea otter skins and other furs in 1798.[69] Attracted by the lure of a dense sea otter population and a year-round ice-free harbor, Baranov was ready to carry out his plan to establish a permanent settlement in Sitka Sound by 1799.

Having sent a hunting party and the packet boat Orel on ahead with his second in command, the *promyshlennik* Vasilii Medvednikov, Baranov arrived in Sitka Sound on July 8, 1799[70] aboard the galley Olga.[71] Following receipt of gifts from Baranov, the Sitka Tlingit agreed to yield the Russians a building site for a settlement. After spending six days searching for a place to establish his post, Baranov could not find a better location than the one selected by Medvednikov on Starrigavan Bay. Construction of Fort St. Michael began on July 15, 1799[72] and continued through the winter. Baranov[73] writes:

> My first job was to look over the ground and to choose a place convenient for construction of the fort and of the settlement. It was important to find a place with a good harbor. I ordered Vasilii Medvednikov....to find such a place. After looking over many locations, he chose one close to a creek and a quiet harbor, but the ground was not level enough and I did not like to build the fort and settlement there. Medvednikov and I went out again and together looked over many places. I gave presents to the *toions* [chiefs] and saw many good harbors, but could not find level ground with all the required facilities, such as plenty of fresh water, timber for shipbuilding, and hunting grounds nearby. Finally I decided to build the settlement in the location chosen by Medvednikov, where a low *barabara* [dwelling] already stood, and where the Orel and our vessel were standing at anchor.

Initially, relations between the Russians and the Tlingit seem to have been good. Khlebnikov[74] reports that Baranov treated the Tlinigt chief *Shk'awulyei* (called *Mikhail* by the Russians) at nearby *Noow Tlein* (Castle Hill) "kindly" and as a sign of honor gave him a bronze Russian coat of arms and a testimonial dated March 25, 1800, in which Baranov stated that the land occupied by the Russians for the fort was ceded by the local *toion* [chief] and his tribe voluntarily and for payment. An exchange of presents for permission to establish a settlement in Tlingit territory seems to be supported by a letter dated July 24, 1800, written by Baranov to his friend Emelian Larionov, in which Baranov states "... I gave most of my cloths to the natives of Sitka as

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[68] P.A. Tikhmenev, *A History of the Russian American Company*, (Limestone Press, 1978), 44.
[69] Ibid., 45
[70] Dates of events from various Russian and English sources do not correspond without correction. Longengbaugh (n.d.) notes that Russia kept the Julian calendar until 1926 and consequently were ten days earlier than the Europeans in the period of interest. The Russians, for convenience, also stayed on their home day thus adding another day of difference so that their dates would be eleven days earlier than an English or American date relating to the same event.
[71] Pierce, Richard A., *Russian America: A Biographical Dictionary*, (Limestone Press, 1990), 349.
[72] K.T. Khlebnikov, *Baranov: Chief Manager of the Russian Colonies in America* (Limestone Press, 1973), 26.
[73] Pierce, Richard A., *Russian America: A Biographical Dictionary*, (Limestone Press, 1990), 350.
[74] K.T. Khlebnikov, *Baranov: Chief Manager of the Russian Colonies in America* (Limestone Press, 1973), 29.

presents, seeking their friendship when looking for a place for the settlement."[75] However, over the winter of 1799-1800 relations between the Tlingit and the Russians and their Aleut hunters became strained.

As many as 50 baidarkas of Aleut hunters had remained with the Russians and the Tlingit watched with growing concern as the Aleuts went out day after day to hunt sea otter in Sitka Sound.[76] The first recorded sign of trouble between the Russians and the Tlingit at Old Sitka occurred when Baranov sent a woman interpreter into the nearby Tlingit village at *Noow Tlein* to invite the chiefs to the Russian settlement for the Holy Easter holiday. The envoy was robbed, beaten, and driven off. Khlebikov[77] reports that Baranov and 21 men in an armed rowboat went to punish the "arrogant offenders." Baranov's brashness in marching into the midst of an estimated 300 armed Tlingit with only a small number of men, firing two musket volleys into the air as show of force, and then making gifts to selected chiefs and elders successfully defused the incident and established a certain respect among the Tlingit for Baranov.

In the late spring of 1800 Baranov departed Sitka Sound for Kodiak Island, leaving Medvednikov in charge of completing construction of the new fort. It was during this spring that several American and English ships arrived off the Russian settlement and. In complete disregard for being in what the Russians considered their territory, they bartered with the Tlingit for over 2,000 sea otter skins.[78] The Tlingit preference was to trade with the English and Americans, receiving in return utility and luxury items, as well as guns, ammunition, and liquor. The Russians, in contrast, refused to trade guns and ammunition and were viewed by the Tlingit as poor and weak, having little to trade. Observing that the English and Americas traded guns, powder, and even cannons for fur, Baranov tried unsuccessfully to discourage the foreign captains from bartering guns and powder telling them "Not only is it harmful and insulting for us, it disrupts good and peaceful relations between the Russian Court and the Republic of the United States."[79] As a result of this intense competition there is evidence that the Tlingit were encouraged by American traders to destroy the Russian settlement in Sitka Sound. Baranov's second in command, Ivan Kuskov, wrote Baranov on July 1, 1801 from Yakutat with the news that Americans traders had spent the previous winter near *Khutsnov* [Angoon] village. According to Kuskov, the traders told the local Tlingit that "if they failed to annihilate our fort of *Novo-Arkhangel'sk* [New Archangel] below Sitka, together with our whole party, they, the *Koliuzh* [Tlingit] would be very much the losers."[80]

Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer[81] list three main causes of increasing Tlingit animosity toward the Russians and their allies: incidents of grave-robbing and desecration of graves; the arrest of Tlingits and their being held in irons; and the Russian and Aleut exploitation of Tlingit hunting grounds. Tlingit oral history points to a final incident that seems to have led to the plotting of the attack on Fort St. Michael.[82] The incident involved a *Kiks.adi* shaman named *Heendei* at a place called *Kunaax.akat*. Following what appears to have been a healing ritual and the use of red ochre to paint the face of a Tlingit man who subsequently died from what may have been food poisoning, the Russians demanded to know who had painted the mans face. *Heendei* thinking he would be rewarded, admitted to the act and was instead arrested, jailed, and insulted by an attempt to feed him the flesh of the man who had died. After his release *Heendei* and his clan brother *Stoonookw* traveled to

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[75] P.A. Tikhmenev, A History of the Russian American Company, Vol. 2, *Documents*, (Limestone Press, 1979), 121.
[76] K.T. Khlebnikov, *Baranov: Chief Manager of the Russian Colonies in America* (Limestone Press, 1973), 28.
[77] Ibid., 30.
[78] P.A. Tikhmenev, *A History of the Russian American Company*, (Limestone Press, 1978), 61.
[79] K.T. Khlebnikov, *Baranov: Chief Manager of the Russian Colonies in America* (Limestone Press, 1973), 29.
[80] P.A. Tikhmenev, A History of the Russian American Company, Vol. 2, *Documents*, (Limestone Press, 1979), 180-181.
[81] Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer, The Battles of Sitka, 1802 and 1804, From Tlingit, Russian, and Other Points of View, In: *Russia in North America,* Alaska History No. 35, (The Limestone Press, 1990), 7-8.
[82] Andrews, Alex, *The Battle of Sitka*. Audio tape recording, July 20, 1960. Transcribed and translated by Nora Marks Dauenhauer, (Sitka National Historical Park, 1987), 3-11.

Chilkat Village where *Heendei* was ridiculed and taunted for having submitted to imprisonment so easily. As a result, *Stoonookw* is goaded into taking action against the Russians and upon returning south from Chilkat begins training for the coming battle with the Russians.[83]

The Battle of 1802: The Russians

The attack on Fort St. Michael, led by Tlingit chiefs *Shk'awulyeil*, *Duk'waan*, and *K'alyaan,* came in the afternoon of June 18, 1802. Baranov had warned Medvednikov to be vigilant against an attack on the settlement, but when the assault came in June of 1802, while hunting parties were away, it caught the Russians completely by surprise. Through information obtained from Tlingit women living among the Russians, Tlingit warriors had learned the garrison's routines and defensive strengths and weaknesses and by careful planning were able to attack on a Russian holiday, and at a time when there were only women, children, and no more than 15 men in the fort itself, the rest of the garrison having left to hunt sea otter.[84] More than 60 large red cedar canoes, each capable of carrying up to 40 or more men, had come to Sitka from other villages bringing Tlingit warriors and military supplies. On the day of the attack, the hunter Abrosim Plotnikov looked out from the vicinity of the fort to see 62 Tlingit canoes approaching from around a cape [Harbor Point].[85] There was not time for all the Russians to reach the safety of the fort and some, including a Russian blacksmith, died outside the walls. Approaching the fort along the beach Tlingit warriors, carrying sapwood to fire the fort, killed the blacksmith at a place called *Watlacheix'i* and took his hammer.[86] This hammer, in the hands of *K'alyaan,* later becomes an important weapon in the battle at Indian River in 1804. From the vicinity of the river, where he had gone to look for cattle, Plotnikov reported of Tlingit warriors armed with guns and spears surrounding the Russian barracks and of seeing the Tlingit chief *Mikhail [Shk'awulyeil]* directing the attack from the hill opposite the manager's quarters and urging the approaching canoes to hurry.[87]

The number of Tlingit that took part in the attack is unknown but considering the number of approaching canoes reported by Plotnikov in support of an attack already in progress, the estimate of 600 warriors is not far off.[88] There is no contemporary description of the appearance of the Tlingit warriors as they converged on Old Sitka from the forest and sea but they were no doubt dressed and armed much as were the Tlingit who had attacked Baranov's party camped on Hinchinbrook Island in Prince William Sound on June 20, 1792. Baranov[89] writes:

> We opened fire on them, but without much effect, for they were protected by three or four layers of wooden shield, plated with sinews. And besides, they wore thick rawhide cloaks and, on their head, helmets suggesting foxes or other animals, also of wood and very thick. Neither our bullets nor grape shot penetrated them; and in the darkness, these attacking savages seemed terrible enough…

Tikhmenev reports that twenty Russians, including Medvednikov, along with 130 Aleuts perished in the

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[83] Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer, The Battles of Sitka, 1802 and 1804, From Tlingit, Russian, and Other Points of View, In: *Russia in North America,* Alaska History No. 35, (The Limestone Press, 1990), 7.

[84] Barratt, Glynn, *The Battle of Sitka, 1804: A Kind of Victory*, (unpublished manuscript on file at Sitka National Historical Park, 1988), 57.

[85] P.A. Tikhmenev, A History of the Russian American Company, Vol. 2, *Documents*, (Limestone Press, 1979), 134.

[86] Andrews, Alex, *The Battle of Sitka*. Audio tape recording, July 20, 1960. Transcribed and translated by Nora Marks Dauenhauer, (Sitka National Historical Park, 1987),12-13.

[87] P.A. Tikhmenev, A History of the Russian American Company, Vol. 2, *Documents*, (Limestone Press, 1979), 134.

[88] Smith-Middleton, Holly, and Arnold R. Alanen, *Impressions of Indian River: A Landscape History of Sitka National Historical Park*, Draft Report prepared for National Park Service, Alaska Systems Support Office, Anchorage, (University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1997), 88.

[89] Barratt, Glynn, *The Battle of Sitka, 1804: A Kind of Victory*, (unpublished manuscript on file at Sitka National Historical Park, 1988), 15.

ensuing battle in which all the defenders inside the fort were killed. Three thousand sea otter pelts were "stolen," and the settlement burned to the ground along with a 70 ton company vessel still under construction.[90] Three Russians, five Aleut men, eighteen women, and six children, who escaped the slaughter either by hiding in the forest or having been taken captive by the Tlingit, were eventually rescued and later ransomed back to the Russians by Captain Barber of the English ship Unicorn that arrived on scene shortly after the destruction of Fort St. Michael.

Baranov received accounts of the destruction of his settlement from several survivors. The most vivid and detailed first hand accounts of the destruction of Old Sitka come from testimony later given in Kodiak by the hunter Avrosim Plotnikov and by Ekaterina Pinnuin, Aleut wife of *promyshlennik* Zakhar Lebedev. Plotikov had gone to the nearby creek about 2 o'clock in the afternoon to look after calves and upon returning found the fort surrounded by Tlingit warriors armed with guns and spears.[91] After a struggle with four Tlingit who broke into the barn where he had gone to retrieve his gun, Plotikov ran for the forest from where he observed the burning of the fort. In hiding, Plotikov watched as "sea otter skins and other furs, company supplies, and supplies that were the property of our commander Medvednikov and other hunters were being thrown by these barbarians from the balcony to the ground and loaded in the *baidaras*..."[92] Plotikov's account[93] continues:

> Hiding there I saw Nakvasin jump over the balustrade from the upper balcony to the ground, pick himself up, and start to run towards the woods, but not very fast... he fell and four *Kolosh* [Tlingit] lifted him on their spears, and carried him closer to the barracks, where they cut his head off. Kabanov jumped out of the barracks into the street and the *Kolosh* killed him with spears also. How the other Russians died in the fort I did not see. This terrible and barbarous bloodshed and fire continued till evening.

Ekaterina Pinnuin was outside the barracks when she heard warning shouts that the Tlingit were coming and was taken with other women and girls into the barracks by the Russians who then locked the doors. Pinnuin[94] lists the 15 men who made it inside: "In the barracks were then the Russians, on the lower floor: Tumakaev, Kabanov, Shanin, Kungur, Ovdin, Machiulskoi, Smirnoi, Chiuprianovskoi and an Englishman. In the upper story [were] Medvednikov, Pinunyrov, Chiumliakov, Nakvasin, Shemelin and the sentry, my husband Lebedev." Pinnuin[95] then gives her chilling account of the chaos inside the barracks as the Tlingit set the building on fire and break inside:

> ....the *Kolosh* (Tlingit) broke the shutters that protected our windows and began shooting continuously through the windows. Soon they smashed the door leading from the back porch and cut a small hole through the main door. Shooting through it they first killed Kungur and wounded Tumakaev, Ovdin and Medvednikov who came down from the upper story. The Russians defended themselves by shooting but were hopelessly outnumbered. Soon the main door was broken. At this moment Tumakaev shot from a cannon that was aimed at the door and it seem to me killed several *Kolosh*.... Shanin and other Russians defended themselves but there was not enough ammunition for the cannon on the lower floor and Shanin cut a hole in the ceiling to get it from the upper floor. Great flames shot from there as soon as he cut the hole. I do not know how the fire started upstairs but I think that the upper story was on fire from the beginning of the attack because as soon as the shooting started we heard noise upstairs. When the fire spread, all the girls ran into the cellar to hide there. The Russians shot again from the cannon, then the

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[90] P.A. Tikhmenev, *A History of the Russian American Company*, (Limestone Press, 1978), 65.
[91] P.A. Tikhmenev, A History of the Russian American Company, Vol. 2, Documents, (Limestone Press, 1979), 134.
[92] Ibid.
[93] Ibid. 135.
[94] Ibid, 137.
[95] Ibid. 137-138.

> door in the cellar was broken and we were forced to go into the street where *Kolosh* divided us between themselves and dragged us to their *baidaras* that were close by. From the *baidara* I could see that when the fire increased the Russians – I do not know which ones – began to jump from the upper story to the ground, where the *Kolosh* were stabbing them with spears.

A few days later when Plotnikov and another Russian survivor named Baturin were taken in a whaleboat by Captain Barber to visit the battle site there was nothing left of the fort but parts of melted brass cannon and the bodies of the Russians. They had all been beheaded, except for Kabanov. Plotnikov reports that all were subsequently buried in an undisclosed location.[96] On learning of the destruction of his settlement Baranov, on Kodiak Island at the time of the attack, began immediately to make plans to return to Sitka Sound since a permanent Russian settlement in southeast Alaska was essential to the southern expansion of the Russian-American Company.

In 1804 Baranov, supported by the Russian warship Neva, returned with a combined Russian / Aleut force. Following the taking of a fortified Tlingit stronghold at the mouth of Indian River, Baranov was able to rebuild his settlement a few miles to the south of the original location, founding what became in 1808, the capital of Russian America, retaining the name of the former settlement, New Archangel, and known today as Sitka.[97]

The Battle of 1802: The British and the Americans

In his history of the Russian-American Company, Tikhmenev[98] acknowledges the Russian belief that both the British and Americans played a direct role in the destruction of Fort St. Michael. He states:

> Investigations have revealed that the English played a very great part in encouraging the natives to destroy the fort at *Sitkha,* both by their advice and by providing the natives with guns and powder. This is the more likely since Barber and his countrymen, according to the promyhshlenniks, kept aloof during the native attack and took action only when everything had been burned and destroyed, despite their stories that they did everything possible to save the Russian settlement. However, according to other accounts it was not only the English who took part. A few fugitive American sailors were in league with the *Kolosh* and ruthlessly looted and destroyed everything they could.

Captain Henry Barber on the ship Unicorn out of London reportedly arrived in Norfolk [Sitka] Sound on June 28, 1802 and appears to have initially anchored off the Tlingit village of *Noow Tlein* (Castle Hill). Barber notes in his journal that he was surprised at the absence of any Russian activity in the sound.[99] On June 31st Barber left the Unicorn at anchor and with two small boats set out to look for the site of the Russian settlement but did not find the settlement or see any evidence of Russian or Aleut hunting activity.[100]

The Unicorn was later approached by the Tlingit chief *Mikhail [Shk'awulyeil]*. The chief, along with his wife, were seized by Barber as hostages to trade for the captives in the hands of the Tlingit. Two "Boston" ships, the Globe and Alert that arrived just after the Unicorn, also took Tlingit hostages, one of whom, an unnamed "principal ringleader," was "executed" aboard the Globe as an example to the Tlingit. Barratt[101] includes the official "Proceedings of a Council of War" held on board the Globe and signed by Cunnigham, Ebbets, Barber

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[96] Ibid. 136.

[97] Arndt, Katherine L. and Richard A. Pierce, *A Construction History of Sitka, Alaska, as Documented in the Records of the Russian-American Company* (National Park Service, 2003), 14.

[98] P.A. Tikhmenev, *A History of the Russian American Company*, (Limestone Press, 1978), 66.

[99] Longenbaugh, Dee, The Destruction of Sitka, 1802, (unpublished manuscript on file at NPS Alaska NHL Office, Anchorage), 16.

[100] Barratt, Glynn, *The Battle of Sitka, 1804: A Kind of Victory*, (unpublished manuscript on file at Sitka National Historical Park, 1988), Appendix, 17.

[101] Barratt, Glynn, *The Battle of Sitka, 1804: A Kind of Victory*, (unpublished manuscript on file at Sitka National Historical Park, 1988), Notes 20.

and others which in part states:

> ... Members of the present Council have maturely deliberated upon his case; and conceiving that a public example might not only operate as a future restraint upon the cruel practices of the Indians, but might more effectually accomplish their humane intentions, vix. the release of the captive Russians; have resolved and unanimously adjudged him to suffer Death; and ordered his immediate Execution; Which accordingly took place this evening on board the said ship "Globe" in the presence of the Chief of Shetka, and other natives.

After demonstrating that the British and Americans would carry through threats to execute *Shk'awulyeil* and his wife if the Tlingit-held captives were not handed over, Barber was eventually able to have many of these captives brought to his ship. They were exchanged for prisoners taken by himself and other Americans. In the end, the rescued captives and other survivors who Barber was able to assemble totaled eight men, seventeen women, and three children. They were transported to Kodiak Island to ransom back to Baranov.[102]

The part played by Captain Barber in the events of June and July 1802 in Sitka Sound attracts a great deal of suspicion. Barber's own journal shows he was in Sitka Sound on June 17, the day before the attack on the Russians, yet as noted by Longenbaugh[103] Barber is silent concerning and activities immediately preceding the attack. The fact that Barber's ship and those of other American captains were so readily approached by the Tlingit after the destruction of the Russian Settlement suggests they did not fear reprisals from the English and implies a possible conspiracy between the English and the Tlingit prior to the attack.

Several stranded American seamen were undoubtedly present in Sitka Sound in the summer of 1802, some or all of whom appear to have been directly involved in the battle at Old Sitka - on both sides. William Sturgis, captain of Caroline out of Boston, was present in Sitka Sound in 1802 and reports that shortly before the 1802 attack on Fort St. Michael seven Americans had deserted from the Boston ship Jenny under Captain Crocker and had taken refuge with the Russians.[104] Captain Sturgis reports that the Tlingit, perhaps not wanting to involve the Americans in the impending attack, sent a message to the Americans requesting that they visit their village. Six reportedly accepted the invitation. Once in the Tlingit village the Americans were told of the Tlingit plan to attack the Russian settlement and their assistance was requested. The Americans allegedly declined to take part in the attack but told Captain Sturgis they were then detained by the Tlingit to prevent any warning of the planned assault being given to the Russians. The seventh America sailor of the group appears to have been the "Englishman" reported by Ekaterina Pinnuin to have been inside the blockhouse during the attack.

The complexity of American involvement in the Old Sitka battle is also described by Longenbaugh, who suggests that the Americans Sturgis identifies as deserters from the Jenny were in fact more likely part of a group of thirteen men who in 1799 mutinied in Sitka Sound on board the Boston ship Hancock, also commanded by Captain Crocker.[105] Six of the thirteen deserters changed their minds and were taken back aboard the Hancock but seven were left on shore. Longenbaugh argues that it does not appear that these American deserters were with the Russians in 1799 since there is no mention by Baranov of any European seamen helping to build the fort and suggests it is more likely the American deserters were initially taken in by the Tlingits and later lied about deserting from the Jenny. Desertion was a less serious offense than mutiny. Longenbaugh seems to believe a second group of perhaps five Americans, the actual deserters from the Jenny,

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[102] Longenbaugh, Dee, *The Destruction of Sitka, 1802*. Unpublished manuscript at NPS Alaska NHL Office, Anchorage, 16-17.
[103] Ibid., 19.
[104] Barratt, Glynn, *The Battle of Sitka, 1804: A Kind of Victory*, (unpublished manuscript on file at Sitka National Historical Park, 1988), Appendix, 21.
[105] Longenbaugh, Dee, *The Destruction of Sitka, 1802*. Unpublished manuscript on file at NPS Alaska NHL Office, Anchorage, 10.

were in Sitka Sound in 1802 living with the Russians and suggests that all the American deserters from the Jenny who had joined the Russians were killed by the Tlingit, including three who had gone on a hunting trip with the Russians to Sea Lion Rocks, another on a hunting trip to Sea Otter Bay, and one who died during the battle at the fort.[106] Whether the "Englishman" who died with the Russians during the battle at the fort was off the Hancock or Jenny will probably never be known but it does appear at least one American sailor caught inside the Russian barracks died fighting on the side of the Russians in 1802.

The Battle of 1802: The Tlingit

Descendents of some Tlingit clans and house groups that took part in the 1802 battle still live in the Sitka area and oral history accounts of the battle have been passed down to modern day Tlingit who have only recently begun to share these stories with non-Natives. Oral history accounts passed down to Tlingit elder Mark Jacobs Jr. suggest that on their arrival in 1799 the Russians and their Aleut hunters were at first tolerated by the Sitka Tlingit. Mark Jacobs[107] writes:

> When the first white men came, they were welcomed because they had items for trade that were much desired such as tools, clothing, firearms, food, and a variety of trinkets. The trouble began when Indian women were taken as wives without the customary payment for the privilege. The Tlingits, as slave owners, would not tolerate being treated as the native Aleuts that they [the Russians] had in subjugation.... In retaliation for captured women, the Tlingits helped themselves to the firewood cut and split by the Aleuts. The Russians recorded this act as the Tlingits being thieves...the tension increased to a point where the Indians that had muskets could not buy gun powder.

The attack on Ft. Saint Michael that came in the summer of 1802 was part of a widespread and coordinated Tlingit effort to drive the Russians out of their territory that involved planned attacks at Russian settlements at Sitka and Yakutat and on Russian and Aleut hunting parties. Much of the planning and support for the attacks appears to have come from Tlingit groups to the south of Sitka and Yakutat. A southern Tlingit chief named *Kaniagit* from Dall Island, off the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, appears to have been a crucial source of guns and power used in the attack on Fort St. Michael.[108] Principle chiefs from Wrangell, Kuiu, and Kake met in *Khutsnov* [Angoon] in the summer of 1801 to plan for the destruction of all Russians and Aleuts in Southeast Alaska and this plan was communicated to the Sitka, Chilkat, and Yakutat Tlingit. Barratt[109] writes:

> What seemed incontrovertible, however, is that Southern Tlingit groups had hatched the plan for the destruction of Old Sitka. And the meetings to discuss the execution of that plan had all, as seen, been held in villages far south of Yakutat. Angoon, Dall Island, Kuiu; such were the places linked with stratagems and plots for the attack on Fort St. Michael.

Until the mid-1900s, first hand accounts of the 1802 battle and destruction of Fort St. Michael have come only from the rescued survivors as related by Russian sources. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, oral history accounts of the battle itself and events leading up to and following it were collected from Alex Andrews and Sally Hopkins, two Tlingit elders to whom traditional knowledge of the battle had been passed down. Alex Andrews, born in Sitka in 1889 as "a man of the Kaagwantaan and child of the *Kiks.adi,*" recorded his account of the battle in 1960.[110] Andrews was able to pass on the narrative tradition of the *Kaagwantaan* as received

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[106] Ibid. 10-11.

[107] Jacobs, Mark, Jr., Early Encounters Between the Tlingit and the Russians, In: *Russia in North America,* Alaska History No. 35, Edited by Richard A. Pierce, (The Limestone Press, 1990), 4.

[108] Barratt, Glynn, *The Battle of Sitka, 1804: A Kind of Victory*, (unpublished manuscript on file at Sitka National Historical Park, 1988), 52,83.

[109] Ibid., 82.

[110] Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer, The Battles of Sitka, 1802 and 1804, From Tlingit, Russian, and Other Points of View, In: *Russia*

from his own father. Sally Hopkins, born in 1865, only 63 years after the destruction of Fort St. Michael, recorded the Tlingit account of the battle in 1958 when she was 93 years old.[111] Sally Hopkins had received her education in a Russian school and in addition to speaking Tlingit, spoke and read Russian fluently. The Tlingit account of the 1802 battle had come down to Sally from her maternal great grandfather *Shk̲'awulyeil*, one of the principal chiefs at the battle.[112] In presenting the Native perspective of the battle, Tlingit oral history accounts have added greatly to an understanding of the events surrounding the destruction of the Russian settlement at Old Sitka.

It is through oral accounts that it begins to become possible to view the battle of Old Sitka from the cultural perspective of the Tlingit. Sally Hopkin's narrative of the attack maintains that the Russian blockhouse was set on fire by two old women named *Seikw* and *X'waal'k'* who approached the fort from the rear, carrying wood shavings and walking with canes.[113] Sally Hopkins[114] narrates:

> The fort *Gajaa Heen*
> the backdoors weren't closed
> out there they [Russians] were having fun
> When was it they saw the boat
> it was coming
> those [warriors] with banners were already among them....
>
> This was why they [the Russians] aimed the guns at them
> While they were doing this
> they forgot the door that opened to the back
> *X'waal'k'* charcoaled [blackened] her face
> She charcoaled her face like an owls. *Seikw* also.
> They did this because they were going to burn alive.
>
> As soon as they sat down inside
> the others were out in the back.
> Go! Go! Go! Go!
> They quickly laid out the shavings
> The Russians only watched those coming on the boat
> only when the fire was flaring up around them
> that was when....
> saving themselves there.
> They running into the fire there
> The bodies all lay out on the beach....
> No more. It exploded
> The tall fort [blockhouse].

At the end of the fighting the Hopkins narrative relates that the Tlingit dead are gathered on the beach and taken away by boat or raft.[115]

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in North America, Alaska History No. 35, (The Limestone Press, 1990), 7.

[111] Ibid., 6-7.

[112] Hopkins, Sally. Audio tape recording, Transcribed and translated by Nora Marks Dauenhauer (Sitka National Historical Park, 1987), 4,14.

[113] Hopkins, Sally. Audio tape recording, Transcribed and translated by Nora Marks Dauenhauer (Sitka National Historical Park, 1987), 35-39.

[114] Ibid., 38-39.

[115] Hopkins, Sally. Audio tape recording, Transcribed and translated by Nora Marks Dauenhauer (Sitka National Historical Park, 1987), 39.

Alex Andrew's[116] chronological narrative of the attacks provides a vivid account of the assault on the fort by the Tlingit warriors arriving by canoe and describes the burning of the warehouse:

> When they saw the smoke billowing out
> is when the war party came.
> But the Russian noble [Medvednikov] was above.
> He was moving around on top of the fort,
> on the roof of the Big House
> where the four logs joined.
>
> When the war party landed on the beach
> an interpreter (in the fort) was asked,
> "Why were the men coming in dressed that way?".....
> That was why they moved the canons right on them,
> the canons.
> When they rushed up they ran in relays
> With *Duk'waan,*
> *Stoonookw.*
> As *Duk'waan* was running ahead
> the canon fired
> The child of *Chookaneidi*
> lay ahead of,
> and the child of *Kaagwaantaan*
> lay behind
> *Stoonookw.*
> That was how they fell.
>
> *K'alyaan* though was slow
> getting out of the boat.
> When he saw how his nephews were killed helplessly he began to fight.
> He carried a spear toward the big house
> A dagger dangled from his neck, a weapon.
>
> When he ran inside the canon was fired at him.
> That was how he fell.....
> They killed many people,
> Russians,
> for *K'alyaan*
> When he came to, he jumped up.
> He made a noise like a brown bear.
> he growled like his fathers.
> When he charged in
> inside the big house
> is when the screaming began.
> The Russians screamed.
> His men charged in right behind him,
> inside the house.

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[116] Andrews, Alex, *The Battle of Sitka*. Audio tape recording, July 20, 1960. Transcribed and translated by Nora Marks Dauenhauer, (Sitka National Historical Park, 1987), 14.

While they were fighting in the big house
the stairs burned off before they could go back down.
It burned.
Because it burned away from there
there was no way anyone could go down.
The big house was filled with animal skins.
sea lion skins, brown bear skins…..
The men [Tlingit] wrapped them around their heads
then jumped out…
Many people perished in the big house,
then it burned down.
When it burned down that was the end of the house.

Oral traditions function to validate Tlingit ties to the landscape. The 1804 battle involved many *Kiks.adi* clan Tlingit who had also taken part in the 1802 attack on Fort St. Michael, most notably the *Kiks.adi* chief *K'alyaan* who wielded the blacksmith hammer taken at Old Sitka against the Russians at Indian River.[117] In addition, regalia and sacred objects such as *K'alyaan's* cast iron blacksmith's hammer, associated with both the battles of 1802 and 1804 and passed down through generations of *K'alyaan's* descendants, have taken on special clan significance to the *Kiks.adi,* reinforcing clan identity and cultural ties to the landscape.[118]

Until recently it was believed there had been no survivors on the Russian side from within the fort at the battle of Old Sitka, but it is now known that two Russian babies, a boy and a girl, were discovered by the Tlingit during the fighting and saved from the burning warehouse. According to oral history information obtained in Sitka from Joseph Demmert, a Tlingit woman from Prince of Wales Island, married at the time of the 1802 battle to a Sitka man, prevailed in her effort to save the babies from being put to death and raised them as her own children.[119] According to Demmert, the two Russian children grew up in Tlingit society and married Tlingits. The girl died early, but the man lived a long life and his descendants are part of the Tlingit community to this day. A descendent of the hunter Abrosim Plotnikov who escaped the attack on the fort, still living as of 1990, is also identified by Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer.[120] Following Plotnikov's rescue and return to Kodiak Island, his child remained with his Tlingit wife. Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer report that in 1990 Plotnikov's great grandson, Robert Martin, was Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Sealaska Heritage Foundation in Southeast Alaska. The legacy of the battle at Old Sitka continues to live on in the stories, songs, sacred artifacts, and bloodlines of the Tlingit people.

Other Russian-American Period Historic Sites in Alaska

Old Sitka can be compared with four other Russian-American period sites in Alaska: Three Saints Bay NHL on Kodiak Island; the New Russia Site NHL at Yakutat; the American Flag Raising Site NHL at Sitka; and Sitka National Historical Park, at the mouth of Indian River. Three Saints Bay at Old Harbor on Kodiak Island, founded by Grigorii Shelikhov in 1784 and abandoned in 1792, was the first Russian colony in America and served as a base for the exploration and eventual establishment of other fur trade posts or settlements. Three Saints Bay is similar to Old Sitka in that no Russian structures remain at the site, however it was abandoned prior to the establishment of Old Sitka, is not a battlefield, and was within Koniag Eskimo territory rather than

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[117] Worl, Rosita. *Principals of Tlingit Property Law and Case Studies of Cultural Object, r*eport prepared for Sitka National Historical Park (National Park Service, 1996), 109.
[118] Worl, Rosita. *Principals of Tlingit Property Law and Case Studies of Cultural Object, r*eport prepared for Sitka National Historical Park (National Park Service, 1996), 109.
[119] Dauenhauer and Dauenhauer, The Battles of Sitka, 1802 and 1804, From Tlingit, Russian, and Other Points of View, In: *Russia in North America,* Alaska History No. 35, (The Limestone Press, 1990), 14-15.
[120] Ibid., 15-16.

that controlled by the Tlingit.

The New Russia Site on the Phipps Peninsula near Yakutat was established in 1796 by Alexander Baranov - under orders from Shelikhov -as a link between the Russian fur trading center on Kodiak Island and Russian-led Aleut sea otter hunting parties moving southeastward into Tlingit territory. The Russian settlement at Yakutat, established in part as an experimental agricultural colony, was attacked and destroyed by the Tlingit in 1805 and not rebuilt. No structural evidence of the settlement remains. New Russia is similar to Old Sitka in that it was founded by Alexander Baranov as a fur trade post in Tlingit territory; was partly contemporaneous with Old Sitka; and was destroyed by the Tlingit. New Russia differs in that it was intended as more of an agricultural settlement and ship building station for logistical support of further Russian expansion to the south and did not play the central role that Old Sitka did in establishing a Russian presence at the very heart of Tlingit territory in Sitka Sound where sea otter populations were highest.

The American Flag Raising Site at Sitka was designated as an NHL at the same time as Old Sitka on June 13, 1962, and like Old Sitka is now a developed Alaska State Park where major archeological excavations have taken place.[121] The American Flag Raising Site occupies Castle Hill, the former location of the Tlingit village of *Noow Tlein* where, following the 1804 battle at Indian River, Baranov rebuilt his settlement of New Archangel, giving it the same name as that of his earlier settlement at Starrigavan Bay destroyed by the Tlingit in 1802. Castle Hill became the site of Baranov's mansion and the focal point of Sitka as the capital of Russian-America. No Russian structures remain at Castle Hill. In addition to their shared historic name and proximity, similarities between Old Sitka and the American Flag Raising Site include their close association with Alexander Baranov as locations of armed conflict between the Russians and Tlingit Indians,[122] and in their association with events related to the eventual establishment of Sitka as the capital of Russian-America in 1808. Given the short existence of Baranov's first settlement at Old Sitka and the brief time he actually spent at Fort Saint Michael, Baranov's association is much stronger with the rebuilt settlement of New Archangel at Castle Hill from where he managed the affairs of Russian America from 1804 until shortly before his death in 1819.[123] Much of the NHL significance of the American Flag Raising Site is associated with the October 18, 1867 ceremony in which the Russian Flag was lowered on Castle Hill and the American flag raised, marking Russia's withdrawal from North America and the transfer of Alaska to the United States.

Sitka National Historical Park, near present day Sitka, was established in 1910 to commemorate the 1804 Battle of Sitka and is the site most comparable to Old Sitka in the sense that it was the location of a decisive fight between Russian forces and the Tlinigt. Baranov, returning after the 1802 battle at Old Sitka to punish the Tlingit and regain control of Sitka Sound, found as many as 800 Sitka Tlingit occupying a fortified site at the mouth of Indian River. In the ensuing battle that lasted several days Baranov himself was wounded during a ground assault on the Tlingit stronghold before it was abandoned by the Tlingit who retreated inland leaving the Russians in control of the area. The Tlingit fort site was excavated in the 1950s but no structural remains of the fort exist today and all that remains of this last major conflict between the Russians and the Tlingit is the site of the Tlingit fort and battlefield. Rather than occupy the Tlingit fort at Indian River, Baranov rebuilt his settlement of New Archangel at the location of the main Tlingit village of *Noow Tlein,* about a mile from the mouth of the river. Many of the Tlingit warriors who fought at Old Sitka, most notably the *Kiks.adi* chief

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[121] McMahan, David J. et al., *Archaeological Data Recovery at Baranof Castle State Historic Site, Sitka, Alaska: Final Report of Investigations*, report prepared for Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Office of History and Archaeology Report No. 84, (Alaska Department of Natural Resources, 2002).

[122] In 1855 the Russian-American Company settlement of New Archangel at Sitka was attacked by the Tlingit. (see Dean, Jonathan, Their Nature and Qualities Remained Unchanged: Russian Occupation and Tlingit Resistance, 1802-1867, in *Alaska History*, Vol. 9, No. 1, Spring 1994, 8-12.

[123] K.T. Khlebnikov, *Baranov: Chief Manager of the Russian Colonies in America* (Limestone Press, 1973), 98-100.

K'alyaan, also took part in the 1804 battle and the two battle sites are closely associated with the Tlingit struggle against Russian domination. Russians and their Native allies also died at both sites. Unlike Old Sitka there was no direct American or British involvement in the 1804 battle, although the Tlingit undoubtedly obtained guns, ammunition, powder, and even cannon used against the Russians at Indian River at least indirectly from American or British traders. Most importantly, in contrast to Old Sitka, the outcome of this later battle clearly favored the Russians.

Concluding Statement

What sets Old Sitka apart from other Russian-American sites in Alaska is its unique role in the initial expansion of the Russian fur trade into Southeast Alaska. The battle of 1802 temporarily drove the Russians out of Southeast Alaska, but led to the overpowering 1804 Russian counterattack that soundly defeated the Sitka Tlingit at Indian River. Events surrounding the founding and destruction of the Russian fur trade post at Old Sitka played a critical role in the establishment of Sitka as the capital of Russian-America, and in setting the stage at the national and international levels for the eventual transfer of Alaska to the United States in 1867.

The destruction of Fort St. Michael, an important event in shaping the political landscape during the early nineteenth century, was an attempt by the Tlingit to reject Russian exploitation and reclaim control over their own land and resources. The attack involved Tlingit villages from all over southeast Alaska and careful planning among clan alliances. For the Sitka Tlingit, locked in a struggle with the Russians to retain dominion over their territory, the battle at Old Sitka only briefly delayed the inevitable collapse of their way of life. Had the Tlingit succeeded in preventing Russian settlement of their territory, it is likely that Russian America would have only extended as far south as Prince William Sound and all of southeast Alaska would likely have gone to Canada rather than become part of the United States.

It is also important to consider significance from the perspective of the people most closely associated with an historic event. To the Tlingit, significance lies not only in Old Sitka's location as a battle site where many warriors lost their lives, but also in the way the social structure of their culture defines the relationship between people and the landscape. In their view, "social geography" is built upon kinship ties to a place.[124] Territory was held in common by clans and a prized salmon stream such as Starrigavan Creek would have been especially valued. Significance also lies in the connection between the people and the landscape, embodied in sacred clan property, ceremonial objects and crests, myths, dances, songs, and names.[125]

The events that took place in Old Sitka from 1799-1802 still inspire those who stop at the wayside. One notable visitor in 2002 was Alaskan artist Ray Troll.[126] He states:

> In June 2002 I made my say to Sitka for the two hundredth anniversary of the battle. I went to the empty beach and tried imagining what the scene must have looked like. I then spent countless hours researching the helmets and armor before I started the drawing that July.

The drawing (Figure 7), called "The Battle of Old Sitka, June 1802," is a powerful example of the potential of Old Sitka to stir the imagination and spark the intellect. These are qualities that set National Historic Landmarks at the pinnacle of our list of treasured historic places. The list should justifiably include Old Sitka.

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[124] Smith-Middleton, Holly, and Arnold R. Alanen, *Impressions of Indian River: A Landscape History of Sitka National Historical Park*, Draft Report prepared for the National Park Service, (University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1997), 46.
[125] Ibid.
[126] Troll, Ray, *Rapture of the Deep The Art of Ray Troll* (University of California Press, 2004), 20.

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Worl, Rosita. *Principals of Tlingit Property Law and Case Studies of Cultural Object,* Report prepared for the National Park Service Alaska Field Area and Sitka National Historical Park on file at Sitka National Historical Park, Sitka, Alaska, 1996.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__ Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X Previously Listed in the National Register.
__ Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
X Designated a National Historic Landmark.
__ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: #
__ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State Agency
X Federal Agency
___ Local Government
___ University
X Other (Specify Repository): Sitka National Historical Park

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: 3.16 acres

Legal Description: T . 55 S., R 63 E., SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 3, Copper River Meridian, Sitka A-5 Alaska Quadrangle.

UTM References:

Reference Point	Northing	Easting
Point A	6331915	477517
Point B	6331910	477536
Point C	6331909	477567
Point D	6331880	477614
Point E	6331838	477588
Point F	6331753	477551
Point G	6331777	477482
Point H	6331793	477488
Point I	6331814	477507
Point J	6331848	477501

The site of Old Sitka, covering an area of 3.16 acres, is contained within the western portion of Old Sitka State Historical Park, a 51.30 acre tract of land legally described as Lot 2, USS 3670, Sec. 2 & 3, T. 55 S. R. 63 E., Copper River Meridian.[127]

Verbal Boundary Description

The Old Sitka site occupies a projection of shoreline of approximately three acres, immediately southeast of the mouth of Starrigavan Creek. The site area is bounded on the west by Starrigavan Bay, on the east by Halibut Point Road, and on the north by Starrigavan Creek. Points A, B, C, G, H., I, J, K, and L are positioned at the limiting edge of low tide (Figure 2). There is no natural boundary immediately to the south. The southernmost transect, defined by points F and G, is positioned just south of the Russian Tea House, a non-contributing feature to the Landmark. The boat ramp and access road is south of the site area, and outside the NHL boundary.

Boundary Justification

The site of Fort St. Michael was identified in 1934-35 by USDA Forest Service excavations. Horizontal distribution of artifacts associated with the Russian fort and archaeological evidence of building foundation logs, post holes, and other features likely associated with the Russian occupation at Old Sitka was mapped by the USDA Forest Service as extending over an area of 2.27 acres. By expanding the site acreage slightly to include the entire projection of coastline on which Fort St. Michael stood, we include the battlefield area around the fort and all or most of the prehistoric site that predated the Russian settlement.

[127] An additional 7.86 acres of adjacent tidelands is also included within the parcel reserved for historic site purposes.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

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INITIALLY DESIGNATED A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK ON
JUNE 13, 1962

Old Sitka
Updated Documentation
Borough of Sitka, Alaska

Review and Comment
Erika Martin Seibert
Archeologist
09/09

I have read the updated documentation submitted in August of 2009 for Old Sitka, Alaska. With regard to the archeology, I have nothing further to add other than the comments I made in February of 2006 (see below). I still believe that based on the poor integrity of the site and collections, and the poor CCC excavations that produced no report that the property is not eligible under Criterion 6.

Old Sitka
Updated Documentation
Borough of Sitka, Alaska

Review and Comment
Erika Martin Seibert
Archeologist
2/06

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1) The Landscape they are proposing is similar to the historic 'views' is outside of the proposed NHL boundary (see page 4, second paragraph). This is an important issue because we have no control over the integrity of this landscape - it could change tomorrow. Do we have other NHLs where this is the case (their significance relies on landscapes or viewsheds outside the NHL?).

2) Archeological Investigations: history of archeology? Ccc work, first archeological investigation undertaken in Southeast Alaska. Crew had no archeological training, much data was lost, no report ever produced. Not an example we'd like to highlight. The entire fort site was located within the excavated area (1930s excavations) - not good. Does this mean there is nothing left? Yes, see page 11, top para. Why would they have buried the Russian Possession Plate? (See page 10, third para, bottom). Even the collection is in a poor state and most of the artifacts have no provenience (even if we looked at collections or they counted as something, which they don't).

3) Question, if we are expanding the significance to recognize this as a battle site (rather than just the fort), do the (expanded?) boundaries include the defensive fortifications at the mouth of the Indian River several miles to the south built by the Tlingit after they burned the Russian Settlement? Does anything exist of these fortifications? Could this be a discontiguous district?

Do we even want to go there? IS THIS SITKA NATIONAL PARK? IF SO, WHY DON'T THEY JUST MAKE IT PART OF THE UNIT?

First Release
Oct. 9, 1960

11/25/60

SITES AND BUILDINGS IN REGION FOUR ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTERED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Theme IV, Spanish Exploration and Settlement

1. San Diego Presidio, San Diego, California. Commemorates the founding of the first mission in California. It marks the first permanent European settlement on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Site owned by the city of San Diego.

2. Royal Presidio Chapel, Monterey, California. For three-quarters of a century Monterey was the stronghold of Spanish-Mexican civilization on the Pacific Coast. It was the capitol of California from 1776 until shortly before the American occupation. The site is owned by the Catholic Church.

3. Santa Barbara Mission, Santa Barbara, California. Of the 21 California missions, Santa Barbara is outstanding for its unusual and continued vigor. It is also perhaps the best preserved. Site owned by the Catholic Church.

4. Carmel Mission, Monterey, California. The most important of the California Spanish missions from an ecclesiastical standpoint. It was the headquarters of the two great Franciscan Fathers, Padres Serra and Lasuen. Site owned by the Catholic Church.

Theme XI, The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830
Subtheme -- The Lewis and Clark Expedition:

5. Lemhi Pass -- Montana-Idaho. This site marks the spot where the Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed the Continental Divide, passing to the Pacific Slope of the Rocky Mountains. Owned by the Federal Government.

6. The Lolo Trail, Idaho. Along this famous buffalo trail of the Nez Perce, the Lewis and Clark Expedition was guided across the Bitterroot Range. Owned by the Federal Government.

2nd Release
Dec. 19, 1961

SITES AND BUILDINGS IN REGION FOUR ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTERED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Theme XV, Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

Subtheme: The Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, 1820-1853

7. Monterey Custom House, California. On July 7, 1846, Commodore John D. Sloat, commanding the Pacific squadron, raised the American flag over the Custom House at Monterey, the Capitol of California, and officially proclaimed the province as part of the United States. The building dates in part from 1827. State owned.

8. Larkin House, Monterey, California. Important for both historical and architectural values, this house was built by Thomas O. Larkin in 1834-1835 and became the first American consulate in Mexican California. Commodore Sloat, and General Stephen W. Kearney, the first military governor of California, resided in the Larkin House, causing it sometimes to be called the first American capitol of California. State owned.

9. Sonoma Plaza, Sonoma, California. On June 14, 1846, a group of 33 Americans seized Sonoma, home of General Vallejo who was a dominant figure in north California, and raised in the plaza their homemade Bear Flag as the symbol of independent California after electing William B. Ide as president of the newly proclaimed republic. This beginning of the Bear Flag revolt preceded news in California of the official breaking out of War with Mexico. State and private ownership.

Declared Eligible
Jan. 20, 1961

SITES AND BUILDINGS IN REGION FOUR ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTERED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Theme I, Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers

10. Iyatayet, Alaska. Located on Cape Denbigh, Norton Sound, this is one of the earliest sites yet found in Alaska. It is the type site for the Norton Culture which flourished from 500 B.C. to A.D. 300. Owned by U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

11. Ipiutak, Alaska. Located near the tip of the Point Hope Peninsula, this is a large spectacular Paleo-Eskimo site with house remains and elaborate burials. Owned by Native Village of Point Hope.

12. Leonard Rock Shelter, Nevada. Located near Lovelock, this stratified site provided evidence for three periods of prehistoric occupation in the Great Basin, the first beginning about 7,000 B.C. Owned by Southern Pacific Railroad.

13. Fort Rock Cave, Oregon. Located in Lake County, this cave yielded the famous Fort Rock sandals which are the oldest dated artifacts in the New World. It also indicated that Indians occupied Central Oregon at the time of the Newberry eruption of Mount Mazama. Owned by Mr. Ruben Long.

Theme V, Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898.

Subtheme: Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi River

14. Donner Camp, California. Located in Nevada County, this is the site of the snowbound winter camp of the Donner Party, 1847-1848, in which tragedy struck this California-bound party of 89 people. Only 45 survived the ordeal, one of the worst episodes of overland migration. In a sense, it epitomizes the hardships and dangers encountered by those who made the overland crossing in those days. Donner Camp is a State Park.

15. Sutter's Fort, California. Located in Sacramento, the Fort and settlement were established by the Swiss, John A. Sutter, in 1839 on the Sacramento River. This post became the objective of nearly all westbound emigrants to California from the United States by way of the central and northern routes. Sutter was a generous benefactor to the emigrants, and his Fort and assistance proved an invaluable aid to the American settlement of California. Sutter's Fort has been restored and is now a State Historical Monument.

16. Warner's Ranch, California. This ranch, located 75 miles northeast of San Diego in San Diego County, was established by Jonathan T. Warner, an American citizen from Connecticut. The ranch was a famous place on the southern emigrant and wagon road into California. It was the first place the traveler could find shelter and food after enduring the hardships of the desert crossing, and almost everyone traveling by this route stopped here. Owned by the San Diego Water Company and leased to private ranchers.

17. Fort Hall, Idaho. Located in Bingham County, Fort Hall was established by Nathaniel Wyeth of Massachusetts in 1834. The post became one of the most famous of all landmarks and stopping places on the Oregon and California Trail. The Oregon and California Trails, westbound, separated near Fort Hall. The Fort was associated importantly with the fur trade, the overland migrations to Oregon and California, and the transportation and supply network to the Inland Empire and the gold mines of Montana. Located in the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, and under the jurisdiction of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Declared Eligible
July 4, 1961

SITES AND BUILDINGS IN REGION FOUR ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTERED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Theme XV, Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898
Subtheme: The Mining Frontier

18. Bodie, California. One of the best preserved gold mining "ghost" towns of the Far West, the first strike here was in 1859. In the 1870's the town reached its peak with a population of about 10,000 people. One mine yielded nearly $15,000,000 in a 25-year period. Total output up to World War II, when mining was discontinued, is estimated at $70,000,000. Located in Mono County, only a few miles from Bridgeport and the high Sierra Nevada, the more than 100 surviving deserted buildings are unusually well preserved. The town is owned by the State of California. (To be a State Park)

19. Coloma, California. James Marshall, a foreman for John Sutter, discovered gold here on January 24, 1848, while building a sawmill tailrace. This resulted in the greatest series of gold strikes on the North American continent, and one of the greatest in the history of the world. The California gold rush followed in the wake of Marshall's discovery. At the time of the gold discovery there were only a few thousand Americans in California. The next year there were 100,000, and in 1850 California was admitted as a state. The California gold discovery had incalculable consequences on the economic and political development of the United States. Located seven miles west of Placerville on California State Highway 49; the site is owned by the State of California and is a State Park.

20. Columbia, California. A gold town dating from 1850, Columbia today probably has more original buildings than any other town of the Mother Lode country. Its surrounding mining district yielded about $90,000,000 in gold. Unlike most of the gold camps, Columbia was never completely deserted. The site is located 60 miles east of Stockton, just off California State Highway 49, and four miles northwest of Sonora. The town is in private and state ownership, with a large portion being a State Park.

21. New Almaden, California. Here, in 1824, were discovered the first quicksilver deposits in North America. It is the oldest mine in California, and has been one of the four greatest sources of quicksilver in the world. It has yielded greater value than any mine in California and produces about one-third the mercury mined in the United States. Since 1927 the New Almaden mines have been active only intermittently. At present they are inactive. New Almaden is located 14 miles south of San Jose, California, and is in private ownership.

22. San Francisco Old Mint, California. A San Francisco branch mint was established in 1854 as a result of the discovery of gold in 1848. The added flood of silver from the Comstock Lode in Nevada in the 1860's necessitated enlargment of the mint and a new one, begun in 1869, was completed in 1874. It was placed on an independent basis and soon became the

principal mint in the United States and the chief Federal deposit for gold and silver produced in the western states. The building possesses architectural distinction and is considered a fine example of 19th century Federal building architecture. One of the few remaining structures in downtown San Francisco that survived the 1906 Fire, the former mint is located at Fifth and Mission Streets and is in Federal ownership (General Services Administration).

23. Virginia City, Nevada. Virginia City, the great community of the rich Comstock Lode, was the greatest silver strike in the United States. From their discovery in 1859 and during the next 20 years, the Virginia City mines yielded $300,000,000 in gold and silver. Largely because of the wealth, population, and influence that accompanied the exploitation of the Comstock Lode, Nevada became a territory in 1861 and a state in 1864. The great wealth of the mines resulted in many fine brick and stone buildings, rather than the usual board structures of a boom camp. Many of these buildings survive. Virginia City is located on Nevada Highway 17, 23 miles south of Reno, Nevada, and is in private ownership.

Theme XV -- Subtheme -- Great Explorers of the West

24. Chinook Point, Washington. The discovery of the Columbia River, in 1792, by the American, Captain Robert Gray, marked the climax of a long search for the legendary Great River of the West, and gave the United States a valid claim to the Northwest under international law. Chinook Point, overlooking the mouth of the river, is a salient landmark at the discovery site. It is located along U.S. Highway 101, within the bounds of Fort Columbia Historical State Park, and is owned by the State of Washington.

25. Walker Pass, California. The discovery of this pass by Joseph Walker, the famous mountain man, established a new route to California. Through this pass in 1843 Walker himself led the first emigrant wagon train into California. Later he guided part of Fremont's third expedition over the Sierra by way of this pass. Walker Pass, 5,250 feet in elevation, is located 60 miles northeast of Bakersfield, California, on State Highway 178, and is owned by the Federal Government (U.S.Bureau of Land Management).

Theme XV, Subtheme: Indian Affairs Supplement to Military & Indian Affairs

26. Cataldo Mission, Idaho. In 1848, Jesuit missionaries began construction of the Old Mission of the Sacred Heart, using only primitive tools and Indian labor. Completed in 1853, the structure is the oldest building in Idaho. The Mission played a successful role in educating Indians of Idaho. The peaceful influence of the Jesuits probably was partly responsible for the refusal of the Coeur d'Alene to join Chief Joseph during the 1877 Nez Perce War. The Mission is located about 20 miles east of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, on U.S. Highway 10, and is owned and administrated by the Catholic Church.

Declared Eligible
Oct. 2 and Nov. 5, 1961

SITES AND BUILDINGS IN REGION FOUR ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTERED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Theme XIII, Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860

27. American and English Camps, San Juan Island, Washington.

This site commemorates the long series of boundary disputes between Canada and the United States over the location of the international boundary. Here, in 1859, disputes between citizens of the two countries came to a head in a colorful incident in which an American settler shot and killed a trespassing pig belonging to a Hudson's Bay Company officer. Succeeding series of events resulted in military and naval occupation of San Juan Island by a British force to the north and an American force to the south. War was averted, however, when it was agreed to submit the boundary dispute to arbitration by a disinterested third party, Emperor Wilhelm I of Germany, who heard the contentions of both sides and, in 1872, upheld the claims of the United States regarding San Juan Island. Remains of the English Camp, including a blockhouse, exist today adjacent to Garrison Bay. Ten miles south of the English camp, near the southern end and west coast of the island, are the fortifications of the American Camp. Both sites are owned by the State of Washington.

Theme XV: Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898.

Subtheme: The Fur Trade

28. Fort Astoria, Oregon. Astoria is one of the most significant sites of the American Fur Trade symbolizing John Jacob Astor's great bid to break the British monopoly on the northwest trade. It commemorates the powerful commercial and political influences exerted by the fur trade interests. It also represents an important American claim to the Oregon Country, even though the effort made in 1811-1813 failed. The site of the original fort is located in Astoria, Oregon. Although most of the site has been completely covered by the modern city, a very small plot of ground at 15th and Exchange Streets, has escaped modern construction activity. This parcel of land is owned by the City of Astoria.

29. Fort Ross, California. Established in 1812, Fort Ross was the largest single Russian trade center south of Alaska. Founded as part of the Russian-American Company fur trading operation, it represented a strong attempt by Russia to gain control of California. Continuing expansion of the Russians in western North America was the direct cause of the Monroe Doctrine. Failure of the Fort Ross operation, both as a fur trading and agricultural colony, along with Spanish demands for Russian withdrawal resulted in sale of the holdings to John Sutter in 1841. Largely restored, and maintained as a State Historical Museum by the California Division of Beaches and Parks, Fort Ross is located on State Highway 1, 60 miles north of San Francisco, and is owned by the State of California.

Theme XV -- Subtheme -- Transportation and Communication

30. Pony Express Terminal, California. The Pony Express Terminal, located at 1006 Second Street, Sacramento, served as the original western terminal of the Pony Express from April 1860 to March 1861, and also is the office, 1858-1863, of the California State Telegraph Company, which helped to construct the first transcontinental telegraph line in 1860-61.

This two-story brick building, erected in 1853, was occupied by B. F. Hastings and Co., the State Library, the State Supreme Court, and Wells, Fargo and Co. In 1858 Wells Fargo moved out of the south portion of the structure, and this section was at once occupied by the Alta Telegraph Co. This latter company, reorganized in July 1860 as the California State Telegraph Company, served as the Sacramento agent of Russell, Majors, and Waddell's Pony Express from April 1860 to March 1861. Owned by Federal Urban Renewal Project.

31. Oak Grove Butterfield Stage Station, California. The Oak Grove station appears to be the only one still standing on the entire route of the Butterfield Overland Mail which operated between San Francisco and the two eastern termini, St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee. The Oak Grove Stage Station is a well preserved, one-story adobe building, and the quaint, rambling structure still retains the atmosphere of old staging days. Located in San Diego County, California, on State Highway 79, the site has been marked by the State of California, and is in private ownership.

32. Big Four House, California. The Big Four Building, located at 220-226 K Street, Sacramento, was the first general offices of the Central Pacific Railroad. Here the "Big Four" -- Huntington, Stanford, Hopkins, and Charles Crocker, assisted by the engineer Theodore Judah, planned, financed, and built the western end (California to Utah) of the first transcontinental railway. Here also the "Big Four" obtained control of the Southern Pacific Railroad and began the construction of that line to southern California. The structure served as the general offices of the Central Pacific until 1873, when they were transferred to San Francisco. Owned by Federal Urban Renewal Project.

33. Fort Churchill, Nevada. Fort Churchill served as an important post from 1860 to 1867 on the Central Overland Mail Stage and the Pony Express. It also protected the first transcontinental telegraph lines. From 1861 to 1865, it was the main headquarters of all military posts in Nevada. Fort Churchill was abandoned in March, 1870, following which the adobe structures gradually dissolved. In 1935, under the supervision of the National Park Service, some of the buildings were reconstructed. Today only ruins of some 15 of the reconstructed structures remain. Located in Lyons County, on U. S. Highway 95, eight miles south of its junction with U.S.50, Fort Churchill is now a Nevada State Park.

34. Fort Ruby, Nevada. Established during the Civil War to protect the stage and telegraph facilities from Indian attacks, Fort Ruby was built in the fall of 1862. Near Fort Ruby, also, was the overland stage ranch, established to supply the stage line with grain and provisions. Fort Ruby was

occupied until 1869 when the transcontinental stage operations came to an end. Fort Ruby now consists of two original structures of the old Post. Both log buildings are in excellent condition. Located in White Pine County, Nevada, about 71 miles southeast of Elko, Fort Ruby is privately owned.

Declared Eligible
June 13, 1962

SITES AND BUILDINGS IN WESTERN REGION ELIGIBLE
FOR REGISTERED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Theme XXI, Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1900

Special Study: Alaska History

35. Erskine House, Kodiak. This structure, 15 rooms plus a large attic, constructed in 1793-94 to provide office and fur warehouse space, is the oldest Russian building still standing in the United States. Of frame construction, it is apparently in basically sound condition. It is owned by the Donnelley and Acheson Commercial Co. of Kodiak.

