

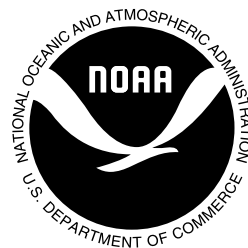
St. Paul Island Guide to Historical Resources, 1867–1984

Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Volume 1

John A. Lindsay, Karla Sclater, Robin Maberry,
David B. Winandy, Betty A. Lindsay
National Marine Fisheries Service
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910

NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-F/SPO-122
August 2012



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

John E. Bryson, Secretary

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Jane Lubchenco, Ph.D., Administrator

National Marine Fisheries Service
Samuel D. Rauch, Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries

Government Printing Office, Washington, DC

Recommended citation:

Lindsay, J.A., K. Sclater, R. Maberry, D.B. Winandy, and B.A. Lindsay. 2012. St. Paul Island Guide to Historical Resources, 1867–1984: Seal Island National Historic Landmark District, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Vol. 1. U.S. Dep. of Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-F/SPO-122, (Washington, DC: GPO), 472 p.

Limited Edition printing—35 case bound copies

Online at:

<http://spo.nmfs.noaa.gov/tm/>

CONTENTS

Volume 1

| | |
|--|-----|
| <i>Preface</i> | 5 |
| <i>The Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District</i> | 7 |
| <i>Historical Review of Construction on the Seal Islands</i> | 17 |
| Anecdotal Photographs..... | 33 |
| <i>St. Paul Island Narrative Review of Historical Resources</i> | 35 |
| <i>Historical Maps and Photographs of St. Paul Village</i> | 61 |
| <i>St. Paul Archaeological Sites</i> | 97 |
| Historical Artifacts..... | 104 |
| <i>Rookeries and Catwalks</i> | 109 |
| General Rookery Photographs..... | 112 |
| Pribilof Island Charts Surveyed and Drawn by Henry W. Elliot, 1872–1874; 1890..... | 115 |
| Rookery Maps Surveyed by Joseph Stanley-Brown, 1891..... | 132 |
| Rookery Maps, Charles H. Townsend..... | 137 |
| Rookery Charts Revised by Frederic A. Lucas and George A. Clark, 1897..... | 142 |
| Rookery Charts Surveyed by Will Ward Duffield and party, 1897..... | 143 |
| Rookery and Hauling Grounds Photographs, Harry Dennison Chichester..... | 155 |
| Catwalks..... | 159 |
| <i>Historical maps and charts of the Pribilof Islands and Bering Sea</i> | 165 |
| U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1892..... | 174 |
| Seal Migration Charts, Henry W. Elliott..... | 186 |
| Chart of Pelagic Sealing Vessels..... | 188 |
| USS <i>Albatross</i> Track Charts of Vessels and Seal Herds..... | 190 |
| USR <i>Cutter Bear</i> Track Charts of Vessels and Seal Herds..... | 196 |
| USR <i>Steamer Corwin</i> Track Charts of Vessels and Seal Herds..... | 199 |
| USS <i>Marion</i> Track Charts of Vessels and Seal Herds..... | 203 |
| U.S. Naval Forces Track Charts of Vessels and Seal Herds..... | 204 |
| USR <i>Steamer Rush</i> , Track Charts of Vessels and Seal Herds..... | 208 |
| <i>Churches</i> | 209 |
| The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul..... | 211 |
| Priest’s House and Greenhouse..... | 229 |
| Church School..... | 231 |
| Assembly of God Church..... | 233 |
| Assembly of God Parsonage..... | 235 |
| Cemeteries, Graveyards, and Gravesites..... | 237 |
| <i>Community Buildings</i> | 245 |
| Bath house..... | 247 |
| Carpenter Shop..... | 248 |
| Ice House..... | 249 |
| Water System..... | 253 |
| Pump House at Stony Lake..... | 259 |
| Tide Clock..... | 259 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Laundry Building Site..... | 260 |
| Recreation Hall..... | 262 |
| Theater..... | 267 |
| Barabaras Site..... | 269 |
| Barabaras: Historical Photos and Drawings..... | 273 |
| Various Community Buildings..... | 276 |
| <i>Aleut Laborer Housing</i> | 277 |
| Aleut Laborer Houses..... | 278 |
| <i>Government Employee Housing</i> | 439 |
| Employee’s Cottage/Teacher House 101..... | 441 |
| Employee’s Cottage/Teacher House 102..... | 452 |
| Employee’s Cottage/Teacher House 103..... | 456 |
| House 113..... | 458 |
| House 112..... | 460 |
| Duplex 108/109..... | 464 |
| <i>Illustration Credits</i> | 467 |
| <i>Selected Bibliography</i> | 469 |

Volume 2

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>Preface</i> | 477 |
| <i>The Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District</i> | 479 |
| <i>Historical Review of Construction on the Seal Islands</i> | 489 |
| Anecdotal Photographs..... | 505 |
| <i>St. Paul Island Narrative Review of Historical Resources</i> | 507 |
| <i>Noncontributing Houses</i> | 533 |
| Ellerman Heights..... | 535 |
| Log House..... | 538 |
| Frame House..... | 538 |
| Various Views and Blueprints of Houses..... | 539 |
| <i>Administrative and Staff Buildings</i> | 555 |
| Company House/King Eider Hotel..... | 557 |
| Fisheries Office..... | 567 |
| Government House..... | 570 |
| Greenhouse..... | 580 |
| Physician’s House/Dispensary and Hospital..... | 581 |
| Manager’s House/House 115..... | 589 |
| National Marine Fisheries Service Buildings..... | 594 |
| St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School Building..... | 600 |
| Construction of St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School Buildings..... | 601 |
| Former Store/School District Office..... | 607 |
| Two-Car Garage..... | 609 |
| Various Administrative and Staff Buildings..... | 610 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Industrial and Commercial Buildings..... | 613 |
| Alaska Dormitory..... | 615 |
| Aleutian Bunkhouse..... | 621 |
| Anderson Building..... | 625 |
| ATCO Trailer Camp..... | 627 |
| Boatyard..... | 629 |
| By-Products Plant..... | 630 |
| Cascade Warehouse..... | 650 |
| Civic Center..... | 652 |
| Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory..... | 653 |
| Store Construction..... | 661 |
| Equipment Garage/Municipal Garage Site..... | 667 |
| Equipment Garage/Halibut Plant..... | 671 |
| Fish Plant/Trident Building..... | 673 |
| Five-Car Garage..... | 674 |
| Fouke Bunkhouse..... | 677 |
| Fox Houses..... | 680 |
| Gas Station..... | 684 |
| Community Garage..... | 685 |
| Machine Shop..... | 686 |
| Point Warehouses..... | 690 |
| Receiving Warehouse..... | 692 |
| Saltwater Wells and Pump Houses..... | 693 |
| Sealing Plant..... | 703 |
| Sealing Plant Wash House..... | 704 |
| Wash House A/Blubber Shop..... | 711 |
| Brine Shed (Shop)/Brine House..... | 716 |
| Salthouse B/Kench House..... | 718 |
| Salthouse A/Boxing/Barreling Shed Site..... | 723 |
| Manual of Skin Curing Operation..... | 747 |
| Six-Car Garage..... | 764 |
| Various Industrial and Commercial Buildings..... | 766 |
| Shed..... | 769 |
| Small Frame Structure..... | 770 |
| Additional Buildings and Resources..... | 773 |
| Army Structures (World War II)..... | 775 |
| Other Greenhouses..... | 777 |
| Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen..... | 779 |
| Paint Shop Site..... | 783 |
| Power Plant..... | 785 |
| Northeast Point Historical Resources..... | 789 |
| Webster House..... | 795 |
| Aleut Bunkhouse at Northeast Point..... | 799 |
| Watchhouses..... | 802 |
| Weather Stations..... | 804 |
| Smokehouses..... | 806 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Naval Radio Station Complex..... | 809 |
| Naval Radio Station, General Photos..... | 813 |
| Naval Radio Station Tramway..... | 817 |
| Naval Radio Station, E-Shop..... | 819 |
| House 105..... | 827 |
| Naval Radio Antenna Pedestals..... | 829 |
| Radio Station Building—Quarters R1A..... | 832 |
| Duplex 106/107..... | 833 |
| Radio Station Building—Quarters R14..... | 839 |
| Shingle Shed (formerly coal shed)..... | 841 |
| Naval Tennis Court..... | 846 |
| Naval Windmill Wells..... | 848 |

PREFACE

The Pribilof Islands, a five-island archipelago known more descriptively as the Seal Islands, are the historic breeding grounds of the world's largest population of northern fur seals (*Callorhinus ursinus*). The islands have a complex history beginning in 1786 with their discovery by Russian fur traders and continuing today with an enterprising Unangan (Aleut) community.

During the period 1870–1984, the United States government operated and improved upon a commercial sealing industry that had been initiated during the Russian period (1786–1867). The government's sealing industry dominated much of the islands' activities and exerted pressure on traditional Native culture and economics in a somewhat vain attempt to westernize the community. The industry collapsed in the mid 1980's, soon after the government withdrew from its administration of the two inhabited islands, St. Paul and St. George. While several federal agencies administered the Seal Islands, the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) was the last managing agency of St. Paul and St. George islands.

In 1964, the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service (NPS) recognized St. Paul and St. George islands as a National Historic Landmark. Then, in 1988 the islands became a National Historic Landmark District (NHL), a subject discussed more fully in an introductory chapter.

Beginning in the 1960's, the federal government took steps to transfer the Pribilofs to the resident Native Aleuts. By the 1980's, decisions were made to restore the islands' environmental integrity which had been compromised by seal-industry practices; restoration ensued before and after land transfers, depending upon individual case circumstances. NOAA's Pribilof Project Office commenced environmental restoration activities in earnest on the Seal Islands in 1999. Activities included landfill closures, debris removal, several historic building demolitions and renovations, and cleaning petroleum contaminated soil and groundwater at more than 100 sites. NOAA completed restoration under state of Alaska oversight in 2008.

Because areas of St. Paul and St. George islands lie within a NHL, a Registered National Historic Landmark, NOAA consulted with the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in accord with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The Council deferred to the Alaska (State) Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in the Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology. The SHPO determined that: 1) environmental restoration and 2) transfer of public lands and buildings outside the public domain, represented adverse impacts to the Seal Islands NHL. Accordingly, in September 2006, NOAA entered into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with the SHPO to mitigate the adverse impacts to the NHL. In 2010, NOAA completed its obligations stipulated by the MOA. However, in the spirit of Presidential Executive Order 13287, *Preserve America*, and NOAA's *Preserve America Initiative*, the agency continued compiling and disseminating historical information. The publication of the *Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District, Pribilof Islands, Alaska: Guide to Historical Resources 1867–1984 of St. Paul Island* (book) is one example of NOAA's continued efforts towards historical preservation of the Seal Islands Historic District.

This book examines the Seal Islands' history by tracing the historical resources on St. Paul Island, particularly those identified within the NHL. Historical emphasis is on the time period between the Pribilof Islands accession into the United States (1867) and the end of commercial fur-sealing on the islands (1984). This time period highlights some of the ways Aleuts, Russians, the U.S. government, and U.S. businesses influenced the socio-economic development of the islands. While this book focuses on

St. Paul Island, it includes an overview of historical resources on St. George Island; a similar book spotlighting St. George Island will be completed if time and funding allow.

This book includes some of the materials submitted to and accepted by the SHPO and the NPS, such as the Alaska Historic Resources Survey (AHRS) and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) forms, respectively. The AHRS and HABS forms in this book are presented in book format, rather than the original submission format, and have been updated to reflect new information and corrections. NOAA did not submit photographs with the AHRS forms sent to the SHPO, nor the HABS forms sent to NPS; however, photographs complement AHRS and HABS forms here. Photos include those taken during an AHRS site visit in 2007, as well as images taken at earlier times found in various collections. In 2004, NOAA contracted with NPS to produce large format (5 x 7 inches) photographs and measured drawings (House #59, Teacher's House 103 [aka "Teacher's House D"], and Government House) of contributing resources and some noncontributing resources, according to HABS standards, such as Webster House, remaining on St. Paul Island. Many of the approximately 120 5 x 7 photographs and four measured drawings, now in the Library of Congress (http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?hh:16:./temp/~ammem_n149:), are reproduced in this book and accompany the relevant resource. Since 2004, additional images of some of the subjects studied by NPS offered perspectives similar to those in the Library of Congress HABS photograph collection, although on a smaller scale (35 mm, 6 cm x 7 cm, and in digital formats). Some of these are included herein.

In 2010, NOAA submitted updated versions of the NHL nomination form's Sections 7 and 8 with its submission of HABS forms, as requested by NPS, Anchorage, through the MOA with the SHPO. In this book, these sections have been reorganized and altered to better fit the context of the book under the chapter heading "Historical Review of Construction on the Seal Islands." This chapter is followed by a narrative review of historical resources on St. Paul Island. The narrative sections align closely to the resources designated by the AHRS and HABS forms. The remainder of the book presents a photo gallery with hundreds of historical photographs of noncontributing resources (principally buildings) including many not represented by AHRS or HABS forms, thus providing a more comprehensive illustration of the island's historical context. Many photographs were cropped or modified from their original formats for presentation and clarity; some photographs exist only as small electronic images and could not be enlarged to a higher level or improved in quality.

This 11 x 15 book format has been selected to enhance the display of maps, photographs, etc. for better viewing of important details. The photographs, maps, charts, and illustrations included in the book are usually arranged chronologically; oldest to most recent. [The terms "map" and "chart" were applied variously by surveyors and publishers over the years. The authors, in their own narrative, have attempted to restrict the term "chart" to graphic displays of land-sea areas used for navigation that include depth soundings, and latitude and longitude in degrees, minutes, and seconds. The term "map" is similarly depicted but lacks precise navigational attributes.] In cases where multiple images are associated with one contributing or noncontributing resource, the most recent photograph(s) appears first with subsequent photographs presented from the oldest to the most recent. The majority of maps, charts, and figures are unnumbered, excepting for those in the introductory sections and those in the section describing archaeological sites where an expanded narrative references specific maps and figures. Some photographs have been integrated with individual and relevant AHRS and/or HABS forms. The photos taken by the NPS in 1985 to support its nomination of The Seal Islands NHL are not readily available and did not accompany file copies of the 1986 nomination when this book was written. NPS staff graciously allowed NOAA to scan negatives to make positives for potential inclusion in this or other publications. Not all of the photos from the NPS 1985 collection are included in the book, as

some are either duplicates, poor quality, or represent unrecognizable structures or features. In 1989, NPS photographer Jet Lowe took and submitted numerous 5 x 7 photographs of St. Paul Island to the Library of Congress and many of these are reproduced herein; these photos are in addition to those taken by Jet Lowe in 2004.

A handful of photographs are undated, but we attempted to establish a date range using the photograph's context (e.g. clothing style, or whether or not a building of a known period is evident on a map or in a photograph of a known date) and place it in with other photographs of a comparable time period. Some sections, such as St. Paul Elementary School, include photographs of previous schoolhouses and the captions refer to these buildings as "former." However, "former" is not used in captions for the By-Products Plant that was demolished in 1988 because the demolition is discussed elsewhere and only one By-Products Plant existed on the island.

NOAA hopes this book serves not only to document the historical resources on St. Paul Island, but also to provide researchers and scholars with ample information with which to pursue study of the physical and cultural developments that have occurred over time. NOAA also hopes that this work will aid in the preservation of the cultural resources on the islands where currently no formal infrastructure is in place to preserve and protect the majority of the islands' cultural resources.

Special thanks to Tom Simon for his assistance with aerial photographs, Hoby Willis for his review of the introductory material, Gina Rapaport for her assistance in verifying photographic records, Phyllis Swetzof, Aquilina Lestenkof, Jacob Mercurief, and the many residents of St. Paul Island for their assistance in verifying historical information. Kristina Package is commended for her persistence in acquiring historical records. Special thanks to Bruce Parham and Diane Kodiak of the National Archives in Anchorage for their assistance in making Pribilof Island records available to the NOAA research team. Janet Clemmens, Steve Peterson, and Mark Schara of the National Park Service provided critical assistance in accessing records leading to the recognition of the Seal Islands as a National Historic Landmark and their assistance in conducting a Historic American Buildings Survey on St. Paul Island. Special thanks to Jo Antonson for her persistent encouragement leading to the completion of this book. Our deepest thanks to Kristina Worthington who exhibited patience, perseverance, and dedication in laying out this book. To all those that have contributed into making this book a success, we offer our most grateful thanks.

THE SEAL ISLANDS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT

The *Historic Sites Act of 1935, as amended (16 USC sec. 461-467)* in 1960, “declared that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.” The Act’s section 2(b) empowered the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service (NPS) to “Make a survey of historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.”¹ Further, the Act provided “A certificate of registration and a bronze commemorative plaque would be provided to the property owner upon designation of the Landmark.”² In 1961, the NPS proposed the Fur Seal Islands “for evaluation as possessing exceptional value” and followed it with a National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings (Figure 1).³

Early in 1962, the NPS proposed the Seal Islands be placed “in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks” (Figure 2).⁴ On June 13, 1962, the islands became one of fifteen Alaska sites eligible (emphasis added) for the *Registry of National Landmarks*.⁵

In 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) superseded the Historic Preservation Act of 1935. NHPA Section 461 “declared that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States” (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Sec. 65.1 (a)). Designated by the Secretary of the Interior and administered by the National Park Service, National Historic Landmarks (NHL) are “nationally

significant properties that illustrate or commemorate the history and prehistory of the United States” (36 CFR Sec. 65.1).⁶ A National Historic Landmark District (NHLD) is “a geographically definable area, urban or rural, that possesses a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history” (36 CFR Sec. 65.3 (e)).⁷ As provided in the Historic Sites Act of 1935, NHPA Section 65.1 (b)(1) empowered the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service “To make a survey of historic and archaeological sites, buildings and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.”⁸

The 1961 National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings of the Fur Seal Island Rookeries conducted by Charles Snell was revised on July 2, 1965 (Figure 3). On March 1, 1966, Samuel Hutchinson, Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, submitted an application to register the Fur Seal Rookeries as a National Historic Landmark (Figures 4a-c); soon afterwards, the Fur Seal Rookeries became a registered NHL (Figures 5a-b). In September of that year, the National Park Service presented a certificate and bronze plaque to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries representative C. Howard Baltzo, Program Director, Marine Mammal Resources, commemorating the *Fur Seal Rookeries of the Pribilof Islands of Alaska* as a Registered National Historic Landmark.⁹ The plaque with the embossed date 1964 was installed on a rock on the plain above Lukanin Rookery, St. Paul Island (Figures 6a-d).¹⁰ By the year 2007, the plaque had disappeared from the rock; the National Park Service was unaware of the plaque’s disappearance.¹¹ The U.S. Department of Commerce with the approval of NPS in Anchorage provided a replacement plaque to the City of St. Paul in 2007 (Figure 7). No plaque was ever placed on St. George Island.

Following the withdrawal of federal administration of the Pribilof Islands in 1983 by NOAA’s, National Marine Fisheries Service,¹² the NPS determined a need to reassess the Fur Seal Rookeries NHL with a survey comparable to the one in 1961. In 1986, the NHL nomination process began anew. The updated National Register of Historic Places—Nomination Form (nomination) deemed the landmark designation “Fur Seal Rookeries” too narrow to reflect the rich history of the in fur-seal industry, the

1 Historic Sites Act of 1935 §207 Public Law No. 292, 74th Congress, Section 2 (b), <http://www.blm.gov/heritage/docum/histsite.pdf> (accessed July 29, 2011); and http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/FHPL_HistSites.pdf (accessed July 29, 2011).

2 http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/intro.htm (accessed July 29, 2011).

3 A National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings was conducted by Charles W. Snell on July 12, 1961, recording “Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands,” as the site name (Charles W. Snell, *Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings*, U.S. Dep. Inter., National Park Service (NPS), Jan. 22, 1962; National Park Service, “Alaska History”: 168–71 (National Survey Study, 1961).

4 Memorandum, Assistant Director, NPS, Jackson E. Price to Commissioner, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Apr. 16, 1962, Subject: Proposed Recognition of the Pribilof Islands Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska, in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks (National Park Service files, 240 W. 5th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501). The Historic Sites Act of 1935, as amended, makes no mention about a “Registry” or “Register,” but the “Sites Eligible for the Registry of National Landmarks,” U.S. Dep. Inter., NPS (Washington, DC: GPO, ca. 1965), states on page 1, “...the national Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings was activated in 1957 as part of the MISSION 66 program of the National Park Service. From this program has grown the Registered National Historic Landmark program...”

5 Edward A. Hummel, NPS, FWS Regional Director, Western Region to Regional Director, FWS, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (BCF), Subject: Recognition of the Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks; and Edward A. Hummel, NPS Regional Director, Western Region, to Superintendent, Sitka and Glacier Bay, Feb. 17, 1964, Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Sites eligible for Registry of National Historic Landmarks, Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands, Alaska (NPS files, 240 W. 5th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501).

“The Seal Islands, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form” presented in Sandra McDermott Faulkner, William S. Hanable and Robert L. S. Spude, *Russian America Theme, National Historic Landmarks*, U.S. Dep. Inter., NPS, Alaska Region, Anchorage, 1987: 6; *Russian America Theme* is also available at http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/intro.htm (accessed July 28, 2011). Faulkner et. al., 1987, erroneously states that the Pribilof Islands NHL was “designated” on June 13, 1962. The “Fur Seal Rookeries NHL” was not designated until ca. 1966 when Edward Hummel sent a memo on June 30, 1966 requesting the Superintendent of Mt. Rainier National Park, John A. Rutter present a certificate and plaque designating the Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska as a Registered National Historic Landmark (see memo at end of this chapter).

6 <http://www.achp.gov/docs/nhpa%202008-final.pdf> (accessed August 2, 2011).

7 <http://archnet.asu.edu/topical/crm/usdocs/36cfr65.html> (accessed August 2, 2011).

8 <http://archnet.asu.edu/topical/crm/usdocs/36cfr65.html> (accessed August 2, 2011).

9 Letter from Donald R. Johnson, Regional Director, FWS, BCF to John A. Rutter, Mount Rainier National Park, Oct. 5, 1966; and Memorandum John A. Rutter to Regional Director, Western Region [Donald R. Johnson], Subject: Landmark Presentation Ceremony for Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska, Oct. 7, 1966 (NPS files, 240 W. 5th Ave. Anchorage, AK 99501).

10 In researching National Park Service files (240 W. 5th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501), we did not find any documentation supporting official recognition of the “Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands” as a National Historic Landmark in 1964. Several NPS memoranda written in 1964 did express interest in registering the Seal Islands with landmark status. The following statement seems to explain the difficulty experienced in 1964: “Thanks to our personal contacts we have been able to register all but one of the eligible sites in Alaska as National Landmarks this summer. The exception is the Fur Seal Rookeries in the Pribilof Islands. Would you please contact Regional Director, [BCF] Harry Rietse [Rietze], at Juneau and inquire informally what objections, if any, they have to registering this site?” (Charles Snell to Superintendent, Sitka and Glacier Bay, Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Registration of Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, Aug. 19, 1964). Lacking other information, it appears NPS had intentions to register the Fur Seal Rookeries as an NHL in 1964, but the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries failed to accept the nomination until 1966, so regardless of late acceptance, NPS apparently applied the 1964 date on the plaque. We have not seen a copy of the “certificate” accompanying the plaque.

11 Telephone conversation with between John Lindsay and Janet Clemons, NPS Historian, Alaska Support Office, Anchorage, AK, 2008.

12 On Oct. 3, 1970, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries residing in the U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS, became the National Marine Fisheries Service within the U.S. Dep. Commer.. The administration of the Pribilof Islands continued with NMFS.

seals, and the people. The 1986 NHL nomination proposed: “The Seal Islands (Fur Seal Rookeries NHL), Pribilof Islands”¹³ using the following argument.

Seal Islands is the one name that has been consistently used from the days before discovery when tales were told about mythical fog shrouded islands in the Bering Sea, through the American period on both official documents and by such spokesmen as Henry Elliott, to an Academy Award winning Disney film in the 1950s. The present designation of Fur Seal Rookeries is too narrow to reflect the rich history of the industry, the seals, and the people. Seal Islands is the most historically consistent and the name which best reflects the character of the National Historic Landmark.¹⁴

The proposed title was accepted in 1988, and it was designated a National Historic Landmark District (NHLD). The historic landmark is variously referred to by the NPS as: The Seal Islands (Fur Seal Rookeries NHL), Pribilof Islands; Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District; and Seal Islands Historic District. The nomination expanded the list of landmarks on the islands, to include 106 contributing buildings, two contributing structures, twelve historic sites (rookeries), and nine archaeological sites already listed in the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS).¹⁵ The period of significance was 1786–1959, covering a time when there was a “consistent pattern of development, administrations, and concerns in the industry from [Russian] discovery to Alaska statehood.”¹⁶ Over the next two decades, many of the landmarks linked directly to the seal industry had been razed or altered leading some to suggest the Seal Islands NHLD integrity has been significantly degraded and an updated nomination would be appropriate.¹⁷

In accordance with the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between NOAA and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), NOAA’s Pribilof Project Office submitted updated AHRS forms, and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) forms to the SHPO and NPS, respectively, in 2010. Through the MOA, NPS had requested that NOAA prepare a historical narrative for potential application in an updated nomination of The Seal Islands NHLD comparable to requirements for Sections 7 (“Description”) and 8 (“Significance”) in the National Register of Historical Places Inventory—Nomination Form.¹⁸ In the submission, NOAA recommended extending the period of significance from 1959 to 1984 when commercial fur-sealing operations came to a close.¹⁹

As of 2011, the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District includes three non-contiguous units of land, two on St. Paul Island (Map 1) and one on St. George Island (Map 2), designated by the Secretary of the Interior and administered by the National Park Service. The district includes locations of archaeological resources, historic seal rookeries and killing grounds, settlement areas, seal industry related structures on St. Paul and St. George, and a single commercial processing structure on St. George. Many of the buildings nominated in 1986, have been razed or modified by the government and

private sector entities; significant modifications to most of the seal industries laborer homes also have negatively affected the NHLD historic integrity. Otter and Walrus islands, while not part of the Seal Islands NHLD, are included at the end of the book because of their historical relevance to this isolated archipelago.

13 Faulkner, “The Seal Islands”; and http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed August 5, 2011).

14 Faulkner, “The Seal Islands,” 24; and http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed August 5, 2011).

15 http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed August 5, 2011); <http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/AK/Aleutian+Islands/districts.html> (accessed August 5, 2011).

16 Faulkner, “The Seal Islands,” 3, http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 25, 2003). The website “The National Register of Historic Places” gives the period of significance as 1750–1949, <http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/AK/Aleutian+Islands/districts.html> (accessed August 5, 2011).

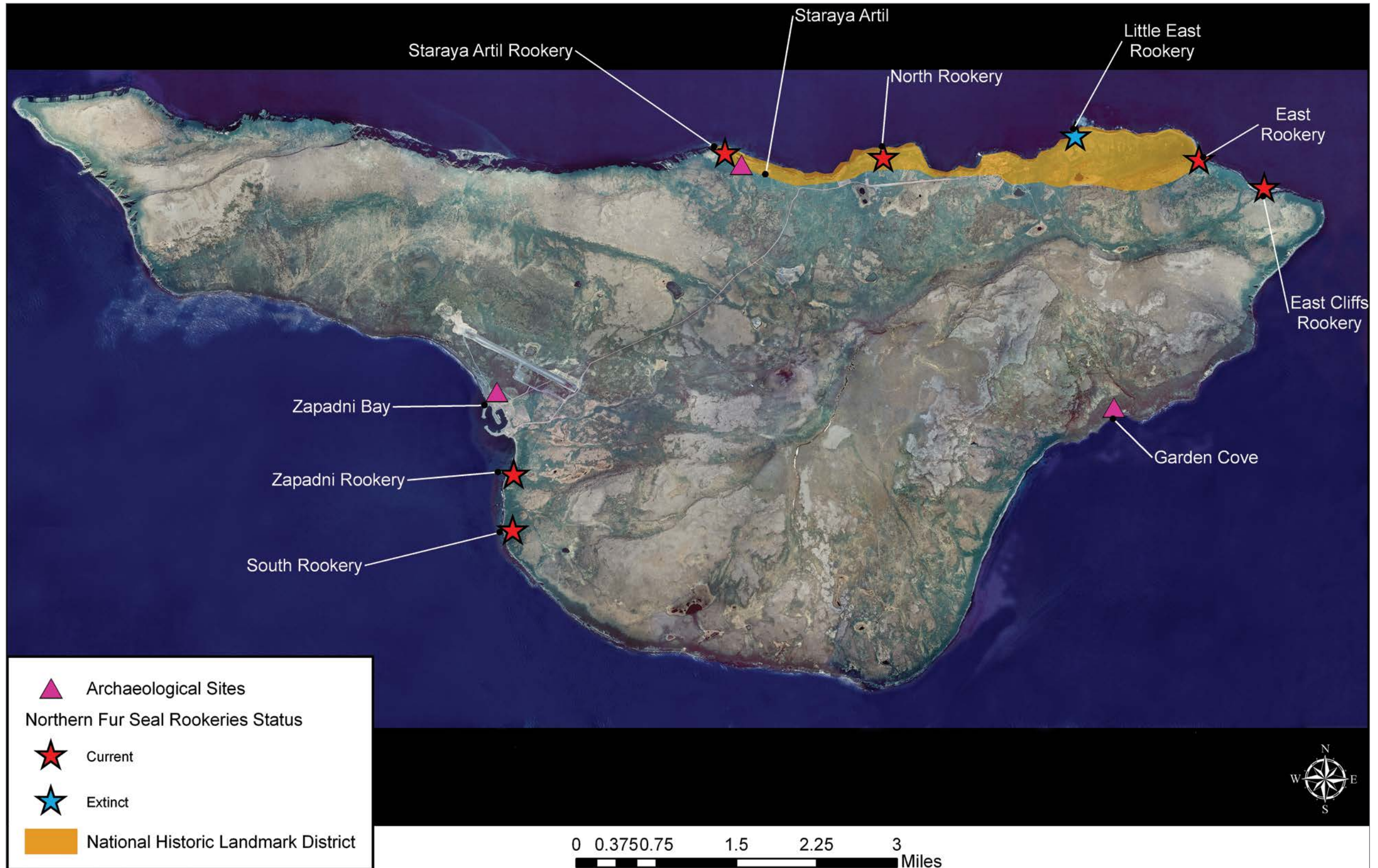
17 <http://www.nps.gov/akso/CR/AKRCultural/CulturalMain/2ndLevel/NHL/NHLSealIsland.htm> (accessed July, 28, 2011).

18 An example of the National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form can be found at <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/68000054.pdf> (accessed August 3, 2011).

19 For additional information regarding the 1984 cessation of commercial fur sealing see D.W. Veltre and M. J. Veltre, 1987. “The Northern Fur Seal: A Subsistence and Commercial Resource for the Aleuts of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands, Alaska.” *Eutdes/Inuit/Studies* 11(2): 51–72.



Map 1. Ikonos, photographer. 2001. Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District on St. Paul Island, Alaska, including Archaeological Sites and Fur-Seal Rookeries. Satellite image; Sites & Boundary Shapefiles. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: Geographic Information System Database.



Map 2: Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District on St. George Island, Alaska, including Archaeological Sites and Fur-Seal Rookeries. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: Geographic Information System Database, 2ft Aerial Photo, designations attributed June 2010.

Form 10-317 (Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

*sketch
Revised
July 2, 1965*


NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| 1. STATE <u>ALASKA</u> | 2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. <u>Theme XXI (Alaska)</u> | 4. APPROX. ACREAGE | |
| 3. NAME(S) OF SITE <u>Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands</u> | | | |
| 5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) <u>St. Paul Island, in Pribilof group, Bering Sea, latitude 57°10', longitude 170°15'</u> | | | |
| 6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) <u>U.S. Government (Commercial Fisheries of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of Int.</u> | | | |
| 7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant) <u>Location: St. Paul Island, the principal island of the Pribilof group is located in the Bering Sea, near latitude 57°10' and longitude 170°15' (item 6 above). During July and August St. Paul can be reached by special tourist flights on a scheduled airline operating from Anchorage. St. George Island, second largest island in the Pribilof group, and located 40 miles southeast of St. Paul, is normally inaccessible to visitors.</u> <u>Significance: The Pribilof Islands are the greatest single source of furs in the world, having produced some 6,000,000 seal skins valued at more than \$75,000,000 between 1786 and 1909. At the seal rookeries on these islands can be seen, in living form, the fur resource that lured to the ends of the world the Russian, British, French, Spanish and American fur hunters. With wealth based on furs, the fur traders dominated the destiny of Alaska from 1760 until 1897, when the great gold rushes of 1897-98 introduced the economic interest powerful enough and a population numerous enough to break the hold of the fur companies.</u> <u>The great seal herds of the Pribilof Islands are also of exceptional significance as an outstanding example of the application of the principles of conservation, as embodied in the Convention of July 7, 1911 for the protection of the Fur Seals of the North Pacific.</u> <u>On June 12, 1786 Gerassim Pribilof, sailing for the Lebedef-Lastochkin Company, discovered St. George Island. On June 29 of the following year he sighted an unknown island to the northwest, which he named St. Paul. These islands, which contained the great seal rookeries that soon became the heart of the Russian fur trade, were uninhabited by man when first discovered, but the Russians soon thereafter settled Aleuts on the islands for the purpose of hunting the seals.</u> | | | |
| <i>Revised 7/2/65 (cont'd)</i> | | | |
| 8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works) <u>Report of the Seal Islands of Alaska in Tenth Census (Washington, D.C., 1884), Vol. VIII; Henry W. Elliott, Our Arctic Province, Alaska and the Seal Islands (New York, 1887); C. M. Scammon, "Seal Islands of Alaska," Overland Monthly, V. (Oct., 1870), pp. 297-301; Samuel P. Johnston, Alaska Commercial Company, 1868-1940 (San Francisco, 1940), 20, 31.</u> <p style="text-align: right;">(cont'd, final page)</p> | | | |
| 9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.) <u>Map references: U.S.G.S. - Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1949 -- 1:250,000 scale.</u> <u>(2571, 2578, 2574)</u> | | | |
| 10. PHOTOGRAPHS* (3) ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. CONDITION <u>Good</u> | 12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) <u>Seal Rookery</u> | 13. DATE OF VISIT <u>July 12, 1961</u> |
| 14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) <u>Charles W. Snell</u> | | 15. TITLE <u>Historian</u> | 16. DATE <u>Jan. 22, 1962</u> |

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.
(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-74016-1

Figure 1. National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, Fur Seal Rookeries (first page), Jan. 22, 1962. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

*(1962) Mr. Tautz
Mr. R
Mr. McKeon*

APR 16 1962

IN REPLY REFER TO:
L58-CHA

Memorandum

To: Commissioner, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

From: *SS:STAN* Director, National Park Service

Subject: Proposed Recognition of the Pribilof Islands Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska, in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks

Law

Under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666) the National Park Service is responsible for making a survey of historic sites to determine which are of national significance. These sites are evaluated irrespective of ownership.

We call your attention to the study of Alaska History, a copy of which is enclosed. Among the sites proposed for evaluation as possessing exceptional value are the Fur Seal Rookeries of the Pribilof Islands (see study, pp. 168-171).

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments will review the Alaskan study at its meeting April 30-May 3. Since the Fur Seal Rookeries have been of considerable importance in the history of Alaska's development, we anticipate that the Board will probably recommend favorable evaluation, and therefore, Registered National Historic Landmark status.

Evaluation of the area as a Registered National Historic Landmark gives recognition to its historical associations but does not affect its present jurisdiction, management, or other related matters. Many sites under the custody of other federal agencies have been evaluated in the course of these studies.

In addition to the Alaska History study, we are enclosing a copy of our folder entitled "The Registry of National Historic Landmarks" which will give you further details of the program.

We are calling this matter to your attention in advance of the Board meeting so that you may be advised of the consideration the rookeries are being given.

No enclosures received at Seattle.

Assistant Director

Enclosures 2

Figure 2. Memorandum: Proposed Recognition of the Pribilof Islands Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska, in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks, April 16, 1962. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Form 10-317 (Rev. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Revised

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. STATE Alaska | 2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. XII (Alaska History) | 4. APPROX. ACREAGE Large Beach Areas |
| 3. NAME(S) OF SITE Fur Seal Rookeries | | |
| 5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) St. Paul Island, the principal island of the Pribilof group, is located in the Bering Sea, near latitude 57°10' and longitude 170° 15'. St. George Island, second largest island in the Pribilof group, is located 40 miles southeast of St. Paul. | | |
| 6. Ownership and Administration. United States Government; Commercial Fisheries of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. | | |
| 7. Importance and Description. <p>Since 1787 the greatest single source of furs in the world, the Pribilof Island rookeries still exhibit in living form the fur resources that lured Russian, British, French, Spanish, and American fur hunters from the 18th century down to the present. The existing flourishing seal herds serve as an outstanding example of the international application of conservation principles, as embodied in the Convention of July 7, 1911, for their protection.</p> <p>On June 12, 1786, Gerasim Pribilof, sailing for the Lebedef>Lastohkin Company, discovered St. George Island. On June 29 of the following year, he sighted an unknown island to the northwest, which he named St. Paul. These islands, which contained the great fur seal rookeries that soon became the heart of the Russian fur trade, were uninhabited by man when first discovered, but the Russians soon settled Aleuts on the islands for the purpose of hunting the seals.</p> <p>In June of each year the fur seals (<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>) come to the rocky beaches of the Pribilof Islands. The mature bulls or "beach-masters" as they are called, arrive first and take up stations on well-defined beach areas. The females, arriving shortly thereafter, are collected into large</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued)</p> <p>See pages 4 and 5.</p> | | |
| 8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (List the sources, the total, of manuscripts and rare books) | | |
| 9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, IABS, etc.) Map references: U.S.G.S. - Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1949 -- 1:250,000 scale. | | |
| 10. PHOTOGRAPHS ATTACHED: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2578, 2574 | 11. CONDITION Unaltered Beaches | 12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Seal Rookeries |
| 14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) <i>Charles W. Snell</i> | 15. TITLE Historian | 13. DATE OF VISIT July 12, 1961 |
| | | 16. DATE July 2, 1965 |

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPE.
(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-74016-1

Figure 3. Revised National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings (page 1 of 5, excluding figures) of the Fur Seal Rookeries, July 2, 1965. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

H 415 3010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Who made this?

St. Paul
Seals
Hussay

Memorandum

TO : Regional Director, Western Region
National Park Service, San Francisco, Calif.

FROM : Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Seattle, Wn.

SUBJECT: Recognition of the Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks

DATE: March 1, 1966

We are pleased to be informed of the selection of the Fur Seal Rookeries of St. Paul Island as a potential National Historic Landmark and hereby apply for their recognition.


Attached are:


- Signed application in duplicate.
- NPS Form 10-317 with suggested changes in the interest of accuracy.

We look forward to receiving a certificate and a bronze plaque to be placed on St. Paul Island.

Samuel J. Hutchinson
Samuel J. Hutchinson

Atts.





Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Figure 4a. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries acceptance of the Fur Seal Rookeries Pribilof Islands designation as a National Historic Landmark, March 1, 1966. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
6116 Arcade Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

March 1, 1966

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

Regional Director
As the ~~(owner/owners)~~ of Fur Seal Rookeries located in
(Name of site)

Pribilof Islands Election District #12. Alaska
(City) (County) (State)

(I, ~~we~~) hereby make formal application for a certificate (x) and bronze marker, 17" x 18", (x) designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired).

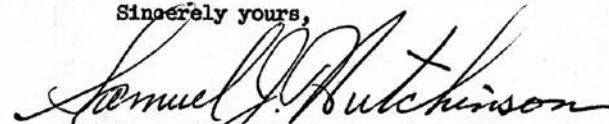
1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status (I, ~~we~~) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my, ~~our~~) ability, the historical and integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I, ~~we~~) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I, ~~we~~) also agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate nor the Marker will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,


Samuel J. Hutchinson
Regional Director

Registry of National Historic Landmarks

National Park Service
United States Department of the Interior

State Alaska County _____

Name of Site Fur Seal Rookeries ✓

Location St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands, Bering Sea

Owner Comm. Fisheries of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Address U.S. Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.

Themes XIX - Conservation of Natural Resources
XXI - Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1900
Special Study: Alaska History

Date of Advisory Board Decision March 25-27, 1963
April 30-May 3, 1962

Date Eligibility Announced by Secretary of Interior 5/23/63
6/13/62

Date Site Registered by Owner March 1, 1966

Certificate Yes _____ No _____
Bronze Plaque Yes No _____ plaque shipped 3/31/66

Date of Dedication of Landmark September 27, 1966 at Seattle,
Washington

Remarks: To be published in Volume XIII of Publication
Series, also in Volume XVIII
Follow up letter written to Regional Director, U.S. Fish and
Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 6116
Arcade Building, 1319 Second Ave, Seattle, Washington
98101, on 1/14/66.

Figure 4b. Formal Application for the Fur Seal Rookeries, Registered National Historic Landmark, Certificate and Bronze Marker. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Figure 4c. Acceptance of the application for the Fur Seal Rookeries as a Registered National Historic Landmark in January 1966 with a dedication ceremony proposed for September 27, 1966, in Seattle. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

✓ Snell
Hummel

Western Region
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102

H 3415

June 30, 1966

Airmail

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Mount Rainier
From: Regional Director, Western Region
Subject: Registered National Historic Landmark Presentation
Ceremony for Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska

This is to inform you that you have been selected to represent the National Park Service in presenting the certificate designating the Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska, as a Registered National Historic Landmark at a ceremony to be held tentatively at the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Center at 2725 Montlake Boulevard, East, Seattle, on Tuesday, July 19.

You should contact Mr. Glude immediately to confirm the date and find out what time of day the staff meeting is to be held. In the event the ceremony is rescheduled, it is important to provide us with this information as soon as possible so that we may advise the Director. The Director's staff will then provide the Senators and Congressmen from Alaska with this data.

The following information and items are enclosed to assist you in this task:

1. The plaque and certificate for this site have both been shipped to Mr. Glude and are in his possession. The plaque has probably been loaded on the annual supply ship that visits the Fur Seal Rookeries on the Fribilof Islands. In the ceremony, therefore, you will probably only present the certificate for the site.
2. Enclosed are copies of Mr. John B. Glude's letter of June 27 to Regional Director Hummel and our reply, dated June 30.
3. Also enclosed are one copy each of a suggested "long" and "short" presentation speech that you can use as a model.

4. Three copies of the leaflet, the Registry of National Historic Landmarks.

5. A summary of the history of the site.

Following the ceremony you should submit a brief report describing the ceremony, listing important people present, estimating the attendance, and enclosing, if possible, any newspaper articles that may appear.

Edward A. Hummel

Enclosures

cc:
Chief, Branch of History Studies
WASO

CWSnell:he

2

Figure 5a. Memorandum: Registered National Historic Landmark Presentation Ceremony for Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska (page 1 of 2). Courtesy: National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Figure 5b. Memorandum: Registered National Historic Landmark Presentation Ceremony for Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska (page 2 of 2). Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.



Figure 6a. Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2771 (Photographer unknown), 1966; Close-up view of Fur-Seal Rookeries National Historic Landmark monument. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Figure 6b. Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2776 (Photographer unknown), 1966; Fur-Seal Rookeries National Historic Landmark monument. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Record Group (RG) 370; National Archives and Records Administration—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage); NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

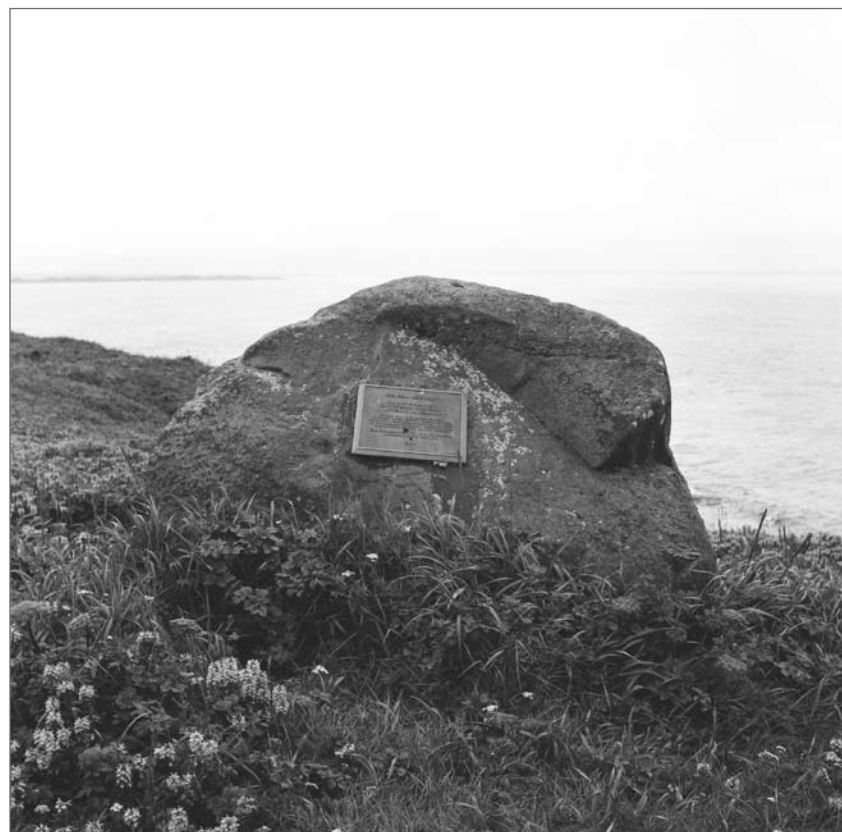


Figure 6c. Lidfors, photographer. 1985. Fur-Seal Rookeries National Historic Landmark monument. *From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01030001.*



Figure 6d. Lindsay, John, photographer. 2008. Sometime prior to 2008, the monument plaque was removed and its whereabouts remain unknown to island officials. *Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Figure 7. Photographer unknown. 2008. In 2008, NOAA replaced the missing 1966 NHL plaque. From left: Linda Snow, City Manager; John Lindsay, NOAA Environmental Restoration Manager; Jacob Mercurief, City Engineer; and Phyllis Swetzof, City Clerk. *Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

The plaque reads:

SEAL ISLANDS HISTORIC DISTRICT ON THE ISLANDS OF ST. GEORGE AND ST. PAUL HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

THE SEAL ISLANDS WERE SHAPED BY THE FUR-SEAL INDUSTRY, ALEUT CULTURE, AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONCERN FOR CONSERVATION OF THE FUR-SEAL HERDS. THE BUILDINGS AND ROOKERIES OF THE COMMUNITY OF ST. PAUL WILL REPRESENT THIS RICH HERITAGE.

1964

*NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PLAQUE COURTESY OF
U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
(2008)*

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION ON THE SEAL ISLANDS

Broadly speaking, the history of structures and buildings on the Seal Islands, as in much of Alaska, can be viewed through the influences of three cultural groups: Native, Russian, and American.¹ This review addresses the history of construction on the islands during three general periods: The Russian Period, the American Lease Period, and the Federal Period. A chronological summary of notable historical and construction events particular to St. Paul Island are listed in Table 1.

The Russian Period, 1786–1867

More than 12,000 years ago, people from eastern Asia crossed the Bering Sea Land Bridge from Asia to North America to eventually populate the coastal islands of Alaska.² More than 9,000 years ago, those people began to occupy what are now known as the Aleutian Islands. As they migrated from the Alaska Peninsula to Attu Island they developed three distinct language groups: an Eastern dialect, prevalent from the Fox Islands eastward (Umnak Island is the most western of this group); a Central dialect, prevalent from Atka in the Andreanof Islands to the Rat Islands; and a Western dialect, prevalent at Attu (Near and Commander islands).³ The Western dialect became extinct after World War II.⁴ Those using the Eastern and Central dialects called themselves Unangan and Unangas, respectively. Russian explorers called them “Americans” and the *promyshlenniki* [fur hunters] called them “Aleuts.”⁵

Unangan oral history recounts their awareness of the Seal Islands long before Russians located them in 1786. Aleuts did not, however, establish settlements on the Seal Islands.

Prior to European contact, Aleuts constructed semi-subterranean structures best suited to withstand the abrasive wind and climate of the Aleutian Islands.⁶ The Aleuts called these dwellings *ulaŋ*; Russians called them *barabaras*, a term that is still used by archaeologists. Whalebones or driftwood framed the barabaras, which were sunk into the ground three or four feet deep.⁷

Barabaras underwent structural changes after European contact. “The present Aleut dwellings or yurtas bear little resemblance to the former ones,” wrote Ivan Veniaminov, who published descriptions of the Aleut culture including their homes in 1840. “Their ancient dwellings [*ulyagámaŋ*] were never

separate as now, for each individual family, but always communal, each housing from 10 to 40 families, who were, for the most part, related.”⁸ Before Russian contact, Aleuts dug a deep pit and placed a row of posts spaced evenly along the walls with two rows of posts that were twice as tall as the others, creating an inner rectangle upon which round logs were set. Rafters, formed by other logs set close together, held up skins, or dry grass, and then sod. People sat and slept on fine mats that covered the ground; curtains separated personal spaces.⁹ To enter the barabaras, one entered through a hole in the roof and climbed down notched logs to reach the interior. Size and floor plans varied from one island to the next.¹⁰

When promyshlenniki, the Russian equivalent of Rocky Mountain men, began settling on the Aleutian Islands in the mid eighteenth century, doors were added, enabling people to enter through the sides of the dwellings, no doubt accommodating Europeans, who likely found it difficult to maneuver up and down ladders in their bulky boots. Stoves, metal chimneys, windows, and plank flooring also came into use during this time.¹¹

On the Seal Islands, barabaras began to dot the landscapes soon after discovery by Gavriil Pribylov and then spurred the arrival of promyshlenniki. Russians transported Aleuts from Atka and Unalaska to work the seal harvest during the summer, establishing permanent settlements in the early nineteenth century. The late Russian-American historian Lydia Black wrote, “In 1790...Daniil Ivanovich Shirokii took fifty men and thirty women from Unalaska to St Paul Island...to strengthen the Aleut contingent from Atka under Popov.”¹² Soon after the Russian-American Company (RAC) took control of the territory in 1799,¹³ the company manager, Aleksandr Andreevich Baranov, began relocating Aleuts to improve fur hunting prospects and apparently to establish more permanent settlements. Natural historian Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff wrote about his brief exploration of St. Paul Island during mid July (Gregorian calendar) 1805 while accompanying Russian-Imperial Envoy Nikolai Petrovich Resanov (Resanoff). After first landing at Northeast Point, “a little distance from the shore” were found several, unoccupied semi-subterranean homes (barabaras) constructed of sod and “supported by whale bones.”¹⁴ The next day, the landing party made its way to the permanent settlement located “on the southwestern side of the island.” Here they found “fifteen Russians and a few Aleuts” living in well-

1 Great variety in culture and types of dwellings existed among Alaska Natives. See the introduction in Alison K. Hoagland, *Buildings of Alaska* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993).

2 The date of human habitation in North America remains in dispute; it ranges from approximately 20,000 to 12,000 years before present.

3 Laughlin, William S., *Aleuts: Survivors of the Land Bridge*: 108–09. (New York: Holt, Reinhart and Winston, 1980). The occurrence of Attuan dialect in the Commander Islands came about when the Russians populated the Commanders with Natives from Attu.

4 Knut Bergsland and Moses L. Dirks, ed. *Aleut Tales and Narratives*: 7 (Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center and Univ. Alaska, 1990).

5 Waldemar Jochelson, *History, Ethnology and Anthropology of the Aleut*: 13 (Salt Lake City: Univ. Utah, 2002).

6 Douglas W. Veltre and Allen P. McCartney, “An Archaeological Survey of the Early Russian and Aleut Settlements on St. Paul Island, Alaska,” report submitted to TDX Corp., St. Paul, Alaska, 1994: 6.

7 Douglas W. Veltre and Allen P. McCartney, “Russian Exploitation of Aleuts and Fur Seals: The Archaeology of Eighteenth- and Early-Nineteenth-Century Settlements in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska,” *Historical Archaeology* 36 (3), 2002: 9; and Catherine L. Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House Construction in the Russian Period: Evidence from the Zapadni Site, St. Paul Island, Alaska.” MA thesis, Univ. Alaska, Anchorage, 2008: 64, gives depth of barabara penetration as 1 to 3 m into the ground.

8 Ioann Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands of the Unalashka District*, Lydia T. Black and R. H. Geoghegan, transl., Richard A. Pierce, ed.: 261–62 (Fairbanks: Elmer E. Rasmuson Library Translation Program, Univ. Alaska Fairbanks; Kingston, ON: Limestone Press, 1984). Veniaminov was referring to the district in general, not only the Pribilof Islands.

9 Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands*, 261–62; Margaret Lantis, “Aleut,” in William C. Sturtevant, ed., *Handbook of the North American Indians*: 166–67 (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1984).

10 Lydia T. Black and R. G. Liapunova, “Aleut: Islanders of the North Pacific,” in William W. Fitzhugh, et al., *Crossroad of Continents: Cultures of Siberia and Alaska*: 53 (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988).

11 Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House Construction,” esp. chapters 4 and 5; and Margaret Lantis, “Aleut,” in Sturtevant, *Handbook of the North American Indians*: 166–67.

12 Lydia T. Black, *Russians in Alaska, 1732–1867*: 132 (Fairbanks: Univ. of Alaska Press, 2004).

13 The Russian-American Company was formed as a business monopoly fashioned after the Hudson’s Bay Company and the British East Indian Company. Nikolai Petrovich Resanov negotiated the arrangement with Czar Paul I, son of Catherine the Great who died in 1796. The RAC merged the Shilikov business interests with several other Russian firms, excluding the well-known Lebedev-Lastochkin; see Haycox, *Alaska an American Colony*, 85–87.

14 George H. von Langsdorff, *Remarks and Observations on a Voyage around the World from 1803–1807*, vol. 2, Victoria Joan Moessner, transl., Richard A. Pierce, ed.: 4 (Kingston, ON: The Limestone Press, 1993).

Table 1. St. Paul Island, Alaska, Chronology of Historical Events and Construction Activities (not all inclusive), 1787–1984. Note: over the years, many buildings and structures were identified by multiple names and not all names may be recognized in this chronology.

| Date | Event |
|------|---|
| 1787 | • St. Paul Island discovered and settled by Russian explorers |
| 1799 | • Russian-American Company awarded 20-year charter |
| 1821 | • Gavanskoe (St. Paul Village), likely established earlier: Chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul built of driftwood (razed in 1840); manager's house, warehouse, 13 barabaras, and several other buildings. |
| 1840 | • Chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul replaced with larger chapel |
| 1867 | • United States purchases Alaska Territory • Russian American Company leaves three dwellings, one storehouse, and one warehouse for salting and storing sealskins; 40 barabaras as Native dwellings |
| 1868 | • Uncontrolled fur-seal hunting by Americans, who erect several structures |
| 1869 | • March: U.S. Congress designates Pribilof Islands a Special Reservation • U.S. Army controls seal harvest • Four salthouses present |
| 1870 | • U.S. Department of the Treasury administers the Pribilof Islands • Alaska Commercial Company awarded 20-year lease |
| 1872 | • Government House begun • Store house • Point Warehouse (razed and rebuilt in 1924) • New magazine (warehouse) framed (also used as Dance Hall) • August: Meteorological Station established by Army Signal Corp • Four Aleut Laborer Houses frames • Cistern at Cook House • Henry Wood Elliott begins mapping seal rookeries • Norton House later Webster House on Elliott Map |
| 1873 | • Salthouse at Northeast Point completed by ACC • Stable |
| 1875 | • Twelve Aleut Laborer Houses built, with six more in progress • Total of seventy houses present in village with well-graded streets • Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul started |
| 1876 | • One-story 10' x 20' wooden houses for Aleut Laborers erected by ACC |
| 1879 | • Salthouse built by ACC (razed in 1922) |
| 1880 | • Telephone line installed to Northeast Point |
| 1886 | • U.S. Treasury Agent Abial P. Loud's map of the village identifies: • 63 Native Houses • School House • Government House • Parsonage [Priest's House] • Church • Doctor's Residence & Dispensary • ACC Dwelling House [Company House] • Native well • Old barn • Stable • Billiard parlor formerly the Fratis residence • Native coal house |

| | |
|------------|--|
| 1886 cont. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shop • ACC store house • Store house • Store • ACC village salthouse • Point Warehouse • Cove salthouse |
| 1890 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North American Commercial Company awarded 20-year lease • Schedule of Property received from Alaska Commercial Company included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One large dwelling house • One store building (retail) • Two village store buildings • One barn and stable • One old warehouse (fish house) • One village salthouse • One cove salthouse • One large new warehouse • One Point warehouse and wharf • One physician home and dispensary • One schoolhouse and furniture (senior schoolhouse belltower razed 1939) • Sixty-three Native Houses • One Northeast Point salthouse • One Northeast Point Webster House • One salthouse at Half-Way Point (Polovina) • One ice house • One chicken house |
| 1891 | • Smokehouse for smoking seal meat created from old boat and barabara (razed in 1911) |
| 1894 | • Water closets [outhouses] built |
| 1895 | • Coal house |
| 1896 | • Pharmacy |
| 1897 | • Library |
| 1899 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government house renovated (razed in 1931 and rebuilt) • Fence built across creek • Band house • "earth house" |
| 1900 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wagon road • Native Library opened [Natives exchanged a coal house for a Native residence for the purpose of creating a Band House & library] • 500-picket cemetery fence erected on inland slope of Black Bluff • New water closet at government house dug • Fox breeding operations initiated by North American Commercial Company (NACC) |
| 1901 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jail established in house vacated by Simeon Nozekof • Cemetery fence finished • New outhouse at Government House • First baseball game played on field |
| 1903 | • U.S. Dept. of Commerce and Labor, Alaska Fur-Seal Service assumes administration of the Seal Islands from the Dept. of the Treasury |
| 1905 | • New Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul designed and construction begins |
| 1906 | • New church construction completed |

| | |
|------|---|
| 1907 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 31: Native carpenter shop built by Natives from lumber of old church (razed in 1931) • Aug. 14: The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul consecrated by Bishop Innocent (Pustynsky) and old church razed • Attic of Native shop used as armory for heavy guns • Sept. 4–20: Installation of a telephone line from cove salthouse to Zapadni watchhouse • Callidore (outside shed or hall) added to Native shop • Four wooden, water casks buried near Native shop for fire protection • Small building 7' x 10' x 20' moved to Native shop for use as blacksmith shop |
| 1909 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gun house built (also called "Arsenal") |
| 1910 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration and management of the Seal Islands and seal harvest assumed by U.S. government, Dep. of Commerce & Labor • Cold storage cellar 7' x 10' x 20' created under Native shop • Signal Station 4' x 5' built on Village Hill • Potato house |
| 1911 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Native house moved and connected to shop for stage • Baseball diamond laid behind Native shop • Wharf at East Landing concreted • Bridge begun at Halfway Point (Polovina) • U.S. Navy Radio Wireless Station house and two towers built in old sheep corral • Beef house • Bowling Alley started • New laundry and meat house lean-to addition to company house in use • Old laundry now cook's store room • Reindeer introduced • North Pacific Fur-Seal Treaty ratified |
| 1912 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flour house • Addition to government house • Cooper shop • Water line • Water tanks and tank house on Village Hill (Old Tank House razed 1939) • 300' x 500' new sheep corral at Tolstoi • Cold Storage barn near Landing • Ajax chemical fire engine • Native Shop addition 18' long, overall length 58' 22" • Rubbish stands with barrels fitted to Native Houses |
| 1913 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Store shingled and used as Warehouse • Water system installed • Navy Radio Station completed • Concrete wharf built at Village Landing • Powder House, 20' x 30', near Point Warehouse moved from its base in flood • Sod insulation placed around tank house • Sod Zapadni watchhouse renovated with shingle roof and wooden sides |
| 1914 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrant house moved from near senior school to near government house • 800' of 2" galvanized iron-pipe laid down the hill to hydrant house • Gun house moved and converted to junior school • Small salthouse moved 200 yards to stand across street from dispensary for use as hospital |
| 1915 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native club (two houses together shown on Hunter map) • Chicken house, 9' x 24', added to old barn • Rubbish pits 6' x 6' x 6' with boxed tops and hinged lids dug at Native Houses • Cove salthouse razed |

| | |
|------|--|
| 1916 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jan. 31–Feb. 14: Rocky Point salthouse razed. • April: new floor in Flour House • May-June: new arsenal or artillery house constructed north of hospital to store 1-Hotchkiss and appurtenances • Electric Light Plant provides electricity to most government buildings and Native homes • June: Tramway from Point Warehouse passing coal bunker to radio station with spur to salthouse, old store and magazine. |
| 1917 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One "knock-down" Aleut laborer house constructed • St. Paul Village surveyed • Old wooden house 33 razed |
| 1918 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three "knock-down" Aleut laborer houses constructed [Cottages A, B, C] • Salthouse begun • Chicken House behind Government House • Government House remodeled • By-Products Plant (razed in 1988) • Former Cold Storage building used as Machine Shop • Former Fish & Wildlife Service Office used as Laboratory |
| 1919 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four tractors delivered by Department of War • E-Shop [power house] constructed by navy at Radio Station • Duplex 106/107 constructed for Naval Radio Station personnel • Coal House (later Shingle Shed) constructed at Naval Radio Station |
| 1920 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Salthouse • Garage to house tractors • One concrete Aleut Laborer House • Two frame-houses • Catwalks and tripods constructed at rookeries for seal counts and observation |
| 1921 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Salthouse site staked out (June 5) and constructed at Northeast Point • Wash and Blubbering House construction begins • 50' extension added to the 1920 Salthouse • 32' x 100' tank house erected on Village Hill • 500' of 4" wooden pipeline laid • Temporary wharf installed at East Landing • Bowling alley altered for use as a kitchen and mess hall for Unalaska temporary laborers • Wooden tracks laid for automobiles and trucks on roadway to Northeast Point • House 34 razed (May 25) • House 48 converted for use as laboratory • Native Club in use by dentist as residence and clinic • Powder House for explosives built near East Landing • Observation tripod constructed at Reef Rookery |
| 1922 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second village Salthouse begun; old village Salthouse razed • Sealskin Wash and Blubbering House extensions of 50' completed bringing it to 42' x 120' • Work begun to enlarge Company House for use as mess house and living quarters • New boatway begun at Warehouse at Village Landing • 20 privies built for Native use • Office moved from Company House to former Officer's Club and Mess |

| | |
|------|--|
| 1923 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14' x 42' Pump House built by Wash House • Moved Junior School northeast and parallel to Senior School • Construction begins on three concrete employee houses (dwellings 1, 2, and 3) [Teacher Houses 101, 102, 103] on former site of Junior School • Company House enlarged • 3-seat toilet for Fouke employees, 6' x 9', built behind senior school • Native Shop made available for moving pictures • 1,600' of wooden pipe laid from village to Icehouse Lake • Greenhouse |
| 1924 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete dwellings 2 and 3 completed • New 2-story 48' x 100' Point Warehouse erected on same site as former Point Warehouse • Began wiring village for electricity (Aug. 4) • Construction begins on new Physicians House/Dispensary (28' x 48') • Sheep House used as storage for salted meat • Fox trapper houses built at Halfway Point [Polovina] and Zapadni • 4,427 additional feet of wooden pipe laid from village to Icehouse Lake |
| 1925 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete dwelling 1 completed (Jan. 21) • Twelve concrete Aleut laborer homes begun • Began wiring Native houses for electricity (Aug. 10) • Laid foundation for livestock Barn • Pump House at Icehouse Lake • Platform for three 1,000-gallon kerosene tanks built near Store • Moved Oil House from between Government Shop & Store to new platform • Physician's house and dispensary constructed |
| 1926 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten of twelve new concrete homes in use • Eight additional homes built • New building at SW Point for foxing operations • New Livestock Barn completed • Windmill erected at Icehouse Lake for pumping water • Jail • Laundry at Company House • Frigidaire building behind Company House begun • Ships' chandlery room added to Point Warehouse • Removed callidore from north end of Company House |
| 1927 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction begins on fourteen 4-room concrete Aleut Laborer Houses |
| 1928 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Jail • New Store • Two concrete Aleut Houses • House numbering system instituted • Watch Houses at Zapadni and Halfway Point • 21 old, Pre-WW1 wooden houses razed • Aleutian Bunkhouse constructed |
| 1929 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Bunk House [Aleut Bunkhouse] at Northeast Point • Native housing, one 4-room, one 3-room house • 26' x 40' Hospital started • School construction started • Coal House • Jail, 14' x 20' concrete foundation and wood frame • Small frame building to house electric refrigeration engine and compressor used for employees' mess • Four-room Priest House built by Natives • Small building, 8' x 9', for housing the Weather Bureau instruments • Electric Power Plant and Cold Storage building 32' x 60' construction started |

| | |
|------|--|
| 1930 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two 3-room concrete houses for Natives • A 43' x 74' extension added to Wash House • A 14' extension was added to the Electric Power Plant and Cold Storage building • Foundation for a second Wash House laid • New Schoolhouse completed • New dock, 50' x 140', at East Landing begun • 28' x 40' hospital completed |
| 1931 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overhead carrying system installed in Wash House • Electric Power Plant and Cold Storage building 32' x 74' construction completed • Pipeline laid from Wash House offshore for salt water • New Pump House on shoreline near Old Machine Shop • Footings laid for new Wash House • New Garage (Equipment or Municipal Garage); razed in 2007 • Fouke Bunkhouse • House 105 constructed by U.S. Navy • Plank road -1 2/3 miles long constructed over dunes by Big Lake • Paint Shop, razed in 1987 • Forty-eight small Native meat and storage houses for wood, coal, salt, meat, laundry work, etc., one for each native house • Tramway rails do not appear on maps • Boatway constructed with rails |
| 1932 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36' x 50' extension to Salthouse completed • 46' x 100' Wash House completed • 32' x 54' bunkhouse for sealing assistants completed • 33' x 70' Community Hall finished (destroyed by fire in 1946) • 34' x 56' Government House completed • East Landing dock 50' x 225' completed, boatways alongside begun • Windmill erected at Icehouse Lake for pumping water |
| 1933 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed 80' x 100' dock at West Landing • Laid foundations for three Native houses |
| 1934 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Native Laborer Houses • Extension to Salthouse • Platform for gas storage tank • Watchhouse at Marunich • Coal House enlarged • Bunkhouse at Northeast Point rebuilt for white employee • Webster House rebuilt on same site • Hospital constructed |
| 1935 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overhaul of By-Products Plant • Ice House at Icehouse Lake |
| 1936 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saltwater intake system at West Landing for fur seal Wash House |
| 1937 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naval Radio Station transferred to Bureau of Fisheries • New Machine Shop adjacent to Garage begun (completed 1939) |

| | |
|------|---|
| 1938 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fence at Radio Station replaced • Children's playground constructed in front of School • Baseball diamond laid out • Moved Boat Shop (old School House) to temporary location • Sanitary Milk Room built into Barn • Hot water line laid from Hospital to Milk Room and Milking Room • Cemetery Road improved • Greenhouse for Priest House • Panel fences built between Company House and Cottage 4, around 3 government cottages, and children's playground to keep the cows out • Two Horseshoe courts placed in front of Fouke Bunkhouse |
| 1939 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction begun on four new frame homes • Pump House begun for lifting gasoline from sump to hillside storage tanks • Three Aleut Laborer Houses built in 1918 moved forward onto concrete foundations • Nine outdoor laundry houses built for Native dwellings |
| 1940 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Office under construction on site of Old Office, 24' x 36' with 2 walk-in fireproof vaults • Three new Aleut Laborer Houses • Construction of outdoor laundry houses for Native dwellings continues • Oil storage foundations of concrete, above and between Machine Shop 30 1,000 gallon tanks |
| 1941 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Fisheries Office completed • Outdoor laundry houses for Native dwellings continues • Concrete oil storage foundations complete • Biologists' Laboratory (Old Office) in use in new site |
| 1942 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September– 1400 army troops occupy St. Paul Island • December fighter plane airstrip completed |
| 1943 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LORAN Station built at Southwest Point by U.S. Coast Guard and Seabees • Radio station installed on top of Village Hill for U.S. Army Air Forces use • Radio station on top of Telegraph Hill for U.S. Army Air Forces use • Cottage 23 remodeled by the Army Weather Bureau into permanent weather station • One frame-house • August– army troops depart except a caretaker group of 10 |
| 1944 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint Warehouse begun by the Army, finished by Bureau of Fisheries • Three Fox Houses 8' x 10' placed one each at Halfway Point, Zapadni, and NE Point • Aleut Laborer House |
| 1945 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-car Garage constructed on Tract A, Block 11, Lot 8, across street from Government House • Electric Power Plant and Cold Storage building, construction of 20' extension began on south end |
| 1946 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation laid for new Community/Recreation Hall • Foundations laid for one home Aleut Laborer and one federal employee house (112) • Frame House 50 |
| 1947 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-Products Plant extension • Electric Power Plant and Cold Storage building 20' extension completed • Installation of 7,000' of water pipe from Stony Point Lake to Icehouse Lake begun |
| 1948 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power lines and sewer mains replaced • Additions to dormitories for service personnel and Fouke employees started • Company House addition begun • Aleut Laborer House 51 |
| 1949 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another story added to Fouke Bunkhouse to accommodate 24 male boarders • One government employee house (Quarters 12, currently 112) • Addition made to schoolhouse |

| | |
|------|---|
| 1950 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aleut Laborer Houses (52 and 53) • One government employee house (Quarters 13, currently 113) • Saltwater intake system installed in Seal Plant • Work to improve airstrip for commercial service begun • Pacific Hut moved from Stony Point Lake into village as Storage Garage for cranes, shovels, and road gear |
| 1951 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aleut Laborer Houses, one 4-room and the other 6-room (54 and 55), House 55 razed and new 2-story house built on the lot in 2003 • Greenhouse for staff employees (razed in ca. 1967) • 12-room addition to Company House • Airport completed • Recreation/Community Hall open for use • Parts room added to Machine Shop |
| 1952 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aleut Laborer Houses (56 and 57) • Greenhouse by old barn site blows down in winter storm • New sewer system in village • New water system installation • Automotive Equipment Garage (Halibut Plant) 44' x 100' begun • Radio Station Duplex (108/109) and Operator's House (105) complete • Two structural steel radio towers removed • Airfield complete; runway 3,750' long and 150' wide • High School added a fifth classroom in the attic • Replaced diesel oil storage tanks and by-products oil storage tanks • Greenhouse near Radio Station Quarters constructed |
| 1953 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio Operator's House (105) moved in line with Radio Station Duplex (106/107) • Manager's House (115) alongside Cottage 3 • Automotive Equipment Garage (Halibut Plant) • Installation of new water mains and hydrants in village • Butler Building erected east of Aleutian Bunkhouse to house transient Alaskan laborers • Rock crushing station installed near West Landing (dismantled in 1969) • Paint House moved east of Wash House B, new store and warehouse will occupy site • Fox elimination program continued |
| 1954 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio Station Duplex (108/109) moved in line with Houses 105, 106/107, 112, and 113. • Aleut Laborer Houses (58 and 59)—the last constructed until 1961 • Street lights installed throughout the Village • All residences connected to water and sewer • Masonry store/warehouse begun, 218' x 50' • Stony Point Pump House, two, 200,000-gallon concrete water reservoirs under construction • Company House addition complete: meat cutting room, chill room, sharp freeze, dry storage • Recreation Hall concrete retaining wall and film storage vault begun • Six-Car Garage |
| 1955 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store and Warehouse completed, includes Laundry, Post Office, Jail, Biologist's Laboratory • Two freshwater wells drilled on Telegraph Hill with Pump House • Saltwater well drilled at West Landing • Modernizing Aleut homes with dormers, porches, bathrooms, rewiring (10 homes still lack bathrooms) • Many shed and outhouses razed |

| | |
|------|--|
| 1956 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third freshwater well completed on Telegraph Hill • Second 5,000-gallon concrete brining tank constructed • Modernizing Aleut homes completed: all homes have bathrooms, new kitchen cabinets, washers, refrigerators, gas stoves • Cottage 4 remodeled to accommodate Doctor's family • Old Hardware building converted into Carpenter Shop • Canteen moved from Recreation Hall into the Old Store building • Butler buildings erected east of Aleutian Bunkhouse as temporary housing • Water cooler by Power House rebuilt • Fence installed around Radio Station • Old Jail razed • Barn razed • Cottage 24A razed |
| 1957 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airstrip extended 1000' on the south, 300' on the north, and 200' on each end widened • Parking lot at airport enlarged • Old Hardware Building converted to Carpenter Shop • Old Carpenter Shop (constructed circa 1880), Jail, Post Office/Lab razed |
| 1958 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alaska Dormitory construction |
| 1959 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airport parking apron 100' x 225' of 6" concrete with countersunk eyes for tying planes • Several enclosed 4' x 8' porches added to Aleut Laborer Houses for use as laundry rooms • New Power House construction started (decommissioned 1998) |
| 1960 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alaska Dormitory in operation • New Power House in operation (razed in 2007) • Reindeer corral moved from LORAN Station area to Lake Hill (Sept. 15) • House 51 cement poured for basement (Oct. 6) • U.S. Coast Guard LORAN station construction complete • Fire station razed |
| 1961 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five 80,000 gallon petroleum tank farm completed (dismantled in 1988) • Aleutian Bunkhouse razed 1961 |
| 1962 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation Hut constructed at Lukanin Rookery • One antenna tower base at Radio Station removed |
| 1963 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ellerman Heights (New Village) development planned; overlooking lagoon entrance • Four ranch-style houses (117–120) in old village |
| 1964 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-Car Garage • Fouke Bunkhouse remodeled as office space • Four ranch-style houses (122–125) in old village • Theater Building (razed in 2008) |
| 1965 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Service Station for diesel and gasoline • Water treatment plant |
| 1966 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House foundation laid in Ellerman Heights • Trial drilling for new well near Kaminista • Former Plumbing Shop converted into Village Automotive Repair Shop • "Turkey line" at By-Products plant extended 360' • By-Products Plant addition • New Tank Farm of 2 gasoline tanks • New water and sewer lines • On Village Hill, third concrete water tank constructed, old wooden water storage tanks razed • GARCO Warehouse along Salt Lagoon Channel • Assembly of God Church and Parsonage • Two ranch-style houses (126–127) in old village • Coal Storage building and former Power House burned down |

| | |
|------|---|
| 1967 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Post Office constructed on site of Old Power House (Electric Power Plant and Cold Storage) • Alaska Dormitory extended • Native Service Station with underground tanks completed • Strobe lights installed at airfield by Coast Guard |
| 1968 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New sewage treatment system begun, two 16,000-gallon septic tanks • Four pre-cut houses near the future school site in old village • Metal Warehouse completed • Underground cable laid to By-Products Plant • Last coal burner in a government structure removed from Carpenter Shop, oil furnace installed |
| 1969 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight new pre-cut houses on Ellerman Heights • Stony Lake Pump House razed |
| 1970 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New prefabricated house built on Weather Bureau site |
| 1971 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 29, City of St. Paul becomes fourth class Alaskan City • The Aleut Corporation |
| 1972 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of St. Paul becomes second class Alaskan City • School construction began |
| 1973 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation Hall remodeled to accommodate City of St. Paul Offices • Tanadgusix Corporation (TDX) • St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School completed in September |
| 1974 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Staff Quarters • Combine Shop • Health Clinic created by connection to Physician Quarters and Hospital |
| 1975 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Marine Fisheries Service Laboratory • Receiving Warehouse 40' x 100' erected adjacent to West Landing dock • Annex to Powerhouse 40' x 60' steel building to house 3 diesel generators |
| 1977 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NMFS Laboratory and Administration building completed and occupied • Alaska Dormitory converted to four apartments and 28 single bed rooms • Cooperative Agreement to Establish the Pribilof Islands Joint Management Board |
| 1978 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addition to school building: 4 classrooms, storage area and lavatories • Residence for School District Superintendent |
| 1981 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new construction |
| 1982 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cascade Warehouse 80' x 192' |
| 1983 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new construction • Fur Seal Act Amendments of 1983; §1165- transferring formerly withheld federal property to island entities under a Transfer of Property Agreement; Title I §1161 - continuing management of the rookeries to ensure compliance with the Fur Seal Convention. • Bureau of Commercial Fisheries ceases administration and management of St. Paul Island and the commercial fur-seal industry, excepting management of the fur-seal rookeries. • TDX assumes responsibility for the commercial fur-seal fishery |
| 1984 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States Senate refused to ratify an extension to the 1957 <i>Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals</i> in 1984, and commercial fur-sealing came to an end. |

constructed barabaras.¹⁵ Three or four of the Russians were married to Aleut women. Some of these men had lived on the island for many years, and he quoted one of them saying — “Here we have everything in abundance. We make our clothes from fox and fur seal [sic] pelts. The fur seals which we treat like our herds are a plentiful source of food. We have no lack of all kinds of fruit, particularly berries, and of edible plants. The sea birds and their eggs are our delicacies. Even though the island is devoid of trees, this does not bother us much as you might think. Our earthen huts [barabaras] are quite warm. Some driftwood, several ships of the Russian-American Company wrecked along the coast and oil-filled bones are adequate fuel for heat and for cooking our food.”¹⁶ Regardless, Rezanov ordered all the residents removed from the islands in 1806 in an attempt to reinvigorate a decimated fur-seal herd. In 1808 people returned to St. George, but they remained absent from St. Paul Island until 1810¹⁷ when the RAC transferred 200 men, women, and children to the island from the eastern Aleutians.¹⁸

Veniaminov wrote that 137 Aleuts, Creoles, and Russians had settled on St. Paul Island in two villages.¹⁹ Although the exact time he refers to is uncertain, it may have been 1827 when he made his first visit to the Pribilofs.²⁰

15 Ibid., 5–6. The early historical literature of St. Paul Island presents some consternation as to what early settlements, such as the current village site and the Zapadni site were being referred to by visiting explorers. Langsdorff stated “Russian fur hunters ... had seen our ship from their settlement on the southwestern tip of the island” (5). An examination of any current topographic map or chart of the island shows the current village of St. Paul on what could be described as the southwestern tip. This interpretation is supported by Langsdorff’s statement, “...we went on land and found on the southwestern side of the island a spacious bay...” (5). This description suggests the explorers landed on the southeastern side of the southwestern tip of St. Paul Island, and after crossing over the tip they observed a “bay.” In addition, Langsdorff stated the village was “...about a verst from the shore.” A verst is approx. 3,500 feet or 1.07 kilometers. At present time, both the current village and the Zapadni site are considerably closer than a verst from the nearest shore. So, was Langsdorff referring to what is now called Zoltoi Bay or to Village Cove, which also could be considered a bay or English Bay? Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House Construction”, 133, reasons as to why Zapadni is the likely settlement referred to by Langsdorff. She states, “There is no evidence of any other settlement on the southwestern side of the island.” Conversely, one can reason that any early historical evidence at the current St. Paul Village would likely have been destroyed or covered over following one hundred forty years of redevelopment. Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands*, 140, wrote there are “...two villages. The first and principal village is situated on the southwest end of the island, along the bay.” Veniaminov’s description of “bay” similarly is open to various interpretations. Veniaminov went on to state “the principal village, named Gavanskoe” [Russian: harbor]. Does Veniaminov mean the village is both along a bay and a harbor not in contradiction to Langsdorff’s description (cf. Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House Construction”, 133–34)?

When Kiril T. Khlebnikov visited St. Paul Island in 1825, he mentioned a third settlement “on the west side, where all the buildings are of planks covered with turf” (Kiril Timofeevich Khlebnikov, *Notes on Russian America: Parts II-V: Kadi’iak, Unalashka, Atkha, the Pribylovs*, compiled with an Introduction and Commentaries by R. G. Liapunova and S. G. Fedorova, Marina Ramsay, transl., Richard Pierce, ed., Kingston, ON: The Limestone Press, 1994, 289), which would seem a more appropriate descriptor for the Zapadni settlement. Remarkably, Veniaminov who visited the island two years later did not mention this third settlement. However, nearly 160 years later, naturalist Henry W. Elliott wrote, “...when the pressure of competition became great, another village was located at Polavina [sic], and still another at Zapadnie [sic], until ...these rival settlements ... eliminated the seals in 1796.” Then sometime after the RAC took control of the islands in 1799, the St. Paul Natives “...were all drawn together for economy and warmth, into a single settlement at Polavina.” Subsequently, Elliott offered, “Along toward the beginning or end of 1825...the Polavina settlement was removed to the present village site...” (Henry W. Elliott, *Our Arctic Province, Alaska and The Seal Islands*, NY, Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1886, 231). We submit that the correct answer is still in question.

16 Langsdorff, *Remarks and Observations*, vol. 2, 9. In his next paragraph Langsdorff stated, “After hearing this, one would assume that those fifteen men...lived in the greatest of harmony and friendship. Alas, we unfortunately saw nothing but discord and enmity among them.”

17 G Dallas Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, John A. Lindsay, ed.: 9 (U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NOS ORR 16).

18 Black, *Russians in Alaska*, 132.

19 Ibid., 140. People of mixed Aleut and Russian descent were recognized as Creoles by the Russian government. Also it is noteworthy that Veniaminov did not mention a third village (Zapadni) just two years after Khlebnikov’s visit to St. Paul.

20 Richard A. Pierce, *Russian America: A Biographical Dictionary: 522* (Kingston, ON, and Fairbanks: Limestone Press, 1990).

The first and principal village is situated at the southwest end of the island, along the bay; the other at the southeast end. In the principal village, named Gavanskoe [Russian: harbor], there are the following buildings: 1) a wooden chapel, dedicated to the Apostles Peter and Paul, built in 1821 and decorated within with a very fine iconostas and icons (by contribution of the local Aleuts), 2) a house for the manager, and 3) a store [*lavka*], or warehouse [magazin (sic)], for merchandise. Both of these buildings, also of wood, are very well and conventionally appointed. Besides these, there are: a kazarma, built in the customary style of Aleut yurta[s], and several similar buildings belonging to the company, and 13 baraboras [sic] belonging to the Aleuts. A small windmill has lately been built.²¹

“In the second village,” according to Veniaminov, “called Stoshnoe, that is, ‘eastern,’ there are far fewer buildings. There are only two private baraboras. [sic]”²² Presumably, this small village existed on the eastern part of the island near Polovina Hill.

K. T. Khlebnikov, who served as manager for the Russian-American Company (RAC) at Nov-Arkhangel’sk (Sitka) from 1818 to 1832, offers additional insight into the influence of the Russians on the Pribilofs. Khlebnikov arrived at St. George Island on July 9, 1825, and St. Paul Island on July 10.²³ Khlebnikov’s notes provide descriptions of habitation on both islands:

A. Buildings

When occupation by the company [RAC] became permanent and the Aleuts were paid with essential goods on the spot, it became necessary to arrange for as decent living accommodation as possible. Driftwood was collected on the shore, but, as it was not always plentiful and little suitable for building, a number of times wood was brought from Sitkha, and with its assistance settlements were established.

1. On Pavel Island

On the south end [current village site] lies an establishment consisting of a chapel and two houses built of logs. A barracks for the Russians and one for the Aleuts, storage warehouses, sheds and other buildings are of planks covered with turf on the outside with skylights on top. They are very comfortable and are always kept as clean as possible.

The second settlement is on the east cape [Polovina] and a third is on the west side [Zapadni], where all the buildings are of planks covered with turf. The dispersal of these settlements in different locations on the island is adapted to advantages in hunting fur seal, for from the place where they lie they are driven almost as far as the settlement, as will be described further on.

2. On Georgii Island

The settlement is on the north side of the island. It has been mentioned earlier that it is craggy all around, and because of this little driftwood is cast up, and it is impossible to collect enough to build with. All the huts, both the house of the leader and the barracks for the Russians and the Aleuts, storage warehouses and other shelters are made of planks covered with earth.²⁴

As these various descriptions indicate, Aleuts experienced tremendous social and cultural changes during the Russian period on the Pribilofs and the Aleutian Islands. Contact with promyshlenniki decimated the population through murder and disease. Promyshlenniki also relocated Aleuts from scattered and remote areas to centralized locations and to previously unoccupied islands such as the Pribilofs, which broke up families and severed extended kinship ties.²⁵ Russian administrators did not, however, attempt to eradicate the Aleut language. In fact, an early Russian missionary, Father Ivan Veniaminov, collaborated with Ivan Pan’kov, a *toion* (chief) of Tigalda, one of the Fox Islands, to sustain their lan-

21 Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands*, 140.

22 Ibid.

23 Khlebnikov, *Notes on Russian America: Parts II-V*, xiv, xviii.

24 Ibid., 289.

25 Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House,” 46–47.

guage by creating a written Aleut language in the 1820's.²⁶ This effort facilitated the conversion of the Aleuts to the Russian Orthodox religion.

Architecturally, Russian influence remains most visible in the construction of Russian Orthodox churches that stand at the center of communities throughout Alaska.²⁷ The first chapel on St. George Island was constructed from driftwood in 1833 and dedicated to the Great Martyr Saint George. St. Paul Island's first chapel (1821) also was made of driftwood. The Russian Orthodox churches on St. George and St. Paul islands continue to serve the islands' communities, and the architecture and location of the churches exemplify the central role of the Russian Orthodox religion in the communities.

The American Lease Period, 1870–1910

American architectural influence on the Pribilof Islands manifested itself most dramatically in doing away with the use of barabaras, building above-ground housing, and laying out the houses in a grid pattern. Although it would take a few years for the construction of frame houses to begin, such changes not only altered the landscape, but also further transformed Aleut material culture. Pribilof Aleuts moved above ground and experienced more complete distinctions between different interior spaces and their uses than ever before.

In 1869, approximately two years after the U.S. acquired the Seal Islands, along with the rest of Russian America, Captain Charles Bryant reported what he observed on the Seal Islands:

The late Russian company's buildings are situated on the peninsula of St. Paul Island, and comprise three dwelling houses, one storehouse for goods, and one large warehouse for salting and storing skins. They are all built of wood, and were much out of repair when the transfer took place. The parties occupying them at the present time have since repaired them at an expense nearly equal to their original cost. Parties doing business on the islands last summer, erected several new buildings on the islands.

The village of the natives, grouped about the company's buildings, comprises some forty huts on St. Paul, and about half as many on St. George. They are built of turf and thatched with grass. Each house has two or three apartments, in the inner one of which the family, often comprising ten or fifteen persons, live in a space seldom exceeding the dimensions of fifteen feet long by twelve feet wide, and six feet high. Some of the houses are neatly kept, but being built partly under ground, all lack light and ventilation. There being no wood on the islands, seal blubber is used as fuel, the smoke of which is very disagreeable. Considerable lumber has been distributed among the natives during the past summer, but a large additional quantity is needed to enable them to make their houses comfortable.²⁸

In August 1870, the year the Alaska Commercial Company (ACC) started its lease of the islands, Pribilof Aleuts continued to live in semi-subterranean "huts or sod-walled and dirt-roofed houses."²⁹ U.S. Treasury Special Agent Charles Bryant observed only the chiefs lived "in wooden houses on their

own."³⁰ He described the barabaras as containing three compartments: an outer compartment where cooking took place; a middle compartment where one-half of the chamber served as workspace and the other as an outhouse; and an inner living compartment approximately 10' x 12'.³¹ Bryant painted a grim picture of these buildings, explaining that "Here, crowded together, without ventilation" Aleut laborers and their families spent "tedious winters... without means to struggle against privation or comfort," causing permanent physical damage and shortening their lives. Bryant urged that an application to Congress be made to furnish materials for "small, wooden houses above ground." He assured the Secretary of the Treasury that enough skilled Aleut carpenters lived on the islands to build frame houses.³²

In the early 1870's, the ACC began building aboveground, frame houses. In 1874, the wife of a government agent on St. George Island wrote in a letter home that the company was "putting up good houses" for the Aleuts as fast as possible, "and intend in another year to take down all the turf houses and give them all modern dwellings."³³ Seventy cottages for Aleut laborers and their families had been completed by 1875 (the ACC took responsibility for funding sixty-four houses). Government Special Agent Charles Bryant enthusiastically recorded that Aleut housing was "built with special reference to the wants of the people, and they are allowed to live in them free of rent. This gives each family a separate residence with ample accommodation, so that where five years since the population were crowded into mud huts, to living without cleanliness or ventilation, there now is a village of 70 houses with well-graded streets, and the advantages derived by the people from their improved condition are already apparent in the better health of the community."³⁴

Henry W. Elliott, a naturalist who clandestinely worked on behalf of the ACC following his termination as assistant Treasury agent,³⁵ proclaimed that during the ACC's twenty-year lease of the Seal Islands (1870–1890), the company had transformed the villages of St. Paul and St. George from "place[s] of the squalid, filthy habitations of the immediate past" to "neat, warm, and contented" villages.³⁶ Elliott's observations come from his two sojourns to the Pribilof Islands in 1872–73 and 1874. His praise of the ACC and the push to "Americanize" Aleuts continued. By 1874, he boasted that each family "lives in a snug frame dwelling. Every house is lined with tarred paper, painted, furnished with a stove, with outhouses, etc., complete; streets are laid out, and the foundations of these habitations regularly platted thereon."³⁷ Both islands had churches and schoolhouses with company-hired teachers to conduct eight months of schooling annually. A skilled physician resided on each island, and Elliott pointed out that the St. Paul pharmacy contained a "complete stock of drugs," all provided by the ACC, free of charge.³⁸

26 Knut Bergsland, *Aleut Dictionary: Unangam Tunudgusii* (Fairbanks: Univ. Alaska, Alaska Native Language Center, 1994, viii-xi) provides a historical account of the Aleut written language.

27 Hoagland, *Buildings of Alaska*, 43; see also Richard Dauenhauer, "The Spiritual Epiphany of Aleut": 13–42 (Anchorage: Center for Equality of Opportunity in Schooling, Alaska Native Foundation, 1978).

28 Charles Bryant, Special Agent of the Treasury Dep., first traveled to the Seal Island in the spring of 1869. "Reports of Captain Charles Bryant, Fairhaven, Mass., November 30, 1869," in U.S. Congress. Senate. *Letters of the Secretary of the Treasury communicating....* 41st Cong., 2d sess. Ex. Doc. No. 32, published in U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, *Alaskan Seal Fisheries; Compilation of Documents and other Printed Matter relating thereto*, vol. 11 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 7–8; and Charles Bryant, "Annual Report for 1871," in U.S. Dep. Treasury, Special Agents Division, *Seal and Salmon Fisheries and General Resources of Alaska*, vol. 1: 26 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1898).

29 Ibid.; and Henry W. Elliott, U.S. Congress. House. *Report of Henry W. Elliott on the Condition of the Fur-Seal Fisheries of Alaska, together with All Maps and Illustrations Accompanying Said Report*, H. Doc. No. 175, 54th Cong., 1st sess.: 113 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1896).

30 Bryant, "Annual Report for 1871," 26.

31 Ibid.

32 Ibid.; see also Ivan Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands*, 262–64.

33 Emma Jane McIntyre, *Life in the Pribilof Islands*, July 1874, original at Bancroft Library, Berkeley, CA; copy at Alaska State Library Archives, Juneau, Alaska, Manuscript File MS26.

34 Charles Bryant, "Annual Report for 1875," in U.S. Dep. Treasury, Special Agents Division, *Seal and Salmon Fisheries and General Resources of Alaska*, vol. 1: 68 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1898).

35 During a congressional inquiry into historic operations of the fur-seal industry, the government became aware of Elliott's past collusion with the ACC. U.S. Congress, House, *Appendix A to Hearings Before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor. House Resolution No. 73. To Investigate the Fur-Seal Industry of Alaska*, 62d Cong. 1st sess.: 1154 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1911).

36 Elliott, *Our Arctic Province*, 232. Elliott repeated some of his *Our Arctic Province*, text in U.S. Congress, House, *Report of Henry W. Elliott*, 423. [Note: this congressional document was published several times; the page numbers cited herein may not correspond with those found in other editions.]

37 Ibid.

38 Ibid.

Elliott also reported that there were 63 houses in St. Paul Village “with 20 or 24 such houses to as many families on St. George and 18 other structures.”³⁹

The ACC furthered acculturation efforts by forbidding the use of either the Aleut or Russian language. To aid its Americanization efforts, the company commissioned a book to teach the English language to Aleuts on the Pribilof Islands, in particular, and to Alaska Natives who spoke Russian (Figure 8). Crammed with lessons, the primer was intended to encourage Alaska Natives to adopt American values.⁴⁰ The primer’s tone is typical of the time period where whites often exhibited insensitivity and condescension toward non-whites. During intermittent periods, the church on the Pribilofs maintained its own school to promote the continued use of both the Aleut and Russian languages.

The landscape of the islands changed from one of barabaras that mainly blended into the coarse tundra grasses, to vistas of aboveground structures. Henry Elliott boasted that in addition to administrative quarters and dwellings erected and “neatly painted” on the islands by the ACC, it had built “large warehouses and salt sheds,” which when observed together, “constitute a picture fully equal to the

39 U.S. Congress, House, *Report of Henry W. Elliott on the Condition*, 422–23. Elliott’s account presented under the heading “Character, Condition, and Number of Natives of the Pribilof Islands in 1872, 1874, and 1890,” but they are likely based on observations he made in 1890 for the house counts he presents in *Our Arctic Province*, 232–33, were “eighty houses,” as opposed to sixty-three, in St. Paul Village, and “eight other structures,” rather than eighteen structures, in St. George Village.

40 Honcharenko Agapius, ed., *The School and Family: Russo-American Primer. Specially Published for Use in Alaska by the Alaska Commercial Company* (San Francisco: Edward Bosqui & Co., 1871).

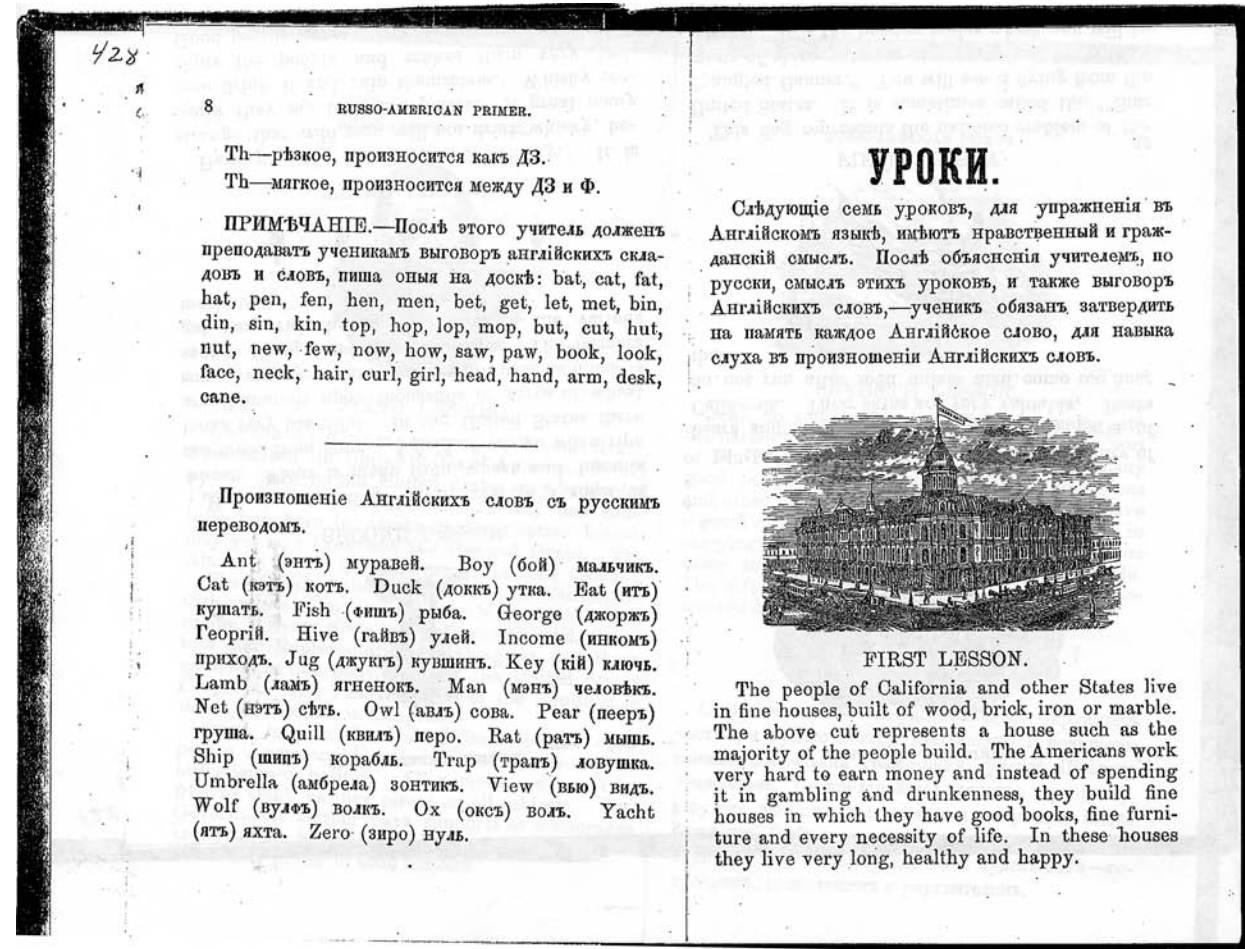


Figure 8. An excerpted page from Agapius Honcharenko, ed., *The School and Family: Russo-American Primer*. Specially published for use in Alaska by the Alaska Commercial Company (San Francisco: Edward Bosqui and Co., 1871), 8.

average presentation of any one of our small eastern towns.”⁴¹ The first Government House on St. Paul Island was built in 1872. It was replaced with a new building in 1932, that is used today as the St. Paul Island Museum and it also houses offices of Tanadgusix Corporation, the island’s Native corporation.

On St. George Island, the ACC built its headquarters in 1870, the same year that the Government House was constructed on the island. In 1930, a new Company House on St. George Island replaced the old one, because, as the agent put it, the 1870 Company House “was too old to make repairs worthwhile.”⁴²

A second twenty-year lease of the Seal Islands went to the North American Commercial Company (NACC) in 1890. When the ACC handed over a “Schedule of Property” on the Seal Islands, its inventories listed:

On St. Paul Island:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Large Dwelling House | 8 Mules |
| 1 Retail Store Building | 1 Cow |
| 2 Village Store Buildings | 4 Bidarrahs and boats |
| 1 Barn and Stable | House-hold furniture and office outfit |
| 1 Old Warehouse (Fish House) | 1 Piano |
| 1 Village Salt House | Wagons, carts, tools, sea lion skins, sealing outfits, etc. |
| 1 Cove Salt House | library |
| 1 Large new shop and warehouse | 12 Rifles, new, 15,000 round-ammunition |
| 1 Point warehouse and wharf | 300 Tons salt |
| 1 Physician’s Home and Dispensary | 1 Ice House (new) |
| 1 School House and furniture | 2 Wells and houses built over them |
| 63 Native Houses | 1 Chicken house |
| 1 Northeast Point salt house | 2 Large cisterns |
| 1 Northeast Point native house | 1 Lot of coal, 40 tons estimated |
| 1 Northeast Point Webster House | 1 Telephone line and apparatus, 12 miles of wire |
| 1 Salt House at Half Way Point (Polovina) | |

On St. George Island:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 31 Native Houses | Wharf and landing improvements |
| 1 Dwelling House | 3 Bidarrahs and boats |
| Furniture and house hold effects | Sealing outfit |
| Library | Tons salt [amount not specified] |
| 1 Cow | Barn |
| 11 Jacks | Carpenter tools |
| 1 Bull (work animal) | Blacksmith tools and shop |
| 1 Store Building | Schoolhouse and furniture |
| 1 Warehouse and Shop | Coal Storehouse |
| 1 Large Salt House | Salt House Zapadni |

It appears that little construction took place during the NACC’s lease due to lack of money stemming from a paucity of fur seals to harvest and perhaps, because the company found itself embroiled in controversy with the U.S. government throughout its leasing period. The NACC contended with the

41 U.S. Congress, House, *Report of Henry W. Elliott*, 423.

42 Agent’s Annual Report, St. George Island, Mar. 31, 1931 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1929–1963).

international dispute over pelagic sealing, the decline of the fur-seal population, and charges of corruption on the island. In the early 1920's, G Dallas Hanna, a naturalist, who began his long association with the Pribilof Islands as teacher and caretaker on St. George Island in 1913, recalled that by the time the government took over administration and management of the islands on May 1, 1910, "Almost no improvements had been made" since 1875. When the NACC's lease ended, the U.S. government acquired the small frame houses where Aleuts resided, including "official dwellings, warehouses, salt houses, boats, general stores, and equipment," all of which Hanna described as dilapidated.⁴³

The Federal Period, 1910–1983

Construction patterns on the Seal Islands during the federal period were shaped by internal and external forces. The need for housing or other buildings did not always immediately translate into construction booms. Money, manpower, politics, wars, and the availability of materials all played a role in the lifecycle of construction projects. At the time that management of the Seal Islands was transferred from the NACC to the U.S. federal government, the government "inherited 55 Native dwellings" on St. Paul Island and twenty-four houses on St. George Island.⁴⁴ The number of Native houses was down from a total of ninety-four in 1890, and down from seventy on St. Paul Island in 1875. Buildings associated with the sealing industry and administrative buildings also were transferred. "With regard to the buildings it may be said that, although erected by the former lessee [ACC], they have been kept from deterioration by constant repair..."⁴⁵ No immediate building seems to have taken place after the government assumed control over the commercial fur-seal industry's operations, although available records show that an addition was put on the Government House on St. Paul in 1910.⁴⁶

A 1913 inventory presented to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce described Aleut residences as

small wooden one-story frame structures, 20 by 10, on the sills, and no attic, with an outer shed or 'calle dore' over the entrance: the entire cost, when first built by the Alaska Commercial Co. in 1876 (and then given by that lessee to the natives), was between \$210 and \$225 per dwelling.

They have been well painted and kept in tolerably good shape year after year by the lessees, up to the close of their [NACC] lease, May 1, 1910, then the Government up to date, as the following inspection will attest:

They all have one living room 10 by 10, and a bed room 8 by 10, with that outside shed or "hall" ("callidore"). There is a little variation only in this place, by the fashion of attaching this callidore to the main building: some bringing it out flush, to the front line of the house, others setting it back; some have widened it more, and so on; the average callidore is 5 by 14 feet.

These dwellings are too small for those natives who have several children, since they allow of only one small 8 by 10 bedroom, that compels them to sleep crowded, and often badly crowded, into these small rooms.

Nevertheless, these people when asked by us made no complaint of being insufficiently fed and clothed or warmed by the Government under existing orders and regulations. The annual sum allowed them for food, clothing, and fuel should not be less than \$35,000 which

is a fair amount for that end. They should not be reduced from that sum, for the annual maintenance of 302 souls up here, in a very simple life, requires it.⁴⁷

The same year, a new watchhouse near Zapadni Bay at St. George replaced a leaky sod house, described in the annual fisheries report as "a frame structure banked up to the eaves with sod." These were no small deficiencies, considering that guards lived in the watchhouse from June until November every year. The report stated that "The lumber for this work was cut to length in the village and hauled on sleds the 5 miles from the village to Zapadni. This was also 'community work,' i.e., work without compensation."⁴⁸

The government's, Bureau of Fisheries assumed total responsibility of the Pribilofs in May 1910, however, most construction activities from 1910 to 1917 involved the U.S. Navy Department in conjunction with the building of the radio station. The Navy began erecting buildings for a Naval Radio Station on St. Paul beginning in 1911. The naval radio stations at St. Paul Island and St. George Island comprised parts of a network of wireless stations to connect U.S. commercial interests, and later military interests, to a transoceanic network. A more detailed discussion in the St. Paul Naval Radio Station can be found in the Naval Radio Station Complex section of this book. In 1915, construction activity outside of the Naval Radio Station consisted mainly of resodding homes to "prevent the wind from going through in the winter."⁴⁹ Two years later, new building gained momentum, fostered by a housing shortage on both islands. A 1917 Act of Congress funded this building boom, appropriating \$20,000 for new buildings and other improvements on the Pribilof Islands.

The appropriation for improvements allowed the construction of urgently needed buildings, such as houses for laborers, the By-Products Plant, Business Office, old Machine Shop (not the one built in 1939), Salthouse A, and a Chicken House. The By-Products Plant was funded by a special allocation from the National Security and Defense Fund and was meant to improve efficiencies in the fur-seal industry by converting seal carcasses into meal rather than leaving them to decay on the killing fields. R. B. Bentley, a by-products expert, oversaw the initial construction of the building and installation of the machinery, which included a 300-ton hydraulic tankage press, a vacuum fertilizer dryer, grease tanks, digesters, and a 4,000-gallon fir [wood] tank among the variety of equipment needed to turn carcasses into meal.⁵⁰ G Dallas Hanna declared that the oil from the reduction of carcasses was "superior to any other kind known for certain tanning processes," and that the animal meal was suitable for poultry food.⁵¹ Several additions enlarged the building during the following decades. This same year [1918], electrical lighting became a reality on St. Paul Island through cooperation with the Naval Radio Station. "The engine and generator were placed on the concrete basement floor of the Government shop and [a] belt was run to the floor above which operated [the] band saw, lathe, and grindstone. Lights were installed in the shop, company house, dispensary, club house and Government house." The report continued "The engine was equipped to burn kerosene and it was found that the quantity used was less than

43 Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, 39.

44 George Rogers, *An Economic Analysis of the Pribilof Islands, 1870–1946*. Prepared for Indian Claims Commission Docket Number 352 and Docket Number 369, March 1976: 150.

45 Walter I. Lembkey, "The Fur-Seal Fisheries of Alaska in 1910," 7, in Bur. Fish., Yearly Report, Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries, Doc. No. 749 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1911).

46 Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Sept. 16, 1910 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22 Series: Pribilof Island Log Books compiled 1870–1961).

47 U.S. Congress, House, *Hearings before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce, House of Representatives: Investigation of the Fur-Seal Industry of Alaska, October 13, 1913, and January 17, 1914*, No. 1: 111–12 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1914).

48 Barton Warren Evermann, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1913*, Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 797: 153 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1914).

49 Log of St. Paul Island Alaska, Fall and Winter 1915–16: 11 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961, box 24).

50 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1918*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish., Doc. No. 872: 83 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1919).

51 Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, 151.

two-thirds that which had formerly been used in the same buildings in kerosene lamps. Owing to the economy thus secured...plans are being made for the lighting of the villages on both islands....”⁵²

A 1915 map of St. Paul Village drafted by a Dr. Hunter (Vol. 1, p. 69) depicts the “site of former salthouse” and a new “salthouse.” Curiously, a 1919 map (Vol. 1, p. 70) only depicts an “old salthouse,” and a 1936 map by the U.S. Navy (Vol. 1, p. 71) shows only a single salthouse and no wash houses. Bureau of Fisheries reports note the construction of two salthouses in the village in the early 1920’s. Eventually, these two salthouses became known as Salthouse A and Salthouse B. In 1921, on St. Paul Island, one salthouse received a 50’ addition. A sealskin wash and blubbering house was constructed in 1922, and a second wash house was constructed in 1930–31. These two wash houses eventually became known as Wash House A and Wash House B. Aleut laborers also constructed a garage to house “the four tractors on St. Paul” and added a concrete extension to the wharf.⁵³ On St. George Island, Aleut laborers built a 3½ story general shop and warehouse, measuring 30’ x 60’. Workers also built two small houses, “one for paint and the other for dynamite”; they also nearly completed “a concrete native dwelling,” and began preliminary work on a new dispensary, hospital, and physician’s quarters.⁵⁴ At that time, the wharf on St. George Island was extended and the landing slip enlarged to enable “the discharge of small boats lightering cargo ashore.” Additionally,

Preliminary work, including completion of excavation, was done toward the construction of a combined shop and warehouse urgently necessary to provide storage and handling space for the increased take of fox skins. The kenches in the old salt house were transferred to the new salt house, thus bringing sealskin work into a single building. Alterations were made at the fox house to allow trapping, regardless of the direction of the wind.⁵⁵

Sometime in the 1920’s, greenhouses became important additions to the buildings on the Pribilof Islands, enabling residents to grow vegetables during the summer. The first mention of a greenhouse appears in the annual *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1923* report. It was built on St. Paul Island to “supply fresh vegetables”; the entry does not reveal the location of the greenhouse.⁵⁶ Ventilators and adjusting rods were added to the greenhouse in 1925.⁵⁷ A 1931 report states that the greenhouse measured 16’ x 32’-8”, with a concrete foundation.⁵⁸

A greenhouse is mentioned again in an agent’s annual report of March 31, 1941. This greenhouse, “laid out in even size beds and assigned to each family and the Company House,” operated from April to November, “depending on the weather outside.” Each government agent’s family decided what it wanted to grow and supplied its own seeds, usually “quick growing greens, lettuce, beets, carrots and chard.” When the nights became dangerously cool, scrap wood was used to fuel a fire to help keep the vegetables in the greenhouse warm enough.⁵⁹ A greenhouse for the priest and his family functioned ca. 1945–52. Another greenhouse for government employees was erected in 1951, adjacent to the Government

House for use by its occupants and those in cottages 1, 2, and 3,⁶⁰ subsequently referred to as Teacher Houses, 101, 102, and 103. In the spring of 1953, a greenhouse was completed, with the exception of heating pipes, near the radio station quarters⁶¹ and just west of the Six-Car Garage.

