

CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA

A COAST GUARD CITY

PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

100 Lincoln Street | Sitka, Alaska 99835

www.cityofsitka.com

planning@cityofsitka.org

907-747-1814

SITKA HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Regular Monthly Meeting

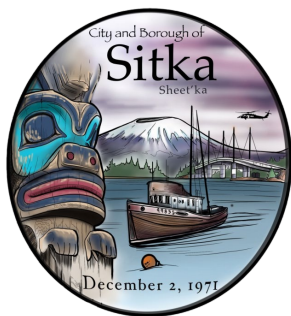
Harrigan Centennial Hall

May 14, 2025 6:15 p.m.

AGENDA

- I. CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL**
- II. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - a. March 10, 2025 Regular Meeting
- IV. GUEST &/OR PERSONS TO BE HEARD**
- V. REPORTS & CORRESPONDENCE**
- VI. UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
 - b. Memorial and Street Naming Policy
- VII. NEW BUSINESS**
 - c. Review and recommendation of a detached garage at 301 Park Street
 - d. Section 106 review of a cell tower at 404 Sawmill Creek Road
 - e. Review and discussion of past nominations for historic districts in Sitka
- VIII. SET NEXT MEETING DATE(S):**

(2nd Wednesday of the Month, 6:15 p.m. **Harrigan Centennial Hall**)
Wednesday, June 11, 2025 – Regular Monthly Meeting
- IX. ADJOURNMENT**



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SITKA HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Regular Monthly Meeting

Harrigan Centennial Hall

April 9, 2025 6:15 p.m.

AGENDA

I. CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL

Chair Littlefield called the meeting to order at 6:17 p.m.

Present: Roby (Koolyéik) Littlefield (Chair), Yeidikook'áa Dionne Brady-Howard (arrived at 6:21 p.m.), James (Kushxeet) Poulson, Steve Íxt'ík Éesh Johnson, Candace Rutledge, Nicole Fiorino, Karen Lucas, Scott Saline (Assembly Liaison)

Staff: Amy Ainslie, Kim Davis, Ariadne Will

Public: L'duteen Jerrick Hope-Lang, Cindy Stiles, Katelyn Stiles, Anne Pollnow, Rebecca Poulson, Cambria Holmes, Joseph Marks, James Barragan, S. Margaret Spivey-Faulkner, Nirali Desai, Mary Nikaagugei Marks, Caroline Daws, Annika Krafcik

II. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

M/Johnson-S/Rutledge moved to approve the agenda with New Business moved to before Old Business. Motion passed 7-0 by voice vote.

III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

a. March 10, 2025 Regular Meeting

M/Poulson-S/Johnson moved to approve the March 10, 2025 meeting minutes. Motion passed 7-0 by voice vote.

IV. GUEST &/OR PERSONS TO BE HEARD

Anne Pollnow said that the Sitka Woman's Club was informed it was a recipient of a CLG grant. She also requested the commission advocate to protect resources located in the vicinity of the site of the proposed seaplane base.

Commissioner Lucas asked about the status of the Sea Walk. Staff said they believed the project was set to move forward following Section 106 procedure and follow-up.

V. REPORTS & CORRESPONDENCE

Will informed the commission that Steve Íxt'ík Éesh Johnson had been nominated to the remaining empty seat, and that the commission was now filled. She said that heat

pump building permits pertaining to buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places would go before the commission unless the panel said otherwise. She also said that she had contacted the state and learned the commission was able to nominate properties to the National Register.

VI. OLD BUSINESS

b. Historic Preservation Plan

Will presented the commission with a summary of public comment from the April 1 input meeting, including rankings of the plan's goals and actions. The commission said it wanted more mention of STA as a partner in the plan and requested staff forward an updated version to STA for review. The commission said it was otherwise pleased with the plan draft presented.

M/Poulson-S/Rutledge moved to forward the Historic Preservation Plan draft—following edits from the April 1 input meeting—to STA for approval and comment within 60 of its receipt by STA. Motion passed 7-0 by voice vote.

c. Memorial and Street Naming Policy

Commissioner Brady-Howard said the subcommittee had not yet met to discuss updates and rewrites to the memorial and street naming policy. The commission clarified that it wanted an overhaul of any existing policy, rather than an edit to what already existed.

Commissioner Johnson directed staff to collect information on the unsubmitted Lincoln Street downtown historic district nomination.

VII. NEW BUSINESS

d. Review and recommendation of deck construction at 300 Baranof Street.

Will introduced a request for recommendation for deck construction at 300 Baranof Street. The applicant was looking to install a door to a backyard area and patio/deck. The commission noted that the building was not a part of a historic district or grouping of historic buildings. No public comment was received.

M/Johnson-S/Poulson moved to recommend approval of the deck construction at 300 Baranof Street. Motion passed 7-0 by voice vote.

e. Discussion of an appeal regarding the demolition permit for a structure at 203 Kaagwaantaan Street

Ainslie provided the commission an update regarding the demolition permit for a structure at 203 Kaagwaantaan Street. In the time since the commission's March 10 meeting, STA had submitted a letter asserting interest in the property because of its history. Ainslie said that after a review of code, it was determined that the letter was not so definitive that the permit could not be issued by the Planning Department. Ainslie said that she had signed the permit on April 4, but due to

apparent interest in an appeal, the permit would not be passed to the Building Department until a 14-day appeal period lapsed on April 18, 2024.

Ainslie said the commission could choose to voice support for the appeal in the form of a letter if desired. She said too that the commission could elect to pass relevant information to STA for the purposes of an appeal. The commission moved on the former but not the latter.

Four members of the public gave comment in support of an appeal by STA.

During discussion, the commission remarked on the short appeals timeline. Ainslie said that STA could file an initial appeal, to be followed up after the lapse of the appeal period with further information.

Commissioners Brady-Howard and Johnson recused themselves from the votes, as they both sat on the STA Tribal Council. Both participated in discussion.

M/Rutledge-S/Lucas moved to recommend Sitka Tribe of Alaska file an appeal of the demolition permit at 203 Kaagwaantaan Street. Motion passed 5-0 by roll call vote.

M/Lucas-S/Rutledge moved to provide a letter to the CBS Municipal Administrator supporting STA's appeal of the demolition permit at 203 Kaagwaantaan Street due to the historical nature of the property. Motion passed 5-0 by voice vote.

Following the vote on Item E, Chair Littlefield recessed the meeting at 7:30 p.m. The meeting resumed at 7:38 p.m.

f. Review and recommendation of deck replacement at 468 Katlian Street. Will introduced a request for review of a deck replacement at 468 Katlian Street. The applicant was proposing the replacement an existing deck and enclosing a small porch.

Commissioner Johnson asked staff if the construction would involve digging, and requested the applicant be informed of procedures for encountering human remains if digging was to be involved with the construction.

M/Johnson-S/Fiorino moved to recommend approval of the deck replacement at 468 Katlian Street. Motion passed 7-0 by voice vote.

g. Review and recommendation of entryway at 331 Lincoln Street. Will presented the commission with a request for review of an entryway and window at 331 Lincoln Street. The applicant was looking to reinstall an entryway at the Coliseum Theater, and place a window next to the existing doorway.

No public comment was received. Commissioner Poulson noted that the building was likely eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and that it had once been a part of the Moose Lodge.

M/Johnson-S/Brady-Howard moved to recommend approval of the entryway and window at 331 Lincoln Street. Motion passed 7-0 by voice vote.

h. Review and recommendation of new awning at 334 Lincoln Street.

Will introduced a request for review of a new awning to be placed along the back of the commercial building at 334 Lincoln Street. The awning was to extend three feet from the existing structure, and was to run 51 feet along the structure's side to protect doors and an electrical box from rain.

No public comment was received. The commission clarified with staff that the awning was to be a hard awning, made of wood, rather than a soft one.

M/Johnson-S/Fiorino moved to recommend approval of a new awning at 334 Lincoln Street. Motion passed 7-0 by voice vote.

VIII. SET NEXT MEETING DATE(S):

(2nd Wednesday of the Month, 6:15 p.m. **Harrigan Centennial Hall**)
Wednesday, May 14, 2025 – Regular Monthly Meeting

IX. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Littlefield adjourned the meeting at 8:20 p.m.

ATTEST:

Ariadne Will
Planner I

Sitka Historic Preservation Commission

For Request for Review of Potential Impacts to Heritage Resource(s)

A. Contact Name Tosh McGlone
Address 107 Bahrt City Sitka State AK Zip 99835
Phone 907-238-3846 Fax _____ email mcgloneconstruction@gmail

B. Agency undertaking project: (circle)

☒ Private ☐ City ☐ State ☐ Federal Department _____

C. Date Agency received proposed project: _____

D. Are Federal funds involved (grants, funding, agency) yes ☐ no ☒

E. Are State funds involved (grants, funding, agency) yes ☐ no ☒

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

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

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

I. Build date of current structure 1984

J. Describe the proposed project
To build a detached garage

K. Purpose/Objectives for the undertaking
Storage and working on projects

L. Attach:

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

Mail Coversheet and attachments to:

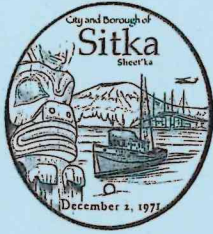
Sitka Historic Preservation Commission
C/O City and Borough of Sitka
100 Lincoln Street
Sitka, Alaska 99835

Notes to Applicant:

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

FOR THE CHAIR OF THE HPC ONLY:

ACTION: _____ SIGNED: _____ DATE: _____



City and Borough of Sitka Public Works Department

RECEIVED
APR 14 2025

FOUNDATION ONLY PERMIT

CBS BLDG DEPT

This permit is issued to the undersigned with the understanding that the applicant assumes all responsibility for the construction of the foundation, realizing that the plans have not been completely checked nor approved for construction, as to the loads presumed to be carried on the foundation or as to the superstructure to be erected thereon. **Note that a sprinkler main cannot be run under the building it serves.**

Before the foundation is used or a permit is issued for the construction of any structure on the foundation, the same must be made to conform in every manner with current ordinances and laws governing the construction of foundations for buildings. In issuing this permit, the municipality makes no warranties concerning compliance with either codes or ordinances and takes no responsibility for any failure of compliance or its consequences.

City approval of this permit does not authorize encroachment into any easement, required zoning setback, or recorded or unrecorded utility easement. Note that not all easements are reflected on plats. Nor does approval invalidate any covenants or subdivision plat restrictions. We strongly recommend a title search prior to any construction.

No work above the sole plate is to be started before a building permit has been issued. This permit must be submitted with a plot plan showing the location of all existing and proposed structures, and **showing discharge of drainage from yards, roofs, and foundations.**

STREET ADDRESS: 301 Park St

OWNER/APPLICANT: Josh McGlone CONTACT PHONE: 738-3846

OWNER/APPLICANT SIGNATURE: [Signature] DATE: 4-14-25

CITY ENGINEER/utilities connection application req'd for new structures: _____

PLANNING DIRECTOR: _____ ELECTRIC DEPT: _____

BUILDING OFFICIAL: _____ WATER/WASTEWATER DEPT: _____

DRAINAGE: _____ SPRINKLER MAIN LOCATION: _____

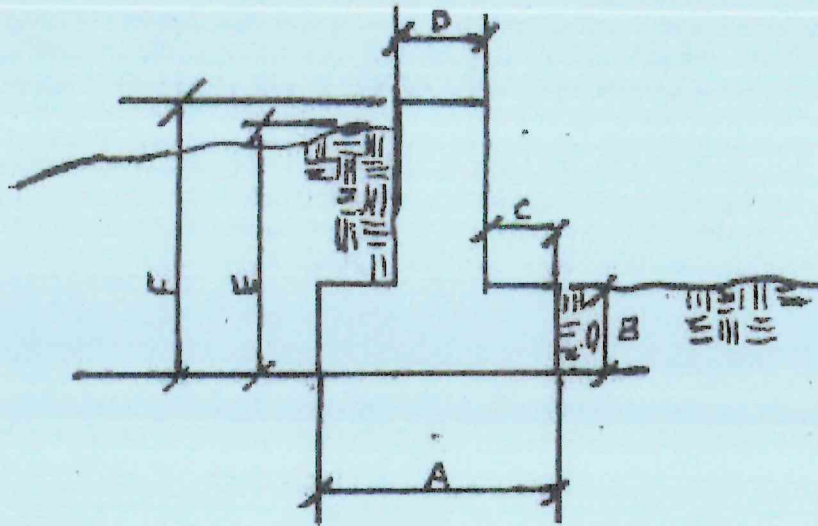
FLOOD ZONE: _____

Elevation certificate is required for any structure located within a flood plain.

Unless specifically approved otherwise, this permit does NOT authorize construction of a stem wall or retaining device more than four (4) feet in height.

COMMENTS: _____

TYPICAL FOOTING/STEM WALL MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS



SINGLE STORY

A = 12"
 B = 6"
 C = 3"
 D = 6"
 E = 18"
 F = VARIES

2 STORY

A = 15"
 B = 7"
 C = 3 1/2"
 D = 8"
 E = 18"
 F = VARIES

3 STORY

A = 18"
 B = 8"
 C = 4"
 D = 10"
 E = 24"
 F = VARIES

NOTE:

1. Additional design criteria include but are not necessarily limited to the following:
 - a. Frost Depth: 18" (Base of footing, or base of non-frost susceptible fill, must be 18" or more below grade)
 - b. Seismic: 0.2 second spectral response, $S_s = 0.97$ g 1.0 second spectral response, $S_1 = 0.50$ g
 - c. Wind Speed, fastest 3-second gust – 120 mph
 - d. Snowload – 50 psf ground snow load
2. Reinforcing steel shall be designed for each structure following either the criteria outlined in the 2012 IRC (for residential) or 2012 IBC (for public/commercial), or other nationally recognized standards.

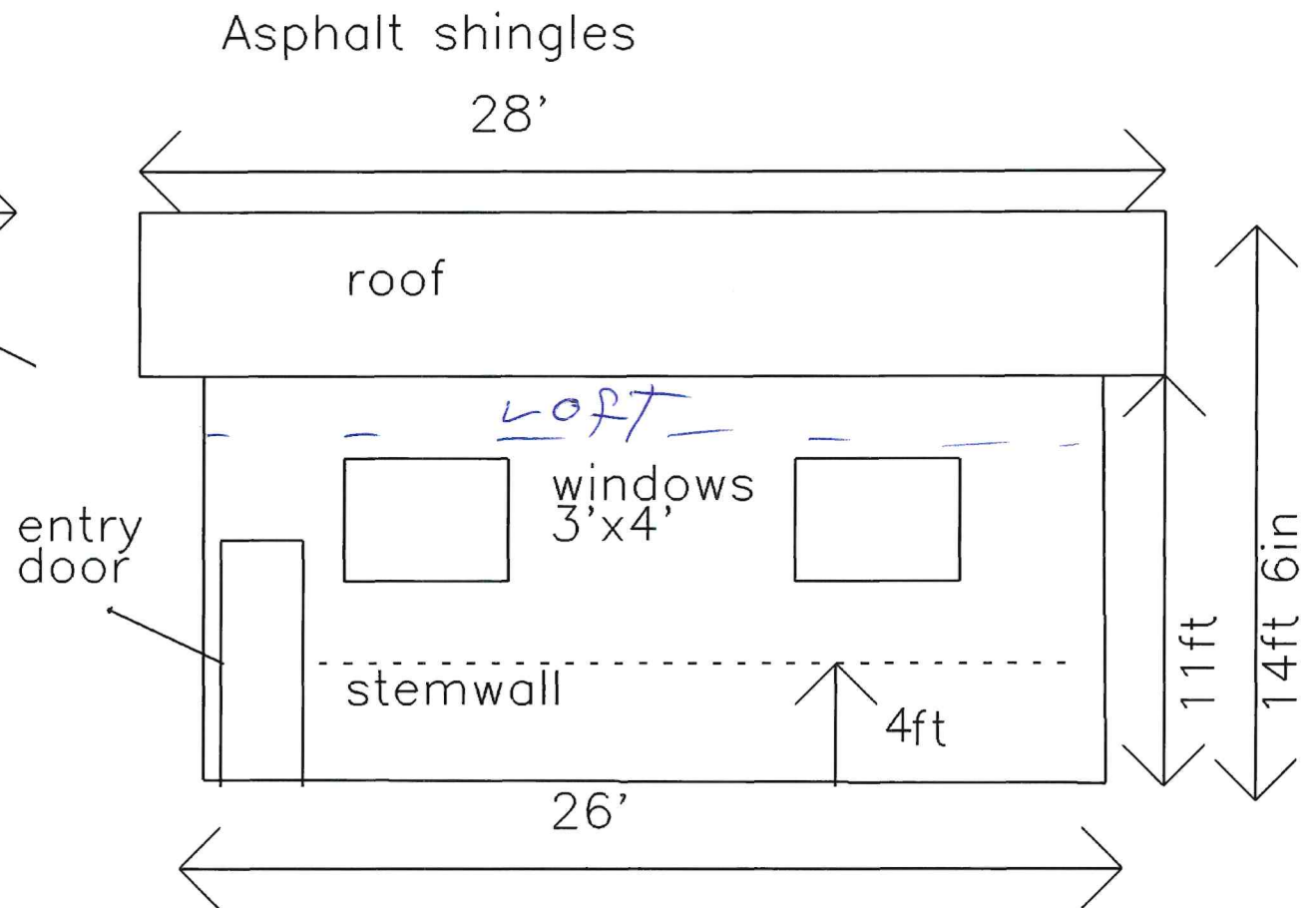
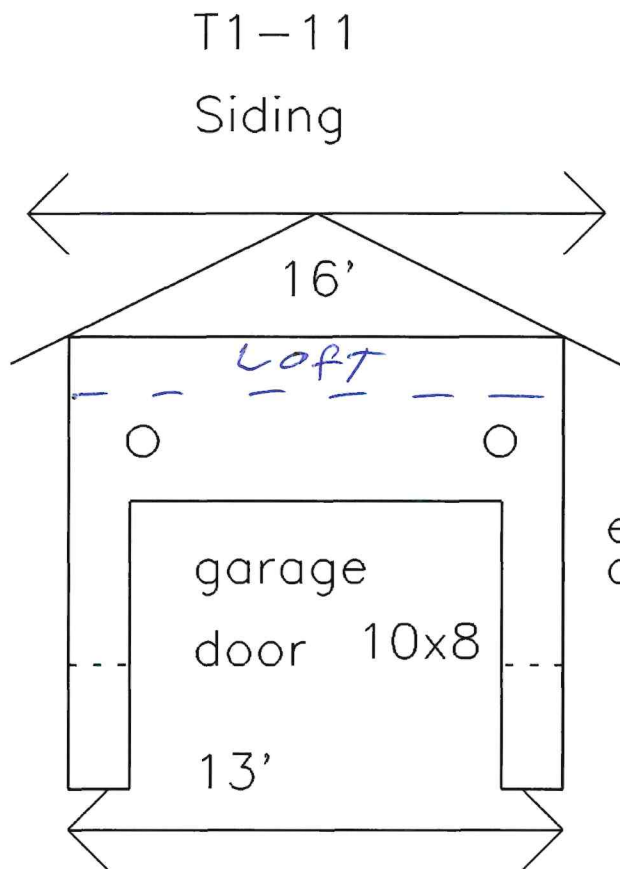
1' (12")

RECEIVED
APR 14 2025

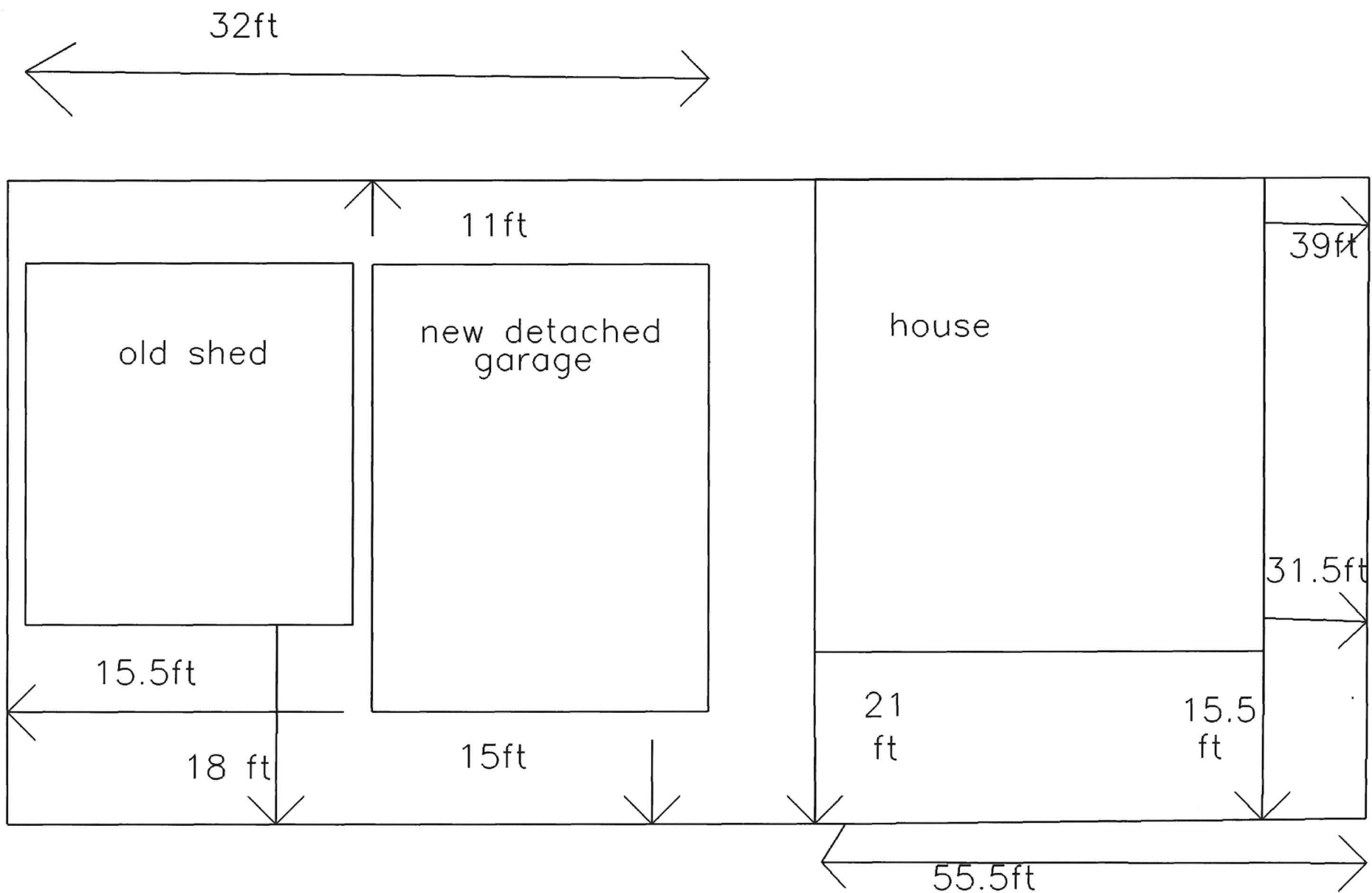
CBS BLDG DEPT

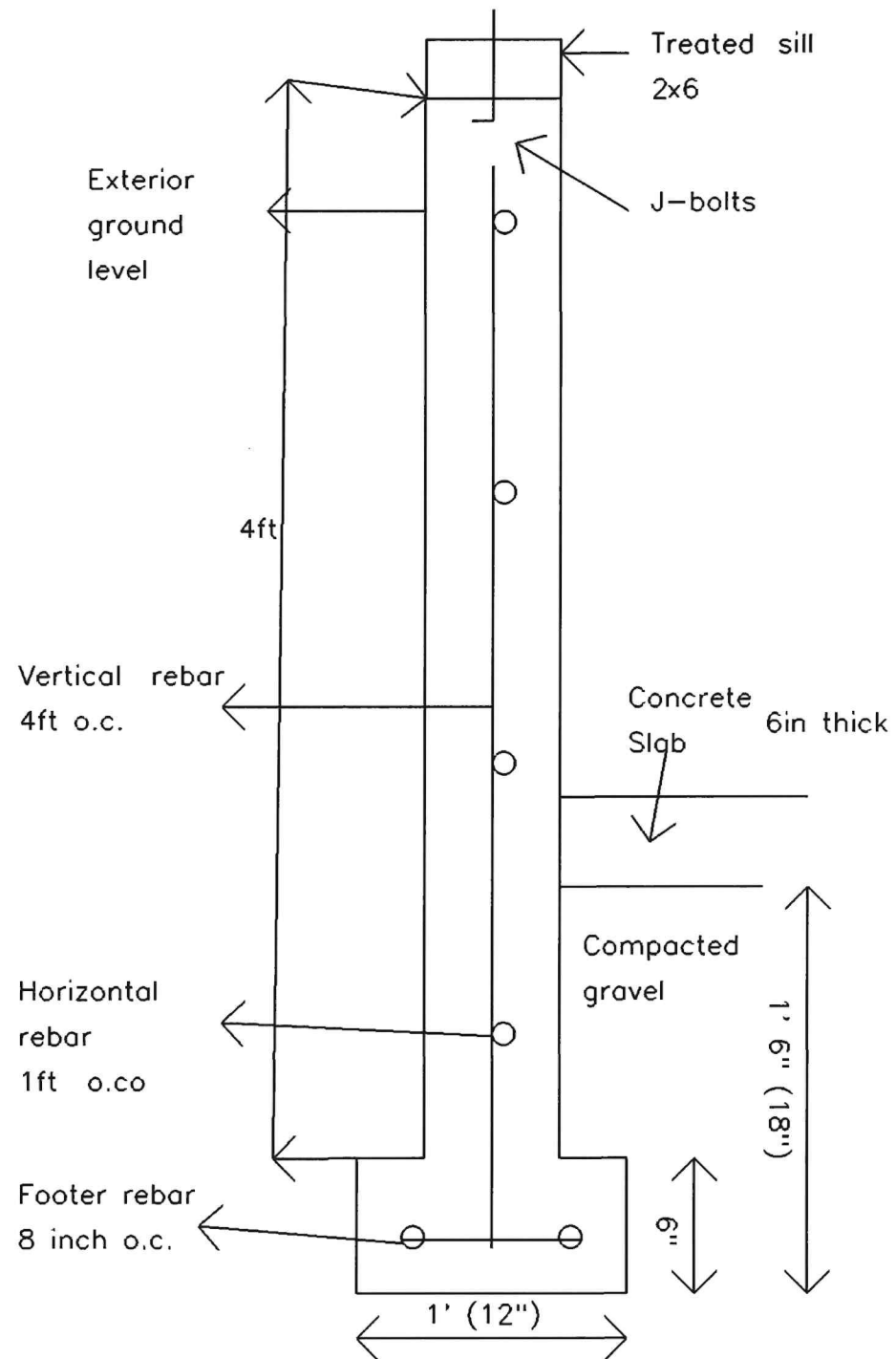
APPLICANT COPY

APPLICANT COPY

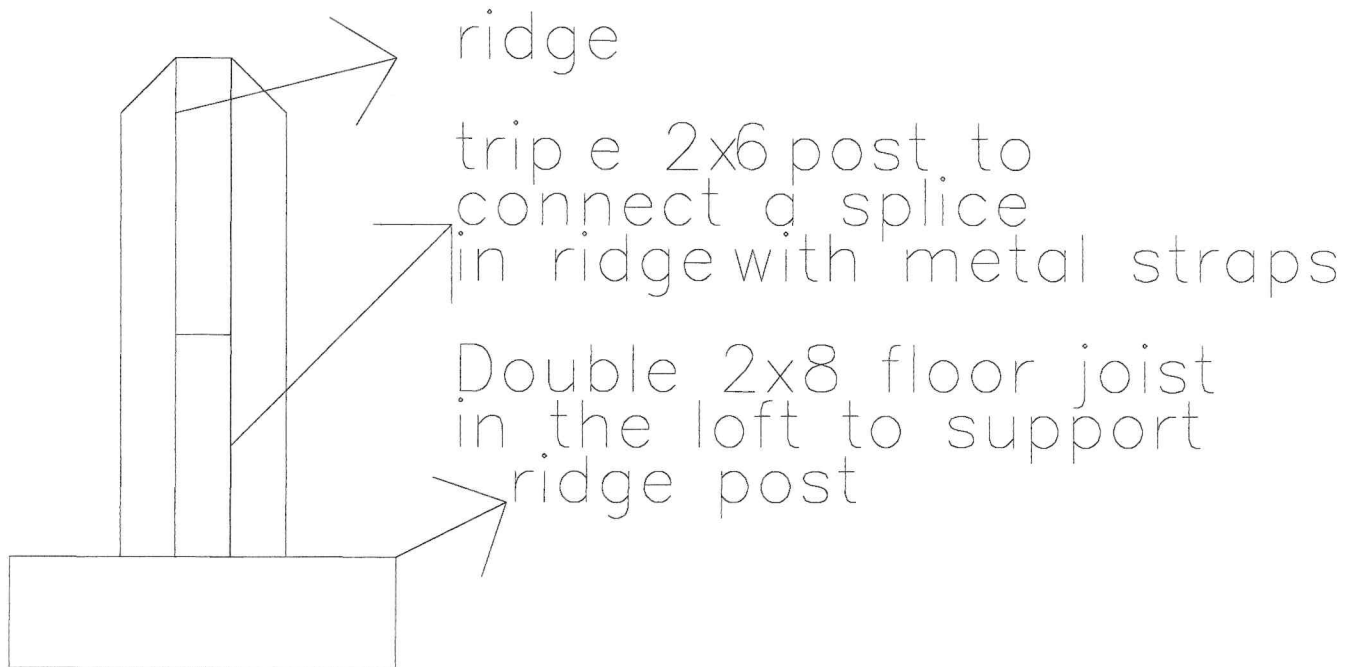
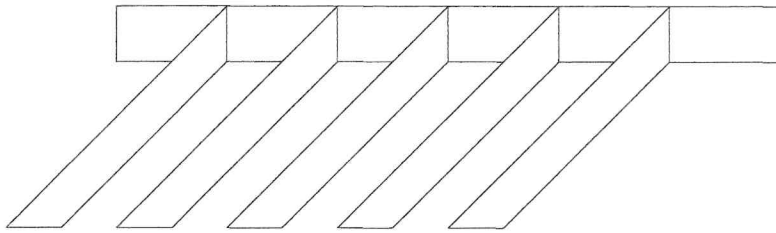