36. Old Sitka. Redoubt St. Michael or Old Sitka, 1799-1802, was the first European settlement on the Alexander Archipelago. It was burned to the ground by the vigorous, warlike Tlingit Indians in a surprise attack. It is owned by the State of Alaska and lies six miles north of modern Sitka.

37. St. Michael's Cathedral, Sitka. This structure dates from 1848-1850, and is regarded as the finest example of Russian architecture in the United States. The interior contains original and precious icons, religious books, and rich, ornamental gold and silver chalices. The walls display original elaborately decorated canvasses. The Cathedral is owned by the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America.

38. Russian Mission Orphanage, Sitka. This interesting example of Russian architecture dates from 1842. It has served as school and seminary, and contains the Bishop's Chapel or Church of the Annunciation. Little altered over the years, it is owned by the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America.

39. American Flag Raising Site, Sitka. At this site on the afternoon of October 18, 1867, the Russian flag was lowered and the American flag raised, to symbolize the transfer to the new owner of sovereignty over the vast territory. A plaque marks where the flagpole stood in 1867, which then was in front of the Governor's House, "Baranov's Castle." The State of Alaska owns 1.4 acres at the site.

40. Fur Seal Rookeries (St.Paul Island), Pribilof Islands. The greatest single source of furs in the world, the Pribilof Island rookeries exhibit in living form today the fur resource that lured Russian, British, French, Spanish, and American fur hunters from the 18th century down to the present. The existing flourishing seal herds serve as an outstanding example of the international application of conservation principles, as embodied in the Convention of July 7, 1911, for their protection. The herds have several times been threatened with extinction due to indiscriminate hunting. The islands are owned by the U.S.Government and administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

41. Skagway and White Pass. Skagway, founded in 1897, flourished as a result of the discovery of gold in the Upper Yukon Valley and Klondike. It lay on the direct route into the gold-bearing region and was a terminus for the White Pass and Yukon Route Railway, completed in July, 1900. About 100 buildings still stand which, taken together, provide the finest existing example of an Alaskan mining frontier town. White Pass, about 45 miles long, lies northeast of Skagway and is still traversed by the narrow-gauge railway. The pass attains a maximum elevation of 2886 feet and offers both scenic and historic values. Ownership of these areas is mixed, public and private.

Theme XIII - Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860.

42. San Francisco Presidio, California. This military post has been important in California and West Coast history from the 18th century to the present. The first military establishment was built here by the Spanish in 1776 and it remained a most important seat of Spanish, and later Mexican, authority until after the War with Mexico when it passed to United States control. The United States built a strong, heavily gunned fort at Fort Point in the period from 1853-1861, on the site of one of three earlier Spanish forts. This brick and masonry fort, retired by the Army from active use in 1914, still stands. The Presidio is still the headquarters of the United States Army of the Pacific Coast, and has been such from 1849 to the present, with the exception of a six-year period between 1851-1857. The Presidio, encompassing an area of about 1,414 acres on the south side of the Golden Gate and San Francisco Harbor, is owned by the United States Army.

Declared Eligible
Dec. 29, 1962

SITES AND BUILDINGS IN WESTERN REGION ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTERED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Theme XVI, Indigenous Peoples and Cultures
Special Study: Alaska Aboriginal Culture

43. Palugvik, Hawkins Island, Prince William Sound. This site marks the eastern range of Eskimo archeology in southern Alaska, and helps clarify the relationship of Eskimos to the Tlingit Indians.

44. Yukon Island, (Main Site), Kachemak Bay, Cook Inlet. This is the oldest and most continuously occupied of the Cook Inlet sites. These sites collectively led to the definition of the Kachemak Bay Culture. Kachemak Bay Culture is a generalized Eskimo culture type related both to that of Asiatic groups, and of the Salish Indians further south.

45. Chaluka, Unmak Island, Aleutian Chain. The Chaluka site is a large village mound which holds remains of all culture periods so far identified in this region. While work there is not yet complete, Chaluka promises the first careful stratigraphic treatment of a single large Aleutian site. The site is Federal ownership.

46. Gambell, St. Lawrence Island. The Gambell sites were the first in the greater Bering Strait region to be scientifically investigated and reported upon. Investigation of these sites first provided data on the sequence of cultures on St. Lawrence Island, and through this work the accumulated information on Eskimo prehistory could be reduced to chronological order. These sites are in Federal ownership.

47. Wales, Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula. The Wales sites include materials dating from around 600 to 800 A.D. up to recent times. A living Eskimo community in the area brings the local aboriginal cultural record up to the present day. The sites are in Federal ownership.

48. Birnirk, Point Barrow. The series of mounds at this site provided material by which the archeologists have been able to describe the development of Eskimo culture in this northernmost part of the United States from around A.D. 600 to present day.

Sitka National Monument is also significantly related to this theme.

Theme XVI -- Special Study -- Hawaii Aboriginal Culture

49. Wailua Complex of Heiaus, Island of Kauai. Located at the mouth of the Wailua River, this complex consists of a city of refuge, four important heiaus, royal birthstones, and sacrificial rock. This series

of heiaus and sacred sites forms one of the most important complexes of archeological sites in the Hawaiian Islands. The sites typify a long period of Hawaiian prehistory as well as many aspects of Hawaiian aboriginal culture.

50. Puu o Mahuka Heiau, Island of Oahu. Located on the north side of the island near Waimea, this is the largest heiau of Oahu. Since Oahu's greatest priests came from this district, it is probably also the most important single heiau in the Hawaiian Islands.

51. Huilua Fish Pond, Island of Oahu. The aboriginal people of Hawaii stored and raised fish for food. The Huilua pond, located on Kahana Bay, on the east coast of Oahu, is one of the last surviving ponds on this island. According to tradition, this picturesque pond was built by the menehunes for raising and storing fish.

52. Hokukano-Ualapue Complex, Island of Molokai. Located on the south coast of the island, this complex forms one of the most important and impressive exhibits in the State of Hawaii. It includes six important heiaus and two fine fish ponds.

53. Kaunolu Village Site, Island of Lanai. Located on the southwest cape of the island, this was once a typical vigorous Hawaiian fishing community. Its ruins represent nearly all phases of Hawaiian culture and are extremely well preserved.

54. Loaloa Heiau, Island of Maui. This temple, built on the southeast coast of the island, near Kaupo, is believed to have been constructed by King Piilani. It was the center and prime site of a cluster of sites around Kaupo. This complex of sites includes remains of villages and other heiaus.

55. Mookini Heiau, Island of Hawaii. This huge temple is located on the northern tip of the island near Upolu Point. The temple, one of Hawaii's largest, is a "luakini" or sacrificial heiau. Traditional Hawaiian history states that this heiau was constructed in the 11th century by Paa o, a famous priest who came into Hawaii from Tahiti. The birthstone of King Kamehameha I is located nearby.

56. Mauna Kea Adz Quarry, Island of Hawaii. Located on the top of Mauna Kea, this is the largest basalt adz quarry in the world. The adz was the single most important stone tool in Polynesia. To this quarry the ancient Hawaiians came to obtain the material needed for their stone artifacts.

57. Honokohau Settlement, Island of Hawaii. Located on the west coast of the island, just north of Kailua, this settlement preserves sites which date from prehistoric times to 1920. The sites are virtually intact and include 50 ancient house sites, four heiaus, three fish ponds, and a holua slide.

58. Keauhou Holua Slide, Island of Hawaii. Tobogganing on stone slides was a sport reserved for the chiefs. This slide is located at Keauhou on the west coast of the island, and is the best preserved and largest toboggan slide in the State. The slide served as the site of the "olympic games" of the Hawaiian people.

59. South Point Complex, Island of Hawaii. This area at the extreme southern point of the island contains a group of sites that document the longest and most complete record of human occupation in the Hawaiian Islands. It includes the Sand Dune site, which produced the earliest radiocarbon date (A.D. 124) in the State.

In addition, the following areas administered by the National Park Service also have features typifying this theme:

1. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Island of Hawaii.
2. Haleakala National Park, Island of Maui.
3. City of Refuge National Historical Park is significantly associated with this theme.

Theme XXI, Political and Military Affairs Since 1865
Special Study: Hawaii History

60. Cook Landing Site, Waimea, Island of Kauai. According to the best evidence available, Waimea Beach is the site where Captain James Cook, the English Explorer, first landed in the Hawaiian Islands on January 20, 1778. Captain Cook is remembered in history as the discoverer of the Hawaiian Islands. The site is owned in part by the State of Hawaii and in part with the county of Kauai.

61. Puukohola Heiau, Island of Hawaii. At this stone temple King Kamehameha the Great sacrificed Keoua, his chief rival for control of the Hawaiian Islands. This event occurred in the summer of 1791 and led to the unification of the Hawaiian Islands as a single kingdom. The site is privately owned.

62. Kamakahonu, Residence of King Kamehameha I, Island of Hawaii. In 1812 King Kamehameha I moved his residence from Honolulu to this site at Kamakahonu Cove. Here also his son Liholiho, abolished the Kapu system and the Hawaiian religion. The site is partly in private ownership; partly in State ownership.

63. Russian Fort, Waimea, Island of Kauai. In 1817 the Russian-American Company built this stone fort at the mouth of the Waimea River. The Russians were expelled, however, by King Kamehameha I and Hawaiian troops occupied the fort. The ruins of the fort commemorate the period of international rivalry for influence in the Islands. The site is privately owned.

64. Kawaiahao Church and Mission Houses, Honolulu, Island of Oahu. Beginning in the mid-1820's, Kawaiahao Church was virtually the State

church of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and it commemorates the importance of Protestant missionaries as a force in 19th century Hawaiian life and spreading American influence in the Islands. The Mission houses are related structures which commemorate this influence. The Kawaiahao Church is owned by the Congregational Church. The Mission structures are owned by the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society.

65. Lahaina (Historic District), Island of Maui. This town preserves the atmosphere of a mid-19th century seaport. It commemorates the 19th century period when the American whaling fleet visited the port and when American missionaries were an important influence in the Islands.

66. Sugar Mill at Koloa, Island of Kauai. The ruins of this sugar mill, on the former Ladd & Company's plantation, date from 1841-1842. Sugar first became important in the economy of Hawaii in 1835 and after 1836 sugar production became Hawaii's largest industry. The site is privately owned.

67. Iolani Palace, Honolulu, Island of Oahu. Iolani Palace was the royal residence of the last two rulers of the Hawaiian Kingdom, King Kalahaua and Queen Liliuokalani. It is the most important surviving symbol of Hawaiian independence. Transfer of sovereignty of the Islands to the United States took place on the palace steps on August 12, 1898. The palace is owned by the State of Hawaii and currently houses the State senate and legislature and the Governor's offices.

In addition, three sites in the National Park System also have associations with Hawaiian history. They are as follows:

1. City of Refuge National Historic Site
2. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
3. Haleakala National Park

Theme XX, The Arts and Sciences: -- Subtheme: Literature

68. Hubert Howe Bancroft Ranch House, Spring Valley, San Diego County, California. Bancroft was the monumental historian of the western half of the American continent. He and his associates produced 39 volumes of history related to the West. He bought the ranch in 1885, and lived there until his death in 1918. Owned by Spring Valley Chamber of Commerce.

69. Jack London's Ranch, Glen Ellen, Sonoma County, California. One of the most spectacular American literary figures in the first decade of the 20th century. London purchased the 130-acre hill ranch in 1905, and here wrote several of his most significant novels. This is the setting for his book The Valley of the Moon. The area is now a State Historical Park including 49 acres of the original ranch, London's grave, the ruins of "the Wolf House," and a two-story stone building erected as a museum after his death. It is owned by the State of California.

70. John Muir House, Contra Costa County, California. John Muir, great nature writer, explorer and conservationist, settled on this ranch in 1880, at the age of 42. Much of his best writing was accomplished during his residence here. The site contains 5 acres of the original 800-acre ranch and two houses in which he lived for 10 and 14 years respectively. The houses are in excellent condition. The site is in private ownership.

71. Frank Norris Cabin, Redwood Retreat, Santa Clara County, California. Frank Norris, generally regarded as the most stimulating and militant of the early American naturalist writers and an exposer of sordid business practices, died at the age of 32. He and his wife built a two-room, one-story, log cabin near Redwood Retreat, a short time before his death. The cabin, surrounded by redwoods, is unchanged and intact. It is in private ownership.

72. "The Abbey," Joaquin Miller Home, Oakland, California. The Abbey was built by Cincinnatus Hiner "Joaquin" Miller in 1886, and here he lived until his death 27 years later. The home consists of three one-story, one-room frame structures joined together to form a single unit. It is well maintained and is operated as a museum. It is a California State Historical Landmark owned by the City of Oakland, California.

Declared Eligible
May 23, 1963

Sites and Buildings in Western Region Eligible For
Registered National Historic Landmark Status

Theme XIX -- Conservation of Natural Resources

73. Old Mission Dam (Padre Dam), San Diego, California.

The Old Mission Dam was the first major irrigation-engineering project on the Pacific Coast of the United States. It was built between 1800 and 1817, along with a long aqueduct and flume which delivered water to San Diego Mission, the "Birthplace of California," which had been founded in 1769. The dam, of which enough remains still to impound some water, was about 220 feet long, 13 feet thick at the bottom and 12 feet or more high at its maximum. It is situated on City-owned land in Mission Gorge, on the San Diego River, about 13 miles northeast of Old Town, San Diego.

74. Lake Merritt Wild Duck Refuge, Oakland, California.

Created on March 18, 1870, Lake Merritt Wild Duck Refuge is the oldest legally established public wildlife sanctuary in the United States. Although located in the heart of downtown Oakland, this 160-acre saltwater lake attracts large numbers of migrating ducks. It is probably the most noted of the small wildlife sanctuaries maintained by local governments. Owned by City of Oakland.

75. Senator Francis G. Newlands' Home, 7 Elm Court, Reno, Nevada.

This large, two-story frame home still in excellent condition and little altered, was the home of Francis G. Newlands, who lived in Nevada from 1889 until his death in 1919. He served in the House from 1892 to 1903, and then in the Senate until his death at the age of 71. He is considered to be the "father" of the Reclamation (or Newlands) Act of June 17, 1902, which placed the Federal Government in the field of irrigation. From 1907 to 1919 he labored unsuccessfully to win Congress to support a multiple-purpose river development program for the entire nation. The Newlands home is privately owned, and used as a residence.

In addition to these three new sites, two other sites, already classified under other themes, have also been found eligible under Theme XIX. These sites are as follows:

1. John Muir House, Contra Costa County, California.

(Already classified as eligible under Theme XX - The Arts and Sciences, subtheme, Literature.)

John Muir, great nature writer, explorer, and conservationist, settled on this ranch in 1880, at the age of 42 and resided here until his death in 1914. It was during this period that Muir played a critical, leading, and vital role in the successful movements to create national forests and national parks. The site contains 5 acres of the original 800-acre ranch and the house in which he lived from 1890 to 1914. The site is in private ownership.

2. Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

(Previously classified as possessing exceptional value under Theme XXI--Special Study: Alaska History.)

The greatest single source of furs in the world, the existing flourishing herds of the Pribilof Islands serve as an outstanding example of the international application of the conservation principles, as embodied in the Convention of July 7, 1911, for their protection. The islands are owned by the United States Government and administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

Two National Parks located in the Western Region have also been found to have important associations with the Theme XIX, Conservation of Natural Resources. They are:

1. Yosemite National Park, California.

Yosemite, world-famed for its scenic splendors, served as an important symbol and battleground in the cause of conservation from 1864 to 1913. Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, established as a state park on June 30, 1864 and April 2, 1866, was the first grant made by the Federal Government from the public domain of land for purposes of preservation and recreation. Yosemite was also the first state park to be established in the United States.

Yosemite was the training ground of John Muir, the great naturalist, from 1868 to 1874. It was the center of battle from 1890 to 1906 to complete the national park by re-including the original 1864 state grant. Visited by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 and President Taft in 1909, Yosemite played an important role in the Roosevelt Conservation program. The park was also the scene of the famous battle and final defeat on the Hetch Hetchy Valley issue in 1913.

2. Olympic National Park, Washington.

Established originally as Mount Olympus National Monument on March 2, 1909 with 636,600 acres, for the purpose of protecting and preserving the habitat of the rare Olympic or Roosevelt Elk, the Monument became a national park on June 29, 1938. Mount Olympus, together with the National Bison Range in Montana, was one of the first two large federal areas to be set aside to protect big-game animals.

National Park areas in other Regions significantly associated with the theme include:

1. Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho. Established by act of Congress, March 1, 1872, Yellowstone National Park was the first of the federal areas to be set aside and preserved by the U. S. Government for its scenic, scientific, and wildlife values.

2. Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming. The first of the National Monuments to be set aside by the Federal Government under the Antiquities (or Lacey) Act of June 8, 1906, which authorized the President to preserve areas and public lands for their scientific or prehistoric interest, Devils Tower National Monument was established by proclamation of President Theodore Roosevelt, September 24, 1906.

3. Sagamore Hill, Theodore Roosevelt Home, Long Island, New York. President Theodore Roosevelt used his position in the White House to advance the conservation of natural resources in every way that he could. Roosevelt translated the ideas of other conservationists into federal policy, supported non-federal conservation undertakings, and personally galvanized widespread public support for conservation. Without Roosevelt's enthusiastic support as president, the conservation movement would not have achieved a fraction of what it did between 1901-1909.

Declared Eligible
Jan. 29, 1964

Sites and Buildings in Western Region Eligible For Registered National Historic Landmark Status

Theme XVI -- Hawaii Aboriginal Culture

76. Piilanihale Heiau, Hawaii. This is the largest heiau, or temple, in the Hawaiian Islands, about 340 by 425, built probably in the 16th century. Privately owned, located on the east coast of Maui, it is well preserved because of heavy vegetation, but also difficult to reach because of this growth.

Theme XVIII -- Travel and Communication

77. San Francisco Cable Cars, California. This method of urban transportation--cars moved by gripping moving underground cables--was pioneered in 1873 in San Francisco, to which it was especially well suited because of steep hills in the downtown area. At its maximum, eight companies operated 112 miles of track in San Francisco, and five other American cities had similar lines. About 10 miles are still in operation, all in San Francisco. Owned by the City of San Francisco.

Theme XXI -- Political and Military Affairs After 1865

78. Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Hawaii. Pearl Harbor, on the Island of Oahu, was one of the keys to the development of American Naval power in the Pacific after 1908, and is still today an active, major naval base. The U.S.S. Arizona Memorial, where over 1,100 men were entombed in the battleship sunk by the Japanese in their surprise attack of December 7, 1941, is a point of major visitor interest. Owned by U. S. Navy.

Theme XV - Westward Expansion, Subtheme: Mining Frontier

79. Assay Office, Idaho. The Assay Office at Boise, a two-story stone building erected by the U. S. Government in 1870-72 is a symbol of the importance that mining has played in the political, social, economic, and legal development of the Pacific Northwest. The site is owned by the Federal Government (U. S. Forest Service).

Theme XVIIb - Commerce and Industry

80. First Pacific Coast Salmon Cannery

Location: In Broderick, on the Yolo County side of the Sacramento River, opposite the fort of Sacramento's K Street. This was the former site of the first salmon cannery on the Pacific Coast. The cannery was developed by William and George Hume and Andrew Hapgood in 1864-1866, when they moved their cannery to the Columbia River. This is owned by Tallichet Enterprises, Inc., Broderick, California.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INFORMATION SERVICE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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ADDITIONAL SITES RECOMMENDED FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Seventy additional sites have been declared eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status, Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton announced today.

The sites possessing exceptional historic and archeological value are among 111 described in six new "theme studies" in the National Park Service series covering all the major periods of human history in America. The six studies are: Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830; The Civil War, 1861-1865; and four sub-themes under Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries; entitled: The Santa Fe Trail; The Cattlemen's Empire; Military and Indian Affairs; and The Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, 1820-1853.

National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth said that, of the 111 sites, 41 are already represented in the Park Service and the remaining 70 sites have been recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments as eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

The National Registry of Historic Landmarks was approved by Secretary Seaton and established by the National Park Service in October of this year. Five theme studies covering the English, French, and Spanish Exploration and Settlement; the Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775; and The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830 were announced. A total of 124 sites were recommended, with 92 declared eligible for Landmark status and the remainder already in the National Park System or having received Federal recognition.

The National Registry of Historic Landmarks is designed to recognize and endorse the preservation and protection of structures and sites now administered by States, other public agencies, or historical societies and to encourage private owners of historic landmarks to maintain them.

The Registry is an outgrowth of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program of the National Park Service. This program was authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which provided for a "survey of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States."

Administrators of sites found eligible for Landmark status may apply to the National Park Service for such recognition and will receive a certificate. Arrangements are also being made to make available a suitable marker.

Descriptive summaries of the sites in the presently announced theme studies are attached. A list of themes under study is also attached. Additional studies will be announced from time to time. The various theme studies may later be published for public distribution. Only reading copies are currently available.

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NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

List of Themes, Subthemes,
and Special Studies

I. Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers
II. Early Indian Farmers
III. Indian Villages and Communities
IV. Spanish Exploration and Settlement
   Special Study: Spanish Colonial Sites in the Panama Canal Zone
V. French Exploration and Settlement
VI. English Exploration and Settlement to 1700
VII. Dutch and Swedish Exploration and Settlement
VIII. Contact with the Indians
IX. Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775
X. The War for Independence
XI. The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830
   Subtheme: The Lewis and Clark Expedition
   Special Study: Lincoln State Park and Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial
XII. Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830
XIII. Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860
XIV. The Civil War, 1861-1865
XV. Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898
   Subthemes: The Santa Fe Trail
   The Mining Frontier
   The Cattlemen's Empire
   The Farming Frontier
   Military and Indian Affairs
      Special Study: Fort Bowie
      " " Fort Davis
   The Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, 1820-1853
   The Fur Trade Era
      Special Study: The Bailly Homestead
   Overland Migrations of the Trans-Mississippi West
   Great Explorers of the West
   Transportation and Communication
      Special Study: Promontory Summit (Golden Spike)
   Special Study: The Hubbell Trading Post

XVI. Indigenous Peoples and Cultures
XVII. Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture
XVIII. Travel and Communication
XIX. Development and Conservation of Natural Resources
XX. The Arts and Sciences
Subthemes: Education
Architecture
Literature, Painting, and Sculpture
Inventions and Scientific Discoveries
XXI. Political and Military Affairs after 1865
Special Study: Fort De Soto
" " Hawaii
" " Alaska
XXII. Social and Humanitarian Movements.

Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830

In the study of Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830, 34 sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Twenty-six of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks as follows:

1. Maryland State House, Annapolis, Maryland. This was the meeting place of the Continental Congress 1783-1784; scene of the ratification of the Treaty ending the Revolutionary War and of General George Washington's resignation as Commander-in-Chief; scene of the conference which resulted in the calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. State owned.

2. Old State House, Hartford, Connecticut. An architectural monument, this is an early public building designed by Charles Bulfinch and one of the best restored civic structures of the Federal period. Owned by the city of Hartford.

3. Massachusetts State House, Boston, Massachusetts. This famed architectural monument is called the master work of Charles Bulfinch. It is a superb example of civil architecture in the early years of the Republic. State owned.

4. City Hall, New York City. This structure, which has considerable architectural significance, tells the story of municipal administration in New York City, and is associated with important political and military affairs and public figures since its erection in 1811. Owned by the city of New York.

5. United States Capitol, Washington, D. C. This structure has been the seat of the Congress of the United States since 1800, with one brief interruption. It is not only a key structure associated with the historic development of the Nation, but is also a building of architectural and artistic interest. Federal ownership.

6. The White House, Washington, D. C. Considered to be the most important residence in the United States, the White House has been the home of every president since the administration of John Adams in 1800. Federal ownership.

7. Octagon House, Washington, D. C. The Octagon, built in 1798-1800 is a superb example of an 18th century colonial town house. It was designed by Dr. William Thornton, architect of the U. S. Capitol. Occupied temporarily in 1814 by President Madison, after the destruction of the White House, it was the scene of the signing of the ratification of the Peace Treaty ending the War of 1812. Owned by the American Institute of Architects.

8. Decatur House, Washington, D. C. This architectural monument is one of the finest examples of a Georgian town house in Washington, and for a short time it was the home of naval hero Stephen Decatur. Owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States.

9. Tudor Place, Washington, D. C. This structure, of great architectural significance, had important historical associations with the families of George Washington and Robert E. Lee. Privately owned.

10. St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C. This notable example of late Federal architecture was designed by the American architect Benjamin Latrobe. Because of its situation on Lafayette Square, opposite the White House, this Church has served many of the Presidents and has become known as "The Church of the Presidents." Owned by St. John's Parish.

11. Old City Hall (District Court House), Washington, D. C. One of the finest examples of Greek revival architecture in Washington, this structure is one of the earliest Federal buildings erected in the city, and George Hadfield, one of the architects of the Capitol, designed the structure. Scene of notable trials of national interest. Federal ownership.

12. Mount Vernon, Fairfax County, Virginia. Home of George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of Patriot forces during the Revolution and outstanding statesman, serving as first President of the United States. Owned by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association.

13. Monticello, near Charlottesville, Virginia. A classic example of American architecture, Monticello was the home of President Thomas Jefferson. This structure was a place of pilgrimage for the great and humble who admired Jefferson's character and accomplishments. Owned by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation.

14. Gunston Hall, Fairfax County, Virginia. This structure, a colonial architectural gem, is a living monument to George Mason, noted for his constitutional papers of basic importance in American history, including the "Virginia Declaration of Rights" of 1776, which was in part an inspiration for the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Bill of Rights. Owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia and administered by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America.

15. Montpelier, Orange County, Virginia. This important structure was the home of President James Madison for 76 years, including 19 years of his retirement after he served as President of the United States. Privately owned.

16. Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. This striking historic residence is a monument to the memory of President James Monroe. The structure has an important relationship to the famed Monroe Doctrine issued during Monroe's last term in the White House, and existing records show that he outlined the ideas for this great state paper in a letter written from Oak Hill. Privately owned.

17. John Marshall House, Richmond, Virginia. For 45 years, this was the home of the famed Chief Justice, John Marshall, during his distinguished judicial career, sessions of the Court were so held that Marshall was to spend much of his time at this structure in Richmond, where many of his important opinions on constitutional questions were undoubtedly written. Owned by the city of Richmond.

18. The Hermitage, near Nashville, Tennessee. For over 40 years, during which Andrew Jackson rose from a frontier militia commander to the Presidency, he made his home at the Hermitage. Owned and administered by the Ladies Hermitage Association, Nashville, Tennessee.

19. Ashland, Lexington, Kentucky. Home of the distinguished American political leader, Henry Clay, the present structure appears to have been in part reconstructed after his death in 1852. Owned by the Henry Clay Memorial Foundation.

20. Fort Hill, Pickens County, South Carolina. This structure, the home of John C. Calhoun during the last 25 years of his life is a fitting memorial to the great American political leader. Owned by the State of South Carolina, it is located on the campus of Clemson Agricultural College, and is administered by the John C. Calhoun Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

21. Grouseland, Vincennes, Indiana. The home of William Henry Harrison, 1804-1812, during which period he was Territorial Governor of Indiana, and a foremost defender of white settlement against the Indian tribes attempting to block westward expansion of the United States. From "Grouseland," in September 1811, Harrison undertook the offensive which reached its climax at the Battle of Tippecanoe, which destroyed the forces of the famous Indian leader, Tecumseh; a victory which influenced the campaign of Harrison for the Presidency thirty years later. Owned and administered by the Francis Vigo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Vincennes, Indiana.

22. Hamilton Grange, New York City. Built in 1801, this structure was the only home ever owned by Alexander Hamilton, a major draftsman and proponent of the Federal Constitution, and foremost architect of American financial policy in the first critical years of the Federal Union. It is one of the few Federal period structures surviving in New York City. Owned by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

23. Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts. This is the United States Government's oldest manufacturing arsenal and the site of the decisive defeat of rebellious farmers in Shay's Rebellion, 1786-87. Federal ownership.

24. United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. Established in 1802, the United States Military Academy has been in continuous existence since that time and is noted for training the officers who have developed and commanded the regular Army establishment of the United States. Troops have been stationed at West Point since January, 1778, making it the oldest permanently occupied military post in the country. Federal ownership.

25. Frigate Constitution, Boston, Massachusetts. This famed vessel, "Old Ironsides," is a stirring symbol of American naval history. Although extensively restored, it has retained its lines and characteristics, and has never lost its identity as a commissioned ship of the United States Navy. Launched in 1797, it was involved in the naval war with France, 1798-1800, and made a brilliant record in the War of 1812. Federal ownership.

26. Plattsburgh Bay, Plattsburgh, New York. Scene of the decisive victory of American naval forces over the British squadron, which won control of Lake Champlain in the War of 1812. Cumberland Head, overlooking the scene of this famed naval action, is owned by the State of New York.

The Civil War, 1861-1865

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments has recognized 39 sites as possessing exceptional value in this period of American history. Fourteen of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. These are as follows:

1. Confederate Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama. First Capitol of the Confederacy. Still used as Alabama State Capitol. State owned.

2. Fort Morgan, Mobile, Alabama. Commemorates the famous battle sealing off one of the last two Confederate ports. In this sea battle, Admiral Farragut uttered the famous words, "Damn the torpedoes - full speed ahead!" State owned.

3. Lincoln Home, Springfield, Illinois. This simple frame house saw the emergence of Lincoln from position of a small town lawyer to that of a national figure. State owned.

4. Lincoln Tomb, Springfield, Illinois. A moving memorial symbolizing the legacy of compassion, courage, and understanding which Abraham Lincoln left to the Union he preserved. State owned.

5. U. S. Grant Home State Memorial, Galena, Illinois. Presented to General Grant by the city in recognition of his military service, this was Grant's home before he became president; again in 1879, and for two years following. State owned.

6. Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial, Lincoln City, Indiana. The home of Abraham Lincoln in his early childhood. State owned.

7. Perryville Battlefield, Perryville, Kentucky. Climax of the Confederate invasion of Kentucky. State owned.

8. Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, Louisiana. Failure of Fort Jackson to stop the Union Navy caused the Confederacy to lose New Orleans. Fort St. Philip also played a gallant part in the fight against Farragut's fleet in 1862. Privately owned.

9. Franklin Battlefield, Franklin, Tennessee. Here, General Hood shattered the Confederate Army of the Tennessee in their attacks on his strongly posted Union force. Owned by an association.

10. Confederate Capitol, Richmond, Virginia. For nearly four years, this building, designed by Thomas Jefferson, served as the Confederate capitol. State owned.

11. Five Forks Battlefield, Dinwiddie County, Virginia. Here Grant outflanked the Confederate Army to force Lee from the Richmond-Pettersburg defenses. Privately owned.

12. Fort Monroe, Virginia. The nearest continuously-held Union stronghold to the Confederate capital. This fort witnessed the historic fight between the U. S. S. Monitor and the C.S.S. Virginia (Merrimac). Administered by the U. S. Army.

13. White House of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia. Served as the Executive Mansion of the Confederacy during the nearly-four years of President Jefferson Davis' residence in Richmond. Owned by an association.

14. Lee Chapel, Lexington, Virginia. In this chapel, Robert E. Lee and members of his family are buried. The chapel also contains Lee's office as President of Washington and Lee University. Owned by the University.

In addition, 25 sites recognized as having exceptional value are already included in the National Park System. They are as follows:

1. Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, Kentucky.
2. Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland.
3. Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia.
4. Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site, Mississippi.
5. Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia and Tennessee.
6. Custis-Lee Mansion National Memorial, Virginia.
7. Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tennessee.
8. Fort Jefferson National Monument, Florida.
9. Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia.
10. Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina.
11. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Virginia.
12. Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania.
13. Harpers Ferry National Monument, Maryland-West Virginia.
14. House Where Lincoln Died National Memorial, D. C.
15. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Georgia.

16. Lincoln Memorial National Memorial, D. C.
17. Lincoln Museum National Memorial, D. C.
18. Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia.
19. Pea Ridge National Military Park, Arkansas.
20. Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia.
21. Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia.
22. Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee.
23. Stones River National Military Park, Tennessee.
24. Tupelo National Battlefield Site, Mississippi.
25. Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi.

The Santa Fe Trail - Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

In the subtheme study of the Santa Fe Trail in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, six sites have been recognied as possessing exceptional value. Five of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks as follows:

1. Bent's Old Fort, Colorado. Built about 1833 on the north bank of the Arkansas River at the southern boundary of what was then the United States, this post was in the heart of the Southern Plains tribes and on the route of the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail. Until after the end of the Mexican War, it was easily the most important point on the Trail between the Missouri frontier settlements and the Spanish-Mexican settlements at Santa Fe and in the Rio Grande Valley. State owned.

2. Fort Larned, Kansas. Built in 1860-1861 by the United States Army, this post became the most important military establishment on the eastern part of the Santa Fe Trail and was a base for military protection of the Trail against hostile Southern Plains Indians during the 1860's and 1870's. Privately owned.

3. Raton Pass, Colorado. This defile through the Raton Mountains was one of the most difficult and yet important sites on the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail. It became increasingly important during the Mexican War and in the period of the Civil War when hostilities of the Southern Plains Indians almost halted traffic over the more exposed Cimarron Cut-off Route eastward. State and private ownership.

4. Santa Fe (Plaza Area), New Mexico. The commercial and social center of the Plaza Area in Santa Fe, in the heart of the capitol of Northern Mexico, may be considered as the end of the Santa Fe Trail. State, city, and private ownership.

5. Wagon Bed Springs, Kansas. This spring, sometimes called Lower Cimarron Springs, on the Cimarron River afforded the first water during the dry season in the 60-mile stretch of the desert or Cimarron Cut-off Route of the Santa Fe Trail after crossing and leaving the Arkansas River. It was the objective and stopping place of all travelers over the Desert Route of the Trail. Private ownership.

In addition, one site is represented and interpreted in the National Park System. This is Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico.

The Cattlemen's Empire - Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

In the Cattlemen's Empire, subtheme study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, five sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Four of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks, as follows:

1. Grant-Kohrs Ranch, Montana. This ranch in Deer Lodge Valley was one of the first in Montana, beginning about 1853, and in the succeeding decades of the 1860's, 1870's, and 1880's, its owner, Conrad Kohrs, became one of the most famous cattlemen of the Northwest and contributed significantly in breeding up the beef herds in that part of the country. Privately owned.

2. JA Ranch, Texas. This ranch with headquarters in the Palo Duro Canyon of the Texas Panhandle, was perhaps the most famous of several associated with Charles Goodnight, trail blazer, frontiersman, and great pioneer cattleman of the Southwest. With John A. Adair, he built the JA Ranch spread to 700,000 acres in the 1870's and ran 40,000 cattle. In subsequent years, this progressive cattleman improved the stock, introducing fine Hereford blood into the Longhorn herds, and organized Stockmen's associations to bring order into the Open Range industry. Privately owned.

3. Lincoln, New Mexico. One of the best preserved of the old cow towns, county seat of vast Lincoln County when it comprised nearly one-fourth of New Mexico, and center of the Lincoln County War which featured the Chisum, Tunstall, McSween, Billy the Kid faction against the Murphy-Dolan group and involved Lew Wallace, author of Ben Hur, which he was writing at the time. State and private ownership.

4. Tom Sun Ranch, Wyoming. An unusually well preserved ranch layout on the Sweetwater River near Devils Gate, on the Old Oregon Trail, and typical of the medium sized ranches of the Open Range period. Private ownership.

In addition, one site is represented and interpreted in the National Park System. This is Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota. The Jackson Hole country in Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, also has associations with the Cattlemen's Empire.

Military and Indian Affairs - Westward Expansion and extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

In the Military and Indian Affairs subtheme study of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, 12 sites in non-Federal ownership have been recognized as possessing exceptional value for the purpose of commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. These sites are the following:

1. Fort Bowie and Apache Pass, Arizona. Fort Bowie, established in 1862 by the California Volunteers during the Civil War to control a key water source in the Arizona desert, was a strategically located post in the pass through the Chiricahua Mountains of Arizona on one of the early and important travel routes from the Rio Grande to California. It was located in the homeland of the Chiricahua Apache Indians, and during the 1860's, 1870's, and 1880's it was identified with the Chiricahua wars led by Cochise, Geronimo, Natchez, and other hostile leaders that spread terror throughout the Southwest. Federal and private ownership.

2. Hubbell Trading Post, Arizona. Dating from 1878, this post under the guidance of its founder, John Lorenzo Hubbell, became the most important trading post in the Navajo Reservation and through its influence caused rug weaving among the Navajos to become an ever increasing activity and means of economic livelihood. It has had a continuous, unbroken history of benevolent influence among the Navajos and is the oldest surviving post still among them. Privately owned.

3. Fort Smith, Arkansas. The first fort at the junction of the Poteau and Arkansas Rivers dates from 1817 and was established because of the removal of the Cherokees and other Indians from the Southeast to beyond the Mississippi adjacent to the powerful Osage tribe. A second fort was established here in 1838 and continued to play a part in the frontier history of the country and was a factor, including Judge Isaac Parker's Court, in Indian relations and law enforcement for the next half century. City of Fort Smith and private ownership.

4. Fort Larned, Kansas. Dating from 1859, this fort was the most important post guarding the northern part of the Santa Fe Trail, and for more than a decade was a base for operations against hostile Indians on the central plains, including Cheyenne, Kiowa, Arapaho, and Comanche. Privately owned.

5. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. This post was established in 1827 and has been in continuous use ever since. Its original purpose was to guard the Santa Fe Trail and it was the starting point for supplying most of the western frontier military establishments beyond the Missouri, and was the base for many military explorations to the western plains and the Rockies. From it General Kearny's Army of the West set out for the conquest of New Mexico in the War with Mexico. It remains today one of the most important military establishments in the country. Federally owned, Army.

6. Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Established in 1819 at the strategically located juncture of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, this fort was one of the early western forts established after the War of 1812 to protect the western frontier and guarded a vast extent of territory reaching from the Missouri River to the Great Lakes. For more than a third of a century it was the most northwesterly military establishment in the United States. Indian Affairs with the powerful Sioux and Chippewa tribes for several decades were largely conducted from and under the protection of the fort. The Army abandoned the post in 1946. Federal ownership, Veterans Administration.

7. Fort Robinson and Red Cloud Agency, Nebraska. The Red Cloud Agency, established in 1871, was moved to this site in 1873, and was the storm center for the reservation Sioux during the 1870's and the focus of northern plains Indians-white relations during that period. Fort Robinson was established adjacent to the Agency in 1874 when it became evident that military protection was necessary for the Agency, and was the base for several Indian campaigns during the decade that saw widespread Indian hostilities on the northern plains. Fort federally and State owned; Agency site State owned.

8. Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. Established in 1824, this fort during the next decade and a half played a dominant role in receiving and caring for the Cherokee, Creeks, and Seminoles removed from the Southeast of the United States to the Indian Territory, and in attempting to keep the peace between them and the wild plains Indians. The fort was a key military post in the then Southwest for many years for military expeditions in the southern plains. Abandoned shortly before the Civil War, it was reoccupied during that war by Union troops and remained active until 1889. Two periods of construction are represented. Site of first fort, State owned; site of second fort, State and private ownership.

9. Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Established in 1870 to control the hostile southern plains tribes, particularly the Kiowa and Comanche, this fort was actively identified with the pacification and control of these tribes during the 1870's-1890's, and from 1870 to 1878 was the Kiowa-Comanche Agency. In 1911 the post became the Artillery School and is still active as one of the most important U. S. military establishments. Federally owned, U. S. Army.

10. Fort Belknap, Texas. Established in 1851 following the Mexican War when the Texas frontier was being ravished by Comanche-Kiowa raids, Fort Belknap became the key post in a chain of outer, border posts to protect the exposed frontier. During the 1850's and 1860's it bore the brunt of retaliatory action against the southern marauding tribes. Owned by Young County and administered by Fort Belknap Society.

11. Fort Davis, Texas. Established in 1854 in the Davis Mountains north of the Big Bend, this fort guarded the junction of the trails from San Antonio to El Paso and Santa Fe and maintained surveillance over the principal Rio Grande crossing sites used by hostile Indian war parties. The post was an important station on the southern overland route to California travelled by stage coaches and emigrants and played a continuing role in protecting the routes of travel in the trans-Pecos country. In 1879-1880 it played an important part in the costly campaign against Victorio and his War Spring Apaches. Privately owned.

12. Fort Phil Kearny and Related Sites (Fetterman Massacre, Wagon Box Fight, Bozeman Trail), Wyoming. Established in 1866 by Col. Henry B. Carrington at the eastern base of the Big Horn Mountains in the heart of the Sioux country north of the Oregon Trail to protect the Government Bozeman Trail to the Montana mining settlements, this fort was the focus of the Red Cloud War in the next two years which resulted in driving the military from the area and the abandonment of the Bozeman Trail forts, the only time hostile Indian action compelled the Government to relinquish control of an area it had set out to protect. Among the actions fought in the shadow of Fort Phil Kearny were the Fetterman "Massacre" in which Capt. William J. Fetterman and 80 men in his command were killed to the last man, and the Wagon Box Fight, one of the most noted engagements in the history of plains warfare. During the two years of its existence the post was held in a state of virtual siege by hostile Sioux. State and private ownership, with small Federal holding at Fetterman site.

The National Park Service presently administers six federally owned areas associated with Military and Indian Affairs, 1830-1898. The six established areas in the National Park System are the following:

1. Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, Montana
2. Custer Battlefield National Monument, Montana
3. Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyoming
4. Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico
5. Lava Beds National Monument (Captain Jack's Stronghold), California
6. Whitman National Monument, Washington.

The Texas Revolution and the Mexican War - Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

In the Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, subtheme study of The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, nine sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value for the purpose of commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. These sites are the following:

1. The Alamo, Texas. In the Alamo, which was the chapel of the San Antonio de Valero Mission, established in San Antonio in 1718 by Franciscan Friars, Lt. Col. William B. Travis' force of 188 men were killed to the last man on March 6, 1836, when Santa Anna's Mexican army of about 3,000 men breached the walls. Among the killed defenders were frontiersmen James Bowie and David Crockett. "Remember the Alamo" became a battle cry among the Texans. State ownership; custodianship, Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

2. San Jacinto Battlefield, Texas. General Sam Houston on April 21, 1836, won the decisive engagement of the Texas Revolution against a numerically superior force of Mexicans under General Santa Anna, capturing the latter, and resulting in the independence of Texas from Mexico. State ownership; administrated by the State Parks Board and the San Jacinto Museum of History Association.

3. Fort Brown, Texas. General Zachary Taylor's army constructed earthworks in March 1846 on the north side of the Rio Grande opposite the Mexican town of Matamoros. In the series of maneuvers and battles resulting in Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, a Mexican force besieged this fortification during Taylor's absence, and Maj. Jacob Brown, the commander, was mortally wounded in his successful defense of the works, which was subsequently named for him. A later and second fort was built nearby in 1868. City of Brownsville and private ownership.

4. Palo Alto Battlefield, Texas. On May 8, 1846, General Zachary Taylor engaged the Mexican army in this battle, a few miles north of present day Brownsville. It was the first sizeable battle of the war, resulting in the repulse of the attacking Mexicans, and led to their retreat toward the Rio Grande. Private ownership.

5. Resaca de la Palma Battlefield, Texas. The general engagement between Taylor's American force and the Mexican army, begun on May 8 at Palo Alto, continued the next day, May 9, 1846, at the Resaca de la Palma, a few miles closer to the Rio Grande. The Mexicans were defeated in this battle with considerable losses in artillery and personnel and fled back across the Rio Grande, ending the military action north of the Rio Grande in Texas in the war with Mexico. Private ownership.

6. Monterey Custom House, California. On July 7, 1846, Commodore John D. Sloat, commanding the Pacific squadron, raised the American flag over the Custom House at Monterey, the capital of California, and officially proclaimed the province as part of the United States. The building dates in part from 1827. State owned.

7. Larkin House, California. Important for both historical and architectural values, this house was built by Thomas O. Larkin in 1834-1835 and became the first American consulate in Mexican California. Commodore Sloat, and General Stephen W. Kearny, the first military governor of California, resided in the Larkin House, causing it sometimes to be called the first American capitol of California. State owned.

8. Sonoma Plaza, California. On June 14, 1846, a group of 33 Americans seized Sonoma, home of General Vallejo who was a dominant figure in north California, and raised in the plaza their homemade Bear Flag as the symbol of independent California after electing William B. Ide as president of the newly proclaimed republic. This beginning of the Bear Flag revolt preceded news in California of the official breaking out of war with Mexico. State and private ownership.

9. Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe, New Mexico. General Stephen Watts Kearny raised the American flag over this historic old building, which dates from 1610, on August 18, 1846, following his entry into the capital of New Mexico, and proclaimed the province as United States territory, completing the conquest of New Mexico. State owned.

There are no historic sites in Federal ownership representing this subtheme of study.

Houbolt - Int. 4214

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INFORMATION SERVICE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release JANUARY 20, 1961

SECRETARY SEATON RECOMMENDS ADDITIONAL SITES FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton has recommended an additional 51 sites as being eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status, it was announced today.

The sites possessing exceptional historic and archeological value are described in three new "theme studies" in the National Park Service series which eventually will cover all the major periods of human history in the United States. The three studies are: Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers; The War for Independence; and a sub-theme under Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries, entitled: Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi River.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks was approved by Secretary Seaton and established by the National Park Service in October 1960. Eleven theme studies covering the English, French, and Spanish Exploration and Settlement; the Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775; The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830; Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830; The Civil War, 1861-1865; and four subthemes under Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries, entitled: The Santa Fe Trail; the Cattlemen's Empire; Military and Indian Affairs; and The Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, 1820-1853, were announced.

A total of 324 sites have been recommended, with 213 declared eligible for Landmark status and the remainder already in the National Park System or having received Federal recognition.

National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth said that the Registry of National Historic Landmarks is designed to recognize and endorse the preservation and protection of structures and sites now administered by States, other public agencies, or historical societies, and to encourage private owners of historic landmarks to maintain them.

The Registry is an outgrowth of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program of the National Park Service. This program was authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which provided for a "survey of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States."

Administrators of sites found eligible for Landmark status may apply to the National Park Service for such recognition and will receive a certificate. Arrangements are also being made to make available a suitable marker.

Descriptive summaries of the sites in the presently announced theme studies are attached. A list of themes under study is also attached. Additional studies will be announced from time to time. The various theme studies may be published later for public distribution. Only reading copies are currently available.

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Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers

The Advisory Board has recognized 20 sites as having exceptional value. Nineteen of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. They are:

1. Iyatayet, Alaska. One of the earliest sites yet found in Alaska. This is the type site for the Norton Culture which flourished from 500 B.C. to A.D. 300.

2. Ipiutak, Alaska. A large spectacular Paleo-Eskimo site with house remains and elaborate burials.

3. Double Adobe, Arizona. The first site where the early and distinctive Cochise Culture was recognized. It contained evidence of food gathering peoples who lived in the area about 5,700 B.C.

4. Ventana Cave, Arizona. Contained a deep stratified deposit showing human use during a period of about 5,000 years, ending in historical times.

5. Lindenmeier Site, Colorado. The first recognized and investigated Folsom camp site in the United States. A recent radiocarbon date places the Folsom occupation at this site at over 10,000 years ago.

6. Stallings Island, Georgia. Probably the most famous shell heap site in the deep Southeast, this site gave a knowledge of prehistoric Indians from the Archaic pre-pottery people through those who made the earliest pottery in the southeastern states.

7. Modoc Rockshelter, Illinois. A deep, stratified Archaic site. This is one of the oldest Archaic sites east of the Mississippi. Earliest occupation began around 8,000 B.C. Work here yielded clear indication of an Archaic occupation in the East as early as the early hunters of the West.

8. Graham Cave, Missouri. The first site to provide radiocarbon dates for an Archaic occupation in the time range previously considered typical of the Paleo-Indian stage. It presented the first association of fluted projectile points with spear points of Archaic type. The earliest occupation occurred around 9,700 years ago.

9. Signal Butte, Nebraska. This was the first Plains Middle Prehistoric site to be described. It provided much of the data necessary for determining the cultural sequence of the Northern Plains. The earliest occupation seems to have begun around 2,500 B.C.

10. Leonard Rock Shelter, Nevada. This stratified site provided evidence for three periods of prehistoric occupation in the Great Basin, the first beginning about 7,000 B.C.

11. Sandia Cave, New Mexico. This was the type site for Sandia points and was one of the first sites to provide evidence of man's occupation of North America at a time earlier than that of Folsom bison hunters.

12. Anderson Basin (Blackwater Draw), New Mexico. A well preserved section of a locality famous for its important archeological and palentological remains, this site has yielded Folsom points and the earlier Clovis type of human weapons in association with a variety of extinct mammal remains.

13. Folsom, New Mexico. Here scientists first made their dramatic find of man's weapons unquestionably associated with the bones of an extinct species of the bison. This evidence profoundly modified scientific thought about the antiquity of man in America.

14. Lamoka, New York. This is the type site of the Lamoka culture. It provided part of the basis for the initial definition of the Archaic stage in the Eastern United States.

15. Fort Rock Cave, Oregon. This cave yielded the famous Fort Rock sandals which are the oldest dated artifacts in the New World. It also indicated that Indians occupied Central Oregon at the time of the Newberry eruption of Mount Mazama.

16. Plainview, Texas. This is the type station for Plainview points. Excavations here demonstrated an association of the Plainview point with bones of an extinct bison species.

17. Danger Cave, Utah. Danger Cave is the most important of the Great Basin finds. It led to the formulation of the "Desert Culture" concept, and showed that early peoples of the Great Basin lived in an entirely different environment from that of the High Plains Paleo-Indian hunters. It indicated that weaving was known in America prior to 7,000 B.C.

18. Oconto Site, Wisconsin. This was a site where implements of the "Old Copper" Culture were found in association with human burials. It provided what appears to be an accurate date for the Old Copper Culture, and places this occupation of the Western Great Lakes region at roughly 6,000 to 7,000 years ago.

19. Horner Site, Wyoming. This is the type station for the Cody Complex which includes Scottsbluff and Eden points and the distinctive Cody knife. Radiocarbon dates indicate a period of occupation about 5,000 B.C.

In addition, one site recognized as having exceptional value has been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior as a donation from the National Geographic Society. This site is Russell Cave, Alabama.

Dutton - Int. 4748

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INFORMATION SERVICE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release JULY 4, 1961

SECRETARY UDALL DECLARES 43 MORE SITES ELIGIBLE FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Forty-three additional sites commemorating America's historical heritage are eligible for the Registry of National Historic Landmarks, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced today.

These sites possessing exceptional historic value to the American people are described in four new studies in the National Park Service series. The Registry eventually will cover all major periods of human history in the United States.

The 43 sites are included in the studies: Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860, two subthemes under Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898 entitled The Mining Frontier and Great Explorers of the West; and a supplement to the subtheme Military and Indian Affairs entitled Indian Affairs.

Secretary Udall said that the Registry of National Historic Landmarks is designed to recognize and endorse the preservation and protection of structures and sites now administered by States, other public agencies, or historical societies, and to encourage private owners of historic landmarks to maintain them.

The Registry is an outgrowth of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program of the National Park Service. This program was authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which provided for a "survey of historic and archeologic sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States."

Owners or administrators of sites found eligible for Landmark status may apply to the National Park Service for such recognition and will receive a certificate. Suitable markers will be furnished upon request.

To date there have been 377 sites recommended for landmark status. Of these 255 have been found eligible.

Descriptive summaries of the sites in the presently announced theme studies are attached. A list of themes under study is also attached. Additional studies will be announced from time to time. The various theme studies may be published later for public distribution. Only reading copies are currently available.

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P.N. 96122-61

Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860

In the study of "Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860," 14 sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Twelve of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. They are as follows:

1. Lindenwald, New York. As the home of Martin Van Buren, from 1841 until his death in 1862, no other structure is so intimately associated with the eighth President of the United States. Since Van Buren's death, the property has passed through several hands, but has not suffered major alterations. Located east of Kinderhook, New York, on State Route 9H, the house is privately owned.

2. Sherwood Forest, Virginia. This was the home of John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, during the last 20 years of his life. The house is little changed from the time of the President's occupancy. The 1,000-acre estate includes a 12-acre yard surrounding the house with a variety of ancient trees and remains of formal gardens. The house is furnished with original pieces and family mementos. Located near Charles City, Virginia, on State Route 5, the house is still owned by the Tyler family.

3. James K. Polk Home, Tennessee. Built in 1816 by Samuel Polk, father of James K. Polk, this was the home of the future President for several years during his young manhood. The house remained in the family for many years then changed owners several times before being purchased by the State of Tennessee and the James K. Polk Memorial Association in 1929. It was opened to visitors in 1930. The James K. Polk Home is located on U. S. Highways 31 and 43, Columbia, Tennessee. It is owned by the State of Tennessee and administered by the James K. Polk Memorial Association of Nashville and the James K. Polk Auxiliary of Columbia.

4. Springfield, Kentucky. Springfield was the home of Zachary Taylor for more than 20 years prior to the beginning of his military career in 1808. It was the scene of his marriage, and the birthplace of five of his six children. When Taylor died in the White House in 1850, his body was brought back to rest at Springfield in the family burial ground, which later served as the nucleus of the Zachary Taylor National Cemetery. Springfield has passed through the hands of several private owners. Constructed of brick, the 3-story house of 8 rooms evidently has not undergone extensive alteration since Taylor lived there. Located at 5608 Apache Road, Louisville, Kentucky, it is privately owned.

5. Franklin Pierce Homestead, New Hampshire. This dwelling, built in 1804, was the home of Franklin Pierce. Although other houses were occupied by Pierce for shorter intervals later, the family home at Hillsboro is most intimately associated with him, since it was his home from infancy until his marriage in 1834. It is also the dwelling most typical of his time and background. The Pierce Homestead is a handsome example of New Hampshire village architecture. It consists of 2 stories containing 8 rooms. Architectural investigation has disclosed the character of the interior at the time of Pierce's occupancy. Located in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, on State Route 31, it is owned by the State of New Hampshire.

6. Wheatland, Pennsylvania. Wheatland was the home of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, from 1849 until his death in 1868. Wheatland was built in 1828 on the order of one William Jenkins who also named the estate. After Buchanan's death, the house passed through the hands of several private owners before it was acquired by a foundation. Wheatland has been spared remodeling and major alteration. It is a two and a half story brick house containing 17 rooms with furnishings appropriate to the Buchanan period, including many pieces belonging to Buchanan. The house and grounds are in excellent condition and are open to visitors. It is located on State Route 340 in the western outskirts of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and is owned by the James Buchanan Foundation for the Preservation of Wheatland.

7. "Old Main," Knox College, Illinois. "Old Main" constitutes the best preserved physical remains relating to the historic Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858. These debates brought nationwide attention to Abraham Lincoln and keynoted the momentous issues of the sectional controversy carrying the Nation toward disunion and civil war. Extensive restoration of the building's interior was carried out in 1937. The exterior, carefully restored in the 1930's, has retained its original appearance to a remarkable degree. "Old Main" is located on the campus of Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois, facing South Street and is owned by the college.

8. Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims, New York. Brooklyn's Plymouth Church was a foremost center of anti-slavery sentiment between 1847 and the outbreak of the Civil War. Its minister during this period was the famed Henry Ward Beecher. From its pulpit spoke such notable opponents of slavery as William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and John Greenleaf Whittier. The original church building has changed little since it was opened in 1850. Plymouth Church is located at 75 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, New York City. It is owned by Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims (Congregational), Brooklyn, New York.

9. Cooper Union, New York. Here on February 27, 1860, Abraham Lincoln spoke to a large and influential audience concerning the mounting crisis dividing North and South and threatening to destroy the Union. The address made Lincoln more widely known in the East. From it he emerged as a formidable rival to Senator William H. Seward for the Republican Presidential nomination. Cooper Union, in addition to serving as an educational center for more than a century, has been a forum for important issues in the history of the last 100 years. Located at Cooper Square, 7th Street and 4th Avenue, the site is owned by Cooper Union, Cooper Square, New York 3, New York.

10. Okeechobee Battlefield, Florida. On the northern shore of Lake Okeechobee, on Christmas Day, 1837, Zachary Taylor won a decisive victory over a band of Seminole and Mikasuki warriors. The battle was a turning point in the Second Seminole War. The battlefield location is well established. A monument, erected in 1939 by descendants of Colonel Gentry (killed in the battle) and the Florida Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, stands at the southwestern edge of the field. The site, located 4 miles southeast of Okeechobee, Florida, on U. S. Highway 441, is privately owned.

11. Fort Jesup State Monument, Louisiana. Fort Jesup was the most southwesterly military outpost of the United States from its establishment in 1822 until the Mexican War. From there, in 1845, Zachary Taylor's Army of Observation marched to launch the opening campaign of that war. During 1845, with the frontier moved far to the west, Fort Jesup was inactivated. Fort Jesup State Monument was established in 1957 and consists of some 22 acres. The only remaining building, a log kitchen, has been repaired and furnished with period reproductions as well as authentic utensils. One of the officers' quarters has been reconstructed and is used as a visitor center and Park office. Fort Jesup is located on Sabine Parish, Louisiana, 7 miles northeast of Many on State Highway 6, and is owned by the State.

12. U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. The Naval Academy at Annapolis has produced the top ranking career officers who have commanded the United States Navy for more than a century. At once a college and technical and vocational school, it has played a significant role in American education and military affairs. Established in 1845, at the Army's former Fort Severn, it was known first as the Naval School. In 1850 the name was changed to the U. S. Naval Academy and in the following year, a 4-year course of study was inaugurated with summer cruises to give practical experience to young midshipmen. The Naval Academy is located on the west side of the Severn River, with its main entrance at Maryland Avenue gate. It is owned by the United States Government.

13. Mesilla, New Mexico. One of New Mexico's most historic towns of territorial days, Old Mesilla preserves much of the charm and flavor of the past. Over the Plaza of Mesilla on July 4, 1854, the United States flag was first raised in the territory of the Gadsden Purchase. Mesilla was an important stop on the Butterfield Overland Mail route. During the Civil War, Mesilla was first Confederate headquarters, and later Union headquarters. Old Mesilla was associated with the range cattle industry and with such frontier figures as Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid. Located two miles from Las Cruces, New Mexico, in Dona Ana County, Mesilla is in private and municipal ownership.

14. Sangamon County Court House, Illinois. In this building, the fifth capitol of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln sat in the State legislature and argued cases before the State Supreme Court. It was here also that he accepted Republican nomination for Senator in the historic contest with Stephen Douglas. On that occasion he made the famous "House Divided" speech. Here too, his body lay in state before internment. The building is therefore intimately associated with the events leading up to the Civil War. Located in the center of the business district in Springfield, Illinois, the building is owned by Sangamon County.

In addition, six sites relating to this period are represented and interpreted in the National Park System as follows:

1. Harpers Ferry National Monument, West Virginia

2. The Second Bank of the United States, Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania

3. Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming

4. Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico

5. Everglades National Park, Florida

6. Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida

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The Mining Frontier - Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

In the study of the Mining Frontier, 16 sites in non-Federal ownership have been recognized as possessing exceptional value for the purpose of commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. They are as follows:

1. Bodie, California. One of the best preserved gold mining "ghost" towns of the Far West, the first strike here was in 1859. In the 1870's the town reached its peak with a population of about 10,000 people. One mine yielded nearly $15,000,000 in a 25-year period. Total output up to World War II, when mining was discontinued, is estimated at $70,000,000. Located in Mono County, only a few miles from the high Sierra Nevadas, the more than 100 surviving deserted buildings are unusually well preserved. It is privately owned.

2. Coloma, California. John Marshall, a foreman for John Sutter, discovered gold here on January 24, 1848, while building a sawmill tailrace. This resulted in the greatest series of gold strikes on the North American continent, and one of the greatest in the history of the world. The California gold rush followed in the wake of Marshall's discovery. At the time of the gold discovery there were only a few thousand Americans in California. The next year there were 100,000, and in 1850 California was admitted as a state. The California gold discovery had incalculable consequences on the economic and political development of the United States. Located 7 miles west of Placerville on California State Highway 49; the site is owned by the State of California.