From the 1930’s through the 1940’s, the Great Depression and World War II disrupted the lives of people on the Pribilofs. Looking back in 1946, St. Paul’s Assistant General Manager, Clarence L. Olson, commented that “Beginning with 1934, the records reveal a sharp decline in construction and permanent improvements.”⁶² He is undoubtedly referring to the effects from the worldwide economic downturn of the 1930’s.

It was evidently intended that the building plan would be resumed when Government returned to a business-like basis. But when no change came about, by 1940 the pinch was beginning to be felt in the lack of proper buildings and equipment. The store and schoolhouse were becoming over-crowded, new houses were needed for employees and natives, water and sewer lines were causing trouble, motive equipment needed replacement, and the carpenter shop, built sometime late in the nineteenth century, was in danger of collapse.⁶³

In 1939, the Bureau of Fisheries Agent and Caretaker J. W. Lipke drafted a “Return of Property” or the inventory of the government’s real property on St. Paul Island (Figures 9a-d). The reasons for this inventory are not known.

During the period 1934–40, construction work focused on road expansion projects. Otherwise, “only minor improvements were undertaken on St. Paul Island,” according to a government report titled *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1935*.⁶⁴ However in 1941, building activities increased beginning with the construction of four Native houses. These dwellings had “the same floor plan as the older three room cottages, only the roof has been given a steeper pitch, whereby it is possible to put two rooms upstairs and making a compact five room dwelling,” and “Several more native laundries have been erected.” Also, a new bureau office building located on the site of the old office building was nearly completed that year.⁶⁵ “Sod was put around the dispensary, hospital, and three cottages for white employees [Teacher Houses]. Cement sidewalks were also built around the cottages, and a walk between the dispensary and hospital.” On St. George Island, the new schoolhouse, begun in 1933, was completed, and a watchhouse was built at Staraya Artil.⁶⁶

World War II prolonged the construction lull on the islands, particularly after the Seal Islands were evacuated in 1942. Just before the evacuation, the government agent’s annual report declared “a crying need for the construction of native cottages” existed on St. Paul Island. Crowded living conditions led to lack of privacy, creating tense circumstances that easily erupted into arguments.⁶⁷ But, new con-

52 Bower, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1918*, 82.

53 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1921*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish., Doc. no. 933: 53 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1922). [Note: the report title changed in 1920 from “...Fur Industries” to “...Fur-Seal Industries.”]

54 Ibid.

55 Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1921*, 142; Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1925*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish., Doc. no. 1008: 73–4 (Washington DC: GPO, 1926).

56 Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1923*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish., Doc. No. 973: 112 (Washington DC: GPO, 1925).

57 Agent’s Log, St. Paul Island, August 24, 1925 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961).

58 Permanent Improvements Report for St. Paul Island, Alaska, Covering the Period July 1, [1931] to March 31, 1932 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 1, FWS, Bur. Comm. Fish., Pribilof Islands Program, Permanent Improvements).

59 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1941 [Apr. 1, 1940–Mar. 31, 1941], unpaginated, (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 6, FWS, BCE, Pribilof Islands, Annual Reports, 1929–1963).

60 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska for the year ending March 31, 1952: 11, NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 16, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963; and Seton H. Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1951, Statistical Digest No. 31*, U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 55 (Washington DC: GPO, 1954).

61 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska for the year ending March 31, 1953: 14 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 17, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

62 General Manager Clarence L. Olson, Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, April 1, 1945 To March 31, 1946: 1 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 10, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

63 Ibid.

64 Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1935*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Admin. Rep. No. 23: 49 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1936).

65 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1941, [Apr. 1, 1940–Mar. 31, 1941]: 1 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 10, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

66 Ibid.

67 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1942, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 7, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

Inventory Permanent file,
Box 14, RG 22, NARA Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).
Form 566b
Folder 7

Sheet No. _____

RETURN OF PROPERTY

Station _____ Year _____

| ARTICLES | UNIT | UNIT COST | ON HAND JULY 1 | RECEIVED DURING YEAR | EXPENDED DURING YEAR | ON HAND JUNE 30 | REMARKS |
|---|------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Bureau of Fisheries | | | St. Paul Island Alaska | | | | |
| March 31, 1939 | | | March 31, 1939 | | | | |
| | | | April 28, 1939 | | | | |
| | | | J. W. Lipke | | | | |
| | | | Agent and Caretaker | | | | |
| | | | Mar. 31, 1939 | | | | |
| Buildings Government as follows | | | Fixed property | | | | |
| Barn 1926-27 | 1 | \$ 3811.20 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| By-Products bldg 1918 with additions 1931-30 including oil storage and carcass bldg | 1 | 14484.92 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Bunk-House Bldg for Fouke employees 1931 | 1 | 3948.29 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Bunk-House temp. natives 1928 | 1 | 11127.92 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Business Office 1918 | 1 | 125.00 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Coal-House 1928-9 | 1 | 4175.22 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Coal-House Extension 1934 | 1 | 3648.67 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Company-House remodelled 1922 | 1 | 21854.19 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Concrete cottage No. 1 1923 | 1 | 5832.34 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Concrete cottage No. 2 1923 | 1 | 5087.10 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Concrete cottage No. 3 1923 | 1 | 5372.65 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Cook-house fox feed 1928 | 1 | 67.18 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Dispensary 1925-26 | 1 | 5617.01 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Flagstaff at black bluff, Govt-house and village | 3 | 45.00 | 3 | " | " | " | " |
| Frigidaire Bldg 1926-29 | 1 | 2008.35 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Frigidaire Engine room 1929 | 1 | 118.25 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Garage 1920 | 1 | 535.27 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Garage 1930-31 | 1 | 3249.52 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Government-house 1931-32 | 1 | 18722.23 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Green-house 1923 | 1 | 743.90 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Hospital 1929 | 1 | 7762.10 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Hydrant Houses 1925 | 2 | 26.28 | 2 | " | " | " | " |
| Ice-house concrete 1934 | 1 | 581.42 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Jail-house 1926 | 1 | 512.18 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Laundry-house 1926 | 1 | 1516.28 | 1 | " | " | " | " |

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 11-11110

Figure 9a. Inventory of the government's real property on St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1939. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Record Group (RG) 22, Box 14, Folder 7; National Archives and Records Administration—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage): (NARA)—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

Form 566b

Sheet No. **2**

RETURN OF PROPERTY

Station **Bureau of Fisheries St. Paul Island Alaska** Year **1939 March, 31**

| ARTICLES | UNIT | UNIT COST | ON HAND JULY 1 | RECEIVED DURING YEAR | EXPENDED DURING YEAR | ON HAND JUNE 30 | REMARKS |
|--|------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Buildings Govt Continued | | | March 31, 1939 | | | | |
| | | | Fixed property | | | | |
| Machine shop ex cold storage year 1918 | 1 | \$3264.25 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Machine shop new incomplete 1937-38-39 | 1 | 11090.71 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Oil-house kerosene 1910 | 1 | 40.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Paint storage-house 1910 | 1 | 150.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Powder-house 1921 | 1 | 10.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Power-house & cold storage 1929 | 1 | 10423.36 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Pump-house at lake 1925 | 1 | 175.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Pump-house sealskin washing 1923 | 1 | 1924.79 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Pump-house sealskin washing 1931 | 1 | 989.93 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Salt-house Northeast point prior to 1910 | 1 | 375.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Salt-house A 1921-2-3 | 1 | 6850.42 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Salt-house B 1921-2 | 1 | 5200.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| School-house 1929-30 | 1 | 11739.36 | | | | 1 | " " |
| School-house prior to 1919 | 1 | 1061.20 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Sealskin washing house A 1921 | 1 | 14306.25 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Sealskin wash-house B 1930 | 1 | 3699.10 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Shop Govt prior to 1910 | 1 | 1038.51 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Store 1928-29 | 1 | 3995.48 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Tank-house 1910 | 1 | 600.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Tank-house 1922 | 1 | 4225.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Toilet temp natives 1929 | 1 | 25.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house at halfway 1925 | 1 | 384.21 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house Marunich 1925 | 1 | 90.03 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house Marunich 1934 | 1 | 260.39 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house N.E. prior to 1910 | 1 | 140.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house N.E. point 1929 | 1 | 2764.09 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house Southwest 1926 | 1 | 218.55 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house Tsammana 1910 | 1 | 5.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house Zapadni prior 1910 | 1 | 25.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house Zapadni 1925 | 1 | 289.48 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Warehouse (old store) 1910 | 1 | 50.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Warehouse West landing 1924 | 1 | 4488.32 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Weatherhouse 1928 | 1 | 155.45 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Websterhouse N.E. Point 1934 | 1 | 1094.47 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Well-houses prior to 1910 | 2 | 15.00 | | | | 2 | " " |

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 11-11110

Figure 9b. Inventory of the government's real property on St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1939. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22, Box 14, Folder 7; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

RETURN OF PROPERTY

Station Bureau of Fisheries St. Paul Island Alaska Year 1939 March, 31

| ARTICLES | UNIT | UNIT COST | ON HAND JULY 1 | RECEIVED DURING YEAR | EXPENDED DURING YEAR | ON HAND JUNE 30 | REMARKS |
|--------------------------------------|------|------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Govt Bldgs for use of Natives | | | | | | Mar. 31, 1939 | |
| Community-Hall Native | 1 | \$12135.39 | | | | 1 | Fixed Property |
| House No.1 5-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1579.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.2 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.3 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.4 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.5 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.6 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.7 5-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1579.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.8 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.9 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.10 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.11 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.12 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.13 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.14 5-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1579.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.15 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.16 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.17 4-room 1926-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.18 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.19 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.20 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.21 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.22 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.23 2-story 1918-20 | 1 | 2400.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.24 4-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.25 4-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.26 4-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.27 4-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.28 4-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.29 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.30 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.31 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.32 5-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1579.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.33 5-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1579.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.34 5-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1579.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.35 5-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1579.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.36 2-story 1920-21 | 1 | 2400.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.37 3-room 1928-29-30 | 1 | 1253.36 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.38 3-room 1928-30 | 1 | 1253.36 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.39 3-room 1928-29 | 1 | 1253.36 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.40 4-room 1928-29 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.41 2-story frame 1919-20 A | 1 | 2400.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.42 2-story 1919-20 B | 1 | 2400.00 | | | | 1 | " " |

RETURN OF PROPERTY

Station Bureau of Fisheries St. Paul Island Alaska Year 1939 March, 31

| ARTICLES | UNIT | UNIT COST | ON HAND JULY 1 | RECEIVED DURING YEAR | EXPENDED DURING YEAR | ON HAND JUNE 30 | REMARKS |
|---|------|------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Govt Bldgs for use of Natives Cont | | | | | | March, 31, 1939 | |
| House 43 4-room 1933-34 | 1 | \$1745.24 | | | | 1 | Fixed Property |
| House 44 5-room 1933-34 | 1 | 2241.54 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House 45 5-room 1933-34 | 1 | 2241.54 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Toilets Natives double | 10 | 53.00 | | | | 10 | " " |
| Toilets Natives single | 15 | 32.34 | | | | 15 | " " |
| ROADS | | | | | | | |
| Marunich Road 2.3 miles long | 1 | \$ 1541.15 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Northeast Point Road 11 miles | 1 | 38499.88 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Polevina Road 1/2 mile long | 1 | 537.24 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Reef Road 3700 ft long | 1 | 487.50 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Zapadni Road 6 miles long | 1 | 4808.52 | | | | 1 | " " |
| STRUCTURES & IMPROVEMENTS | | | | | | | |
| Boat-ways (for launching boats) | 2 | 1848.79 | | | | 2 | " " |
| Wharf (landing concrete) 1930 | 1 | 17949.15 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Wharf (landing concrete) 1933-4 | 1 | 2149.50 | | | | 1 | " " |
| BOATS & BOAT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |
| Bidarrah frame No.1 | 1 | 100.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Bidarrah frame No.D | 1 | 100.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Cover canvas for Bidarrah No.1 | 1 | 150.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Cover canvas for bidarrah No.D | 1 | 429.80 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Boat surf Hal. 29' 3" x 7' | 1 | 475.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Boat surf No.2 24' x 6'6" | 1 | 325.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Boat surf No.3 28'3" x 8' | 1 | 497.50 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Launch saller motor 16 H.P. engine | 1 | 2012.53 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Launch St. Paul 12 HP Frisco engine | 1 | 3263.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Launch Penguin Universal motor | 1 | ? | | | | 1 | " " |
| Launch 248 x7' regal engine 14HP | 1 | 1157.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Scows wooden 20 ton cap. | 3 | 397.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Scows wooden 30-ton cap | 2 | 1500.00 | | | | 2 | " " |
| Scows wooden 25-ton cap | 1 | 734. | | | | 1 | " " |
| Anchors Kedge 50# | 17 | 5.50 | | | | 17 | " " |
| Anchors Kedge 85# | 1 | 14.03 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Anchors Kedge 100# | 2 | 11.00 | | | | 2 | " " |
| Hooks boat | 4 | .65 | | | | 4 | " " |
| Cars ash 8' | 5 | 2.75 | | | | 5 | " " |
| Cars ash 10' | 13 | 2.20 | | | | 13 | " " |
| Cars ash 12' | 20 | 3.56 | | | | 20 | " " |
| Cars ash 14' | 51 | 5.25 | | | | 51 | " " |
| Cars ash 15' | 10 | 5.70 | | | | 10 | " " |
| Cars ash 16' | 34 | 6.00 | | | | 34 | " " |

Figure 9c. Inventory of the government's real property on St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1939. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22, Box 14, Folder 7; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

Figure 9d. Inventory of the government's real property on St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1939. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22, Box 14, Folder 7; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

struction to benefit residents would wait until early 1944, when the Pribilof islanders returned from the evacuation camps at Funter Bay, Admiralty Island, Alaska.

In the meantime, U.S. Army troops took over Aleut residences and other buildings on St. Paul Island and began their own construction projects such as a “Paint Warehouse” in 1943,⁶⁸ and an airport runway.⁶⁹ In September 1942, a garrison of 1,400 officers and soldiers occupied the “civilian homes previously occupied by fishermen and Bureau of Fisheries personnel.”⁷⁰ One-third of the troops stayed in winterized tents adjacent to the airstrip that the army completed in November. Winter weather stymied the construction of another runway and a road system until the end of December 1942. All of the troops except a ten-man “caretaking detachment” left the island at the end of August 1943. Before their departure, demolition charges were placed beneath the runway and in the radio station.⁷¹

Aleuts returned to their home islands in May 1944, but Agent Clarence L. Olson claimed that since then “it has not been possible to rehabilitate the Government’s property to its former state of five years ago. In fact, only a small proportion of replacement has been made.”⁷² Scarcity of materials due to the war was only part of the problem. “Pribilof allotments,” Olson wrote, “have not kept pace with required operations which have increased with the growth of the seal herd.”⁷³ Only one new house was under construction in autumn 1944. Completed in 1945, the house contained a full basement, three rooms on the main floor, and two rooms upstairs.⁷⁴ A fire on St. Paul in 1945 resulted in the loss of the Native community hall constructed in 1932. “This building, 32 feet by 70 feet, included a library, card and pool room, barber shop, assembly room for women, and an upper floor of one large room that was used for dancing, motion pictures, and as a gymnasium.”⁷⁵ A replacement Recreational Hall began construction in 1949 and was completed in 1951. Currently, the Recreational Hall serves as the City of St. Paul administrative offices, although a large gymnasium with a stage provides for various community social events.

During 1951–53, five new Native houses were built, and dormers were added to another six homes on St. Paul Island. A new sewer system was also installed in the village.⁷⁶ A new construction program began in 1953 when the government contracted with Swalling Construction Company, of Anchorage, Alaska, to build several brick-masonry buildings on both islands. On St. George Island, the company constructed a two-story warehouse to house a store, post office, laundry, jail, and office. Other St. George projects included a 200,000-gallon water reservoir, five brick-masonry residences for Aleut laborers, one staff residence, a six-bed hospital and dental building, a combination boat and carpenter shop, and an automotive equipment storage garage. The Swalling Construction Company also built a

two-story, combination warehouse on St. Paul Island that included a community store, warehouse, fur-seal research laboratory, laundry, post-office and jail.⁷⁷

The Teller Construction Company, of Portland, Oregon, won another contract to construct a 120' x 60' masonry school on St. George Island. The school contained three classrooms, a manual arts room, and a domestic science room. It was ready for use in December 1955.⁷⁸ During this time, Aleut residences on both islands also underwent renovations that consisted mainly of installing bathrooms. By 1955, all houses on St. George Island had running water, and only three dwellings were not connected to the new sewer system. On St. Paul Island, all houses were connected to the water and sewer systems, but ten residences still needed bathroom facilities.⁷⁹

Although Aleut laborers continually made improvements to their houses, many still lacked basements, and a number of residents still did their laundry in the kitchen or on an enclosed porch. The porches, subject to the effects of cold, damp weather, proved unsuitable for drying clothes. Gas ranges and oil heaters, sent to replace coal furnaces in the 1950's, arrived with every delivery by the ship *Penguin*, and although this increased electrical consumption on the island, the new power house, constructed in 1960, seemed to handle the increase without any trouble.⁸⁰

Until 1960, construction and heavy equipment costs on the Seal Islands were dealt with by requesting a budget increase based on each item. In 1960, such costs were charged against an annual allotment of \$176,000. Charles Howard Baltzo, program director for the transition of federal administration to Native rule on the Pribilof Islands (i.e., Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants), cautioned that “a substantial portion of this special allotment is necessarily spent for routine rehabilitation, heavy equipment replacement, and emergencies thus leaving a limited amount for new construction.”⁸¹

In 1963, construction of Aleut residences took top priority, following a government-stated goal of completing forty homes over a ten-year period. In part, this was meant to create improved housing for St. Paul islanders; and in part this new housing was meant to accommodate the relocation of St. George islanders to St. Paul Island, although complete relocation did not come to pass. Four new ranch-style dwellings (117–121) were completed in 1963 in the old village.⁸²

A draft memorandum from 1964 lays out the consolidation of the two villages. Depending on sufficient funding, “St. George Island is to be phased out as a community and merged with St. Paul Island in the next 5 to 10 years” to decrease the problems associated with supplying the island and “advancing the social position of the Aleut residents through amelioration of their almost total isolation.”⁸³ Four

68 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending March 31 1945, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 9, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

69 James D. Bush, Jr., and Charles F. Baish “Narrative Report of Alaska Construction 1941–1944,” prepared in accordance with memorandum from Headquarters Alaska Defense Command, December 1943, subject: “Preparation of Historical Report,” 190.

70 Ibid., 189.

71 Ibid., 190–91.

72 Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946: 1 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

73 Ibid.

74 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending March 31, 1945, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

75 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1945, Statistical Digest No. 15*. U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 45 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1948).

76 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1952, 11; and, Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1953: 14 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

77 Seton H. Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1954, Statistical Digest No. 37*, U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 55 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1956); and Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1955, Statistical Digest No. 40*, U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 66–67 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1957).

78 Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1955*, 67.

79 Ibid., 68.

80 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending December 31, 1960: 34 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 24, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

81 C. Howard Baltzo, “Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants,” May 1963: 6 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

82 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, December 31, 1964: 15 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

83 Memorandum to Director, BCF, from Resource Development, Seattle, October 21, 1964: 1 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

families already had been relocated to St. Paul Island, with plans for the “more deteriorated” homes on St. George Island to be demolished “to forestall any possible future tendency to backfill.”⁸⁴

Beginning in 1964, a program began to improve St. Paul Island’s building’s heating systems.

A program to replace coal-fired heating systems at St. Paul with modern, oil-fired equipment was initiated...The program was expanded...with the installation of 40 oil-fired, forced-air furnaces and two oil-fired burners. 24 partial basements were constructed of lightweight masonry block to accommodate furnaces in houses where the room arrangement did not afford space for an adequate heating system. The complete heating system consisting of piping, convectors, radiators, boiler, and controls was replaced in the St. Paul Recreation Hall. Only two coal-fired heating systems remain at St. Paul and a few residents heat water and cook with coal fuel. Our objective is a complete conversion to oil fuel because oil can be delivered to the Pribilofs at a price far less than coal, plus providing greater safety and convenience.⁸⁵

Also in 1964, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries initiated housing construction on the lower east-side of Village Hill, along King Street; eventually a new Lakeside Street fronted the new row of dwellings.⁸⁶ “Eight basement-type residences [117–120 and 122–125] were constructed at St. Paul in 1963–64 and two nonbasement dwellings [126–127] are being constructed this year [1965]. Each has three bedrooms, oil-fired circulating forced-air heat, modern plumbing, full insulation, and provides 1,200 square feet of living space.”⁸⁷ Seven of the eleven ranch-style houses (122–128, and 131) constructed during 1963–66 front Lakeside Street. Ranch-style houses 128–131 were purportedly constructed ca. 1968, but the government records are not clear in this regard.

Also in 1965, Houses 40 and 45 underwent renovations in preparation for the St. George families tentatively scheduled to move in May.⁸⁸

As no space was available to build additional single-family homes within the old village housing section of St. Paul, plans for the new Ellerman Heights subdivision overlooking the Salt Lagoon Channel began in 1963. The next step was the “installation of the necessary water and sewer lines.”⁸⁹ In 1965, Alaska Governor William A. Egan, appointed a special commission to examine the social and economic conditions on the Pribilofs. The commission found overcrowding on St. Paul Island caused “intense dissatisfaction on the part of many people in that village.” Of the seventy dwellings on the island as of June 15, 1965, ten housed two families, and eleven dwellings housed “a family and one or more persons other than husband, wife or children.... The situation is far more frustrating than in normal circumstances, because no family is legally able to build its own new house or even to enlarge a house it now occupies.”⁹⁰

To abate the hostility directed toward relocated St. George families, the commission suggested that the Bureau refrain from demolishing any more dwellings on St. George Island until the lack of housing on St. Paul was addressed. The commission also reported that private ownership of homes on the Seal Islands was going to be encouraged and supported through a bill introduced by U.S. Senator, Bob Bartlett (S. 2102 896h Congress, First Session). At the time of the report, Aleut residents paid monthly rents ranging from \$30 to \$62, depending on the size and the condition of the house.⁹¹

Development of the Ellerman Heights subdivision began with plans for thirty houses and with recognition of ample room for further expansion.⁹² “The first foundation and shell was constructed in the new village addition overlooking the lagoon entrance,” in 1966.⁹³ The “Annual Report for Sealing Operations for 1968” states “Major construction activities on St. Paul centered on a sewage treatment system [to service the Ellerman Heights development] and erection of four ‘pre-fabricated’ houses,”⁹⁴ yet, no houses reached completion.

In 1969, construction began at Ellerman Heights on eight new “pre-cut houses.” These three-bedroom homes had full daylight basements, electricity and water.⁹⁵ The new sewage disposal facility was completed just prior to occupancy.⁹⁶ By October 1970, nine houses, started in 1969–70, had been erected on Ellerman Heights,⁹⁷ although, “Basement garages in the new homes cannot be used until they can be completed with material meeting fire codes.”⁹⁸ The 1986 NHL nomination map (Map 4) depicts thirty-one noncontributing residences on Ellerman Heights.

For St. Paul, the construction highlight in 1971 was the start of the new school, which still serves the community. On St. George, six men, employed full-time, took care of general construction and maintenance during the 1971 sealing season. Their main work consisted of converting “a portion of the warehouse near the boat ramp to an electric and plumbing shop.” The gasoline tank farm, started the previous year, was completed, the Zapadni warehouse was refurbished, and the last of the Butler Buildings was rebuilt to provide more storage space.⁹⁹

St. George construction workers focused on housing repairs in 1973,¹⁰⁰ while St. Paul work efforts focused on completing the new school. The 20,000 square-foot school opened for classes in September 1973.¹⁰¹ Also in 1973, construction began on a new staff quarters building for federal government program management and research staff.¹⁰² In addition to the nine units that had kitchens and baths, the building contained “six-plus single sleeping rooms.”¹⁰³

In 1974, an expanded research program on St. George led to the creation of new catwalks and observation booths at East, Zapadni, and North rookeries. A new facility in the sealskin washhouse was also built, enabling researchers to hold live seals for an extended period of time.¹⁰⁴

84 Ibid.

85 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska: 16 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

86 Monthly Activity Report, St. Paul Island, November 1964 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

87 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska: 15 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

88 Monthly Activity Report, St. Paul Island, April 1965 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle). The records do not identify the occupants of House 122.

89 State of Alaska, “Economic and Social Conditions on the Pribilof Islands: Report by Special Commission Appointed by the Governor of Alaska, Juneau,” Sep. 3, 1965: 9.

90 Ibid., 8–9. Two of these detached houses were listed as “substandard converted sheds.” See Table 4.

91 Ibid., 17. The Senator’s bill became the Fur Seal Act of 1966.

92 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1965: 15 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

93 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1966: 11 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

94 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1968: 8 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

95 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1969, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1969: 8 (NOAA, NMML Library Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

96 Pribilof Management Report for July 1970, Aug. 3, 1970: 3 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

97 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1969, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1969: 8 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle); Pribilof Management Report for September 1970, Oct. 1, 1970: 2 (NOAA, NMML Library Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle); and Fur-Seal Islands Program – Annual Report for Calendar Year 1970: 8 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

98 Pribilof Management Report for September 1970: 2, Oct. 1, 1970 (NOAA, NMML Library Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

99 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1971, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, prepared by staff of Marine Mammal Resources Program, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, December 31, 1971: 6–7 (NOAA, NMML Library Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

100 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1973, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, Pribilof Islands Program, January 1974: 7 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

101 Ibid., 6.

102 Ibid.

103 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1973, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, Pribilof Islands Program, January 1974: 6; and Annual Report, 1975: 5 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

104 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1974: 5 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

In 1978, an addition to the St. Paul school began along with construction of a pre-fabricated house for the superintendent of the Pribilof School District. The school's addition added four classrooms, a total of 3,620 square feet. On St. George, a gymnasium was added to the school. These construction projects took place under a reimbursable contract with the State of Alaska.¹⁰⁵

In 1979, "virtually all the land area on the island, most single family residences and several community buildings were transferred to the Tanadgusix Native Corporation, Aleut residents living in the dwellings, and the City of St. Paul. The federal government retained title to 1,582 acres."¹⁰⁶ By 1981, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) fur-seal program activities were predominant on St. Paul, representing 68% of the economic activity on the island. NMFS became responsible for major improvements and structures related to the utility systems, docks, and airport.¹⁰⁷

A similar transfer took place on St. George Island in 1979, where "virtually all of the land area and 39 single family dwellings" were transferred to the "Tanaq Native Corporation and Aleut residents living in the dwellings."¹⁰⁸ The government retained possession of the "seal rookeries, airport, dock, utility systems, and major building and improvements in the community associated with the NMFS fur-seal program...." All economic activity flowed from NMFS, except for the Community Store, which was operated by the St. George Tanaq Corporation at this time.¹⁰⁹

No construction took place in 1980–81. House repair work was transferred to the Native corporations on both islands in 1980, as mandated in the Memorandum of Understanding between the NMFS and the St. George Tanaq Corporation on St. George, and the Tanadgusix Corporation on St. Paul.¹¹⁰ In 1982, NMFS contracted with a foreman from Seattle to oversee and train Aleut workers in the construction of two buildings on the Seal Islands. The equipment storage and cargo-handling building, called the Cascade Building, on St. Paul measured 80' x 192'. The St. George building, adjacent to the aircraft landing strip, measured 60' x 60', with a 55' x 16'-wide door, large enough for aircraft to enter (except the DC-3), so that the garage, built to store and repair equipment might also be used as an emergency hangar.¹¹¹ The building was razed in 2008.

As directed in Section 205 of the *Fur-Seal Act Amendment of 1983*, NOAA worked with local entities to draft and approve an agreement known as *Transfer of Property on the Pribilof Islands: Descriptions, Terms and Conditions, or the Transfer of Property Agreement (TOPA)*. The TOPA went into effect February 10, 1984. TOPA signatories included the Aleut Community Council of St. Paul, the Tanadgusix Corporation, the City of Saint Paul, the Aleut community of St. George, the St. George Tanaq Corporation, and the City of Saint George. The agreement described the federal government land conveyances, the recipients, the terms, and the Pribilof lands the government was to retain in accordance with ANCSA Section 3 (e). Each signatory received land under this agreement. In 1984, NOAA transferred St. George Island property previously connected with commercial fur-sealing operations, including the hotel and Aleut laborer cottages, but excluding the sealing plant and rookeries, to the St. George Tanaq Corporation and the City of Saint George. On St. Paul Island, NOAA transferred

dwellings occupied by island inhabitants and non-rookery lands, retaining other ANCSA Section 3(e) withdrawal lands pending environmental restoration.

105 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1978: 4 and 5 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

106 Survey Report of Executive Order Survey 11954: For Department of Commerce, NOAA, NMFS, Pribilof Islands Reserve, Alaska (St. Paul and St. George Islands), GSA Inventory Control No. 131420155, June 16–20, 1981. Survey conducted by W. R. Ogle, General Services Administration, Region 10, GSA Center, Auburn, WA: 5–6.

107 Ibid.

108 Ibid.

109 Ibid., 7.

110 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1980, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, Pribilof Islands Program: 9 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

111 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Program, 1982, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, Pribilof Islands Program: 8 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. USBF 1.76 (Photographer Hanna, G Dallas), 1914; Men moving a wooden building. This building was probably an old store house that was relocated across the street from the dispensary for use as a hospital. Buildings were frequently disassembled or relocated due to the scarcity of materials on the Pribilof Islands. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2978 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Electrical power plant and cold storage (circa 1929–1958) at the site of the old post office (1967–1997). *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photographer unknown. 1914. Men on killing field using wheelbarrows made from old barrels. The 1908 Agent's log describes the collection of empty barrels near the oil house for Natives to use in making wheelbarrows. *Photograph. Pribilof Islands Photographs Collection, no. 1976-0063-00010, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. USBF 2.47 (Photographer Hanna, G Dallas), 1919; Bridge at Halfway Point (Polovina). The 103-foot long bridge was constructed in 1911 using two stumps of the USRC *Perry's* masts, part of its deck, and driftwood logs. The 24- and 20-inch bolts used on the bridge were handmade by Native workmen on St. Paul. The *Perry* ran aground on St. Paul Island on July 27th, 1910. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

ST. PAUL ISLAND NARRATIVE REVIEW OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES



This section was originally written to support an updated nomination by the National Park Service (NPS) of the Seal Islands to be a new National Historic Landmark District (NHLD). Most of the historical resources appearing in this section are identified on specific Historical Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) forms and/or American Buildings Survey (HABS). While no photographs or illustrations accompanied the original submissions to the National Park Service and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office, photographs and illustration are included in this book with the HABS and AHRS forms. Additionally, the text of this section has been modified from its original submission format for NPS into book form to accommodate new information and insights.

The 1986 National Register of Historic Places Nomination included a map (Map 3) naming significant features associated with St. Paul Island, such as the NHL boundaries, fur-seal rookeries, archaeological sites, and water bodies. Map 3 in this book replicates Map 4 in the 1986 nomination, while Map 4 in this book replicates Map 5 in the 1986 nomination. AHRS historical resources are depicted on Map 5 in this book.

Book Maps 6–10 depict houses and other structures in the St. Paul Village and other areas on St. Paul Island that are contributing and noncontributing resources to the NHLD. Aleut Laborer Houses considered contributing resources are identified by number (e.g., 8, 42, etc.) in the 1986 nomination. Structures, buildings, and several government employee houses considered contributing resources are identified by letter (e.g., E). House numbers applied in the 1986 nomination are consistent with house numbers recognized by the City of St. Paul, Alaska, with a single exception. In the 1986 nomination, houses that front King Street (street names are not identified on Map 4) are identified with sequential numbers north to south of 52–61. However, House no. 52 is recognized by the City of St. Paul as House no. 129, and Houses 60 and 61 are not recognized by the City, but they are recognized as Houses 52 and 53, respectively. Hence, City of St. Paul house numbers continue sequentially 52 through 59 south to north. This anomaly resulted in considerable confusion during historical surveys conducted in 2004 and 2007 as will be discussed later.

Details in the federal records varied over the years, and often the government agents did not provide a house number, a consistent name for a building, or even the building's location. Building names and numbers sometimes changed over time as well, so we have done our best to piece together the available information to provide an overall illustration of building construction efforts on the islands. Maps 5–10 in this book identify noncontributing resources (except former government employee houses 105, 112, and 113 which are identified by number) and contributing HABS buildings and structures by letter (e.g., E) or letters (e.g., QQ and AAA) consistent with Table 2. The NPS assigned a HABS number (AK-203) to only one group of Aleut Laborer Houses; HABS AK-203 is collectively recognized by NPS as Type III houses. Individual Type III houses are listed in Table 3, along with four other types of houses on St. Paul; Table 3 also lists houses not categorized by any typology. Otherwise, City of St. Paul house numbers are used to identify contributing and noncontributing resources within the HABS system. AHRS numbers (e.g., XPI-160) assigned by the Alaska SHPO (Map 5) do not match City of St. Paul house numbers (e.g., 23).

St. Paul Island's genesis began only 750,000 years ago, making it much younger than the 2.2 million year old St. George Island.¹ Its landscape is marked by weathered lava, scoria, and sandy deposits that provide visual reminders of its creation by volcanic activity in the Bering Sea. Cinder cones, one rising to 665 feet, dot the landscape. On this landscape, the 1962 and 1965 National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings (Survey) emphasized the fur-seal rookeries as the principal historical resource, which led to the naming of the Fur-Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands, National Historic Landmark in 1966. The Survey did not specifically recognize any contributing building or structure resources other than the Russian Orthodox Church "built in 1907" and the oldest of the remaining "structures erected between 1786 and 1910."² The copies of the Survey that we examined make no mention of any other buildings or structures. Today, the great rookeries of the Seal Islands have a fur-seal population less than half the 1.5 million estimate in 1960.

The 1986 NHL nomination expanded the scope of the National Historic Landmark by recognizing once inhabited sites, as well as buildings and structures, associated with the fur-seal industry. The NHLD boundaries on St. Paul encompass about one-fourth of this area and include rookeries, killing grounds, and settlement areas. The 1986 NHLD nomination form listed sixty-four buildings and six archeological sites as contributing resources up through the period of significance that ended in 1959. While the form does not list seal rookeries, Section 7 within the nomination does recognize "12 historic sites (rookeries)."³ Catwalks used to observe seals are also mentioned as contributing resources in Section 7 of the 1986 nomination.

The historical St. Paul Village was predominately shaped by the two companies that leased the islands and managed the fur-seal industry from 1870 to 1910 and by U.S. government administrators from 1911 to 1983. The 1986 nomination offered five general categories of contributing resources on St. Paul: the Russian Orthodox Church (in a category of its own), Archeological Resources, Administrative Buildings and Staff Residences, Commercial Center, and Resident Aleut Laborers' Housing. The last three categories most reflect the American influence. As previously noted, seal rookeries were not among the categories, although they are presumed relevant. In part, because this book is more expansive than the nomination, the reader will observe that it modifies and includes an additional historical category, the "Naval Radio Station Complex" and other miscellaneous buildings and structures.

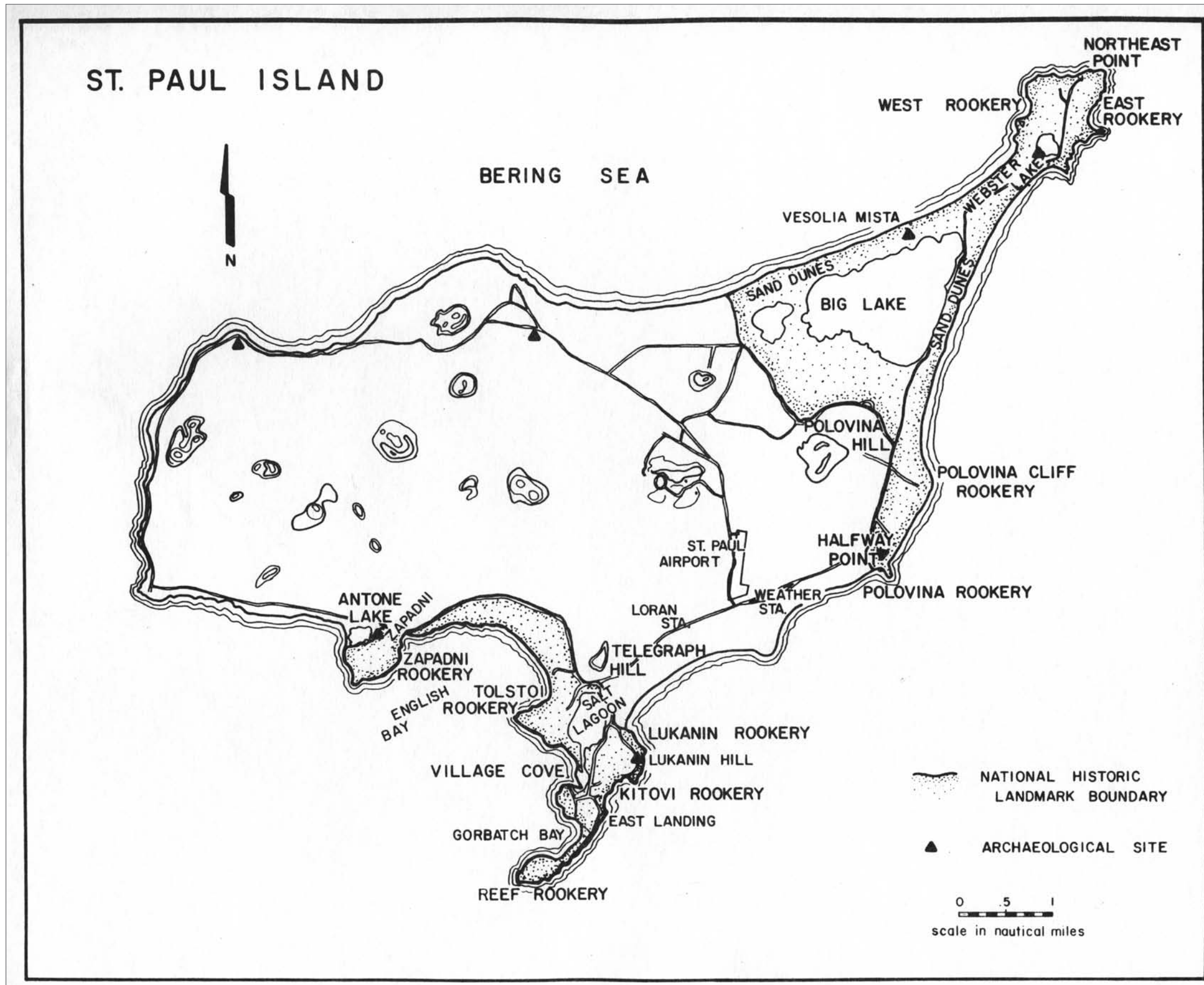
Since the 1986 nomination, many contributing resources within the Seal Islands Historic District have undergone alterations or destruction as will be demonstrated, in part, here. For example, on St. Paul, since the nomination, only seven of ten contributing buildings listed under the category "Administrative Buildings and Staff Residences" remain, and only three of ten contributing buildings in the category "Commercial Center" remain; all other buildings in these two categories have had their historic integrity compromised by alterations.

St. Paul Village lies on the steep hillside of Village Hill. Houses fan out in neat lines from the center of the village, which include the Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul (Building A, HABS AK, 1-SAPA, 1-A-, XPI-003), and remnants of the old cemetery. Contributing resources to the National Historic Landmark District on Village Hill include the: Recreation Hall (Building L, AK-208; XPI-042);

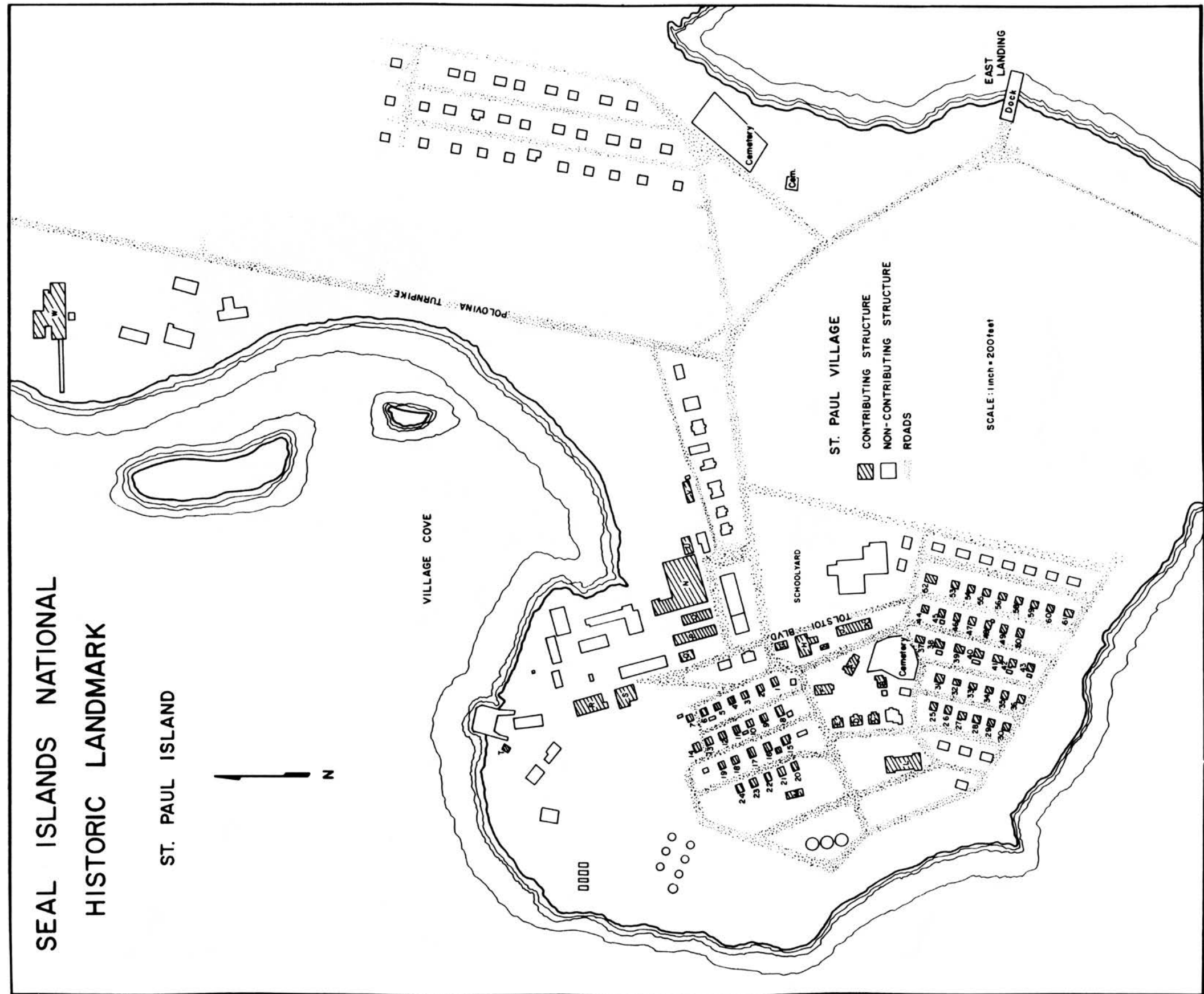
1 A. Cox, D. M. Hopkins, and G. B. Dalrymple. Geomagnetic polarity epochs: Pribilof Islands, Alaska. *Geological Society of America*, 77 (1966): 883–910.

2 National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings (Survey), Jan. 22, 1962: 3.

3 Sandra McDermott Faulkner, William S. Hanable, and Robert L. S. Spude. "The Seal Islands, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form" in *Russian America Theme, National Historic Landmarks*, U.S. Dep. Inter., National Park Service (NPS), Alaska Region, Anchorage, 1987: 2.



Map 3. "St. Paul Island." This map is Map 4 in Faulkner, 1986, depicting the National Historic Landmark Boundary on St. Paul Island, Alaska; the fur-seal rookeries; and archaeological sites. From Sandra McDermott Faulkner, William S. Hanable and Robert L. S. Spude, Russian America Theme, National Historic Landmarks, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, NPS, Alaska Region, Anchorage, 1987: 35.



Map 4. "Seal Islands National Historic Landmark, St. Paul Island." This map is Map 5 in Faulkner, 1986, depicting the contributing and noncontributing structures in the village area of St. Paul Island, Alaska. From Sandra McDermott Faulkner, William S. Hanable and Robert L. S. Spude, Russian America Theme, National Historic Landmarks, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, NPS, Alaska Region, Anchorage, 1987: 35.

Table 2: St. Paul Island NHL Letter Designations with building and/or demolition dates for Maps 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. (Houses are designated by their community house numbers and are not listed here)

| | |
|--|---|
| A: (HABS AK, 1-SAPA, 1-A-) Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul (1906) | FF: Gas Station (1967) |
| B Priest's House Site (burned down 1999) | GG: Concrete Foundation/Point Warehouse Site (1924; demolished ca. 1958) |
| C: Teacher's House 103 (1924) | HH: Halibut Building/ Equipment Garage (1987) |
| D: Teacher's House 102 (1924) | II: Alaska Dormitory (1960) |
| E: Teacher's House 101 (1925) | JJ: Cascade Warehouse (1982) |
| F: Government House (1932) | KK: Navy Shingle Shed (ca. 1919) |
| G: Bureau of Fisheries Office (1941) | LL: Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen Site (1967) |
| H: Company House/King Eider Hotel (construction date unknown; enlarged 1922) | MM: School District Office (post-1986) |
| I: Laundry Site (1926; demolished 1992) | NN: Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory (1955) |
| J: Physician's House/dispensary (1925) | OO: Five-Car Garage (1963) |
| K: Hospital (1934) | PP: Navy Tennis Court Site |
| L: Recreation Hall (1948) | QQ: Duplex 106/107(ca. 1911–1919) |
| M: Theater Site (ca. 1964; demolished 2008) | RR: (HABS AK-220) Naval Radio Station E-Shop/Naval Power Plant/Headstart Building (constructed between 1911–19) |
| N: Blubbering House Site (1930–31; demolished 1986/87) The Anderson Building now stands on this site (ca. 1985) | SS: Duplex 108/109 (1957) |
| O: Kench House Site (demolished 1986/87) | TT: Assembly of God Parsonage (1966) |
| P: Salt House A/Boxing/Barreling Shed Site (1921–22; demolished 2000) | UU: Assembly of God Church (1966) |
| Q: Fouke Bunkhouse (1933) | VV: Saltwater Well Houses/Saltwater Pump Houses (exact dates unknown) |
| R: Equipment/Municipal Garage Site (1931; demolished 2007) | WW: Concrete Foundation/Greenhouse Site (1951) |
| S: Machine Shop (1939) | XX: St. Paul School (1972) |
| T: Small Frame Structure Site (construction date unknown; demolished between 1986–2004) | YY: Fish Plant/Trident Building (post-1986) |
| U: Paint Shop Site (1931; demolished 1987) | ZZ: ATCO Trailer Camp Site (post-1986; demolished 2008) |
| V: Six-Car Garage (1954) | AAA: St. Paul Old Village Cemetery Fence (1909) |
| W: By-Products Plant Site (1918; demolished 1988) | BBB: Log House (1996) |
| X: Garco/NMFS Warehouse (1966) | CCC: Frame House (2000) |
| Y: Combine Shop (1974) | DDD: Two-Car Garage/Government House Garage (1945) |
| Z: Laboratory/Administration Building (1975–77) | EEE: Webster House (1935) |
| AA: Staff Quarters (1974–75) | FFF/115: Manager's House/House 115 (1954) |
| BB: Diesel Tank Farm Site (ca. 1950's, removed 1988) | GGG: Civic Center (post-1986) |
| CC: Power Plant Site (1959–60; demolished 2007) | HHH: Aleut Bunkhouse Site at Northeast Point (1929; demolished ca. 2000) |
| DD: Power Plant Annex Site (demolished July 2000) | III: Ice House at Icehouse Lake (1935) |
| EE: Receiving Warehouse (1975) | JJJ: Windmill Wells Site |



Map 5. Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. AHRs Designations (XPI Prefix Omitted), St. Paul Village. Aerial photograph provided courtesy of Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. Building footprint. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Geographic Information System. 2ft Aerial Photo, designations attributed June 2010.



Map 6. Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. HABS Designations (Letters) and St. Paul Island House Numbers. Aerial photograph provided courtesy of Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. See Table 2 for the list of buildings related to this map. *Building footprint. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Geographic Information System Database. 2ft Aerial Photo, designations attributed June 2010.*



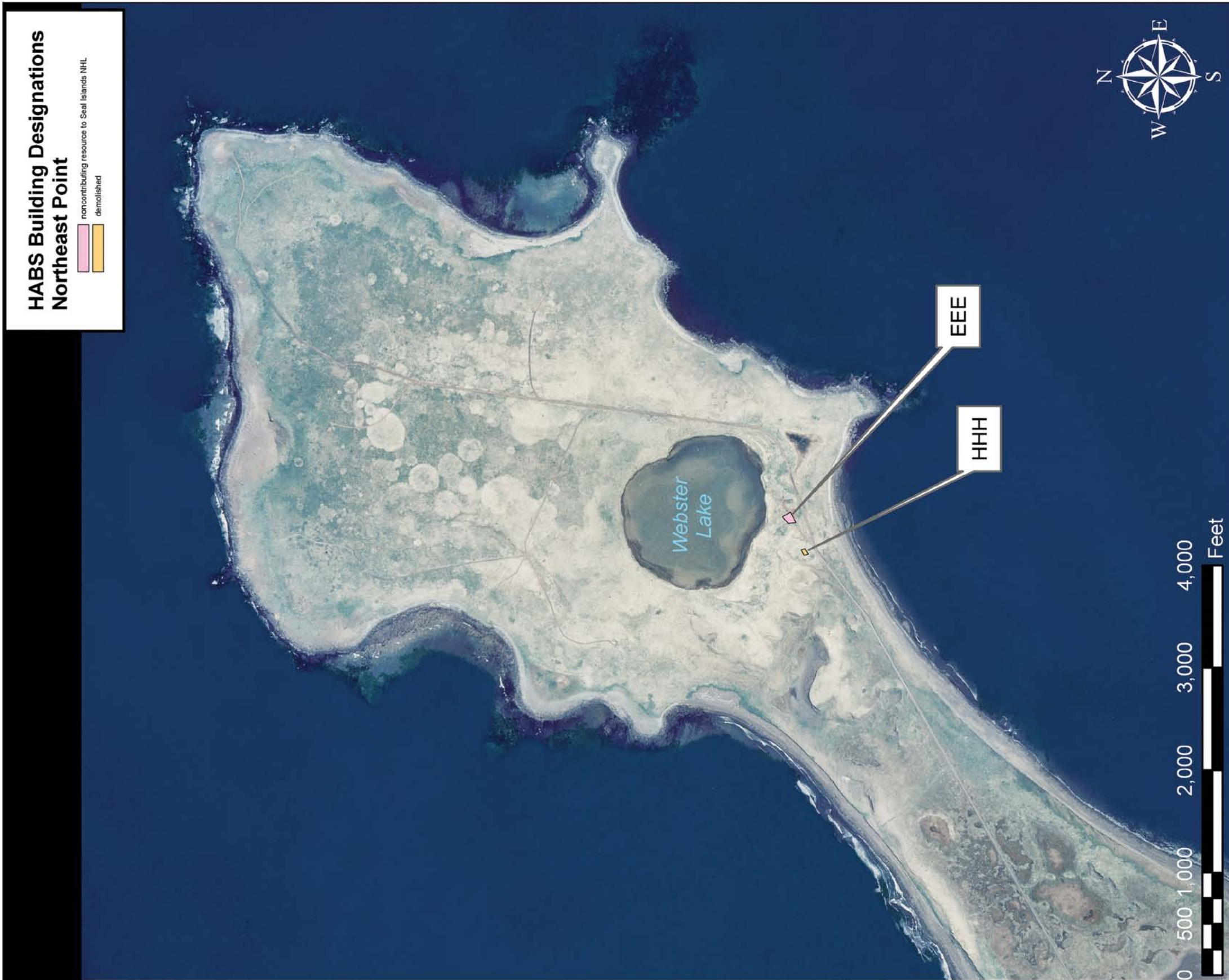
Map 7. Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. Former By-Products Plant and Staff Quarters Area. Aerial photograph provided courtesy of Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. *Building footprint. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: Geographic Information System Database. 2ft Aerial Photo, designations attributed June 2010.*



Map 8. Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. Ice House at Icehouse Lake. Aerial photograph provided courtesy of Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. *Building footprint. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: Geographic Information System Database. 2ft Aerial Photo, designations attributed June 2010.*



Map 9. Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. Windmill Well Locations, Salt Lagoon Channel, showing Staff Buildings Area. Aerial photograph provided courtesy of Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. *Building footprint. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: Geographic Information System Database. 2ft Aerial Photo, designations attributed June 2010.*



Map 10. Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. Webster House and Aleut Bunkhouse Site, Northeast Point. Aerial photograph provided courtesy of Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. *Building footprint. From NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: Geographic Information System, 2ft Aerial Photo, designations attributed June 2010.*



View of St. Paul Village, looking north. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-1*, 1989.

Government House (Building F, AK-205; XPI-037); Teacher House 101 (Building E, AK-206; XPI-032); Teacher House 102 (Building D, XPI-033); and Teacher House 103 (Building C, AK-207; XPI-036). These buildings lie to the west of the Russian Orthodox Church. Other contributing resources on Village Hill include the Fisheries Office (Building G, XPI-038), Company House (Building H, AK-210; XPI-039), and the Hospital (Building I, XPI-041), which line Tolstoi Boulevard near the bottom of the hill. The noncontributing school (Building XX, XPI-212) and schoolyard are located at the foot of the hill, as is the Community Store (Building NN, XPI-141). Contributing resources on Village Hill listed in the 1986 nomination and since destroyed include the Priest's House (Building B), Laundry (Building N), and Theater (Building M).

The industrial area or "Commercial Center" lies to the north of the Community Store, and it extends to the shores of Village Cove. Only three of the ten contributing buildings remain in the industrial area. These include the: Fouke Bunkhouse (Building Q, AK-213; XPI-044);⁴ Machine Shop (Building S, AK-214; XPI-45); and Six Car Garage (Building V, XPI-048). Buildings associated with the fur-seal industry and demolished since the 1986 nomination include: the Blubbering House (Building N);⁵ Kench House (Building O); Boxing Shed (Building P, XPI-226); Equipment Garage (Building R, XPI-034);⁶ small frame structure (Building T); the Paint Shop (Building U, XPI-047); and the By-Products Plant (Site W) that was located on a sand flat east of the Salt Lagoon Channel.

The reader will observe that many of the historical resources are honored with alternate names given by successive generations. For example, "Salt House A" became the Barreling Shed and then the Boxing Shed. Kenches coexisted in Salt House A along with barreling and, later, boxing operations. Salt House B became the Kench House, and the "Equipment Garage" became the "Municipal Garage."

The 1986 nomination identified many noncontributing resources that will not be listed here, but they are included within this book along with other noncontributing resources not recognized in the nomination. Many historical buildings not existing at the time of nomination, but once part of the sealing industry, are portrayed in an attempt to provide greater historical context.

4 A map titled *Saints Peter and Paul Orthodox Church (Russian), City of Saint Paul, Alaska, Pribilof Islands*, Survey No. AK-51, Sheet 1 of 10, 1990, mistakenly switched labels between the Kench House (Bldg. "O") and the Fouke Bunkhouse (Bldg. "Q"), as identified by Sandra McDermott Faulkner, "The Seal Islands, National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." U.S. Dep. Inter., NPS, Alaska Region, 1986, on page 12 and Map 5; and http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed August 5, 2011). [Note: Copies of Nomination Map 5 are difficult to decipher.] Curiously, "The Seal Islands, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form" presented in Sandra McDermott Faulkner, William S. Hanable and Robert L. S. Spude, *Russian America Theme, National Historic Landmarks*, U.S. Dep. Inter., NPS, Alaska Region, Anchorage, 1987: 6, apparently inadvertently failed to assign an alpha designation to the Kench House (i.e., the letter "O"), but does assign "Q" to the Fouke Bunkhouse.

5 Faulkner's "The Seal Islands," *Map 5*, identifies the location of "Blubbering House" (combined Wash Houses A and B) as site (N). The footprint on the map is inconsistent with the footprints of Wash Houses A and B in a 1982 aerial photo (October 16, 1982, AeroMap U.S.) and a 1986 "Record Drawings" (U.S. Dep. Health Human Services, Public Health Service, Indian Health Service Project AN-86-340, drawn by Lowdermilk August 30, 1985, drawing recorded March 20, 1989) that overlie the 1982 aerial photograph. The aerial photo and drawing depict the buildings as separate and rectangular. Faulkner's description of the Blubbering House states: "Frame building with horizontal clapboard siding; a Butler building type of addition runs perpendicular to and away from the blubbering house." In 1983, Wash Houses A and B (separate buildings) were converted to the Blubbering House (a single building) as described in the 1986 NHL nomination (phone conversation between Phyllis Swetozof, St. Paul Island City Clerk, and John Lindsay and Karla Sclater). The Anderson Building, which was not associated with the fur-seal industry, now stands on the footprints of these former buildings, and we understand that at least portions of the Blubbering House remain intact under the shell of the Anderson Building.

6 Faulkner, "The Seal Islands," 13, mistakenly states that Building R (Equipment Garage) is the Machine Shop, and that Building S (Machine Shop) is the Equipment Garage.

Fur-Seal Rookery Resources

In 1920, the government recognized sixteen rookeries on St. Paul Island, six on St. George Island, and three extinct or "abandoned" rookeries. Two rookeries were on St. Paul, though one at Southwest Point was actually just a haulout, and one on St. George.⁷ The government also identified rookeries on Otter Island and Sea Lion Rock (Sivutch)] that were not considered part of the NHL.

The 1962 and revised 1965 Surveys addressed the seal rookeries themselves with a single statement: "The beaches of St. Paul Island, which contain the great rookeries of the fur seals, are as unaltered and intact as when they were first sighted in 1787." While that statement was not entirely accurate, given the previous paragraph, no mention was given to the St. George rookeries.

As previously mentioned, the 1986 nomination recognized only 12 rookeries total between St. Paul and St. George islands, and stated "five rookeries and their historic killing grounds" are included in the St. Paul Historic District.⁸ Subsequently, the nomination recognized nine rookeries on St. Paul Island;⁹ the nine rookeries are depicted on Map 3, and include: Zapadni, Tolstoi, Lukanin, Kitovi, Reef, Polovina, Polovina Cliff, East and West.

The NMFS National Marine Mammal Laboratory depicted 14 fur-seal rookeries on St. Paul Island (Vostochni, Morjovi, Little Polovina, Polovina Cliffs, Polovina, Lukanin, Kitovi, Reef, Ardiguen, Gorbach, Tolstoi, Zapadni, Little Zapadni, and Zapadni) and 6 rookeries on St. George Island (Staraya Artil, North, East Reef, East Cliffs, Zapadni, and South) on its website <http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/nmml/alaska/nfs/rookeries/sngrookeries.php> (accessed November 2, 2011). The discrepancies in the number of rookeries on St. Paul in 1986 and currently appears due to differences in naming conventions applied by either observers or researchers; for example, considering Reef, Ardiguen, and Gorbach as separate rookeries or as a single "Reef" rookery. The only apparent actual reduction in the number of rookeries on St. Paul since 1920 resulted from the extinction of Lagoon Rookery and Suthetunga Rookery, which in 1920 were much reduced in numbers from earlier times.¹⁰ Hanna (2009, p. 102) mentioned that since Russian times a small rookery, Spilka Rookery, at Village Hill, also disappeared.¹¹ In addition, naturalist Henry Wood Elliott commented in 1881 that "Two small rookeries were then on the north shore of St. Paul, near a place called 'Maroonitch.'"¹²

The nomination acknowledged contributing status to the remaining rookery catwalks used by scientists to take counts of various seal population parameters. The nomination states "The two extant catwalks (of nine originally constructed) are contributing structures, one at Reef Rookery (P95; P96; P97)¹³ and one at East and West Rookeries."¹⁴

Fur-Seal Rookeries and Catwalks are elaborated upon further using illustrations later in this book.

7 G Dallas Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, ed. John A. Lindsay: 90–128 (Seattle, WA: U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NOS ORR 16, 2008).

8 Faulkner, "The Seal Islands," 6.

9 Ibid., 7–8.

10 Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, 102.

11 Henry W. Elliott, *The Seal Islands of Alaska*: 49 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1881), referred to Spilka as "Nah Speel" Rookery.

12 Ibid.

13 The "P" before the number refers to the photograph number accompanying the nomination; again, the copies of the nomination we consulted were not accompanied with photographs.

14 Faulkner, "The Seal Islands," 8.

Archeological Resources

The 1986 nomination provides a somewhat confusing assessment as to the number of archeological sites on St. Paul. “Description” in Nomination Section 7 states “nine archeological sites already listed on the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS).”¹⁵ The narrative later identifies only a single archeological site (Staraya Artil) on St. George Island,¹⁶ leaving eight sites on St. Paul Island. However, the narrative describes only six sites: Zapadnie [sic], School Site, Webster Lake, Polovina (Halfway Point), Lukanin Hill, and Vesolia Mista on St. Paul.¹⁷ However, the landmark boundary map accompanying the nomination depicts seven archeological sites (Map 3): Vesolia Mista, Webster Lake, Zapadni, Lukanin Hill, Halfway Point (Polovina), and two unnamed sites on the north shore that are presumably Maroonitch (Marunich) and Lincoln Bight (Tsammanah).¹⁸ The nomination only recognizes one, Halfway Point, not two sites, at Polovina (i.e., Little Polovina Hill and Polovina Sites) as recorded by the AHRS.¹⁹ (Pendleton suspects the Little Polovina Hill site derived from army activity when it occupied the island in 1943.)²⁰ Recent historical study by archeologist Catherine Pendleton (2008) briefly describes eight sites, including Maroonitch and Lincoln Bight. She, as did Veltre and McCartney (1994) before her, suggests that the Webster Lake site is probably the historically referenced “Stoshnoe” or “Novastoshnah” site.²¹ Pendleton does not mention the “School Site,” which Faulkner (1986) references as AHRS XPI-006. In 1994, Veltre and McCartney considered eleven archaeological sites on St. Paul Island that they found in the AHRS files. The sites are XPI-001, XPI-003, XPI-006, XPI-007, XPI-008, XPI-009; XPI-010; XPI-011; XPI-014, XPI-016, and XPI-017.²² They noted, but did not map, XPI-002: “Seal Islands Historic District (Pribilof Islands Fur Seal Rookeries).” However, they gave it little consideration as an archaeological site.²³ Among the sites considered by Veltre and McCartney, if only briefly, but not considered as archaeological sites by Faulkner (1986), were XPI-003 (Saints Peter and Paul Church), XPI-014 (Cone Hill Rock Shelter), and XPI-017 (Little Polovina Hill). In 2007, Charles M. Mobley & Associates prepared AHRS XPI-208 for “a multi-roomed barabara along the road just past the junction of Easting Landing Road and the Polovina Turnpike.” The pit is visible in aerial photographs.²⁴

15 Ibid., 3.

16 Ibid., 11.

17 Ibid., 14–15.

18 Ibid., Map 4; and Douglas W. Veltre and Allen P. McCartney, *An Archaeological Survey of the Early Russian and Aleut Settlements on St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska* (St. Paul, AK: TDX Corporation, 1994: 15 and 36) describe the Maroonitch and Lincoln Bight sites.

19 Catherine L. Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House Construction in the Russian Period: Evidence from the Zapadni Site, St. Paul Island, Alaska.” MA thesis, Univ. Alaska Anchorage, 2008: 130 and 159.

20 Ibid., 159.

21 Ivan Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands of the Unalashka District*, transl. Lydia T. Black and R. H. Geoghegan, ed. Richard A. Pierce: 140 (Kingston, ON: Limestone Press, 1984), states “In the second village, called Stoshnoe, that is, ‘eastern,’ there are far fewer buildings. There are only two private barabaras”; Veltre and McCartney, *An Archaeological Survey*, 9; Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House Construction,” 131; and Henry W. Elliott, “The History and Present Condition of the Fishery Industries: The Seal Islands of Alaska,” in *Report on the Tenth Census of the United States* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1881), comment on the existence of “Novastoshnah”

H. W. Elliott’s 1881 chronicle, “The History and Present Condition of the Fishery Industries: The Seal Islands of Alaska,” was reprinted with few changes, but with the same pagination, as U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Spec. Bull. 176, 1882; later it was issued as Misc. Doc. 42, pt. 8. 47th Cong., 2nd sess., 1884, with three other reports and the addition of an index; and subsequently reprinted as *The Seal Islands of Alaska*, (Kingston, ON: Limestone Press, 1976). *The Seal Islands of Alaska*, “Explanatory Notes and Comments Upon the Map of St. Paul Island,” states “The great sand beach of this island extends from Lukannon to Polovina [sic], thence to Webster’s House, Novastoshnah.”

22 Veltre and McCartney, *An Archaeological Survey*, 8.

23 Ibid., 19.

24 Letter report, “Summary of Historic Architecture Inventory of St. George and St. Paul Villages, Seal Islands National Historic Landmark, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, from Charles M. Mobley & Associates to John Lindsay, Sept. 16, 2008, NOAA, Administrative Record, Pribilof Islands Environmental Restoration Project.

Individual archaeological sites are described more fully in Volume 1.

The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul (Building A; HABS No. HABS AK, 1-SAPA, 1-A- and AK-51; XPI-003)

The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul sits at the heart of the village, similar to the church on St. George Island and most of the other Russian Orthodox churches throughout Alaska. The Russian Orthodox religion and the church have played a central role in the lives of Aleut residents on St. Paul Island. It seems fitting that the Saints Peter and Paul church, built by Aleut residents in 1905–06, and consecrated in 1907, is the oldest structure on the island. In 1980, the Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul was listed in the National Register of Historic Places;²⁵ a 1990 HABS, NO. HABS AK, 1-SAPA, 1-A- report is titled “Saints Peter and Paul Orthodox Church” (Vol. 1, p. 219–228).

In 1821, Russian Ignatii Cherkashenin and Creole Kassian Shayashnikov built a chapel out of driftwood without any aid from the Russian–American Company. Cherkashenin died shortly after the chapel was built, but Shayashnikov served as the chapel’s caretaker for many decades. A priest from Unalaska tended to the parishioners when he visited the island every other year.²⁶ In 1838, Bishop Innocent (Ivan Veniaminov) described the chapel as “decorated with a very fine iconostas and icons by contribution of the local Aleuts.”²⁷

In 1840, a larger chapel replaced the 1821 building. Hugh H. McIntyre, superintendent for the Alaska Commercial Company (ACC) in Alaska, preserved the image of the chapel in a stereograph he took in 1872. McIntyre’s photograph, along with one by French explorer, Alphonse Louis Pinart, are the only two known photographs of the 1840 chapel (Vol. 1, p. 212). By the early 1870’s, the second chapel stood in disrepair, and in 1875, a new church took its place. The ACC brought in two carpenters to tear down the old building and start on a new one, which the Aleut community paid for out of their wages. Hamden McIntyre, an architect from Vermont and brother of Hugh McIntyre, who was working on St. Paul Island at the time, designed and oversaw construction of the 1875 church. The new church’s ornamentation—inside as well as outside—was a striking contrast to the former comparatively plain-looking chapels. Although not large, the new building had three cupolas, each set on top of a windowed drum. Hipped roofs topped the sanctuary and nave, and a bell tower with a clock rose from the narthex. The church cost nearly \$15,000. The bells, cast in 1875 by William Black & Co. of Boston, cost \$2,750, the most expensive items in outfitting the church. Weather delayed consecration of the church until May 1877, when church officials managed to reach the island.²⁸

The 1875 church slowly succumbed to the elements and required replacement by the early 1900’s. Nathaniel Blaisdell, a San Francisco architect, was chosen to design a new church in 1905. Built slightly to the north of the 1875 church, Barbara Sweetland Smith speculates that the new church’s design included a simplified roof line to prevent the roof from leaking. To achieve this, Blaisdell planned a unique ironwork design to represent the traditional onion-dome cupola.²⁹ Elements of the 1905–06 church, consecrated 1907, have remained throughout the years, except that a traditional onion dome cupola, designed and constructed by Reverend Maxim Isaac, replaced the ironwork in 2007.

25 <http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/AK/Aleutian+Islands/state.html> (accessed August 23, 2011)

26 Alison K. Hoagland, “Russian Churches, American Houses, Aleut People: Converging Cultures in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska,” in Thomas Carter, ed. *Images of an American Land: Vernacular Architecture in the Western United States*: 131–32 (Albuquerque: Univ. New Mexico, 1997).

27 Barbara Sweetland Smith, *The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul on Saint Paul Island, Pribilof Islands: A History—1821–200*: 5 (Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Restitution Trust, 2007); and Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands*, 140.

28 Smith, *The Church of the Holy Apostles*, 6–9.

29 Smith, *The Church of the Holy Apostles*, 12; and Hoagland, “Russian Churches,” 142–43.

Northeast Point Church (noncontributing resource): Henry Wood Elliott marked a church on a St. Paul Island map of Novastoshnah (Northeast Point) Rookery in 1890 (Vol. 1, p. 127).³⁰ The church served sealers and hunters who lived at Northeast during the sealing and fox seasons. Traveling the fourteen miles by foot or baidar made church attendance in the village impractical. When this church was constructed and when it went into disrepair is not known. Presumably this church, represented in Elliott's artwork, was not the same as the 1821 or 1840 chapels.

Northeast Point Chapel (noncontributing resource): Timon Lestenkof, a St. Paul Aleut, built the chapel, which some have described as a shrine, in ca. 1994 to commemorate the Russian Orthodox Church that once served the seasonal sealers and hunters in the area of Northeast Point.³¹

Priest's House (Site B): The Priest's House burned down in 1999.³²

Church School (Site 0 [zero])—a noncontributing resource: The church school is located south of the former Priest's House (Site B). The original Church School was constructed sometime after the purchase of Alaska as a means to retain the religious and language heritage (Aleut and Russian) of the Native inhabitants. The current Church School is located on the site of the original building, which was demolished in the early to mid 1960's. The current school building was constructed in 1967–68, and it remains in use today more for social functions than as a school (Vol. 1, p. 231).³³

St. Paul Old Village Cemetery Fence (AAA; XPI-209): The old cemetery located southeast of the church was established before 1876. Aleut residents requested fencing for the old cemetery in 1898. The graves in the old village cemetery were eventually relocated to Cemetery Hill, excepting those of some prominent church officials and their wives, and noteworthy people such as Iliador Mercurieff³⁴ and James Edward Gill (d. 1876). Gill's sister bequeathed \$1,000 for perpetual care of his gravesite (Vol. 1, p. 239). James Gill, who served as the second meteorologist on St. Paul Island, died of exposure while on a trek about the island.³⁵

Aleut Laborer Housing (ALH)

Contributing Resources:

In 1913, the Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, Alaska Fisheries Service, Barton Warren Evermann wrote about the need to improve the size of Native houses on the Pribilofs: "The new buildings should be one and one-half stories, so that the upper floor could be used as bedrooms. The regulation house is one story, 12 feet front by 20 feet deep, divided into two rooms, with a lean-to on one side for a kitchen and an entrance."³⁶

But it was not until 1917 and continuing through the 1920's that an ambitious program was inaugurated to modernize the old settlement. Small Alaska Commercial Company wood houses were demolished and replaced with modern homes. Agent Ward T. Bower wrote:

Six houses of the 'knock-down' type were purchased and sent to the Islands in 1917, four to St. Paul and two to St. George. The plans provided that each house should have a kitchen, living room, bathroom, and three bedrooms, all on one floor. It was provided also that the roof of each should be sufficiently high to permit the construction of two additional rooms on a second floor at small cost, although it was thought that the accommodations on the first floor would be sufficient for any of the large families on the islands. The agent on St. Paul Island, however, made modifications in the plans furnished him with the result that additional material will be required to complete the construction of four houses.³⁷

Only one of the four houses was installed in 1917 (Figure 10) with the other three being completed in 1918.³⁸ The first Native concrete house to be built on St. Paul Island was completed in 1920.³⁹ Two frame-houses were completed that same year. Ten of twelve concrete dwellings for Aleut laborers begun in 1925 were ready for occupancy by May 1926.⁴⁰ The concrete walls were 6"-thick reinforced with steel bars. Nine of these contained four rooms each and three contained five rooms each.⁴¹ Edward Johnston, the Agent and Caretaker on St. Paul in 1925, requested permission to raze the following older houses (ACC era) to make room for rebuilding the village: 1–7, 10, 11, 19, 34, 35, 37–43, and 45–56, in addition to demolishing other "houses along 'main street,' between wharf and the office" when they were vacated. Any salvageable lumber from the razed houses, Johnston said, "will be saved and used in the construction of new houses."⁴²



Figure 10. Photograph No. 22-MP-3-37 (Photographer unknown), circa 1917; House constructed in 1917, St. Paul Island. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

By the time of the annual fur-seal industries report in 1927, fourteen concrete houses were under construction. Two of the houses contained five rooms each and twelve of the houses contained four

30 NARA RG76, *Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations*, Chart 157, Cartographic and Architectural Records Section, Special Media Archives Services Division (NWCS-C), National Archives at College Park, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD, 20740-6001, and M0387 (Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection), Alaska and Polar Regions Dep., Rasmuson Library, Univ. Alaska Fairbanks, 99775.

31 Phone conversation with Aquilina Lestenkof, Aleut Community of St. Paul Cultural Director with John Lindsay August 22, 2011.

32 Peter Porco, "St. Paul Blaze likely an Accident," *Anchorage Daily News*, Dec. 25, 1999.

33 Phone conversation with Aquilina Lestenkof, Aleut Community of St. Paul Cultural Director with John Lindsay August 22, 2011.

34 Michael K. Orbach and Beverly Holmes, "The Pribilof Island Aleuts: Tentative Players in a Hybrid Economy," Center for Coastal Marine Studies, Univ. CA., Santa Cruz, 1982: 4 0.

35 Betty A. Lindsay and John A. Lindsay, *Pribilof Islands, Alaska: The People*, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NOS/ORR 19, Seattle, WA, 2010: 268–69.

36 Barton Warren Evermann, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1913*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 797: 152 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1914).

37 Ward T. Bower and Henry D. Aller, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1917*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish., Doc. No. 847: 72 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1918).

38 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1918*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 872 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1919) Plate VII between pp. 84–5; and Ward T. Bower, *Fishery and Fur Seal Industries in 1939*, U.S. Dep. Inter., Bur. Fish. Admin. Rep. 40: 161 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), reported 3 frame-houses were built in 1918, but ignored the frame house of 1917.

39 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1920*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 909: 73–74 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1921).

40 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1926*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 1023: 306 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927).

41 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1925*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 1008: 146 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1926).

42 Edward C. Johnston, Agent and Caretaker, St. Paul Island, to Harry J. Christoffers, Superintendent, Sept. 26, 1925. (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 1, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (BCF), Pribilof Islands Program, Permanent Improvements).

rooms each.⁴³ Two more concrete dwellings, one with four rooms and one with three rooms, were built in 1928.⁴⁴

The Agent's Annual Report for 1929 summarized the history of residence-construction since 1920:

The following concrete native dwellings are now complete and occupied: 1 three-room, 28 four-room, 7 five-room, and 1 six-room house—total 37. All of these buildings have been completed during, or since, 1925, except the six-room house, which was completed in 1920. In addition to the above, there are 3 five-room wood frame dwellings which were completed in 1920 and 1921, and are now occupied.⁴⁵

In the Agent's Annual Report for March 31, 1930, the agent stated that two three-room concrete dwellings begun in 1928 were completed before March 31, 1930: "The construction of these two houses complete the program of house building for the native population for the present. A total of 42 houses have been erected for the use of native families since 1918. 39 of this number are concrete and 3 of frame construction."⁴⁶ It would seem a total of forty-three houses rather than "42" were built when taking the 1917 building into account, but perhaps the agent included the 1917 house with the three built in 1918.

During 1933–34, three new frame-houses were added to the village. One house had four rooms; the other two houses had five rooms each with four rooms on the main floor and one room on the upper floor.⁴⁷ In autumn 1939, construction began on an additional four frame-houses. Chief of the Division of Alaska Fisheries, Ward T. Bower, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, reported that all the floor plans replicated the three-room houses that had been previously built on the island, "but the pitch of the roof has been raised to permit the addition of two rooms on the second floor." Bower also reported that three 1918 frame-houses were "moved a short distance to bring them in line with other native dwellings and were placed upon new concrete foundations," and nine outside laundry houses were built and partial basements constructed beneath several houses "to make the living quarters more habitable."⁴⁸ Three of these frame houses were completed in 1940; the fourth was completed and occupied by the time of the Agent's Annual Report, March 31, 1941. The agent stated that these types of houses were very popular.⁴⁹

In 1945, the island's agent reported "One new native house was begun in the fall [1944], and is ready for finishing work whenever we obtain siding and millwork. It is built on the plan of the last native houses erected here, and consists of 3 rooms downstairs and 2 rooms upstairs. The only change is a full basement added, in order to keep from having to build a separate laundry."⁵⁰

A "shortage of dwellings" and "houses with two or more families" created discontent on the island in 1946. The island's agent reported that "many marriages are being put off or delayed because of no homes

for the couples to move into."⁵¹ The frame house begun in 1944 [numbered "50"], was occupied during 1946.⁵² "It was built mostly of odd lumber salvaged here and there about the Station, but a normal value has been put on it for Inventory purposes."

Construction of House 51 (no longer extant) began in 1947, on the site of the Old Community Hall, taking advantage of the hall's basement walls.⁵³ House 51 was completed in spring 1948, after the annual supply vessel arrived with the needed materials.⁵⁴ Because a vacant lot is extant southerly of House 50, we assume that was the location of House 51 (Tract A, Block 14, Lot 1). House 23 underwent renovation and was occupied by "one of the larger families during the past summer [1947]," which reportedly, "decreases much of the discontent due to the housing shortage. It is hoped that at least two more houses may be started this coming summer [1948] and finished next winter so that this situation will be well under control."⁵⁵ Construction of two new cottages began in late fall 1948, located "on a new street... east of 1st Avenue South."⁵⁶

Despite the feeling of relief about the housing shortage in 1948, the government agent stated that housing construction needed to be stepped up to accommodate the growing population. "There were only 9 births and 1 death during the past year [1948–49], which was quite a drop on both counts over the previous year, but it is already indicated that these figures will be greater next year [1949–50].... This high census count [335] would really make housing more difficult if it were not for the temporary absence each year of a relatively high number of persons."⁵⁷ In 1950, two six-room houses for the Natives were completed and one federal government employee house.⁵⁸ Two other Native houses were under construction in 1950, and were completed and occupied in 1951.⁵⁹ In 1952, Aleut laborers completed construction on two Native houses, and the agent scheduled workers to begin construction on two other houses.⁶⁰ The Manager's Annual Report for 1954 recorded that two new Aleut laborer houses had been constructed during the past year, making "a total of nine new houses completed in the past five years."⁶¹

43 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1927*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 1040: 146 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928).

44 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1928*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 1064: 298 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929). The jail, the store, and quarters for temporary Native workers from the surrounding area also were built this year, all frame construction.

45 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1929, 6; see also p. 11 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

46 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1930, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

47 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1934, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963); and Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur Seal Industries in 1934*, 54.

48 Bower, *Fishery and Fur Seal Industries in 1939*, 161.

49 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1941 [Apr. 1, 1940–Mar. 31, 1941], unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963); and Fredericka Martin, ed. with supplemental materials by Raymond Hudson, *Before the Storm*, Univ. Alaska, Fairbanks, AK, 2010, 19, similarly recorded in 1942 that there were "Forty-nine cottages for Aleut families."

50 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending March 31, 1945, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

51 Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, April 1, 1945 To March 31, 1946: 22 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

52 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 12 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963); House 50 is not included in the HABS record because it has been completely altered over the years and does not fit into any of the designated housing types.

53 Ibid. The report (15) also comments that six combination ash, garbage, and coal boxes also were built for the houses along "6th Avenue South after the street was paved, and now four more are being completed for the houses on 5th Avenue North. As the streets are paved and lumber available, these boxes will be built until all houses have them."

54 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 12; Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, for the year ending March 31, 1949: 13; and Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1948: 14 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

55 Ibid., 23.

56 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, for the year ending March 31, 1949: 13, and 22, which gives the St. Paul census count (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

57 Ibid., 22.

58 Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur Seal Industries: 1950, Statistical Digest, No. 29*, U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 53 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1953).

59 Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur Seal Industries: 1951, Statistical Digest, No. 31*, U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 55 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1954).

60 Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur Seal Industries: 1952, Statistical Digest, No. 33*, U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 54 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1954).

61 Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1954 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963). Until 1955, the Pribilof Islands reports tracked a year from April 1 to March 31. There are two reports for 1955: one that covers from April 1, 1954, to March 31, 1955, and one that covers from April 1, 1955, to December 31, 1955.

In subsequent years, Aleut residents built dormers, added basements and additions, and made other improvements, including installing bathrooms. Seton H. Thompson reported that by 1955, “All of the Aleut dwellings are now connected to the water and sewer systems, although there are still 10 residences that have no bathroom facilities.”⁶²

The Aleut Laborer Houses on St. Paul extend in orderly rows on the north and south sides of the village. Nearly all of the homes face east northeast, unlike the homes on St. George, which face each other across the street, conveying more of a typical American neighborhood appearance. As building space became limited in the old village and housing demands continued to grow, the government determined to expand the village bounds.

In May 1963, Program Director C. Howard Baltzo submitted his “Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants”. Under the heading of “Construction”, Baltzo wrote:

Top Priority for construction is vested in Aleut residences at St. Paul for the dual purpose of accommodating the merger of St. George village and of replacing inadequate housing for inhabitants of both islands. Four homes are the maximum that may be constructed each year with locally available labor under prevailing climatic conditions. Privately contracting a 3-bedroom frame residence costs about \$45,000 complete, but nett [sic] expense can be halved by utilizing local labor, staff supervision, Program equipment, and patience. The goal is to construct 40 homes over a 10-year period, commencing with the four underwritten by Accelerated Public Works in 1963.

The housing plans Baltzo called for began in 1963; planning was led by engineer Roy Ellerman. The intent was to create a housing development east of the St. Paul Village on what became known as Ellerman Heights; a spot located on a hill slope easterly of Cemetery Hill. Members of the Native community moved into the first new homes by 1970.



The 1986 nomination recognized three types of Aleut Laborer Houses as contributing houses on St. Paul Island, “Reflecting the company nature of the community.”⁶³ Since then, three alternative versions have been proposed by the National Park Service, archeologist and historical architect Charles M. Mobley & Associates, and NOAA in 2004, 2007, and 2010, respectively. The four versions are presented in Table 3. Characterization of extant, yet historical, Aleut Laborer housing on the Seal Islands challenged all the involved entities in large part due to significant alterations made on original designs during and after construction, which will be discussed later.

In 2004, NOAA requested the assistance of the National Park Service with performing a HABS at St. Paul Island. An NPS architectural historian inspected St. Paul’s buildings and commented “that ‘the types identified in the [Faulkner’s] nomination seem to be mixed and omit several houses that should have been included in one of the types.’” The NPS HABS team recognized five rather than three typologies recognized by Faulkner in 1986. However, the NPS Type I reflected a 1960’s ranch house style that the NPS considered reflective of a noncontributing resource. Further, NPS recognized that several houses had been so altered (e.g., 1, 25, 41) as to not fit any type since 1986.

In 2007, NOAA contracted Charles M. Mobley to conduct an Alaska Historical Resources Survey of St. Paul Island, and to complete a HABS of contributing resources not addressed by the NPS in 2004. Mobley relied on McAlester’s *A Field Guide to American Houses* as the primary source for descriptive

62 Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1955, Statistical Digest No. 40*. U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 8 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1957).

63 Faulkner, “The Seal Islands,” 13.

material, “...and that alone was responsible for some divergences between my descriptions and Sandra Faulkner’s [1986] original descriptions in the National Register form.” Mobley provided an overview summation to NOAA in 2008.

Some confusion arises from the vocabulary and lack of mutual exclusivity in Faulkner’s [1986] residential building typology, as well as disparities between the listed houses and those hatched as contributing on the St. Paul map [nomination Map 5]. Twenty buildings hatched as contributing on the map are not listed in the nomination form [page 13], and of those twenty hatched buildings one (House 129, or XPI-171) is of unique construction and possibly post-dates the original period of significance.⁶⁴

Mobley recognized five typologies among the houses in the Village of St. Paul. However, one of his types included three houses constructed for government employees and consequently are not included among the Aleut Laborer Houses recognized among the typologies in Table 3.

In 2010, NOAA prepared final HABS and AHRS forms for submission to the SHPO and NPS, using materials submitted by NPS and Charles M. Mobley & Associates, including narrative materials and photographs of the subject buildings. NOAA also consulted other historical resources to augment the submittals. Mobley wrote a brief analysis about his departure from the NPS 2004 approach.

First is construction material—whether concrete or frame—using several primary criteria (it was usually hard to tell from just looking at the outside of the buildings) but rather from the categorizations in NOAA’s data base. Second is whether the house is side-gabled or front-gabled. And third is chimney placement. Some houses definitely had basements but for most I couldn’t tell, so I didn’t always use them to discriminate house types. The result [sic] are five contributing house types mostly like [NPS 2004] except that...Type II and II [sic; should be Type III] are combined because the difference between...one and one-half story house and ... [a] one story house with attic ... is not obvious, and because I couldn’t consistently duplicate his [NPS] discrimination between peak chimneys and offset from peak chimneys. Lumping ... the two house types yields four contributing house types, plus a fifth residential building type consisting of three identical Teacher’s Houses....⁶⁵

NOAA decided that a combination of appropriate attributes presented by NPS and Charles Mobley & Associates better characterize Aleut Laborers’ Houses. For example, NOAA agrees with Mobley that discrimination between peak chimneys and offset from peak chimneys is difficult in some instances. In addition, the extant condition of Aleut Laborers’ Houses has been in a near constant state of flux, making consistent characterization nearly impossible. The government’s St. Paul Island manager reported in 1960 on the subject of home renovations.

Remodeling of homes as far as practical was continued during the year. Remodeling consisted of digging two basements, building several enclosed porches and renovating the interior of some houses. In a few cases, the porches are 4’ x 8’, making them large enough for a utility room in which laundry may be done, thus removing the washing machine from the kitchen. The majority of houses do not have basements and laundry must be done either in the kitchen or on the enclosed porch. These porches are unheated, however, thus being unsuited to dry clothes.⁶⁶

As pointed out, flaws exist in the 1986 nomination regarding the historical houses, not the least of which is the nomination’s apparent oversight of not assigning typologies to all of the contributing houses depicted on Map 4. Also, one of the most difficult matters to rectify for this book was an apparent misnomer of one row of houses. Map 4 depicts a row of houses fronting King Street (streets are not identified on the map) with numbers increasing north to south from 52 through 61, excluding “57” even though page 13 of the nomination text included “57.” The City of St. Paul verified that the house numbers from north to south on King Street should begin with “129” (not “52”) followed by 59 through

64 Letter report, “Summary of Historic Architecture Inventory of St. George and St. Paul Villages, Seal Islands National Historic Landmark, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, from Charles M. Mobley & Associates to John Lindsay, Sept. 16, 2008, NOAA, Administrative Record, Pribilof Islands Environmental Restoration Project. Mobley inadvertently reversed the House numbers in the row fronting King Street, consequently, in his summation the number “52” was applied rather than “129”, and this error was corrected in the text herein.

65 Ibid.

66 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending December 31, 1960: 34 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

Table 3. The house typologies applied by Sandra Faulkner (1986), National Park Service (2004), Charles Mobley & Associates (2007), and NOAA (2010).

| Typology | Faulkner 1986 Typologies | NPS HABS Team 2004 Typologies | Mobley 2007 Typologies | NOAA 2010 Typologies |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Type I | 1920's through 1930's, one or one and one-half story frame with horizontal wood siding, arctic entrance to one side, and side cellars. Faulkner did not define the meaning of (0), although it may signify that an outbuilding is associated with the dwelling. Houses: 3, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 42, 48, 47 (0), 46, 45 (0), 44 (0). | One story, gable ends, chimney at peak. [Note the NPS 2004 HABS team determined the following houses are noncontributing.] City Map No.; AHRS No. House 117, XPI-180; House 118, XPI-181; House 119, XPI-182; House 120, XPI-183; House 122, XPI-172; House 123, XPI-173; House 124, XPI-174; House 125, XPI-175; House 126, XPI-176; House 127, XPI-177; House 128, XPI-186; House 129, XPI-171; House 130, XPI-187; House 131, XPI-188 | | Ranch style, one story, side-gabled, frame building with or without shed-roofed entry, with a basement or concrete foundation, and one concrete chimney at peak. [Note the NPS 2004 HABS team determined the following houses are noncontributing.] City Map No., AHRS No. House 117, XPI-180; House 118, XPI-181; House 119, XPI-182; House 120, XPI-183; House 122, XPI-172; House 123, XPI-173; House 124, XPI-174; House 125, XPI-175; House 126, XPI-176; House 127, XPI-177; House 128, XPI-186; House 129, XPI-171; House 130, XPI-187; House 131, XPI-188 |
| Type II | One and one-half story concrete with arctic entrance and side cellars. Faulkner did not define the meaning of (0), although it may signify that an outbuilding is associated with the dwelling. Houses: 1, 2, 4, 6 (0), 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 12, 13, 14, 41, 40, 39, 38 (0), 37 (0), 49. | One and one half story, gable front, shed entrance at front, chimney at peak. City Map No.; AHRS No. House 28, XPI-53; House 29, XPI-54; House 30, XPI-55; House 36, XPI-168; House 43, XPI-169; House 52, XPI-088; House 53, XPI-087; House 54, XPI-086; House 55, XPI-085; House 56, XPI-084; House 57, XPI-083; House 58, XPI-082; House 59, XPI-081 [Note: NPS had these numbers in reverse order and inadvertently applied nos. 60 and 61 to Houses 52 and 53] | One story, side-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed entry, no basement, and one concrete ridge-mounted chimney. City Map No.; AHRS No. House 25, XPI-050; House 26, XPI-051; House 27, XPI-052; House 42, XPI-056; House 01, XPI-062; House 08, XPI-068; House 41, XPI-079 | One and one-half story, front-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed or gable-roofed entry, and one concrete chimney offset from peak with or without basement. HABS 203 City Map No.; AHRS No. House 2, XPI-063; House 3, XPI-049; House 4, XPI-064; House 5, XPI-065; House 6, XPI-066; House 7, XPI-067; House 10, XPI-070; House 11, XPI-071; House 12, XPI-072; House 13, XPI-073; House 14, XPI-074; House 16, XPI-153; House 17, XPI-154; House 18, XPI-155; House 19, XPI-156; House 20, XPI-157; House 21, XPI-158; House 22, XPI-159; House 23, XPI-160; House 24, XPI-161; House 35, XPI-167; House 44, XPI-057; House 45, XPI-058; House 46, XPI-059; House 47, XPI-060; House 48, XPI-061; House 49, XPI-080 |
| Type III | 1945–1950's, larger one and one half story cement with green asphalt siding. Houses: 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61. [Note the correct numbers applied to these houses by the City of St. Paul as given in the order by Faulkner are: 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52. | One story with attic, gable front, shed entrance, chimney offset from peak. House 2, XPI-063; House 3, XPI-049; House 04, XPI-064; House 05, XPI-065; House 06, XPI-066; House 07, XPI-067; House 09, XPI-069; House 10, XPI-070; House 11, XPI-071; House 12, XPI-072; House 13, XPI-073; House 14, XPI-074; House 16, XPI-153; House 17, XPI-154; House 18, XPI-155; House 19, XPI-156; House 20, XPI-157; House 21, XPI-158; House 22, XPI-159; House 23, XPI-160; House 24, XPI-161; House 35, XPI-167; House 44, XPI-057; House 45, XPI-058; House 46, XPI-059; House 47, XPI-060; House 48, XPI-061; House 49, XPI-080; House 50, XPI-170 | Front-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed or gable-roofed entry and one concrete slope-mounted chimney touching ridge. House 02, XPI-063; House 03, XPI-049; House 04, XPI-064; House 05, XPI-065; House 06, XPI-066; House 07, XPI-067; House 10, XPI-070; House 11, XPI-071; House 12, XPI-072; House 13, XPI-073; House 16, XPI-153; House 17, XPI-154; House 18, XPI-155; House 19, XPI-156; House 20, XPI-157; House 21, XPI-158; House 22, XPI-159; House 23, XPI-160; House 24, XPI-161; House 28, XPI-053; House 29, XPI-054; House 30, XPI-055; House 35, XPI-167; House 36, XPI-168; House 43, XPI-169; House 44, XPI-057; House 45, XPI-058; House 46, XPI-059; House 47, XPI-060; House 48, XPI-061; House 49, XPI-080; House 52, XPI-088; House 53, XPI-087; House 54, XPI-086; House 56, XPI-084; House 57, XPI-083; House 58, XPI-082; House 59, XPI-081. | One story with attic, side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and two concrete chimneys at peak. HABS No. [not yet assigned] House 15, XPI-152; House 37, XPI-075; House 38, XPI-076; House 39, XPI-077; House 40, XPI-078 |
| Type IV | | One story with attic, gable side, shed entrance at front, two chimneys at peak. House 15, XPI-152; House 37, XPI-075; House 38, XPI-076; House 39, XPI-077; House 40, XPI-078 | Side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and one concrete ridge-mounted chimney. House 32, XPI-164; House 33, XPI-165; House 34, XPI-166 | One and one-half story, front-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed or gable-roofed entry, and one concrete chimney at peak. HABS No. [not yet assigned] House 28, XPI-053; House 29, XPI-054; House 30, XPI-055; House 36, XPI-168; House 43, XPI-169; House 52, XPI-088; House 53, XPI-087; House 54, XPI-086; House 56, XPI-084; House 57 XPI-083; House 58, XPI-082; House 59, XPI-081 |
| Type V | | One story with attic, gable side, shed entrance at front, one chimney at peak. House 32, XPI-164; House 33, XPI-165; House 34, XPI-166 | Side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and two concrete ridge-mounted chimneys. House 15, XPI-152; House 37, XPI-075; House 38, XPI-076; House 39, XPI-077; House 40, XPI-078 | One story with attic, side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and one concrete chimney at peak. HABS No. [not yet assigned] House 32, XPI-164; House 33, XPI-165; House 34, XPI-166 |
| Uncategorized | | The NPS 2004 HABS team determined that several once contributing house resources no longer qualified because of significant alterations. These houses do not conform to a defined typology. House 1, XPI-062; House 26, XPI-051; House 42, XPI-056; House 8, XPI-068; House 27, XPI-052; House 25, XPI-050; House 41, XPI-079 The NPS 2004 Survey Team did not recognize the following dwellings. House 105, XPI-137; Duplex 106/107, XPI-139; Duplex 108/109, XPI-031; House 112, XPI-140; House 113, XPI-139 | | NOAA recognized subsequent to the NPS 2004 survey that other houses once considered contributing house resources may no longer qualify because of substantial alterations, they include: House 09, XPI-069; House 14, XPI-074; House 31, XPI-163; House 50, XPI-170; House 55, XPI-085 The following houses were not Aleut Laborer Houses and they do not conform to a defined typology: Employee House 101, XPI-032; Employee House 102, XPI-033; Employee House 103, XPI-036; House 105, XPI-137; Duplex 106/107, XPI-139; Duplex 108/109, XPI-031; House 112, XPI-140; House 113, XPI-139 |

52 or the reverse order depicted in the 1986 nomination map.⁶⁷ This anomaly was not recognized by either NPS in 2004 or Mobley in 2007. NOAA also decided that a house with “attic” was appropriate unless a window or dormer existed on the half floor which would allow the house description to be a “one and one-half story.”

In 2007, Mobley came up with a third characterization “hopefully more explicit...using several primary criteria” (Table 1).

Mobley also noted that the 1986 nomination identified other house types as noncontributing resources, including: five residences, some duplexes associated with the former Naval Radio Station; ten ranch houses with alcove entry; three ranch houses without alcove entry; and six miscellaneous houses. Similar to the findings of the 2004 NPS survey team, some formerly contributing houses underwent radical alterations sufficient to warrant changing their status to noncontributing.

In 2010 NOAA decided that a combination of certain attributes presented by the 2004 NPS survey team and Charles Mobley & Associates would better characterize Aleut Laborers’ Houses. NOAA also grouped houses according to five typologies (Table 3). House descriptions presented in HABS and AHRIS formats are grouped in this book according to NOAA’s five typologies; within a typology, houses are presented sequentially according to City of St. Paul house numbers.

The 1986 nomination states, “The new subdivision south [east] of the village is outside the boundaries of the Historic District.” However, Map 3 does not clearly demonstrate that the Historic District excludes the Ellerman Heights area.

Wash Houses/Laundry Houses (XPI-178; XPI-179; XPI-184; XPI-192; XPI-210; XPI-211): Plans for small, detached laundry houses had been in the works since at least 1931.⁶⁸ In 1939, nine outside laundries were built.⁶⁹ In 1940, the government agent on St. Paul explained that “In the past the natives have boiled and washed their clothes in the kitchens of their houses, which therefore always were damp.”⁷⁰

Aleuts built small laundry houses between 1939 and 1942 to provide a place for washing clothing. XPI-178 is associated with House 15 (XPI-152), XPI-179 is associated with House 14 (XPI-074), or 19 (XPI-156), XPI-184 is associated with House 47 (XPI-060), XPI-192 is associated with House 38 (XPI-076), XPI-210 is associated with House 45 (XPI-058), and XPI-211 is associated with House 37 (XPI-075). These six wash houses are the only remaining laundry houses on the island. After 1945, houses were built with basements to avoid the necessity of separate laundry “houses.”

Administrative and Staff Buildings

Administrative buildings and former staff quarters border the churchyard and include the Government House, Teacher Houses 101, 102, and 103, House 115/Manager’s House, Fisheries Office, Company House (later known as the King Eider Hotel), Hospital and Physician’s House/Dispensary (clinic), and the Recreation Hall (later City of St. Paul offices). Several Fisheries staff quarters also exist on the sand flats along Bartlett Boulevard, historically on land developed for the Naval Radio

67 Telephone conversation between St. Paul City Clerk Phyllis Swetozof and John Lindsay, August 30, 2011.

68 St. Paul Agent’s Annual Report for the Year Ended March 31, 1931 [supplement], unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6 “Abstracts Reports Annual,” FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

69 Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1939*, U.S. Dep. Inter., Bur. Fish., Admin. Rep. No. 40: 161 (Washington, DC: GPO 1941).

70 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1940, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

Station. The former staff buildings in the radio station complex area include House 105 (radio operator’s House), Duplex 106/107, Duplex 108/109, House 112, and House 113. These buildings are briefly described under subheadings of Contributing Resources, as recorded in the 1986 NHL nomination, and Noncontributing Resources.

Contributing Resources

Company House/King Eider Hotel (Building H; HABS AK-210; XPI-039): The exact date of construction is unknown, although a building identified as the ACC dwelling house and of comparable size and in the same approximate location is depicted on the Abial P. Loud map of 1886. Extant records show that additions to the Company House were built in 1922. The Company House is in poor condition and was condemned by the Fire Marshal ca. 2006.

Fisheries Office (Building G; HABS AK-211; XPI-038): Built in 1940–41, this building was constructed on the footprint of the old office. Another “old office,” located southeast of the Fouke Bunkhouse, was in use when this Fisheries Office was built.

Government House (Building F; HABS AK-205; XPI-037): Government House was built in 1931–32. In 1932, the St. Paul government agent wrote, “The old government house was torn down and a new building erected on the same site. The new building is considerably larger than the old one and will provide accommodations for a greater number of people.”⁷¹ One author wrote that the government house served as temporary quarters for the “The superintendent, visiting officials from the Washington office, the chief employees of the Fouke Fur Company, and visiting heads of the same outfit and important visitors....”⁷² In 1976, the Tanadgusix Corporation (TDX) completed the conversion of the building to apartments, and reported that all four apartments were occupied.⁷³ In 2004, the Government House underwent further restoration to become the home of the St. Paul Island Museum and office space for TDX. At least one other Government House preceded the 1932 building. An earlier Government House, located near the Russian Orthodox Church, was depicted in a sketch by artist Henry Wood Elliott in 1872.

Hospital (Building K; XPI-041): Built 1930 to 1932,⁷⁴ the Hospital and Physician’s Quarters/Dispensary (Building J) were joined in 1974. The Hospital and Physician’s Quarters are described in some detail in the book *Before the Storm* by Fredericka Martin who resided and worked therein with her physician husband Samuel Berenberg in 1941–42. At some future time, Building K became locally known as the Health Clinic or Clinic. The building was vacated in favor of a new health center in 2006.

Recreation Hall/Community Hall (Building L; HABS AK-208; XPI-042): Work on this building started in 1946,⁷⁵ and was completed in 1951 (although much of the building was in use by 1950). This Recreation Hall replaced one built in 1932 that burned down in 1946. A retaining wall was added in 1954, along with a new film-storage vault.⁷⁶

71 St. Paul Is. Agent’s Annual Report for the Year Ended March 31, 1933 [supplement], unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6 “Abstracts Reports Annual,” FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

72 St. Paul Is. Agents Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 1933 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22 box 33, folder 6, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963); and Martin, *Before the Storm*, 9.

73 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, 1976: 4 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

74 Permanent Improvements Report for St. Paul Island, Alaska, Covering the Period April 1, 1930 to June 30, 1930; and Permanent Improvements Report for St. Paul Island, Alaska, Covering the Period July 1, [1931] to March 31, 1932 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Permanent Improvements).

75 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 13 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

76 Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1954*, 55.

Physician's House/Dispensary (Building J; XPI-041): Built in 1924–25, the Physician's House was joined with the Hospital in 1974 by a large central building. The combined buildings served St. Paul until 2006, when a new St. Paul Health Center was built. In 1941–42, author Fredericka Martin resided in this building with husband Samuel Berenberg, and where she began her draft of her book *Before the Storm*. During 2007, a portion of the building was used by the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island-Tribal Government to examine, sort, catalog, and scan a cache of historical government documents stored in the basement of the old Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Office's walk-in vault.

Employee's Cottage 1/Teacher House 101 (Building E; HABS AK-206; XPI-032): Completed in 1925, Teacher House 101 was originally called Concrete Dwelling No. 1; it has also been called Employee Cottage 101. Dr. Van Volkenberg and his wife were the first occupants of this dwelling.⁷⁷ Later, the cottage housed various government employees working on St. Paul Island. At some point this dwelling, along with the other Employee Cottages, became labeled "Teacher Houses." In the mid 1990's, the building went unoccupied and fell into disrepair. In 2007, the windows and doors of Teacher House 101 remained battened with plywood.

Employee's Cottage 2/Teacher House 102 (Building D; XPI-033): Completed in 1924, Teacher House 102 was originally called Concrete Dwelling No. 2; it has also been called Employee Cottage 102. The dwelling's first occupants were storekeeper Lee C. McMillin and his wife, Dorothy.⁷⁸ At some point this dwelling, along with the other Employee Cottages, became labeled "Teacher Houses." Teacher House 102 was renovated for residential use in 2006–07.

Employee's Cottage 3/Teacher House 103 (Building C; HABS AK-207; XPI-036): Completed in 1924, Teacher House 103 was originally called Concrete Dwelling No. 3; it has also been called Employee Cottage 103. The original occupants were schoolteachers Lon M. Hyde and Margaret L. Hyde.⁷⁹ At some point this dwelling, along with the other Employee Cottages, became labeled "Teacher Houses." Teacher House 103 was renovated for residential use in 2006–07.

Noncontributing Resources

Manager's House Quarters 3A/House 115 (Building FFF; XPI-143): This building was built in 1953 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of the government manager in charge of commercial sealing on St. Paul Island.

In 1952, St. Paul Island's agent, Clarence L. Olson, began negotiating plans for a Manager's House on St. Paul. In correspondence to his superiors in Seattle, Washington, and Washington, D.C., Olson argued for the necessity of an attached garage: "[The house] is quite a distance from the employees homes [sic] to the main garage and to avoid that walk at 2:30 every morning throughout the sealing season the manager parks his vehicle at this house where it is subjected to damp inclement weather. The manager puts in unusually long days throughout the year and he should have his means of conveyance readily available at all times. Don't you believe it wise to plan for these conveniences?"⁸⁰ Although the building plans do not show a garage, one is visible in the 1953 construction photographs.

⁷⁷ Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 19, 1925 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961).

⁷⁸ Ibid., Oct. 1, 1924.

⁷⁹ Ibid., Nov. 3, 1924.

⁸⁰ Quote from: Pribilof Islands Buildings, Clarence Olson, to Chief, Branch of Alaska Fisheries, Washington, DC, and General Manager, Seattle, Washington, January 5, 1952; see also Plans for Residence, Pribilof Islands, Clarence Olson, to Chief, Branch of Alaska Fisheries, Washington, DC, and General Manager, Seattle, Washington, January 21, 1952 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

Duplex 108/109 (Building SS; XPI-031): Duplex 108/109 was constructed in 1957 in the area of the former Naval Radio Station to house government staff.

House 112/Quarters 12 (XPI-140): House 112 is located within the area of the former Naval Radio Station. The house was started in 1946 and completed in 1949 as housing for government staff.⁸¹ The dwelling was originally referred to as Quarters 12.⁸²

House 113/Quarters 13 (XPI-139): House 113 is located within area of the former Naval Radio Station. The building was completed in 1950 as housing for government staff and was originally referred to as Quarters 13.⁸³

Ice House (Building III; XPI-185): The Ice House, built in 1934, is located on the west shore of Icehouse Lake, approximately one mile north of St. Paul Village at the bend in Polovina Turnpike that passes on the west side of the lake. "Due to sufficient cement on hand, the unsafe condition and limited capacity of the old ice house, a concrete structure was set in the hill side at Icehouse Lake. This makes it possible to store enough ice for use in the village through the entire season."⁸⁴ Ice houses were in use on St. Paul at least as early as 1915.

Old icehouse near upper end lagoon rebuilt last winter measures twelve by fifteen feet by nine feet inside. Walls are rough pine double with four by four stids [sic] three feet apart roof gabled of one by twelve rough pine laid clapboard style roof covered with two thicknesses turn and walls sodded [sic] to eaves around five feet thick at bottom and three and half at top. Openings left at each gable one foot deep across entire end for ventilation house filled with [ice] blocks twenty by twenty inches cut exactly and packed snugly like bricks interstices being tightly packed with powered ice to make solid mass. Cakes placed on edge which best commercial practice. Top covered with about six inches of loose straw. Think present charge will last two years.⁸⁵

The 1925 St. Paul Island Log records on January 29, "Began work of cutting and storing ice in ice-house at Icehouse Lake. The ice is about 18 inches in thickness. One hundred eighty three blocks were cut and stored today. Seventeen workmen were used in this work."

