

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

APR 3 1979

JUN 4 1979

DATE ENTERED

 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

PH0676349

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

HISTORIC

Cable House and Station (AHRs SITE NO. SIT-212)

AND/OR COMMON

Communications Center and Quarters

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Lincoln Street

CITY, TOWN

Sitka

—NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

 VICINITY OF

Alaska, at large

STATE

Alaska

CODE
02

COUNTY

Sitka

CODE

220

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

 IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

 YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

RCA Alaska Communications, Inc. (907) 272-8411

STREET & NUMBER

629 E Street

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage

 VICINITY OF

STATE

Alaska 99501

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

District Recorder

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 910

(907) 747-3292

CITY, TOWN

Sitka

STATE

Alaska 99835

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRs)

DATE

October 12, 1977

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Alaska Division of Parks, 619 Warehouse Dr., Suite 210

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage

STATE

Alaska 99501

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Cable House is of relatively simple and uncomplicated design. It is a square-shaped building, 40 feet on each side, containing two stories and an attic, under a low hip roof, erected on a concrete block foundation.

The exterior of the Cable House is aluminum drop siding. The hip roof is sheathed by wood shingles. The present siding, recently installed by RCA ALASCOM, returned the exterior to its original appearance, but not its original wood siding. The Cable Office Building emulates the basic lines of late 19th Century neo-Russian buildings constructed in Sitka during the first decades of American suzerainty over Alaska. The silhouette of the building follows that of the Russian public and residence buildings which still dominated the Sitka scene at the beginning of the Twentieth Century.

The basement area has a concrete floor, an entrance door from the exterior, and an oil-fired hot water heating plant. The main floor, covering 1,500 square feet of area, has a wooden floor covered by asphalt tile, a lavatory, two offices, and an equipment room. The second floor can be attained by ascending either of two stairways, one inside and one outside. The second floor is divided into a 6-foot wide hall leading to a 19 x 19 living room. There are two large bedrooms, the larger of the two measuring an ample 21 x 20 feet, and a kitchen measuring 15 x 19 feet. The second floor residence has one complete bathroom.

The front entranceway is surmounted by a smaller scale emulation of the roof-lines, supported by two squared wooden pillars over an entryway porch raised four steps above grade. From the building the view is expansive, both of the islands and of the harbor.

This building was built after the original laying of the cable, but prior to 1910. The original cable house appears to have been a temporary site in a nearby store-front building, utilized temporarily until this permanent cable office was constructed. The location of the temporary cable office has not been established, and it is doubtful in the extreme that that building survives. Its location was probably within a few yards of this present building. The 1904 configuration of the Sitka waterfront point to the site of the present building as the most desirable site for the cable office and technical communications station. It was then on a point of land most accessible to the harbor and the sea. The point of land has been partially screened from the water by the land fill for construction of the access road to the Sitka-Mount Edgecombe Bridge, but remains a primary site for its originally intended function. Both the building and the site maintain integrity of design, site and function.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES C. 1904-1910

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This building represents completion of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System (WAMCATS), the overland and submarine cable telegraph designed to provide wire communications between the main military posts and communities of Alaska and the lower United States. The submarine cable first utilized here was both a major breakthrough in the technology of submarine cable manufacture and the first submarine cable of this design manufactured in the United States.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

This building was constructed as the permanent cable office in Sitka for WAMCATS, upon, or soon after, completion of the original system. Authorized by Act of Congress on May 26, 1900, WAMCATS' primary purpose was to connect the U.S. Army Headquarters of St. Michael, Alaska, by military telegraph and cable lines, with other military stations in Alaska, and then to link this network to the lower states' wire communications network via submarine cable laid through Sitka. The equipment installed here was designed as the key link between the Alaskan communications network and the submarine cable between Sitka and Seattle. At that point in the development of communications technology, neither the Marconi wireless, nor the telephone, was technically capable of serving this purpose as effectively as the wire and cable telegraph, though both received consideration. (Colby, 1939, page 101).