3. Columbia, California. A gold town dating from 1850, Columbia today probably has more original buildings than any other town of the Mother Lode country. At one time it was the third largest city in the state. Its surrounding mining district yielded about $90,000,000 in gold. Unlike most of the gold camps, Columbia was never completely deserted. The site is located 60 miles east of Stockton and is in private and State ownership.

4. New Almaden, California. Here were discovered the first quicksilver deposits in North America. It is the oldest mine in California, and has been one of the four greatest sources of quicksilver in the world. It has yielded greater value than any mine in California, and produces about one-third the mercury mined in the United States. Since 1927 the New Almaden mines have been active only intermittently. At present they are inactive. New Almaden is located 14 miles south of San Jose, California, and is in private ownership.

5. San Francisco Old Mint, California. A San Francisco branch mint was established in 1854 as a result of the discovery of gold in 1848. The added flood of silver from the Comstock Lode in the 1860's necessitated enlargement of the mint and a new one, begun in 1869, was completed in 1874. It was placed on an independent basis and soon became the principal mint in the United States and the chief Federal deposit for gold and silver produced in the western states. It possesses architectural distinction and is considered a fine example of 19th century Federal building architecture. One of the few remaining structures in downtown San Francisco that survived the 1906 earthquake, the building is located at Fifth and Mission Streets and is in Federal ownership.

6. Virginia City, Nevada. Virginia City, the great community of the rich Comstock Lode, was the greatest silver strike in the United States. From their discovery in 1859, the Virginia City mines yielded $300,000,000 in gold and silver in the next 20 years. Largely because of the wealth, population, and influence that accompanied the exploitation of the Comstock Lode, Nevada became a territory in 1861 and a state in 1864. The great wealth of the mines resulted in many fine brick and stone buildings, rather than the usual board structures of a boom camp. Many of these buildings survive. Virginia City is located 16 miles south of Carson City, Nevada, and is in private ownership.

7. Tombstone, Arizona. Tombstone is probably the most celebrated in story and popular folklore of the mining towns of the southwest frontier. It grew up after Ed Schiefflin's discovery of silver there in 1877. By 1881 it had 7,000 population, and an unrivaled reputation for lawlessness and violence. The Wyatt Earp-Clanton feud and the climactic OK Corral gunfight are known to every schoolboy. The town is unusually well preserved and is one of the finest surviving examples of the authentic boom towns of the once wild west. It is privately owned.

8. Central City, Colorado. Central City, center of the first great mining boom in Colorado, for many years ranked next to Denver in size. Most of Coloredo's mining law originated at Central City. Gold was mined at Central City until 1919; only intermittently since then. Most of the old buildings surviving today were built after the fire of 1874. Central City was a cultural center in its day, and in recent years has been restored to that role. The town still retains the atmosphere of an old mining town. It is owned by the Central City Opera House Association, and private individuals.

9. Cripple Creek, Colorado. Discovery of gold at Cripple Creek in 1891 resulted in one of the biggest gold strikes of the mining era in the United States. At its peak the Cripple Creek area

had a population of 40,000 and was served by five railroads, had 41 assay offices, 46 brokerage houses, 14 newspapers, and 70 saloons. About $400,000,000 in gold were taken from the Cripple Creek area. The railroad station is a municipally owned museum; otherwise, the site is in private ownership.

10. Leadville, Colorado. At its peak, Leadville was the world's greatest silver camp. It has been an important producer of gold also, and has yielded a greater number of minerals of total value over a longer period than any other United States mining area. Because of this, the city has had an unusual degree of stability for a mining community, and a relatively large number of early buildings survive. The mining boom which began in the early 1860's at Leadville continues as an important activity to the present day. It is in private ownership except for State ownership of the Healy Cabin and the Dexter Cabin.

11. Virginia City, Montana. The gold strike at Alder Gulch in 1863 was one of the greatest in the West. Virginia City grew up on the spot, and at its peak from 1865 to 1875, had a population of about 10,000. One of the best known vigilante groups came into existence at Virginia City and Bannack to deal with the notorious Henry Plummer gang of outlaws which plundered gold shipments. The lower and more historic part of Virginia City is owned and has been restored by Charles A. Bovey. The remainder is also in private ownership.

12. Butte, Montana. Butte is the center of the largest copper mining region in the world. Since 1864, an area of less than five square miles has produced more than two billion dollars worth of mineral wealth. Mining began with silver, but in the 1870's the copper discovered proved to be the area's great mineral wealth. Butte is still a great copper producing center, and is in private ownership.

13. Bannack, Montana. Bannack, Montana's oldest town, was the first territorial capital. Gold was discovered there in 1862 and a mining camp of 1,000 people quickly arose. The Alder Gulch (Virginia City) gold discoveries, 90 miles away, however, soon eclipsed those at Bannack. Bannack had the first quartz mine and stamp mill in Montana Territory. The place retains the atmosphere of a frontier mining camp. It has a large number of original buildings, and since it always remained a small town and was not abandoned until 1938, it underwent very little change since its earliest period. It is a fine example of an authentic mining ghost town. The site is in State ownership.

14. Deadwood, South Dakota. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874 led to the opening of the area to miners despite treaties with the Sioux forbidding this area to white exploitation. Deadwood soon became a wild miner's camp attracting an assortment of notorious persons. The Homestake Mine produced most of the $550,000,000 in mineral wealth that has come from the Black Hills since 1875. Deadwood is in private ownership.

15. Silverton-Telluride Area, Colorado. Silverton and Telluride are the two principal towns in the San Juan basin of southwestern Colorado and the center of a rich gold, silver, lead, and copper mining district that played an important part in the economic development of the Rocky Mountain area. The mineral wealth of this high, isolated mountain country was brought out by narrow gauge railroads, of which the Durango-Silverton branch of the Denver, Rio Grande, & Western is the only remaining one maintaining passenger service. The area is privately owned.

16. Durango-Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad, Colorado. This 45-mile stretch of narrow gauge railroad tract was completed in 1882 along the gorge of the Las Animas River between Durango and Silverton. It climbs 2,800 feet to an elevation of 8,302 feet in that distance. Its purpose was to bring gold and silver ores of the Silverton area to smelters at Durango. As the sole surviving regularly scheduled passenger narrow gauge railroad in the West, it is an important historical survival of a facility that played a significant role in the history of the Rocky Mountains.

There are no historic sites representing this theme in the National Park System, although Yosemite National Park has a great many associations with the mining era of California and its early history is directly related to it.

* * * * * * * *

Great Explorers of the West

In the "Great Explorers of the West" subtheme of "Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898," five sites not in Federal ownership have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. They are as follows:

1. Chinook Point, Washington. The discovery of the Columbia River, in 1792, by the American Capt. Robert Gray, marked the climax of a long search for the legendary Great River of the West, and gave the United States a valid claim to the Northwest under international law. Chinook point, overlooking the mouth of the river, is a salient landmark at the discovery site. It is located along U. S. Highway 101, and is owned by the State of Washington.

2. Pike's Peak, Colorado. One of the best known landmarks of the West, it was discovered by Zebulon Pike on his 1806 expedition. Both the peak and its name serve as eternal reminders of Pike's explorations for the infant United States. Located west of Colorado Springs, Colorado, the mountain is owned by various private individuals.

3. Pike's Stockade, Colorado. Here Zebulon Pike raised the American flag over what was actually Spanish soil, and was taken into custody by Spanish soldiers. The location of the stockade has been verified through descriptions in Pike's journal, supplemented by testimony of old settlers. Located four miles east of Sanford, Colorado, in the San Luis Valley, it is owned by the State of Colorado.

4. South Pass, Wyoming. As the earliest passage of the Rocky Mountains, South Pass was used more than any other route by westbound settlers. The significance of the Pass in western development is hard to exaggerate. It figured in every major phase of western United States history. Effective discovery of the Pass was made by Jebediah Smith in 1824, when, with a party of William H. Ashley's trappers, he crossed the Pass in search of richer beaver-trapping territory. Although members of the returning Astoria party may have crossed South Pass, our real knowledge of it dates from Smith's crossing. Located in western Wyoming, on State Highway 28, South Pass is in private ownership.

5. Walker Pass, California. The discovery of this pass by Joseph Walker, the famous mountain man, established a new route to California. Through this pass in 1843 Walker himself led the first emigrant wagon train into California. Later he guided part of Fremont's third expedition over the Sierras by way of this pass. Walker Pass is located 60 miles northeast of Bakersfield, California, on State Highway 178 and is owned by the Federal Government and private individuals.

* * * * * *

Indian Affairs

In the Indian Affairs Supplement to Military and Indian Affairs, eight sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Six of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. They are as follows:

1. Fort Union, North Dakota. As the principal Upper Missouri fur trade depot, a small westward projection of the white men's world, Fort Union afforded northern Plains and mountain tribes their first long contact with the alien white culture. Built in 1828, it was encircled by a wooden palisade guarded by square stone bastions. With the exception of a few cellar pits, little surface evidence of the fort remains today. Located at the east edge of Buford, North Dakota, south of U. S. Highway 2, it is owned by the State of North Dakota.

2. Cataldo Mission, Idaho. In 1848, Jesuit missionaries began construction of the old Mission of the Sacred Heart, using only primitive tools and Indian labor. The Mission played a successful role in educating Indians of Idaho. The peaceful influence of the Jesuits probably was partly responsible for the refusal of the Coeur d' Alenes to join Chief Joseph during the 1844 Nez Perce War. The Mission, completed in 1853, is the oldest building in Idaho. It is located about 20 miles east of Coeur d' Alene, Idaho, on U. S. Highway 10, and is owned and administered by the Catholic Church.

3. Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania. In its 39-year existence (1879-1918), the Carlisle Indian School gave thousands of young Indians elementary education and instruction in mechanic arts, agreculture, and home economics. It represented a sincere effort to better the Indians, and its success prompted founding of other schools. Carlisle and similar schools were important in educating the Indians. Several school buildings survive near the western limits of the current military reservation. Located in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on U. S. Highway 11, the old Carlisle School is owned by the United States Government as part of the Army War College.

4. Haskell Institute, Kansas. Established in 1884 as the "Indian Training School," Haskell Institute has continued to be a leader in Indian education. It has had a wide effect on young Indians, preparing students to take part in the Nation's life, and to return to their tribes, improving both their own and their people's social and economic conditions. Today the school offers a four-year high school course supplemented by both vocational and pre-professional training. Located in Lawrence, Kansas, Haskell Institute is owned by the United States Government and administered by the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

5. Cherokee National Capitol, Oklahoma. The Cherokee National Capitol is a landmark to one important Indian tribe's solution to the problem of survival when faced with invasion by a technologically dominant civilization. It represents the culmination of successful acculturation beginning in colonial times and continuing into the late 19th century. The Cherokee seem to have recognized early that they could survive only through adjusting their own life-way to changes thrust upon them by the whites. The Cherokee Capitol is located in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, and serves as the Court House of Cherokee County.

6. Creek National Capitol, Oklahoma. The Creek National Capitol symbolizes successful adjustment of a tribe whose culture and very existence was threatened by white pressure. Through their earlier Confederacy, the Creeks had had a form of representative government. Building on this tradition, the Creeks, after removal to Oklahoma, developed a government similar to our own. The Creek National Capitol is located in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and is owned by the Creek Indian Memorial Association.

Two sites commemorating this phase of American history are represented and interpreted in the National Park System as follows:

1. Whitman National Monument, Washington
2. Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyoming

As the result of additional study, two new sites have been added to the list of those recognized as possessing exceptional value in commemorating the military affairs phase of the "Military and Indian Affairs" subtheme of Westward Expansion. They are as follows:

1. Fort Atkinson, Nebraska. One of the line of forts guarding the western frontier, in the 1820's, Fort Atkinson lay south and west of Fort Snelling and held this portion of the line from 1819 to 1827. It served to advance the interest of the Upper Missouri fur trade in this period. The Upper Missouri Indian Agency was located at Fort Atkinson. Although nothing remains of the fort above ground, recent archeological studies have uncovered the fort's foundations. Located about one mile east of the town of Fort Calhoun, the site of Fort Atkinson is privately owned.

2. Fort Concho, Texas. Of the line of forts protecting the Texas frontier, Fort Concho was among the more important due to strategic location at the point where east-west trails converged to avoid the Staked Plains on the north and the desert to the south. Troops from the fort took part in campaigns against the Kiowa and Comanche from 1870 to 1875. Substantial remains of the fort exist today on the south edge of San Angelo, Texas. The buildings are owned in part by private individuals and in part by the City of San Angelo.

* * * * * * * *

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L58-IBH PARKS

Dear Senator Engle:

It is a pleasure to inform you that in your State the historic sites listed on the enclosures have been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

These sites have been evaluated by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, and the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, and approved by me pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosures, these historic properties are eligible to receive, from the Department of the Interior, certificates and bronze markers designating them as Registered National Historic Landmarks. The Director of the National Park Service will provide the owners with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites, we wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Clair Engle
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN ON THE ATTACHED LIST

Enclosures

Copy to: (L4) 2
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Vint
Mr. Beard
Miss Thomas
Mr. Littleton

WDLogan:mg 10-12-61

Attachment 7

Senators		Fifth Submission
California	Clair Engle Thomas H. Kuchel	Fort Ross Oak Grove Butterfield Stage Station
Delaware	James Caleb Boggs John J. Williams	Fort Christina Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church
Iowa	Bourke Blakemore Hickenlooper Jack Richard Miller	Grenville M. Dodge House
Kansas	Frank Carlson Andrew F. Schoeppel	Cottonwood Pony Express Station
Massachusetts	Leverett Saltonstall Benjamin A. Smith II	The Scotch-Boardman House
Minnesota	Hubert H. Humphrey Eugene J. McCarthy	Home of James J. Hill
Missouri	Edward V. Long Stuart Symington	Fort Osage Patee House
Montana	Michael J. Mansfield Lee Metcalf	Fort Benton
Nevada	Alan Bible Howard Walter Cannon	Fort Churchill Fort Ruby
New Mexico	Clinton P. Anderson Dennis Chavez	Glorieta Pass
New York	Jacob K. Javits Kenneth B. Keating	Dutch Reformed (Sleepy Hollow) Church Fort Crailo Hurley (Historic District); Old House Philipsburg Manor & Philipse Manor Van Cortlandt Manor Voorlezer House
North Carolina	Sam J. Ervin, Jr. B. Everett Jordan	Fort Fisher
Oregon	Wayne Lyman Morse Maurine Brown Neuberger	Astoria
Pennsylvania	Joseph S. Clark Hugh Scott	The Printzhof
Texas	John G. Tower Ralph Webster Yarborough	King Ranch
Wyoming	John Joseph Hickey Gale William McGee	Green River Rendezvous Site

	Representatives	Fifth Submission
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	J. Arthur Younger	Fort Ross
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Minnesota	Joseph E. Karth	Home of James J. Hill
Missouri	W. R. Hull, Jr.	Patee House
	William J. Randall	Fort Osage
Montana	James Franklin Battin	Fort Benton
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New York	Robert R. Barry	Dutch Reformed (Sleepy Hollow) Church Philipsburg Manor Philipse Manor
	Edwin B. Dooley	Van Cortlandt Manor
	Leo William O'Brien	Fort Crailo
	Otis G. Pike	Old House
	John H. Ray	Voorlezer House
	J. Ernest Wharton	Hurley (Historic District)
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L58-IBH PARKS

NOV 1 1961

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As explained in the enclosures, these historic properties are eligible to receive, from the Department of the Interior, certificates and bronze markers designating them as Registered National Historic Landmarks. The Director of the National Park Service will provide the owners with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites, we wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Clair Engle
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

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UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Ryan - Interior 4896

For Release JUNE 13, 1962

ADDITIONAL SITES DECLARED ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL HISTORICAL LANDMARK STATUS

Fourteen additional sites commemorating the Nation's historical heritage have been declared eligible for the Registry of National Historic Landmarks, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced today.

The sites--recommended for landmark status by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments and approved by Secretary Udall--include the Saint-Gaudens Memorial, New Hampshire, where the famed sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, lived and worked; University Hall, Brown University, Rhode Island, closely associated with Horace Mann; "Old West," designed by the famous architect, Benjamin Latrobe for Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; the Presidio, important military post at San Francisco, California; Poverty Point, Louisiana, unique among archeological sites in North America; Abo and Quari Pueblos, New Mexico, scene of early Spanish Franciscan missions; and seven sites important in the history of Alaska. Brief descriptions of each are attached.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is designed to recognize and endorse the preservation and protection of structures and sites now administered by the States, other public agencies, or historical societies and to encourage private owners of historic landmarks to maintain such properties. In addition, it provides tourists and students a list of the more important of the large number of historical or prehistorical landmarks recognized throughout the country.

The Registry is an outgrowth of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program of the National Park Service. That program--authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935--directs "a survey of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States." Although many sites are studied, only a few are designated as having national significance.

The number of sites declared eligible for national landmark status now totals 311.

Owners or administrators of sites found eligible for landmark status are notified by the Director of the National Park Service and provided with application forms for a certificate and small bronze plaque.

Attachment

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P.N. 9552-62

Alaska History

In the study of Alaska History, eight sites were listed by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, as possessing exceptional value. Only one site, Sitka National Monument, is administered by the National Park Service. The remaining seven are eligible for landmark status. They are as follows:

Erskine House, Kodiak. This structure, 15 rooms plus a large attic, constructed in 1793-94 to provide office and fur warehouse space, is the oldest Russian building still standing in the United States. Of frame construction, it is apparently in basically sound condition. It is owned by the Donnelley and Acheson Commercial Company of Kodiak.

Old Sitka. Redoubt St. Michael or Old Sitka, 1799-1802, was the first European settlement on the Alexander Archipelago. It was burned to the ground by the vigorous, warlike Tlingit Indians in a surprise attack. It is owned by the State of Alaska and lies six miles north of modern Sitka.

St. Michael's Cathedral, Sitka. This structure dates from 1848-1850, and is regarded as the finest example of Russian architecture in the United States. The interior contains original and precious icons, religious books, and rich ornamental gold and silver chalices. The walls display original elaborately decorated canvasses. The Cathedral is owned by the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America.

Russian Mission Orphanage, Sitka. This interesting example of Russian architecture dates from 1842. It has served as school and seminary, and contains the Bishop's Chapel or Church of the Annunciation. Little altered over the years, it is owned by the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America.

American Flag Raising Site, Sitka. At this site on the afternoon of October 18, 1867, the Russian flag was lowered and the American flag raised, to symbolize the transfer to the new owner of sovereignty over the vast territory. A plaque marks where the flagpole stood in 1867, which then was in front of the Governor's House, "Baranov's Castle." The State of Alaska owns 1.4 acres at the site.

Fur Seal Rookeries (St. Paul Island), Pribilof Islands. The greatest single source of furs in the world, the Pribilof Island rookeries exhibit in living form today the fur resource that lured Russian, British, French, Spanish, and American fur hunters from the 18th century down to the present. The existing flourishing seal herds serve as an outstanding example of the international application of conservation principles, as embodied in the Convention of July 7, 1911, for their protection. The herds have several times been threatened with extinction due to indiscriminate hunting. The islands are owned by the United States Government and administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

Skagway and White Pass. Skagway, founded in 1897, flourished as a result of the discovery of gold in the Upper Yukon Valley and Klondike. It lay on the direct route into the gold-bearing region and was a terminus for the White Pass and Yukon Route Railway, completed in July, 1900. About 100 buildings still stand which, taken together, provide the finest existing example of an Alaskan mining frontier town. White Pass, about 45 miles long, lies northeast of Skagway and is still traversed by the narrow-gauge railway. The pass attains a maximum elevation of 2886 feet and offers both scenic and historic values. Ownership of these areas is mixed, public and private.

In addition, several other historic and archeological properties have been recommended by the Board and approved for landmark status. They are as follows:

1. Saint-Gaudens Memorial, Cornish, New Hampshire. This Memorial consists of the house ("Aspet"), studies and grounds where one of the greatest American sculptors, Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848-1907) lived and worked during the last 22 years of his life. In addition to Aspet there are here: the Little Studio which was his personal workshop, office and library; the New Studio and Art Gallery which houses casts of some of the sculptor's greatest works and provides space for the summer exhibitions; the formal gardens which are the setting for other notable reproductions; and the marble Temple with an altar containing the sculptor's ashes. The Memorial is located at Cornish, New Hampshire, off State Route 12A. Since 1919 it has been administered by the Board of Trustees of the Saint-Gaudens Memorial, Inc., and supported chiefly by visitor entrance fees and a substantial trust fund.

2. University Hall (Brown University), Rhode Island. Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, has grown over the years around its first structure, started in 1770, called now University Hall. This leading institution of education and its central edifice are identified and honored by their connection with Horace Mann, a great leader in American education. Mann entered the University in 1819. He later abandoned a very successful career as lawyer and legislator to serve as secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education. Through his annual reports and other means he accomplished remarkable results in improving buildings, professional standards, training, and teaching conditions, not only in Massachusetts but also, by that State's example, throughout the Nation.

3. "Old West," Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. This early building of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, is not only architecturally distinguished but it also represents "the courageous purpose of the men who committed themselves, in spite of great difficulties, to providing worthy educational institutions, in America." The origin of the College goes back to the roots of the independent Nation, with a charter dated 1783 and its founder recognized as Dr. Benjamin Rush. "Old West" replaced an earlier structure which was destroyed tragically by fire in 1803. Benjamin H. Latrobe was chosen as architect for the new building, to which President Jefferson and many of the Nation's most prominent leaders contributed. Some rooms were

finished in 1805 but the U-shaped building was not entirely completed until 1822. Housing offices and classrooms today, "Old West" retains its position as the physical and traditional heart of this outstanding College.

4. The Presidio, California. This military post has been important in California and West Coast history from the 18th century to the present. The first military establishment was built here by the Spanish in 1776 and it remained a most important seat of Spanish, and later Mexican, authority until after the War with Mexico when it passed to United States control. The United States built a strong, heavily gunned fort at Fort Point in the period from 1853-1861, on the site of one of three eariler Spanish forts. This brick and masonry fort, retired by the Army from active use in 1914, still stands. The Presidio is still the headquarters of the United States Army of the Pacific Coast, and has been such from 1849 to the present, with the exception of a six-year period between 1851-1857. The Presidio, encompassing an area of about 1,414 acres on the south side of the Golden Gate and San Francisco Harbor, is owned by the United States Army.

5. Poverty Point, Louisiana. Poverty Point is apparently unique among archeological sites in North America; the largest and most complex ceremonial earthwork of its kind in North America known to date. Radiocarbon dates for the site cluster at about 700 B.C. Over 20 million baked clay balls, used for "stone boiling," have been found here. The central feature is Poverty Point Mound, with base dimensions of 640 by 710 feet and a height of nearly 70 feet. A large area at its base is enclosed by concentric earthworks of octagonal shape, which measure a total of three-fourths of a mile across except for the eastern side, washed away by the river. It is estimated that the quantity of earth in the octagon has 35 times the cubage of the Great Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt. Motley Mound, 1½ miles north, is of essentially the same outline and only slightly smaller. The site is in private ownership, about 12 miles north of Delhi, Louisiana.

6 & 7. Abo and Quarai, New Mexico. Spanish Franciscan missionaries built mission church establishments at Abo and Quarai (also Tabira and Tenabo) Pueblos, about 1629-1630, following earlier missionary efforts based on Pecos Pueblo which had begun in 1598. San Gregorio de Abo was apparently the most important and most regularly manned of this group of missions. Abo and Quarai missions flourished for about 45 years, and their ruins today represent an important and relatively little known period in Southwestern aboriginal culture history. Little archeological work has been done here, but such objects as have been obtained indicate that much may be learned about the effects of Spanish influence upon 17th century Indian culture. Both ruins are owned by the State of New Mexico. Abo is 13 miles west of Mountainair off U. S. Highway 60; and Quarai, eight miles north of Mountainair on New Mexico State Highway 10.

SHELDON JACKSON JUNIOR COLLEGE
SITKA, ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 18, 1962

The Honorable Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Udall:

The Sitka Chamber of Commerce has authorized me to write to you expressing our thanks for the recent announcement of the designation of four historical landmarks in this city. Sitka has long been the historic center for Alaska. The Chamber of Commerce believes that your action is most appropriate.

Your announcement indicated that "upon application" the Department of the Interior would provide certificates and bronze markers telling of the designation. We, as a Chamber of Commerce, therefore apply for the markers and certificates. If the application is to be submitted by the State of Alaska we shall encourage the proper department to make the necessary follow-up.

Again, our thanks.

Most sincerely,

R. ROLLAND ARMSTRONG (signed)

cc: Senator Ernest Gruening
Senator E. L. Bartlett
The Honorable William Egan, Governor of Alaska
James S. Thomason, President, Sitka Chamber of Commerce
George A. Hall, U. S. National Park Service, Sitka Office

COPY

UNITED STATES SENATE

E. L. Bartlett,
Alaska

Committee on Commerce

June 21, 1962

Hon. Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have been sent copy of the letter directed to you by the Sitka Chamber of Commerce on June 18, relating to markers and certificates for the historic landmarks recently designated at Sitka. I trust it will be possible to accommodate the Sitka Chamber in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. Bartlett (signed)

C O P Y

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, OKLA.
GEORGE A. SMATHERS, FLA.
STROM THURMOND, S.C.
FRANK J. LAUSCHE, OHIO
RALPH YARBOROUGH, TEX.
CLAIR ENGLE, CALIF.
E. L. BARTLETT, ALASKA
VANCE HARTKE, IND.
GALE W. MC GEE, WYO.
ANDREW F. SCHOEPPEL, KANS.
JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, MD.
NORRIS COTTON, N.H.
CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.
THRUSTON B. MORTON, KY.
HUGH SCOTT, PA.
EDWARD JARRETT, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

June 21, 1962

Hon. Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have been sent copy of the letter directed to you by the Sitka Chamber of Commerce on June 18, relating to markers and certificates for the historic landmarks recently designated at Sitka. I trust it will be possible to accommodate the Sitka Chamber in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. Bartlett

Letter June 28, 1962 to owner of Old Sitka, Alaska notifying him of eligibility of Landmark status, signed by Acting Director Price.

Owner: Hon. William A. Egan; Governor of Alaska; Juneau, Alaska.

Letters also sent to: Sen. E. L. Bartlett, June 6, 1962
Sen. Ernest Gruening, June 6, 1962
Cong. Ralph J. Rivers, June 6, 1962

L58-CHA PARKS

JUL 9 1962

Dear Senator Bartlett:

Your letter of June 21 calling attention to a letter sent to this office by the Sitka Chamber of Commerce has been received.

As we have indicated to Mr. Armstrong of the Sitka Chamber of Commerce, application forms for Registered National Historic Landmark status have been sent to Governor Egan for the American Flag Raising site and the site of Old Sitka, since both of these sites are owned by the State of Alaska. Bishop Amvrossy of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America has been provided application forms for the Russian Mission Orphanage and St. Michael's Cathedral since both of these sites are church property. Upon return of the completed applications the National Park Service will prepare Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates and Bronze Plaques for the four sites.

We are enclosing a copy of our letter to Mr. Armstrong for your information.

We are pleased to note your interest in the Registered National Historic Landmark program and will be looking forward to cooperation with the State of Alaska and the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in this historic preservation program.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) FRANK P. BRIGGS

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Hon. E. L. Bartlett
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosure

Copy to: DCCO
LM (2)
Regional Director, Region Four w/cy of inc.
Mr. Littleton

WDLogan:gb 6-27-62 PRS 7673

L58 CHA PARKS

July 9, 1962

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

We have received your letter of June 18 expressing thanks for the designation of four sites in Sitka as being eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

Since two of the sites, the American Flag Raising site and the site of Old Sitka, are owned by the State of Alaska, the Director of the National Park Service has notified Governor Egan of the eligibility of these two sites, and has provided him with the proper application forms for Landmark status. As both the St. Michael's Cathedral and the Russian Mission Orphanage are owned by the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America, Bishop Amvrossy of Sitka has been provided copies of the application forms for these two sites. Upon the completion of these forms, and the return of two copies of them to the National Park Service, the sites will be scheduled to receive Certificates and Bronze Plaques attesting to their status as Registered National Historic Landmarks.

We appreciate the interest of you and the Sitka Chamber of Commerce in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks. If we can be of further assistance to you, please write to us.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of the Interior

Mr. R. Rolland Armstrong
Sheldon Jackson Junior College
Sitka, Alaska

Copy to: LM (2)
Regional Director, Region Four
Senator Bartlett
Mr. Littleton

WDLogan:gb 6-27-62

WILLIAM A. EGAN
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE
JUL 11 9 33 AM '62

JUL 11 1962
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Price
Fahlen

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

July 9, 1962

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

As the owner of Old Sitka, Alaska, located in Starrigavan Bay, Sitka Sound, Baranof Island, Alaska, the State of Alaska hereby makes formal application for a certificate and bronze marker, 17" x 18" designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status, the State of Alaska agrees to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of its ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, the State of Alaska agrees to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. The State of Alaska also agrees to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate nor the Marker will be displayed.

Sincerely,

William A. Egan

William A. Egan
Governor

July 12, 1962

L58-CHA

old Sitka
x amer flag raising site
x old Sitka

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Western Region

From: Acting Chief Historian

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Landmark Application Forms for American Flag Raising Site, Alaska, and Old Sitka, Alaska

We are enclosing copies of Registered National Historic Landmark application forms for the above two sites.

Unless we hear from you to the contrary, the above are the names to appear on the certificates and plaques.

Will you please provide us with shipping instructions for these plaques. To avoid confusion, our request for shipping instructions does not mean that the plaques are ready, but is intended only to complete our file of information, so that there may be no delay in getting them to the owners when they come from the company.

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Acting Chief Historian

Enclosures 2

Copy to: Mr. Littleton ✓

JOLittleton: mg

Old Sitka Site
X American Flag Raising Site

July 30, 1962

L58

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Assistant to the Regional Director, Western Region

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Registered National Historic Landmark Plaques for two Sitka, Alaska, Sites.

The bronze Registered National Historic Landmark plaques for the American Flag Raising Site and the Old Sitka Site, at Sitka, Alaska, when completed, should both be shipped to:

Park Historian
Sitka National Monument
Sitka, Alaska

(Sgd.) Bennett I. Gale

Assistant to the Regional Director

In duplicate

Copy to: Supt., Glacier Bay
Historian, Sitka

August 23, 1962

L58-CHA

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Western Region

From: Acting Chief Historian

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates to be Presented to Owners

We are enclosing the following Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates for sites in your Region:

1. American Flag Raising Site, Alaska

2. Old Sitka, Alaska

All of the above owners have made application for markers.

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III
Acting Chief Historian

Copy to: Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

L58 September 5, 1962

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Assistant to the Regional Director, Western Region

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates for
two Alaska Sites

We wish to acknowledge the receipt of Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates, transmitted with Acting Chief Historian Charles W. Porter III's memorandum of August 23, for (1) the American Flag Raising Site, Sitka, Alaska and (2) Old Sitka, Alaska.

/s/ Bennett F. Gale
Assistant to the Regional Director

In duplicate

Copy to: Historian, Sitka
Supt., Glacier Bay

Director

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

November 14, 1962

L58

Nov 19 8 05 AM '62

~~Price~~
HEE
Kahler
~~Strait~~

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Sitka and Glacier Bay

From: Assistant Regional Director, Western Region

Subject: National Registered Landmark Status, Old Sitka Site

As you are aware, the site of Old Sitka has been given official status as a Registered National Historic Landmark. The certificate to this effect, to be presented to the State of Alaska, is already on hand in this office, and it will be forwarded to you for presentation as soon as the bronze plaque is available. You will also recall that the Advisory Board, at its meeting on April 30-May 3, 1962, recommended further study of this site for possible inclusion in the National Park System, although this fact should not be mentioned outside the Service at this time.

It has come to our attention that the State of Alaska is contemplating the construction of a road which might intrude upon the historic scene at Old Sitka. Could you or Mr. Hall make the necessary discreet inquiries to ascertain the status of this proposal, sending us a map which shows the property transferred to the State at Old Sitka and the proposed road location? Also, was the land transferred to the State for a specific purpose, and are there revisionary provisions in the instrument of transfer?

An early reply will be appreciated.

(SGD) Edward A. Hummel

Edward A. Hummel

alaska

In duplicate

cc:
Director

January 15, 1963

L58-CHAH

Old Sitka
Western Reg
Amer. Flag

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Western Region

From: Acting Chief Historian

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Complete Name and Address for shipping of Plaques

We find that among the list of Landmarks now on order (list sent to all Regions January 14) that, for American Flag Raising Site, and Old Sitka, Alaska, you have instructed us to send the plaques to the Park Historian, Sitka National Monument, Sitka, Alaska. From our files we have learned that the Park Historian is George A. Hall, so unless we hear from you to the contrary, the plaques will be sent to Mr. Hall when they are ready.

Porter

Charles W. Porter III

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:gb

Sitka and Glacier Bay National Monuments
Juneau, Alaska

L58
~~D30~~

February 5, 1963

Memorandum

To: Regional Director

From: Superintendent, Sitka & Glacier Bay

Subject: Highway Construction, Old Sitka Site

Some time ago you requested a report on the proposed BPR highway alignment past the Old Sitka Historical site, near Sitka, Alaska.

Your request has been misplaced somewhere between here and Sitka, and cannot be located at this time. However, we have investigated the road alignment as proposed, and find that where the highway passes the site, it goes through a rock cut on an upland ridge, and will apparently have no effect on the site.

L. J. Mitchell
Superintendent

Title 5 —
Fees & Charges
where spec

Director (2)

FEB 20 1963

Applegate

CHA
Littleton

FEB 18 8 06 AM '63

WESTERN REGION
180 New Montgomery Street
San Francisco 5, California
February 13, 1963

L58

AIR MAIL

Memorandum

To: Superintendent Sitka and Glacier Bay

From: Assistant Regional Director, Western Region

Subject: Highway Construction, Old Sitka Site

We have received your memorandum of February 5th informing us that the proposed highway near the site of Old Sitka, for which a Suitability and Feasibility study has been authorized, will not affect the historic scene. We are pleased to have this information.

(Sgd) Edward A. Hummel

Edward A. Hummel

cc: Director

alaska

April 5, 1963

L58-CHAH

Mr. George A. Hall
Park Historian
Sitka National Monument
Sitka, Alaska

Dear Mr. Hall:

This is to inform you that we are shipping the Registered National Historic Landmark Plaques for the American Flag Raising Site and Old Sitka, Alaska, to you today via Railway Express. We would Appreciate it if you would advise us upon receipt of the plaques.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Charles W. Porter III
Chief Historian

cc:
Regional Director, Western
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:gh

Cy attached [illegible]

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Sitka National Monument
Sitka, Alaska

MAY 6 1963

MAY 3 9 38 AM '63

IN REPLY REFER TO:

CHA

Mr. Littleton

L58-CHAH

April 30, 1963

Mr. Charles W. Porter III
Chief Historian
National Park Service
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Porter:

This is in reply to your request of April 5, regarding the Registered Historic Landmark Plaques for the American Flag Raising Site and Old Sitka. Both of these plaques have arrived here at Sitka.

Sincerely yours,

David B. Butts

David B. Butts
Acting Park Historian

WESTERN REGION
180 New Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California 94105

L58 October 9, 1963

AIR MAIL

Hon. William A. Egan
Governor of the State of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Governor Egan:

This is to inform you that Mr. David A. Butts, Acting Superintendent of Glacier Bay and Sitka National Monuments, will represent the National Park Service at the Alaska Day Festival, October 18, and will present the Registered National Historic Landmark certificates and plaques for Old Sitka and the American Flag Raising sites.

Permit me to express the regrets of both Director Wirth and myself that we will be unable to attend what will undoubtedly be a most interesting and colorful event. We will be meeting with Superintendent Mitchell and other National Park Service people at a conference being held in Yosemite National Park. I am sure, however, that Mr. Butts will cooperate with you in every way possible to assist in making the Alaska Day Festival a great success.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD A. HUMMEL

Edward A. Hummel
Regional Director

cc:
Director (2)
Supt. Glacier Bay
Acting Historian, Sitka

WESTERN REGION
180 New Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California 94105
October 9, 1963

L58

AIR MAIL

Memorandum

To: Acting Superintendent, Glacier Bay

From: Regional Director, Western Region

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Dedication of Old Sitka and American Flag Raising Site as
National Landmarks

This is to confirm the telephone discussion of yesterday with the Juneau office that you are to represent the Secretary of the Interior, Director Wirth, and myself in the important task of presenting the Registered National Historic Landmark awards for Old Sitka and the American Flag Raising site, on October 18.

Please explain to Governor Egan why Director Wirth, Superintendent Mitchell and I are unable to attend the dedication.

For instructions on dedication ceremonies, see our memo (L58 of February 4, 1963) on this subject, which also transmitted copies of a suggested speech and the two landmark certificates. The 2 bronze plaques were received by Historian Hall at Sitka on April 30, 1963.

We shall also write to Governor Egan to inform him that you have been selected to represent the National Park Service at this important event.

Edward A. Hummel

cc:
Director (2)
Acting Historian, Sitka

L58

Sitka & Glacier Bay National Monuments
P. O. Box 1781
Juneau, Alaska 99801

January 14, 1964

AIR MAIL

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Western Region

From: Superintendent, Sitka & Glacier Bay

Subject: Dedication of Old Sitka and American Flag Raising Site as National Landmarks

Quoted below is a report from Chief Ranger David Butts to Superintendent Mitchell covering activities concerned with the dedication of Old Sitka and American Flag Raising Site as national landmarks:

> As Acting Superintendent I arrived in Sitka on October 17 to make final preparations for the presentation. That evening I attended the reception given by the National Bank of Anchorage, Sitka Branch and the National Bank of Alaska for visiting dignatories, and met Governor and Mrs. Egan. This provided an opportunity to clarify the actual presentation and unveiling with them. When the certificates were presented to the Governor, Mrs. Egan unveiled the mounted plaque of the American Flag Raising Site.
>
> The presentation was carried out as the final portion of the Flag Raising Ceremony atop Castle Hill. This annual ceremony consists of striking the Russian Colors and raising the American Colors on the American Flag Raising Site. The dedication of these registered historic landmarks was a very fitting climax to the ceremony.
>
> Mrs. Romaine Hardcastle, newly appointed Museum Aid, is to be commended for the excellent job she did on the preparations and publicity for this event. The presentation itself was carried live on KSEW, Sitka and the news release was printed in full by the DAILY SENTINEL.

Dignataries present included Governor and Mrs. William A. Egan; U. S. Senator E. L. Bartlett; U. S. Congressman Ralph Rivers; Lt. Gen. Raymond J. Reeves, Commander in Chief, Alaska; Major General Ned D. Moore, Commanding General, U. S. Army, Alaska; Rear Admiral Fred E. Bakutis, Commander, Alaska Sea Frontier; Rear Admiral George D. Synon, Commander, 17th Coast Guard District, Alaska.

Several official and free-lance photographers were present and arrangements have been made to obtain copies of applicable pictures.

In spite of a steady drizzle some 250 people attended the Flag Raising and Dedication ceremony atop Castle Hill.

In casual conversations while en route back to Juneau, both Senator Bartlett and Congressman Rivers expressed continued support for the Sitka and Glacier Bay program.

Complimentary remarks are still forthcoming in Sitka regarding the National Park Service part in this year's Alaska Day Festival.

/S/ L. J. MITCHELL

L. J. Mitchell
Superintendent

Enclosures 2

Dedication of Old Sitka and American Flag Raising Site as National Landmarks

As a representative of the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior, it is indeed an honor and privilege for me to participate in this Alaska Day ceremony to officially designate the fine historic sites of The American Flag Raising and Old Sitka as Registered National Historic Landmarks.

I would like to describe the Landmark program briefly and point out how such sites are selected.

In 1935, Congress passed the Historic Sites Act which charged the Secretary of the Interior, and through him the National Park Service, with responsibilities in the broad field of historical conservation. The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is a means by which the Federal Government attempts to carry out that duty. The Registry extends national recognition to historic and archeologic sites, irrespective of ownership, that have been classified as possessing exceptional significance in the history of the United States.

A second objective is to provide encouragement and recognition to State and local organizations and historical societies, who have played and must continue to play an essential role if we are to preserve the Nation's significant historical and archeological properties.

To expedite the inventory of historic sites, the entire field of American history has been divided into 22 periods or themes. These themes are designed to cover all major periods of the country's human history from the earliest known Indians to the development of America as a world power. The American Flag Raising Site was classified under the theme of "Political and Military affairs after 1865", in a special Alaskan study.

After a series of investigations and reviews, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments submits its recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior. If he approves, the site is eligible for National Historic Landmark status.

Let me assure you it is indeed a high honor for an historic site to receive the designation of a Registered National Historic Landmark. Some idea of the selectivity performed by the National Survey process, may be gained from the fact that out of some 750 historic sites in the Far West alone, that the Advisory Board has considered to date, only 72 or less than 10% have been found eligible for Landmark status, and two of these are located here in Sitka, Alaska.

After a site is declared eligible the owner may apply for a certificate attesting to its exceptional value. This is done on an entirely voluntary basis. Designation and registration of the Landmark is a distinction which the owner may accept or reject as he sees fit. Governor William A. Egan has requested this designation on the behalf of the state of Alaska.

It should be clearly noted that the role of the Federal Government in the Registered Landmark program does not include financial assistance, administration, ownership, or operation of National Historic Landmarks. The responsibility of the National Park Service is limited to the issuance of certificates and markers and to the periodic inspections.

Now then, we have The American Flag Raising Site and Old Sitka judged significant National Historical sites by the historians of the National Survey; their exceptional historic value concurred in by the reviewing Boards; and their eligibility for Landmark status approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Governor William A. Egan has requested their designation as Landmarks and agreed to the necessary conditions. They have qualified, and it is my pleasant duty - - - on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and Director Conrad L. Wirth of the National Park Service - - - to present to you, Governor Egan, these two certificates, one for this The American Flag Raising Site, and the second for Old Sitka;* and in addition the bronze plaques for permanent mounting, declaring these two sites to be Registered National Historic Landmarks.

* Mrs Egan unveils plaque.

STATE OF ALASKA

Office of the Governor

Juneau

October 29, 1963

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Interior Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

This is to express my deep appreciation for the interest which you and members of the National Park Service have taken in Sitka, and the recognition accorded its historic heritage.

The distinction which accompanied designation of Old Sitka and the American Flag Raising Site on Castle Hill should prove an inspiration and create public awareness in the great historic background with which Sitka has been endowed.

Presentation of the markers and certificates took place with appropriate ceremonies on October 17, Alaska Day, in Sitka.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. EGAN (signed)
Governor

COPY

THE DAILY SENTINEL
SITKA, ALASKA
October 17, 1963

Historic event of 96 years ago to be commemmorated

by Ernestine C. Veatch
Managing Editor Daily Sentinel

In this place ninety six years ago the formal transfer of the vast area of Alaska from the Russian Czar to the United States of America was marked by a flag raising ceremony on Castle Hill. Today and tomorrow Sitka area residents and a large number of visitors are gathered to commemorate this important historic event.

What once was "Seward's Folly" has now become a full-fledged state. A wilderness area once populated by a group of small towns has expanded with developing industry to be as modern as the "South 48".

First to arrive were the Navy Band, who came in by plane yesterday when plans to bring them aboard the USS Kodiak were canceled due to stormy weather. Today the influx of visitors continued and more will arrive tomorrow morning.

After being welcomed at the ferry terminal or airport, visitors are being conducted to the registration and information center, open today from 1-5 p. m. and from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Friday.

Open to visitors is the outstanding Sheldon Jackson Museum from 3-4 p. m. this afternoon and 10-12 a. m. and 4-5 p. m. Friday. At six o'clock this evening a one-hour public reception complimenting all visitors will be held at the Elks Hall, arranged by the First National Bank of Anchorage and the National Bank of Alaska.

A concert by the Navy Band is planned at 7:30 p. m. this evening at Allen Auditorium. At 8 p. m. the first performance of the Alaska Day Pageant "In This Place," will be presented under the direction of Eleanore C. Moore.

Friday morning visitors may see the historical Russian Orphanage and famed St. Michael's Cathedral between the hours of 9-11 a. m. The traditional Memorial Service conducted by the armed forces at Sitka National Cemetery is scheduled for eleven o'clock Friday morning.

Forming at 2:30 p. m. on Lincoln Street beyond the Moose Hall, the Alaska Day parade will proceed down Lincoln to the road to Castle Hill.

Where the Russian flag held sway over Alaska ninety six years ago on Castle Hill for the last time, this dramatic incident of history will be reenacted in a colorful ceremony, with participation by military units at 3 p.m.

Also at this time a National Park Service plaque will be unveiled designating Castle Hill as a National Historic Landmark. Old Sitka has also been similarly designated but, as final plans

(continued on page four)

Alaska Day Celebration Opens

for its utilization during the Centennial in 1967 have not been formed, a certificate will be presented for that site. David B. Butts, acting superintendent of the Glacier Bay National Monuments will make the presentations to Gov. William A. Egan.

As is traditional, the Governor's Tea at the Pioneer's Home will follow the ceremony on Castle Hill. Under the auspices of the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood a smorgasbord has been arranged from 5-7 p.m. at the A.N.B. Hall. Native dancers will appear at 5, 6 and 7 o'clock.

A concert by the Army Band will be given at 7:30 p. m. at Allen Auditorium, preceding the final presentation of the Pageant Friday evening.

At eight o'clock the Teen-Age Club dance, featuring costume prizes and dancing to the music of a military band combo, opens in the Moose Hall.

This year the committee in charge of the Grand Ball at the Armory have revived a pleasing custom of former Alaska Day celebrations — that of awarding costume prizes. The ball opens at 9:30 p. m. and music will be furnished by a combo from a military band.

With eyes on the 1967 Centennial, for which the local Centennial Committee already is laying preliminary plans, Sitka welcomes the Alaska Day visitors and cordially urges them to plan to return often. Particularly they are invited to be in this place on Oct. 18, 1967 for the historic and colorful Centennial.

THE DAILY SENTINEL
SITKA, ALASKA
October 17, 1963

Bronze plaque to be unveiled here

Old Sitka and Flag Rising Site are designated National Historic Landmarks

David B. Butts, acting superintendent of the Sitka and Glacier Bay National Monuments, arrived in Sitka today to officially present the awards designating Old Sitka and the American Flag Raising Site as Registered National Historic Landmarks at the formal unveiling of the bronze plaque atop Castle Hill tomorrow, Alaska Day, October 18, 1963.

At the suggestion of Gov. William A. Egan, who will receive the bronze plaques and certificates in the name of the state, the presentation ceremonies have been appropriately tied in with the commemoration of the original American Flag Raising of 1867.

It is indeed a high honor for an historic site to receive the designation of a Registered National Historic Landmark and Sitka can be doubly proud to have two historic sites chosen for such honor from the United States Department of the Interior.

The Landmark Registry is an outgrowth of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, a program authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and passed by congress charging the secretary of the Interior, and through him the National Park Service, with responsibilities in the broad field of Historical Conservation.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is a means by which the federal government attemps to carry out that duty. The Registry extends national recognition to historic and archeological sites, that have classified as possessing exceptional significance in the history of the United States.

The Landmark program, therefore, identifies important segments of American heritage and, it is hoped, focuses public attention on them.

A second objective is to provide encouragement and recognition to state and local organizations, patriotic and religious groups, historical societies, and private individuals who have played and must continue to play an essential role if the nation's significant historical and archeological properties are to be preserved.

The secretary of the Interior is directed "to make a survey of historic and archeologic sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States." The National Park Service began this survey in 1937.



To expedite the inventory of historic sites, the entire field of American history has been divided into 22 periods of themes. These themes are designed to cover all major periods of the country's human history from the earliest known Indians to the development of America as a world power. The American Flag Raising Site was classified under the theme of "Policital and Military affairs after 1865", in a special study.

Initially the survey staff conducts an intensive study of sites in each theme, consulting with specialists in the field for comparative analysis and evaluation of sites of the same period. An inventory is then prepared of those considered of major importance, and the thematic study then submitted for review by two committees, a consulting committee and the advisory board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments.

Each of these boards, which are composed of eminent authorities in the fields of history, archeology, architecture, and human geography, carefully screens the sites to ascertain which possess exceptional value. The recommendations of the advisory board are then submitted to the secretary of the Interior, who can approve or disapprove the action of the board. If he approves, the site is then eligible for National Historic Landmark status.

The title is offered only after the site has been subjected to the searching investigation, the intensive comparison, and the comprehensive review just described. To date, the secretary of the Interior has declared only 378 sites throughout the entire United States to possess exceptional significance, and to be eligible as landmarks.

Some idea of the selectivity performed by the National Survey process may be gained from the fact that out of some 750 historic sites in the Far West that the advisory board has considered to date, only 72 (less than ten per cent) have been found eligible for Landmark status, and two of these are located in Sitka, Alaska.

Official designation and registration of the Landmark is a distinction which the owner may accept or reject. However, if the owner of a site accepts the honor as has the state of Alaska in the case of Old Sitka and the American Flag Raising Site, he must then agree to abide by the following three conditions:

1. He will preserve, so far as is practical and to the best of his ability, the historical integrity of the site or structure.

2. He will use the property for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. He will permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service as a basis for continuing Landmark status.

Should an owner fail to meet these conditions, his eligibility could be cancelled. The role of the federal government in the Registered Landmark program does not include financial assistance, administration, ownership or operation of National Historic Landmarks. The responsibility of the National Park Service is limited to the issuance of certificates and markers and to the period inspections.

Gov. William A. Egan has requested these designations as landmarks on behalf of the state of Alaska and agreed to the necessary conditions.

Mr. Butts is a native of Illinois and a graduate of Colorado State University, majoring in forest recreation. He is chief ranger over the Glacier Bay National Monument, having been assigned there for the last three years.

He and his wife Marjorie, and their 18 month old son live at the Bartlett Cove area headquarters.

January 20, 1964

L58-CHAM

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Assistant Regional Director, Western Region

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Landmark Dedication of Old Sitka and American Flag Raising Site, Alaska

Enclosed is one copy of Superintendent L. J. Mitchell's memorandum of January 14, transmitting Chief Ranger David Butts' report on the October 18 dedication of the American Flag Raising and Old Sitka Sites as Registered National Historic Landmarks. Also attached is a copy of Mr. Butts' dedication speech and three newspaper articles that appeared in the October 17 issue of the Sitka Daily Sentinel.

Keith Neilson

Enclosures
cc:
Supt., Sitka & Glacier Bay

February 7, 1964

L58-OHAH

old Sitka
x Western Reg
x american flag raising site

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Western Region

From: Chief Historian

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Dedication Ceremonies - Old Sitka and American Flag Raising Site, Alaska

Thank you very much for sending us material on the above ceremony. We were particularly pleased to know that the event was so well received by the press, and that both State officials and members of the Congress were present.

Please convey our thanks to Superintendent Mitchell and Chief Ranger Butts for their help with these presentation ceremonies.

SIGNED
Charles W. Porter III

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

October 7, 1964

Mr. Littleton

Mr. Snell called from San Francisco to that:

Old Mission Dam, San Diego - Presentation of certificate and plaque October 11, 1964, at 2:00 p.m. Reg Director Hummell will represent the NPS. Mayor Frank Curran, San Diego, Will accept plaque and certificate.

File

Old Sitka, Alaska and St. Michaels Cathedral, and Russian Mission Orphanage - Presentation of certificates and plaques Sunday, October 18 p.m. Part of two-day celebration to begin on Saturday. Senator Bartlett to be main speaker. People in Alaska are issuing invitations to Senator Gruening and Congressman Rivers. Supt. Mitchell - Glacier Bay National Monument will represent NPS. Bishop (Russian) of St. Michaels will accept certificate and plaque from Supt. Mitchell.

Do not know if anyone will go to Sitka - if not Supt. Mitchell will represent Service.

mg

COPY

THIRTEENTH SUBMISSION DECEMBER 1965

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

A. Memorandum to the Secretary December 6, 1965

Enclosure A. Press Release December 21, 1965, announcing 65 sites, and short statements

Enclosure B. List of Senators and Congressmen notified

Enclosure C. Letters to Senators and Congressmen, December 16, 1965

Enclosure D. Letters to appropriate Committees of Congress December 16, 1965

Letters to: Senator Henry M. Jackson, Chairman
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Senator Carl Hayden, Chairman, Committee
on Interior and Insular Affairs

Congressman Wayne N. Aspinall, Chairman
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Congressman George H. Mahon, Chairman
Committee on Appropriations

B. Letter to Mr. Gray, National Trust for Historic Preservation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34-RH

DEC 6 - 1965

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Director

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Additional Sites Eligible for Landmark Status

The enclosed draft of a press release announces additional historic sites eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status. The selection of these sites was made through studies and investigations prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings as evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments at its meeting October 4-7. The Board recommended that these sites be classified as having exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States, and therefore be eligible for Landmark status (Enclosure A).

In addition, here are the following items: Enclosure B, a list of the Senators and Congressmen in whose States or districts the sites are located; Enclosure C, letters to these Senators and Congressmen, for your signature; Enclosure D, letters to the appropriate committees of Congress, prepared for your signature, also.

Upon your approval of the press release, the owners or administrators of the several sites will be notified and invited to apply for the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates and Plaques.

It is recommended that you approve the press release announcing these additional sites eligible for Landmark status, and that you sign the enclosed letters.

(SGD) GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.

Enclosures

Enclosure approved by: DEC 16 1965

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

SENATORS

Alabama		
	Lister Hill John J. Sparkman	J. L. M. Curry Home
Alaska		
	E. L. Bartlett Ernest Gruening	Anvil Creek Gold Discovery Site
Arizona		
	Carl Hayden Paul J. Fannin	Lowell Observatory C. Hart Merriam Base Camp Site Desert Laboratory
California		
	Thomas H. Kuchel George Murphy	Room 307, Gilman Hall, University of California
Connecticut		
	Thomas J. Dodd Abraham A. Ribicoff	Frederic Remington House John Rogers Studio John Trumbull Birthplace, (Governor Jonathan Trumbull Home) Tapping Reeve House and Law School Connecticut Hall, Yale University Henry Barnard House
Idaho		
	Frank Church Len B. Jordan	Experimental Breeder Reactor No. 1

SENATORS (CONT'D)

Illinois		
	Paul H. Douglas Everett McKinley Dirksen	Lorado Taft Midway Studio
Kentucky		
	John Sherman Cooper Thruston B. Morton	Jacobs Hall, Kentucky School for the Deaf Morrison Building, Transylvania College First Site of American Printing House for the Blind
Louisiana		
	Allen J. Ellender Russell B. Long	Vieux Carre (Historic District)
Maine		
	Margaret Chase Smith Edmund S. Muskie	Winslow Homer Home Daniel Coit Gilman Summer Home, "Over Edge"
Maryland		
	Daniel B. Brewster Joseph D. Tydings	Municipal Museum of the City of Baltimore
Massachusetts		
	Leverett Saltonstall Edward M. Kennedy	Daniel Chester French Home and Studio Chester Harding House Peabody Museum of Salem Boston Athenaeum Massachusetts Historical Society

SENATORS (CONT'D)

Michigan		
	Pat McNamara Philip A. Hart	Norton Mound Group
Missouri		
	Stuart Symington Edward V. Long	George Caleb Bingham Home
Montana		
	Mike Mansfield Lee Metcalf	Charles M. Russell Home and Studio
New Mexico		
	Clinton P. Anderson Joseph M. Montoya	Blumenschein House Trinity Site Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory Seton Village
New York		
	Jacob K. Javits Robert F. Kennedy	Cyclotron, Pupin Physics Laboratory William Sydney Mount House Thomas Moran House Lewis Miller Cottage Morrill Hall, Cornell University New York Public Library
North Carolina		
	Sam J. Ervin, Jr. B. Everett Jordan	Old East, University of North Carolina

SENATORS

Ohio		
	Frank J. Lausche Stephen M. Young	William Holmes McGuffey House Manassah Cutler Hall, Ohio University Oberlin College Benjamin F. Wade Home
Oklahoma		
	A. S. Mike Monroney Fred R. Harris	Sequoyah's Cabin Wheelock Academy
Pennsylvania		
	Joseph S. Clark Hugh Scott	Thomas Eakins House Charles Willson Peale House, "Belfield" ~~Founder's Hall, Girard College~~ Thomas Sully Residence Benjamin West Birthplace
Rhode Island		
	John O. Pastore Claiborne Pell	Gilbert Stuart Birthplace
South Carolina		
	Donald S. Russell Strom Thurmond	Clark Mills Studio
South Dakota		
	Karl E. Mundt George McGovern	Wounded Knee Battlefield

SENATORS (CONT'D)

Tennessee		
	Albert Gore	X-10 Reactor, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
	Ross Bass	George Peabody College for Teachers
Vermont		
	George D. Aiken	Emma Willard House
	Winston L. Prouty	
Virginia		
	Harry Flood Byrd, Jr.	Gari Melchers' Home, "Belmont"
	A. Willis Robertson	Rotunda, University of Virginia
		Barracks, Virginia Military Institute
		Patrick Henry Home, "Scotchtown"
West Virginia		
	Jennings Randolph	Alexander Wade House
	Robert C. Byrd	
Wisconsin		
	William Proxmire	North Hall, University of Wisconsin
	Gaylord Nelson	

REPRESENTATIVES

Alabama		
	Glenn Andrews	J. L. M. Curry Home
Alaska		
	Ralph J. Rivers (At Large)	Anvil Creek Gold Discovery Site
Arizona		
	George F. Senner, Jr.	C. Hart Merriam Base Camp Site Lowell Observatory
	Morris K. Udall	Desert Laboratory
California		
	Jeffery Cohelan	Room 307, Gilman Hall, University of California
Connecticut		
	John S. Monagan	Frederic Remington House
	Donald J. Irwin	John Rogers Studio
	William L. St. Onge	John Trumbull Birthplace (Governor Jonathan Trumbull Home)
	Bernard F. Grabowski	Tapping Reeve House and Law School
	Robert N. Giaimo	Connecticut Hall, Yale University
	Emilio Daddario	Henry Barnard House
Idaho		
	George V. Hansen	Experimental Breeder Reactor No. I, National Reactor Testing Station

REPRESENTATIVES (CONT'D)

Illinois		
	Barratt O'Hara	Lorado Taft Midway Studio
Kentucky		
	John C. Watts	Jacobs Hall, Kentucky School for the Deaf Morrison Building, Transylvania College
	Charles P. Farnsley	First Site of American Printing House for the Blind
Louisiana		
	F. Edward Hebert	Vieux Carre (Historic District)
Maine		
	Stanley R. Tupper	Winslow Homer Home
	William D. Hathaway	Daniel Coit Gilman Summer Home, "Over Edge"
Maryland		
	Carlton R. Sickles (At Large)	Municipal Museum of the City of Baltimore
	Edward A. Garmatz	Municipal Museum of the City of Baltimore

REPRESENTATIVES (CONT'D)

Massachusetts		
	Silvio O. Conte	Daniel Chester French Home and Studio, "Chesterwood"
	John W. McCormack	Massachusetts Historical Society
	William H. Bates	Peabody Museum of Salem
	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.	Boston Athenaeum Chester Harding House
Michigan		
	Gerald R. Ford	Norton Mound Group
Missouri		
	Richard Ichord	George Caleb Bingham Home
Montana		
	James F. Battin	Charles M. Russell Home and Studio
New Mexico		
	Thomas G. Morris (At Large)	Blumenschein House Trinity Site
	E. S. Johnny Walker (At Large)	Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory Seton Village
New York		
	Otis G. Pike	William Sydney Mount House Thomas Moran House
	Charles E. Goodell	Lewis Miller Cottage
	Howard W. Robison	Morrill Hall, Cornell University
	John V. Lindsay	New York Public Library
	William F. Ryan	Cyclotron, Pupin Physics Laboratory

REPRESENTATIVES (CONT'D)

North Carolina		
	Horace R. Kornegay	Old East, University of North Carolina
Ohio		
	Robert E. Sweeney (At Large)	Manassah Cutler Hall, Ohio Univ. Benjamin F. Wade Home Oberlin College William Holmes McGuffey House
	Walter H. Moeller	Manassah Cutler Hall, Ohio Univ.
	J. William Stanton	Benjamin F. Wade Home
	Charles A. Mosher	Oberlin College
	Michael J. Kirwan	William Holmes McGuffey House
Oklahoma		
	Ed Edmondson	Sequoyah's Cabin
	Carl Albert	Wheelock Academy
Pennsylvania		
	G. Robert Watkins	Benjamin West Birthplace
	Robert N. C. Nix	Thomas Eakins House
	William J. Green	Charles Willson Peale House, "Belfield"
	James A. Byrne	~~Founder's Hall, Girard College~~ Thomas Sully Residence

REPRESENTATIVES (CONT'D)

Rhode Island		
	John E. Fogarty	Gilbert Stuart Birthplace
South Carolina		
	L. Mendel Rivers	Clark Mills Studio
South Dakota		
	E. Y. Berry	Wounded Knee Battlefield
Tennessee		
	Richard H. Fulton	George Peabody College for Teachers
	John J. Duncan	X-10 Reactor, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Vermont		
	Robert T. Stafford (At Large)	Emma Willard House
Virginia		
	Howard W. Smith	Gari Melchers' Home, "Belmont" Patrick Henry Home "Scotchtown" Rotunda, University of Virginia
	John O. Marsh, Jr.	Barracks, Virginia Military Institute

REPRESENTATIVES (CONT'D)

West Virginia		
	Harley O. Staggers	Alexander Wade House
Wisconsin		
	Robert W. Kastenmeier	North Hall, University of Wisconsin

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

APR 21 1966

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Acting Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments

Subject: Historic Sites and Buildings Recommended for Classification of Exceptional Value

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, at its 54th meeting, Washington, D. C., and Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, April 18-21, 1966, has considered several special studies and reports prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. The Board recommends the following sites for classification of exceptional value in illustrating or commemorating the history of the United States and recommends them for Registered National Historic Landmark recognition:

1. Conference House, (Billopp Mansion), Tottenville, Staten Island, New York
2. Historic Track, Goshen, New York
3. The Terence V. Powderly House, Scranton, Pennsylvania
4. The DeWint House, Tappan, New York
5. The John Philip Sousa House, Port Washington, New York
6. McGuffey Farm Home Site, Mahoning County, Ohio
7. The Reed Gold Mine Site, Cabarrus County, North Carolina
8. Beale Street Historic District, Memphis, Tennessee
9. Additional Lewis and Clark Sites:
   - A. Great Falls Portage, Cascade County, Montana
   - B. Camp Disappointment, Glacier County, Montana
   - C. Weippe Prairie, Clear Water County, Idaho

10. Oregon Trail Ruts, near Guernsey, Wyoming

11. Toolesboro Mound Group (archeological), Louisa County, Iowa

12. Puye Ruins, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

13. Lyndon B. Johnson Boyhood Home, Johnson City, Texas

14. General Dwight D. Eisenhower Homestead, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

The last two are recommended for Landmark status in keeping with the Advisory Board's recommendations that a site be recognized in the National Landmarks Program for each President of the United States.