Webster House (Building EEE; HABS AK-204): The current Webster House at Northeast Point was built in 1934, replacing an earlier Webster House on the same site. "A three room structure with a concrete foundation was started and completed at N.E. Point to replace Old Webster House, which was badly depleted."⁸⁶ Although the construction date of the original Webster House is uncertain, Henry W. Elliott sketched the dwelling in 1872, calling it "Norton's House," which he included in his 1873 unpublished report⁸⁷ that he also depicted on a map in 1873 (Vol. 2, p. 790). On another occasion, Elliott wrote "When the indiscriminate [sic] sealing of 1868 was in progress, one of the parties lived here [Northeast Point]..." which suggests the individual may have been the mysterious "Norton."⁸⁸ By the time of Elliott's

⁸¹ Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 13; and Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1950: 18 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

⁸² Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1952: 11 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island for the Year Ended March 31, 1935, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

⁸⁵ St. George Is. Agent's Log, May 28, 1915 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961). This information was wired by St. Paul Agent Harry Fassett to St. George for reasons unknown.

⁸⁶ Agent's Annual Report for the Year Ended March 31, 1935, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

⁸⁷ Elliott, *Report on the Pribilof Group, or Seal Islands of Alaska* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1873), unpaginated. [Note that only 75 copies of this report are known to have been printed. Victor B. Scheffer, "They Stopped the Press on His Book," *Pacific Discovery*, 30, no. 1 (1977): 27, cited Elliott: "[a] report of mine made upon the Pribilof islands in September, 1873, and ...printed by the Treasury Department during my absence in Alaska. Owing to causes of which I have necessarily no personal knowledge, only 75 copies of this report were struck off?"]

⁸⁸ Henry W. Elliott, *Our Arctic Province, Alaska and The Seal Islands*: 317 (NY: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1887).

1881 publication, *The Seal-Islands of Alaska*, the house was recognized as “Webster House.”⁸⁹ Daniel Webster worked as an agent for the ACC from 1870 to 1890 and then for the NACC from 1890 until his death on St. George Island in 1900.⁹⁰ Webster lived at the house during the sealing season. After his death, the cabin continued to shelter laborers during the seal harvest at Northeast Point. Webster House is currently owned by TDX.

Naval Radio Station: The installation of a temporary Naval Radio Station on St. Paul Island commenced on June 16, 1911. The station gradually brought many changes to St. Paul Island, such as radio communications with the outside world, electricity, and windmills for water supply. In 1946, the St. Paul government agent wrote, “The radio station group of buildings, built some 25 years ago and transferred from the Navy in 1937, are in such poor condition that no more money should be expended in an attempt to make them livable for employees.” The agent continues with descriptions of the failing heating, plumbing, and sewer systems. He ends his commentary with “Five employees families are quartered there and are subjected to these conditions.”⁹¹ Similar comments were repeated in 1947, the St. Paul government agent wrote, “...the old Radio Station buildings now being used for some are so poor that it is impossible to keep employees anywhere near satisfied,”⁹² and “Authorization was received in 1946 for the building of another cottage [Quarters 12] for employees, so the foundation for it was put in last fall. It is located just west of the Radio Station area, and will be the first of a row of such cottages extending eastward through the center of this old Navy Radio Station area. The old Radio buildings will all be razed in time.”⁹³

Only four buildings and four structures constructed by the navy survived to the present time. These survivors include the Electrical Shop (E-Shop, XPI-020), House 105 (XPI-137), Duplex 106/107 (XPI-139), Shingle Shed (XPI-148), the concrete pad of the tennis court (XPI-150), and three windmill well concrete pads with enclosed pumps, which do not have XPI numbers.

Naval Radio Station E-Shop/Naval Power Plant/Head Start Building (Building RR; HABS AK-220; XPI-020): The concrete Electrical Shop (E-Shop), with an attic, was constructed in 1919 to power the Navy Radio Station. The E-Shop was renovated during the first decade of the second millennium for the Head Start Program for St. Paul Island.

House 105/Staff Quarters 105 (XPI-137): Built in 1931, as the radio operator’s house by the U.S. Navy, the dwelling became part of the Bureau of Fisheries staff quarters when the navy turned over the Naval Radio Station complex and its buildings to the agency in 1937. A 1972 report describes the building as “Q-105,” containing two stories and 1,322 square feet with a basement. A State Trooper occupied the house at this time, but NMFS staff was scheduled to move in July 1, 1972.⁹⁴

Duplex 106/107 (Building QQ; XPI-139): This duplex was constructed prior to 1922 when it was evident on a map of the U.S. Navy Radio Station complex. Building QQ was moved in 1952 to align it with other structures of the former Naval Radio Station complex.⁹⁵

Shingle Shed/Naval Shingle Shed (KK; XPI-148): Built circa 1919 for coal storage, this building also belongs to the Naval Radio Station complex.

Navy Tennis Court (Site PP; XPI-150): Built in 1936, the concrete Navy Tennis Court was razed in 1967, although much of its 50' x 100' concrete surface remains under an overgrowth of grasses.⁹⁶

Industrial and Commercial Buildings, and Structures

Most of the sealing-industry buildings recognized by contributing resources to the 1986 NHLD nomination have since been demolished for either safety or redevelopment. The contributing resources still standing as of 2008 are listed within this section. Additionally, noncontributing resources remaining in the former sealing industrial-area are briefly described. Buildings and sites used to support commercial sealing were and are spread along the bottom of Village Hill at the end of Tolstoi Boulevard. On the sand flats between the community and Village Cove are the: Fouke Bunkhouse; Machine Shop; Store with Warehouse, Biology Lab, and Laundry; Five-Car Garage; Six-Car Garage; Naval Electrical Shop (E-Shop); Alaska Dormitory; sites of the former Wash Houses A and B (Blubber House); Salt Houses A (Barreling Shed) and B; and Paint Shop. A variety of other noncontributing resources that either formerly supported the sealing industry (e.g., By-Products Plant) or continue to support the seal harvest are also briefly described below.

Contributing Resources

Fouke Bunkhouse (Building Q; HABS AK-213; XPI-044): Built in 1931–35,⁹⁷ the Fouke Bunkhouse seasonally served up to thirty-six employees of the Fouke Fur Company, and sometimes Alaska Natives brought into work on the island. In 1948–49, another story was added to the bunkhouse that included twelve 2-man rooms. In addition, the existing lounge area was enlarged by tearing down interior walls, and two rooms were converted into the quarters and office for the company superintendent.⁹⁸ In 1964, a remodeling effort was initiated to turn the building into office space. This included a new stairway to replace the original one⁹⁹ and new partitions.¹⁰⁰ The building went into non-use some time later. TDX and Trident Seafoods resided the Fouke Bunkhouse ca. 2007.

Machine Shop (Building S; HABS AK-214; XPI-045): Construction of the wood-frame Machine Shop was completed in 1939; a two-floor addition was added in 1951, and a steel framed, sheet metal Connector Building (razed February 2006) linked the Machine Shop to the Equipment Garage (razed

89 Elliott, *The Seal-Islands of Alaska*, 56–7.

90 Agent’s Log, St. Paul Island, June 23, 1900: 462 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961).

91 Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946: 3 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

92 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 25 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

93 Ibid., 13.

94 St. George People, 1972: 8 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22).

95 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1952: 11, RG22, box 15, folder 1, NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

96 “Real Property-Pribilof Islands,” prepared by the U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS, Div. of Realty, June 30, 1970.

97 Agent’s Annual Report for the Year Ended March 31, 1933, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963); and Agent’s Annual Report for the year ending March 31, 1936 [aka Report of the Agent & Caretaker, St. Paul Island, Alaska], unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, file 6, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

98 Agent’s Annual Report for St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1939 [aka Report of the Agent and Caretaker, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1939]: 14 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

99 Monthly Activity Report, Island Manager, St. Paul Island, January 20, 1964, unpaginated (NOAA, NMML Library Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

100 Monthly Activity Report, St. Paul Island, February 17, 1964, unpaginated (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

2007) sometime between 1987 and 1993.¹⁰¹ In 1965, high winds blew the roof off the Machine Shop. A temporary roof was put on in April 1965,¹⁰² and repairs to the building were completed at the end of September.¹⁰³ NOAA re-covered the roof again in 2006. The heavily corroded Connector Building was razed in 2005.

Six-Car Garage (Building V; HABS AK-219; XPI-048): Built in 1954; a 1985 assessment gave the measurements of the building as 73' 2" x 24'.¹⁰⁴ The garage housed government vehicles and tractors.

Noncontributing Resources

Extant Buildings

Anderson Building (Building N; XPI-214): The Tanadgusix Corporation began construction of the Anderson Building ca. 1984, and leased it to Unipak Corporation to use as a seafood storage facility.¹⁰⁵ The 1986 Seal Islands NHL nomination included a 1985 photograph of what is currently referred to as the Anderson Building. The 1986 nomination stated “a Butler building type of addition runs perpendicular to and away from the blubbering house [Washhouse A].” The building was leased to other seafood companies in subsequent years including UniSea, Inc. and Trident Seafoods.¹⁰⁶

Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory (Building NN; XPI-141): Built 1954 to 1955 by the Swalling Construction Company of Anchorage, Alaska, this building was constructed “to provide warehouse space and to house the store, post-office, laundry, jail, and fur-seal research laboratory.”¹⁰⁷ The lab area became the home of the Aleut Community of St. Paul IRA (Tribal Government) during the 1980's and it relocated to a new facility on Ellerman Heights in 2005.

Garco/NMFS Warehouse (Building X): This sheet-metal building was constructed in 1965–66¹⁰⁸ to store vehicles and supplies used in the government sealing industry. The building was re-skinned in 2009.

Combine Shop (Building Y): This building was constructed in 1974 for use as paint, electrical, and plumbing shops.

Laboratory/Administrative Building (Building Z): Constructed from 1975 to 1977, this single-story frame building used by NMFS is located east of the Salt Lagoon Channel and near the Staff

Quarters (AA). The laboratory, primarily used for fur-seal research, has 3,064 square feet of interior space.¹⁰⁹

Staff Quarters (Building AA): The Staff Quarters, an 8,000 square foot, two-story building, was constructed from 1973 to 1975, provided nine efficiency apartments to house seasonal government employees and contractors.¹¹⁰ “Finishing touches were put on the staff quarters” in 1976, providing “a three-bedroom apartment for a resident family, eight efficiency-apartments for staff people assigned to St. Paul for the summer, and six rooms with common bath and kitchen for transient employees.”¹¹¹ The building received significant internal and external renovations in the mid to late 2000's.

Receiving Warehouse (Building EE; XPI-220): Built in 1975 with dimensions of 40' x 100', and 4,000 square feet of floor space, the building provided “greater efficiency in handling cargo being offloaded by ships.” During the 1990's through 2009, it was leased by TDX to Icicle Seafoods for storage.¹¹² The building was reroofed and reskinned by Icicle Seafoods in 2007–08.

Equipment Garage/Halibut Plant (Building HH; XPI-219): Constructed in 1953, the Equipment Garage became known as the Halibut Plant in the late 1980's when it was used by the Tribal Government to process fish. According to the government agent's report of 1953, the structural design measured 44' x 100'. The concrete structure was intended to store heavy equipment and vehicles.¹¹³ This building reverted to general storage by the Tribal Government in the 1990's.

Alaska Dormitory (Building II; XPI-218): The Alaska Dormitory, completed in 1960, was informally called the Aleut Bunkhouse.¹¹⁴ It housed Eskimo (Yupik and Inuit) and Aleut laborers brought in to work on the island principally during the sealing season. It should not be confused with the Aleut Bunkhouse at Northeast Point. In 1976, TDX, in agreement with the NMFS, operated a kitchen and dining room in the Alaska Dormitory to feed all of the King Eider Hotel (Company House) guests, “other transients including those government employees choosing to eat out, and provided the traditional sealers breakfast.”¹¹⁵

Cascade Warehouse (Building JJ; XPI-217): Built in 1982 at the site of the former Coal Shed, the Cascade Warehouse measures 80' x 190'. In 1985, the structure provided storage space for vehicles and equipment owned by the City of St. Paul.¹¹⁶

Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen (Site LL; XPI-151): Built in 1967 on the site of the “old powerhouse.”¹¹⁷ The Old Post Office was listed as a noncontributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomi-

101 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1938 [aka Report of the Agent and Caretaker, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1938], unpaginated; Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1939, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963); and Black-Smith & Richards, Inc., 1985, “1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts, St. Paul Island, Alaska,” Parcel 41: 6–7, NOAA Facilities and Logistics Division, Western Administrative Support Center, Seattle.

102 Monthly Activity Report, St. Paul Island, April 21, 1965, unpaginated (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

103 Monthly Report, Pribilof Management, September 1965, unpaginated (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

104 Black-Smith & Richards, Inc., 1985, “1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts, St. Paul Island, Alaska,” NOAA Facilities and Logistics Division, Western Administrative Support Center, Seattle.

105 Final Corrective Action Plan: Anderson Building and Five-Car Garage (TPA Site 9J), July 15, 2003: 2.

106 According to Larry Mercurief, CEO of the Tanadgusix Corporation in the early 1980's, no plans for the Anderson Building were under way when he moved from St. Paul Island in 1985 (phone conversation with Karla Sclater, May 20, 2010). A 2004 report states that the Anderson Building was constructed in 1987 by the Tanadgusix Corporation (NOAA, Final Corrective Action Report, Site 25/TPA, Site 9j–Five Car Garage and Anderson Building, St. Paul Island, Alaska, October 28, 2004: 1). The building outline on the 1986 NHL nomination map of St. Paul (Map 5) is consistent with the extant Anderson Building. In the 1986 NHL nomination form, the HABS designation “N” referred to the Blubbering House, but it subsequently (date uncertain) and currently refers to the Anderson Building, which is located on the footprint of the former Blubbering House.

107 Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries*, 1955: 67.

108 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1966: 10 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

109 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1975, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, Feb. 1976: 6 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

110 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1973, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, Jan. 1974: 6.; and Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1975, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, Feb. 1976: 6 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

111 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, 1976: 6 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

112 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, 1975: 6 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle). The estimated date of construction in the Black-Smith & Richards, Inc., 1985, “1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts, St. Paul Island, Alaska,” Parcel 79, NOAA Facilities and Logistics Division, Western Administrative Support Center, Seattle, was confirmed by the location of details provided in the 1975 Annual Report.

113 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1953: 15.

114 Aleut Bunkhouse Plans, Clarence L. Olson, Manager, St. Paul Island, Alaska, to General Manager, Seattle, Washington, Apr. 29, 1958 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 28, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

115 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, 1976, 4 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

116 Black-Smith & Richards, Inc., 1985, “1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts, St. Paul Island, Alaska.” Parcel 42, “#8 Cascade Bldg.” building sketch, and 6. NOAA Facilities and Logistics Division, Western Administrative Support Center, Seattle.

117 Pribilof Management Report for March 1967, Mar. 31, 1967 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

nation form. A 1968 report states “The community-constructed Post Office was opened for business on February 7.”¹¹⁸ The Old Post Office became a cafe, known as Duna’s Cafe, operated by the Aleut Community of St. Paul-Tribal Government and Zinadia Melovidov between 2000 and 2006, after which time it became vacant.

School District Office (Building MM; XPI-142): Built in 1986, the School District Office was judged a noncontributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form. It is located on the site of the former Canteen.

Five-Car Garage (Building OO; HABS AK-218; XPI-149): Built in 1964 to provide storage for research vehicles, the Annual Report of Sealing Operations declared the building “much needed” and that it also provided space for a small laboratory and pens to hold animal specimens.¹¹⁹ A 1985 facilities assessment reported that the eastern portion of the garage provided a work area and that vehicles were stored in the rest of the building. The building measured 75' x 24' and also had an attached 8' x 37' animal pen.¹²⁰ The garage operated as an automotive repair shop and was called “Mike’s Auto” from ca. 1999 to 2003.¹²¹

Assembly of God Parsonage (Building TT; XPI-216): The parsonage was built in 1966. Reverend Alvin Capener and his wife, Lorraine, arrived on St. Paul Island in late 1965 to bring the Assembly of God Church to St. Paul. It was the first (and only) nonOrthodox church on the Pribilof Islands. The couple built the parsonage at that time. The Capeners initially were issued a ten-year land use permit by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. After the ten-year period, the Capeners believed that the land would be surveyed and the title would go to them. In late June 1981, TDX challenged the Capeners' legal right to property ownership on St. Paul Island.¹²² Ultimately, a court decision ruled in favor of the Capeners, the Assembly of God Church retained title to the property, and the Capeners remained on the island. Alvin Capener died March 1, 1986, at the age of 71, and was buried in Anchorage. Lillian Lorraine Capener died September 26, 2000, at the age of 79, while still a resident on St. Paul Island.¹²³

Assembly of God Church (Building UU; XPI-215): This church was built in 1966 as a part of the Reverend Alvin Capener’s mission on St. Paul.

Saltwater Well Houses/Saltwater Pump Houses (Buildings VV; HABS AK-215): Located on Haul Road, north-northwest of the Machine Shop (Building S), these two pump houses appear on a 1969 map, labeled “S.W. Pump Hse 2” and “S.W. Pump HSE 4.”¹²⁴ Two Saltwater Well Houses pumped saltwater into the Wash House in support of commercial fur-sealing operations. Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Saltwater Well Houses were photographed by the National Park Service in 2004 and a HABS number was assigned to the buildings.

St. Paul School (Building XX; XPI-212): Built from 1972 to 1973, the 20,000-square-foot building “was completed almost entirely by local Aleut workmen. Only an electrical foreman and the overall project foreman were employed from off the island.”¹²⁵

118 Pribilof Management Report for February 1968, Mar. 11, 1968 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

119 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, Dec. 31, 1964 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

120 Black-Smith & Richards, Inc., 1985. “1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts, St. Paul Island, Alaska.” Parcel 57. NOAA Facilities and Logistics Division, Western Administrative Support Center, Seattle.

121 Final Corrective Action Plan: Anderson Building and Five-Car Garage (TPA Site 9J), Petroleum Contaminated Soils, St. Paul Island, Alaska, prepared by U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, Pribilof Project Office, July 15, 2003: 2.

122 Barbara A. Krizman, “Apostles of St. Paul,” *We Alaskans: Anchorage Daily News Magazine*, December 12, 1982: 8, 15.

123 Aleutian Island Gen Web Project, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~akaleute/AleutianDeaths.htm> (accessed June 3, 2010); see also, “Missionary Marks 50 Years in the Bush,” *Ellensburg Daily Record*, November 19, 1994: 2.

124 *St. Paul Village* [Map], by RWE, January 21, 1969.

125 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1974, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, Dec. 31, 1974: 6 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

Fish Plant/Trident Building (Building YY; XPI-225): Built ca. 1996, the Fish Plant has been operating as a seafood processing plant since 1996. It is referred to as the “Trident Building” because the Trident Seafoods company currently leases the property from the Tanadgusix Corporation.

Log House (Building BBB; XPI-223): Built ca. 1996, this is a private two-story residence, built by a Vietnam War veteran and his wife, both residents of St. Paul Island.

Frame House (Building CCC; XPI-224): This house is a private single-story residence built in 2000 atop Village Hill.

Civic Center (Building GGG; XPI-213): Built after 1986, the one-story Civic Center was constructed on the footprint of the old school house, which was razed in the early 1970’s after the new (1972) St. Paul School was built.

Ellerman Heights Houses (Map 9): Plans for this subdivision began in 1963. Ellerman Heights is located northeast of the old village and north of the new cemetery located on the inland slope of Black Bluff. Houses in this area are outside the historic district and are listed as noncontributing resources in the 1986 NHL nomination form. A 1966 government report states, “The first house foundation and shell was constructed in the new village addition overlooking the lagoon entrance.”¹²⁶ No mention of housing construction was found in either the monthly management reports or the “Annual Report for Sealing Operations” for 1967. In 1969, “Construction and assembly of eight new pre-cut houses was begun and is expected to be completed in the spring of 1970. The homes, with three bedrooms and full daylight basements, are being erected in an area less than ½ mile from the present village site. Water and electricity at the site are now available, but sewage disposal facilities are not expected to be completed until the spring of 1970.”¹²⁷ By late 1970, nine pre-cut house were occupied by Native residents.¹²⁸

Contributing Resources Razed since 1986

Among the ten listed contributing resources in the Administrative Buildings and Staff Residences category that no longer dot the landscape are the Priest’s House, Laundry, and Movie Theater. Only three of the ten buildings listed under the Commercial Center category remain, but in a deteriorated state. The other seven, once contributing resources, located on the sand flats between the community and Village Cove and since demolished include the Blubbering House, Kench House, Boxing Shed, Equipment Garage, Small Frame Structure, and Paint Shop. The site of the former By-Products Plant is located on a sand flat east of the Salt Lagoon Channel. Other historically noteworthy structures not recognized in the 1986 nomination follow descriptions of the aforementioned contributing resources.

Laundry (Site I; XPI-040): This structure was constructed in 1926. Although judged a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Laundry was demolished before 1999 by the property owner.

Theater (Site M; HABS AK-209; XPI-043): The Theater was constructed ca. 1964. Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, it was demolished in 2008 by the property owner.

126 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1966, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, Dec. 31, 1966: 11 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

127 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1969, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, Dec. 31, 1969: 8 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

128 Pribilof Islands Annual Report, For the Calendar Year 1970, 8; and Pribilof Management Report for September 1970: 2 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

Blubbering (Blubber) House (Site N): Built from 1930 to 1931. Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Blubber House was razed sometime before 1987 to make room for the Anderson Building.

Kench House (Site O): Construction on this building, also known as Salt House A, began in 1921 and concluded in 1924. In 1931, “A concrete foundation for a fifty foot extension to this building was poured and the frame portion of the building will be erected during the coming year...”¹²⁹ In 1934, the agent wrote “The 50 foot extension to salt house “A” was also completed. It will permit the use of two additional kenches for salting seal skins and also provides a large room for barreling skins...”¹³⁰

Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Kench House was razed sometime before 1987 to make room for the Anderson Building.

Boxing Shed (Site P; XPI-226): This building was constructed from 1921 to 1922. Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Boxing Shed was demolished in 2001, by the government. At the request of the SHPO, many 35mm and 6cm x 7cm photographs were taken of the graffiti scribed by former workers in the building on interior walls and framing structures from 1929 to the “Last Day” on September 11, 1984.

Equipment Garage (Site R; XPI-034): This building was constructed in 1931. Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Equipment Garage was demolished in 2007 by the government.

Small Frame Structure (Site T; XPI-046): Structure T is a bit enigmatic. The nomination states, “May possibly be one of the houses constructed pre-1918. Abandoned.”¹³¹ Map 4 places Structure T very near to the West Dock at Village Cove on St. Paul Island. Some photographs of the West Dock area are presented later in the book, but whether Structure T is one of the small structures at West Dock is uncertain. A 1996 report by Roads Archeology presents photographs purportedly of “Contributing Structure T.”¹³² However, the structure they depict is relatively distant from West Dock, although its appearance could easily be regarded as a “pre-1918” structure. In this book, the structure described as “Structure T” by Rhoads Archeology is recognized as “Saltwater House 2,” which was still standing in 2008. Otherwise, the only small structure still near West Dock is a former concrete fuel Pump House, which the authors discounted as Small Frame Structure (T) because it is situated in front of West Dock and not to the west side of the dock as portrayed in Map 4.

Paint Shop (Site U; XPI-047): This wood frame building was constructed in 1931. Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Paint Shop was demolished in 1987.

By-Products Plant (Site W): This wood frame building was constructed in 1918.¹³³ The plant went through many alterations and periods of inactivity.

The byproducts plant at St. Paul Island, which had been rebuilt and equipped with modern machinery in 1931, was overhauled and put in operation during the 1935 sealing season for the utilization of fur-seal carcasses. Considerable difficulty was experienced in making the machinery operate after being idle for 4 years.¹³⁴

In 1977, TDX took control of the plant in an agreement reached with the NMFS. The By-Products Plant was demolished in 1988.

Other Noteworthy Historical Resources Razed since 1986

Diesel Tank Farm (Site BB): Built in 1962¹³⁵ and removed in 1988, the Diesel Tank Farm, located atop Village Hill, consisted of seven aboveground tanks that stored diesel fuel, including arctic diesel. Diesel fuel was pumped from Village Cove up to the tanks that supplied fuel to various locations through pipelines by gravity feed. The tanks were reconditioned and relocated to a site east of the Salt Lagoon Channel where they supply fuel to the island’s power generation system.¹³⁶

Gas Station (Building FF): A gas station was noted in the 1986 nomination as a noncontributing resource and depicted on the nomination map without qualification. A gas station to serve the BCF (Bureau of Commercial Fisheries), located immediately north of the Cascade Building (JJ), is identified on a 1960 map. In 1966, “a former plumbing shop was converted into a village automotive repair shop.” The repair shop complemented “A service station with underground tanks...operated by the Community...,” constructed in 1967 and began operations on February 9, 1968.¹³⁷ The Native gas station and automotive repair shop was demolished ca. 1990. A January 21, 1969, map of the St. Paul community (by Richard W. Frazier) similarly identifies two gas stations. The location of the Gas Station and Garage (intended for Native use) on the two maps and a 1982 AeroMap U.S. photo is consistent with the depicted structures on the 1986 nomination map, although not specifically identified as a gas station.

Concrete Foundation/Point Warehouse (Site GG): The Point Warehouse was built in 1924, replacing the old Point Warehouse building constructed in 1912.¹³⁸ The 1924 Point Warehouse measured 48' x 100'. It was demolished circa 1958.

Concrete Foundation/Greenhouse (Site WW): Built in 1951, the greenhouse was used to supply fresh produce to government employees residing in “cottages 1-2-3 and Government House.” A “second greenhouse located by the radio cottages for their use is under construction and will be ready next season. The old one [built ca. 1941] near the barn was completely demolished last winter in a wind storm.”¹³⁹ A greenhouse for the priest and family is evident near the Priest’s House in historical photographs from the 1930’s, but when it was built and ultimately demolished is not known. The earliest

129 St. Paul Agent’s Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 1932 [supplement], unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6 “Abstracts Reports Annual,” FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

130 St. Paul Agent’s Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 1933 [supplement], unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6 “Abstracts Reports Annual,” FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

131 Faulkner, “The Seal Islands,” 13.

132 Edward J. Tyler and K. Gregory Biddle, Report of Section 106 Review for Proposed Road Project #37 (1), Saint Paul, Alaska, Juneau, AK: Bur. Indian Affairs., 1996: 25–6.

133 Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1918*: 80. A construction date of 1917 is given in “Real Property-Pribilof Islands,” prepared by the U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS, Div. of Realty, June 30, 1970, however, there is no mention of its construction in Ward T. Bower and Henry W. Aller, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1917*.

134 Bower, Ward, T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1935*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Administrative Report No. 23: 49 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1936).

135 “Real Property-Pribilof Islands,” prepared by the U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS, Division of Realty, June 30, 1970.

136 Initial Draft, Corrective Action Report, Site 30/TPA Site 11–Former Diesel Tank Farm, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Tetra Tech EM Inc., February 13, 2004, ES-1.

137 Annual Report of Sealing Operations 1967, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, Dec. 31, 1967, 9C (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle); and Memorandum, Roy Hurd to Regional Director, Pribilof Management Report for February 1968, March 11, 1968 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

138 Agent’s Log, St. Paul Island, May 22, 1912; Agent’s Log, St. Paul Island, June 25, 1924 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22 Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961); and Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1924*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 992: 148 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1925).

139 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska for the year ending March 31, 1952, 11; and Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1952*: 54. “Real Property-Pribilof Islands,” prepared by the U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS, Div. of Realty, June 30, 1970 lists two greenhouses, each built in 1951.

greenhouse on St. Paul Island may have been constructed with dimensions of 16' 9" by 32' 8" in 1923–24, at an undetermined location.¹⁴⁰

ATCO Trailer Camp (Site ZZ; XPI-221): Built after 1986, the ATCO Trailer Camp was constructed by TDX to house fish-processing employees and breakwater construction workers. The camp was dismantled in 2008.¹⁴¹

Aleut Bunkhouse at Northeast Point (Site HHH): Excavation for a new bunkhouse at Northeast Point began in 1928; the building was completed in 1929.¹⁴² The new bunkhouse replaced an old one built in 1875. The new quarters were described as an “attractive looking building 28 x 56 feet of frame construction and concrete foundation. It has a kitchen, dining room and a large sleeping room containing 30 bunks. The old watchhouse was moved to a new site and will be used for a fox food cook house.”¹⁴³ The bunkhouse provided quarters for Aleut laborers during the sealing season. A 2001 Site Closure Report stated that only the concrete wall foundation remained.¹⁴⁴ A NOS Coast and Geodetic Survey benchmark was installed in the top of the northeast corner of the foundation in 2000.

Power Plant (Site CC; XPI-035) and Power Plant Annex (Site DD): Built 1959–60, the Power Plant operated from 1960 to 1998; it was razed in 2007. The Power Plant Annex located within 30 feet west of the Power Plant was constructed of sheet metal over a concrete pad circa 1980 and razed in 2000.¹⁴⁵

Two-Car Garage/Government House Garage (Building DDD; XPI-191): Built in 1945 for the government General Manager on the island, the 1945 agent’s annual report declared that “It will be known as the Government House Garage.”¹⁴⁶ The concrete foundation remains on Block 11, lot 8. The 1986 NHL Nomination Form did not consider this a historical resource.

Miscellaneous Historical Resources

The Pribilof Islands archival records offer a very illuminating perspective of life and conditions on the islands. Many of the historical photographs, both landscape and aerial, provide views of buildings and structures that challenge one’s ability to identify them even with written records. The following accounts are meant to provide the reader with additional information to better interpret the photographic record and to enhance one’s appreciation of living conditions on historical St. Paul Island. For example, some photographs depict several unidentifiable structures (and cows) on what is now Ellerman Heights.

Carpenter Shop: “With installation of an oil-burning furnace in the Carpenter Shop, the last coal-burner in a government structure on St Paul Island has been removed.”¹⁴⁷ This Carpenter Shop was located on the flat near the Native Gas Station.

140 “Permanent Improvements” 1924: 2 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, file 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program).

141 History of Parcel 6f, the ATCO Building, and the Windmill Wells on St. Paul Island, Alaska, as it Relates to Soil and Groundwater Cleanup Needs and Responsibilities, NOAA, NOS, ORR, June 2005: 2.

142 Agent’s Log, St. Paul Island, May 22, 1928–May 20, 1929 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961).

143 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, 1930, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

144 Site Closure Report–Final, Former Aleut Bunkhouse (Non Two-Party Agreement Site). Pribilof Islands Site Restoration, St. Paul Island, Alaska, June 6, 2001, prepared by Nortech Environmental & Engineering Consultants, Fairbanks, Alaska: 4.

145 The Power Plant Annex is clearly visible in a Oct. 16, 1982 AeroMap U.S. aerial photograph.

146 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending, March 31, 1945, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

147 Memo dated May 1968: Pribilof Management Report for April 1968 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

LORAN Stations: The U.S. Coast Guard constructed the first Long Range Aid to Navigation (LORAN) station at Southwest Point on St. Paul Island in 1943. Several concrete pads and buried piping remain at the site. Construction of a replacement station began in 1960 near the airport. LORAN technology became obsolete in first decade of 2000, and the St. Paul station was decommissioned in 2010.

Water Supply System: Supplying adequate quantities of potable water was quite an undertaking on St. Paul Island. During the early American period, numerous wells were dug in and about the village area, but brine quickly ended their utility.

The present [1915] water supply on St. Paul Island is derived chiefly from two small wells, one about three-eighths and the other about five-eighths of a mile from the village near the eastern shore of the salt lagoon. At one of the wells the Navy Department has installed a small gasoline engine and pump, which lifts water to two 20,000 gallon tanks on the hill above the village. These tanks were built two or three years ago. From the tanks water is piped to the village and to the radio station.¹⁴⁸

The first mention of windmills on St. Paul was included with Albert Christoffersen’s 68 page report to the Commissioner of Fisheries, H. M. Smith, Washington, D.C. titled “Operation of U.S. Fisheries’ By-Products Plant at St. Paul Island, Alaska during The Summer of 1921,” accompanied by “A Report on the Construction of: Water Works for St. Paul Village.” The report included blueprints of the proposed Water Works plan and a 1920 Village of St. Paul blueprint. He begins his discussion of the water issue with

The greatest handicap for sanitary improvements in the village is the lack of sufficient supply of fresh, soft water, but, for the richest corporation the world ever has seen, it should not be such an unsurmountable difficulty to supply a couple of hundred people with this necessity of life. The water is there; anyone who has been on the Island can see that; so all there is necessary is good will and some action and the water can be brought over in the village in one summer.

To pump water with power generated from a steam boiler or gas engine on a place like the Pribilof Island must be considered a very wasteful method, as probably the only thing available on the Islands in an abundance is wind. Regardless of weather or conditions, there is always wind enough for operation of any size of windmill, and why not utilize this power for pumping water when the Lord furnishes it free of charge. To erect two small windmills, one for fresh and one for salt water, will only cost about half of what a gas engine with pump will cost, and after that, they will work night and day with a minimum of attention, free of charge.

When one stops to consider the extended use of windmills for manufacturing purposes in some of the European countries, it seems a wonder that something has not been done on these lines long ago. If the windmill question on the Islands was investigated by competent men not already prejudiced against the case, I would not be surprised in a few years to see an electric power station in operation, large enough to supply the whole village with electric light and power.

Christoffersen resurrects his argument for the use of windmill power in his 1922 report. This time he argued that the Navy Department for the prior two summers had tried unsuccessfully to drill artesian wells and recommended that artesian wells not be attempted by the bureau on Lagoon Flats, but to consider extending the water line to Icehouse Lake. He feared the Navy would take charge of the lake soon if the bureau did not.

If the naval radio parties should not succeed in finding fresh water this summer, I should not be surprised to see them take charge of Icehouse Lake. If they should, the Bureau will have to go to Kamanister – twice as far away – or be without water.

To make Icehouse Lake the source of supply, it will require about 6,000 feet of 4 inch wood pipe. Pump and gas engine bought last year are both big enough to pump the water from there. So all that would be needed is the pipe.

Regardless as to whether the water is taken from Icehouse lake or from well dug on the Lagoon Flats, it will always require the greater part of the time and attention of one white man to operate the engine and pump and keep the system in order. Why not then get a windmill to do the pumping? Of one thing, we always have more than enough on the Pribilofs and that is wind. Why not make use of it? There is always wind enough to operate a windmill and there is little probability of anybody putting in a meter and charging us for the use of same. It will

148 Ward T. Bower and Henry D. Aller, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1915*, Bur. Fish., Doc. No. 834: 105 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1917a).

pump night and day without having a valuable man marking time and without consumption of gasoline. Some manufacturers even guarantee that their windmills will not need oiling more than once a year and that their pumps are frost-proof. (p.38)

In 1921, well drilling by the Navy and Bureau of Fisheries continued from the previous year at a point between the radio station buildings and the village cove. A depth of 415 feet was reached without finding a supply of water. Soon thereafter, Icehouse Lake provided St. Paul Village with freshwater from the 1920's to the 1950's via windmill and a diesel-powered pump. Bureau of Fisheries Superintendent, Harry J. Christoffers wrote in 1924, "When we have fully ascertained that there will be sufficient water in Icehouse Lake to take care of the purposes of the Bureau we can consider permitting the navy to use some of this water, but they probably would only be permitted to connect a hydrant for drinking purposes only."¹⁴⁹ In 1926, Agent and Caretaker Edward C. Johnston wrote, "Ice House Lake cleaned out around margin. Windmill set up but not yet in working condition. The lake is almost up to normal depth now."¹⁵⁰ However, good water was not easily obtainable, as commented on by the agent in 1947 "The condition of the village water supply is just as bad as it has always been. To state the case mildly, it is putrid. The recommendation that a competent Water Supply Engineer, be brought to St. Paul Island, to plan and lay out a new water system is repeated."¹⁵¹

In 1948, "The installation of the 4-inch pipe line from Stoney [Stony] Point Lake [Pumphouse Lake] was completed.... All that remains ...is the setting up of whatever pump is to be used at Stoney Point Lake, and the final connections and installation of the intake section there." Also, "The dredging of Icehouse Lake, the local water supply, has been necessary also for some time, as it fills in and capacity is lost. Lack of equipment has prevented anything being done, however, until this past fall [1948] when trucks and power shovel were available, and a great deal was accomplished. An island in the center of the lake remains to be removed by a drag-line arrangement; but the capacity has now been increased to such an extent that there probably will be no need to work for shortage of water unless a particularly dry year should happen along."¹⁵² Besides improvements being made towards the overall supply of potable water, in 1947, "about ten of the natives piped water into their homes from the Water [sic] mains. This is a great improvement in these houses. Incidentally, this work was done at their own expense."¹⁵³

Later, wells located east of Telegraph Hill pumped freshwater to the village. The Icehouse Lake Pump House was demolished in the early 1990's. In 2004, residents deposited scrap wood at the site to burn during community recreational events.¹⁵⁴

Outhouses: One of the earliest recorded entries about outhouse construction on the Seal Islands occurred in 1892.

Three new privies were erected last fall [1892] for use of the natives. It was the intention to build 6 new ones as an experiment, the material being furnished by the company [NAC] free of cost, but to be constructed by the natives at no expense to the company. The company's agent would only furnish material for 3, as the lumber was scarce. He, however, gave an old privy which stood near the billiard hall and another which was near the north

end of the village on the first street. The new ones were each divided into 4 compartments and one of the old ones divided into 2, which furnish accommodations for 14 families. The old one near the end of the village was moved farther up the street near which it stood, so as to be near the inhabited houses. To put it in place will require the removal of considerable earth, which can be done when working on the new road. The privy sinks are each 10 feet deep, and with other dimensions give to each about 80 feet of cubical contents. As yet they have not been used much, which is probably due to the cold weather preventing them from visiting places they were not accustomed to.¹⁵⁵

Smokehouses: Several smokehouses adorned St. Paul Island over the years. In an early example, following the shipwreck of the Brig *Alexander*, St. Paul Native Aggie Kushin purchased the wreck and attempted

to cure the shoulders of the seals by a process similar to that by which pork is treated. The company kindly contributed the use of an old, abandoned boat, which was turned upside down and by a little construction converted into a smokehouse. Colonel Murray took hold of the matter vigorously, with the result that all the seal meat not immediately needed for the consumption of the natives was put through the process for smoking. It remains to be seen how readily seal meat will lend itself to this process of curing. The result may be seriously developed in modern times in curing meats it seems as though some method might be utilized or developed whereby wholesome seal meat in ample quantity and in a variety of forms might be provided for winter consumption.¹⁵⁶

In another instance "There was one smokehouse built in 1945 to try out smoked seal meat for fox food. The product went over very well with the foxes, but the storms that fall completely wrecked the building, which was located at Lukanin killing field."¹⁵⁷

U.S. Army Installations 1942–43: In 1946, the St. Paul government agent wrote "In 1942 and 43, fox holes and trenches were dug by the Army throughout the village."¹⁵⁸ Pits dug for artillery, storage bunkers originally lined with wood plank floors, and other defense purposes are scattered about the island. Numerous pits are seen inside outside the Lake Hill crater.

Condition of Resources—Summary

Since the 1986 nomination, contributing resources within the Seal Islands Historic District have undergone significant alteration as will be evident in this book. Even the resolute fur-seal population has dropped by more than 50% since the 1962 survey, although no additional rookeries have yet gone extinct. Because of the various alterations, the National Park Service listed the Seal Islands Historic District as "Threatened" in a statement that followed its 2004 site survey.

Threats include deterioration of structures, lack of maintenance, incompatible modifications to historic seal industry buildings and demolition of several historic structures. On St. Paul, six of the ten contributing commercial buildings have been demolished. Damp and windy climatic conditions combined with years of poor maintenance have caused many historic structures to deteriorate. The application of incompatible and limited life plywood siding to some of the concrete structures exteriors and houses along with new construction continues to threaten the Landmark. Most of the historic buildings will soon be transferred to a private owner. NPS continues to provide some planning, grant review, Section 106 consultation, and interpretation assistance.¹⁵⁹

Resource conditions vary widely in St. Paul's Historic District. The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul was renovated in 2004 using funds authorized by the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution Act of 1988. In 2007, a traditional onion dome was placed on the church's bell tower in celebration of the church's 100th anniversary. The Government House was renovated during 2005–06 for use as a museum; the Fouke Bunkhouse was renovated in 2008. The Company House (more recently

149 Memo to H. H. Hungerford from Harry J. Christoffers, Nov. 21, 1924 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage RG 22, FWS, Pribilof Islands, Program, box 33, folder 15).

150 Memo for Mr. Christoffers from Edward C. Johnston, Oct. 21, 1926, 1924 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage RG 22, FWS, Pribilof Islands, Program, box 33, folder 15).

151 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 26 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

152 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1949: 13; and Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1948: 16 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

153 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1948: 27 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

154 Draft Site Characterization Report, Icehouse Lake (Site 36/TPA 14), St. Paul Island, Alaska, May 5, 2004, prepared by U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, Pribilof Project Office, 10.

155 U.S. Dep. of the Treasury, Special Agents Division, *Seal and Salmon Fisheries and General Resources of Alaska* (Washington: GPO. 1898), vol. 1: 420–21.

156 *Ibid.*, 322.

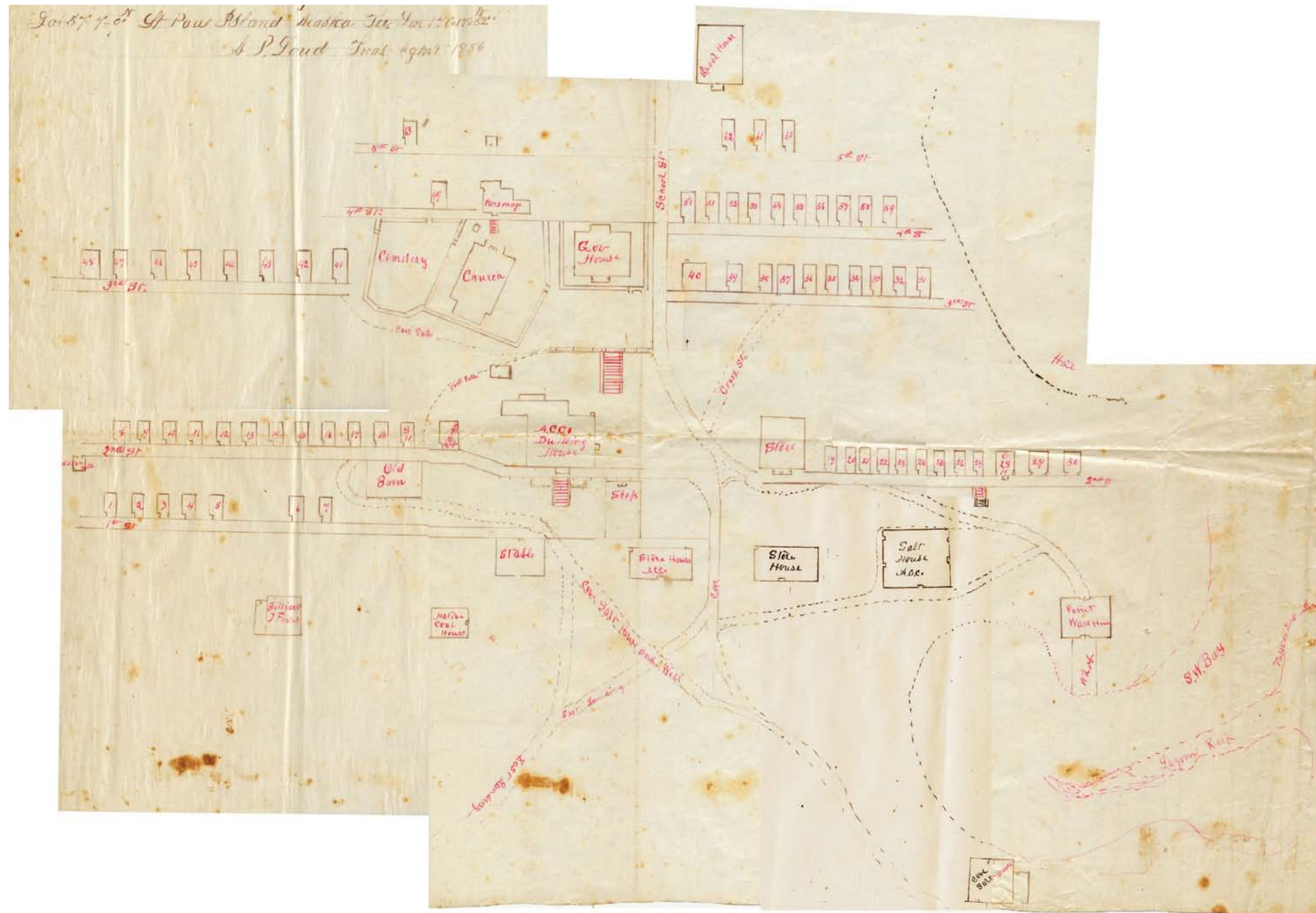
157 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 2 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

158 Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946: 3 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

159 <http://tps.cr.nps.gov/nhl/detail.cfm?ResourceId=78&ResourceType=District> (accessed August 11, 2011).

known as the King Eider Hotel) was condemned and remains vacant, and many other buildings and structures have gone into disrepair. Since the 2004 site survey, two additional contributing resources were demolished, so that only three of the ten sealing industry buildings identified in the 1986 nomination remain. Faulkner stated in the 1986 NHL nomination form that St. Paul lacked any local ordinances or protective management policies to address the historic buildings or the old village sites. This condition remains in effect along with a prevalent apathy towards the Seal Islands historical seal-industry legacy.

HISTORICAL MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF ST. PAUL VILLAGE

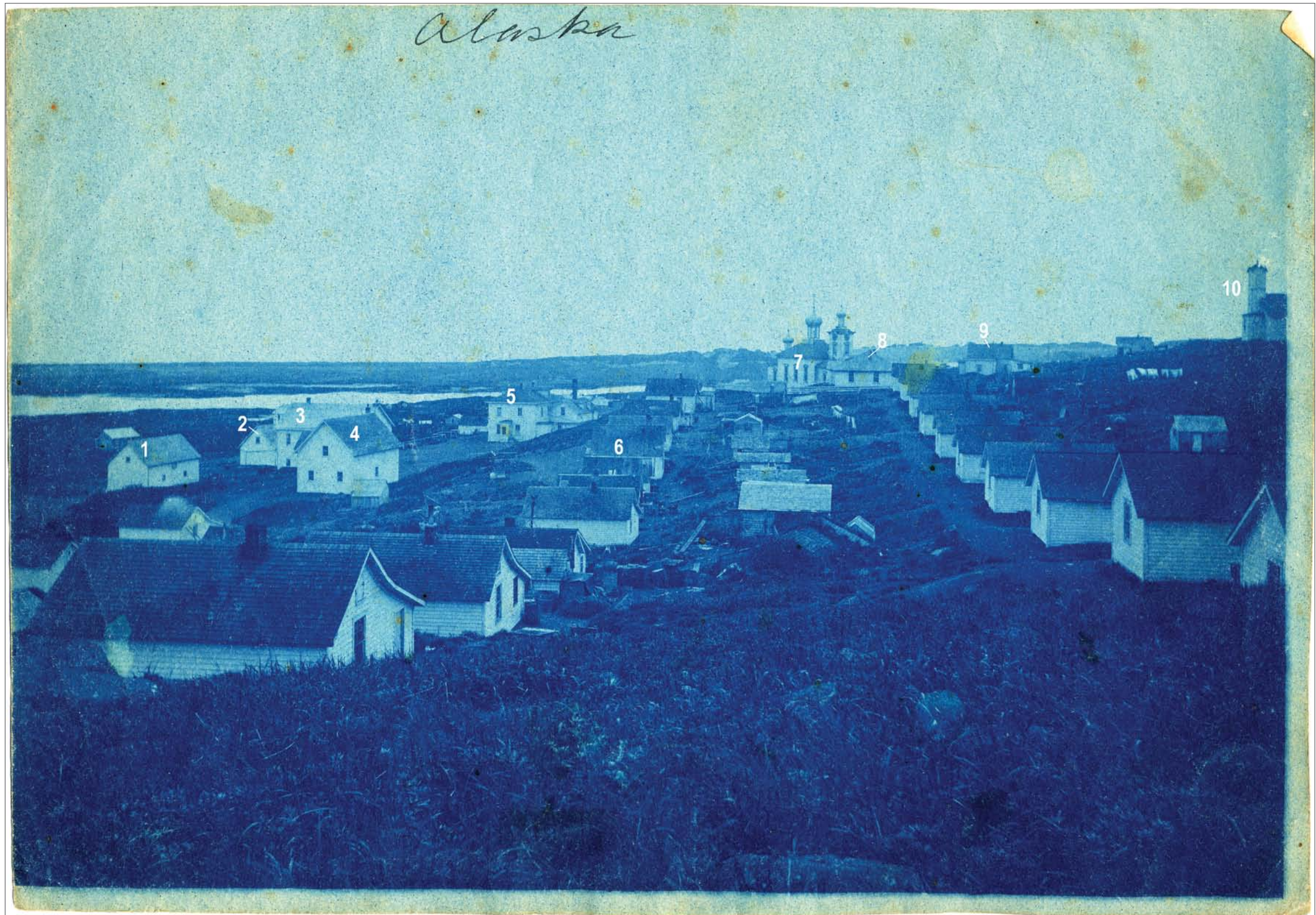


Map. Loud, Abial P., artist. 1886. "A Plan of the Town of St. Paul. Lat. 57-7-9N. St. Paul Island, Alaska Terr. Lon. 170°=17°52'W. A.P. Loud, Treas. Agnt." *Photographs and Charts of Treasury Agent Abial P. Loud, documenting the period ca. 1885–ca. 1889. General Records of the Department of the Treasury, 1775–2005, Record Group (RG) 56; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



ST. PAUL ISLAND.

Photographer unknown. 1906. View of St. Paul Village, late-nineteenth century. *Photograph. From U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, 1906. Alaskan Seal Fisheries, vol. 8, plate between pp. 60–61.*

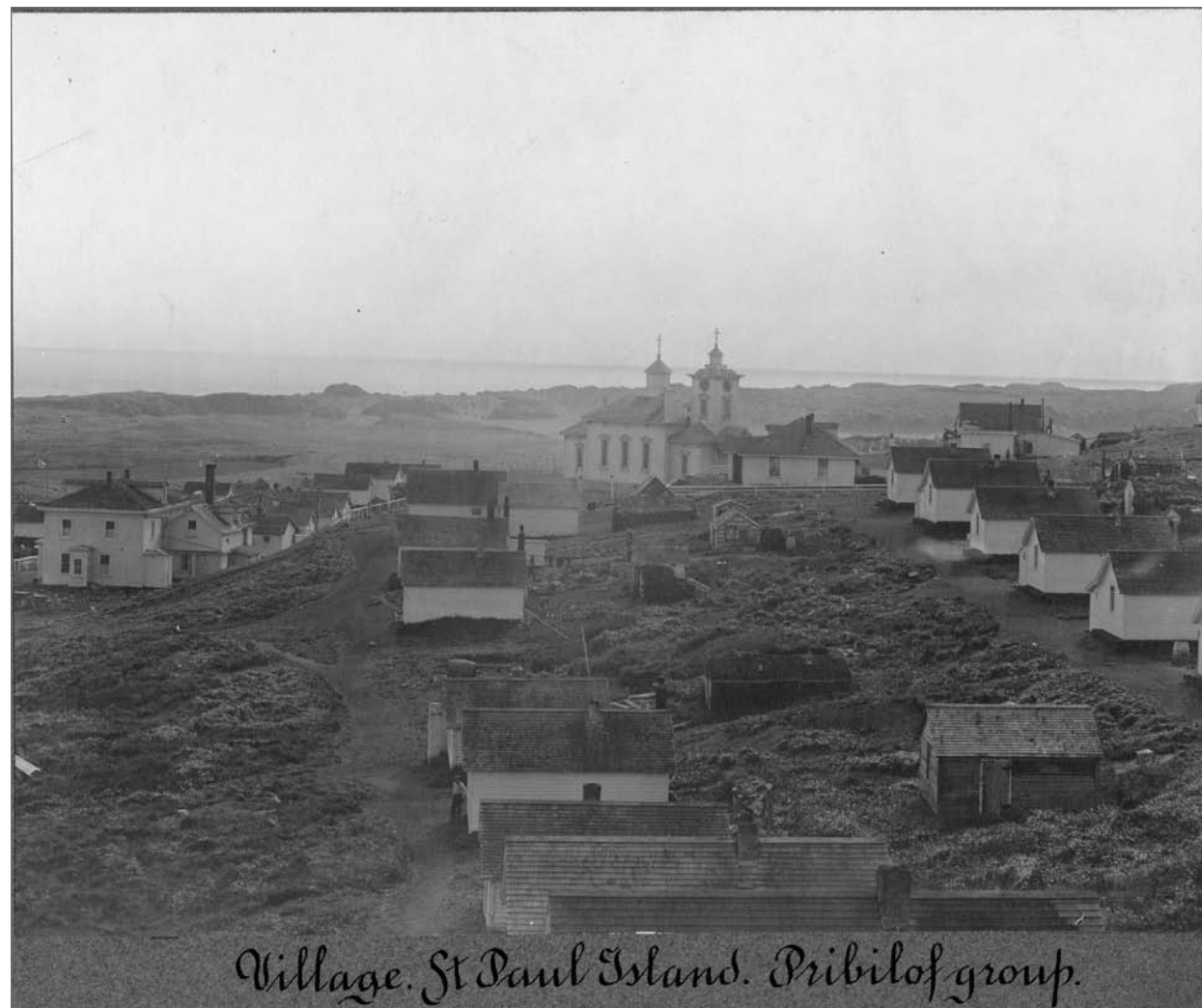


Cyanotype Photograph No. 22-Loud-05 (Photographer Abial P. Loud), 1886; View of St. Paul Village, (annotated by NOAA). Photograph. RG 56; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Storehouse | 6. Aleut Housing |
| 2. Alaska Commercial Company Storehouse | 7. Church |
| 3. Government Shop | 8. Government House |
| 4. Store | 9. Priest's House |
| 5. Alaska Commercial Company Dwelling House (Company House) | 10. School |



Miller, Norman Briscoe, photographer. Circa 1890. St. Paul Village, with shallow lake in foreground. The cupolas on the Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul still have windows and domes. *Photograph. University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections: UW 595.4.*



Miller, Norman Briscoe, photographer. Circa 1895. St. Paul Village, from Village Hill. The cupolas on the Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul no longer have windows or domes. *Photograph. University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections: UW 595.2.*



LaVoy, Merl, photographer. July 1925. Panoramic view of St. Paul Island Village taken from Cemetery Hill. *Photograph created from a scan of a positive print. NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle.*



Map RG-22-PAR (no number) (Artist 2nd Lt., U.S.R.C.S. E. S. Addison), circa 1910; "Memory Sketch of Village Cove. Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Curtis, Asahel and Walter P. Miller, photographers. 1914. View of St. Paul Village from path to East Landing (annotated by NOAA). Photograph. From Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA: 1943.42.29254.

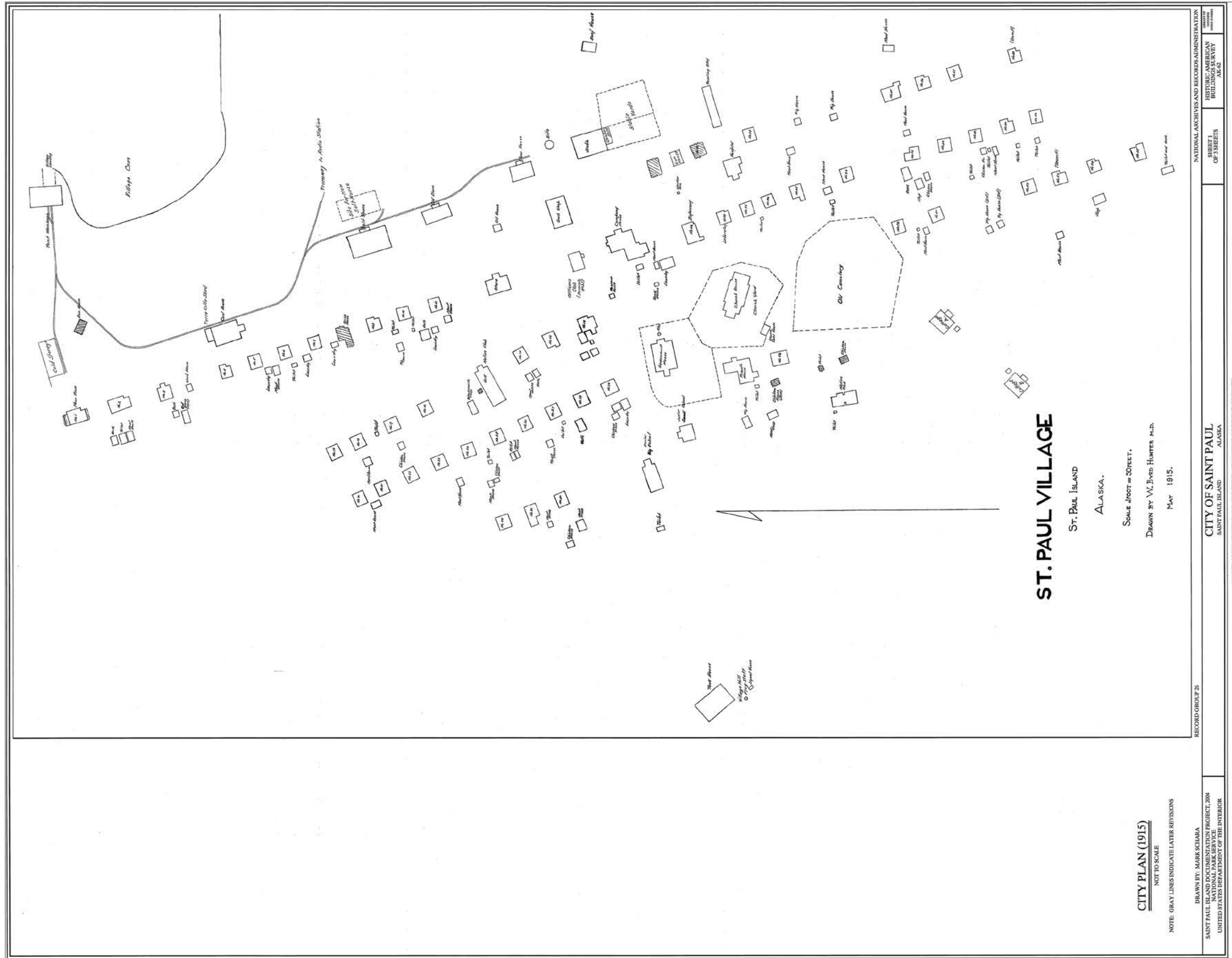


Photographer unknown. 1914. St. Paul Village from top of Village Hill (annotated by NOAA). *Photograph. Pribilof Islands Photographs Collection, no. 1976-0063-00045, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Government Shop | 6. Blacksmith Shop | 11. Senior School | 16. Toilet |
| 2. Store | 7. Church | 12. Aleut Houses | 17. Toilet |
| 3. Bowling Alley | 8. Treasury Building | 13. Laundry | 18. Meat House |
| 4. Company House | 9. Priest's House | 14. Sod Bath House | 19. Toilet |
| 5. Native Shop | 10. Junior School | 15. Chicken House | 20. Meat House |



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-68 (Photographer unknown), circa 1915. View of St. Paul Village from Cemetery Hill. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



City Plan. Schara, Mark, draftsman. 2004. St. Paul Village, originally drafted by Dr. Hunter in 1915; re-drawn with revisions: HABS AK-62, Sheet 1 of 3. Courtesy National Park Service, Washington, DC.

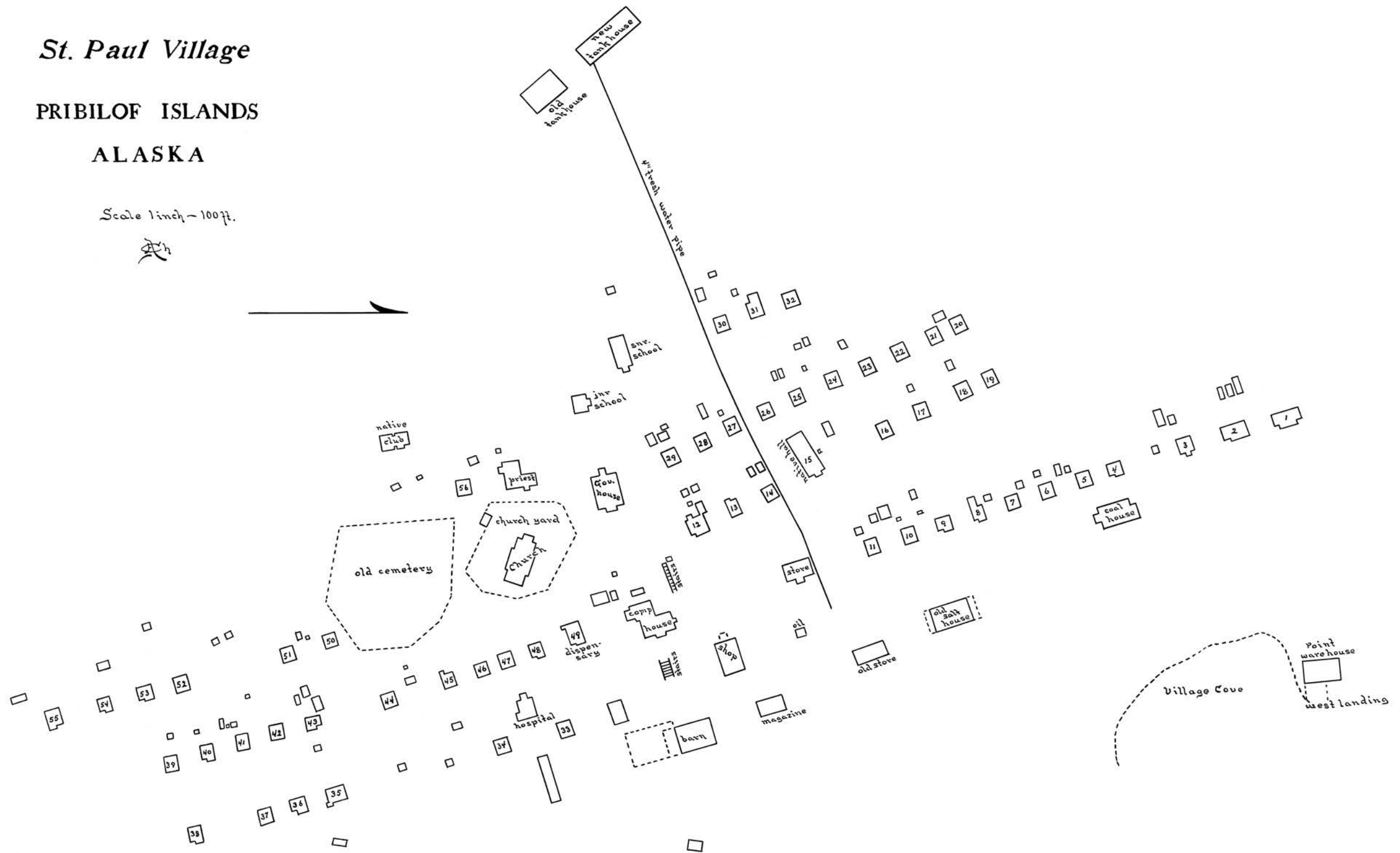
St. Paul Village

PRIBILOF ISLANDS

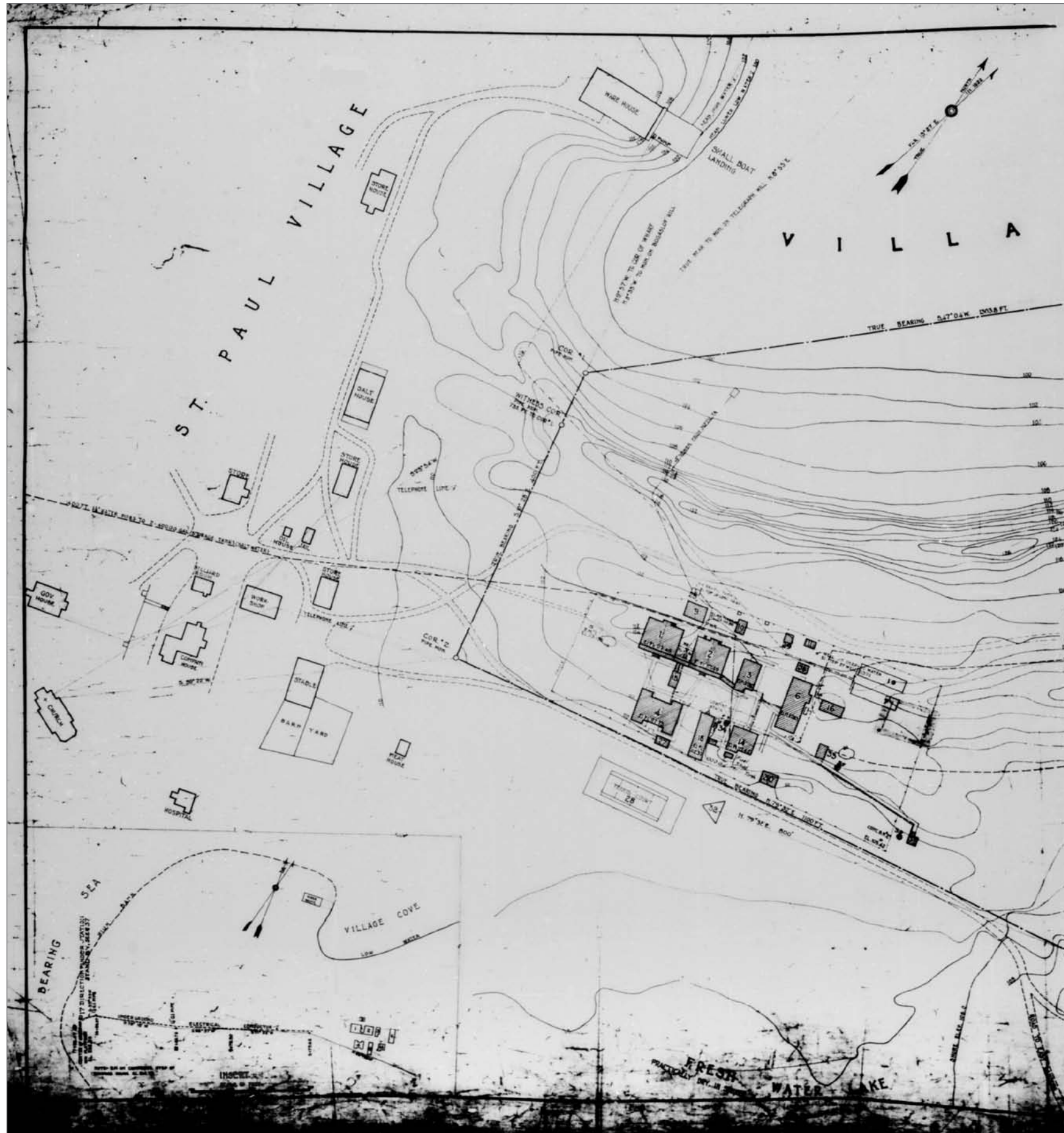
ALASKA

Scale 1 inch = 100 ft.

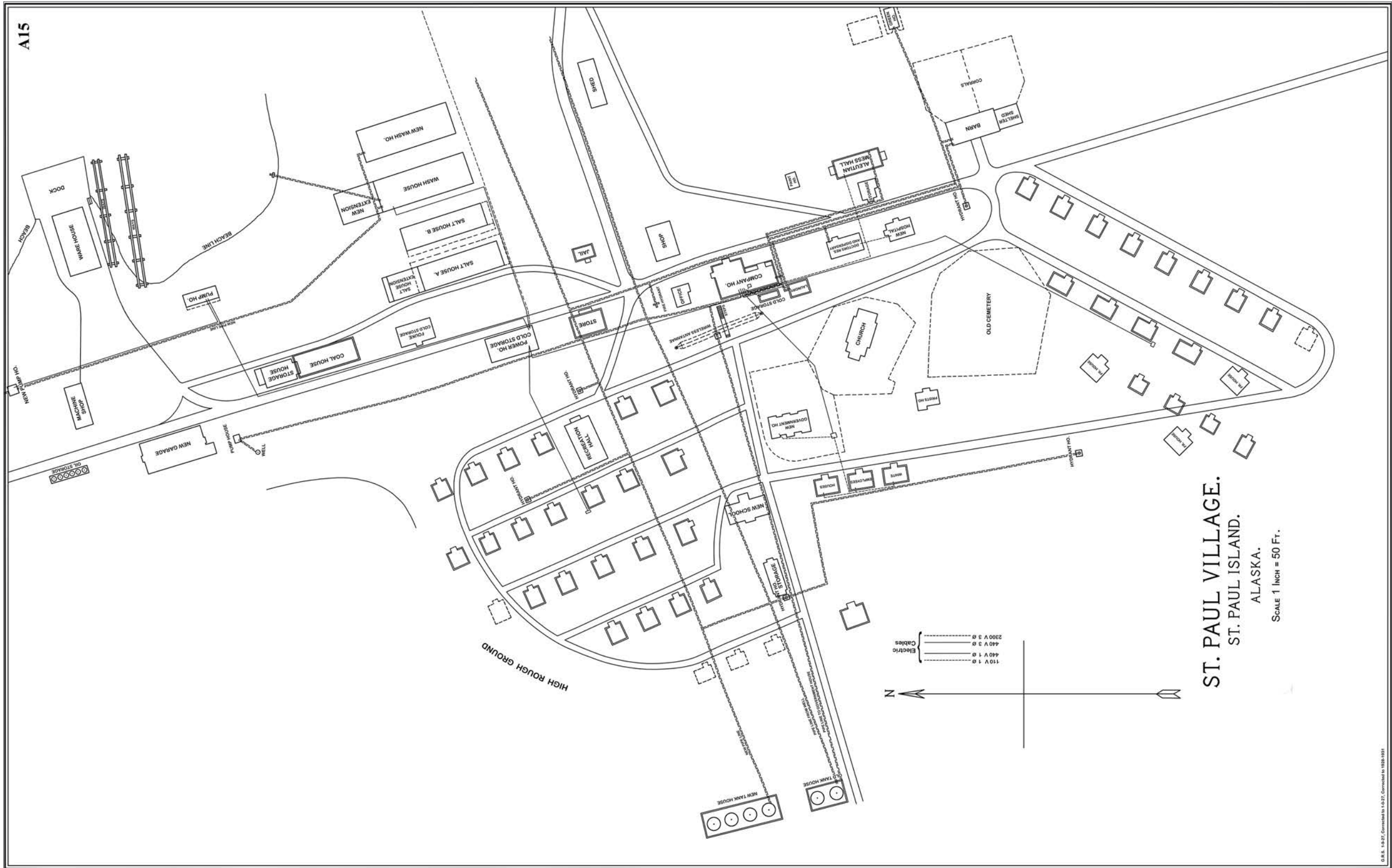
Ah



Map (Artist unknown), circa 1919; St. Paul Village. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22, Box 12, Folder 1; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Map (Draftsman F. D. F.), revised Oct. 22, 1936; St. Paul Village and Naval Radio Station. (Cropped to show the radio station complex and portions of St. Paul Village.) *Records of the Bureau of Docks and Yards, Record Group (RG) 71, Series I, Reel 1124; NARA, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

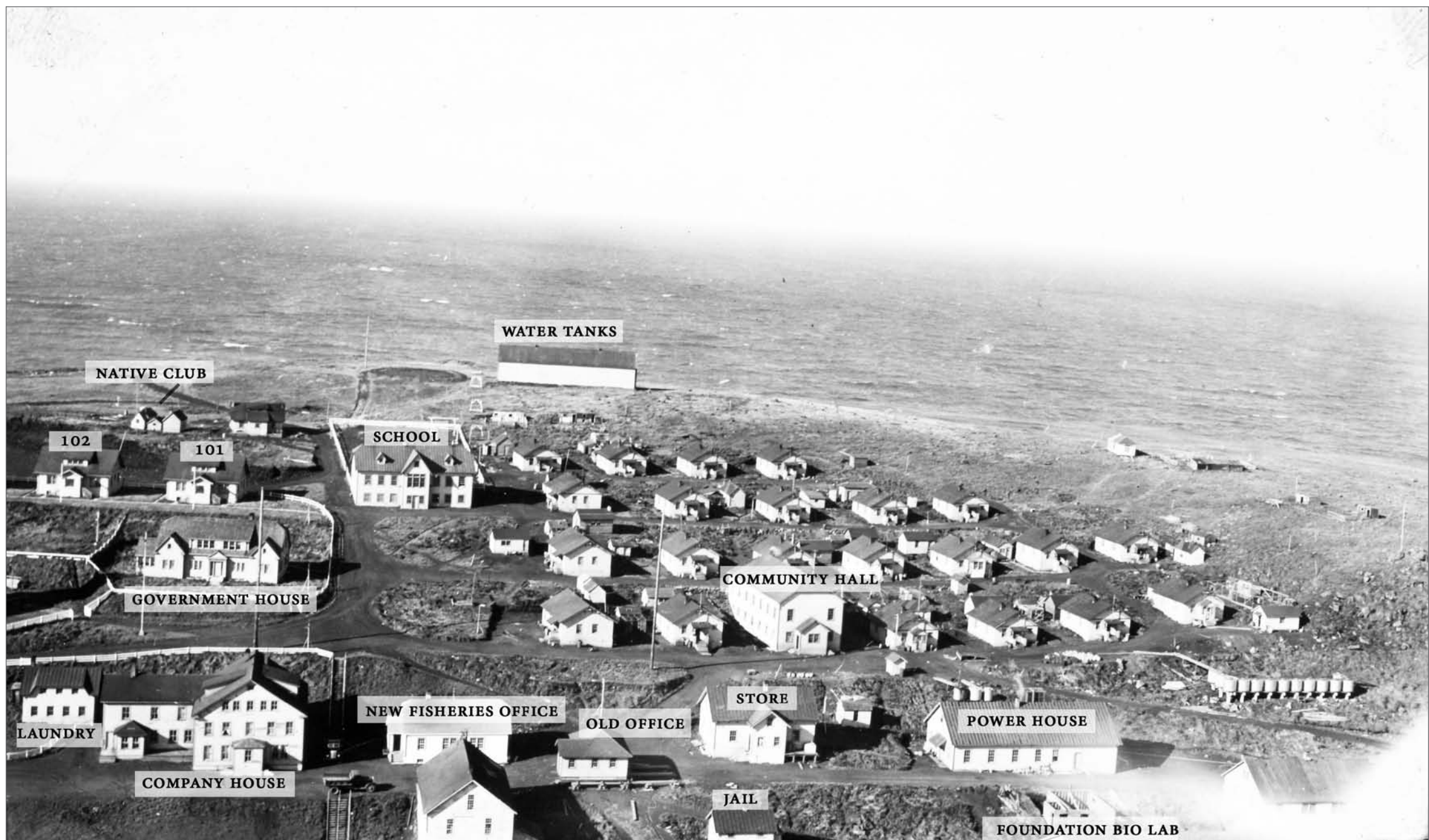


Map (Artist unknown), 1927 corrected to 1931; St. Paul Village. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22, Box 25/10/01; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

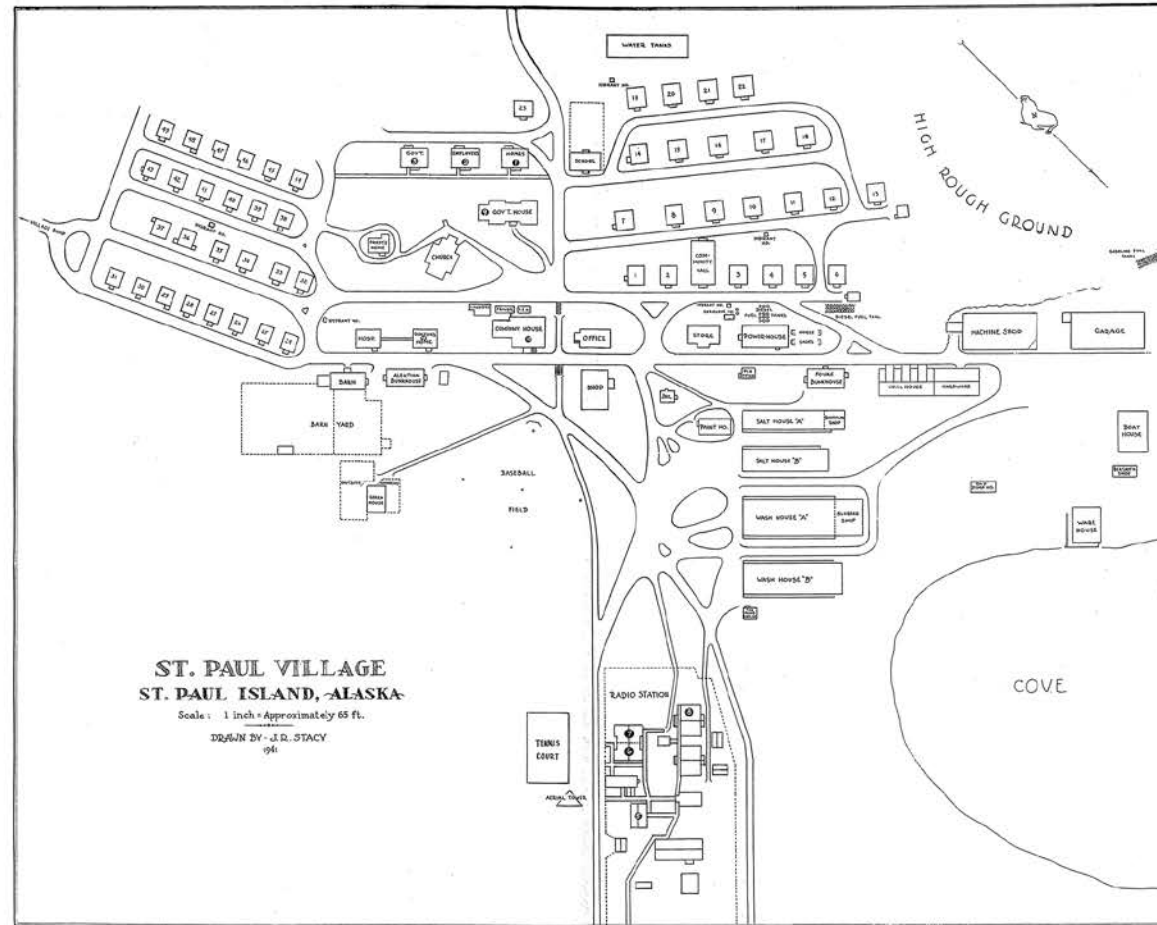


Chute, George Roger, photographer. Circa 1938. Aerial view of St. Paul Village under snow (annotated by NOAA).

Photograph. From Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA: George Roger Chute Collection, S1991.51.2.325.



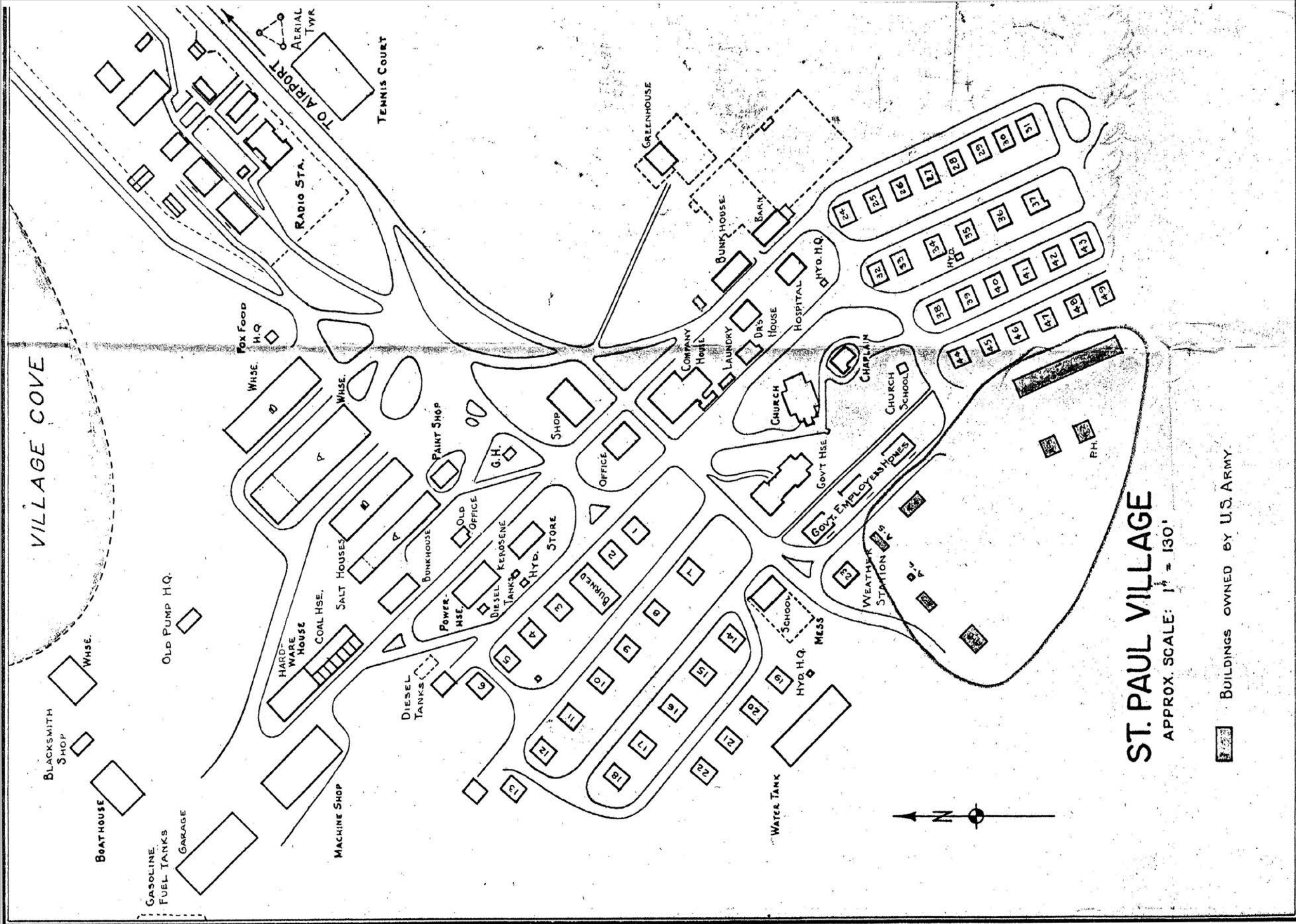
Photographer unknown. 1941–1942. Aerial view of St. Paul Village (annotated by NOAA). *Photograph. Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-253, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



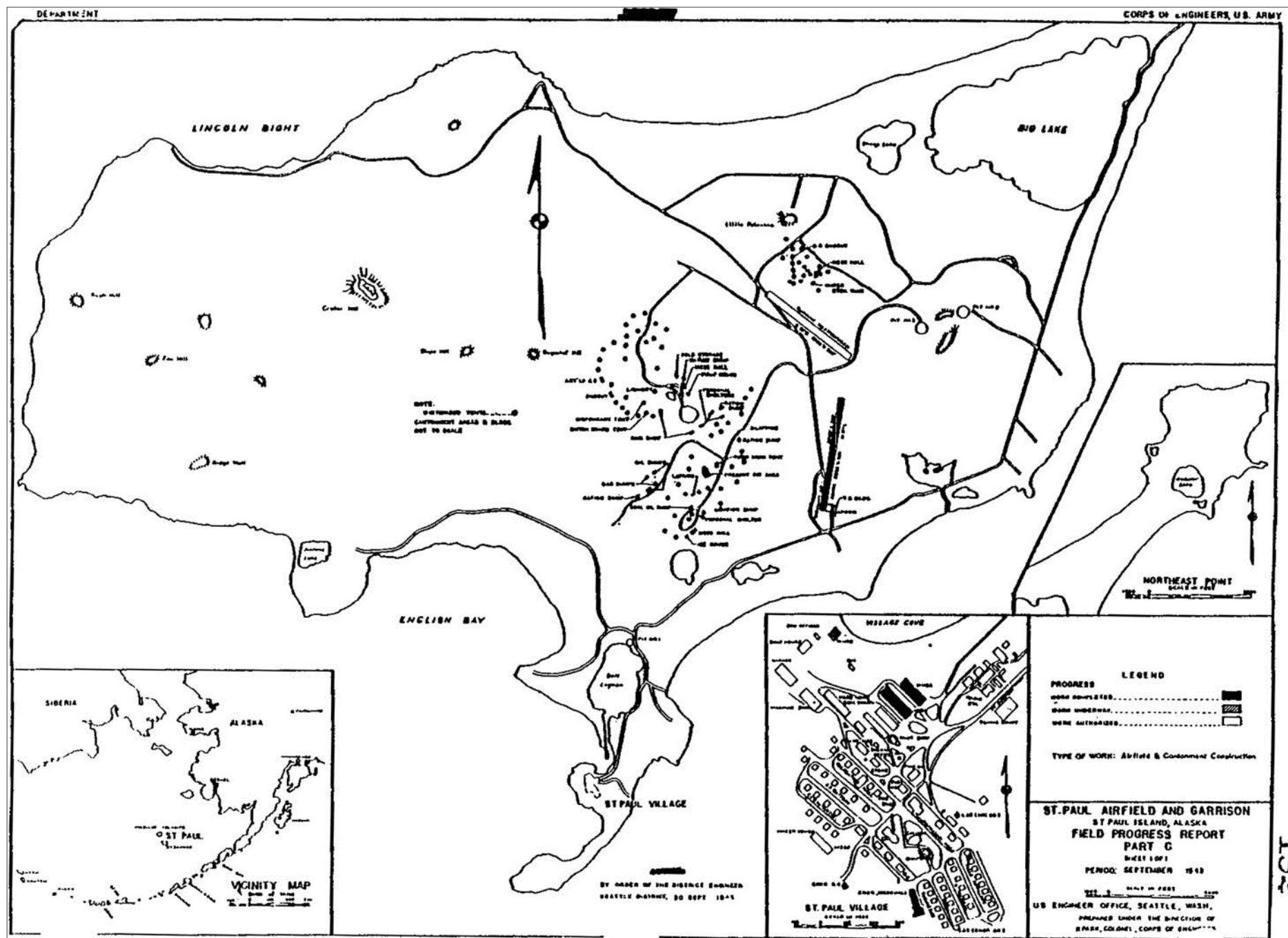
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CITY OF SAINT PAUL

CITY PLAN (1941)
SCALE AS NOTED

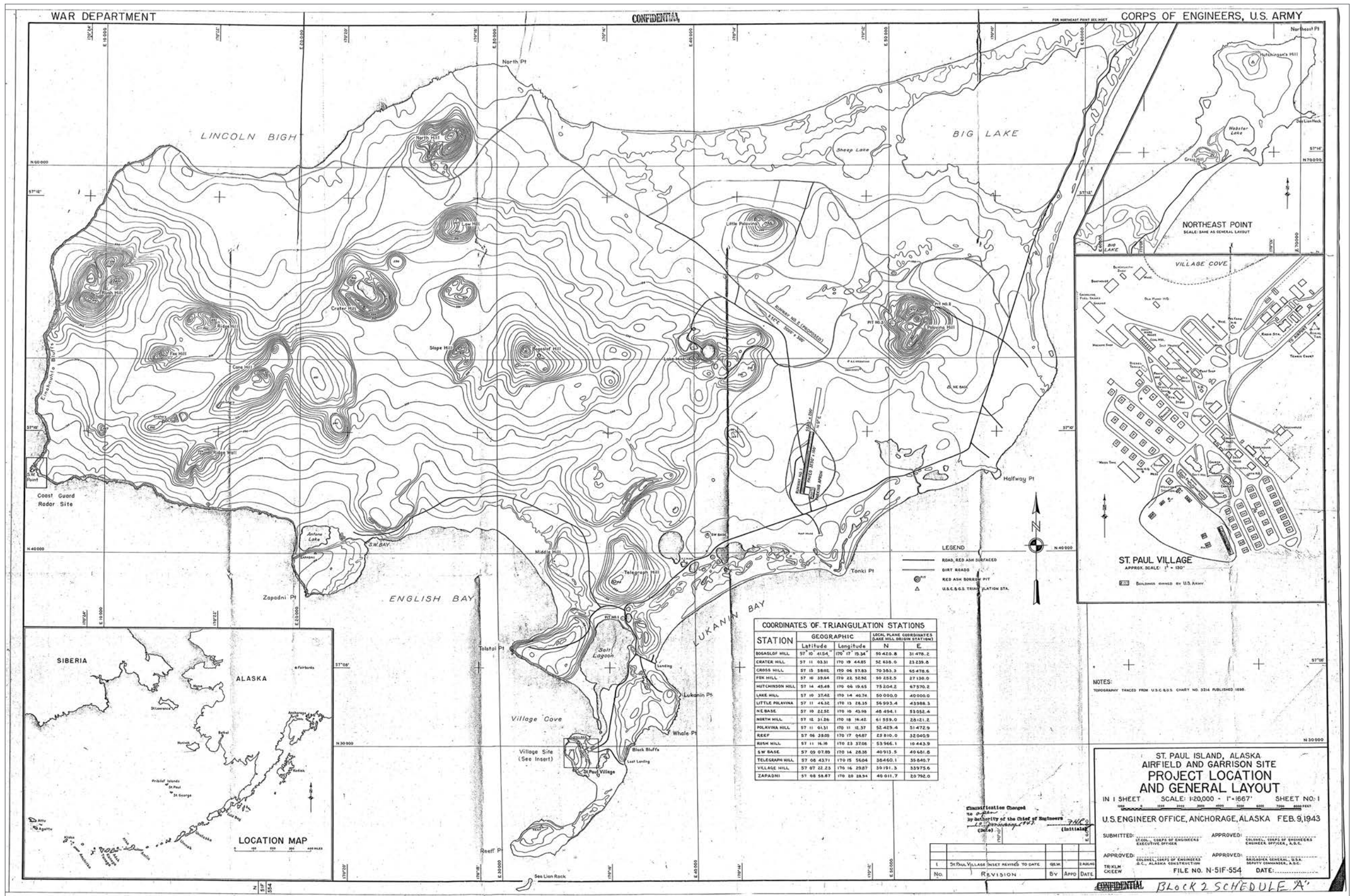
City Plan. Schara, Mark, draftsman. 2004. St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1941 re-drawn with revisions: HABS AK-62 Sheet 2 of 3 Sheets. Courtesy National Park Service, Washington, D.C.



Map No. RG-22-PAR (no number) (Draftsman U.S. Army) February 3, 1943. St. Paul Village. Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Map. Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. 1943. St. Paul Airfield and Garrison, St. Paul Island, Alaska. In "Narrative Report of Alaska Construction, 1941-1944." This map depicts the locations of army foxholes/fighting positions, and bunkers constructed during 1942-1943.



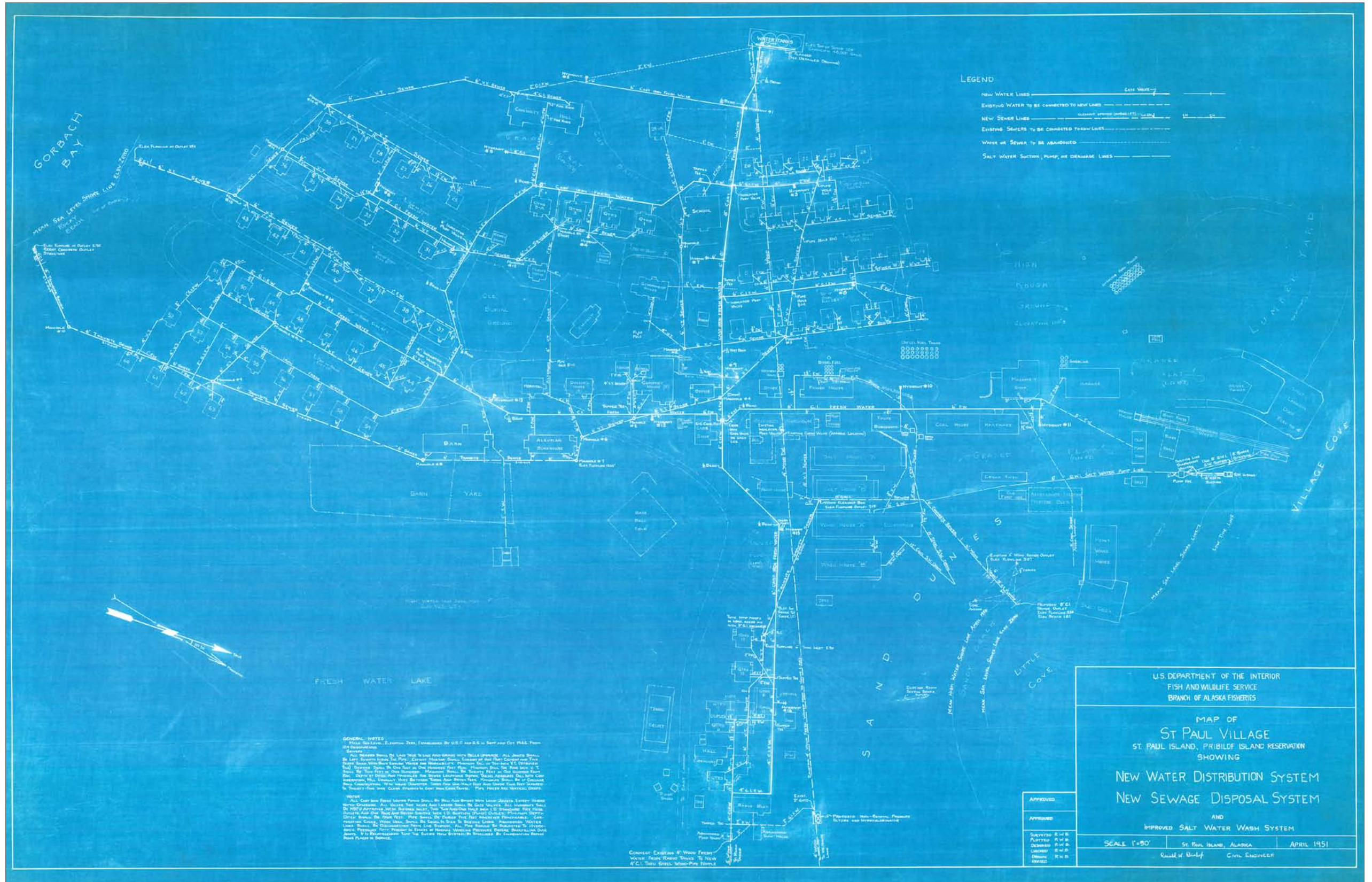
Map. U.S. Engineer Office, Anchorage, Alaska. Feb. 9, 1943. St. Paul Island, Alaska, Airfield and Garrison Site, Project Location and General Layout. "St. Paul Village Inset revised 2 Aug. 1946." Classification changed from "Confidential" to "Open" on "10 January 1947." Copy of original at NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle.



Kenyon, Karl W., photographer. 1946. "St. Paul Village." July 7, 1946. *Photograph*. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. FWS 589.



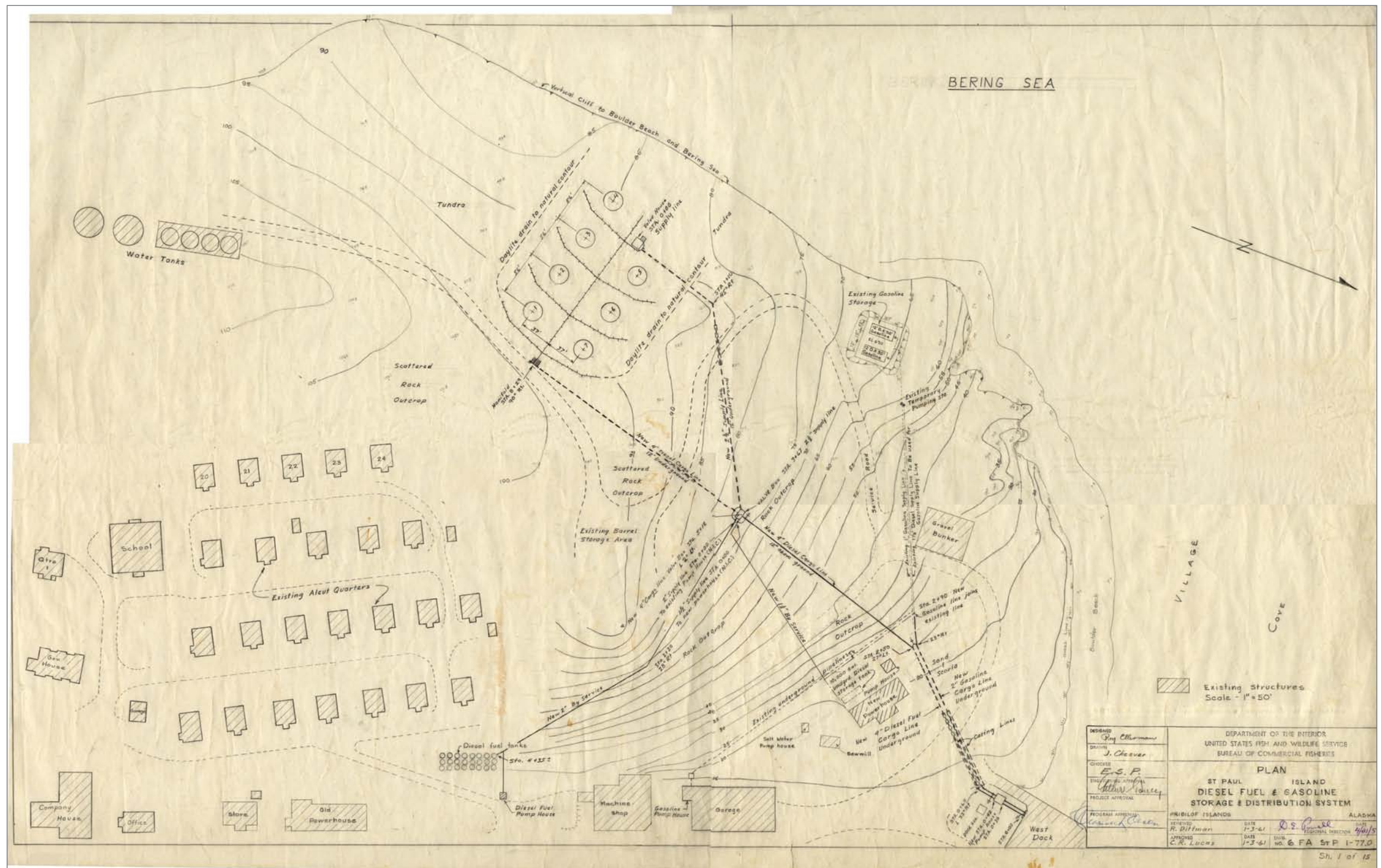
Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. n.d. "Aerial view of St. Paul Village," Naval Radio Station Complex (far left) before re-location of some buildings in 1952. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 1948.*



Map. Bishop, Ronald W. civil engineer. 1951. Map of St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Island Reservation showing New Water Distribution System, New Sewage Disposal System and Improved Saltwater Wash System, April 1951. Map. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service, Branch of Alaska Fisheries.



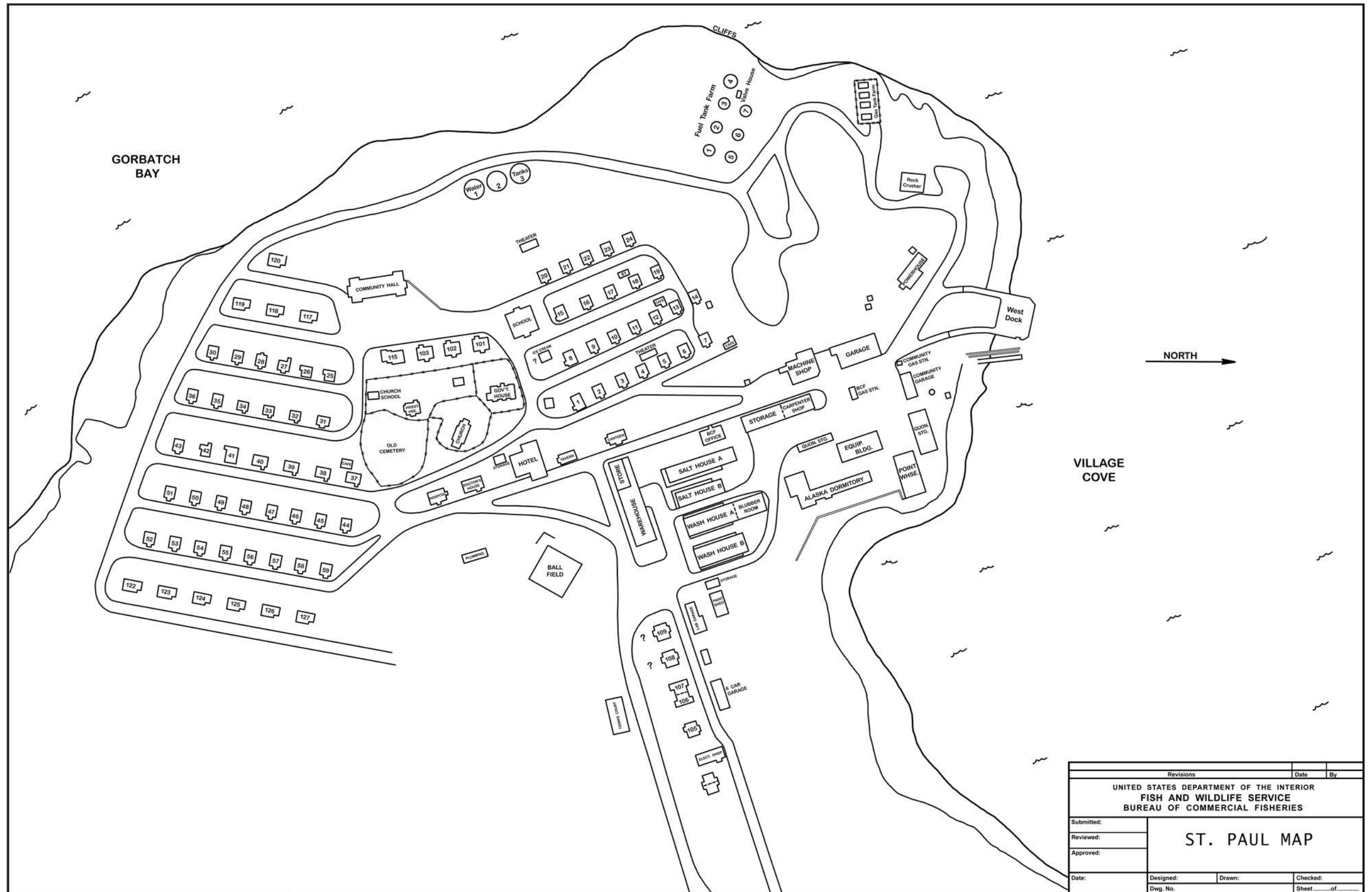
Olson, Clarence L., photographer. Circa 1953–1954. Panorama of St. Paul Village. *Photograph. Courtesy Clarence L. Olson Collection; Anchorage Museum, B90-8-3 and B90-8-2.*



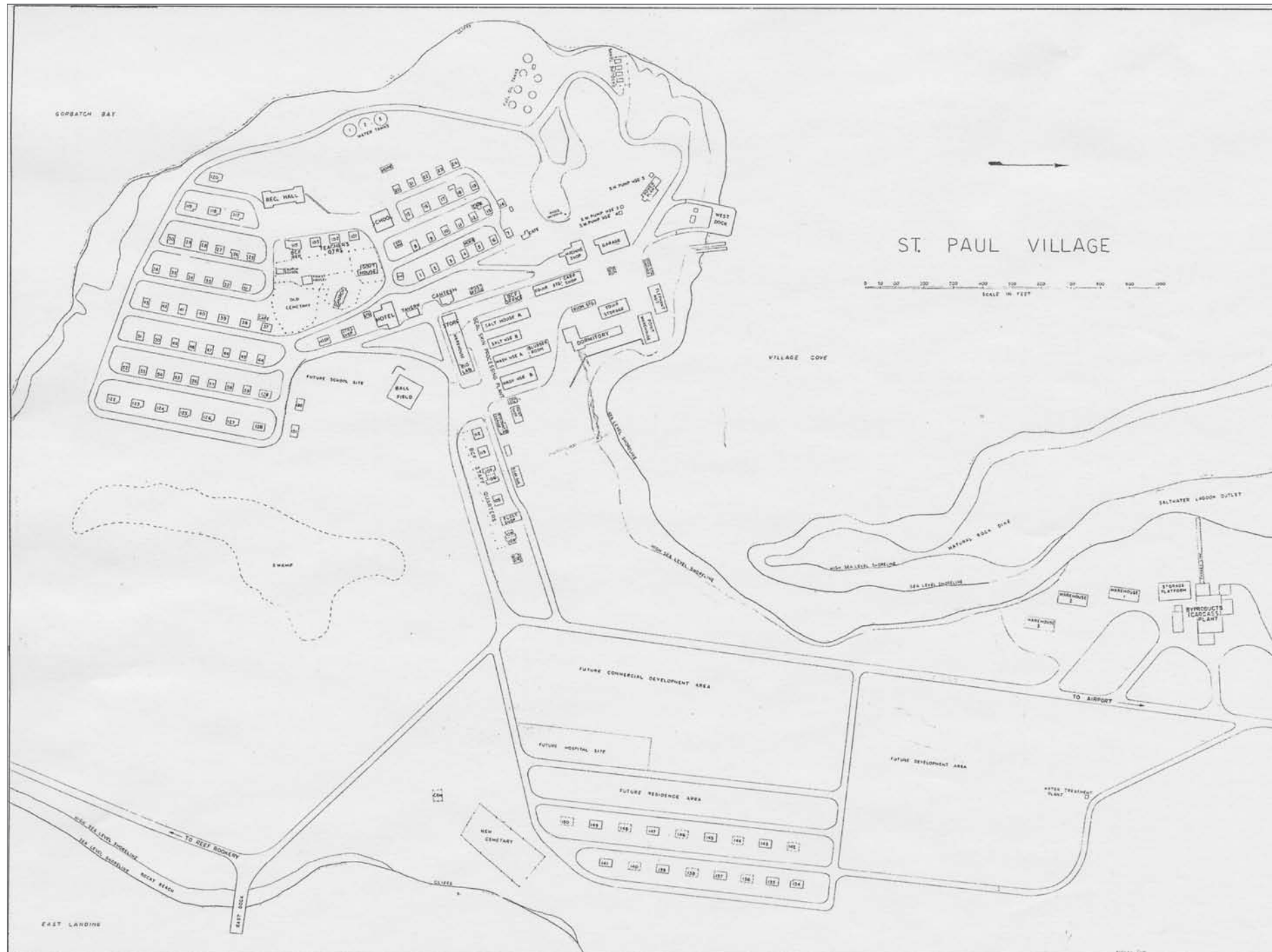
Plan. Ellerman, Roy, engineer; Cheaver, J., draftsman. Drafted April 21, 1959; approved January 3, 1961. "Plan, St. Paul Island Diesel Fuel & Gasoline Storage & Distribution System." Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Dwg. No. 6 FA STP-1-106.0. NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle. Note that this drawing depicts a single salt water pump house and a sawmill south of the "New Power House"; a "Dock hse" on West Dock that may be Faulkner's "Building T" (Sandra McDermott Faulkner, "The Seal Islands, National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." 1986); and a gasoline dispensing station on the southerly end of the "Garage."