Congress enacted legislation authorizing WAMCATS in response to deep seated friction between the United States and the British Government over the location of the Alaska-Canada boundary. Since the only telegraphic communications between the nation's capital and military commanders in Alaska was via Canadian telegraph, WAMCATS was designed to relieve a situation militarily untenable. Four decades earlier much field work had been accomplished towards construction of a telegraph line virtually girdling the globe, between Washington, D.C., and Paris, France, via Canada, Alaska, and Siberia. It was the vestiges of this line that were still in use in 1900 to transmit wire messages from Seattle to Alaska, via British Columbia. The earlier project had been well under way when it was summarily cancelled by successful progress toward laying of the first Atlantic Cable between Europe and North America. Submarine cable for the Atlantic Cable was fabricated in England, where virtually all submarine cable was manufactured until 1900. By 1900 American technology developed improvements upon the English cable. (Alaskan, October 19, 1901).

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Continuation Sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1.76 acres
QUADRANGLE NAME Sitka (A-5) QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:63 360

UTM REFERENCES

A	0, 8	4, 7, 9	5, 2, 0	6, 3, 2, 2	7, 8, 5	B					
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		
C						D					
E						F					
G						H					

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

U.S. Reserve Signal Corps Portion of U.S. Survey No. 1473, Sitka Townsite.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Alfred Mongin, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION Alaska Division of Parks DATE January 19, 1979

STREET & NUMBER 619 Warehouse Dr., Suite 210 TELEPHONE (907) 274-4676

CITY OR TOWN Anchorage STATE Alaska 99501

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE William Stanchelle

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer DATE 3/29/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 6/4/79

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER Bill Lovitch

ATTEST: W. Ray Luce DATE June 4, 1979

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Cable House and Station (AHRS SITE NO. SIT-212)

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1 of 3

Following Congressional authorization for WAMCATS in 1900, U.S. Army Signal Corps personnel began construction of the land lines system between Valdez and St. Michael in 1901. Up until the present time WAMCATS land lines construction has received more published notice than the cable segment, due to the later fame of one of the junior Signal Corps officers, Lieutenant (later General) William Mitchell. There was, as well, another divisive controversy over Congressional funding of the first submarine cable from the west coast, on the issue of whether the first cable westward into the Pacific should be laid from San Francisco to Hawaii and the Orient, or from Seattle northwestward to Alaska. The advantage pointed out for the route to Alaska, or via Alaska to the Orient, was the immense value it would be to the Alaskan Territory. At the same time it would be shorter, less expensive to build, and would have more numerous relay stations or landings than the southern, or central Pacific, route from California. Ultimately, both lines were constructed, but the cable to Alaska was laid first. (Alaskan, December 14, 1901, December 13, 1902; August 17, 1907; Mitchell, 1904, passim).

During the summer of 1902 the cable ship BURNSIDE repaired vestigial sections of the 1860's cable remaining in service on the southeastern Alaskan Panhandle coast, and laid new short sections of submarine cable between nearby coastal control and communications points. In the spring of 1903 the BURNSIDE replaced cable sections between Juneau and Skagway, and laid cable between Sitka and Juneau. The first message was conveyed by submarine cable from Sitka to Juneau at 3:00 p.m. on October 2, 1903. Since Juneau already was in rudimentary fashion in telegraphic contact with Seattle, via the vestigial Canadian coastal cable, when the line between Sitka and Juneau opened, the next Alaskan headline read, "SITKA COMMUNICATES WITH THE WORLD." (Alaskan, July 11, October 3, 1903).

The major work was, however, the laying of the cable for the long route between Seattle and Sitka. During the summer of 1903, 1100 statute miles of submarine cable for the project were transported from New York City, around Cape Horn, to Seattle, by the steamships TEXAN and AMERICAN, of the Hawaiian-American Line. The shipments included five distinct weights and finishes of the newly developed cable, designed for specific measured segments of the surveyed route. Under contract to the U.S. Army Signal Corps, the cable was fabricated by the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company, New York City, employing a newly developed vulcanized rubber insulation. It was superior to the English cable then in standard use, and the first long line submarine telegraph cable manufactured in the United States. (Alaskan, July 11, 1903, March 14, July 11, Oct. 24, Nov. 14, 24, 28, 1903).

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2 of 3

While the cable laying project moved forward, an extensive array of telegraph terminal and switching equipment was installed in the first cable station in Sitka. This equipment was designed to send, receive, and scribe telegraph signals between Sitka and other Alaskan coastal communities and with interior points on the WAMCATS system, all the way to St. Michael; between Sitka and Seattle; and to link messages through the Sitka terminal between the Alaskan telegraph system and the Sitka-Seattle cable. The full extent of the equipment was described in a contemporary interview with Mathew H. Faust, Chief Operator of the Sitka Cable Office, published in the Alaskan. (Alaskan, October 17, 1903).