The Board notes the wish expressed by General Eisenhower that landmark recognition be unaccompanied by publicity and, therefore, recommends that none be given it.

Melville B. Grosvenor

NOV. 13, 1966

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Kelly - 343-4214

For Release OCTOBER , 1966

FIFTY-SEVEN SITES RECOMMENDED FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS
BY PARKS ADVISORY BOARD

Fifty-seven sites in 26 States were recommended for Registered National Historic Landmark status by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments at its meeting held in Washington, D. C., October 3-6, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced today. To date 746 sites have been declared eligible for inclusion in the Registry.

The new list includes Eleutherian Mills, the E. I. du Pont early powder works near Wilmington, Delaware; the site from which Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the "Father of Rocketry," launched the world's first liquid propellant rocket in Auburn, Massachusetts; "Fair Lane," the Henry Ford Estate in Dearborn, Michigan; and the Woolworth Building in New York City, once the world's tallest building.

In announcing the sites Secretary Udall expressed his appreciation for the effort on the part of the owners who are preserving landmarks that "possess exceptional value and are of national significance in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States."

Registered National Historic Landmarks, the designation given to selected sites, are not administered by the Department's National Park Service but are recognized by the Service with a certificate and bronze marker. Participation in the Landmark program is on a voluntary basis; formal designation requires application by the owner.

x x x

(Attached are brief descriptions of the 57 sites recommended. Photographs of these areas are not available from either the National Park Service or the Department of the Interior.)

STATE	SENATOR	SITE
Alabama		
	Lister Hill John J. Sparkman	Wilson Dam
Arizona		
	Carl Hayden Paul J. Fannin	Jerome Historic District
California		
	Thomas H. Kuchel George Murphy	James C. Flood Mansion Star of India Well No. 4, Pico Canyon Oil Field William C. Ralston Home C. A. Thayer
Colorado		
	Gordon Allott Peter H. Dominick	Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District
Connecticut		
	Thomas J. Dodd Abraham A. Ribicoff	Charles W. Morgan Armsmear, Samuel Colt Home
Delaware		
	J. Caleb Boggs John J. Williams	Eleutherian Mills
Florida		
	Spessard L. Holland George A. Smathers	Fort San Marcos de Apalache

STATE	SENATOR	SITE
Georgia		
	Richard B. Russell Herman E. Talmadge	Savannah Historic District
Illinois		
	Paul H. Douglas Everett McKinley Dirksen	The Wayside, Henry Demarest Lloyd Home
Indiana		
	Vance Hartke Birch Bayh	Eugene V. Debs Home
Massachusetts		
	Leverett Saltonstall Edward M. Kennedy	Boston Naval Shipyard Pakachoag Hill, Goddard Rocket Launching Site Captain R. B. Forbes House Long Wharf and Custom House Block Nantucket Historic District New Bedford Historic District Quincy Market
Michigan		
	Robert P. Griffin Philip A. Hart	St. Marys Falls Canal Fair Lane, Henry Ford Estate
Minnesota		
	Eugene J. McCarthy Walter F. Mondale	St. Croix Boom Site Pillsbury A Mill Soudan Mine Hull-Rust-Mahoning Open Pit Iron Mine

STATE	SENATOR	SITE
Missouri		
	Stuart Symington	Anheuser-Busch Brewery
	Edward V. Long	Watkins Mill
New Jersey		
	Clifford P. Case	Ringwood Manor
	Harrison A. Williams, Jr.	
New York		
	Jacob K. Javits	Watervliet Arsenal
	Robert F. Kennedy	Lyndhurst, Jay Gould Estate
		Andrew Carnegie Mansion
		Arden, E. H. Harriman Estate
		Pierpont Morgan Library
		George Eastman House
		Woolworth Building
North Carolina		
	Sam J. Ervin, Jr.	Old Salem Historic District
	B. Everett Jordan	Duke Homestead and Tobacco Factory
Ohio		
	Frank J. Lausche	Jay Cooke Home
	Stephen M. Young	Ohio and Erie Canal
Oregon		
	Wayne Morse	Samuel Elmore Cannery
	Maurine B. Neuberger	Jacksonville Historic District
Pennsylvania		
	Joseph S. Clark	Stiegel-Coleman House
	Hugh Scott	Cornwall Iron Furnace
		Andalusia, Nicholas Biddle Estate
		The New Market
		Drake Oil Well
		Horseshoe Curve

STATE	SENATOR	SITE
Rhode Island		
	John O. Pastore Claiborne Pell	Old Slater Mill
Texas		
	Ralph W. Yarborough John G. Tower	Lucas Gusher, Spindletop Oil Field
Utah		
	Wallace F. Bennett Frank E. Moss	Bingham Canyon Open Pit Copper Mine
Vermont		
	George D. Aiken Winston L. Prouty	Robbins and Lawrence Shop
	(Letters withdrawn from submission and carried directly to Secretary Udall for signature October 11)	
Virginia		
	A. Willis Robertson Harry F. Byrd, Jr.	Alexandria Historic District James Monroe Law Office
Washington		
	Warren G. Magnuson Henry M. Jackson	Port Gamble Historic District

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 1916 1966 50TH ANNIVERSARY

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-RH

OCT 19 1966

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Assistant Director, National Park Service

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Additional Sites Eligible for Landmark Status

The enclosed draft of a press release announces additional historic sites eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status. The selection of these sites was made through studies and investigations prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings as evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments at its meeting October 3-6. The Board recommended that these sites be classified as having exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States, and therefore be eligible for Landmark status (Enclosure A).

In addition, here are the following items: Enclosure B, a list of the Senators and Congressmen in whose States or Districts the sites are located; Enclosure C, letters to these Senators and Representatives, for your signature; Enclosure D, letters to the appropriate committees of Congress, prepared for your signature, also.

Upon your approval of the press release, the owners or administrators of the sites will be notified and invited to apply for the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate and Plaque.

It is recommended that you approve the press release announcing those additional sites eligible for Landmark status, and that you sign the enclosed letters.

Howard R. Stagner

Enclosures Approved by: NOV 3 - 1966

Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior

Attachment No. 19

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 19, 1967

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments

Subject: Las Trampas, New Mexico

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, at its 56th meeting in Washington, D. C., April 17-19, 1967, has considered the special report on Las Trampas, New Mexico, historic village in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains illustrating the unique way of life of Spanish Colonial New Mexico.

The Advisory Board regards Las Trampas as possessing historical and architectural values of national significance and recommends that it be declared eligible for designation as a Registered National Historic Landmark. The boundaries of the historic district so designated should conform to the present visually evident village limits. The recently formed Las Trampas Foundation, which includes five village residents, should receive the designation on behalf of the town.

The Board also recommends that the Governor of New Mexico be informed that Las Trampas is now, by virtue of this designation, listed on the National Register authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665) and is therefore subject to the provisions of Section 106 of this Act, of Section 2(a) and 3(f) of the Department of Transportation Act (P.L. 89-670), and of Section 15(a) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-574).

The Board believes that any alignment of State Highway 76 that lies within the village boundaries of Las Trampas, and thus within the boundaries of the district declared eligible for designation as a National Historic Landmark, could constitute a serious impairment of its historical and architectural character. The Board recommends that you inform the Governor of New Mexico and the Bureau of Public Roads that such an intrusion, unless properly designed and constructed, would cause damage to a National Register property within the meaning of these provisions of law.

The Board believes that the threats now posed to the historical and architectural values of Las Trampas are common to many historic settlements throughout the Nation. The solution to these problems requires enlightened measures both of conservation and of redevelopment. An agency or authority sufficiently flexible to mobilize support and aid in behalf of both conservation and redevelopment should assume the leadership in preserving the values of Las Trampas.

The Advisory Board recommends that the National Park Service work closely with the Las Trampas Foundation to secure support and participation of Las Trampas citizens in a preservation and redevelopment plan and program to be carried out under Foundation and other State and local leadership with National Park Service participation.

When a plan acceptable to the National Park Service and the Las Trampas Foundation has been completed, the Advisory Board believes that you may wish to designate Las Trampas a National Historic Site in non-federal ownership and conclude a cooperative agreement with the Foundation. The Board further requests that the plan be submitted to it for comment.

Melville B. Grosvenor

Approved: APR 27 1967

Secretary of the Interior

Attachment No. 18

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 19, 1967

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: Stonewall Jackson House, Virginia

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 56th meeting in Washington, D.C., April 17-19, 1967, has considered the Stonewall Jackson House in Virginia. Stonewall Jackson in less than 25 months of field service in the Civil War won victories that established him as one of warfare's great captains. His Valley Campaign is regarded by leading authorities as the most remarkable display of strategic science and tactics in all American military history.

Jackson bought a home in Lexington, Virginia, and lived there between 1859 and 1861. It is the view of the Advisory Board that Jackson's Winchester Headquarters has a more direct and meaningful association with his military career than does the home in which he lived briefly. The Advisory Board further notes that the home has been altered in several ways that impair its historical integrity. Two large three-story wings have been added and the facade and entrance redesigned to make the house serve for some 50 years as the Jackson Memorial Hospital. These changes have altered the domestic scale and design of the structure. The Board therefore does not recommend that the Stonewall Jackson House be declared eligible for designation as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

The Board regards both the headquarters building and home as worthy of preservation and commends the Stonewall Jackson Memorial, Incorporated, for its efforts to preserve and interpret these sites.

Melville B. Grosvenor

Melville B. Grosvenor

Attachment No. 16

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 19, 1967

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: Georgetown Historic District, District of Columbia

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 56th meeting in Washington, District of Columbia, April 17-19, 1967, has reconsidered the Georgetown Historic District, District of Columbia. At its 54th meeting, April 18-21, 1966, the Advisory Board found the Georgetown Historic District, as defined by the Congress in the Old Georgetown Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 903), to possess national historical significance within the meaning of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Concerned over the effect on the historic character of Georgetown of the riverfront expressway and industrial development, the Board recommended that Landmark designation of the Historic District await appropriate action to resolve these invasions.

The Advisory Board is still seriously concerned over the adverse effect of these intrusive features on the historic scene. Nevertheless, it recommends that the previous finding by the Board of national significance be recognized by declaring the Georgetown Historic District eligible for designation as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

The boundaries of the District, as fixed by the Old Georgetown Act, are: On the east, Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway from the Potomac River to the north boundary of Dumbarton Oaks Park, on the north by the north boundary of Dumbarton Oaks Park, Whitehaven Street and Whitehaven Parkway to Thirty-fifth Street, south along the middle of Thirty-fifth Street to Reservoir Road, west along the middle of Reservoir Road to Archbold Parkway, on the west by Archbold Parkway from Reservoir Road to the Potomac River, on the south by the Potomac River to the Rock Creek Parkway.

The Advisory Board also urges the Secretary to use the influence of the Department of the Interior as he appropriately can to help eliminate the intrusions represented by the elevated expressway and industrial complex along the river boundary of the Georgetown Historic District.

Melville B. Grosvenor

Approved: APR 27 1967

Secretary of the Interior

Attachment No. 12

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 19, 1967

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: Historic Sites and Buildings Recommended for Registered National Historic Landmark Recognition

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 56th meeting in Washington, D.C., April 17-19, 1967, has considered several special studies and reports prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. The Board recognizes the following sites as possessing national significance in illustrating or commemorating the history of the United States and recommends that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks.

1. Lehner Mammoth-Kill Site, Arizona

2. Room 405, Jones Chemistry Laboratory, University of Chicago, Illinois

3. Senator George William Norris House, Nebraska

4. The New York Botanical Garden, New York

5. Stonewall Jackson Headquarters, Virginia

Melville B. Grosvenor

Approved: APR 27 1967

Secretary of the Interior

JUN 9 1967

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34-HH

MAY 31 1967

HH

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior
Through: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

From: Acting Director, National Park Service

Subject: George Perkins Marsh Boyhood Home, Vermont

Our historical staff has studied the George Perkins Marsh Boyhood Home at Woodstock, Vermont. Enclosed is a brief special report establishing the national significance of Marsh in the history of conservation.

Marsh's long time residence in Burlington, Vermont, was demolished some years ago. Accordingly, it would appear that the boyhood home in Woodstock is the best surviving site associated with him. The home has been much altered over the years. As a result, it bears little resemblance to its appearance in Marsh's day. In the process, however, it acquired important architectural values that make it a fine specimen of Victorian architecture. Its historic association with Frederick Billings is also significant.

We recommend that you exercise your authority under the Historic Sites Act of 1935 to declare the boyhood home in Woodstock nationally significant and eligible for designation as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

Hartzog L. Bill

Approved: JUN 6 - 1967

Secretary of the Interior

U.S. DEPT. OF INTERIOR
RECEIVED
JUN 2 4 01 PM '67
OFFICE OF
UNDER SECRETARY

Attachment No. 13

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

November 9, 1967

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: Historic Sites and Buildings Recommended for Registered National Historic Landmark Recognition

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 57th meeting in Washington, D. C., November 6-9, 1967, has considered several special studies and reports prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. The Board recognizes the following sites as possessing national significance in illustrating or commemorating the history of the United States and recommends that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks.

1. The Goldenrod, Missouri
2. Presidio Nuestra Senora de Loreta de La Bahia, Texas

Melville B. Grosvenor

Melville B. Grosvenor

Approved:

Secretary of the Interior

Attachment No. 9

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

November 9, 1967

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Partial study of "Colonial Architecture" comprising sites in the States of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 57th meeting in Washington, D. C., November 6-9, 1967, having carefully evaluated the partial study of "Colonial Architecture," submits the following statement with recommendations:

A. The National Park System includes the following structures which are related in varying degrees to this study:

1. Ford Mansion, New Jersey
2. St. Paul's Church National Historic Site, New York
3. Schuyler House, New York
4. Carpenters' Hall, Pennsylvania
5. Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site, Pennsylvania
6. Independence Hall National Historical Park, Pennsylvania
7. Christ Church , Pennsylvania

B. Thirteen sites related to this theme have been classified as having exceptional value in other theme studies. These are:

Importantly Related to Colonial Architecture

1. Huguenot Street Historic District, New York
2. Johnson Hall, New York
3. Morris-Jumel Mansion, New York
4. Philipse Manor Hall, New York
5. St. Paul's Chapel, New York

6. Van Cortlandt Manor, New York
7. Cliveden, Pennsylvania
8. Graeme Park, Pennsylvania
9. Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania
10. Stenton, Pennsylvania

Also Related to Colonial Architecture

11. Dutch Reformed (Sleepy Hollow) Church, New York
12. Philipsburg Manor, Upper Mills, New York
13. Washington's Headquarters (Hasbrouck House), New York

C. Of the sites included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in illustrating or commemorating the history of Colonial architecture in the United States and are recommended for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks.

Delaware

1. William Corbit House
2. New Castle Historic District

New York

3. Jean Hasbrouck House
4. Old Quaker Meeting House
5. Schuyler Mansion
6. Van Alen House
7. Van Cortlandt House
8. Wyckoff House

Pennsylvania

9. Ephrata Cloister
10. 1704 House
11. The Woodlands

D. Other Recommendations:

1. That action be deferred on the following sites until further studies are made:

(1) Old Court House, Delaware
(2) Pomona Hall, New Jersey
(3) William Trent House, New Jersey

(4) Halsey Homestead, New York
(5) Golden Plough Tavern, Pennsylvania
(6) Welles Log House, Pennsylvania

2. That the George Read House, Delaware, not be classified as of exceptional value and that it be placed in the "Other Sites Considered" category.

3. That the following sites be removed from the "Other Sites Considered" category and that they be classified as being of national significance:

(1) Bronck House, New York
(2) Dyckman House, New York
(3) Augustus Lutheran Church, Pennsylvania
(4) Reynolds-Morris House, Pennsylvania
(5) Woodford, Pennsylvania

4. That the following sites, treated in the study under the category of "Sites Already Classified but Related to Colonial Architecture," not be included in the study:

(1) John Dickinson House, Delaware
(2) Holy Trinity (Old Swedes') Church, Delaware
(3) Nassau Hall, New Jersey

5. That the St. Mark's Church-in-the-Bowery, New York, treated in the study under the category of "Other Sites Considered," be included in Volume II of Architecture and deleted from Volume I.

6. That the following sites remain in the category of "Other Sites Considered."

Delaware

1. Amstel House
2. Belmont Hall
3. Buck Tavern
4. Old Dutch House
5. Parson Thorne Mansion

New Jersey

6. Dey Mansion
7. Griffith-Morgan House
8. Morven

9. Thomas Revel House
10. Seven Chimneys
11. Zabriskie-von Steuben House

New York

12. Bowne House
13. Constable Hall
14. Fort Johnson
15. Kingston Historic District
16. William Lawrence House
17. Lounsberry Mansion
18. Ludlow House
19. Rock Hall
20. Glen Sanders House
21. Senate House

Pennsylvania

22. Cookes House
23. Ellicott House
24. Gates House
25. Mount Joy
26. Powel House
27. Pusey House
28. Rush House

E. The following site which has been the subject of considerable interest, was not recommended as nationally significant for the reasons given:

Kingston Historic District, New York. The Advisory Board notes that about twenty old stone buildings remain within the limits of the old stockade and that they vary widely in the degree to which their architectural integrity has been preserved. All but one of the Kingston houses was gutted by the burning of the town during the Revolutionary War. Many have subsequently had Victorian embellishments or other alterations added. The Dutch stone house has already been recognized in the fine examples on Huguenot Street in New Paltz and in the Hurley Historic District; both these districts are designated as National Historic Landmarks.

The Board also noted a number of unfortunate intrusions in the stockade area. Wall Street is one of the town's main commercial streets. On the eastern side of Crown Street and below the four

corners there is a bus terminal, parking lot, and assorted business buildings of a very poor quality. Behind the Courthouse there is also a large parking lot. Throughout the district there are numerous houses not in harmony with the stone houses. The historic character of the entire area has thus been much diluted by the construction of modern frame houses, commercial buildings and other intrusions.

H. That none of the sites included in the study be given further study for possible addition to the National Park System at this time.

Melville B. Grosvenor

Approved:

Secretary of the Interior

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Superintendent
Sitka and Glacier Bay N.M.

DATE: January 26, 1968

FROM : Chief, Archeological Research
SSC

SUBJECT: Old Sitka excavations

After 1-1/2 years of prolonged work by Mr. Tony Barnett and myself on the remaining artifacts uncovered by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka in 1934 and 1935, we have come up with a report analyzing these artifacts and the excavations by the Forest Service.

It is with great pleasure that I transmit this final report to your office for your files. Additional copies of this report are being sent to the Forest Service in Juneau, the State Parks office in Anchorage, the Sitka NM office, and to our Washington office.

All the artifacts are now completely catalogued. These artifacts and the catalog cards are being shipped directly to Sitka N.M. for storage in the Visitor Center.

Paul J.F. Schumacher

Paul J.F. Schumacher

enclosure

cc:
Regional Director, WRO
Bob Hakala, Forest Service, Juneau, Alaska w/encl.
Ted Smith, Alaska Park & Recreation Office, Anchorage w/encl.
Sitka NM, Sitka, w/encl.
George Hall, Supt., Anchorage Field Office, Anchorage w/encl.
Dr. Corbett (HA), Washington, D.C., w/encl.
Ed Jahns, Yosemite NP

Report on file in Division of Archeology:

Anthony W. Barnett and Paul J.F. Schumacher - "An Analysis of the Archeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at old Sitka, Sitka, Alaska, in 1934-1935", December 1967

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ALASKA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 7002
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

IN REPLY REFER TO
NPACO-OP-P
Sitka Sound 125

19 March 1968

PUBLIC NOTICE

Application has been received by this office from the Alaska Lumber and Pulp Company for a Department of the Army permit to construct a log dump in Starrigavan Bay, six nautical miles north of Sitka, Alaska as shown on the reverse side of this notice.

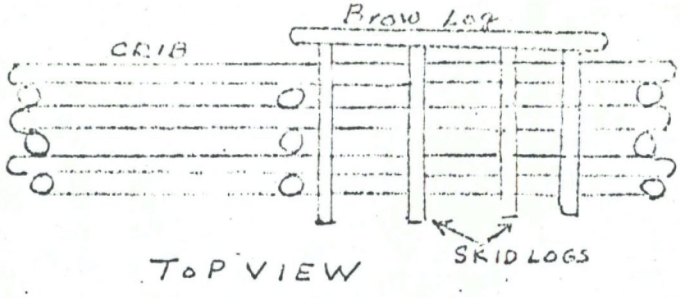
Interested parties are requested to submit, in writing, any comments or objections that they may have to the proposed work. The determination as to whether a permit will be issued will be based on an evaluation of all relevant factors, including the effect of the proposed work on navigation, fish and wildlife, conservation, pollution, and the general public interest. Comments on these factors will be accepted and considered in determining whether it would be in the best public interest to grant a permit.

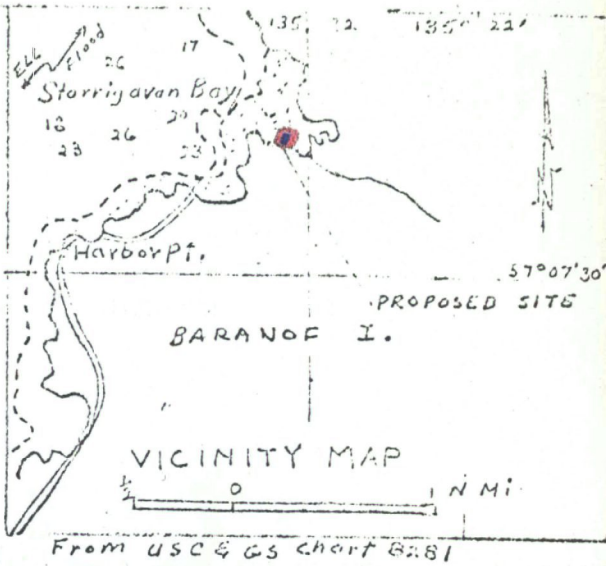
Replies to this notice should be mailed to reach this office not later than 19 April 1968 to insure consideration.

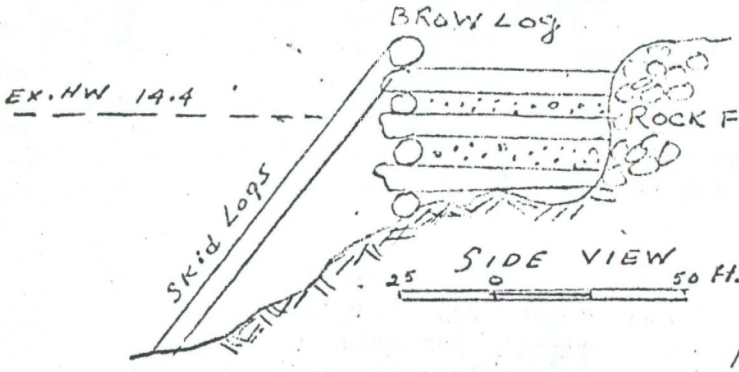
FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:

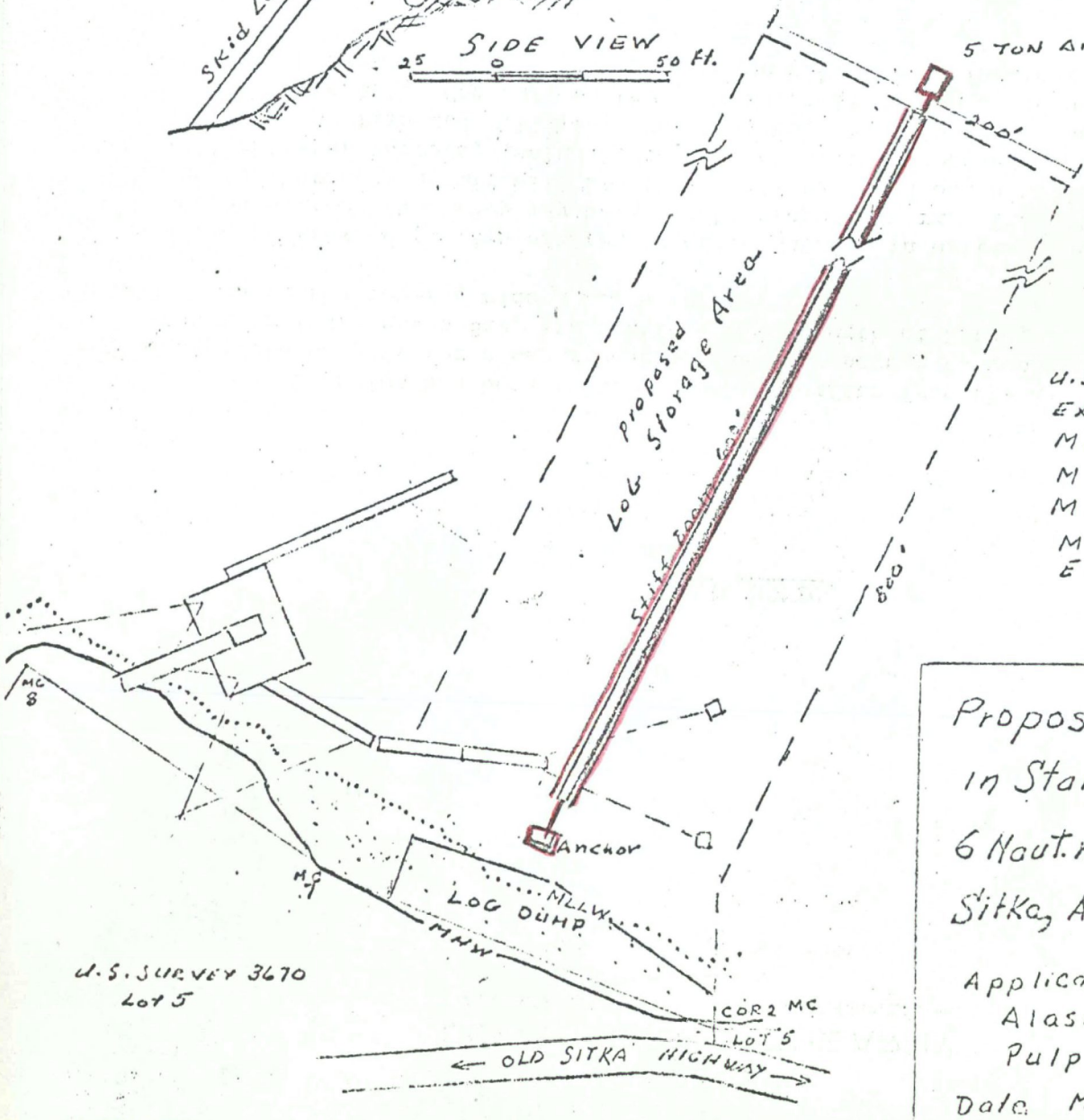
for DAVID J. NICHOLLS
Chief, Operations Branch

1 Incl
as









U.S.C. & GS Tidal Data

Ext. H.W	14.4'
MHHW	9.9
MHW	9.1
MLW	1.9
MLLW	0.0
Ext. L	-4.0

Proposed Log Dump
in Starrigavan Bay
6 Naut. miles North of
Sitka, Alaska

Application by:
Alaska Lumber & Pulp Co.

Date March 1, 1968

Alaska Field Offices
Room 308, Federal Building
P. O. Box 2252
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
April 9, 1968

L2419
(AFO)

Memorandum

To: Regional Coordinator

From: State Coordinator, Alaska

Subject: Log dump in Starrigavan Bay, Sitka, Alaska

In regard to the public notice by the Corps of Engineers that a log dump is to be constructed near the site of old Sitka, we wish to express our reservations.

The proposed 600' log boom and the work involved in this project will seriously reflect on the National Historic Site of Old Sitka. The view of the historic scene from this site is of most importance to such designation and we feel the national purpose of this program deserves consideration.

Additionally, it should be pointed out that Old Sitka represents an informal boundary for the City of Sitka and establishing this log dump encroaches on the recreational aspects of the city. While it is recognized the economic factor of the industry demands recognition, it is hoped another solution to the log dump and rafting can be found.

(Sgd.) GEORGE A. HALL

George A. Hall

bcc:
Supt., Sitka & Glacier Bay
Regional Director, WR

P.S. to Region: State of Alaska advises that log boom is on spit of land between Ferry Landing and Old Sitka. The State will object to it on boom only. They feel the area is already badly torn up and much of its original quality is gone.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WESTERN REGION
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, BOX 36063
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION OFFICE
APR 25 2 20 PM '68

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34
(WR)OI

HA

April 23, 1968

Memorandum

To: Director
Attention: Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

From: Acting Regional Director, Western Region

Subject: Threats to Old Sitka site, a Registered National Historic Landmark

As will be observed by the enclosed copy of State Coordinator Hall's April 9 memorandum to the Departmental Regional Coordinator, an objection has been made on the part of the Service to the construction of a log dump and boom very close to the Old Sitka site, Alaska. A copy of the Corps of Engineers public notice of this project is also enclosed.

From information in Mr. Hall's memorandum it appears that the proposed boom will be southward from the Old Sitka site, between the Registered Landmark and the ferry landing. This ferry landing is within clear sight of the Old Sitka property, and thus the log boom would be very close to the Landmark.

From recent discussions of the proposed log dump project in this office with Mr. Bailey Breedlove from the Anchorage Office, we learned that gravel dredging operations are being conducted immediately north of the Old Sitka property to the further detriment to the historic scene at Old Sitka. Evidently this work is proceeding under a permit from the U.S. Forest Service, and we have no knowledge of how long it will continue. The area of the dredging operations is shown on the enclosed sketch entitled "Old Sitka Site, Sitka, Alaska."

This office had received notice of the log dump permit application by telephone from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation office in Seattle. We requested Mr. Hall's assistance in assessing the possible affect of the project upon the Old Sitka site, and we support his action in notifying the Regional Coordinator of Service reservations toward the project. We wonder, however, if a denial of the requested permit would accomplish the desired objective of preserving the historic scene at the Landmark. Not only has the State-owned property at the site already been much altered by bull dozing and various other types of terrain disturbance, but it is

adjoined on the north by an inharmonious dredging project. We raise the question as to whether this site may not already be so seriously compromised as to merit investigation by the Service with a view to determining its suitability for continued Landmark status.

If you approve such an investigation in principle, we shall be glad to request Mr. Hall or some other qualified person to make it.

Raymond O. Melvany

Enclosures

cc:
Supt., Sitka and Glacier Bay
State Coordinator, Anchorage Office

Sitka & Glacier Bay National Monuments
P. O. Box 1089
Juneau, Alaska 99801

H34
(WR)OI

April 29, 1968

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Western Region

From: Superintendent, Sitka & Glacier Bay

Subject: Threats to Old Sitka site, a Registered National Historic Landmark

We have received a copy of your memorandum on the above subject to the Director. Enclosed are our only copies of a number of polaroid pictures taken by Park Historian Geerdes showing the gravel taking operation on the east side of the site and the log dump operation on the west side of the site as it is presently. Beyond the log dump but not easily seen in the picture is a shambles of heavy equipment, sea vans and boats and a generally dumpy looking area. This area is owned and operated by Alaska Lumber and Pulp Company.

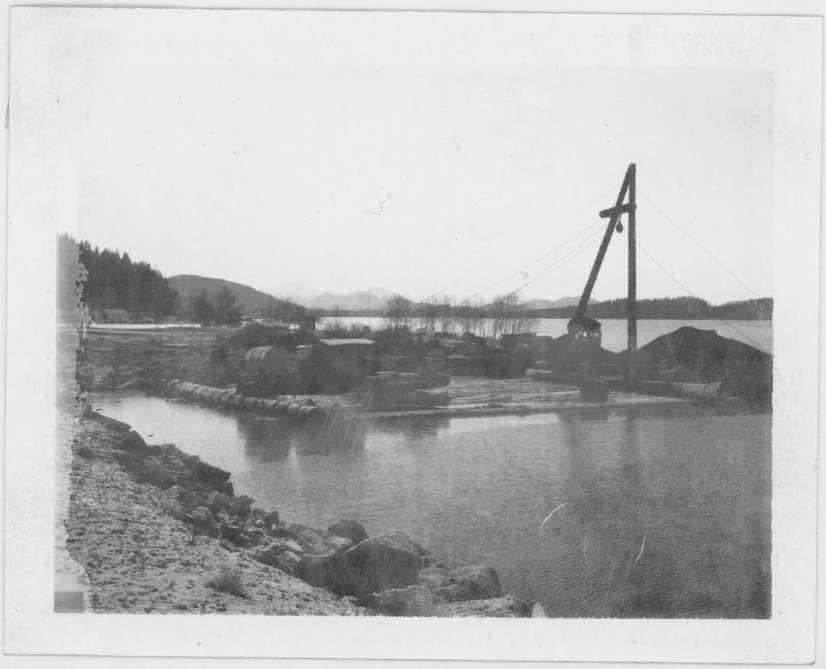
The State Forester in this area, Mr. Mike Leach, was informed of our concern over the gravel taking operation as soon as it occurred. The State Parks Division was aware of the Forest Service permit for this operation and did not feel in the long run that this would be disadvantageous to the site. Both Mr. Ted Smith and Mr. Leach of the State of Alaska visited the site. The State has objected to the Corps of Engineers public notice of the long log boom. The view from the site across the log boom into the log dump is not nearly as shocking to the eye as the above material referred to which is beyond the log dump. Actually the gravel operation is by far the most intrusive. I agree in principle on the above objections so as to make our concern known. I also feel strongly that this is a State owned site, a part of Alaska Parks Development Program just as Castle Hill (Baranof's Castle Site) and I wonder how involved we should be. I would be in agreement with an investigation by the Service with a view of determining Old Sitka's suitability for continued landmark status, preferably by someone other than local personnel.

(Sgd.) Robert E. Howe

Robert E. Howe

Enclosure

cc:
State Coordinator
Park Historian, Sitka



Looking west across gravel operation - Old Sitka.



Gravel operation - Old Sitka. Note interpretive sign at middle left.



Gravel operation from Old Sitka.



Road to gravel operation through or beside Old Sitka site.

MAY 9 1968

HH

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

MAY 8 7 57 AM '68

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WESTERN REGION
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, BOX 36063
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34
(WR)OI

HA

May 3, 1968

DIVISION OF HISTORY SURNAME:	DATE
HH Utley	
HHP Appleman	5/9
HHS Shirley	AJB

(2)

(1)

Memorandum

To: Director
Attention: Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

From: Acting Regional Director, Western Region

Subject: Threat to Old Sitka Site, a Registered National Historic Landmark

On April 23 we informed you of the application received by the Corps of Engineers for a permit to erect a log dump and boom on the west side of the Old Sitka site, Alaska. We at the same time pointed out an existing incompatible gravel-dredging operation on the east side of the site.

Under date of April 29 Superintendent Howe of Sitka and Glacier Bay provides additional information concerning conditions at Old Sitka. A copy of his memorandum is enclosed, together with the original photographs he mentions. It will be noted that he shares our doubts as to the advisability of taking action under Section 106 of P.L. 89-665, since the State of Alaska, which administers the Old Sitka site, evidently did not object to the gravel-taking operation, although it has objected to the log boom (but evidently not to the dump).

Mr. Howe also concurs in our suggestion that the advisability of continuing Landmark status for the Old Sitka site be studied. In view of the delicate public relations involved, we can sympathize with his desire not to have the investigations conducted by personnel of Sitka and Glacier Bay National Monuments.

Raymond D. Mulvany

Enclosures

cc:
Superintendent, Sitka and Glacier Bay
State Coordinator, Anchorage Office

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Alaska Field Office
Room 308, Federal Building
P. O. Box 2252
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
June 4, 1968

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34
(AFO)

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Western Region

From: Superintendent, Mount McKinley

Subject: Evaluation of Old Sitka National Historic Landmark

It was convenient to inspect this site in connection with a visit to Sitka and in anticipation of a possible request per your memorandum of April 23, 1968. A report is attached as background for these recommendations.

1. The site integrity is undoubtedly threatened, but a core is still present. Removal of the landmark status is not recommended.

2. A specific inspection be made to determine the possible acceleration of erosion should be made semi-annually in which photographs measure the condition.

3. The State of Alaska Division of Lands be counselled on the effect of such operations and possibility of withdrawal of status.

George A. Hall

cc:
Supt. Sitka & Glacier Bay

Evaluative Report on Condition
of
Old Sitka National Historic Landmark

May 23, 1968

The site was visited in connection with a meeting with Superintendent Howe and it permitted both of us to meet at the area.

The site is generally clean and does not present an undesirable appearance to a person making an initial visit to Sitka, however the effects of land changes resulting from external operations have materially altered it from its historical period and from the period of designation as a historical landmark. My first visit to Old Sitka almost fifteen years ago saw a large cattle pasture area with a small number of cattle, several structures and a gentle sloping gravel beach. To one side the Old Sitka River flowed quietly from a flat river bed projecting from the interior of the island.

Today the State gravel permit on the side facing the river appears to have cut off a large portion of the site and the remaining land was paced off at approximately 225 feet square.

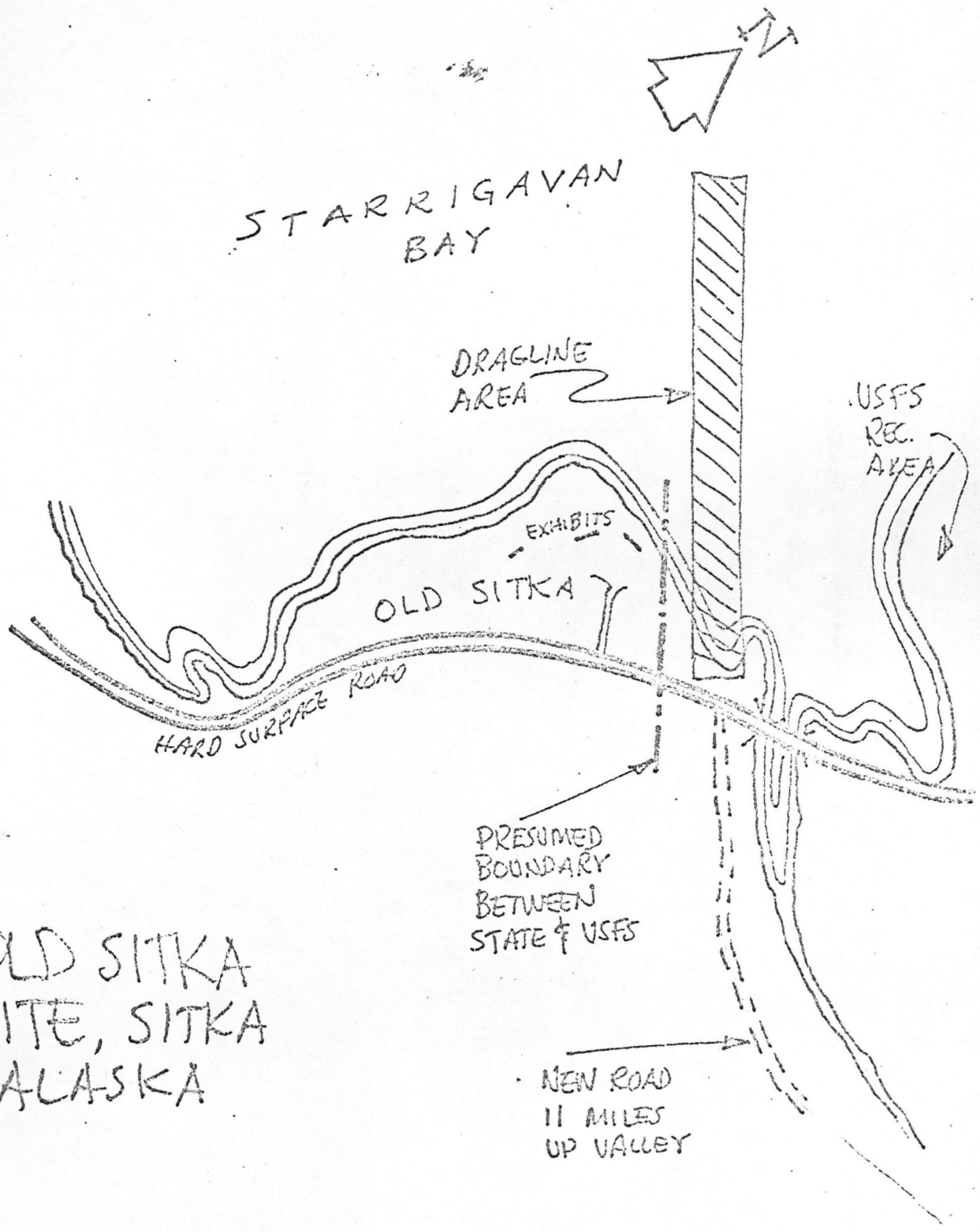
Land features described in the early accounts of the settlement and battle, as well as the perspective of size, have been distorted or eradicated so that the markers establish the place where the Russian settlement formerly stood without regard to land integrity. Even the river adjacent to the site has been reduced to a culvert flow through a gravel road.

Two major intrusions are still present at this site; on one side is a gravel dredge area in which the site itself is being utilized for road aggregate; on the other side is a log dump and rafting area which extends a certain distance in front of the site itself. Approximately 700,000 board feet of logs were contained in the raft at the time of my visit. This operation will continue for a number of years. It appears that this operation and the raft were present before the permit application was circulated for comment by the Corps of Engineers. It puts us in a poor position since our adverse comments on the permit must be ineffective because the project was already in operation before our submission.

The U. S. Forest Service campground across the river is an attractive area unaffected by this operation. The Alaska State Ferry on the other side of the log dump is in full view of this condition, however it is fair to say that the ferry landing has never been landscaped or otherwise dressed up and therefore the effect of the log dump probably is no worse than what was present a year ago.

The immediate zone in which visitors view the area is clean and, while the signs are weathered, they are also clean and unmarked by vandals. The flag had not been raised that day. The only vegetation present is at the shoreline and is very new growth thus indicating the area was completely bulldozed within the past few years. The Russian Orthodox Church erected a cross in memory of the massacre victims of 1802. This cross has no relation to a known burial site.

The average tourist would probably not realize this site has been so materially reduced since the interpretive markers do not describe size or dimensions of the historic area. The overall vicinity is so poorly treated by residents, both public and private, that it is remarkable the Sitka Chamber of Commerce does not act to lease a very detracting visitor impression.



OLD SITKA SITE, SITKA ALASKA

Reuse 6/3
Chronology 6/3

GREEN COPY

~~DOE~~

NHL

H30-HR

JUN 7 1968

Sitka Div.

Mr. David J. Nicholls
Chief, Operations Branch
Department of the Army
Alaska District, Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 7002
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Nicholls:

Our Regional Office in San Francisco has forwarded a copy of the Public Notice dated March 19, 1968, concerning the proposal to issue a permit to Alaska Lumber and Pulp Company to construct a log dump in Starrigavan Bay. While recognizing that this information will reach your office at a late hour to assure the fullest planning consideration, we wish to submit the following as a matter of record.

The Old Sitka site is a historical property which has been declared eligible for registration as a National Historic Landmark under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. As such it is now included on the National Register recognized in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665). We are enclosing a copy of this act for your information and would call particular attention to Section 106.

With the information presently available, it is our opinion that the construction of this log dump will constitute an adverse effect on the visual integrity of the Sitka site. It is recognized that the economic factors in the area merit recognition in the evaluation of this permit, but it is the sincere hope of this office that all possible consideration be given to finding a compatible solution if the log dump

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

and raft must be constructed. This office wishes to be of assistance in any way possible in attempting to resolve the problem.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Allen Connally

Ernest Allen Connally
Chief, Office of Archeology
and Historic Preservation

Enclosure

cc:
Mr. Theodore G. Smith, Chief, Parks and Recreation, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Lands, 344 Sixth Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Regional Director, Western Region
HR
HH

RVKeune:jah 6-5-68

JUN 7 1968

DIVISION OF HISTORY	
SURNAME:	DATE
HH	
HHP	
~~HHS~~	1 4 8 67

JUN 7 1968

H30-HR

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Western Region

From: Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Subject: Threats to Old Sitka site, a National Historic Landmark

We concur with your suggestion for an investigation to evaluate the present status of this National Historic Landmark, which is now included on the National Register, as suggested in your memorandum of April 23, 1968. The Office of the Keeper of the National Register has contacted the State Liaison Officer for Alaska and spoke to Mr. Richard Alman, Park Designer, State Division of Lands, concerning our interest and concern with the effects on the site. It was the opinion of Mr. Alman, who had visited the site within the past two weeks, that the dredging proceeding under a permit from the U.S. Forest Service, would have no lasting adverse effect on the site. The dredging equipment and temporary access road would be removed once this operation is completed. However, Mr. Alman was not aware of the permit application of the Department of the Army's Alaska Corps of Engineers dated March 19, 1968. He agreed, based on our oral description of the project, that there would probably be a visible intrusion into the historic scene by this boom. I am enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to the Corps of Engineers, Alaska District, expressing the concern of this office with the proposed project.

Ernest Allen Connally

Ernest Allen Connally

cc:
HR
HH

RVKeune:jah 6-3-68

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WESTERN REGION
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, BOX 36063
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H30-HR
H34
(WR)OI

June 19, 1968

Memorandum

To: Director
Attention: Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

From: Acting Regional Director, Western Region

Subject: Threats to Old Sitka Site, A National Historic Landmark

In his memorandum to us of June 7, Dr. Connally concurred in our earlier suggestion for an investigation to evaluate the present status of the Old Sitka Site, Alaska.

Meanwhile, Superintendent George A. Hall of Mount McKinley happened to be in the Sitka vicinity on other business and seized the opportunity to visit the Old Sitka Site with a view to evaluating its present integrity. In his opinion, the site has not yet been so severely damaged as to warrant removal of landmark status. A copy of Mr. Hall's report, together with the only copies of his photographs, is enclosed.

We concur in Mr. Hall's first two recommendations. His third suggestion apparently has already been carried out, since Dr. Connally reports that the Office of the Keeper of the National Register has been in touch with the staff of the Alaska State Division of Lands.

Since the Superintendent of Sitka and Glacier Bay has requested that the local park staff not be involved in this matter, we are asking Mr. Hall to make the semi-annual inspections he has proposed.

Raymond O. Mulvany

Enclosure

cc:
Superintendents, Sitka and Glacier Bay
Mount McKinley

Attachment No. 22

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 10, 1968

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: Historic Sites and Buildings Recommended for Registered National Historic Landmark Recognition

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 59th meeting in Washington, D. C., October 7-10, 1968, has considered a number of special studies and reports prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. The Board recognizes the following sites as possessing national significance in illustrating or commemorating the history of the United States and recommends that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks.

1. Ellicott City Station, Maryland

2. American Antiquarian Society, Massachusetts, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Massachusetts. The property is comprised of 80,000 square feet bounded on the east by Salisbury Street, on the north by Regent Street, on the south by Park Avenue, and on the west by the rear property line.

3. Hancock Shaker Village, Massachusetts. The Village is situated on 935 acres north and south of U.S. 20 and west of State 41, 5 miles south of Pittsfield in Hancock, Berkshire County, Massachusetts as recorded in deed in possession of Shaker Community, Inc.

4. Mountain Iron Mine, Minnesota. The Mountain Iron Mine is located within Township 58 North, Range 3 and 4, in St. Louis County, Minnesota, directly north of the Village of Mountain Iron. Boundaries are the same as those shown for "Mountain Iron Mine" on United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey Maps: Kinney Quadrangle (7.5 Minute Series - Topographic) and Virginia Quadrangle (7.5 Minute Series-Topographic).

5. John Burroughs Study at Riverby, New York. The Study is situated on the Riverby estate of 16 acres between State Highway 9W and the west bank of the Hudson River in West Park, Town of Esopus, Ulster County, New York as recorded in deed in possession of the owner.

6. Slabsides, Cabin of John Burroughs, New York. The Cabin is located on 137.78 acres east and west of Burroughs Drive, just west of West Park, Town of Esopus, Ulster County, New York as described on Survey Map of Lands in possession of the John Burroughs Memorial Association near West Park, Town of Esopus, Ulster, New York. Prepared by Ettienne F. Messinger, June 1966. Copy on file with the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings.

7. Delaware and Hudson Canal, Pennsylvania and New York. The five sites significantly associated with the Delaware and Hudson Canal are described in the attachment.

8. Jacob Riis House, New York. The house is located at 84-41 120th Street, Richmond Hill, Queens, New York on a 75' x 200' lot.

9. Las Flores Adobe, California. The Las Flores Adobe is situated on an approximately 90-acre tract bounded by Stuart Mesa Road on the east, by Las Pulgas Road (running to the Las Pulgas interchange) on the northeast and north and by the tracks of the Santa Fe Railroad on the west. The south boundary begins on the Stuart Mesa Road at a point about 800 feet south of the Las Flores Adobe and extends due west to the Santa Fe Railroad tracks. A map is on file in the office of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings.

Emil W. Haury

Approved: OCT 18 1968

Secretary of the Interior

BOUNDARIES FOR FIVE SITES ASSOCIATED WITH THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL

1. Locks at High Falls, New York. Beginning at a point 50 feet directly above the northeast corner of the north end of the old Roebling aqueduct abutment located north of Route 213 in the center of High Falls, Ulster County, New York, the boundary proceeds in a westerly direction for 100 feet, then turns south at a right angle to parallel the aqueduct at a distance of 50 feet. The boundary continues to parallel the canal until it reaches the DePuy Tavern, where it moves westward enough to pass at a distance of 50 feet the west side of the structure and then returns to a point 50 feet from the west bank of the canal. The boundary then continues in a southerly direction past Locks 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20. The boundary then turns at a right angle to parallel the south end of Lock 20 until it passes 50 feet beyond the southeast corner of Lock 20. At that point the boundary turns at a right angle and proceeds in a northerly direction at a point 50 feet east of the canal bed and Locks 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, and 15 to the point of beginning.

2. Alligerville Section, Ulster County, New York. The eastern boundary is the eastern bank of the Peterskill. The northern boundary is Roundout Creek. The southern boundary begins at a point on the eastern bank of the Peterskill 50 feet south of the most southerly shore of Peter Davis Basin. After the boundary passes 50 feet west of the most westerly shore of Peter Davis Basin, it angles in a northwesterly direction until it reaches a point 50 feet from the nearest bank of the canal and continues to parallel the canal at a distance of 50 feet until it intersects the western boundary. The western boundary is a line running due south from Roundout Creek to the southern boundary at a point two miles down the middle of the canal from the eastern bank of the Peterskill.

3. Cuddebackville Section, Orange County, New York. The northern boundary of the district is a line running west from U. S. Highway 209 at a distance of .3 of a mile north and exactly parallel to the center of the Oakland Valley Road until it reaches a distance of .2 of a mile from the point of beginning. Then it runs due south to the Oakland Valley Road and proceeds in a westerly direction down the center of said road .4 of a mile, where it turns due south to intersect with Prospect Hill Road, which forms the southern boundary of the district. The eastern boundary is U. S. Highway 209.

4. Roebling Aqueduct, New York and Pennsylvania. Spans the Delaware River between Minisink Ford, Sullivan County, New York and Lackawaxen, Pike County, Pennsylvania.

5. Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, Pennsylvania, 1810 Main Street, Honesdale, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.

Attachment No. 24

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 10, 1968

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: Barrio de Analco Historic District, Santa Fe, New Mexico

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 59th meeting in Washington, D.C., October 7-10, 1968, has considered the Barrio de Analco Historic District, Santa Fe, New Mexico, within Theme XX, subtheme "Architecture." The Barrio (or district) de Analco is one of the oldest neighborhoods of European inception in what is now the United States. Settled in 1620, it contains numerous examples of Spanish Pueblo architecture indigenous to this region. Today the Barrio is unique in the United States because it represents a working class neighborhood of Spanish colonial heritage.

The Advisory Board has considered two units of this district--the East De Vargas Street and the West De Vargas Street units, which are separated by the State Capitol complex. Both for historical association and architectural distinction and unity, the Board believes that the East De Vargas Street unit possesses national significance. In the West De Vargas Street unit, however, the architectural integrity of many of the buildings has been impaired. They are in poor condition, badly maintained, and in some instances severely altered. For this reason, the Board does not believe that this unit meets the criteria of national significance. Accordingly, the Advisory Board recommends only the East De Vargas Street unit, as defined in the attached description and map, for designation as a National Historic Landmark.

In making this recommendation, the Advisory Board notes that in its West De Vargas Street facade and in the scattered, unplanned residences and courtyards behind the facade, the west unit forms a rare environmental and architectural style in the United States, one typically Spanish colonial. As such, the west unit offers great potential for effective restoration and development as a "living museum" as proposed by the Museum of New Mexico. The Advisory Board strongly endorses this concept.

Should it be realized, and in the process the architectural integrity of the area be restored, the Board would wish to consider including the West De Vargas Street unit within the National Historic Landmark designation now recommended for the East De Vargas Street unit.

The Advisory Board is cognizant of the expressed intent of the New Mexico State Liaison Officer to nominate both the East and West units for inclusion in the National Register. While not judging the west unit in its present condition to meet the high standards of National Historic Landmark status, the Board agrees with the State Liaison Officer and his historical advisory committee that it is clearly of State or local significance and as such meets the less restrictive National Register criteria. In this connection, the Board deplores the precipitate action of the Santa Fe Urban Renewal Agency in demolishing the Curry House, the western anchor of the West De Vargas Street facade and an important element in any restoration plan that may be undertaken, and urges closer coordination and cooperation between the Urban Renewal Agency and the preservationists.

Emil W. Haury

Approved: OCT 18 1968

Secretary of the Interior

BARRIO de ANALCO HISTORIC DISTRICT, NEW MEXICO

EAST UNIT BOUNDARIES

Beginning on the south side of East De Vargas Street at the intersection with the west property line of the Gregorio Crespin House, 132 East De Vargas; south on west property line; then east on rear line of properties facing East De Vargas Street to rear line of properties facing College Street; south to southern property line of Uptown Delgado House, 420 College Street; then east on south property line of same to College Street; then diagonally across College to point midway between St. Michael's High School and St. Michael's Dormitory; then east to rear property line of St. Michael's Dormitory; then north in a straight line (between rear of San Miguel Church and St. Michael's Gymnasium) across East De Vargas Street, continuing north along east property line of Oldest House; then west along north property line of Oldest House to and across College Street; then south along west side of College Street to northwest corner of College and De Vargas; then west along north curb of De Vargas to east property line of State Parks Building; then north along same to south bank of Santa Fe River, then west along same to east property line of State Supreme Court Building, then south in direct line to point of beginning.

Attachment No. 20

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 10, 1968

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: John Wesley Powell Sites

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 59th meeting in Washington, D. C., October 7-10, 1968, has considered a special study of sites associated with John Wesley Powell, whose navigation of the Colorado River in 1869 made known the last major unexplored area in the continental United States.

The Advisory Board recommends that the following sites be declared eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks in Theme XV, subtheme "Great Explorers of the West:"

1. Expedition Island, Wyoming. Located one-half mile south of the Union Pacific Railway bridge across Green River, at the town of Green River, Wyoming, this was the campsite and embarkation point for the second Powell Expedition, in May 1871. It may also have served the same purpose for the first expedition, although the evidence is inconclusive. The limits of the recommended Landmark coincide with the limits of the island, which is 12 acres in area and currently used as a city park commemorating the Powell Expeditions.

2. Desolation Canyon, Utah. This stretch of the river marked the entry of the first Powell Expedition into previously unknown country. Recommended for Landmark designation is a strip in width one mile on either side of the center line of the river channel, extending from Nine Mile Creek in Nutter's Hole 45 miles south to the mouth of Florence Creek and encompassing approximately 58,000 acres.

The Advisory Board recommends that the following sites be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered:"

1. Central Green River, Utah-Colorado: 48½ miles of the Green River in Daggett County, Utah, and Moffat County, Colorado, extending from the eastern boundary of Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area to the northern boundary of Dinosaur National Monument, approximately 62,000 acres.

2. Gray Canyon, Utah: 30-mile stretch of the Green River extending from Florence Creek to Book Cliffs at the north edge of Gunnison Valley, approximately 38,000 acres.

3. Labyrinth Canyon, Utah: 40-mile stretch of the Green River extending from the San Rafael River to Horsethief Point, approximately 52,000 acres.

4. Marble Canyon, Arizona: 60-mile stretch of the Colorado River from Paria River to the Little Colorado River, approximately 77,000 acres.

5. Virgin River, Nevada-Arizona-Utah: This 60-mile stretch of the Virgin River in Clark County, Nevada, Mohave County, Arizona, and Washington County, Utah, extends from the north boundary of Lake Mead National Recreation Area to the southern corporate limit of St. George, Utah.