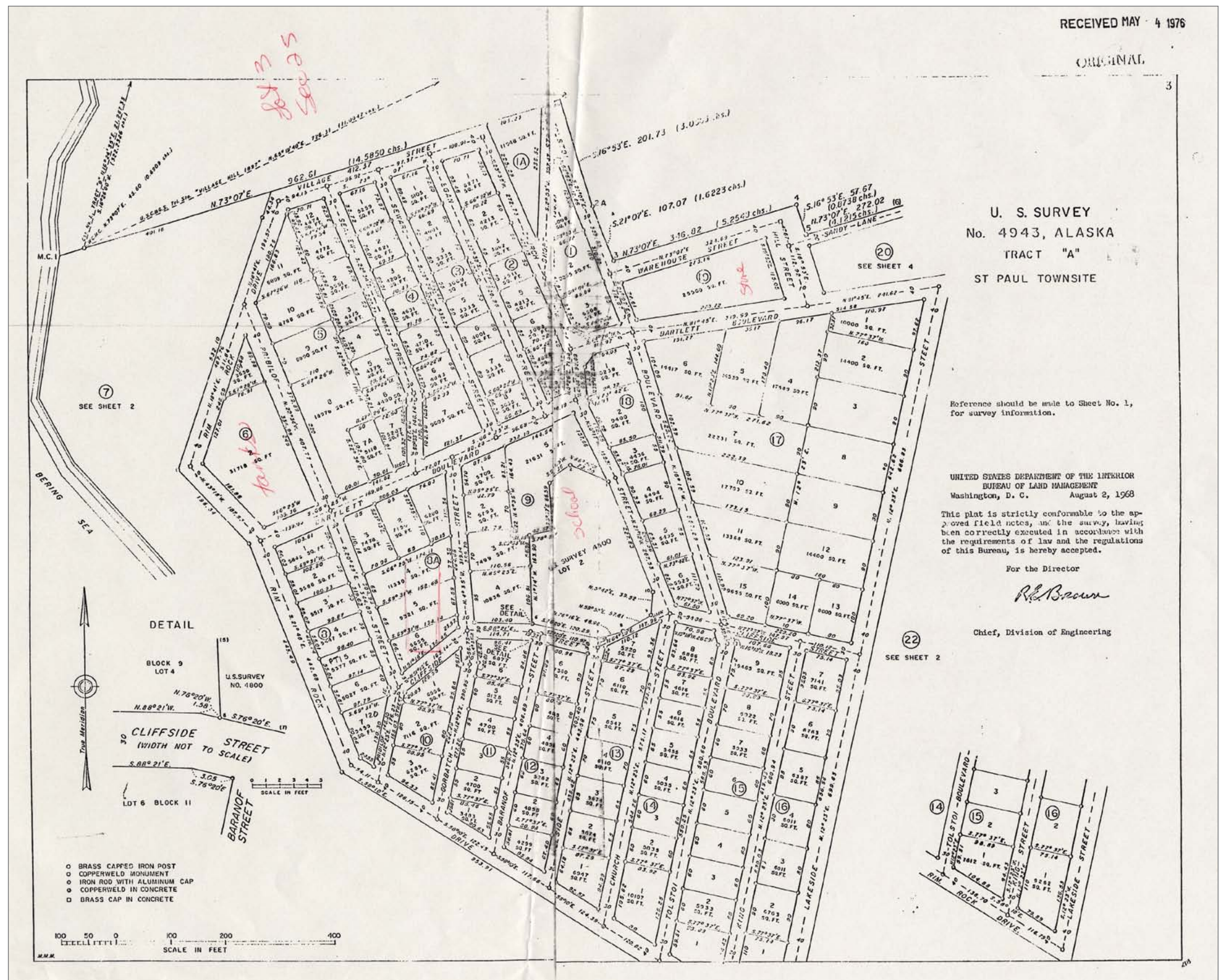
Baltzo, Charles Howard, photographer. July 1960. View of St. Paul Village with the Five-Car Garage (foreground, far left); a Greenhouse; and the Community Store Building (foreground center). *Photograph (35mm slide).*
Courtesy Ann Baltzo.



Map. Circa 1966–67. St. Paul map. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Map redrawn by Cheryl Montgomery, NOAA, with some additional labels added for clarification. 2011. Map original in the City of St. Paul, Alaska Map Library.



Map. Frazier, Richard W., engineer, U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Jan. 21, 1969. Village Development Plan. *Map. From Don C. Foote, et. al., St. Paul Community Study: an Economic and Social Analysis of St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, Alaska (College, AK: Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, University of Alaska, 1968), 90. Copy of original at NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle.*



U. S. SURVEY
 No. 4943, ALASKA
 TRACT "A"
 ST PAUL TOWNSITE

Reference should be made to Sheet No. 1,
 for survey information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 Washington, D. C. August 2, 1968

This plat is strictly conformable to the approved field notes, and the survey, having been correctly executed in accordance with the requirements of law and the regulations of this Bureau, is hereby accepted.

For the Director
R.E. Brown
 Chief, Division of Engineering

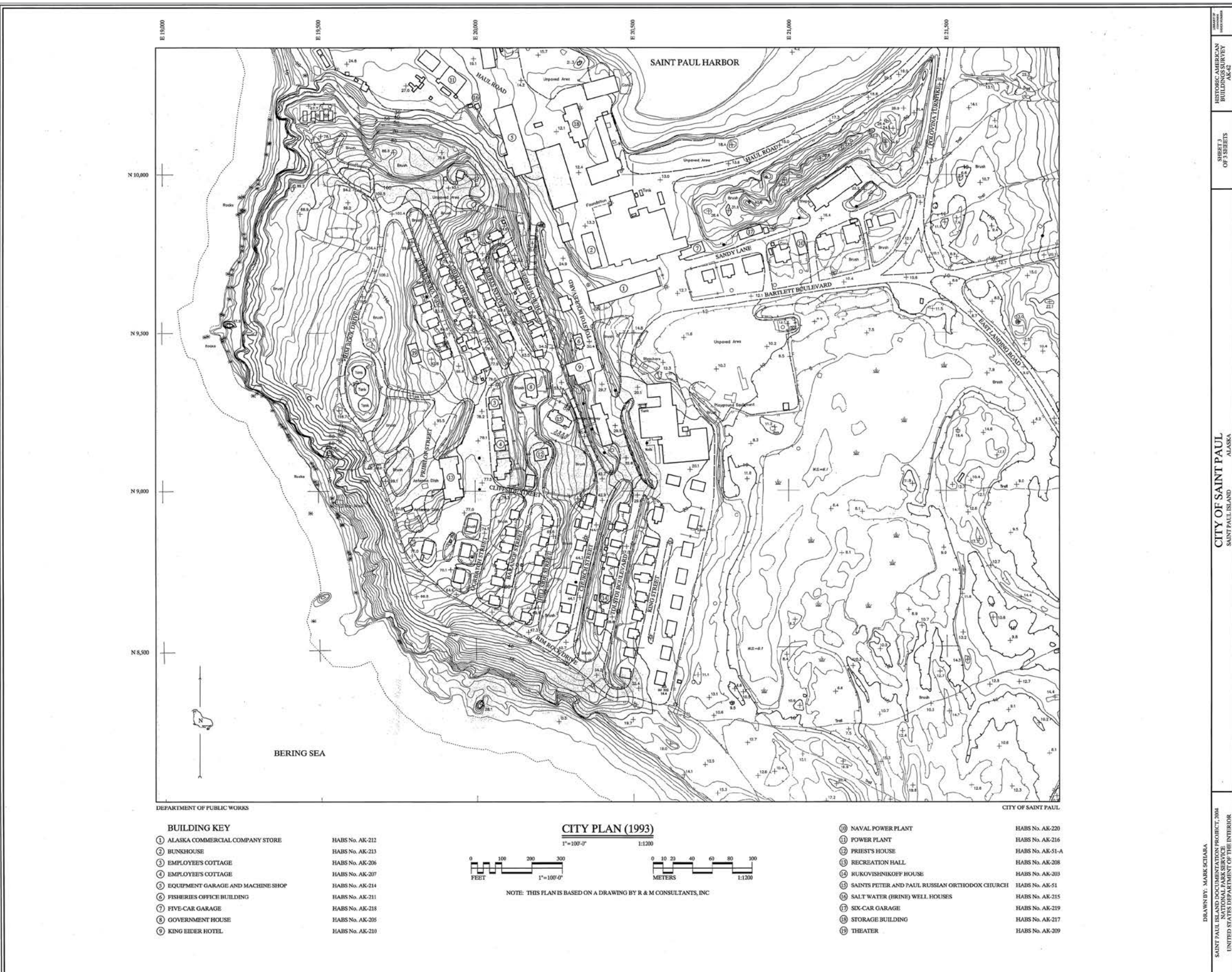
Map. Draftsman unknown. August 2, 1968. (Sheet 1) U.S. Survey no. 4943, Alaska, Tract "A" St. Paul Townsite, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle.



Scheffer, Victor B. and Karl W. Kenyon, photographers. Circa 1948. Aerial photograph of St. Paul Village. *Photograph.* Victor B. Scheffer Collection. NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle, neg. no. 188.



AeroMap U.S., photographer. 1982. St. Paul Island Village, October 16, 1982. *Aerial photograph. AeroMap U.S., Anchorage, Alaska.*



HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY AK-62
 SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS
 CITY OF SAINT PAUL
 SAINT PAUL ISLAND
 ALASKA
 DRAWN BY: MARK SCHARA
 SAINT PAUL ISLAND DOCUMENTATION PROJECT, 2004
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

City Plan. Schara, Mark, draftsman. 2004. St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1993; re-drawn with revisions: HABS AK-62 Sheet 3 of 3 Sheets. Courtesy National Park Service, Washington, DC.



View looking north along King Street. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-32*, 2004.



View looking north along Seward Street. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-30*, 2004.



View of the City of St. Paul, looking from Zoltoi Sands. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-10*, 2004.



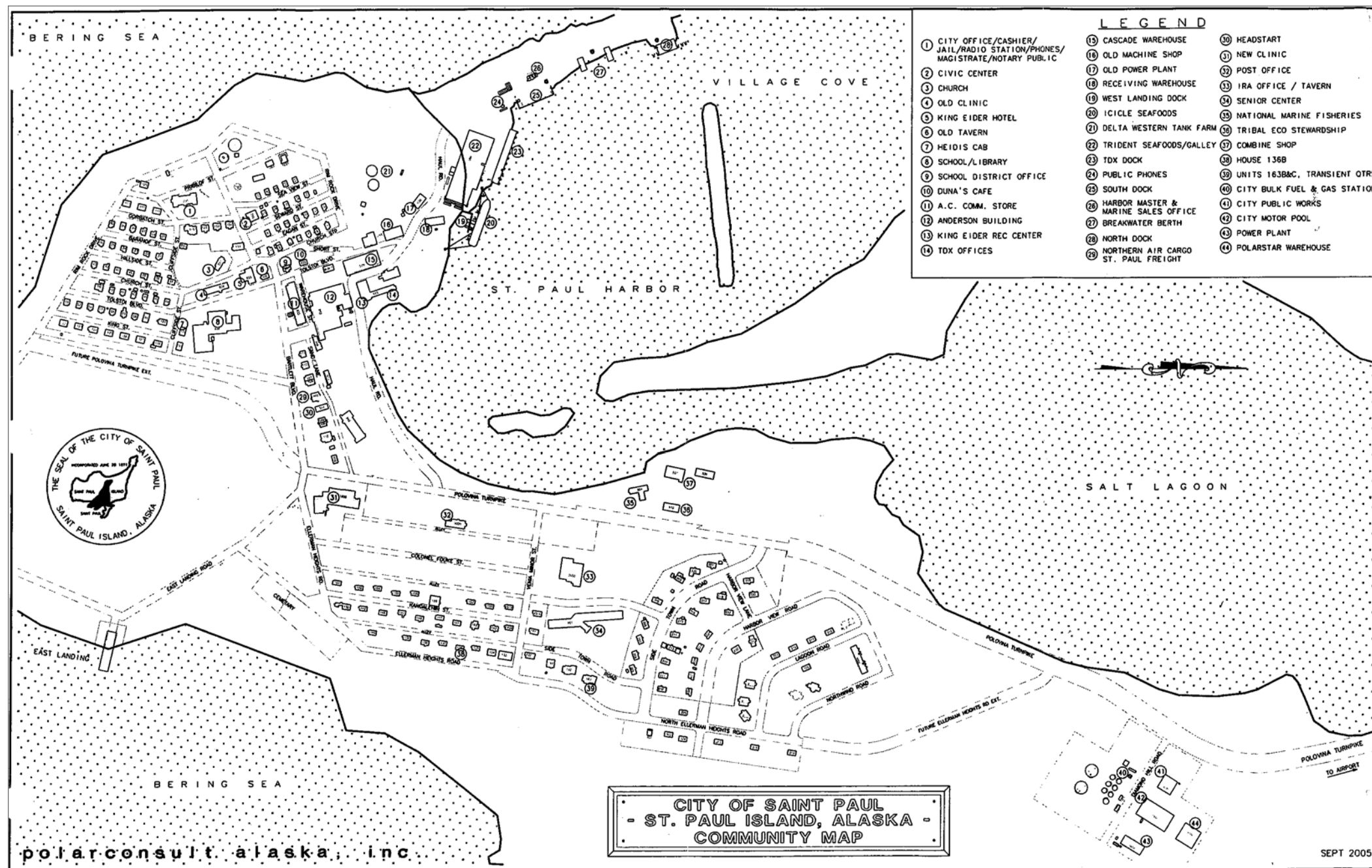
Panoramic view from hill between Sandy Lane and Haul Road, looking east, with ATCO building in foreground and construction of new health clinic in background. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-10*, 2004.



HABS
AK-62-31
023

HABS-62-31

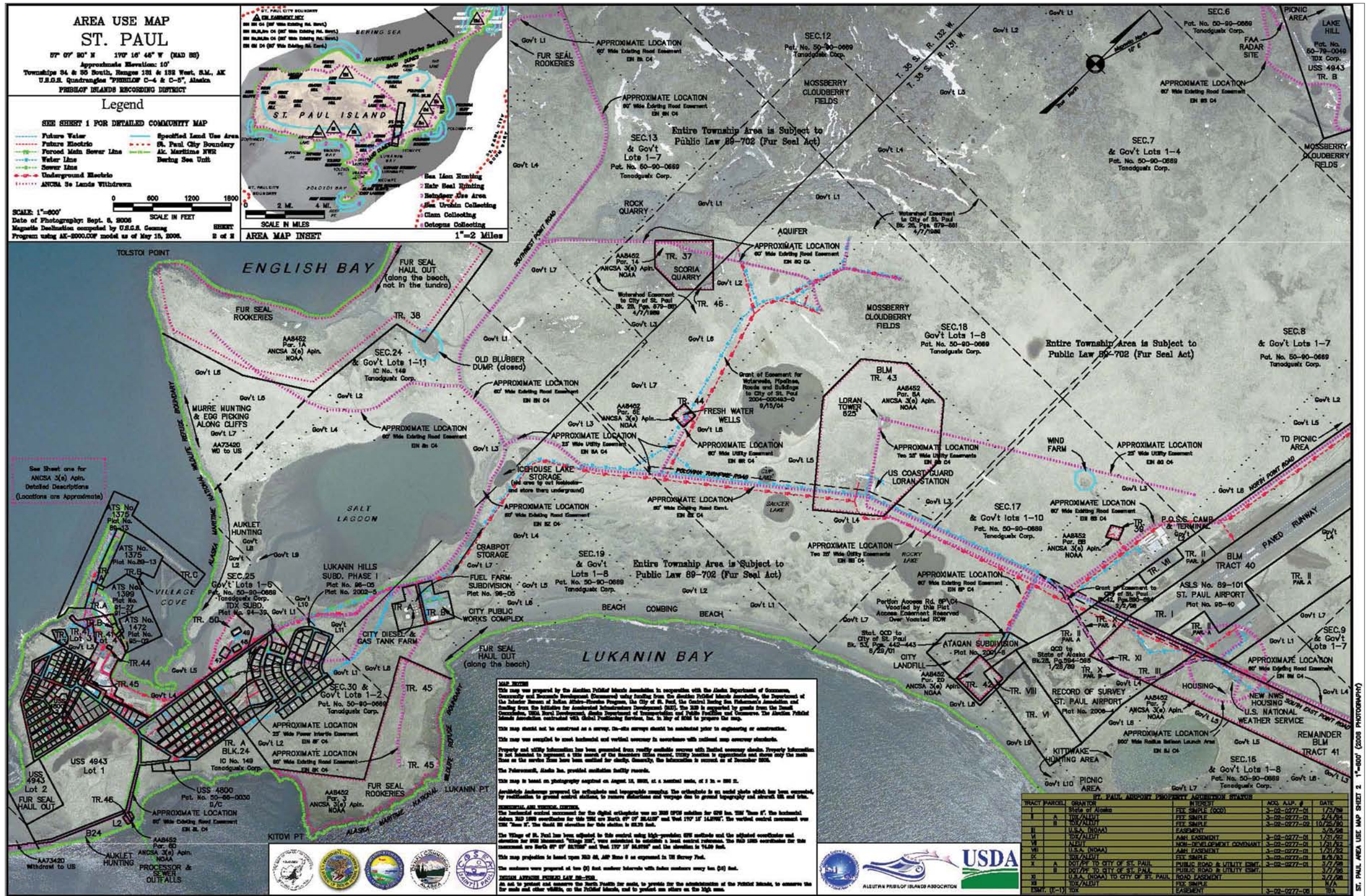
View looking north along Sea View Street. [Foreground, House 20] Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-62-31, 2004.



City of St. Paul Community Map. September 2005. Map. Polarconsult Alaska, Inc., Anchorage.



Map. (Sheet 1 of 2) Community Map, St. Paul, Alaska. May 15, 2006. Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. Alaska Community Profile Maps are available in digital format on CD-ROM or internet (http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/planning/land_mngt/land_management.htm) from the Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs.



Map. (Sheet 2 of 2) Community Map, St. Paul, Alaska. May 15, 2006. Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. Alaska Community Profile Maps are available in digital format on CD-ROM or internet (http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/planning/land_mngt/land_management.htm) from the Alaska Division of Community and Regional Affairs.



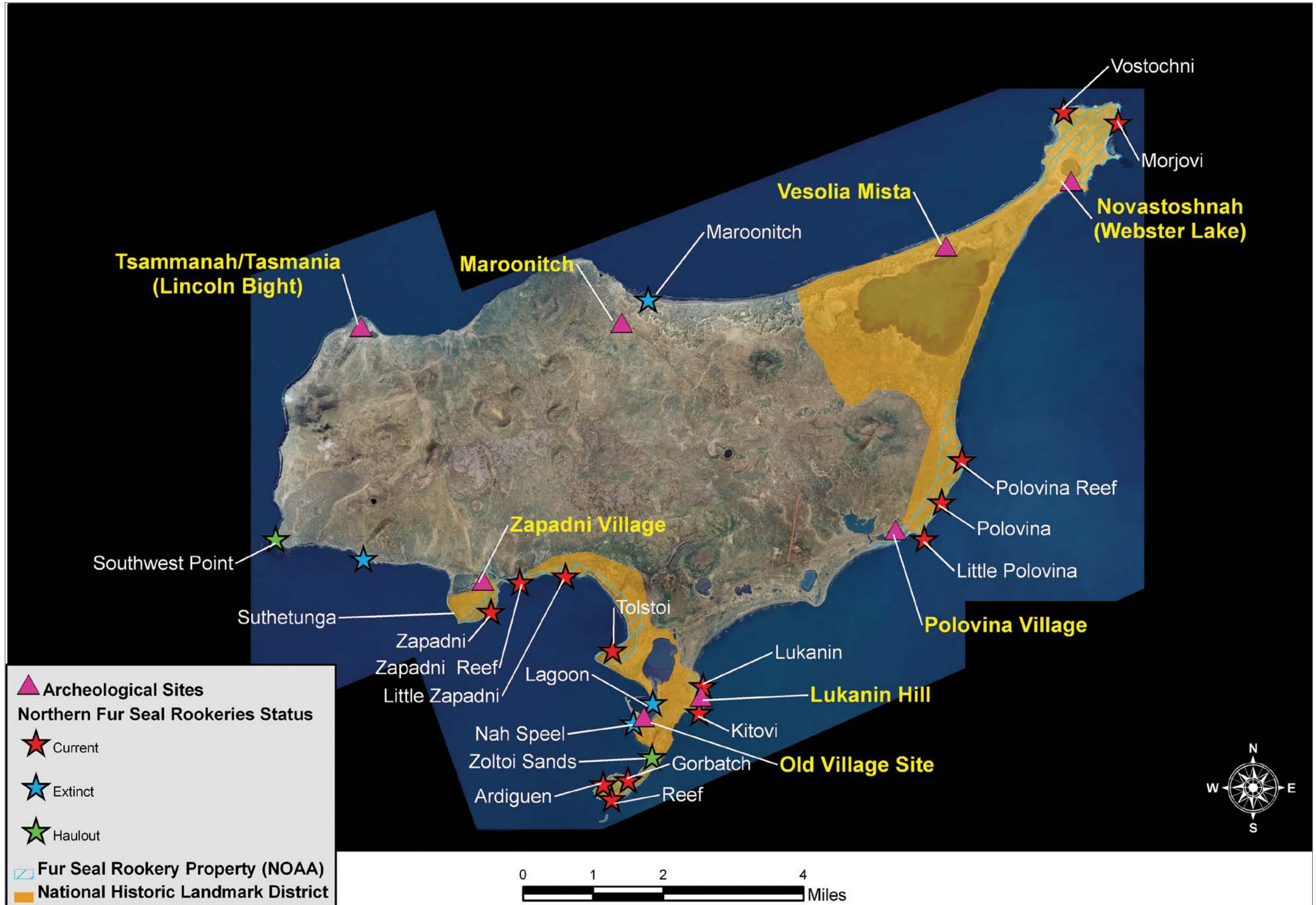
Photographer unknown. 2006. Aerial view of St. Paul Village. *Photograph (digital).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photographer unknown. 2006. View of St. Paul Village looking southwest from Airport Road, June 15, 2006. *Photograph (digital).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

**ST. PAUL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

St. Paul Archaeological Sites



Map 11: National Historic Landmark District sections, Archaeological Sites, and Fur Seal Rookeries on St. Paul Island. *Satellite imagery, Ikonos, 2001. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

Archeological Sites

Six archaeological sites listed in the 1986 NHL nomination form include Zapadni Village, the School Site, Webster Lake, Polovina (Halfway Point), Lukanin Hill, and Vesolia Mista. The AHRS listed ten archaeological resources: Lincoln Bight—originally called Tsammanah, locals refer to this site as Tasmania¹ (XPI-010); Cone Hill Rock Shelter (XPI-014); Maroonitch, also spelled Marunich, and sometimes referred to as North Hill or North Point (XPI-001); Webster Lake (XPI-009); Vesolia Mista (XPI-016); Little Polovina Hill (XPI-017); Polovina (Halfway Point; XPI-008); Lukanin Hill (XPI-011); School Site (XPI-006); and Zapadni (XPI-007). Map 11 depicts eight sites with the “Old Village Site” representing the “School Site” and “Polovina Village” representing “Polovina Site.” The “Little Polovina Hill” and “Cone Hill Rock Shelter” sites are not depicted on Map 11. Map 12 depicts all the sites except the “School Site” and “Cone Hill Rock Shelter.”

Anthropologists Douglas W. Veltre and Allen P. McCartney noted in their 1994 survey of early Russian and Aleut settlements on St. Paul Island that the documentation on the history of settlements on the island was “quite limited.” Only one previous archaeological survey was conducted prior to Veltre and McCartney’s survey. In 1966, Alan Bryan of the University of Alberta, assisted by Robson Bonnicksen and Ross Thompson, investigated sites on St. Paul and St. George islands. They found no evidence that early man inhabited the Seal Islands. Bryan recommended examining Russian settlement sites to better understand Aleut cultural change on the Pribilof Islands.²

Maroonitch (Marunich) XPI-001: Maroonitch sits northeast of North Hill and southeast of North Point on the north-central coast of St. Paul Island (Map 13). Elliott wrote that the name came from a man named “Maroon,” who established “a pioneer village.”³ Veltre and McCartney’s 1994 survey of the site differed from Bryan’s earlier investigation. They found the remains of only four (possibly five) barabaras (Map 14) instead of the nine noted by Bryan. “However, we also found several smaller pits that are clearly not barabara remains, but could be the remains of storage caches or other structures. Further, just to the west of these features is a small pond, natural feature presumably present during Bryan’s survey.”⁴ The features found were:

defined by a combination of raised sod berm or wall surrounding an interior area at least slightly lower than the surrounding ground surface. The four large features are all thought to be houses; three of them have two rooms of different sizes, with possible entryways—evident as breaks in the sod walls—present in each case in the smaller of the two rooms. Several large whale bones are present Feature 2. It is possible that Feature 1 actually consists of two separate house structures, since Sections A and B are separated by a thick wall having no evidence of a break or passageway.⁵

School Site (XPI-006): The 1986 NHL nomination form listed the School Site (location unspecified) as a resource. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey form (XPI-006) states that the School Site is

“in front (on the seaward side) of the St. Paul Village school, Pribilof Islands.” This site is based solely based upon a surface collection of “Thirteen ceramic sherds [sic], one square nail and one flenser.... Artifacts are accessioned to University of Alaska Anchorage: UAA 83-3.”⁶ D. W. Clark discovered these artifacts in 1981.⁷

Zapadni (XPI-007): The largest of the Russian-period villages, Zapadni lies on top of an L-shaped sand dune covered in grass and other vegetation on the southwestern coast of St. Paul Island, above the Zapadni fur-seal rookery and haulout area on the shores of English Bay (Map 13). It measures approximately 564' x 164' with “at least 29 features” (Maps 16 and 17).⁸ In 2008, Catherine Pendleton concluded that Zapadni “continued to be visited or used since the island’s settlements were consolidated at Polovina after 1799.” Pendleton found artifacts from the Russian period as well as late nineteenth and twentieth century materials.⁹

Polovina (Halfway Point; XPI-008): Following Henry W. Elliott’s and Alan Bryan’s reports, anthropologists Douglas Veltre and Allen McCartney examined the Polovina area (Map 18), finding nothing on the dunes closest to the lake, but locating “over nine features in the area of the single barabara marked on Elliott’s map,” including six features, many composed of sod walls that enclosed one or two rooms, an oval depression, one oval-to-rectangular mound, and one small, deep pit (Maps 19 and 20). The presence of fur seals and time constraints prevented investigation of Polovina Point, “where Elliott places the old cemetery. This is an area that definitely warrants inspection in the future.”¹⁰

Webster Lake (XPI-009): In 1881, Henry Wood Elliott wrote that structures at Northeast Point consisted of a Salthouse and Webster House, where “a squad of sealers” lived for a month during the sealing season.¹¹ He also wrote that an old village site and cemetery were located here, noting that “the turf lines of the decayed barraboras [sic] are still plainly visible.”¹² Alan Bryan reported finding “at least 22 house depressions” in 1966, but Veltre and McCartney did not locate this site during their 1994 investigation (Map 21). However, they found depressions directly north and east of the Webster House (Map 22).¹³ These depressions, including at least one with whale ribs, were visible at least until 2007.¹⁴

Lincoln Bight (Tsammanah/Tsammana/Tasmania) XPI-010: Lincoln Bight, situated near the northwestern point of St. Paul Island, occupies “areas at the eastern and western ends” of a small lake (Map 23).¹⁵ Like Alan Bryan’s 1966 reconnaissance, Veltre and McCartney “located three features at each end of the lake” (Map 24). One feature clearly showed a two-room design. In 1994, there was a cabin close to the road on the western end of the lake that was used for recreational purposes and for subsistence purposes, including the fall kittiwake hunting season.¹⁶

1 This area was referred to as “Tsammanah” by Elliott on the frontispiece map in his 1881 *Seal-Islands of Alaska*; locals call it “Tasmania,” see Douglas W. Veltre and Allen P. McCartney, “An Archaeological Survey of the Early Russian and Aleut Settlements on St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska,” report submitted to TDX [Tanadgusix] Corporation, St. Paul, Alaska, 1994: 34; and Fredericka Martin, *Before the Storm*, ed. Raymond Hudson, (Fairbanks, AK: Univ. of Alaska Press, 2010), 272, who uses the spelling “Tsammana.”

2 Veltre, and McCartney, “An Archaeological Survey,” 13; and Alan Lyle Bryan, “An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Pribilof Islands, AK Dep. of Nat. Res, Div. of Parks, Off. Of History and Archaeology, 1966,” unpaginated.

3 Henry W. Elliott, *The Seal Islands of Alaska* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1881), “Explanation Notes and Comments upon the Map of St. Paul Island,” introductory pages, unpaginated; and a Maroon Nakock is listed (no. 84) in the Appendix of Elliott’s *Report on the Pribilof Group, or Seal Islands, of Alaska* (Washington, GPO, 1873), unpaginated. [Note: The printing of this monograph was stopped, only 75 copies were saved.]

4 Veltre and McCartney, “An Archaeological Survey,” 17 and 19.

5 Ibid., 19

6 Faulkner, “The Seal Islands,” 14.

7 Veltre and McCartney, “An Archaeological Survey,” 20, did not investigate this site, but quoted the Alaska Historical Resource Survey (AHRS).

8 Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House,” 155.

9 Ibid., 192–93.

10 Ibid., 27 and 31.

11 Henry W. Elliott, *The Seal-Islands of Alaska*, 56–7.

12 Ibid., 57.

13 Veltre and McCartney, “An Archaeological Survey,” 34; and Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Paul Island for the Year Ended March 31, 1935, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

14 John Lindsay, Pribilof Project Office Manager, observation, 2007.

15 Veltre and McCartney, “An Archaeological Survey,” 34.

16 Ibid., 34 and 39.

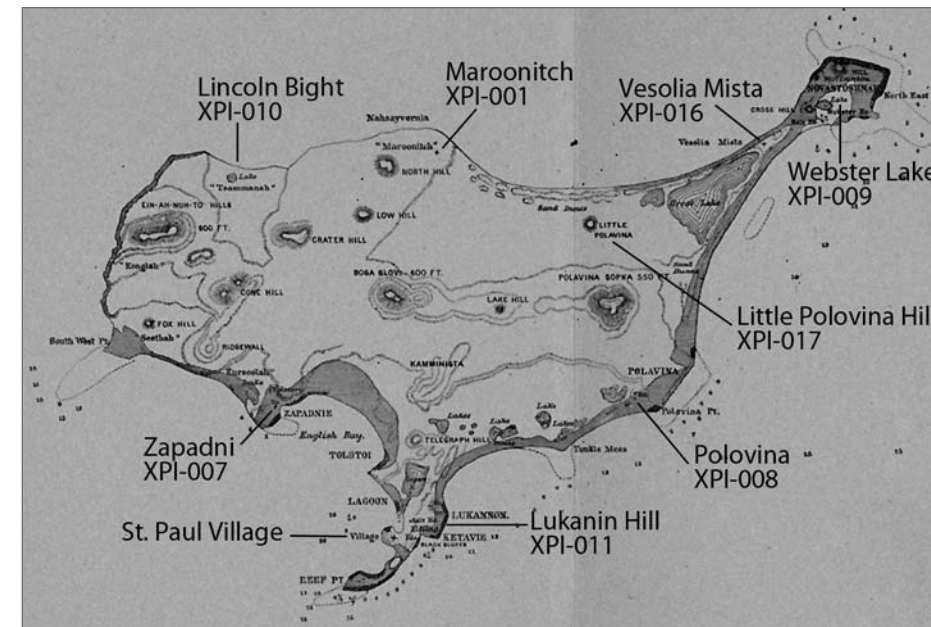
Lukanin Hill (XPI-011): Fredericka Martin wrote in the 1940's, "Dimitri, the pump man...insists there were once barabaras and a small village behind Lukanon, between it and Diamond Hill."¹⁷ Alan Bryan reported in 1966 that Lukanin Hill, likely an early Aleut site, suffered disruption from the "construction of U.S. Army quarters during WWII and was recently bulldozed again." Bryan found mammal bones on the surface and Richard Hajny, a government biologist working on the island, found "a bone projectile point and an artifact fashioned of two vertebrae fastened together."¹⁸

Cone Hill Rock Shelter (XPI-014): Veltre and McCartney did not investigate this site in 1994. Alan Bryan wrote that the site measured 7 yards wide by 10 yards deep and 6 feet high, overlooking a fresh-water pond in a crater. Excavation of the site revealed disintegrated bones, charcoal flecks, and some water-rolled pebbles amid sharp scoria.¹⁹

Vesolia Mista (XPI-016): Henry W. Elliott described Vesolia Mista as lying at the head (northeast) of Big Lake, "among the sand dunes there."²⁰ Elliott reported that the site, translated as "Jolly Spot," was fondly remembered by elder Aleuts on St. Paul Island. Alan Bryan did not locate the site in his 1966 archaeological survey, noting that blowing sand dunes covered the area. Veltre and McCartney also reported "on-going dune activity and no trace of an early settlement." They also stated that although the AHRS inventory suggests that the Vesolia Mista site is the same as the Webster Lake site (XPI-009), "we believe, based on the specificity of Elliott's map, that this is unlikely."²¹

Little Polovina Hill (XPI-017): Veltre and McCartney did not investigate this site, but included a description provided by the AHRS:

Series of house pits presumed cache pits on the edge of stabilized sand dune formations. The depressions are excavated into the slopes of the hillsides. Five barabaras with entrance tunnels were noted (one measures 13' x 13' with a 2' x 6' entrance); all with wooden floors. Five house pits without tunnels, of about the same size, were also observed. Three smaller pits, possible caches, were noted. Two very large pits located may also be man made. Apparently, the site extends further to the north—additional features were reported. Local informant gave date of abandonment as about 1820. ...Location: south of Polovina Hill, St. Paul Island.²²



Map 12. General locations of archaeological sites of St. Paul Island, Alaska. Base map from Elliott, 1887:322.

17 Martin, *Before the Storm*, 204.

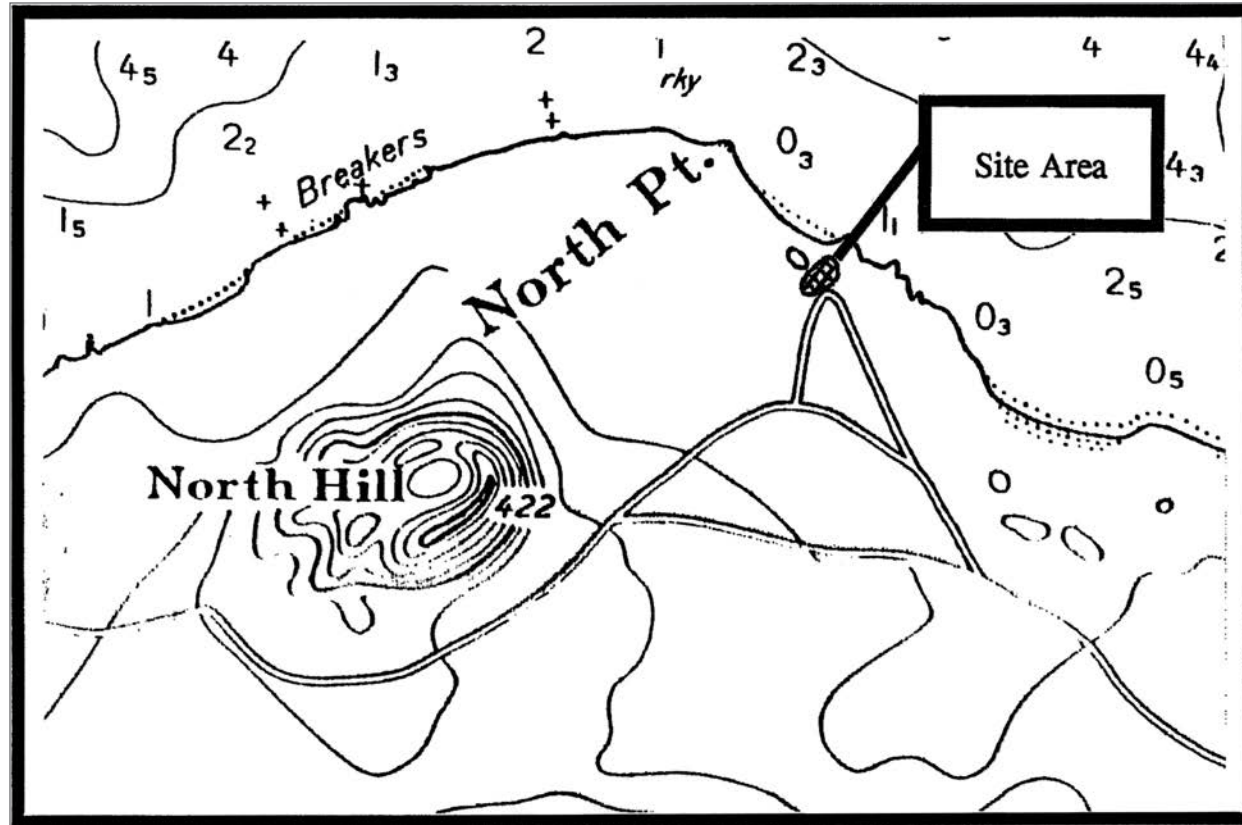
18 Bryan, "An Archaeological Reconnaissance," unpaginated; and quoted in Veltre and McCartney, "An Archaeological Survey," 39.

19 Bryan, "An Archaeological Reconnaissance," unpaginated.

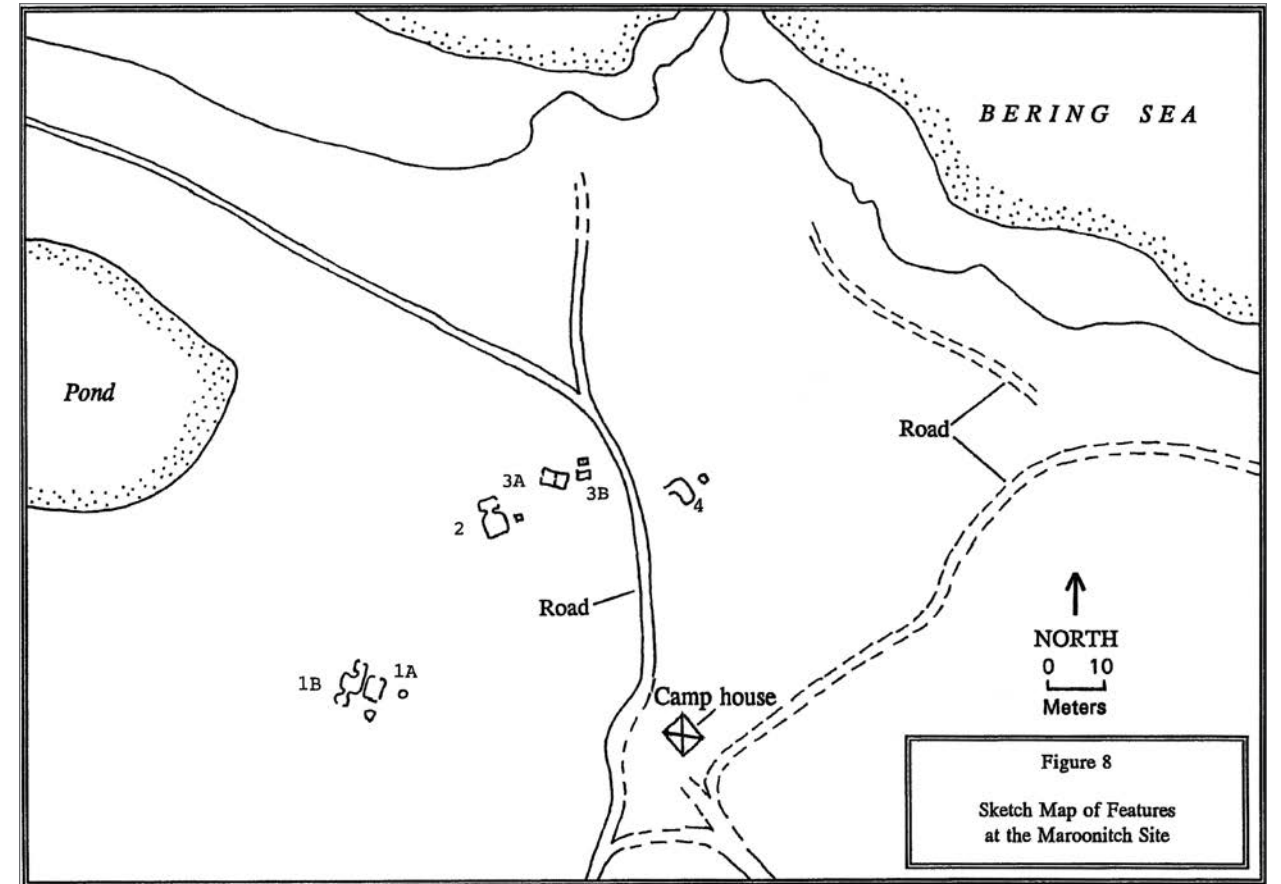
20 Elliott, *The Seal-Islands of Alaska*, 19; and Henry W. Elliott, *Our Arctic Province, Alaska and The Seal Islands* (NY: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1887), 231.

21 Veltre and McCartney, "An Archaeological Survey," 40.

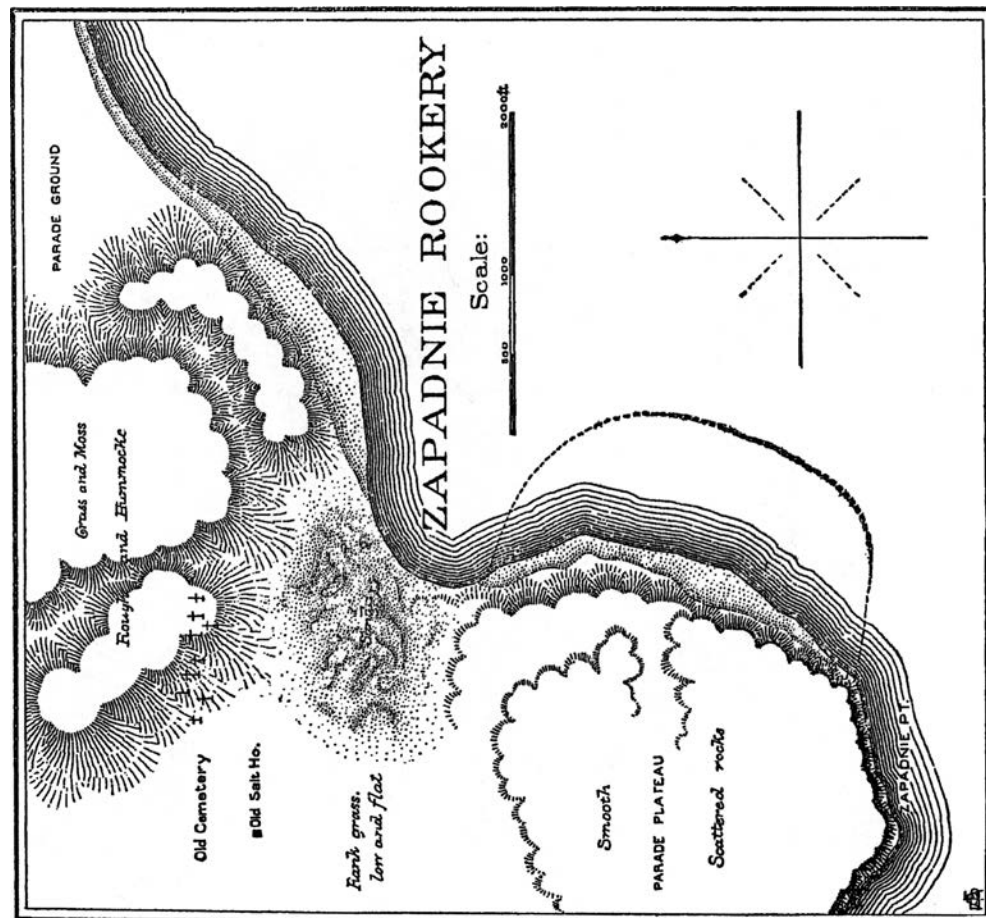
22 Ibid.



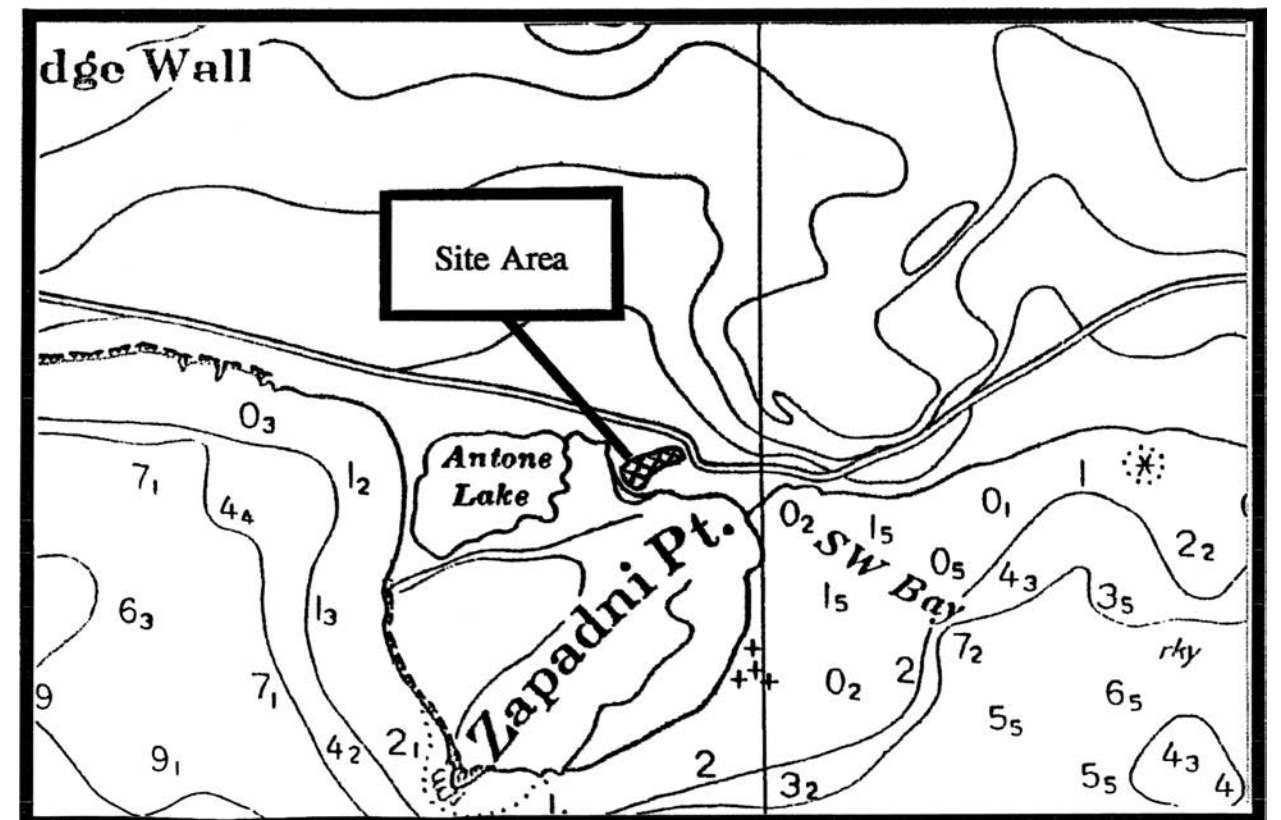
Map 13. Detail of NOS Chart of the Maroonitch [Marunich] site area. From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 16.



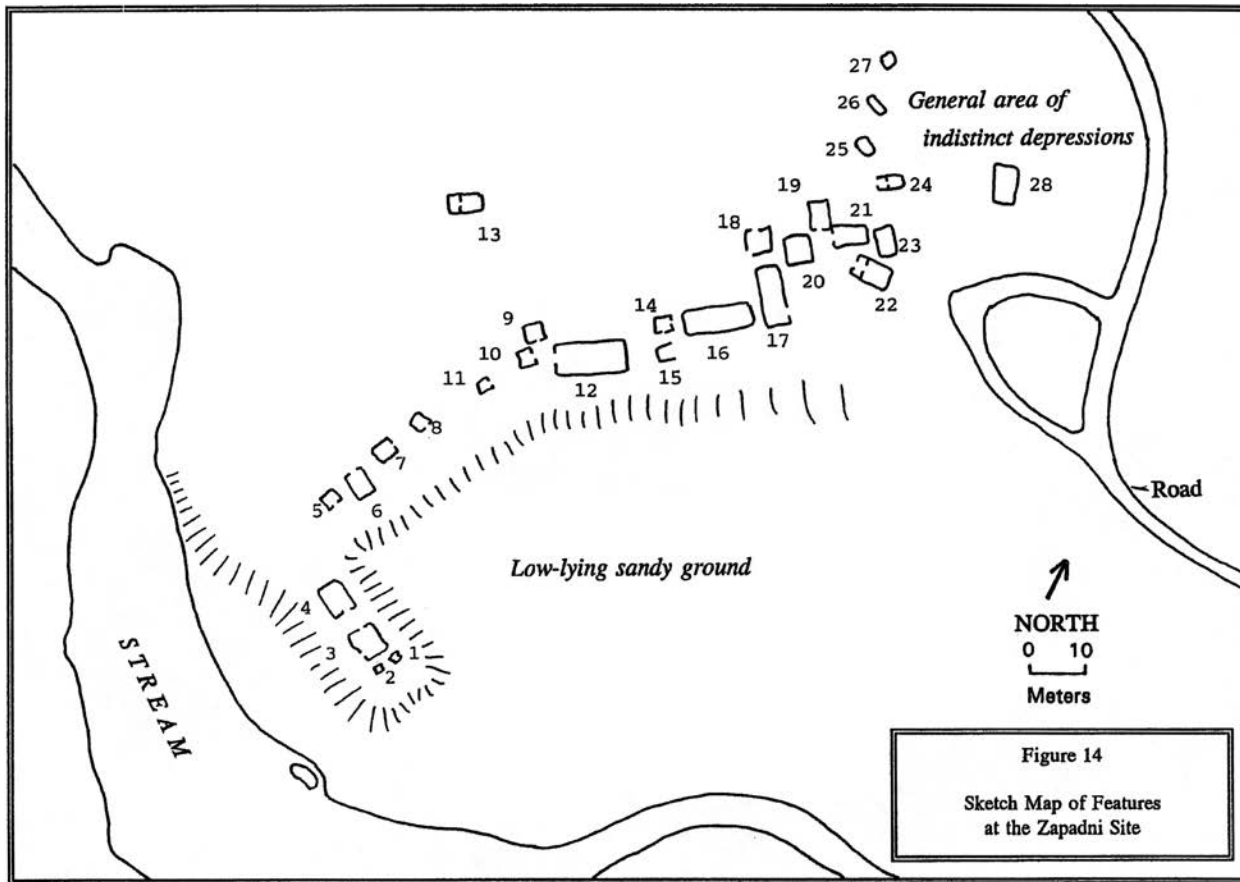
Map 14. Sketch of features at the Maroonitch [Marunich] site. From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 18.



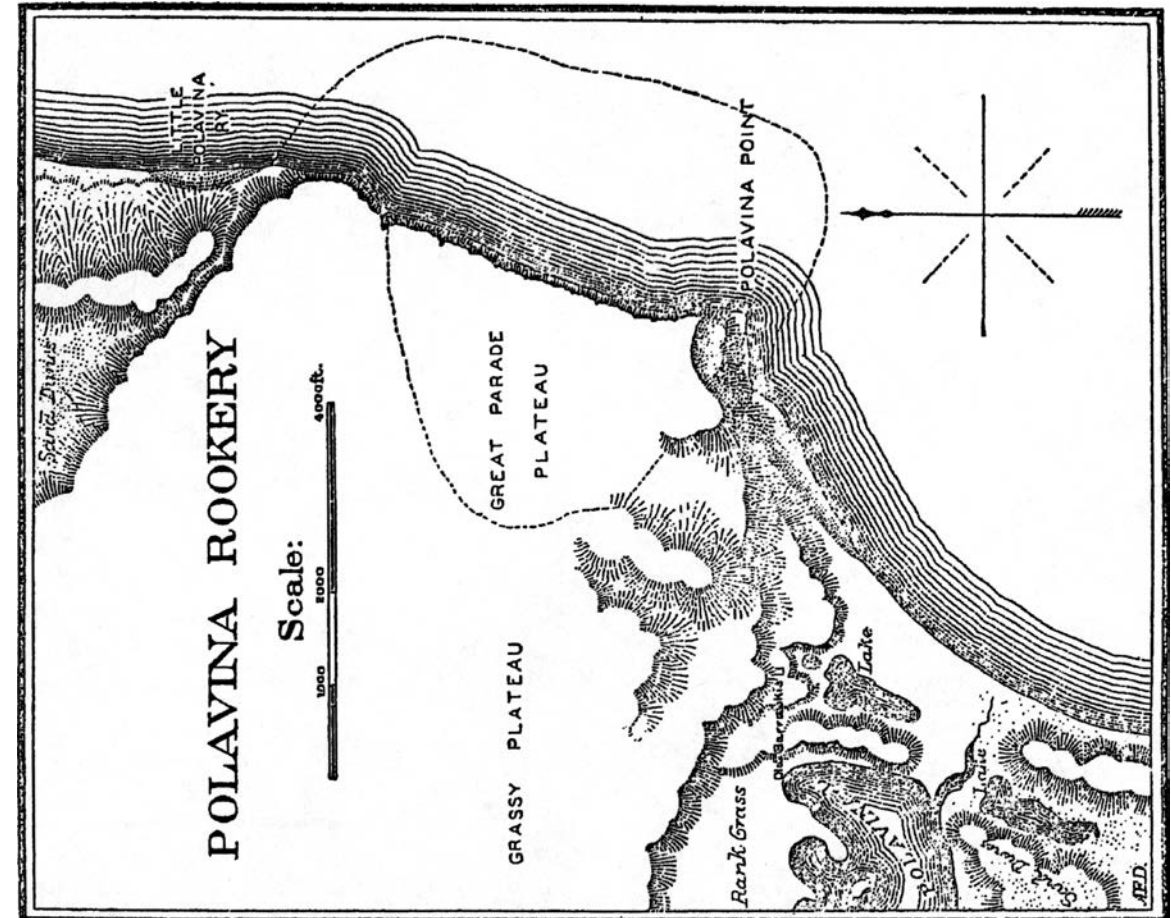
Map 15. Zapadni site area. From Elliott, 1881: 54.



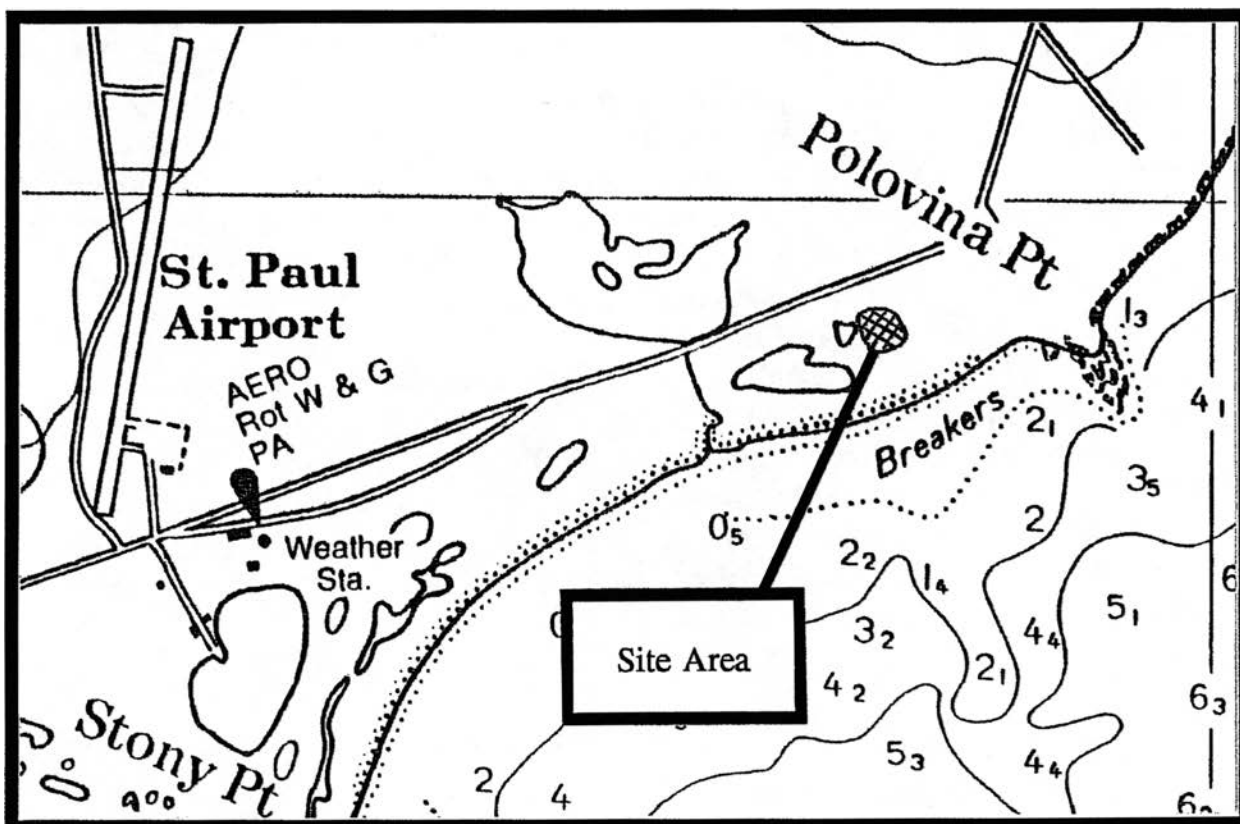
Map 16. Zapadni site area. From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 21.



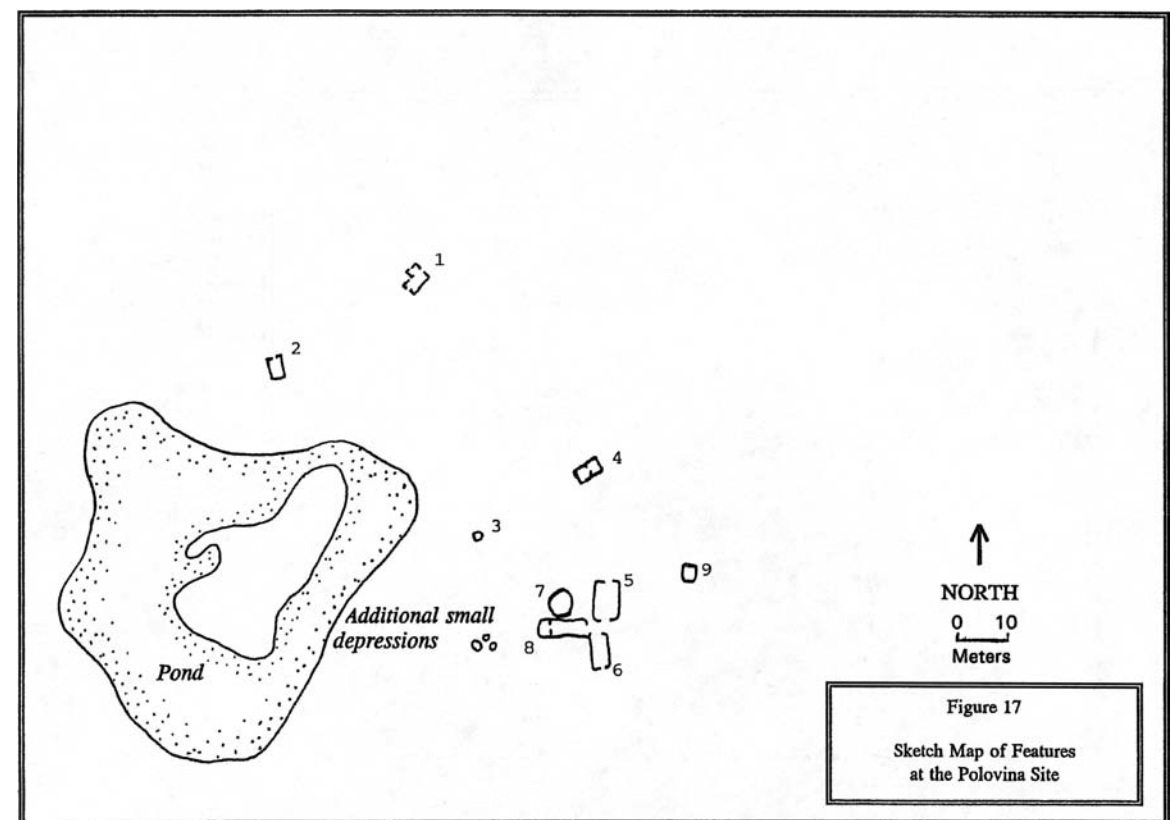
Map 17. Sketch of features at the Zapadni site. From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 26.



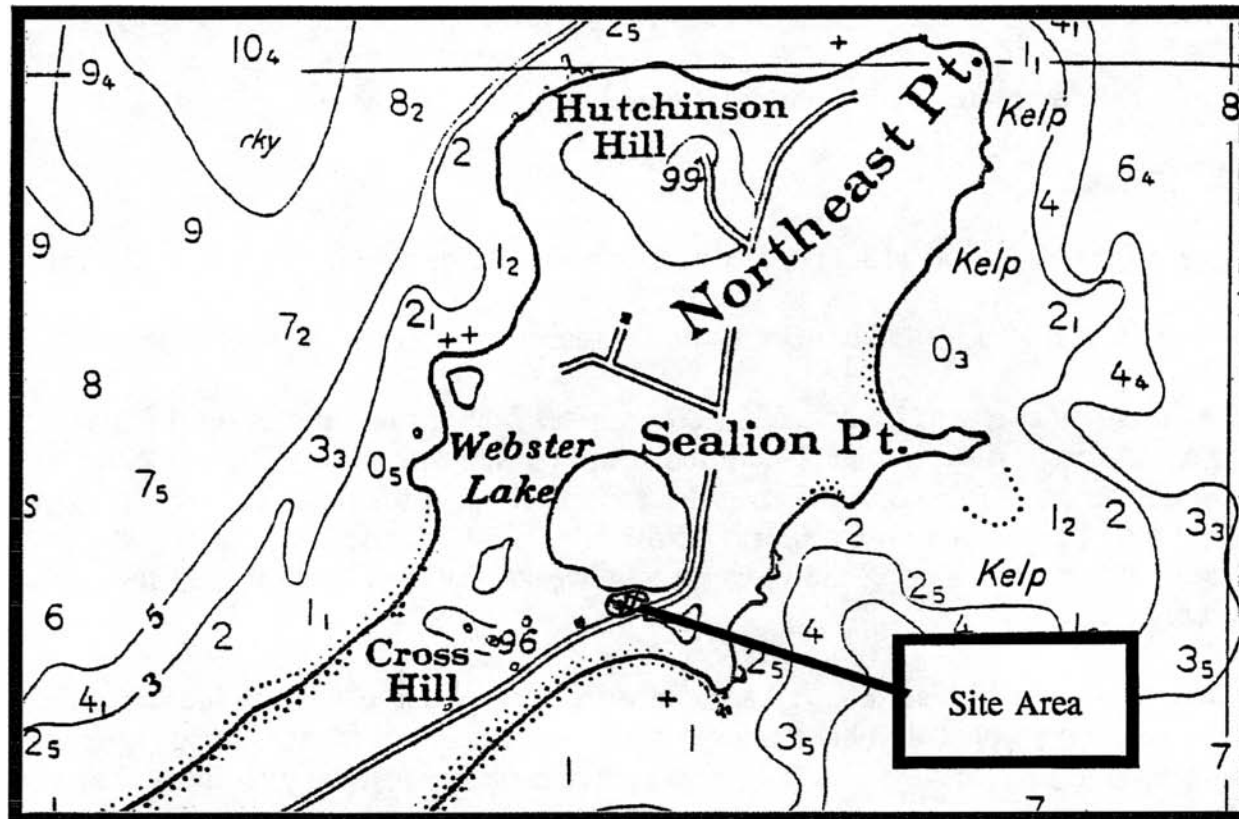
Map 18. Polavina [Polovina] site area. From Elliott, 1881: 55.



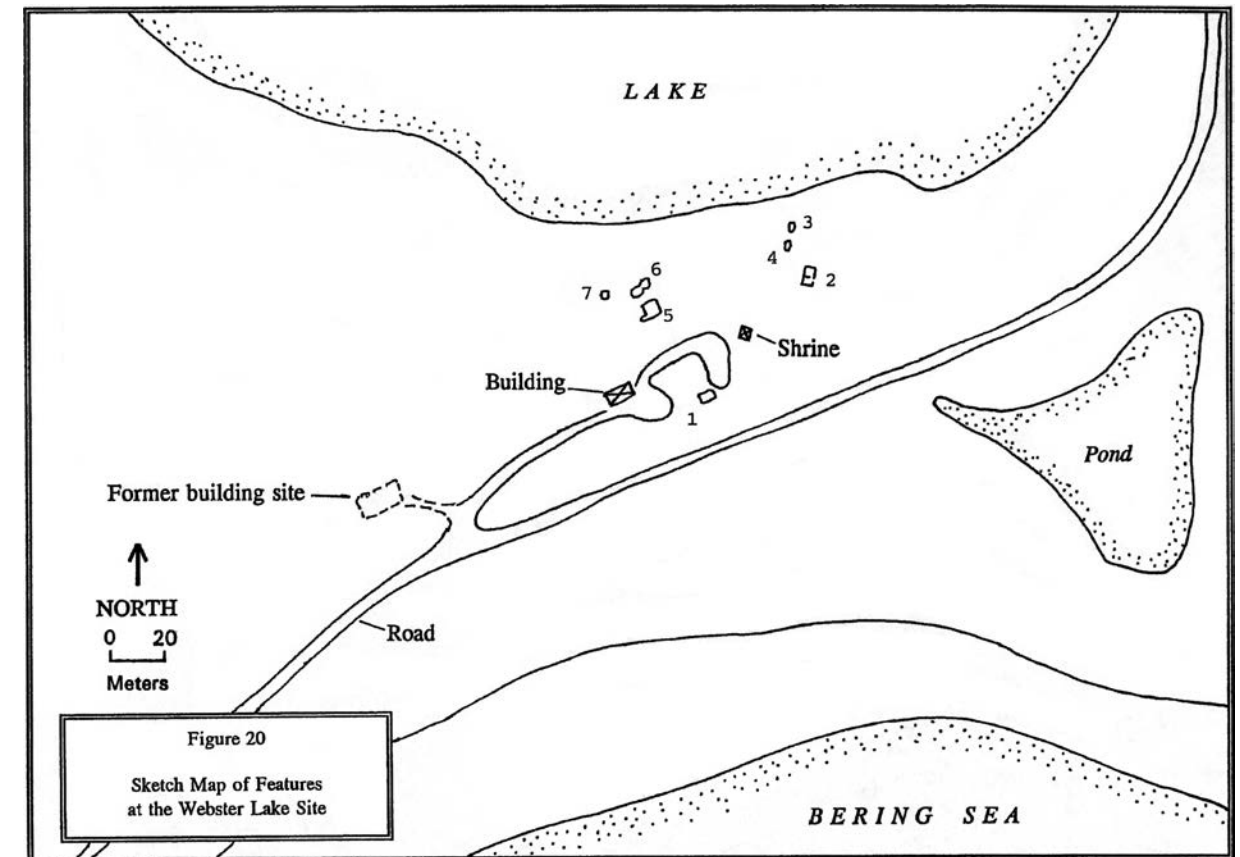
Map 19. Polovina site area. Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 28.



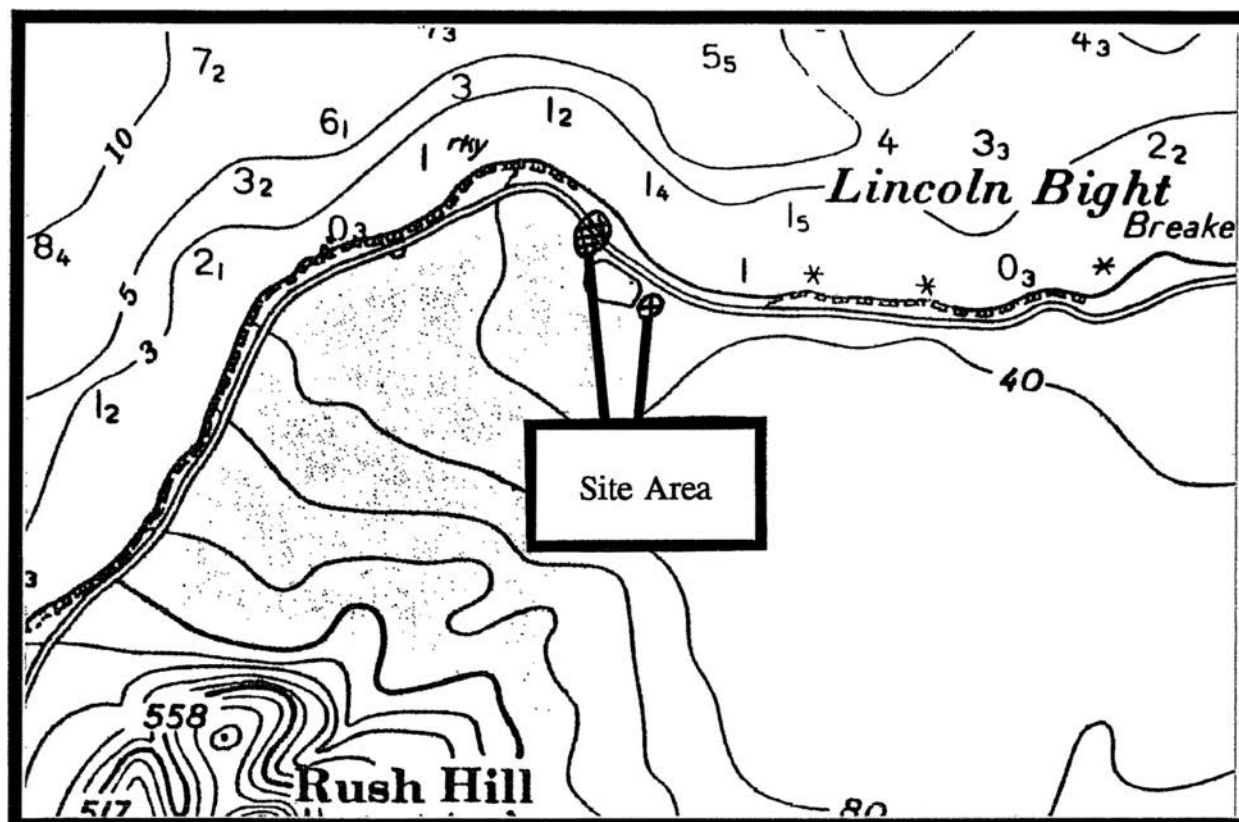
Map 20. Sketch of features at the Polovina site. From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 30.



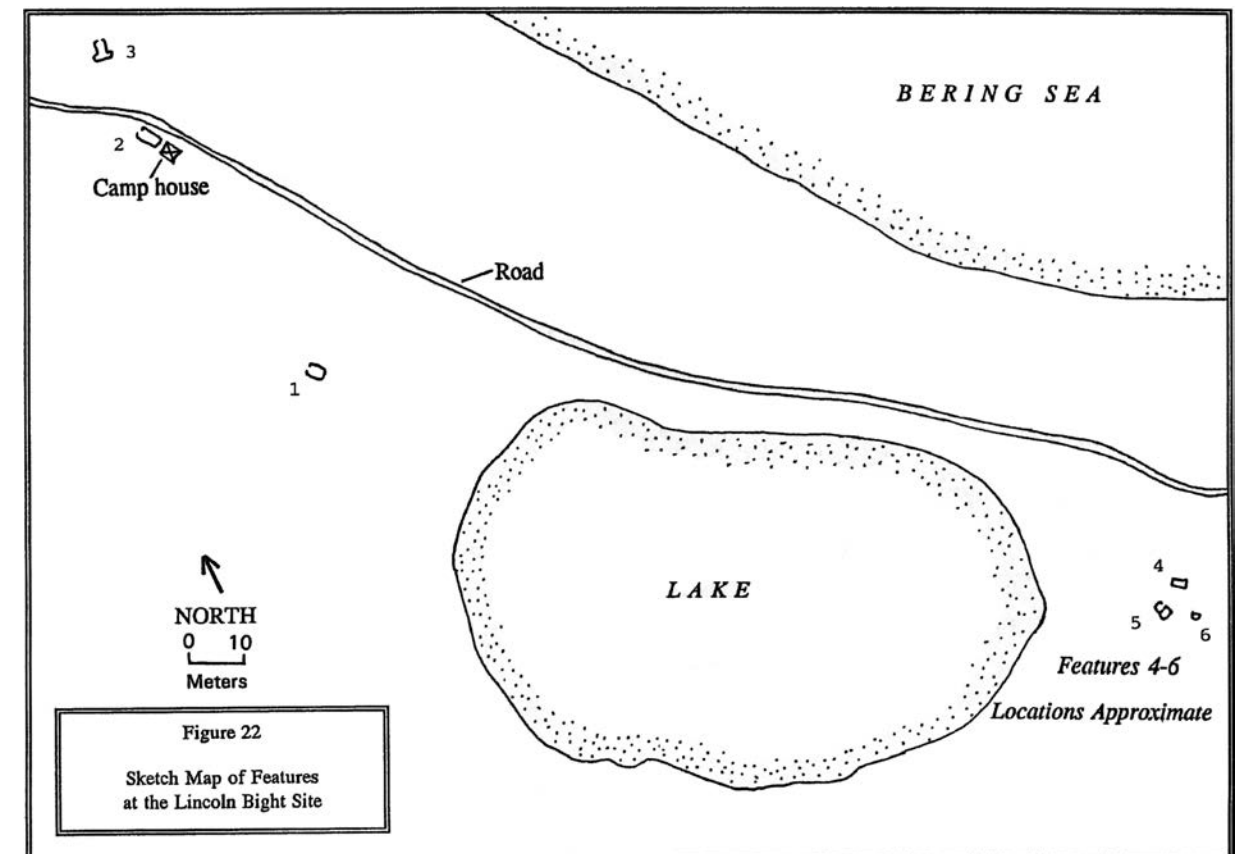
Map 21. Webster Lake site area. From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 32.



Map 22. Sketch of features at the Webster Lake site. From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 35.



Map 23. Lincoln Bight site area. From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 36.



Map 24. Sketch of features at the Lincoln Bight site. From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 37.

HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS

Historical Artifacts on the Pribilof Islands occasionally surface during diggings, excavations or by beach and shoreline erosion processes. In addition to handmade artifacts, fossils or mammal bones and teeth are also occasionally found. Walrus tusks in particular are a much sought after item on the beaches by the island's Natives. Very rarely, mammoth tusks and teeth turn up on the beaches or in lava tubes. As fate would have it, St. Paul Island became the final refuge of the woolly mammoth species in North America about 6,000 years ago.¹ The following images are some of those found in government files. Also included is an image of various tools historically applied by the Pribilof seal industry. An unknown number of Pribilof Islands' artifacts are archived in various Alaska and worldwide institutions. An unknown and poorly documented number are also held in private ownership.

¹ K. J. Crossen, D. R. Yesner, D. W. Veltre, and R. W. Graham, "5,700 Year-old Mammoth Remains from the Pribilof Islands, Alaska: Last Outpost of North American Megafauna," Geological Society of America, 2005 Salt Lake City Annual Meeting, *Abstracts with Programs*, 37: 463; and R. D. Guthrie, "Radiocarbon Evidence of Mid-Holocene Mammoths Stranded on an Alaskan Bering Sea Island," *Nature* 429 (2004): 746–9.



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1949. "Sea otter figurine carved in wood by a Pribilof Islander; April 1, 1949. Overall length 49mm. Excavated by E.C. Johnston from Northeast Point midden, St. Paul Island, AK, ca. 1925." Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2513.



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1940. Sealing tools: beam caliper, holding bar, club, stripping tongs, sticking knife, and skinning knife. St. Paul Island, Alaska; July 20, 1940. Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. B-63988.



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1950. "Mammoth tooth, fossilized, found by Xenophon Hanson on beach at NE Point, St. Paul Id., Als., June 1950." Length 235mm (9.25 in.); wt. 168 kilos.(3.7 lbs). *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2778.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1950. "Mammoth tooth, fossilized, found by Xenophon Hanson on beach at NE Point, St. Paul Id., Als., June 1950." Length 235mm (9.25 in.); wt. 168 kilos.(3.7 lbs). *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2777.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. n.d. "Utensils carved from walrus ivory by Pribilof Islanders, Russian occupation. Dug by E. C. Johnston from midden at Northeast point, St. Paul Id., ca. 1925." *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2515.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. n.d. "Artifacts from old Russian-Aleut village site, St. Paul Island. 25 May 1950. Found 1-3 feet below surface in sandy soil during excavating for sewer (below present cow barn). Objects are of walrus ivory, for the most part." *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2773.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1950. "Cooper plate and hollow copper ball." May 25, 1950. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2776.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. May 25, 1950. "The harpoon in center is made of a dense, dark-brown material, apparently not ivory." *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2775.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1950. "Artifacts from old Russian-Aleut village site, St. Paul Id. May 25, 1950. Found 1-3 feet below surface in sandy soil during excavating for sewer (below present cow barn). Objects are of walrus ivory, for the most part." *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2774.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. n.d. "Mattock fashioned from sea-lion rib? or whale rib? Walrus? Found buried in midden at NE Point, St. Paul Id, Alaska, by E.C. Johnston, ca. 1925." *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2517.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. Circa 1949. "Art work in walrus ivory and seal teeth: crochet hook made by Isidor Nederazof, St. George island, in the 1920's; tooth trinkets, sea-lion, St. George Id; collar buttons, walrus ivory; walrus figurine by Neon Tetoff, St. Paul Island; cloth holder (sewing aid) excavated at NE Point midden, St. Paul Island; ca. 1925," by E. C. Johnston. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2514.*

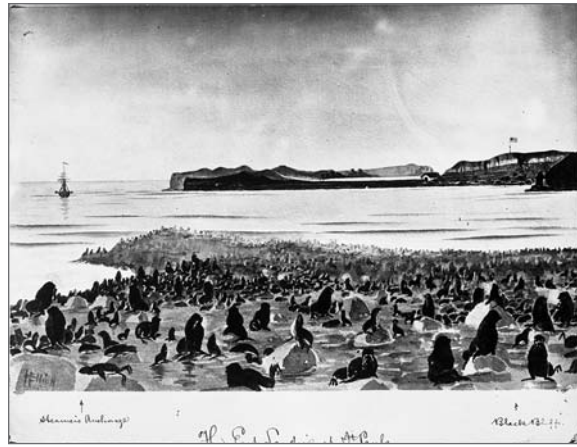


Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2001. Redwood brine tank used in the Wash House on St. Paul Island to wash sealskins. The tank was moved to a site at the airport. It was damaged during snow plowing during 2007. *Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL110930.3, neg. 3819.*



Baltzo, Charles Howard, photographer. 1962. Walrus skull. The tag in the photo states: "Female walrus found dead on Polovina [Polovina] sands, St. Paul Island July 7, 1962. G. Lyons." *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: C. Howard Baltzo Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, no. 44.*

ROOKERIES AND CATWALKS



Photograph No. 22-HE-29 (Artist Henry W. Elliott), 1872; “The East Landing at St. Paul’s, July 17, 1872,” view from Kitovi Rookery toward Black Bluffs, East Landing, and Reef Rookery. *Photograph of painting, Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Photograph No. USBF 2.27 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), circa 1907–1921; Vostochni Rookery at Northeast Point showing thousands of fur seals. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

The rocky shores of the Seal Islands offer the perfect breeding grounds, or rookeries, for the northern fur seal. Rookeries included within the NHLD on St. Paul Island are Reef, Gorbach, Ardiguen, Tolstoi, Zapadni (encompassing Little Zapadni and Zapadni Reef), Kitovi, Lukanin (also spelled Lukannon), Polovina (including Polovina Cliff), Little Polovina, and Northeast Point (at one time divided into Morjovi (East Rookery), and Vostoshni (West Rookery)).¹ Three extinct rookeries and one haulout area lie outside the NHL: Maroonitch, Lagoon, Suthetunga, and Southwest Point (haulout). According to naturalist G Dallas Hanna, “the most instructive time to visit a rookery” is during the height of fur-seal occupation in the summer months.²

The fur seals tended to shun sandy areas on the islands for breeding, although immature bachelor males did use them as haulouts. Hanna attributed this to biology: if the weak pups were unable to escape the being trampled under the charging bulls by hiding in the interstices of the rocks, most of them would be killed.

Henry Wood Elliott’s 1872 and 1874 fur-seal rookery maps represent the first detailed maps of breeding areas and haulouts on the Seal Islands. Elliott apparently prepared his 1870’s maps on his own initiative, but his 1890 maps were prepared in support of a congressional investigation of the fur-seal industry practices on the islands.

In 1891, Joseph Stanley-Brown, employed by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, was temporarily detailed to the Secretary of the Treasury to produce more precise rookery maps “upon the unusually large scale of 264 feet to the inch”³ for use in a legal squabble between the United States and Great Britain. Stanley-Brown, together with his assistant, Harry D. Chichester, undertook the necessary topographical surveys and photo documentation of the seal rookeries to produce the maps; the two men took photographs from surveyed stations, although Stanley-Brown’s published maps do not clearly identify the photo stations. (A collection of Stanley-Brown’s photographs is curated at the National Anthropological Archives, Suitland, Maryland; a collection of Chichester’s photographs is curated at the American Museum of Natural History in New York.) Stanley-Brown’s maps are marked A-K. According to Stanley-Brown, “The gray color on said charts, so signed by me, and the red color on the reprints of the same, represent the places occupied by breeding seals in 1891.” The noted “reprints” were included in the Paris Fur-Seal Arbitration (Vol. 3). His rookery maps also provide for bounds of breeding areas in 1870 and 1882, although we are not familiar with the source(s) of the 1870 and 1882 information.

During 1893–1896, Charles H. Townsend, U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, annually updated Stanley-Brown’s rookery maps depicting the extent of the breeding grounds; again for the purpose of aiding in the settling of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States over national rights to harvest fur seals. Norman B. Miller served as Townsend’s photographic assistant in 1893.⁴ Townsend not only provided color to better distinguish the rookery bounds from the contiguous landscape was

1 G Dallas Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, ed. John A. Lindsay: 111–113 (Washington, DC: U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NOS ORR 16), describes Morjovi as comprising “the smaller portion of the great Northeast Point breeding grounds.” Vostoshni, Hanna wrote, “begins at the west side of the very tip of Northeast

2 Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, 75.

3 U.S. Senate. *Fur-Seal Arbitration, Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, convened at Paris under the Treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain, concluded at Washington February 29, 1892, for the determination of questions between the two governments concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Bering Sea*, vol. 3, app. 2: 89 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1895).

4 U.S. Congress, Senate. 1896. *Reports of Agents, Officers, and Persons Acting Under the Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, in Relation to the Condition of Seal Life on the Rookeries of the Pribilof Islands, and to Pelagic Sealing in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean in the Years 1893–5*. 54th Cong., 1st sess., Doc. 137, pt-2: 4 (Washington, DC: GPO).

done with Stanley-Brown's reprints, but he also noted the locations of his photo stations. Many of the Townsend and Chichester rookery photographs were reproduced on linen in *Illustrations showing Condition of Fur-Seal Rookeries in 1895 and Method of Killing Seals*.⁵ In 1893, Townsend submitted "11 charts and 46 photographic views (105 plates) corresponding mainly with those made in 1892 by Mr. J. Stanley-Brown..."⁶ Townsend updated the maps each year through 1896, but apparently only his 1895 maps became published in government documents with the other maps now in the Cartographic and Architectural Section, National Archives, Record Group 76, at College Park, College Park, Maryland.

Frederic A. Lucas and George A. Clark again used Stanley-Brown's rookery maps to update the extent of the rookeries in 1897 in support of investigations led by David Starr Jordan, commissioner in charge of fur-seal investigations 1896–97,⁷ although their rookery maps were not included in Jordan's four-volume report.

Ward Duffield of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey resurveyed the rookery grounds in 1897; Duffield's maps were published in 1898. "The geodetic surveying party was landed Capt. Tuttle and Dr. Call of the *Bear* called this morning. The surveying party consists of: Wm. Ward Duffield, chief; Fremont Morse, Geo. R. Putnam and Geo L. Flower, assistants; Henry J. Slaken, Joseph E. Freeman, Wm. S. Broughton, Chas. H. Roesch, and Fletcher G. Forny, Edward P. Rudolph and Gustov Bergman, workmen. The purpose is to make a minute survey of the Islands, and especially the seal rookeries thereon, and prepare maps in detail of the same"⁸ Duffield's survey team painted numbers using white paint on rocks at intervals along a rookery which were then plotted on large-scale (1 inch = 50 meters) topographic maps. Some rocks had letters painted on them to represent photographic stations. These painted rocks aided in census work and observations of the fur seals.

Mapping of the breeding rookeries continued again with the efforts of George A. Clark during 1912 and 1913. Clark's maps went unpublished, but they provided sufficient utility for follow-up studies in 1914 by Wilfred H. Osgood, Edward A. Preble, and George H. Parker. Their sixteen rookery maps of St. Paul Island were published in 1915.⁹ The investigators provided a fairly detailed account of their mapping approach.

Before the investigation of 1914 was begun it was found that unpublished charts showing the number and approximate position of the [fur-seal] harems on each rookery had been made in 1912 and again 1913 by Special Investigator G. A. Clark. These charts showed the contours of the topography as surveyed by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and also indicated the position of the rocks on which conspicuous numbers were painted at the time of the survey. These charts were so obviously based upon sound method and their comparative value was so evident that their use was continued in 1914. Blank copes were carried to the rookeries while the harem counts were being made and the position of the harems with reference to the marked rocks was roughly indicated by pencil notes. Immediately thereafter duplicate copies were made transcribing the notes in uniform style for all the rookeries. The field charts thus made have been the basis of the charts published with the present report. The scale is necessarily too small to show the exact position of each harem, but the number and approximately the arrangement of harems between any two numbered rocks is according to the facts.¹⁰

Examples of the work by the aforementioned investigators are provided in this section. The Osgood et al. maps appear as the last graphically detailed topographic maps of the Pribilof seal rookeries. In 1948, Victor B. Scheffer took the first aerial photographs of the rookeries which provided some dis-

5 Ibid. pt-2—Atlas.

6 Ibid., 3. On page 4 of this document Townsend provides greater detail about the rookery photographs taken by himself and Stanley-Brown.

7 David Starr Jordan, ed., 1898. *The Fur Seals and Fur-Seal Islands of the North Pacific Ocean*. Parts. 1–4. U.S. Treasury Department, Doc. 2017. Washington, DC: GPO.

8 Adams, Thomas E., St. Paul Island Agent Log, May 25, 1897, 130-31.

9 Osgood, Wilfred H., Edward A. Preble, and George H. Parker. 1915. *The Fur Seals and Other Life of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, in 1914*. Washington, DC: GPO.

10 Ibid., 27.

tinct advantages over land based surveys. Aerial surveys continue sporadically through current times. However, scientists continue to take land based surveys using techniques dating back to 1919.

Viewing fur seals during the breeding season has its perils as bull seals are ardent defenders of their harems. In an attempt to overcome the dangerous nature of their work, fur-seal investigators constructed observation platforms to tower over the fray of seals. The first platforms in 1919 took the form of tripods rising above the seals, but did not allow the observer to freely move beyond a fixed observation point. In 1922, scientists constructed permanent walkways or catwalks to allow greater mobility over a rookery. Catwalks provided various degrees of coverage over rookeries since the 1920's, but their design tended to ignore safety considerations as they lacked railings and boardwalks and became slippery with age due to the growth of slimes on nearly constantly wet surfaces. The federal government, working with the St. Paul Tribal Government, installed safer catwalks during 2010–11.

GENERAL ROOKERY PHOTOGRAPHS



View looking southeast from the City of St. Paul, toward the Zoltoi Sands Rookery. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HALS AK-1-2*, 2004.



View of the Reef Rookery, looking southwest toward Sea Lion Rock. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HALS AK-1-3*, 2004.



View of the Reef Rookery, looking southwest toward Sea Lion Rock. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HALS AK-1-4*, 2004.



View of the Little Zapadni Rookery and haulout, looking northwest. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HALS AK-1-8*, 2004.



View of the Gorbatch Rookery, looking north with the Zoltoi Sands and the St. Paul Cemetery in the distance. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HALS AK-1-5*, 2004.



View of the Gorbatch Rookery, looking north with the City of St. Paul in distance. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HALS AK-1-6*, 2004.



Lidfors, photographer. 1985. View of the Gorbatch Rookery, looking north with the Zoltoi Sands and the St. Paul Cemetery in the distance. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01040004.*



Photographer unknown. 1985. Polovina, “Eleven square to rectangular barabara pits, measuring 12–18' on a side situated on a consolidated parabolic dune (P105).” *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01040002.*



Brooks, John, photographer. July 2002. Cinematographer Paul Hillman on historical wooden catwalk at Reef Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Gries, Robert J., photographer. April 10, 2010. Seal Observation Tower 1 at Reef Rookery with derelict F/V *Ocean Clipper* and pack ice, St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Ocean Clipper* was salvaged in later in 2010. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA Staff Office Chief Administrative Officer (SO CAO), Project Planning & Management Division, Support Services, Western Region (WR), Seattle.



Gries, Robert J., photographer. April 10, 2010. Seal Observation Tower 3 with attached catwalk at Reef Rookery and pack ice, St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA SO CAO, Project Planning & Management Division, Support Services, WR, Seattle.



Gries, Robert J., photographer. April 10, 2010. Seal Observation Tower 6 at Reef Rookery and pack ice, St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA SO CAO, Project Planning & Management Division, Support Services, WR, Seattle.

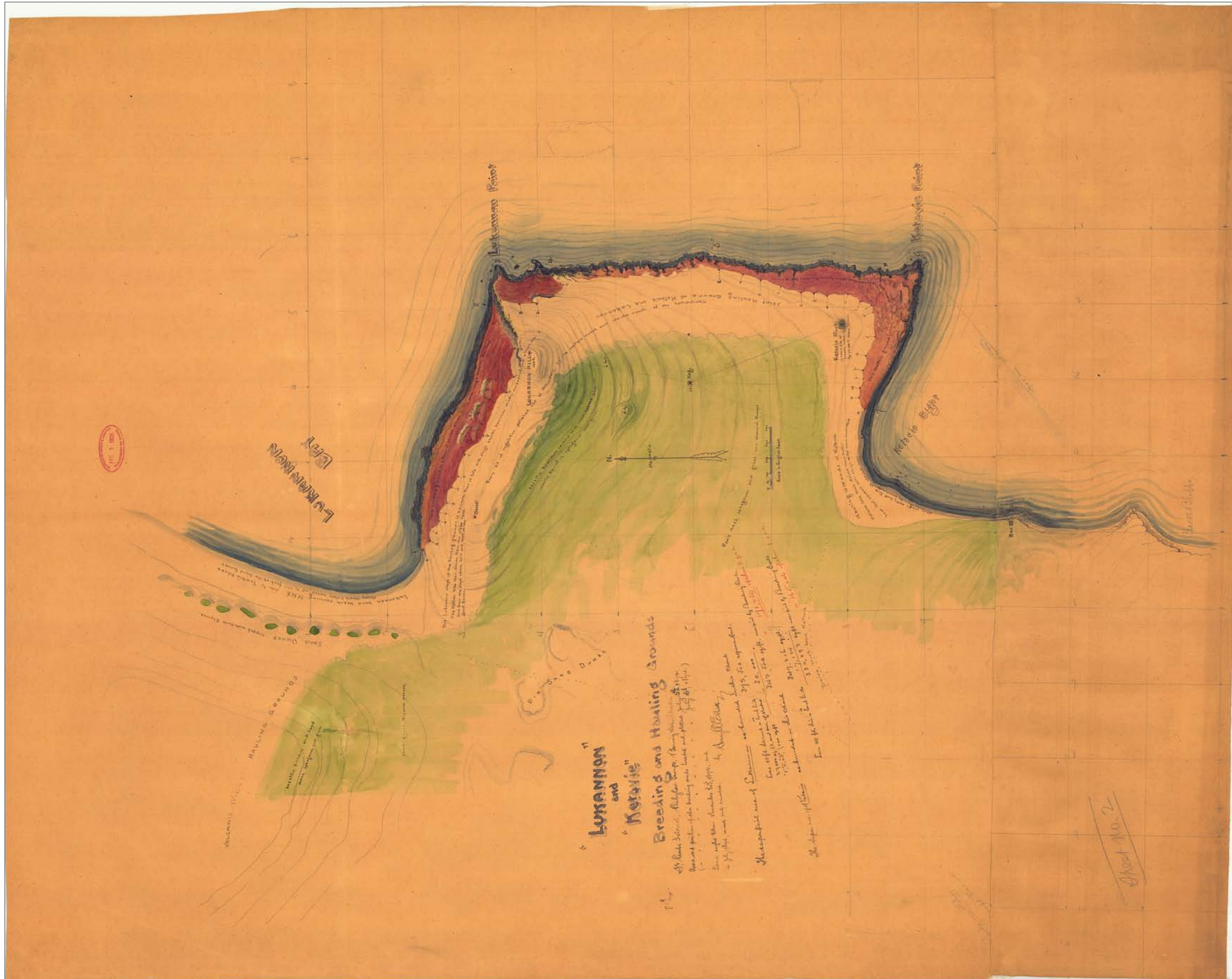
PRIBILOF ISLAND CHARTS SURVEYED AND DRAWN BY HENRY W. ELLIOT, 1872–1874; 1890

Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations

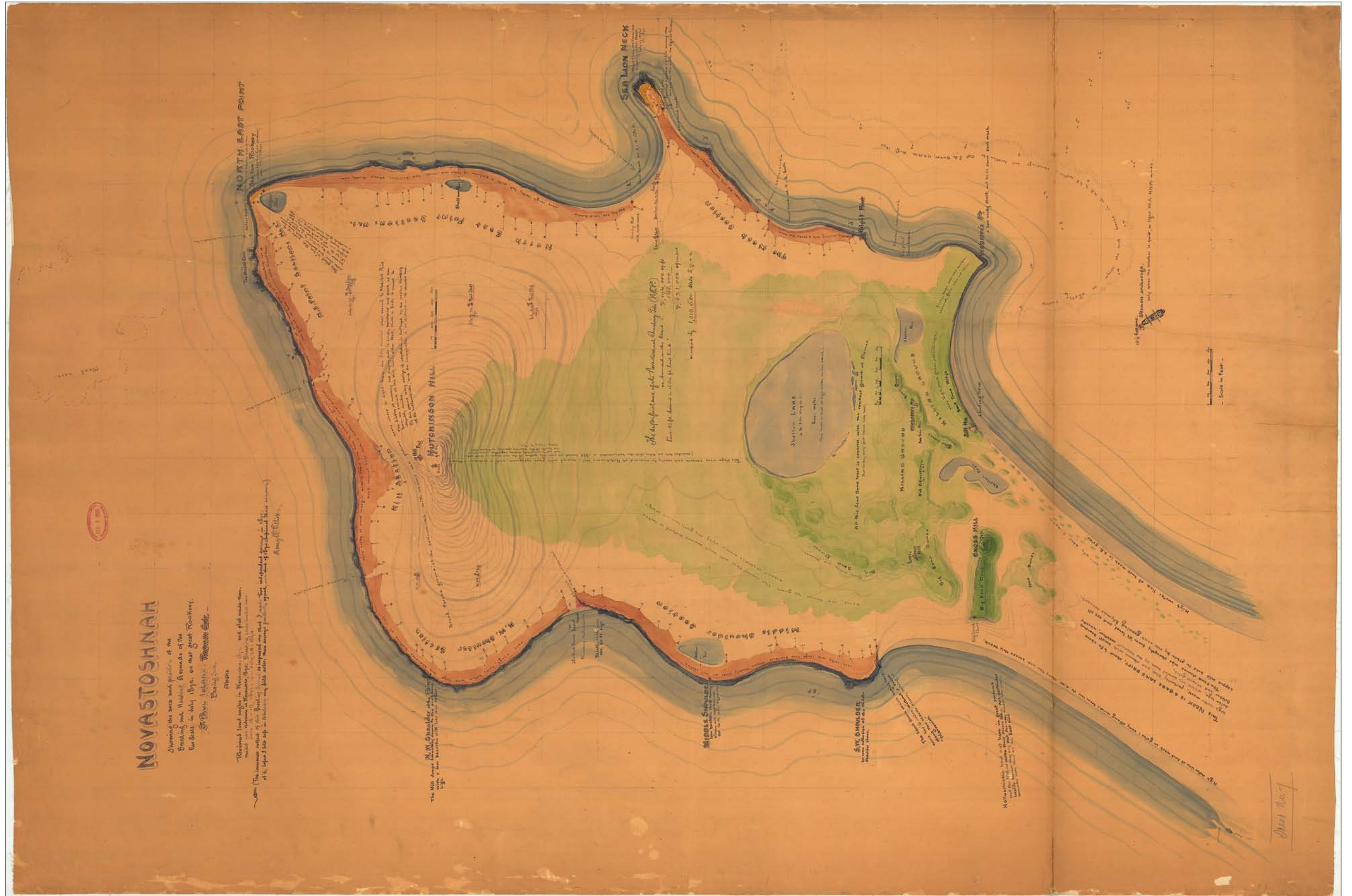


Pen and ink, watercolor. Accompanying documentation bearing the stamp of the Department of State Bureau of Rolls and Library, 1906, explains, “the original rookery charts, 17 in number (14 sheets) [were] made on the ground in 1872–73, inclusive, by Henry W. Elliott, and verified in 1874 by Henry W. Elliott and Lt. Com. Washburn Maynard, on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George.” The State Department’s acknowledgement of receipt states, “17 Charts paid for to Mr. Elliott, April 19, 1904.”

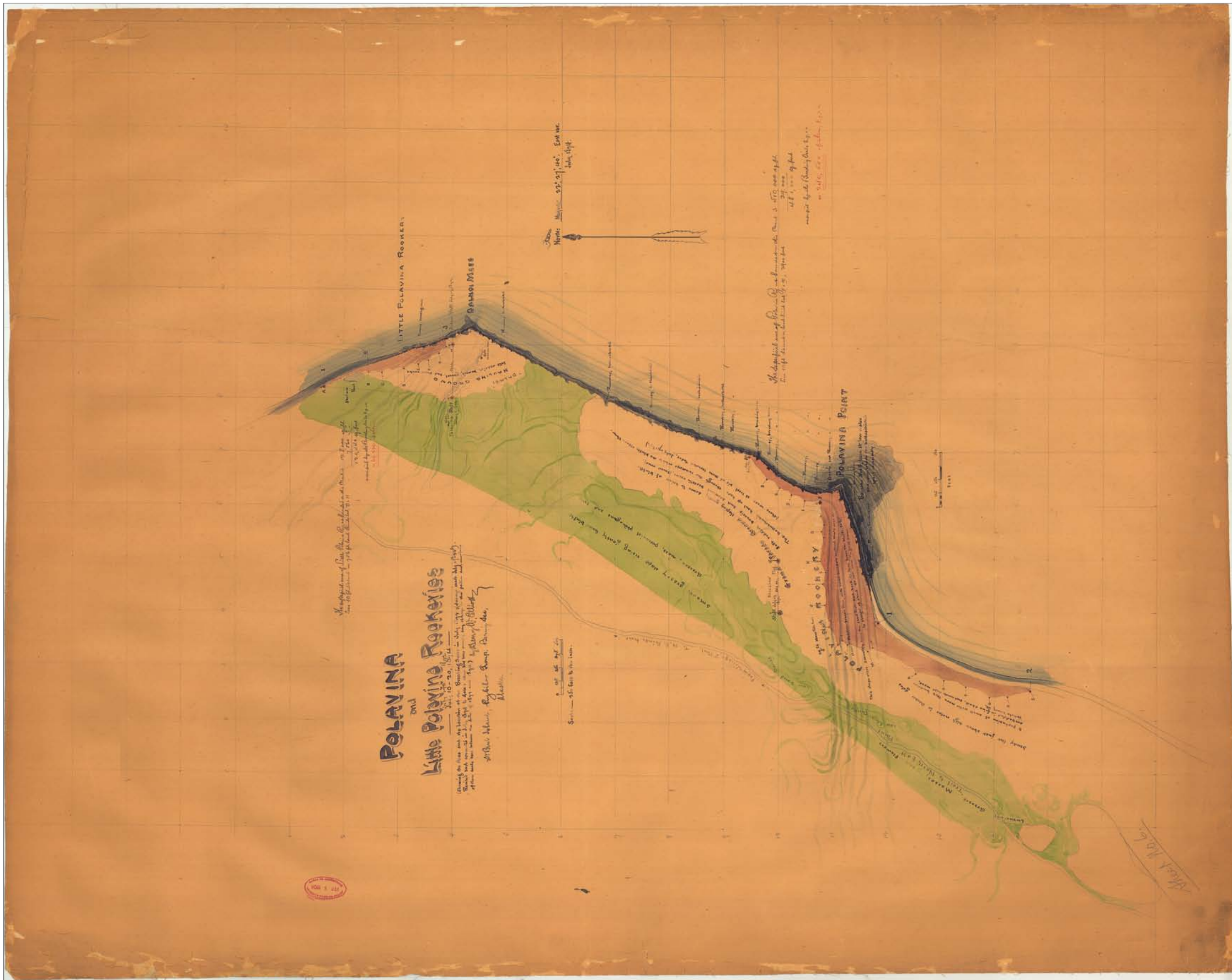
Chart cart157 (Artist and Surveyor Henry Wood Elliott), 1872; “Lagoon R’y and Killing Grounds Under the Village Hill, St. Paul Island, 1872.”
Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitration, Record Group (RG) 76;
NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section;
National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



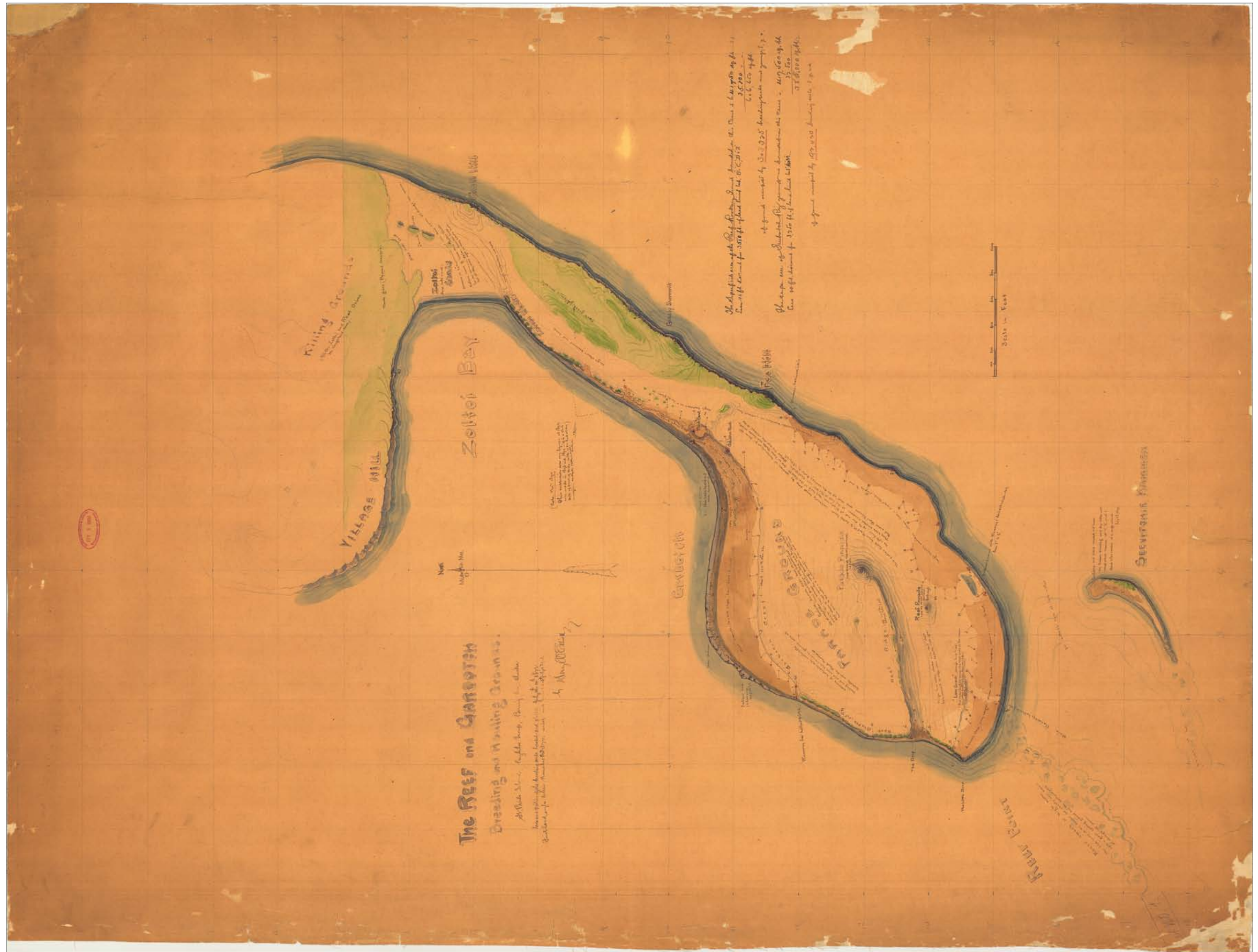
Map cart157 (Artist and Surveyor Henry Wood Elliott), 1872; "Lukannon and Ketaovie, Breeding and Hauling Grounds, 1872." *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map cart157 (Artist and Surveyor Henry Wood Elliott), 1872; “Novastoshnah, St. Paul Island, 1872.” *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76*; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



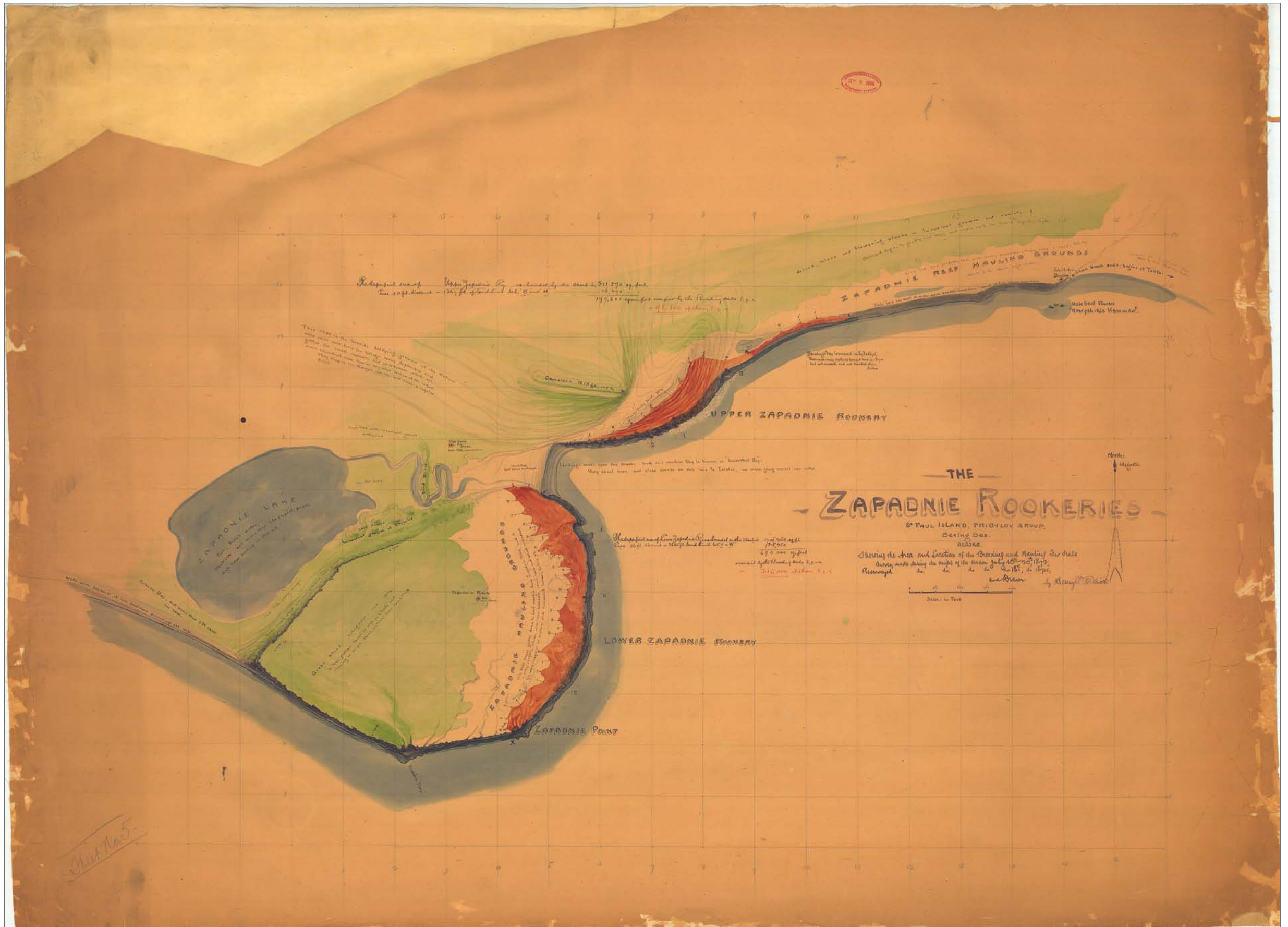
Map cart157 (Artist and Surveyor Henry Wood Elliott), 1874; “Polavina and Little Polavina Rookeries, St. Paul Island, 1874.” *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



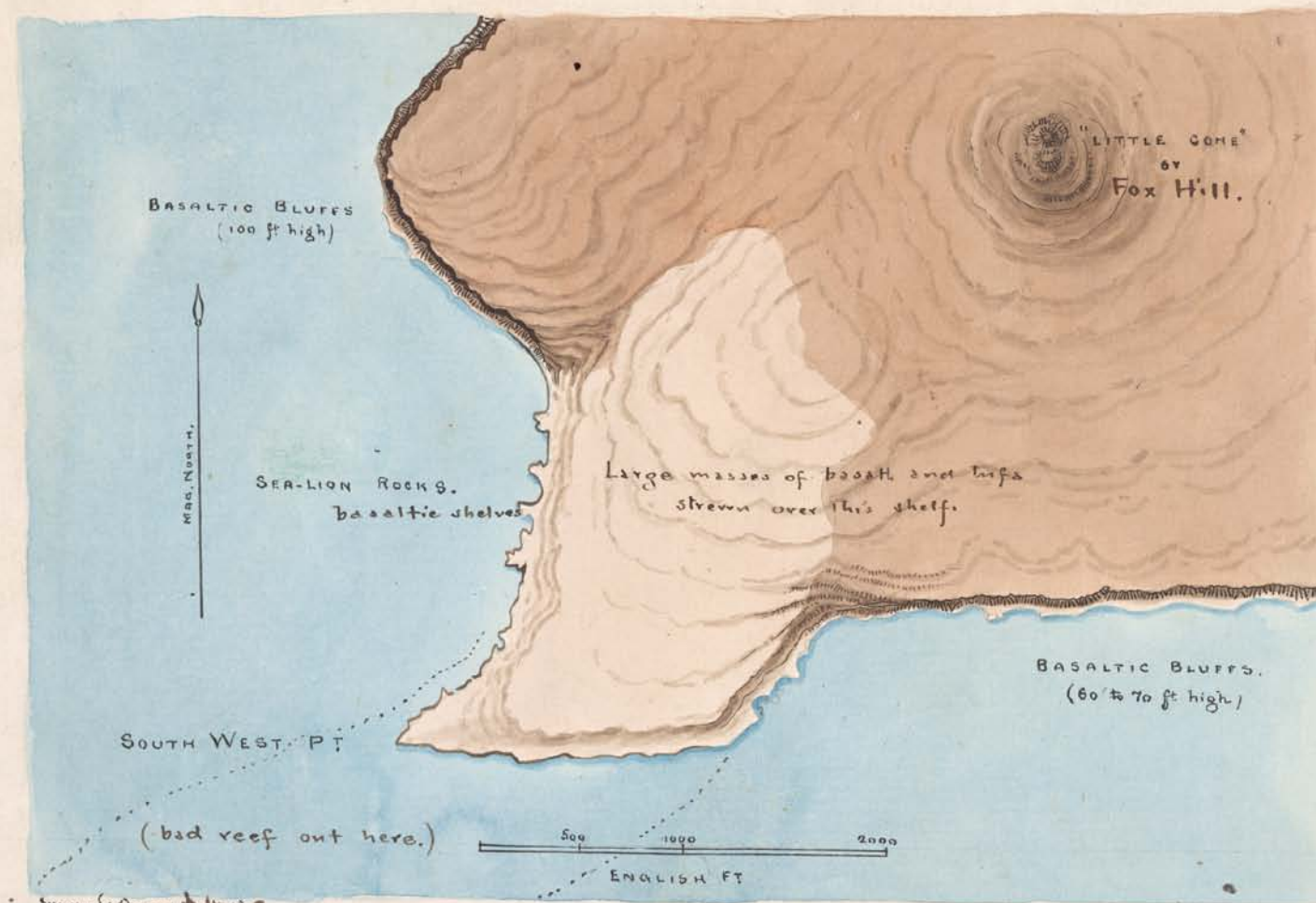
Map cart157 (Artist and Surveyor Henry Wood Elliott), 1874; "The Reef and Gorbach Breeding and Hauling Grounds, St. Paul Island, 1872-1874." *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map cart157 (Artist and Surveyor Henry Wood Elliott), 1874; "Tolstoi Breeding and Hauling Grounds, St. Paul Island, 1872-1874." *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map cart157 (Artist and Surveyor Henry Wood Elliott), 1874; "The Zapadnie Rookeries, St. Paul Island, 1872-1874." *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



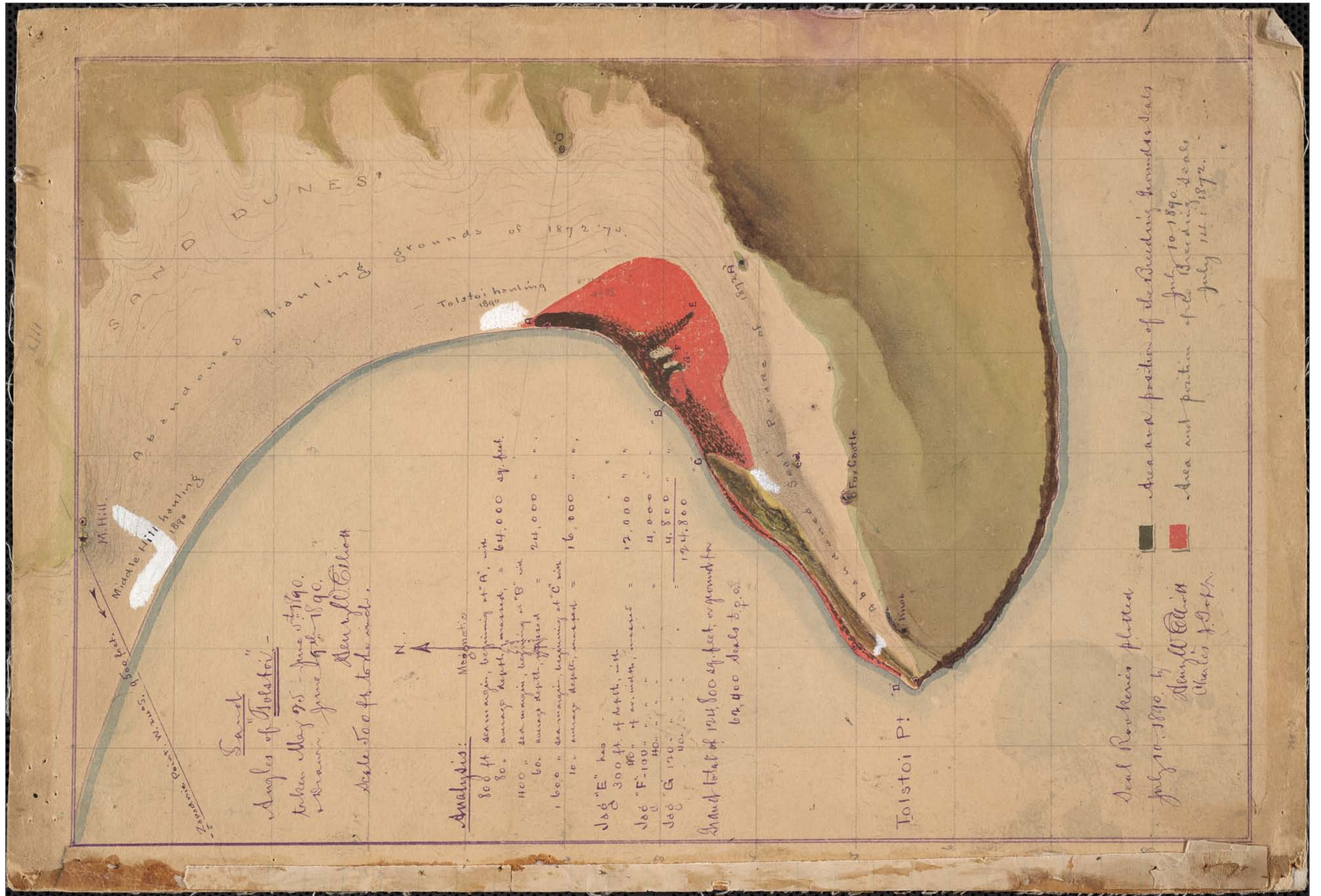
Surveyed & Drawn July 1872
by Henry W. Elliott

7100.