T





roof framing
 ridge 2x12 rafters 2x10
 simpson hangers tie down
 sheeting 5/8 cdx
 fasteners 12d, 10d, teco nail
 r-30 insulation, baffles
 eav and ridge vent



1"

wall framing

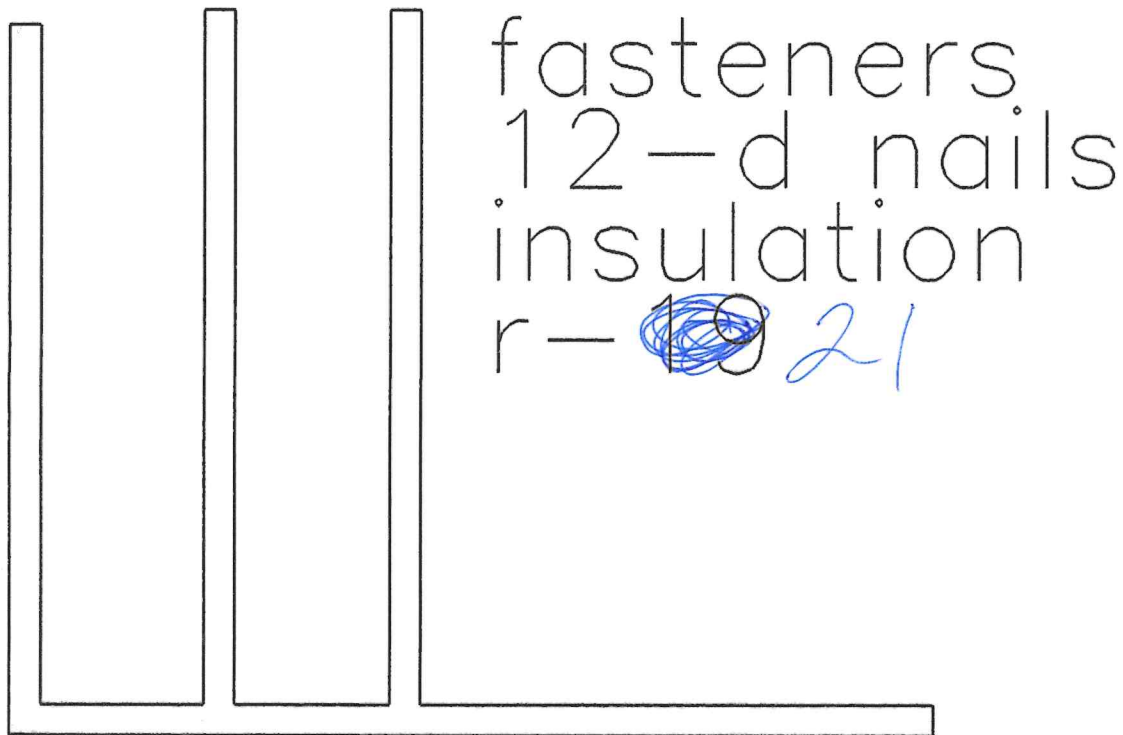
2x~~4~~⁶ studs 2ft O.C.

headers

⁶ ~~4~~x12

sheeting

t1-11 siding



other materials use

interior wall sheeting 1/2 cdx

vapor barrier, house wrap

asphalt shingles

15# felt, self adhesive membrane

gutters

Electrical to be done by home owner

new service entry power from the city





April 24, 2025

City and Borough of Sitka
c/o Planning & Community Development
Attn: Amy Ainslie, Planning Director
100 Lincoln St., 2nd Floor
Sitka, AK 99835
907-747-1814
planning@cityofsitka.org

Sitka Historical Society & Museum
Attn: Sabra Jenkins, President
330 Harbor Drive
Sitka, AK 99835
907-738-3766
sitkaempres@yahoo.com

Subject: Invite to Comment
SWAN LAKE
404 Sawmill Creek Rd, Sitka, Sitka Borough, AK 99835
EBI Project No.: 032990-PR

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the regulations promulgated thereunder and interagency agreements developed thereto, EBI Consulting, Inc., on behalf of AT&T Mobility, LLC, provides this notice of a proposed telecommunications facility installation at the address listed above.

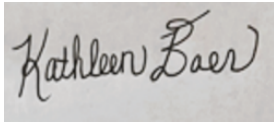
EBI would like to inquire if you would be interested in commenting on this proposed project. Please refer to the attached plans for additional details.

Please note that we are requesting your review of the attached information as part of the Section 106 process only and not as part of the local zoning process. We are only seeking comments related to the proposed project's potential effect to historic properties.

Please submit your comments regarding the proposed project's potential effect on historic properties to EBI Consulting, to my attention at 21 B Street, Burlington, MA 01803, or contact me via telephone at the number listed below. Please reference the EBI project number. We would appreciate your comments as soon as possible within the next 30 days.

Note that this project will be entered into the Federal Communication Commission's e106 System, which will send notifications of the project throughout the Section 106 process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light-colored background. The signature reads "Kathleen Baer" in a cursive script.

Kathleen Baer
Senior Architectural Historian
856-412-3272
kbaer@ebiconsulting.com

Appendices: Maps and Project Drawings

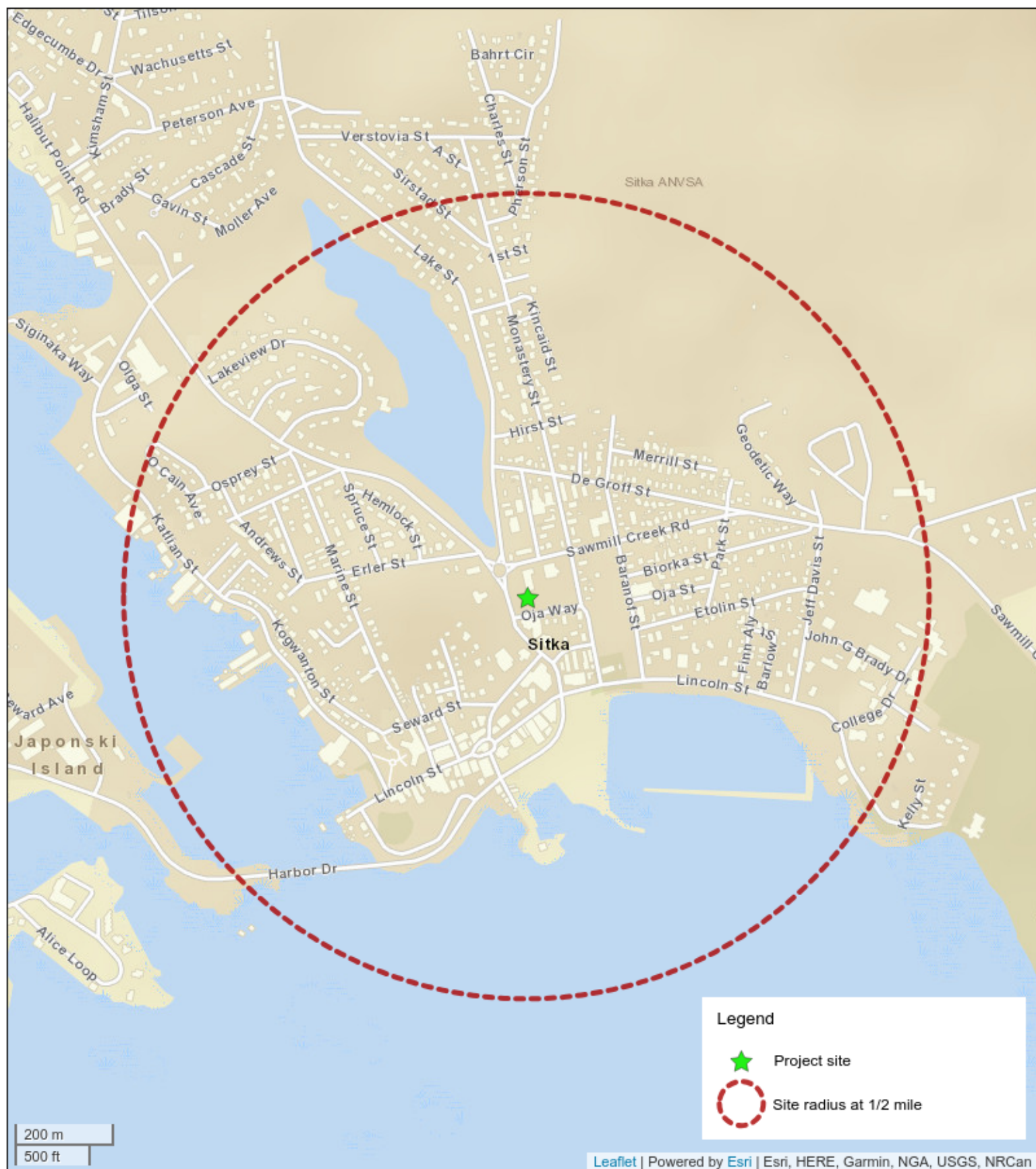


Figure 1: Site Location Map

SWAN LAKE
404 Sawmill Creek Rd
Sitka, AK 99835



Figure 2: Topographic Map

SWAN LAKE
306 Lake St
Sitka, AK 99835

CODE COMPLIANCE

ALL WORK AND MATERIALS SHALL BE PERFORMED AND INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CURRENT EDITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING CODES AS ADOPTED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNING AUTHORITIES.

- ALASKA BUILDING CODE 2021/IBC 2021
- ALASKA FIRE CODE 2021/IFC 2021
- ALASKA MECHANICAL CODE 2021/IMC 2021
- ALASKA FUEL GAS CODE 2021
- ALASKA ELECTRICAL CODE 2020

- ALASKA BUILDING CODE 2021/IBC 2021
- ALASKA FIRE CODE 2021/IFC 2021
- ALASKA MECHANICAL CODE 2021/IMC 2021
- ALASKA FUEL GAS CODE 2021
- ALASKA ELECTRICAL CODE 2020



PREPARED FOR:

 **at&t**
Mobility

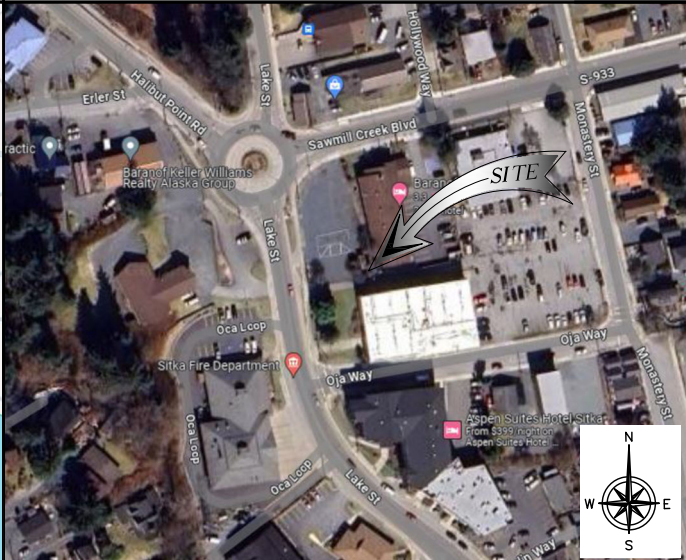
7277 164TH AVE NE
REDMOND, WA 98052



VICINITY MAP

[illegible]

LOCAL MAP



PROJECT DESCRIPTION	
1	Project Name: [Redacted]
2	Project Number: [Redacted]
3	Project Manager: [Redacted]
4	Project Sponsor: [Redacted]
5	Project Start Date: [Redacted]
6	Project End Date: [Redacted]
7	Project Budget: [Redacted]
8	Project Status: [Redacted]
9	Project Description: [Redacted]
10	Project Objectives: [Redacted]
11	Project Deliverables: [Redacted]
12	Project Risks: [Redacted]
13	Project Stakeholders: [Redacted]
14	Project Communication Plan: [Redacted]
15	Project Change Management: [Redacted]
16	Project Quality Management: [Redacted]
17	Project Risk Management: [Redacted]
18	Project Resource Management: [Redacted]
19	Project Procurement Management: [Redacted]
20	Project Stakeholder Management: [Redacted]
21	Project Integration Management: [Redacted]
22	Project Monitoring and Control: [Redacted]
23	Project Closing: [Redacted]
24	Project Summary: [Redacted]
25	Project Conclusion: [Redacted]

- INSTALL PROPOSED AT&T POWER / TELCO / FIBER TO SITE LOCATION WITH ASSOC. EQUIPMENT
- INSTALL PROPOSED CHAIN LINK FENCE ENCLOSURE WITH ANTI-CLIMB BARRIER
- INSTALL (1) PROPOSED MONOPOLE
- INSTALL (1) PROPOSED AT&T PRE-MANUFACTURED WALK-UP-CABINET (WUC)
- INSTALL (1) PROPOSED AT&T ANTENNA T-ARM MOUNT ASSEMBLY WITH (12) MOUNTING PIPES
- INSTALL (6) PROPOSED AT&T PANEL ANTENNAS
- INSTALL (12) PROPOSED AT&T RRUS @ ANTENNA LEVEL
- INSTALL (2) PROPOSED AT&T SURGE PROTECTION "SQUIDS" @ ANTENNA LEVEL
- INSTALL (1) PROPOSED AT&T GPS UNIT MOUNTED TO PROPOSED PRE-MANUFACTURED WALK-UP-CABINET (WUC)
- INSTALL (1) PROPOSED AT&T 30KW DIESEL EMERGENCY BACKUP GENERATOR WITH BELLY TANK
- INSTALL (2) PROPOSED AT&T 24PR FIBER TRUNKS
- INSTALL (6) PROPOSED AT&T DC POWER TRUNKS

ISSUED FOR:

404 SAWMILL CREEK RD
SITKA, ALASKA, 99835

B	11/22/2024	90% ZONING FOR REVIEW	EZG
A	08/09/2024	90% ZONING FOR REVIEW	EZG
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS

GENERAL NOTES	
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CONTRACTOR SHALL USE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE TO PREVENT
STORM WATER POLLUTION DURING CONSTRUCTION.

STATEMENTS

ANTENNA MOUNT ANALYSIS IS NOT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF WORK
CONTAINED IN THIS DRAWING SET. FOR ANALYSIS OF MOUNT TO SUPPORT
EXISTING AND/OR PROPOSED COMPONENTS, REFER TO ANTENNA MOUNT
STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS PROVIDED UNDER SEPARATE COVER.

SHEET INDEX	REV
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1. LAND IN SITKA, ALASKA
2. TURN LEFT TOWARD AIRPORT RD
3. TURN RIGHT ONTO AIRPORT RD
4. CONTINUE ONTO HARBOR DR
5. CONTINUE ONTO F-99/LAKE ST
6. ARRIVE AT 306 LAKE STREET, SITKA, ALASKA 99835

T-1	TITLE SHEET	A
A-1	SITE PLAN	A
A-2	ENLARGED SITE PLAN	A
A-3	PROPOSED EQUIPMENT LAYOUT	A
A-4	PROPOSED ANTENNA PLAN AND SCHEDULE	A
A-5	ELEVATIONS	A
A-6	ELEVATIONS	A

A.D.A COMPLIANCE: FACILITY IS AN UNMANNED EQUIPMENT SPACE NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN HABITATION. HANDICAP ACCESS IS NOT REQUIRED PER A.D.A.

TOWER OWNER: AT&T
POWER PROVIDER:
FIBER PROVIDER:

ANCHORAGE: 1-907-278-3121
FAIRBANKS: 1-907-459-6400
STATEWIDE: 1-800-478-3121
OR **DIAL 811!**

LICENSOR:

THIS DOCUMENT IS
FOR ZONING
PURPOSES ONLY
AND IS NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION

IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON,
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ENGINEER, TO ALTER THIS DOCUMENT.

SHEET TITLE
TITLE SHEET

SHEET NUMBER
T-1

NOTES:

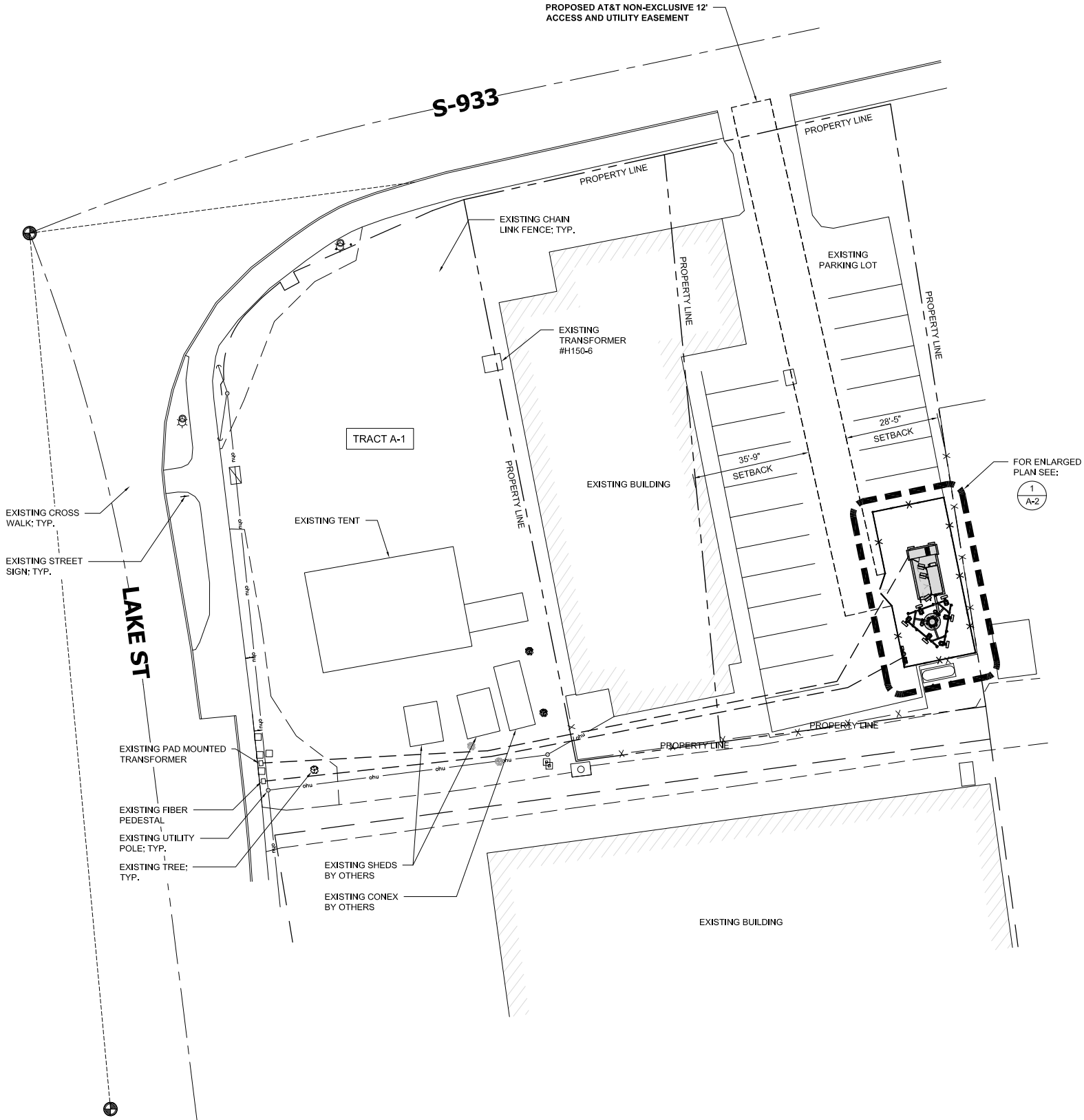
1. THE WIRELESS COMMUNICATION FACILITY COMPLIES WITH FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR RADIO FREQUENCY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TELECOMMUNICATION ACT OF 1996 AND SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS AND ANY OTHER REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED BY STATE OR FEDERAL REGULATORY AGENCIES.
2. NO EXISTING PARKING STALLS ARE BEING ADDED OR REMOVED AS PART OF THE NEW INSTALLATION.

DISCLAIMER:

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LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE - SUBJECT PARCEL
- EXISTING SETBACK LINE
- EXISTING FENCE LINE
- EXISTING ROAD
- EXISTING BUILDING



PREPARED FOR:



MasTec
Network Solutions

M SQUARED
WIRELESS
1387 CALLE AVANZADO
SAN CLEMENTE CA 92673 (949) 391-8824

ISSUED FOR:

SWAN LAKE

404 SAWMILL CREEK RD
SITKA, ALASKA, 99835

AT&T SITE NO:	JN3050
PROJECT NO:	16105526
DRAWN BY:	EZG
CHECKED BY:	MM

B	11/22/2024	90% ZONING FOR REVIEW	EZG
A	08/09/2024	90% ZONING FOR REVIEW	EZG
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

LICENSOR:

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SHEET TITLE

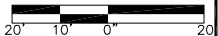
SITE PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

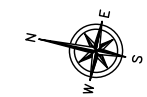
A-1

SITE PLAN

24"x36" SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"
11"x17" SCALE: 1" = 40'-0"

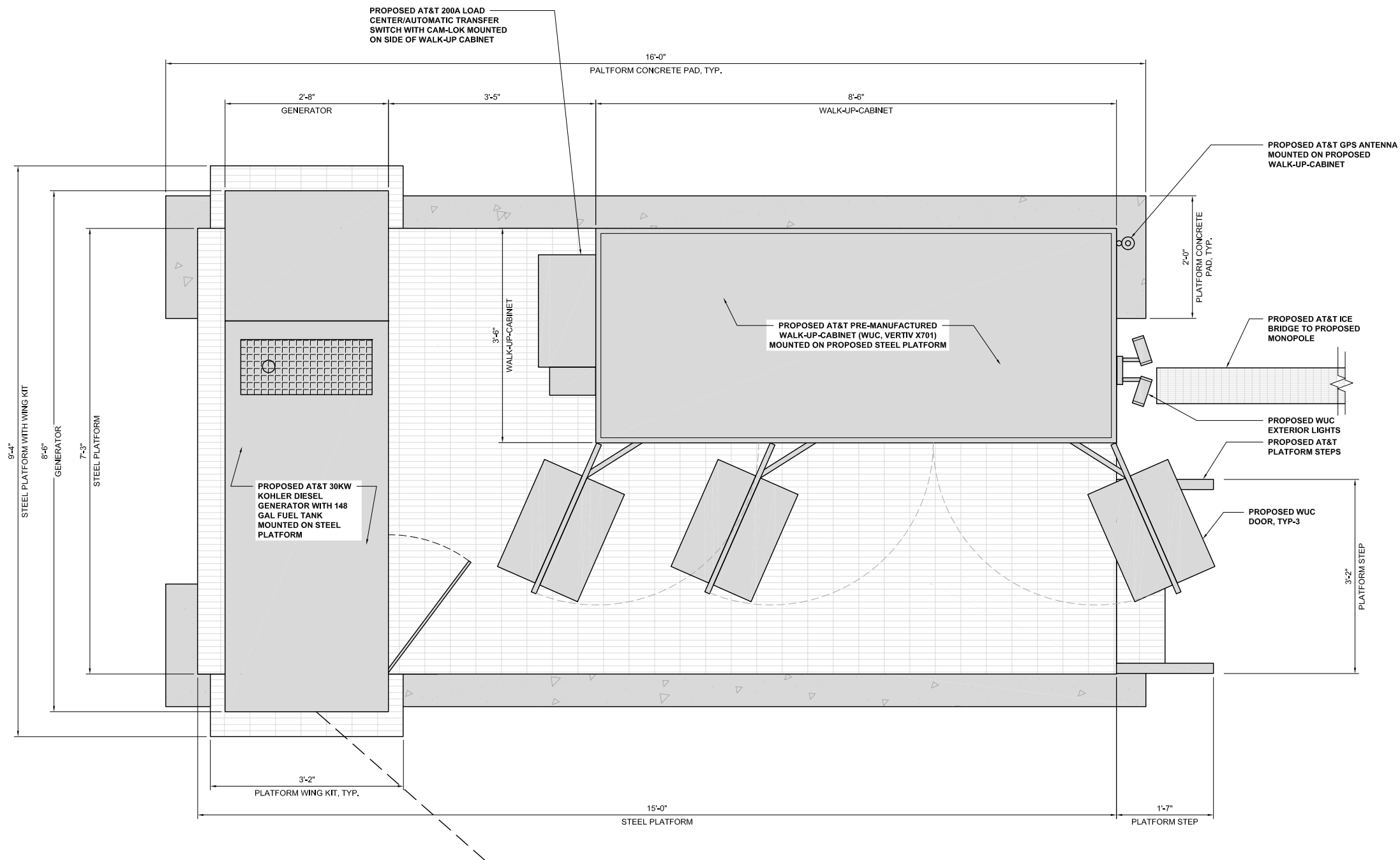


1



A-2

NOTE:
1. TOTAL NEW AT&T GROUND LEASE AREA = 1,225 SQ. FT.