6. Powell Home, 910 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Board notes that all other significant sites associated with the Powell Expeditions are included within the following units of the National Park System: Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Dinosaur National Monument, Canyonlands National Park, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon National Monument, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and Pipe Spring National Monument.

Emil W. Haury

OCT 1 8 1968

Approved:

Secretary of the Interior

Attachment No. 19

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 10, 1968

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: Ernest Hemingway Sites

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 59th meeting in Washington, D. C., October 7-10, 1968, has considered a special study, within Theme XX, "Literature, Drama, and Music," of sites associated with the life and literary career of novelist and short story writer Ernest Hemingway, considered to be one of the most talented and influential American authors of the 20th century.

Two sites in this country are especially illustrative of the life and work of Ernest Hemingway:

1. "Windemere," the Hemingway cottage stands in Section 2 of T34N on the north shore of Walloon Lake, Emmet County, Michigan. The one-acre estate is bordered on the north by Lake Grove Road.

2. The Ernest Hemingway House, 907 Whitehead Street, Key West, Monroe County, Florida. The 200' x 200' lot stands at the corner of Whitehead and Olivia Streets.

The Board recommends both sites for designation as National Historic Landmarks.

Another site of special interest is the Ernest Hemingway Home in Warm Springs, Idaho. Purchased in 1959, the house was the last home of the writer. Here on July 2, 1961, he died of self-inflicted shotgun wounds. During the brief period he lived in the house, he completed work on A Moveable Feast, a book of reminiscence that ranks among his best work. Because of the writer's brief association with the structure, the Board does not recommend it for Landmark designation, but it believes

that the Idaho State Liaison Officer may wish to consider the structure for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The Board also noted seven other sites in the United States of less integrity or associative value.

Emil W. Haury

Approved: OCT 18 1968

Secretary of the Interior

Attachment No. 17

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 10, 1968

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Partial study of "Colonial Architecture" comprising sites in the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, part of New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and The Lindens in the District of Columbia

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 59th meeting in Washington, D. C., October 7-10, 1968, having carefully evaluated the partial study of "Colonial Architecture," submits the following statement with recommendations:

A. Of the sites included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in illustrating or commemorating the history of Colonial architecture in the United States and it is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks:

Connecticut

1. Buttolph-Williams House
2. Litchfield Historic District (as defined in the attachments)

Maine

3. Fort Halifax
4. McIntire Garrison House
5. Old Gaol
6. Meeting House

Massachusetts

7. Jethro Coffin House
8. Summer House attributed to McIntire

9. Moses Pierce-Hichborn House
10. John Ward House
11. Peirce-Nichols House
12. Spencer-Pierce-Little House
13. Peter Tufts House

New Hampshire

14. Moffatt-Ladd House
15. Wentworth-Gardner House
16. Richard Jackson House

New York

17. Fort Crown Point (Amherst)

Rhode Island

18. John Brown House
19. Hunter (Nichols-Wanton-Hunter) House
20. Newport Historic District (as defined in the attachments)
21. Eleazer Arnold House
22. Vernon House
23. Trinity Church (Newport)

B. Two sites included in this study are recognized as nationally significant in Theme IX, "Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775." It is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks.

1. Mission House, Massachusetts
2. Wentworth-Coolidge Mansion, New Hampshire

C. Other Recommendations:

1. That the following sites be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered."

Connecticut

(1) Judson House
(2) Old Hundred (Larry Aldrich Museum)
(3) Henry Whitfield House

(4) Solomon (Samuel) Cowles House
(5) Oliver Ellsworth Homestead
(6) First Church of Christ (Congregational)
(7) Julius Deming House

Maine

(8) Quarters A, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard

Massachusetts

(9) House of Seven Gables (Turner House)
(10) Balch House
(11) Holden Chapel
(12) Hollis Hall
(13) Joseph Root House
(14) Sargent-Murray-Gilman-Hough House
(15) Wayside Inn

Rhode Island

(16) Joseph Nightingale House
(17) Little Compton Historic District
(18) Philip Walker House

Vermont

(19) D.A.R. (General John Strong) Mansion
(20) Jonathan Hunt House

District of Columbia

(21) The Lindens

2. That the following sites be given further study under this theme:

(1) Morris (Pardee-Morris) House, Connecticut
(2) Tate House, Maine
(3) Iron Master's House, Massachusetts
(4) Jabez Wilder House
(5) Hamilton House, South Berwick, Maine

3. That the following sites be given further study under an appropriate new theme suitable for the consideration of such outdoor museums:

(1) Strawbery Banke Historic District, New Hampshire
(2) Shelburne Museum, Vermont

D. That National Park System includes the following structures that are related in varying degrees to this study:

1. Adams National Historic Site, Massachusetts, Related to "Colonial Architecture."

2. Richard Derby House, Massachusetts, Importantly Related to "Colonial Architecture."

3. Touro Synagogue National Historic Site, Rhode Island, Importantly Related to "Colonial Architecture."

E. Thirty-three sites related to this theme have been classified as having exceptional value in other theme studies. These are:

Importantly Related to Colonial Architecture

1. Stanley-Whitman House, Connecticut
2. Christ Church (Cambridge), Massachusetts
3. Fairbanks House, Massachusetts
4. Faneuil Hall, Massachusetts
5. King's Chapel, Massachusetts
6. Jeremiah Lee House, Massachusetts
7. Massachusetts Hall, Massachusetts
8. Old North Church (Christ Church in Boston), Massachusetts
9. Old Ship Church, Massachusetts
10. Old South Meeting House, Massachusetts
11. Parson Capen House, Massachusetts
12. Isaac Royall House, Massachusetts
13. Second Boston Town House (Old State House), Massachusetts
14. Scotch-Boardman House, Massachusetts
15. Shirley-Eustis House, Massachusetts
16. Vassall-Craigie-Longfellow House, Massachusetts
17. Whipple House, Massachusetts
18. Deerfield Historic District, Massachusetts

19. MacPheadris-Warner House, New Hampshire
20. The Brick Market, Rhode Island
21. First Baptist Meeting House, Rhode Island
22. Redwood Library and Athenaeum, Rhode Island
23. Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House, Rhode Island

Also Related to Colonial Architecture

24. Governor Jonathan Trumbull House, Connecticut
25. Webb House, Connecticut
26. Lady Pepperrell House, Maine
27. Wadsworth-Longfellow House, Maine
28. Elmwood-James Russell Lowell House, Massachusetts
29. Nantucket Historic District, Massachusetts
30. Wentworth-Coolidge Mansion, New Hampshire
31. Fort Ticonderoga, New York
32. University Hall, Rhode Island
33. Old State (Colony) House, Rhode Island

F. The Board recommends that none of the sites included in the study be given further study for possible addition to the National Park System at this time.

Emil W. Haury

Approved: OCT 1 8 1968

Secretary of the Interior

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 8, 1969

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Partial study of "Colonial Architecture" comprising sites in eighteen States and the District of Columbia

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 61st meeting in Washington, D. C., October 6-9, 1969, having carefully evaluated the partial study of "Colonial Architecture," submits the following statements with recommendations:

A. Of the sites included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in illustrating or commemorating the history of the United States, and it is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks with boundaries, as appropriate, described in attachments:

Alaska

1. Church of the Holy Ascension, Unalaska
2. Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, Kenai

California

3. Anza House
4. Jose Castro House
5. Estudillo House
6. Fort Ross Commander's House
7. Fort Ross Russian Orthodox Church
8. Guajome Ranchhouse
9. Los Alamos Ranchhouse
10. Los Cerritos Ranchhouse
11. Monterey Old Town Historic District
12. Petaluma Adobe
13. San Diego Mission Church
14. San Juan Bautista Plaza Historic District
15. San Luis Rey Mission Church
16. Vhay House

Delaware

17. Aspendale

Florida

18. Llambias House
19. Oldest House
20. St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District

Illinois

21. Church of the Holy Family
22. Pierre Menard House

Louisiana

23. Keller (Homeplace) Plantation House
24. Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop
25. Mayor Girod House
26. Madame John's Legacy
27. Parlange Plantation House
28. Presbytere

Maryland

29. Brice House
30. Chase-Lloyd House
31. Chestertown Historic District
32. His Lordship's Kindness
33. London Town Publik House
34. Montpelier
35. Mount Clare
36. Resurrection Manor
37. Tulip Hill
38. West St. Mary's Manor
39. Wye House

Missouri

40. Louis Bolduc House

New Mexico

41. San Estevan del Rey Mission Church
42. San Francisco de Assissi Mission Church
43. San Jose de Gracia Church

North Carolina

44. Chowan County Courthouse
45. Cupola House
46. Palmer-Marsh House
47. Single Brothers' House

South Carolina

48. Brick House Ruin
49. William Gibbes House
50. Hampton Plantation
51. Heyward-Washington House
52. Middleburg Plantation
53. Pompion Hill Chapel
54. St. James' Episcopal Church, Goose Creek
55. St. James' Episcopal Church, Santee
56. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church

Texas

57. Mission Concepcion
58. Spanish Governor's Palace

Virginia

59. Brandon
60. Bruton Parish Church
61. Carter's Grove
62. Christ Church, Alexandria
63. Kenmore
64. Sabine Hall
65. James Semple House
66. Shirley
67. Waterford Historic District
68. Wythe House
69. Yeocomico Church

Washington

70. Fort Nisqually Granary

B. Three sites included in the portion of Colonial Architecture that considered the Middle Colonies are recognized as nationally significant and it is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks:

1. William Trent House, New Jersey
2. Christ Church, Pennsylvania
3. Carpenters' Hall, Pennsylvania

C. Two sites included in this study are recognized as nationally significant in Theme IV, "Spanish Exploration and Settlement." It is recommended that they be declared eligible for recognition as Registered National Historic Landmarks:

1. La Purisima Mission, California
2. Cathedral of St. Augustine, Florida

D. Two sites not originally included within this study are recommended for designation as National Historic Landmarks within Theme XX, Subtheme, "Architecture."

1. El Santuario de Chimayo, New Mexico
2. Peyton Randolph House, Virginia

E. Other Recommendations:

1. That the following sites be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered:"

California

(1) Avila House
(2) La Casa de Cota de la Cuesta
(3) La Casa de Eduardo de la Cuesta
(4) Covarrubias Adobe
(5) De La Guerra Adobe
(6) El Cuartel
(7) Guadalupe (Olivera) Ranch House No. 1
(8) Hill-Carrillo Adobe
(9) Ortega House

(10) Plaza Church
(11) Rocha House
(12) San Diego Old Town Historic District
(13) San Juan Capistrano Mission Church

District of Columbia

(14) Alva Belmont House

Illinois

(15) Cahokia Courthouse
(16) Cahokia Historic District

Louisiana

(17) Darby Plantation House
(18) Ormond Plantation

Maryland

(19) Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church
(20) Genesar
(21) Hammond Manor House
(22) Kilmarock (Burleane Hall)
(23) Ogle Hall
(24) Otterbein Church
(25) Patuxent Manor House
(26) St. John's Episcopal Church, Broad Creek
(27) St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kent County
(28) Talbot County Court House
(29) Third Haven Meeting House
(30) Trinity Episcopal Church, Dorchester County

Missouri

(31) Jean Baptiste Valle House

New Mexico

(32) San Geronimo de Taos Mission Church

North Carolina

(33) Bath Historic District
(34) St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edenton
(35) St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Bath
(36) Tryon Palace, Original (West) Wing

South Carolina

(37) Branford-Horry House
(38) Fenwick Hall
(39) Medway Plantation
(40) Thomas Rose House
(41) Col. John Stuart House
(42) Sword Gate House

Virginia

(43) Berkeley Plantation
(44) Brafferton Hall, College of William and Mary
(45) The Glebe House
(46) Noland's Ferry House
(47) Pohick Church
(48) President's House, College of William and Mary
(49) Smithfield Plantation
(50) Tazewell House

West Virginia

(51) Crane (Lord Fairfax) House
(52) Mordington (Happy Retreat)
(53) Governor Tiffin House

2. That the following sites be given further study under this theme:

California

(1) Olivas Adobe
(2) San Gabriel Mission Church

Colorado

(3) Baca House

Connecticut

(4) Hatheway House

Delaware

(5) Christ Church, Laurel
(6) Prince George's Chapel

Florida

(7) Spanish Treasurer's House

Louisiana

(8) African House, Melrose Plantation
(9) Creole Cottage
(10) Louis Arceneaux House
(11) E. D. White Memorial Cottage
(12) Voisin Plantation House
(13) Spanish Custom House
(14) Erariste Blanc House
(15) Montegut House
(16) Bank of the United States
(17) Absinthe House
(18) Cathedral of St. Louis

Maryland

(19) Carroll Mansion
(20) Providence Plantation
(21) Queen Anne's County Courthouse
(22) Horatio Sharp (Rideout) House
(23) Scott House
(24) St. John's Episcopal Church, Hillsboro
(25) St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Church Hill
(26) St. Luke's Episcopal Church or Tuckahoe Chapel, Queenstown
(27) Old Wye Church
(28) Doughoregan Manor

New Mexico - Florida

(29) Pascual Martinez Ranch House
(30) Santa Fe and Albuquerque and Pensacola town plans

North Carolina

(31) Breezeway type of Colonial House
(32) Edenton Historic District
(33) Hayes Plantation House
(34) Sycamore Plantation

South Carolina

(35) Edward's House
(36) Edisto Hall

Virginia

(37) Battersea
(38) Blandfield
(39) Carlyle House
(40) Dulaney House
(41) Elmwood
(42) Hanover Tavern
(43) Hanover Courthouse
(44) King William Courthouse
(45) Long Bridge Ordinary
(46) Marmion
(47) Powhatan Courthouse
(48) Powhatan Tavern
(49) Three-story wooden row houses, south side of 200 block of Prince Street in Alexandria
(50) Smithfield Courthouse
(51) Washington Historic District
(52) Wetherburn's Tavern
(53) Fincastle Historic District

West Virginia

(54) Harewood
(55) Sweet Springs

F. The National Park System includes the following structures that are Importantly Related to this study:

1. Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona
2. Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida
3. Fort Matanzas National Monument, Florida

4. Hampton National Historic Site, Maryland
5. Nelson House, Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia
6. San Jose Mission Church, Texas

G. Forty-eight sites related to this theme have been classified as possessing national significance in other theme studies. These are:

Importantly Related to Colonial Architecture

1. Russian Mission Orphanage, Alaska
2. San Xavier del Bac Mission Church, Arizona
3. Carmel Mission Church, California
4. Larkin House, California
5. Old Custom House, California
6. Royal Presidio Chapel, California
7. Santa Barbara Mission Church, California
8. Sonoma Pueblo Historic District, California (with boundaries enlarged and defined in the attachments)
9. Savannah Historic District, Georgia
10. The Cabildo, Louisiana
11. Ursuline Convent, Louisiana
12. Vieux Carre Historic District, Louisiana
13. Jackson Square, Louisiana
14. Colonial Annapolis Historic District, Maryland
15. Hammond-Harwood House, Maryland
16. Maryland State House, Maryland
17. Whitehall, Maryland
18. Ste. Genevieve Historic District, Missouri
19. Palace of the Governors, New Mexico
20. Old Salem Historic District, North Carolina
21. Miles Brewton House, South Carolina
22. Robert Brewton House, South Carolina
23. Charleston Historic District, South Carolina (with boundaries enlarged and defined in the attachments)
24. Drayton Hall, South Carolina
25. Mulberry Plantation, South Carolina
26. St. Michael's Episcopal Church, South Carolina
27. Presidio de La Bahia, Texas
28. Alexandria Historic District, Virginia
29. Bacon's Castle, Virginia
30. Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia

31. Colonial Williamsburg Historic District, Virginia
32. Gadsby's Tavern, Virginia
33. Gunston Hall, Virginia
34. Mount Airy, Virginia
35. Mount Vernon, Virginia
36. St. Luke's Church, Virginia
37. Stratford Hall, Virginia
38. Adam Thoroughgood House, Virginia
39. Tuckahoe Plantation, Virginia
40. Westover, Virginia
41. Wren Building, College of William and Mary, Virginia

Also Related to Colonial Architecture

42. Erskine House, Alaska
43. St. Michael's Cathedral, Alaska
44. Commandant's House, Presidio of San Francisco, California
45. Las Trampas Plaza Historic District, New Mexico
46. Salem Tavern, Old Salem, North Carolina
47. The Alamo, Texas
48. Rising Sun Tavern, Virginia

H. The Board recommends that the Old State (Colony) House in Newport, Rhode Island, a Landmark previously placed in the category of Also Related to Colonial Architecture, be noted as being Importantly Related to Colonial Architecture.

I. The following sites are judged of such prime significance as to merit further study for possible addition to the National Park System. It is recognized that many, such as Colonial Williamsburg, are being adequately preserved at present and are not available. Because unforeseen contingencies may change present circumstances, such sites should nevertheless be identified as potential units of the system and noted for long-range consideration in the evolution of the National Park System Plan.

1. Russian Mission Orphanage, Alaska
2. San Xavier del Bac Mission Church, Arizona
3. Fort Ross, California
4. Guajome Ranchhouse, California
5. Los Alamos Ranchhouse, California
6. Monterey Old Town Historic District, California

7. Petaluma Adobe, California
8. Royal Presidio Chapel, California
9. Santa Barbara Mission Church, California
10. Church of the Holy Family, Illinois
11. Parlange Plantation House, Louisiana
12. Vieux Carre Historic District, Louisiana
13. Colonial Annapolis Historic District, Maryland
14. Resurrection Manor, Maryland
15. Tulip Hill, Maryland
16. Whitehall, Maryland
17. Wye House, Maryland
18. Ste. Genevieve Historic District, Missouri
19. San Estevan del Rey Mission Church (Acoma), New Mexico
20. San Jose de Gracia Church (Las Trampas), New Mexico
21. Old Salem Historic District, North Carolina
22. Charleston Historic District, South Carolina
23. Drayton Hall, South Carolina
24. Mulberry Plantation, South Carolina
25. St. James Episcopal Church, Goose Creek, South Carolina
26. St. James Episcopal Church, Santee, South Carolina
27. Mission Concepcion (San Antonio Missions Park Proposal), Texas
28. Presidio de la Bahia (Goliad Complex), Texas
29. Alexandria Historic District, Virginia
30. Brandon, Virginia
31. Bacon's Castle, Virginia
32. Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia
33. Colonial Williamsburg Historic District, Virginia
34. Gunston Hall, Virginia
35. Mount Airy, Virginia
36. Mount Vernon, Virginia
37. St. Luke's Church, Virginia
38. Shirley, Virginia
39. Stratford Hall, Virginia
40. Adam Thoroughgood House, Virginia
41. Westover, Virginia

Emil W. Haury

Approved: APR 15 1970

Secretary of the Interior

Attachment No. 12

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 23, 1970

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: The Hermitage, Hohokus, New Jersey

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 62nd meeting in Washington, D. C., April 20-23, 1970, has considered a special study, within Theme XX, subtheme "Architecture," of The Hermitage in Hohokus, New Jersey. As rebuilt in 1845, The Hermitage is an outstanding example of the early, romantic phase of the Gothic revival in American domestic architecture. The house is highly significant as an important work of the influential American architect William H. Ranlett and is, as far as can be ascertained, the only remaining house in the Gothic manner certainly attributable to him. Equally important is the fact that, except for the addition of a detached summer kitchen replacing an earlier wooden extension, the house has undergone absolutely no important alterations.

The Advisory Board judges The Hermitage to possess national significance because of its architectural importance and recommends that it be declared eligible for designation as a National Historic Landmark.

Emil W. Haury

MAY 22 1970

Approved:

Secretary of the Interior

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 23, 1970

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: Historic Sites and Buildings Recommended for National Historic Landmark Recognition

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 62nd meeting in Washington, D. C., April 20-23, 1970, has considered a number of special studies and reports prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. The Board judges the following sites to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States and recommends that they be declared eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks.

1. Riverside Historic District, Riverside, Illinois, in Theme XX, "The Arts and Sciences," Subtheme "Architecture."

2. Lafayette Square Historic District, Washington, D. C., in Theme XX, "The Arts and Sciences," Subtheme "Architecture."

3. "Wickyup," Admiral Richard E. Byrd Estate, eight miles northeast of East Sullivan, Maine, in Theme XX, "The Arts and Sciences," Subtheme "Inventions and Scientific Discoveries."

4. Blood Run Site, Lyon County, Iowa and Lincoln County, South Dakota, in Theme XVI, "Indigenous Peoples and Cultures."

5. Medicine Wheel, Big Horn County, Wyoming, in Theme XVI, "Indigenous Peoples and Cultures."

6. Fort Warren, Boston, Massachusetts, in Theme XX, "The Arts and Sciences," Subtheme "Architecture."

7. Fort Mifflin, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in Theme XX, "The Arts and Sciences," Subtheme "Architecture."

Boundaries for all of the sites are described in attachments.

The Board believes that the following sites merit further consideration for possible addition to the National Park System:

1. "Wickyup," Admiral Richard E. Byrd Estate, Maine.

2. Medicine Wheel, Wyoming.

3. Fort Warren, Massachusetts.

4. Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania.

Emil W. Haury

Approved: MAY 22 1970

Secretary of the Interior

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 8, 1970

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Partial study of "Architecture, 1784-1880" comprising sites in the States of Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 63d meeting in Washington, D. C., October 5-8, 1970, having carefully evaluated the partial study of "Architecture, 1784-1880," submits the following statement with recommendations:

A. Of the sites included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in illustrating or commemorating the history of 19th-century architecture in the United States, and it is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks:

Connecticut

1. New Haven Green
2. The Capitol
3. Lockwood-Matthews Mansion

Illinois

4. Avery Coonley House
5. Pullman Historic District
6. Unity Temple

Maine

7. Jonathan Hamilton House
8. McLellan-Sweat House
9. Nickels-Sortwell House

10. Morse-Libby House
11. Fort Knox

Massachusetts

12. First Church of Christ
13. United Church of Christ, Congregational
14. Old West Church
15. St. Paul's Church
16. Trinity Church
17. First Parish Church
18. United States Custom House, New Bedford
19. Hamilton Hall
20. Massachusetts General Hospital
21. Memorial Hall
22. Boston City Hall, 1862-1968
23. Sever Hall
24. University Hall
25. Gardner-Pingree House
26. Gore Place
27. Oliver Hastings House
28. First Harrison Gray Otis House
29. David Sears House
30. The Vale

Missouri

31. United States Custom House and Post Office, St. Louis
32. Union Station

Rhode Island

33. Corliss-Carrington House
34. Thomas P. Ives House
35. Edward King House
36. William Watts Sherman House
37. College Hill Historic District

Vermont

38. The State House

Site maps for all of the properties described are given in attachments.

B. Three sites included in this study have previously been recognized as National Historic Landmarks. It is recommended that their boundary definitions be amended as shown in attachments.

1. Quincy Market, Massachusetts
2. Beacon Hill Historic District, Massachusetts
3. Ste. Genevieve Historic District, Missouri

C. Other Recommendations:

1. That the following sites be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered."

Connecticut

(1) Center Church
(2) Trinity Church
(3) United Church, Congregational
(4) Burbank--Hatheway House

Massachusetts

(5) Park Street Church
(6) Custom House, Boston
(7) Custom House, Newburyport
(8) Second Harrison Gray Otis House
(9) Third Harrison Gray Otis House
(10) Fish Flake Hill Historic District

Maine

(11) Pownalborough Courthouse

New Hampshire

(12) John Peirce House

Pennsylvania

(13) Pottsgrove Mansion

Rhode Island

(14) Old Narragansett Church
(15) Cram-Sturtevant House

Vermont

(16) First Congregational Church of Bennington
(17) General Samuel Strong House
(18) Curtis-Houghton House
(19) Thaddeus Tuttle House
(20) Munro-Hawkins House

2. That the following sites be given further study under this or other appropriate themes.

(1) Newburyport Historic District, Massachusetts
(2) Salem Historic District, Massachusetts
(3) Edward Everett Hale House, Massachusetts
(4) Main Campus, College of Charleston, South Carolina

D. That the National Park System includes the following structure that related to this study:

1. Custom House, Salem, Massachusetts, Also related to "Architecture, 1784-1880."

E. Four sites related to this study have been classified as having exceptional value in other theme studies. These are:

Importantly Related to"Architecture, 1784-1880"

1. Massachusetts State House

Also Related to"Architecture, 1784-1880"

2. Old State House, Connecticut
3. Commandant's Quarters, Boston Naval Shipyard, Massachusetts
4. New Bedford Historic District, Massachusetts

F. The Board believes that the following sites merit further consideration for possible addition to the National Park System:

1. New Haven Green, New Haven, Connecticut
2. Pullman Historic District, Chicago, Illinois
3. Gore Place, Waltham, Massachusetts

4. The Vale, Waltham, Massachusetts
5. United States Custom House and Post Office, St. Louis, Missouri
6. Union Station, St. Louis, Missouri

Nathaniel A. Owings

Approved: DEC 30 1970

(sgd) Fred J. Russell

Under Secretary of the Interior

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION, ALASKA OFFICE
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, BOX 2252
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

August 28, 1970

IN REPLY REFER TO:
N44
(PNR) CP
(AO)

RECEIVED
NPS Pacific Northwest
Regional Office
AUG 31 '70

Dir.	(D)	
Assoc. Dir.	(DA)	
Asst. Dir.	(S)	
Asst. Dir.	(C)	
Ch. Oper. Eval.		
Ch. Adm. Mgt.		
Seattle Cluster		

Action Taken:
Talked to Director
9-3

Memorandum

To: Director, Pacific Northwest Region

From: General Superintendent, Alaska Office

Subject: Biennial Inspections - Registered National Historic Landmarks

Of the 16 designated sites in Alaska, only 6 are economically feasible for inspection. These include:

American Flag Raising Site - On Castle Hill, Sitka
Erskine House - Near corner of Main St. and Mission Rd., village of Kodiak, Kodiak Island
Old Sitka Site - On Starrigavan Bay, 6 miles north of Sitka
Russian Mission Orphanage - Lincoln and Monastery Sts., Sitka
St. Michael's Cathedral - Lincoln & Maksoutoff Sts., Sitka
Skagway and White Pass - Head of Taiya Inlet on Lynn Canal, SE Ak.

As you know, St. Michael's Cathedral was destroyed by fire January 2, 1966, but a report can be prepared on it. By copy of this memorandum we are requesting Superintendent Dan Kuehn to investigate the Sitka sites, prepare the forms, and submit them to you. I will submit forms on Erskine House and Skagway.

The other areas are too remote to inspect regularly and it appears that it will be rare indeed when representatives of this office get to them. It also appears to be quite improbable for qualified non-service people to obtain the desired information. The other areas include the following:

Anvil Creek Gold Discovery Site - On Anvil Creek about 4¼ miles north of Nome, Seward Peninsula
Birnirk - On stranded beach ridges, 5 miles northeast of Barrow, and south of Point Barrow
Chaluka - Adjacent to present village of Nikolski, near western end and on northern coast of Umnak Island, in Aleutian Islands
Fur Seal Rookeries - St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Group, Bering Sea
Gambell Sites - Adjacent to village of Gambell, Northwest Cape, St. Lawrence Island

Ipiutak - Adjacent to village of Point Hope on Point Hope Peninsula

Iyatayet - On Cape Denbigh peninsula, Norton Sound

Pąlugvik - At East Point, on southern shore of Hawkins Island, 3-3/4 miles east of Rip Rock, at southwestern point of the island, Prince William Sound

Wales Complex - Adjacent to village of Wales, Seward Peninsula

Yukon Island (Main Site) - South side of Yukon Island, on Kachemak Bay off Cook Inlet

We will provide the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service with the proper forms in the hope that they can provide the necessary information on the Fur Seal Rookeries of Pribilof Islands. Reports will be submitted as it becomes possible to investigate other remote areas.

Ernest J. Borgman

cc:
Supt. Kuehn, SITK, w/enc

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 6, 1971

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Regularly programmed study of sites and areas associated with Presidents of the United States

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 65th meeting in Washington, D.C., October 4-6, 1971, having evaluated the study of the Harry S. Truman House, its immediate environment, and a corridor between the house and the Truman Library grounds, recognizes the area to be of national significance in commemorating the life and career of the 33rd President. It is recommended that this district be declared eligible for designation as a National Historic Landmark and at an appropriate future time given further consideration for addition to the National Park System.

Durward L. Allen

Durward L. Allen

Approved:

Rogers C B Morton

Secretary of the Interior


94°25'29"
39°06'07"
94°25'21"
39°05'33"
TRUMAN PROVERTY
(NOW TRUMAN LIBRARY & MUSEUM)
Sugar Creek
INDEPENDENCE
Maywood
Harry S. Truman Historic District
Independence, Missouri
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Series
Independence, Mo. Quadrangle (1964)
Scale 1:24,000

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 6, 1971

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings;Revision of study of sites associated with American authors of poetry, prose, fiction, and drama under Theme VIII, "The Contemplative Society" (Subtheme: Literature, Drama, and Music)

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 65th meeting in Washington, D.C., October 4-6, 1971, having evaluated the revised study of sites associated with American authors of poetry, prose, fiction, and drama, submits the following statement with recommendations:

A. Of the sites included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in commemorating the contribution made by the figures associated with them in the field of American literature. It is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks:

California

1. Upton Sinclair House, Monrovia

Georgia

2. Stephen Vincent Benet House (Commandant's House), Augusta

Illinois

3. Vachel Lindsay House, Springfield

Maine

4. Edwin Arlington Robinson House, Gardiner

Maryland

5. Edgar Allan Poe House, Baltimore

Massachusetts

6. Horatio Alger House, Natick
7. Edward Bellamy House, Chicopee Falls
8. William Dean Howells House, "Red Top," Belmont
9. Edith Wharton House, "The Mount," Lenox

Minnesota

10. F. Scott Fitzgerald House (Summit Terrace), St. Paul

Nebraska

11. Willa Cather House, Red Cloud

New Hampshire

12. E. E. Cummings House, "Joy Farm," Silver Lake

New York

13. Edna St. Vincent Millay House, "Steepletop," Austerlitz
14. Edward Eggleston House, "The Owl's Nest," Lake George

North Carolina

15. Thomas Wolfe House, "The Old Kentucky Home," Asheville

Pennsylvania

16. Bayard Taylor House, "Cedarcroft," East Marlborough

South Carolina

17. DuBose Heyward House, Charleston
18. William Gilmore Simms Plantation, "Woodlands," Bamberg

Virginia

19. Sherwood Anderson House, "Ripshin Farm," Trout Dale
20. John Dos Passos Farm, "Spence's Point," Westmoreland
21. Ellen Glasgow House, Richmond

Wisconsin

22. Hamlin Garland House, West Salem

B. Other Recommendations:

1. That the following sites be placed in the category "Other Sites Considered":

California

(1) Ambrose Bierce House, San Rafael
(2) Robinson Jeffers House, "Tor House," Carmel

Connecticut

(3) Stephen Vincent Benet House, Killingworth
(4) Stephen Vincent Benet House, Stonington
(5) Clyde Fitch House, "Quiet Corner," Greenwich
(6) Wallace Stevens House, Hartford

Florida

(7) The Study of Hervey Allen, South Miami
(8) Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings House, Cross Key
(9) Damon Runyon House, Miami Beach

Georgia

(10) Augustus Baldwin Longstreet House, Oxford

Illinois

(11) Hamlin Garland House, Chicago

Indiana

(12) Edward Eggleston House, Vevay

Maryland

(13) John Pendleton Kennedy House, Baltimore

Massachusetts

(14) John Dos Passos House, Provincetown
(15) T. S. Eliot House, Cambridge
(16) Edward Everett Hale House, Boston
(17) Oliver Wendell Holmes House, "Holmesdale," Pittsfield
(18) William Dean Howells House, Cambridge
(19) Amy Lowell House, "Sevenels," Brookline
* (20) "America House," Andover

New Jersey

(21) Bret Harte House, "The Willows," Morristown
(22) William Carlos Williams House, Rutherford

New York

(23) E. E. Cummings House, New York City
(24) Theodore Dreiser House, "Iroki," Mt. Kisco
(25) F. Scott Fitzgerald House, Great Neck Estates, Long Island
(26) Hamlin Garland House, "Gray Ledges," Onteora Park
(27) Edna St. Vincent Millay House, New York City

North Carolina

(28) James Boyd House, "Weymouth," Southern Pines

Rhode Island

(29) Edith Wharton House, "Land's End," Newport

South Carolina

(30) Paul Hamilton Hayne Birthplace, Charleston

* Special study under Theme VIII

C. The National Park System includes the following structures related to this study:

1. Nathaniel Hawthorne House, "The Wayside," Minute Man National Historical Park, Lexington-Concord, Massachusetts.

2. Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site, Flat Rock, North Carolina.

D. Two sites related to this theme have been recommended for further study:

1. Edgar Lee Masters House, Chicago, Illinois
2. Edgar Lee Masters House, Petersburg, Illinois

E. The Advisory Board recommends that of the sites studied the following would merit further consideration for possible addition to the National Park System, in order to represent the field of American literary development:

1. Edgar Allan Poe House, Baltimore, Maryland
2. Willa Cather House, Red Cloud, Nebraska
3. Thomas Wolfe House, "The Old Kentucky Home," Asheville, North Carolina

Durward L. Allen

Durward L. Allen

Approved:

Rogers C B Morton

Secretary of the Interior

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 6, 1971

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Final section of study of "Signers of the Declaration of Independence" comprising sites associated with Signers from Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 65th meeting in Washington, D.C., October 4-6, 1971, having carefully evaluated the final portion of the study of "Signers of the Declaration of Independence," submits the following statement with recommendations:

A. Of the sites included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in commemorating the contribution made by the Signers of the Declaration of Independence to the founding of the United States. It is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks:

Connecticut

1. Samuel Huntington Birthplace
2. William Williams House
3. Oliver Wolcott House

Georgia

4. College Hill (Harper House)

Maryland

5. Doughoregan Manor
6. William Paca House
7. Habre-de-Venture

New Hampshire

8. Josiah Bartlett House
9. Matthew Thornton House

New Jersey

10. Joseph Hewes Birthplace, "Maybury Hill"

North Carolina

11. Nash-Hooper House

Rhode Island

12. Governor Stephen Hopkins House

South Carolina

13. Hopsewee-on-the-Santee
14. Middleton Place Plantation
15. Edward Rutledge House

Virginia

16. Elsing Green
17. Berkeley
18. Menokin

B. Other Recommendations

1. That the following sites be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered."

Connecticut

(1) Samuel Huntington House (1783-96), Norwichtown
(2) Samuel Huntington House Site (1760-83), Norwichtown
(3) Samuel Huntington Grave, Norwichtown
(4) William Williams Birthplace, Lebanon
(5) William Williams Grave, Lebanon
(6) Oliver Wolcott Birthplace Site, South Windsor
(7) Oliver Wolcott Grave, Litchfield

Delaware

(8) Caesar Rodney Birthplace Site, "Byfield," near Dover
(9) Caesar Rodney Grave, Dover

Georgia

(10) Button Gwinnett Grave, Savannah
(11) Lyman Hall's House Site, "Hall's Knoll," Midway
(12) Lyman Hall Plantation Site, Shell Bluff Landing
(13) Signers' Monument (Grave of Lyman Hall and George Walton), Augusta
(14) Meadow Garden (Walton House), Augusta

Maryland

(15) Carroll House (Birthplace), Annapolis
(16) Deshon-Caton-Carroll House, Baltimore
(17) Carrollton Manor, Buckeytown
(18) Charles Carroll (III) Grave, Doughoregan Manor
(19) Samuel Chase Birthplace Site, near Princess Anne
(20) Samuel Chase Boyhood Home Site, Baltimore (St. Paul's Rectory)
(21) Samuel Chase House Site (1786-1811), Baltimore
(22) Samuel Chase Grave, Baltimore
(23) Wye Plantation, Queen Annes County
(24) Chilbury Hall Site (Birthplace), Harford County
(25) William Paca Grave, Wye Plantation
(26) Peggy Stewart House, Annapolis
(27) Poynton Manor Site (Birthplace), near Welcome
(28) Thomas Stone Grave, Habre-de-Venture, Port Tobacco

Massachusetts

(29) Josiah Bartlett Birthplace Site, Amesbury

New Hampshire

(30) Josiah Bartlett Grave, Kingston
(31) Matthew Thornton House (Reputed), Merrimack County
(32) Matthew Thornton Grave, Merrimack County

North Carolina

(33) Joseph Hewes Store Site, Edenton
(34) Joseph Hewes House (Reputed), Edenton
(35) William Hooper House Site, Wilmington
(36) Monument to and graves of William Hooper and John Penn, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
(37) John Penn House Site, near Stovall

Rhode Island

(38) Stephen Hopkins Grave, Providence

South Carolina

(39) Old House Plantation Site (Birthplace), Ridgeland
(40) White Hall Plantation Site, near Ridgeland
(41) Thomas Heyward, Jr. Grave, Old House Plantation Site
(42) Peach Tree Plantation Site, Charleston County
(43) Arthur Middleton Grave, Middleton Plantation Gardens
(44) Edward Rutledge Grave, Charleston

Virginia

(45) "Chericoke" (Site of), King William Court House
(46) Newington Plantation Site (Birthplace), King and Queen Court House vicinity
(47) Carter Braxton Grave, Chericoke Plantation
(48) Benjamin Harrison V Grave, Berkeley Plantation
(49) Poplar Forest, near Lynchburg
(50) Shadwell, Charlottesville vicinity
(51) Thomas Jefferson Grave, Monticello
(52) Chantilly Site, near Lerty
(53) Richard Henry Lee Grave, near Hague
(54) Coton Plantation Site, Loudoun County
(55) Francis Lightfoot Lee Grave, Mount Airy, near Warsaw
(56) Offley House Site, Hanover County
(57) Thomas Nelson, Jr. Grave, Yorktown
(58) George Wythe House Site, Richmond
(59) George Wythe Birthplace Site, Back River near Hampton
(60) George Wythe Grave, Richmond

C. The National Park System includes the following structure related to this study:

1. Nelson House (York Hall), Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Virginia. Importantly Related to "Signers of the Declaration of Independence."

D. Seven sites related to this study have been classified as having national significance in other theme studies. These are:

Importantly Related to "Signers of the Declaration of Independence"

1. Heyward-Washington House, Charleston, South Carolina
2. Monticello, Charlottesville, Virginia
3. Stratford Hall, near Lerty, Virginia (Birthplace of Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee)
4. Wythe House, Williamsburg, Virginia

Also Related to "Signers of the Declaration of Independence"

5. Chase-Lloyd House, Annapolis, Maryland
6. Tuckahoe, Goochland County, Virginia
7. Mount Airy, Warsaw, Virginia

E. Two sites related to this study have been recommended for further study. These are:

1. Watson House (Caesar Rodney Town House Site), Dover, Delaware
2. Tabby Cottage (Button Gwinnett House), St. Catherines Island, Georgia

F. The Advisory Board does not recommend that any of the above sites merits further consideration for possible addition to the National Park System.

Durward L. Allen

Approved:

Rogers C B Morton

Secretary of the Interior

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 6, 1971

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Partial study of American architecture, principally sites constructed between 1784 and 1880. The study includes sites in the District of Columbia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 65th meeting in Washington, D.C., October 4-6, 1971, having carefully evaluated the above portion of the study of American architecture, 1784-1880, submits the following statement with recommendations:

A. Of the sites included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in the development of American architecture. It is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks:

District of Columbia

1. United States Department of the Treasury
2. General Post Office
3. Old Corcoran Art Gallery
4. State, War, and Navy Building
5. Arts and Industries Building

Illinois

6. Chicago Stock Exchange

Kentucky

7. Old State House
8. Old Bank of Louisville
9. Liberty Hall

Kentucky - (Continued)

10. Shakertown at Pleasant Hill
11. Louisville Water Company Pumping Station

Maine

12. Tate House

Maryland

13. Carrollton Viaduct
14. Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital
15. Queen City Hotel
16. Homewood
17. Mount Vernon Place Historic District
18. Phoenix Shot Tower
19. Saint Mary's Seminary Chapel
20. Minor Basilica of the Assumption
21. First Unitarian Church

South Carolina

22. College of Charleston

Tennessee

23. Tennessee State Capitol
24. Castalian Springs
25. Rattle and Snap

Virginia

26. Egyptian Building
27. Richmond City Hall
28. The Exchange
29. Oatlands
30. Poplar Forest
31. Wickham-Valentine House
32. Berry Hill
33. Camden
34. Bremo Historic District
35. Dry Dock Number One
36. Monumental Church
37. James Monroe Tomb
38. University of Virginia
39. Washington and Lee University

B. Other Recommendations

1. That the following sites be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered."

District of Columbia

(1) Evermay
(2) Commandants House, Washington Navy Yard
(3) Timothy Caldwell House

Kentucky

(4) Jefferson County Courthouse
(5) Locust Grove
(6) Ridgeway

Maryland

(7) Battle Monument

New Jersey

(8) Lucy, The Margate Elephant

New York

(9) Boscobel
(10) Union College Historic District

Tennessee

(11) Ramsey House
(12) Cragfont
(13) Belmont
(14) Old First Presbyterian Church

Virginia

(15) Annefield
(16) Lloyd House
(17) Sully Plantation
(18) Woodlawn

Virginia - (Continued)

(19) Salona
(20) Point of Honor
(21) Long Branch
(22) Curtis Carter House
(23) Belmead
(24) Staunton Hill
(25) John Potts House (Robert E. Lee Boyhood Home)
(26) Fincastle Historic District
(27) Saint John's Church Historic District

C. The National Park Service administers the following structures importantly related to this study:

District of Columbia

1. Washington Monument
2. The White House

Virginia

3. Arlington (Custis-Lee Mansion)

D. The following sites have already been designated National Historic Landmarks in other theme studies.

Importantly Related to American architecture

District of Columbia

1. United States Capitol
2. Old Patent Office
3. Smithsonian Institution Building
4. The Octagon
5. Tudor Place
6. Decatur House

Virginia

7. The Capitol of Virginia
8. Monticello

Also related to American Architecture

District of Columbia

9. Old District of Columbia City Hall

Tennessee

10. The Hermitage

E. Two sites related to this study have been recommended for further study.

Virginia

1. Humpback Bridge (as part of review of covered bridges)
2. Virginia Military Institute

F. The following sites are judged of such prime significance as to merit further study for possible addition to the National Park System. It is recognized that many, such as Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, are being adequately preserved at present and are not available. Because unforeseen contingencies may change present circumstances, such sites should nevertheless be identified as potential units of the system and noted for long-range consideration in the evolution of the National Park System Plan.

District of Columbia

1. General Post Office
2. The Octagon
3. Tudor Place
4. Decatur House

Illinois

5. Chicago Stock Exchange

Kentucky

6. Shakertown at Pleasant Hill

Maryland

7. Queen City Hotel
8. Mount Vernon Place Historic District
9. Minor Basilica of the Assumption

Tennessee

10. Castalian Springs
11. Rattle and Snap

Virginia

12. The Exchange
13. Poplar Forest
14. Berry Hill
15. Bremo Historic District
16. Monumental Church

Durward L. Allen

Durward L. Allen

Approved:

Rogers C.B. Morton

Secretary of the Interior

488 Westridge Drive
Menlo Park, California 94025
2 July 1972

A. R. Mortensen
Chief Historian
United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Dr. Mortensen:

Recently you answered an inquiry (H34-HH) of mine about sea[l]
the National Survey, particularly the one regarding Alaska.
You suggested I should be able to see a copy at the Librar[y]
the Western Regional Office. I wrote to them on 19 May;
yesterday I received an answer from Merrill J. Mattes, Manag[er]
History and Historic Preservation at the Denver Service Ce[nter]
He informs me that in their present form the Theme Study i[s]
"for office use only."

That hardly seems right. The article in which it was cit[ed]
written in Russian by Dr. Svetlana G. Federova, edited by [...]
Colwell, and translated by Paul Woolf. If some authoritie[s],
particularly those in Russia and Canada, know the study,
as documentation, and then the Park Service denies U.S. cit[izens]
permission to even see it, I am puzzled.

All I want to know is what cannon is left at Sitka Natio[nal]
Monument. In 1965 and 1969 two officials, Romaine Hard[y],
Museum Aide, and Daniel R. Keuhn, Park Historian, wrote me
none of the cannon had the inscription of the mastercaster,
Charles Gascoigne. I published this fact recently, and imme-
diately Alexander Doll in South Laguna, California, wrote [me]
there are two eight-pounders at the foot of Kekur Hill in Sit[ka]
with Gascoigne's name on them.

Sincerely,

Dorothy F Regnery

Dorothy F. Regnery
(Mrs. David C.)

Mr. Shuly

H34-PHH

JUL 26 1972

Mrs. David C. Regnery
488 Westridge Drive
Portola Valley
Menlo Park, California 94025

Dear Mrs. Regnery:

As we indicated in our initial response to you, the footnote reference that you inquired about refers to one of the special studies undertaken by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings with the primary purpose of identifying historical properties of potential national significance. These are draft volumes prepared specifically for presentation to the Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. After their evaluations have been completed, the results are subsequently edited and are published in a hard-cover series.

We regret that you have encountered difficulty in examining a copy of the draft of the Alaska study. Our Regional Office functions have recently been reorganized and the National Survey functions as they affect the Regions have in many instances been shifted to the Service Center in Denver. This would explain their referring you to Mr. Mattos.

We feel sure that Mr. Mattos in his use of the phrase "for office use only" did not intend to imply that you could not see a copy. Undoubtedly the Service Center, as is the case with this office, has only several copies and can not send them out on loan. In addition, we prefer that they be used in the office. Serving the special purposes that they do, information in them could be readily misinterpreted by the layman. A historic property might, for example, have been recommended by the staff as possessing national significance. The review boards may not have agreed and what would appear from the book to be a national historic landmark might not be at all. Many of the draft studies are ten years or more older and the physical facts described have changed.

Your second letter makes clear precisely what it is that you wish to verify. We have examined our copy of the study and can tell you that the information you seek is not contained in this work.

The study does state that at the American Flag Raising Site six or seven old Russian iron cannons stand. There is no mention of the mastercaster.

We suggest that you write to the Superintendent of the Sitka National Monument who is: Superintendent Daniel R. Kuehn, General Superintendent, Alaska Group, Sitka National Monument, P.O. Box 738, Sitka, Alaska 99835. It should be relatively easy for one of his staff to check all remaining Russian cannon in the area and their identifying marks.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) A. R. Mortensen

A. R. Mortensen
Chief Historian

cc:
Director, Pacific Northwest Region w/c of inc.
Gen. Supt., Alaska Group, Sitka NM, Sitka, Alaska w/c of inc.
Chief, Alaska Task Force Office w/c of inc.
Mr. M. Mattes, Denver Service Center
LI
PHHS-Mr. Sheely w/c of inc.
OC-Mr. Swem " "
FNP:HJSheely:mc 7/24/72

HP-Alaska-Sitka NM

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-HH

OCT 31 1972

Memorandum

To: Director, Pacific Northwest Region

From: Chief Historian

Subject: Receipt of National Historic Landmark Biennial Inspection Report[s]

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of [a] biennial inspection report[s] for the following national historic landmark[s]:

American Flag Raising Site, Alaska
Old Sitka Site, Alaska
Russian Mission Orphanage, Alaska

Your continued cooperation in keeping us informed of further developments regarding landmarks in your Region, including changes of ownership and any potential threats to their integrity or existence, will be greatly appreciated.

/s/ Harry W. Pfanz

Harry W. Pfanz

cc:
PHHS-Mr. Sheely

HP - Alaska - American Flag Raising Site
Old Sitka Site
Russian Mission Orphanage

FNP:HJSheely:kr 10/30/72

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National Parks Centennial 1872-1972

INT: 6935-72

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

NOV 28 1972

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Secretary of the Interior

Subject: Landmark Recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, 67th Meeting, October 2-4, 1972

On the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby take the following actions:

1. Designated as National Historic Landmarks:

Connecticut

Old Newgate Prison and Copper Mine
Silas Deane House

Delaware

Old Court House

District of Columbia

Charles Evans Hughes House, 2223 R Street, N. W.
Memorial Continental Hall
National War College
Alexander Graham Bell's Volta Bureau

Massachusetts

General John Glover House
General Benjamin Lincoln House
General Rufus Putnam House
Kennedy Compound, Hyannis Port
Louis D. Brandeis House, Chatham
Norfolk County Courthouse
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. House, Beverly

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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New Hampshire

John Paul Jones House
General John Sullivan House

New Jersey

Old Barracks
Red Bank Battlefield
Elias Boudinot House, "Boxwood Hall"
Governor William Livingston House, "Liberty Hall"

New York

Fort Montgomery
Newtown Battlefield
Fort Klock
General Henry Knox' Headquarters
Fort Johnson (Sir John Johnson House)
Robert R. Livingston House, "Clermont"
Thomas Paine Cottage
Elihu Root House, 101 College Hill Road, Clinton
Alfred E. Smith House

Pennsylvania

Washington's Headquarters (Isaac Potts House)
General Frederick von Steuben's Headquarters
General Anthony Wayne House, "Waynesborough"

Rhode Island

General Nathanael Greene Homestead

Vermont

Mount Independence

Virginia

Fort Myer Historic District
Quarters #1 (Fort Myer)

West Virginia

General Horatio Gates House, "Traveller's Rest"

2. Designated as Registered Natural Landmarks:

American Samoa

Aunuu Island
Cape Taputapu
Fogamaa Crater
Leala Shoreline
Matafao Peak
Rainmaker Mountain
Vaiava Strait

Guam

Facpi Point
Fouha Point
Mount Lamlam
Punta de dos Amantes

Hawaii

Iao Valley
Koolau Range Pali
Mauna Kea
North Shore Cliffs

Illinois

Heron Pond and Wildcat Bluff Nature Preserve
Horseshoe Lake Nature Preserve
Mississippi Palisades
Volo Bog Nature Preserve
Wauconda Bog Nature Preserve

Nevada

Hot Creek Springs and Marsh
Ruby Marsh

Pennsylvania

Ferncliff Park
Ferncliff Wildlife and Wildflower Preserve
Florence Jones Reineman Wildlife Sanctuary
Hemlocks Natural Area
McConnell's Mill State Park

3. Designated as Registered National Environmental Education Landmarks:

Colorado

Balarat Center for Environmental Studies, Boulder County

Oklahoma

Goddard Youth Camp, Arbuckle Recreation Area, Murray County, Sulphur

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above actions.

Rogers C.B. Morton

PH

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

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OCT 26 1973

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Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Secretary of the Interior

Subject: Blair House, Washington, D. C. - Recommendation of Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, 69th Meeting, October 1-3, 1973

I concur with the action of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments in affirming the national significance granted to Blair House, Washington, D. C., in the initial studies of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings.

Accordingly, you are directed to take such steps as may be necessary to effectuate the listing of Blair House in the National Register of Historic Places, as a National Historic Landmark.

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

DA

NOV 7 1973

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Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Acting Secretary of the Interior John C. Whitaker

Subject: Landmark Recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments 69th Meeting, October 1-3, 1973

On the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby take the following actions:

1. Designated as National Historic Landmarks:

Alabama

William Lowndes Yancey Law Office
Barton Hall
City Hall (Mobile)
Gaineswood
St. Andrew's Church

Alaska

Cape Krusenstern Archeological District

Delaware

Stonum (George Read House)

District of Columbia

Washington Aqueduct
Ashburton House
U. S. Military Asylum, The Old Soldiers Home

Florida

Dade Battlefield

Georgia

John Ross House
Chieftains (Major John Ridge House)
Calhoun Mine
New Echota
Robert Toombs House
Bellevue
Carmichael House
State Capitol Building
P. L. Hay House
Scarborough House (Thomasville)
The Octagon House
William Scarbrough House
Tupper-Barnett House
Governor's Mansion

Maine

Fort Kent
Fort Western

Maryland

Fort Frederick
Kennedy Farm (John Brown's Headquarters)
Peggy Stewart House

Massachusetts

Charles Sumner House
Caleb Cushing House
Joseph Story House

Mississippi

Beauvoir (Jefferson Davis House)

New York

Winfield Scott House (24 West 12th Street, New York, N. Y.)

North Carolina

Hinton Rowan Helper House
Hayes Plantation
Market House
Playmakers Theatre
State Capitol

South Carolina

Old Ninety Six and Star Fort
The Exchange and Provost
Snee Farm (Charles Pinckney Home)
Governor John Rutledge House
Colonel John Stuart House
Ainsley Hall House
William Blacklock House
Church of the Holy Cross
Parish House of the Circular Congregational Church
Farmers' and Exchange Bank
The Fireproof Building
The Huguenot Church
Lancaster County Courthouse
Lancaster County Jail
Joseph Manigault House
Market Hall and Sheds
Marshlands
Milford Plantation
Old Marine Hospital
Robert William Roper House
Nathaniel Russell House
St. Philip's Episcopal Church
Simons-Edwards House
South Carolina State Hospital Mills Building
The Unitarian Church
Beaufort Historic District (boundaries to be the same as those of the National Register of Historic Places entry made by State nomination)

Robert Barnwell Rhett House
First Baptist Church
Hibernian Hall

Tennessee

Hiram Masonic Lodge No. 7

Virginia

Saratoga (General Daniel Morgan House)
Hanover County Courthouse

2. Designated as Registered Natural Landmarks

Alabama

Newsome Sinks Karst Area

California

Pixley Vernal Pools

Colorado

Garden Park Fossil Area
Morrison Fossil Area

Connecticut

McLean Game Refuge Natural Areas

Indiana

Hemmer Woods
Hoot Woods
Kramer Woods
Meltzer Woods
Tamarack Bog Nature Preserve
Wesselman Park Woods

Michigan

Strangmoor Bog

Montana

Bridger Fossil Area
Cloverly Formation Site

Tennesee

Big Bone Cave
Cedar Glades Natural Area
Conley Hole
Cumberland Caverns
Grassy Cove Karst Area
Lost Sea (Craighead Caverns)

Vermont

Cornwall Swamp

Virginia

Butler Cave-Breathing Cave
Grand Caverns
Luray Caverns

West Virginia

Greenbrier Caverns
Greenville Saltpeter Cave
Lost World Caverns
Sennett-Thorn Mountain Cave System
Swago Karst Area

Wisconsin

Abraham's Woods
Cedarburg Bog
Chippewa River Bottoms
Chiwaukee Prairie
Finnerud Forest Scientific Area
Flambeau River Hemlock-Hardwood Forest
Kakagon Sloughs
Spruce Lake Bog
Summerton Bog
Wyalusing Hardwood Forest

Wyoming

Bone Cabin Fossil Area

3. Redesignation, as enlarged, of previously designated natural landmarks

California

Pygmy Forest

Indiana

Donaldson Cave System and Woods

Wyoming

Como Bluff
Lance Creek Fossil Area

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above actions.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

May 13, 1974

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Secretary of the Interior

Subject: Green Springs Historic District, Louisa County, Virginia

On the recommendation of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby designate Green Springs Historic District, Louisa County, Virginia as a National Historic Landmark.

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above action.

Rogers C B Morton

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MAY 1 11 42 AM '74

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

May 13, 1974

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Secretary of the Interior

Subject: Green Springs Historic District, Louisa County, Virginia

On the recommendation of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby designate Green Springs Historic District, Louisa County, Virginia as a National Historic Landmark.

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above action.

(sgd) Rogers C. B. Morton

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

MAY 30 1974

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton

Subject: Landmark Recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments 70th meeting, April 22-24, 1974

On the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby take the following actions:

1. Designated as National Historic Landmarks:

Alabama

Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery, Alabama

Connecticut

Kimberly Mansion, Glastonbury, Connecticut

District of Columbia

Sewell-Belmont House, Washington, D. C.
Samuel Gompers House, Washington, D. C. (2122 First Street, N. W.)
American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.
American Peace Society, Washington, D. C.
General Oliver Otis Howard House, Washington, D. C.

Illinois

Ida B. Wells - Barnett House, Chicago, Illinois

Iowa

Fort Des Moines Provisional Army Officer Training School, Des Moines, Iowa

Kansas

Lecompton Constitution Hall, Lecompton, Kansas
Marais des Cygnes Massacre Site, Trading Post, Kansas

Louisiana

Acadian House, St. Martinville, Louisiana
Hermann-Grima House, New Orleans, Louisiana
Shadows-on-the-Teche, New Orleans, Louisiana
San Francisco Plantation House, Reserve, Louisiana
Gallier House, New Orleans, Louisiana
Pontalba Buildings, New Orleans, Louisiana
Gallier Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana
Old State Capitol, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
St. Patrick's Church, New Orleans, Louisiana
St. Mary's Assumption Church, New Orleans, Louisiana
The Garden District, New Orleans, Louisiana
The Courthouse and Lawyers' Row Historic District, Clinton, Louisiana
Yucca Plantation, Melrose, Louisiana
Port Hudson Battlefield, Port Hudson, Louisiana

Maine

Governor's House, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Togus, Maine
Sabbathday Lake Shaker Village, Sabbathday Lake, Maine
Neal Dow House, Portland, Maine

Massachusetts

Fruitlands, Harvard, Massachusetts
John B. Gough House, Boylston, Massachusetts
Margaret Fuller House, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Liberty Farm, Worcester, Massachusetts
Samuel Gridley and Julia Ward Howe House, Boston, Massachusetts
African Meeting House, Boston, Massachusetts
Paul Cuffe Farm, Westport, Massachusetts
Daniel Webster Law Office and Library, Marshfield, Massachusetts

Mississippi

House on Ellicott's Hill, Natchez, Mississippi
Auburn, Natchez, Mississippi
Arlington, Natchez, Mississippi
Melrose, Natchez, Mississippi
Waverley, West Point, Mississippi
Stanton Hall, Natchez, Mississippi
Ammadelle, Oxford, Mississippi
Commercial Bank and Banker's House, Natchez, Mississippi

New Hampshire

Daniel Webster Family Home, West Franklin, New Hampshire

New Jersey

The Factory--Speedwell Village, Morristown, New Jersey

New York

Millard Fillmore House, East Aurora, New York
Quarters A, U. S. Naval Facility, Brooklyn, New York
Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged, Auburn, New York
The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City
Henry Street Settlement and Neighborhood Playhouse, New York City

Ohio

Colonel Charles Young House, Wilberforce, Ohio
Joshua Reed Giddings Law Office, Jefferson, Ohio
Benjamin Lundy House, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio

Oklahoma

Murrell House, Park Hill, Oklahoma

Pennsylvania

Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Musical Fund Society Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Harmony, Harmony, Pennsylvania

Rhode Island

Battle of Rhode Island Site, Portsmouth, Rhode Island

South Carolina

Robert Smalls House, Beaufort, South Carolina
Stono River Slave Rebellion Site, Rantowles, South Carolina

Tennessee

Fort Pillow, Fort Pillow, Tennessee

Texas

Woodland, Huntsville, Texas

Virginia

The Virginia Military Institute Historic District, Lexington, Virginia
Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, Hampton, Virginia

Wisconsin

Little White Schoolhouse, Ripon, Wisconsin

2. Designated as Registered Natural Landmarks

Alabama

Beaverdam Creek Swamp
Dismals
Mobile-Tensaw River Bottomlands

Arizona

Onyx Cave

California

Anza-Borrego Desert State Park
Nipomo Dunes-Point Sal Coastal Area
San Felipe Creek Area

Georgia

Camp E. F. Boyd Natural Area
Lewis Island Tract
Sag Ponds Natural Area
Spooner Springs

Idaho

Cassia Silent City of Rocks

Illinois

Funks Grove
La Rue-Pine Hills Ecological Area

Indiana

Hoosier Prairie
Pioneer Mothers' Memorial Forest
Shrader-Weaver Woods

Kentucky

Henderson Sloughs

Massachusetts

Hawley Bog

Michigan

Northern Hardwood Natural Area

New Mexico

Fort Stanton Cave
Torgac Cave

New York

Iona Island Marsh

North Carolina

Green Swamp
Long Hope Creek Spruce Bog
Mount Mitchell State Park
Mount Jefferson State Park
Nags Head Woods and Jockey Ridge
Piedmont Beech Natural Area
Pilot Mountain
Stone Mountain

Rhode Island

Ell Pond

South Carolina

Congaree River Swamp

Tennessee

May Prairie
Piney Falls

3. Redesignation, as enlarged, of previously designated natural landmark

Wisconsin

Ridges Sanctuary-Toft's Point-Mud Lake Area

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above actions.