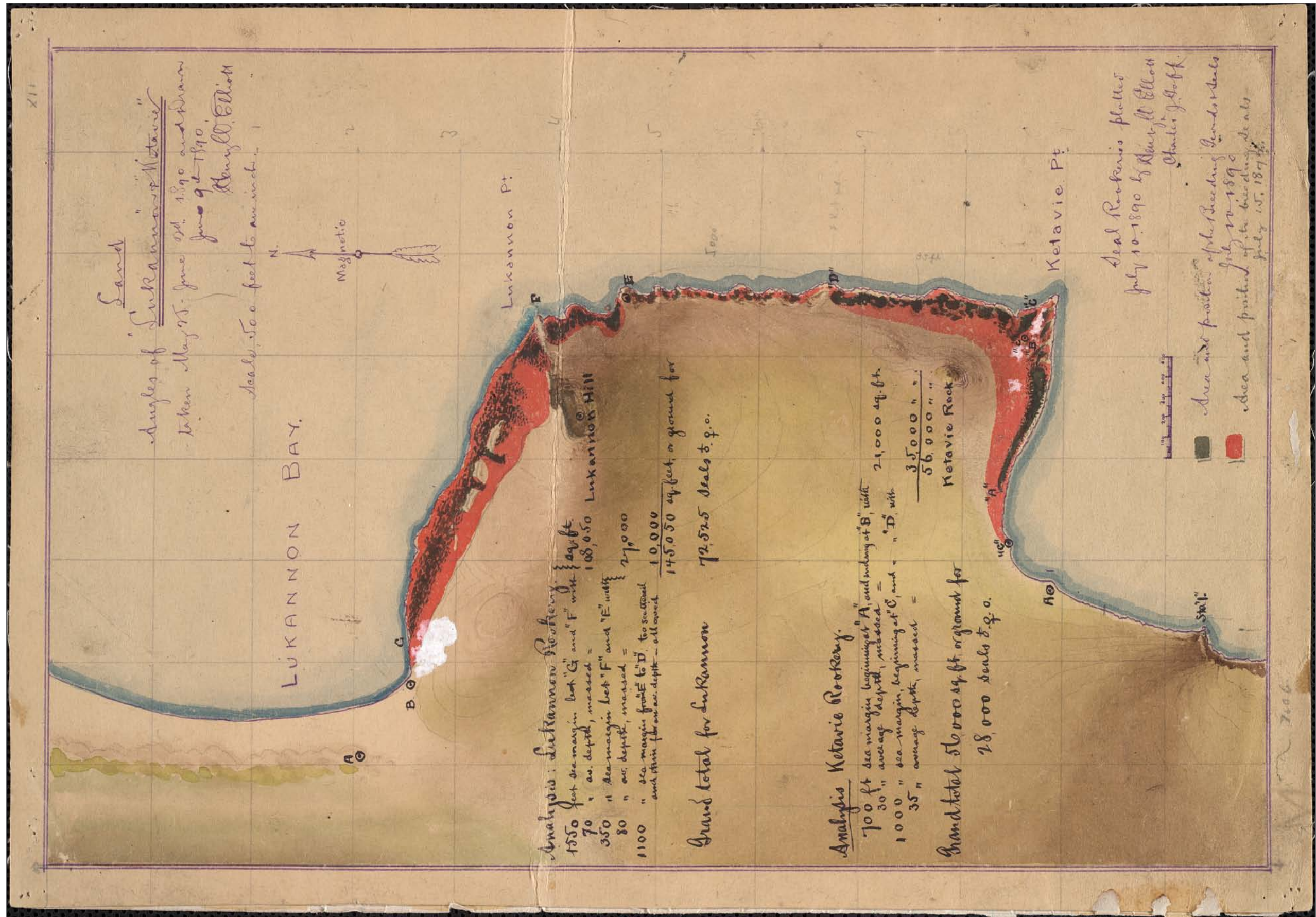
HAULING GROUNDS at SOUTH WEST POINT.
ST PAUL'S IS. PRYBILOK GR?
Season of 1892.

No seals have hauled out here to speak of since 1884,
None whatever landed here in the season of 1890,
The whole area above indicated now covered with sod and flowers.

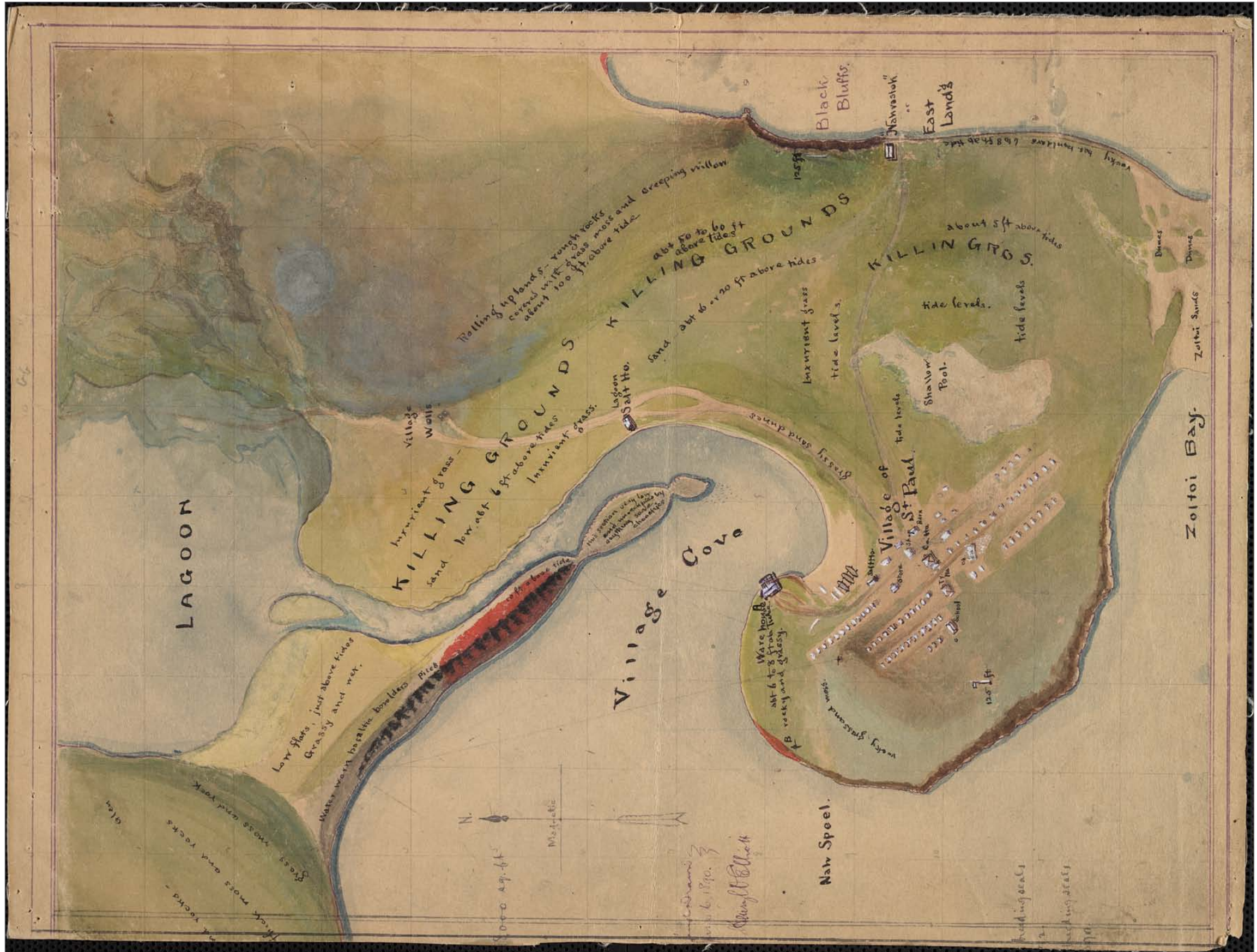
Map. Elliott, Henry W., artist and surveyor. July 1872. Hauling Grounds at Southwest Point. Southwest Point on St. Paul Island, Alaska, showing location of fur-seal hauling grounds, Fox Hill, and other features. The map was made in 1872, but Elliott's later annotation notes that "no seals have hauled out here to speak of since 1884, none whatever landed here in the season of 1890, the whole area above indicated now covered with sod and flowers." *Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0376, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



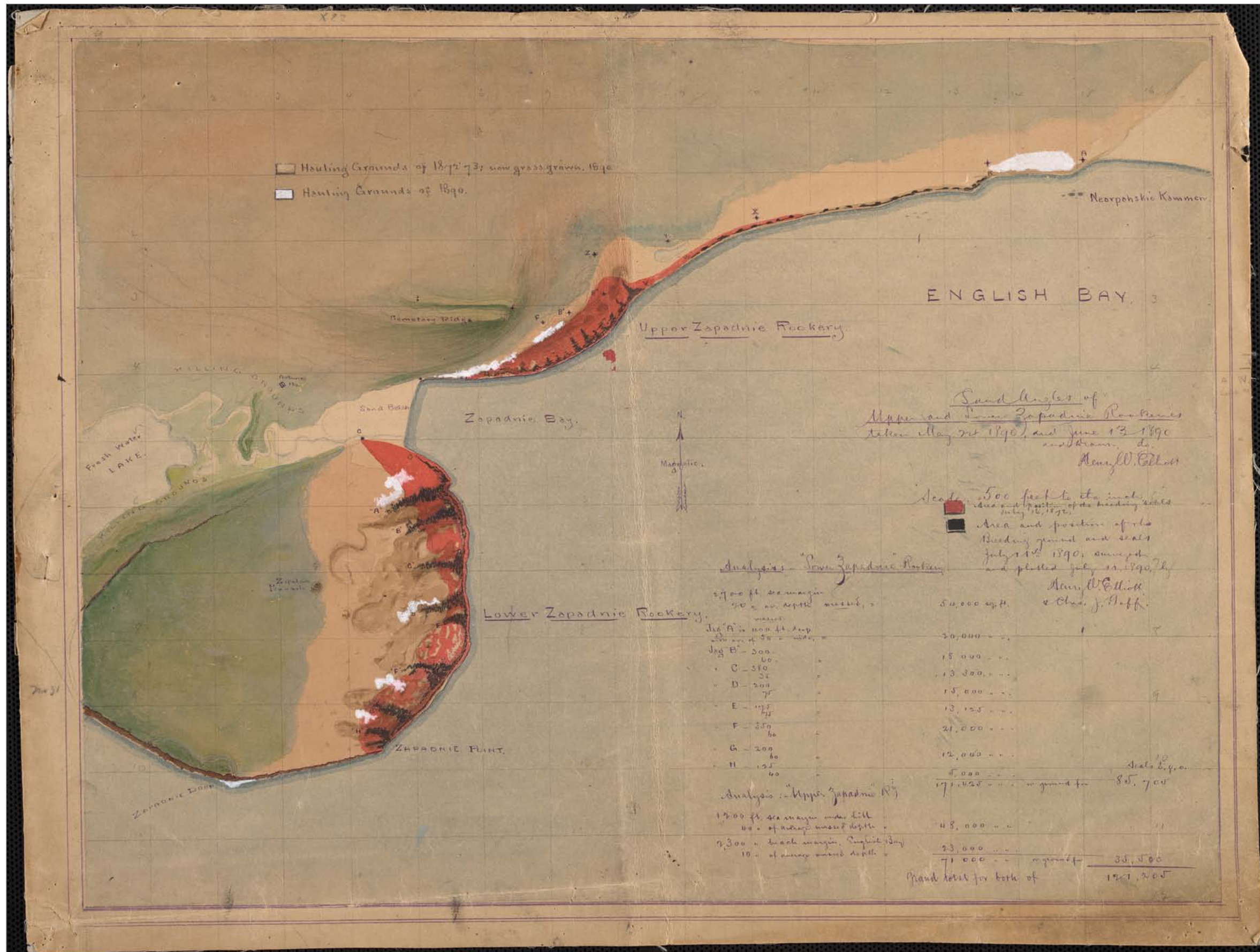
Map. Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. Land Angles of Tolstoi, St. Paul Island, Alaska, showing location of fur-seal hauling grounds and rookeries in 1872 and 1890 and including an analysis of fur-seal population density. Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0377, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.



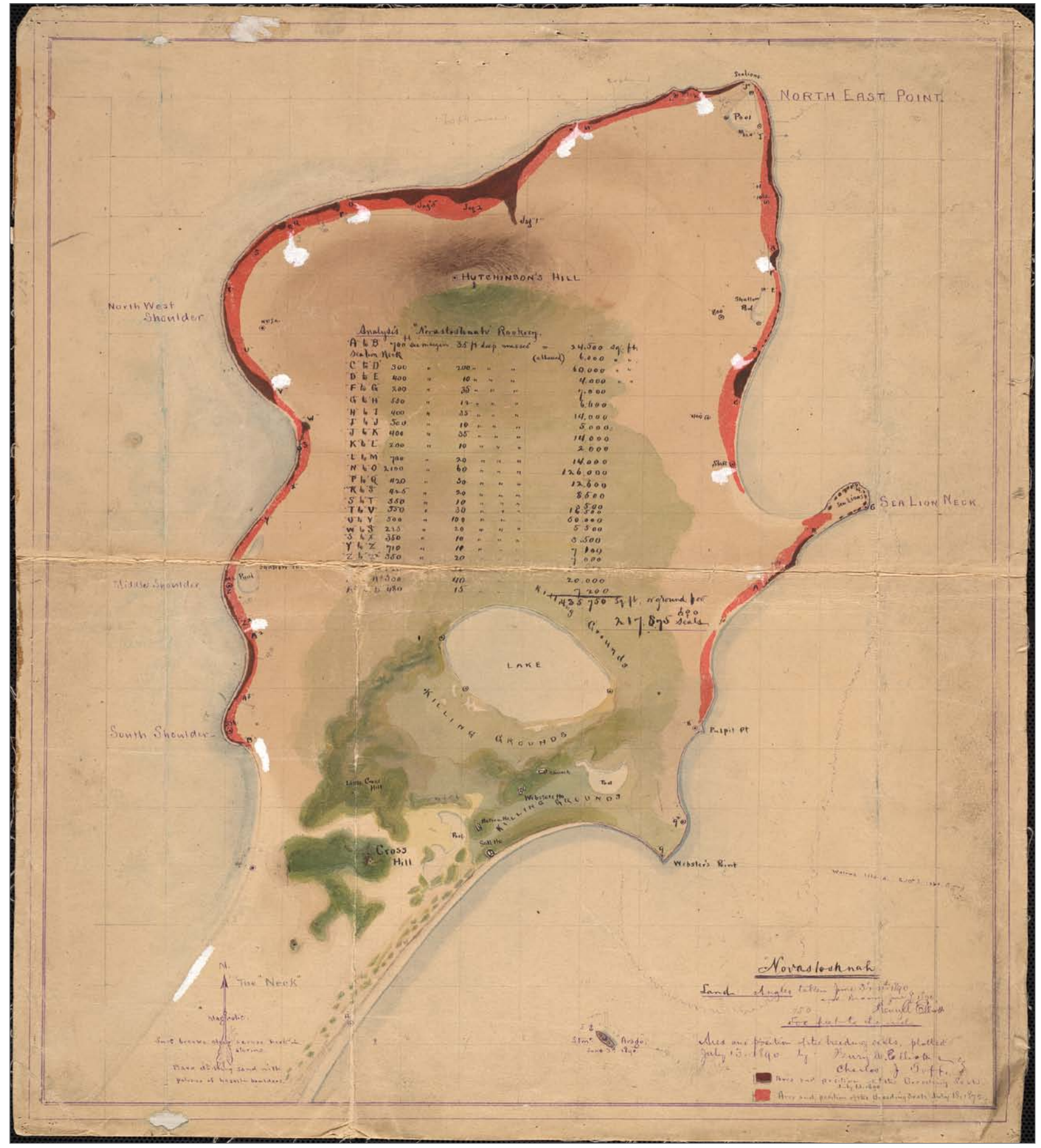
Map. Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. Lukannon and Ketavie [Lukanin and Kitovi] Rookeries, St. Paul Island, Alaska, showing location of fur-seal hauling grounds and rookeries in 1872 and 1890, including an analysis of fur-seal population density. Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0378, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.



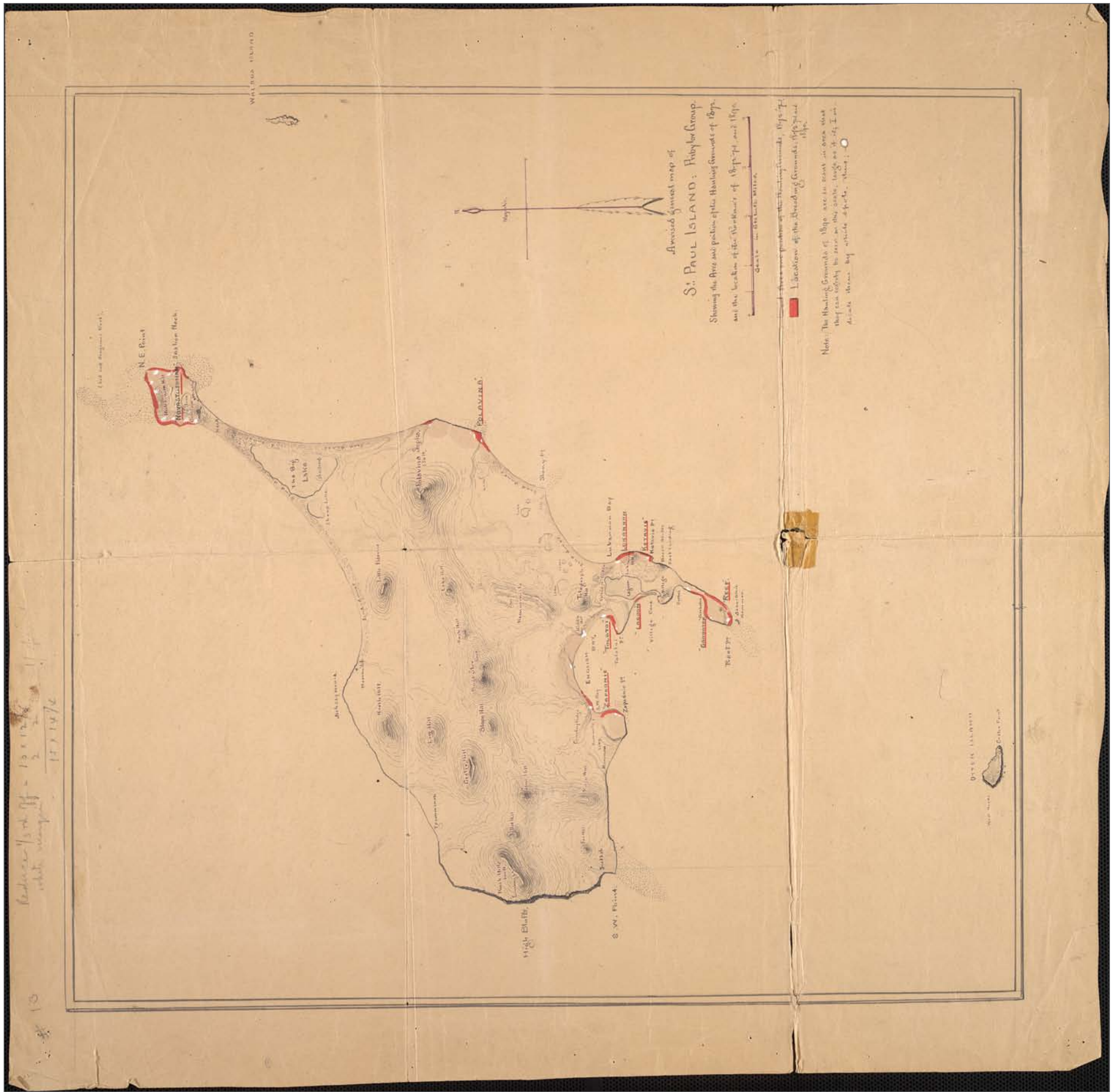
Map. Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. St. Paul Village and surrounding area including killing grounds, East Landing, Black Bluff, Salt Lagoon, and Village Cove. Details include location of village buildings, lagoon Salthouse, village well and descriptions of landscape and natural features. *Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0384, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



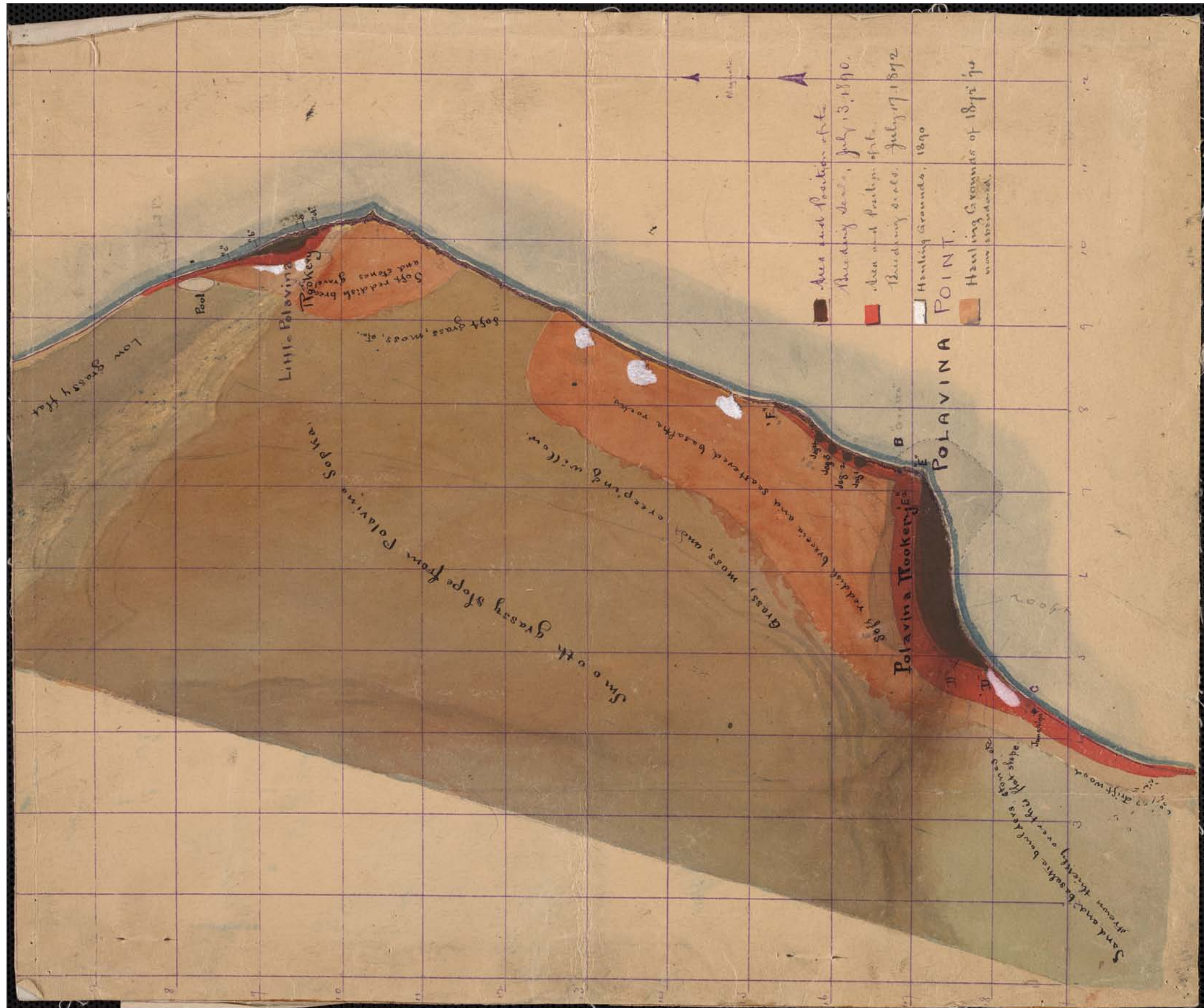
Map. Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. Zapadnie (Zapadni) Rookeries and English Bay, St. Paul Island, Alaska, showing location of fur-seal hauling grounds and rookeries in 1872-73 and 1890, including an analysis of fur-seal population density. Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0386, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.



Map. Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. Novastoshnah Rookery (Northeast Point), St. Paul Island, Alaska, showing location of fur-seal hauling grounds and rookeries in 1872 and 1890, killing grounds, Webster House and other buildings and features, including an analysis of fur-seal population density. *Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0387, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Map. Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. St. Paul Island showing general topography as well as location of fur-seal hauling grounds and rookeries in 1872, 1874 and 1890. Otter and Walrus Islands also shown. *Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0388, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*

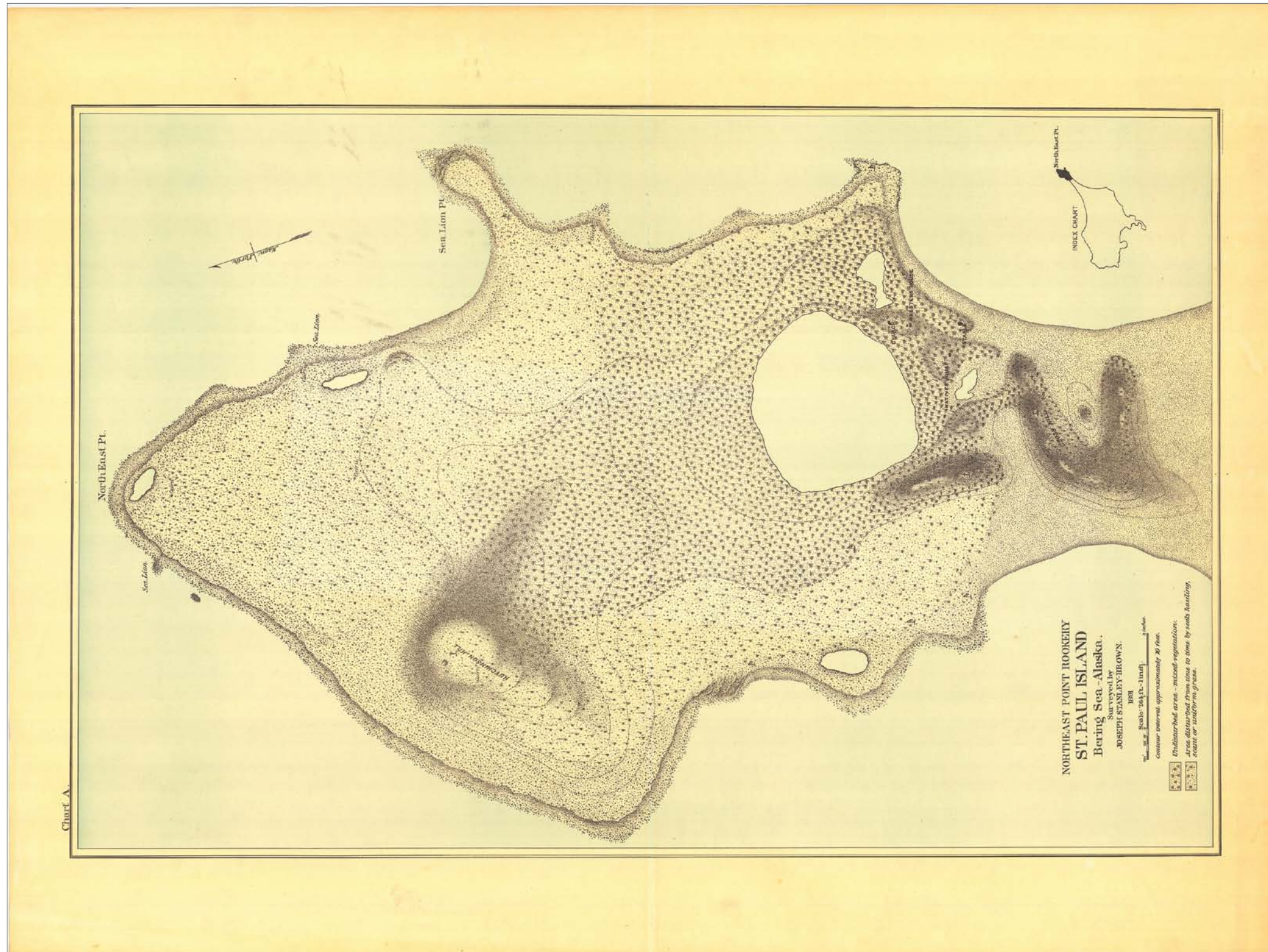


Map. Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. Polavina [Polovina] Rookeries, St. Paul Island, Alaska, showing fur-seal hauling grounds and rookeries, 1872-74 and 1890. Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0389, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.



Map. Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. Reef and Gorbach Rookeries on St. Paul Island, Alaska, showing location of fur-seal hauling grounds and rookeries, 1872 and 1890, analysis of fur-seal population density. Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0390, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

ROOKERY MAPS SURVEYED BY JOSEPH STANLEY-BROWN, 1891



Map LA945-1891_Chart A (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown), 1891; "Northeast Point Rookery, St. Paul Island, 1891." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, RG 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

0162/191
-476

915
1871

5866
+
MAY 3 1891
Geo. No. 9995

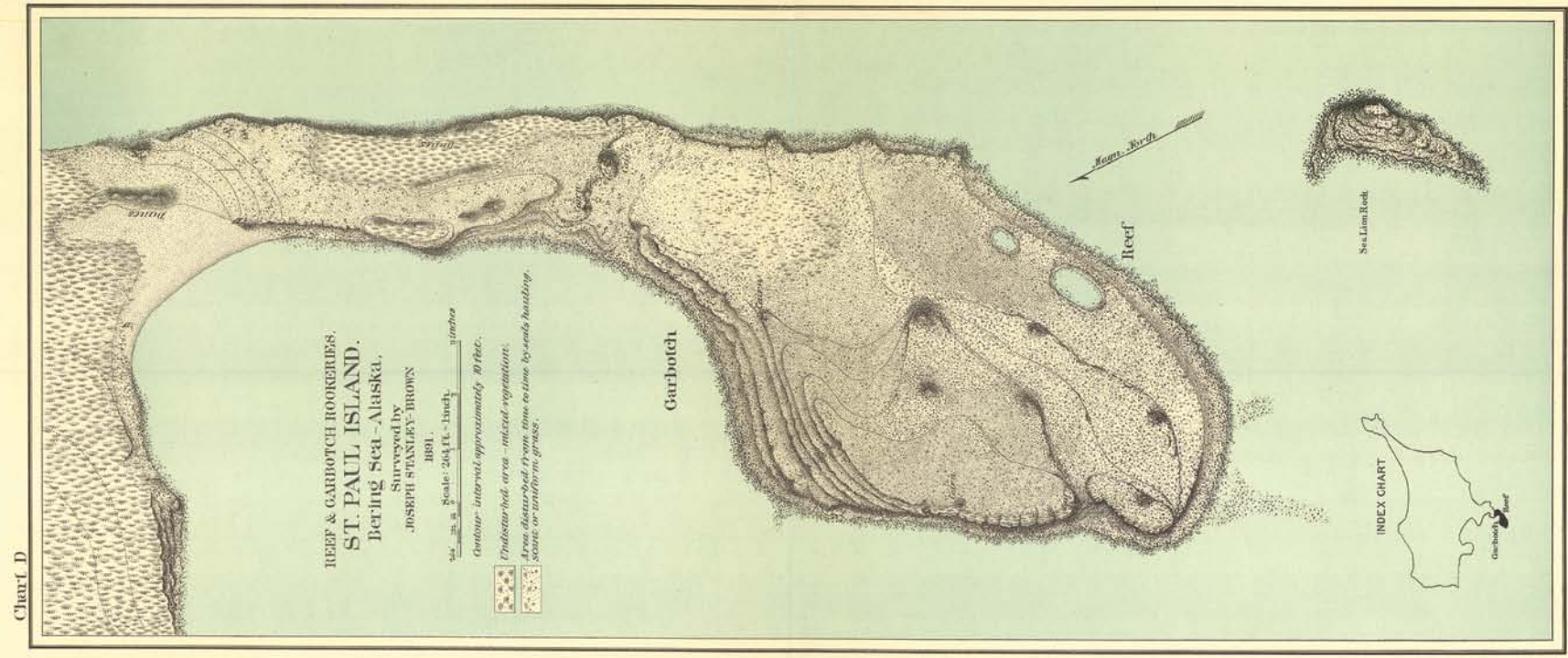


Chart D

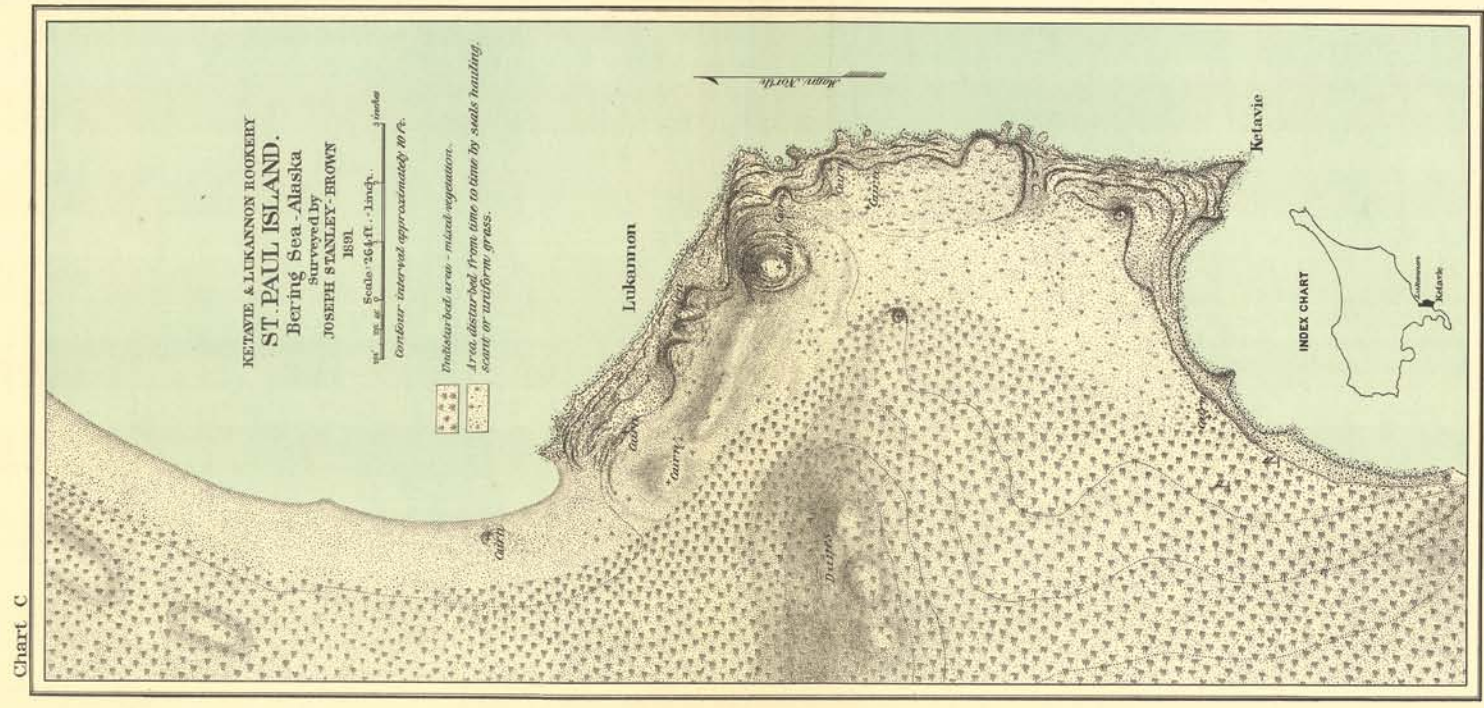
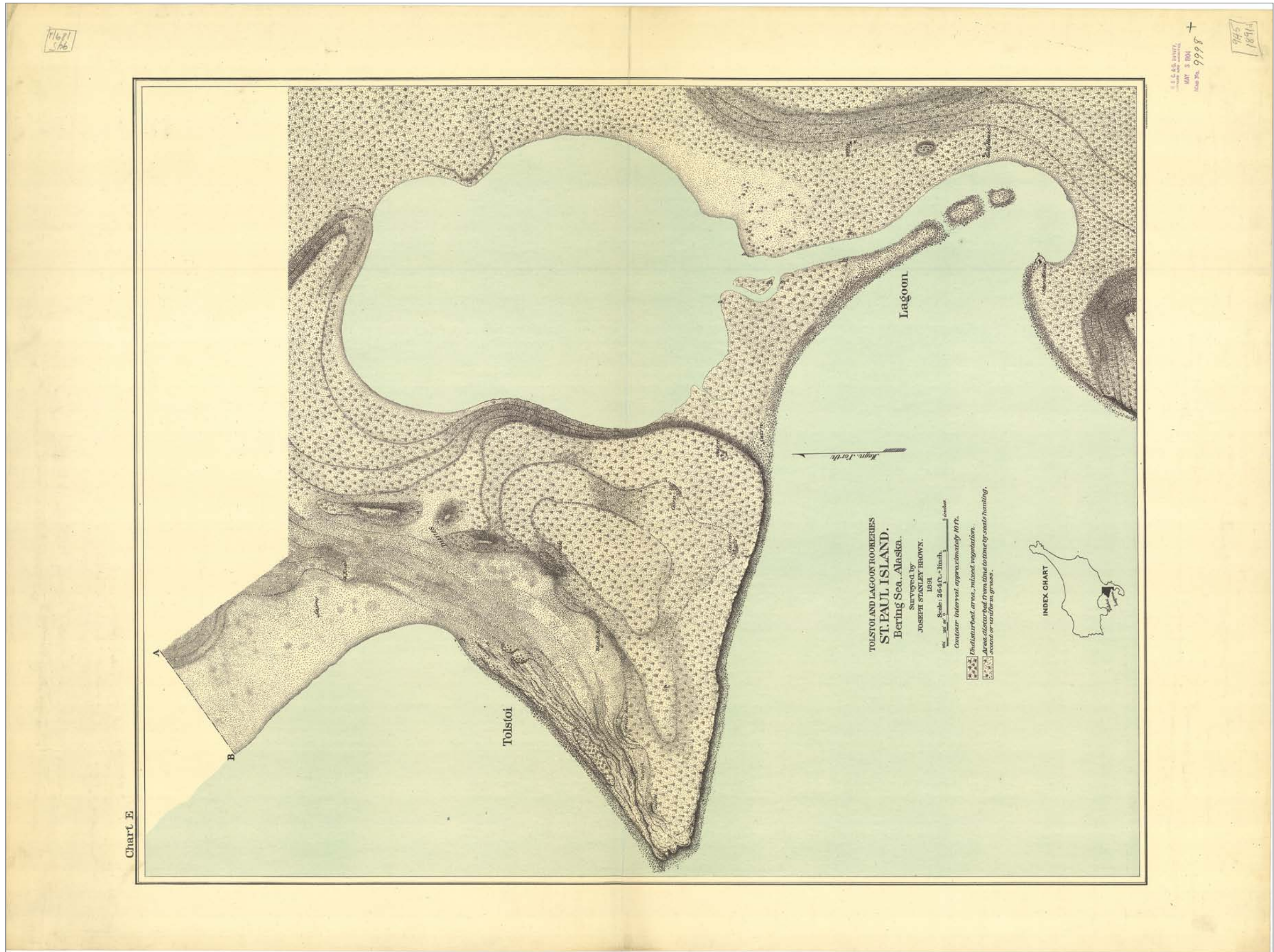
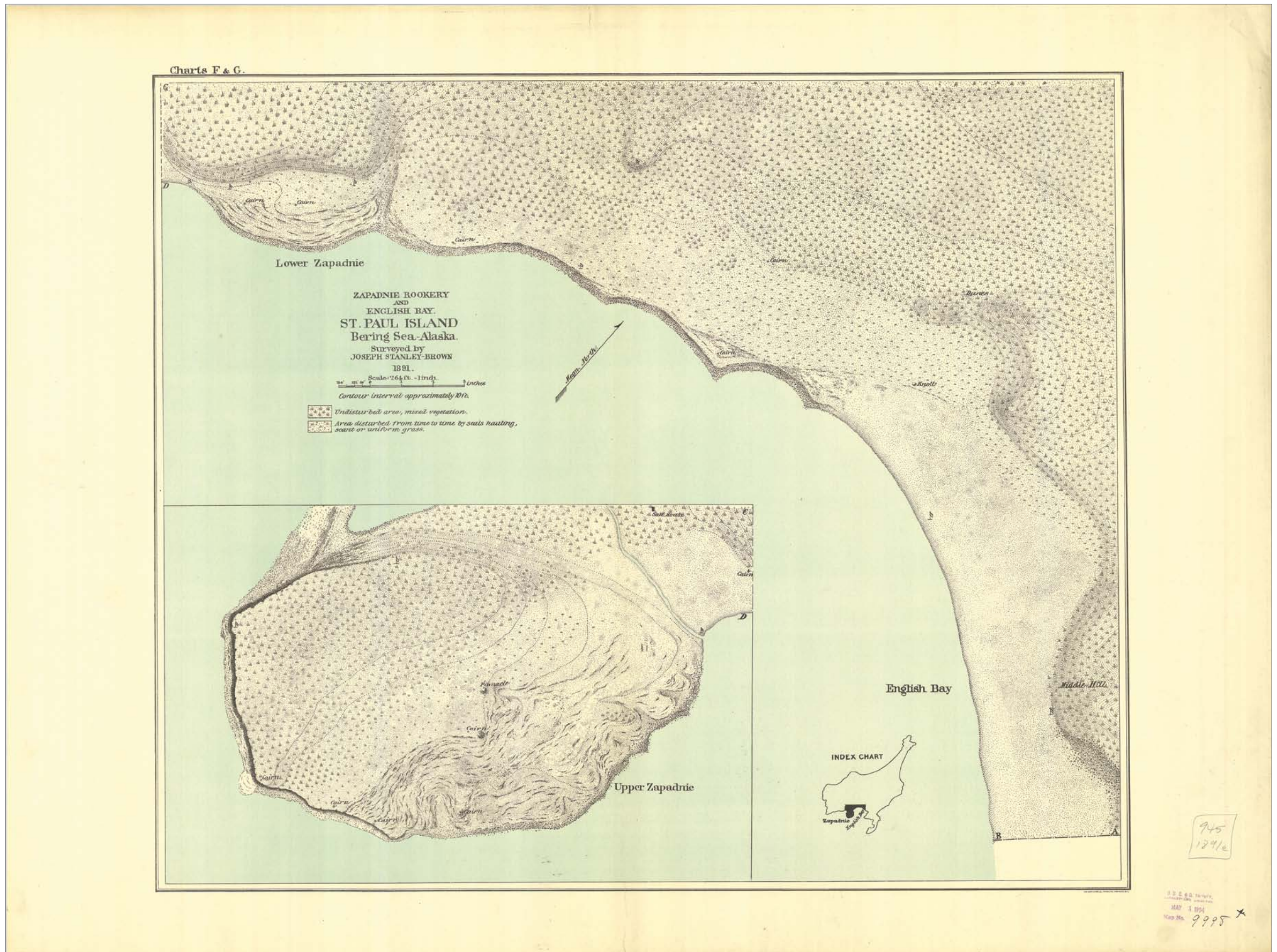


Chart C

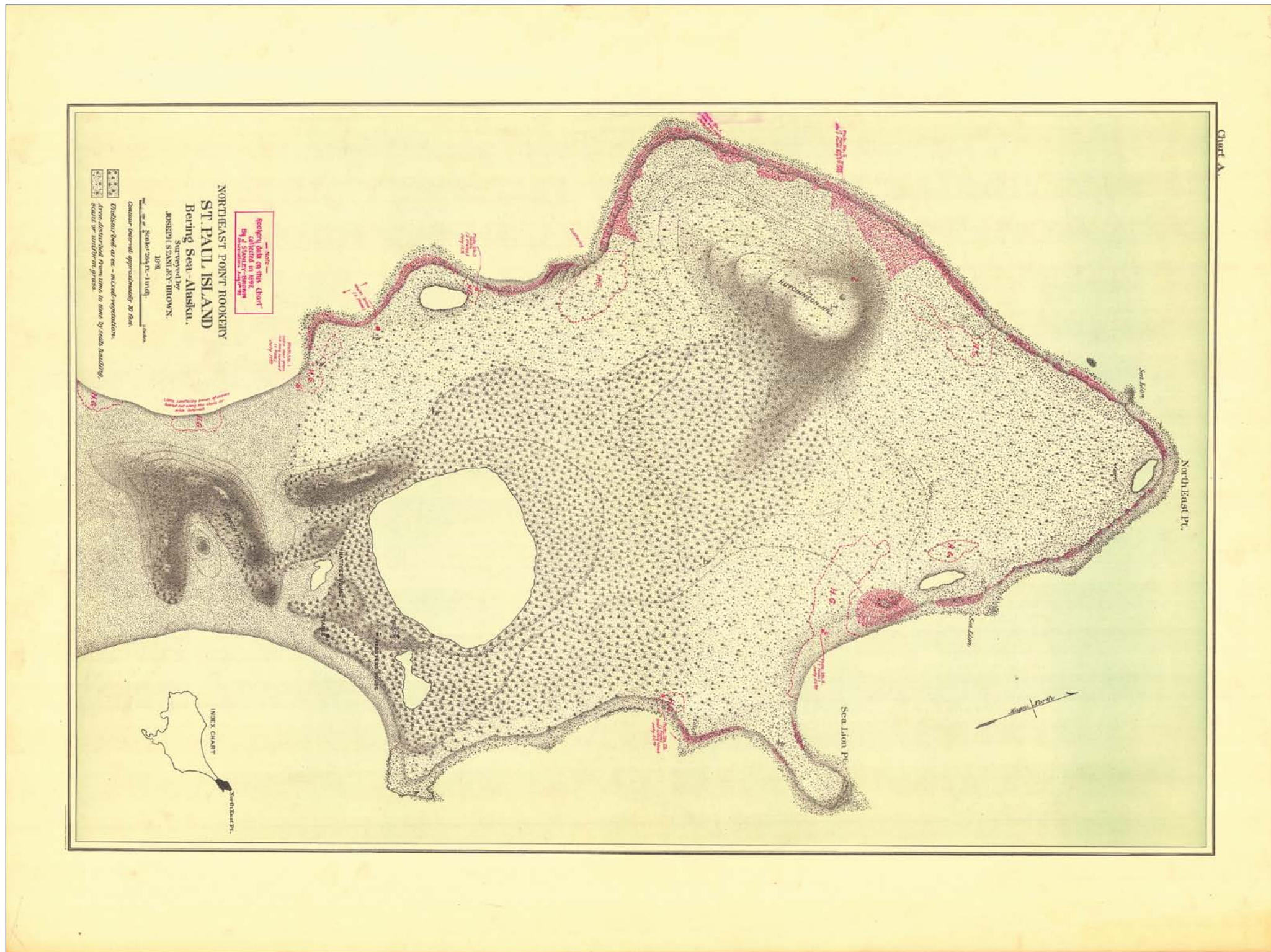
Map LA945-1891_Chart D and Chart C (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown), 1891; "Reef and Gorbatch Rookeries, St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1891" and "Kitovie and Lukannon Rookery," Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, RG 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map LA945-1891_Chart E (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown), 1891; "Tolstoi and Lagoon Rookeries, St. Paul Island, 1891." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, RG 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



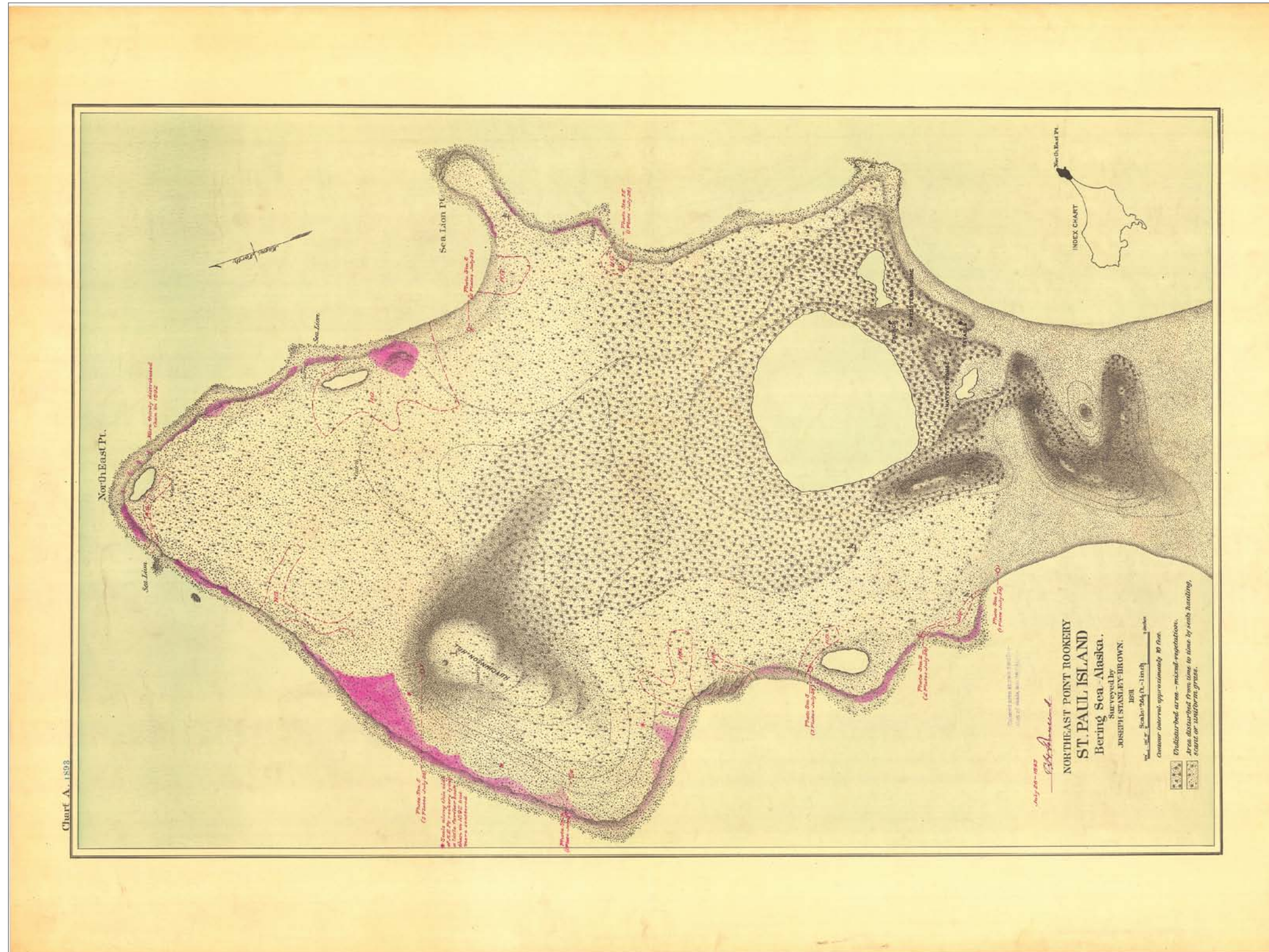
Map LA945-1891_Charts F, G (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown), 1891; "Zapadni Rookery (F) and English Bay (G), St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1891." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, RG 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



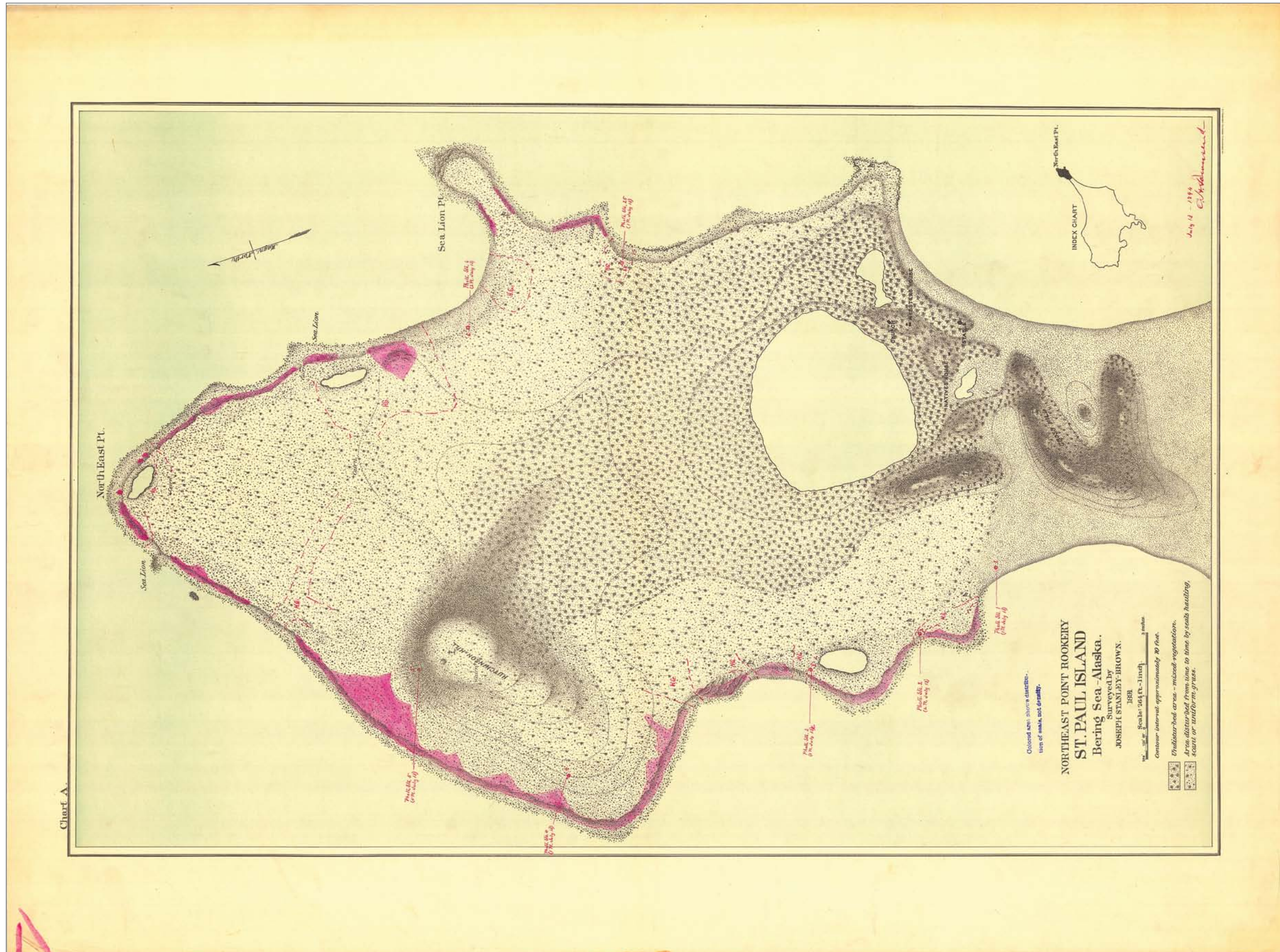
Map RG76cart157 Chart A (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown), map printed in 1891; stamp on map states the rookery data was derived July 17, 1892; Northeast Point, annotated with fur-seal data. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

ROOKERY MAPS, CHARLES H. TOWNSEND

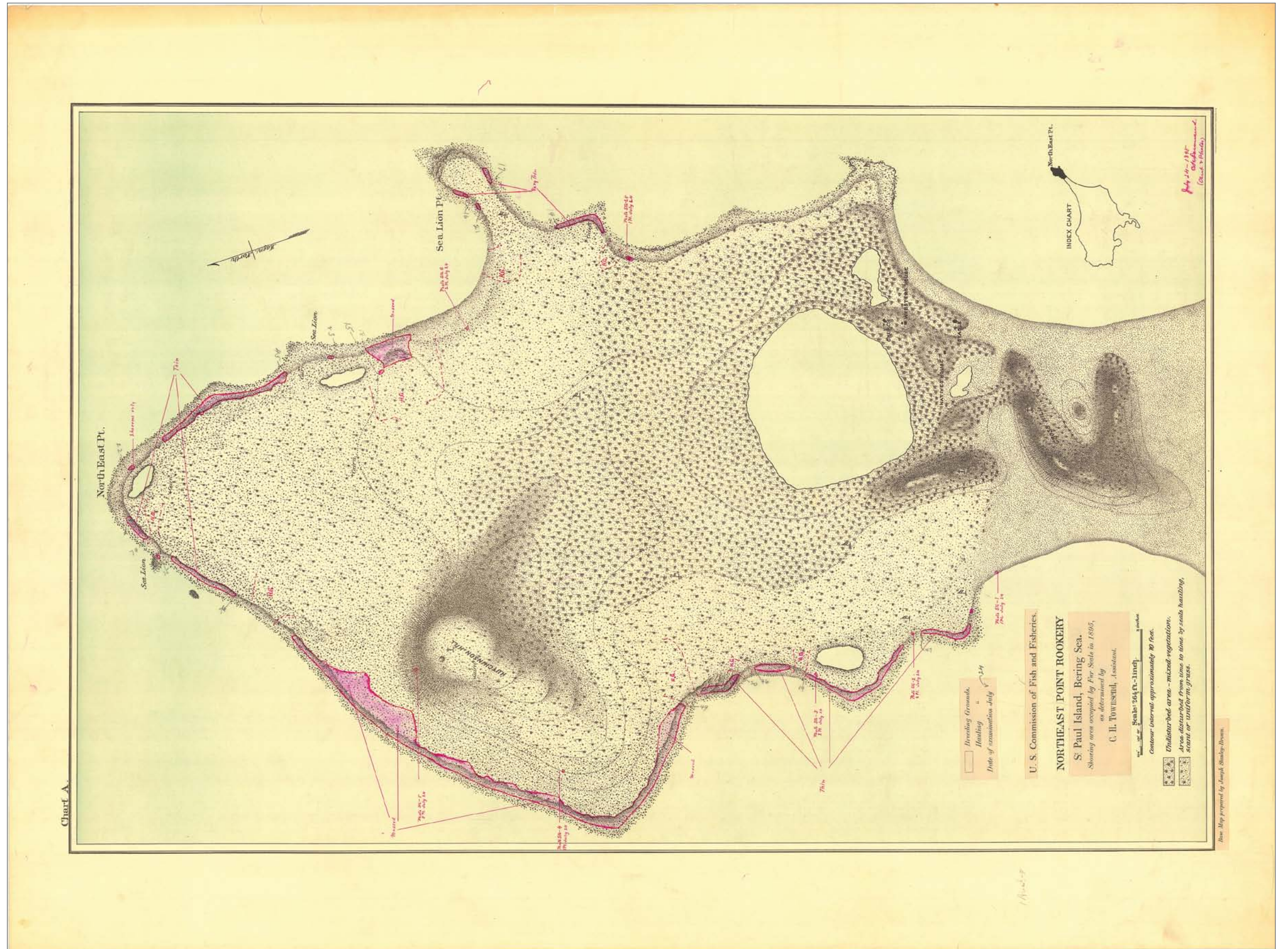
These charts are a selection of the many rookery charts annotated with fur-seal data in this series. Shown here are is Chart A, annotated by Charles Townsend, Joseph Stanley-Brown, and others from 1892–1897.



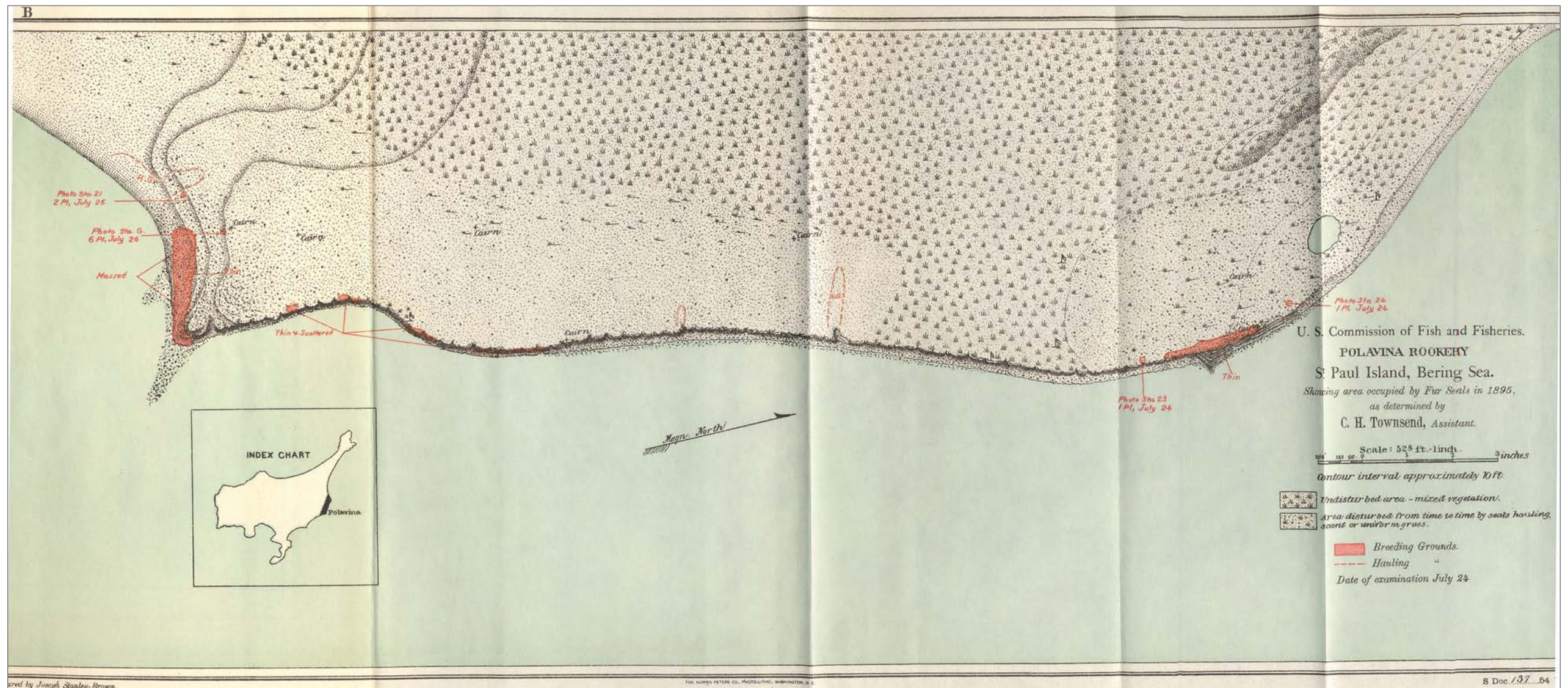
Map RG76cart157 Chart A (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown, 1891; rookery data revised by Charles H. Townsend), revisions July 26, 1895; Northeast Point, hand-annotated with fur-seal data. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



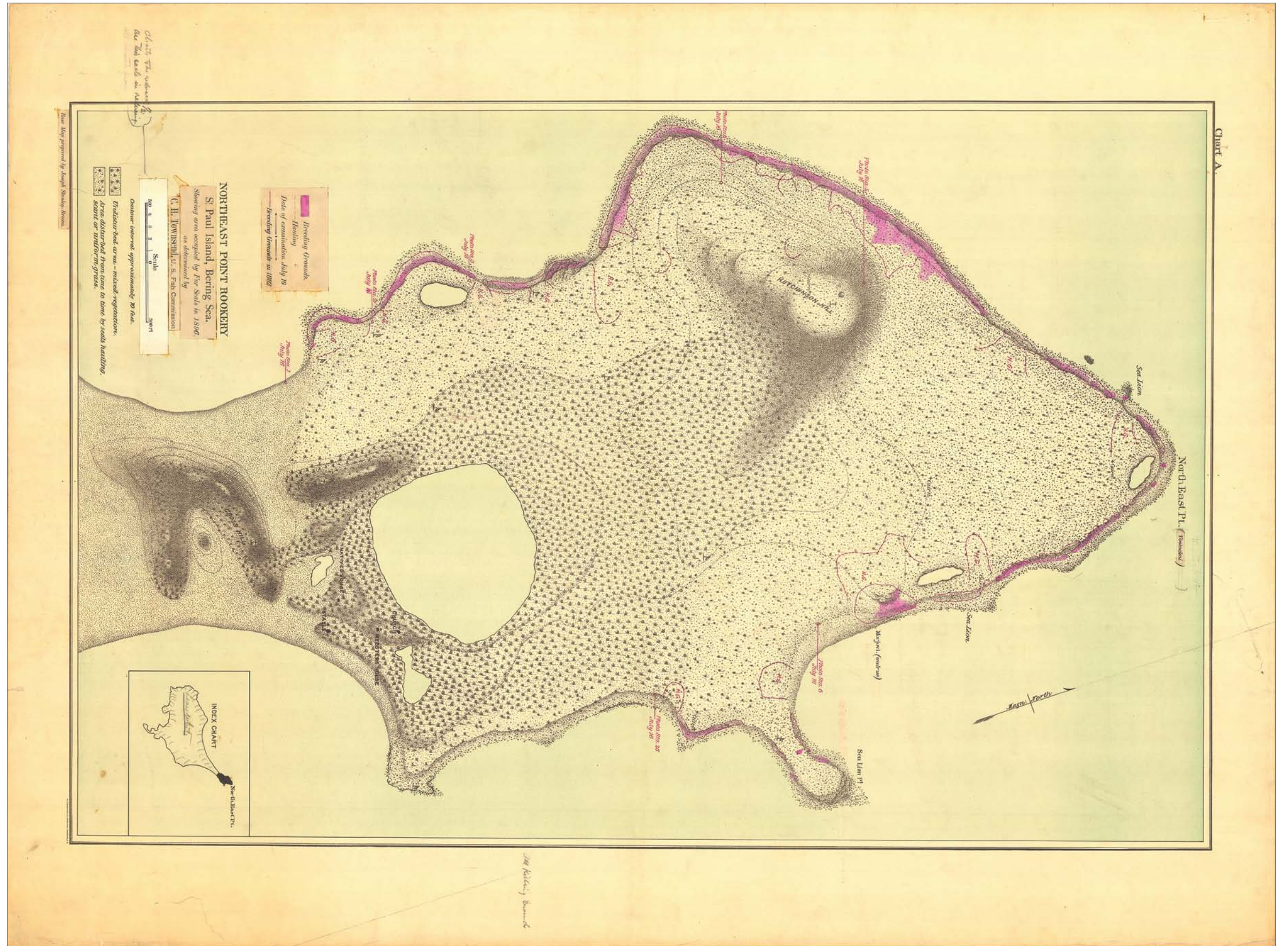
Map RG76cart157 Chart A (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown 1891; rookery data revised by Charles H. Townsend), July 13, 1894; Northeast Point, annotated with fur-seal data. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Map RG76cart157 Chart A (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown, 1891; rookery data revised by Charles H. Townsend), July 24, 1895; Northeast Point, annotated with fur-seal data. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

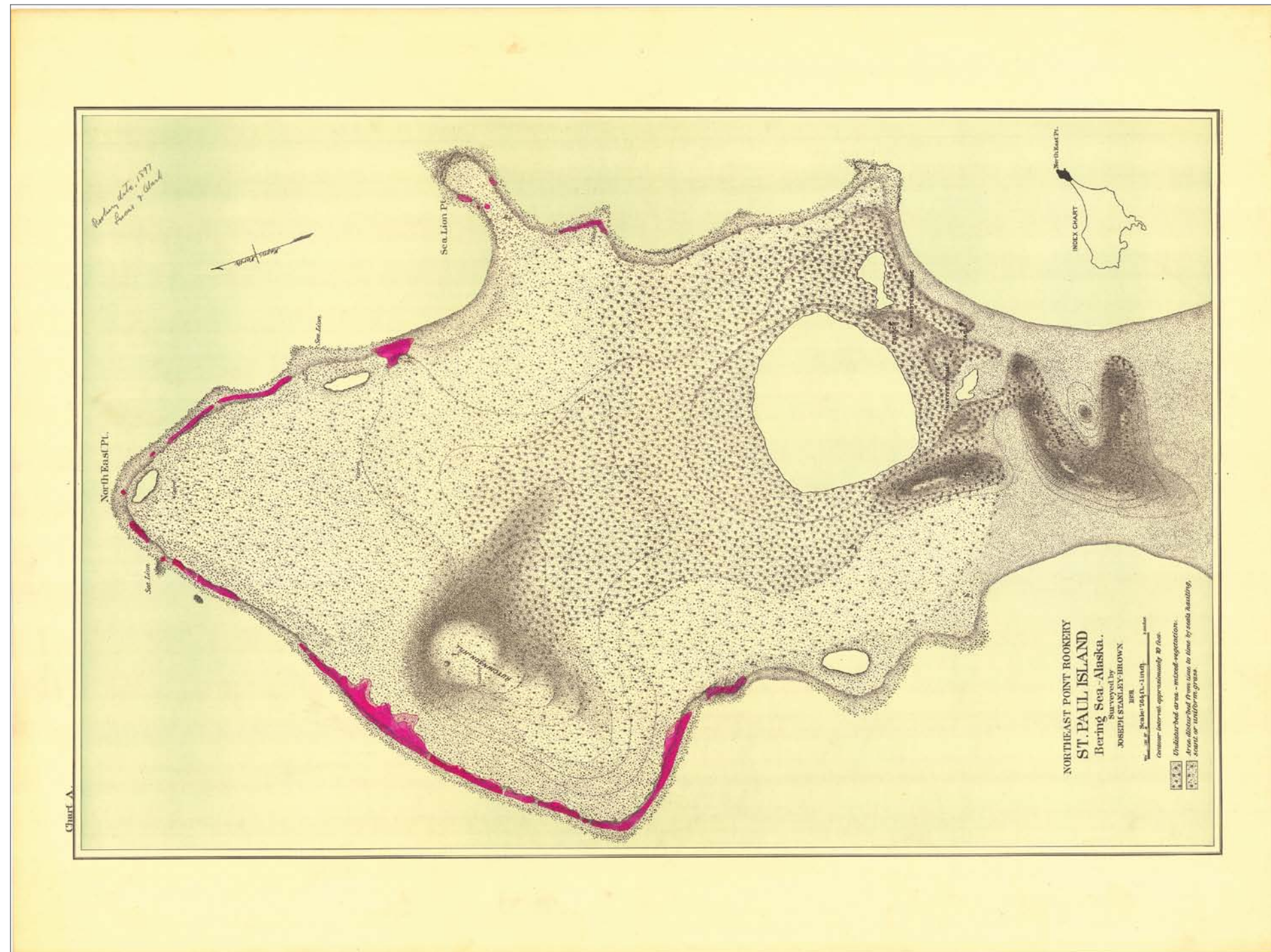


Map, (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown, rookery data revised by Charles H. Townsend, 1895); Polavina [Polovina] Rookery, St. Paul Island, Bering Sea. Taken from: *Reports of Agents, Officers, and Persons Acting Under the Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, in Relation to the Condition of Seal Life on the Rookeries of the Pribilof Islands, and to Pelagic Sealing in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean in the Years 1893-5*. U.S. Congress, Senate. 1896. 54th Cong., 1st sess., Doc. 137, pt-2, plate 2, Washington, DC: GPO. [Also, LA945-1891_Chart B, Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, RG 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.]



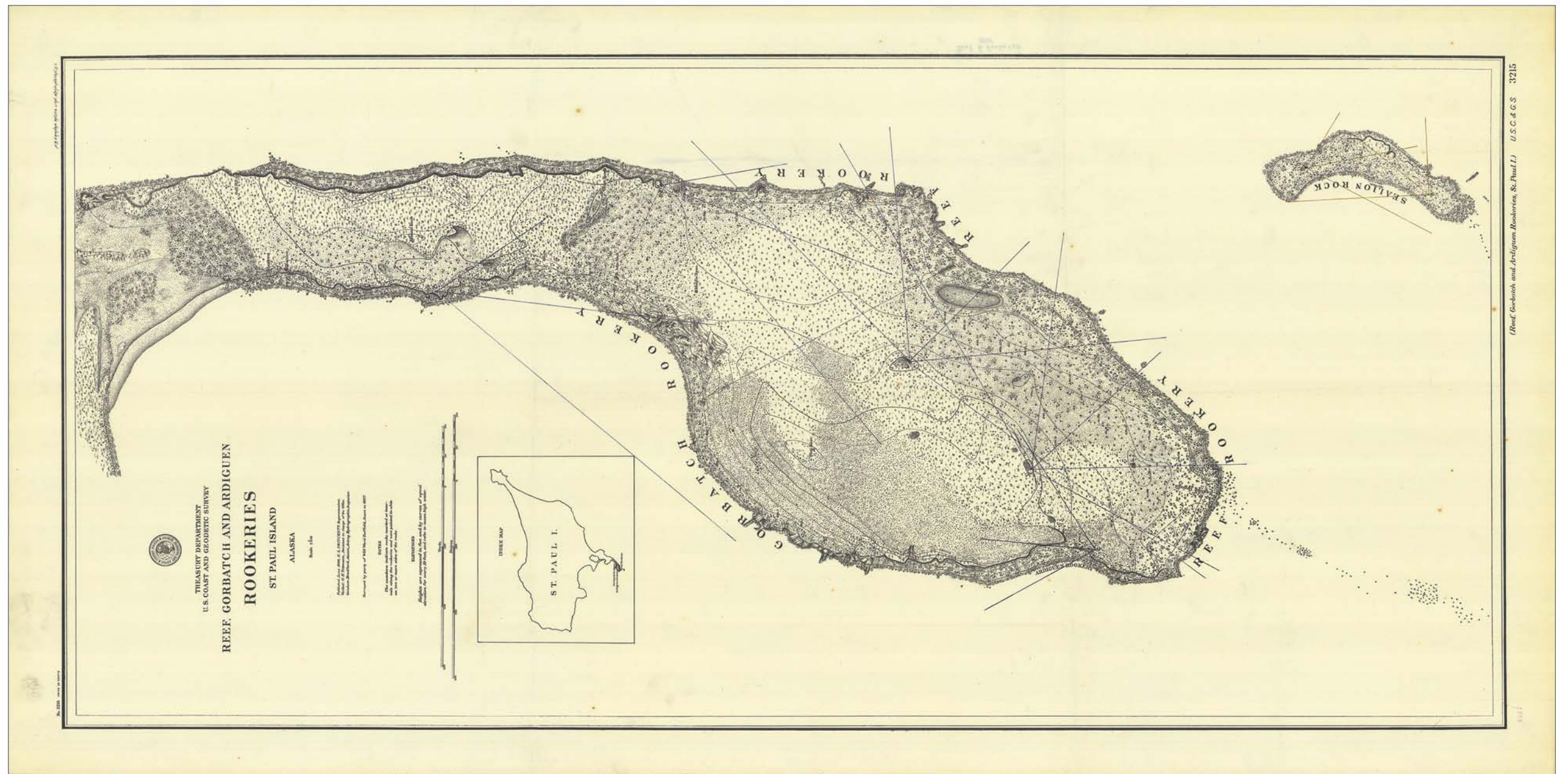
Map RG76cart157 (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown, 1891; rookery data revised by Charles H. Townsend), July 16, 1896; Northeast Point, annotated with fur-seal data, including notes regarding updating chart. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

ROOKERY CHARTS REVISED BY FREDERIC A. LUCAS AND GEORGE A. CLARK, 1897

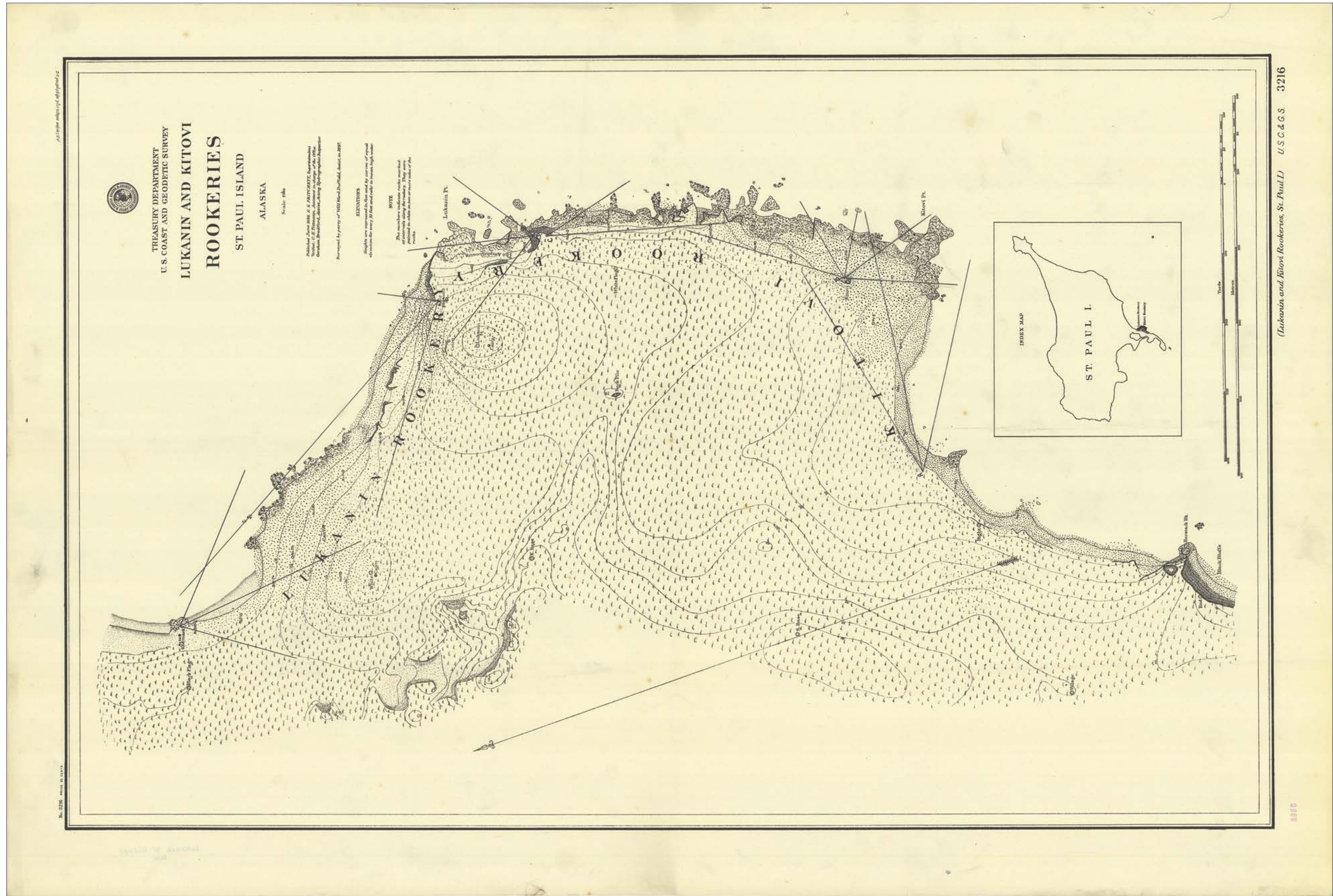


Map RG76cart157 Chart A (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown, 1891; rookery data revised by Frederic A. Lucas and George A. Clark, 1897), 1897; Northeast Point, annotated with fur-seal data. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

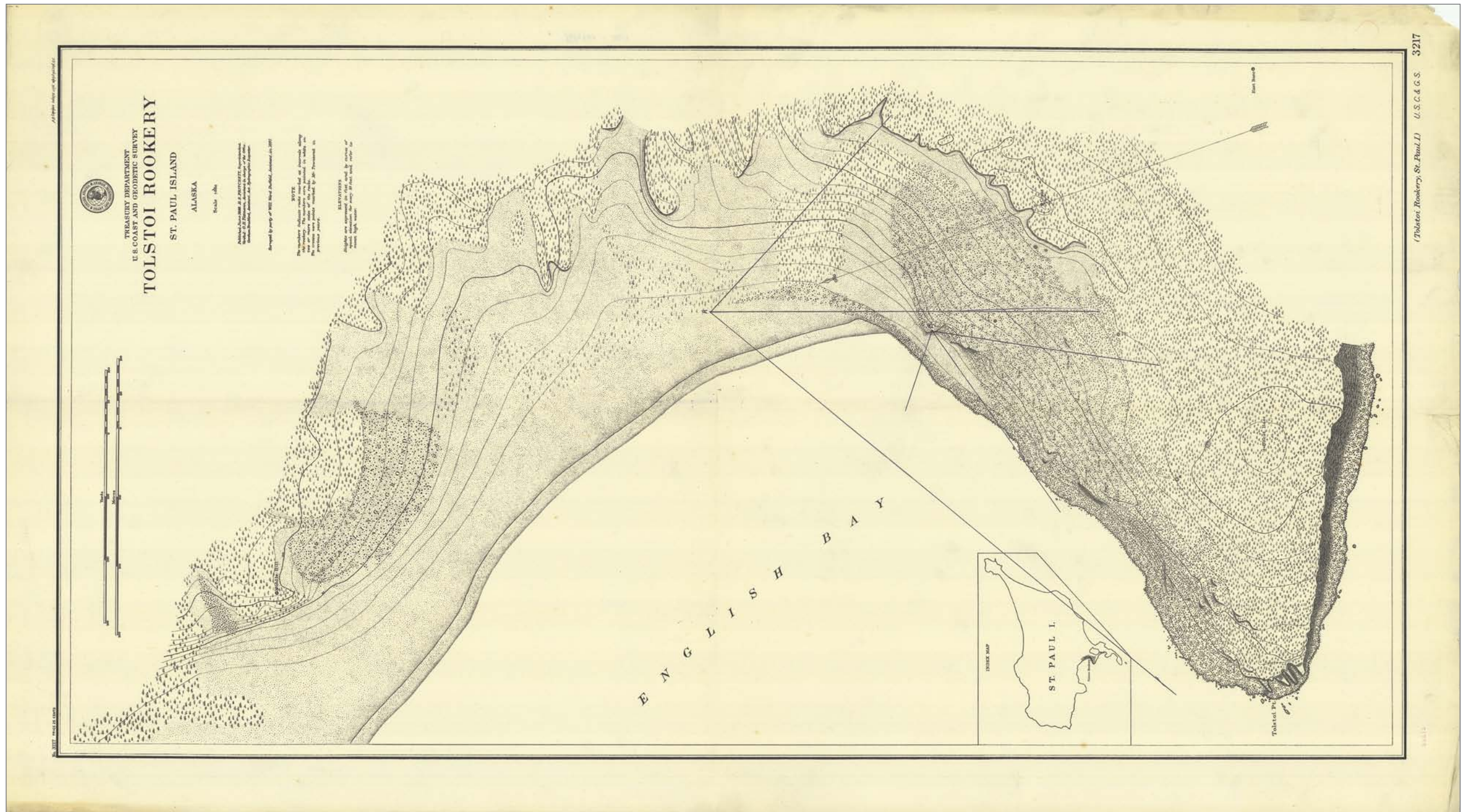
ROOKERY CHARTS SURVEYED BY WILL WARD DUFFIELD AND PARTY, 1897



Map cart7_Chart3215 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Reef, Gorbatch, and Ardiguen Rookeries, St. Paul Island." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map cart7_Chart3216 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Lukanin and Kitovi Rookeries, St. Paul Island, Alaska." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map cart7_Chart3217 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Tolstoi Rookery, St. Paul Island." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

No. 3218

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey



TREASURY DEPARTMENT
 U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
ZAPADNI ROOKERY
 ST. PAUL ISLAND
 ALASKA

Scale 1:200

Published June 1897, R. S. PRITCHETT, Superintendent
 Under the direction of the Chief of the Office
 of Hydrographic Survey

Surveyed by party of W. W. DUFFIELD, Assistant in 1897

ELEVATIONS
 Heights are expressed in feet and by curves of equal
 elevations for every 20 feet and refer to mean high water.

NOTE
 The numbers indicate rocks marked at intervals along
 the rookery. They were painted in white on two or more
 sides of the rocks.