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SAN CLEMENTE CA 92673 (949) 391-8824

ISSUED FOR:

SWAN LAKE

404 SAWMILL CREEK RD
SITKA, ALASKA, 99835

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PROJECT NO:	16105526
DRAWN BY:	EZG
CHECKED BY:	MM

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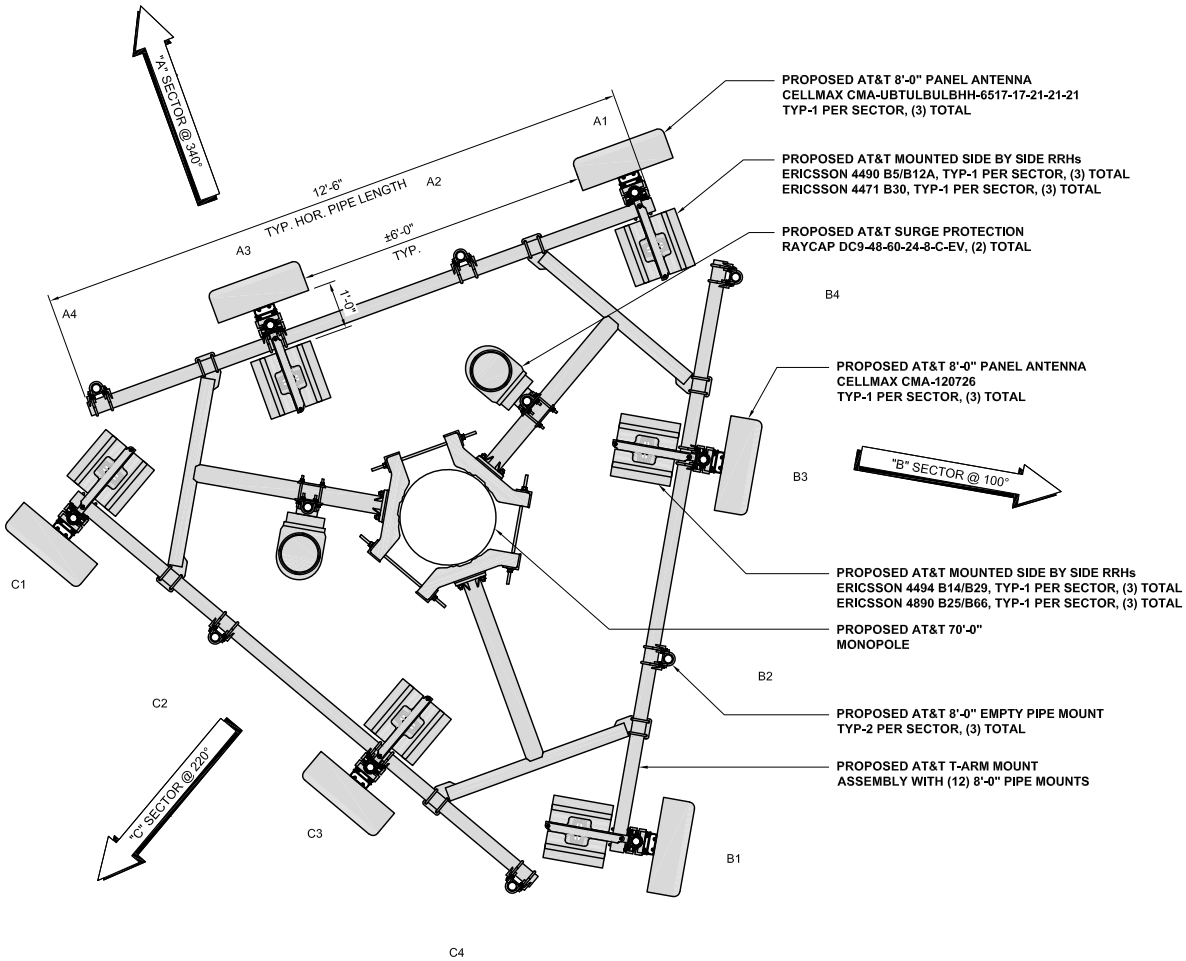
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**PROPOSED EQUIPMENT
LAYOUT**

SHEET NUMBER

A-3

- NOTES TO CONTRACTOR:
- M SQUARED WIRELESS ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR THE STRUCTURAL CAPACITY OF THE TOWER STRUCTURE, MOUNTS, ANTENNAS, CABLES OR ANY OTHER APPURTENANCE ON THE TOWER. THE CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH AND COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS PREPARED FOR THIS SITE AND PROJECT PRIOR TO THE INSTALLATION OF ANTENNAS AND CABLE ON THE TOWER. IMMEDIATELY REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND THE STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS TO AT&T.
 - CONTRACTOR IS TO REFER TO AT&T'S MOST CURRENT RADIO FREQUENCY DATA SHEET (RFDS) PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
 - CABLE LENGTHS WERE DETERMINED BASED ON VISUAL INSPECTION DURING SITE-WALK. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ACTUAL LENGTH DURING PRE-CONSTRUCTION WALK



PROPOSED ANTENNA PLAN

24"x36" SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"
11"x17" SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

1

PROPOSED AT&T OPTIMAL ANTENNA AND TRANSMISSION CABLES REQUIREMENT (VERIFY WITH CURRENT RFDS)							PROPOSED AT&T REMOTE RADIO UNITS, TOWER MOUNTED AMPLIFIERS AND ANTENNA FILTERS (VERIFY WITH CURRENT RFDS)					
	ANTENNA	NEW TECHNOLOGY	ANTENNA MODEL	ANTENNA AZIMUTH	RAD CENTER	TRANSMISSION LINE		RRHs MODEL	RRUS COUNT	TMA, ANTENNA FILTER, & SURGE SUPPRESSOR	TMA/ FILTER/ SURGE COUNT	#DC FEEDS
						LENGTH	TYPE					
ALPHA SECTOR	A1	LTE 5G, LTE	CELLMAX CMA-UBTULBULBHH-6517-17-21-21-21	340°	66'-0"	±113'	FIBER	ERICSSON 4490 B5/B12A (TOP) ERICSSON 4471 B30 (BOTTOM)	2	* RAYCAP DC9-48-60-24-8-C-EV	1	3
	A2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A4	LTE	CELLMAX CMA-120726	340°	66'-0"	±113'	FIBER	ERICSSON 4494 B14/B29 (TOP) ERICSSON 4890 B25/B66 (BOTTOM)	2	-	-	-
BETA SECTOR	B1	LTE 5G, LTE	CELLMAX CMA-UBTULBULBHH-6517-17-21-21-21	100°	66'-0"	±113'	FIBER	ERICSSON 4490 B5/B12A (TOP) ERICSSON 4471 B30 (BOTTOM)	2	* RAYCAP DC9-48-60-24-8-C-EV	1	3
	B2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	B3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	B4	LTE	CELLMAX CMA-120726	100°	66'-0"	±113'	FIBER	ERICSSON 4494 B14/B29 (TOP) ERICSSON 4890 B25/B66 (BOTTOM)	2	-	-	-
GAMMA SECTOR	C1	LTE 5G, LTE	CELLMAX CMA-UBTULBULBHH-6517-17-21-21-21	220°	66'-0"	±113'	FIBER	ERICSSON 4490 B5/B12A (TOP) ERICSSON 4471 B30 (BOTTOM)	2	-	-	-
	C2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C4	LTE	CELLMAX CMA-120726	220°	66'-0"	±113'	FIBER	ERICSSON 4494 B14/B29 (TOP) ERICSSON 4890 B25/B66 (BOTTOM)	2	-	-	1
							12	TOTAL		* - SHARED ACROSS ALL SECTORS	2	6

RFDS VERSION:
RFDS ISSUE DATE: 11/16/2024
RFDS DATE MODIFIED: 05/29/2024

ANTENNA AND TOWER MOUNTED EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE

24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS

2

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MasTec
Network Solutions

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SAN CLEMENTE CA 92673 (949) 391-8824

ISSUED FOR:

SWAN LAKE

404 SAWMILL CREEK RD
SITKA, ALASKA, 99835

AT&T SITE NO:

JN3050

PROJECT NO:

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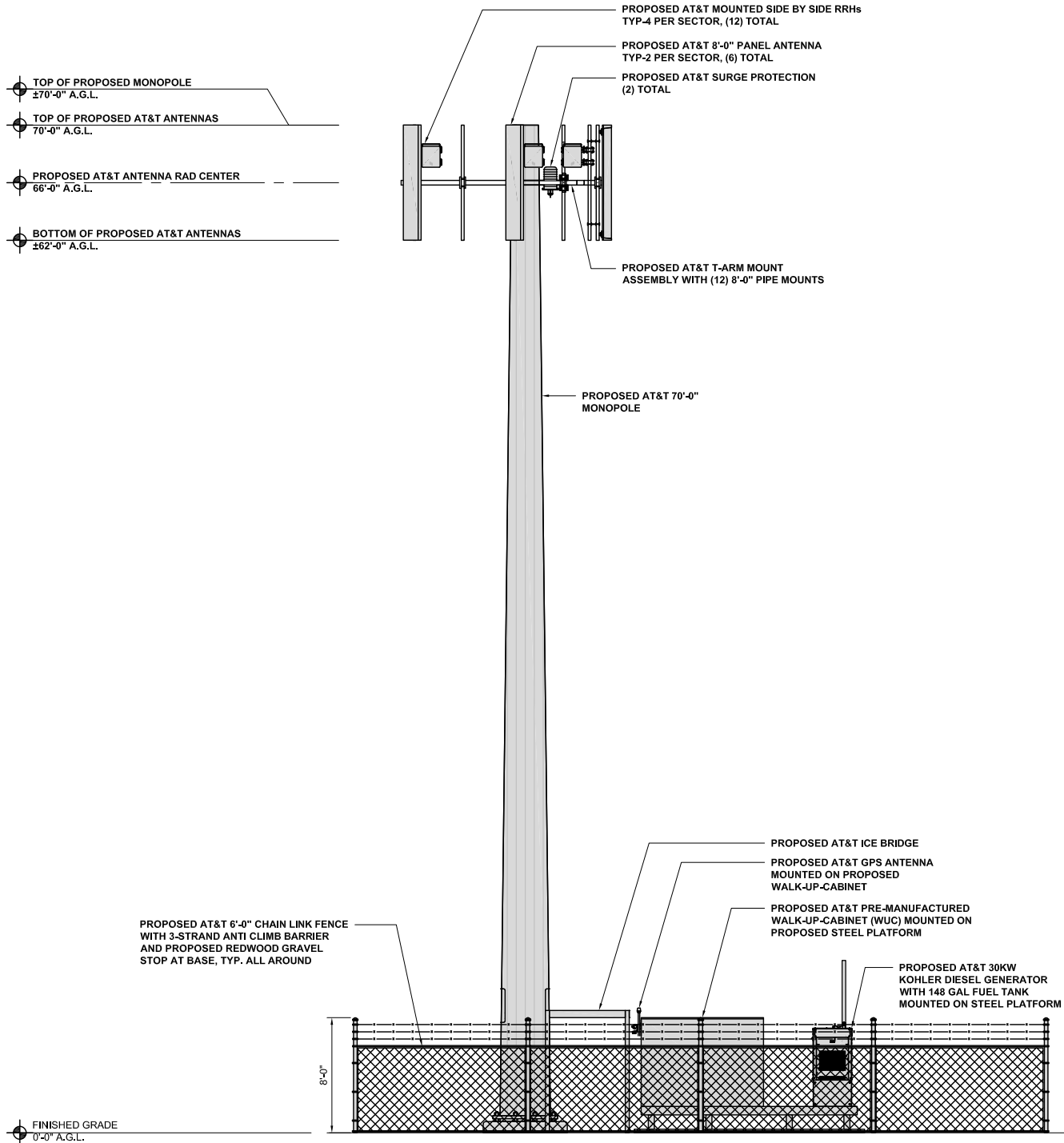
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**PROPOSED ANTENNA
PLAN AND SCHEDULE**

SHEET NUMBER

A-4

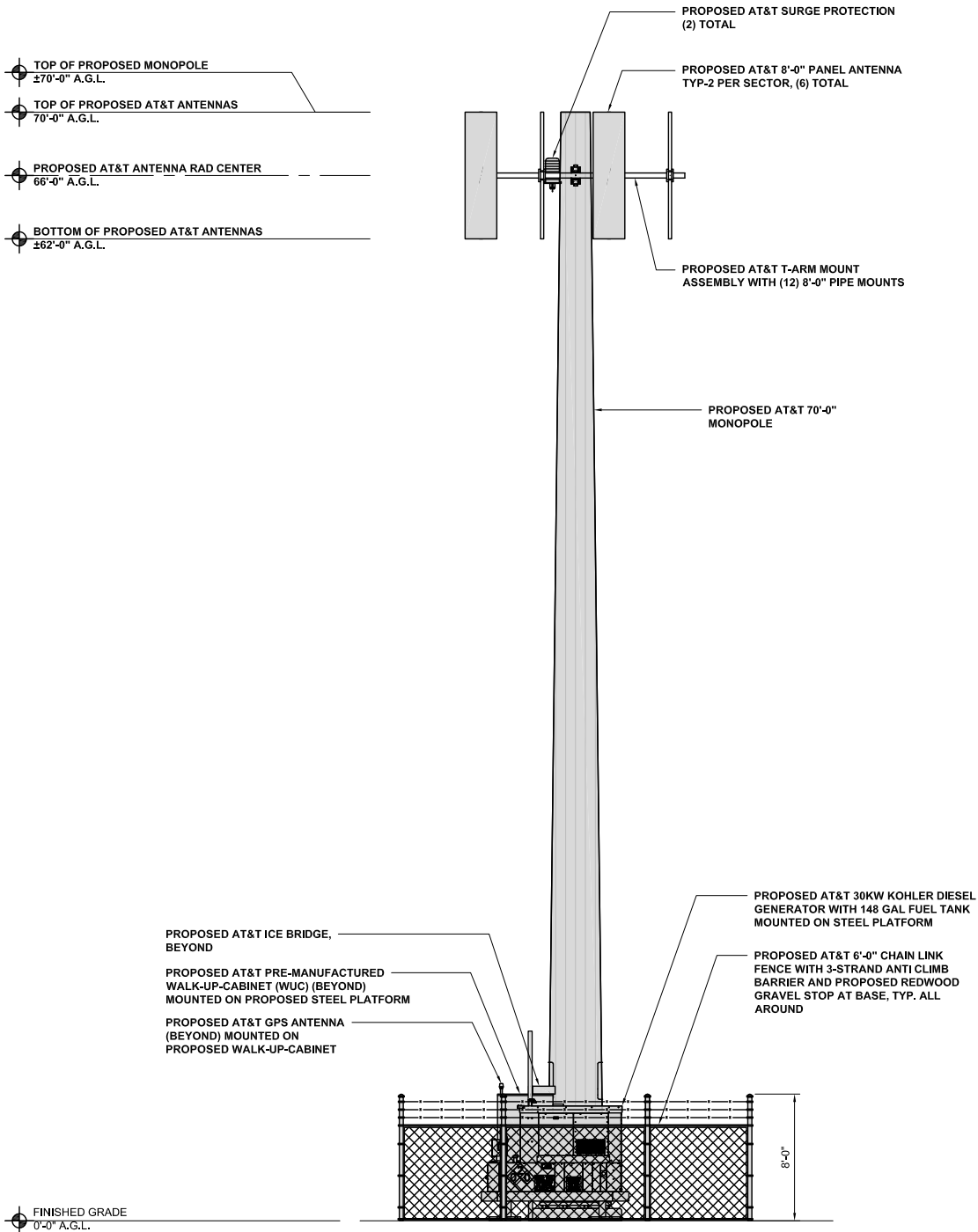
NOTE:
1. PROPOSED ANTENNAS AND ALL MOUNTING
HARDWARE TO BE PAINTED TO MATCH PROPOSED
TOWER.



NORTHEAST ELEVATION

24"x36" SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"
11"x17" SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"
4' 2' 0" 4'

NOTE:
1. PROPOSED ANTENNAS AND ALL MOUNTING
HARDWARE TO BE PAINTED TO MATCH PROPOSED
TOWER.



NORTHWEST ELEVATION

24"x36" SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"
11"x17" SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"
4' 2' 0" 4'

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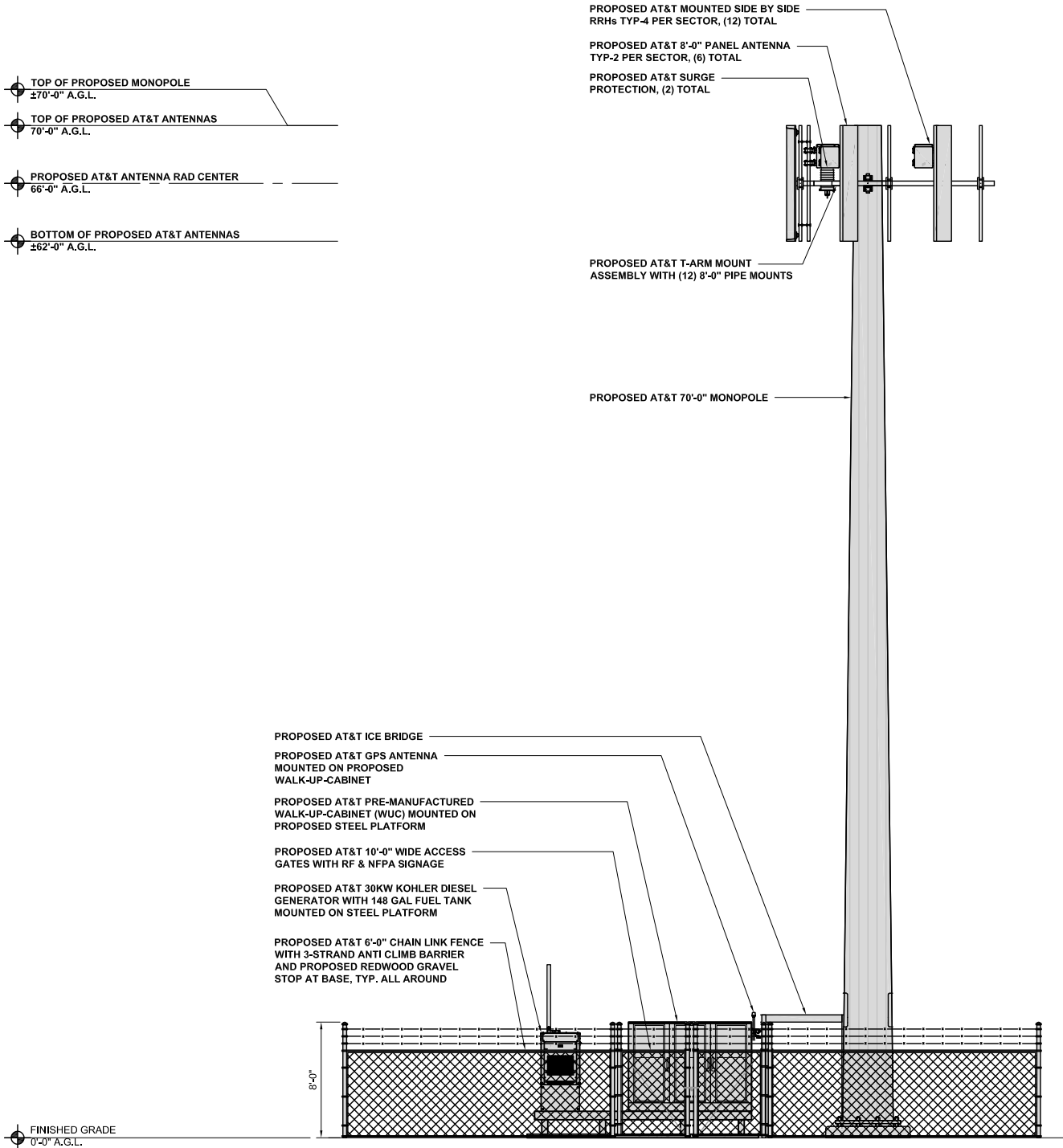
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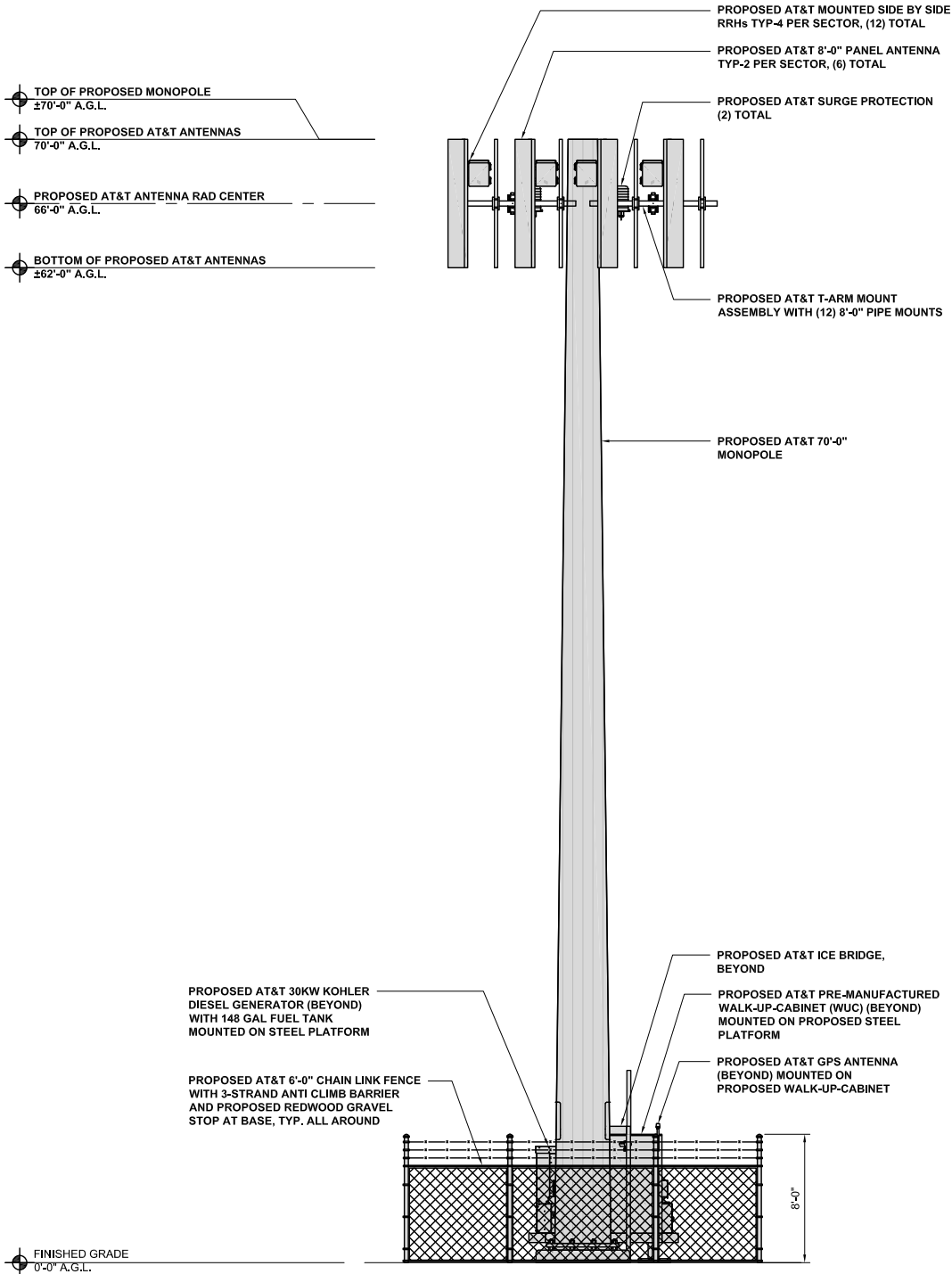
ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER

A-5




NOTE:
1. NEW ANTENNAS AND ALL MOUNTING HARDWARE TO BE PAINTED TO MATCH NEW TOWER.



NOTE:
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SHEET TITLE

ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER

A-6

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

24"x36" SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"
11"x17" SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

24"x36" SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"
11"x17" SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA

A COAST GUARD CITY

MEMORANDUM

To: Chair Littlefield and Historic Preservation Commission Members

From: Ariadne Will, Planner I *AW*

Date: May 9, 2025

Subject: Historic District Nominations and Discussion

At the April 9 Historic Preservation Commission meeting, Commissioners requested background information regarding the nomination of historic districts in Sitka to the National Register of Historic Places.

Staff has provided background documents and written summary and analysis that may be pertinent to further discussion regarding historic districts.

Overview of Historic District Nominations

The Planning and Community Development Department has record of historic district nominations for both the Lincoln Street Historic Business District and the Sitka Indian Village Historic District. The Sitka Indian Village nomination was submitted in 2009; the Lincoln Street nomination form was somewhat completed in 2014 but never finalized or submitted.

Sitka Indian Village Nomination

In 2009, Sitka Tribe of Alaska completed and submitted a historic district nomination for Sitka Indian Village. The Planning Office retains a near-complete copy of this nomination in its records. The nomination form explains that the historic district nomination by STA was one of the results of a 2006 Historic Preservation Grant from the National Park Service.

In a recent phone call with staff at the State Historic Preservation Office, the CBS Planning Office mentioned the historic district nomination of the village. SHPO staff said it was unsure what became of the nomination after its review, and that the nomination is believed to have been held up somewhere at the federal level. SHPO staff suggested STA resubmit the existing historic district nomination form.

Lincoln Street Historic Business District Nomination

In 2013—with funding from a CLG grant—CBS contracted with True North Sustainable Development Solutions to conduct a survey of historic structures along Lincoln Street. Between 2013 and 2014, True North conducted that survey and put together a draft nomination of the district to the National Register.

Documents indicate that the draft nomination form included within True North's 2014 report was perceived as a complete nomination form by the Historic Preservation Commission. HPC recommended the submittal of the draft nomination form at its January 14, 2015 meeting and the form was then forwarded to the Planning Commission, which recommended the nomination's submittal at its March 3, 2015 meeting. Following Planning Commission recommendation, the draft nomination was scheduled to appear before the Assembly on May 12, 2015. It is believed that between March 3 and May 12, CBS received a letter (undated) from True North stating the draft nomination was not intended to serve as a submitted nomination to the National Register. True North said further research was necessary before submittal and offered additional consulting services at that time. It does not appear True North provided CBS with an editable version of the draft nomination form, though CBS retains a watermarked version of the draft within True North's final 2014 report.

Historic District Ordinances

Historic districts may also be formed by way of city ordinance. Planning Office staff has reached out to the City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ) regarding the formation of historic districts within CBJ; in preliminary conversations, it appears that the function of historic districts in Juneau is similar to the function of the map used by CBS staff to determine whether a building permit requires HPC review. Those conducting building projects within CBJ historic districts are invited but not required to take projects for recommendation by Juneau's Historic Resources Advisory Committee. The CBS process is more extensive in that it is mandatory for all projects falling within the identified area to receive HPC review.

CBJ staff also said that actions regarding historic districts have been conducted largely with support from CLG grants and aided by internal support from a former staff member who specialized in historic preservation planning, but who no longer works at CBJ.

Implementation of Historic District Ordinances and Nominations

Were CBS to create an ordinance identifying historic districts and creating planning and zoning restrictions within those districts, a funding source—such as CLG grants—will need to be identified and pursued. HPC, the Planning Commission, the Assembly, and Planning staff, in conjunction with other CBS departments, would need to carefully consider the purpose of such an ordinance, the ability of CBS to implement and enforce regulations put forth by said ordinance, and the broader community's receptiveness to proposed regulations.

Further, consideration and implementation of an ordinance regarding historic districts, and how they will function for Sitka specifically, will require significant staff time for research, drafting, public input sessions, and review. Staff time for such a project will require approval from the Assembly.

Nominations to the National Register will require less consideration and reflection by the broader community but will also lack the regulatory process HPC has shown interest in at previous meetings. As with an ordinance regarding historic districts, the completion of nomination forms by CBS may require additional funding and staff time.

Recommendations

Staff requests HPC provide additional direction regarding the researching and creation of historic districts and welcomes any questions HPC has regarding different regulatory options for historic districts. HPC should also discuss the desired timing for historic district project work: key considerations include the next round of available CLG grant funding and the municipality's budget cycle (project proposals for the following fiscal year are generally due by December).

HPC may also consider contacting STA regarding the 2009 nomination of Sitka Indian Village—though STA may want to modify the existing nomination form prior to submittal, much of the application remains relevant and the staff member who completed the form in 2009 remains a staff member at STA.

TNSDS

true north | sustainable development solutions

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



Prepared for:

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

Prepared by:

Robert L. Meinhardt, M.A.

Amy Ramirez

Casey Woster, M.A.

of

True North Sustainable Development Solutions, LLC

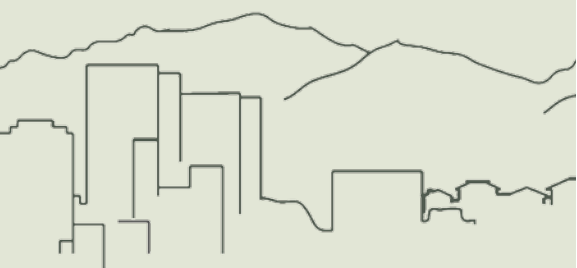
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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



INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

The Sitka City Planning Department, CBS, with aid from the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, prepared a comprehensive development plan for Sitka in 1976.¹ This comprehensive plan addressed a variety of community concerns and recommends the establishment of a historic preservation commission and the completion of a historic buildings survey of downtown Sitka.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Intent and Purpose

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

APPLYING NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

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

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- (a) *that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- (b) *that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
- (c) *that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
- (d) *that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (36 CFR 60.4)*

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

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

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

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

Evaluating Physical Integrity

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

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

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

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

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

table continues on next page

¹¹ NR Bulletin 15, 5.

¹² NR Bulletin 15, 5.

¹³ NR Bulletin 15, 5.

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

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

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

Table 2. Assessing Integrity of Historic Properties

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

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

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

SITKA HISTORIC BUSINESS DISTRICT

Existing Conditions and Uses

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

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



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

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



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

Property Types and Architectural Styles

Property Types

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

Architectural Styles

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

Russian Colonial (1784 – 1867)

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

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

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

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

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

The stylistic features of a Russian Colonial style building are:

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

Guidance from the Alaska SHPO on eligibility potential indicates:

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

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

¹⁶ OHA, *Alaska Architectural*, 5.



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

Mission / Spanish Revival (1890 – 1940)

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

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

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

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

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

Guidance from the Alaska SHPO on eligibility potential indicates:

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



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

Modernistic (1920 – 1940)

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

¹⁸ OHA, *Alaska Architectural*, 11.

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

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

²¹ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 2006: 465.