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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Memorandum

DEC -2 1974

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Secretary of the Interior (sgd) Rogers C. B. Morton

Subject: Landmark Recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, 71st Meeting, October 7-10, 1974

On the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby take the following actions:

1. Designated as National Historic Landmarks

Alabama

Talladega College - Swayne Hall, Talladega, Alabama

Delaware

Jacob Broom House, Montchanin, Delaware
Lombardy Hall, Wilmington, Delaware

Florida

Mary McLeod Bethune Home, Daytona Beach, Florida

Georgia

Atlanta University - Stone Hall, Atlanta, Georgia

Kentucky

Berea College - Lincoln Hall, Berea, Kentucky

Louisiana

James H. Dillard Home, New Orleans, Louisiana
Oak Alley Plantation, Vacherie, Louisiana
United States Custom House, New Orleans, Louisiana

Mississippi

Dunleith, Natchez, Mississippi

New Hampshire

Governor John Langdon Mansion, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
Ladd - Gilman House, Exeter, New Hampshire

New Mexico

Zuni-Cibola complex (Hawikuh, Yellow House, Kechipbowa and Great Kiva)

New York

King Manor, New York, New York

Ohio

Cincinnati Music Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio

South Carolina

Penn School, Frogmore, South Carolina
Snow's Island, Florence County, South Carolina

Tennessee

Fisk University - Jubilee Hall, Nashville, Tennessee

Texas

Governor's Mansion, Austin, Texas

Virginia

Virginia Randolph Cottage, Glenallen, Virginia

2. Designated as Registered Natural Landmarks

Arizona

Canelo Hills Cienega, Santa Cruz County

Arkansas

Big Lake Natural Area, Mississippi County
White River Sugarberry Natural Area, Desha County

Florida

Devil's Millhopper, Alachua County
Emeralda Marsh, Lake and Marion Counties
Osceola Natural Area, Baker County
Paynes Prairie, Alachua County
San Felasco Hammock, Alachua County

Georgia

Okefenokee Swamp, Ware, Charlton, and Clinch Counties

Indiana

Beckville Woods, Montgomery County
Cabin Creek Raised Bog, Randolph County
Davis-Purdue Natural Forest, Randolph County
Dunes Nature Preserve, Porter County
Officers' Woods, Jefferson County
Rocky Hollow-Falls Canyon Nature Preserve, Parke County

Maryland

Belt Woods, Prince Georges County

Missouri

Cupola Pond, Ripley County

Ohio

Arthur B. Williams Memorial Forest, Cuyahoga County
Blacklick Woods, Fairfield County
Crall Woods, Ashland County
Fort Hill State Memorial, Highland County
Goll Woods, Fulton County
Hazelwood Botanical Preserve, Hamilton County

Oklahoma

Devil's Canyon, Canadian County
McCurtain County Wilderness Area, McCurtain County

Pennsylvania

Cranberry Bog, Monroe County
Reynolds Spring and Algerine Swamp Bogs, Tioga County

Tennessee

Arnold Engineering Development Center Natural Areas, Coffee County

Virginia

Charles C. Steirly Natural Area, Sussex County
Rich Hole, Rockbridge County
Smoot Tract, King George County

West Virginia

Big Run Bog, Tucker County
Blister Run Swamp, Randolph County
Canaan Valley, Tucker County
Cranberry Glades Botanical Area, Pocahontas County
Fisher Spring Run Bog, Tucker County
Gaudineer Scenic Area, Randolph and Pocahontas Counties
Shavers Mountain Spruce-Hemlock Stand, Randolph County

3. Redesignation as enlarged of previously designated natural landmark

Ohio

Buzzardroost Rock-Lynx Prairie-The Wilderness, Adams County

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above actions.

United States Department of the Interior

MAY 16 RECD

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

MAY 15 1975

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Acting Secretary of the Interior

Subject: Landmark Recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, 72nd Meeting, April 21-23, 1975, Washington, D. C.

On the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby take the following actions:

1. Designated as National Historic Landmarks

California

Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California

Connecticut

First Church of Christ, Farmington, Connecticut
Edward W. Morley House, West Hartford, Connecticut
Russell Henry Chittenden House, New Haven, Connecticut

District of Columbia

Elliott Coues House, Washington, D. C.
Timothy Caldwell-Monroe-Adams-Abbe House, Washington, D. C.
Blanche K. Bruce House, Washington, D. C.
Mary Church Terrell House, Washington, D. C.

Florida

British Fort, Sumatra, Florida

CONSERVE AMERICA'S ENERGY

Save Energy and You Serve America!

Illinois

Dr. Daniel Hale Williams House, Chicago, Illinois
Oscar Stanton De Priest House, Chicago, Illinois
David Davis House, Bloomington, Illinois
Lyman Trumbull House, Alton, Illinois
Auditorium Building, Chicago, Illinois
Rookery Building, Chicago, Illinois
Carson, Pirie Scott and Company Building, Chicago, Illinois

Iowa

James B. Weaver House, Bloomfield, Iowa

Louisiana

United States Mint, New Orleans Branch, Louisiana

Maine

Thomas B. Reed House, Portland, Maine

Maryland

Henry August Rowland House, Baltimore, Maryland
Ira Remsen House, Baltimore, Maryland

Massachusetts

Count Rumford Birthplace, Woburn, Massachusetts
George D. Birkhoff House, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Percy Bridgman House, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Mississippi

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar House, Oxford, Mississippi

Nebraska

J. Sterling Morton House, Nebraska City, Nebraska

New Hampshire

Salmon P. Chase Birth place and Boyhood Home, Cornish, New Hampshire

Memo May 15, 1975.

New Jersey

Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, Tenafly, New Jersey

New Mexico

Village of Columbus and Camp Furlong, Columbus, New Mexico

New York

Roscoe Conkling House, Utica, New York
Hamilton Fish House, New York City
John W. Draper House, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, New York
Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City
General Electric Research Laboratory, Schenectady, New York
Prudential Building, Buffalo, New York
Central Synagogue, New York City
Matthew Henson Residence, New York City
Lemuel Haynes House, South Granville, New York

North Carolina

Union Tavern, Milton, North Carolina
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, North Carolina

Ohio

Cleveland Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio
Plum Street Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio
John Mercer Langston House, Oberlin, Ohio
William McKinley Tomb, Canton, Ohio
The Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge

Oklahoma

101 Ranch Historic District, Marland, Oklahoma
Boley Historic District. Boley, Oklahoma

Pennsylvania

Edward Drinker Cope House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Gemeinhaus-Lewis David de Schweinitz Residence, Bethlehem, Pennsylvani
The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Simon Cameron House, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Matthew S. Quay House, Beaver, Pennsylvania

Texas

Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas

Utah

Old City Hall, Salt Lake City, Utah
Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah

Virginia

Maggie Lena Walker House, Richmond, Virginia

West Virginia

Wheeling Suspension Bridge

Wyoming

Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming

2. Designated as Registered Natural Landmarks

California

Deep Springs Marsh, Inyo County, California
Fish Slough, Mono and Inyo Counties, California
Mitchell Caverns and Winding Stair Cave, San Bernardino County, Calif.

Colorado

Russell Lakes, Saguache County, Colorado

Idaho

Hagerman Fauna Sites, Twin Falls County, Idaho

Iowa

Anderson Goose Lake, Hamilton County, Iowa
Dewey's Pasture and Smith's Slough, Clay and Palo Alto Counties, Iowa

Kentucky

Rock Creek Natural Area, Laurel County, Kentucky

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

5483

JAN 7 - 1976

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Secretary of the Interior

Subject: Landmark Recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks; Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, 73rd meeting, October 6-8, 1975, Washington, D. C.

On the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby take the following actions:

1. Designated as National Historic Landmarks

Connecticut

Lafayette B. Mendel House, New Haven 18 Trumbull St. New Haven Co.

District of Columbia

Robert Simpson Woodward House 1513 16th St. N.W.
David White House 1459 Girard St. N.W.

Hawaii

? Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement, Island of Molokai Katawao Co. ~~or Maui Co.~~

Illinois

Reliance Building, Chicago 32 North State St. Cook Co.
Leiter II Building, Chicago NE corner of South State St. and East Congress St. Cook Co.
Marquette Building, Chicago 140 South Dearborn St. Cook Co.
Glessner House, Chicago 1800 Prairie Ave. Cook Co.
Frank Lloyd Wright House and Studio, Oak Park 428 Forest Ave (Home) 951 Chicago Ave. (Studio) Cook Co.
Dana House, Springfield 301 Lawrence Ave. Sangamon Co.
Mr. Heine? ? ✓South Dearborn Street-Printing House Row Historic District, (Manhattan Building, Fisher Building, Old Colony Building, and Monadnock Building) Chicago
431-5 Dear
✓Kennicott Grove, Glenview Milwaukee and Lake Avenue Cook Co.

407 S. Dearborn

53 W Jackson Blvd

343 S. Dearborn

CONSERVE AMERICA'S ENERGY

Save Energy and You Serve America!

Iowa

Merchant's National Bank, Grinnell NW corner Fourth Ave. and Broad St. / Poweshiek co
Van Allen Store, Clinton NW corner Fifth Avenue and South Second Street Clinton co.
Old Capitol, Iowa City Center of Pentacrest, Univ. of Iowa, bounded by Washington, Madison, Jefferson and Clinton Sts. Johnson co.

Kansas

Nicodemus Historic District, Nicodemus Graham co. U.S. 24

Maryland

William H. Welch House, Baltimore 935 St. Paul St. Balt (in. city)
Elmer V. McCollum House, Baltimore 2301 Monticello Rd. Balt.

Massachusetts

Reginald A. Daly House, Cambridge 23 Hawthorn St. Middlesex co.
William Morris Davis House, Cambridge 17 Francis St. Middlesex co.
Theodore W. Richards House, Cambridge 15 Follen St. Middlesex co.
Elihu Thomson House, Swampscott 33 Elmwood Avenue Essex co.
George R. Minot House, Brookline 71 Sears Rd. Middlesex co.
Reginald A. Fessenden House, Newton 45 Waban Hill Rd. Middlesex co.

Minnesota

National Farmers' Bank, Owatonna NW corner of Broadway and Cedar Streets Steele co.

Nebraska

State Capitol, Lincoln 1445 K St. Lancaster co.

New Jersey

Albert Einstein House, Princeton 112 Mercer St. Mercer co.

New York

Irving Langmuir House, Schenectady 1176 Stratford Rd. / Schenectady co.
Edwin H. Armstrong House, Yonkers 1032 Warburton Ave. Westchester co.

Ohio

(Taft Mansion)
Martin Baum House, Cincinnati 316 Pike St. Hamilton co.

Pennsylvania

Hill-Physick-Keith House, Philadelphia 321 South Fourth St./Phil. co.
United States Naval Home, Philadelphia Grays Ferry Ave. At 24th St. Phila. co.

Wisconsin

Farmers' and Merchants' Union Bank, Columbus NW corner James St. and Broadway Columbia co.
Bradley House, Madison 106 North Prospect St. Dane co.
Administration Building and Research Tower-S. C. Johnson Company, Racine 1525 Howe St. Racine co.
Taliesin East, Spring Green T8N, R4E Section 30, Wyoming Township (Two miles' south of Spring Green) Iowa co.

2. Designated as Registered Natural Landmarks

Alaska

Iliamna Volcano
Redoubt Volcano

Arizona

Comb Ridge, Navajo County

California

American River Bluffs and Phoenix Park Vernal Pools, Sacramento County
Black Chasm Cave, Amador County
Cosumnes River Riparian Woodlands, Sacramento County

Colorado

Spanish Peaks, Huerfano and Las Animas Counties

Idaho

Big Southern Butte, Butte County
Hell's Half Acre Lava Field, Bonneville and Bingham Counties

Kansas

Rock City, Ottawa County

Kentucky

Red River Gorge, Menifee, Powell and Wolfe Counties

Michigan

Dead Stream Swamp, Roscommon and Missaukee Counties
Haven Hill State Natural Area, Oakland County
Newton Woods, Cass County
Tobico Marsh, Bay County
Toumey Woodlot, Ingham County

Nebraska

Valentine National Wildlife Refuge, Cherry County

New Jersey

Manahawkin Bottomland Hardwood Forest, Ocean County

New Mexico

Ghost Ranch, Rio Arriba County

Ohio

Mantua Swamp, Portage County
White Pine Bog Forest, Geauga County

Oregon

Fort Rock State Monument, Lake County
Newberry Crater, Deschutes County

South Carolina

John de la Howe Forest, McCormick County

South Dakota

Bijou Hills, Charles Mix County

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above actions.

Tom Kleppe
Sec.

Mr. Sheely

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Memorandum MAY 11, 1976

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Secretary of the Interior (Sgd) Tom Kleppe

Subject: Landmark Recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, 74th meeting, April 5-7, 1976, Washington, D. C.

On the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby take the following actions:

1. Designated as National Historic Landmarks

Arizona

Fort Huachuca

California

Hearst San Simeon Estate, "La Cuesta Encantada," San Simeon

Connecticut

Charles H. Norton House, Plainville

District of Columbia

St. Luke's Episcopal Church
Carter G. Woodson House
Charolette Forten Grimke House
Washington Navy Yard
U. S. Marine Corps Barracks and Commandant's House
Andrew Mellon Building

Florida

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa

CONSERVE AMERICA'S ENERGY

Save Energy and You Serve America!

Georgia

Fox Theatre, Atlanta
Owens-Thomas House, Savannah
Telfair Academy, Savannah
Green-Meldrim House, Savannah
Thomas E. Watson House, 310 Lumpkin Street, Thomson
Henry W. Grady House, Athens

Illinois

Arthur H. Compton House, Chicago
Robert A. Millikan House, Chicago
Frank R. Lillie House, Chicago
Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable Homesite, Chicago

Indiana

General Lew Wallace Study, Crawfordsville

Kansas

William Allen White House, Emporia
Carry A. Nation House, Medicine Lodge

Massachusetts

William E. B. DuBois Boyhood Homesite, Great Barrington
William Monroe Trotter House, Dorchester
William C. Nell Residence, Boston
Maria Baldwin House, Cambridge

Michigan

Parke-Davis Laboratory, Detroit
Herbert H. Dow House, Midland

Mississippi

Oakland Memorial Chapel, Alcorn University, Alcorn
I. T. Montgomery House, Mound Bayou

Missouri

General John J. Pershing Boyhood Home, Laclede

Montana

Rankin Ranch, Avalanche Gulch

New Jersey

Lucy, the Margate Elephant, Margate
Cape May Historic District, Cape May
Old Queens, New Brunswick
Great Falls of the Passaic/S.U.M. Historic District

New York

James Weldon Johnson Residence, New York City
New York Amsterdam News Building, New York City
Will Marion Cook House, New York City
Louis Armstrong House, Corona
Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington Residence, New York City
Villa Lewaro, Irvington
Ralph Bunche House, Kew Gardens
John Roosevelt "Jackie" Robinson Residence, Brooklyn
Samuel J. Tilden House, New York City
Old New York County Courthouse, New York City
John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Estate, Mount Pleasant

Ohio

Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker House, Columbus
John B. Tytus House, Middletown

Pennsylvania

Fairmount Water Works, Philadelphia
Allegheny County Court House and Jail, Pittsburgh
Fallingwater, Mill Run
Henry O. Tanner Homesite, Philadelphia
Charles B. Dudley House, Altoona
Edward G. Acheson House, Monongahela
Smithfield Street Bridge, Pittsburgh

Rhode Island

Ocean Drive Historic District, Newport
Bellevue Avenue Historic District, Newport
Arcade, Providence
Lippitt House, Providence

South Carolina

Denmark Vesey House, Charleston
South Carolina State House, Columbia

Tennessee

Alvin Cullom York Farm, Fentress County

Texas

Galveston-East End Historic District
Galveston-The Strand Historic District
Samuel T. Rayburn House, Fannin County

Virginia

Charles Richard Drew House, Arlington
Benjamin Banneker: SW-9 Intermediate Boundary Stone, Arlington

2. Designated as Natural Landmarks

California

Sharktooth Hill, Kern County

Georgia

Big Hammock Natural Area, Tattnall County
Ebenezer Creek Swamp, Effingham County

Mississippi

Bienville Pines Scenic Area, Scott County
Green Ash-Overcup Oak-Sweetgum Research Natural Areas,
Sharkey County
Harrell Prairie Hill, Scott County

Montana

Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Beaverhead County

New York

Moss Island, Herkimer County

South Dakota

Cathedral Spires and Limber Pine Natural Area, Custer County

Texas

Palo Duro Canyon State Park, Randall and Armstrong Counties

Vermont

Battell Biological Preserve, Addison County
Canfield Fisher Memorial Pines, Bennington County

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above actions.

cc:
FW
Secretary's Reading files (2)
Secretary's files
D
DD
DI
L
LA-Luikens
LS-Whitlock
~~PS-Heine~~
NPSC-Frank Ugolini
FNP:SMLuikens:sml 4/15/76

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

MAY 11 1976

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Secretary of the Interior

Subject: Landmark Recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, 74th meeting, April 5-7, 1976, Washington, D. C.

On the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby take the following actions:

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Fort Huachuca

California

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Connecticut

Charles H. Norton House, Plainville

District of Columbia

St. Luke's Episcopal Church
Carter G. Woodson House
Charolette Forten Grimke House
Washington Navy Yard
U. S. Marine Corps Barracks and Commandant's House
Andrew Mellon Building

Florida

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa

CONSERVE AMERICA'S ENERGY

Save Energy and You Serve America!

Georgia

Fox Theatre, Atlanta
Owens-Thomas House, Savannah
Telfair Academy, Savannah
Green-Meldrim House, Savannah
Thomas E. Watson House, 310 Lumpkin Street, Thomson
Henry W. Grady House, Athens

Illinois

Arthur H. Compton House, Chicago
Robert A. Millikan House, Chicago
Frank R. Lillie House, Chicago
Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable Homesite, Chicago

Indiana

General Lew Wallace Study, Crawfordsville

Kansas

William Allen White House, Emporia
Carry A. Nation House, Medicine Lodge

Massachusetts

William E. B. DuBois Boyhood Homesite, Great Barrington
William Monroe Trotter House, Dorchester
William C. Nell Residence, Boston
Maria Baldwin House, Cambridge

Michigan

Parke-Davis Laboratory, Detroit
Herbert H. Dow House, Midland

Mississippi

Oakland Memorial Chapel, Alcorn University, Alcorn
I. T. Montgomery House, Mound Bayou

Missouri

General John J. Pershing Boyhood Home, Laclede

Montana

Rankin Ranch, Avalanche Gulch

New Jersey

Lucy, the Margate Elephant, Margate
Cape May Historic District, Cape May
Old Queens, New Brunswick
Great Falls of the Passaic/S.U.M. Historic District

New York

James Weldon Johnson Residence, New York City
New York Amsterdam News Building, New York City
Will Marion Cook House, New York City
Louis Armstrong House, Corona
Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington Residence, New York City
Villa Lewaro, Irvington
Ralph Bunche House, Kew Gardens
John Roosevelt "Jackie" Robinson Residence, Brooklyn
Samuel J. Tilden House, New York City
Old New York County Courthouse, New York City
John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Estate, Mount Pleasant

Ohio

Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker House, Columbus
John B. Tytus House, Middletown

Pennsylvania

Fairmount Water Works, Philadelphia
Allegheny County Court House and Jail, Pittsburgh
Fallingwater, Mill Run
Henry O. Tanner Homesite, Philadelphia
Charles B. Dudley House, Altoona
Edward G. Acheson House, Monongahela
Smithfield Street Bridge, Pittsburgh

Rhode Island

Ocean Drive Historic District, Newport
Bellevue Avenue Historic District, Newport
Arcade, Providence
Lippitt House, Providence

South Carolina

Denmark Vesey House, Charleston
South Carolina State House, Columbia

Tennessee

Alvin Cullom York Farm, Fentress County

Texas

Galveston-East End Historic District
Galveston-The Strand Historic District
Samuel T. Rayburn House, Fannin County

Virginia

Charles Richard Drew House, Arlington
Benjamin Banneker: SW-9 Intermediate Boundary Stone, Arlington

2. Designated as Natural Landmarks

California

Sharktooth Hill, Kern County

Georgia

Big Hammock Natural Area, Tattnall County
Ebenezer Creek Swamp, Effingham County

Mississippi

Bienville Pines Scenic Area, Scott County
Green Ash-Overcup Oak-Sweetgum Research Natural Areas,
Sharkey County
Harrell Prairie Hill, Scott County

Montana

Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Beaverhead County

New York

Moss Island, Herkimer County

South Dakota

Cathedral Spires and Limber Pine Natural Area, Custer County

Texas

Palo Duro Canyon State Park, Randall and Armstrong Counties

Vermont

Battell Biological Preserve, Addison County
Canfield Fisher Memorial Pines, Bennington County

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above actions.

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

DEC 8 1976

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Secretary of the Interior

Subject: Landmark Recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, 75th meeting, October 4-6, 1976, Washington, D. C.

On the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby take the following actions:

1. Designated as National Historic Landmarks

Alabama

Henry D. Clayton House, Clayton
Montgomery Union Station, Montgomery

California

Edwin Powell Hubble House, San Marino

District of Columbia

Mary Ann Shadd Cary House
William E. Borah Apartment No. 21, Windsor Lodge
Newton D. Baker House
Oscar W. Underwood House
Hiram W. Johnson House

Florida

Pensacola Naval Air Station Historic District, Pensacola

Georgia

Sweet Auburn Historic District, Atlanta
Central of Georgia Depot, Savannah

Illinois

Charles G. Dawes House, Evanston
Robert S. Abbott House, Chicago

Iowa

William P. Hepburn House, Clarinda

Louisiana

Edward Douglass White House, Thibodaux

Maryland

Mount Royal Station, Baltimore

Massachusetts

Henry Cabot Lodge Residence, Nahant
Arthur D. Little, Inc. Building, Cambridge

Minnesota

Frank B. Kellogg House, St. Paul
Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr. House, Little Falls
Andrew J. Volstead House, Granite Falls

Mississippi

Pemberton's Headquarters, Vicksburg

Missouri

"Champ" Clark House, Bowling Green
Scott Joplin Residence, St. Louis
Joseph Erlanger House, St. Louis
Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis

Montana

Burton K. Wheeler House, Butte

New Jersey

Abbott Farm Historic District, vicinity of Trenton
T. Thomas Fortune House, Red Bank

New York

James Hall's Office, Albany
Bartow Pell Mansion Museum, Bronx
Sailor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island
Trinity Church and Graveyard, New York City
St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City
United States Custom House, New York City
Dakota Apartments, New York City
Bayard-Condict Building, New York City
Grand Central Terminal, New York City
Chrysler Building, New York City
Armour-Stiner House, Irvington
Wycoff-Bennett Homestead, Brooklyn
St. George's Episcopal Church, New York City
Florence Mills House, New York City
Paul Robeson Residence, New York City
Claude McKay Residence, New York City

North Carolina

Josephus Daniels House, Raleigh

Ohio

Kirtland Temple, Kirtland

Pennsylvania

Delaware Canal, Easton to Bristol
Harrisburg Station and Trainshed, Harrisburg
Reading Terminal, Philadelphia
Frances Ellen Watkins Harper House, Philadelphia
Athenaeum of Philadelphia, Philadelphia
City Hall, Philadelphia
Memorial Hall, Philadelphia
Philadelphia Savings Fund Society Building, Philadelphia

Rhode Island

Fort Adams, Newport
Nelson W. Aldrich House, Providence

South Carolina

Chapelle Administration Building, Columbia

Tennessee

Rhea County Courthouse, Dayton
Nashville Union Station, Nashville

Texas

U.S.S. Texas, Houston
Hanger 9 (Brooks Air Force Base), San Antonio
John Nance Garner House, Uvalde

Utah

Reed O. Smoot House, Provo

Virginia

Main Street Station, Richmond
General William "Billy" Mitchell House, Middleburg
Carter Glass House (605 Clay Street), Lynchburg

Washington

Fort Worden, Port Townsend

2. Designated as Natural Landmarks

Arkansas

Lake Winona Natural Area, Saline County
Roaring Branch Research Natural Area, Polk County

California

Mt. Shasta, Siskiyou County

Florida

Florida Caverns Natural Area, Jackson County
Torreya State Park, Liberty County
Waccasassa Bay State Preserve, Levy County

Idaho

Sheep Rock, Adams County

Michigan

Black Spruce Bog Natural Area, Jackson County

Montana

Capitol Rock, Carter County

New Jersey

Pigeon Swamp, Middlesex County
William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest, Somerset County

South Dakota

The Castles, Harding County

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above actions.

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

MAY - 5 1977

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Secretary of the Interior

Subject: Landmark Recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, 76th meeting, April 18-20, 1977, Washington, D. C.

On the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby take the following actions:

1. Designated as National Historic Landmarks

California

Hotel del Coronado, Coronado
Mission Inn, Riverside
Paramount Theatre, Oakland
Bradbury Building, Los Angeles

Georgia

Martin Luther King, Jr. Historic District, Atlanta

Mississippi

Champion Hill Battlefield, Hinds County

Ohio

Ohio Theatre, Columbus
Cincinnati Union Terminal, Cincinnati
Glendale Historic District, Glendale

RECEIVED MAY 10 7 08 AM '' NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Oregon

Deady & Villard Halls, Eugene
Pioneer Courthouse, Portland
Skidmore-Old Town Historic District, Portland

South Dakota

Frawley Ranch, Lawrence County

Virginia

Thunderbird Archeological District, Warren County

Virgin Islands

Fort Christian, Charlotte Amalie

Washington

Pioneer Building, Pergola and Totem Pole, Seattle
Port Townsend

2. Approved boundary revisions of the following properties designated national historic landmarks:

Fort Huachuca, Cochise County, Arizona
Doughoregan Manor, Howard County, Maryland

3. Designated as Natural Landmarks

California

Torrey Pines State Reserve, San Diego County

Connecticut

Beckley Bog, Litchfield County

Maine

The Hermitage, Piscataquis County

Maryland

Long Green Creek and Sweathouse Branch Natural Area, Baltimore County

Massachusetts

North and South Rivers, Plymouth County

Missouri

Carroll Cave, Camden County

Montana

Middle Fork Canyon, Gallatin County

Pennsylvania

Titus and Wattsburg Bogs, Erie County
Tamarack Swamp, Warren County

Utah

Neffs Canyon Cave, Salt Lake County

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above actions.

Cecil D. Andrus

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Pacific Northwest Region
Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34
(PNR)MIC

October 7, 1977

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Preservation of Historic Properties, National Park Service
Attention: George Emery, Chief, Historic Sites Survey Division

From: Associate Regional Director, Management and Operations, Pacific Northwest Region

Subject: Reports on review visits to registered National Historic Landmarks

The enclosed "Visit" Reports (six in number) represent current reports on registered National Historic Landmarks located in Alaska. There remain eleven National Historic Landmarks requiring "Visit" Reports.

Also enclosed are two "Visit" Reports completed by the Alaska Area Office for the following two sites which we do not show in our records under the category of National Historic Landmarks.

Old Sitka Site: We show this National Historic Landmark as removed from the Federal Register, which status seems correct inasmuch as the site was not listed in the February 1, 1977, Federal Register.

Skagway Historic District and White Pass: This area now has National Park status.

The Alaska Area Office has previously reported that they have been unable to meet the required time schedule due to uncontrollable circumstances. Kindly refer to our letter of August 9, giving their reason for the delay. We are awaiting their completion of the landmark inspection assignment.

James B. Thompson

Enclosures 8

cc:
WASO, Chief, The Legislative Division w/c enc.
Attention: Mr. Eldon Reyer
Alaska Area Office

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mrs. Norma Roland, Room 5415
National Register of Historic Places

DATE: October 21, 1977

FROM : Mrs. Jo Anderson, National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region
601 Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101
PHONE: FTS 399-5952

SUBJECT: **National Historic Landmark: Old Sitka Site**
state of Alaska

We show the subject site as "removed from the Federal Register," but with no date for this action. Our records would appear to be correct, however, since the area was not listed in the February 1, 1977, Federal Register nor in the 1976 National Historic Landmarks booklet.

On October 6, 1977, Pauline Lemon of your office, in your absence, informed me that it appeared that the site should be in the Federal Register.

On October 7, 1977, we forwarded Alaska area National Historic Landmark annual "Visit Reports" to Mr. George Emery, included in which was one completed by the Alaska Area Office for Old Sitka Site. We called attention to the fact that this area appeared to have been removed from the Federal Register.

Will you please check your records and let me know the correct status of this landmark.

NOVEMBER 4, 1977: PER PHONE CALL FROM GEORGE EMERY--WASO:

THIS SHOULD BE LISTED AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK.

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NOV 8 1977

H3417-772

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region

From: Chief, Historic Sites Survey Division

Subject: National historic landmarks--Old Sitka and Skagway Historic District and White Pass, Alaska

On October 7, Mr. Thompson sent us visit reports on the above subject. It was assumed that these landmarks would not be continued on the authorized list.

Old Sitka was removed from national historic landmark lists after 1972 on the assumption that it was included in the enlarged Sitka National Historic Park. This has proved to be erroneous, of course, and we are taking steps to see that the error will be corrected in all pertinent publications. The status of Skagway was noted in the Director's Special Directive 77-9, of October 26, 1977, and its identity as a landmark will be retained.

(Sgd.) George F. Emery

George F. Emery

FNP:GF Emery:kr 11/8/77:523-5295
bcc: 001-Reading File
040
772-Reading File
772-Sheely

HP - Alaska - Old Sitka
Skagway Historic District and White Pass

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 772

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

DEC 22 1977

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Secretary of the Interior

Subject: Landmark Designations

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby take the following actions:

Designated as National Historic Landmarks

California

Gamble House, Pasadena
First Church of Christ Scientist, Berkeley
Balboa Park, San Diego

Georgia

Historic Augusta Canal and Industrial District, Augusta

Indiana

Clement Studebaker House, South Bend

Kansas

Norman No. 1 Oil Well, Neodesha

Louisiana

New Orleans Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans

Massachusetts

Boston Manufacturing Company, Waltham
Lowell Locks and Canals Historic District, Lowell
Nathan Appleton Residence, Boston

New Hampshire

Harrisville Historic District, Harrisville

New York

John A. Hartford House, Valhalla
Lorillard Snuff Mill, New York City
New York Cotton Exchange, New York City
Surrogate's Court, New York City
Grace Church, New York City
Third Judicial District Courthouse (Jefferson Market Courthouse), New York City
Chamber of Commerce, New York City

North Carolina

W. T. Blackwell and Company Tobacco Factory, Durham

Ohio

Charles F. Kettering House, Kettering
People's Federal Savings and Loan Association, Sidney
Ohio Statehouse, Columbus

Oklahoma

E. W. Marland Mansion, Ponca City

Oregon

Timberline Lodge, Mount Hood

Pennsylvania

Gruber Wagon Works, Reading
Philadelphia Contributionship, Philadelphia

Tennessee

Isaac Franklin Plantation, Gallatin

Texas

Lubbock Lake Site, vicinity of Lubbock

Virginia

Reynolds Homestead, Critz
Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above actions.

(Sgd) Cecil D. Andrus

cc:
FW
Secretary's files
Secretary's reading file
001
002
003
160
170
700
760
772
040
FNP:SMLuikens:sml 10/25/77
rewritten 12/5/77

SUPPLEMENT

Designations as of January 1, 1978

ALASKA

OLD SITKA, Starrigavan, Baranof Island. 1799.
Site of Redoubt St. Michael, a Russian trading post established in 1799 and destroyed by Indians in 1802. June 13, 1962.

CALIFORNIA

BALBOA PARK, California Quadrangle 41, San Diego County. 1915, 1935.
Bertram Goodhue, Carleton Winslow, Sr., Richard Requa, Walter Dorwin Teague.
Used today as San Diego's cultural center, the buildings are some of the finest Spanish-Baroque Revival structures in America. The complex was constructed for the Panama-California Exposition in 1915 and expanded for the California-Pacific International Exposition in 1935.
December 22, 1977.

BRADBURY BUILDING, 304 South Broadway, Los Angeles. 1893,
George H. Wyman.
Load bearing walls open into a light-filled court of glass and cast iron. A visionary structure that had no local influence, it is admired today for its structure and use of glowing material and soft lighting. May 5, 1977.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, 2619 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Alameda County. 1910. Bernard Ralph Maybeck.
This masterpiece was created of stock contemporary materials but is based stylistically on Japanese, Byzantine, Gothic and Romanesque architecture. December 22, 1977.

DAVID B. GAMBLE HOUSE, 4 Westmoreland Place, Pasadena, Los Angeles County. 1908. Greene and Greene.
This beautiful summer house in the California Bungalow style exemplifies the Arts and Crafts movement in the early years of the 20th. Century. Contemporary with Frank Lloyd Wright's "Prairie Houses," this house is the finest surviving example of the work of Greene and Greene. December 22, 1977.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, 1500 Orange Street, Coronado. 1887
James Merritt and Watson Reid.
Built in less than one year, it is one of the great luxury seashore hotels in the United States, the first to use electric lighting on a large scale. May 5, 1977.

MISSION INN, 5th and 7th, Main and Orange Streets, Riverside.
1902-1950. Beaton, Hunt, Gray and Wilson.
The largest Mission-Revival building in California; contains a hotel, shops and a chapel. May 5, 1977.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE, 2025 Broadway, Oakland. 1931.
Timothy Pflueger.
One of the two remaining great Art Deco movie palaces left in America (with Radio City Music Hall, N.Y.). Recently restored.
May 5, 1977.

FLORIDA

BRITISH FORT, Six miles southwest of Sumatra, Sumatra, Franklin County. 1814.
Site of a fort established by the British in 1814 in conjunction with the War of 1812. After the war the fort became known as Negro Fort, because of the runaway slaves that occupied it. In 1816 the U.S. Army destroyed the fort, an action that contributed to the outbreak of the first Seminole War. May 15, 1975.

FORT SAN CARLOS DE BARRANCAS, Pensacola, Gulf Island National Seashore, Escambia County. 1787.
A semicircular brick fortification, this fort was an important northern outpost of the Spanish Caribbean empire until Andrew Jackson captured it in 1814 in response to British-Spanish collaboration in the War of 1812. October 9, 1960.

GEORGIA

HISTORIC AUGUSTA CANAL AND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT, west bank of the Savannah River, Augusta, Richmond County. 1845-1880's.
Intact canal system and mills representative of the industrial aspect of the New South movement. The best-surviving example of an engineering system singularly important to the Southeastern United States.
December 22, 1977.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. HISTORIC DISTRICT, Atlanta, Georgia.
The district includes the environs in which Martin Luther King, Jr. grew up. His birth home, grave, and the church which he served as assistant pastor, are special units of the district. May 5, 1977.

INDIANA

JOSEPH BAILLY HOMESTEAD, west of Porter on U.S. 20 in Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Porter County. 1822.
Log house and log storehouse that are the remains of a trading post established in 1822 by Joseph Bailly as a stopping place and social center for Indian and white travelers. December 29, 1962.

CLEMENT STUDEBAKER HOUSE, 620 W. Washington Avenue, South Bend, St. Joseph County. 1889.
The major contributor to the Studebaker Bros. Co., the largest producer of horse-drawn vehicles in the world by the 1890's, made his home here from 1889-1906. The company was the only U.S. wagon firm to convert successfully to automobiles. December 22, 1977.

KANSAS

NORMAN NO. 1 OIL WELL, Mill and First Streets, Neodesha, Wilson County. 1892.
Norman No. 1 was the well that opened the vast Mid-Continent oil field which became the major producing field by 1900. The Mid-Continent Field yielded over half the U.S. oil supply into the 1930's. Contributed to the breaking of the Standard Oil monopoly. December 22, 1977.

KENTUCKY

THE COVINGTON AND CINCINNATI SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Covington, Kenton County. 1856-1867.
At the time of its completion in 1867 this John A. Roebling designed suspension bridge was the longest in the world. It remains today one of the Nation's foremost suspension bridges. May 15, 1975.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING, 231 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Orleans County. 1921.
Eight-storied, steel-framed, and stone building represents New Orleans as the principal spot market of the world and leading futures market next to New York and Liverpool until the 1920's. Associated with Henry G. Hester, the "Father of Cotton Statistics," whose work reduced investment risk. December 22, 1977.

MASSACHUSETTS

NATHAN APPLETON RESIDENCE, 39-40 Beacon Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1817.
Residence (1821-1861) of the founder of the first textile sales agency and the financial and mercantile mind in developing the Boston Manufacturing Co., the first modern integrated factory in the United States. December 22, 1977.

BOSTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 144 Moody Street, Waltham, Middlesex County. 1813-1843.
This manufacturing complex represents the first truly modern factory in the United States. Employing innovative power looms, it signaled the birth of American mechanics and ended U.S. dependence on British technology. It laid the technical basis for a fundamental reorganization of the factory system. December 22, 1977.

BOSTON NAVAL SHIPYARD, East of Chelsea Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1800.
From 1800 to 1974 the Boston Naval Shipyard functioned as one of the most important shipyards in the United States. The yard pioneered in modern ship construction and for over a century manufactured all of the Navy's rope. November 13, 1966.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT, Breed's Hill, Boston, Suffolk County. 1825.
Four-acre park containing a 220' granite obelisk that commemorates the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. January 20, 1961.

FANEUIL HALL, Dock Square, Boston, Suffolk County. 1740-1742.
Given to the city by Peter Faneuil in 1740, Faneuil Hall with its market and meeting hall served as a focal point of Colonial protest against British rule and also as a center in the Boston abolition movement. October 9, 1960.

LOWELL LOCKS AND CANALS HISTORIC DISTRICT, Lowell, Middlesex. 1796-1848.
Canal system which led to the supremacy of Lowell as the cotton textile manufacturing center of the United States, and helped evolve the first instance of an industrialized American city. Contains virtually unaltered waterways and little-altered mills and machinery. December 22, 1977.

MASSACHUSETTS

OLD NORTH CHURCH (Christ Church-Episcopal), 193 Salem Street, Boston, Suffolk County. 1723-1740.
Built according to Christopher Wren's English church designs, this Georgian church became famous on April 18, 1775, when patriots waved lanterns from its belfry to warn their compatriots across the Charles River that the British were advancing towards Lexington and Concord. January 20, 1961.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE, Milk and Washington Streets, Boston, Suffolk County. 1729-1730.
This Georgian building was the scene of numerous pre-Revolutionary War protest meetings, one of which preceeded the December 16, 1773, Boston Tea Party. October 9, 1960.

OLD STATEHOUSE, Washington and State Streets, Boston, Suffolk County. 1748.
Excellent example of late Georgian architecture, the Old Statehouse served this function from 1776 to 1798 and was the Boston city hall from 1830 to 1840. October 9, 1960.

PAUL REVERE HOUSE, 19 North Square, Boston, Suffolk County. c. 1676.
Home of the famous silversmith and patriot who on April 18, 1775, warned that, "the British are coming." January 20, 1961.

U.S.S. CONSTITUTION, Boston Naval Shipyard, Boston, Suffolk County. 1797.
Affectionately known as "Old Ironsides," the U.S.S. Constitution distinguished herself in the undeclared naval war with France, in sea battles with Barbary pirates, and during the War of 1812.
December 19, 1960.

MISSISSIPPI

CHAMPION HILL BATTLEFIELD, Hinds County, Mississippi.
The Civil War battle of Champion Hill was a crucial Union victory in the campaign for Vicksburg, 1863. In this battle, General Ulysses Grant's Union Army forced the retreat of General John C. Pemberton's Confederate forces into the defenses of Vicksburg, May 16, 1863. The siege of Vicksburg followed, and on July 4, 1863, the Confederates surrendered. May 5, 1977.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

HARRISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT, Harrisville, Cheshire County. 1774-1900.
Harrisville is the only American industrial community of the early 19th century that still survives in its original form. Its complex of mills, boarding and workers' houses, dwellings, churches, stores and other buildings is virtually intact and free from intrusions. December 22, 1977.

NEW YORK

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway at 10th Street, New York, New York County. 1846. James Renwick, Jr.
Renwick at the age of 25 designed this "archaeologically" correct church in the English taste. He later created St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue, another brilliant demonstration of the Gothic Revival style. December 22, 1977.

JOHN A. HARTFORD HOUSE, 75 Grasslands Road, Valhalla, Westchester County. c. 1932.
Home (1930-51) of the merchandising genius of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, the first nationwide chain-store company dating back to 1859. Under Hartford's leadership in 1912 the firm was expanded to become the largest retailer in the Nation by the mid-twentieth century. December 22, 1977.

LORILLARD SNUFF MILL, New York Botanical Garden, The Bronx, Bronx County. 1840.
Constructed in 1840 by the P. Lorillard Company, the Lorillard Snuff Mill is the Nation's oldest extant tobacco factory and a symbol of the importance of tobacco in the development of commerce and industry in the 19th. Century. December 22, 1977.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 65 Liberty Street, New York, New York County. 1768.
Founded in 1768 the prestigious New York Chamber of Commerce served as the organizational prototype for the development of this important institution for promoting the interests of American business on the local, State, and national levels. December 22, 1977.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE (India House), One Hannover Square, New York, New York County. 1870.
The foundation of the New York Cotton Exchange in 1870 marked the end of the factorage system for marketing America's most important 19th Century domestic crop and also the growth of today's futures trading system for buying and selling commodities. December 22, 1977.

SURROGATE'S COURT (HALL OF RECORDS), 31 Chambers Street, New York, New York County. 1899-1907. James R. Thomas, Horgan and Slattery.
Modelled after the Hotel de Ville in Paris, this structure is the most accurate representation of this "style official" in New York City.
December 22, 1977.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURTHOUSE, (Jefferson Market Courthouse), Sixth Avenue at 10th Street, New York, New York County. 1874-1877. Frederick C. Withers.
Known as a church architect and the author of Gallaudet College, this building in the "Ruskinian" or "Venetian" style is Withers best known work. December 22, 1977.

NORTH CAROLINA

W. T. BLACKWELL AND COMPANY TOBACCO FACTORY, 201 West Pettigrew Street, Durham, Durham County. 1874.
This factory was the original home of Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco, the first truly national tobacco brand. In processing and promoting Bull Durham, W. T. Blackwell and Company introduced production, packaging, and marketing techniques that made Bull Durham a part of American folklore. December 22, 1977.

OHIO

CINCINNATI UNION TERMINAL, 1301 Western Avenue. 1933. Fellheimer and Wagner.
One of the last grand-scale terminals in the Art Deco style, it is also a masterpiece of planning by Paul Cret, architect. When completed it cost $ 41,000,000, accommodated 17,000 people and 216 trains daily.
May 5, 1977.

OHIO

GLENDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT, East of State Route 4, North of State Route 126, C & O - B & O Railroad right-of-way. 1851.
One of the earliest American communities laid out on the irregular, "picturesque" plan derived from cemetery design as opposed to the rectangular grid then commonly used. May 5, 1977.

CHARLES F. KETTERING HOUSE, 3965 Southern Boulevard, Kettering, Montgomery County. 1914-1958.
Home of the founder of the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company (Delco) and head of General Motors research activities, Kettering made many significant contributions to the development of the gasoline and diesel engines that transformed American transportation in the 20th Century. December 22, 1977.

OHIO STATEHOUSE, Southeast corner, Broad and High Street, Columbus, Franklin County. 1839-1861. Henry Walters, A. J. Davis, William R. West, Isaiah Rogers.
One of the great Greek Revival buildings in America embodying the ideals of the movement in a public monument. December 22, 1977.

OHIO THEATRE, 39 East State Street, Columbus. 1928. Thomas W. Lamb.
This example of the "Golden Age" of movie palaces has recently been restored in its original "Spanish" style. May 5, 1977.

PEOPLE'S FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, 101 East Court Street, Sidney, Shelby County. 1918. Louis Sullivan.
One of the commissions executed late in Sullivan's career that profoundly influenced 20th. century architects. December 22, 1977.

OREGON

DEADY AND VILLARD HALLS, University of Oregon. Eugene. 1876 and 1885.
W. W. Piper and Warren H. Williams.
These original buildings for the University of Oregon were designed in the French-Second Empire style. May 5, 1977.

OREGON

PIONEER COURTHOUSE, 520 SW Morrison Street, Portland.
1869-1875. Alfred B. Mullett.
Formerly the U.S. Courthouse, Customhouse and Post Office, it is the oldest standing Federal building in the Northwest, and has been recently restored. May 5, 1977.

SKIDMORE/OLD TOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT, Twenty blocks-Burnside Street to the Willamette River in the old center city. Portland. Last quarter of the 19th. Century.
The district is Italianate architecturally with a large number of cast iron fronts. Large commercial district. May 5, 1977.

TIMBERLINE LODGE, Mt. Hood National Forest, Clackmas County.
1935-1938. W. I. Turner, Howard Griffin, Dean Wright, Linn A. Forrest and Ward Ganno.
Margaret Hoffman Smith, Interiors.
The finest example of 1930's WPA "mountain architecture," it was dedicated by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1937.
December 22, 1977.

PENNSYLVANIA

GRUBER WAGON WORKS, Tulpehocken Creek Park, Reading,
Berks County. 1882.
The family-owned Gruber Wagon Works produced both standard farm wagons and custom vehicles from 1882 to the 1950's. Its fully preserved machinery, tools, and materials make the works an outstanding example of what was once an essential American industry. December 22, 1977.

PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP, 212 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1752.
In 1752 Benjamin Franklin helped organize the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, the first fire insurance company in the United States and a pioneer institution in the development of the insurance business. The company has occupied this Thomas U. Walter designed building since 1835. December 22, 1977.

SOUTH DAKOTA

FRAWLEY RANCH, Lawrence County, South Dakota.
The ranch represents the development of a practical land use for an area unsuited for homestead farming. Henry J. Frawley acquired several unsuccessful homestead farms and with them developed a large and prosperous ranch in the late 19th. Century. May 5, 1977.

TENNESSEE

ISSAC FRANKLIN PLANTATION, U.S. Highway 35E, Four miles south of Gallatin, Sumner County. 1832.
Between 1828 and 1836 Issac Franklin and John Armfield created the largest scale slave-trading operation in the antebellum South. Franklin's plantation illustrates the activities of Franklin and Armfield. December 22, 1977.

TEXAS

LUBBOCK LAKE SITE, off U.S. 84 in Yellow House Canyon, Lubbock. ca. 9000 B.C. to present.
Excavations at the site have revealed a stratified sequence spanning eleven or twelve thousand years and providing evidence for occupation during the Clovis, Folsom, Plainview, Late Paleo Indian, Archaic, Ceramic, and Historic Periods. December 22, 1977.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

FORT CHRISTIAN, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.
This fortification dates from 1680 and is the oldest extant structure in the Virgin Islands. It was the focal point of early Danish settlement, housing governors and Lutheran ministers as well as providing protection for settlers. May 5, 1977.

VIRGINIA

REYNOLD'S HOMESTEAD, Critz, Patrick County. 1850.
From 1850 to 1874 this property was the home of Richard Joshua Reynolds, the father of the modern cigarette. In the Camels cigarette brand introduced in 1913, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company conquered a market and transformed an industry.
December 22, 1977.

VIRGINIA

THUNDERBIRD ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT, Warren County, Virginia.
The district consists of three sites (Thunderbird Site, Fifty Site, Fifty Bog) which provide a stratified cultural sequence spanning Paleo Indian through the end of Early Archaic times.
(ca. 9500--6500 B.C.). May 5, 1977.

TREDEGAR IRON WORKS, 500 Tredegar Street, Richmond. Richmond County.
1841.
The Tredegar Iron Works was one of the largest iron works in the United States from 1841 to 1865. During the Civil War the works supplied the South with the major share of the iron products that helped the Confederacy sustain four years of war.
December 22, 1977.

WASHINGTON

PIONEER BUILDING, PERGOLA AND TOTEM POLE, 1st Avenue, Yesler Way and Cherry Street. 1892. Elmer H. Fisher.
This complex is at the heart of the commercial district in old Seattle. The Pioneer Building is Richardsonian-Romanesque in style, the Pergola is constructed of cast iron. May 5, 1977.

PORT TOWNSEND, Scott, Walker, Taft and Blaine Streets and the waterfront. Second half of the 19th. Century.
Once a custom station on Puget Sound, the town flourished in the 1880's, but collapsed in the 1889 land speculation debacle. The district contains many fine late 19th-century commercial and residential structures. May 5, 1977.

M. J. Shealy 2/15/78
Ltr 772

Green

FEB 15 1978

H3415-772

Mr. C. J. Philips
Box 370
Nome, Alaska 99762

Dear Mr. Philips:

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 established as a national policy the identification and preservation of the Nation's historic sites. To assist in the implementation of this policy, the Secretary of the Interior directed the National Park Service to conduct a survey of historic sites and buildings that are believed to be of national significance. On the basis of these findings the Secretary designates those meeting the criteria for national significance as national historic landmarks. The enclosed leaflet explains the purposes, criteria, and operation of the program in some detail.

Currently, the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings is revising and updating studies associated with subthemes of Alaska history. Among the properties being considered for possible recognition as a national historic landmark is the Lieutenant C. V. Donaldson Site. We appreciate your assistance in having made it possible for the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office to consider the property for recognition as a potential national historic landmark.

If the Lieutenant C. V. Donaldson Site is designated a national historic landmark, it will be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, an inventory of the historic resources of national, State, and local significance that the Secretary of the Interior judges to be worthy of preservation. A variety of programs and benefits have been established to promote the preservation of properties listed in the National Register. We would like to explain several of these more fully than was possible at the time of the initial visit. We enclose a packet of information materials on the National Register Program, the Grants-in-Aid Program, the Technical Preservation Services Program, and sections of the 1976 Tax Reform Act.

Should you have any questions pertaining to the preservation of properties listed in the National Register, or wish to make comments on the possible designation of the Lieutenant C. V. Donaldson Site as a national historic landmark, we welcome the opportunity to receive them. Questions and comments should be sent to this office, preferably before March 3, the date on which the Consulting Committee to the National Survey meets to review and evaluate potential national historic landmarks. Subsequent reviews are given to the studies. Specific dates for all meetings are published 15 days prior to the meetings, which are open to the public. We will be pleased to explain the National Historic Landmarks Program in greater detail and to answer any specific questions you may have after reviewing the enclosed materials.

We appreciate your interest in the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Horace J. Sheely, Jr.

(for) George F. Emery
Chief, Historic Sites
Survey Division

Enclosures

cc: Mr. William S. Hanable
Chief of History and Archeology
Division of Parks
Department of Natural Resources
619 Warehouse Avenue, Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

FNP:HJ Sheely:kr 2/14/78:523-5464

bcc: Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region
001-Reading File
040
772-Reading File
009-Contor
772-Sheely

HP - Alaska - Lieut. C.V. Donaldson Site

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 772

ALASKA'S HISTORIC SITES ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

March 22-23, 1978
Bayview Building Conference Room
Anchorage, Alaska

The meeting of Alaska's Historic Sites Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman William S. Hanable at 9:00 a.m. with a quorum of the committee present.

Committee members in attendance were: Chairman William S. Hanable; Karen Workman; Renee Blahuta; Alan Munro; Edwin Crittenden; Walter Soboleff. Also in attendance: Jay Thatcher and Steven M. Peterson, BLM, Tok, Alaska and Ray Leicht, BLM, Anchorage, Alaska.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The agenda for the March 22-23, 1978 meeting was adopted as circulated.

MINUTES OF NOVEMBER 14-15-16, 1977 MEETING

Alan Munro wanted a correction of the minutes showing Richard Engen as voting no on the Marathon Race Trail, not abstaining. Blahuta moved to approve the minutes showing correction. Seconded by Karen Workman. Motion to approve corrected minutes passed unanimously.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

Renee Blahuta moved that William S. Hanable be elected for office of Chairman, Historic Sites Advisory Committee, for the remainder of calendar year 1978. Seconded by Karen Workman. Motion passed unanimously.

PROGRAM STATUS

Hanable reviewed the Status Report dated February 1, 1978.

OLD BUSINESS

The Chairman suggested that the WAMCATS and Kijik Site nominations be brought forward on the agenda.

WAMCATS

Steven Peterson and Jay Thatcher discussed the nomination with the committee. They showed slides of the area. Question of Native Lands was brought up by Munro and Peterson said that all the area is within D-2 except one place, and that one place will probably be dropped. Thatcher said that a road is going into the area and the area will be accessible. Much discussion was held on the WAMCATS nomination.

Break 9:50 a.m. reconvened 10:00 a.m.

More discussion followed on the WAMCATS nomination. Edwin Crittenden moved that the WAMCATS does not meet criteria of eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Renee Blahuta. Motion passed unanimously.

KIJIK SITE

Hanable informed the committee that this nomination has already been approved by the committee. The reason for coming before the committee again is there is a change in the boundaries. Ray Leight passed out a map showing the revisions and answered questions from the committee.

Ellen Lang moved that the revised boundaries of the Kijik Site be approved for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Edwin Crittenden. Motion passed unanimously.

Hanable thanked Steven Peterson and Jay Thatcher for their assistance to the committee on the WAMCATS and Ray Leight for his assistance on Kijik.

BRIGHTMAN HOUSE

Committee discussed the Brightman House nomination. Edwin Crittenden moved that the Brightman House does not meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Karen Workman. Motion passed with Alan Munro abstaining.

MURRAY 200

Committee discussed the Murray 200 nomination. Edwin Crittenden moved that Murray 200 does not meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Karen Workman. Motion was passed unanimously.

MURRAY 204

Committee discussed the Murray 204 nomination. Edwin Crittenden moved that Murray 204 does not meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Karen Workman. Motion was passed unanimously.

ALASKAN HOTEL

Committee discussed the Alaskan Hotel nomination. Ellen Lang moved that the Alaskan Hotel be determined to meet the criteria of eligibility (a) local level, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Alan Munro. Motion passed unanimously.

FEDERAL BUILDING

Committee discussed the Federal Building nomination. Renee Blahuta moved that the Federal Building be determined to meet the criteria of eligibility (a), (b), (c) local level, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Ellen Lang. Renee Blahuta moved to amend the motion to read, the Federal Building under (a), qualifies even though it is under 50 years of age, (b), (c) local level, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Ellen Lang. Motion passed unanimously.

BAYVIEW HOTEL

Edwin Crittended moved to table the Bayview Hotel. Seconded by Karen Workman. Motion passed unanimously.

LIGHTSTATION THEME GROUP

Edwin Crittenden moved that the Lightstation Theme Group be determined to meet the criteria of eligibility under (a) national and local level, even though the lightstations are under 50 years of age, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Renee Blahuta. Motion passed unanimously.

Recessed for lunch 11:30 a.m.

Reconvened 1:30 p.m. Edwin Crittenden absent.

SAXTON CABIN

Al Mongin briefed the committee and said that there was not much to add that is new to the nomination. Committee decided to leave the Saxton Cabin tabled.

DAVIDSON DITCH

Chairman briefed committee on the status of the Davidson Ditch. Hanable said that the federal portion of the ditch has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This nomination is for the State portion of the nomination. Committee decided to leave the Davidson Ditch tabled.

PETROGLYPH THEMATIC NOMINATION

Chairman explained that this nomination had been tabled at the last meeting, due to absence of Ellen Lang and Walter Soboleff. Chairman asked Walter Soboleff if he had something to aid the committee with this nomination.

Walter Soboleff said he had a litte interpretation of petroglyphs that might help the committee better understand their meaning. It is a working hypothesis of petroplyphs.

1. Stopping point
2. Birth of a child
3. Accident or death or drowning
4. Direction
5. Battle point
6. Ownership
7. Experience or good luck day
8. Signifying Religion

The place where petroglyphs are located is called the place or land where the rock was pounded.

Committee had a lengthly discussion and though the petroglyphs should be protected. Ellen Lang moved that the Petroglyph Thematic nomination be determined to meet the criteria for eligibility under (c) national level, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Ellen Lang amended the motion to read that the Petroglyph Thematic Nomination be determined to meet the criteria for eligibility under (a) and (c) national level, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Renee Blahuta. Voting was as follows: Ellen Lang, Alan Munro, Walter Soboleff in favor of motion. Karen Workman and Renee Blahuta abstained.

BRADY SAWMILL

Committee decided to leave it tabled.

Break 2:30 p.m. reconvened 2:45 p.m.

TALKEETNA ROADHOUSE

After discussion on the Talkeetna Roadhouse nomination, Karen Workman moved that the Talkeetna Roadhouse does not meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Renee Blahuta. Voting was as follows: Workman, Soboleff, Munro, Blahuta in favor of motion. Ellen Lang opposed.

OLD SITKA SITE

Hanable briefed committee on background information on Old Sitka Site and recommended that it be withdrawn from the National Register, on grounds of integrity. Ellen Lang moved that the Old Sitka Site be removed from the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Alan Munro. Motion passed unanimously.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT USE REPORT, COASTAL ZONE HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY AND COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

Al Meiners and Jo Antonson Mohr came before the committee to discuss the Coastal Zone Management Use Report, Coastal Zone Inventory and Coastal Zone Management Regulations. Committee discussed and asked many questions which Al Meiners and Jo Antonson Mohr answered.

Committee recessed at 4:00 p.m., March 22. Meeting to reconvene at 9:00 a.m., March 23, 1978.

Meeting reconvened at 9:00 a.m., March 23, 1978.

Those in attendance: Chairman William Hanable, Alan Munro, Ellen Lang, Walter Soboleff, Karen Workman. Renee Blahuta absent.

More discussion on the Coastal Zone Management Regulations and what the regulations would mean to the Historic Sites Advisory Committee. Ellen Lang moved that the Chairman send a proposed revision to the Coastal Zone Management Regulations. Seconded by Karen Workman. Motion passed unanimously, Renee Blahuta absent for vote.

NOMINATION POLICY

Chairman's policy on owners' consent will be to nominate to the National Register any nomination of national or state level without an owner's consent. All local properties with an owner's consent. Munro requested information of what happens when a property goes on the register. Hanable briefed him and committee discussed nomination policy.

CRITERIA FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Douglas Reger, State Archaeologist, Division of Parks, explained to the committee the rationale for this supplement to the federal criteria. He said they are mainly guidelines for nominations to save staff time and committee time.

Renee Blahuta moved that the Criteria for Archaeological Sites be adopted by the Historic Sites Advisory Committee, as a working criteria for archaeological sites. Seconded by Karen Workman. Motion passed unanimously.

SULLIVAN ROADHOUSE

Chairman introduced Erica Kracker, Fort Richardson, who came to answer any of the questions the committee might have on the Sullivan Roadhouse nomination. She briefed the committee on the present status of the site and what is there. A discussion followed.

Renee Blahuta moved that the Sullivan Roadhouse be determined to meet the criteria of eligibility (a) local level, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Karen Workman. Motion passed unanimously.

Chairman thanked Ms. Kracker for her assistance and the committee suggested the Chairman send a letter to the Department of the Army. The letter would say that the committee commends the Army for their work on this nomination and for not allowing destruction of the site.

Break 10:30 a.m. reconvened 10:45 a.m.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

Karen Workman moved that the Holy Trinity Church be determined to meet the criteria of eligibility (b) and noting exception to putting religious property on the register, state level, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Alan Munro. Motion passed unanimously.

HEALY LAKE VILLAGE SITE

Douglas Reger, State Archaeologist briefed the committee on the Healy Lake Village Site and answered questions. There was a discussion of the site and Karen Workman moved that the Healy Lake Village Site be determined to meet the criteria of elgibility (d) national level, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Ellen Lang. Motion passed unanimously.

MOOSE RIVER SITE

Douglas Reger, State Archaeologist, briefed the committee on the Moose River Site and a discussion followed. Karen Workman moved that the Moose River Site be determined to meet the criteria of eligibility (d) national level, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Seconded by Alan Munro. Motion passed unanimously.