Telegraph communications between Seattle and Sitka were initiated on Sunday, August 28, 1904. During that day, and until 7:00 p.m. on Monday, August 29, all messages were sent free, with consequent pressure on operators at both ends of the line. A message dated August 29, from the Seattle Post Intelligencer to the Sitka Alaskan, read:

"The City of the Sound to Sitka, Greeting. You are now connected with the whole world."

This was not, literally, true. The cable had yet to be laid from Sitka to Valdez, a straight line distance of approximately 410 miles, before the WAMCATS would be complete, connecting St. Michael to Seattle. (Alaskan, Oct. 3, 17, 1903).

While the cable for the Seattle-Sitka leg of the network had been transported from New York by ship, 600 miles more of cable for the Sitka-Valdez leg was shipped via rail from New York to Seattle, and laying of that last major stretch was completed in October 1904. A congregation of approximately 60 Sitkans were on board the BURNSIDE in Sitka harbor on October 6 to celebrate the splicing of the last cable ends and the relaying of the first messages the full length of the cable. Surveyor General William L. Distin, as Acting Governor, cut a rope which held the cable fast to the BURNSIDE, symbolizing the initiation of the all-American WAMCATS, and providing direct wire communications between the lower states and Alaska. The event was signaled by the BURNSIDE firing a twenty-one gun salute, replied to by guns manned by U.S. Marine personnel on shore. Acting Governor Distin wired a message to the mayor of each of the 46 Alaskan communities on the overland telegraph line:

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ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3 of 3

. . . The successful completion today of the government cable from Sitka to Valdez, connecting all stations in Alaska and putting us in close touch with the rest of the world by an all-American line, is the most important achievement in its history, and is the beginning of a new era for Alaska. Wagon roads and railroads will open up the greatest mining center in the world. Other industries will quickly follow and insure this vast country's future prosperity.

(Alaskan, October 17, 1903, April 30, October 8, 1904).

In 1905 cable was laid from Sitka to Fort Liscum, near Valdez, and across the Prince William Sound to Seward. With the extension of the cable network to Wrangell, Hadley, and Ketchikan, in March 1907, construction of WAMCATS, begun in 1900, was fully completed. "Fidelity and courage," commented the Sitka Alaskan, "have conquered the almost impenetrable wilds of Alaska. . ." (Alaskan, February 6, 1901; December 12, 1903; May 6, 20, 1905; September 8, 1906; March 9, August 17, 1907).

Upon completion, WAMCATS included 2,079 miles of submarine cable, 7,439 miles of land lines, and 107 miles of wireless route. When designing and planning construction, General Greely had decided to install materials of American manufacture, to be laid by American ships, with the exception of some cable instruments not yet available from American manufacturers; and to be operated by American soldiers. A force of men was trained during construction so that the U.S. Army Signal Corps became competent to lay and operate submarine cable of any length in war emergencies or in peacetime. General Greely himself considered the network to be ". . . unique in the annals of telegraphic engineering." (Alaskan, October 12, 1904).

During or immediately following completion of the network the present cable house was built, telegraph terminal and switching equipment moved here, and it has served continuously as a keystone of the telegraph and subsequent communications networks between Alaska and the lower states. The cable was operated until 1913, when it was supplanted by a network of radio stations for communication to and from the Territory of Alaska. During the same period of time the overland segments of WAMCATS gradually were abandoned, as they were supplanted by radio telephone and radio telegraph. By 1940 this network of radio stations represented the principal communications facility of the Territory. Since World War II, several waves of major overhaul and change in the system and in its components have reflected repeated upgrading and application of new communications technology, changing needs of government and private communications, and transfer of the system management from government to private ownership and operation. It all began with WAMCATS. (Colby, 1939, pages 101-102).

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Cable House and Station (AHRS SITE NO. SIT-212)

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1 of 1

Alaskan, The, February 6, December 14, 1901; December 13, 1902; January 17, March 14, July 11, October 3, 17, 24, November 14, 21, 28, December 12, 1903; January 23, April 30, July 2, September 3, October 8, 12, 19, 1904; May 6, 20, 1905; September 8, 1906; March 9, 1907.