AX Base

MB Base

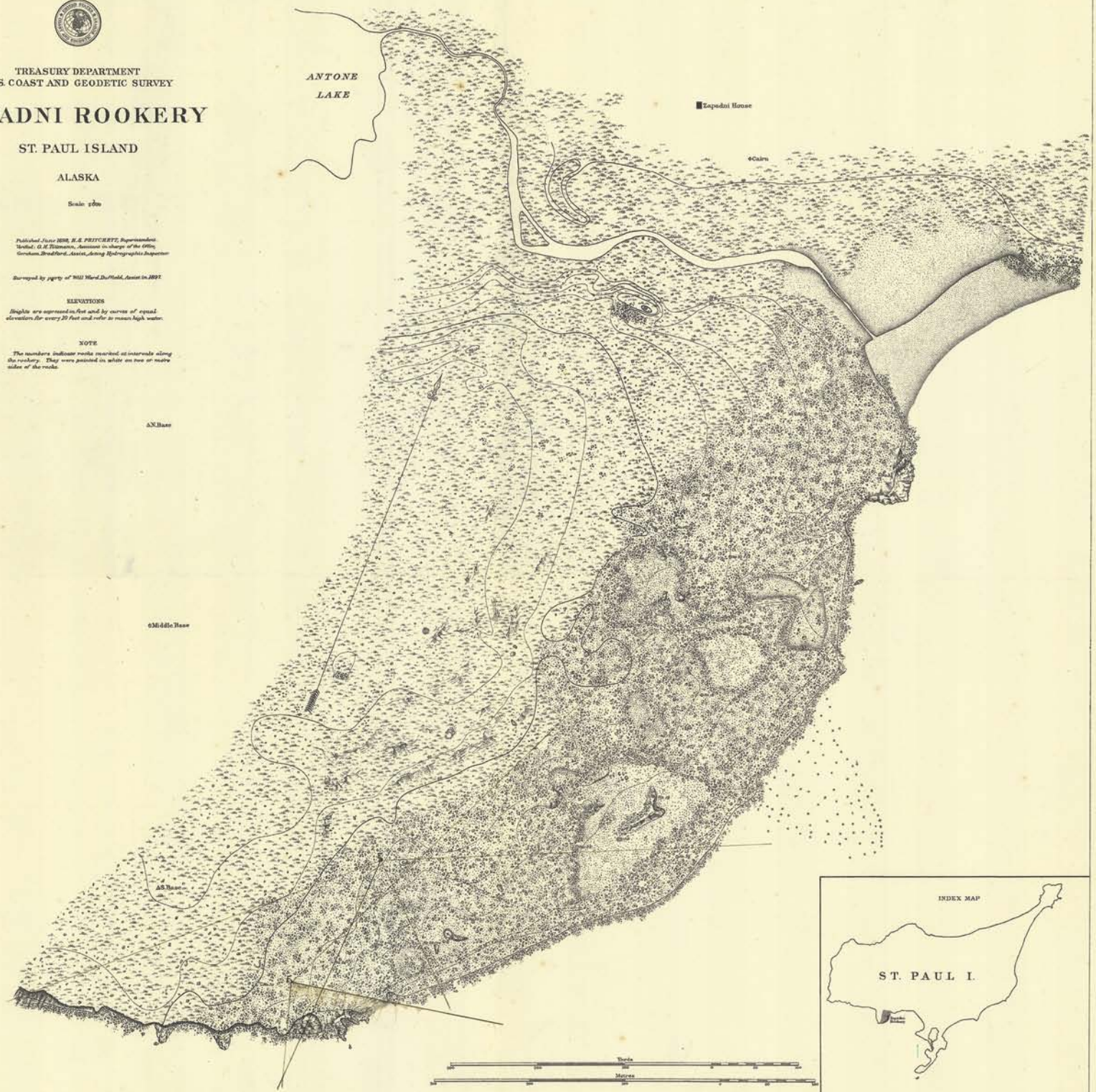
AS Base

Watch House

ANTONE
LAKE

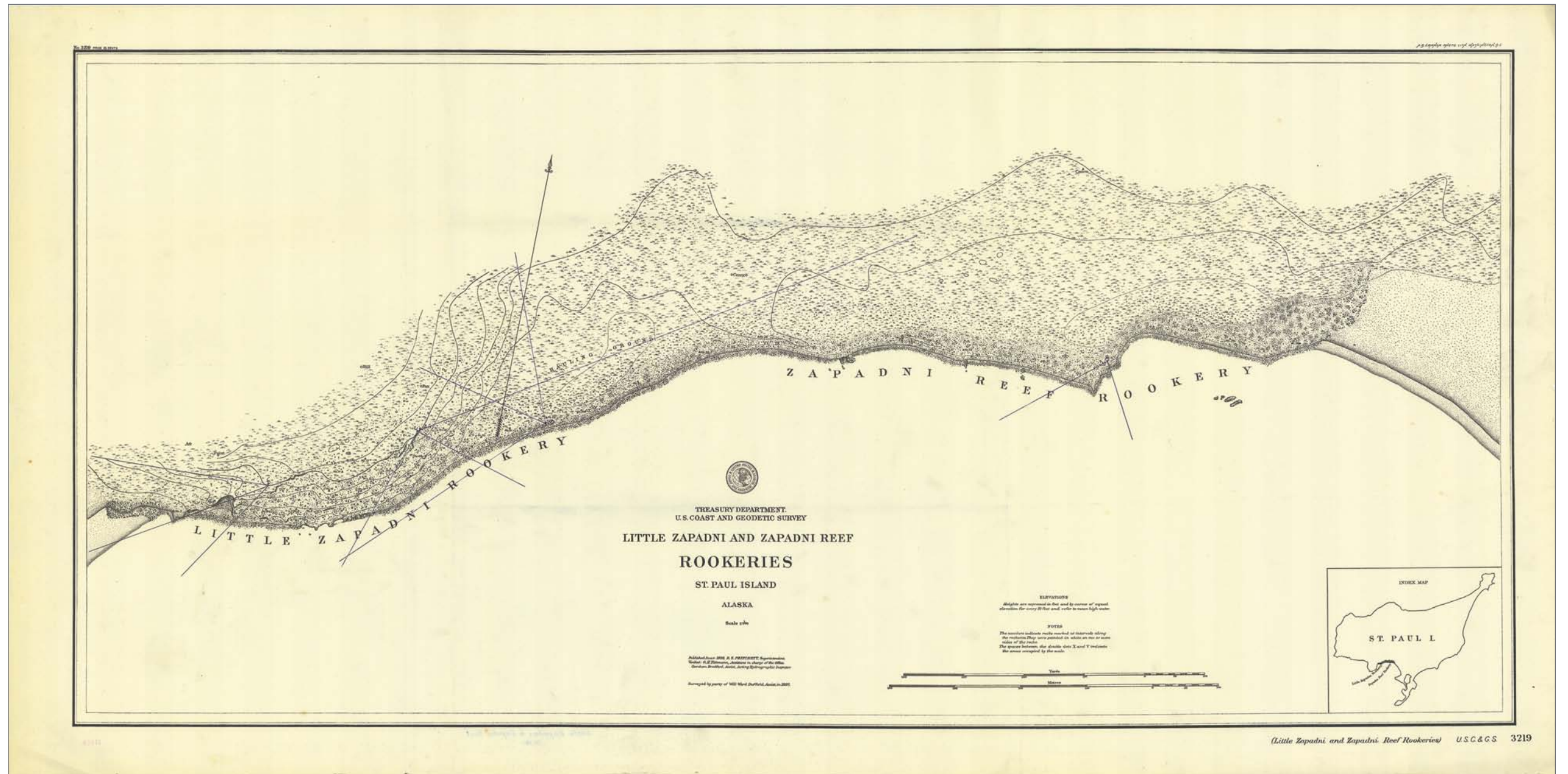
Zapadni House

Calm

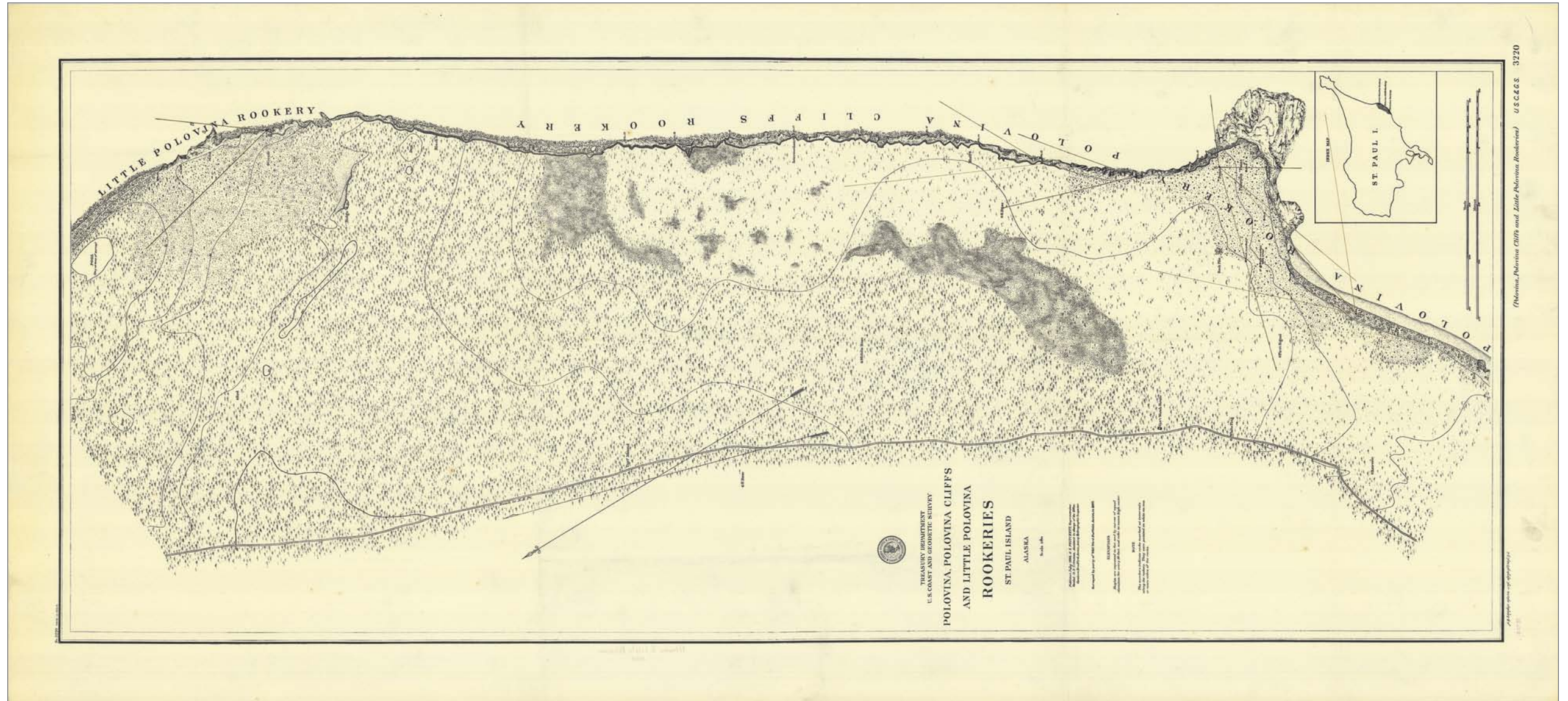


Zapadni Rookery, St. Paul I. (U.S.C. & G.S.) 3218

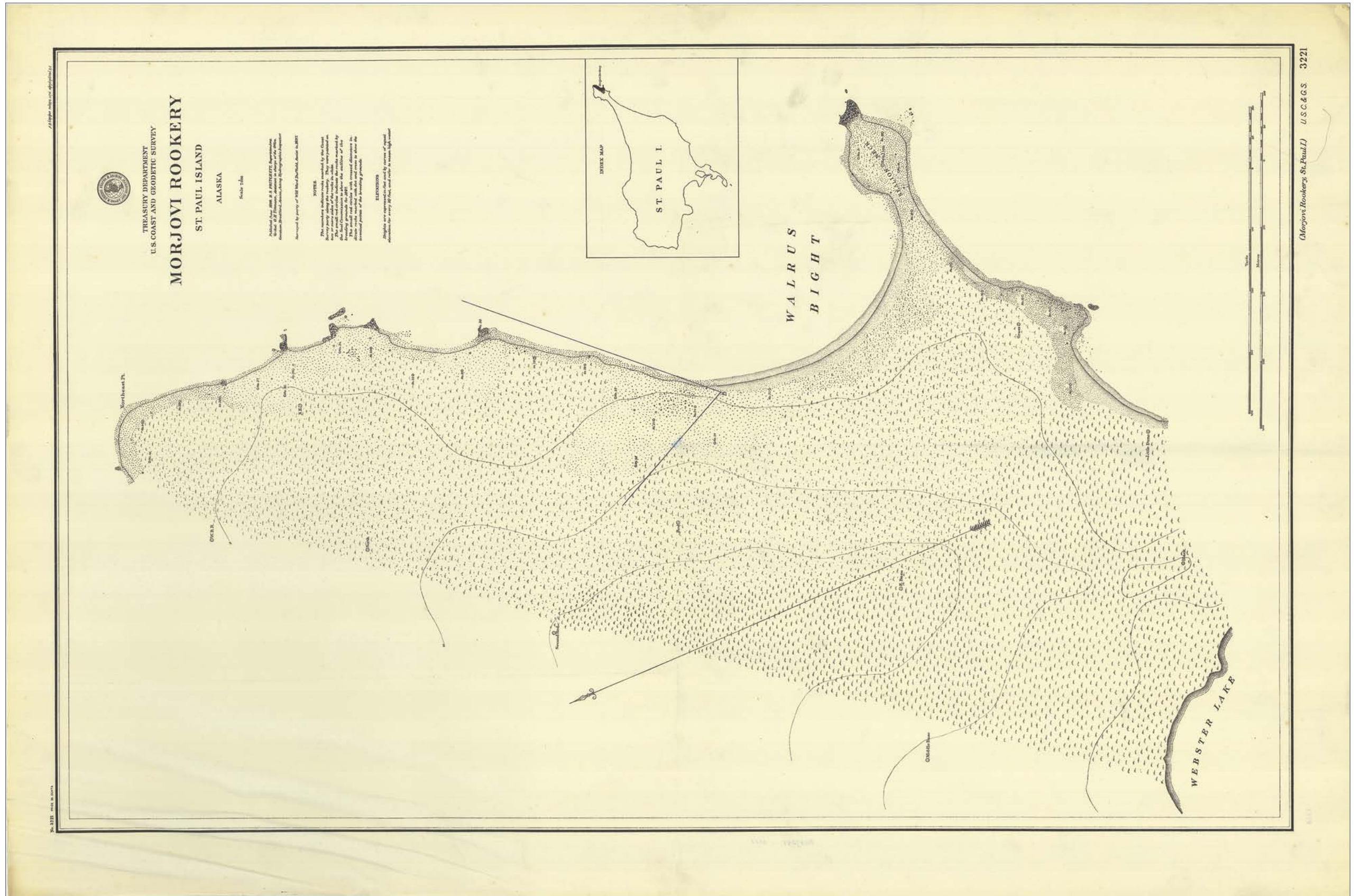
Map cart7_Chart3218 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Zapadni Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



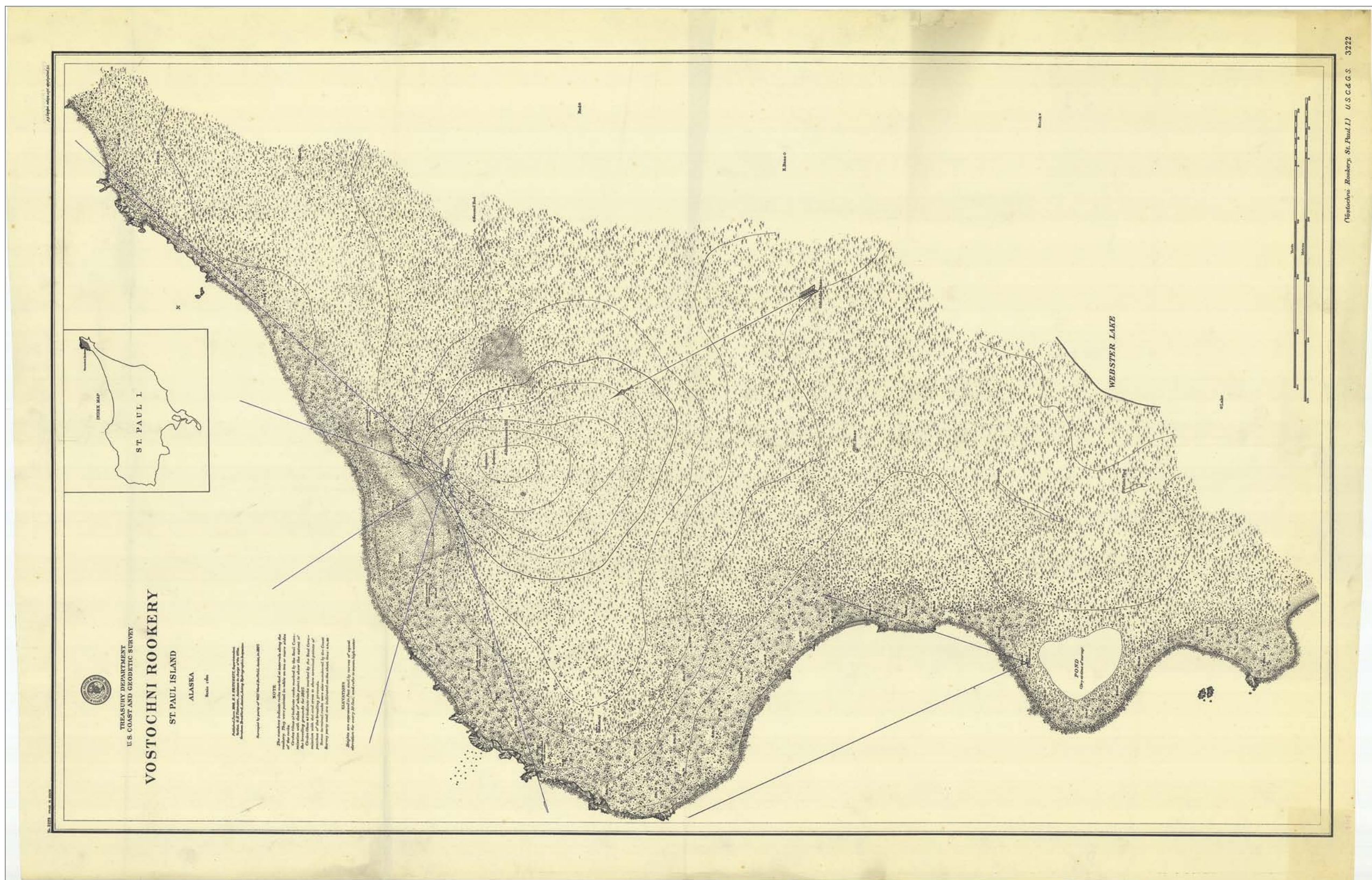
Map cart7_Chart3219 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Little Zapadni and Zapadni Reef Rookeries, St. Paul Island." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



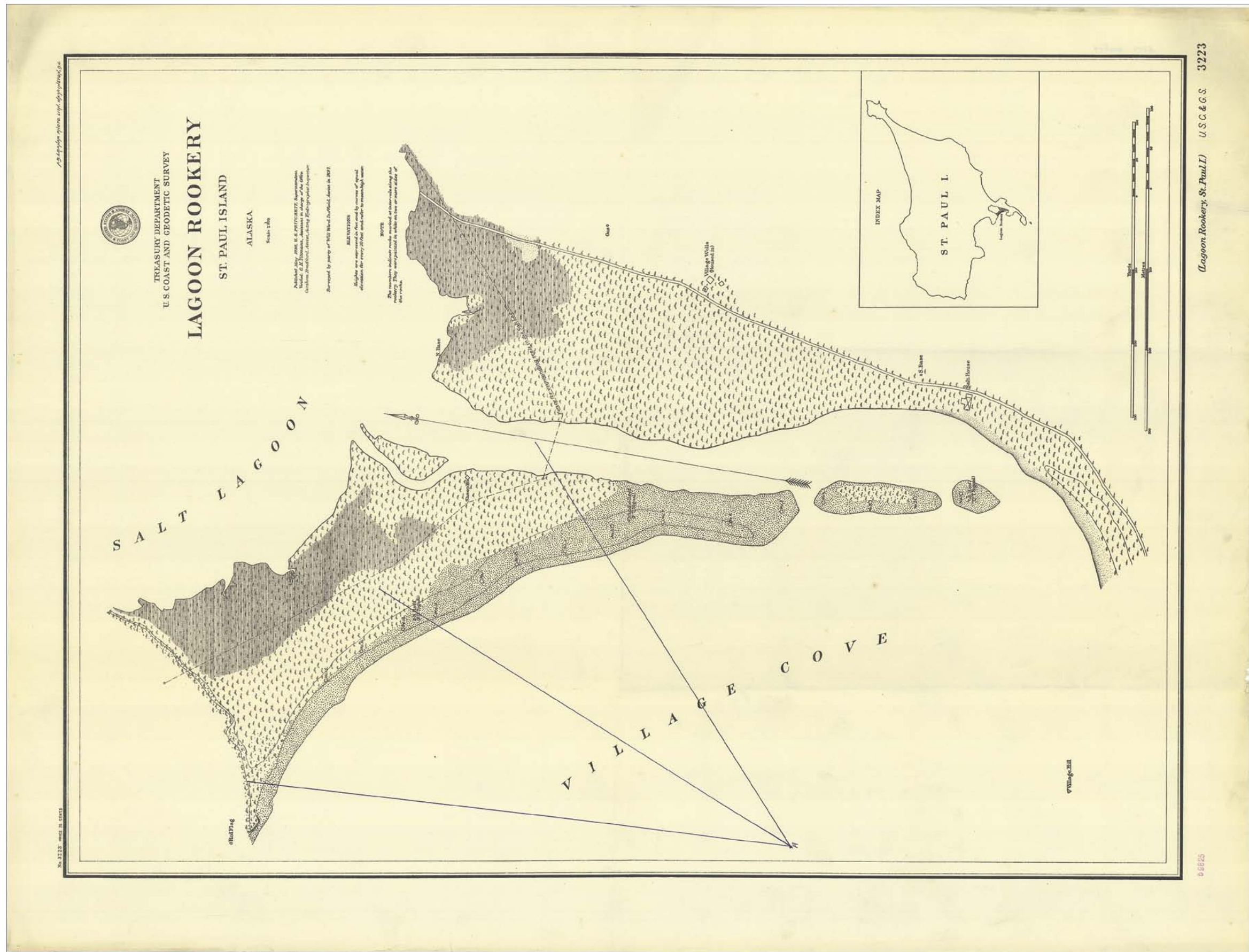
Map cart7_Chart3220 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Polovina, Polovina Cliffs, and Little Polovina Rookeries, St. Paul Island, Alaska." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



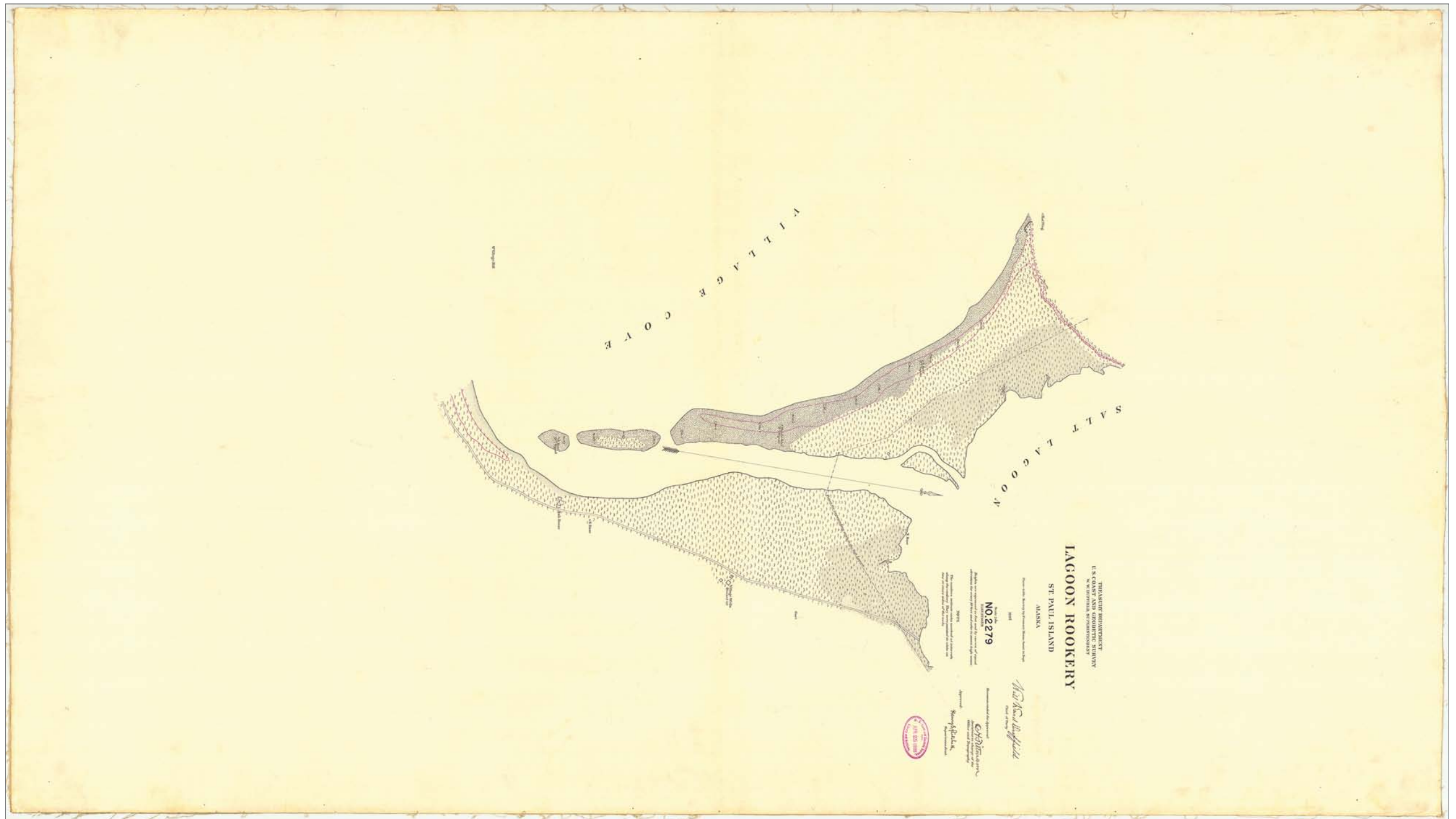
Map cart7_Chart3221 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Morjovi Rookery, St. Paul Island." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



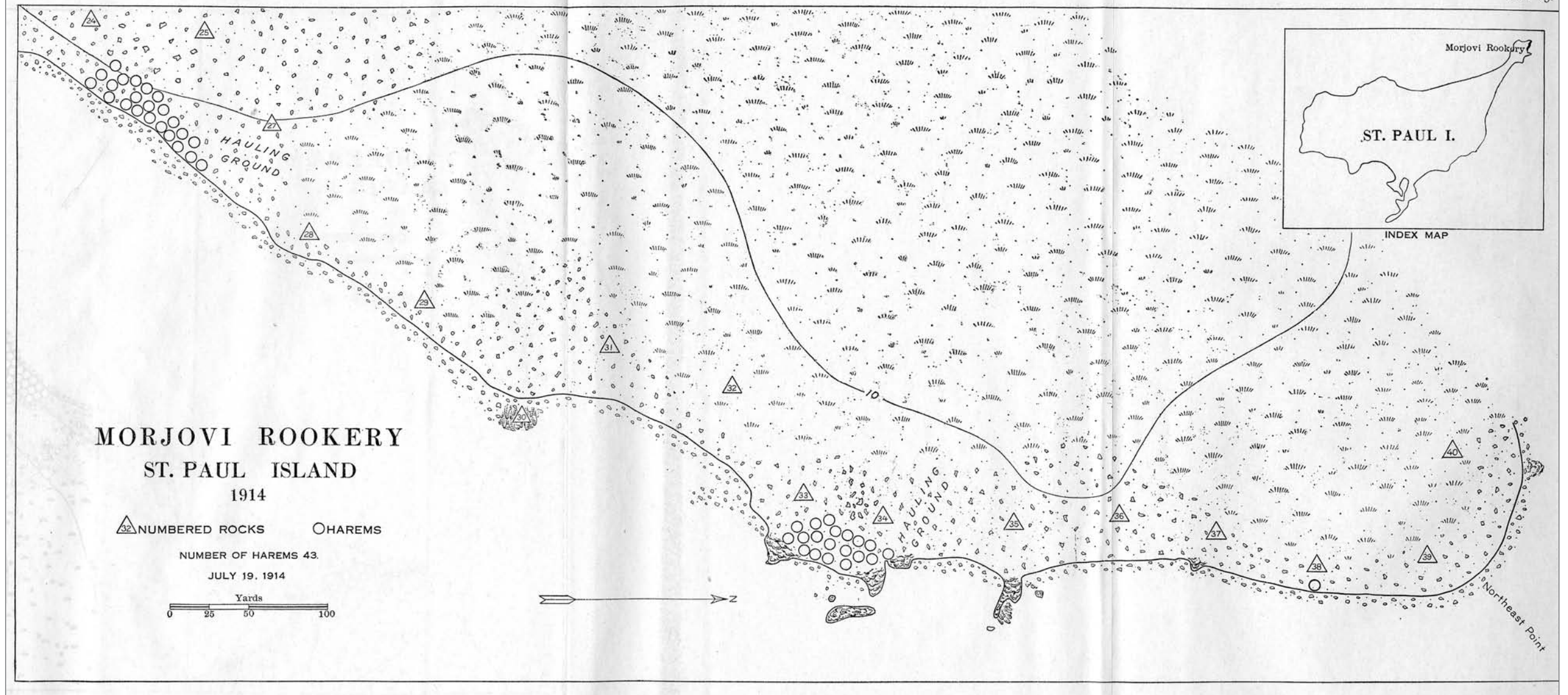
Map cart7_Chart3222 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Vostochni Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



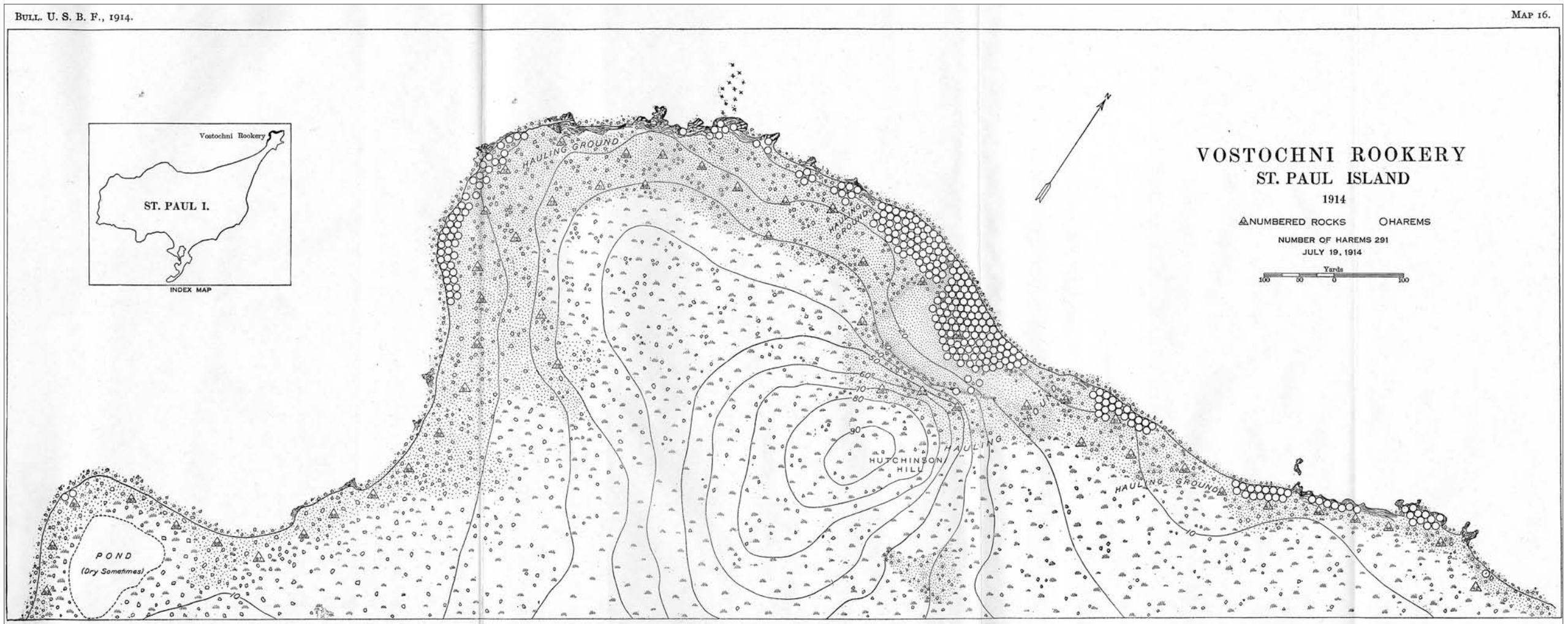
Map cart7_Chart3223 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), Surveyed 1897, published 1898; Lagoon Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska. Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map LA945-1898 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield) Chart 2279, surveyed 1897, published 1898. Lagoon Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska. Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map. Clark, George A., surveyor, base map; Charles Osgood mapped fur-seal attributes. Morjovi Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska. Map. Osgood, Wilfred H., Edward A. Preble, and George H. Parker, 1915. The Fur Seals and Other Life of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, in 1914. Washington, DC: GPO, Map 15.



Map. Clark, George A., surveyor, base map; Charles Osgood mapped fur-seal attributes. Vostochni Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Map. Osgood, Wilfred H., et al., 1915. The Fur Seals and Other Life of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, in 1914. Washington, DC: GPO, Map 16.*

ROOKERY AND HAULING GROUNDS PHOTOGRAPHS, HARRY DENNISON CHICHESTER

The photographs in the Harry Dennison Chichester Collection were taken during Chichester's tenure as a U.S. government agent on the Pribilof Islands. Chichester's photographs can be found in various government reports and documents collected in repositories throughout the United States and Great Britain. Collections include Natural Archives and Records Administration RG22, the Lantern Slide Collection of Joseph Stanley Brown Photo Lot 54, at the National Anthropological Archives, and the D'Arcy Thompson Collection at the University of St. Andrews Library, St. Andrews, Scotland, and the American Museum of Natural History.



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1905. Panorama of Gorbach Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC73–46, neg. nos. 46371, 46409, 46370, 46373, 46372.



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1905. Panorama of Northeast Point, St. Paul Island, Alaska, probably

taken from Cross Hill showing Webster Lake, rookery, dunes, Webster's House, Salthouse, and ship off shore. *Photograph. American*

Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC73–46, neg. nos. 46471, 46409, 46470, 46473, 46472, 46410.



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1905. Panorama of Reef and Gorbach Rookeries, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC 61-63, neg. nos. 46362, 46363, 46361.



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. 1891–1905. Panorama of Kitovi Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC 64-65, neg. nos. 46407, 46406.



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1905. Panorama of Lukanin Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska.
Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC 71–72, neg. nos. 46441, 46408.



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1905. Panorama of Polovina Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska.
Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC 80–82, neg. nos. 46412, 46411, 46413.



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1905. Panorama at Tolstoi Point, St. Paul Island, Alaska, showing dead seal pups.
Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC 83-85, neg. nos. 46365, 46364, 46362.

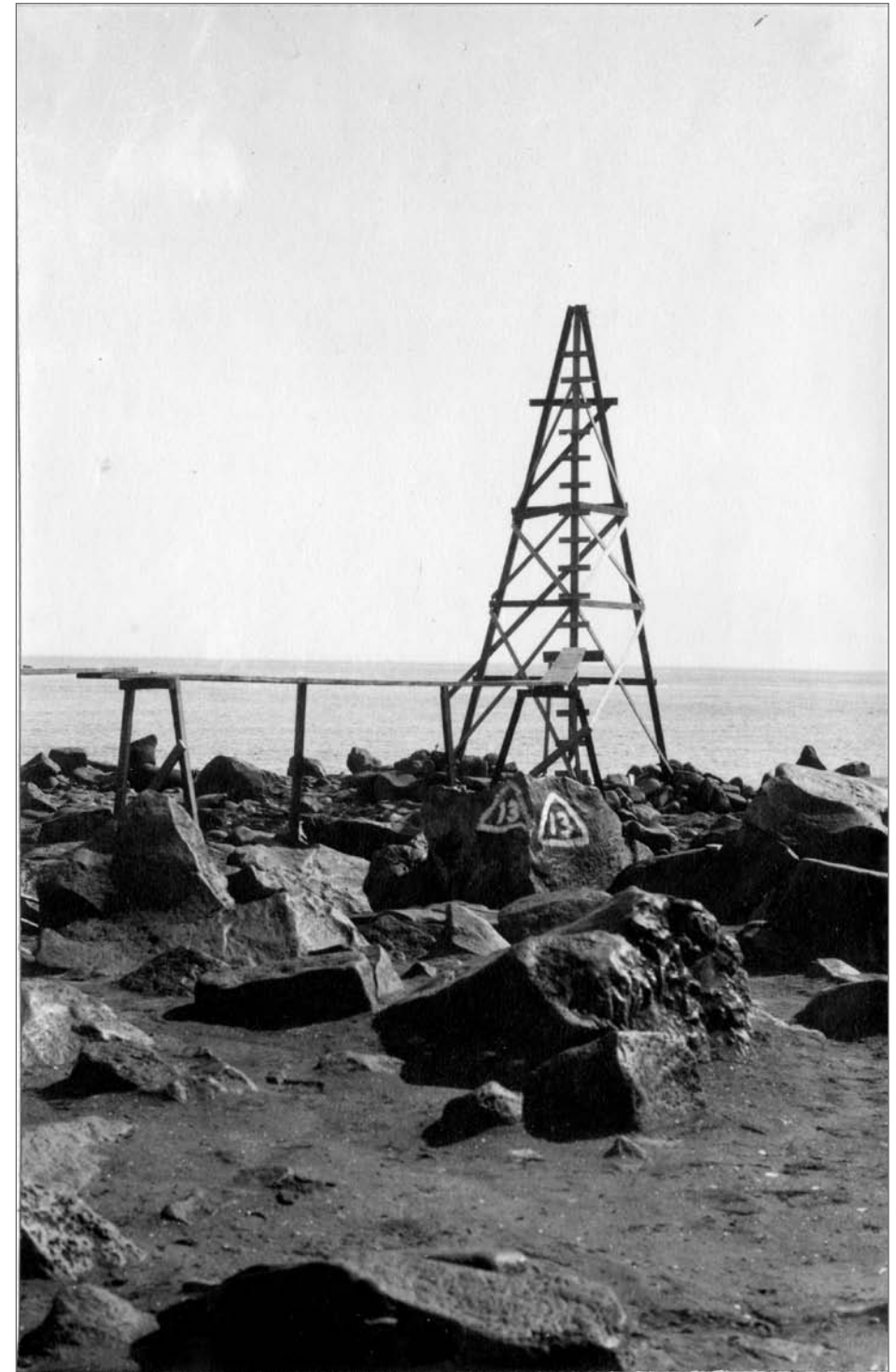


Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1905. Panorama of Tolstoi, English Bay, and Zapadni Point, St. Paul Island, Alaska.
Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC 95-98, neg. nos. 46415, 46416, 46417, 46419.

CATWALKS



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-30 (Photographer Fred White), August 1920; Men counting seals at Reef Rookery, with one man on tripod. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Christoffersen, Albert, photographer. 1921. Seal-observation tripod constructed by Albert Christoffersen. The numbers on the rock are photographic and census station markers. *Photograph. Courtesy California Academy of Sciences: G Dallas Hanna Collection, Item 9.*



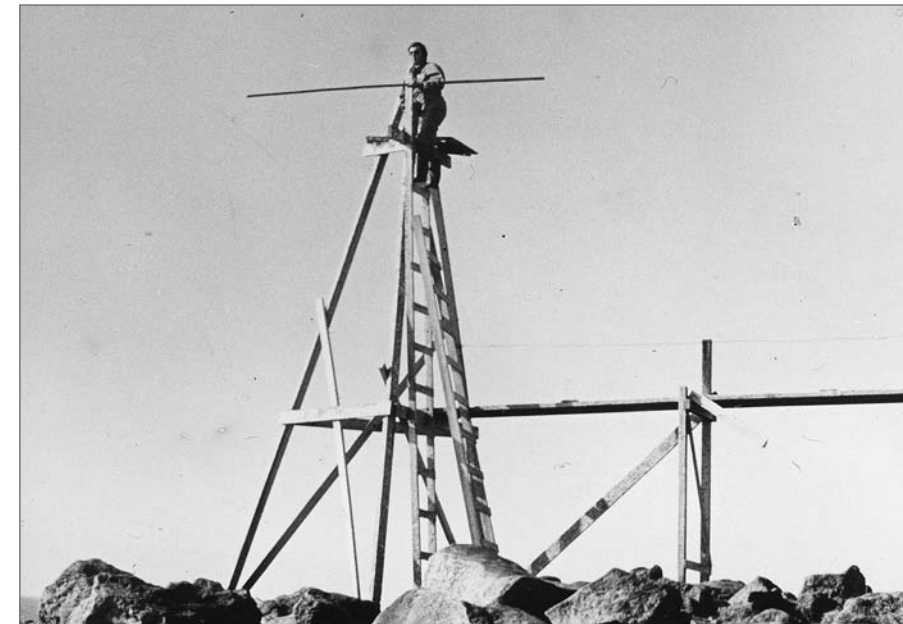
Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1940. "Edward C. Johnston on counting tower at Reef Rookery, July 1940." *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. B 65088.*



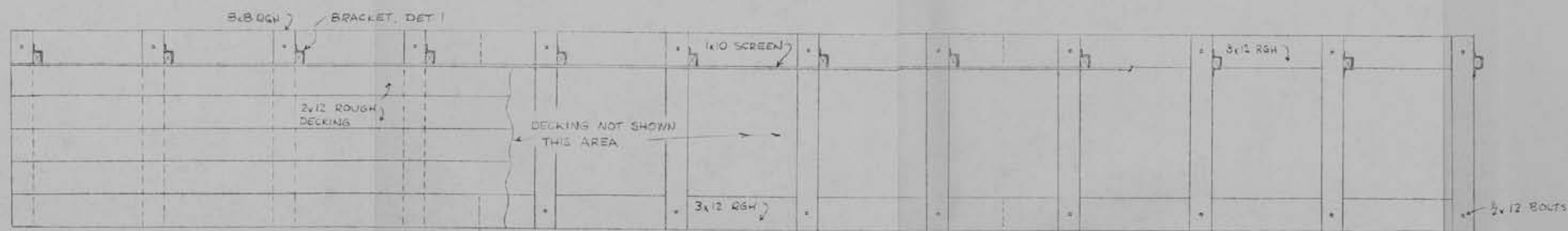
Photograph No. 22-RB-1952-20 (Photographer unknown), 1952; Fur-seal bull at Reef Rookery, with observation towers in background and Otter Island in distance. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



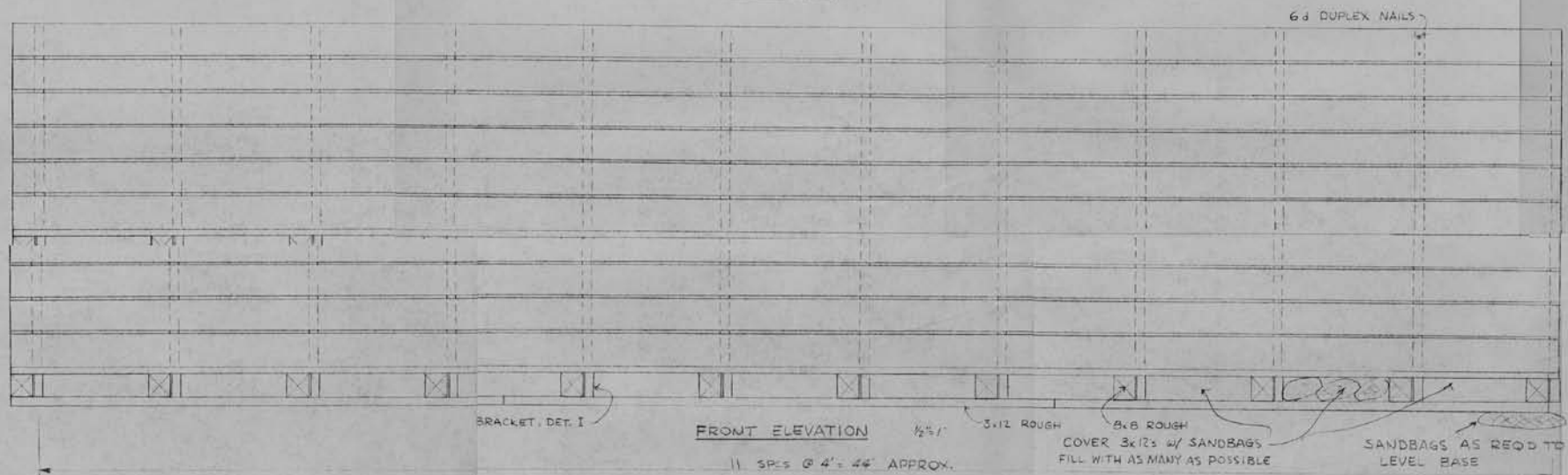
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-850 (Photographer unknown) n.d.; Men conducting fur-seal census at Gorbach Rookery, with St. Paul Village in background. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



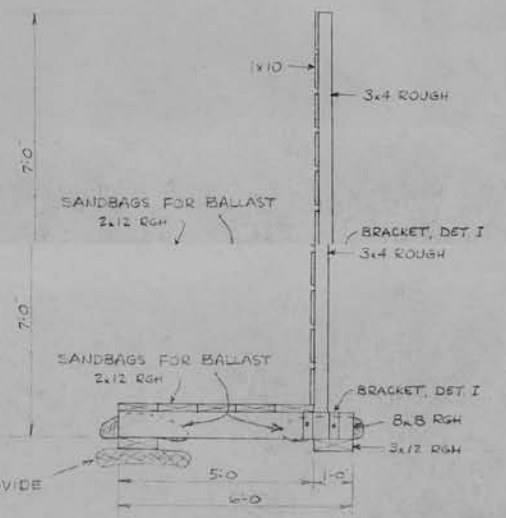
Photograph, (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Man conducting fur-seal census. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



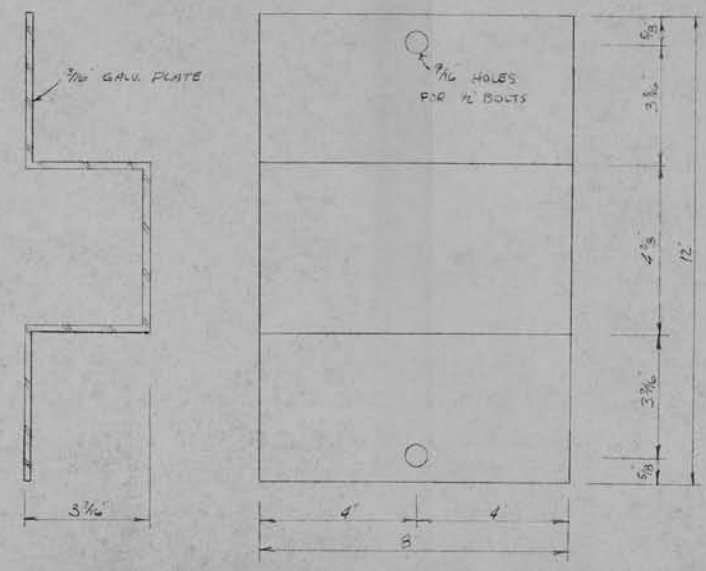
PLAN VIEW



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION




BRACKET - DETAIL I

- CONSTRUCTION:
- 1) BOLT BRACKETS AND 3x12s TO 8x8s IN SHOP
 - 2) MIX SAND WITH CEMENT 8:1 IN TRUCK - DO NOT WET
 - 3) FILL BURLAP BAGS AS NEEDED TO LEVEL AREA
 - 4) SET UP 8x8 / 3x12 ASSY
 - 5) FILL AREA OVER 3x12s SOLID w/ MORE BAGS
 - 6) APPLY DECK w/ 16d NAILS, ALSO SCREEN.

NOTE: LOCATE PER HATNY

| REV | DATE | DESCRIPTION | BY |
|-----|------|-------------|----|
| | | | |
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|------|-------------------------------|-------|
|  | | NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES | |
| | | ST. PAUL IS ROOKERY BLINDS | |
| DRAWN | DATE | APPROVED | SHEET |
| DESIGN | DATE | DRAWING | OF |

Plan and elevations. Frazier, Richard W., engineer. March 22, 1976. Construction drawing for rookery blinds, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries. NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle.



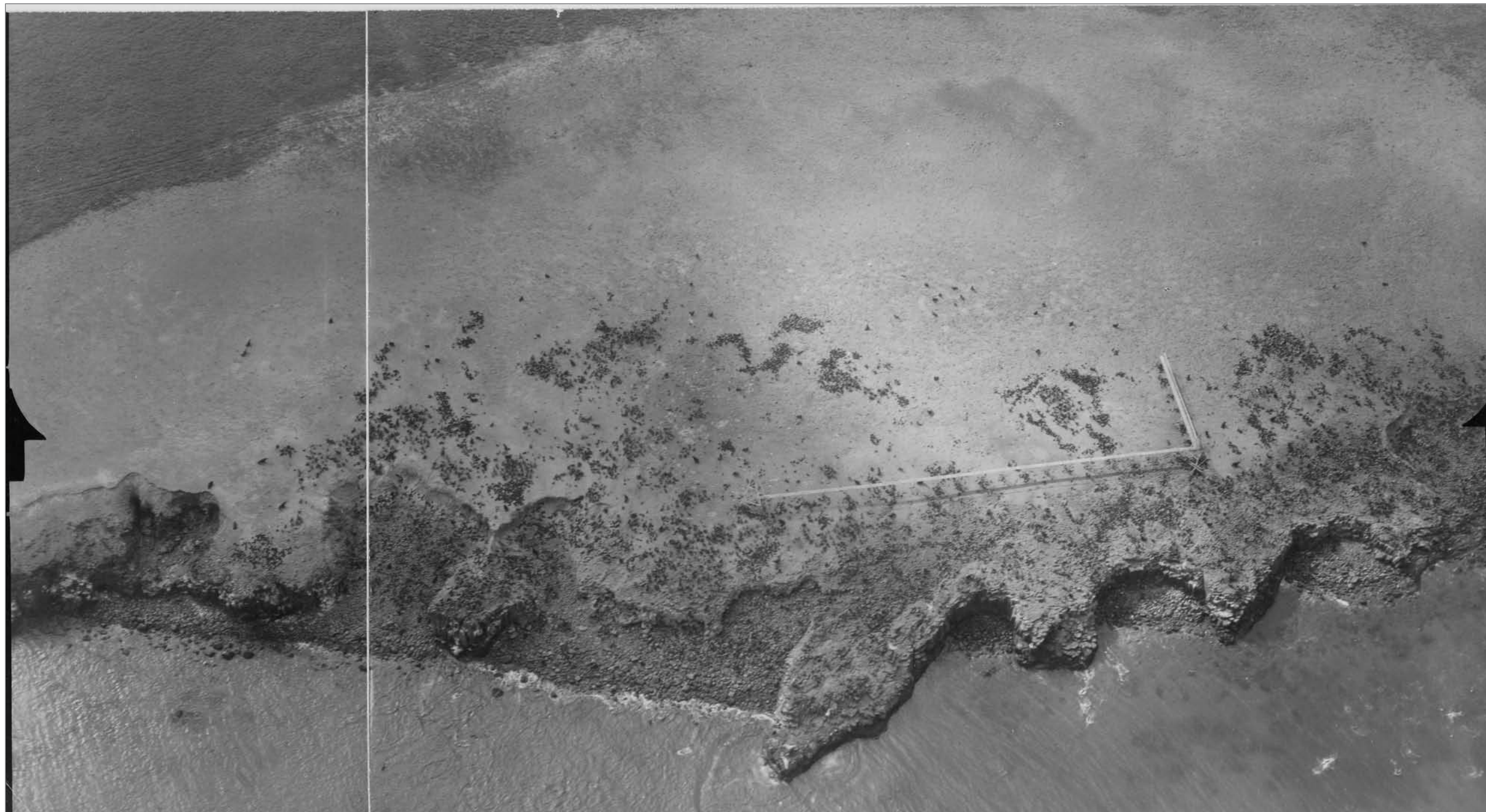
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-178 (Photographer Victor Scheffer), n.d.; Man on rookery catwalk observing seals. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Lidfors, photographer. 1985. Reef Rookery, showing observation stands. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01010010.*



Robert Fortune, photographer. November 1971. Seal observation stands at St. Paul Island rookery. *Photograph (35mm). Courtesy Robert Fortune papers, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage. Collection number 7111dP7K17.*



Aerial photograph. U.S. Army Air Force, photographer. July 28, 1949. Little Polovina Rookery showing catwalk and fur seals. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle. Fur-Seal Archives. Drawer 8H, Folder:7.04.04/1949/U.S. Army Air Force*

HISTORICAL MAPS AND CHARTS OF THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS AND BERING SEA

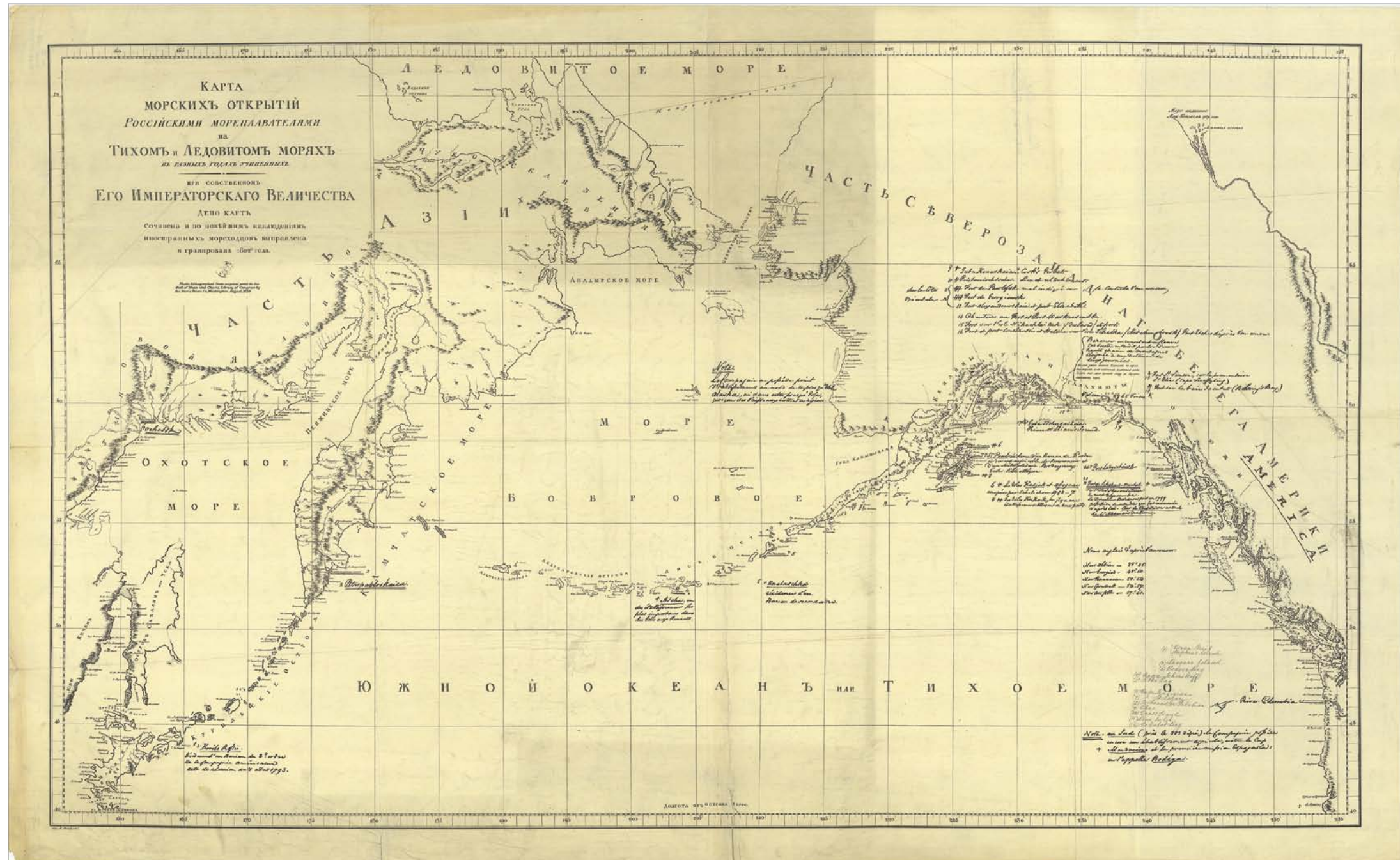


Chart RG23LA945-1898 [copy] (Draftsman unknown), 1802. Russian chart of Alaskan seas (annotated in French). Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

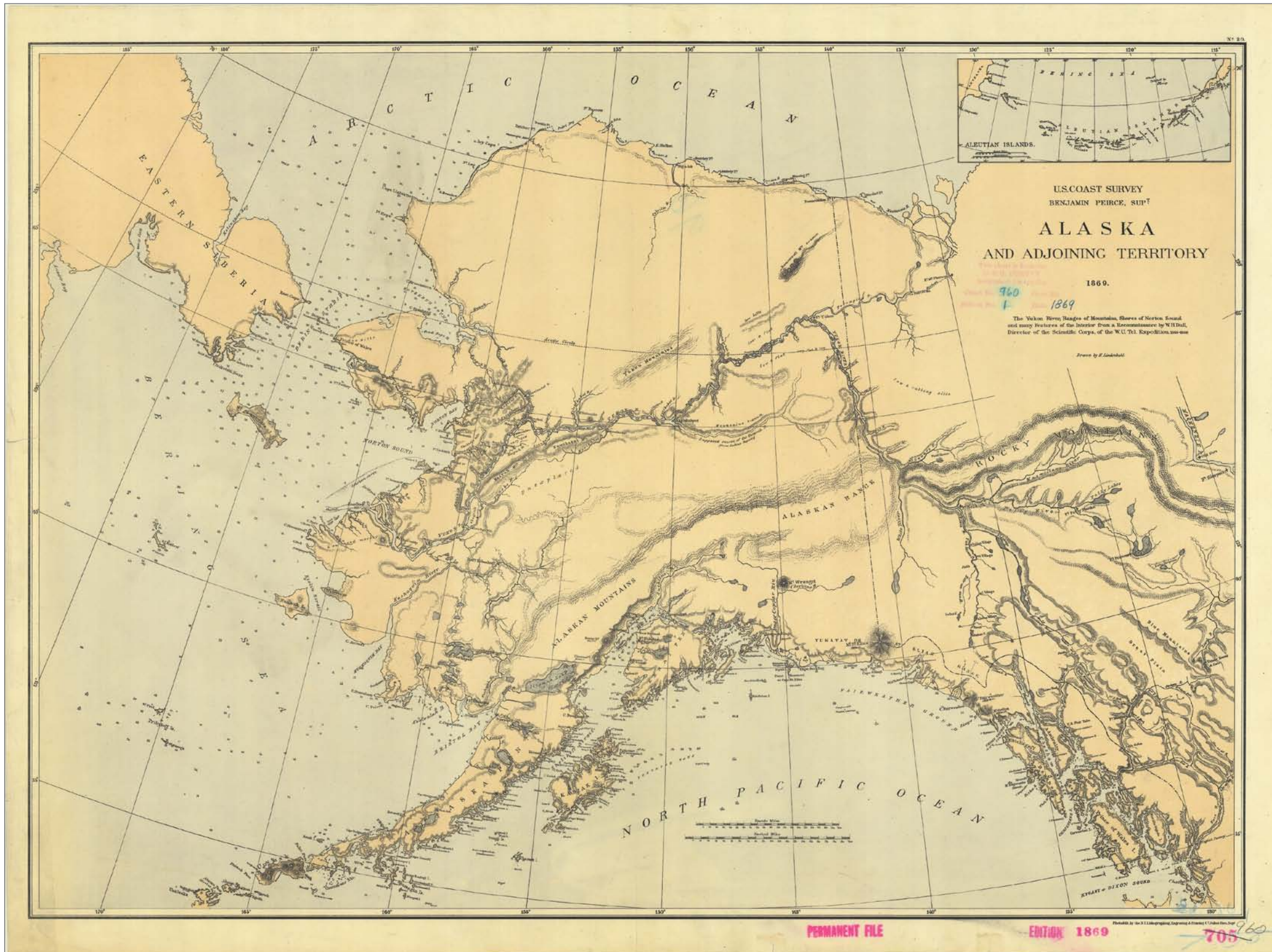
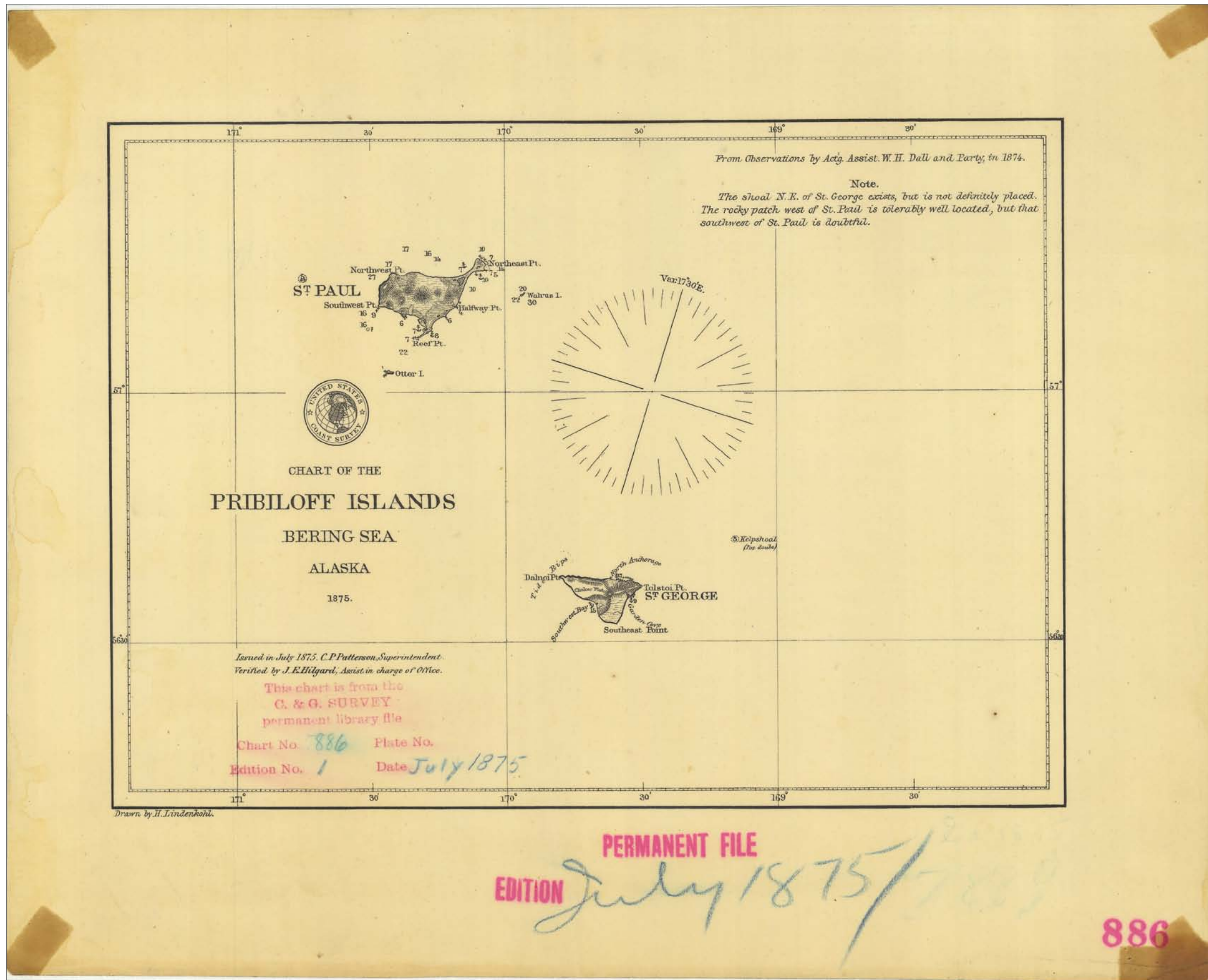


Chart RG23LA945-1865 (Draftsman unknown), 1869. "U.S. Coast Survey, Alaska and Adjoining Territory." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map RG23LA945-1875. (Dall, W. H. and party, Surveyors.) Surveyed 1874, issued 1875. "Chart of The Pribiloff Islands, Bering Sea, Alaska." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

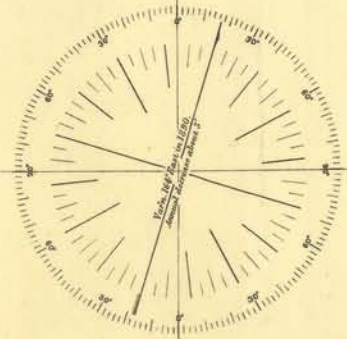
PRIBILOFF ISLANDS
BERING SEA
ALASKA

From surveys of Capt. Archimandritoff and H. W. Elliott
with collateral information

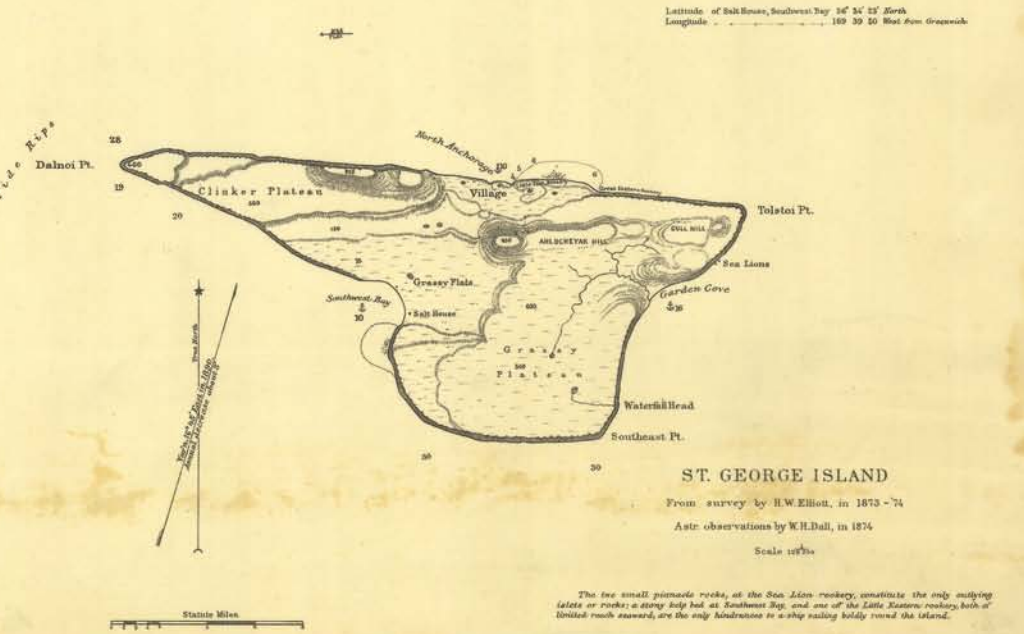
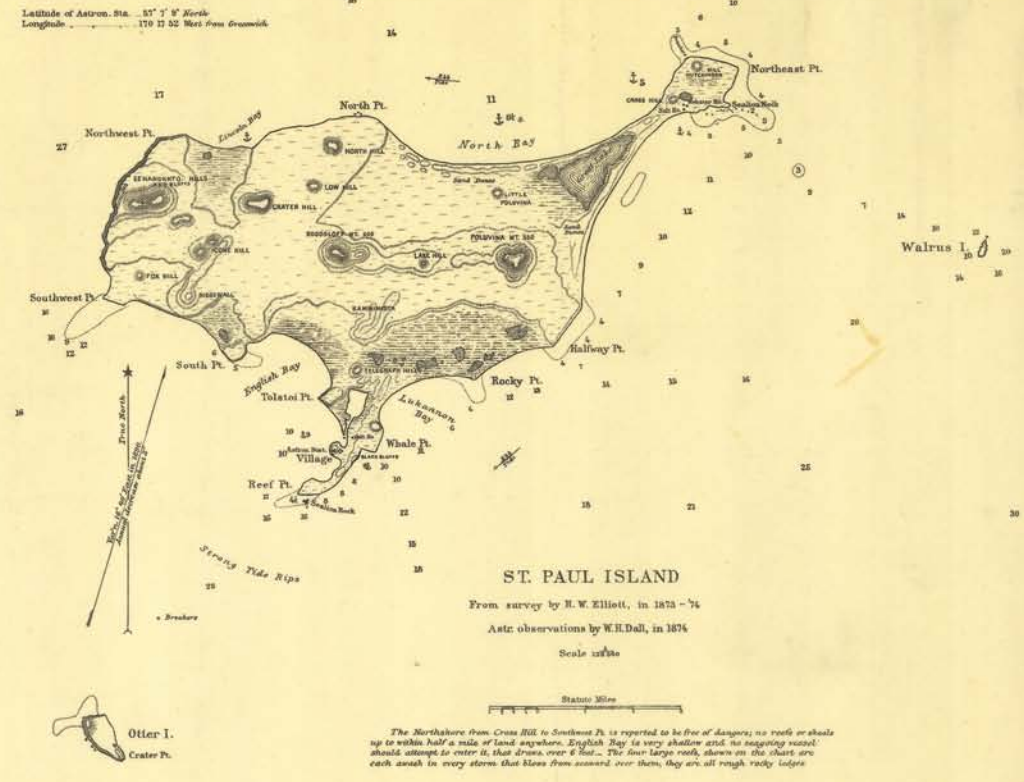
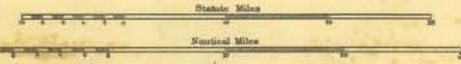
Scale 1:100,000

Published November 1890, T.C. MENDENHALL, Superintendent.
Verified: B.A. COLTON, Assistant in Charge of Office
Verification of Hydrography by Comdr. C.M. Thomas, U.S.N.,
Inspector of Hydrography.

This chart is from the
C. & G. SURVEY
Department Library File
Chart No. 886 Plate No.
Edition No. 2 Date Nov. 1890



Soundings in Fathoms
Reverts to Feet
The sound N.E. of St. George I. is late, but is not definitely placed.
The rocky patch west of St. Paul I. is probably well located, but the
southeast of St. Paul I. is doubtful.



PERMANENT FILE

EDITION 2-1890

Nov 1890

Chart RG23LA945-1890 "From the Surveys of Capt. Archimandritoff and H. W. Elliott with Collateral Information", 1890. "Pribiloff Islands, Bering Sea, Alaska." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

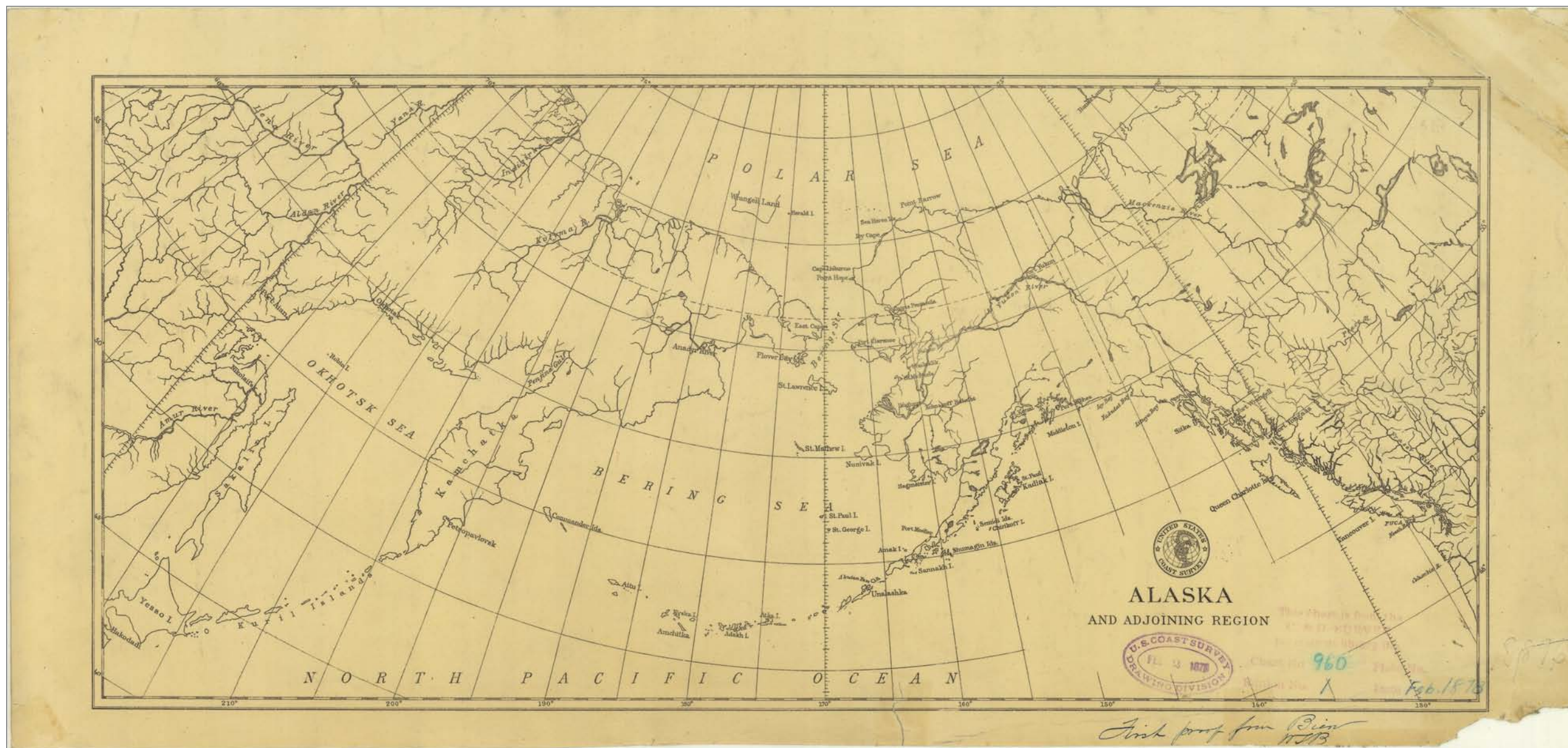


Chart RG23LA945-1878, (Cartographer unknown), 1878. "Alaska and Adjoining Region." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

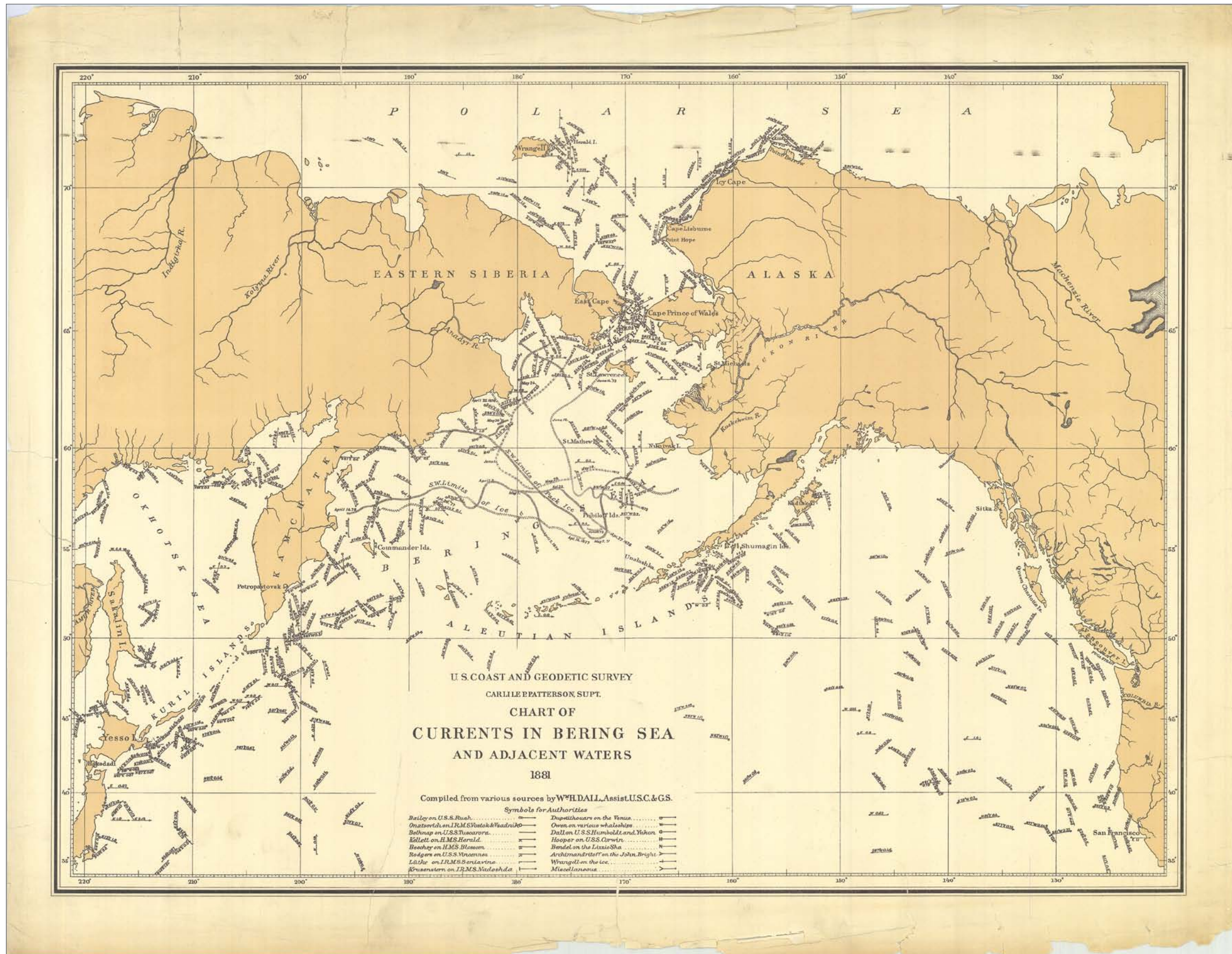
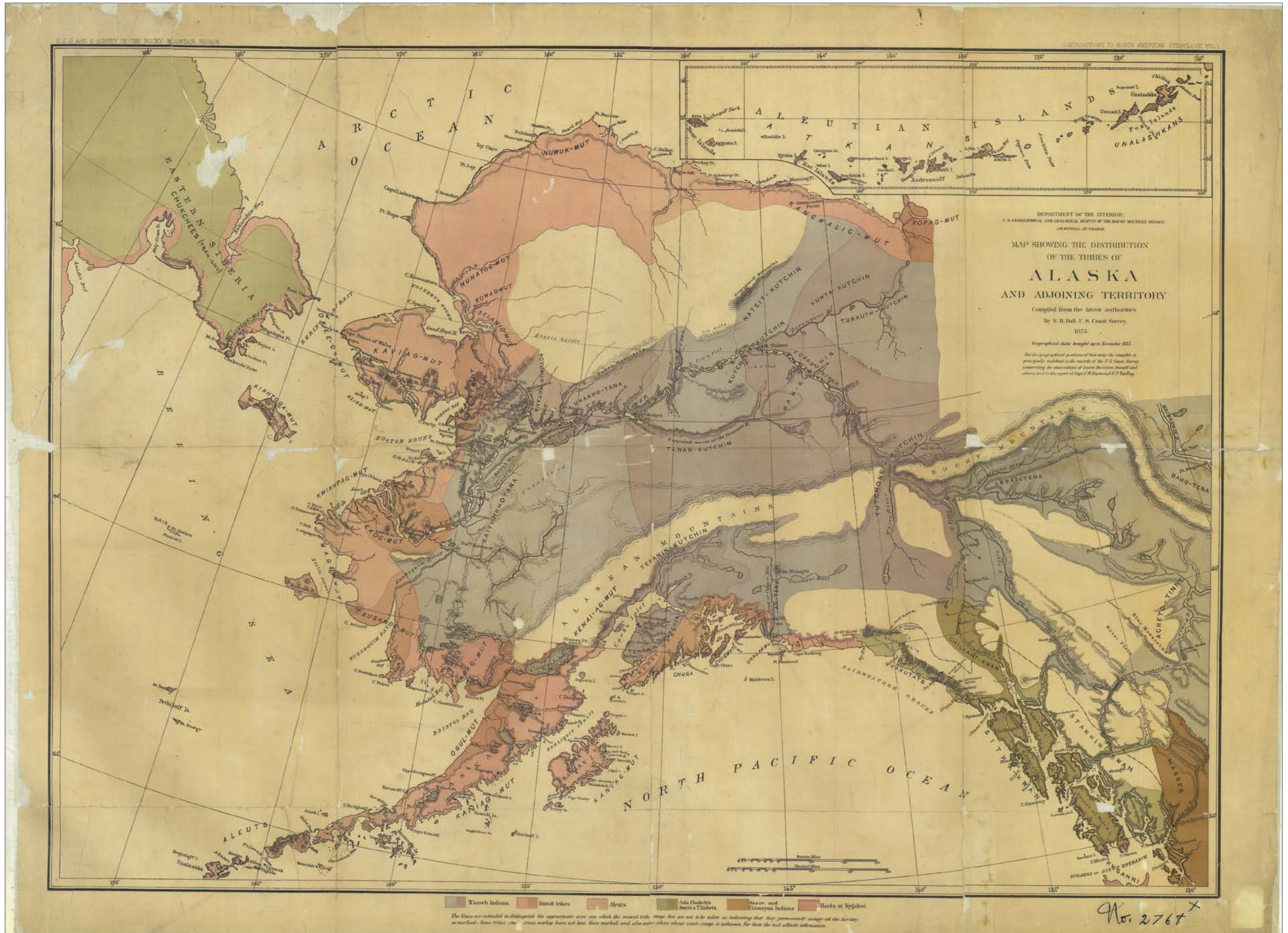
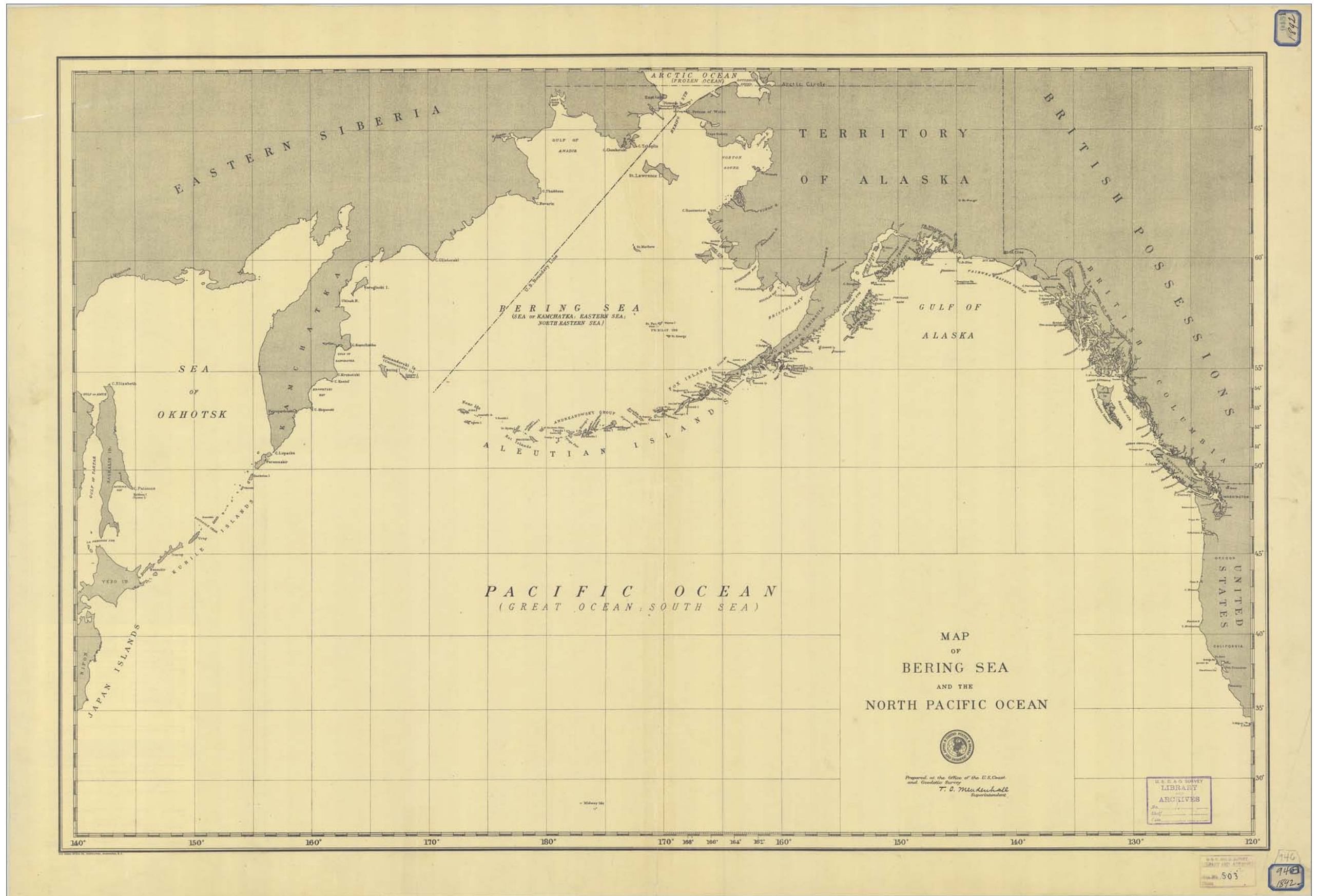


Chart RG23LA945-1881, (Dall, William, cartographer), 1881. "Currents in Bering Sea and Adjacent Waters, 1881." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map RG23LA945-1875, (Dall, William H., cartographer), 1875. "Map Showing the Distribution of the Tribes of Alaska and Adjoining Territory, 1875." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map RG23LA945-1892 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), 1892. "Map of Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

117
6-1

945
1892

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DIV. OF GEOL.
Map No. 9995

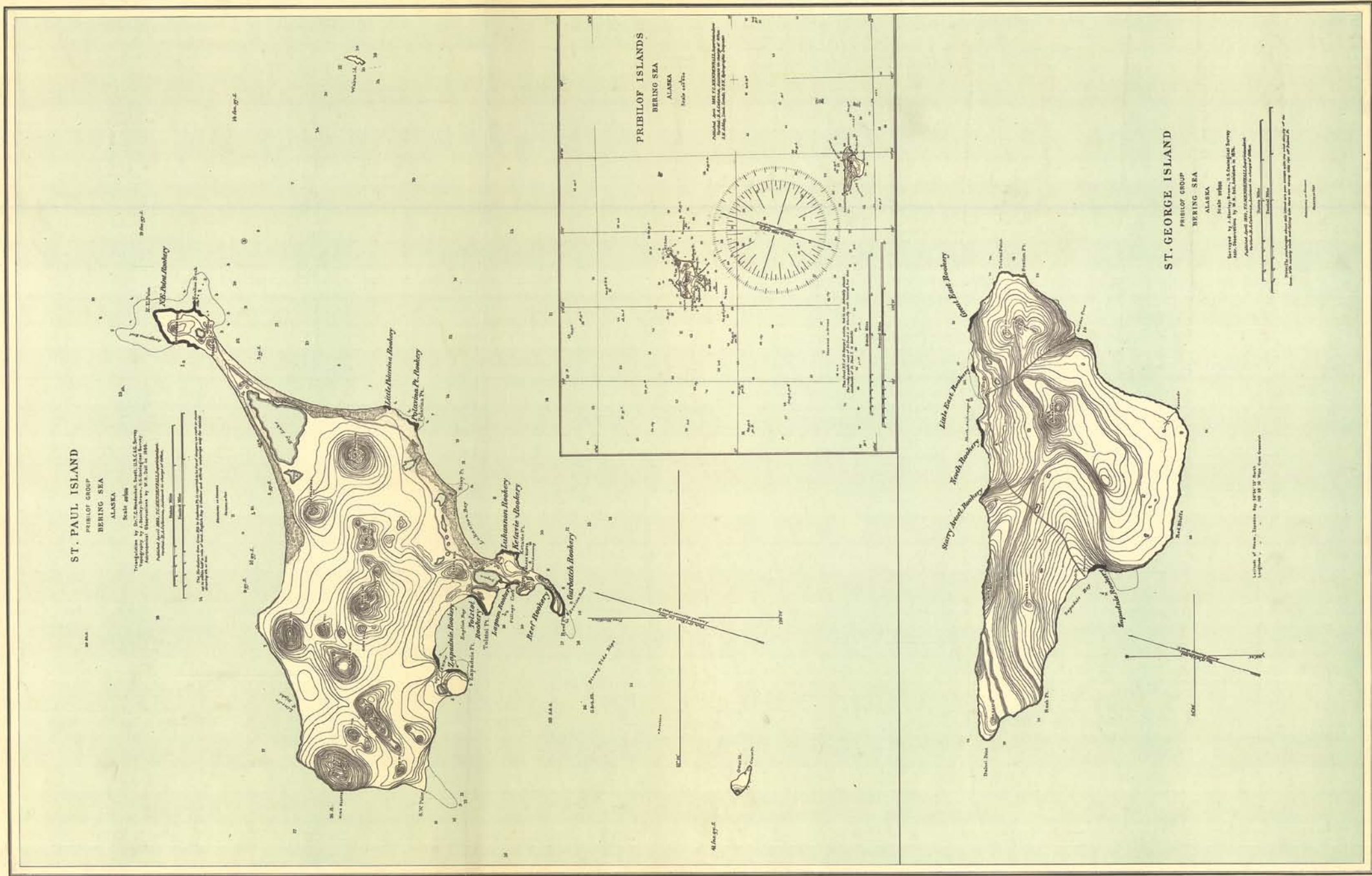


Chart RG23LA945-1892 (Mendenhall, T. C., J. Stanley-Brown, W. H. Dall, cartographers), 1892. St. Paul and St. George Islands with inset of Pribilof Islands group. Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, 1892

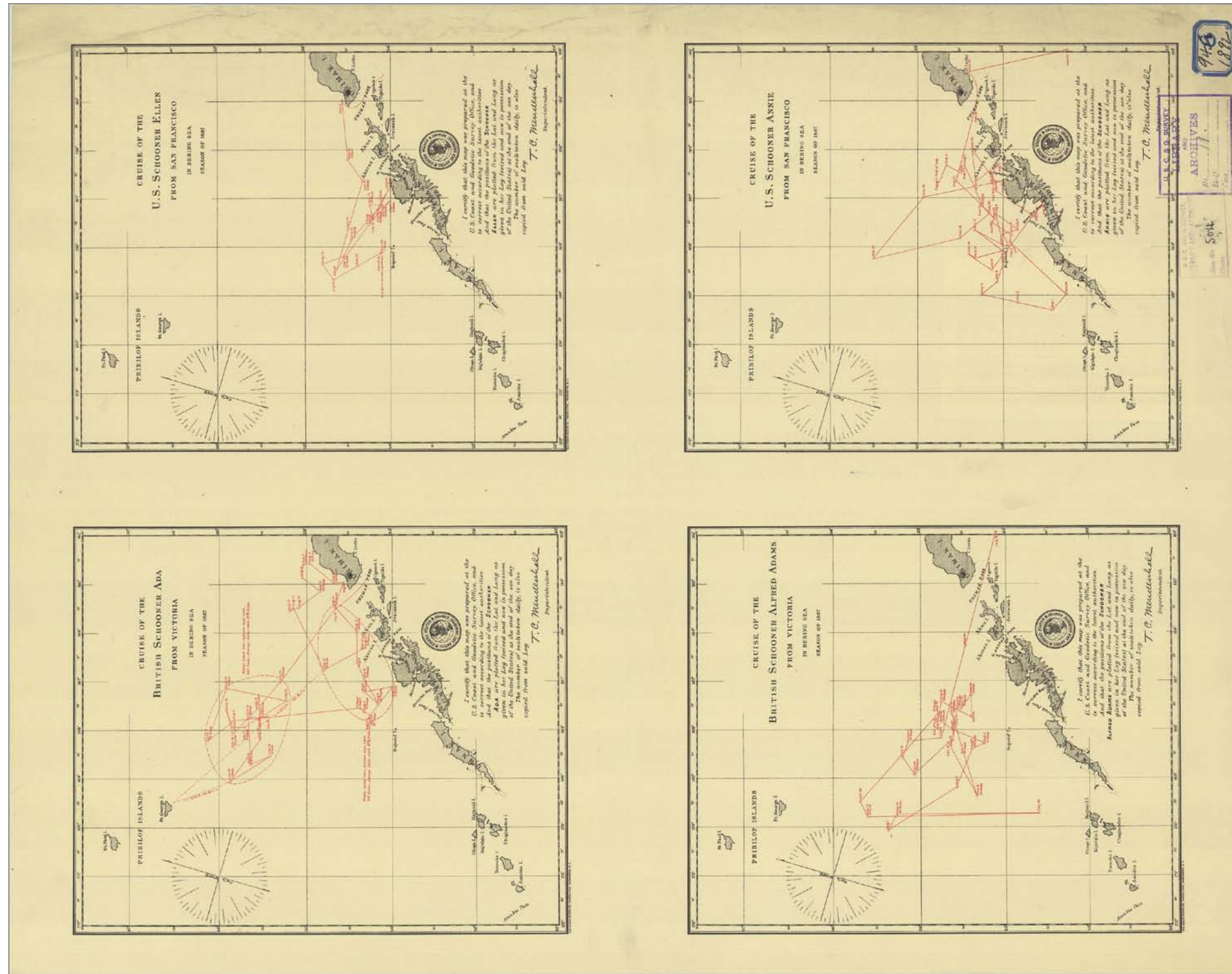
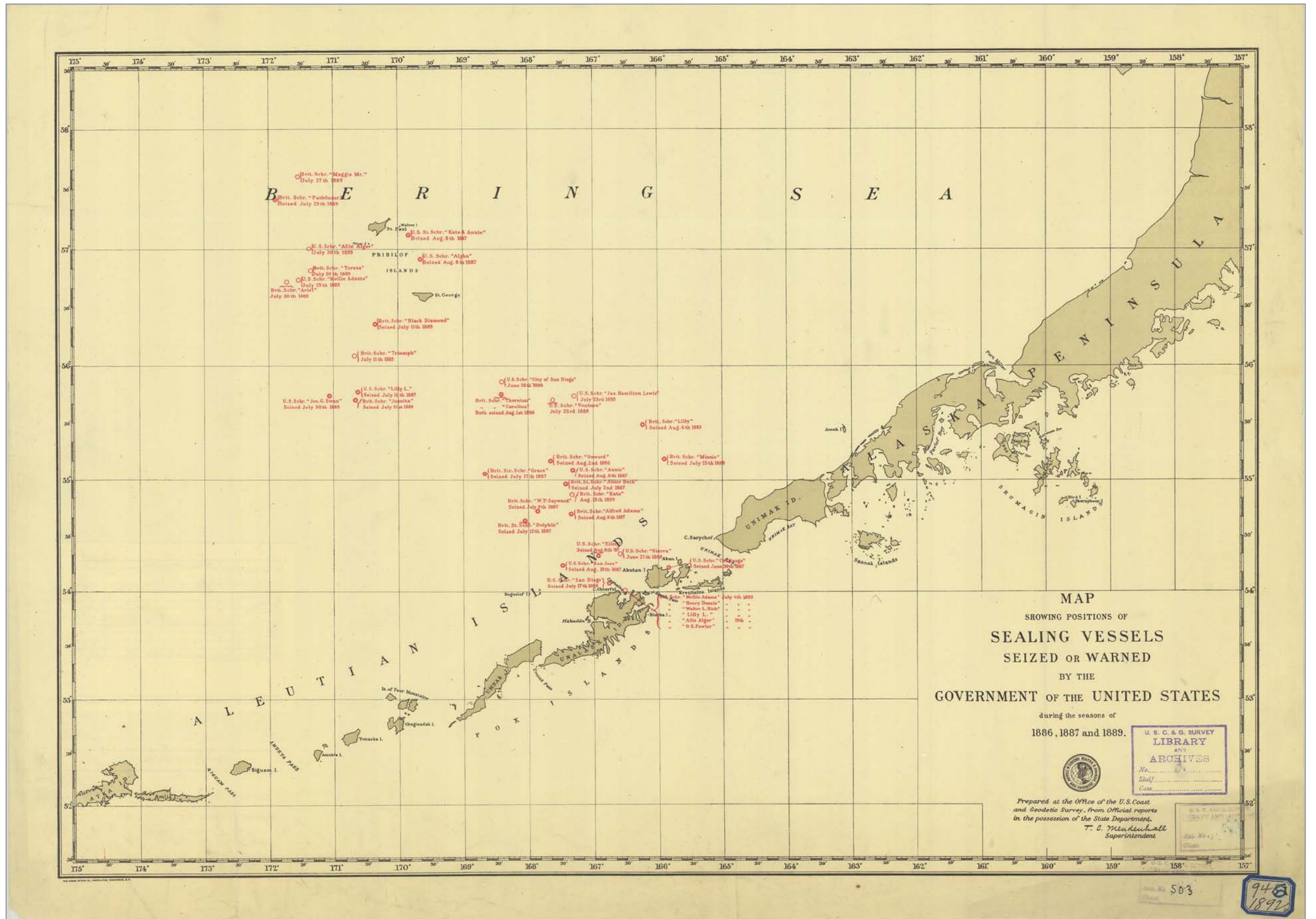


Chart RG23LA945-1887 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), 1887. Track charts of cruises of British Schooners *Ada* and *Alfred Adams*, and U.S. Schooners *Ellen* and *Annie* made from seized logs. Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map RG23LA945 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), 1892. "Map Showing Positions of Sealing Vessels Seized or Warned by the Government of the United States During the Seasons of 1886, 1887, 1889." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

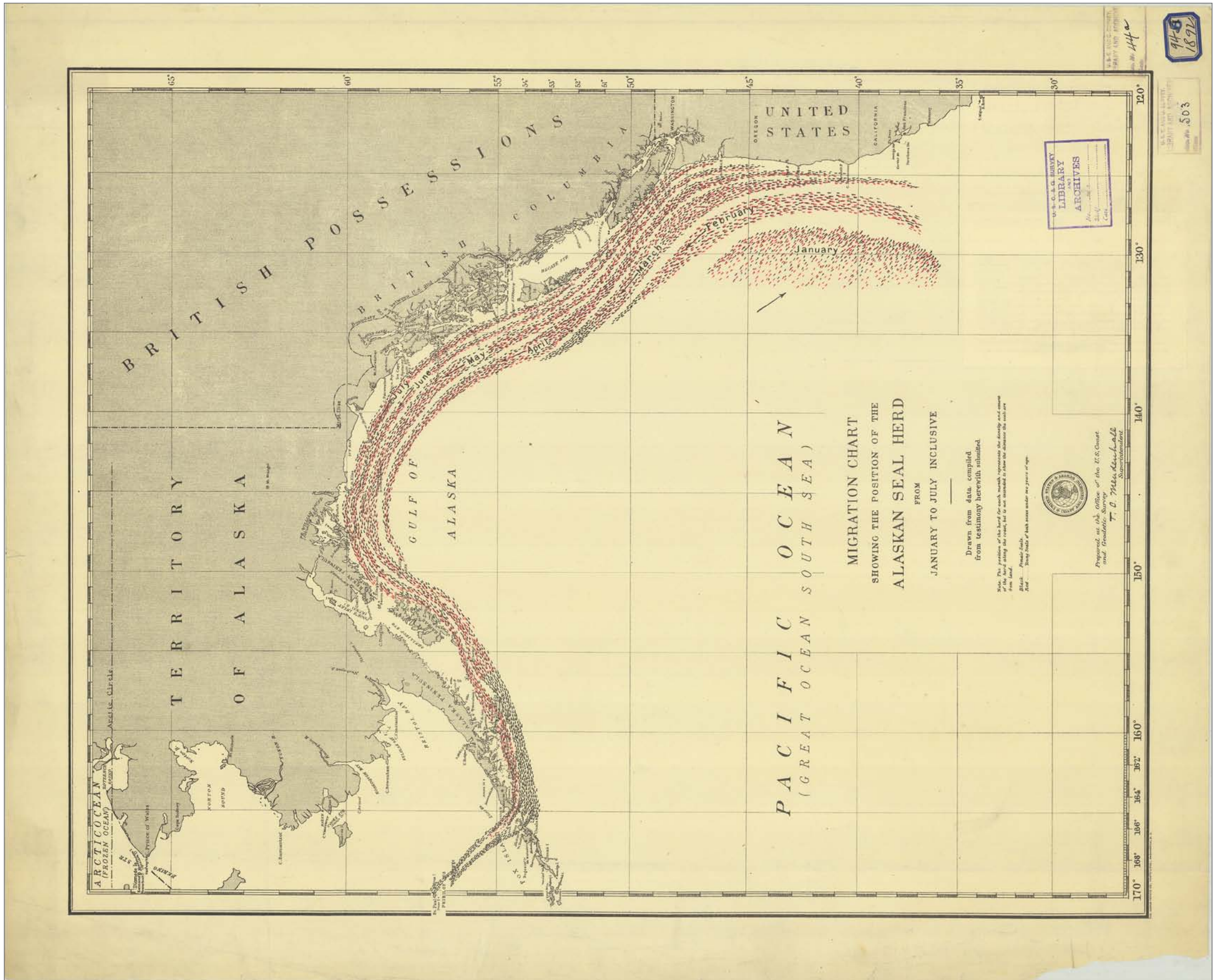


Chart RG23LA945-1891 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), circa 1891. "Migration Chart Showing the Position of the Alaskan Seal Herd from January to July Inclusive." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

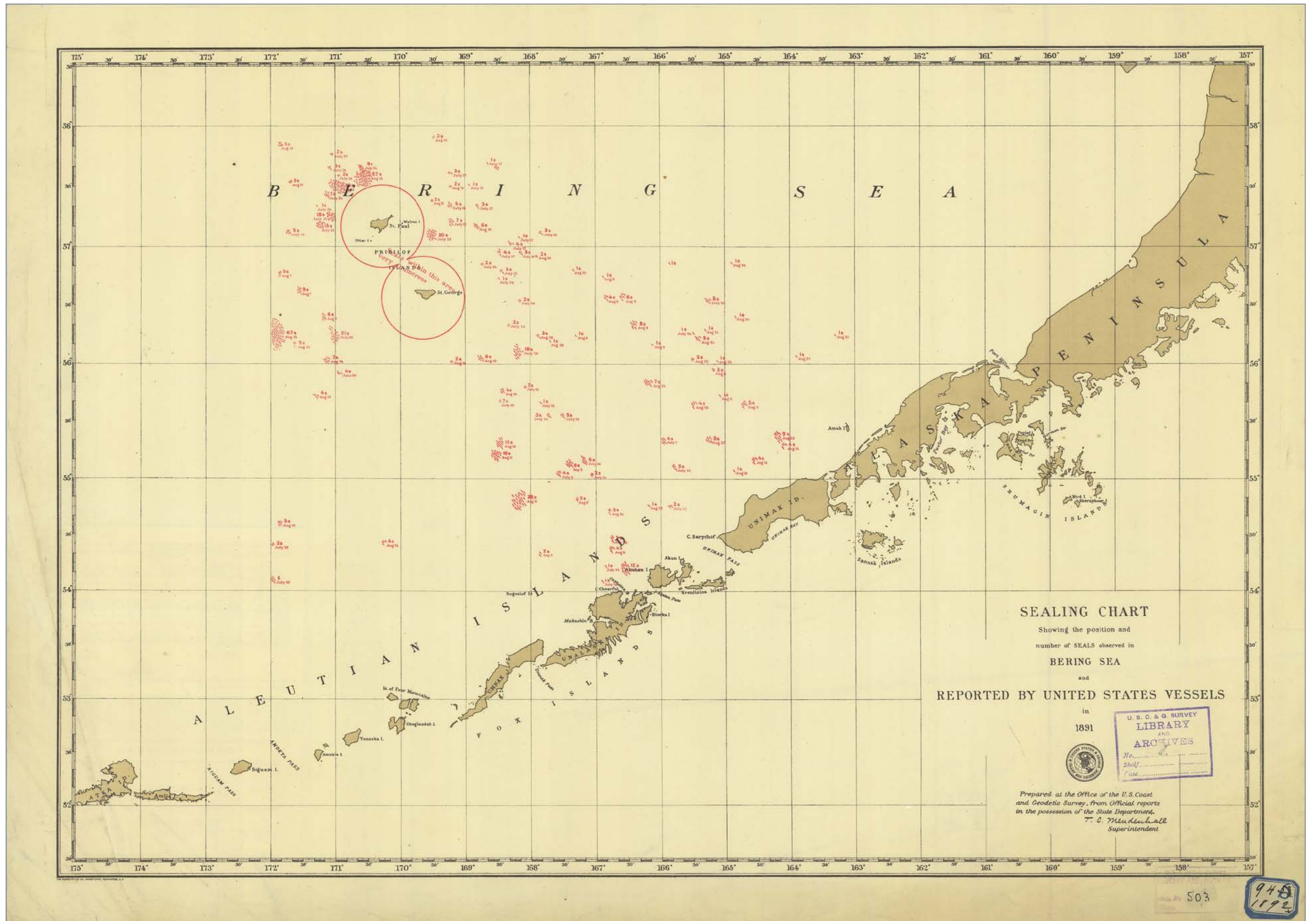
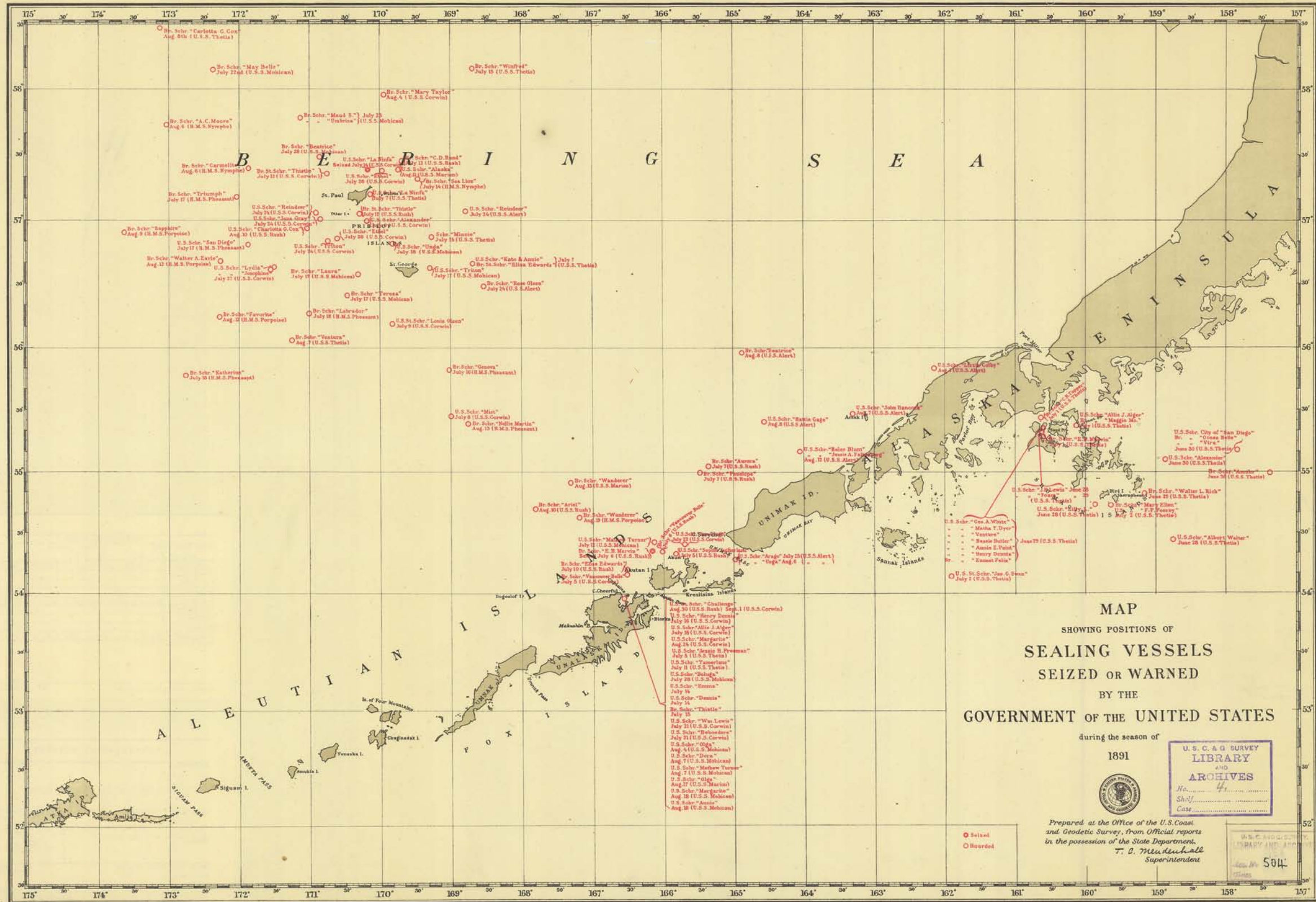


Chart RG23LA945-1891 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), 1891. "Sealing chart Showing the Position and Number of Seals Observed in the Bering Sea reported by U.S. Vessels in 1891." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map RG23LA945-1891 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), 1891. "Map Showing Positions of Sealing Vessels Seized or Warned by the Government of the United States during the season of 1891." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

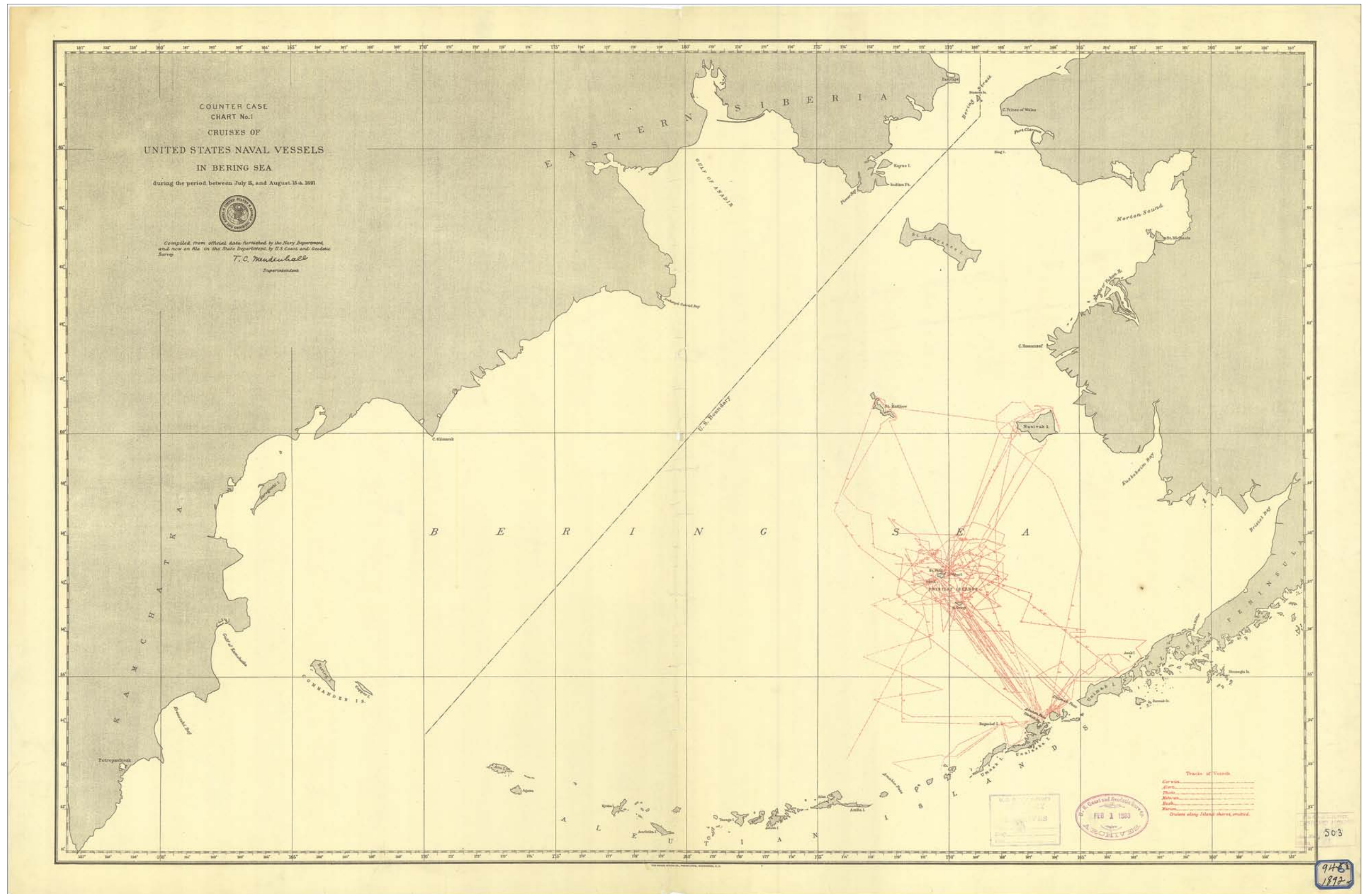


Chart RG23LA945-1891 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), 1891. "Counter Case Chart No. 1 Cruises of United States Naval Vessels in the Bering Sea during the period between July 15 and August 15, 1891." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

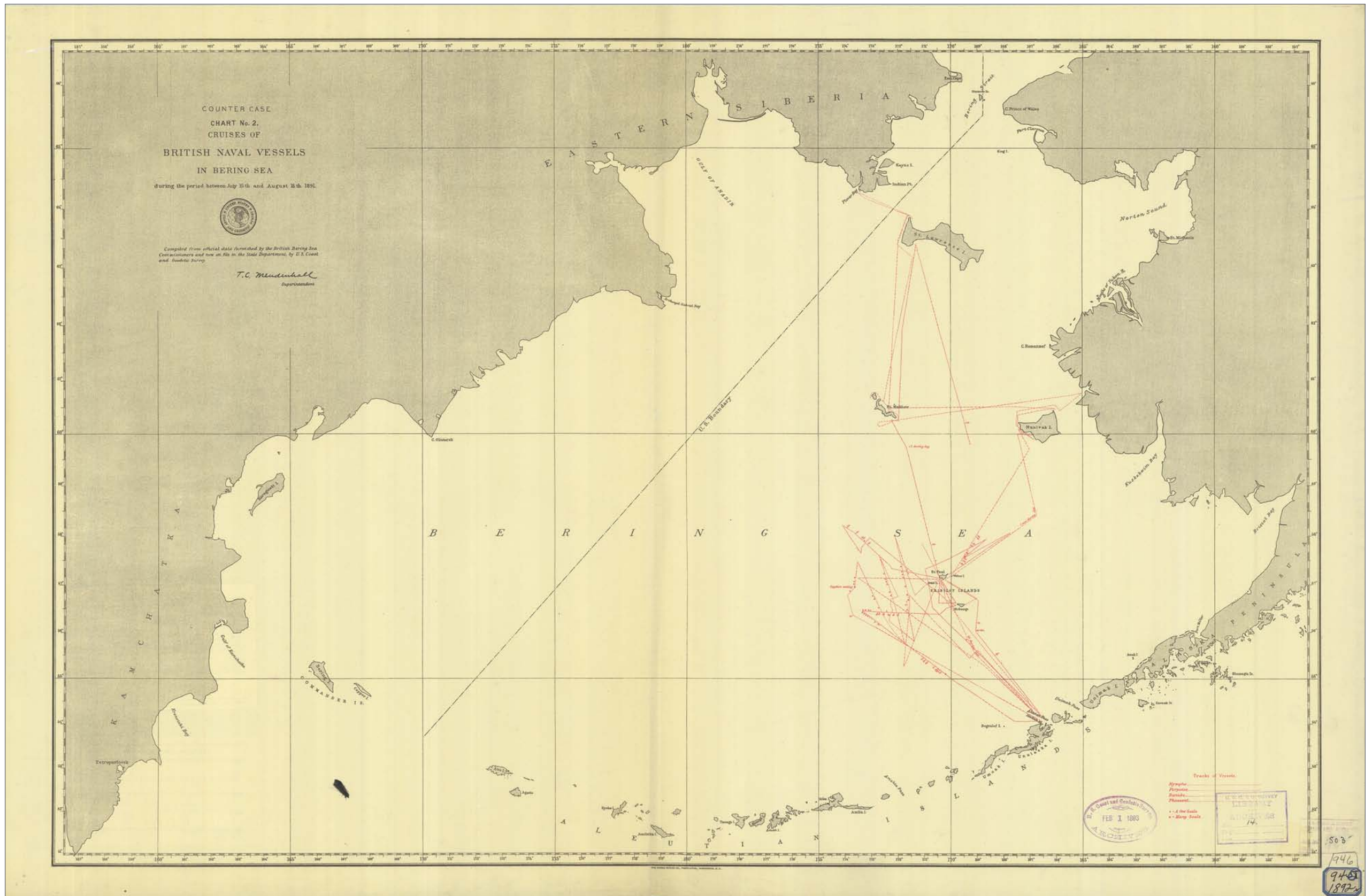


Chart RG23LA945-1891 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), 1891. "Counter Case Chart No. 2 Cruises of British Naval Vessels in the Bering Sea during the period between July 15 and August 15, 1891." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

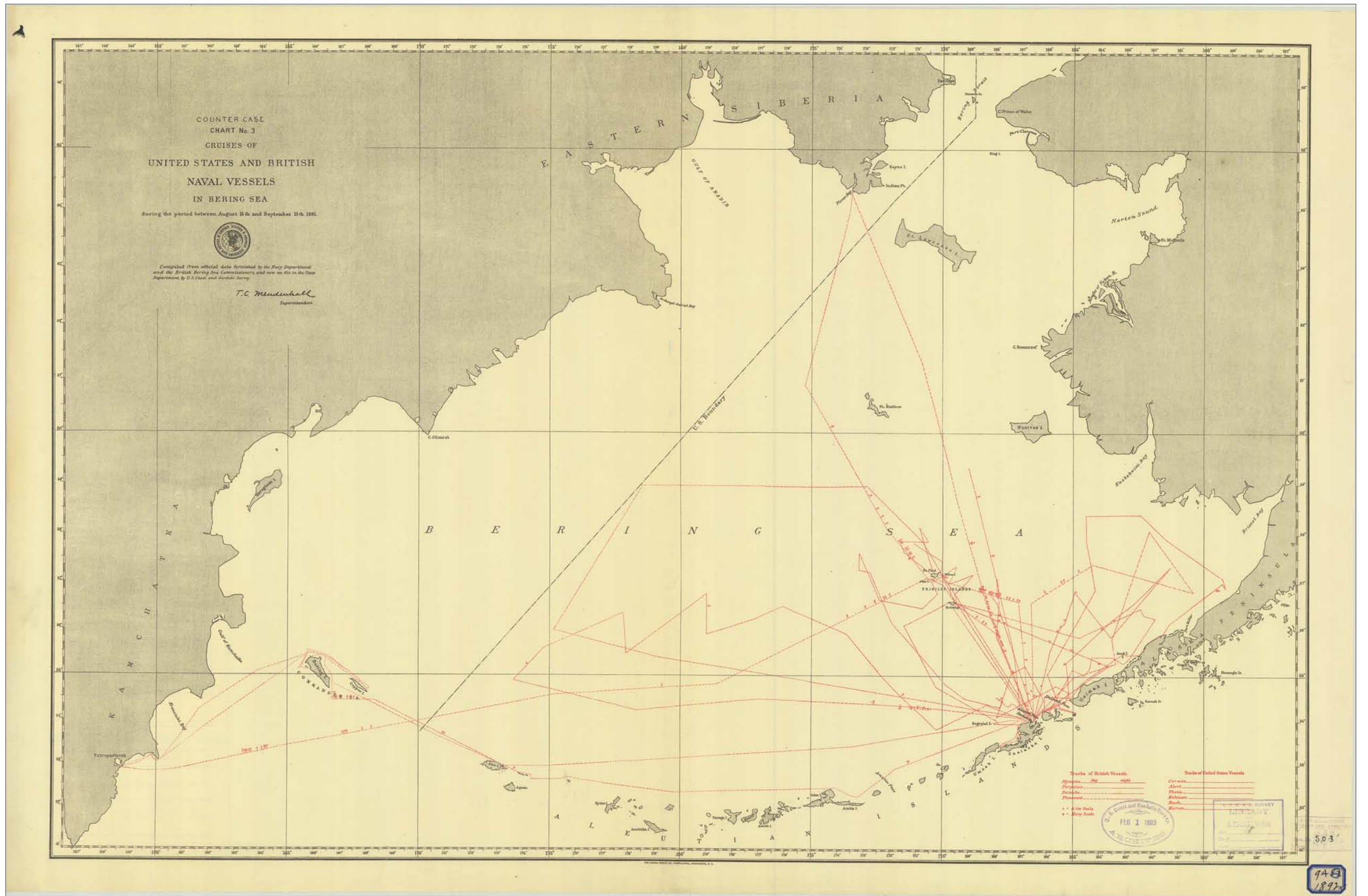
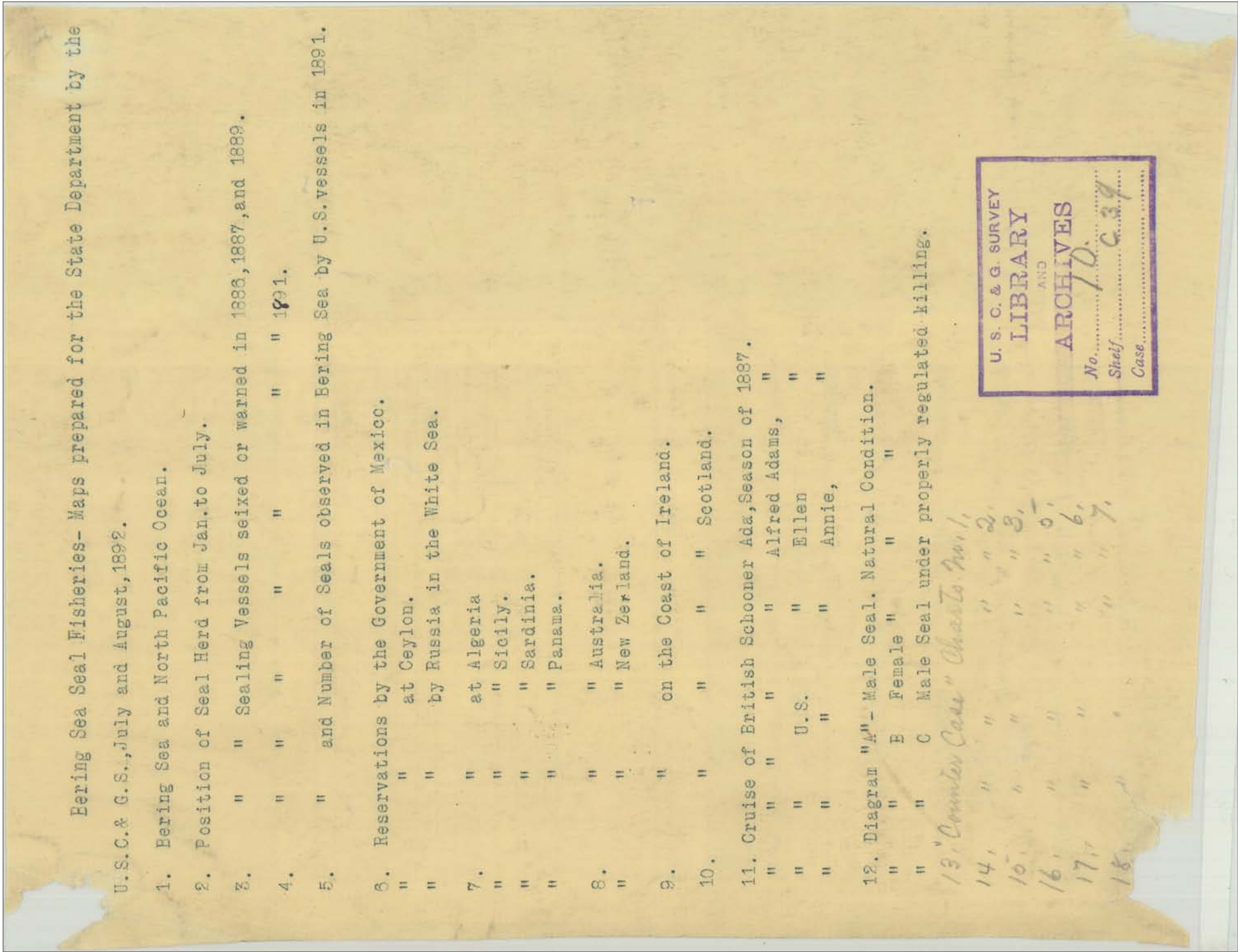
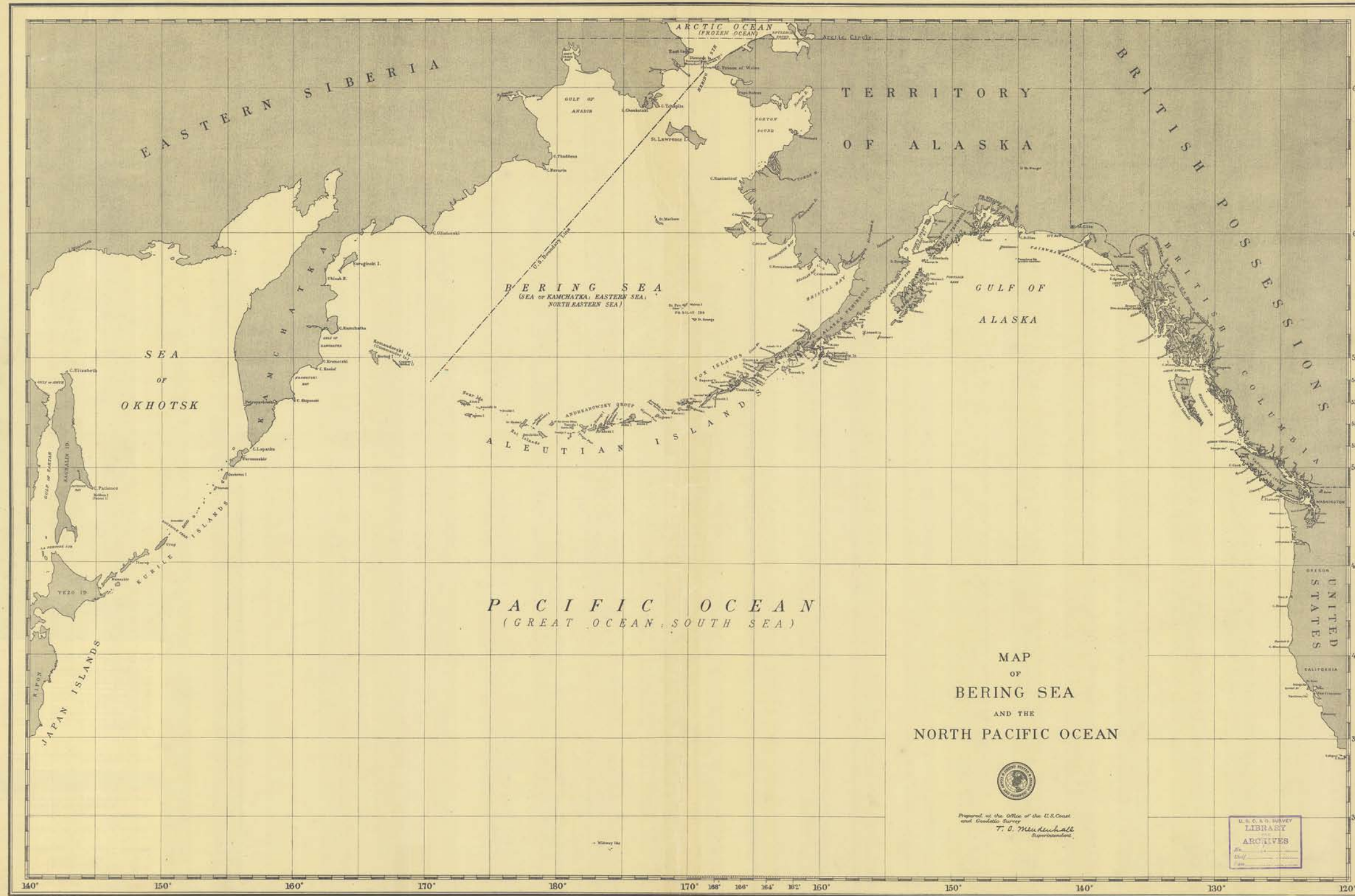