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

Chairman briefed committee on the upcoming Governor's Conference. It will be held in Juneau the evening of May 12th and all day May 13th. Committee and Chairman discussed conference.

Recessed for lunch 11:30 a.m. reconvened 1:30 p.m.

STATEWIDE MUSEUM PLAN

Chairman introduced Pat Wolf, Committee for Museum Development. She gave a brief summary of what the Statewide Museum Plan would like to accomplish. The Committee for Museum Development has requested three things. (1) permanent position (2) grants-in-aid funded at $10,000 now and have asked for $50,000 and (3) statewide plan. The Advisory Committee discussed the Plan.

Ellen Lang moved that the Chairman draft a letter in support. Seconded by Karen Workman. Motion passed unanimously.

CHURCHES IN ALASKA'S PAST CONFERENCE

A prospectus has been sent and there will be a conference held in Anchorage, tentatively set at AMU, to encourage research. It has been tentatively set for September 8-9, 1978. A meeting will be held March 28, with Church representatives to see if they are interested in participating. Committee discussed the conference with the Chairman.

MARITIME HISTORY REPORT

For informational purposes, Jo Antonson Mohr, Historian, Division of Parks, came to brief the committee on what the Maritime History Report is about. She gave a slide presentation and briefly told how important a Maritime Study is to Alaska. She requested if anyone had photo's or anything that would help her report, please get in touch with her. The Committee discussed the report and asked questions.

VOLUME II, INVENTORY, REVISIONS

It was decided by the Committee to defer the Inventory.

ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION BIBLIOGRAPHY

It was decided by the Committee to defer the Alaska Road Commission Bibliography.

PENDING LEGISLATION

The Chairman briefed the committee on pending legislation and said it was for informational purposes. Committee discussed pending legislation.

MUNICIPAL REVIEW BOARDS

Chairman briefed committee on Muncipal Review Boards and how they would operate. Chairman discussed it briefly with the committee and stated that it would be dropped due to lack of support.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

No awards were suggested.

ALASKA HISTORICAL COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Bill Workman briefed committee at lunch on the Alaska Historical Commission proposal and Chairman said that Robert Frederick, Alaska Historical Commission said an endorsement from the committee would be helpful. The committee discussed the proposal. Ellen Lang moved that the Commission should proceed with the proposal. Seconded by Karen Workman. Motion passed unanimously.

STATE FISCAL YEAR 1979 BUDGET

Chairman told the committee that we have been advised that the Natural Resources Subcommittee of the House Finance Committee has reported cuts in the budget for Historic Resource Management, submitted by the Governor to the Legislature. The cuts are $6,500 in travel funds and $17,200 in contractual services.

Break 3:00 p.m. reconvene 3:15 p.m.

Much discussion followed on the budget cuts. Karen Workman moved that the committee direct the Chairman to write to Representative Steve Cowper regarding the budget cut. Seconded by Ellen Lang. Passed unanimously.

COMMITTEE TIME

Chairman told the committee that we can be reimbursed by the federal government for the committee's travel and time. They are to keep track of the time they spend in preprations for meetings and travel.

Meeting adjourned 3:45 p.m., March 23, 1978.

Next meeting of the Historic Sites Advisory Committee is tentatively set for Friday, June 12, 1978, Juneau, Alaska.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 19, 1978

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, National Park System Advisory Board

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Architecture

The National Park System Advisory Board having carefully evaluated a revised study of properties in four Southern States associated with the subtheme on "Architecture" submits the following recommendations:

A. Of the properties included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in illustrating or commemorating the history of the United States, and it is recommended that they be designated national historic landmarks:

Georgia

1. Jekyll Island Historic District, Jekyll Island
2. Springer Opera House, Columbus

North Carolina

3. Cooleemee, Mocksville
4. Coolmore, Tarboro

B. Other Recommendations:

1. That the following properties studied under this theme be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered":

Mississippi

(1) The Briars, Natchez

North Carolina

(2) Executive Mansion, Raleigh

2. That Biltmore House included in the study and a part of a designated national historic landmark, Biltmore Estate, be recognized as "Importantly Related" to the subtheme, "Architecture." A further recommendation is that Biltmore Village be deferred for study in comparison with other villages.

3. That the following properties included in the study be deferred for further study:

North Carolina

(1) Grove Park Inn, Asheville, be deferred for review in comparison with other rustic hotels.

(2) Christ Church, Raleigh, be deferred for review in comparison with other churches designed by Upjohn.

South Carolina

(3) Pendleton Historic District, Pendleton, be deferred for review in comparison with other villages.

4. That the following properties be deleted from the study:

North Carolina

(1) The Arcade, Asheville
(2) J. S. Dorton Arena, Raleigh

Douglas W. Schwartz

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 19, 1978

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, National Park System Advisory Board

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Partial study of the subtheme "Commerce and Industry."

The National Park System Advisory Board having reviewed its findings in a previously evaluated partial study of the subtheme "Commerce and Industry" submits the following recommendations:

A. The Advisory Board reaffirms its earlier finding of national significance in illustrating or commemorating the history of the United States for the following properties and recommends that they be designated national historic landmarks:

California

1. Bank of Italy, San Francisco

Connecticut

2. Cheney Brothers Historic District, Manchester

Illinois

3. Chicago Board of Trade Building, Chicago
4. Marshall Field and Company Store, Chicago
5. Sears, Roebuck and Company Complex, Chicago
6. Montgomery Ward and Company Complex, Chicago

Michigan

7. Highland Park Ford Plant, Highland Park
8. Ford River Rouge Complex, Dearborn
9. General Motors Building, Detroit
10. Reo Motor Car Company Plant, Lansing
11. Durant-Dort Carriage Company Office, Flint
12. Lincoln Motor Company Plant, Detroit

New Jersey

13. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company Warehouse, Jersey City
14. Clark Thread Company Historic District, East Newark

New York

15. National City Bank, New York City
16. New York Stock Exchange, New York City
17. American Stock Exchange, New York City
18. Equitable Building, New York City
19. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City
20. New York Life Building, New York City
21. A. T. Stewart Company Store, New York City
22. R. H. Macy and Company Store, New York City
23. Tiffany and Company Building, New York City
24. SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District, New York City

Pennsylvania

25. Insurance Company of North America Building, Philadelphia
26. John Wanamaker Store, Philadelphia

South Carolina

27. Graniteville Historic District, Graniteville
28. Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Piedmont

Virginia

29. Franklin and Armfield Office, Alexandria

Wyoming

30. J. C. Penney Historic District, Kemmerer

B. 31. The Advisory Board has reconsidered and reevaluated the Harry F. Sinclair House at 2 East 79th Street, New York City, that had been deferred and recognizes it as possessing national significance. It is recommended that it be designated a national historic landmark.

Douglas W. Schwartz

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 19, 1978

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, National Park System Advisory Board

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Studies in the theme "The Aboriginal Inhabitants."

The National Park System Advisory Board having carefully evaluated a group of studies in the theme "The Aboriginal Inhabitants" submits the following recommendations:

A. Of the properties included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in illustrating or commemorating the history of the United States, and it is recommended that they be designated national historic landmarks:

Arkansas

1. Toltec Mounds Site, vicinity of Scott

Kentucky

2. Indian Knoll, vicinity of Paradise. The Advisory Board reaffirms its finding that Indian Knoll possesses national significance in the theme "The Aboriginal Inhabitants" and recommends its official designation since earlier concerns about the integrity of the site have now been satisfactorily resolved.

B. Other Recommendations:

1. The boundary for the landmark currently listed as Anderson Basin (Blackwater Draw) in the vicinity of Portales, New Mexico, be recognized as including both Blackwater Draw I and II and that the name be changed to Blackwater Draw (Clovis Site and Anderson Basin) so as to reflect this status.

B. Other Recommendations:

2. Soapstone Ridge in the vicinity of Atlanta, Georgia be deferred for further study when a larger area of the site can be considered within a broader context of comparable sites.

Douglas W. Schwartz

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 19, 1978

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, National Park System Advisory Board

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Revision of two subthemes, "Alaska Aboriginal Culture" and "Alaska History."

The National Park System Advisory Board having carefully evaluated revised studies of properties associated with the subthemes "Alaska Aboriginal Culture" and "Alaska History" submits the following recommendations:

A. Of the properties included in these studies, the following are recognized as nationally significant in illustrating or commemorating the history of the United States, and it is recommended that they be designated national historic landmarks:

Alaska

1. Dry Creek Archeological Site, vicinity of Lignite
2. Gallagher Flint Station Archeological Site, vicinity of Sagwon
3. Onion Portage Archeological District, vicinity of Ambler
4. Anangula Archeological Site, vicinity of Nikolski
5. Three Saints Site, vicinity of Old Harbor
6. New Russia Site, vicinity of Yakutat
7. Bering Expedition Landing Site, vicinity of Katalla
8. Fort William H. Seward, vicinity of Haines
9. Eagle Historic District, Eagle
10. Fort Durham Site, vicinity of Taku Harbor
11. Chilkoot Trail and Dyea, from Skagway to Dyea
12. Cape Nome Mining District Discovery Sites, vicinity of Nome
13. Sourdough Lodge, vicinity of Gakona
14. George C. Thomas Memorial Library, Fairbanks
15. Alaska Native Brotherhood Hall, Sitka

16. Leffingwell Camp Site, Flaxman Island
    (It is recommended that the Leffingwell Camp Site be designated in the subtheme "Science and Invention.")
17. Sitka Spruce Plantation, vicinity of Unalaska
    (It is recommended that the Sitka Spruce Plantation be designated in the subtheme "Environmental Conservation.")

B. Other Recommendations

1. That the following properties studied under this theme be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered":

Alaska

(1) Chief Shakes Site, Wrangell
(2) Kolmakov Redoubt Site, vicinity of Aniak
(3) St. Michael Redoubt Site, St. Michael
(4) Storehouse No. 4, Hyder
(5) Lieutenant C. V. Donaldson Site, Nome
(6) Mine Safety Car 5, vicinity of Healy
(7) Coal Village Site, vicinity of Port Graham
(8) Cape St. Elias Lighthouse, vicinity of Katalla
(9) Sternwheeler Nenana, Fairbanks
(10) Rika's Landing Site, Big Delta
(11) Sheldon Jackson Museum, Sitka

2. That the Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site be deleted from the study. Since this is essentially the Old Sitka National Historic Landmark, this would also involve removal of landmark status from that previously designated property.

Douglas W. Schwartz

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 19, 1978

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, National Park System Advisory Board

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Special Studies

The National Park System Advisory Board having carefully evaluated a number of special studies submits the following recommendations:

A. Of the properties given special study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in illustrating the history of the United States, and it is recommended that they be designated national historic landmarks:

1. Central of Georgia Railroad: Savannah Shops and Terminal Facilities, Savannah, Georgia, in the subtheme "Engineering."

2. Columbus Historic Riverfront Industrial District, Columbus, Georgia, in the subtheme "Engineering."

3. Jackson Ward Historic District, Richmond, Virginia, in the subtheme "American Ways of Life."

B. Other Recommendations:

1. That the following property be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered":

   (1) Kent State May 4, 1970 Site, Kent, Ohio, in the subtheme "Political and Military Affairs After 1914."

Douglas W. Schwartz

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JUN - 2 1978

Memorandum

To: Director, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

From: Under Secretary James A. Joseph

Subject: Landmark Designations

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby take the following actions:

Designated as National Historic Landmarks

Alaska

Alaska Native Brotherhood Hall, Sitka
Anangula Archeological Site, vicinity of Nikolski
Bering Expedition Landing Site, vicinity of Katalla
Cape Nome Mining District Discovery Sites, vicinity of Nome
Chilkoot Trail and Dyea, from Skagway to Dyea
Dry Creek Archeological Site, vicinity of Lignite
Eagle Historic District, Eagle
Fort Durham Site, vicinity of Taku Harbor
Fort William H. Seward, vicinity of Haines
Gallagher Flint Station Archeological Site, vicinity of Sagwon
George C. Thomas Memorial Library, Fairbanks
Leffingwell Camp Site, Flaxman Island
New Russia Site, vicinity of Yakutat
Onion Portage Archeological District, vicinity of Ambler
Sitka Spruce Plantation, vicinity of Unalaska
Sourdough Lodge, vicinity of Gakona
Three Saints Site, vicinity of Old Harbor

Arkansas

Toltec Mounds Site, vicinity of Scott

California

Bank of Italy, San Francisco

Connecticut

Cheney Brothers Historic District, Manchester

Georgia

Central of Georgia Railroad: Savannah Shops and Terminal Facilities, Savannah
Columbus Historic Riverfront Industrial District, Columbus
Jekyll Island Historic District, Jekyll Island
Springer Opera House, Columbus

Illinois

Chicago Board of Trade Building, Chicago
Marshall Field and Company Store, Chicago
Montgomery Ward and Company Complex, Chicago
Sears, Roebuck and Company Complex, Chicago

Kentucky

Indian Knoll, vicinity of Paradise

Michigan

Durant-Dort Carriage Company Office, Flint
Ford River Rouge Complex, Dearborn
General Motors Building, Detroit
Highland Park Ford Plant, Highland Park
Lincoln Motor Company Plant, Detroit
Reo Motor Car Company Plant, Lansing

New Mexico

Blackwater Draw (Clovis Site and Anderson Basin), vicinity of Portales

New Jersey

Clark Thread Company Historic District, East Newark
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company Warehouse, Jersey City

New York

A. T. Stewart Company Store, New York City
American Stock Exchange, New York City
Equitable Building, New York City
Harry F. Sinclair House, New York City
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City
National City Bank, New York City
New York Life Building, New York City
New York Stock Exchange, New York City
R. H. Macy and Company Store, New York City
SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District, New York City
Tiffany and Company Building, New York City

North Carolina

Cooleemee, Mocksville
Coolmore, Tarboro

Pennsylvania

Insurance Company of North America Building, Philadelphia
John Wanamaker Store, Philadelphia

South Carolina

Graniteville Historic District, Graniteville
Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Piedmont

Virginia

Franklin and Armfield Office, Alexandria
Jackson Ward Historic District, Richmond

Wyoming

J. C. Penney Historic District, Kemmerer

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above actions.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

P. Herrick 202/523-5486

For Release June 16, 1978

INTERIOR SECRETARY DESIGNATES 57 NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Secretary of the Interior Cecil D. Andrus today designated 57 historic places in 15 States as National Historic Landmarks, thereby granting them a measure of Federal protection. Seventeen of the Landmarks are in Alaska.

The designations include outstanding examples of American architecture, as well as properties associated with prominent historical figures and events. Many of the sites are associated specifically with the country's commercial and industrial development.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 authorizes the Secretary to designate as National Historic Landmarks properties identified as having significance to the Nation as a whole. National Historic Landmarks are entered in the National Register of Historic Places upon designation.

The National Register is America's official list of properties worthy of protection for their historical, architectural, archeological, and cultural value. The Register includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state, and local significance. Approximately 1,500 of the 15,000 current Register entries are National Historic Landmarks.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorizes matching federal grants to the states to assist public and private projects to acquire or improve registered properties. The law established administrative procedures to protect registered properties from unnecessary harm in federally-supported undertakings. In addition, the Tax Reform Act of 1976 provides incentives for rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties.

National Historic Landmark designations are the result of comprehensive historic site surveys based on major themes in American history. The surveys are undertaken by Interior in cooperation with educational and scientific institutions.

The Secretary may accept donations of protective easements for National Historic Landmarks, and Landmark owners may apply for a certificate and plaque attesting to the property's significance. Technical assistance in preservation methods is available to the public from Interior's Heritage Conservation and

MORE

Recreation Service, which administers the National Register, grant-in-aid, and other historic preservation programs.

A list of the newly designated National Historic Landmarks follows:

ALASKA

Alaska Native Brotherhood Hall, Katlean Street, Sitka. Location of the original chapter of the Alaska Native Brotherhood/Sisterhood Society, founded in 1912 to fight discrimination against Alaska natives and to obtain recognition of Indian rights and compensation for Indian lands.

Anangula Archeological District, Nikolski. Village site occupied by Eskimo Aleuts who migrated west along the Alaska Peninsula land bridge (c. 6500-6000 B.C.). Recent excavations have uncovered the earliest flaked stone artifacts of these people yet found.

Bering Expedition Landing Site, Katalla. Here in 1741 naturalist George W. Steller, surgeon aboard Vitus Bering's St. Peter, made the first attempt at contact between Europeans and Alaskan natives.

Cape Nome Mining District Discovery Sites, Nome vicinity. Locations of the Lindblom and Discovery Placer gold mines that in 1898 started Alaska's greatest gold rush.

Chilkoot Trail, Skagway to the Canadian border. The Chilkoot and White Pass Trails were used by prospectors and "boomers" to reach the Klondike and Upper Yukon Valley during the 1897 Klondike gold rush.

Dry Creek Archeological Site, Lignite. This site reveals evidence that associates man with extinct Pleistocene fauna, thus supporting the theory of a land bridge between Asia and Alaska.

Eagle Historic District, Eagle. From 1880-1904 Eagle was the judicial and transportation hub of interior Alaska. In 1899 Fort Egbert was established as a control station and headquarters for northern Alaska.

Fort Durham Site, Taku Harbor, 25 miles south of Juneau. One of three locations established in 1840 by the British Hudson Bay Company. Abandoned in 1843, Fort Durham represented a challenge to Russia's control of Alaska.

Fort William H. Seward, Haines. Last of 11 forts built during the Alaska gold rush years of 1897-1904.

Gallagher Flint Station Archeological Site, Sagwon. Earliest dated archeological site in northern Alaska (8590 B.C.), demonstrating strong affinities between indigenous peoples of Alaska and Siberia.

Leffingwell Camp Site, Flaxman Island, 9 miles off Arctic coast in Beaufort Sea. Here geologist Ernest de Koven Leffingwell lived almost continuously between 1906 and 1914. Nearly singlehandedly he compiled the first detailed map of the coastline between Point Barrow and Demarcation Bay, an internationally recognized accomplishment.

New Russia Site, Yakutat, 200 miles northwest of Juneau. Site of a trading post destroyed by the Tlingit people in 1805. The event postponed European entry into the Tlingit region for nearly a century.

Onion Portage Archeological District, Ambler. A location unique among Arctic sites. Deep stratigraphy that reveals continuous occupation during Halocene times has been completely preserved.

Sitka Spruce Plantation, Unalaska, in the Aleutian Island chain. Site of the oldest recorded afforestation project on the North American continent (1805), representing the Russian's attempt to make their colonies self-sufficient.

Sourdough Lodge, Gakona, mile 147.5 Richardson Highway. Constructed 1903-1905, this still-functioning lodge serves travelers on the Highway between Valdez and the Alaska interior.

George C. Thomas Memorial Library, 901 First Avenue, Fairbanks. Site of 1915 meeting between U.S. government officials and native Alaskans to settle land and compensation claims. The meeting started a dispute that was not settled until passage of the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Three Saints Site, Old Harbor, in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kodiak Island. Site chosen by Gregory Shelikov in 1784 as the first permanent Russian settlement in North America.

ARKANSAS

Toltec Mounds Site, Scott vicinity. Site representing northernmost occupation during the Coles Creek Period that may yield information about the interaction between lower and central Mississippi Valley cultures.

CALIFORNIA

Bank of Italy, 552 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Headquarters from 1908 to 1921 for A.P. Giannini, who originated the branch banking concept and founded the Bank of America, the world's largest commercial bank.

CONNECTICUT

Cheney Brothers Historic District, generally between Hartford Road and Laurel, Spruce, and Lampfield Streets, Manchester. A 175-acre milling community little-changed since the Cheney family achieved supremacy in silk manufacturing here in the 19th century with technical innovations in spinning machinery.

GEORGIA

Central of Georgia Railroad: Savannah Shops and Terminal Facilities, vicinity of West Broad Street and Railroad Avenue, Savannah. Facilities of one of the country's oldest railroads and a precedent-setting example of industrial planning.

Columbus Historic Riverfront Industrial District, east bank of Columbus River from 8th Street North to 38th Street, Columbus. Area exemplifying 19th century use of hydro-technology and how it contributed to growth of an important southern textile center.

Jekyll Island, Riverview Drive and Old Village Boulevard, Glynn County. A millionaire's village established in the late 1800's providing a setting for the fashionable architecture of the 1880-1930 period. The complex is administered by the Georgia State Park Authority.

Springer Opera House, 105 Tenth Street, Columbus. This grand opera house hosted many of the great entertainers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Built in 1871 and attributed to Daniel Matthew Foley, the building recently has been restored.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Board of Trade Building, 141 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. Site and building that encompassed the institution most responsible for bringing order to the grain markets of the 19th century.

Marshall Field Company Store, 111 N. State Street, Chicago. A 12-story granite building dating from 1892 and designed by Daniel H. Burnham to house the retail firm of Marshall Field, a pioneer of the customer-service concept.

Montgomery Ward Company Complex, 619 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago. Headquarters since 1909 of the country's oldest mail order firm.

Sears, Roebuck, and Company Complex, 925 S. Homan Avenue, Chicago. Dating from 1905, this complex is the oldest known extant unit of the company that dominated the mail order business by 1900. The complex contains the printing plant that produced the Sears Catalog for many years.

KENTUCKY

Indian Knoll, Paradise vicinity. One of the best-documented Archaic shell midden sites in the east. It has yielded an impressive collection of skeletal material from over 1200 burials.

MICHIGAN

Durant-Dort Carriage Company Office, 315 W. Water Street, Flint. Headquarters for William C. Durant when he founded the General Motors Corporation in 1908.

Ford River Rouge Complex, 3001 Miller Road, Dearborn. One of the industrial wonders of the world encompassing all basic steps in automobile production where Ford achieved a continuous work flow from raw material to end product.

General Motors Building, 3044 W. Grand Boulevard, Detroit. Oldest extant headquarters of GM in Detroit, this building symbolizes the largest manufacturing corporation in the world.

Highland Park Ford Plant, 91 Manchester Avenue, Highland Park. Designed mostly by noted industrial architect Albert Kahn in 1910, this plant is considered the birthplace of the moving assembly line.

Lincoln Motor Company Plant, 6200 W. Warren Avenue, Detroit. Plant used by noted automobile manufacturer Henry M. Leland, who established the reputations of Cadillacs and Lincolns. During World War I, Leland used the plant to produce Liberty airplane engines.

Reo Motor Car Company Plant, 2100 S. Washington Street, Lansing. Buildings associated with Ransom Eli Olds, who first demonstrated that there was a mass market for a low-priced car. Olds introduced advertising and engineering innovations and devised basic elements of the assembly line.

NEW JERSEY

Clark Thread Company Historic District, 900 Passaic Avenue, East Newark. Most of the principal mill buildings used by the company in the late 19th century when it developed into the world's foremost maker of cotton sewing thread.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company Warehouse, Provost Street between First and Bay Streets, Jersey City. Building used by the nation's first coast-to-coast grocery chain.

NEW YORK

American Stock Exchange, 86 Trinity Place, New York. Home of the nation's second largest securities exchange since the New York Curb Market.

Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York. Headquarters of one of the insurance industry's earliest leaders, built on the site of Equitable's first home office.

R.H. Macy and Company Store, 151 W. 34th Street, New York. World's largest department store under one roof. The story of Macy's is a main chapter in American retailing history.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York. Symbol of an influential company, this building, when constructed in the early 1900's, was the world's tallest masonry and steel structure.

National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York. Home since 1908 of one of the country's most influential financial institutions.

New York Life Building, 51 Madison Avenue, New York. Home since 1928 of one of America's oldest and most innovative insurance firms.

New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York. Headquarters since 1903 of the nation's principal securities market.

Harry F. Sinclair House, 2 E. 79th Street, New York. Home from 1918 to 1930 of the man famous for his contributions to the oil industry and infamous for his association with the Teapot Dome scandal.

SoHo Cast-Iron Historic District, 26 blocks in lower Manhattan, New York. Probably the largest existing group of cast-iron facades in the world and now used for commercial and residential purposes.

A.T. Stewart Company re, 280 Broadway, New York. ilt in the 1840's, Stewart's store, the rble Palace," has been calle ıe cradle of the department store.

Tiffany and Company Building, 401 Fifth Avenue, New York. Designed by McKim, Mead, and White, this building was long the home of the prestigious jewelry store.

NORTH CAROLINA

Cooleemee, Mocksville vicinity. A monumental example of the villas that became popular in America as a result of architectural pattern books of the 1850's. It is unusual to find such a sophisticated villa in a rural area like the Piedmont.

Coolmore, Route 3, Tarboro vicinity. This plantation complex is one of the largest, finest, and best documented examples of a mid-19th century Italian villa in the south.

PENNSYLVANIA

Insurance Company of North America Building, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Home of the oldest capital stock insurance company in America. INA pioneered many forms of insurance, especially marine underwriting.

John Wanamaker Store, Juniper and Market Streets, Philadelphia. Home store of one of the great merchandising enterprises in retailing history.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Graniteville Historic District, along S.C. 19 and Gregg Street, Graniteville. Where William Gregg introduced the textile industry successfully to the South prior to the Civil War.

Piedmont Manufacturing Company, south end of Main Street, Piedmont. Original 1876 factory of Henry P. Hammet, who contributed to the South's dominance in the textile industry.

VIRGINIA

Franklin and Armfield Office, 1315 Duke Street, Alexandria. Office of one of the South's largest slave-trading firms from 1828 to 1836.

Jackson Ward Historic District, generally between 4th, Marshall, and Smith Streets and the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike, Richmond. A foremost Afro-American community of the 19th and early 20th centuries, and an early center for ethnic social organizations and protective banking institutions.

WYOMING

J.C. Penney Historic District, J.C. Penney Avenue and S. Main Street, Kemmerer. This district includes the Golden Rule Store and the home of James Cash Penney who here began, in 1902, the retail chain that bears his name.

# # #

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF PARKS

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR
Terry A. McWilliams, Director

Division of Parks
619 Warehouse Dr., Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

August 22, 1978

Re: 3330-4 (Redoubt Archangel St. Michael/Old Sitka Site)

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
of Historic Places
U.S. Heritage Conservation and
Recreation Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

Alaska's State Historic Sites Advisory Committee recommended, at its March 22-23, 1978 meeting, that the Redoubt Archangel St. Michael (or Old Sitka) Site be withdrawn from the National Register of Historic Places. The basis for this recommendation is the lack of integrity. I am enclosing the documention on which the Committee made its recommendation.

Sincerely,

William S. Hanable
State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures

WSH:clk

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
DATE RECD AUG 25 1978
INITIALS

City and Borough of Sitka

P.O. BOX 79 · SITKA, ALASKA · 99835

September 15, 1978

HCRS

William S. Hanable, Chairman
State Historic Sites Advisory Committee
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
619 Warehouse Dr., Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: 3330-2 Old Sitka

Dear Mr. Hanable:

This letter is a follow-up to our phone conversation earlier this week.

I have spoken to a number of people in Sitka and the unanimous response is to not remove Old Sitka from the Register.

While it is recognized that probably the "actual site no longer exists", I find this rationale for site withdrawal totally without merit or sense. First, virtually the same physical conditions exist today as did when the site was originally nominated. Second, my best guess is that there are quite a few sites across the nation that no longer exist by your definition.

Should your committee still wish to remove Old Sitka from National Register, please notify this office as to what appeal rights and/or procedures the City and Borough may have, in order to maintain the designation.

Very truly yours,

Richard H. Smith
Planning Director

RHS:gh

cc: Sitka Historical Site Restoration Committee
Alaska Historical Society
Ellen Hays
National Park Service, Sitka
National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
Dr. Ernest Connelly
Ross Holland
Robert Garvey

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
DATE REC'D SEP 20 1978
(ATTACHED)
DATE
INITIALS

City and Borough of Sitka

P.O. BOX 79 · SITKA, ALASKA · 99835

October 4, 1978

Honorable Cecil Andrus, Secretary of the Interior
C St. Between 18th & 19th
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site (Old Sitka)

Dear Mr. Andrus:

I have just learned that your advisory board is to consider removal of the above site from the National Register of Historic Places at their next meeting.

Unless I have been totally disillusioned, you have stressed and personally emulated public involvement in all phases of government. In Sitka we pride ourselves on following this same democratic principal. Why then should this issue be decided with absolutely no community involvement. Our even being aware of the consideration is from circumstantial word of mouth meetings of citizens in Anchorage!

Your attention to this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Richard H. Smith
Planning Director

RHS:gh
cc: W. S. Hanable
Mr. Sheire
Sitka Historical Site Restoration Committee
Alaska Historical Society
Ellen Hays
National Park Service, Sitka
National Park Service, Washington D.C.
Dr. Ernest Connelly
Ross Holland
Robert Garvey

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
DATE RECD OCT 17 1978
DATE
INITIALS

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF PARKS

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

Terry A. McWilliams, Director

Division of Parks
619 Warehouse Dr., Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

answered by copy of earlier letter to Borough of Sitka. H-JS

October 10, 1978

Re: 3330-1 (Old Sitka Site)

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
of Historic Places
U. S. Heritage Conservation and
Recreation Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

On August 22, 1978, we forwarded information regarding the State Historic Sites Advisory Committee's recommendation that the Old Sitka Site be withdrawn from the National Register of Historic Places.

The City and Borough of Sitka has advised us that it wishes to make comments on this recommendation and we therefore ask that you suspend action on it until the City and Borough of Sitka's comments have been received. We anticipate that the comments will be available sometime in early November and that we will present the comments to the State Historic Sites Advisory Committee at its winter 1979 meeting. We will advise you shortly thereafter if the Committee has made any change to its recommendation.

Sincerely,

William S. Hanable

William S. Hanable
State Historic Preservation Officer

WSH:clk

10-J10LH

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
DATE REC'D OCT 1 8 1978
(ATTACHED)
(ATTACHED)
DATE ACTION TAKEN
INITIALS

Handy 10.19.78
Brabham 10.19.78

H32-NR

Mr. William S. Hanable
Chief of History and Archeology
Division of Parks
619 Warehouse Avenue, Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Hanable:

We have received your letter of August 22, 1978, advising us to remove the Old Sitka Site (Redoubt Archangel St. Michael Site), Sitka, Alaska, from the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of integrity.

Please clarify whether or not you wish to remove the property based on an error in professional judgement made at the time the property was nominated or because you feel the property has suffered a loss of integrity since it was nominated. We would also like to receive the written and photo documentation which justifies removing the property.

Included is a copy of 36 CFR Part 60.17 which explains how properties are removed from the National Register. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to consult us.

Sincerely,

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosure

cc: ACHP-Denver
Department of Defense-Mr. Francis B. Roche

bcc: Director's Reading File
IAS(SF)
NR

FHR: BHandy:mjd 523-0431 10/19/78

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN NR

United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H32-NR

letter not sent - forwarded to Landmarks (NHL Program) 10-24-78 pl

Mr. William S. Hanable
Chief of History and Archeology
Division of Parks
619 Warehouse Avenue, Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Sitka Division AK

Dear Mr. Hanable:

We have received your letter of August 22, 1978, advising us to remove the Old Sitka Site (Redoubt Archangel St. Michael Site), Sitka, Alaska, from the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of integrity.

Please clarify whether or not you ~~wish to~~ recommend the removal of the property based on an error in professional judgement made at the time the property was nominated or because you feel the property has suffered a loss of integrity since it was nominated. We would also like to receive the written and photo documentation which justifies removing the property.

Included is a copy of 36 CFR Part 60.17 which explains how properties are removed from the National Register. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to consult us.

Sincerely,

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosure

PS cited in 36 CFR Part 60.17 generic reg verbatim

~~HSS Study~~ 148

NHL

NOV - 9 1978

Mr. Richard H. Smith
Planning Director
City and Borough of Sitka
P.O. Box 79
Sitka, Alaska 99835

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of October 4, 1978, in which you urge the retention of national historic landmark status for Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) site.

On June 13, 1962, this site was designated a national historic landmark. Governor Egan signed a standard form agreeing to maintain the site in its historic condition on July 11, 1962. A dedication ceremony was held on October 18, 1963.

In spite of the above, and subsequent to the designation, the site was used as a gravel bailing site and the shoreline receded considerably. In 1966, a State wayside was built at the location. This included grading, levelling and landscaping, with gravelled parking area, log barriers and interpretive markers placed there.

In 1975, the site was studied under contract by the State Historic Preservation Office, along with a number of other sites in Alaska. The redoubt was also visited by an Interior Department staff historian. The enclosed report was prepared and presented to the National Park System Advisory Board at its spring 1978 meeting. Noting that its integrity, one of the prime criteria for designation, had been greatly compromised by the actions noted above, the Board recommended that the site's designation as a national historic landmark be withdrawn. The Board acted upon recommendations of its own history committee and a consulting committee of distinguished historians and archeologists. All of these actions were taken in public meetings, the dates and agendas of which had been announced publicly.

To date, no final action has been taken in regard to this recommendation of the National Park System Advisory Board. Although it does appear that the judgment of the Board is just and fair and is based on exhaustive review and professional expertise, before making a final determination we are certainly willing to consider any information that you may wish to submit in support of the site.

Sincerely,

(Sgd) David F. Hales

DEPUTY

Assistant Secretary for Fish
and Wildlife and Parks

Enclosure

cc: Mr. William S. Hanable
Chief of History and Archeology
Division of Parks
Department of Natural Resources
619 Warehouse Avenue, Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501 w/c of inc.

FHR:HJ Sheely:GF Emery:mc:10/25/78:523-5295
REWRITTEN:FWP:D Sherman:mdw:11/2/78
bcc: Secretary's File
Secretary's Reading File (2)
FW) w/c of inc.
ES
PBA
Director's Reading File
FHR-Lumpkin
FHR-CL / CL
Assoc. Dir., Connally) w/c of inc.
Chief, OAHP
HSS-Sheely)
HSS-Reading File)
Control Number 42896

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HSS

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JAN 29 1979

Memorandum

To: Director, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

From: Secretary

Subject: National historic landmark designation

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby designate the New York State Capitol in Albany, New York, as a national historic landmark.

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above actions.

Cecil D. Andrus

H34-HSS

MAY 10 1979

Memorandum

To: Director, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

From: Chairman, Consulting Committee on Potential National Historic Landmarks

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Commerce and Industry

The Consulting Committee on Potential National Historic Landmarks at its meeting held in the Pension Building, April 19-20, 1979, having carefully evaluated a study of properties associated with the subtheme "Commerce and Industry," submits the following recommendations:

A. Of the properties included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States and it is recommended that they be designated national historic landmarks:

Alabama

1. Sloss Blast Furnaces, Birmingham p2

Arizona

2. Phelps Dodge General Office Building, Bisbee p2

California

3. San Francisco Yard, San Francisco p1-NO
4. Folsom Powerhouse, Folsom p2-yes

Connecticut

5. Collinsville Historic District, Collinsville
6. Colt Industrial District and Armsmear, Hartford
   (The boundary of the existing national historic landmark, Armsmear, that has not previously been defined, should be defined as part of the ongoing boundary review so as to include the Colt Industrial District. There will thus be one strong landmark illustrative of Samuel Colt.)

Delaware

7. Richardson and Robbins Cannery, Dover p1

Georgia

8. Factors Walk Historic District, Savannah
9. Dixie Coca-Cola Bottling Company Plant, Atlanta p2

Illinois

10. Old Stone Gate of Chicago Union Stockyards, Chicago p2
11. Gustavus F. Swift House, Chicago p2
12. National Biscuit Company Bakery, Chicago p1

Kentucky

13. Burk's Distillery, Loretto - Designated NHL 1/16/80

Louisiana

14. Factors Row, New Orleans p-2 - yes

Massachusetts

15. Tremont Nail Factory Historic District, Wareham p1 - yes
16. American Optical Administration Building, Southbridge p1
17. Old Stone Mill Rag Room--Crane Museum, Dalton p 2 - yes
18. Holyoke Historic Industrial District, Holyoke
    (The Inventory-Nomination Form and district boundary is corrected in accordance with Comments 1, 2 and 3 contained in a letter from Northeast Utilities dated April 13, 1979, and an accompanying map.)

Michigan

19. Huron Portland Cement Company Plant, Alpena p1 - No
20. Post Barn and Administration Building, Battle Creek p1
21. Calumet and Hecla Industrial District, Calument

Minnesota

22. Driscoll-Weyerhauser House, St. Paul p2
23. Washburn A Mill Complex, Minneapolis p1 - yes

New Jersey

24. Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, Paterson
25. Singer Company Factory Building, Elizabeth p1
26. Worthington Pump Company Complex, Harrison p1

New York

27. W. & L. E. Gurley Building, Troy p1
28. Sperry Gyroscope Company Building, Brooklyn p1
29. IBM Manufacturing and Engineering Complex, Endicott p1
30. Snyder Natural Cement Historic District, Rosendale
31. Brooklyn Refinery--American Sugar Refining Company, Brooklyn p1
32. Adams Power Plant Transformer House, Niagara Falls p1
33. Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Works, Lockport p1

Ohio

34. Lima Locomotive Works Erecting Shop, Lima p1
35. National Cash Register Schoolhouse, Dayton p1
36. Edward D. Libbey House, Toledo p2
37. Firestone Tire and Rubber Plant No. 1, Akron p1 - no
38. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Plant No. 2 Complex, Akron p1
39. Procter and Gamble Ivorydale Manufacturing Plant, St. Bernard

Pennsylvania

40. N.W. Ayer and Son Building, Philadelphia p2
41. Coplay Cement Company Kilns, Coplay
42. Milton S. Hershey Mansion, Hershey p2
43. H. J. Heinz Company Buildings, Pittsburgh p1 - No - Designated NHL 1/16/80
44. Bomberger's Distillery, Newmanstown
45. Eckley Historic District, Eckley
46. Cameron Colliery Historic District, Shamokin
47. Old Waterworks, Bethlehem p2 - yes
48. Frick Building, Pittsburgh p2

Rhode Island

49. Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company Complex, Providence p1
50. Slatersville Historic District, Slatersville

South Carolina

51. Factors and Commission Merchants Historic District, Charleston

Virginia

52. Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company Shipyard, Newport News p1 - No
53. Pocahontas Historic District, Pocahontas

West Virginia

54. Elkins Coal and Coke Company Historic District, Bretz

Wisconsin

55. Pabst Brewing Company Complex, Milwaukee p1

B. Other Recommendations:

1. That the following properties studied under this subtheme be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered":

California

(1) California Packing Corporation Buildings, San Francisco

Connecticut

(2) Francis A. Pratt and Amos Whitney Houses, Hartford

Indiana

(3) Captain John B. Ford House, New Albany

Massachusetts

(4) William Underwood Company Headquarters and Cannery, Watertown

New York

(5) American Express Company Building, New York City

Ohio

(6) Rubicon Farm, Dayton

Virginia

(7) New Jersey Zinc Company Office, Austinville

/S/ ROBERT M. UTLEY

Robert M. Utley

H34-HSS

MAY 10 1979

Memorandum

To: Director, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

From: Chairman, Consulting Committee on Potential National Historic Landmarks

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Architecture

The Consulting Committee on Potential National Historic Landmarks at its meeting held in the Pension Building, April 19-20, 1979, having carefully evaluated studies of properties representing a partial continuation of the subtheme "Architecture" along with a group of special studies associated with that subtheme, submits the following recommendations:

A. Of the properties within this subtheme, the following are recognized as nationally significant in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States, and it is recommended that they be designated national historic landmarks:

Louisiana

1. Natchitoches Historic District, Natchitoches
2. Madewood Plantation House, Napoleanville Notify (p-3) - yes
3. Louisiana State Bank Building, New Orleans Notify (p-3) - yes

New York

4. St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Albany - Designated NHL 1/16/80

B. Other Recommendations:

1. That the following properties under this subtheme be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered":

Georgia

(1) Mickve Israel Synagogue, Savannah

Louisiana

(2) Merieult House, New Orleans

Missouri

(3) Boley Building, Kansas City

South Carolina

(4) Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim Synagogue, Charleston
(5) First Scotch Presbyterian Church, Charleston

2. That the following properties studied under this subtheme be deferred for further consideration when there is a broader study base of comparable theatres and railroad terminals, respectively, to provide for comparative evaluation:

Louisiana

(1) Saenger Theatre, New Orleans

Missouri

(2) Union Station, Kansas City

/S/ ROBERT M. UTLEY

Robert M. Utley

H34-HSS

MAY 10 1979

Memorandum

To: Director, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

From: Chairman, Consulting Committee on Potential National Historic Landmarks

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Special Studies

The Consulting Committee on Potential National Historic Landmarks at its meeting held in the Pension Building, April 19-20, 1979, having carefully evaluated a group of special studies, submits the following recommendations:

A. Of the properties given special study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in illustrating the history of the United States, and it is recommended that they be designated national historic landmarks:

Georgia

1. Liberty Hall, Crawfordville Notify p-3
2. Warm Springs Historic District, Warm Springs - Designated NHL 1/16/80
3. Soapstone Ridge, Atlanta vicinity

New York

4. John Jay House, Katonah Notify p-3

Pennsylvania

5. Pearl S. Buck House, Dublin vicinity - Designated NHL 1/16/80

Tennessee

6. Ryman Auditorium, Nashville Notify p-3

B. Other Recommendations:

1. That the following properties studied be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered."

District of Columbia

(1) Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington

Ohio

(2) Golden Lamb Inn, Lebanon

/S/ ROBERT M. UTLEY

Robert M. Utley

April meeting

Phase 1 - industrial first notice

2 - non-indust, there, first notice (14)

3 - individual, non-there, first (5)

4 - Special studies - fall meeting

STEVE I STEALED or STEELED or STOLE or STEALDED or have stolen some coffee.

Comments by Ellen Hayes Sept 81 ~ Native Liaison, NPS

Re: Dedaubt St. Archangel Michael Site
Old Sitka

Though the History: Old Sitka file is incomplete, it does confirm that the physical integrity to support landmark classification is no longer there. It is gone. This loss/change took place through several major activities between 1802-1968.

In 1979 this subject was discussed in Sitka between the community of Sitka and the regular meeting of the Historic Sites Advisory Committee. The agenda item was that the landmark designation be withdrawn on the grounds that the property no longer has the physical integrity to support this classification.

Members of the Sitka community objected strongly to this recommendation supporting continued landmark classification on two other criteria: 1.) its unique significance to our inter-National history in commerce and, 2.) Criteria A "that are associated with events that have made a ~~significant~~ significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; —"

The committee did concede that there is indeed

the strong association (esp. to the City & Borough of Sitka) with the site.

It is just that, a site. The Tlingit bearers remember the event in the form of song and it remains intact for them in this way. There were no Tlingit people at that meeting in Sitka (except for me). Perhaps a particular classification is not an issue w/them.

My position is that we recognize the impact & erosive activities, etc but use that site as a landmark of historical significance through the associated events.

EAH

MEETING REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT: Old Sitka Alaska

LOCATION OF MEETING: DATE: 1.15.86

STAFF MEMBER: Danaher DIVISION: NR-413

PARTICIPANT:	ORGANIZATION:	PHONE:
Ben Levy	History Division	

REPORT:

This was dedesignated as an NHL before the current regs. stating that the Advisory Board must review. and then ~~Then admin~~ forward to the Secretary. The administrative decision to withdraw was made by the Advisory Board. It became an NHL on the basis of a theme study on archeology. The History Division cannot document the dedesignation. There should be a memo to the Secretary stating that dedesignation was done by the Advisory Board. Patty Melner will do research to find the memo on Old Sitka's dedesignation. Ben wants to bounce it back to ARO only if they have no documentation in the History Division. They also may recommend the dedesignation of Old Sitka before the Advisory Board if they have no documentation and ~~ARO~~ provides enough info for a dedesignation report.

TELEPHONE REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT:

TO/~~FROM~~: Dick Shu — DATE:

ADDRESS: Park Service Area Office — PHONE: FTS 399-0150 ask for 907-276-8166

STAFF MEMBER: Joy Barth — DIVISION:

REPORT: He's in area office

State is requesting removal of St. Michael's Village Area

St Michael's is the same as the fortified

It is State land, formerly Federal land, administered by State Parks.

1945-46 Forest Service owned land & had archeol. report. Anthony Barnett & Paul Schumaker

Collection at park & U of Alaska at Fairbanks.

He wants to know basis for removal - I asked if theyre opposed - he said they just want to know what's going on.

H34(418)

MAR 20 1986

Memorandum

To: Chief of Registration Shull (413)

From: Senior Historian Levy, History Division (418) /s/ Benjamin Levy

Subject: Old Sitka — Is it a National Historic Landmark?

As you know, the subject has been with us for some time now and we have both wrestled over the years for a solution.

For the record, I repeat that my recollection is clear that I, SHPO Bill Hanable, the Advisory Board, and the Historic Sites Survey staff fully intended to remove Old Sitka as a National Historic Landmark and thought we had done so. Remember, that before 1980, Landmarks were removed from the Landmark "registry" by administrative action and were not "de-designated" by the Secretary in a sort of reversal of the designation process. For this reason, there is no significance in the absence of the Secretary's not specifically de-designating the site. The memo of 6/2/78 from the Secretary to the Director specifying his designations was prepared by National Historic Landmark program officials, and it was regarded as unnecessary to have the Secretary's approval to de-designate a Landmark that had been physically destroyed.

But alas! David F. Hales, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, signed a letter of November 9, 1978 to Richard H. Smith, Planning Director of Sitka, Alaska in which he states "no final action has been taken in regard to this recommendation of . . . the Board." It is mystifying to me on what he based this statement. Regardless, his letter is evidence that Old Sitka had not been de-designated. For this reason, I conclude that a regular de-designation study and report will have to be done.

Incidental to other matters, I spoke to Kate Lidfors in the Alaska Regional Office. She informed me that the region had programmed work at Old Sitka this summer and, while she hadn't expected it to involve a standard de-designation study, she thought it could be handled.

In light of our findings, which are supported by the attached copies of file data, I recommend that you inform the region where it stands vis-a-vis its boundary survey obligations which appear absolved. For our part, we will be asking the

region to gather data, do an evaluation, and generally assist us in developing a standard de-designation assessment and report for possible presentation to the Advisory Board.

Attachment

cc: 001 RF
400 RF
418-Levy (w/c of attachment)
418-Feller (w/c of attachment)
418-OLD SITKA
Kate Lidfors (ARO) (9700) (w/c of attachment)
418-Bearss
BLevy:pt:3/19/86
Thomas Disk 16: Item #34

OLD SITKA NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Chronology of site:

10/7/77 - memo to Associate Director (attention of Chief of Historic Sites Survey Division) from Associate Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region (Attachment A)

Their records showed that Old Sitka had been removed from the Federal Register because the site did not appear in the February 1, 1977 Federal Register.

11/8/77 - memo to Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region from Chief, Historic Sites Survey Division (attachment B)

"Old Sitka was removed from national historic landmark lists after 1972 on the assumption that it was included in the enlarged Sitka National Historic Park. This has proved to be erroneous, of course, and we are taking steps to see that the error will be corrected in all pertinent publications."

NOTE: Old Sitka was NOT listed in the Silver Book of NHLs done in 1976 and it is NOT listed in the current list that is the basis for the revision that is going on. However it IS listed in the 1982 Red Book (under Other European Exploration and Settlement, Russia).

4/17-19/78 - 78th Meeting of the Advisory Board. (attachment C)

"That the Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site be deleted from the study (Alaska Aboriginal Culture & Alaska History). Since this is essentially the Old Sitka National Historic Landmark, this would also involve removal of landmark status from that previously designated property."

NOTE: This recommendation was sent to the Secretary of the Interior in a memo along with the Board's recommendations of National Historic Landmarks for the same theme study.

6/2/78 - Memo to Director, HCRS from Secretary of the Interior.

Contains only the designation action on those sites in the Alaska study that have become National Historic Landmarks. No mention is made of the Boards recommendation that Old Sitka be de-designated.

8/22/78 - letter to Keeper of the National Register from Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (attachment D)

Because of lack of integrity the Alaska State Historic Sites Advisory Committee recommended at its March 22-23, 1978 meeting that Redoubt Archangel St. Michael (or Old Sitka) Site be withdrawn from the National Register.

9/15/78 - letter to Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (Chair of State Historic Sites Advisory Committee) from Planning Director of City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska (attachment E)

Notifying the State that the people of Sitka do NOT want Old Sitka Site to be removed from the Register and to ask what appeal rights and procedures the city would have to retain the designation.

10/4/78 - letter to Secretary of Interior from Planning Director of City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska (attachment F)

Expressing distress that he has just heard (from a secondary source, not directly) that the Advisory Board was to consider the removal of Old Sitka Site at its next meeting, without any public involvement or comment at all.

10/10/78 - letter to Keeper of the National Register from Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (attachment G)

Informing the Register that the people of Sitka wished to comment on the proposed withdrawal and that the State Historic Sites Advisory Board would hear those comments and make a final recommendation at the winter 1979 meeting. Because of this, Alaska wanted the Register to suspend action on this matter until that time.

Oct./78 - letter to Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer from Keeper of the National Register. (Attachment H)

Concerning the recommendation by the State Board to remove Old Sitka Site from the Register. "Please clarify whether or not you (recommend the removal of) the property based on an error in professional judgement made at the time the property was nominated or because you feel the property has suffered a loss of integrity since it was nominated."

NOTE: This letter was never sent by the Register (Possibly because they had since received the 10/10 letter from the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer). It was forwarded to the National Historic Landmarks Program on 10/24.

11/9/78 - letter to Planning Director, City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska from Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

See Attachment I for exact text. NOTE page 2 ("To date, no final action has been taken in regard to this recommendation of the National Park System Advisory Board.")

2/6/79 - Old Sitka Site WAS listed in the Federal Register and it was noted that it was a NHL.

1982 - Section 8 Report

Old Sitka Site was listed under Damaging Uses. (see Attachment J). This was the first time Old Sitka Site had been listed in a Section 8 Report. (Section 8 Reports were checked back through the 1978 Report.)

1983 - Section 8 Report

Basically the same information in the listing as in 1982.
NOTE: In the section on Recommendations (which was a new feature in the 1983 Section 8 Report) it was stated that the groups that are involved with the site are developing a plan but to date nothing has been decided or agreed upon.

1984 - Section 8 Report (see Attachment K)

"NHLs in 1983 Section 8 Report Which Have Been Removed from the 1984 Report:

Old Sitka Site, Sitka, Alaska. Recent investigations and a site inspection indicate that the damage to the setting identified in the previous year's report occurred prior to the designation of the property as a landmark."

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Pacific Northwest Region
Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34
(PNR)MIC

October 7, 1977

A

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Preservation of Historic Properties, National Park Service
Attention: George Emery, Chief, Historic Sites Survey Division

From: Associate Regional Director, Management and Operations, Pacific Northwest Region

Subject: Reports on review visits to registered National Historic Landmarks

The enclosed "Visit" Reports (six in number) represent current reports on registered National Historic Landmarks located in Alaska. There remain eleven National Historic Landmarks requiring "Visit" Reports.

Also enclosed are two "Visit" Reports completed by the Alaska Area Office for the following two sites which we do not show in our records under the category of National Historic Landmarks.

Old Sitka Site: We show this National Historic Landmark as removed from the Federal Register, which status seems correct inasmuch as the site was not listed in the February 1, 1977, Federal Register.

Skagway Historic District and White Pass: This area now has National Park status.

The Alaska Area Office has previously reported that they have been unable to meet the required time schedule due to uncontrollable circumstances. Kindly refer to our letter of August 9, giving their reason for the delay. We are awaiting their completion of the landmark inspection assignment.

James B. Thompson

Enclosures 8

cc:
WASO, Chief, The Legislative Division w/c enc.
Attention: Mr. Eldon Reyer
Alaska Area Office

NOV 8 1977

H3A17-772

B

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region

From: Chief, Historic Sites Survey Division

Subject: National historic landmarks--Old Sitka and Skagway Historic District and White Pass, Alaska

On October 7, Mr. Thompson sent us visit reports on the above subject. It was assumed that these landmarks would not be continued on the authorized list.

Old Sitka was removed from national historic landmark lists after 1972 on the assumption that it was included in the enlarged Sitka National Historic Park. This has proved to be erroneous, of course, and we are taking steps to see that the error will be corrected in all pertinent publications. The status of Skagway was noted in the Director's Special Directive 77-9, of October 26, 1977, and its identity as a landmark will be retained.

(Sgd.) George F. Emery

George F. Emery

FNP:GF Emery:kr 11/8/77:523-5295
bcc: 001-Reading File
040
772-Reading File
772-Sheely

HP - Alaska - Old Sitka
Skagway Historic District and White Pass

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 772

[redacted]

OLD SITKA, BARANOF ISLAND (REDOUBT ST. MICHAEL), ALASKA

C

46th Meeting
April 30 - May 3, 1962
Attachment No. 6, p.2.
THEME XXI - POL. & MIL.
AFFAIRS AFTER 1865
SUBTHEME: ALASKA HISTORY
p.159

B.2. "... exceptional value (national significance ..."

46th Meeting
April 30 - May 3, 1962
Attachment No. 6, p.4.
THEME XXI - POL. & MIL.
AFFAIRS AFTER 1865
SUBTHEME: ALASKA HISTORY
p.159

C. Other Recommendations:

5.a. "... be considered for further study as a possible addition to the National Park System as part of Sitka National Monument."

78th Meeting
April 17-19, 1978
Attachment No. 3
ALASKA ABORIGINAL
CULTURE and
ALASKA HISTORY

B.2 "That the Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site be deleted from the study. Since this is essentially the Old Sitka National Historic Landmark, this would also involve removal of landmark status from that previously designated property."

[redacted]

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF PARKS

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR
Terry A. McWilliams, Director

Division of Parks
619 Warehouse Dr., Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

D

August 22, 1978

Re: 3330-4 (Redoubt Archangel St. Michael/Old Sitka Site)

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
of Historic Places
U.S. Heritage Conservation and
Recreation Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

Alaska's State Historic Sites Advisory Committee recommended, at its March 22-23, 1978 meeting, that the Redoubt Archangel St. Michael (or Old Sitka) Site be withdrawn from the National Register of Historic Places. The basis for this recommendation is the lack of integrity. I am enclosing the documention on which the Committee made its recommendation.

Sincerely,

William S. Hanable
William S. Hanable
State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures

WSH:clk

City and Borough of Sitka

P.O. BOX 79 · SITKA, ALASKA · 99835

September 15, 1978

HCRS

William S. Hanable, Chairman
State Historic Sites Advisory Committee
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
619 Warehouse Dr., Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

E

Re: 3330-2 Old Sitka

Dear Mr. Hanable:

This letter is a follow-up to our phone conversation earlier this week.

I have spoken to a number of people in Sitka and the unanimous response is to not remove Old Sitka from the Register.

While it is recognized that probably the "actual site no longer exists", I find this rationale for site withdrawal totally without merit or sense. First, virtually the same physical conditions exist today as did when the site was originally nominated. Second, my best guess is that there are quite a few sites across the nation that no longer exist by your definition.

Should your committee still wish to remove Old Sitka from National Register, please notify this office as to what appeal rights and/or procedures the City and Borough may have, in order to maintain the designation.

Very truly yours,

Richard H. Smith
Planning Director

RHS:gh

cc: Sitka Historical Site Restoration Committee
Alaska Historical Society
Ellen Hays
National Park Service, Sitka
National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
Dr. Ernest Connelly
Ross Holland
Robert Garvey

City and Borough of Sitka

P.O. BOX 79 · SITKA, ALASKA · 99835

October 4, 1978

Honorable Cecil Andrus, Secretary of the Interior
C St. Between 18th & 19th
Washington, D.C. 20240

F

Re: Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site (Old Sitka)

Dear Mr. Andrus:

I have just learned that your advisory board is to consider removal of the above site from the National Register of Historic Places at their next meeting.

Unless I have been totally disillusioned, you have stressed and personally emulated public involvement in all phases of government. In Sitka we pride ourselves on following this same democratic principal. Why then should this issue be decided with absolutely no community involvement. Our even being aware of the consideration is from circumstantial word of mouth meetings of citizens in Anchorage!

Your attention to this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Richard H. Smith
Planning Director

RHS:gh
cc: W. S. Hanable
Mr. Sheire
Sitka Historical Site Restoration Committee
Alaska Historical Society
Ellen Hays
National Park Service, Sitka
National Park Service, Washington D.C.
Dr. Ernest Connelly
Ross Holland
Robert Garvey

42896

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF PARKS

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

Terry A. McWilliams, Director

Division of Parks
619 Warehouse Dr., Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

answered by copy of earlier letter to Borough of Sitka. HJS

October 10, 1978

Re: 3330-1 (Old Sitka Site)

G

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
of Historic Places
U. S. Heritage Conservation and
Recreation Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

On August 22, 1978, we forwarded information regarding the State Historic Sites Advisory Committee's recommendation that the Old Sitka Site be withdrawn from the National Register of Historic Places.

The City and Borough of Sitka has advised us that it wishes to make comments on this recommendation and we therefore ask that you suspend action on it until the City and Borough of Sitka's comments have been received. We anticipate that the comments will be available sometime in early November and that we will present the comments to the State Historic Sites Advisory Committee at its winter 1979 meeting. We will advise you shortly thereafter if the Committee has made any change to its recommendation.

Sincerely,

William S. Hanable

William S. Hanable
State Historic Preservation Officer

WSH:clk

10-J10LH

United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H32-NR

letter not sent - forwarded to Landmarks (NHL Program) 10-24-78 SL

Mr. William S. Hanable
Chief of History and Archeology
Division of Parks
619 Warehouse Avenue, Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Sitka AK H

Dear Mr. Hanable:

We have received your letter of August 22, 1978, advising us to remove the Old Sitka Site (Redoubt Archangel St. Michael Site), Sitka, Alaska, from the National Register of Historic Places because of a lack of integrity.

Please clarify whether or not you ~~wish to remove~~ recommend the removal of the property based on an error in professional judgement made at the time the property was nominated or because you feel the property has suffered a loss of integrity since it was nominated. We would also like to receive the written and photo documentation ~~which justifies~~ removing the property.

Included is a copy of 36 CFR Part 60.17 which explains how properties are removed from the National Register. If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to consult us.

Sincerely,

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosure

~~HSS Study~~ 148

NHL

NOV - 9 1978

Mr. Richard H. Smith
Planning Director
City and Borough of Sitka
P.O. Box 79
Sitka, Alaska 99835

I

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of October 4, 1978, in which you urge the retention of national historic landmark status for Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) site.

On June 13, 1962, this site was designated a national historic landmark. Governor Egan signed a standard form agreeing to maintain the site in its historic condition on July 11, 1962. A dedication ceremony was held on October 18, 1963.

In spite of the above, and subsequent to the designation, the site was used as a gravel bailing site and the shoreline receded considerably. In 1966, a State wayside was built at the location. This included grading, levelling and landscaping, with gravelled parking area, log barriers and interpretive markers placed there.

In 1975, the site was studied under contract by the State Historic Preservation Office, along with a number of other sites in Alaska. The redoubt was also visited by an Interior Department staff historian. The enclosed report was prepared and presented to the National Park System Advisory Board at its spring 1978 meeting. Noting that its integrity, one of the prime criteria for designation, had been greatly compromised by the actions noted above, the Board recommended that the site's designation as a national historic landmark be withdrawn. The Board acted upon recommendations of its own history committee and a consulting committee of distinguished historians and archeologists. All of these actions were taken in public meetings, the dates and agendas of which had been announced publicly.

To date, no final action has been taken in regard to this recommendation of the National Park System Advisory Board. Although it does appear that the judgment of the Board is just and fair and is based on exhaustive review and professional expertise, before making a final determination we are certainly willing to consider any information that you may wish to submit in support of the site.

Sincerely,

(Sgd) David F. Hales

DEPL

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

Enclosure

cc: Mr. William S. Hanable
Chief of History and Archeology
Division of Parks
Department of Natural Resources
619 Warehouse Avenue, Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501 w/c of inc.