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

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

The primary stylistic features of a Modernistic building are:

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

The secondary stylistic features of a Modernistic building are:

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

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

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



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

²² OHA, *Alaska Architectural*, 15.

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

Commercial Vernacular

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

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

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



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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION NARRATIVE

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

²⁴ Naske, *Alaska*, 23.

land for the location of a settlement.²⁵ The settlement of New Archangel was soon established.

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

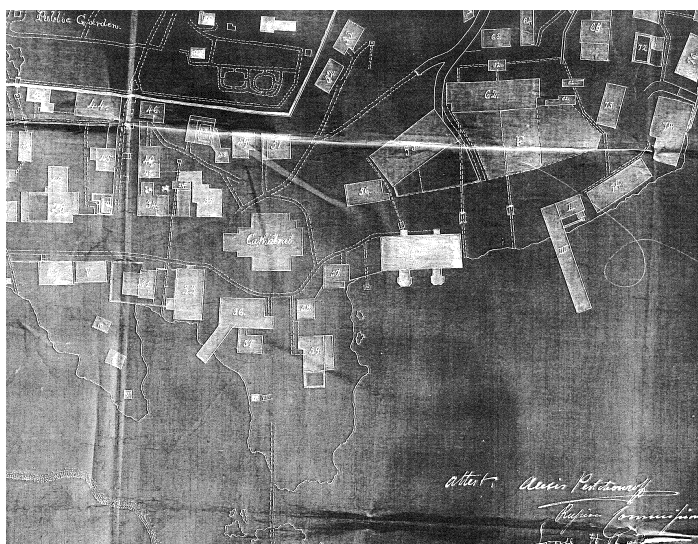


Figure 7. A map dated to 1867 depicting the layout of East Lincoln Street near the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel (National Archives, RAC 1867).

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

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

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

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



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

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

25 Naske, *Alaska*, 64.

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

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

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

29 Black, *Russians in Alaska*, 285.

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

31 Naske, *Alaska*, 112.

32 Naske, *Alaska*, 113.

33 Naske, *Alaska*, 113.

34 Naske, *Alaska*, 115.

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

In addition to the Sheldon Jackson School, Sitka held two publicly funded schools by 1888. The schools were racially segregated, with a school for white children located in the old Russian hospital on East Lincoln Street and a second school for Native children located near the entrance to the Native village near what is now Katlian Street.³⁶ The timber and milling industry also began to take shape during this time, with the construction of the first sawmill by Sheldon Jackson in 1882,³⁷ which burned in 1940.³⁸ The presence of milled lumber in plentiful supply would lead to a small shipbuilding industry by 1900. From 1900 to 1960 more than 100 vessels larger than 32 feet in length were built in Sitka.³⁹ At its peak, Sitka had eight boat shops, with many builders being of Native Alaskan descent. Many local fishermen built their own wooden boats, and local schools, such as the Sheldon Jackson School and the local BIA school, provided instruction on how to build wooden boats. Boat building began to dwindle during World War I; however, Sitka remained a boat-working center, with operations focusing more on repair than building.⁴⁰

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

by 1939 the number nearly topped 2,000.⁴³ The community was largely self-sufficient yet still relied on a certain amount of tourism-generated income. Commercial business owners planned for expected summer tourism numbers (Figure 9). Commercial cruise lines were continuing to add to their schedules in response to interest right up until the outbreak of World War II. In 1940, the *Sitka Sentinel* reported that “this is another indication that the Territory will see this year’s greatest tourist movement in history.”⁴⁴



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

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

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

35 Sheldon Jackson NHL nomination, 16.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

45 Antonson, *An Administrative History*, 80.

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

47 Antonson, *An Administrative History*, 80.

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

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



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

Following the end of World War II and the lifting of travel restrictions to Alaska, tourists began to arrive, spurred on by new publicity brought about by the role Alaska played in national defenses during the war. Tourist industries flourished, and Sitka became a favorite tourist stop. Steam ship lines offered organized passenger service and tours of the town as well as other areas throughout Southeast Alaska.⁵² Lincoln Street, as the main commercial hub of Sitka, was again the center for new construction as businesses demanded upgrades to outdated buildings not previously replaced during the military period. It also served as a tourist draw in its own right, with the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel at one end and Castle Hill on the other. Lincoln Street, which even in Russian times extended further east than the cathedral, saw even greater construction along its eastern commercial route. The route was tightly bound by government and civil buildings on its west end, religious facilities on its east end, and the waterfront to the south. The businesses that thrived along this route included pharmacies, restaurants, clothing stores, and hotels. Some of the businesses left distinct marks on the street, such as the Harry Race Pharmacy, which gave its name to the Harry Race Building at the west end of the street, the Sitka Hotel, which has been a landmark since its opening in March of 1940, and the Ben Franklin Store, which has survived over the intervening decades. Two hotels, the Sitka Hotel and the Millmore Hotel, were located on Lincoln Street, although the latter fell to fire in 1942.⁵³ There were also several bars, such as the Columbia Bar and the Silver Foam Cocktail Bar, and restaurants like the Anchorage Café and Arcade Café. There were several clothing stores, such as Connie’s Dress Shop operated out of the Sitka Hotel during the 1940s and Holt’s Mens Shop (Figure 11). Sears Roebuck and Company also had a store on Lincoln Street (Figure 12).



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

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

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

50 Naske, *Alaska*, 191.

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

52 Antonson, *An Administrative History*, 89.

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

⁵⁷ Antonson, *An Administrative History*, 80.

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

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

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

Qualifying Characteristics and Evaluation Considerations

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

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

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

Primary Features:

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

Secondary Features:

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

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

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

⁵⁸ Antonson, *An Administrative History*, 89.

⁵⁹ Antonson, *An Administrative History*, 42.

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



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

Contributing and Non-Contributing Properties

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

Table 4. Sitka Historic Business District (SIT-00988) Contributing and Non-Contributing Properties

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

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

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

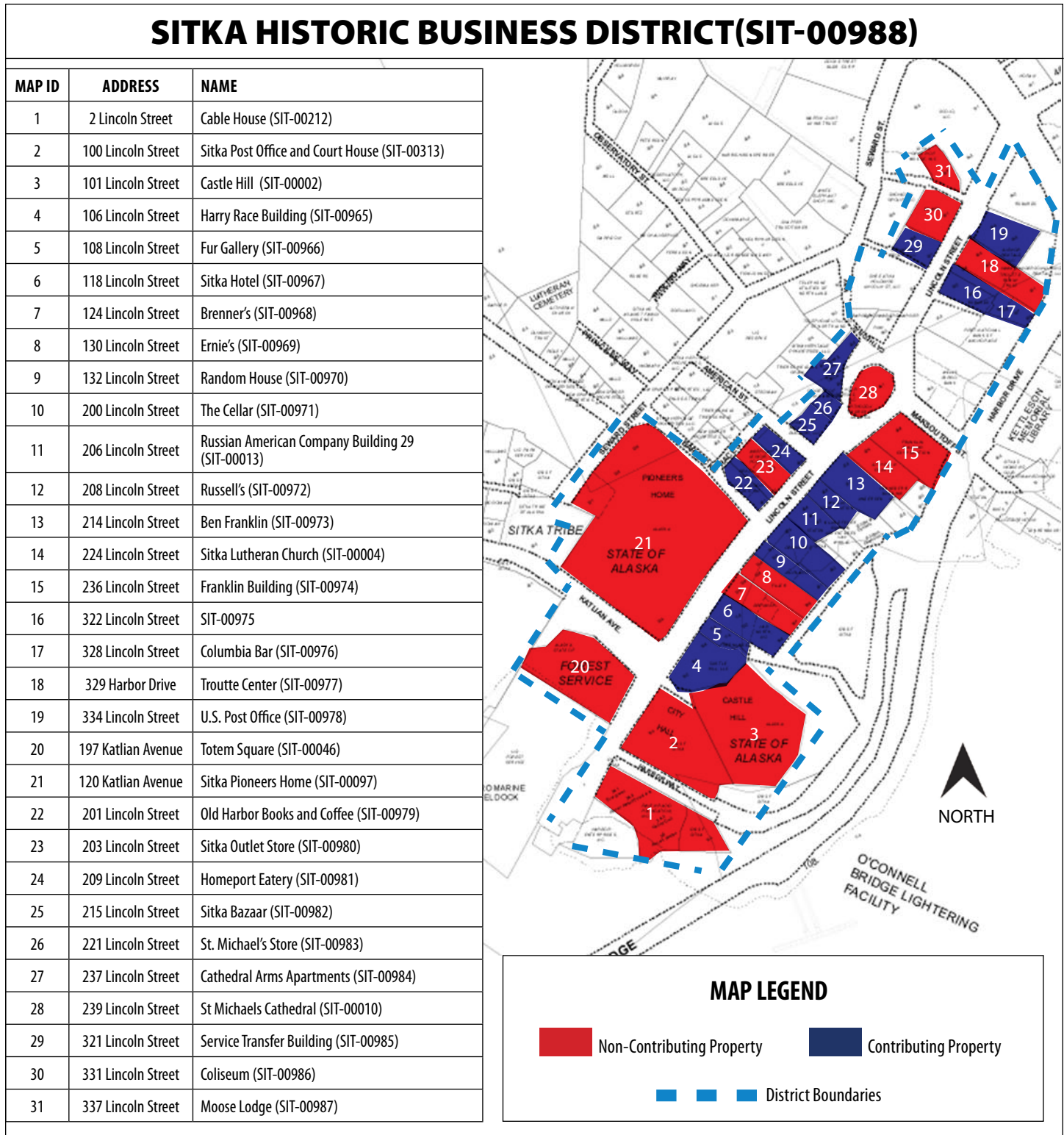


Figure 15. Map depicting the location, boundaries, and contributing status of the buildings within the downtown business area of Sitka.

Historic Structures Assessments

2 Lincoln Street, Cable House (SIT-00212)

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

101 Lincoln Street, Castle Hill (SIT-00002)

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

108 Lincoln Street, Fur Gallery (SIT-00966)

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

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

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



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

118 Lincoln Street, Sitka Hotel (SIT-00967)

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

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



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

124 Lincoln Street, Brenner Building (SIT-00968)

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

132 Lincoln Street, Random House (SIT-00970)

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

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



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

200 Lincoln Street, The Cellar (SIT-00971)

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

236 Lincoln Street, Franklin Building (SIT-00974)

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

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



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

322 Lincoln Street (SIT-00975)

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

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

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



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

328 Lincoln Street, Columbia Bar (SIT-00976)

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

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



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

329 Harbor Drive, Troutte Center (SIT-00977)

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

197 Katlian Avenue, Totem Square (SIT-00046)

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

209 Lincoln Street, Homeport Eatery (SIT-00981)

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

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



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

215 Lincoln Street, Sitka Bazaar (SIT-00982)

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

337 Lincoln Street, Moose Lodge (SIT-00987)

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

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



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

POTENTIAL SITKA HISTORIC MISSION DISTRICT

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

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

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

*Denotes resource already listed on the NRHP.

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

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

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



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

Preliminary Historic Narrative

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSION AND PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

**Part I:
Contributing Resources**

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00988 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name : Sitka Business District		Other Name: Sitka Historic Business District	
Building Address: East Lincoln Street from 2 Lincoln Street to Junction with Lake Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Multiple- private			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4 and A5	Section: 36; 1, 2	Township: 55S; 56S	Range: 63E; 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83):		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce/trade 2. social	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce/trade 2. social	Areas of Significance: 1. commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction:	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 1 to 3	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial vernacular, Moderne styles		Building Type: commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. built up 2. parapet	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood lap 2. spray concrete	Other Materials: 1. storefront with awning 2. kickplate along main facade

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> 31 Buildings: 18 contributing and 13 non-contributing, primarily commercial vernacular in style. <table> <tr><td>106 Lincoln Street</td><td>Contributing</td></tr> <tr><td>108 Lincoln Street</td><td>Contributing</td></tr> <tr><td>118 Lincoln Street</td><td>Contributing</td></tr> <tr><td>200 Lincoln Street</td><td>Contributing</td></tr> <tr><td>206 Lincoln Street</td><td>Contributing</td></tr> <tr><td>208 Lincoln Street</td><td>Contributing</td></tr> <tr><td>214 Lincoln Street</td><td>Contributing</td></tr> <tr><td>322 Lincoln Street</td><td>Contributing</td></tr> <tr><td>328 Lincoln Street</td><td>Contributing</td></tr> </table> (continued...)		106 Lincoln Street	Contributing	108 Lincoln Street	Contributing	118 Lincoln Street	Contributing	200 Lincoln Street	Contributing	206 Lincoln Street	Contributing	208 Lincoln Street	Contributing	214 Lincoln Street	Contributing	322 Lincoln Street	Contributing	328 Lincoln Street	Contributing	Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
106 Lincoln Street	Contributing																				
108 Lincoln Street	Contributing																				
118 Lincoln Street	Contributing																				
200 Lincoln Street	Contributing																				
206 Lincoln Street	Contributing																				
208 Lincoln Street	Contributing																				
214 Lincoln Street	Contributing																				
322 Lincoln Street	Contributing																				
328 Lincoln Street	Contributing																				
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G																			
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 5/28/2014																		
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)																					
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance																					
Authorized Signature:		Date:																			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Sitka Business District	AHRS Number SIT-00988	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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Lincoln Street has been the commercial and social center of Sitka, Alaska since before the U.S. purchase of Alaska from the Russians in 1867. The Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel ensured that this area was the heart of the settlement during the Russian Colonial period, as it continued to be following the US purchase. One of the first acts passed by the newly formed city government following the purchase was to rename the main commercial thoroughfare, from Main Street to Lincoln Street.¹

In 1937, with hostilities looming due to WWII, the US government recognized the strategic position of Sitka for defense purposes. In 1937, the US Navy "designated its old reservation on Japonski Island as the Naval Seaplane Base, Sitka." Soon after, in February of 1938, it was designated the Fleet Air Base². By September 1939, the facility had been designated a Naval Air Station leading to massive construction efforts in and around Sitka. Contractors alone brought in nearly 1,700 laborers, a number that was more than the estimated population of Sitka at that time. Soon after, personnel from the US Army and Navy arrived to staff the facility. Throughout World War II, troops stationed at Japonski Island provided an economic boom for the town of Sitka³. The population influx brought about by the military buildup contributed to an increase in construction and commercial activity in Sitka's downtown business district along Lincoln Street. A large majority of the commercial buildings located both to the east and west of the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel were built during the 1940s.

Following the end of World War II and the lifting of travel restrictions to Alaska, tourists began to arrive, spurred on by new publicity brought about by the role Alaska played in national defenses during the war. Sitka became a favorite tourist stop. Steamship lines offered organized tours of the town as well as other areas throughout Southeast Alaska⁴. Construction along Lincoln Street continued through the 1950s as a tourism industry began to grow and Lincoln Street became a tourist destination. The commercial buildings along this stretch dating to the 1940s to 1950s are largely uniform in style and massing, consisting of one to three story buildings with flat roofing, large storefronts, parapets, and awnings to protect patrons from inclement weather.

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

¹ Robert N. DeArmond, *From Sitka's Past*, (Sitka, Alaska, Sitka Historical Society, 1995).

² Joan M. Antonson, *An Administrative History of Sitka National Historical Park*, (Anchorage, Alaska: Alaska Region, National Park Service, 1987), 80.

³ Antonson, *An Administrative History*, 89.

⁴ Antonson, *An Administrative History*, 42.

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Sitka Business District	AHRS Number SIT-00988	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Sitka Business District	AHRS Number SIT-00988	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
Contributing Status Continued:			
334 Lincoln Street	Contributing	224 Lincoln Street	Non-Contributing
201 Lincoln Street	Contributing	236 Lincoln Street	Non-Contributing
203 Lincoln Street	Contributing	329 Harbor Drive	Non-Contributing
209 Lincoln Street	Contributing	197 Katlian Avenue	Non-Contributing
215 Lincoln Street	Contributing	120 Katlian Avenue	Non-Contributing
221 Lincoln Street	Contributing	239 Lincoln Street	Non-Contributing
237 Lincoln Street	Contributing	331 Lincoln Street	Non-Contributing
321 Lincoln Street	Contributing	337 Lincoln Street	Non-Contributing
132 Lincoln Street	Contributing		
2 Lincoln Street	Non-Contributing		
100 Lincoln Street	Non-Contributing		
101 Lincoln Street	Non-Contributing		
124 Lincoln Street	Non-Contributing		
130 Lincoln Street	Non-Contributing		

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00965 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name : Harry Race Building		Other Name:	
Building Address: 106 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Castle Hill, LLC			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04930 / -135.33838		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. Commerce 2. Specialty store	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. Commerce 2. Specialty store	Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1942	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: Multiuse- commercial and multi-family residential	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: L shape	Roof Type: Flat
Foundation Materials: 1. poured concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. built up 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. vertical wood 2. concrete	Other Materials: 1. metal sash display windows 2. wood sash 1/1 windows

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Harry Race Building, located at 106 Lincoln Street, is a two-story rectangular commercial building constructed in 1942. The siding, which extends to the ground, obscures the foundation material and the roof is built-up. The north-facing street façade of the building is clad in vertical wooden siding, raised panel on the lower story and grooved on the upper, with fixed aluminum storefront windows along the streetscape below a shingled awning. The upper story contains office space with paired one-over-one metal sash windows. Access to the upper story is provided by means of a centrally placed stair, delineated on the exterior by means of a break in the awning to showcase a fixed sixteen-light window, with wood sash, placed over double aluminum framed glass doors. The awning tapers to ends over the door, but a sheet of Plexiglas connected to the awning ends protects the entry from inclement weather. The west and east façades, which each face alleyways separating the building from its neighbors, is aesthetically divided into upper and lower stories by means of siding, with the ground story covered in stucco and the upper story a continuation of the red wood siding seen on the front. The building was constructed to maximize lot space, facing directly onto the streetscape with minimal alley access providing access to the rear of the building. Harry Race Building is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1942, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate).

Statement of Significance: *(use continuation sheets)*

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

Eligibility:
☒ Yes ☐ No If yes: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations:
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Prepared By:
True North SDS

Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:
☐ Architect ☒ Architectural Historian ☐ Historian ☐ Historic Architect ☐ None

Date:
3/24/2014

SHPO Response:

☐ Eligible (Concur) ☐ Eligible (Do Not Concur) ☐ Not Eligible (Concur) ☐ Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)

Minor Recommendations and Comments Include:

☐ Need more information related to: ☐ Historic Context ☐ Integrity ☐ Architectural Description ☐ Period of Significance

Authorized Signature:

Date:

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Harry Race Building	AHRS Number SIT-00965	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00966 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name : Fur Gallery		Other Name:	
Building Address: 108 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Blanca Hernandez			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04943 / -135.33817		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. Commerce 2. Specialty store	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. Commerce - Specialty store 2. Commerce- professional	Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner: Tilson

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1940	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: Commercial- retail and offices	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. built up 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. concrete, vertical wood 2. stone veneer	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2. metal sash retail windows

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 108 Lincoln Street, also referred to as the Fur Gallery building, is located on the south side of Lincoln Street and faces north. It is a two-story rectangular commercial building constructed in 1940 to maximize lot size, with a large alley along the western façade and sharing a firewall with the adjacent Sitka Hotel. It has a flat roof with parapet and hidden foundation. The street façade contains two storefronts with separate access consisting of aluminum fixed storefront windows and aluminum framed glass commercial doors with transoms. Siding on the lower level is stone veneer and is separated from the upper story by a metal-roofed awning. The upper story is clad in vertical channel grooved wood siding painted off-white, and contains a ribbon of wood sash casement windows: five paired sets of paired single casement windows placed to either side. The windows, roofline, and corners are trimmed in green wood that is continued in the awning. The west façade of the building, facing the alley, continues the siding of the street façade in the upper story but contains wood framed one-over-one sash windows. The lower story is clad in stucco. A green corrugated metal awning across the façade of the building protects the entrance from inclement weather and connects to the adjacent Sitka hotel, with a pediment in the awning oriented to provide a continuous visual front across the two buildings as opposed to delineating any individual aspect of the Fur Gallery building. A drainage system of scuppers runs along the west façade. The name of the building, denoting the commercial entity, is evident along the second story street façade in attached metal letters reading "Fur Gallery."

Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets)

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

Eligibility:
☒ Yes ☐ No If yes: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations:
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Prepared By:
True North SDS

Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:
☐ Architect ☒ Architectural Historian ☐ Historian ☐ Historic Architect ☐ None

Date:
3/24/2014

SHPO Response:
☐ Eligible (Concur) ☐ Eligible (Do Not Concur) ☐ Not Eligible (Concur) ☐ Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)

Minor Recommendations and Comments Include:
☐ Need more information related to: ☐ Historic Context ☐ Integrity ☐ Architectural Description ☐ Period of Significance
Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Fur Gallery	AHRS Number SIT-00966	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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108 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1940, it is an excellent example of the commercial style seen in the district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate). Additionally, the building is situated adjacent to the Sitka Hotel, and the awning is constructed in such a way that it has visual continuity with the neighboring building.



Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRS #: SIT-00967 Associated District: ANC-00988

Historic Name : Sitka Hotel		Other Name:	
Building Address: 118 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: J&B North			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04947 / -135.33786		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic-hotel 2. Commerce-specialty store	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic-hotel 2. Commerce-specialty store	Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1939	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.	Stories:	Cultural Affiliation:	
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: Commercial- multi use	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. built up 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. concrete 2. brick veneer	Other Materials: 1. metal sash picture windows 2. wood shutters

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Sitka Hotel, located at 118 Lincoln Street, is a three-story rectangular commercial building constructed on the south side of Lincoln street in 1939. Built to fill the entire lot, it shares a firewall with the adjacent Fur Gallery building to the west and is connected to 124 Lincoln Street to the east by means of a faux front blocking an alley from street view and access. It is clad in spray concrete on all levels with brick veneer laid along the kick plate on the first story. It has a flat roof with parapet and a hidden foundation. The street façade, facing north, abuts the sidewalk. The main entrance is recessed and offset from center. An aluminum awning protects the entrance from inclement weather and extends across the faux wall blocking the alley to the east and continues across the Fur Gallery building to the west. A pediment in the awning is centered over the main entrance, offset from the center of the building, and marked with Queen Anne style detailing at the very peak. The main level contains several plate-glass storefront windows with aluminum framed glass entry doors. Vinyl one-over-one sash windows with false shutters mark the upper two stories of the building. A slightly pink finish to the spray concrete marks the roofline, and a Plexiglas sign reading "Sitka Hotel" is placed in the direct center of the building's top story. The Sitka Hotel is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1939, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings). It was also constructed to help alleviate a housing shortage caused by the construction of the Naval Air Station on Japonski Island, and the public rooms on the first floor of the hotel served as temporary commercial space for tenant businesses.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
<p>Prepared By: True North SDS</p>	<p>Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>		<p>Date: 3/24/2014</p>
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)</p>			
<p>Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance</p>			
<p>Authorized Signature:</p>		<p>Date:</p>	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

Page 1 of 1

Historic Name Sitka Hotel	AHRS Number SIT-00967	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRS #: SIT-00970 Associated District: ANC-00988

Historic Name : Random House		Other Name: Random House	
Building Address: 132 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Douglas and Olga Borland			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04969 / -135.33720		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. Commerce-specialty store 2. Commerce- professional	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. Commerce-specialty store 2. Commerce- professional	
Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.	
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	
Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	
Original Owner:	

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1950	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: Commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete	Roof Materials: 1. built up	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. concrete 2. brick veneer	Other Materials: 1. wood sash 1/1 windows 2. metal sash picture windows

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 132 Lincoln Street is a rectangular, two-story vernacular commercial building on the south side of the street constructed in 1950. It was built to maximize property space, and shares firewalls with the buildings on either side. It has a built-up roof and a hidden foundation. The lower story of the north-facing street façade has a brick veneer and centered storefront while the upper story is clad in panels sprayed in concrete. A flat awning is slightly angled towards the building to facilitate drainage away from the streetscape and it separates the two stories. The lower story has aluminum framed plate glass storefront windows framing a central metal-framed glass door, accented by wooden pilasters with decorative stone veneer bases. A metal-framed glass door with transom at the extreme west side of the street façade provides access to the second story. The second story contains a ribbon of ten one-over-one sash windows, of which several are replacement aluminum and are not painted to match the older wood sash windows. The firewall connecting the building to the adjoining 130 Lincoln Street has been extended out from the original side of the building so that it runs flush with 130 Lincoln Street, which is built closer to the street. A plastic and aluminum sign is fixed to the awning and anchored to the façade with cables, and reads "Random House: Gift items, party goods, cards, records, flowers by wire." The Random House building is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1950, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
<p>Prepared By: True North SDS</p>	<p>Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>		<p>Date: 3/24/2014</p>
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)</p>			
<p>Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance</p>			
<p>Authorized Signature:</p>		<p>Date:</p>	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Random House	AHRS Number SIT-00970	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRS #: SIT-00971 Associated District: ANC-00988

Historic Name :		Other Name: The Cellar	
Building Address: 200 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Troy and Victoria Denkinger			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04969 / -135.33609		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce- specialty store 2.	Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1940	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 1	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: Commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete	Roof Materials: 1. built up	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. asbestos shingle 2. concrete	Other Materials: 1. metal doors 2. metal sash picture windows

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 200 Lincoln Street is a rectangular, one-story vernacular commercial building constructed in 1940 on the south side of the street. It was built to maximize property space, and shares a firewall with 132 Lincoln Street to the west, with a narrow alley to the east. It has a built-up roof and poured concrete foundation. The majority of the building is clad in gray saw-tooth shingle asbestos siding. The lower story of the north-facing street façade is devoted to a centrally oriented storefront consisting of aluminum framed fixed plate glass windows framing recessed metal framed double glass doors. A massive shingled triangular awning extends across the entire second story, extending beyond the west end of the building across an addition and attaching to the east side of 132 Lincoln Street. Attached to both 200 and 132 Lincoln Street is a small, one-story attachment with a recessed metal-framed glass door, and clad in wood shiplap siding painted off-white with red trim. This coloring plan extends to the first of the plate glass windows in the main building. 200 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1940, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00971	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRS #: SIT-00979 Associated District: ANC-00988

Historic Name :		Other Name: Old Harbor Books	
Building Address: 201 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Old Harbor Books, Inc			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04972 / -135.33685		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce – specialty store 2.	Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	
Original Owner:	

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1890	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: Commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Front gable with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete	Roof Materials: 1. rolled metal	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood shiplap 2. wood shingle	Other Materials: 1. vinyl windows 2. metal doors with light

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos):
201 Lincoln Street is a two-story vernacular gable-end commercial building constructed in 1890 on the north side of Lincoln Street at the intersection with Barracks Street. It was built to maximize property space, with the foundation and floor level rising in increments toward the rear of the building in line with the sloping location. It also shares a firewall with 203 Lincoln Street to the east and is built directly along the line of the street. The roof is a moderate gable covered in rolled metal roofing, and consists of two parts with the rear section to the north being slightly higher than that along the street front, in keeping with the slope of the landscape. The building is largely clad in white painted wood lap siding with yellow half-cove shingles in the gable end. The lower story of south-facing street façade is dedicated to storefront; with large vinyl trimmed plate glass fixed storefront windows centered on recessed aluminum doors with fixed single-light windows. The storefront is decorative in nature, with yellow-painted sign band and kick plate paneling and red and blue painted wood detailing and trim. Half-cove shingles cover the rectangular space directly above the door. The second story of the front façade is a false rectangular front, jutting through the gable to give a rectangular appearance more in keeping with the remaining streetscape. The west façade of the building, facing Barracks Street, is marked by a row of fixed plate glass windows over smaller awning windows. A triangular asphalt shingled awning runs directly above the storefront across the entire façade. The awning is broken by a pediment centered across the building, slightly offset from the main entrance. A secondary entrance on the extreme east of the building provides access to the second story. A brown and white metal sign is fixed to the upper reaches of the false front and reads "Old Harbor Books."

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

Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00979	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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201 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Although constructed prior to the period of significance in 1890, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings). Historic photographs from the period of significance show the building is nearly unchanged in character since the period of significance.



Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRS #: SIT-00980 Associated District: ANC-00988

Historic Name :		Other Name: Sitka Outlet Store	
Building Address: 203 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Rentall Too, INC			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04972 / -135.33670		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2. Specialty store	Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1940	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.	Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican	
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: Commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet, front gable
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete	Roof Materials: 1. composite shingles	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. stucco 2. vinyl lap	Other Materials: 1. vinyl windows 2. large plate glass windows

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 203 Lincoln Street is a rectangular, two-story vernacular commercial building constructed in 1940 on the north side of the street. It was built to maximize property size, sharing a firewall with 201 Lincoln Street to the west and having only an extremely narrow alley with the neighboring building to the east. The south portion of the building has a flat roof with parapet while the north portion has a gable roof. The building has a hidden poured concrete foundation. The south-facing primary façade of the building is clad in vinyl lap siding with wood trim, while the surface area visible in the alley is stucco. The front façade is dominated by a centrally oriented storefront with double metal-framed glass doors framed by large plate glass storefront windows. The second story is marked by three sets of windows consisting of large plate fixed windows over narrow single-light paired awning windows. The wall contains a raised parapet, lending height to the front façade. A triangular asphalt-shingled awning separates the two levels. A secondary door is evident in the alley as well as a window in the second story; these features indicate that the alley was once more substantial than it is currently, as presently the alley is too narrow to allow for human passage. 203 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1940, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00980	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRS #: SIT-00013 Associated District: ANC-00988

Historic Name : Russian-American Building No. 29		Other Name: Tilson Building, Historic Park Building No. 29	
Building Address: 206 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Ethel and Norman C. Staton			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04970 / -135.33661		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. exploration/settlement 2. Politics/government 3. Domestic/single dwelling 4. Commerce/	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce/trade 2. Specialty store 3. Domestic/single dwelling	Areas of Significance: 1. commerce/trade 2. commerce
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1850-1874 2. 1875-1899 3. 1937-1966
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer: Russian American Company	Original Owner: Tilson

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1835	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 1950s, 1960s 2. 1984-1985		Stories: 3 with basement	Cultural Affiliation: Russian
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Russian Colonial/Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: multipurpose	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Side gable
Foundation Materials: 1. timber 2.	Roof Materials: 1. rolled metal 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood shiplap	Other Materials: 1. wood 4/4 windows 2. vinyl 1/1 windows 3. hewn log

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Tilson Building, also known as Russian American Company Building No. 29, is located at 206 Lincoln Street. It is a three-story log structure of the Russian Colonial style constructed on the south side of the street. It has a raised-seam metal, side-gabled roof with four gabled dormers and a partial basement. Construction dates vary from 1835 to the 1850s, however, it was the last Russian building to be used in Sitka for commercial purposes. The building has undergone substantial renovation, including the addition of wood lap siding on the main and western façades, vinyl shiplap siding on the second story east facade, and wood shingle in the eastern gable end. Plate glass storefront windows are present in the northeast and northwest corners of the building, and a flat angled awning to protect the storefronts from inclement weather runs the entire length of the building. A brick-veneer kickplate has also been added along the northern façade of the building. Fenestration consists of one-over-one vinyl sash windows set in the second story and four-over-four wood sash windows in each of the four north-facing third story dormers. The storefront to the northwest contains a metal-framed glass door centrally placed within the display, while the entrance to the northeast is a wood-framed glass door to the extreme east of the display. A panel door with a single light is located in the center of the north façade. An addition to the south side of the building, not visible from Lincoln Street, has extended the roofline into a saltbox form. Plexiglas has been placed over the northeast corner of the first story to reveal and protect the original logs of the building. It is significant as one of the few remaining Russian structures in Alaska, and it was included in the National register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark in 1987.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Russian-American Building No. 29	AHRS Number SIT-00013	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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The Tilson Building is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Originally constructed during the Russian Period prior to 1850, it has undergone numerous renovations during the interceding 160 years. In its present form, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).



Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00972 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name :		Other Name: Russell's Sporting Goods	
Building Address: 208 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Wilmac Corporation			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04974 / -135.33629		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2. Specialty store	Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1940	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: Commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: flat
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete	Roof Materials: 1. built up	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood shiplap 2. stone veneer	Other Materials: 1. paired vinyl 1/1 windows 2. metal picture windows

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 208 Lincoln Street is a rectangular two-story vernacular commercial building constructed in 1940 on the south side of the street. It has a built up roof with parapet and a hidden poured concrete foundation. The north-facing main front and the west alley facing façades of the building are covered in gray wood lap siding with white wooden trim. The east façade, also facing a narrow alley, is covered in metal vertical siding. The primary north-facing façade is dominated by a centrally oriented storefront with cobble-stone veneer kick plate below a wood-shingled triangular awning. The awning has wooden scalloped trim. The main entrance is through a metal-framed glass door with transom framed by paired plate glass display windows. A secondary entrance is located at the east of the main façade, consisting of a metal door with single light and leading to the second story. The second story is marked by three sets of paired one-over-one wood framed sash windows. The roof's parapet is marked by a bracketed cornice, which contains a compass arrow and geometric decorative elements in a contrasting lighter gray color. 208 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributor to the Sitka Historic Business District. It was constructed in 1940, inside the period of significance for the historic district, but has undergone extensive remodeling in recent years. The result is that it embodies all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings) required for inclusion in the district. While the building is not individually eligible for listing, it is considered to be contributing due to the visual continuity it conveys to the historic district.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00972	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00981 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name :		Other Name: Homeport Eatery	
Building Address: 209 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Galen West			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04984 / -135.33635		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2. restaurant	Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1923	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2012 2.		Stories: 1	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: Commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with false parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. built up 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood shiplap 2.	Other Materials: 1. metal sash picture windows 2. wood shingle awning

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 209 Lincoln Street is a one-story rectangular vernacular commercial building constructed in 1923 on the north side of Lincoln Street at the intersection with American Street. It was built to maximize the property area, with a shared firewall with the American Legion Building to the west. It has a flat built-up roof and a concealed poured concrete foundation. The building is clad in wooden lap siding painted a pale blue gray with openings trimmed in flat wood. The primary façade faces south directly onto Lincoln Street and is dominated by a recessed entrance, triangular wood-shingled awning, and false-gabled parapet. The wood-framed glass main entrance door is centrally placed and raised above the street level by a series of five wooden steps. It is framed by a pair of metal framed plate glass display windows within the recess. Larger plate glass display window configurations are placed to each side of the recessed entrance, each consisting of a central window framed by narrow fixed windows with decorative false mullions. The upper story is plain and only contains signage for the resident business, "Homeport Eatery," in metal lettering fixed to the siding. A secondary entrance and emergency fire escape on the west side of the building, abutting the American Legion Building, contains a metal panel door with single light. 209 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historical Commercial District. Although constructed outside the period of significance in 1923, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00981	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00973 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name : Ben Franklin Store		Other Name:	
Building Address: 214 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Steven and Linda Anderson			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04981 / -135.33600		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. commercial 2. Department store	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. commercial 2. Department store	
Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.	
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	
Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	
Original Owner:	

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1964	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 1	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: Commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: flat
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete	Roof Materials: 1. built up	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. metal 2. brick veneer	Other Materials: 1. metal sash picture windows 2. shingled awning

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 214 Lincoln Street is a rectangular single story vernacular commercial building constructed in 1964 on the south side of the street. It was built to maximize property area, with very narrow alleys on the east and west sides. It has a built-up roof and poured concrete foundation. The east and west façades of the building are covered with raised seam metal siding. The north-facing front façade is dominated by two storefronts and is almost entirely plate glass display windows, the two shops only visually separated by sprayed concrete pilasters. The two recessed storefronts contain paired metal-framed glass doors with transoms. Each recess is framed by paired metal-framed plate glass display windows; the larger store on the west has an additional pair of display windows abutting the west wall. The display windows rest on a brick-veneered kick plate and are topped by a shallow, triangular, wood-shingled awning that meets the roofline. Signage consist of wooden signs hung from the awning in front of each store, reading "The Totem" in front of the eastern store and "Ben Franklin Store" in front of the larger western store. A wooden panel painted to resemble to a totem pole covers the spray concrete pilaster at the eastern corner of the main façade. The Ben Franklin Building is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1964, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This lead to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Ben Franklin Store	AHRS Number SIT-00973	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRS #: SIT-00982 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name :		Other Name: Sitka Bazaar Building	
Building Address: 215 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Sitka Bazaar Building, Inc.			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05005 / -135.33623		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2. Specialty store	Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1966	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: Commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: hipped
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. rolled metal 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. concrete 2. wood shiplap	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2. steel double doors with transom

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 215 Lincoln Street is a two-story rectangular vernacular commercial building constructed in 1968 on the northeast corner of the intersection of American and Lincoln streets. It was constructed to maximize the property lot, with the primary façade facing south onto Lincoln Street and the secondary façade facing west into American Street. The building has a raised-seam metal-clad hipped roof and a poured concrete foundation. The building is clad in white spray concrete panels with blue contrasting pilasters running the full height of the building. The two façades are similar in appearance, each with a centrally placed recessed entrance placed inside a pointed arch. Large wood sash plate glass display windows are nestled inside hexagonal openings in the spray concrete panels. The area directly surrounding the windows contains white wood lap siding. The second story contains windows identical in placement, one window between each pilaster, but which consist of wood sash sliding windows. An overhead door is located at the northwest corner of the building to provide automotive access for the building's commercial entity. An awning stretches across both façades of the building, angled towards the building and containing vegetation. A sign reading "Sitka Bazaar: Made in Alaska Gifts" is attached to the top of the awning over the main entrance, and a smaller sign hangs from the awning just below.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2017
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00982	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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The Sitka Bazaar is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in ca. 1966, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings). Although an exact build date is difficult to determine, photographic evidence from 1966 and 1968 show that the building is virtually unchanged in the intervening years.



Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00983 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name :		Other Name:	
Building Address: 221 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Diocese of Sitka & Alaska			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04997 / -135.33583		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2. Specialty store/business	Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1964	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.	Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican	
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: Multi-use; residential and commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. built up 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. concrete 2. wood board-n-batten	Other Materials: 1. vinyl windows 2. metal sash picture windows

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 221 Lincoln Street is a two-story rectangular vernacular commercial building constructed following the 1964 fire on the north side of the street. It was built to maximize the property area, with narrow alleyways separating it from its neighbors to the east and west. It has a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete foundation. The main façade of the building, which faces south onto Lincoln Street, is clad in board-and-batten wood siding with wood trim while the alley-facing east and west façades consist of painted concrete. The lower level contains two identical storefronts, each containing a metal-framed glass door with transom to the east of three wood sash plate glass display windows. An additional entrance, providing access to the upper story, is situated on the southwest corner of the building and consists of a metal-framed glass door with transom. The upper story is marked by three sets of windows, each consisting of a plate glass fixed window flanked by narrower casement windows. An asphalt-shingled awning is suspended over the entrances to provide protection from inclement weather. Plywood cutouts have been added over the windows and door of the western storefront to create shapes resembling the dome of St. Michael's Cathedral (ogee arches) and the siding has been painted a vibrant green. Signs suspended from the awning in front of each storefront read "St. Michael's Cathedral Store" to the west and "Grandfather Frost Russian Christmas Store" to the east.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00983	Associated Historic District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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221 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed following the fire of 1966, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).



Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRS #: SIT-00984 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name : Cathedral Arms Apartments		Other Name:	
Building Address: 237 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: KCCR Properties, LLC			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05013 / -135.33531		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. Domestic-multiple dwellings 2. Commerce- specialty stores		Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. Domestic-multiple dwellings 2. Commerce- specialty stores		Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.	
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.		Original Owner:	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:			

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1950	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2010-2013 2.		Stories: 7	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Early Moderne		Building Type: Mixed use- commercial and domestic	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: Irregular rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete	Roof Materials: 1. built up	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. concrete 2. copper	Other Materials: 1. vinyl windows 2. metal sash picture windows

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Cathedral Arms Apartments, located at 237 Lincoln Street, was constructed in 1950 on the north side of Lincoln Street at the intersection with Cathedral Way. It is a rectangular seven-story mixed-use commercial and residential building with a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete basement constructed to maximize the property area. The building is clad in concrete panels painted in vertical sections of alternating cream and green. The four corners of the building are angled, creating bay window sections for each corner apartment. The ground story of the building houses commercial entities with four storefronts along Lincoln Street and two overhead doors along Cathedral Way. Entrances are metal-framed glass doors flanked by metal-framed plate glass display windows and topped by fixed transom windows. The windows in the upper stories, which house residential apartments, consist of one-over-one metal sash windows in symmetrical formation across the west, south, and east façades. The corner bay windows are visually accentuated by copper sheeting applied to resemble thick sills. A utility house caps the roof and an awning runs across the building above the first story to shelter the storefronts from inclement weather. Signage is attached to the lower side of the awning announcing the commercial entity of each storefront.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Cathedral Arms Apartments	AHRS Number SIT-00984	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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The Cathedral Arms Apartments is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1950, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings). Although larger than the one-to-three stories specified by the primary features, the building when viewed along the streetscape is in keeping with the surrounding built environment.



Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00985 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name: Service Transfer Building		Other Name:	
Building Address: 321 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Snowden Group, LLC			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05056 / -135.33426		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2. Specialty store	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2. Specialty store	
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	
Original Owner:	

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1940	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial vernacular		Building Type: commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete	Roof Materials: 1. built up	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood lap 2. wood trim	Other Materials: 1. plate glass display windows 2. vinyl overhead door

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 321 Lincoln Street is the Service Transfer Building, a two-story rectangular vernacular commercial building constructed in 1940 on the north side of the street. It was built to maximize the property area, with a narrow alley on the east side of the building abutting the Coliseum Theater and a narrow paved drive providing access to rear parking to the west. The building has a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete foundation. It is clad in wood lap siding with blue wood trim. The lower level contains one storefront situated at the southwest corner of the building consisting of large fixed plate glass display windows. A metal door with single light is located just to the east of the last display window, with a similar door to the west. Two similar doors are arranged to the east providing access to two other commercial entities. A large vinyl overhead door is located at the southeast corner of the building. Fenestration along the upper story of the main façade consists of vinyl sash windows with decorative mullions and accentuated lintels: one centered on the facade and a set of paired windows to either side. The initial windows along the east and west façades are also vinyl sash with decorative mullions, after which fenestration changes to one-over one sash windows. The lower story of the eastern façade contains three fixed wood sash windows: one nine light and a pair of nine lights, framing a secondary entrance with a white panel door. A flat angled awning protects the storefront from inclement weather and stretches from the southwest corner to the overhead door on the eastern side of the front façade. A chimney rises from the flat roof. The parapet is stepped in the center to provide a more decorative appearance. Signage hangs from the awning in front of two storefronts. The sign located in front of the western-most storefront reads "Winter Song" while the second sign to the east reads "Eclipse Designs Artisan Jewelry."		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

Page 1 of 1

Historic Name Service Transfer Building	AHRS Number SIT-00985	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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321 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1940, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).



Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRS #: SIT-00975 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name :		Other Name:	
Building Address: 322 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Clifford and Shirley Robards			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05053 / -135.33441		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. vacant	Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1940	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories:	Cultural Affiliation:
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial vernacular		Building Type: commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete.	Roof Materials: 1. built up 2. asphalt shingle	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. stone veneer 2. raised seam metal	Other Materials: 1. plate glass display windows 2. metal doors

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 322 Lincoln Street is a one-story rectangular vernacular commercial building constructed in 1940 on the south side of the street. It was constructed to maximize property area, abutting the sidewalk and with a narrow alley to the west providing access to parking in the rear. It has a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete foundation. The building has a cobblestone veneer on the lower story and raised seam sheet metal siding on the parapet and roofline. The main façade faces north and contains a centrally oriented store front consisting of paired metal framed glass doors with three fixed plate glass display windows to either side. An additional identical window is placed on the west side of the building facing the paved drive and a secondary metal door is evident near the southwestern corner. An awning protects the storefront from inclement weather and is divided into three asphalt-shingled hipped roof sections. The building is currently vacant and contains no signage. 322 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1940, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00975	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Columbia Bar	AHRS Number SIT-00976	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00978 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name :		Other Name: U.S. Post Office	
Building Address: 334 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Luenor Rentals, LLC			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05070 / -135.33365		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2. Specialty store	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. government-post office 2. Commerce- specialty store	Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1965	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 1	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial vernacular		Building Type: Commercial/governmental	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures:	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. built up 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood lap siding 2. wood trim	Other Materials: 1. plate glass display windows 2. shingled awning

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 334 Lincoln Street is a rectangular one-story vernacular commercial building constructed in 1965 on the south side of the street. It was built to maximize property area, sharing a firewall with the building to the west and having a narrow alley to the east. The building has a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete foundation. It is clad in wood lap siding with darker wood trim. The main façade faces north onto Lincoln Street and contains two recessed storefronts. Each storefront contains paired metal-framed glass doors flanked by two fixed plate glass display windows with transoms to either side. The kickplate below the display windows is painted a contrasting green with white rectangles in relief, a motif that is repeated in the bulkhead over the doors. A triangular asphalt-shingled awning, supported by timber trusses, protects the storefronts from inclement weather. The parapet is worked to resemble three pinnacles centered over the building. Each parapet holds signage related to the commercial entities housed within: the sign to the east advertises the US Post Office, while the central and western pinnacles contain signs for the Mountain Miss store. Additional signage for these businesses also hangs from the underside of the awning. 334 Lincoln Street is considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1965, it is an excellent example of the commercial style used in district during the period of significance. It contains all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings).		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00978	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

**Part II:
Non-Contributing Resources**

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00212 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name : Cable House and Station		Other Name: Raven Radio	
Building Address: 2 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Raven Radio Foundation , Inc. 2 Lincoln Street, Sitka			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 2	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04871 / -135.33953		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. industry- communications 2. defense	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. industry-communications 2. Commerce-restaurant/specialty store	Areas of Significance: 1. Communications 2. Building
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1900-1924 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner: US Army

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: Pre-1910	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2004 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: 19 th Century Neo-Russian		Building Type: commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 1	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. garage 2.	Plan: square	Roof Type: hipped
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. cedar shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood lap siding 2.	Other Materials: 1. vinyl windows 2. wood panel doors

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Cable House, located at 2 Lincoln Street, is a two-story timber frame building constructed in a 19th Century Neo-Russian style prior to 1910 and is currently on the extreme southwestern edge of Lincoln Street. It has a low, shingled, hipped roof with deep overhanging eaves supported by stylize brackets and a concrete block foundation. It is covered in wood lap siding. Fenestration consists of symmetrical paired one-over-one sash windows on each side of the house, with two pairs in the first story on each façade, and a combination of paired or single one-over-one sash on the second story facades. A central one-over-one window is centered above the main entrance on the north façade as well as above the entrance on the south façade. The entrances are wood-panel doors with a fixed light, set beneath wooden rectangular hipped-roof porches. The Cable House is centrally located on the property, with a paved drive leading to parking and a separate garage, and a broad landscaped lawn to the north. A paved walkway also leads from Lincoln Street to the main entrance. The Cable House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 for its association and significance with the Washington Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph Service. As the Cable House was constructed prior to 1910 and was not initially intended to operate as a commercial building, it is not considered to be contributing to the historic district. The building holds none of the qualifying characteristics of the commercial district such as storefront, parapet, and location against the streetscape.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)</p>			
<p>Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance</p>			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number	Associated Historic District	City/Town/Village
Cable House and Station	SIT-00212	Sitka Historic Business District	Sitka



Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00313 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name : Sitka Post Office and Court House		Other Name:	
Building Address: 100 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: City and Borough of Sitka			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 2	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04908 / -135.33891		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. Court House 2. Post Office	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. Court House 2. City Hall	Areas of Significance: 1. Politics/government 2. Building
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1925-1949 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer: Gilbert Stanley Underwood	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1937-38	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 1963 2. 1986		Stories 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. Federal government in Sitka 2.	
Architectural Style: Art Moderne and Art Deco		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangle	Roof Type: flat
Foundation Materials: 1. poured concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2.

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> The Sitka U.S. Post Office and Court House, located at 100 Lincoln Street along the south side of the street, is a three-story reinforced concrete Art Deco building constructed between 1937 and 1938 as a federal government post office and courthouse. It has a concrete slab roof and a poured concrete foundation with raised basement. Fenestration consists of one-over-one sash windows set in vertical, recessed panels separated by ornamental spandrels with Art Deco motifs. The main entrance is centrally located in the northern façade and consists of paired metal-framed glass doors. The original entrance, on the second story, is still in evidence and leads onto what is now a concrete patio. In the 1990s, the front of the building was altered, with concrete panel additions bringing the first story out to the street, which mimics the scale and style of the adjacent commercial center of Lincoln Street. The entrance was also altered at that time, with the paired concrete stairs being filled in but reflected in the new design. The words "United States Post Office and Court House" are set into the concrete just below the roof parapet, with "Sitka, Alaska" set just below. The Sitka U.S. Post Office and Court House was constructed as part of the New Deal, which saw the construction of much-needed federal buildings across the country and Alaska in particular. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1997.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Sitka Post Office and Court House	AHRS Number SIT-00313	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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The U.S. Post Office is not considered to be a contributing resource to the Sitka Historic Business District. The building was constructed prior to the period of significance as part of New Deal Depression activities. The building's does not have the commercial features necessary to be a contributing structure, such as parapet, awning, or storefront. Adaptations made in the 1990s added projections that bring the building to the same setback against the street as the other buildings in the district, however, these adaptations are not original and are not in keeping with the original form of the building.



Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00002 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name : American Flag Raising Site, Castle Hill		Other Name: Baranov Castle	
Building Address: 101 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: State of Alaska			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 2	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04854 / -135.33803		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic-camp 2. Government-consulate 3. Defense- military facility	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. recreation and culture 2. monument	Areas of Significance: 1. exploration/settlement 2. Politics/Government
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1800-1824 2. 1850-1874
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:


Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: n/a	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories:	Cultural Affiliation:
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. exploration/settlement 2.	
Architectural Style:		Building Type: site	
Number of Ancillary Structures:	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: circular	Roof Type:
Foundation Materials: 1. bedrock 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. cobblestone 2.	Other Materials: 1. 2.

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Castle Hill is a hill located just to the south of the junction of Lincoln and Katlian Streets. Originally the site of Tlingit homes prior to 1804, it became the permanent site of the Russian settlement of New Archangel. It was used as a militaristic fort and lookout for the protection of the settlement. Alexander Baranov lived atop the hill in a two-story home used for governance and referred to as "Baranov's Castle." In 1955, the site was cleared of construction and was named a park; in 1965 a circular stone parapet with space for six cannon, pilasters with interpretive plaques, and flagpoles were constructed as part of the Alaska Purchase Centennial celebrations. Foot access to the site from Lincoln Street consists of a paved path running through the alley between the U.S. Post Office and Court House building and the Harry Race Building, leading to steep stone steps. Handicap ramp access leads from the hill to the south, where a parking lot is located. As the site of the official raising of the American flag following purchase of Alaska, Castle Hill was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1966. Castle Hill is non-contributing to Sitka Historic Business District. While the property is historic in its own right, it is not a commercial property. It does not contain a building of any sort, and operates as an historical park celebrating the purchase of Alaska from Russia and chronicling the history of the area.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name American Flag Raising Site, Castle Hill	AHRS Number SIT-00002	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00097 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name : Sitka Pioneers Home		Other Name:	
Building Address: 120 Katlian Avenue		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: State of Alaska			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1 and 36	Township: 56S and 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04991 / -135.33797		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. health care 2. Rest home	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. health care 2. Rest home	Areas of Significance: 1. Architecture 2. Social History
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1925-1949 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner: State of Alaska

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1934	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 1956 2.		Stories: 4 with basement	Cultural Affiliation:
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 5	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. residence 2. garage	Plan: irregular	Roof Type: Front gable with hipped wings
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. tile 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. concrete 2. copper	Other Materials: 1. metal sash windows 2. metal doors

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> The Sitka Pioneer's Home is a wide U-shaped three-story reinforced concrete Mission Revival building constructed on the north side of Lincoln Street to the east of the junction with Katlian Street. It was constructed in 1934 for the purpose of housing Alaska's aging pioneers. It was constructed with a Spanish quarry tile roof with copper flashing, cupolas, detailing, and dormers with six-over-six sash windows. It also has a full basement and attic over a poured concrete foundation. Fenestration consists of even rows of one-over-one metal sash windows in all stories. An entrance vestibule topped by a metal-railed patio and containing six-over-nine double-hung wood sash windows emphasizes the main entrance, set in the center of the building and facing out onto Totem Square. The entrance is recessed within this vestibule and has paired metal-framed eight-light glass doors with sidelights and transom. Faux corbeling at the roofline consists of a row of small concrete arches. The building is situated near the center of the property, allowing for a large landscaped front lawn, and several outbuildings including a nurse's home, administrator's wing, and parking. A large statue, "The Prospector," was added to the front lawn area in 1949. The Sitka Pioneer's Home was listed on the National Register of History Places in 1979 for its significance as the first facility constructed in Alaska to provide housing for the territory's aging pioneer population. The sponsoring pension program was the first of its kind to be implemented in the United States.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Sitka Pioneers Home	AHRS Number SIT-00097	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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The Pioneers Home is not considered to be a contributing feature of the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1934, outside the period of significance, the building is in the Mission Revival style and has no commercial function. It contains none of the features necessary for inclusion in the historic district. The building is, however, listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.



Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRS #: SIT-00968 Associated District: ANC-00988

Historic Name :		Other Name: Brenner's	
Building Address: 124 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Stephen and Bonnie Brenner			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04954 / -135.33757		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. Commerce- specialty store 2. Commerce-professional	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. Commerce- specialty store 2. Commerce-professional	Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1930	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.	Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican	
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: Commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. built up 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood shiplap 2.	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2. metal sash picture windows

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Brenner Building, located at 124 Lincoln Street, is a two-story vernacular commercial building constructed in 1930 on the south side of the street. It is a rectangular building constructed to maximize property space with the alley to the west fenced off from access. The entire building is clad in red painted wood shiplap siding with brown trim. It has a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete foundation. Wood-framed plate glass storefront windows and a shingled awning mark the north-facing street façade. Access to the building is provided through metal-framed glass doors: one angled across the corner of the storefront and a second at the northeast corner of the building providing access to the second story. The second story windows on the street façade are wood sash two-over-two windows. The windows visible along the eastern façade consist of groupings of single-light casement windows framing a single-light fixed window with occasional use of paired single-light casement windows. The awning is supported by rectangular posts on concrete blocks that connect to the awning with decorative, dark green brackets. The building has undergone extensive restoration efforts in recent years. These efforts included attention to Neoclassical Revival details, such as a broken pediment in the parapet and detailed moldings at roofline, and window lintels on the second story.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)</p>			
<p>Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00968	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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The Brenner Building is considered to be a non-contributor to the Sitka Historic Business District. It was constructed outside of the period of significance for the historic district and has undergone extensive remodeling in recent years, creating a false sense of history. The result is that it embodies all of the primary features (parapet, storefront, awning, and massing) and several of the secondary features (commercial entity signage, pronounced kickplate, ordered and pronounced fenestration patterns and groupings) required for inclusion in the district, and while it visually continues the feel of the district, it is not considered to be a contributing building due to construction date and renovations.



Alaska Building Inventory Form AHS #: SIT-00969 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name :		Other Name: Ernie's Bar & Robertson's Art Gallery	
Building Address: 130 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Stanley Filler			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04965 / -135.33728		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. Commerce-specialty store 2. Commerce- restaurant/bar		Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. Commerce-specialty store 2. Commerce- restaurant/bar		Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.	
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.		Original Owner:	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:			

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1974	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 1	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular		Building Type: Commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with false front
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete	Roof Materials: 1. built up	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. vertical wood	Other Materials: 1. wood knee braces 2. wood sash picture windows

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 130 Lincoln Street is a rectangular, single-story vernacular commercial building built in 1974 on the south side of the street. It has been altered since construction to resemble two separate buildings. It was constructed to maximize the property space, with a narrow alley to the west and sharing a firewall with 132 Lincoln Street to the east. It has a built-up roof with false front and a poured concrete foundation. The entire building is covered in vertical wood siding with storefronts along the north-facing street façade. The west portion of the building, designated as 128 Lincoln Street, has a centrally oriented storefront with wood framed plate-glass storefront windows framing a centrally placed, metal door with single light. The siding on the west half of the building is dull gray vertically grooved plywood with purplish wood trim. A raised flat false front parapet tops the building, rising higher than the roof level and containing a simple rectangular cornice with decorative brackets. A black pipe extends from above the entrance with a sign reading "Robertson's Art Gallery and Custom Framing." The eastern portion of the building is clad in brown board-and-batten wood siding. The storefront on this half of the building has a side orientation, with the recessed entrance to the west of two wood framed fixed plate glass storefront windows that are much smaller than it's neighbors. The false front parapet extends much higher than that to the west and it supports a large triangular, shingled awning to protect the storefront. This half of the building has a sign reading "Ernie's Old Time Saloon" suspended from the awning.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)</p>			
<p>Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance</p>			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00969	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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130 Lincoln Street is not considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1974, well outside the period of significance, it has a modern appearance and smaller massing than the contributing structures to the district. It does not have a parapet over the awning, giving it a stubby feel, no storefront display, and only half of the building is covered by an awning.



Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00046 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name : Totem Square		Other Name:	
Building Address: 197 Katlian Avenue		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: State of Alaska			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 2	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04943 / -135.33928		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. landscape 2. park	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. landscape 2. park	Areas of Significance: 1. social history 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1925-1949 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:


Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1934	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.	Stories:	Cultural Affiliation:	
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures:	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan:	Roof Type:
Foundation Materials: 1. 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. 2.	Other Materials: 1. 2.

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Totem Square, located at the northwest end of Lincoln Street, is an open square park. It contains a totem pole in the center of the open landscaped grass with interpretive signage detailing the history of Sitka and the totem iconography. It is bordered to the east by a paved parking area that opens onto Katlian Ave, to the south by Lincoln Street, and to the west by a stone wall protecting the park and sidewalk from Sitka Harbor just beyond. Totem Square is not considered to be a contributing feature of the Sitka Historic Business District. It contains no building and serves no commercial purpose. It serves as an open area for area residents and tourists and presents information on the history of Sitka.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By:	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date:
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Totem Square	AHRS Number SIT-00046	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00004 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name : Sitka Lutheran Church		Other Name: Sitka Lutheran Church	
Building Address: 224 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Lutheran Church 224 Lincoln Street			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04990 / -135.33566		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. religion 2. Religious facility	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. religion 2. Religious facility	Areas of Significance: 1. 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner: Lutheran Church

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1967	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories:	Cultural Affiliation: Finnish, Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Modern		Building Type: Religion	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Side gable with shed
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete	Roof Materials: 1. asphalt shingles	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. concrete aggregate 2. vertical wood	Other Materials: 1. wood sash 16-light 2. metal steeple

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Sitka Lutheran Church, located at 224 Lincoln Street, is a rectangular church constructed in 1967 on the south side of Lincoln Street on the site of the original Finnish Lutheran Church, which dated to 1840. The rectangular church was constructed to maximize lot size, incorporating the wall and basement of a previous church that had been destroyed by fire in 1966. It has a gable roof, the north side of which is steeply sloped and covered with asphalt shingles, and the south side of which is flattened and covered in copper roofing. The building is clad in rough aggregate precast concrete panels. The main entrance is at the northeast corner of the church, with a recessed entry that spans the entire height of the building, allowing the gable roof to protect the entrance from inclement weather. The entrance consists of wood-framed glass doors with sidelights, topped by a solid wood transom below a 12-light fixed wood sash window that extends to the roofline. A set of three metal interlocking crosses rise from the northeast corner of the building just inside the covered main entrance and extend up through the roofline. A secondary entrance is in the northwest corner of the building and consists of metal-framed glass doors below an asphalt-shingled awning just wide enough to protect the entrance. Vertical wood railings connect the awning with the roof creating a vertical emphasis. Signage for the church is reserved to a series of small panels fixed to the north façade, and include an informational display case for services and times, a metal commemorative plate bearing the build date for the church, and a small brown panel that displays a brief history of the church location.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00004	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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The Sitka Lutheran Church is not considered to be a contributing building to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1966 to replace the original church destroyed by the fire in January 1966, it is not a commercial building and contains none of the primary features necessary for inclusion in the district.



Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00974	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00010 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name : St Michael The Archangel Cathedral		Other Name: St Michaels Cathedral	
Building Address: 239 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Orthodox Church in America			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 1	Township: 56S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04990 / -135.33586		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. religion 2. Religious facility	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. religion 2. Religious facility	
Areas of Significance: 1. Building 2. Russian Orthodoxy in Alaska	
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	
Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1967 2.	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	
Original Owner: Orthodox Church in America	

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1966-67	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories:	Cultural Affiliation:
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Russian with Italian Rocco		Building Type: building	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: cruciform	Roof Type: Dome, gables, onion dome,
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. copper 2. composite roll	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood shiplap 2. wood tongue in groove	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2.

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> St. Michael's Cathedral, located at the corner of Lincoln and Makoutoff Streets, is a reconstructed cruciform Russian Orthodox Church constructed over a period from 1967 to 1977 to replace the original church destroyed by a fire in 1965 that devastated Sitka's downtown area. It is a concrete and steel building designed to replicate the original wood lap sided log building. It is a one-story church with two-story bell tower and a central copper onion dome set directly over the main altar with a three-bar cross. The flanking wings to the north, south, and east have shingled gable roofs. A clock is set into the bell tower over the main entrance. The bells are set in an octagonal belfry topped by a copper pinnacle and three-bar cross. Fenestration throughout the main story consists of paired four-over-eight sash windows, many of which are false and merely wood painted to mimic the original. The hexagonal dome base contains twenty-light wood sash windows in each face, and six-light sash windows are evident just below the capping onion pinnacle. The main entrance, consisting of paired wood-panel doors, is at the center of the east façade, facing out onto Lincoln Street, and capped by a shed-roof shingled awning. The church was burned in a fire in January of 1966; reconstruction began almost immediately based upon drawings and documentation made in 1961 as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey. The church was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1962 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name St Michael The Archangel Cathedral	AHRS Number SIT-00010	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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The Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel is not considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Originally constructed during the Russian period and replaced in 1967 following construction by fire in 1966, the building is not a commercial building and contains none of the primary or secondary features necessary for visual continuity for the historic commercial district



Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRS #: SIT-00977 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name :		Other Name: Troutte Center	
Building Address: 329 Harbor Drive		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Troutte Family Trust			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05061 / -135.33400		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2. Professional/specialty store	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. commerce 2. Professional/specialty store	
Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.	
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	
Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	
Original Owner:	

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1967	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories:	Cultural Affiliation:
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Commercial vernacular		Building Type: commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. built up 2. raised seam metal	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. vinyl lap siding 2. stone veneer kickplate	Other Materials: 1. hipped awnings 2. plate glass display windows

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 329 Lincoln Street, also known as the Troutte Center, is a two-story rectangular vernacular commercial building constructed in 1967 on the south side of Lincoln Street. It was built to maximize the property lot, with the main façade facing north directly onto Lincoln Street. It has a flat roof with parapet and a concrete foundation. The main north façade has vinyl lap siding with stone veneer along the first story storefront and corners of the building; the east and west facades are painted concrete block. Fenestration consists of a series of plate glass storefront display windows across the first story and an evenly spaced row of six sliding glass windows in the upper story. The lower story contains two storefronts separated by a single metal-framed glass door with transom that provides access to a central staircase to the upper story. Storefront entrances are recessed, with paired metal-framed glass doors with transoms. The kickplate below the display windows is stone veneer. Paired red raised-seam metal hipped awnings protect the storefronts from inclement weather; a metal clad pent protects the upper story windows. Signage for the resident commercial entities hangs from the underside of the awning. The Troutte Center Building is not considered to be a contributing building to the Sitka Historic Business District. It was constructed outside the period of significance (1967) and has undergone extensive renovation in recent years. While it contains several of the necessary features, the massing of the building and necessary features is such that it does not convey visual continuity with the rest of the historic district.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20 th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00977	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00986 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name : Moose Lanes		Other Name: Coliseum Theater	
Building Address: 331 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Christopher Bowen			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05900 / -135.33383		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. Recreation and Culture 2. Theatre	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. Recreation and Culture 2. Theatre	
Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2. Entertainment/Recreation	
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	
Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer: Loyal Order of Moose	

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1955	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Streamline Modern		Building Type: commercial	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. built up 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Other Materials: 1. glass block 2. wooden doors

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Coliseum Theater, located at 331 Lincoln Street, is a rectangular two-story Streamline Modern style commercial building constructed in 1955 along the north side of Lincoln Street. It has a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete foundation. The building is clad in spray-concrete panels. The main façade faces south onto the street and is characterized by a stylized horizontal recessed band just below the roofline, painted red with black trim to contrast with the gray of the rest of the building. The southeast corner is curved. The main entrance is through a wooden addition that shares a wall with the Moose Lodge to the east. It is one-story and consists of double wooden doors with single-light window panels. Fenestration once consisted of narrow horizontal bands of glass blocks just below the decorative red band, but these have since been painted over to keep light from entering the movie theater. A marquee sign fixed just below the roofline on the main façade of the theater announces movies and times; a second sign reading "Coliseum Theater" is attached to the entrance addition just above the doors. The theater is situated against the rear of the property, allowing for a narrow row of parking in front of the theater. The Coliseum Theater is not considered to be a contributing building to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1920, outside the period of significance, it contains none of the primary features necessary for inclusion in the historic district. Additionally, the setback and stylistic modifications mean that this building does not represent any visual continuity for the district.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
<p>Prepared By: True North SDS</p>	<p>Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>		<p>Date: 3/24/2014</p>
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Coliseum Theater	AHRS Number SIT-00986	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00987 Associated District: SIT-00988

Historic Name : Moose Lodge		Other Name: The Moose	
Building Address: 337 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Loyal Order of Moose, Inc.			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A5	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05088 / -135.33357		Associated District: Sitka Historic Business District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. Social 2. clubhouse	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. Social-club house 2. Commerce- restaurant	Areas of Significance: 1. Commerce 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1937-1966 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1920	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: hipped
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. rolled metal 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. concrete 2. plywood siding	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2. shingled awning

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 337 Lincoln Street, also known as the Moose Lodge, is a two-story commercial building constructed in 1920 on the north side of Lincoln Street. The form of the building is irregular and made to adapt to the size of the lot, which trends northeast to southwest. It is a rectangular building set at an angle to the street and the southeast corner of the building has been angled, although the roof continues, creating a large overhang. It has a rolled metal, hipped roof and a poured concrete foundation. The lower story is clad in channeled plywood siding and the upper story is clad in sprayed concrete. The main entrance is along the eastern façade. The windows are one-over-one throughout both the upper and lower stories, with both wood and vinyl sash types. A shingled triangular awning running the length of the eastern façade protects the entrance from inclement weather. A bell hangs from the southeast corner roof overhang, along with a sign reading "Moose Family Center." The Moose Lodge is not considered to be a contributing building to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1920, outside the period of significance, it contains none of the primary features necessary for inclusion in the historic district. Additionally, the setback and orientation of the building mean that it does not represent any visual continuity for the district.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Lincoln Street, from the western end to the junction with Lake Street, is considered an historic district eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II (Criteria A). This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the first half of the 20th century and remains in evidence today (Criteria C). This three-part form consisted of a parapet, a broad glassed storefront, and an awning to protect pedestrians from inclement weather. This form serves as a unifying entity for the district both physically and visually. The district is bound by civic and governmental buildings to the west and east, a primarily residential area to the north, and the waterfront to the south. As many of the buildings retain their original form and have stayed close to the prescribed form for commercial buildings, the district retains a high degree of integrity and should be considered for designation as a National Register Historic District.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Moose Lodge	AHRS Number SIT-00987	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Business District	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

**APPENDIX B:
SITKA HISTORIC MISSION DISTRICT ALASKA BUILDING INVENTORY FORMS**

Alaska Building Inventory Form

District AHRS #: SIT-00989

Historic Name :		Other Name: Sitka Historic Mission District	
Building Address: From junction of Lake and East Lincoln Streets to the NPS Totem Park		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Multiple- private			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36; 1	Township: 55S; 56S	Range: 63E; 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): west: 57.05116 / -135.33158 east: 57.04936 / -135.31927		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. religion 2. Education 3. domestic	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. religion 2. Education 3. Domestic	Areas of Significance: 1. religion 2. Social history
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1880 - 1965 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction:	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories:	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. religion 2. Social history in Alaska	
Architectural Style:		Building Type: Social/domestic	
Number of Ancillary Structures:	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan:	Roof Type:
Foundation Materials: 1. 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. 2.	Other Materials: 1. 2.

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Through review of tax assessor's records and reconnaissance survey, 28 buildings were identified as being 45 years old or older and may warrant further investigation. Thirteen of those 28 buildings are already listed on the National Register, as Individually listed resources, historic district components, and National Historic Landmark components. Newly identified properties that have not be previously recorded were each assigned an AHRS number from the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, as well as an over-arching AHRS number for the entire Sitka Historic Mission District (SIT-00989). Currently, the CLG grant for Lincoln Street does not cover an intensive survey or development of a full historic context. As such the proposed boundaries for the district are anticipated to change and it is possible that more properties associated with the early establishment of religion and exploration in Southeast Alaska will be identified. Potentially eligible under Criteria A.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 5/28/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00989	Associated Historic District Sitka Historic Mission District	City/Town/Village Sitka
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View facing west down East Lincoln Street, SJC in background.

View facing north on Kelly St., within the proposed district.

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-01003 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name :		Other Name:	
Building Address: 102 Barlow Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: George and Vicki Baggen			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05146 / -135.32605		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling		Areas of Significance: 1. 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling		Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.	
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.		Original Owner:	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:			

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1940	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 3 with basement	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Victorian		Building Type: residential	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 1	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. garage 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: gable
Foundation Materials: 1. poured concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. asphalt shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. horizontal wood 2. fish scale wood shingle	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2. brick chimney

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 102 Barlow Street is a three-story side-gabled Victorian house with full basement constructed in 1940 on Barlow Street to the north of Lincoln Street. It is visible from Lincoln by means of a cleared property between 102 Barlow and Lincoln. It has an asphalt-shingled gable roof with strong or full returns, four gabled dormers, and a concrete foundation. The house is clad in wood lap siding with white trim, except for the gable ends, which contain wood fish-scale shingle. Fenestration consists of one-over-one sash in all areas of the house: each dormer contains one window, the gable ends each contain three grouped windows with flower boxes topped by a fan molding, and the lower stories contain paired windows. The basement has large sliding windows facing south. The south facades main level has large fixed picture windows framed by one-over-one sash windows. Paired glass doors also lead out from the south façades second story onto a full-width deck. A wraparound deck is attached to the main story along the west, south, and east facades and is accessible by paired glass doors in the south façade. The main entrance is from the western façade through a gabled arctic entry at the top of a short flight of stairs. A concrete block chimney rises along the eastern façade wall. A one-story gabled addition is just visible to the extreme north of the house. The house is set back on the property to allow for a small yard and a stone retaining wall. It is accessible along Barlow Street to the west, which intersects with Lincoln Street.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-01003	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHS #: SIT-00223 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : Houk House		Other Name: Hottie Hapgood Practice Cottage	
Building Address: 105 Jeff Davis Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Jennifer Corak			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05103 / -135.32570		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. education 2. Education related	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. residence 2. education related	Areas of Significance: 1. education 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1910-1944 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner: Sheldon Jackson College

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1928	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 1930 2. 1951		Stories: 2.5 with basement	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Dutch Colonial		Building Type: educational	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: L shaped	Roof Type: Gambrel, flat
Foundation Materials: 1. poured concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. composite shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. cedar shingle 2.	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 6/1 2. wood fan light

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 105 Jeff Davis Street, also known as the Houk House, is a timber framed two-and-one-half story side-gabled Dutch Colonial building constructed in 1928 on the west side of Jeff Davis Street across from the Sheldon Jackson Campus. It has a shingled gambrel roof with strong returns and deep eaves and a concrete foundation with partial basement. It has brown wood-shingle siding with white trim. Fenestration consists of six-over-one wood sash windows, paired in the first story and single in the second story, with the exception of two small six-over-one sash windows above the central entrance. Windows in the basement consist of three-light wood hopper sash units set directly beneath the exterior wall cladding. There is also a fixed fanlight window in the southern gable end and a Palladian style window set in the northern gable end. The main entrance to the house is from an arctic entry in the eastern façade that contains a wood-panel door with fanlight transom and sidelights topped by a gable roof with eaves and strong return. In 1930 the west wall of the house was extended roughly 10 feet to create a separate kitchen area. A one-story addition extending from the northern façade of the house was constructed in 1951; this addition has a panel door with a six-light window, a wood panel door, and paired windows identical to those in the rest of the house. The building is constructed near the street, and access to the property is by means of a paved pedestrian walk to the front entrance or by a paved drive along the southern boundary of the property. The Houk House, while not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, is a contributing property within the Sheldon Jackson National Historic Landmark.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Houk House	AHRS Number SIT-00223	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00998 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name :		Other Name:	
Building Address: 102 Kelly Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Connie Sipe			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04901 / -135.32103		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2.	Areas of Significance: 1. 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	
Original Owner:	

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1930	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. unknown 2.		Stories: 2.5	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival Four Square		Building Type: residence	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Hipped pyramidal
Foundation Materials: 1. poured concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. asphalt shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. horizontal wood 2. wood shingle	Other Materials: 1. vinyl sash windows 2. wood pillars

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 102 Kelly Street is a rectangular, two-and-one-half story wood framed single-family house constructed in 1930 in the Colonial Revival Four-Square style, on the southeast side of the street. It has an asphalt shingled hipped roof with a cupola and shed dormer and a poured concrete foundation. The building is clad in grey lap siding with white trim. The main entrance is from the northwest façade from a full width single story porch; the northern-most half of the porch has been enclosed to create an arctic entry clad in shingle siding. Fenestration consists of one-over-one vinyl sash windows throughout the house; a bay projection window on the southern façade of the house also contains fixed plate glass windows. The dormer on the southern façade contains a sliding window. A rectangular addition is visible to the rear of the house and has a shed roof. The front porch is fully covered with a hipped roof having a centered pediment extending over the steps that provide access. The porch has white square porch posts and balusters. The building is situated on the property to allow for small landscaped front and back yards and a gravel driveway that runs along the northern edge of the lot.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00998	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHS #: SIT-00999 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name :		Other Name:	
Building Address: 104 Kelly Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Stewart and Cathleen Pook			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04917 / -135.32092		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. residence 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. residence 2.	Areas of Significance: 1. 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1945	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.	Stories: 2.5	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican	
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival		Building Type: residential	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Front gable
Foundation Materials: 1. poured concrete	Roof Materials: 1. composite shingle	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. horizontal wood	Other Materials: 1. vinyl sash windows

2.	2.	2. vertical wood	2. wood pillars
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 104 Kelly Street is a rectangular, two-story front gabled wood framed single-family house constructed in 1930 in the Colonial Revival style, on the southeast side of the street. It has an asphalt-shingled gable roof with gabled dormers on the south façade and a poured concrete foundation. The building is clad in lap siding with white trim. The main entrance is from a partially enclosed porch stretching the width of the front of the house; the northern most portion of the porch has been enclosed to create an arctic entry. Lower story fenestrations consist of one-over-one sash windows; a bay projection on the southern façade of the house also contains fixed plate glass windows. The second story windows are casement windows with transoms. A square casement window caps the cable end. A shed addition on the north side of the house provides access to a fenced yard. The house is situated on the property to allow for a gravel-paved parking area in the front of the house; a carport has been erected near the rear of the property and is accessible by a gravel drive.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00999	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHSR #: SIT-01000 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name :		Other Name:	
Building Address: 106 Kelly Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Richard Daniels Estate			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04927 / -135.32085		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling	Areas of Significance: 1. 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1945	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.	Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican	
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: vernacular		Building Type: residential	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Side gable with shed
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. rolled metal 2. asphalt sheet	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. vertical wood 2. horizontal wood	Other Materials: 1. vinyl sliding door 2. vinyl sash windows

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 106 Kelly Street is a two-story rectangular wood framed single-family side gabled vernacular house constructed in 1945 on the southeastern side of Kelly Street. The house has a rolled metal roof that extends to the east into a saltbox form. The house is clad in vertical groove plywood siding along the lower story and additions, and wood lap siding in the upper story. The primary façade faces Kelly Street and contains the main entrance, consisting of sliding glass doors facing onto a wooden deck with a metal shed awning protecting the entrance from inclement weather. Fenestration throughout the house consists of vinyl and metal sash sliding windows: one on the main façade, one in the shed addition to the northeast, three on the lower story of the southern façade and one in each of the gable ends. The house is situated near the center of the property, leaving a small space for parking and lawn in the front and sides, with a small yard to the rear. A wooden fence separates the rear of the property from the neighboring lot. Access is by means of a cleared gravel space in the front of the house that borders Kelly Street.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	


Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-01000	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-01001	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHS #: SIT-00191 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : Hanlon-Osbakken House		Other Name: Sitka Rose Gallery	
Building Address: 419 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Sitka Art Realty Assoc, LLC.			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05124 / -135.33171		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic-single dwelling 2. Commerce – specialty store	Areas of Significance: 1. architecture/engineering 2. Late Victorian
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1875-1899 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1892-1896	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.	Stories:	Cultural Affiliation:	
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Late Victorian Queen Ann		Building Type: residential	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 0	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Side gabled
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete	Roof Materials: 1. asphalt shingle 2. wood turret	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood shiplap siding 2. wood fish-scale shingle	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2. wood porch with decorative brackets

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Hanlon Osbakken House, located at 419 Lincoln Street, is a wood-framed, side-gabled, two-story Late Victorian Queen Ann house constructed between 1892 and 1896 on the north side of Lincoln Street. The main body of the house is rectangular with a second rectangular addition extending to the east from the northeast corner of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a hexagonal turret extending through the house on the southeast corner and a concealed foundation. The house is clad in shiplap siding, with the exception of the upper story of the turret and projecting bay in the east gable end, which are clad in wood fish-scale shingles. Fenestration consists of one-over-one sash windows throughout the house, with one window in the southern main façade, three in each face of the south-facing turret and bay, and on in the projecting bay to the east over a set paired in the lower story. A row of eight identical windows lines the addition. The main entrance is centered in the southern façade, is emphasized by a porch running the full length of the house from the southwest corner to the projecting bay, and characterized by a wood panel door with two vertical fixed light windows and a rectangular transom. Brackets with decorative detailing connect the roof to the front porch and the gable ends contain decorative trim. The rectangular addition has a flat roof with angled parapet and eight rectangular fixed light windows on the south façade. Signage for the house exists as both a large yard sign announcing the commercial entities residing in the building as well as a historic marker near the street. The house is set back from the street, allowing for landscaped front and side yards bordered by a white picket fence. The house is reached by means of a paved walk to the front entrance. Due to the highly artistic nature of the Hanlon Osbakken House, it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Hanlon-Osbakken House	AHRS Number SIT-00191	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
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Alaska Building Inventory Form AHS #: SIT-00009 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : Russian Bishops House		Other Name: Russian Mission Orphanage	
Building Address: 501 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: National Park Service			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05130 / -135.33121		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. religious 2. facility....3. church School	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. recreation/culture 2. museum	Areas of Significance: 1. 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. Bishop Veniaminov 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1842	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date: 1976
Alteration Dates: 1. 1887 2. 1896 3. 1920		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Russian and Tlingit
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Russian Colonial		Building Type: religious	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: Rectangular	Roof Type: Hipped with shed
Foundation Materials: 1. timber 2.	Roof Materials: 1. raised seam metal 2. wood brackets	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood shiplap 2. wood board-and-batten	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2. wood panel double doors

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Russian Bishop's House, located at 501 Lincoln Street, is a rectangular two-story Russian Colonial hewn-log building constructed in the early 1840s on the north side of Lincoln Street. The main body of the building is rectangular and symmetrical with two shed-roof rectangular additions to the east and west facades. It has a hipped raised seam metal roof with deep eaves supported by curved wood brackets and a concealed foundation. The main building is clad in wood shiplap siding while the flanking galleries are clad in board-and-batten siding. Fenestration through the first story consists of two-over-four wood sash windows with shutters, while the second story has two-over-six wood sash windows spaced evenly and placed directly above the lower story windows. The additions contain rows of similar windows in the upper stories; however, the windows in the eastern gallery have been painted over to provide a continuous look without the added expense of glazing. Entrance to the building is through double wood doors in the southern faces of the additions, positioned below five-light transoms. Smaller, additional doors accessible by ADA ramp are located near the northern corners of the additions. Twin chimneys rise through the roof's ridgeline. The building is set back from the street to provide for a landscaped lawn separated from the street by a wooden slat fence. An asphalt walkway leads around the front of the building, and a garden plot is set between the walk and the slat fence. Signage announcing both the history of the Russian Bishop's House as well as the presence of the National Park Service are fixed to the fence along Lincoln Street and in the yard. The Russian Bishop's House was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1966 for its association with both the Russian Colonial period as well as with Bishop Veniaminov, a prominent figure in Russian Orthodox activity in Alaska.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Russian Bishops House	AHRS Number SIT-00009	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00316 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : Old School		Other Name:	
Building Address: 503 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: National Park Service			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05136 / -135.33023		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. religious 2. Church school	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. government 2. office	Areas of Significance: 1. education 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1897	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 1990 2.	Stories:	Cultural Affiliation: Russian	
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Russian Colonial		Building Type: governmental	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Side gabled
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. asphalt shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. vinyl shiplap siding 2. wood trim	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2. central brick chimney

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Old School, located at 503 Lincoln Street on the same lot as the Russian Bishop's House, is a two-story side-gabled wood-framed Russian Colonial building constructed in 1897 on the north side of the Lincoln Street, to the east of the Russian Bishop's House. It has an asphalt shingled gabled roof and concrete foundation. It is clad in vinyl shiplap siding with white trim. Fenestration consists of four-over-four wood sash windows with wood sills at even and symmetrical intervals, with two on each story in the south façade, four in the upper story and two in the lower story of the west façade, and three in both stories of the east façade. The main entrance is through a panel door to the left of center in the west façade and is accessible from a three-stair stoop. A smaller gabled addition extends from the northern façade and contains a single paneled door. A brick chimney rises through the center of the building through the gable ridge. The building is set at a distance from the Russian's Bishops house to provide a landscaped separation and the east façade faces directly onto a paved drive providing access to the neighboring school. The Old School was listed on the National Register as a National Historic Landmark in 1966.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Old School	AHRS Number SIT-00315	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00258 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : Emmons House		Other Name:	
Building Address: 601 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Bovee Irrevocable Children's Trust			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05161 / -135.33017		Associated District:	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling		Areas of Significance: 1. person 2. science	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling		Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1875-1899 2. 1895-1899	
Significant Person(s): 1. Lt. George Thornton Emmons 2.		Original Owner: Lt. George Thornton Emmons	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer: Lt. George Thornton Emmons			

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1895	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. unknown 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: vernacular		Building Type: domestic	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Hipped and gabled
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. raised seam metal 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. vinyl lap siding 2.	Other Materials: 1. wood decking 2. picture windows

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Emmon's House, located at 601 Lincoln Street, at the northeast corner of Lincoln and Baranof Streets. It is a rectangular framed two-story vernacular building constructed on the north side of the street in 1895. It has a raised seam metal roof over an attic and a concrete foundation. It is covered in vinyl lap siding. The southern-most portion of the house is the original house: it is slightly smaller in scale than the later addition, and has a hipped roof, and contains deck space on each level. The larger portion of the house to the north has a gable roof. Fenestration on the southern façade consists of symmetrical placed plate glass windows; the remainder of the house has sliding windows with the exception of paired casement windows in the western facade. The main entrance is from the western façade of the house, and consists of a red panel and glass door under a gabled awning. An overhead door is immediately adjacent to the main entrance. Side entrances to the north and east provides access to the side yards. Panel doors with fanlights lead onto the deck spaces from the smaller portions of the house. The house is set back on the property away from Lincoln Street, which provides for a large landscaped lawn. The Emmon's House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 for its association with its builder, Lt. George Thornton Emmons, a leading anthropologist of the Tlingit tribe.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Emmons House	AHRS Number	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRS #: SIT-00990 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : St Gregory's Catholic Church - old		Other Name: St. Gregory Nazianzen Catholic Church	
Building Address: 603 Lincoln		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Corporation of Catholic Bishops of Juneau			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05199 / -135.33023		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. religion 2. Religious facility	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. religion 2. Religious facility	Areas of Significance: 1. 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner: Catholic Diocese of Juneau

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1922	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. unknown 2.		Stories:	Cultural Affiliation:
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Craftsman, Victorian elements		Building Type: religious	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 3	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. rectory 2. Housing 3. Main church	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flared front gable
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. asphalt shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood lap 2. wood shingle	Other Materials: 1. art glass windows 2. wood brackets

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): St. Gregory Catholic Church, located on Baranof Street just north of Lincoln Street, is a single-story rectangular Craftsman style Catholic Church with Victorian detailing constructed in 1922 on an east-west orientation. It has a flared, asphalt-shingled gable roof and a poured concrete foundation with partial basement. The main body of the church is clad in wood lap siding and the gable ends contain wood shingle siding. A span of decorative dentils runs across the main façade just above the window level. Fenestration consists of fixed art glass windows, four on each of the north and south facades, with two flanking the main entrance in the western façade. The main entrance is a set of arched wood panel doors with partial fanlights of colored glass and it is emphasized by a flared gable awning that echoes the roof form. Pronounced stylized arched brackets support both roof and awning, with their design emulated in the gable ends' louvers. Two concrete steps lead to a concrete stoop in front of the main entrance. The building is set near the center of the original property and in the northwest corner of the present church property lot and it is carefully landscaped with grass and decorative shrubbery flanking the entrance.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name St Gregory's Catholic Church	AHRS Number SIT-00990	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHS #: SIT-00195 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : St Peters Episcopal See House		Other Name: See House	
Building Address: 609 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Episcopal Church			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05166 / -135.32825		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. religion 2. Church related residence		Areas of Significance: 1. Social/Humanitarian 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. religion 2. Church related residence		Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1900-1924 2.	
Significant Person(s): 1. Bishop Peter Trimble Rowe 2.		Original Owner: Episcopal Church	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer: Bishop Peter Trimble Rowe (designer) HL Duhring, Jr. (builder)			

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1905	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. Pre-1977-addition to N facade 2.		Stories: 3	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Bungalow		Building Type: religious	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of 1. 2.	Plan: irregular	Roof Type: Hipped, gabled
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. asphalt shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood shingle siding 2. flagstone	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2.