Chart RG23LA945-1891 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), 1891. "Counter Case Chart No. 3 Cruises of United States and British Naval Vessels in the Bering Sea during the period between August 15 and September 15, 1891." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Document RG23LA945, 1892. "Bering Sea Seal Fisheries"—Maps Prepared for the State Department by the U.S.C & G.S., July and August, 1892." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

1892



Map RG23LA945-1892 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), circa 1892. "Map of Bering Sea and The North Pacific Ocean." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

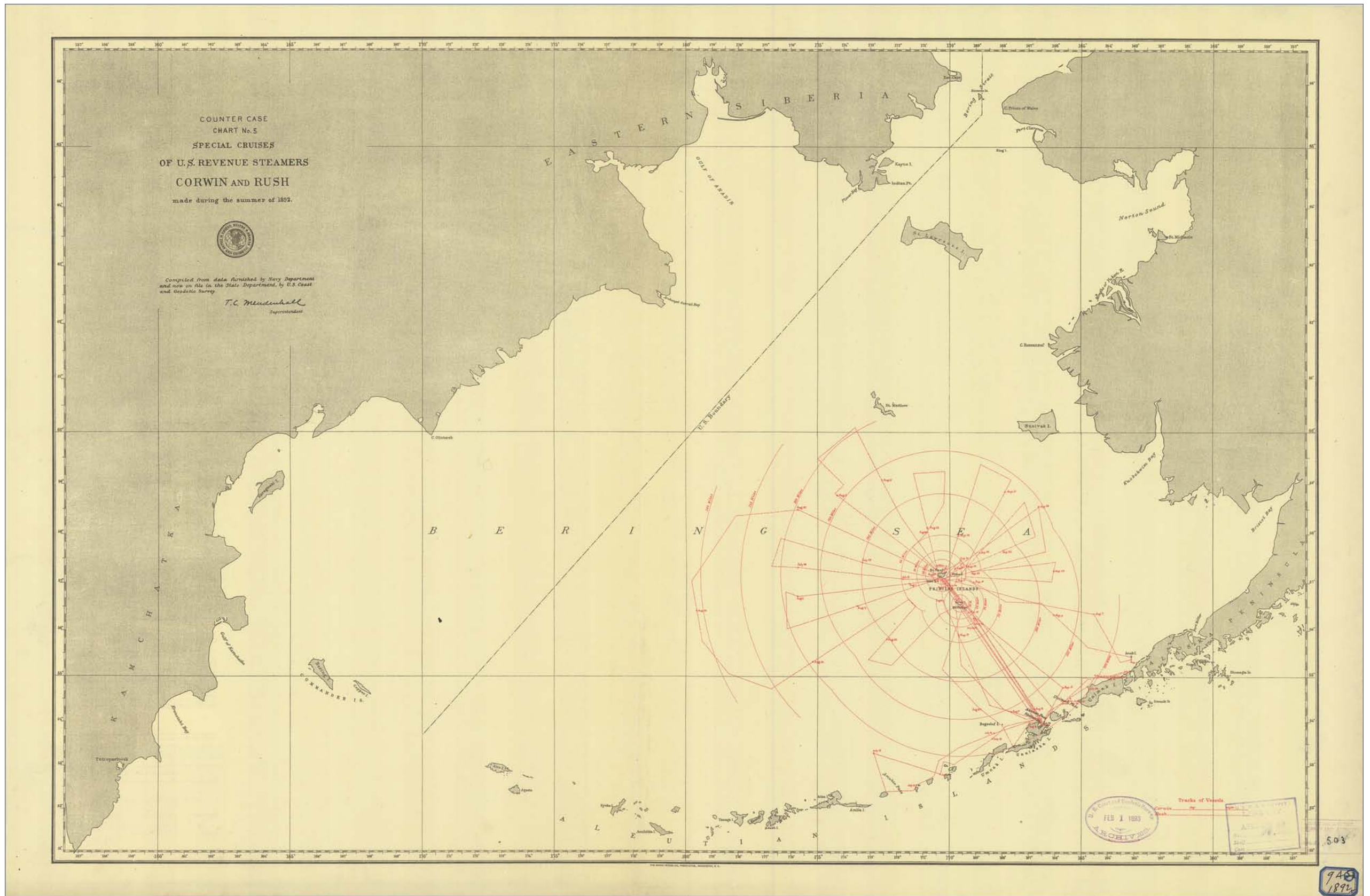


Chart RG23LA945-1892 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Office, cartographer), 1892. "Counter Case Chart No. 5 Special Cruises of U.S. Revenue Steamers Corwin and Rush." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

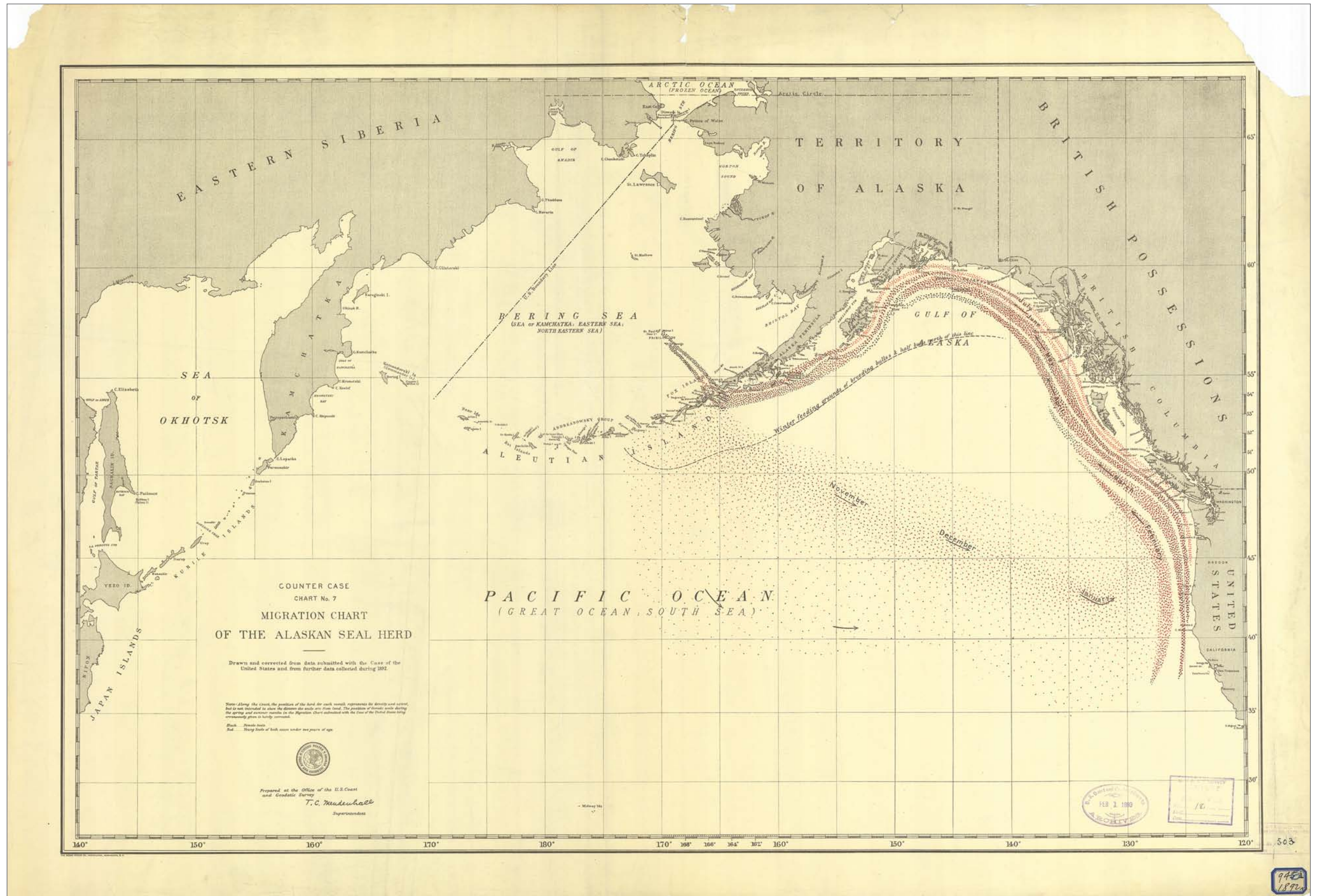
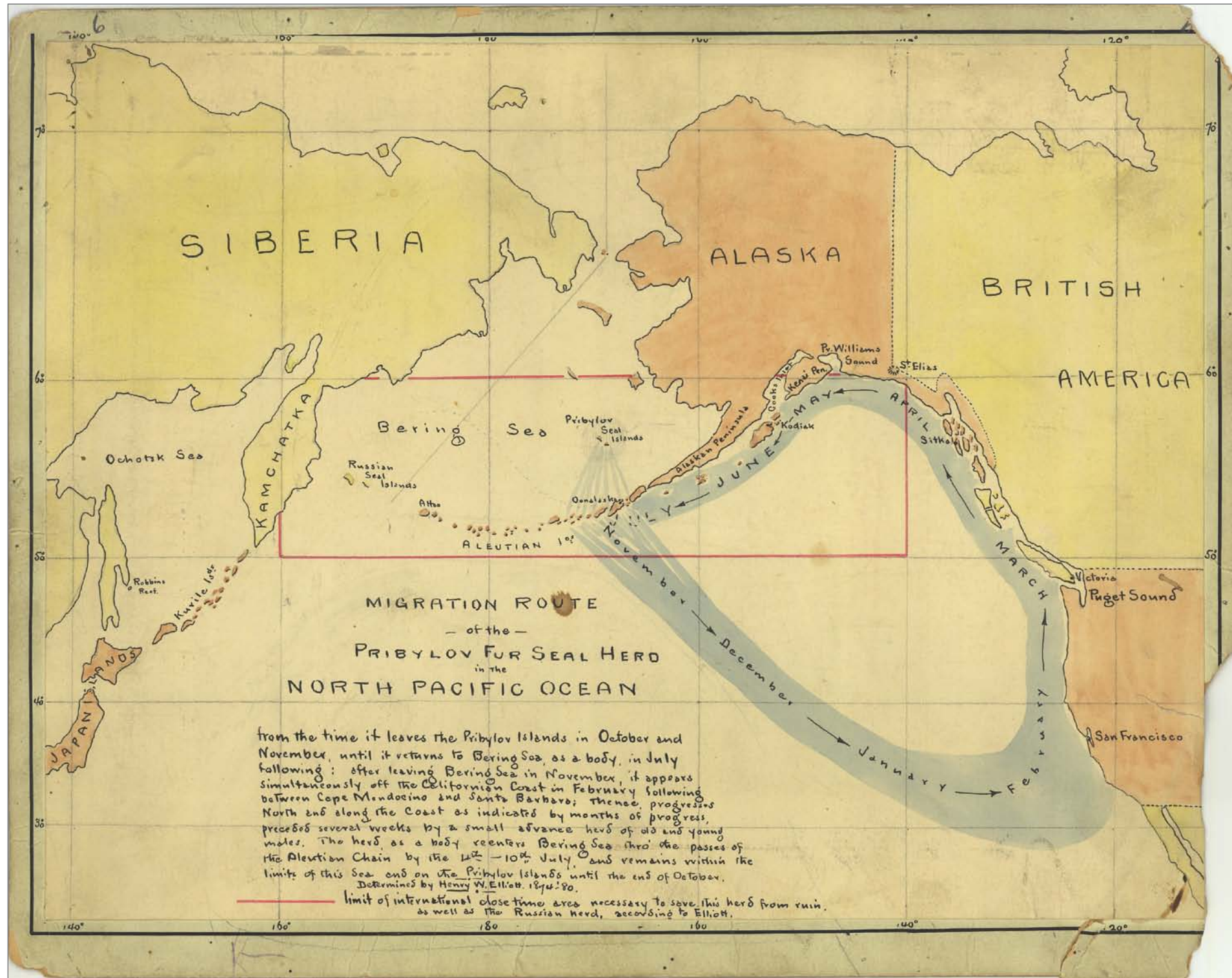


Chart RG23LA945-1892 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Office, cartographer), 1892. "Counter Case Chart No. 7, Migration Chart of the Alaskan Seal Herd." Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

SEAL MIGRATION CHARTS, HENRY W. ELLIOTT



Map RG76cart155 (Cartographer Henry W. Elliott), circa 1880; Migration Route of the Pribilof Fur Seal Herd in the North Pacific Ocean. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

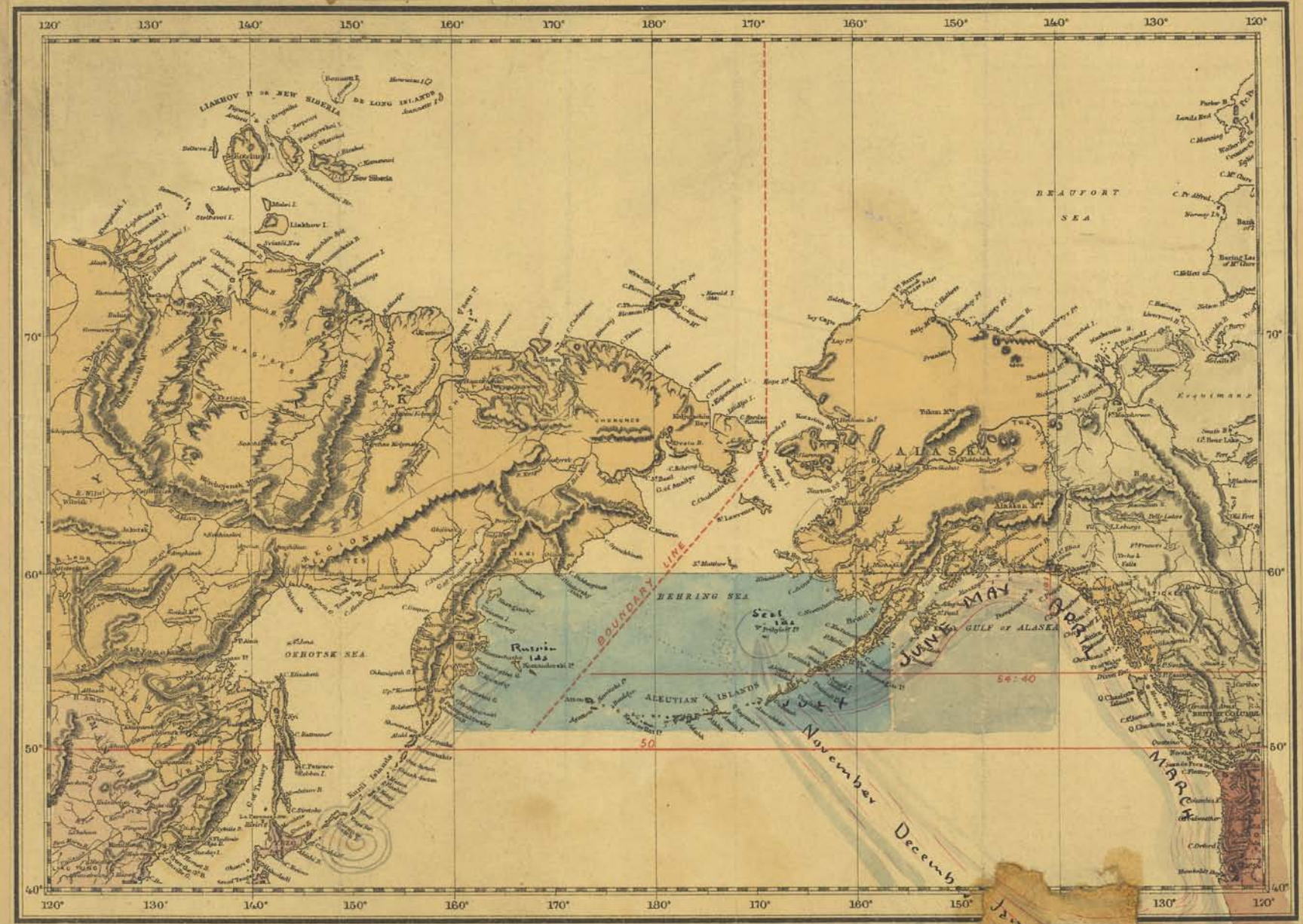


Chart tracks of the fur seal herd in the North Pacific Ocean after it leaves the Pribilof Islands, in October and November as a body, until it enters Bering Sea as a body in July following; after leaving Bering Sea in November, it appears simultaneously off the California Coast between Point Barrow and Cape Mendocino in February following; it then progresses North, up its coast as indicated by months of progress until it reenters Bering Sea in July; from July to November following the herd remains on the seal islands and within the limits of Bering Sea.

This blue shade covers that pelagic area in which the hunting of this herd must be prohibited, as to commercial men of eastern

Map RG76cart155 (Cartographer Henry W. Elliott), n.d. Migration Route of the Pribilof Fur Seal Herd in the North Pacific Ocean. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

CHART OF PELAGIC SEALING VESSELS



Map RG76cart155 (cartographer unknown), circa 1887. Hand-drawn chart showing areas cruised by various pelagic sealing vessels near Pribilof Islands sixty-mile boundary limit. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

This chart shows the areas over which vessels cruised, while seal-hunting in Bering Sea, as derived from evidence produced during the sessions at Victoria, B.C. (December 1, 1896 to February 2, 1897) of the Bering Sea Claims Commissioners, appointed under the Convention of February 8, 1896, between the United States and Great Britain.

| Vessels entirely outside the 60-mile limit. | | Vessels, the cruises of which were chiefly outside the 60-mile limit, and never approached within 45 miles of the Islands | |
|--|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1886 | Favourite — 2259. | 1886 | Pathfinder — 1460. |
| | Mary Ellen — 2395. | 1887 | Mary Taylor — 626. |
| | Theresa — 2000. | | Alfred Adams — 1379. |
| | Dolphin — 1328. | | Ada — 1876. |
| 1887 | Ellen — 147. | | Kate — 1650. |
| | Minnie — 1600. | 1890 | Triumph — 533. |
| | Pathfinder — 1869. | | Katherine — 945. |
| | Favourite — 1684. | | Beatrice — 850. |
| 1888 | Annie C. Moore — 1369. | | Helen — 811. |
| 1890 | " " " — " " | | W.P. Sayward — 475. |
| | <u>15,284.</u> | | <u>10,605.</u> |
| Vessels, half of the hunting of which took place within the 60-mile limit. | | Twenty two vessels representing a catch of | |
| 1889 | Ariel — 845. | | 15,284 |
| 1888 | Triumph — 1802 | | 10,605 |
| | <u>2647</u> | | 2,647 |
| | | | <u>28,536</u> |

Document RG76cart155, circa 1887. Explanation on back of hand-drawn chart. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

USS *ALBATROSS* TRACK CHARTS OF VESSELS AND SEAL HERDS

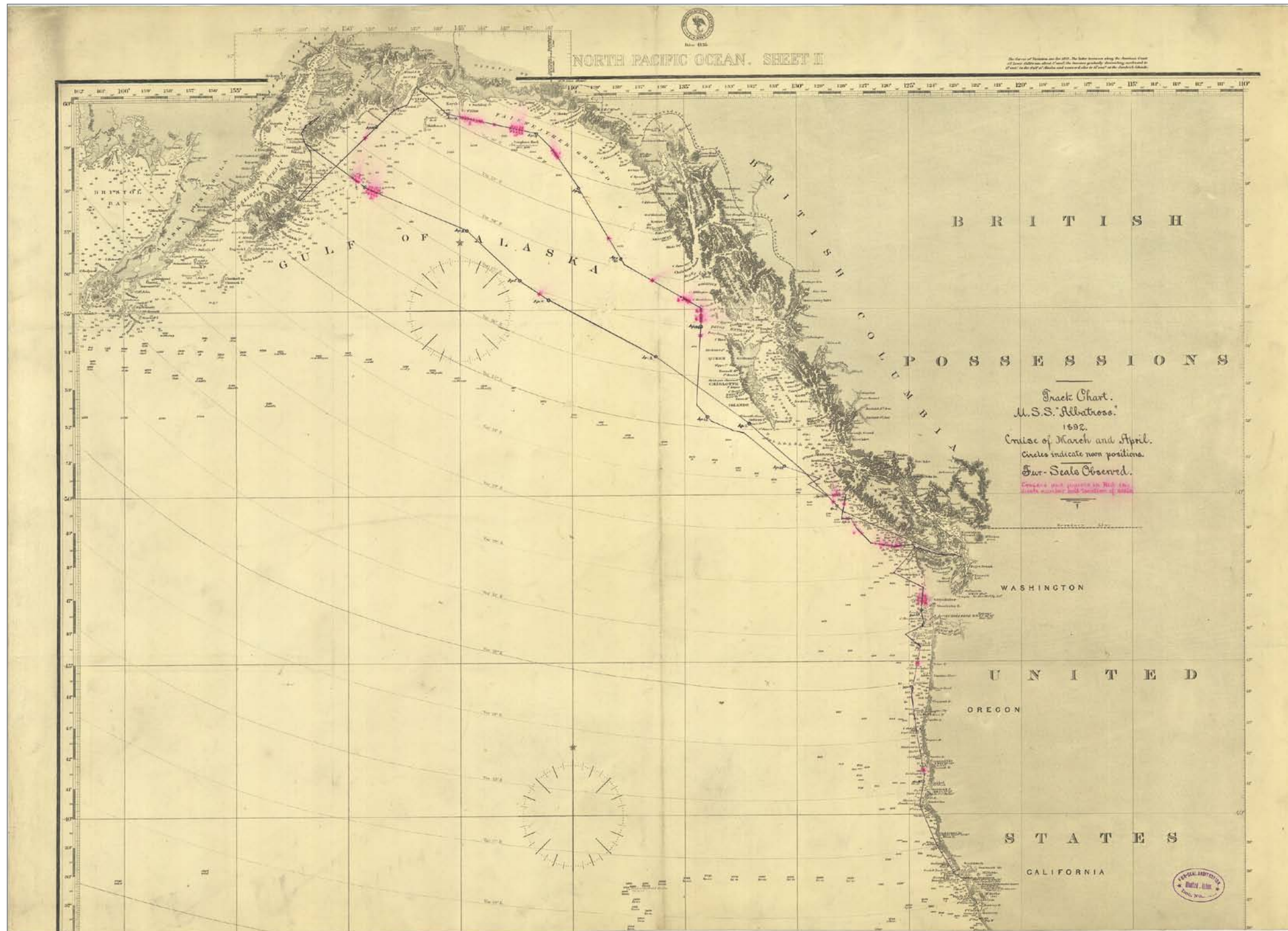


Chart RG76cart158; "Track Chart of USS *Albatross* in the North Pacific Ocean with locations of fur seals observed," March–April 1892; Series 158, *Track Charts of Vessels and Seal Herds*; *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track Chart of USS *Albatross* in the North Pacific Ocean, no fur seals observed, June–August 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

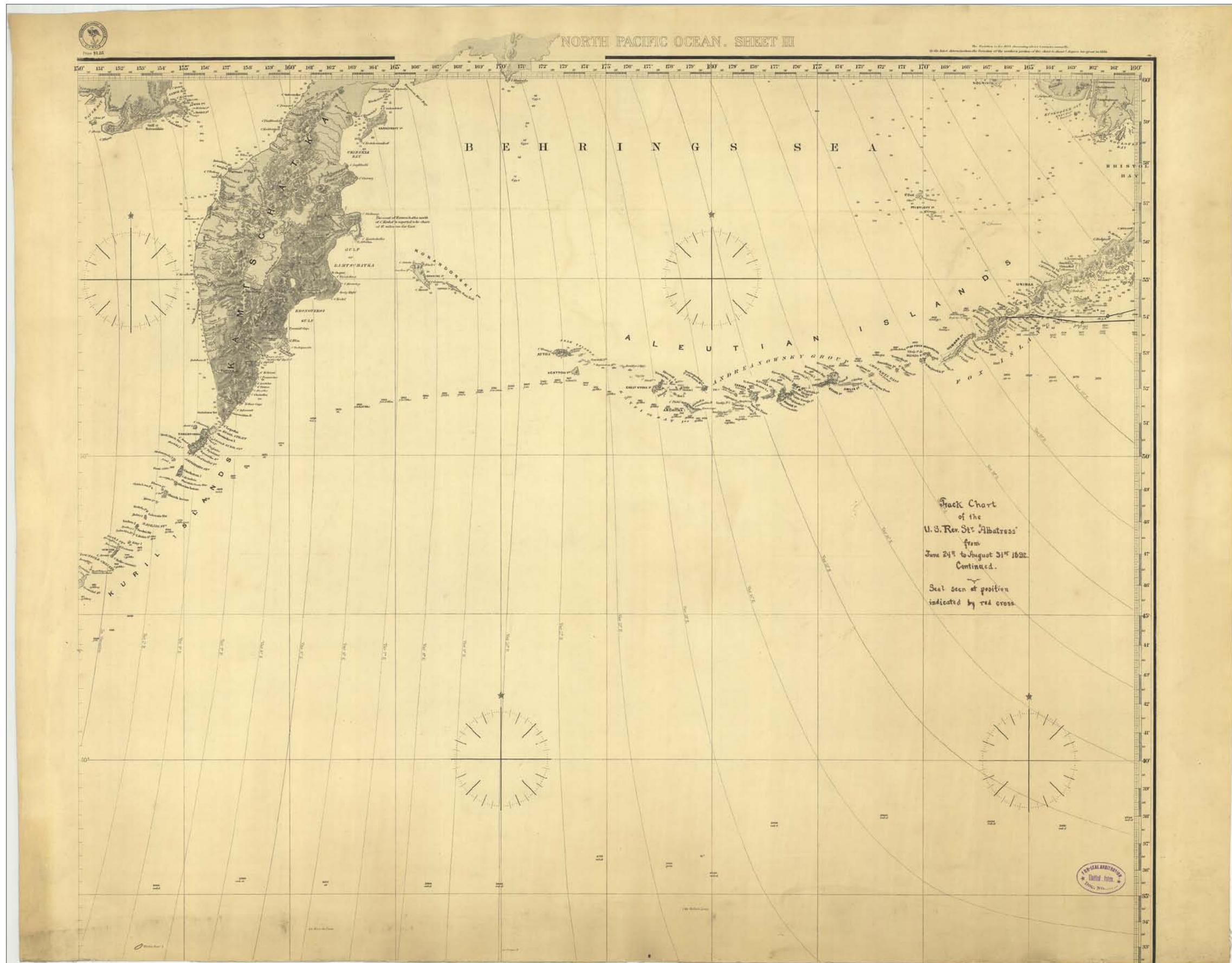


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track Chart of USS *Albatross* (continued) in the Aleutian Islands, seal seen at position indicated by red mark, June–August 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

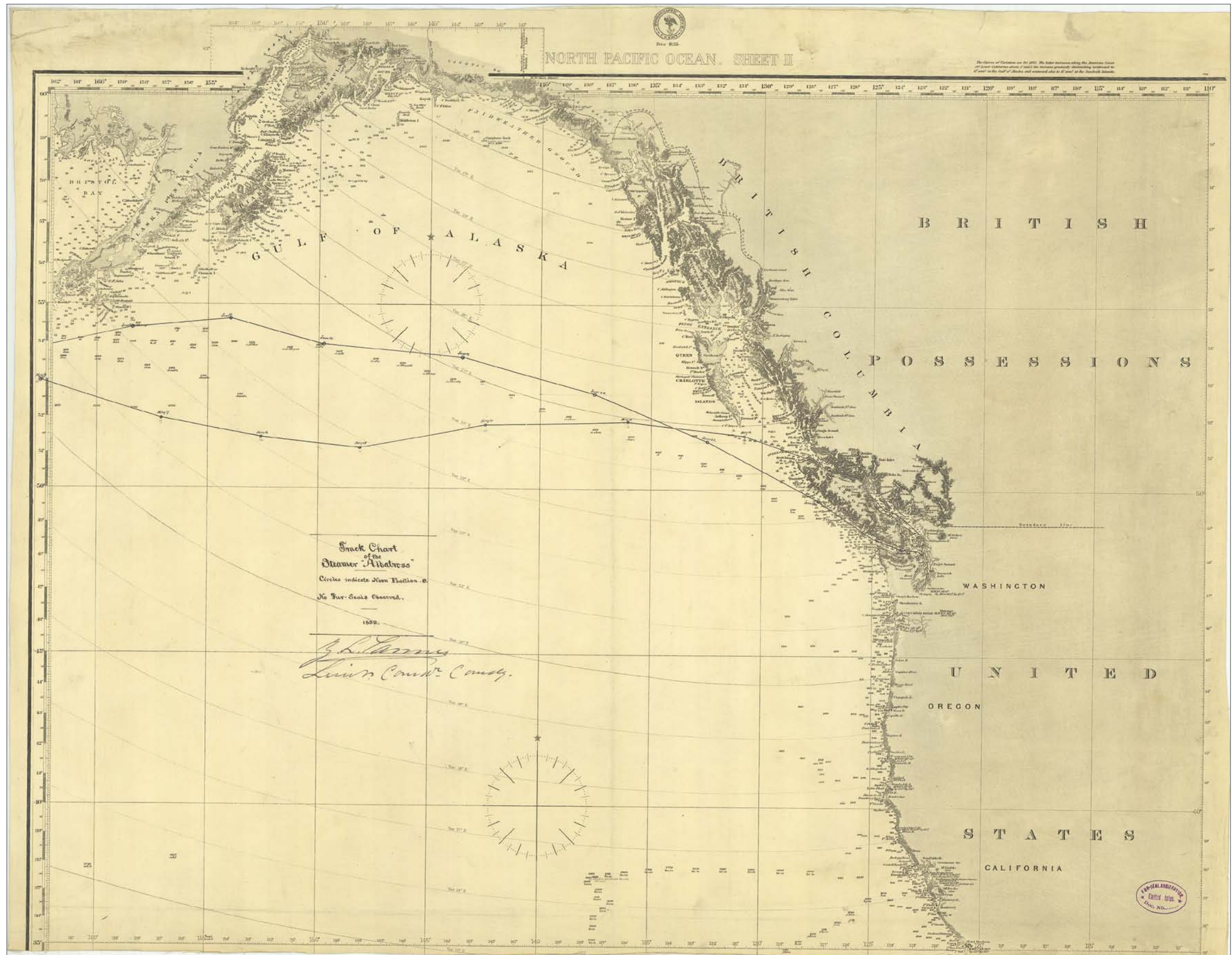


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track Chart of USS Albatross in the North Pacific Ocean, no fur seals observed. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

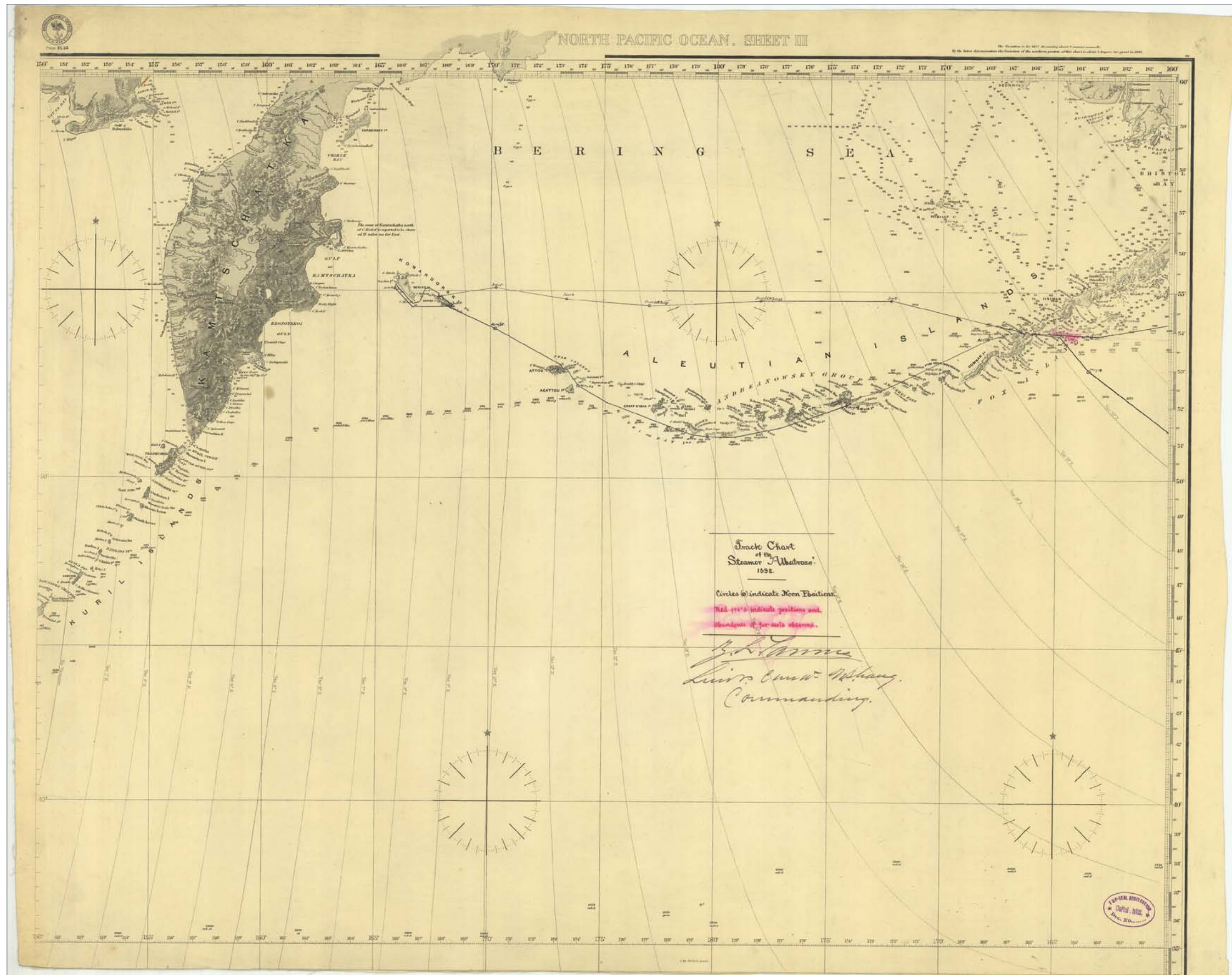


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track Chart of USS *Albatross* (continued) in the Aleutian Islands, red marks indicate positions and abundance of seals observed. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

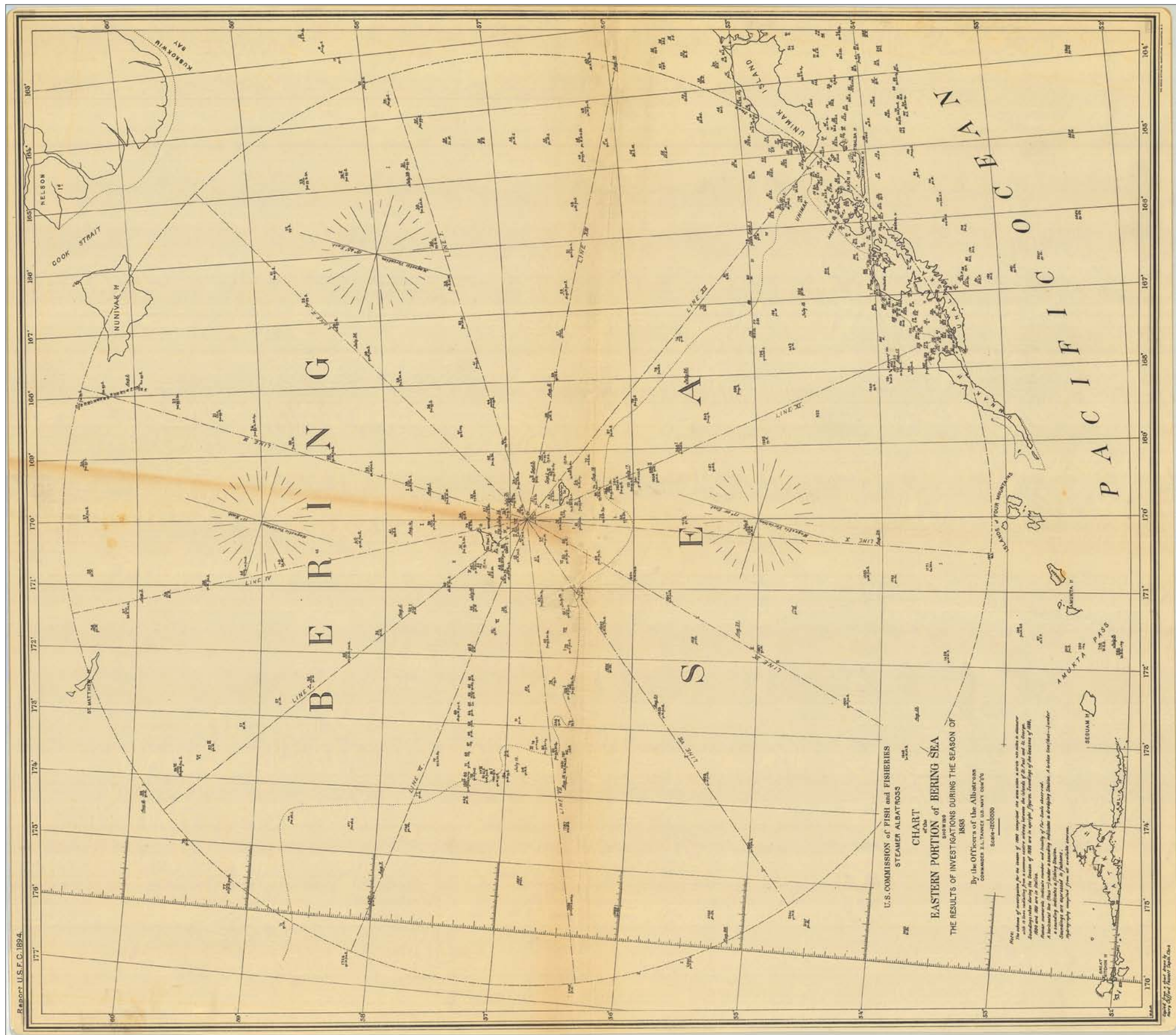


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Eastern Portion of the Bering Sea showing the results of investigations during the season of 1893 by the officers of the *Albatross*. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

USR CUTTER BEAR TRACK CHARTS OF VESSELS AND SEAL HERDS

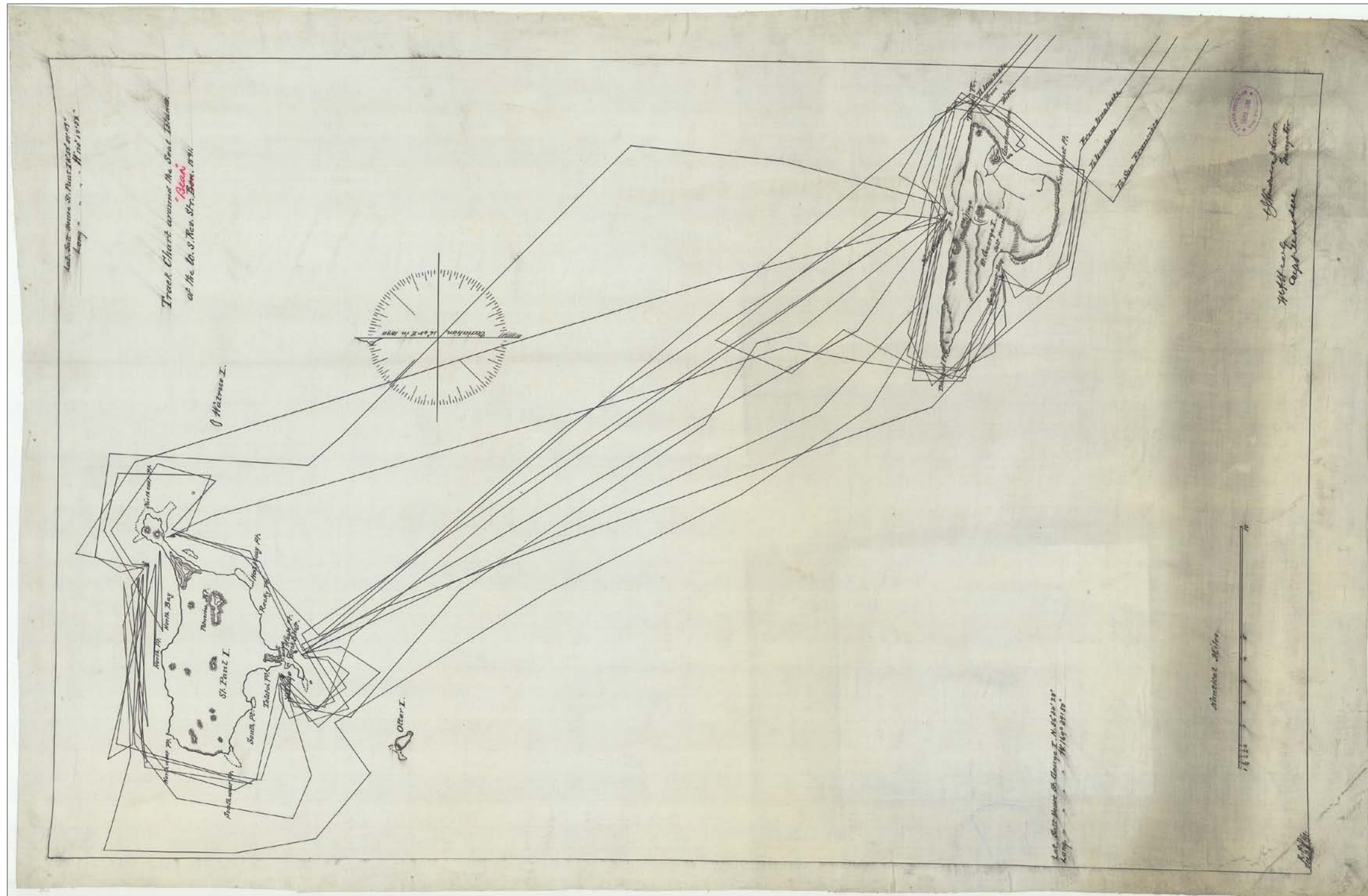
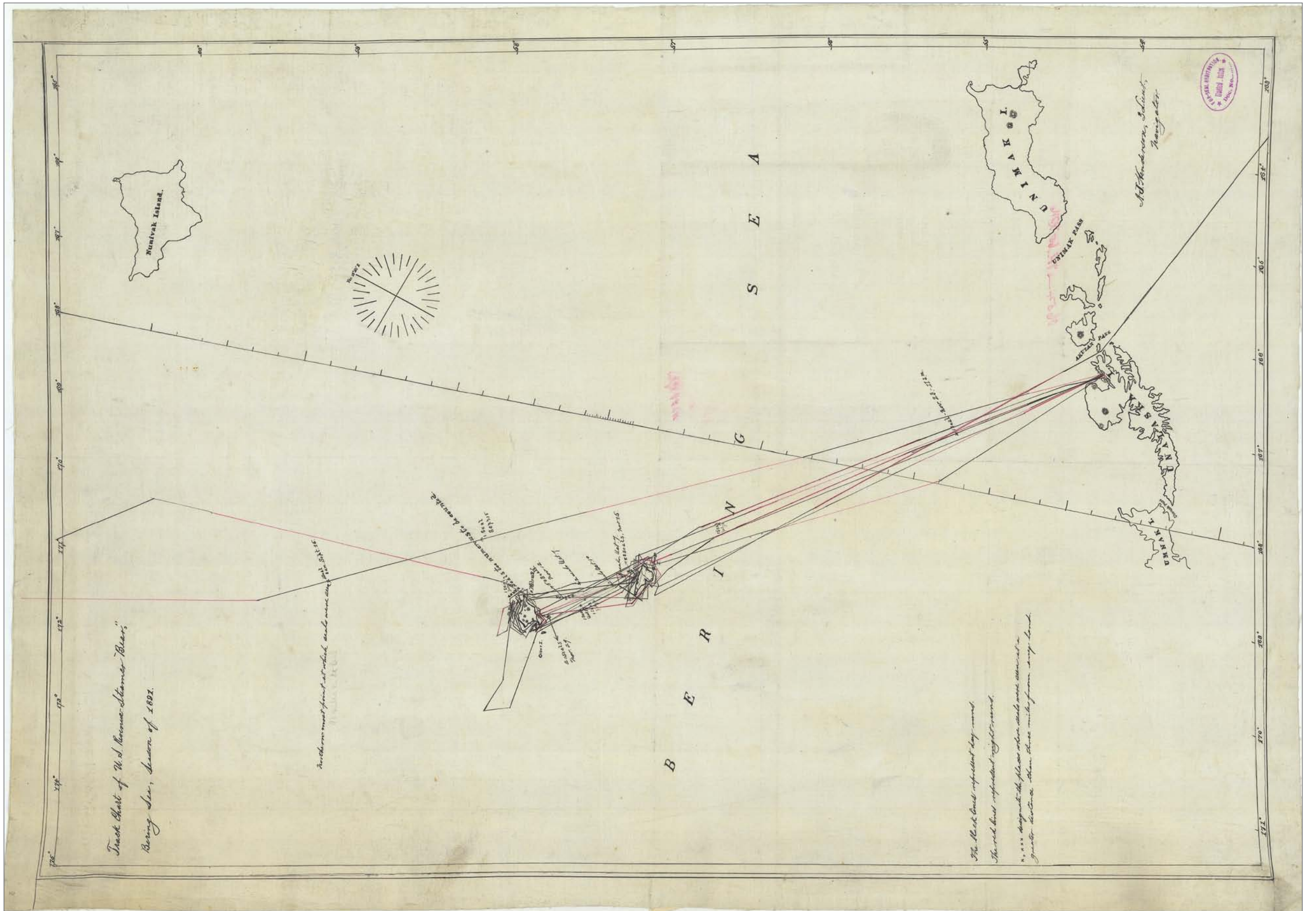
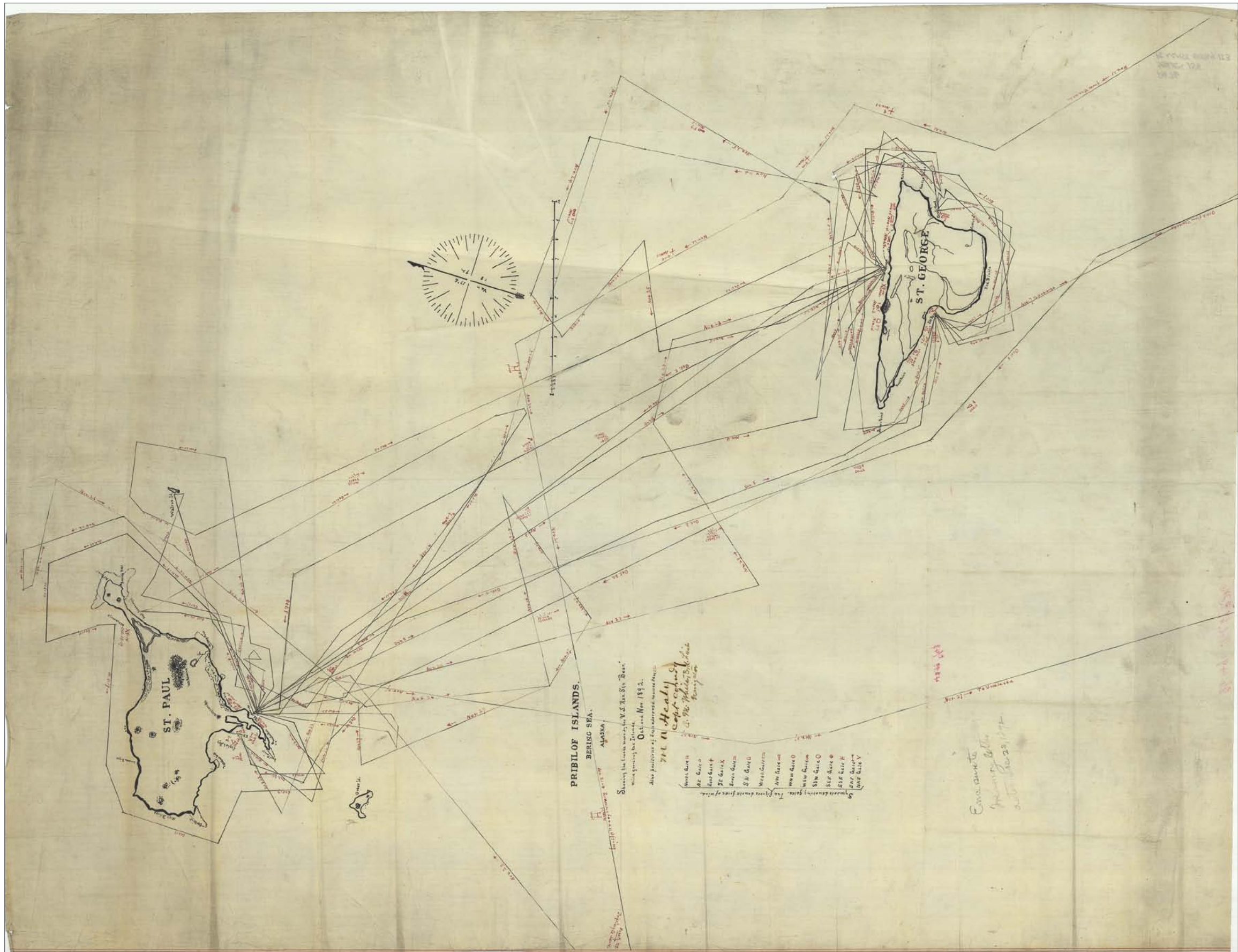


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track chart of the USRC *Bear* around the Seal Islands, signed by A. J. Henderson and M. A. Healy, 1891. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map RG76cart158, 1892. Track chart of the USRC *Bear* in the Bering Sea signed by A. J. Henderson, 1891. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map RG76cart158, 1892. Track chart of the USRC *Bear* "showing the tracks made...while guarding the [Pribilof] Islands," October and November 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

USR STEAMER CORWIN TRACK CHARTS OF VESSELS AND SEAL HERDS

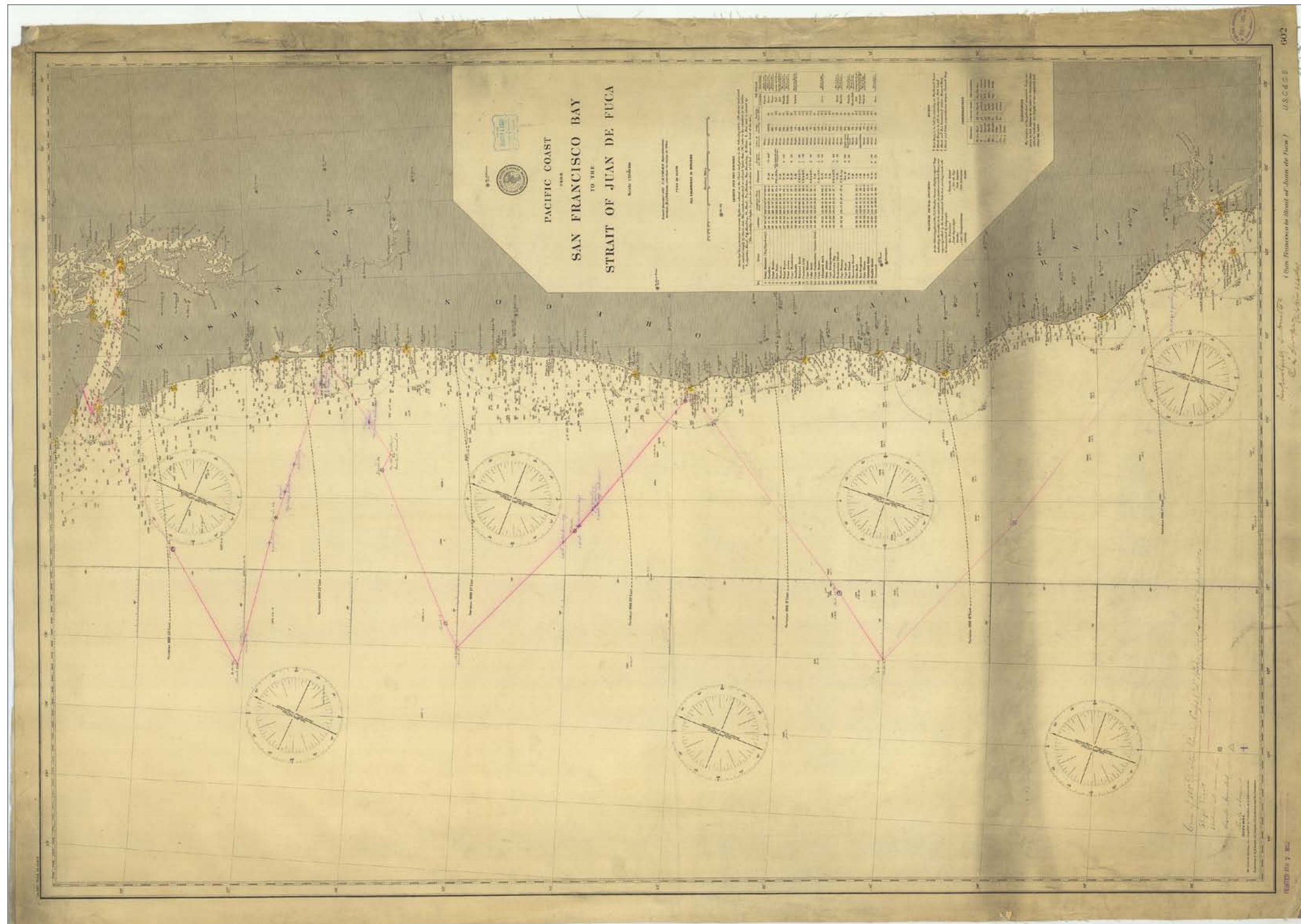


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track chart of the USRC *Corwin* along the Pacific Coast from San Francisco Bay to the Strait of Juan De Fuca, with locations of vessels sighted or boarded and seals observed. Signed by Captain C. L. Hooper, March 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

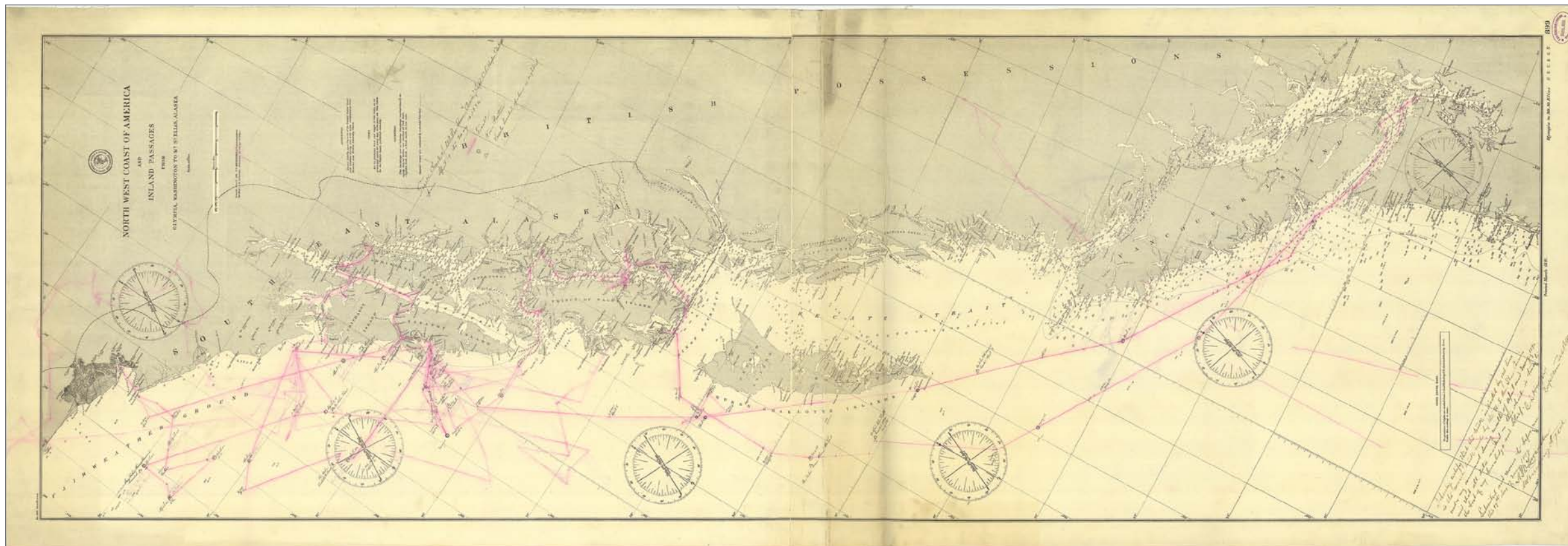


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track chart of the USRC *Corwin* along the Northwest Coast of America and Inland Passages, with locations of vessels sighted or boarded. Signed by Captain C. L. Hooper and Treasury Agent A. W. Lavender, April–May 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

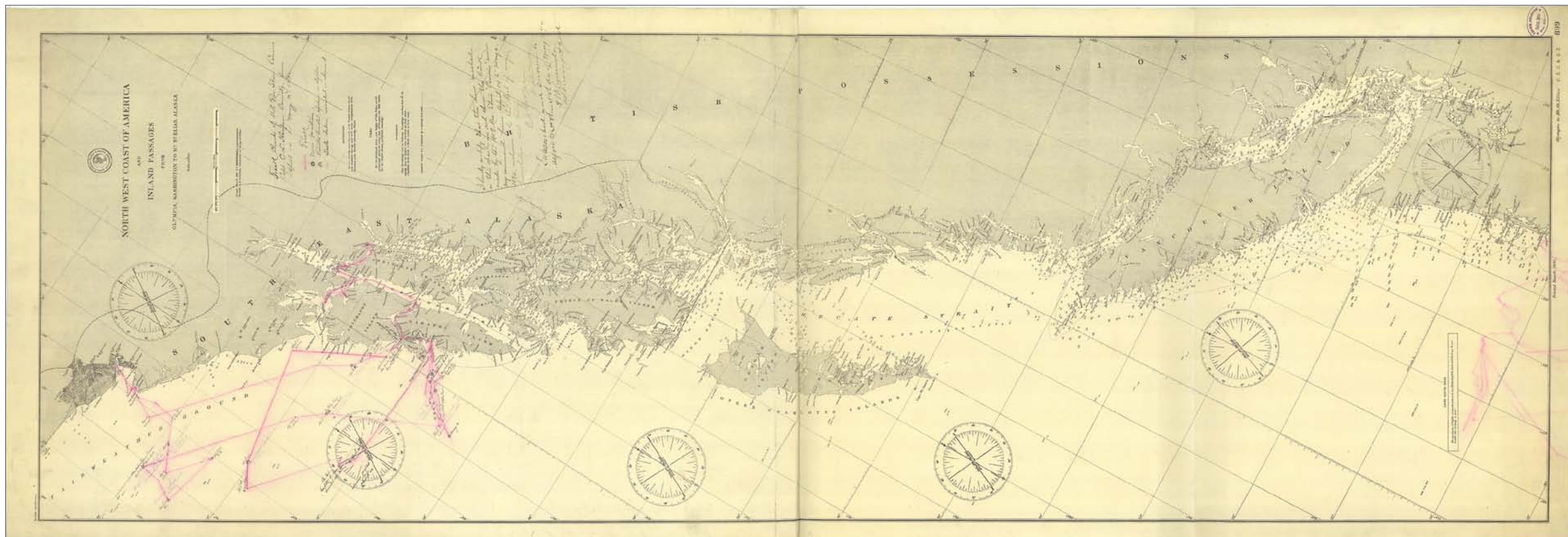
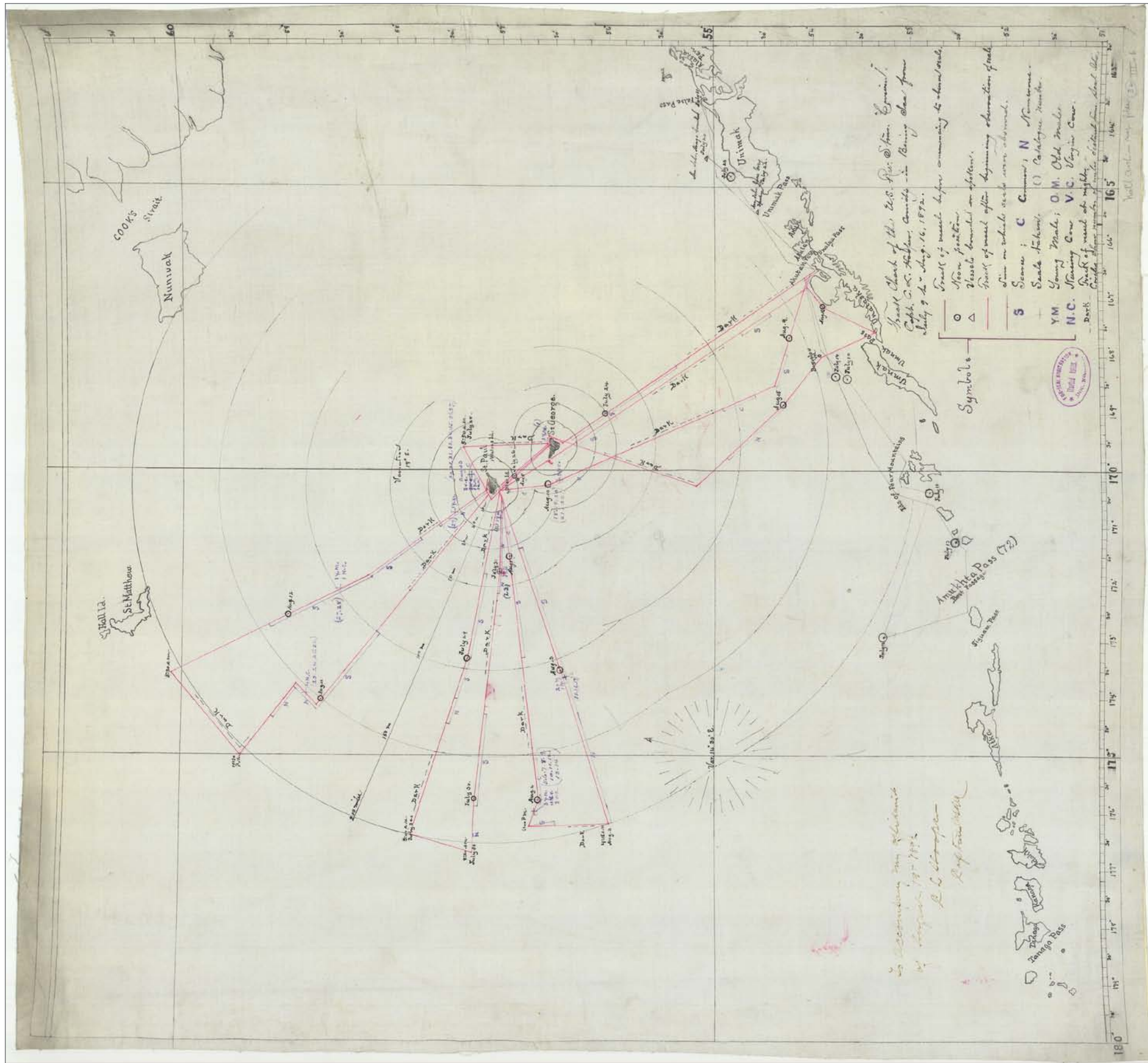
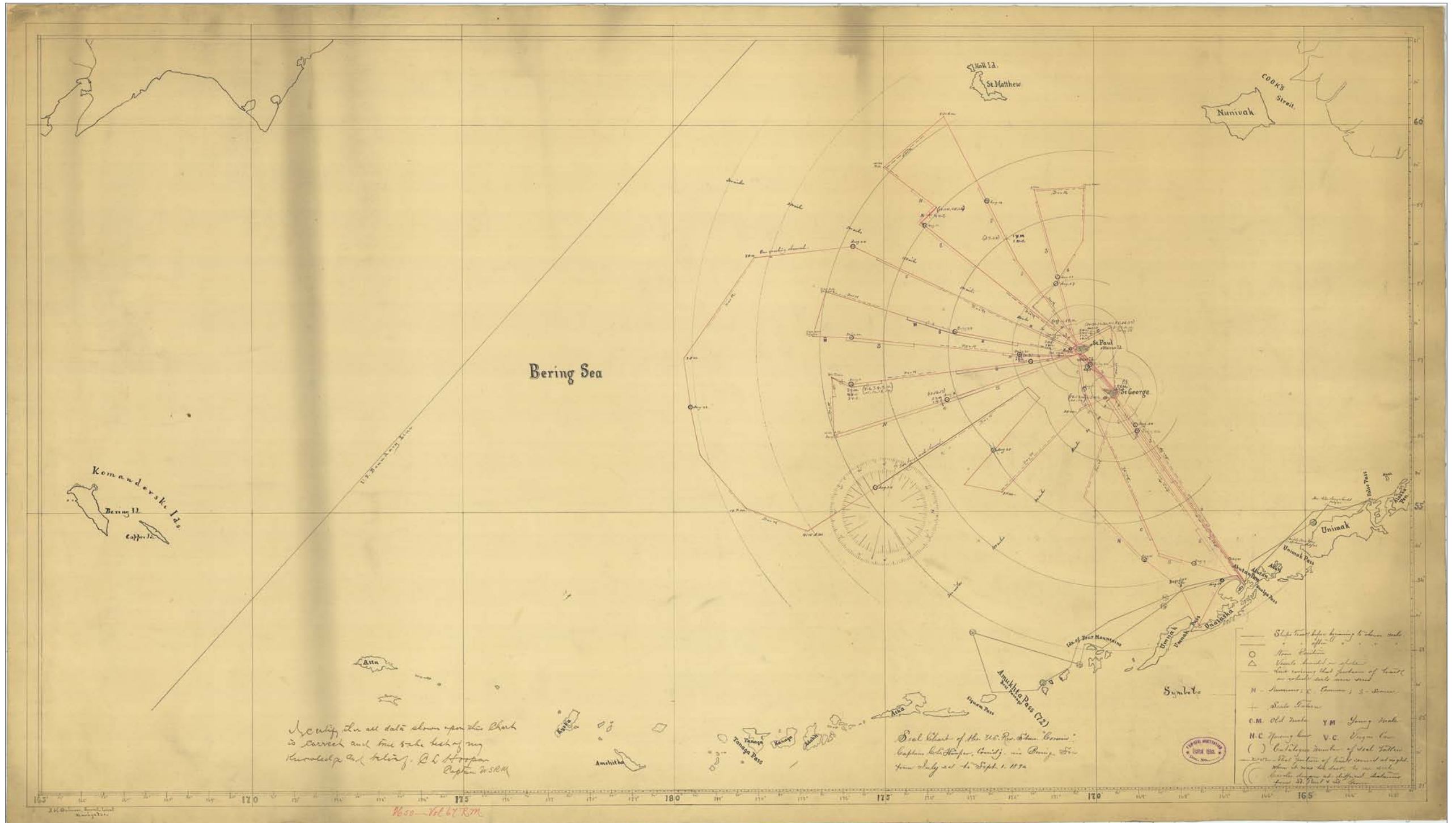


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track chart of the USRC *Corwin* along the Northwest Coast of America and Inland Passages. Signed by Captain C. L. Hooper and Treasury Agent A. W. Lavender, April–May 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

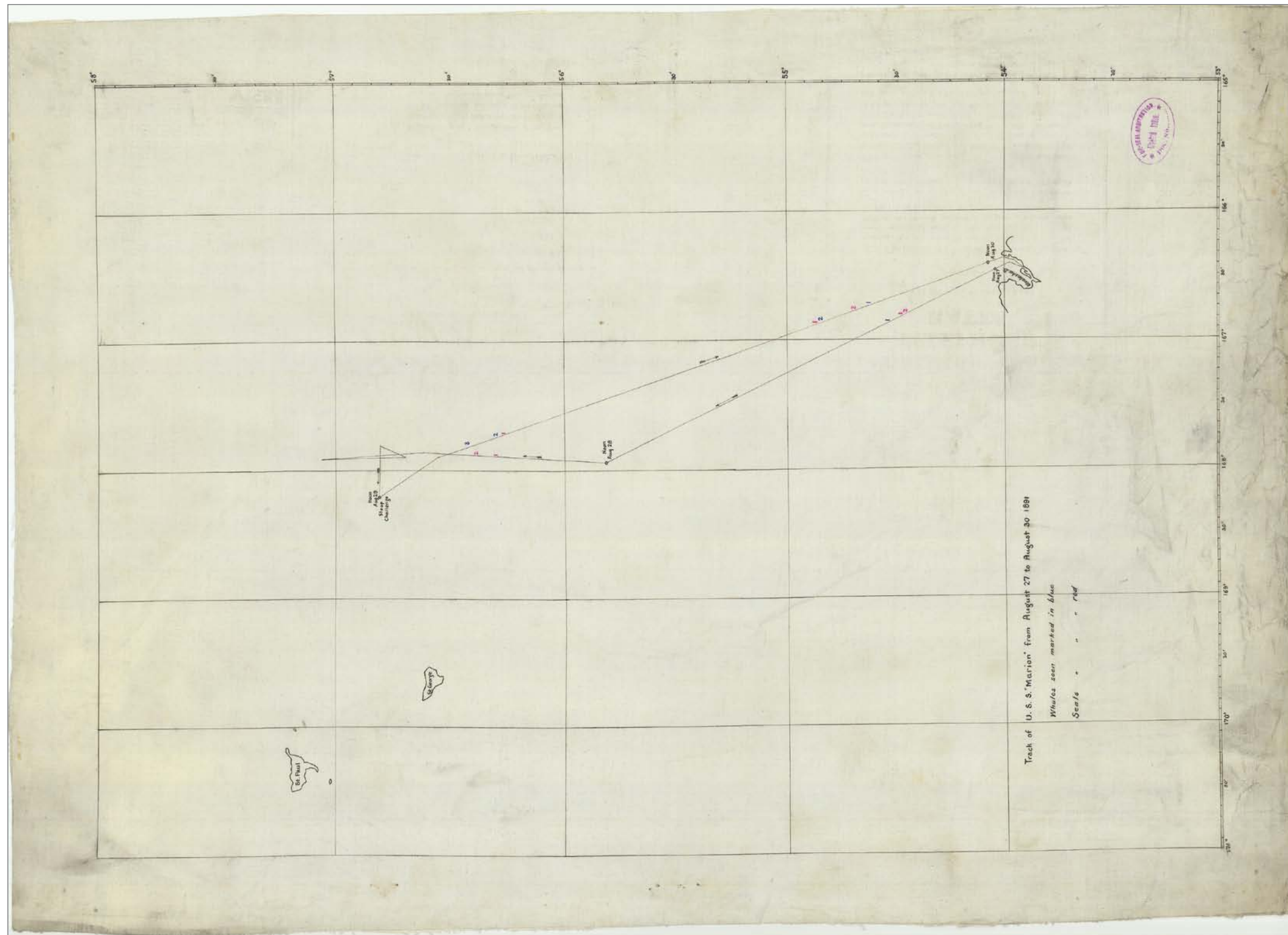


Map RG76cart158, 1892. Track chart of the USRC *Corwin* in the Bering Sea, with locations of vessels sighted or boarded and seals observed. Signed "to accompany my affidavit of August 19, 1892" by Captain C. L. Hooper, July–August 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map RG76cart158, 1892. Track chart of the USRC *Corwin* in the Bering Sea, with locations of vessels sighted or boarded and seals observed. Signed by Captain C. L. Hooper, July–September 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

USS *MARION* TRACK CHARTS OF VESSELS AND SEAL HERDS



Map RG76cart158, 1892. Track chart of USS *Marion* in the Bering Sea, August 27–August 30, 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

U.S. NAVAL FORCES TRACK CHARTS OF VESSELS AND SEAL HERDS

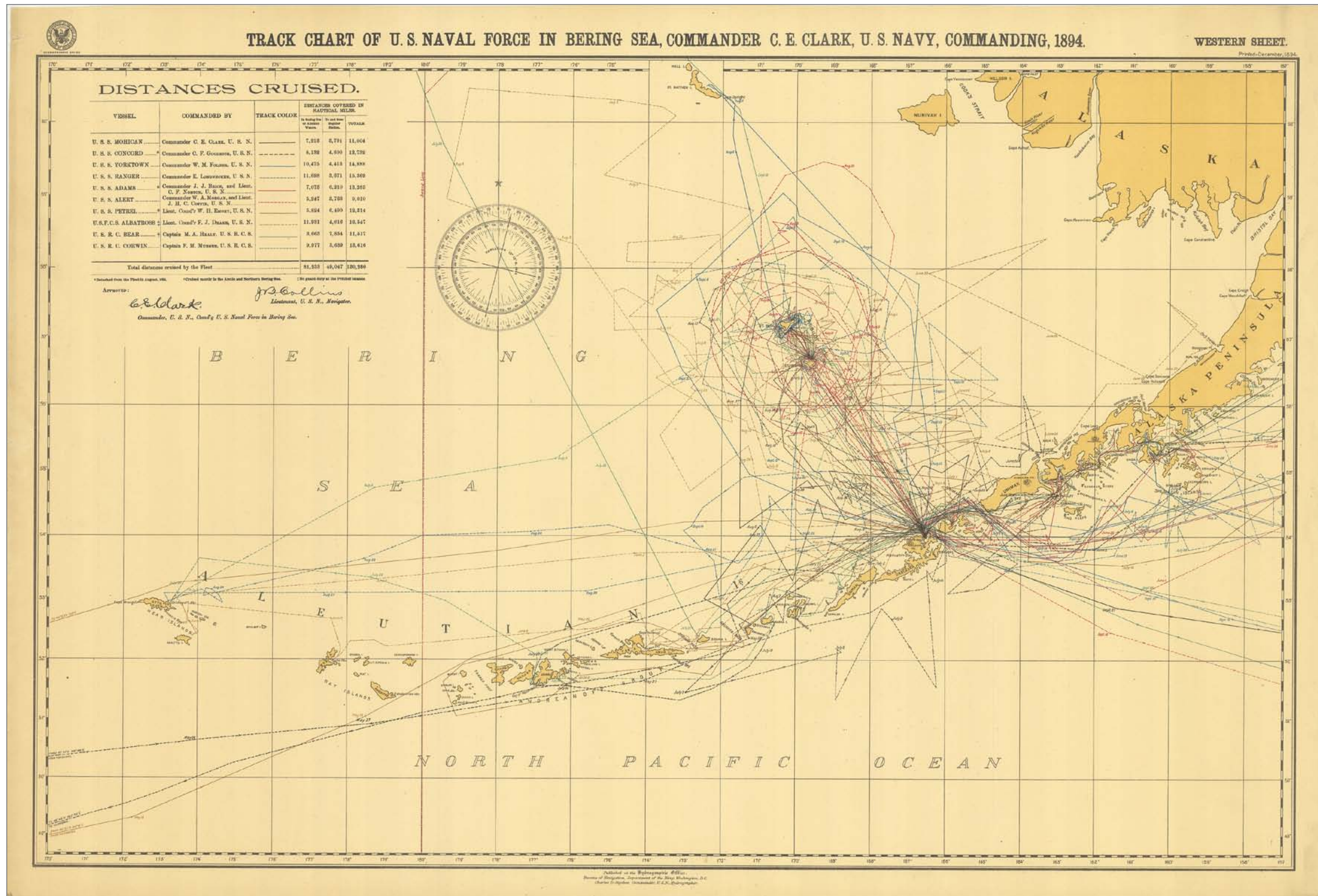


Chart RG76cart158, 1894. Track chart of U.S. Naval Force in Bering Sea (Aleutian Islands), Commander C. E. Clark, U.S.N. Commanding, 1894. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



TRACK CHART OF U. S. NAVAL FORCE IN BERING SEA, COMMANDER C. E. CLARK, U. S. NAVY, COMMANDING, 1894.

EASTERN SHEET.

Printed-December, 1894.

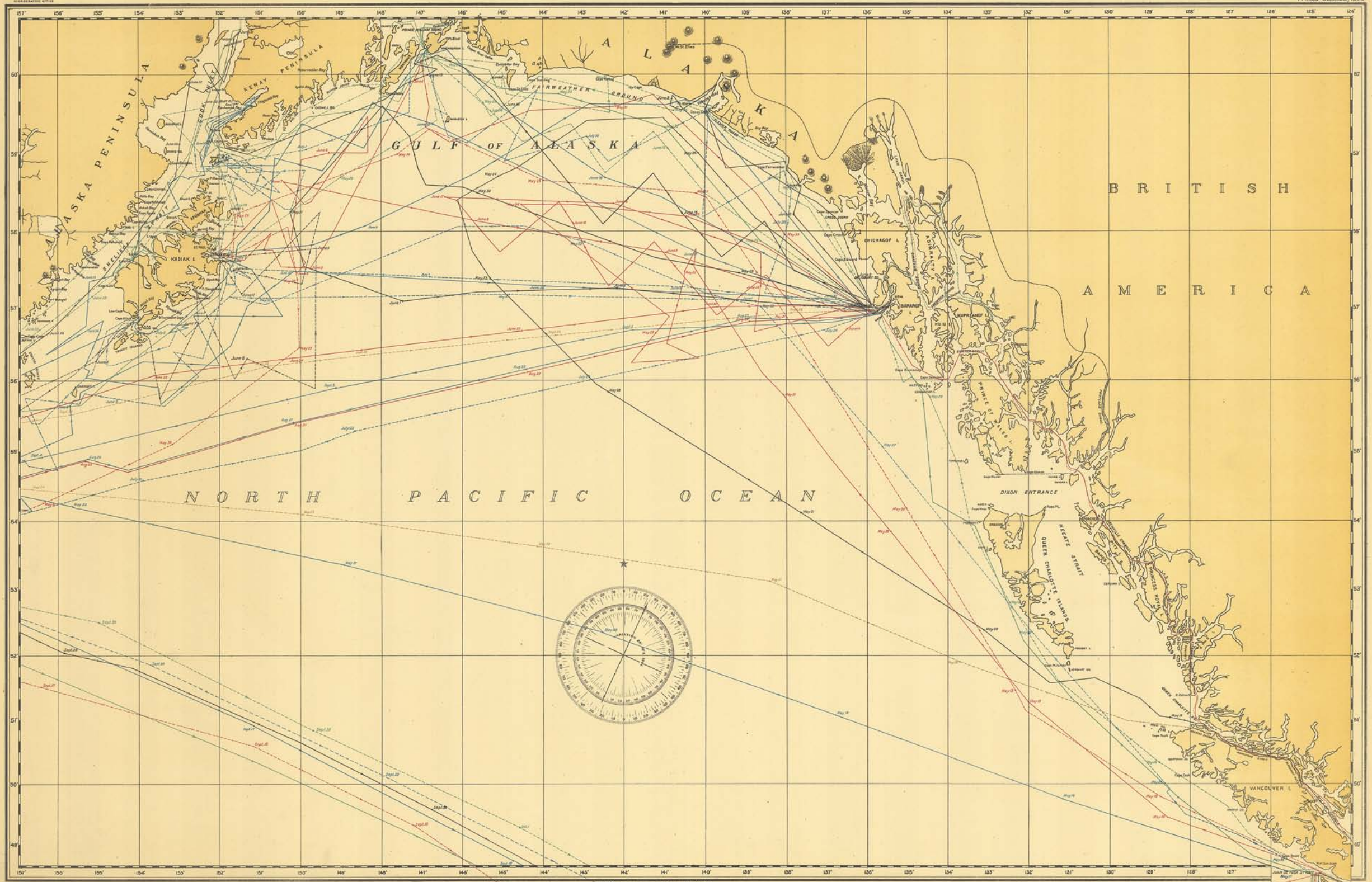


Chart RG76cart158, 1894. Track chart of U.S. Naval Force in North Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Alaska, Commander C. E. Clark, U.S.N. Commanding, 1894. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

THE FUR SEALS SEEN BY THE U. S. NAVAL FORCES IN BERING SEA AND THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN, DURING THE SEASON OF 1894.

WESTERN SHEET.

EXPLANATION:
The position is shown by a cross which is preceded by a number representing the date seen and followed by the date. Thus, 2 + Aug. 18 would mean 2 seals seen in the lat. and long. of the cross on Aug. 18.

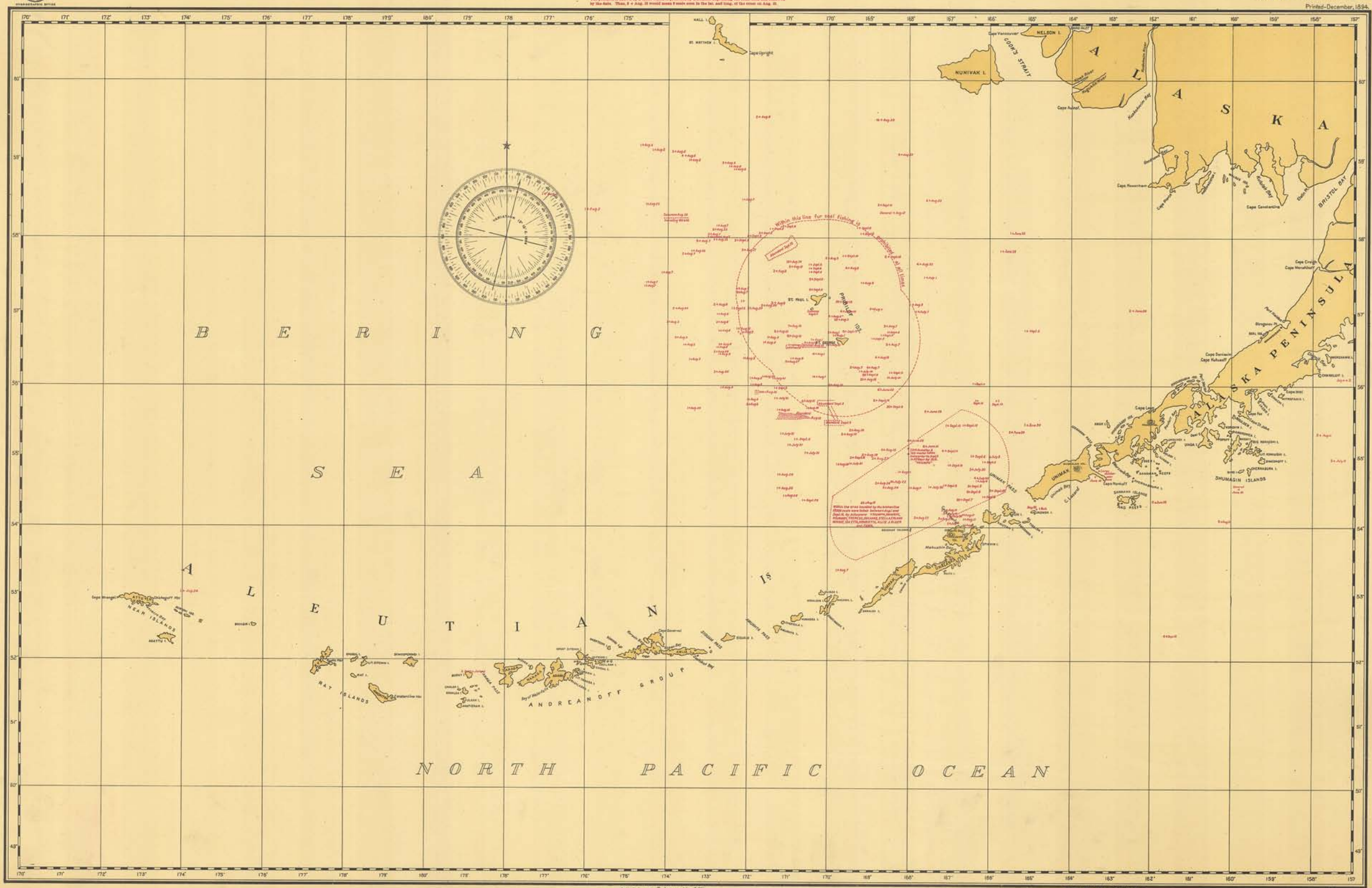
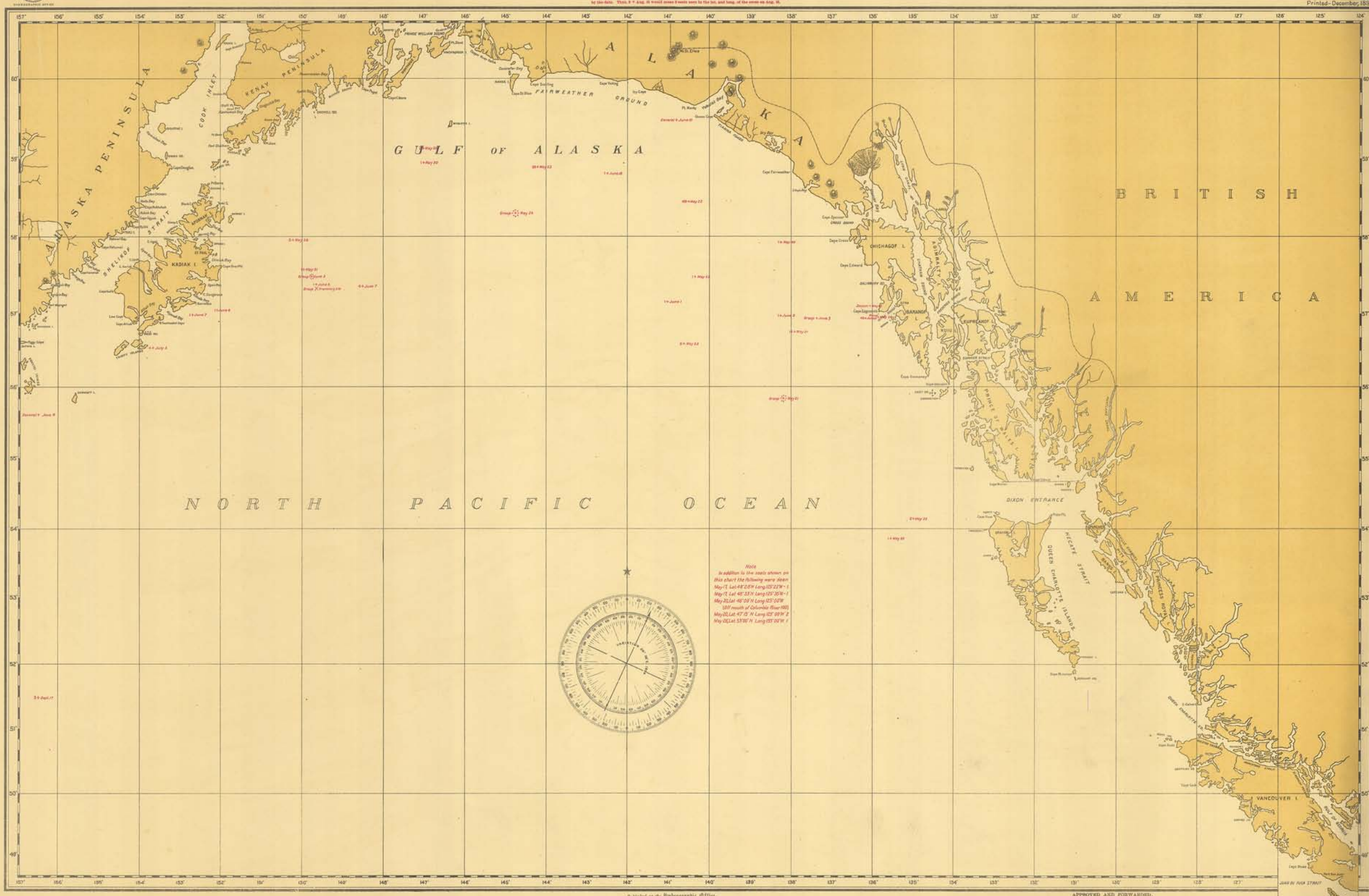


Chart RG76cart158, 1894. "The fur seals seen by the U.S. Naval Forces in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, during the season of 1894." Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

THE FUR SEALS SEEN BY THE U. S. NAVAL FORCES IN BERING SEA AND THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN, DURING THE SEASON OF 1894.

EASTERN

Printed—December, 1894.



Published by the Hydrographic Office,
Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C.
Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander, U.S.N., Hydrographer.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED,
C. E. Lockhart, Commander, U.S.N.,
Commanding U.S. Naval Forces in Bering Sea.

Chart RG76cart158, 1894. "The fur seals seen by the U.S. Naval Forces in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, during the season of 1894." *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations*, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

USR STEAMER *RUSH*, TRACK CHARTS OF VESSELS AND SEAL HERDS

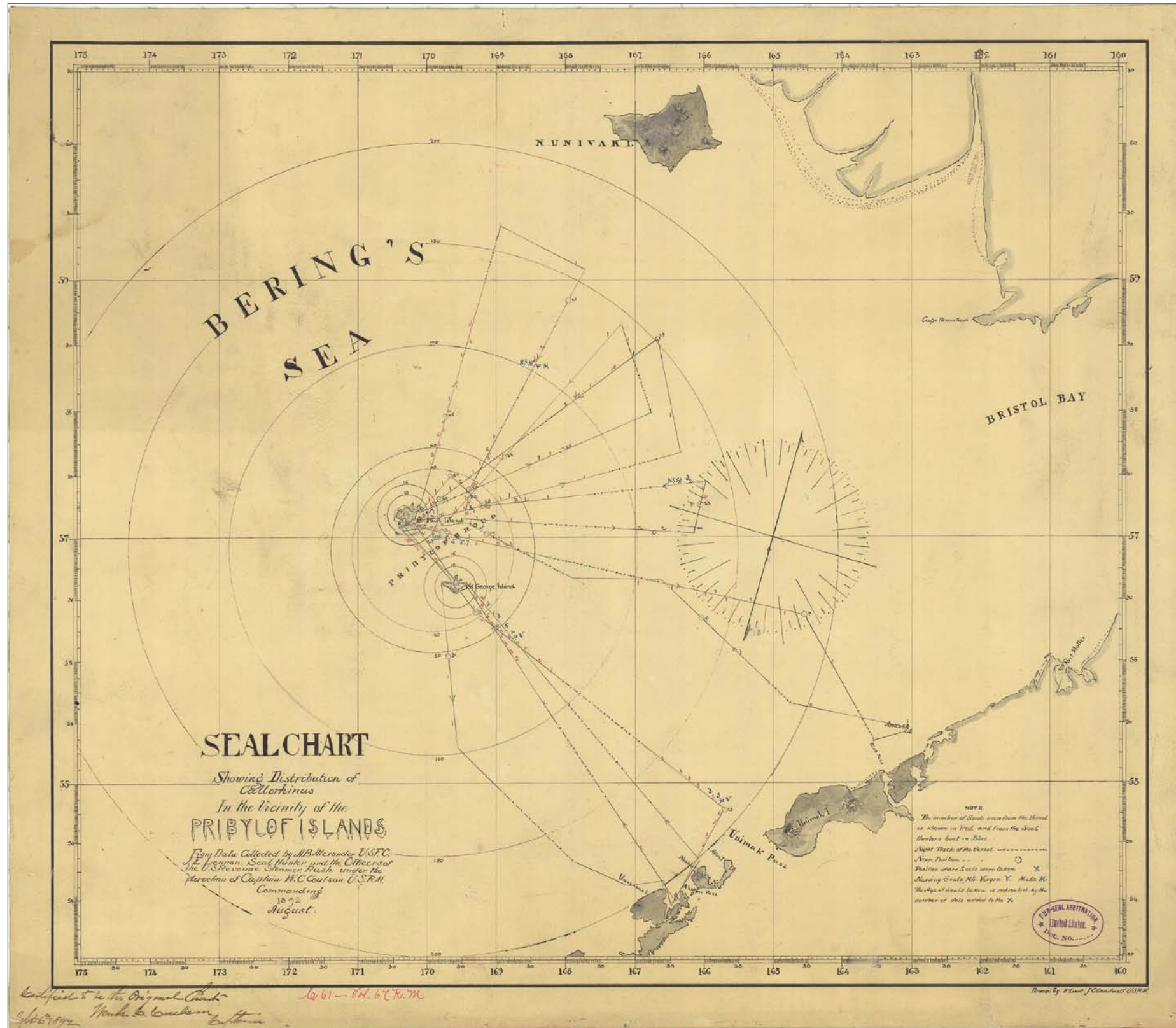


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Distribution of the northern fur seal in the vicinity of the Pribilof Islands observed by officers and passengers on USRS *Rush*. Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

CHURCHES



Photograph No. 22-Loud-13 (Photographer Abial P. Loud), 1886; St. Paul Russian Orthodox Chapel. RG 56; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES SAINTS PETER AND PAUL

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

HABS #: HABS AK,1-SAPA,1-A-
HABS AK-51

AHRS #: XPI-003

Aliquot: S035S129W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 52.25" W, 57° 07' 15.15" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Saints Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Church; Building A

Site Description: The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul was built in the Classical Revival style. Construction began in 1905 and the church was consecrated in 1907. It incorporates structural elements of the old building into the new one. It is a one-story frame building with five distinct components: sanctuary, nave, narthex, bell tower, and vestibule. The building is front-gabled, with the sanctuary, nave, narthex, bell tower, and vestibule creating distinct exterior elements. Each element has a gabled roof, except for the bell tower which has a cupola that was put on in 2007. The church has undergone other renovations over the years: during the 1960s and in 2001. Each wall of the tower has a large ornamental circle of wood trim. A wood Russian Orthodox cross sits on top of the cupola. There are smaller crosses on the sanctuary and nave roofs. The roofs of each element are at a different height, but the slopes are all the same angle. The main entrance is on the west side; it is enclosed with a double-door entry and a door surround with two lintels and a decorative transom light surmounted by an elliptical fanlight, elements retained from the original Classical Revival detail-



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West front and south side, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ing. The entry has a triangular roof pediment, while the other gable ends have a partial cornice returns wrapping around the corners. The outside corners have square pilasters, and all windows have pediments.

Significance: Saints Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Church was built between 1905 and 1906 by the villagers of St. Paul, with assistance by the Russian Orthodox Church and the North American Commercial Company, to replace the 1875 church. It was designed by Nathaniel Blaisdell of San Francisco. The Church was slightly to the north of the old church. A shrine in the church's yard marks the altar of the 1875 church. It is St. Paul Island's oldest structure, reflecting the integration of Russian influences and reflecting the significance of the church to the community. The Church is on the National Register of Historic Places in its own right, and is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Lot 2; Church Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Mongin, Alfred, and Father Joseph P. Kreta. "Russian Orthodox Church Buildings and Sites in Alaska – National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," 1979, 33–35.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Hoagland, Alison K. "Russian Churches, American Houses, Aleut People: Converging Cultures in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska." In *Images of an American Land: Vernacular Architecture in the Western United States*, ed. by Thomas Carter, 129–50. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1997.

———. "Saint Paul Island," *Buildings of Alaska*, 297–98. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.

———. "Ss. Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Church." Historical American Building Survey, HABS No. AK-51, ca. 1990.

Smith, Barbara Sweetland. *The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul on Saint Paul Island, Pribilof Islands: A History 1821–2001*. Anchorage: Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Restitution Trust, Alaska Laser Printer, 2007.

Ss. Peter and Paul Church, 100th Anniversary of the Church Building, Blessing of the Cupola, St. Paul Alaska, Aug. 31–Sept. 2, 2007, http://www.dioceseofalaska.org/html/stpaul_07.html (accessed 7/7/09).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: constructed AD 1905–1906

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Russian Orthodox

Preservation Status & Date: Nat. Reg. multi. prop. nomination 1979; contributing building to Seal Islands NHL in 1986.

Property Owner: Russian Orthodox Church

Repository: Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify)



Pinart, Alph. [Alphonse], photographer. Circa 1872. "Church at St. Paul on verso." This church was built in 1840 and replaced a chapel made with driftwood built circa 1821. *Photograph No. 1905-00121, UC Berkeley, Bancroft Library, Stereographs of the West from the Bancroft Library Pictorial Collection.*



McIntyre, Dr. Hugh H., Alaska Commercial Company Superintendent, photographer. 1872. Chapel, St. Paul Island, constructed of driftwood in 1840. The image is from a stereograph. *Courtesy Hugh H. McIntyre III.*



Gray, Nicolas and William S. Herford, photographers. 1880's. South side, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Shrine marking site of old chapel is visible inside fence. *Photograph. Alaska State Library: PCA 185, Gray and Herford Photograph Collection, P185-08.*



McIntyre, Dr. Hugh H., photographer. 1941-1942. West front and south side, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. *Photograph. Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-248, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3191 (Photographer unknown), June 1972; North side, Crew performing restoration work on Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Photographer unknown. 1985. North side and west front, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Priest's house in background (right) razed by fire in 1999. Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110036.



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. West front and south side, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01060003.



Interior, sanctuary, looking to west, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-51-14, 1989.



Shrine marking site of previous church [1875–1905], just south of present church, looking to east, 1989. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-17*, 1989.



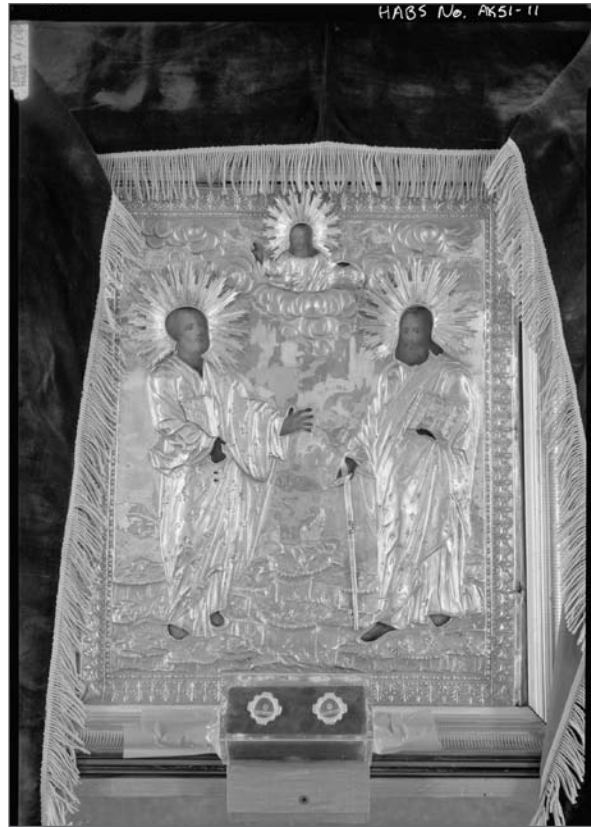
Interior, sanctuary, looking to northeast, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul, 1989. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-12*, 1989.



Interior, detail of iconostas, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul, 1989. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-7*, 1989.



Interior, nave, looking to east, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul, 1989. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-6*, 1989.



Interior, nave, detail of icon of SS Peter and Paul, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-11*, 1989.



Interior, sanctuary, looking to southeast, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-13*, 1989.



Interior, nave, west wall and choir loft, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-9*, 1989.



Interior, second level of belltower, detail of ropes, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-16*, 1989.



Interior, nave, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul, 1989. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-8*, 1989.



Interior, nave, detail of dome, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-10*, 1989.



South and east sides, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-4*, 1989.



West front, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-2*, 1989.



North side and west front, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-5*, 1989.



South side, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7).
Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-3*, 1989.



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. Interior, nave, looking to east southeast, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01060002.



North side, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7).
Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-22*, 2004.



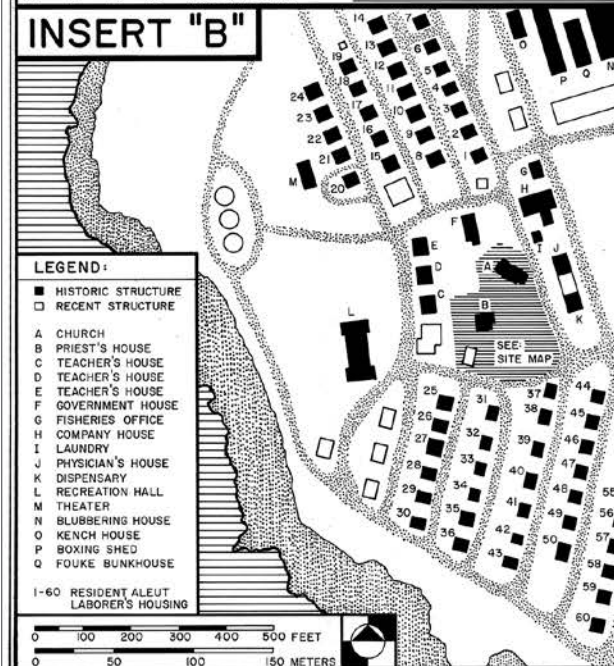
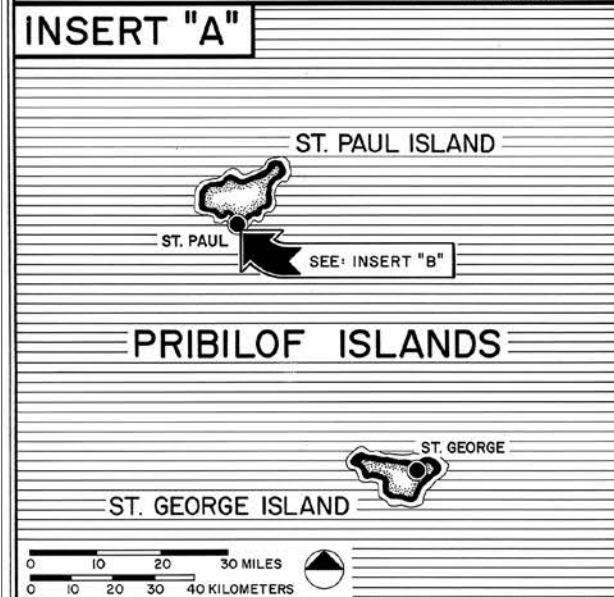
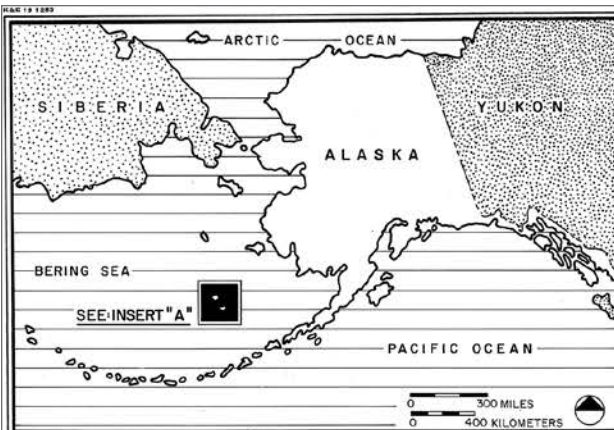
West and south side, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul, greenhouse foundation in foreground. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-21*, 2004.



South side, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-23*, 2004.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2001. South side of Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul during renovations. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet *JL110930.3*, neg. 3815.