Colby, Merle, A Guide to Alaska. N.Y., MacMillan, 1939.

Mitchell, Capt. William, "Building the Alaskan Telegraph System," National Geographic Magazine, Vol. 14, September 1904, pages 357-361.

Pathfinder, The, March 1920, page 29; September 1920, page 46; June 1921, page 11; October 1924, page 20; November 1924, page 18; March 1925, pages 5-7, 18; April 1925, pages 3-6, 21; May 1925, pages 5-7, 11.

Sitka-Juneau Cable Open," New York Times, October 4, 1903.

Presidential Executive Order 78, April 4, 1908.

U. S. Army in Alaska. DA Pamphlet 3605, May 1976.

Property Cable House and Station

79000412

State Alaska (Sitka) Working Number 4.3.79.740

TECHNICAL

Photos /

Maps /

CONTROL

pl
OK 4.4.79

permanent structure which housed major technical machinery for Alaska cable - Significant for historical sign.

HISTORIAN

Accept
W.R. Luce
5/11/79

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

a very early Alaskan communication site. Significant for its historical associations - accept.

HAER

Inventory

Review 6/4/79

Don Jackson

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

see above
accept
W.R. Luce
June 4, 1979

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up

Send-back

Entered JUN 1979

Federal Register Entry 7-3-79

Re-submit



Cable House + Station

Sitka
Division

- Cable House and Office
(AHRS SITE NO. SIT-212) #1091
- Sitka, Alaska
- Photo by Alfred Mongin
- Date Photo taken: June 1977

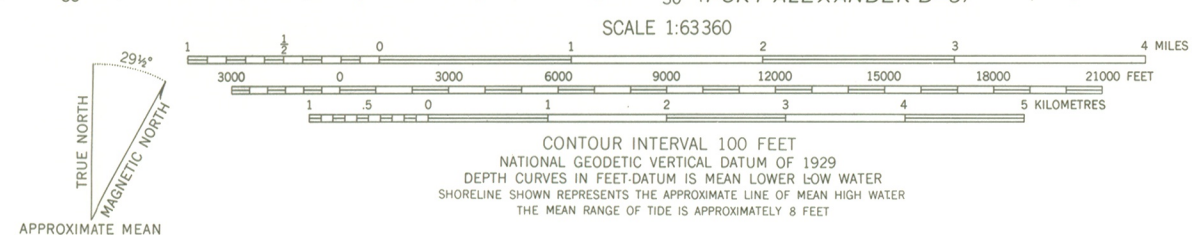
- Location of Photo Negative:
Ak Div. of Parks, Anchorage
- View is southeastward

JUN 4 1979 APR 3 1979



-Cable House and Station
(AHS SITE NO. SIT-212)
-UM ZONE 8
EASTING 479520
NORTHING 6322785

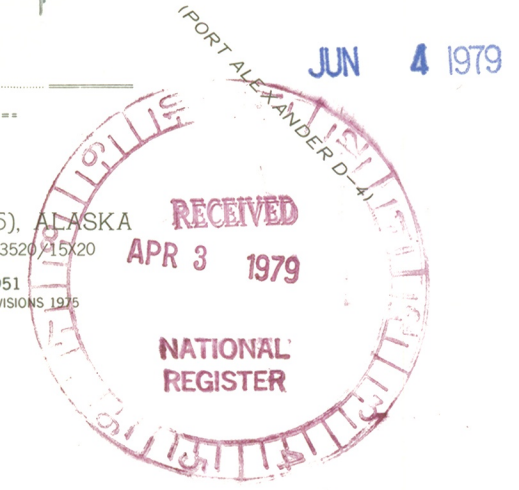
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1948, field annotated 1951. Map not field checked
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts
8244 (1943), 8255 (1949), and 8281 (1953). This information
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-metre 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



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

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SITKA (A-5), ALASKA
N5700—W13520—E1520
1951
LIMITED REVISIONS 1975



JUN 4 1979

SITKA (A-5)