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The See House, located behind St. Peter's at 611 Lincoln Street, is a two-story Bungalow house constructed in 1905 just to the north of St. Peter's Episcopal Church on the same property lot. The house was commissioned by Bishop Peter Trimble Rowe, the first Episcopal Bishop of Alaska, as the Bishop's residence. It has a full basement and attic. The main body of the building has a hipped roof that contains two shed dormers, and is covered in wood shingle siding. Fenestration is varied throughout the house. The ground story consists of fixed plate glass windows below four-light or eight-light transom windows. The south façade features a projecting bay window with similar window arrangement, having one-over-one wood sash windows flanking the plate glass. The second story windows are one-over-one wood sash windows; there are also two oriel windows in the second story, supported by ornamented brackets and stylized with arched window forms. A large fanlight window is also placed on the northeast corner of the main building. The main entrance is from the southeast corner of the house and is a wood-panel door with a single light of colored glass. The entrance is reached by means of a cobblestone veneered covered patio with square pilasters, topped by a second-story deck with stylized railings and turned balustrades. There are four secondary entrances to the house. The basement access on the south façade is a stairwell covered with a front gable awning supported by square pilasters. A second entrance leading to a separate apartment on the western façade has a concrete stoop covered by a flat awning. A third entrance to the main story of the house is on the east façade, and a fourth entrance provides access to an addition at the rear of the house, along its east façade. The two-story addition has a shallow pitched gable roof. The windows in the addition are vinyl sash with one-over-one sash windows in the ground story and sliding windows in the upper story. The house is set back on the property towards the rear to allow for church parking and is reached by means of a paved drive leading from Lincoln Street along the western edge of the property. The See House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 for its association with Bishop Rowe.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name St Peters Episcopal See House	AHRS Number SIT-00195	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRS #: SIT-00029 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : St Peters Episcopal Church		Other Name: St Peter's By the Sea	
Building Address: 611 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Episcopal Church			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05135 / -135.32831		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. religion 2. Religious facility		Areas of Significance: 1. architecture 2. Exploration/ settlement	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. religion 2. Religious facility		Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1875-1899 2.	
Significant Person(s): 1. Bishop Peter Trimble Rowe 2.		Original Owner: Episcopal Church	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer: HL Duhring, Jr. (architect) John W. Dudley (builder)			

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1899	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.	Stories: 3	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican	
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival		Building Type: religious	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flared front gable
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. wood shingle 2. wood spire	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood shingle 2. cobblestone	Other Materials: 1. art glass windows 2.

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): St. Peter's Episcopal Church, located at 611 Lincoln Street, is a single story Gothic Revival Roman cruciform church constructed in 1899 on the northern side of Lincoln Street. It has a shingled flair-gable roof with spire and a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad in a cobblestone veneer along the lower half the building broken by red-painted timber trim, with red-painted wood shingle siding below the roof line, in the gable ends, and on the spire. The walls are supported on the east and west by cobblestone buttresses that end at the roofline. Fenestration consists of five large colored-glass fixed windows topped by fanlight transoms on the east and west façades, with a large six-part colored-glass arched window in the north façade behind the altar. Gabled transept bays extend to the east and west at the northern corners of the building. Each of the gable ends are boxed with an arched soffit. The main entrance to the church is from the south and consists of paired wood framed glass doors that lead into a gabled entrance vestibule, set beneath a colored glass Rose window in the gable wall. The entrance is reached by cobblestone-sided concrete steps from the churchyard facing out onto Lincoln Street. The yard contains the graves of important founders of the church and is separated from the street by a cobblestone wall. The rear of the property contains the See House and parking, and is accessibly by means of a paved drive. St. Peter's Episcopal Church is significant for the high artistic value of its design, which is rare in Alaska, and represents the work of a master. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name St Peters Episcopal Church	AHRS Number SIT-00029	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00991 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : Conway House		Other Name:	
Building Address: 705 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Corella Baggen and Timothy Holder			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05126 / -135.32755		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling		Areas of Significance: 1. 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling		Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.	
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.		Original Owner: Conways	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:			

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1950	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. unknown 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional		Building Type: residential	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: T shape	Roof Type: Cross gable
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. asphalt shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood lap 2. brick veneer	Other Materials: 1. brick chimneys 2. wood sash windows

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 705 Lincoln Street, known locally as the Conway house, is a two-story wood framed single-family house constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1950 on the north side of Lincoln Street. The main body of the house is cross-gabled and T-shaped with a rectangular garage attached to the house by an enclosed walkway. It is covered by asphalt shingles over a poured concrete foundation. A gabled dormer is centered over the southern façade of the house. The lower story has a brick veneer exterior and the upper story and gable ends are covered in white lap siding. The main entrance is through a white panel door in the southern façade of the house accessible from an arctic entry on the partial concrete porch. Fenestration consists of fixed nine-light windows on the lower story and a fixed plate glass window in the dormer along with a single porthole window near the entrance. The windows along the front of the house are protected by metal awnings. Fenestration on the west façade displays two-over-two wood sash windows, with French doors flanked by sidelights leading to a covered porch. The garage has a ribbon of four one-over-one wood sash windows on its west façade, and three overhead doors on its east façade. Two large brick wall chimneys are fixed to the west and north sides of the house, each with decorative arched brick chimney caps. The house is set near the rear of the property but centered, providing for a large landscaped front yard and enclosed rear and side yard. A small unnamed stream runs north-south within the western edge of the lot. The lot is enclosed with a wrought metal fence supported by brick pillars along the sidewalk in the front and sides. The front yard is terraced by means of a stone retaining wall. A paved walk leads from Lincoln Street to the front entrance, and vehicular access is by means of a paved drive along the eastern edge of the property.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Conway House	AHRS Number SIT-00991	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name DeGroff Vanderbilt House	AHRS Number SIT-00992	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00993 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name :		Other Name:	
Building Address: 711 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Barbara and Ronald Lessard			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05120 / -135.32666		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling	Areas of Significance: 1. 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1938	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. unknown 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional		Building Type: residence	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Side gable
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. rolled asphalt 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. asbestos shingle 2. vinyl trim	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2. brick chimney

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 719 Lincoln Street is a two-story wood-frame rectangular Minimal Traditional style single-family house constructed in 1924 on the north side of the street, at the conjunction with Barlow Street. It is clad in lap siding with brown trim. The building is broken into two distinct rectangular masses, each with a saltbox roof with gabled dormer. It also has a poured concrete foundation. The rectangular mass to the west is set slightly back from that to the east and contains a concrete clad exterior chimney. The main entrance is from the side of the east mass by means of a large deck addition. Fenestration consists of fixed plate-glass windows in the lower story of the front façade and in one of the dormers; the second dormer to the east has casement windows framing a fixed window. This dormer also contains two oculus windows. The lower story also has a projecting bay window in the front façade; the remainder of the windows in the house consist of one-over-one wood and vinyl sash. The house is set against the rear of the lot allowing for a large front yard with two large ornamental trees. Access to the house is by means of a paved drive that runs along the eastern edge of the property.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00993	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00994 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name :		Other Name:	
Building Address: 719 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Donald Olson			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05108 / -135.32597		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2.	Areas of Significance: 1. 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1924	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional		Building Type: residential	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Salt box
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. asphalt shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood lap 2.	Other Materials: 1. vinyl sash windows 2.

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 719 Lincoln Street is a two-story wood-frame rectangular Minimal Traditional style single-family house constructed in 1924 on the north side of the street, at the conjunction with Barlow Street. It is clad in lap siding with brown trim. The building is broken into two distinct rectangular masses, each with a saltbox roof with gabled dormer. It also has a poured concrete foundation. The rectangular mass to the west is set slightly back from that to the east and contains a concrete clad exterior chimney. The main entrance is from the side of the east mass by means of a large deck addition. Fenestration consists of fixed plate-glass windows in the lower story of the front façade and in one of the dormers; the second dormer to the east has casement windows framing a fixed window. This dormer also contains two oculus windows. The lower story also has a projecting bay window in the front façade; the remainder of the windows in the house consist of one-over-one wood and vinyl sash. The house is set against the rear of the lot allowing for a large front yard with two large ornamental trees. Access to the house is by means of a paved drive that runs along the eastern edge of the property.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00994	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00026 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : Sheldon Jackson Campus		Other Name: SJC, Sitka Industrial Training School, Sheldon Jackson Institute	
Building Address: 801 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Alaska Arts Southeast, Inc.			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.05097 / -135.32367		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. education 2. college		Areas of Significance: 1. events-commerce 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. education 2. Arts school		Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1910-1944 2.	
Significant Person(s): 1. Rev. Sheldon Jackson 2.		Original Owner:	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer: William Orr Ludlow and Chas Samuel Peabody			

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1910-1944	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.	Stories: 1 to 3	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican	
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Late 19 th and Early 20 th Century American Movements: Tudor Revival and Western Stick elements		Building Type: educational	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 16	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. buildings 2. landscape	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Clipped gable, hipped
Foundation Materials: 1. wood 2. concrete	Roof Materials: 1. wood shingle 2. wood shake	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood shingle 2.	Other Materials: 1. exposed timbers 2. wood roof brackets

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): Sheldon Jackson Campus, located at 801 Lincoln Street, is a complex of buildings associated with the Sheldon Jackson School designed by New York architects William Orr Ludlow and Chas Samuel Peabody and constructed in 1910. The campus is listed as a National Historic Landmark and contains 17 contributing buildings arranged in a classic quadrangle group around a broad open landscaped area leading down to Lincoln Street. The contributing buildings were constructed in a Tudor Revival style, complete with exposed heavy timber framing, hipped roofs, and containing such Western Stick style elements as protruding roof brackets and wood shingle siding. Owing to the history of the campus as a training and missionary school for Alaska Natives as well as the artistic value of the buildings, the campus was listed as a Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 and as a National Historic Landmark in 2001.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Sheldon Jackson Campus	AHRS Number SIT-00026	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRS #: SIT-00007 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : Sheldon Jackson Museum		Other Name:	
Building Address: 803 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: State of Alaska			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83):		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. recreation/culture 2. museum	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. recreation/culture 2. museum	Areas of Significance: 1. education 2. Building-concrete
Significant Person(s): 1. Sheldon Jackson 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1895-96 2. 1887
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner: Sheldon Jackson College

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1895-96	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 1984-85 rehab 2.		Stories:	Cultural Affiliation:
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: octagon		Building Type: educational	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: octagon	Roof Type: Hipped pyramidal
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. asphalt shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Other Materials: 1. wood cupola 2. wood doors

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Sheldon Jackson Museum, located at 803 Lincoln Street, is an octagonal concrete structure constructed in 1895. It has a pyramidal roof of asphalt shingles and is topped by an octagonal cupola over a concrete foundation. Fenestration consists of paired 12-light sash windows set inside a recess in each of the facades, except the southwest and northeast. The cupola contains paired one-over-one sash windows. The main entrance is from an entrance vestibule located in the southwestern face of the building, consisting of diagonal wooden planks and reached by a set of five concrete steps with metal railing. The vestibule is flanked on either side by single 12-light sash windows. A single story addition is present on the northeast side, having a rectangular shape, concrete wall cladding, single fixed lights, and a hipped roof with large overhanging eaves. The museum is set to the east of the main Sheldon Jackson campus and is accessible by paved walks and drives. It has been painted brown to better contribute to the overall historic district in which it is located. The Sheldon Jackson Museum is significant as the first concrete building in Alaska as well as for its unique octagonal floor plan. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 as well as a contributing building for the Sheldon Jackson Campus National Historic Landmark in 2001.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Sheldon Jackson Museum	AHRS Number SIT-00007	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00255 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : Pears Cottage		Other Name: Ada F. Pears Cottage	
Building Address: 833 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Trista Patterson			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04966/ -135.32297		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. education 2. Education-related- housing	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling	Areas of Significance: 1. 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer: M.A. Brown (contractor)	Original Owner: Sheldon Jackson College

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1926	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. unknown -conversion to apts 2.		Stories: 2 plus basement	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Bungalow		Building Type: residential	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: square	Roof Type: Jerkinhead gable
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. composite shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. wood clapboard 2.	Other Materials: 1. wood sash 8/1 windows 2.

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 833 Lincoln Street, also known as Pears Cottage, is a framed single-story Bungalow style house with a full basement and attic, both of which have been converted into apartments. It was built in 1926 on the north side of Lincoln Street. It has a rolled asphalt covered hipped gable or Jerkinhead roof with shed dormer and a poured concrete foundation. It is covered by wood lap siding with white trim. Fenestration consists of fixed plate glass windows on the main story facing south and west and six-over-one sash windows in the basement. Eight-over-one sash windows are seen in the second and third stories in the east façade as either single fixtures or groups of three. The attic contains three-light windows facing west and a casement window in the dormer. The main entrance is through a hipped-roofed arctic entry constructed at the center of the south façade of the building and is enclosed with twelve-light windows on all sides. Access to the entrance is via a wooden staircase to the second level. Secondary entrances in the west façade lead to the apartments in the basement and the attic, the latter accessible by a single return stair. The house is constructed at the center of the property and against the tree line, allowing for large landscape yards to the east and west as well as a narrow strip of yard to the south. Access is provided by a paved pedestrian walk leading from a paved shared drive that leads further back into the treeline. Pears Cottage is considered a contributing property to the Sheldon Jackson campus.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Pear Cottage	AHRS Number SIT-00255	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHS #: SIT-00224 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : Sage Building		Other Name: Sitka Sound Science Center	
Building Address: 834 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Sitka Sound Science Center			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04988 / -135.32317		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. education 2. college	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. agriculture 2. Fish hatchery	Areas of Significance: 1. 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer: Warrack Construction Company of Seattle; NL Troast (designer)	Original Owner: Sheldon Jackson College

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1929	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 1955 2. 1961 3.. 1974		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Art Deco		Building Type: commercial	


Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Flat with parapet
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. built up 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Other Materials: 1. plate glass windows 2. concrete frontspiece
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Sage Building, located at 834 Lincoln Street, is a two-story reinforced concrete Art Deco building constructed in 1929 on the south side of Lincoln Street. It has a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete foundation. The main body of the building is rectangular with a single-story square addition to the northwest corner of similar form, constructed in the 1960s. The bays at each of the four corners of the buildings are extended out beyond the main wall to create a monumental emphasis. Tiled geometric patterns separate the first and second stories in each of the corner bays, and a narrow tiled band spans these bays near the roofline. Fenestration consists of fixed plate glass windows over smaller awning windows set inside shallow rectangular recesses. Each bay contains two of these windows in each story. The main façade, facing north onto Lincoln Street, contains the entrance in the central bay accented by dark pilasters with three windows of similar style in the upper story. The main entrance consists of double metal-framed glass doors and is emphasized by a thick frontspiece, with an Art Deco head of interlocking dentils.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Sage Building	AHRS Number SIT-00224	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
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The entrance is accessible from a raised, ramped entrance porch protected from the street by a metal fence with decorative diamond patterning in the balustrades. An additional overhead coiling door is located in one of the bays on the east façade. The building is set against the street and backs out onto the harbor. The building also contains the words "Sage Memorial Building" pressed into the concrete of the door lintel and a banner announcing the location of the Sitka Sound Science Center hangs in the transom above the main entrance. The building is a contributing building to the Sheldon Jackson campus, which was listed as a Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 and as a National Historic Landmark in 2001.



Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00554 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : Sawmill		Other Name:	
Building Address: 834 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Sitka Sound Science Center			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04950 / -135.32324		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. education 2. school	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. education 2. Research facility	Areas of Significance: 1. 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1941-1976 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer: Warrack Construction Company of Seattle; NL Troast (designer)	Original Owner: Sheldon Jackson College

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1940	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 1955 2. 1961 3.. 1974		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: vernacular		Building Type: educational	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: square	Roof Type: Front gable
Foundation Materials: 1. wood 2.	Roof Materials: 1. metal 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. metal 2.	Other Materials: 1. metal sliding rail doors 2.

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): The Old Sawmill, located adjacent to the Sage Building at 834 Lincoln Street, is a one-and-one-half story industrial vernacular frame building constructed in 1940 on the south side of Lincoln Street by students at Sheldon Jackson College. It was operational until 1976. It has a corrugated metal gabled roof and a concealed foundation. The building is clad in metal siding. Fenestration is limited to paired twelve-light industrial windows in the east façade. The main entrance is through two separate metal industrial doors hung on a sliding rail in the lower story of the north façade, with paired metal doors centered in the upper story for the storage of bulk goods. The building is separated from Lincoln Street by a gravel parking area to the north and backs out onto the water. The west façade is fenced off for storage and work area. While not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the Old Sawmill is a contributing property within the Sheldon Jackson National Historic Landmark, listed in 2001.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Sawmil	AHRS Number SIT-00554	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00215 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name : Presbyterian Manse		Other Name: Vista House	
Building Address: 835 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Gail Bagley and Garry McCary			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04934 / -135.32262		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. education 2. Education-related- housing		Areas of Significance: 1. education 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling		Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 1910-1944 2.	
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.		Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer: T. F. McGraw, builder	
Original Owner: Sheldon Jackson College			

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1914	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. unknown 2.		Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Portland bungalow- Craftsman		Building Type: Residential	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 3	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. garage 2. sheds	Plan: L Shaped	Roof Type: Side gable
Foundation Materials: 1. poured concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. composite shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. horizontal wood 2. cedar shingle, stone veneer	Other Materials: 1. vinyl sash windows 2.

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 835 Lincoln Street, also known as the Presbyterian Manse or Vista House, is a framed, two-story side gabled Portland Bungalow style house constructed in 1914 on the north side of Lincoln Street. It has a rolled asphalt roof with a gabled dormer and a poured concrete foundation with full basement. It has wood lap siding with darker trim, wood shingles in the gable ends and a stone veneer along the water table. Fenestration consists of vinyl sash windows in single fixed and slider configurations across all levels of the house; the front façade also contains a large bay window looking out to the water and angled windows in the dormer. The basement contains fixed lights as well. The main entrance is through a gabled arctic entry on the south façade and offset from the centrally placed dormer. The main door is wood panel and is flanked by single light windows. A stone-veneer slope chimney rises through the roof near the dormer. A second story deck can also be seen attached to the north of the house. The house is set at the rear of the property near the tree line. Access is provided by a crushed gravel driveway with a stone bordered walk leading to the entrance. The Vista House is considered a contributing property to the Sheldon Jackson campus.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name Presbyterian Manse	AHRS Number SIT-00215	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-00996 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name :		Other Name:	
Building Address: 839 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: David and Steven Miller			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04888 / -135.32208		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. residence 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. residence 2.	Areas of Significance: 1. 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1935	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. unknown 2.	Stories: 1	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican	
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional		Building Type: residential	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Intersecting gable
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. composite shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. asbestos shingle 2. horizontal wood	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2. CMB stoop

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 839 Lincoln Street is a one story cross-gabled wood framed single-family house constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1935 on the north side of Lincoln Street. It has an asphalt-shingled roof with louvered vents in the roof gables and a poured concrete foundation. The house is clad in asbestos siding with scalloped edged vinyl siding in the south gable face and white trim. The main entrance is through a blue paneled door with a fixed nine light window in the western façade; a second entrance at the rear of the house on the north façade leads to a covered parking area. A third entrance is visible on the southern façade of the house, but has been covered in opaque glass to create a full-length window space. Fenestration throughout the house consists of one-over-one wood sash windows; a large fixed plate glass window and a fixed nine light window are also present on each of the façades visible from the street. A concrete-clad chimney extends from the western portion of the house through the gable ridge. A concrete block porch provides access to the front door. The property lot is large and curved, with Lincoln Street curving from the west to the southern edge and meeting up with Kelly Street on the eastern side. The house is situated near the rear of the property against the surrounding wooded area; a large landscaped lawn slopes down to Lincoln Street. Access to the house is provided by a gravel drive along the western edge of the property and is shared with the neighboring lot.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00996	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHS #: SIT-00997 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name :		Other Name:	
Building Address: 901 Lincoln Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Patterson/Goldsbury/Layton/Vaden			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04875 / -135.32089		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling		Areas of Significance: 1. 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling		Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.	
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.		Original Owner:	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:			


Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1941	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.	Stories: 2 with basement	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican	
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Vernacular with Minimal Traditional elements		Building Type: residential	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 1	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. shed 2.	Plan: L shape	Roof Type: Square hipped , intersecting side gable
Foundation Materials: 1. poured concrete 2. CMB	Roof Materials: 1. composite shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. asbestos shingle 2.	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2. vinyl sash windows

Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 901 Lincoln Street is a one-and-one-half story L-shaped wood framed single-family house with full basement constructed with Minimal Traditional elements in 1941 on the north side of Lincoln Street. The house has an asphalt shingled hipped roof intersected by a side gable roof with a shed dormer, and a poured concrete foundation. The house is clad in teal asbestos siding with white vertical groove plywood and painted concrete on the basement and foundation. The primary façade faces south and contains the wood and glass paneled main entrance, located in the junction of the two roof types and accessible by wooden stairs leading to the concrete block porch. It is protected by a small shed-roofed awning with decorative metal posts. Access to the basement is through a wood panel door located adjacent to the porch. Fenestration through the western wing of the house consists of vinyl sash sliding windows in both the main story and the basement. The eastern wing contains a fixed eight-light window flanked on either side by two-over-two wood sash windows. The roof dormer contains a central fixed window framed by one vinyl sash sliding window on each side. The house is situated at the center of the property with a lawn sloping to Lincoln Street in the front of the lot, as well as side and back lawns. Trees and shrubs have been planted around the house as a landscaping feature and the edges of the lawn end in a large stone retaining wall that borders the street in this area. Access is by means of an overgrown driveway in the front of the house and by means of a parking area accessibly from Kelly Street at the northwestern edge of the house.		Statement of Significance: (use continuation sheets) From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.	
Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-00997	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-01002 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name :		Other Name:	
Building Address: 101 Metlakatla Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Louie Simpson			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04876 / -135.31999		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling	Areas of Significance: 1. 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1950	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. unknown 2.		Stories: 2 with basement	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Four Square		Building Type: residential	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Hipped pyramidal
Foundation Materials: 1. poured concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. rolled metal 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. asbestos shingle 2. plywood	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2. wood panel door

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 101 Metlakatla Street is a rectangular two-story wood framed single-family house with full basement constructed in the Four Square style in 1950 at the northwestern corner of the junction of Lincoln Street and Metlakatla Street. The house has a rolled-metal hipped roof with broad eaves and a poured concrete foundation. It is clad in pale blue asbestos siding with green trim. The primary façade faces onto Metlakatla Street and contains the main entrance, which is recessed within a gable-roofed arctic entry and is reached by means of wooden steps from the street level. A secondary entrance provides access to the basement and is located directly below the main entrance. Fenestration consists of one-over-one wood and vinyl sash windows in the upper story, with two on the front façade and one on the northern façade. Three fixed windows are situated in the lower story of the front façade and two fixed windows are placed on the lower story of the northern façade. A shed roof carport with metal panel walls has been constructed against the northern façade of the house and a rectangular shallow gabled addition can be seen at the rear of the house. The house is situated near the front of the lot, with little front or side yard. A stone retaining wall lines the drive and borders the lawn at the street level. Vehicular access is by means of a paved drive leading into the carport.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date:
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-01002	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHRs #: SIT-01004 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name :		Other Name:	
Building Address: 105 Metlakatla Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Stuart Weathers			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04902 / -135.31988		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2.		Areas of Significance: 1. 2.	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2.		Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.	
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.		Original Owner:	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:			

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1890	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.		Stories: 2.5	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Vernacular		Building Type: residential	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Salt box, gable
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. rolled metal 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. asbestos shingle 2.	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2. vinyl sash windows

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 105 Metlakatla Street is a two-and-one-half story rectangular vernacular style house constructed in 1890, on the northwestern side of the street. The house has endured several building campaigns, obscuring its original features. The main body of the house has a rolled metal gable roof with a shallower pitch in the rear of the house to accommodate a rear addition, giving the house a saltbox form. Numerous projections along the front of the house have altered the roofline, including two shed-roofed dormers and a rectangular raised tower in the center of the house. The foundation is hidden from view by vegetation and plywood. The house is clad in blue asbestos shingle siding with white trim. The front façade faces Metlakatla Street. The main entrance is a wood panel door with fanlight set in a gable-roofed arctic entry situated at what was once the center of the house and accessible by means of wooden steps from the lower street level. The façade also contains a full-height bay projection below a shed dormer to the south of the entrance. The fenestration on the front façade consists of vinyl framed fixed windows flanking the arctic entry and set in the bay projection. Vinyl sash sliding windows are visible in the upper story, as well as an octagonal fixed window placed in the upper reaches of the tower structure at the center of the building. The southern and northern façades of the house contains similar fixed windows in the lower story and vinyl sash one-over-one windows in the second story. There is also a second, smaller octagonal window near the rear of the house in the second story of the southern façade. The house is placed on a small lot near the street with a small front yard. A concrete block retaining wall protects the yard from the street.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
<p>Prepared By: True North SDS</p>		<p>Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>	
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)</p>		<p>Date: 3/24/2014</p>	
<p>Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance</p>			
<p>Authorized Signature:</p>		<p>Date:</p>	

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-01004	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

Alaska Building Inventory Form AHSR #: SIT-01005 Associated District: SIT-00989

Historic Name :		Other Name:	
Building Address: 109 Metlakatla Street		City: Sitka	
Owner's Name and Address: Herman Kitka			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: Sitka A4	Section: 36	Township: 55S	Range: 63E
GPS Coordinate (DD Latitude/Longitude, NAD83): 57.04923 / -135.31967		Associated District: Sitka Historic Mission District	

Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling	
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. domestic 2. Single dwelling	Areas of Significance: 1. 2.
Significant Person(s): 1. 2.	Significant Dates/Period of Significance: 1. 2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:	Original Owner:

Architectural Information:

Date of Construction: 1950	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1. 2.	Stories: 2	Cultural Affiliation: Euroamerican	
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Associated Historic Context: 1. 2.	
Architectural Style: Minimal traditional		Building Type: residential	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Types of Ancillary Structures: 1. 2.	Plan: rectangular	Roof Type: Gable, shed
Foundation Materials: 1. concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. composite shingle 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. horizontal wood 2.	Other Materials: 1. wood sash windows 2. concrete chimney

<p>Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings, photos): 109 Metlakatla Street is a two-story rectangular wood framed single-family house constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1950 on the west side of the street. It has a side gable asphalt shingled roof with a shed dormer and a poured concrete foundation. The house is clad in pink-painted wood lap siding. The front façade faces out onto Metlakatla Street and contains the main entrance, built into an arctic entry at the center of the house. The entry is at the junction of the main body of the house with a slightly forward projecting living area, capped by a front gable. A bay projecting window of fixed plate glass flanked by one-over-one wood sash windows is situated in the southern portion of the front façade. A large fixed plate glass bay window is situated in the projection on the northern portion of the façade, flanked by one-over-one sash windows. The front-facing shed dormer has sliding glass windows. The northern façade of the house contains a one-over-one wood sash window in the lower story and a three-over-one wood sash window in the upper story gable end. This façade also has an oculus window placed near the concrete block wall chimney. The southern façade contains one vinyl slider and one one-over-one vinyl sash window in the lower story and one sliding window in the gable end. An addition to the rear of the house creates a saltbox form and contains a separate entrance from the southern façade. The house is situated along the rear of the property and backs out onto the wooded area beyond, creating a large front and side yard. Pedestrian access to the house is by means of a paved walkway leading from the street and vehicular access is by means of a paved drive to the north of the property. The property is enclosed by a green chain-link fence.</p>		<p>Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> From the Hanlon-Osbakken House (just east of the junction of East Lincoln and Lake Streets) moving east to the termination of Metlakatla Street near the Sitka National Historical Park, four different ecclesiastical groups are represented in the built environment and represent the period from 1880 to 1965. The period represents a span of time when all four entities were establishing themselves in Sitka and Alaska, while greatly improving social services available to area residents, and helping to shape the community. Buildings that are of more recent construction and currently in use are also present on the same lots, and the properties are still used today in the same manner as they were when the lots were built upon. Anchoring the potential district to the west is the Russian Bishop's House, which represents the earliest western secular religious entity to call Sitka its headquarters. To the far east is the Sheldon Jackson Campus and lands owned by the Presbyterian Mission, which were heavily developed and utilized in the religious indoctrination and education of Alaska Native youth. The areas in between the two contain early Catholic and Episcopal establishments that have historic-age buildings retaining enough integrity to contribute to a possible district. Further research into the potential for listing under Criteria A for association of the role these religious missionary institutions played in the development of Sitka and Alaska as a community is necessary to determine whether a historic district eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is present.</p>	
<p>Eligibility: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D</p>		<p>Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G</p>	
Prepared By: True North SDS	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 3/24/2014
<p>SHPO Response: <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>			

Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

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Historic Name	AHRS Number SIT-01005	Associated Historic District SIT-00989	City/Town/Village Sitka
			

**APPENDIX C:
SITKA HISTORIC BUSINESS DISTRICT NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Sitka Business District

Other names/site number Sitka Historic Business District; AHRs# SIT-00988

2. Location

street & number East Lincoln Street from 2 Lincoln Street to junction with Lake Street ☐ not for publication

city of town Sitka ☐ vicinity

State Alaska code AK county Sitka code 220 zip code 99835

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide local

Signature of certifying official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

 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:)

Sitka Historic Business District
Name of Property

Sitka, Alaska
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public - Local
☒ public - State
☒ public - Federal
☐ private

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ building(s)
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
18	11	buildings
	2	sites
		structures
		Objects
		buildings
18	13	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/Specialty Store/Business,

Department Store/Restaurant

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling/Hotel

GOVERNMENT/Post Office/Government

Office/City Hall

RELIGION/Religions Facility

HEALTH CARE/Hospital/Medical Business Office

RECREATION AND

CULTURE/Theater/Monument

VACANT/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Russian Colonial

LATE 19TH EARLY 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS/Mission Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

OTHER/Commercial Vernacular

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/Specialty Store/Business,

Department Store/Restaurant

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling/Hotel

GOVERNMENT/Post Office/Government

Office/City Hall

RELIGION/Religions Facility

HEALTH CARE/Hospital/Medical Business Office

RECREATION AND

CULTURE/Theater/Monument

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Wood shingle, log, plywood/particle board;

Aluminum; concrete; asphalt; stucco

roof: Asphalt; aluminum

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Sitka Historic Business District is comprised of a total of 31 commercial and mixed-use buildings, of which 18 were identified as retaining enough features to be considered contributing to the historic district. Roughly half of the downtown businesses in Sitka's core commercial area show a high degree of physical integrity and therefore convey a feeling and association with a period of militaristic build-up and subsequent commercial growth beginning in the late 1930s and continuing into the mid-1960s, when a fire destroyed much of the downtown area. The area of significance for the district is commerce, as a majority of the buildings located within the district retain enough physical integrity to both convey its associative context and the commercial architecture prominent in Sitka's city center from 1937 until 1966. There are several historic resources located within the Sitka Historic Business District that do not contribute to the district, including some of which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These buildings, such as the U.S. Post Office and Court House, the Sitka Pioneers home, and the prominent Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel, are not commercial vernacular buildings, nor do they retain those tangible and intangible elements to convey the historic development associated with this period.