FHR:HJ Sheely:GF Emery:mc:10/25/78:523-5295
REWRITTEN:FWP:D Sherman:mdw:11/2/78
bcc: Secretary's File
Secretary's Reading File (2)
FW) w/c of inc.
ES
PBA
Director's Reading File
FHR-Lumpkin
FHR-CL / CL
Assoc. Dir., Connally) w/c of inc.
Chief, OAHP
HSS-Sheely)
HSS-Reading File)
Control Number 42896

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HSS

1982 Section 8 Report

DAMAGING USES

ALASKA

NAME: Old Sitka Site

LOCATION: Sitka

J

DESIGNATED: 6/66

OWNERSHIP: State (Alaska Division of Parks)

DESCRIPTION: Old Sitka Site is comprised of five acres of flat land; the western portion of the site is covered with trees and grass, and a gravel parking lot is located on the eastern portion. An interpretive marker indicates the location of the buildings identified in 1935-36 excavations. A wooden cross indicates the burial of Russian and Aleut victims of the Tlingits' 1802 attack on the Russian trading post Redoubt St. Archangel Michael.

SIGNIFICANCE: The Old Sitka Site commemorates two important historical events. On this site the first Russian attempt to check English expansion into North Pacific commerce occurred with the establishment of a trading post. These events also typify a pattern that was to be repeated in Russian-Native American relations: negotiation and payment for a trading site, Native objection to the true impact of the arrangement, Russian attempts to maintain their presence by show of force, and finally open conflict. The 1802 conflict between the Native Americans and Russians is an important historical event to the Tlingits. For this reason, the site has strong commemorative values to the community.

THREAT OR DAMAGE: Recreational use of the area is damaging the setting of this landmark and three other nearby National Historic Landmarks; St. Michael's Cathedral, the Alaska Native Brotherhood Hall, and the American Flag Raising Site. The site is used as a parking lot and an illegal boat launch.

Representatives from the State, National Park Service, other governmental and fraternal organizations, and private citizens have developed a plan to reverse and mitigate threats and damage to the site. The plan includes provisions for upgrading the area and for designing interpretive markers for the site. The plan may be implemented in part during 1983.

APPENDIX I

NHLs in 1983 Section 8 Report Which Have Been Removed from the 1984 Report

The following national historic landmarks listed as threatened or damaged in 1983 are not included in the 1984 Section 8 Report because: (1) the threats previously reported did not occur; (2) the damage is not expected to reoccur or increase within the next year; or (3) the damage that did occur did not jeopardize the landmark's integrity:

Brick House Ruin, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Although no efforts to preserve the brick walls of this ruin have been made, the thick vegetation has stabilized the ruin walls. However, low grade degradation of this ruin is expected to continue.

Okeechobee Battlefield, Okeechobee County, Florida. Although the trailers and vending stands placed on this site have not been removed, no further development has been reported during 1984.

Ocean Drive Historic District, Newport County, Newport, Rhode Island. The boundaries of this landmark were amended to eliminate those portions of the landmark district where incompatible new construction had occurred.

Old Sitka Site, Sitka, Alaska. Recent investigations and a site inspection indicate that the damage to the setting identified in the previous year's report occurred prior to the designation of the property as a landmark.

Palugvik Site, Hawkins Island, Alaska. A recent site inspection indicates that thick vegetation surrounding the island appears to have discouraged intruders. There is no evidence that digging has occurred for at least a year.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE
2525 Gambell Street, Room 107
Anchorage, Alaska 99503 - 2892

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34(ARO-OCR)

24 APR 1986

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Regional Director, Alaska Region

Subject: Old Sitka National Historic Landmark

We have received your memorandum of April 1, 1986 regarding the possible dedesignation of Old Sitka National Historic Landmark. This office had already scheduled a boundary review study of the Old Sitka site during FY86. This would include a site visit, review of the National Historic Landmark file, and interviews with individuals familiar with the site. Because the site commemorates, among other things, the Tlingit Indian defeat of the Russians in 1802, the elders of the Sitka Tlingit would be contacted for their impressions of this site, important to their traditions and values.

Your request to complete a thorough study in order to provide WASO History Division staff with information that may lead to de-designation of the site necessitates a request for additional funds to do a thorough study, ensuring the correct decision is made. In 1978 a proposal to de-designate the site without prior archeological field checks and without allowing for local comment met opposition and was tabled by Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks David F. Hales. In order to conduct a de-designation study we request salary for one GS-9 archeologist for one month plus travel and per diem for one week in Sitka, approximately $3300.00.

We support the WASO History Division efforts to evaluate and document National Historic Landmarks and will await your response. If you or your staff have any questions please contact Regional Historian Robert Spude or National Register Historian Kathleen Lidfors.

cc:
Superintendent, SITK

***** Record 2205 in Correspondence *****

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
CORRESPONDENCE CONTROL (Rm-3117)

Today's Date: 04/28/86 Log #5871
DOCUMENT ID #: <86-001A-5871>
FWP/ES #: _____

DATE OF LETTER: <04/24/86> DATE LETTER RECEIVED: 04/28/86

NAME: <Evison, Boyd > ORGANIZATION: AR

SUBJECT: Old Sitka National historic landmark

ASSIGNED TO: <400 > DUE DATE: < / / >

ACTION: For Review/Comment

<1> For Director's Signature
<2> For Your Reply, Copy to 001
<3> For Review/Comment
<4> See Me

Routing Sequence:

Organization No.:	400				
	04/28/86	APR 30 RECD / /	/ /	/ /	
Routing Continued:					

For Changes in: 1. Due Dates,
2. Assign To or
3. Signature Levels

Call Correspondence Control: (202) or (FTS) 343-1102

NOTICE: Do NOT Remove This Control Slip From The Correspondence!!!

H34(418)

JUN 1 2 1986

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Alaska Region

From: Associate Director

Subject: Old Sitka National Historic Landmark

We are unable to respond favorably to your request of April 24 for $3,300 to conduct a study leading to possible de-designation of Old Sitka National Historic Landmark. Funds are not available to support your request. Since the matter is not urgent, but should be accomplished in a year or two, we recommend that the study be programmed for the 1987 or 1988 fiscal year.

It should be understood that the bases for the designation of the Landmark are Russian occupation and settlement and military and political affairs associated with Russian colonization as a precursor to U.S. occupation. Your proposal to study potential ethnological values associated with the site is valid in the broader context of establishing a separate basis for a possible listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or even, if outstanding National significance is found, a new landmark designation. The existing landmark, however, can only be sustained by documenting the continued existence of resources indicative of the Russian occupation. Your staff should keep this distinction in mind as it pursues its task.

I appreciate learning of your Region's eagerness to pursue the Landmark de-designation initiative. It is of the utmost importance that the list of National Historic Landmarks be of unimpeachable integrity.

/Sgd/Jerry L. Rogers

cc: 001 Reading File
400 Reading File
418-Old Sitka NRA
BLevy:pt:5/21/86:Rogers:6/4/86
Thomas Disk 18: Item #31

H34(2280) JAN 12 2000

Memorandum

To: Becky Saleeby, Alaska Support Office

From: Carol Shull, Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey and
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places

Subject: Old Sitka NHL documentation

The Old Sitka National Historic Landmark, designated in June 1966, has had questions concerning its integrity since the late 1970s. Because of ambiguities in the procedure for withdrawing the designation of National Historic Landmarks during the late 1970s, Old Sitka has been in a state of limbo for 20 years. Whenever official withdrawal of designation has been considered in the past, it has always been presented to our staff that there may be nationally significant archeological potential for the Old Sitka site that would allow it to retain its National Historic Landmark designation. However, no documentation supporting this archeological potential has ever been sent to the NHL Survey for review because of the lack of work at the site.

If the Alaska Support Office were to receive a Battlefield Protection Program grant to carry out field work at the Old Sitka site, that would be of great assistance to the NHL Program in documenting the continuing national significance of this site. I heartily endorse your application for such a grant and if you are successful, look forward to upgrading the documentation and confirming the national significance of this property.

cc: Ms. Judith Bittner
Division of Parks
Office of History and Archeology
3601 C Street, Suite 1278
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-5921

bcc: 0001
2000
2255 G. Carter
2275 B. Little
2280 Shull; Sprinkle; Lusignan; Seibert; Henry
2280 OLD SITKA (NHL)

FNP:Phenry:mg:01/10/00
F:\NR-NHL\OLDSITKA.SUP

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Alaska Regional Office
240 W. 5th Avenue, Room 114
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3417(AKRO-RCR

MAR 22 2005

Memorandum

To: Historians, National Historic Landmarks Survey

From: Archeologist, National Register Programs, Alaska Region
Historian, National Register Programs, Alaska Region

Subject: Improved Documentation, Old Sitka National Historic Landmark (NHL)

Attached please find a revised National Historic Landmark nomination for Old Sitka, Alaska. Confusion and ambiguity relating to the NHL status of Old Sitka over the last 35 years, since the integrity of the site was first questioned in 1968, prompted us to contract with Bob Betts of Vanguard Research to write this new nomination, which, we believe, has greatly improved the documentation of this significant property. We believe that past decisions concerning NHL status of Old Sitka should be revisited, and we are asking you **to review the nomination and advise us how to proceed** in the process of reestablishing Old Sitka as a Landmark in good standing.

Please let us take a moment to summarize the long and confusing chain of events related to Old Sitka.

- **1962 -** Old Sitka was determined eligible as a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior on June 13, 1962, under the Theme of Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1900, in a special Alaska study.
- **1968 -** The NPS began reviewing the suitability of continuing NHL status of Old Sitka in March, 1968, following U.S. Forest Service permitting of a gravel bailing site and log dump in the immediate site vicinity.
- **1975 -** The State Historic Sites Advisory Committee recommended withdrawal of NHL designation from Old Sitka, but approved nomination of the site to the NRHP based on local significance.
- **1978 -** In its March 1978 meeting, the Alaska State Historic Sites Advisory Committee unanimously approved a motion that Old Sitka be removed from the National Register based on lack of site integrity. In August of 1978, the Alaska SHPO advised the Keeper of the National Register of the State Advisory Committee's recommendation that Old Sitka be withdrawn from the National Register, but suspended action until after public comment. Old Sitka remained listed in the Federal Register as an NHL as of February 1979.

- **1980 -** By July 1980 the State of Alaska identified the need for a Boundary Review for Old Sitka and a boundary survey of the site was conducted by the Alaska State Design and Construction Section.
- **1984 -** In April 1986 the NPS WASO History Division requested documentation of "loss of integrity" at Old Sitka prior to 'possibly' presenting the NPS Advisory Board with a 'formal proposal to withdraw landmark designation from Old Sitka."
- **1987 -** Another Boundary Review of Old Sitka was initiated by the NPS Alaska Regional Office in the summer of 1986 and in March 1987.
- **1989 -** The NPS Old Sitka de-designation study was completed in February 1989, but apparently no further action was taken by the NPS to formally de-designate Old Sitka as an NHL. One reason for this hesitation was a lack of consensus on de-designation among the Alaska Regional Office, National Register Program staff.
- **1992 -** In an NPS NHL Status Report "follow up" effort to "determine the current status of Old Sitka's NHL designation, it was noted that Ben Levi at WASO stated that while the "Advisory Board called for removal of NHL status, the de-designation status was never brought before the Secretary." Levi further stated that "any opportunity/initiative for change in this status lies with the Alaska Region.
- **2002 -** Bob Betts of Vanguard Research, through a Cooperative Agreement with the NPS Alaska Region, begins research and writing on a new nomination. The NHL plaque remains on display at Old Sitka State Historical Park.
- **2004 -** State of Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation website notes that Old Sitka State Historic Park "has been designated as a National Historic Landmark." Currently, Old Sitka remains unlisted as an NHL on the NPS website.

In addition to comprehensive research on the historic context of Old Sitka, the revised nomination provides a new slant on the integrity of the property. Rather than focusing on non-contributing aspects of site and the loss of archeological potential, the nomination gives a more balanced and complete perception of integrity and significance, taking into consideration the cultural landscape, setting, and environment. Alaska Native concerns, including oral history and Tlingit legends are also included. This new nomination makes the case that loss of physical site integrity is not unique among battlefield and other historic sites, which continue to be listed as NHLs in good standing because of their strong sense of place and the feelings and associations that they invoke. We believe that Old Sitka is clearly in this same category.

Although we consider the Old Sitka nomination ready to be sent to the Keeper of the National Register and to Alaska's State Historic Preservation Officer for a fresh look at its NHL status, we would appreciate your opinion on the nomination first, before we proceed any further. Please direct any questions to Becky Saleeby at (907) 644-3477 or becky_saleeby@nps.gov. Thank you so much for your assistance.

Becky Saleeby

Robie Lange
04/13/2005 09:57 AM
EDT

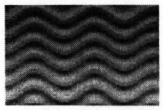
To: Becky Saleeby/AKSO/NPS@NPS
cc: John Sprinkle/WASO/NPS@NPS, Carol Shull/WASO/NPS@NPS
Subject: Old Sitka NHL

Becky:

In trying to get a clear understanding of the integrity of the Old Sitka Site I need to more fully visualize the modifications to the site since 1962. Is it possible to get some sort of a site map that specifically addresses the current appearance and configuration of the NHL, and makes note of the post 1962 modifications (additions and subtractions)? This does not need to be a slick map. Perhaps starting with a page-size enlargement of the 1985 map, showing pencilled-in changes and annotations, all somewhat casually drawn by hand. Also, perhaps your files already include photographs that specifically depict some of these modifications.

Robie

Robie S. Lange
National Historic Landmarks Survey, NPS
202-354-2257; 202-371-6447(fax)



Becky Saleeby
10/05/2005 03:14 PM
YDT

To: Robie Lange/WASO/NPS@NPS
cc: Janet Clemens/AKSO/NPS@NPS
Subject: Old Sitka new nomination

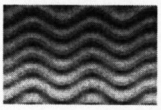
Hello Robie -

Please forgive me for taking so long to answer your request, made last April I think, for another map of Old Sitka. Unfortunately, your e-mail message disappeared and I can't recall exactly what you needed. Hopefully your memory (or your e-mail organizing system!) is better than mine. If you are able to let me know exactly what you need, we will be able to answer your request QUICKLY this time around.

Thanks,

Becky Saleeby

Becky Saleeby
Archeologist
National Park Service
240 W. 5th Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 644-3477



Becky Saleeby
12/30/2005 02:32 PM
YST

To: Robie Lange/WASO/NPS@NPS
cc: Janet Clemens/AKSO/NPS@NPS
Subject: Re: Fw: Old Sitka NHL

Hello Robie -

Happy New Year! What better way to start '06, than with Old Sitka? Actually, it is still 2005 as I am writing this, but it will be the new year when you read it.

Attached are three documents for you. One is a simply a note for the reviewers and the other two are the maps you requested. When we pulled out the files, I realized that Figure 2 of the revised nomination was actually missing UTM data on two of the points, so we will have to send you a revised map by Fed Ex.

Again, we apologize for the delay, but we hope that '06 will be the year that we resolve decades of confusion about the status of Old Sitka. A good New Year's resolution, don't you think?


Notes to the Reviewers of the Revised.doc


map1.jpg


map2.jpg

Becky Saleeby
Archeologist
National Park Service
Alaska Regional Office
240 W. 5th Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 644-3477

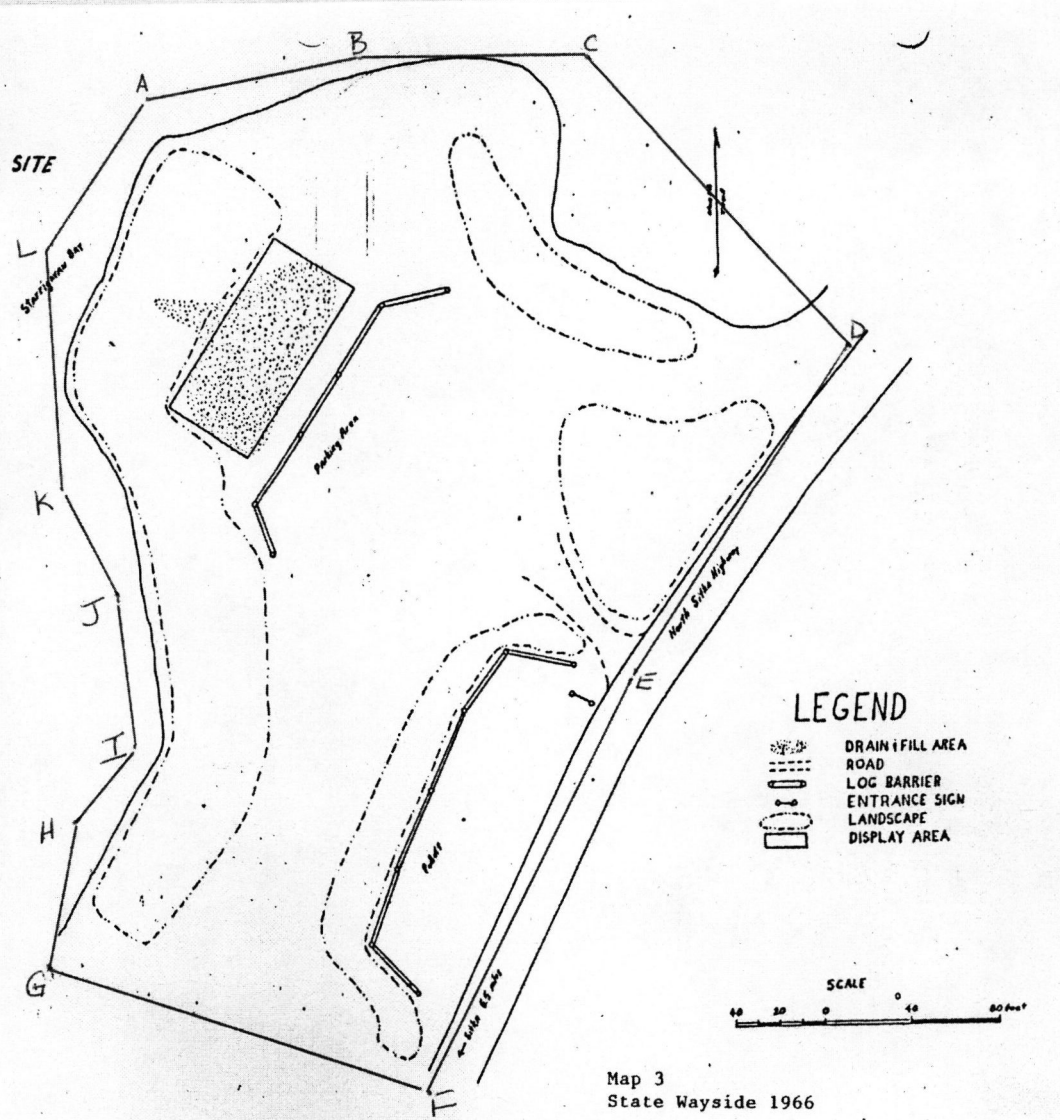
Notes to the Reviewers of the Revised (2005) Old Sitka Nomination:

As you are reading this revised nomination, please take a fresh look at the data provided and disregard previous notions based on the old nomination. It is important for the reader to realize that the site needs to be considered as an historic battlefield. This perspective was not captured in the original nomination. Therefore, in your review, it will not be adequate to simply check the original nomination significance and description and then to compare this with changes that have occurred to the landscape. The reader needs to keep in mind the National Register of Historic Places battlefield values are most important in considering overall battlefield integrity. They are identified as location, setting, feeling, and association (N.R. Bulletin 40, page 12).

The dominate feature of this battlefield setting is the natural environment. The southeast coastal rain forest consists of dense tall trees. These are the trees that some people hid behind during the battle and survived to tell their stories. It is typically a quiet setting with the water gently lapping at the shore and is used as a park today.

Within this battlefield landscape, the fort site is not considered significant under Criterion D, since any potential archaeological information has been removed since excavation during the 1930s. A paved parking lot over the site was added in the1966. This has the effect of maintaining an open and cleared area, which provides continuity of historic feeling (since the historic appearance of this area would have been a razed fort site). There is no major development or structure within the NHL boundary. The natural environment continues to dominate the setting. Overall, the Old Sitka Site battlefield continues to convey its significance through location, setting, feeling and association.

12/30/2005
map1-Sitka.jpg



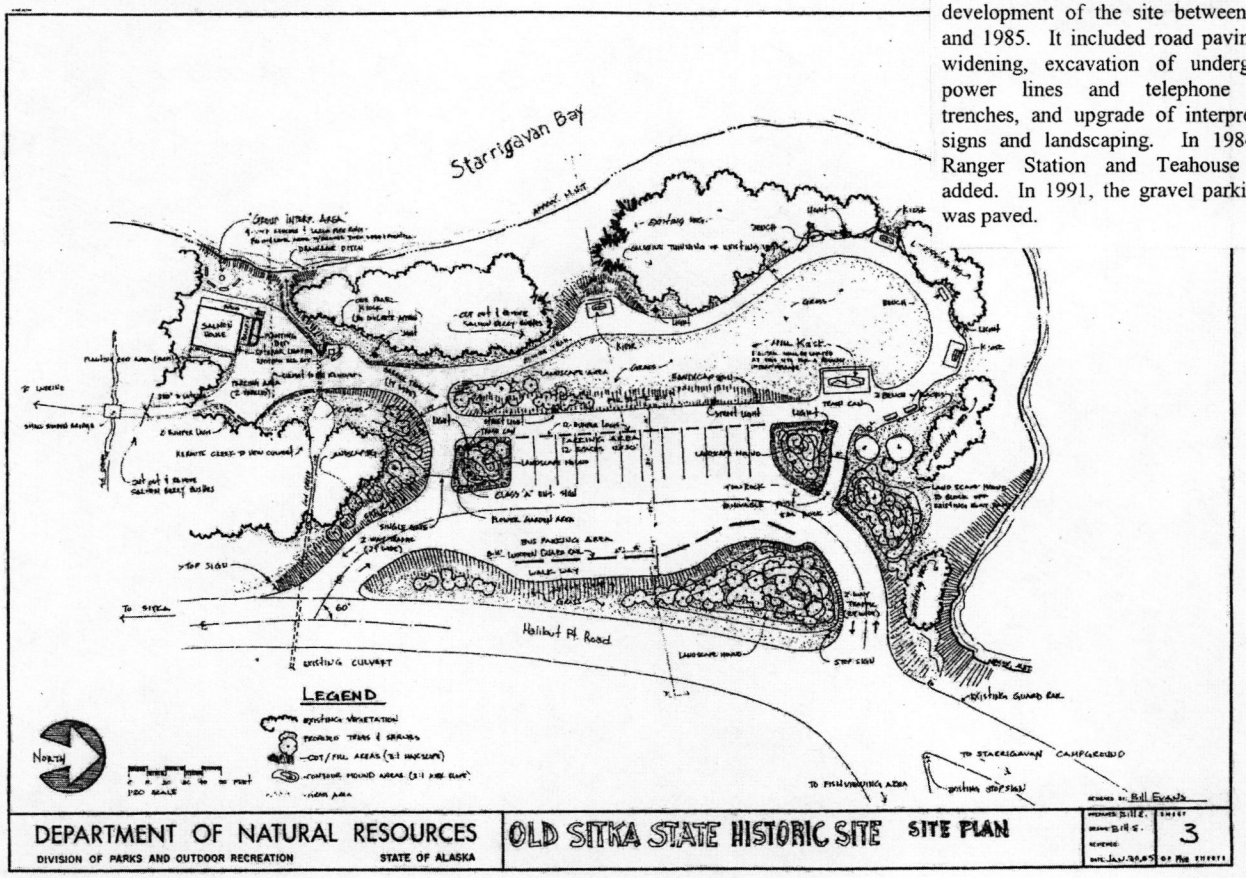
Map 3
State Wayside 1966

2005 Map Annotations

The 2005 revised nomination was the first time that the Old Sitka's acreage had accurately been measured at 3.16 acres. In the original 1961 Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings form, it was estimated as 2 acres, and in the 1975 nomination, it was estimated as 5 acres. The boundary superimposed on this map was delineated in 2005.

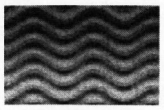
This map depicts State of Alaska development of the site in 1966 as a wayside and historical park. It included grading, leveling, landscaping, construction of a gravel parking lot, interpretative signs, and a flag pole. In 1963, the year after NHL designation, the Sitka Highway (now Halibut Point Road) was extended to run immediately east of the Old Sitka NHL.

12/30/2005
map2.jpg



2005 Map Annotations

The State of Alaska undertook further development of the site between 1982 and 1985. It included road paving and widening, excavation of underground power lines and telephone cable trenches, and upgrade of interpretative signs and landscaping. In 1984, the Ranger Station and Teahouse were added. In 1991, the gravel parking lot was paved.



Becky Saleeby
01/04/2006 08:10 AM
YST

To: Robie Lange/WASO/NPS@NPS
cc: Janet Clemens/AKSO/NPS@NPS, Judy Kesler/AKSO/NPS@NPS
Subject: Old Sitka once again with new map

Hello Robie-

This is a follow up to the 12/30/05 message I sent to you. Judy Kesler at our office updated the boundary map and converted it to a .pdf file (see attached). Please print this new map to include in the revised nomination folder that we mailed to WASO last year.

Thanks,

Becky Saleeby



ReallyFinalBoundary.pdf

Old Sitka National Historic Landmark
Boundary



UTM NAD27 Zone8N

Point	Northing	Easting
A	6331915	477517
B	6331910	477536
C	6331909	477567
D	6331880	477614
E	6331838	477588
F	6331753	477551
G	6331777	477482
H	6331793	477488
I	6331814	477507
J	6331848	477501
K	6331876	477490
L	6331902	477500

Legend

UTM Points

Boundary

Aerial Photogrpahy
provided by AeroMap
flown July 26, 1998
Exposure 2-11
Scale of 1:12,000

Total Boundary Area is 3.16 Acres



National Park Service
Alaska Regional Office
NHL - Cultural Resources

N
W E
S

0 50 100 200 Ft

Figure 2.

Old Sitka
Updated Documentation
Borough of Sitka, Alaska

Review and Comment
Erika Martin Seibert
Archeologist
2/06

---

1) The Landscape they are proposing is similar to the historic 'views' is outside of the proposed NHL boundary (see page 4, second paragraph). This is an important issue because we have no control over the integrity of this landscape - it could change tomorrow. Do we have other NHLs where this is the case (their significance relies on landscapes or viewsheds outside the NHL?).

2) Archeological Investigations: history of archeology? Ccc work, first archeological investigation undertaken in Southeast Alaska. Crew had no archeological training, much data was lost, no report ever produced. Not an example we'd like to highlight. The entire fort site was located within the excavated area (19350s excavations) - not good. Does this mean there is nothing left? Yes, see page 11, top para. Why would they have buried the Russian Possession Plate? (See page 10, third para, bottom). Even the collection is in a poor state and most of the artifacts have no provenience (even if we looked at collections or they counted as something, which they don't).

3) Question, if we are expanding the significance to recognize this as a battle site (rather than just the fort), do the (expanded?) boundaries include the defensive fortifications at the mouth of the Indian River several miles to the south built by the Tlingit after they burned the Russian Settlement? Does anything exist of these fortifications? Could this be a discontiguous district? Do we even want to go there? IS THIS SITKA NATIONAL PARK? IF SO, WHY DON'T THEY JUST MAKE IT PART OF THE UNIT?

Robie Lange
02/28/2006 08:44 AM EST

To: John W Roberts/WASO/NPS@NPS
cc:
Subject: Re: Fw: Old Sitka NHL question

John:

I am aware of everything in the below message, except the reference to a phone message. Regardless, once our notice deadline passed (we were a little busy in December and January) I picked this up again. In fact, I initiated contact with Becky last week about providing those maps in a different scanned format so we could read the annotations on the map. She promptly responded, and I am currently consulting with Erica about this matter. We expect to get together this week to discuss it. Sorry they feel we have not responded in a timely matter, but we were working on top priority things when she finally got around to responding to our request for maps several months ago.

Robie

Robie S. Lange
National Historic Landmarks Survey, NPS
202-354-2257; 202-371-6447(fax)
John W Roberts

John W Roberts
02/27/2006 01:51 PM EST

To: Robie Lange/WASO/NPS@NPS
cc:
Subject: Fw: Old Sitka NHL question

Robie --

Do you know anything about this request?

-- John

John W. Roberts, Acting Chief
National Register of Historic Places
and National Historic Landmarks Program
National Park Service
phone: (202) 354-2009

----- Forwarded by John W Roberts/WASO/NPS on 02/27/2006 01:50 PM -----

Becky Saleeby
02/21/2006 10:05 AM YST

To: John W Roberts/WASO/NPS@NPS
cc: Janet Clemens/AKSO/NPS@NPS
Subject: Old Sitka NHL question

Hello John -

The Alaska Regional Office forwarded an updated NHL nomination to WASO almost a years ago (early April 2005) for review. It was sent with an accompanying memo to John Sprinkle and Patty Henry, but was apparently forwarded to Robie Lange, who quickly got back to us (myself and my colleague, Janet Clemens) with a request for some additional maps. I was not as quick on the response time, and it did not provide him with the maps (attached to an e-mail) until the end of the last year (December 31, to be exact). I also tried to call him, and left a voice mail, but have gotten no response.

Could you please check and let us know the status of this updated nomination? As you can imagine, many months of a contractor's time, along with our own time and resources, were spent on researching and writing it, so we are very interested in tracking its progress.

Thank you so much,

Becky Saleeby
Archeologist
National Park Service
240 W. 5th Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 644-3477

RSL 3/06

Old Sitka

NHL designated 1962

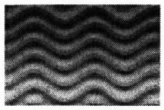
- problem of erosion may have existed before 1962 designation, as did loss of standing resources associated with the battle.

- the problem that led to calls for dedesignation stem from post-designation (1960s) regrading not only affected the archeological value, but the integrity of the battlefield landscape. (erosion, grading, landscaping, parking)

- do the other related sites have better or worse integrity (see pp. 28-29)
  - New Russia Site
  - Three Saints Bay
  - American Flag Raising Site
  - Sitka National Historic Park

- the statement about the landscape's importance to the tribes (p. 28) (p 30) should be more fully demonstrated.

- be more explicit about which mentioned resources are in and out of the ~~proposed~~ boundary.



Becky Saleeby
03/14/2006 01:55 PM
YST

To: Robie Lange/WASO/NPS@NPS
cc: Erika Seibert/WASO/NPS@NPS, John W Roberts/WASO/NPS@NPS
Subject: Re: Old Sitka

Hello Robie -

Yes, I will be here tomorrow and will invite ~~Janet Clemens~~ and Judy Kesler to join me. Please call us at Judy's office (907-644-3469) at your time 3:00 (our time will be 11:00 am).

Looking forward to talking to you.

Becky

Becky Saleeby
Archeologist
National Park Service
240 W. 5th Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 644-3477

Erika Seibert
03/27/2006 04:49 PM
EST

To: Robie Lange/WASO/NPS@NPS
cc:
Subject: sitka nhp archeology

Found this while cleaning out old e-mails. Nothing new, but it reinforces the idea that there is really nothing to be learned (through archeology, certainly, but this also makes me question what we need the NHL for at all) at the NHL when this is going on at the park.

e

Projects in Parks: Documenting Tlingit, Russian, and American History at Sitka National Historical Park

Sitka National Historical Park, Alaska, preserves a variety of historical resources, including the site of the landmark 1804 Battle of Sitka between the *Kiks.ádi* Tlingit and Russian fur traders intent on colonization. The site remains a place of historical significance for the Tlingit people today. This past summer the park began a four-year archeological survey funded through the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program (SAIP) to identify and document the full range of sites in the park, with special interest in locations and structures associated with the 1804 battle. The NPS Midwest Archaeological Center is conducting the survey with an experienced team of archeologists skilled in remote sensing and battlefield archeology. Initial survey has located evidence of the battle, subsurface anomalies that may represent Russian homesteads, and possible Tlingit fishing stations and habitations. NPS employees can learn more about this project by going to the Archeology E-Gram: Projects in Parks webpage on Inside NPS.

Contacts: Kristen Griffin (SITK) kristen_griffin@nps.gov; Gene Griffin (SITK) gene_griffin@nps.gov

Erika K. Martin Seibert
Archeologist
National Register of Historic Places
National Historic Landmarks Survey
202/354-2217
erika_seibert@nps.gov

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Alaska Region
240 West 5th Avenue, Room 114
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3415 (AKRO-RCR) AUG 10 2009

Memorandum

To: Chief, National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Programs

From: Team Manager, Cultural Resources, Alaska Regional Office

Subject: Improved Documentation, Old Sitka National Historic Landmark (NHL)

Enclosed is a revised National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination for Old Sitka, Alaska. This revised nomination was originally mailed to the National Historic Landmark Survey in 2005 and reviewed by WASO historians in 2006. On March 15, 2006, WASO historian Robie Lange, initiated a phone conversation with three members of my staff – Archeologist Becky Saleeby, Historian Janet Clemens, and GIS Specialist Judy Kesler – in response to their request for information about the status of the revised nomination, Other WASO staffers who took part in the phone conversation were John Roberts and Erika Seibert.

Although the WASO staff agreed that the property was historically significant, they voiced opinion that paving and landscaping during the 1980s irretrievably compromised the integrity of Old Sitka. My staff and I believe otherwise. In order to continue the review and discussion of Old Sitka, we are re-submitting the nomination along with a newly produced DVD on the property. As you will see, the nomination and DVD provide a different perspective on integrity and significance. As you read the revised nomination, please take into consideration that loss of physical site integrity is not unique among battlefield and other historic sites, which continue to be listed as NHLs in good standing because of their strong sense of place and the feelings and associations that they invoke. We believe that Old Sitka is clearly in this same category.

The 1804 Tlingit Battlefield and Fort Site is of this type, and yet it was one of the primary reasons for the original establishment of Sitka National Monument in 1910, which has since become Sitka National Historic Park. Only a flat clearing has marked this Tlingit-Russian Battlefield for decades. If Old Sitka is viewed as having lost its integrity, then the same might be said for the 1804 Tlingit Battlefield and Fort Site, as well as dozens of other similar battlefields located both inside and outside the boundaries of the National Parks.

We are asking that you take a fresh look at the data provided and disregard previous notions based on the old nomination. It is important that your reviewers realize that the site needs to be considered as an historic battlefield, a perspective not captured in the original nomination. We

believe that the natural environment of Old Sitka is its most compelling feature, and that the battlefield continues to convey its significance through location, setting, feeling, and association.

I was recently at Old Sitka with the current Superintendent of Sitka National Historical Park. She grew up in Sitka and is a member of the Sitka Tribe. The place has great meaning to her and other Sitkans who have their roots in the history of Baranof Island. The setting, feeling and association one experiences when one is actually on site is nicely captured in the video. Bears still roam freely in this area, the rivers still flow unimpeded, and the salmon still come to spawn just as when the Russians were surprised by the Tlingit's deadly raid in 1802. The woods and cliffs where the surviving Russians and Aleuts fled in the aftermath of the battle are still there to see.

We look forward to hearing from you when you after the enclosed materials have been reviewed. Please direct any questions to Becky Saleeby at 907-644-3477 or becky_saleeby@nps.gov. Thank you in advance for giving the Old Sitka National Historic Landmark nomination a considered new review.

Ted Birkedal

Enclosures

cc: Superintendent Sitka National Historic Park
Associate Regional Director for Resources, Alaska Region

Paul Loether/WASO/NPS
10/29/2009 10:32 AM

To Ted Birkedal/AKSO/NPS
cc Alexandra Lord/WASO/NPS
bcc
Subject Re: More on Old Sitka

Ted:

Just a quick preview of what I see as some core items for our telcon this pm that may be helpful in guiding our discussion at that time.

I have reviewed the file materials related to Old Sitka dating back to 1978 (so far) have come to the conclusion that Old Sitka was never legally de-designated as an NHL by the SOI; please note that, in result, I have instructed my staff to re-include Old Sitka in the official NPS list of NHLs.

My review indicates that the SOI never acted on the1978 NPSAB recommendation to de-designate Old Sitka. It strikes me that the failure of the SOI to act (since he clearly had the opportunity to do so) in essence functioned as a *de facto* "pocket veto" of the NPSAB recommendation.

It further strikes me that, under the law, it has to be assumed that the SOI chose not to de-designate at that time with full knowlegde of the integrity issues at stake, which are not substantially different than those that were, up to now, being reviewed by our office.

I see the SOI's failure to de-dedesignate in 1978 as the definitive word on the subjects of loss of integrity and de-designation until and unless future undertakings associated with the site result in significant further dimishment of the property.

That being the case, I see no reason why our office should continue to pursue the issue of Old Sitka's current integrity.

Looking forward to talking to you further at 10:00, your time.

Best,

Paul

J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Historic Landmarks/National Register Programs
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW
#2280
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202.354.2003
Fax: 202.371.2229
Ted Birkedal/AKSO/NPS



Ted Birkedal/AKSO/NPS

amL 12/16/09

12/16/09

12/17/09

1/5/09

JAN 5 2010

H34(2280)

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Alaska Regional Office

From: Acting Associate Director, Cultural Resources /s/ Daniel Odess

Re: Old Sitka National Historic Landmark (Alaska)

Old Sitka was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1962. The site was designated under NHL Criterion 1; Old Sitka represents the clash of cultures between the Russians (who were expanding into the southeast Alaska) and the Tlingit (who originally occupied this area). In 1802, a battle erupted at the site. This battle resulted in a retreat by the Russians who later returned in 1804 to defeat the Tlingit, thereby setting the stage for the development of Sitka as the capital of Russian America.

During the late 1960s, the U.S. Forest Service allowed the site to be used as a gravel bailing site and log dump. In 1975, the State Historic Sites Advisory Committee recommended a withdrawal of NHL designation from Old Sitka because of a lack of integrity. The Alaska SHPO advised the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places that designation be withdrawn from Old Sitka in 1979 and the National Park System Advisory Board also called for de-designation. When this de-designation was forwarded to the Secretary for consideration, he did not sign off on the de-designation, thereby vetoing the de-designation. In 1984, WASO requested documentation for the loss of integrity but as of 1989, no formal action had been taken in regard to this de-designation. In 1992, WASO determined that although the Advisory Board had called for removal of NHL status, the Secretary had never signed off on the de-designation. WASO did, however, mistakenly remove Old Sitka from its list of NHLs; the date of this removal is uncertain but it was removed as of 2004 (probably earlier).

In 2009, the Alaska Regional Office sought to correct and clarify the status of the site by preparing updated documentation for it.

A review of the documentation conducted by WASO indicates that the site was never formally de-designated by the Secretary of the Interior. WASO's removal of Old Sitka from the list of NHLs was, as a result, incorrect. Old Sitka is now included in the list of NHLs and WASO will not be pursuing the issue of de-designation.

bcc: 2285
2201
2280 Loether
Basic File Retained In 2280
FNP:ALord:OP:12-16-09:S:\NR-NHL\Lexi Lord|\Old Sitka Second Memo to Regional Director

Form 10-317
(Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
Alaska	Theme XXI (ALASKA)

3. NAME(S) OF SITE	4. APPROX. ACREAGE
Old Sitka (Redoubt St. Michael)	2 acres

5. EXACT LOCATION (*County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet*)

On Starrigavan Bay, 6 mi. north of Sitka, Southeastern Alaska

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (*Also administrator if different from owner*)

State of Alaska

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (*Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant*)

Here, on July 7, 1799, in an effort to circumvent American, British, and Spanish penetration of Southeastern Alaska, Alexander Baranov and his party of Russian fur hunters landed and founded the fortified tradingpost known as the Redoubt St. Michael. By 1800 this Russian American Company post contained one two-story building 48 feet long by 24 feet in width, a blacksmith shop, a house for Baranov, accommodations for the officers and servants, a bath house, and a temporary kitchen. These log structures were surrounded by a strong stockade with at least three of the four blockhouses, located at the corners of the palisade, completed.

In June, 1802 the vigorous, warlike Tlingit Indians surprised the fort and massacred all but a handful of the Russian and Aleut inhabitants. The settlement was burned to the ground, and the few survivors were forced to flee to Kodiak. Thus was the first effort of Baranov to colonize the Alexander Archipelago completely frustrated by the resistance of the Sitka Indians.

Condition of the Site: The former site of Old Sitka has been positively identified by means of archeological research conducted by the National Park Service in the 1930's. There are no surface remains of the settlement. Note: The squatter's cabin, erected over the original site and shown in the July 1961 photograph, has, by November 1961, been removed and the site returned to its natural condition.

*--8. Marcus Baker, Geographic Dictionary of Alaska (Washington, D.C., 1906), 480,578; William H. Dall, Alaska and Its Resources (Boston, 1870), 319-320, 321; Hubert H. Bancroft, History of Alaska (XXXXXXXXXXXX San Francisco, 1886)(Vol. XXXIII of Works), 387,388,390 and f.n. 5, 402, 405-406.

Clarence L. Andrews, The Story of Alaska (Caldwell, Idaho, 1947), 65-66, 71-74; Merle Colby, A Guide to Alaska - Last American Frontier (New York, 1950), 159-161, 174.

* 8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (*Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works*)

Clarence L. Andrews, The Story of Sitka (Seattle, Washington, 1922), 18-25.

Stuart R. Tompkins, Alaska - Promyshlennik and Sourdough (Norman, Okl., 1945), 110, 113.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (*Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.*)

A. Arthur Woodward, "A Preliminary Survey of Alaska's Archeology, Ethnology, and History," NPS Typescript (San Francisco, Jan., 1952), 110; Map references USGS Sitka (A-5) Quadrangle, Alaska, 1948.

10. PHOTOGRAPHS*	11. CONDITION	12. PRESENT USE (*Museum, farm, etc.*)	13. DATE OF VISIT
ATTACHED: YES ☒ (1) NO ☐	No surface remains	unused	July 1, 1961

14. NAME OF RECORDER (*Signature*)	15. TITLE	16. DATE
Charles W. Snell Charles W. Snell	Historian	Jan. 17, 1962

*DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10½ SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74016-1

Form 10-317a
(Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Alaska	Old Sitka (Redoubt Sv Mikhail or St. Michael)

7. Continued.

Service in the 1930's. There are no surface remains, but the setting is little changed since 1799. Old Sitka, comprising about two acres, is now a State Park.

In 1878 Old Sitka was also the site of the first salmon cannery in Alaska, erected by the Cutting Packing Company of San Francisco. There are no traces left of this cannery.

8. Continued.

Marcus Baker, Geographic Dictionary of Alaska (Washington, D. C., 1906), 480, 578; William H. Dall, Alaska and Its Resources (Boston, 1870), 319-320, 321; Hubert H. Bancroft, History of Alaska (San Francisco, 1886) (Vol. XXXIII of Works), 387, 388, 390 and f.n. 5, 402, 405-406.

Clarence L. Andrews, The Story of Alaska (Caldwell, Idaho, 1947), 65-66, 71-74; Merle Colby, A Guide to Alaska - Last American Frontier (New York, 1950), 159-161, 174.

Clarence L. Andrews, The Story of Sitka (Seattle, Washington, 1922), 18-25.

Stuart R. Tompkins, Alaska - Promyshlennik and Sourdough (Norman, Okl., 1945), 110, 113.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74029-1

Form 10-317
(Sept. 1967)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTER.
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Revised

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
Alaska	XXI (Alaska History)

3. NAME(S) OF SITE	4. APPROX. ACREAGE
Old Sitka (Redoubt Sv Mikhail or St. Michael)	2 acres

5. EXACT LOCATION (*County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet*)
Old Sitka is located on Starrigavan Bay, Sitka Sound, six miles north of the present town of Sitka, on the west coast of Baranof Island, in Southeastern Alaska.

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (*Also administrator if different from owner*)
State of Alaska (Division of Lands).

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (*Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant*)

Redoubt St. Michael (Sv Mikhail or Old Sitka), 1799-1802, was the first European settlement in the Alexander Archipelago. It was burned to the ground in a surprise attack by the vigorous and warlike Tlingit Indians in 1802.

Here, on July 7, 1799, in an effort to circumvent American, British and Spanish penetration of Southeastern Alaska, Chief Manager Alexander Baranov and his party of Russian American Company hunters, accompanied by their Aleut allies, landed and founded the fortified trading post known as the Redoubt St. Michael.

By May, 1800, the post was comprised of a large two-story warehouse for furs, a blacksmith shop, a house for Baranov, barracks for the officers and hunters, a bath house, and a temporary kitchen. These log structures were enclosed by a strong stockade with blockhouses located at each of the four corners of the palisade. The post was manned by 25 Russian and 55 Aleut Hunters.

Irritated by this invasion of their territory, the Tlingit Indians surprised the fort and massacred all but a handful of inhabitants in June, 1802. The settlement was burnt to the ground and the few survivors, three Russian and two Aleut men, and 18 Aleut women, were forced to flee to St. Paul's Harbor (Kodiak). Thus was the first effort of Baranov to colonize the Alexander Archipelago completely frustrated by the resistance of the Sitka Indians.

Present Appearance. The former site of Redoubt St. Michael has been identified by means of archeological research conducted by the National Park

(Continued)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (*Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works*)

See page 2.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (*Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.*)

A. Arthur Woodward, "A Preliminary Survey of Alaska's Archeology, Ethnology, and History," NPS Typescript (San Francisco, Jan., 1952), 110; Map references USGS Sitka (A-5) Quadrangle, Alaska, 1948.

10. PHOTOGRAPHS ATTACHED: YES ☒ 2407 NO ☐	11. CONDITION	12. PRESENT USE (*Museum, farm, etc.*)	13. DATE OF VISIT
	No surface remains	State Historical Park	July 1, 1961

14. NAME OF RECORDER (*Signature*)	15. TITLE	16. DATE
Charles W. Snell Charles W. Snell	Historian	July 2, 1965

*DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10½ SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74016-1



SCALE 1:250 000



SCALE 1:250 000



SCALE 1:250 000



Former site of Old Sitka
House sits on 1799-1802 site of Russian Settlement, Sitka, Alaska

July 1, 1961

Charles W. Snell
Neg. 2497-Region Four

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Old Sitka, Alaska

Here, on July 7, 1799, in an effort to circumvent American, British, and Spanish penetration of Southeastern Alaska, Alexander Baranov and his party of Russian fur hunters landed and founded the fortified trading post known as Redoubt St. Michael. By 1800 this Russian-American Company post contained one two-story building 48 feet long by 24 wide, a blacksmith shop, a house for Baranov, accommodations for the officers and servants, a bath house, and a temporary kitchen. These log structures were surrounded by a strong stockade with at least three of the four blockhouses completed, located at the corners.

In June 1802, the vigorous, warlike Tlingit Indians surprised the fort and massacred all but a handful of the Russian and Aleut inhabitants. The settlement was burned to the ground and the few survivors were forced to flee to Kodiak. Thus the first effort of Baranov to colonize the Alexander Archipelago was frustrated by the resistance of the Sitka Indians.

The former site of Old Sitka was identified by means of archeological research conducted by the National Park Service in the 1930s. There are no surface remains of the settlement.

Old Sitka is located on Starrigavan Bay, Sitka Sound, six miles north of the modern town of Sitka, on the west coast of Baranof Island in southeastern Alaska. It is owned by the State of Alaska.

****

NSHSB 5-9-62
gb

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT
OLD SITKA

Date: July 3, 1965

Visited by: Paul J. F. Schumacher

1. Location: Redoubt of St. Michael - Old Sitka is located a few miles north of the city of Sitka.

2. Theme: Theme XXI - Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1900 - Special Study, Alaska History

3. Owner State of Alaska

   a. When designated June 13, 1962

   b. Present: (X) Same

   ( ) New

4. Use: It was a junky looking site where some homesteaders had constructed some shacks.

   a. When designated

   b. Present: ( ) Same

   ( ) Changed as follows:
   The State has cleared the land site and cleaned it up in preparation for a public state park.

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

OLD SITKA

5. Plaque and Certificate: Location and condition

a. Plaque - **Located in the State office building in Juneau. The State intends to mount the plaque in a concrete block in the near future.**

b. Certificate - **State office building in Juneau, Alaska.**

6. Physical condition - **It was a junky looking site where some homesteaders had constructed some shacks.**

a. When designated

b. Present: ( ) Excellent; ( ) Good; (x) Fair; ( ) Poor

Comments: **Since the State has cleared the land it has an attractive appearance. The United States Forest Service has constructed a campground nearby, on the other side of the stream and a new road and causeway has been constructed on the east side of the old site. The State has a turnout at the site and plans to develop the site further. Their plans appear to be most attractive.**

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

OLD SITKA

7. Special Problems: The site will be visited a great deal more by tourists now that the state has the ferry landing dock a few hundred yards to the south of the site, and now that the site will be spruced up and devoloped. It is a pity the state and Forest Service had to construct their new road so close to the site, a few hundred yards would have made a difference.

8 Suggestions Offered: None

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Old Sitka

Date: 8-23-69

Visited by: R.E. Howe

1. Location:

Old Sitka is located on Starrigavan Bay, Sitka Sound, six miles north of the present town of Sitka, on the west coast of Baranof Island, in Southeastern Alaska

2. Theme:

Redoubt St. Michael (Sv Makhail or Old Sitka), 1799-1802, was the first European settlement in the Alexander Archipelago. It was burned to the ground in a surprise attack by the vigorous and warlike Tlingit Indians in 1802.

3. Owner State of Alaska, Chief, Parks and Recreation, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, 344 Sixth Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

a. When designated

b. Present: (x) Same

( ) New

4. Use:

a. When designated Public Historic Area

b. Present: (x) Same

( ) Changed as follows:

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Old Sitka

5. Plaque and Certificate: Location and condition

a. Plaque On Site

b. Certificate State of Alaska

6. Physical condition Good

a. When designated

b. Present: ( ) Excellent; ( ) Good; (x) Fair; ( ) Poor

Comments:

The site has deteriorated due to a gravel borrow operation by a contractor under contract to USFS. This adjacent operation has detracted from the site.

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Old Sitka

7. Special Problems:

Preservation of this site will continue to be difficult until the State of Alaska gives more emphasis to its historical heritage.

8 Suggestions Offered:

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Old Sitka

Date: 9/7/72

Visited by: D. R. Kuehn
Superintendent
Sitka

1. Location: Old Sitka is located on Starrigavan Bay, ~~Sitka Trad.~~ Sitka Sound, six miles north of the City of Sitka, on the west coast of Baranof Island, in Southeast Alaska

2. Theme: XXI Alaska History

3. Owner

   a. When designated State of Alaska

   b. Present: (X) Same

      ( ) New

4. Use:

   a. When designated Public Historic Area

   b. Present: (X) Same

      ( ) Changed as follows:

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Old Sitka

5. Plaque and Certificate: Location and condition

a. Plaque Mounted on-site - Excellent

b. Certificate Dept. of Natural Resources
State of Alaska
344 Sixth Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

6. Physical condition

a. When designated Good

b. Present: ( ) Excellent; (X) Good; ( ) Fair; ( ) Poor

Comments: The borrow operation discussed in the 1969 visit report was stopped and the site properly restored.

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Old Sitka

7. Special Problems:

None

8 Suggestions Offered:

None

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Old Sitka

Date: 4-23-75

Visited by: E.H. Lang
Superintendent
Sitka National Historical Park

1. Location: Old Sitka is located on Starrigavin Bay, Sitka Sound, six miles north of the City of Sitka, on the west coast of Baranof Island in Southeast Alaska.

2. Theme: XXI Alaska History

3. Owner

   a. When designated State of Alaska, 1963

   b. Present: (X) Same

      ( ) New

4. Use:

   a. When designated Public Historic Area

   b. Present: (X) Same

      ( ) Changed as follows:

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Old Sitka

5. Plaque and Certificate: Location and condition

a. Plaque Mounted on-site - damaged by bullet hole (1/2" diameter) middle left hand side. "R" in commemorating is chipped

b. Certificate Department of Natural Resources
State of Alaska
344 Sixth Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

6. Physical condition

a. When designated Good

b. Present: ( ) Excellent; ( ) Good; (X) Fair; ( ) Poor

Comments: The site shows lack of care. Physical deterioration is unattractive.

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Old Sitka

7. Special Problems: Abuse and vandalism

8 Suggestions Offered: Both sheltered exhibit stands are damaged by bullet shots. The plexiglass needs to be changed. The log guards are deteriorated and should be changed.

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Old Sitka

Date: 7-25-77

Visited by: J.C.Younger
Administrative Clerk
Sitka National Historical Park

1. Location: Old Sitka is located on Starrigavin Bay, Sitka Sound, six miles north of the City of Sitka on the west coast of Baranof Island in Southeast Alaska

2. Theme: XXI Alaska History

3. Owner

   a. When designated State of Alaska, 1963

   b. Present: (X) Same

      ( ) New

4. Use:

   a. When designated Public Historic Area

   b. Present: (X) Same

      ( ) Changed as follows:

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Old Sitka

5. Plaque and Certificate: Location and condition

a. Plaque Mounted on-site. damaged by bullet hole in middle left hand side. Dent in upper right hand corner. "R" in commemorating is chipped.

b. Certificate Dept. of Natural Resources
State of Alaska
619 Warehouse Dr. Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

6. Physical condition

a. When designated Good, 1963

b. Present: ( ) Excellent; (X) Good; ( ) Fair; ( ) Poor

Comments: General area is clean. Maintenance has greatly improved since the 1975 Biennial visit.

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Old Sitka

7. Special Problems: Vandalism due to the distant from town.

8 Suggestions Offered: None

CONFERENCE INFORMATION INSIDE

BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

Newsletter of the American Battlefield Protection Program

Fall 2000, No. 76

ABPP AWARDS FISCAL YEAR 2000 GRANTS

The American Battlefield Protection Program congratulates this year's grant recipients and thanks each organization that applied for 2000 preservation project funding. The total grant funding for Fiscal Year 2000 was $437,350. This year's competition was open to projects at sites associated with all wars and battles fought on American soil. Projects addressing Priority I and Priority II Civil War sites (as listed in the *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*, 1993) and nationally significant sites associated with other wars were given precedence. Projects dealing with, or involved in, the *Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study* were reviewed separately. Successful proposals related to the *Study* had to fall completely within the priorities and methodology of the study without duplicating efforts already started or arranged.

Alaska Support Office, NPS—Alaska—$6,800
NHL Boundary Study for Old Sitka, Alaska

The Alaska Support Office will define a new National Historic Landmark boundary for Old Sitka, Alaska, to include the site of a 1799 Tlingit Indian attack on a Russian trading post. For more information on this project contact Ted Birkedal, Team Manager, Cultural Resources Team, Alaska Support Office, 2525 Gambell, Anchorage, AK 99516, (907) 257-2443.

Partners in Parks—Colorado—$22,500
Battlefield Intern Projects

Partners in Parks will arrange and manage four battlefield internships. At Cedar Mountain in Virginia, an intern will research and begin drafting an interpretive plan for the battlefield; at Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania, two interns will develop a draft resource protection plan for identified historic resources that are related to the battle of Gettysburg, located outside but adjacent to the park boundary; and at Palo Alto National Historic Site in Texas, an intern will develop a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database of resource maps of sites associated with the Palo Alto battlefield. For more information on this project contact Sarah Bishop, President, Partners in Parks, P.O. Box 130, Paonia, CO 81428, (970) 527-6691.

Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.—Florida—$35,000
Battle of Okeechobee Archeological Survey

The Archaeological and Historical Conservancy will conduct an archeological survey of the Okeechobee battlefield in Florida, part of the Second Seminole War, to determine the locations of all significant battlefield components and develop a battlefield land acquisition plan. For more information on this project contact Robert S. Carr, Executive Director, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc., 111 SW 5th Avenue, Suite 302, Miami, FL 33130, (305) 325-0789.

Catoosa County Historical Society—Georgia—$16,000
Ringgold Gap Battlefield Protection Plan, Phase II: Consensus Building and Education

The Catoosa County Historical Society will develop educational materials to promote the idea of preserving battlefield resources in Catoosa County. For more information on this project contact Gerry Depken, Project Director, Catoosa County Historical Society, P.O. Box 113, Ringgold, GA 30736, (706) 858-0185.

University of Hawaii—Hawaii—$18,700
Submerged Cultural Resources Survey of Kane'ohe Bay

The University of Hawaii will conduct a remote sensing survey of sunken WWII ships related to the attack on Pearl Harbor at Kane'ohe Bay. For more information on this project contact Sherwood Maynard, Ph.D., Director, University of Hawaii, Marine Option program, 2530 Dole Street, Sakamaki D200, Honolulu, HI 96822, (808) 956-8433.

See **FY 2000 GRANTS**, *page 2*

University of Hawaii—Hawaii—$37,700
Identification and Documentation of a Civil War Shipwreck in Micronesia
The University of Hawaii will conduct an archeological survey of Pohnahtik Harbor, Hawaii, to locate the remains of the Shenandoah, a Confederate ship, and the three American and Hawaiian Civil War whaler ships that were sunk by her in an attempt to destroy the Yankee whaling fleet. For more information on this project contact Michael W. Graves, Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 2530 Dole Street, Sakamaki D200, Honolulu, HI 96822, (808) 956-9679.

Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation—Kansas—$20,000
Mine Creek Battlefield Brochure
The Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation will develop a brochure on the Civil War Battle of Mine Creek that discusses the history of the battle and the benefits of preserving the site. For more information on this project contact John H. Spencer, President, Mine Creek Battlefield Foundation, 816 East National Avenue, Fort Scott, Kansas 66701, (316) 223-2302.

Madison County Historical Society—Kentucky—$25,500
Battle of Richmond Preservation Plan
The Madison County Historical Society will build community consensus regarding, and develop a preservation plan for, the Civil War battlefield of Richmond, Kentucky. For more information on this project contact Charles Hay, Secretary, Madison County Historical Society, P.O. Box 5066, Richmond, Kentucky 40476, (606) 622-1792.

Northwestern State University—Louisiana—$15,000
Pleasant Hill National Register Nomination
Northwestern State University will develop a National Register nomination for the Civil War battlefield of Pleasant Hill in Louisiana. For more information on this project contact Jason Lott, Cultural Resource Manager, Northwestern State University, Cultural Resources Office, Department of Social Sciences, Natchitoches, LA 71497, (318) 357-5212.

East Carolina University—North Carolina—$2,500
Survey of a Revolutionary War Shipwreck
East Carolina University will conduct an archeological survey of a Revolutionary War shipwreck at Devereaux Cove, Maine, suggested to be related to the Penobscot Expedition of 1779. For more information on this project contact Dr. Lawrence E. Babits, Professor of History, East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies, 125 Ragsdale Building, Greenville, NC 27858, (252) 328-6788.

New Bern Historical Society Foundation, Inc.—North Carolina—$17,000
New Bern National Register Nomination
The New Bern Historical Society will prepare a National Register nomination for the Civil War battlefield of New Bern in North Carolina. For more information on this project contact Joanne Gwaltney, Executive Director, New Bern Historical Society Foundation, Inc., 510 Pollock Street, P.O. Box 119, New Bern, NC 28563-0119, (252) 638-8558.

Intermountain Support Office, NPS—New Mexico—$17,750
Continuation of Sand Creek Project
This grant will support planning and consensus building for the management of the Sand Creek Massacre site. For more information on this project contact Robert Spude, Ph.D., Program Manager, Cultural Resources and National Register Program Services, Intermountain Support Office, Santa Fe, P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504, (505) 988-6770.

Tennessee's Backroads Heritage, Inc.—Tennessee—$20,000
Preservation Plan for the Tullahoma Campaign
Tennessee's Backroads Heritage, Inc. will survey, assess, and make recommendations for the preservation, acquisition and interpretation of Civil War sites associated with the Civil War Tullahoma Campaign in Tennessee. For more information on this project contact Cherry Ralston, Executive Director, Tennessee's Backroads Heritage, Inc., 300 South Jackson Street, Tullahoma, TN 37388, (931) 454-9446.

See FY 2000 GRANTS, *page 7*

Unscanned Materials

- Faulkner, Sandra McDermott, William S. Hanable, and Robert L.S. Spude. Russian America Theme: National Historic Landmarks. Anchorage: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. 1987.