RCA

all M.O. Mt.
w
A
G

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

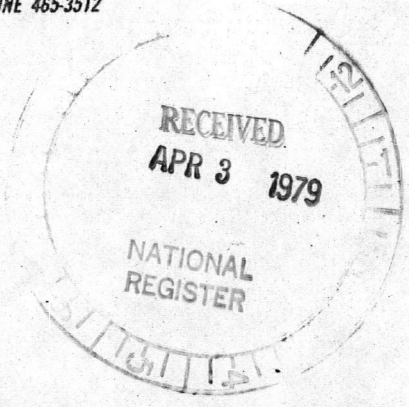
STATE POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

SEP 12 1977

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

POUCH AD - JUNEAU 99811
PHONE 465-3512

September 7, 1977



Mr. William S. Hanable
Chief
History and Archaeology
Division of Parks
Department of Natural Resources
619 Warehouse Drive, Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Subject: Sitka-RCA Building Historical Nomination
State I.D. No. 77080116

Dear Mr. Hanable:

The Alaska State Clearinghouse has completed review on the subject project.

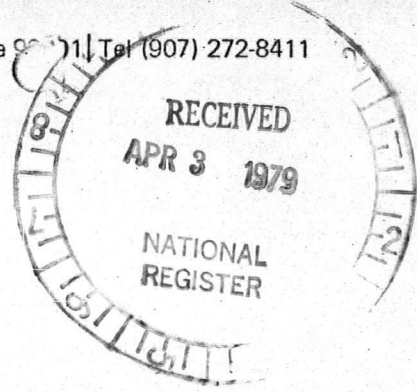
The State Clearinghouse has no objections to this project.

This letter will satisfy the review requirements of the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Halterman".

John Halterman
State-Federal Coordinator



September 30, 1977

Sitka--RCA Alascom Building Historical Nomination
State I.D. No. 77080116

Alfred Mongin
Architectural Historian
Division of Parks
323 East Fourth Ave.
Anchorage, Ak. 99501

Dear Mr. Mongin:

I am enclosing the Alaska Heritage Resource Survey and the National Register form #10-300 to complete the first steps in the nomination process. I apologize for the delay in getting these forms to you but we are still very interested in pursuing the nomination of our Sitka communications center to the National Register of Historic Places.

Our real estate department assisted me in preparing this form and I have enclosed some of their maps and records. Unfortunately I was unable to find any old photographs.

The form has been completed to the best of our knowledge; please let me know if I can be of any assistance to improve or expand the form and contents.

I appreciate your assistance in this matter and look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Patricia Petraske

Patricia Petraske
Public Affairs Representative

HISTORIC PRESERVATION MATERIAL

Transmittal Inventory, National Register



March 28, 1979
(Date)

TO: Dr. William J. Murtaugh
Keeper of the National Register
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C., 20240

1. Form 10-300, National Register Nomination AERS SITE NO. STT-212

Cable House and Station

2. Photographs of Property: 1. Cable House 1977

3. Property Maps, Drawings: U.S.G.S. Quad Sitka A-5 (1:63,360)

4. Voting Record, State Historic Sites Advisory Committee. Date: March 22, 1979

4 in favor, 1 opposed, 1 absent (see attached)

5. Other Enclosures: Owner's Concurrence

State Clearinghouse Review

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF PARKS, Office of History & Archaeology
619 Warehouse Drive, Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

HISTORIC SITES ADVISORY COMMITTEE
VOTING RECORD



Move Cable House and Station (AHRS SITE No. SIT-212) be nominated to
the National Register of Historic Places.

(Moved by: Crittenden)

Motion Seconded by: Engen

Motion to amend (if any) _____

Motion to amend (if any) seconded by: _____

Vote on motion:

IN FAVOR	ABSTAIN	OPPOSED	RESULT
<u>Crittenden</u>	_____	<u>Blahuta</u>	Passed <u>X</u>
<u>Engen</u>	_____	_____	Rejected _____
<u>Workman</u>	_____	_____	Tabled _____
<u>Johnson</u>	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE ALASKA

Date Entered JUN 4 1979

Name

Location

Cable House and Station

Sitka vicinity
Sitka Division

Also Notified

Honorable Mike Gravel

Honorable Ted F. Stevens
Honorable Don Young

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. William S. Hanable
Chief of History and Archeology
Division of Parks
Department of Natural Resources
619 Warehouse Avenue, Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

NR Byers/bjr 6/5/79

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.