Narrative Description

The Sitka Historic Business District is located in downtown Sitka, Alaska, in the City and Borough of Sitka, in southeast Alaska. Sitka has a population of roughly 9,000 inhabitants, and it is bordered by waterfront to the south (Crescent Bay) and west (Sitka Harbor), and opens up into Sitka Bay. The city is set in a rainforest region, with steep glacial mountains and abundant annual rainfall. The Sitka Historic Business District (SIT-00988) is comprised of 31 commercial and multi-use buildings, with 18 contributing and 13 non-contributing properties.

Contributing Properties

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

The Harry Race Building, located at 106 Lincoln Street, is a two-story rectangular commercial building constructed in 1942. The siding, which extends to the ground, obscures the foundation material and the roof is built-up. The north-facing street façade of the building is clad in vertical wooden siding, raised panel on the lower story and grooved on the upper, with fixed aluminum storefront windows along the streetscape below a shingled awning. The upper story contains office space with paired one-over-one metal sash windows. Access to the upper story is provided by means of a centrally placed stair, delineated on the exterior by means of a break in the awning to showcase a fixed sixteen-light window, with wood sash, placed over double aluminum framed glass doors. The awning tapers to ends over the door, but a sheet of Plexiglas connected to the awning ends protects the entry from inclement weather. The west and east façades, which each face alleyways separating the building from its neighbors, is aesthetically divided into upper and lower stories by means of siding, with the ground story covered in stucco and the upper story a continuation of the red wood siding seen on the front. The building was constructed to maximize lot space, facing directly onto the streetscape with minimal alley access providing access to the rear of the building.

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

108 Lincoln Street, Fur Gallery (SIT-00966)

The Fur Gallery building, is located on the south side of Lincoln Street and faces north. It is a two-story rectangular commercial building constructed in 1940 to maximize lot size, with a large alley along the western façade and sharing a firewall with the adjacent Sitka Hotel. It has a flat roof with parapet and hidden foundation. The street façade contains two storefronts with separate access consisting of aluminum fixed storefront windows and aluminum framed glass commercial doors with transoms. Siding on the lower level is stone veneer and is separated from the upper story by a metal-roofed awning. The upper story is clad in vertical channel grooved wood siding painted off-white, and contains a ribbon of wood sash casement windows: five paired sets of paired single casement windows placed to either side. The windows, roofline, and corners are trimmed in green wood that is continued in the awning. The west façade of the building, facing the alley,

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continues the siding of the street façade in the upper story but contains wood framed one-over-one sash windows. The lower story is clad in stucco. A green corrugated metal awning across the façade of the building protects the entrance from inclement weather and connects to the adjacent Sitka Hotel, with a pediment in the awning oriented to provide a continuous visual front across the two buildings as opposed to delineating any individual aspect of the Fur Gallery building. A drainage system of scuppers runs along the west façade. The name of the building, denoting the commercial entity, is evident along the second story street façade in attached metal letters reading “Fur Gallery.”

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

118 Lincoln Street, Sitka Hotel (SIT-00967)

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

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

132 Lincoln Street, Random House (SIT-00970)

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

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

200 Lincoln Street, The Cellar (SIT-00971)

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

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one-story attachment with a recessed metal-framed glass door, and clad in wood shiplap siding painted off-white with red trim. This coloring plan extends to the first of the plate glass windows in the main building.

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

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

The Tilson Building, also known as Russian American Company Building No. 29, is located at 206 Lincoln Street. It is a three-story log structure of the Russian Colonial style constructed on the south side of the street. It has a raised-seam metal, side-gabled roof with four gabled dormers and a partial basement. Construction dates vary from 1835 to the 1850s, however, it was the last Russian building to be used in Sitka for commercial purposes. The building has undergone substantial renovation, including the addition of wood lap siding on the main and western façades, vinyl shiplap siding on the second story east facade, and wood shingle in the eastern gable end. Plate glass storefront windows are present in the northeast and northwest corners of the building, and a flat angled awning to protect the storefronts from inclement weather runs the entire length of the building. A brick-veneer kickplate has also been added along the northern façade of the building. Fenestration consists of one-over-one vinyl sash windows set in the second story and four-over-four wood sash windows in each of the four north-facing third story dormers. The storefront to the northwest contains a metal-framed glass door centrally placed within the display, while the entrance to the northeast is a wood-framed glass door to the extreme east of the display. A panel door with a single light is located in the center of the north façade. An addition to the south side of the building, not visible from Lincoln Street, has extended the roofline into a saltbox form. Plexiglas has been placed over the northeast corner of the first story to reveal and protect the original logs of the building. It is significant as one of the few remaining Russian structures in Alaska, and it was included in the NRHP as a National Historic Landmark in 1987.

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

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

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

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

214 Lincoln Street, Ben Franklin Store (SIT-973)

The Ben Franklin Store is a rectangular single story vernacular commercial building constructed in 1964 on the south side of the street. It was built to maximize property area, with very narrow alleys on the east and west sides. It has a built-up roof and poured concrete foundation. The east and west façades of the building are covered with raised seam metal siding. The north-facing front façade is dominated by two storefronts and is almost entirely plate glass display windows, the two shops only visually separated by sprayed concrete pilasters. The two recessed storefronts contain paired metal-framed glass doors with transoms. Each recess is framed by paired metal-framed plate glass display windows; the larger store on the west has an additional pair of display windows abutting the west wall. The display windows rest on a brick-veneered kick plate and are topped by a shallow, triangular, wood-shingled awning that meets the roofline. Signage

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consist of wooden signs hung from the awning in front of each store, reading “The Totem” in front of the eastern store and “Ben Franklin Store” in front of the larger western store. A wooden panel painted to resemble to a totem pole covers the spray concrete pilaster at the eastern corner of the main façade.

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

322 Lincoln Street (SIT-00975)

322 Lincoln Street is a one-story rectangular vernacular commercial building constructed in 1940 on the south side of the street. It was constructed to maximize property area, abutting the sidewalk and with a narrow alley to the west providing access to parking in the rear. It has a flat roof with parapet and a poured concrete foundation. The building has a cobblestone veneer on the lower story and raised seam sheet metal siding on the parapet and roofline. The main façade faces north and contains a centrally oriented storefront consisting of paired metal framed glass doors with three fixed plate glass display windows to either side. An additional identical window is placed on the west side of the building facing the paved drive and a secondary metal door is evident near the southwestern corner. An awning protects the storefront from inclement weather and is divided into three asphalt-shingled hipped roof sections. The building is currently vacant and contains no signage.

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

328 Lincoln Street, Columbia Bar (SIT-00976)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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201 Lincoln Street is a two-story vernacular gable-end commercial building constructed in 1890 on the north side of Lincoln Street at the intersection with Barracks Street. It was built to maximize property space, with the foundation and floor level rising in increments toward the rear of the building in line with the sloping location. It also shares a firewall with 203 Lincoln Street to the east and is built directly along the line of the street. The roof is a moderate gable covered in rolled metal roofing, and consists of two parts with the rear section to the north being slightly higher than that along the street front, in keeping with the slope of the landscape. The building is largely clad in white painted wood lap siding with yellow half-cove shingles in the gable end. The lower story of south-facing street façade is dedicated to storefront; with large vinyl trimmed plate glass fixed storefront windows centered on recessed aluminum doors with fixed single-light windows. The storefront is decorative in nature, with yellow-painted sign band and kick plate paneling and red and blue painted wood detailing and trim. Half-cove shingles cover the rectangular space directly above the door. The second story of the front façade is a false rectangular front, jutting through the gable to give a rectangular appearance more in keeping with the remaining streetscape. The west façade of the building, facing Barracks Street, is marked by a row of fixed plate glass windows over smaller awning windows. A triangular asphalt shingled awning runs directly above the storefront across the entire façade. The awning is broken by a pediment centered across the building, slightly offset from the main entrance. A secondary entrance on the extreme east of the building provides access to the second story. A brown and white metal sign is fixed to the upper reaches of the false front and reads “Old Harbor Books.”

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

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

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

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

209 Lincoln Street, Homeport Eatery (SIT-00981)

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

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

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215 Lincoln Street, Sitka Bazaar (SIT-00982)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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one-to-three stories specified by the primary features, the building when viewed along the streetscape is in keeping with the surrounding built environment.

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

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

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

Non-Contributing Properties

2 Lincoln Street, Cable House (SIT-00212)

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

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

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

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

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

101 Lincoln Street, Castle Hill (SIT-00002)

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

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

124 Lincoln Street, Brenner Building (SIT-00968)

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

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

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

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

130 Lincoln Street is not considered to be a contributing property to the Sitka Historic Business District. Constructed in 1974, well outside the period of significance, it has a modern appearance and smaller massing than the contributing

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structures to the district. It does not have a parapet over the awning, giving it a stubby feel, no storefront display, and only half of the building is covered by an awning.

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

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

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

236 Lincoln Street, Franklin Building (SIT-00974)

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

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

329 Harbor Drive, Troutte Center (SIT-00977)

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

The Troutte Center Building is not considered to be a contributing building to the Sitka Historic Business District. It was constructed outside the period of significance (1967) and has undergone extensive renovation in recent years. While it contains several of the necessary features, the massing of the building and necessary features is such that it does not convey visual continuity with the rest of the historic district.

197 Katlian Avenue, Totem Square (SIT-00046)

Totem Square, located at the northwest end of Lincoln Street, is an open square park. It contains a totem pole in the center of the open landscaped grass with interpretive signage detailing the history of Sitka and the totem iconography. It is

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bordered to the east by a paved parking area that opens onto Katlian Ave, to the south by Lincoln Street, and to the west by a stone wall protecting the park and sidewalk from Sitka Harbor just beyond.

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

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

The Sitka Pioneer's Home is a wide U-shaped three-story reinforced concrete Mission Revival building constructed on the north side of Lincoln Street to the east of the junction with Katlian Street. It was constructed in 1934 for the purpose of housing Alaska's aging pioneers. It was constructed with a Spanish quarry tile roof with copper flashing, cupolas, detailing, and dormers with six-over-six sash windows. It also has a full basement and attic over a poured concrete foundation. Fenestration consists of even rows of one-over-one metal sash windows in all stories. An entrance vestibule topped by a metal-railed patio and containing six-over-nine double-hung wood sash windows emphasizes the main entrance, set in the center of the building and facing out onto Totem Square. The entrance is recessed within this vestibule and has paired metal-framed eight-light glass doors with sidelights and transom. Faux corbeling at the roofline consists of a row of small concrete arches. The building is situated near the center of the property, allowing for a large landscaped front lawn, and several outbuildings including a nurse's home, administrator's wing, and parking. A large statue, "The Prospector," was added to the front lawn area in 1949. The Sitka Pioneer's Home was listed on the NRHP in 1979 for its significance as the first facility constructed in Alaska to provide housing for the territory's aging pioneer population. The sponsoring pension program was the first of its kind to be implemented in the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

337 Lincoln Street, Moose Lodge (SIT-00987)

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

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

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Community Planning/Development

Period of Significance

1937-1966

Significant Dates

1937-1966

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder****Period of Significance (justification)**

A majority of the buildings were constructed during the buildup of Alaska for militaristic defenses leading into World War II. This led to an increase in development of the Lincoln Street commercial district and was a direct result of the creation of the Naval Air Station located at Japonski Island, adjacent to Sitka. The construction of these buildings followed a form common to commercial buildings during the mid- 20th century and remains in evidence today. The period of significance is from 1937 until 1966.

Areas of Significance – Commerce, Community Development and Planning

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) – N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

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

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

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

In 1937, with hostilities looming due to WWII, the US government recognized the strategic position of Sitka for defense purposes. In 1937, the US Navy “designated its old reservation on Japonski Island as the Naval Seaplane Base, Sitka.” Soon after, in February of 1938, it was designated the Fleet Air Base. By September 1939, the facility had been designated a Naval Air Station leading to massive construction efforts in and around Sitka. Contractors alone brought in nearly 1,700 laborers, a number that was more than the estimated population of Sitka at that time. Soon after, personnel from the US Army and Navy arrived to staff the facility. Throughout World War II, troops stationed at Japonski Island provided an economic boom for the town of Sitka. The population influx brought about by the military buildup contributed to an increase in construction and commercial activity in Sitka’s downtown business district along Lincoln Street. A large majority of the commercial buildings located both to the east and west of the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel were built during the 1940s.

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

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

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Baranof Island, on which Sitka is located in the Alaska Southeast, was inhabited by the Tlingit Indians prior to discovery by Euro-Americans. One of three native groups to reside in the Southeast coastal area, the Tlingit lived in established villages spread throughout the region. They originally made contact with Russians in 1741 and began trading with

Europeans beginning in the 1770s. Rich in fur-bearing sea mammals, the area was identified as ideal for a permanent settlement by the Russians in the 1790s, and an agreement was made in 1797 between Russian Alexander Baranov and the Tlingit for a parcel of land for the location of a settlement. The settlement of New Archangel was soon established. New Archangel, established at its present location by the Russians in the early decades of the 19th century, served as the Russian capital from 1808 to 1867 and was the headquarters for the Russian American Company. Later renamed Sitka, it quickly became the largest Russian settlement in Alaska. The Russian Orthodox Church was headquartered at the Russian Bishop's House site, serving as the cultural and educational center for the ROC in Alaska until the mid-twentieth century. Masses were celebrated at the Cathedral of Saint Michael the Archangel in the center of Lincoln Street. Photographs and maps made at the time of transition to US ownership in 1867 show the stretch between Castle Hill in the west and the cathedral in the east as a busy thoroughfare, containing the main governmental, commercial, and religious buildings in Sitka.

As the largest Euroamerican settlement in Alaska at the time, Sitka became the territorial capital of American Alaska in 1867 under military jurisdiction and would remain so until 1906, with the emergence of Juneau as a major population center due to prolific gold mining activities. The population of Sitka initially suffered from the exodus of Russian citizens following the sale of Alaska. During the 1870s, however, there was a slow buildup of population within Southeast Alaska. Most of these newcomers were prospectors or miners, filtering up from the placer mines in the Cassiar Mountains of British Columbia. This period also saw the establishment of the fishing and canning industry throughout the Southeast, although the industry did not experience its major growth until after the turn of the century. In 1870, the Alaska Commercial Company (ACC) was formed from the remnants of the RAC, and would continue prove active across the territory in fur, fishing, and trading businesses. With primary management of the ACC located in Sitka, it was an efficient organization, and powerful. "The ACC alone possessed the capital to build and maintain the ships needed to bring labor and supplies to the different parts of the vast territory." In addition, gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered near Sitka. The discovery of abundant quantities of placer gold in the Juneau region in 1880 served to divert miners and prospectors from the Sitka area. By 1890, Juneau had become a settlement of more than 1,250 individuals, shifting the economic focus in the region away from Sitka. Sitka remained the center of territorial governance, however, first for the Army until 1877 and then for the Navy beginning in 1879. By that time, Sitka only contained 360 residents.

Despite the low population settled in Sitka, there remained a large Tlingit population. During the 1880s, there was increasing interest in the area by missionaries hoping to convert and educate the Native population of the area. Reverend Sheldon Jackson, a Presbyterian minister with experience along the northwest coast of the United States, arrived in Sitka in 1882 and established a missionary school in the abandoned Russian barracks. The Sheldon Jackson School grew quickly, aided by the transfer of students from Wrangell, Alaska following the burning of the school in that nearby town. An educational and trade school in addition to missionary activities, the school later became known as the Sheldon Jackson College and is currently listed as a National Historic Landmark. A museum founded by Jackson served to showcase disappearing artifacts of the Alaska Natives he taught. In addition to the Sheldon Jackson School, Sitka held two publically funded schools by 1888. The schools were racially segregated, with a school for white children located in the old Russian hospital on East Lincoln Street and a second school for Native children located near the entrance to the Native village near what is now Katlian Street. The timber and milling industry also began to take shape during this time, with the construction of the first sawmill by Sheldon Jackson in 1882, which burned in 1940. The presence of milled lumber in plentiful supply would lead to a small shipbuilding industry by 1900. From 1900 to 1960 more than 100 vessels larger than 32 feet in length were built in Sitka. At its peak, Sitka had eight boat shops, with many builders being of Native Alaskan decent. Many local fishermen built their own wooden boats, and local schools, such as the Sheldon Jackson School and the local BIA school, provided instruction on how to build wooden boats. Boat building began to dwindle during World War I; however, Sitka remained a boat-working center, with operations focusing more on repair than building.

During the early 1900s, there was an increased interest in tourism throughout Alaska. Viewed and billed as an adventure vacation, guidebooks began to appear that offered adventurous tourists advice on how to get to Alaska, where to visit, and what to see. Sitka features prominently in these guidebooks, as a port stop for steamers up from Seattle as well as a destination in itself. In 1910, one guide advertised nearly daily service to Southeast Alaska by ships from Seattle and Vancouver. The population of Sitka had grown to 1,175 residents by 1920, and by 1939 the number nearly topped 2,000. The community was largely self-sufficient yet still relied on a certain amount of tourism-generated income. Commercial business owners planned for expected summer tourism numbers. Commercial cruise lines were continuing to add to their schedules in response to interest right up until the outbreak of World War II. In 1940, the Sitka Sentinel reported that "this is another indication that the Territory will see this year's greatest tourist movement in history."

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

Japonski Island through the course of World War II. With the population explosion resulting from the establishment of the air base on Japonski Island, building construction became a leading industry for Sitka. Housing was in short supply and many outdated commercial buildings were in need of being replaced. Beginning in full force in 1940, more construction projects were undertaken within Sitka than ever before. The school-age population of Sitka continued to increase, as much as 50% in any given year, leading to pleas for federal aid in construction of a school with facilities capable of handling the rising number of students. Complete with beautiful landscape and historic background, Sitka prided itself on having a bright commercial future within the Southeast.

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

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

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

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☒ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☒ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☒ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☒ Local government
☒ University
☐ Other
 Name of repository: Sitka Historical Society; University of Alaska

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

(do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	8V	479405	6322952	3	8V	479770	6323133
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	8V	479501	6322823	4	8V	479813	6323098
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of the Sitka Historic Business District is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Sitka Historic Business District Map." Boundaries include the portion of Lincoln Street from its western terminus, east to its junction with Lake Street; it is bound on the east and west by civic and governmental buildings, a residential neighborhood to the north, and the waterfront/marina area to the south.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries selected for this historic district are based on building locations in relation to Lincoln Street (the long-term main commercial street in Sitka), the concentration of buildings from the period of significance, the visual continuity represented by these contributing buildings, and their unified use. Buildings to the east and west do not represent the necessary uses or contributing features to be included in a historic commercial district, and those to the north and south do not front onto Lincoln Street.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Casey Woster, Architectural Historian
 organization True North Sustainable Development Solutions date September 30, 2014
 street & number P.O. Box 874135 telephone _____
 city or town Wasilla state Alaska zip code 99687-4135
 e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Sitka Historic Business District (AHR# SIT-00988)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/14/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Sitka from the water, sound area (P1090960)

1 of 40.

Name of Property: Sitka Historic Business District (AHR# SIT-00988)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Streetscape of west Lincoln Street commercial district, view to the east-northeast (P1100107)

2 of 40.

Name of Property: Sitka Historic Business District (AHRS# SIT-00988)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Streetscape view west (P1100117)

3 of 40.

Name of Property: Sitka Historic Business District (AHRS# SIT-00988)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Streetscape view east (IMG_3458)

4 of 40.

Name of Property: Sitka Historic Business District (AHRS# SIT-00988)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Streetscape view to west (IMG_3472)

5 of 40.

Name of Property: Sitka Historic Business District (AHRS# SIT-00988)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Streetscape view to east (IMG_3521)

6 of 40.

Name of Property: Sitka Historic Business District (AHRS# SIT-00988)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Streetscape view to west (IMG_3547)

7 of 40.

Name of Property: Sitka Historic Business District (AHRS# SIT-00988)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Streetscape view west from the Cathedral of St. Michael the Archangel (IMG_3583)

8 of 40.

Name of Property: Sitka Historic Business District (AHRS# SIT-00988)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Map of the Sitka Historic Business District, SIT-00988 (Sitka Historic Business District Map)

9 of 40.

Name of Property: 2 Lincoln Street, Cable House and Station (AHRS# SIT-212)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of the Sitka Cable House and Station (#1) (P1100092)

10 of 40.

Name of Property: 100 Lincoln Street, Sitka Post Office and Court House (AHRS# SIT-313)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of the Sitka Post Office and Court House (#2) (P1100099)

11 of 40.

Name of Property: 101 Lincoln Street, Castle Hill (AHRS# SIT-2)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of Castle Hill (#3) (IMG_3656)

12 of 40.

Name of Property: 106 Lincoln Street, Harry Race Building (SIT-00965)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 106 Lincoln Street (#4) (P1100122)

13 of 40.

Name of Property: 108 Lincoln Street, Fur Gallery (SIT-00966)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 108 Lincoln Street (#5) (P1100126)

14 of 40.

Name of Property: 118 Lincoln Street, Sitka Hotel (SIT-00967)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 118 Lincoln Street, Sitka Hotel (#6) (P1100136)

15 of 40.

Name of Property: 124 Lincoln Street, Brenner's (SIT-00968)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 124 Lincoln Street (#7) (P1100142)

16 of 40.

Name of Property: 130 Lincoln Street, Ernie's (SIT-00969)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 130 Lincoln Street (#8) (P1100150)

17 of 40.

Name of Property: 132 Lincoln Street, Random House(SIT-00970)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 132 Lincoln Street (#9) (P1100156)

18 of 40.

Name of Property: 200 Lincoln Street, The Cellar (SIT-00971)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 200 Lincoln Street (#10) (IMG_3449)

19 of 40.

Name of Property: 206 Lincoln Street, Russian American Company Building 29 (SIT-00013)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 206 Lincoln Street, Russian American Company Building 29 (#11) (IMG_3471)

20 of 40.

Name of Property: 208 Lincoln Street, Russell's (SIT-00972)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 208 Lincoln Street (#12) (IMG_3473)

21 of 40.

Name of Property: 214 Lincoln Street, Ben Franklin Building (SIT-00973)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 214 Lincoln Street (#13) (IMG_3479)

22 of 40.

Name of Property: 224 Lincoln Street, Sitka Lutheran Church (SIT-00004)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 224 Lincoln Street (#14) (IMG_3484)

23 of 40.

Name of Property: 236 Lincoln Street, Franklin Buliding (SIT-00974)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 236 Lincoln Street (#15) (IMG_3491)

24 of 40.

Name of Property: 322 Lincoln Street (SIT-00975)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 322 Lincoln Street (#16) (IMG_3517)

25 of 40.

Name of Property: 328 Lincoln Street, Columbia Bar (SIT-00976)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 328 Lincoln Street (#17) (IMG_3526)

26 of 40.

Name of Property: 329 Lincoln Street, Troutte Center (SIT-00977)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 329 Lincoln Street (#18) (IMG_3530)

27 of 40.

Name of Property: 334 Lincoln Street, US Post Office (SIT-00978)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 329 Lincoln Street (#19) (IMG_3539)

28 of 40.

Name of Property: 197 Katlian Avenue, Totem Square (SIT-00046)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 197 Katlian Avenue (#20) (P1100100)

29 of 40.

Name of Property: 120 Katlian Avenue, Pioneers Home (SIT-00097)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 120 Katlian Avenue (#21) (P1100113)

30 of 40.

Name of Property: 201 Lincoln Street, Old Harbor Books and Coffee (SIT-00979)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 120 Katlian Avenue (#22) (IMG_3549)

31 of 40.

Name of Property: 203 Lincoln Street, Sitka Outlet Store (SIT-00980)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 120 Katlian Avenue (#23) (IMG_3557)

32 of 40.

Name of Property: 209 Lincoln Street, Homeport Eatery (SIT-00981)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 209 Lincoln Street (#24) (IMG_3567)

33 of 40.

Name of Property: 215 Lincoln Street, Sitka Bazaar (SIT-00982)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 209 Lincoln Street, Sitka Bazaar (#25) (IMG_3572)

34 of 40.

Name of Property: 221 Lincoln Street, St. Michael's Store (SIT-00982)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 221 Lincoln Street (#26) (IMG_3578)

35 of 40.

Name of Property: 237 Lincoln Street, Cathedral Arms Apartments (SIT-00982)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 237 Lincoln Street (#27) (IMG_3601)

36 of 40.

Name of Property: 239 Lincoln Street, St. Michael's Cathedral (SIT-00010)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 239 Lincoln Street (#28) (IMG_3587)

37 of 40.

Name of Property: 321 Lincoln Street, Service Transfer Building (SIT-00985)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 321 Lincoln Street (#29) (IMG_3622)

38 of 40.

Name of Property: 331 Lincoln Street, Coliseum Theater (SIT-00986)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 331 Lincoln Street (#30) (IMG_3629)

39 of 40.

Name of Property: 331 Lincoln Street, Moose Lodge (SIT-00987)

City or Vicinity: Sitka

County: Sitka

State: Alaska

Photographer: Amy Ramirez

Date Photographed: 1/15/14

Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 337 Lincoln Street (#31) (IMG_3638)

40 of 40.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

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