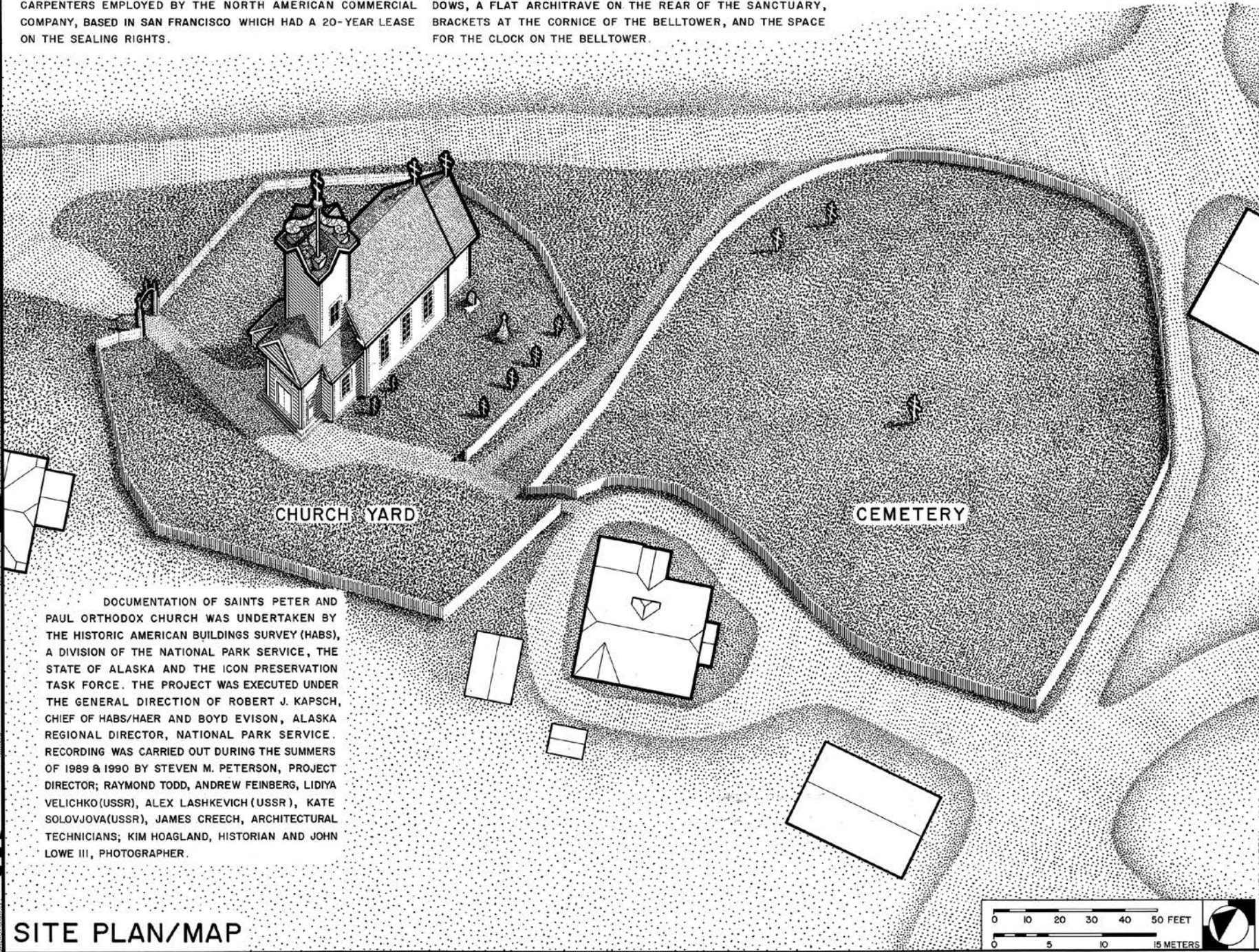


SAINTS PETER & PAUL ORTHODOX CHURCH

SAINTE PAUL ISLAND IN THE PRIBILOFS HAS ONE OF THE MOST ELABORATE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCHES IN ALASKA, ERECTED IN 1905. NATHANIEL A. BLAISDELL, A SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECT, DESIGNED THE BUILDING, AND THE COST OF ITS CONSTRUCTION WAS BORNE BY THE ALEUT CONGREGATION, DESCENDANTS OF NATIVES BROUGHT BY RUSSIANS TO THIS ISLAND TO HARVEST THE FUR SEALS. THE CHURCH WAS CONSTRUCTED IN THE SUMMER OF 1905 BY FOUR CARPENTERS EMPLOYED BY THE NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, BASED IN SAN FRANCISCO WHICH HAD A 20-YEAR LEASE ON THE SEALING RIGHTS.

THE INTERNAL FUNCTIONS OF THE CHURCH ARE CLEARLY EXPRESSED ON THE EXTERIOR, AS THE SANCTUARY, NAVE, NARTHEX, BELLTOWER, AND VESTIBULE - EACH FORM A SEPARATE ELEMENT. NEOCLASSICAL ORNAMENT ADORNED THE BUILDING, WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY COVERED WITH CLAPBOARDS. WHEN CEMENT ASBESTOS SHINGLES WERE APPLIED IN THE EARLY 1980'S, MUCH OF THE DETAIL WAS REMOVED, INCLUDING ENTABLATURES OVER THE WINDOWS, A FLAT ARCHITRAVE ON THE REAR OF THE SANCTUARY, BRACKETS AT THE CORNICE OF THE BELLTOWER, AND THE SPACE FOR THE CLOCK ON THE BELLTOWER.

ON THE INTERIOR, THE ICONOSTAS IS ESPECIALLY ELABORATE, FEATURING FLUTED COLUMNS ON paneled BASES DELINEATING THE BAYS, AND A MODILLIONED AND DENTICULATED CORNICE. THE MAHOGANY ICONOSTAS IS PAINTED WHITE WITH GOLD TRIM, WHILE THE DOORS ARE LEFT UNPAINTED. THE ICONOSTAS CAME FROM THE PREVIOUS CHURCH ON THE SITE, CONSTRUCTED IN 1873-1875.

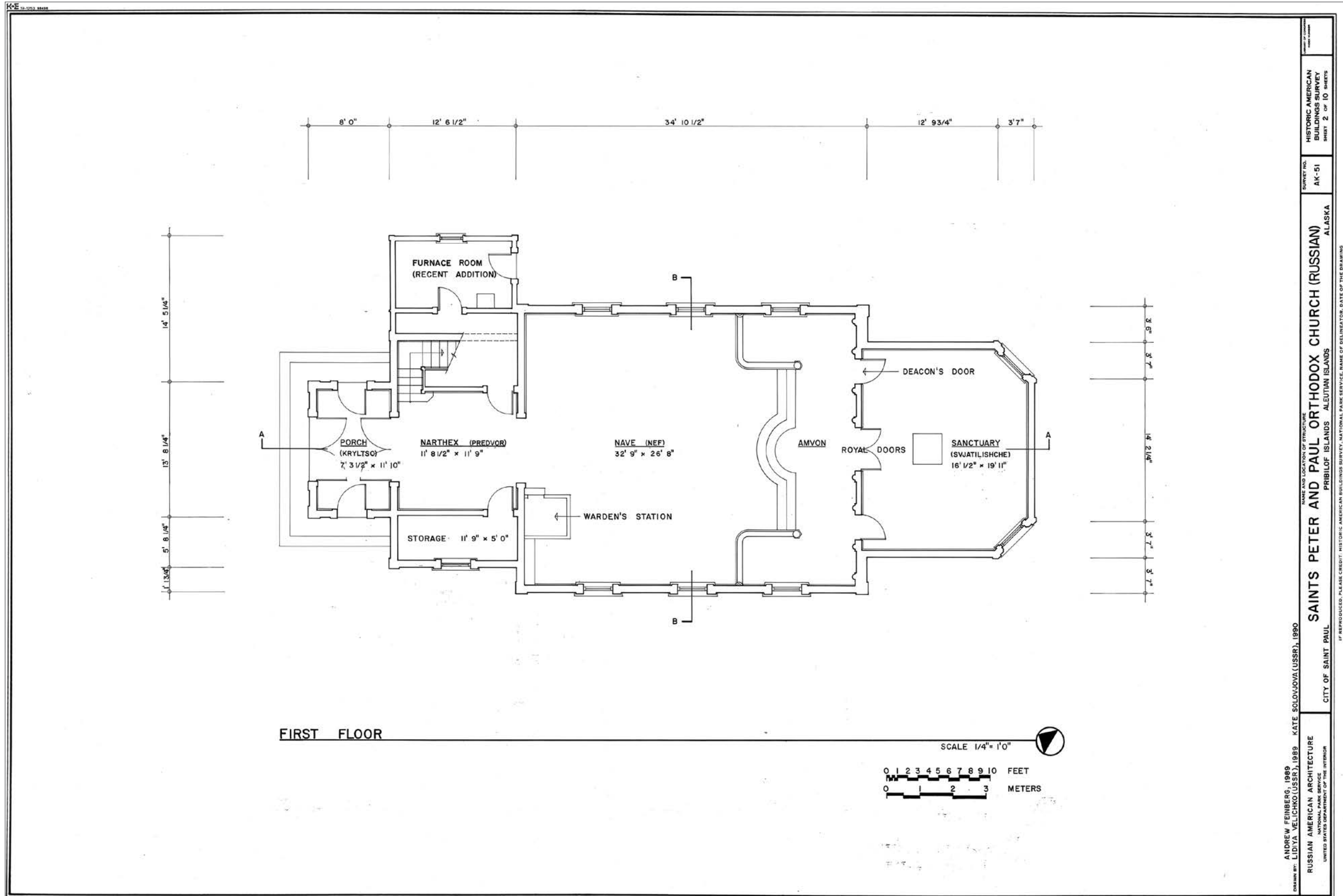


DOCUMENTATION OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL ORTHODOX CHURCH WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS), A DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, THE STATE OF ALASKA AND THE ICON PRESERVATION TASK FORCE. THE PROJECT WAS EXECUTED UNDER THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF ROBERT J. KAPSCH, CHIEF OF HABS/HAER AND BOYD EIVSON, ALASKA REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. RECORDING WAS CARRIED OUT DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1989 & 1990 BY STEVEN M. PETERSON, PROJECT DIRECTOR; RAYMOND TODD, ANDREW FEINBERG, LIDIYA VELICHKO(USSR), ALEX LASHKEVICH (USSR), KATE SOLOVJOVA(USSR), JAMES CREECH, ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICIANS; KIM HOAGLAND, HISTORIAN AND JOHN LOWE III, PHOTOGRAPHER.

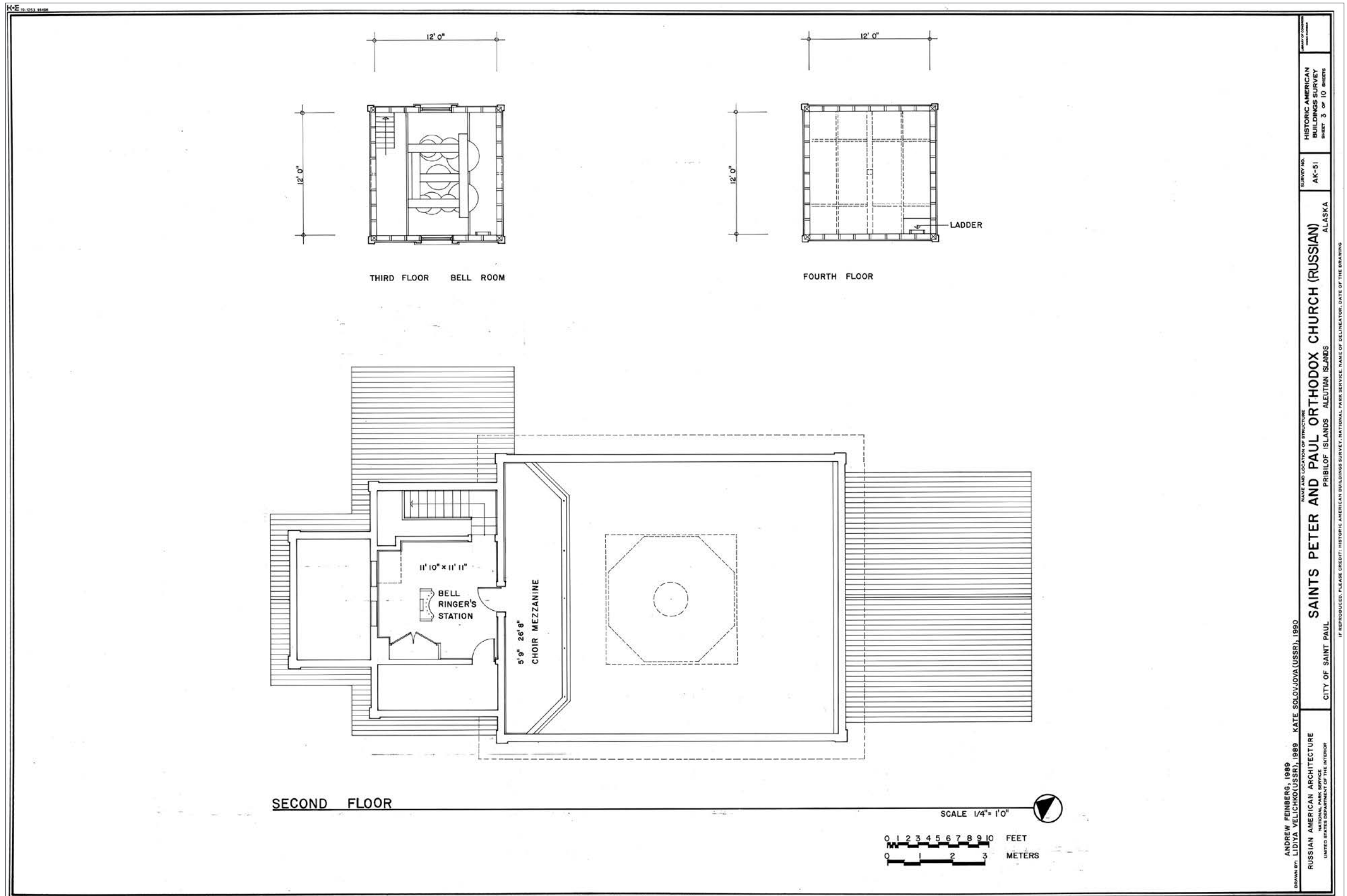
SITE PLAN/MAP

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 10 SHEETS
 SURVEY NO. AK-51
 NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE: SAINTS PETER AND PAUL ORTHODOX CHURCH (RUSSIAN)
 NAME AND LOCATION OF SITE: PRIBILOF ISLANDS, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
 CITY OF SAINT PAUL
 DRAWN BY: JAMES CREECH, 1990
 RUSSIAN AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

Site Plan. 1990. Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. James Creech, draftsman. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 1 of 10, 1990.

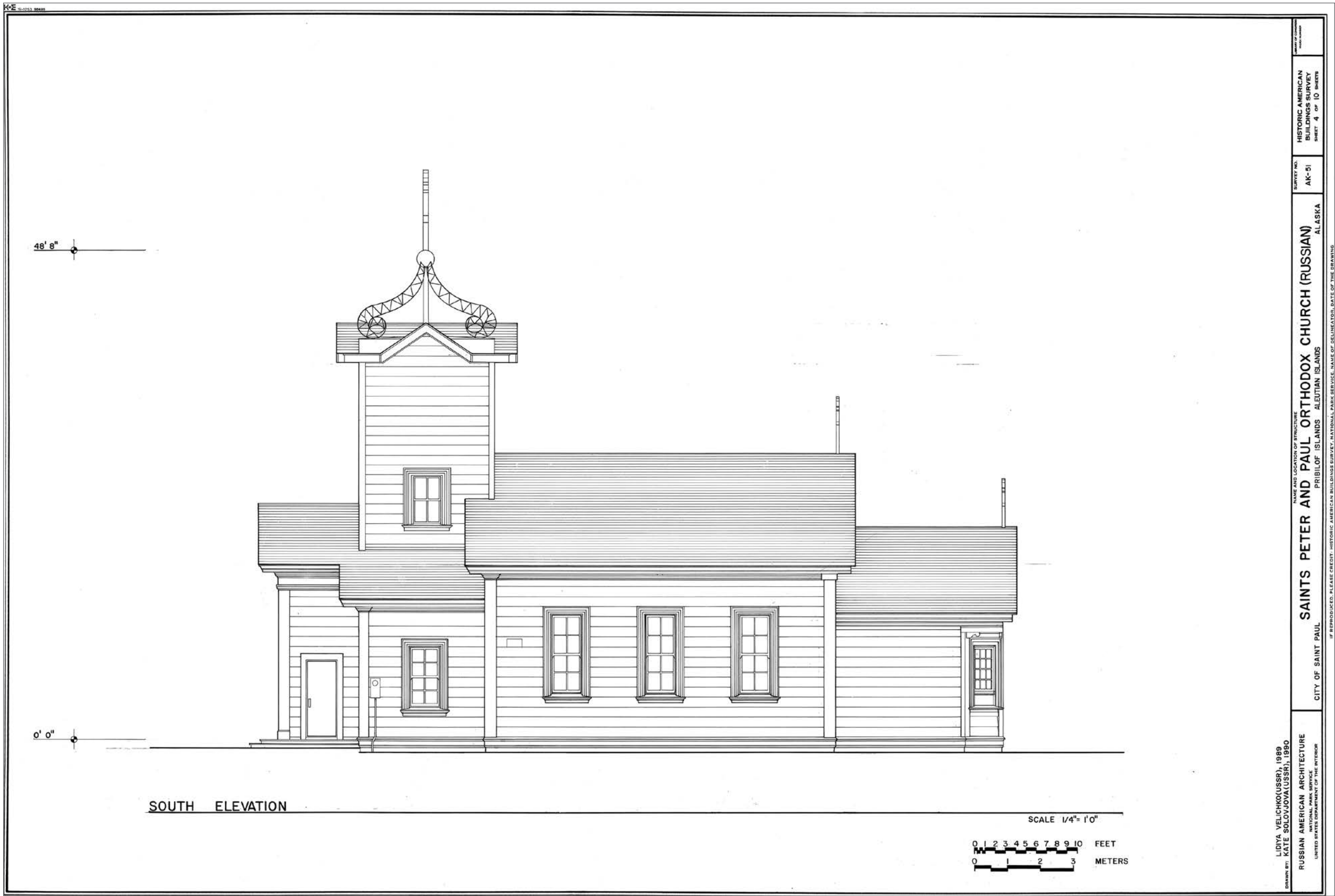


Plan. 1990. First floor, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Andrew Feinberg, Lidiya Velichko, and Kate Solovjova, draftsmen. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 2 of 10, 1989, 1990.



ANDREW FEINBERG, 1989
 DRAWN BY: LIDIYA VELICHKO(USSR), 1989 KATE SOLOVJOVA(USSR), 1990
 RUSSIAN AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
SAINTS PETER AND PAUL ORTHODOX CHURCH (RUSSIAN)
 PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUTIAN ISLANDS ALASKA
 SURVEY NO.
 AK-51
 HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 3 OF 10 SHEETS
 CITY OF SAINT PAUL
 IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

Plan. 1990. Second floor, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Andrew Feinberg, Lidiya Velichko and Kate Solovjova, USSR, draftsmen. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 3 of 10, 1989, 1990.



DRAWN BY: LIDIYA VELICHKO(USSR), 1989
 KATE SOLOVJOVA(USSR), 1990
 RUSSIAN AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CITY OF SAINT PAUL
SAINTS PETER AND PAUL ORTHODOX CHURCH (RUSSIAN)
 Pribilof Islands ALEUTIAN ISLANDS ALASKA

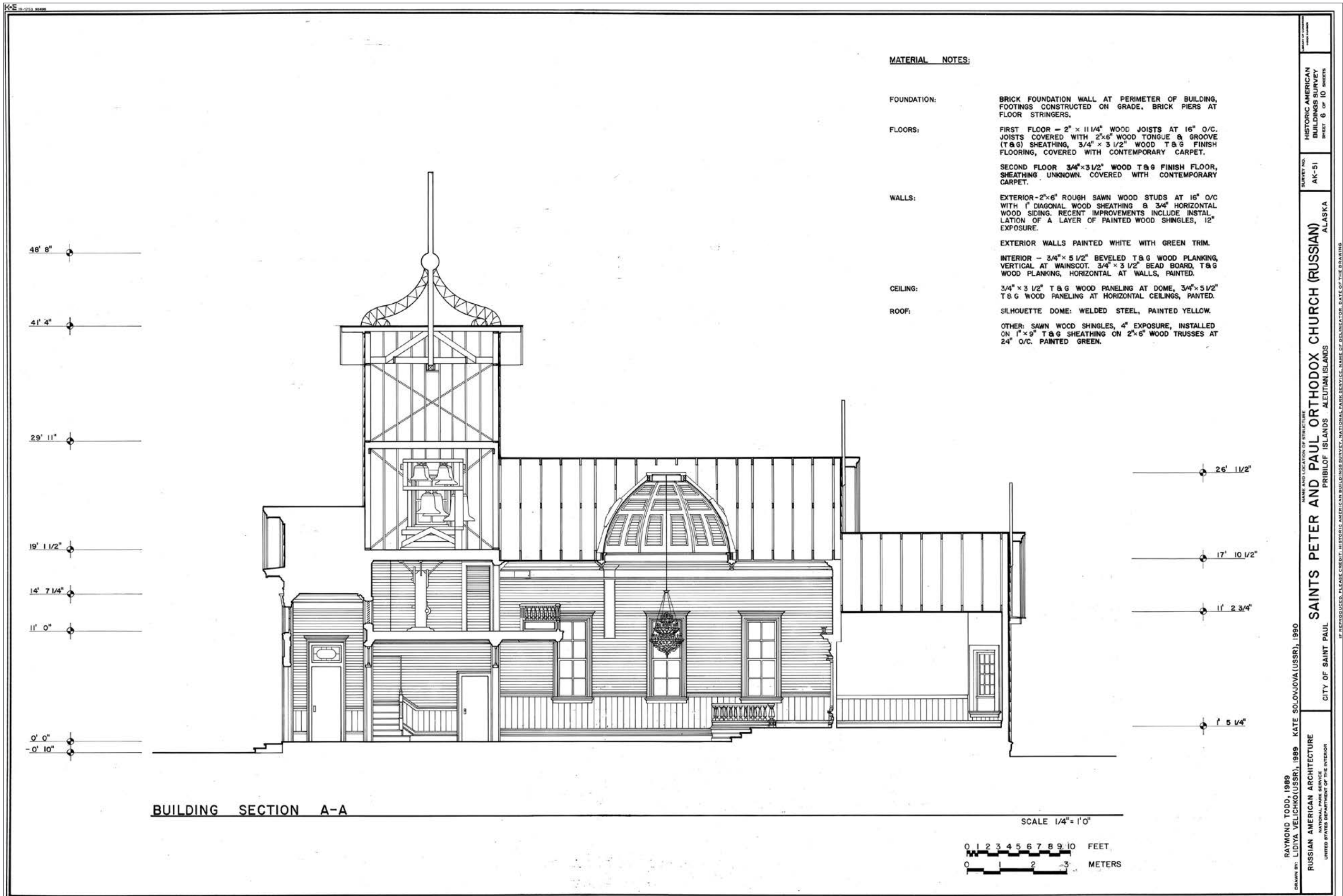
SURVEY NO.
 AK-51
 HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 4 of 10 SHEETS

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF SELECTION, DATE OF THE DRAWING

Plan. 1990. South elevation, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. *Lidiya Velichko, and Kate Solovjova, draftsmen. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 4 of 10 1989, 1990.*



Plan. 1989. West and east elevations, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Raymond Todd, Lidiya Velichko, and Kate Solovjova, draftsmen. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 5 of 10, 1989.



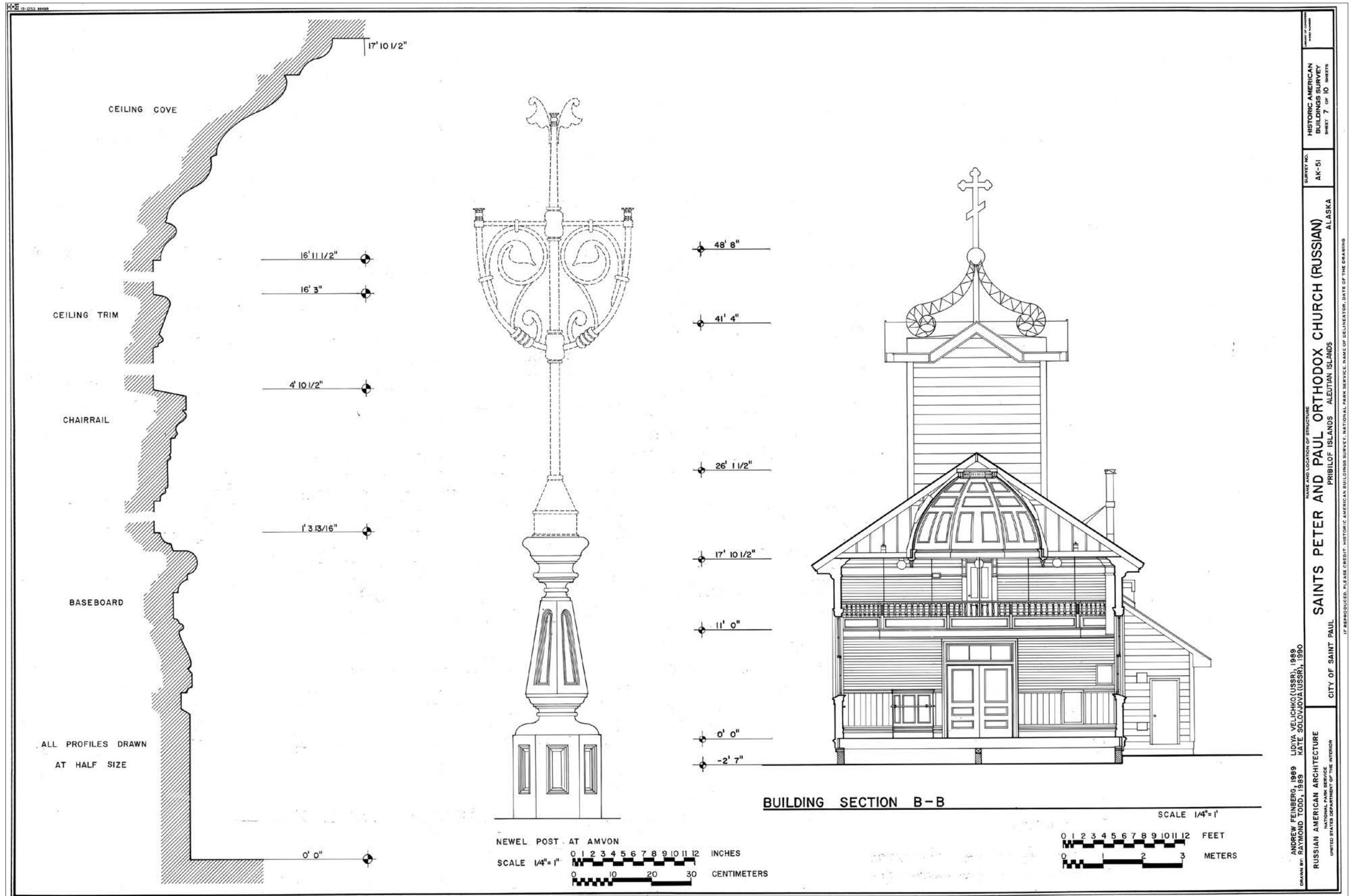
RAYMOND TODD, 1989
 DRAWN BY: LIDIYA VELICHKO (USSR), 1989 KATE SOLOVJOVA (USSR), 1989
 RUSSIAN AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
SAINTS PETER AND PAUL ORTHODOX CHURCH (RUSSIAN)
 PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
 ALASKA

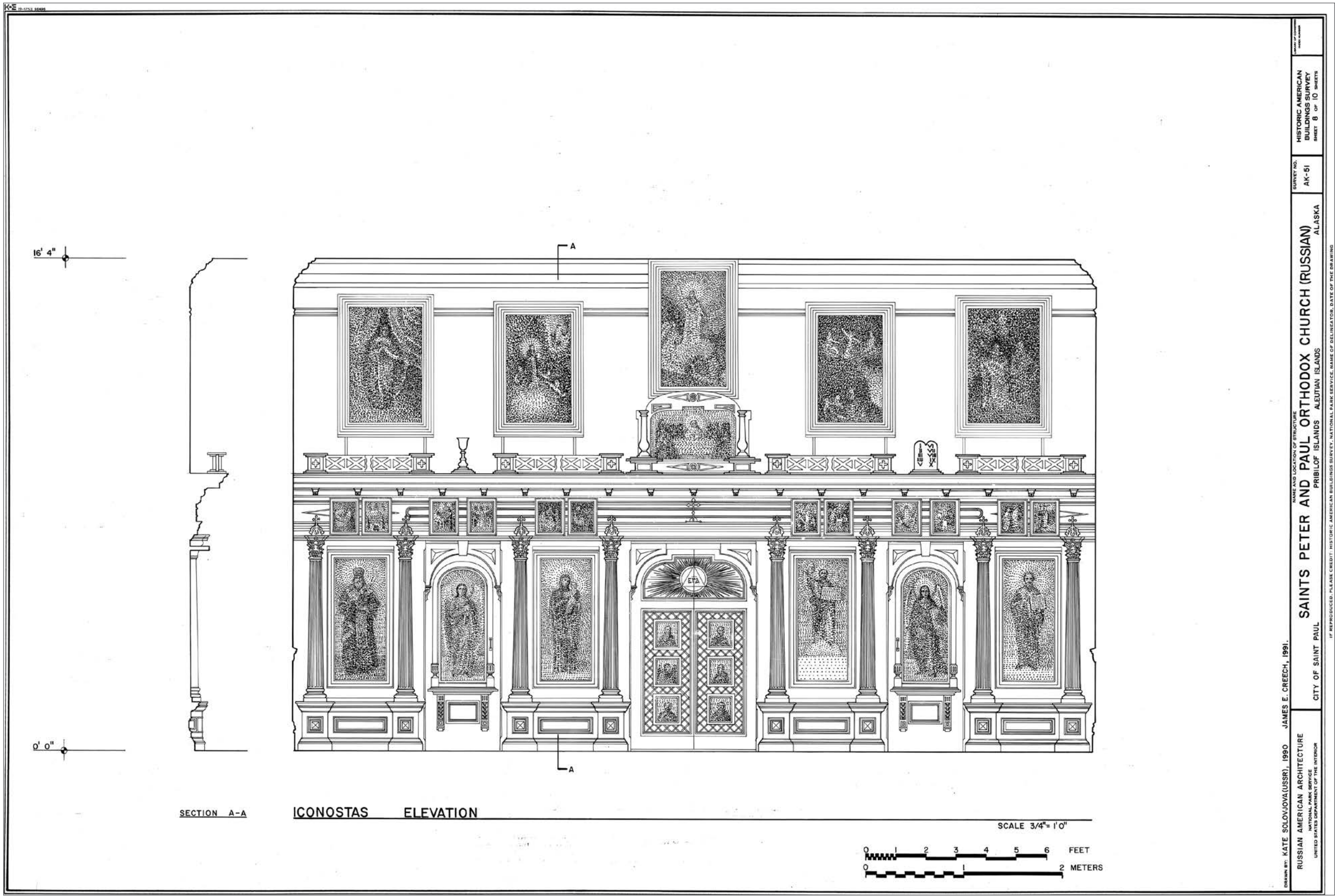
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 6 OF 10 SHEETS
 SURVEY NO.
 AK-51

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

Plan. 1990. Building section A-A, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Raymond Todd, Lidiya Velichko, and Kate Solovjova, draftsmen. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 6 of 10, 1989, 1990.



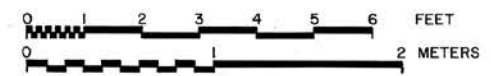
Plan. 1990. Building section B-B Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Andrew Feinberg, Lidiya Velichko, and Kate Solovjova, draftsmen. National Park Service. HABS AK-51 Sheet 7 of 10, 1989, 1990.



SECTION A-A

ICONOSTAS ELEVATION

SCALE 3/4" = 1'0"



DRAWN BY: KATE SOLOVJOVA (USSR), 1990 JAMES E. CREECH, 1991.

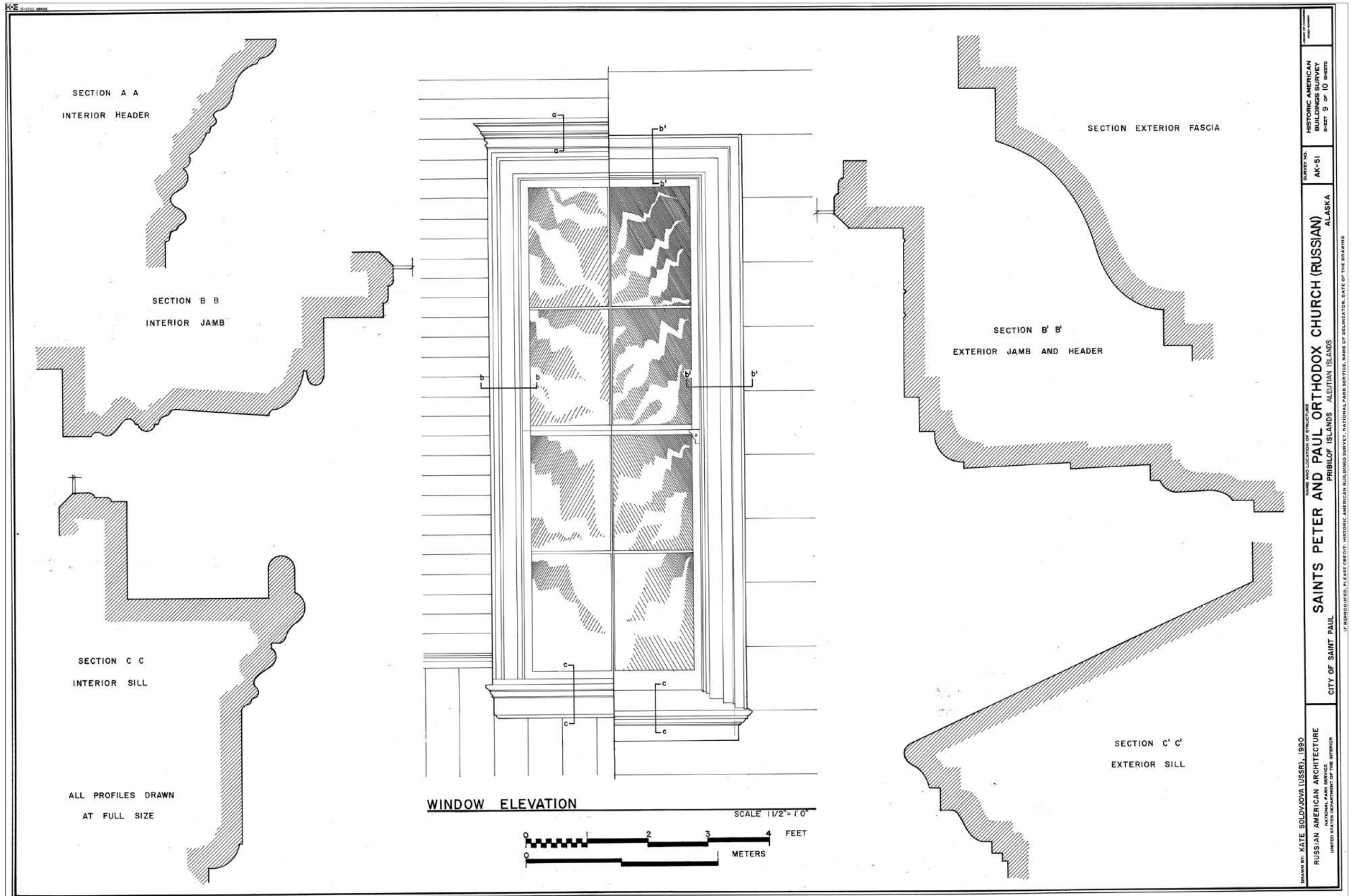
RUSSIAN AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
SAINTS PETER AND PAUL ORTHODOX CHURCH (RUSSIAN)
PRIBILOF ISLANDS ALEUTIAN ISLANDS ALASKA

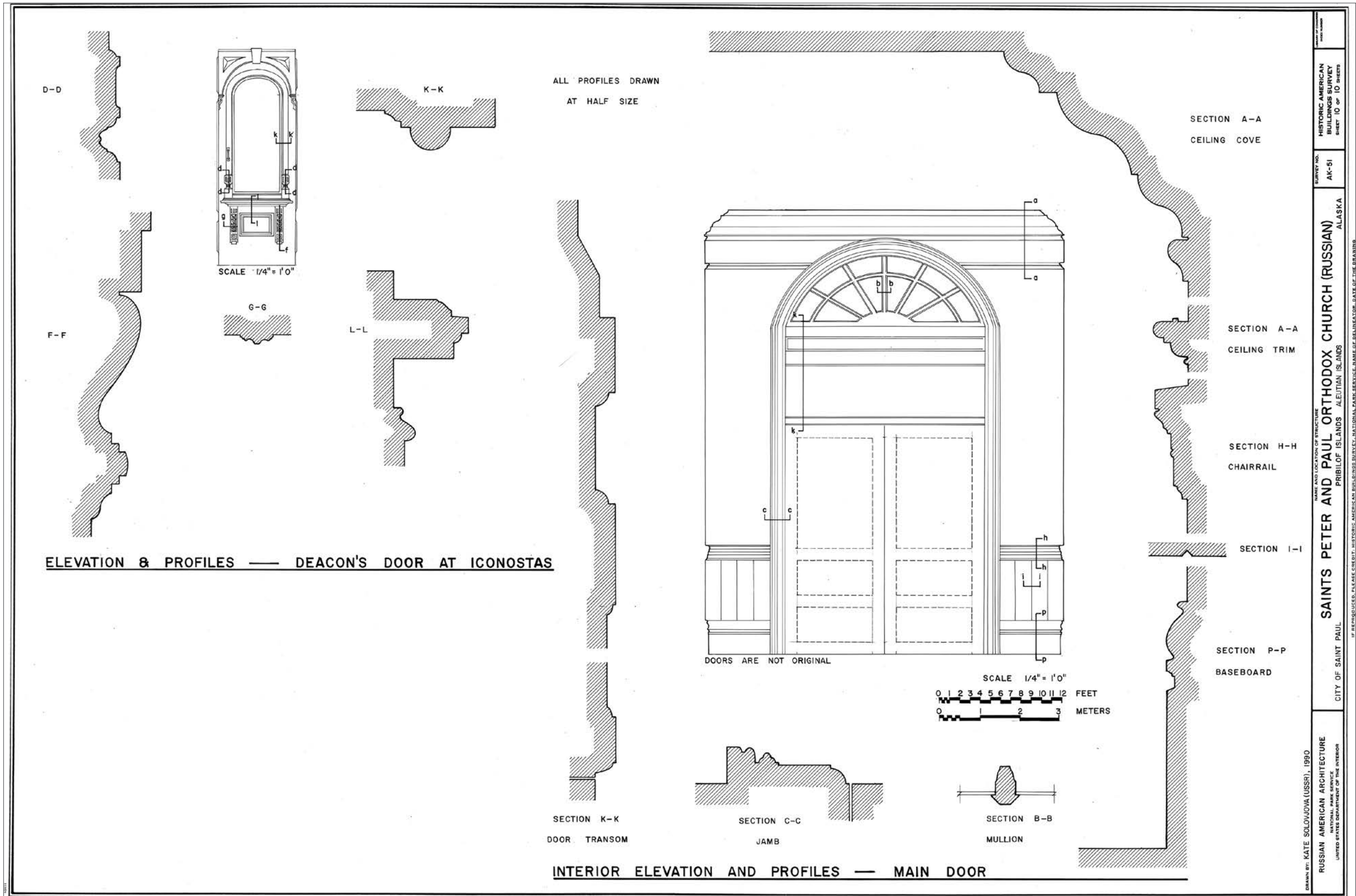
SURVEY NO.
AK-51

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 8 OF 10 SHEETS

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING



Plan. 1990. Window elevation, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. *Kate Solovjova*, draftsman. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 9 of 10, 1990.



Plan. 1990. Interior elevation and profiles, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. *Kate Solovjova, draftsman. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 10 of 10, 1990.*

PRIEST'S HOUSE AND GREENHOUSE

The Priest's House, a two-story rectory, was destroyed by a deadly fire in 1999 that claimed the lives of the priest's wife and three children in December 1999.¹ Since this time, priests and their families have lived in one of the Teacher Houses.

¹ Peter Porco, "St. Paul Blaze likely an Accident," *Anchorage Daily News*, Dec. 25, 1999.



Saints Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Church, Priest's House, St. Paul Island, Alaska, east and north sides, 1989. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress, call no. *HABS AK, I-SAPA, I-A*, Survey No. HABS AK-51-A; and [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/S?ammem/hh:@field\(SUBJ\)+@od1 \(ALASKA--Aleutian+Islands--Saint+Paul\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/S?ammem/hh:@field(SUBJ)+@od1 (ALASKA--Aleutian+Islands--Saint+Paul)) (accessed August 8, 2011).



Olson, Clarence L., photographer. Circa 1945–1952. South front and east side, Father Baranov's greenhouse, St. Paul Village. *Photograph. Courtesy Clarence L. Olson Collection; Anchorage Museum, B90-8-46.*



Olson, Clarence L., photographer. Circa 1949–1951. Priest's residence, left of church, looking west. The Priest's greenhouse is also visible just above the roofline of the church. *Photograph. Courtesy Clarence L. Olson Collection; Anchorage Museum, B90-8-6.*



Photographer unknown. 1985. South side, Priest's House. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01070021.*

CHURCH SCHOOL

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-189

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.866 W, 57° 07.328 N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 0

Site Description: XPI-189 is a single-story frame building with a shallow-pitched gable roof, with wood shingles. A concrete chimney, is centrally located, and near the ridge. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The entrance is on the north gable wall, where a small deck is accessed by wood stairs. The west eave wall was unobserved. The east eave wall has three wood windows.

Significance: XPI-189 was built in 1968 as a Russian Orthodox Church school. It was not considered a contributing resource in the Seal Island National Historic Landmark 1986 nomination.

Location: On the north side of Cliffside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Aquilina Lestenkof, Cultural Director, Aleut Community of St. Paul, Tribal Government.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870-1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1968

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Non-contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North front and west side, House 0. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South and east sides, House 0. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. North front and east side, House 0 "Church school." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090004.*

ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-215

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.543' W, 57° 07.357' N

Acreage: <0.5

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Assembly of God Church

Site Description: XPI-215 is the Assembly of God Church, a long-abandoned and dilapidated frame building with T1-11 siding and a failing roof of wood shingles. The shingles are fine but the underlayment has collapsed, leaving a large hole in the south roof. A diamond shape wood pedestal is located on the south end of the ridge.

Significance: The Assembly of God Church was probably built on three lots in the 1966. It was deeded to non-Aleut entities. This building was judged to be a non-contributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: At the corner of Sandy Lane and Polovina Turnpike, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Krizman, Barbara A. "Apostles of St. Paul." *We Alaskans: The Anchorage Daily News Magazine* December 12, 1982.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Circa AD 1960s

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Non-contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination.

Property Owner: Assemblies of God Church

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1106 (Photographer unknown), 1972; East and south sides, Assembly of God Church. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Assembly of God Church. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. South side, Assembly of God Parsonage (left), Church (right). *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110024.*

ASSEMBLY OF GOD PARSONAGE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-216

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.580' W, 57° 07.349' N

Acreage: <0.5

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Assembly of God Pastor's House

Site Description: XPI-216 is single story, frame building with T1-11 siding and a flat roof. Some of the windows are boarded.

Significance: XPI-216 is where the pastor of the Assembly of God Church, Alvin Capener, and his wife, Lorraine, lived from 1966 to the time of Lorraine Capener's death in 2000. Alvin Capener died 1986. This building was judged to be a non-contributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form. The house is occupied by the Assembly of God Church.

Location: At the corner of Sandy Lane and Polovina Turnpike, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed 1966

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Non-contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination.

Property Owner: Assemblies of God Church

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Assembly of God Parsonage. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and north sides, Assembly of God Parsonage. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Baltzo, Charles Howard, photographer. January 1967. Assembly of God Parsonage in its original location near the Radio Station tennis court. The parsonage and was later moved to its current location. The area was flooded December 24–25, 1966 during a high tide and storm event and is known as the “Christmas Day” flood. Flood waters persisted into January 1967. *Photograph (35mm slide). Courtesy Ann Baltzo.*

CEMETERIES, GRAVEYARDS, AND GRAVESITES

During his investigations of the natural history of St. Paul Island, Henry Wood Elliott made note of an “ancient cemetery” that was “still plainly visible” at Northeast Point. He did not make a notation of its location on his published maps of Northeast Point in 1873 (Vol. 2, p. 790) or his 1881 redraft.¹ On his 1872–74 and 1890 maps, Elliott depicted the approximate location of another cemetery near Zapadni Rookery on the western flank of the island. Elliott wrote “The old burying-ground, with its characteristic Russian crosses and faded pictures of the saints, is plainly marked on the ridge.”² Elliott also described another cemetery by the former Polovina Village. “The remains of the old [Polovina] village have nearly all been buried in the sand near the lake, and there is really no mark of its early habitation, unless it be the singular effect of a human grave-yard being dug out and despoiled by the attrition of seal bodies and flippers. The old cemetery just above and to the right of the barrabkie, near the little lake, was originally established, so the native told me... I saw it in 1876, in a melancholy state of ruin—a thousand young seals at least moved off from its surface as I came up, and they had actually trampled out many sandy graves, rolling the bones and skulls of Aleutian ancestry in every direction.”³

Elliott’s artwork of 1872 depicts a small gravesite seemingly on the flats near the current East Landing (Vol. 1, p. 238). In addition to the cemeteries located in the current village, several gravesites are scattered about the island. Examples include the James Heath (Gunners Mate, USS *Concord*)⁴ grave on Hutchinson Hill marked by a burial stone. In 1924, a concrete tombstone replaced the “old and cracked tombstone (wooden) on which the wording had become practically obliterated on the grave of James Heath.”⁵

St. Paul Island teachers, George and Cora Haley had their crematorial ashes ceremoniously inurned at the site which was once strewn with beautiful volcanic rocks and wildflowers, but is now visually overpowered by a rock quarry on the westerly end of Kaminista Ridge. In 1960, a friend of the Haley’s, G Dallas Hanna, placed an engraved bronze plaque on a stone at their resting place.

Whether one traverses the island on foot, or closely examines some old island maps, one will observe singular, wooden Russian Orthodox crosses planted on the landscape. Some may mark gravesites, but most either denote the location of a death, or the location of a significant settlement, such as Cross Hill, or trail head. The orthodox cross on Bogoslov Hill offers reverence to the discovery of the island at English Bay.



Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. Map showing the location of Cemetery Ridge at Zapadni Seal Rookery. Taken from: *Report of Henry Elliott on the Condition of the Fur-Seal Fisheries of Alaska, Together with All Maps and Illustrations Accompanying Said Report*. U.S. Congress. House. 54th Cong., 1st sess. Doc. No. 175, Washington, DC: GPO.

1 Elliott, Henry W., 1881. “The History and Present Condition of the Fishery Industries: The Seal Islands of Alaska,” in *Report on the Tenth Census of the United States*. Washington, DC: GPO; also published as Elliott, Henry W. *The Seal-Islands of Alaska*: 57 (Kingston, ON: The Limestone Press; 1976).

2 Ibid., 54.

3 Ibid., 56.

4 The Patrol Gunboat USS *Concord* patrolled the Bering Sea during the summer of 1894 with the mission to gather Bering Sea hydrographic data and to enforce provisions in a treaty between the United States and Great Britain protecting fur seals from pelagic sealers (<http://www.spanamwar.com/concord.htm>, accessed March 14, 2012)

5 St. Paul Island Log, Aug. 3, 1924.

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-209

Aliquot: S041S129W/29

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.854' W, 57° 07.232' N

Acreage: <2

Map sheet: St. Paul Island East (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): St. Paul old village cemetery fence

Site Description: White-painted wood fence surrounding graves surmounted by Russian Orthodox crosses

Significance: Reflects historic Aleut occupation at St. Paul. Aleut residents requested the fencing for the cemetery in 1898. In 1909, the materials to construct the fence landed on the island. The Aleuts used this material and material from the discarded seal fence to enclose the church. The cemetery fence is not mentioned in the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Within the old village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, immediately south of the Russian Orthodox church.

Citations:

Agent's Daily Logs, Nov. 13, 1910. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Danger of Destruction: none

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates:

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: site

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut

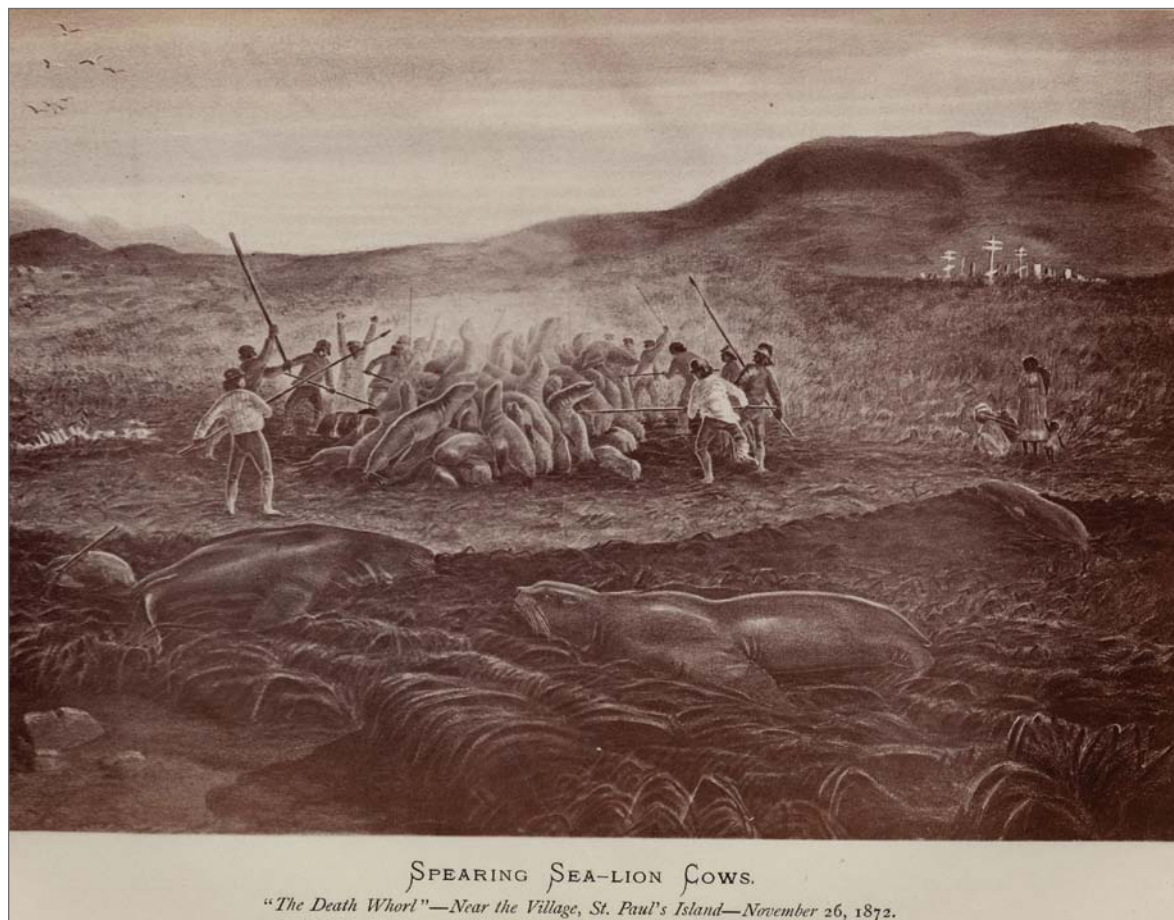
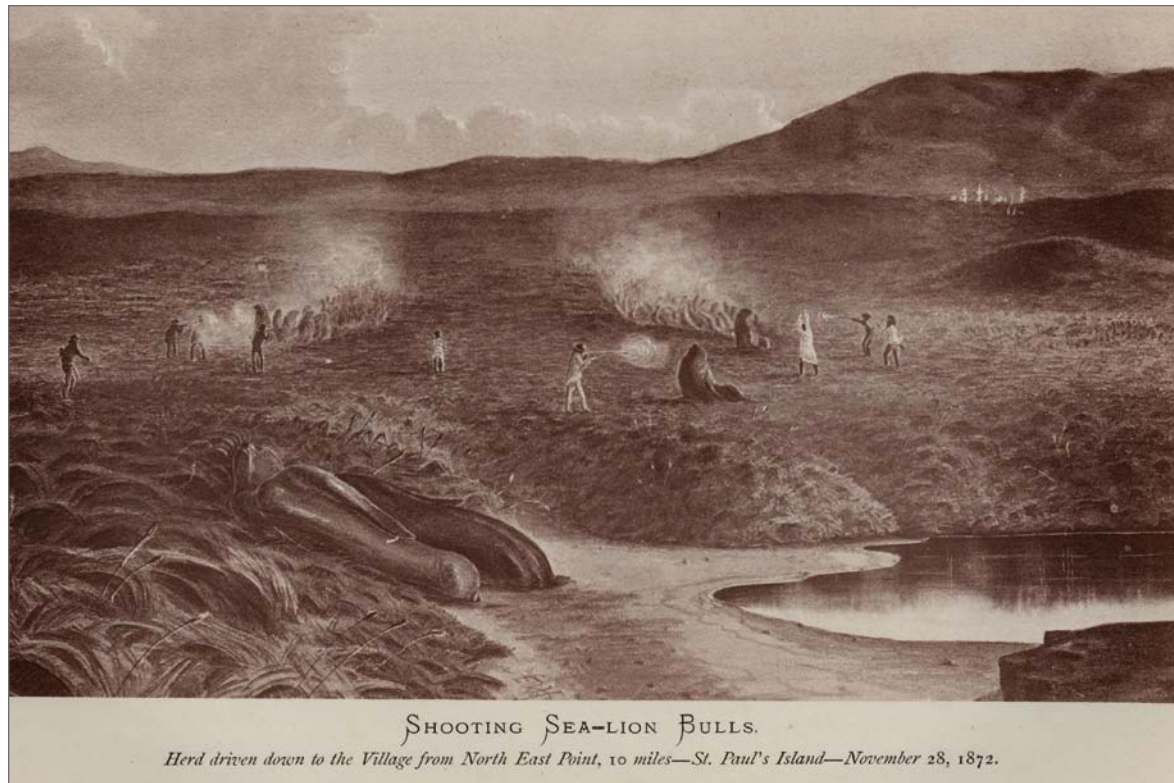
Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: Russian Orthodox Church

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



These two illustrations are taken from Henry Wood Elliott's 1873 unpublished "Report on the Pribilof Group, or Seal Islands, of Alaska" show a graveyard near the the seal killing grounds at St. Paul Village. Dwellings are visible on the left side of the illustration dated Nov. 26, 1872.



True, Frederick William, photographer. 1895. Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul and Old Village Cemetery in churchyard, looking north northeast. The churchyard served the community until a new site on Black Bluff was designated and consecrated in 1897 or 1898, but the picket fence was not erected until 1901. In 1898, Mrs. Agrifina Haberoff was the first person recorded to be buried in the new graveyard. *Photograph. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution: True 01467000.*



Photograph No. unassigned (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Looking east: Old church cemetery, barn below cemetery erected 1926, and 1929 Native home with two chimneys visible on the far right. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Call, Samuel J., photographer. 1889. St. Paul Village killing ground from above church cemetery showing Old Village cemetery in churchyard, houses, and village pond or lake, looking east. *Photograph. Alaska State Library: PCA 181, Samuel J. Call Photograph Collection, P181.10.*



Lindsay, John, photographer. 2007. Edward James Gill's gravestone in Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul Churchyard, St. Paul Island. Gravestone inscription reads: Edward James Gill, Born March 21, 1851, Brooklyn, New York, Died October 22, 1876, St. Paul Island. *Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle, WA.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Cemetery, looking east. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Cemetery fence and grave markers, looking southwest. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-11, 2004.*



Cemetery fence and grave markers, looking west. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-2, 1989.*



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. "Cemetery gravestone of Martha Krukoff 1931-1939 in large cemetery on Cemetery Street." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01120002.*



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. "View from east relating small cemetery to 'old' ST Paul town site." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01120003.*



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. "View of smaller old cemetery...near new town looking east." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01120003.*



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. "View toward west (from east) relating large cemetery to 'old' ST Paul town site." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01120020.*



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. "Detail of 2 grave markers in small cemetery both dated 1922 on metallic plaque c. 3"x5" with info about the deceased." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01120020.*



Baltzo, Charles Howard, photographer. September 1967. Gunners Mate James Heath headstone, summit of Hutchinson Hill, Northeast Point; also Russian Orthodox cross and watchhouse. *Photograph (35mm slide). Courtesy Ann Baltzo.*



Baltzo, Charles Howard, photographer. September 1967. Gunners Mate James Heath headstone, summit of Hutchinson Hill, Northeast Point. *Photograph (35mm slide). Courtesy Ann Baltzo.*



John A. Lindsay, photographer. May 2008. George and Cora Haley gravesite at the southerly base of Kaminista Ridge and quarry, St. Paul Island. *Photograph*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle, WA.



Baltzo, Charles Howard, photographer. July 1960. Bronze plaques set in rock memorializing the inurned ashes of George and Cora Haley former teachers on St. Paul Island. The memorial is located on the flat between Telegraph Hill and Kaminista Ridge. *Photograph (35mm slide)*. Courtesy Ann Baltzo.



Baltzo, Charles Howard, photographer. July 1960. Bronze plaques set in rock memorializing the inurned ashes of George and Cora Haley former teachers on St. Paul Island. The memorial is located on the flat between Telegraph Hill and Kaminista Ridge. *Photograph cropped (35 mm slide)*. Courtesy Ann Baltzo.



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. June 9, 1950. Funeral of John Hanson, Russian Orthodox service procession to cemetery.
Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2756.

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS



True, Frederick William, photographer. 1895. Carpenter shop with Salthouse and Salt Lagoon in the distance. *Photograph.*
National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution: True 01467100.

BATH HOUSE



Martin, Fredericka, photographer. 1925. Bath House. *Photograph. Ernest and Helen Watson Collection, no. 2002-158-26, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Curtis, Asahel, photographer. 1913. Karp Buterin and small girl standing in entrance to Bath House. *Photograph. From Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA: 1943.42.29269.*

CARPENTER SHOP



Martin, Fredericka, photographer. 1941–1942. View down main street, showing Carpenter Shop (left foreground), Aleutian Bunkhouse (left center), Barn (left background) and Company House (right foreground). *Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-142, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. 22-FG-FWS-1083 (Photographer unknown), circa 1947; Men playing horseshoes next to Carpenter Shop. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1949. Carpenter Shop (left) and Fisheries Office (right). July 4, 1949. *Photograph. From NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. c331.*

ICE HOUSE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-185 Aliquot:
Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000) Lat./Long.: 57° 08.433' N; 170° 16.173' W Acreage: <.25
UTM:

Site Name(s): Ice House

Site Description: XPI-185 is a gabled concrete bunker set into the hill west of Icehouse Lake, down slope now from the Airport Road that goes clockwise around the island from St. Paul. Sod has been banked around and over the building to insulate it, so it blends in with the landscape except for the low rectangular entrance on the northeast.

Significance: XPI-185 was built under federal direction to preserve ice that had been cut from nearby Icehouse Lake to be used during the summer months. The agent's annual report ending March 31, 1935, reports that because St. Paul Island had "sufficient cement on hand" and due to the insufficient capacity of the old ice house, a new concrete ice house was set into the hillside at Icehouse Lake, making "it possible to store enough ice for use in the village through the entire season." This building was judged to be a noncontributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form. XPI-185 should be considered contributing to the NHL.

Location: Northeastly side down slope toward Icehouse Lake, one mile north of St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 35. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1935

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Noncontributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Tanadgusix Corp.

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Historic American Buildings Survey

ICE HOUSE
(BUILDING III)
HABS No. [not yet assigned]
AHRS No. XPI-185

Location: Located on the west side of Icehouse Lake, one mile north of St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Significance: XPI-185 was built in 1935, under federal direction to preserve ice that had been cut from nearby Icehouse Lake to be used by villagers during the summer months.

Description: XPI-185 is a gabled concrete bunker set into the small hill immediately west of Icehouse Lake. Sod was banked around and over the building to insulate it, so it blends in with the landscape except for the low rectangular entrance on the easterly side.

History: The Agent's Annual Report ending March 31, 1935, reports that because St. Paul Island had "sufficient cement on hand" and due to the insufficient capacity of the old ice house, a new concrete ice house was set into the hillside at Icehouse Lake, making "it possible to store enough ice for use in the village through the entire season."

Sources:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1935. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front, Ice House at Icehouse Lake, St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-32 (Photographer Harry J. Christoffers), 1928; Icehouse Lake windmill in background and exposed freshwater pipeline along Salt Lagoon between Icehouse Lake and village. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3089 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Pump House at Icehouse Lake. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Martin, Fredericka, photographer. 1941–42. Men moving blocks of ice cut from Icehouse Lake into Ice House. *Photograph. Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-313, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Martin, Fredericka, photographer. 1941–42. Front entrance to Ice House. *Photograph. Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-314, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Men on frozen Icehouse Lake, cutting blocks of ice to store for summer use, looking northeast, 1941–1942. Photograph. Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-237, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3086 (Photographer unknown), 1950; Pump House at Icehouse Lake. Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Photographer unknown. 1985. Dilapidated Pump House at Icehouse Lake. Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01030004.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front, Ice House at Icehouse Lake. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

WATER SYSTEM



Photograph No. USBF 1.66 (Photographer unknown), 1912; Man standing in doorway of semi-subterranean structure, possibly a Pump House. In 1912, the U.S. Navy installed a pump at its Wireless Station and offered to pay for pipe to supply water to the Village. Native laborers dug a three-foot trench to carry the pipe a distance of 1480 feet from the Wireless Station to the Village flagstaff which was connected by pipes to two tanks on Village Hill. Small hydrant houses were strategically placed in the Village from which fresh water was obtained. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.67 (Photographer unknown), 1912; Woman and children at well and Pump House. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.68 (Photographer unknown), 1912; Wells and Pump House. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.63 (Photographer unknown), 1912; Tank House under construction on Village Hill, showing one of two 20,000-gallon redwood tanks. The small building at left is the Signal House, containing signal flags. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.62 (Photographer unknown), 1912; Tank House under construction on Village Hill. 45 x 25 x 8 feet. The sides were made of 1 x 12 lumber laid diagonally and faced with two feet of sod. Freshwater was pumped from a well located about a half mile from the Naval Radio Station and stored in the tanks. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2902 (Photographer unknown), circa 1912; Tank House on Village Hill, showing completed construction and draft team hauling sod. NARA incorrectly identifies this as “stable with horses.” *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



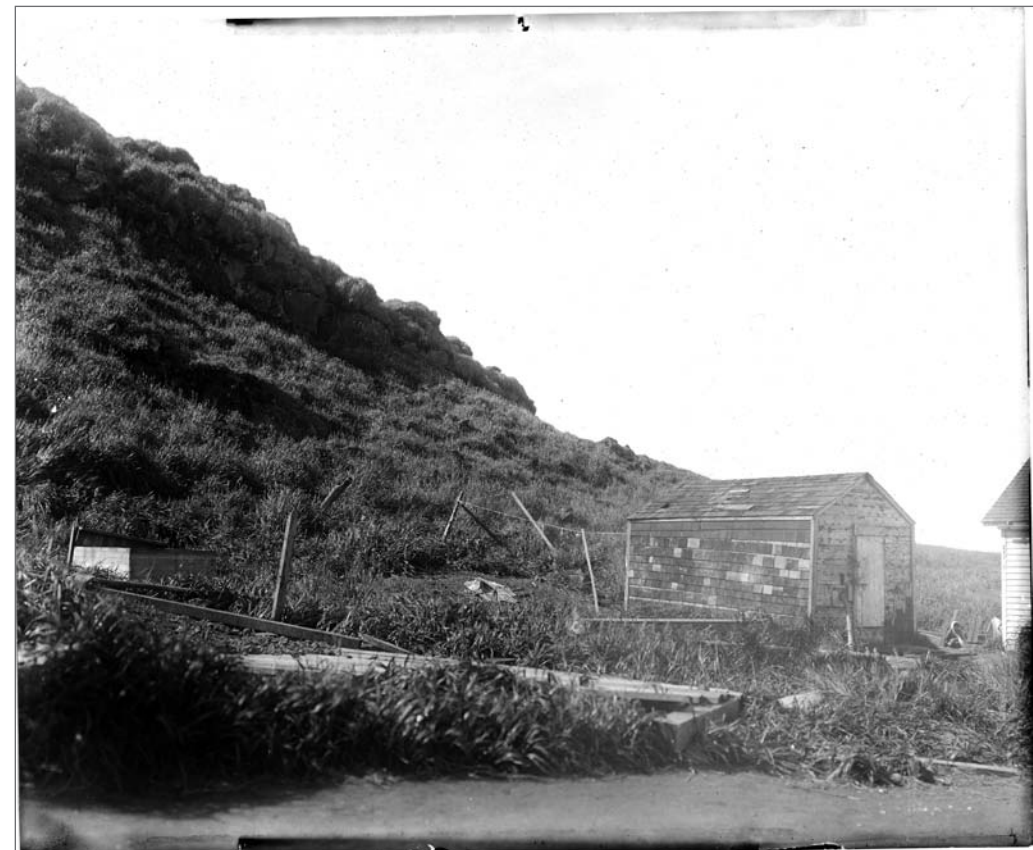
Photograph No. USBF 1.65 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1912; Tank House on Village Hill, insulated with sod. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photographer unknown. 1914. Wells, located approximately 3,000 feet east of the Village, were the primary source of freshwater. *Photograph. Pribilof Islands Photographs Collection, no. 1976-0063-00003, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. USBF 1.69 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1919; Wells and Pump House, located near site of future By-Products Plant. These wells, approximately 3,000 feet east of the Village, supplied water to residents. In 1915, the Navy installed a small gasoline engine and pump at the wells to deliver water to the Naval Radio Station and village. Water was carefully husbanded because the wells became salty as freshwater was drawn off. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.82 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1919; Well and Pump House at foot of Village Hill. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.59 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), circa 1912; Above-ground water line pipe next to shingled building, with Company House and Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul in background. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.99 (Photographer unknown), circa 1914; Water barrels next to building. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-233 (Photographer Ralph C. Baker), August 6, 1948; Icehouse Lake water reservoir and Pump House with car on road in foreground. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Watson, Ernest, photographer. 1925. Mule-drawn wagon containing several people and barrel of water in front of houses in St. Paul Village. Although the Navy had paid for piped water to the Village, hours for water collection were restricted. Many Natives preferred to get water from the Native well and haul it home in barrels. *Photograph. Ernest and Helen Watson Collection. no. 2002-158-25, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-257 (Photographer unknown), 1948; Icehouse Lake water reservoir and Pump House. The St. Paul Village obtained its municipal water supply from four wells located about 1.5 miles north-east of the city and immediately east of Telegraph Hill (Fredreka I, Fredreka II, south well, and north well). A fifth well served the USCG LORAN station. The four municipal wells were connected by pipelines that supplied three 200,000-gallon water storage tanks located on Village Hill above the city, August 6, 1948. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-945 (Photographer unknown), 1956; Man next to pump at Pumphouse (Stony) Lake. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



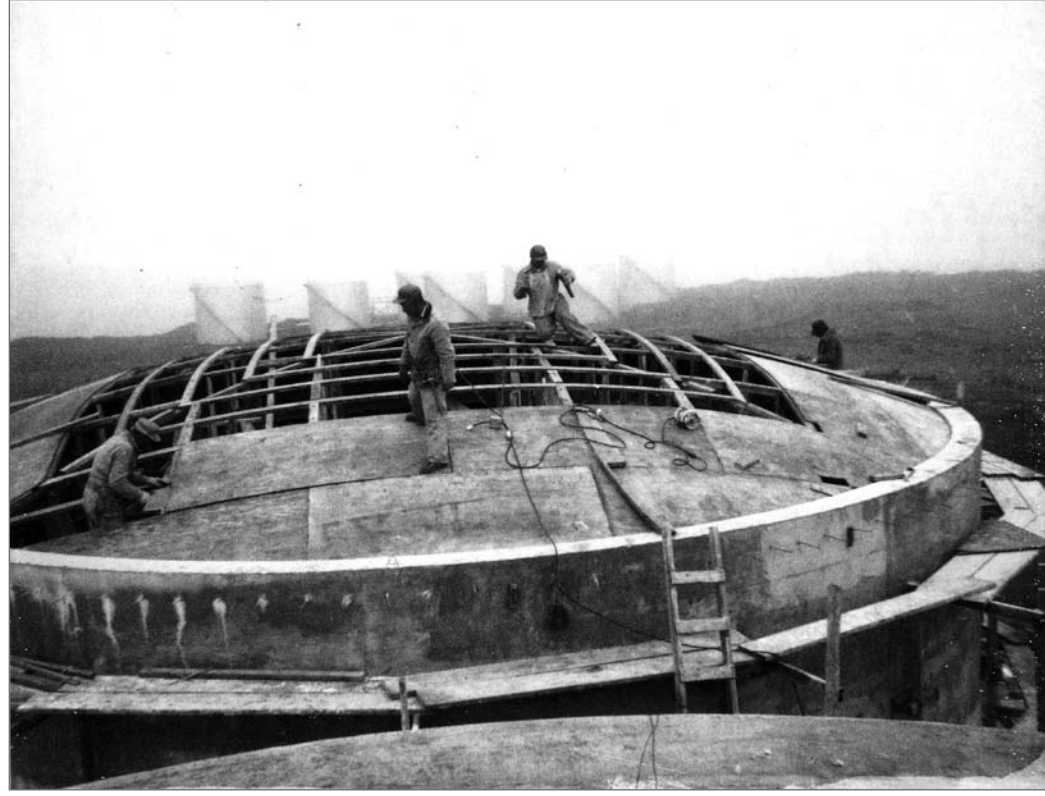
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-926 (Photographer unknown), 1956; Pump at Pumphouse (Stony) Lake. The lake supplied drinking water for the use of residents. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



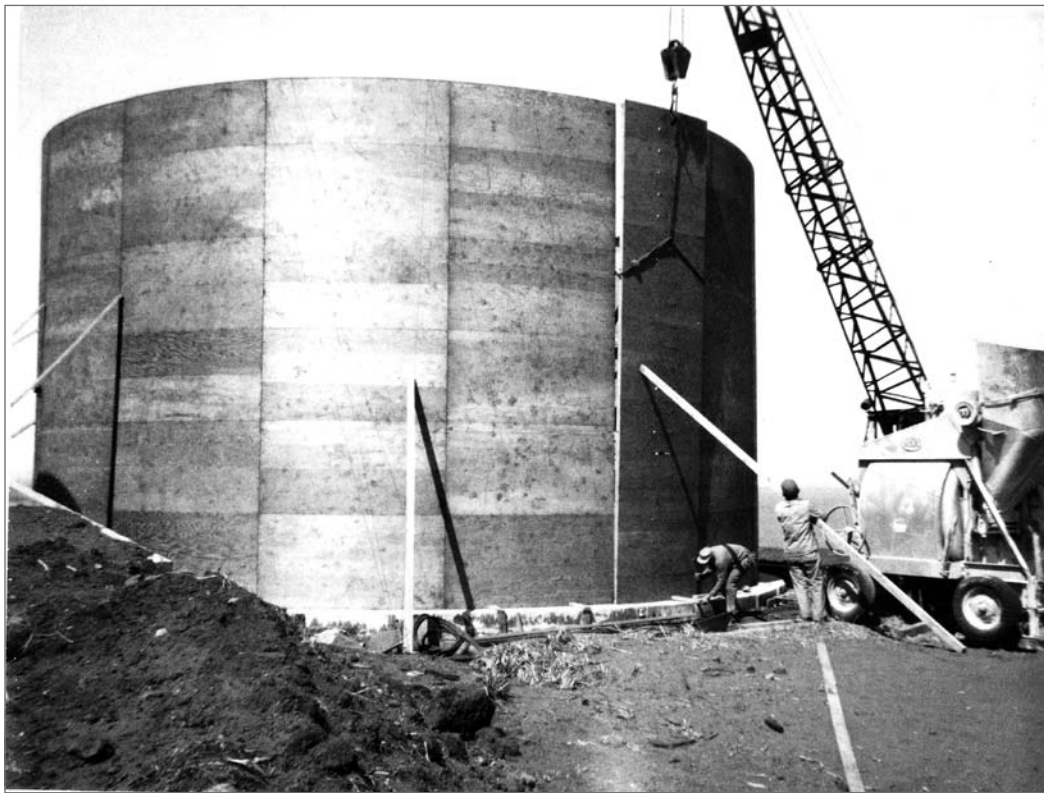
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-937 (Photographer unknown), 1956; Man next to pump at Pumphouse (Stony) Lake with Polovina Hill in background. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3024 (Photographer unknown), 1966; Water reservoir under construction on Village Hill. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3028 (Photographer unknown), 1966; Water reservoir under construction on Village Hill. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3027 (Photographer unknown), 1966; Water reservoir under construction on Village Hill. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3026 (Photographer unknown), 1966; Water reservoir under construction on Village Hill. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

PUMP HOUSE AT STONY LAKE

TIDE CLOCK

From at least 1872–1874, a tide clock was used in Village Cove on St. Paul Island to measure water levels. The instrument was set inside a small house on piers. In 1874, the small house was used to cover a new well.¹



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2267 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Stony Lake (Pumphouse Lake). *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Elliott, Henry W., artist. Circa 1870's. The elevated tide clock is the brown building on the shoreline at the far right. "View of St. Paul Village from Salt Lagoon channel with Church of Saints Peter and Paul on hill at left and person with water-carrier in foreground." *Watercolor. Courtesy Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California— watercolor by Henry Wood Elliott, 17-246.*

¹ Agent's Log 1872, 1873, 1874. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870-1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

LAUNDRY BUILDING SITE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-040

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 50.02" W, 57° 07' 15.97" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Laundry Building Site, Building I

Site Description: XPI-040 is a vacant, flat, grass lot near the old Company House (King Eider Hotel); it is all that remains of the government laundry building. The laundry was a two-story concrete building with a gable roof, built in 1926 by the Bureau of Fisheries. The building was used as a laundry serving the Company House up to the end of the period of significance (1983) and subsequently fell into disuse. It was described as abandoned by 1986, and has since been demolished.

Significance: XPI-040 is the site of the St. Paul laundry, which was built in 1926 by the Bureau of Fisheries, U.S. Department of Commerce to wash and dry personal clothing for guests at the Company House as well as the bedding, towels, kitchen cloths, etc. used in the operation of the Company House. The laundry was demolished in 1992. This building was judged to be a contributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: Tract A, Block 18, Lot 3; On Tolstoi Boulevard between Bartlett Boulevard and Cliffside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Danger of Destruction: Building demolished in 1992

Present Condition: Non-existing

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Building constructed AD 1926, building demolished in 1992

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: Site

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Site of a formerly contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Tanadgusix Corporation

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



South and east sides, Company House with Laundry (left). Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-62-7, 1989.

Historic American Buildings Survey

LAUNDRY SITE (BUILDING I)

HABS No. [not yet assigned]

AHRS No. XPI-040

Location: Tract A, Block 18, Lot 3, on Tolstoi Boulevard between Bartlett Boulevard and Cliffside Street, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: This is the site of the St. Paul laundry, which was built in 1926 by the Bureau of Fisheries, U.S. Department of Commerce to wash and dry personal clothing for guests at the Company House as well as the linens used in the Company House. Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Laundry was demolished in 1992.

Description: Faulkner's description from the 1986 NHL nomination form: "Two-story cement building with horizontal gables."

History:

Sources:

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2008

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009



Photographer unknown. 1941–42. View of St. Paul Village, from ball field, showing Company House in center with Laundry at left. *Photograph. Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-161, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. South and east sides, Laundry "Blck 18 Lot 3 concrete weird roofed." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090020.*

RECREATION HALL

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-042

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 57.45" W, 57° 07' 13.20" N Acreage: <.25
UTM:

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

Site Name(s): Recreation Hall, Building L

Site Description: The Recreation Hall, also known as the Community Hall, is a large two-story H shaped building with a large central block having a hip-on-gable roof. At each gable end is a smaller cross-gabled wing. The building is built into a slope so that the west wing is only one story. The building is roofed with ribbed metal roofing, and clad with fiberboard drop siding having fake wood grain. A concrete ridge-mounted chimney is located at the far west end of the south block. The south wall has an enclosed entry with a steep shed roof. Each corner of the H-block has an enclosed entry, although the north entry is completely sided over. An adjacent gable-roofed entry is clad in T1-11. The north side has a steep shed-roofed enclosed entry and a total of four windows. The main approach is on the east side of the building. A large gable-roofed entry is centered on the east side of the main block. The entry has a central metal door with two windows. There are 20 windows on the east side; five windows on the south side; three on the west side. The building's interior is notable for retaining a gymnasium with hardwood floors, a stage, curved ceiling, and a projection room still holding its movie camera: a Simplex Series SP5007, Type SPS, 1-A volt, 60 amp, mazda projection lamp.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Recreation Hall. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Significance: Construction by the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries on the Recreation Hall (initially referred to as the Community Hall) began in 1946 and the building opened for use in 1951, though the 1986 National Register nomination form gives the construction date as 1948. The facility provided community meeting space, and recreation space for members of the Aleut community including a Canteen, poolroom, balcony with movie projector and darkrooms, bowling alley, hobby shop, women's club room, card room, barber shop, library, showers, and auditorium with a stage and dressing rooms. The building was used as a recreation hall up to the end of the period of significance (1984). The second floor auditorium/gymnasium with stage continued as a community events gathering place and dance hall at least up through 2008. The Recreation Hall is a contributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A, Block 8A, Lots 4, 5, and 6 at the intersection of Pribilof Street and Cliffside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1948, 14. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1950, 18. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/004/009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951, 22. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Thomas, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1950*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1953), 53.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: constructed AD 1946–48.

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, EuroAmerican

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Title Uncertain

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Historic American Buildings Survey

RECREATION HALL
(BUILDING L)
HABS No. AK-208
AHRS No. XPI-042

Location: Tract A, Block 8A, Lots 4, 5, and 6, at the intersection of Pribilof Street and Cliffside Street, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: Construction began in 1946 and was completed in 1951. The facility provided community meeting space, and recreation space for members of the Aleut community including a canteen, poolroom, balcony with movie projector and darkrooms, bowling alley, hobby shop, women's club room, card room, barber shop, library, showers, and auditorium with a stage and dressing rooms. From the mid-1960s to the present, the City of Saint Paul's offices have been located in this building. The auditorium/gymnasium, located on the second floor, continues to be a community gathering place for events and dances.

Description: The Recreation Hall, also known locally as the Community Hall, is a large two-story H-shaped building with a large central block, and with a hip-on-gable roof. At each gable end is a smaller cross-gabled wing. The ridges of the two wings are level with the bottom of the central block's hip. The building is built into a slope so that the west wall is only one-story. The building is roofed with ribbed metal roofing, and clad with fiberboard drop siding. The entire west wall has only three windows and an enclosed entry in each corner of the H, though the north entry is now completely sided over in favor of an adjacent gable-roofed entry clad in T1-11. The south wall has an enclosed entry with a steep shed roof, and three windows on the first floor. The north wall has an enclosed entry with a steep shed roof and four windows. The east wall is the main approach, with a large gable-roofed entry with metal doors and windows on either side, is centered on the main block. The east wall has eight windows. The main block has twelve windows. A concrete ridge-mounted chimney is



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North side and west front, Recreation Hall, St. Paul Island, Alaska.
Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

located at the far west end of the south block. The building's interior is notable for retaining a gymnasium with hardwood floors, a stage, curved ceiling and a projection room still holding its movie camera: a Simplex Series SP5007, Type SPS, 1-A volt, 60 amp, Mazda projection lamp.

History: Construction on the Recreation Hall (initially referred to as the Community Hall) began in 1946 by the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. By the end of winter 1947–48, the foundation, framework and roof were in place. From March 31, 1948 through March 31, 1949, construction activities included the partial installation of heating, plumbing and electrical systems, and completion of the flooring of the second floor. From April 1, 1949 to May 2, 1950, the installation of heating, plumbing and electrical systems was completed, although the heating system required an upgrade to adequately heat the auditorium. All other rooms were finished, except the library and bowling alley which required additional funding, but the space was “roughly finished to accommodate the shuffle board.” The report also stated that “The game room will then be used for the ping-pong and pool tables.” Subsequent Agent's Annual Reports (1951–54) did not mention the Recreational Hall, or whether the bowling alley was installed. The City of Saint Paul moved its offices into the building in the 1960s, where they still remain.

Sources:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1948. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. March 31, 1950.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Recreation Building Heating System, St. Paul Island, Aug. 31, 1964, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Services, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Dwg. No. 6 FA ST.P-1-108.0, ST. Paul Island City Map Library.

Thompson, Seton H. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1950*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Services (Washington, DC: GPO, 1953), 53.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

| | |
|----------|---|
| AK-208-1 | Front view, looking southwest |
| AK-208-2 | Rear view, looking southeast |
| AK-208-3 | Second floor recreation hall, looking toward stage |
| AK-208-4 | Second floor recreation hall, looking away from stage |



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West front and south side, Recreation Hall. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



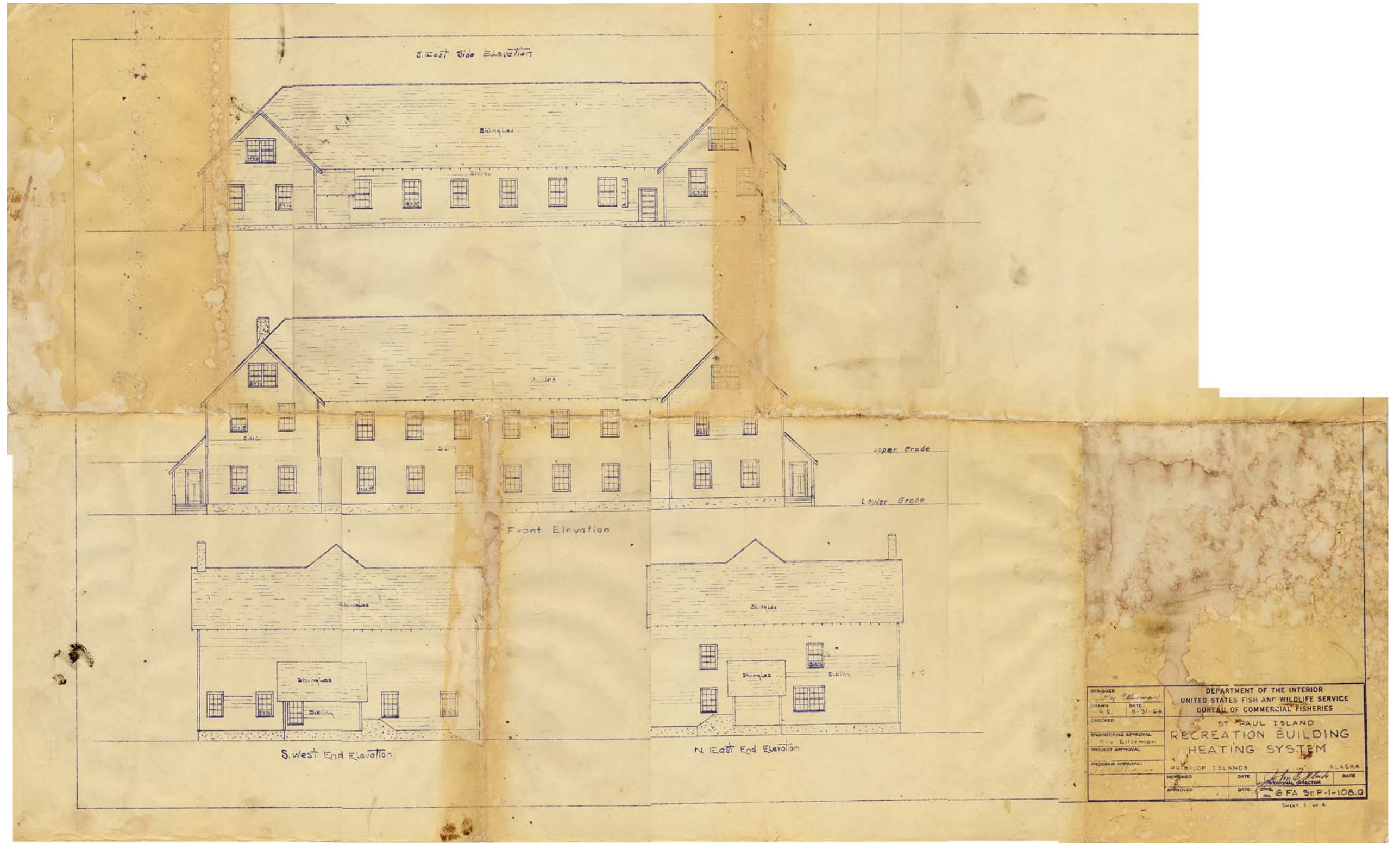
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2244 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Recreation Hall interior. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A)*.



Olson, Clarence L., photographer. Circa 1951. East and north sides, Recreation Hall, under construction. *Photograph*. Courtesy Clarence L. Olson Collection; Anchorage Museum, B90-8-34.



East and north sides, Recreation Hall, circa 1952. *Photograph*. Courtesy Clarence L. Olson Collection; Anchorage Museum, B90-8-33.



| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------|------|
| DESIGNED By Ellerman | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | | | |
| DRAWN RE | DATE 8-31-64 | UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE | | |
| CHECKED | BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES | | | |
| ENGINEERING APPROVAL By Ellerman | ST. PAUL ISLAND | | | |
| PROJECT APPROVAL | RECREATION BUILDING HEATING SYSTEM | | | |
| PROGRAM APPROVAL | PRTI/OF ISLANDS ALEKA | | | |
| REVIEWED | DATE | REVIEWED | DATE | DATE |
| APPROVED | DATE | APPROVED | DATE | DATE |
| No. 6 FA ST-P-1-108.0 | | | | |
| Sheet 1 of 4 | | | | |

Plan. Ellerman, Roy, engineer. August 31, 1964. St. Paul Island, Alaska, Recreation Building Heating System, elevations. DWG 6 FA ST. P-1-108.0 U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. NOAA NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle.

THEATER

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-043

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 59.48" W, 57° 07' 17.15" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Theater, Building M

Site Description: XPI-043 was an unused windowless one story frame building with a gable roof. The building had weathered 1" x 6" wood drop siding and the roof was covered with wood shingles. Missing siding exposed diagonal 1" x 6" wood sheathing beneath.

Significance: XPI-043 was built in the 1940s by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service according to the 1986 National Register nomination form and was "originally a movie theater, then a dance hall." A 1948 aerial photograph does not show the building; however a photograph dated July 3, 1960, appears to show the building under construction. The building fell into disrepair and disuse by the mid-1980s. This theater was considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark but it was razed in 2008.

Location: Tract A, Block 5, Lot 8; Pribilof Street between Bartlett Boulevard and Rim Rock Drive, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Old Movie Theater, east and south sides. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Citations:

Aerial photograph, Village of St. Paul Island, AK, 1948. Victor Bernard Scheffer Collection, NOAA, National Marine Mammal Laboratory Library Archives, Seattle, WA.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/004/009).

Photograph July 3, 1960. Victor Bernard Scheffer Collection, NOAA, National Marine Mammal Laboratory Library Archives, Seattle, WA.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Razed AD 2008

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1940s

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Tanadgusix Corporation

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Historic American Buildings Survey

THEATER (BUILDING M)
HABS No. AK-209
AHRIS No. XPI-043

Location: Tract A, Block 5, Lot 8, Pribilof Street between Bartlett Boulevard and Rim Rock Drive, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the theater was razed in 2008.

Description: The Theater was an unused, windowless one and one-half story frame building with a gable roof. The building had weathered 1" x 6" wood drop siding and the roof was wood-shingled. Missing siding exposed diagonal 1" x 6" wood sheathing beneath. The south gable end had a centered doorway that had been battened. The east wall had two doorways, one was battened and the other had a two-panel wood door.

History: The 1986 NHL nomination form states that the Theater was built in the 1940s, however the building does not show up in a 1948 aerial photograph. A photograph dated July 3, 1960, shows the building which appears to be under construction. The building was first used as a community theater and then as a dance hall, eventually falling into disrepair and disuse by the mid-1980s. The Theater was demolished in 2008.

Sources

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Scheffer, Victor B. Aerial photograph, Village of St. Paul Island, AK, 1948. Victor Bernard Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, NOAA, National Marine Mammal Laboratory Library Archives, Seattle, WA.

———. Photograph, July 3, 1960. Victor Bernard Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, NOAA, National Marine Mammal Laboratory Library, Seattle, WA.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA) and Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| AK-209-1 | Front view, looking northwest |
| AK-209-2 | West (side) elevation |
| AK-209-3 | North (rear) elevation |



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and east sides, Old Movie Theater. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South and west sides, Old Movie Theater. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

BARABARAS SITE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-208

Aliquot: S041S129W/29

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.424' W, 57° 07.305' N

Acreage: <5

Map sheet: St. Paul Island East (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): St. Paul barabaras

Site Description: Site includes one large rectangular barabara (40' x 24') with the long axis oriented north/south, formed by sod walls at least 4' high, with a 10' square depression in the northwest corner. About 80' northeast is a sod anomaly about 24' square that is either another barabara or may represent the sod quarry for the larger feature. Across the East Landing Road to the southwest are several sod anomalies including one definite cultural depression with raised sod walls that is about 6' x 4'.

Significance: Reflects early historic Aleut occupation at St. Paul. These sites were included under "Archeological resources" in the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: East Landing Road, 100' from the northwesterly end of the village cemetery, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/09).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates:

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: Site

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: Tanadgusix Corp.

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Site and vicinity of barabara. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Site and vicinity of barabara. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Site and vicinity of barabara. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Site and vicinity of barabara. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Site and vicinity of barabara. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Site and vicinity of barabara. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Site and vicinity of barabara. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Site and vicinity of barabara. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Site and vicinity of barabara. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Site and vicinity of barabara. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Site and vicinity of barabara. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Site and vicinity of barabara. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

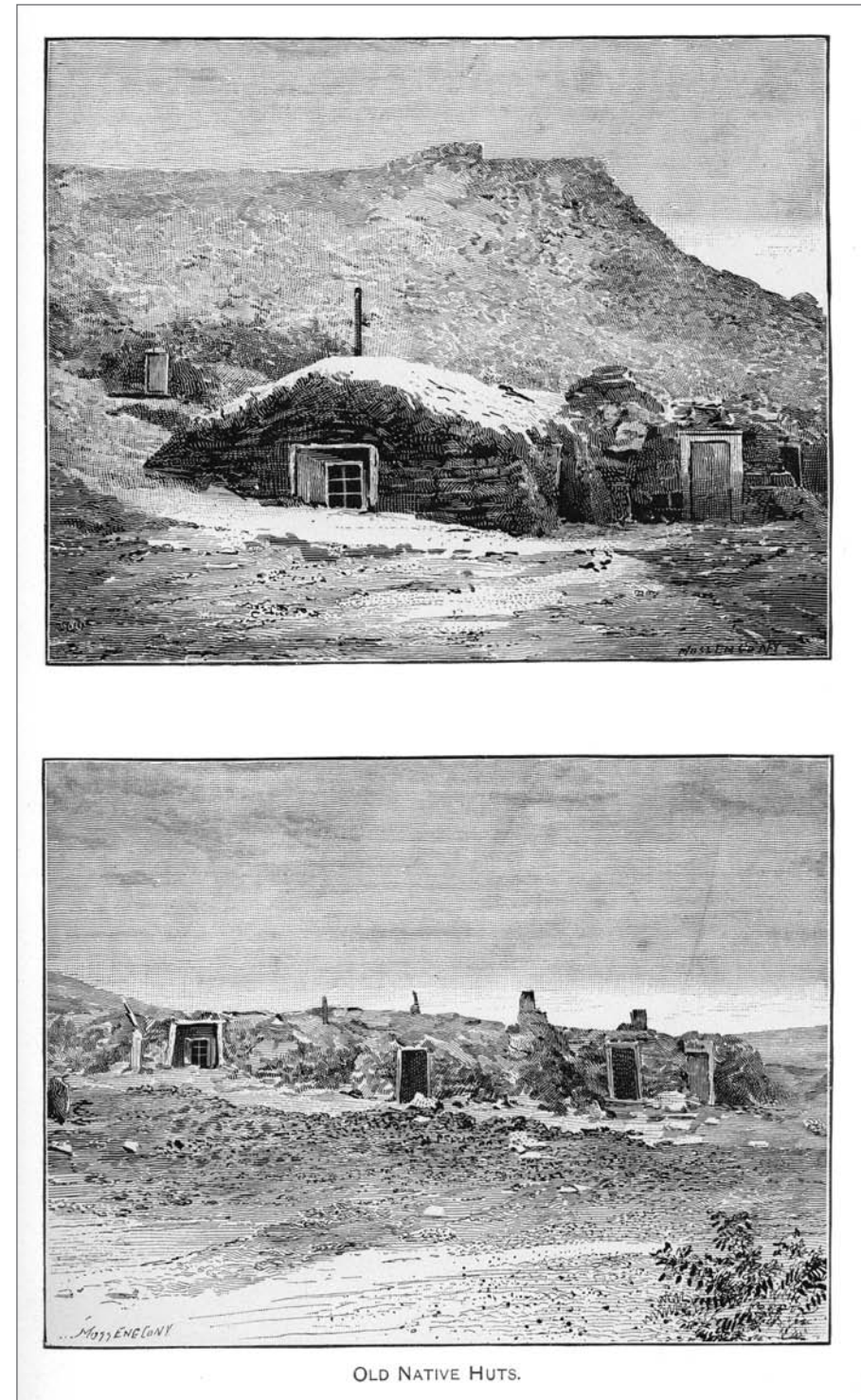
BARABARAS: HISTORICAL PHOTOS AND DRAWINGS

Aleuts traditionally lived in semi-subterranean communal structures that held up well against the abrasive wind and harsh conditions found on the Aleutian Islands. The Russians called *ulaġ* (Aleut) barabaras, a term still used by archaeologists. To enter the barabaras, people entered through a hole in the roof and climbed down notched logs to reach the interior. Size and floor plans varied within settlements and from one island to the next.¹

Ulaġ were built along the shorelines with easy access to the sea, which was the primary route of traveling. Whale bones and/or driftwood made the frame of the house, and turf and grass was overlaid to enclose the dwelling. Some houses sheltered over one hundred people, protecting their occupants from wind and rain, and managing to stay at a relatively constant temperature. The largest Aleut dwellings have been found in the region of Unalaska and Umnak islands. Oil lamps burning sea mammal oil were used to heat houses and cook food, a development that stemmed from the shortage of wood on the treeless Aleutian Islands.² In 1827, Ivan Veniaminov observed that

The present Aleut dwellings or yurtas bear little resemblance to the former ones. Their ancient dwellings (*uly-agāmaġ*) were never separate as now, for each individual family, but always communal, each housing from 10 to 40 families who were, for the most part, related. The old dwellings, or yurtas, were nothing else but sheds [sarai] from 10 to 30 or more.³

Barabaras began to populate the Seal Islands when *promyshlenniki* began transporting Aleuts from Atka and Unalaska to harvest fur seals during the summer. The earliest image we have of barabaras on St. Paul Island are ca. 1843 drawings by Il'ia Gavrilovich Voznesenskii (1816–1871), who spent several years traveling throughout Russian America collecting specimens for the Russian Academy of Sciences' zoological museum.



1 Lydia T. Black and R. G. Liapunova, "Aleut: Islanders of the North Pacific," in William W. Fitzhugh, et al., *Crossroad of Continents: Cultures of Siberia and Alaska*: 53 (Washington, DC: Smithsonian, 1988).
2 Allen P. McCartney and Douglas W. Veltre, "Aleutian Island Prehistory: Living in Insular Extremes," *World Archaeology* 30, no. 3 (1999): 505–06; Catherine L. Pendleton, "Changes in Aleut House Construction in the Russian Period: Evidence from the Zapadni Site, St. Paul Island, Alaska," M.A. thesis, Univ. Alaska Anchorage, 2008, 26–27.
3 Ivan Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands of the Unalaska District*: 261–62 (Kingston, ON: Limestone Press, 1984).

Elliott, Henry W., artist. Circa 1872. Barabaras, showing European influences of windows, doors, and metal chimneys. From *U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor; Compilation of Documents, Alaskan Seal Fisheries, vol. 8, plate between pp. 60–61.* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1906).



McIntyre, Hugh Henry, photographer. 1871–1872. Barabaras on Village Hill, showing man sitting on barrel next to dwelling. *Photograph. Courtesy Hugh Henry McIntyre III.*



Elliott, Henry Wood, artist. 1872. Barabara in St. Paul Village. Unpublished 1873 “Report on the Prybilov Group, or Seal Islands, of Alaska” by H. W. Elliott.



Elliot, H. W., artist. December 31, 1872. “The Interior of Luka’s Hut. Watching the new Year Out.” *Watercolor. Courtesy Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California—artist, Henry Wood Elliott, 17-233.*



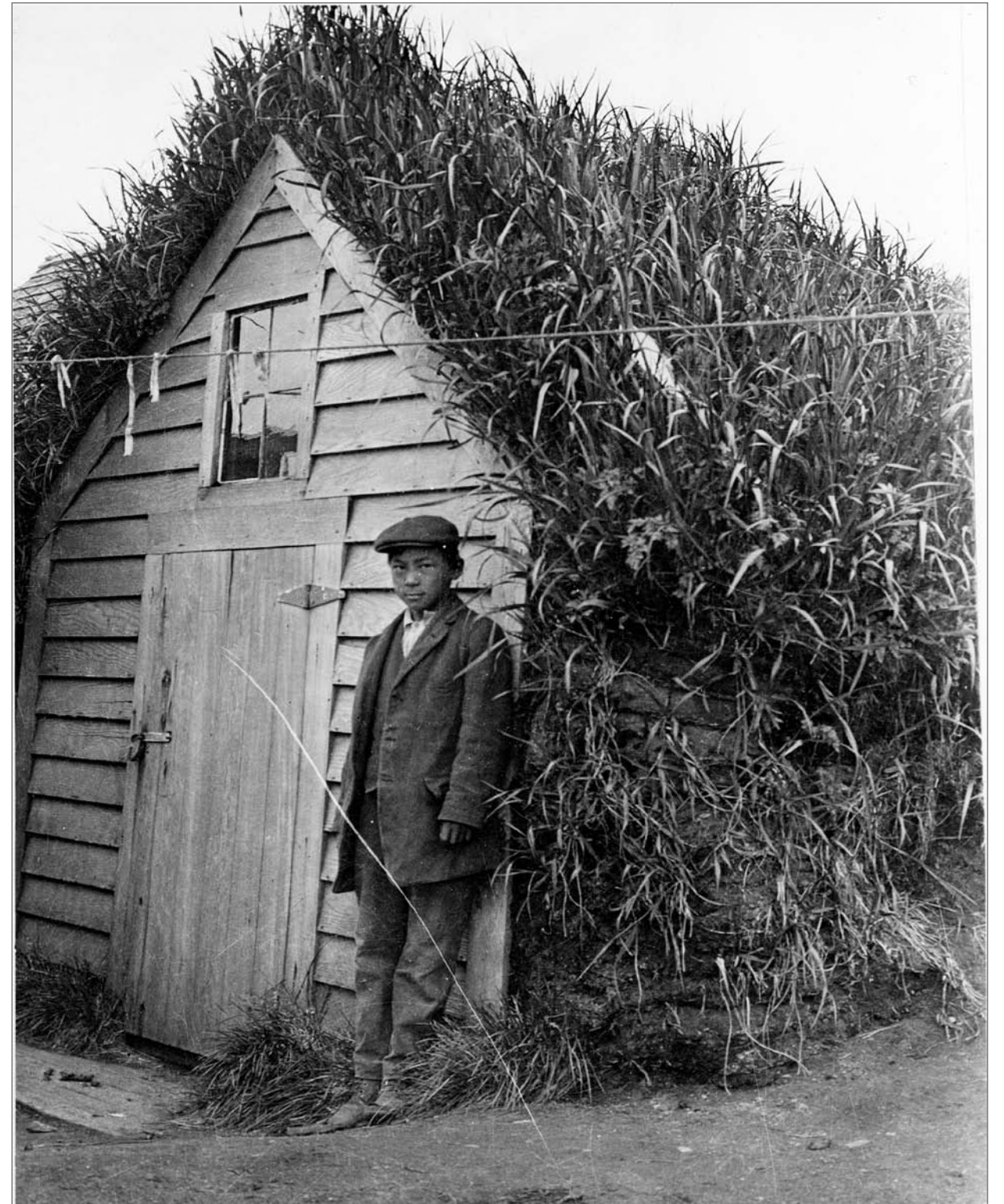
Photographer unknown. 1888. Barabaras on St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Photograph. Alaska State Library, Historical Collections: PCA 27, A Summer on the Thetis Photograph Album, P27.75.*



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. 1890's. Family in front of barabara. *Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC247, neg. no. 46450.*



Photographer unknown. n.d. Women and children in front of barabara. *Photograph. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution: Artic: Aleut series in Photo Lot 24, item 1464500.*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-256 (Photographer unknown), 1914; Native barabara and Aleut boy. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

VARIOUS COMMUNITY BUILDINGS



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-41 (Photographer unknown), circa 1912; Barn and wagons next to radio tower, with Naval Radio Station in background. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2420 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Grace-Anna Café. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.79 (G Dallas Hanna, photographer), 1919; Old Store with Salthouse in background (right) and tram track in foreground, St. Paul Village. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSING



Wilke, Ford, photographer. 1946. Aerial photograph of St. Paul Island Village, looking southwest. *Photograph.* NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Ford Wilke Collection, no. 14.



Haddon, Emmett P., photographer. 1949. This photograph shows the housing layout on the south side of St. Paul Village in 1952, looking west southwest, September 21, 1949. The front row of houses (houses 52–59) are Type V houses prior to any significant alterations. *Photograph.* NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: *Photograph.* NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Fur-Seal Archives, no file no.



Wilke, Ford, photographer. 1964. Aleut Laborer Houses on Church and Egan Streets, St. Paul Village. *Photograph.* NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Ford Wilke Collection, FW-64-13.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSES

Houses are grouped according to five typologies developed by NOAA in 2010 (see typology descriptions below). Because these residences are privately owned, the NPS team was unable to observe the interiors (except for House 49), and thus could only document house exteriors. House typologies created by the NPS Historical American Buildings Survey (HABS) teams in 1986 and 2004 on St. Paul Island helped to categorize the dwellings in a general way, however, Aleut Laborer Houses defy easy categorization. Government records did not always state which year dwellings were constructed and rarely reveal the exact location of any house, or the house number attached to the dwelling. Also, houses were often modified from their original design by remodeling the interiors, digging cellars, and/or adding dormers. The typologies are included in this book because the HABS forms are grouped according to typology as observed by the NPS team.¹ The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) created an individual AHRS form for each house that the AHRS team deemed as a contributing heritage resource.

Type I: Ranch style, one story with attic, side-gabled, concrete or frame building with shed-roofed entry, no basement, and one concrete chimney at peak.
(HOUSES 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131)

Type II: One and one-half story, front-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed or gable-roofed entry, and one concrete chimney offset from peak.
(HOUSES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 35, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49)

Type III: One story with attic, side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and two concrete chimneys at peak.
(HOUSES 15, 37, 38, 39, 40)

Type IV: One and one-half story, front-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed or gable-roofed entry, and one concrete chimney at peak.
(HOUSES 28, 29, 30, 36, 43, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59)

Type V: One story with attic, side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and one concrete chimney at peak.
(HOUSES 32, 33, 34)

Houses in Ellerman Heights were considered noncontributing resources. A section highlighting Ellerman Heights follows the Aleut Laborer Houses section. The first plans for Ellerman Heights date back to the early 1960's. Other noncontributing resources in the St. Paul Village include Houses 1, 8, 9, 25, 26, 27, 31, 41, 42, 50, and 55.

¹ The 1986 NHL nomination form separates Aleut Laborer Houses in to three categories: (I) 1920's through 1930's, one or one and one-half story frame with horizontal wood siding, arctic entrance to one side, and side cellars; (II) one and one-half story concrete with arctic entrance and side cellars; and (III) 1945–1950's, larger one and one half story cement with green asphalt siding. Some houses have small (10' x 14') outbuildings which were originally wash houses.



Photograph No. 22-FG-FWS-1104 (Photographer unknown), 1951; Houses on Hillside Street in St. Paul Village, with people sitting on porch steps at left. The photo appeared in Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries, 1951, to illustrate improvements in housing. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. King Street, looking northwest at a row of Type IV houses, excepting House 55, which is the fourth house from the left. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES — ALEUT LABORER HOUSES

TYPE II: *ONE AND ONE-HALF STORY, FRONT-GABLED CONCRETE OR FRAME BUILDING WITH SHED-ROOFED OR GABLE-ROOFED ENTRY, AND ONE CONCRETE CHIMNEY OFFSET FROM PEAK.*
(HOUSES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 35, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49)

TYPE III: *ONE STORY WITH ATTIC, SIDE-GABLED CONCRETE BUILDING WITH SHED-ROOFED ENTRY, BASEMENT, AND TWO CONCRETE CHIMNEYS AT PEAK.*
(HOUSES 15, 37, 38, 39, 40)

TYPE IV: *ONE AND ONE-HALF STORY, FRONT-GABLED CONCRETE OR FRAME BUILDING WITH SHED-ROOFED OR GABLE-ROOFED ENTRY, AND ONE CONCRETE CHIMNEY AT PEAK.*
(HOUSES 28, 29, 30, 36, 43, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59)

TYPE V: *ONE STORY WITH ATTIC, SIDE-GABLED CONCRETE BUILDING WITH SHED-ROOFED ENTRY, BASEMENT, AND ONE CONCRETE CHIMNEY AT PEAK.*
(HOUSES 32, 33, 34)



Photograph 22-MP-3-37 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; This House is purportedly constructed in 1917 on St. Paul Island does not meet any of the definition of the five types characterized by the National Park Service 2004. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSES

TYPE II: *ONE AND ONE-HALF STORY, FRONT-GABLED CONCRETE OR FRAME BUILDING WITH SHED-ROOFED OR GABLE-ROOFED ENTRY, AND ONE CONCRETE CHIMNEY OFFSET FROM PEAK, WITH OR WITHOUT BASEMENT.*

(HOUSES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 35, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49)



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 2. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

ALEUT LABORER HOUSES

*One and one-half story, front-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed or gable-roofed entry, and one concrete chimney offset from peak with or without basement.** (HOUSES 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 35, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49)

HABS AK-203

AHRS XPI-049, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 080, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 167

Location: Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: These dwellings, built between 1926 and 1954 by the U.S. Department of Commerce (1926–1938) and the U.S. Department of the Interior (1939–1954), housed Aleut workers and their families employed in the commercial seal-harvest.

Description: The twenty-seven examples of this house type are front-gabled one and one-half story (the half-story served as either an attic or as rooms, depending upon the house) concrete or frame dwellings with one concrete chimney offset from peak. Each has a shed-roofed or gable-roofed enclosed entry. Window frames are various combinations of non-original wood, aluminum, and vinyl, as are doors. In the 1980s, the original siding was replaced with T1-11 siding, wood windows were replaced with aluminum ones, the buildings were insulated and caulked, and new doors were installed. Some windows are vinyl.

House 49 was called the “Rukovishnikoff House” on measured drawings created by the NPS in 2004, based on the owner of the house at the time. Historically, the house has not been known as the Rukovishnikoff House.

History:

1926, Concrete: House 3 (XPI-049), House 4 (XPI-064), House 5 (XPI-065), House 14 (XPI-074), House 17 (XPI-154), House 18 (XPI-155), House 19 (XPI-156), House 20 (XPI-157), House 21 (XPI-158), House 22 (XPI-159)

1927, Concrete: House 6 (XPI-066), House 7 (XPI-067), House 10 (XPI-070), House 11 (XPI-071), House 12 (XPI-072), House 23 (XPI-160), House 24 (XPI-161), House 35 (XPI-167)

1928, Concrete: House 2 (XPI-063), House 9 (XPI-069), House 13 (XPI-073), House 16 (XPI-153)

1934, Frame: House 44 (XPI-057), House 45 (XPI-058)

1940–41, Frame: House 46 (XPI-059), House 47 (XPI-060), House 48 (XPI-061), House 49 (XPI-080)

The twenty-eight houses of this type were completed between 1926 and 1941 to house the families of Aleut workers employed in the commercial seal-harvest. Government records noted the start of construction of many dwellings in given a year. However, completion may have been delayed for one, two, or more years, and government records frequently failed to specify which dwellings were completed in a particular year or which ones were later razed or destroyed by fire. Also, extant historical records rarely revealed the exact location of any house, nor the house number attached to a dwelling, nor which family moved into a dwelling. Aleut Laborers’ Houses defy easy categorization because houses were often modified from their original design during the construction of the house, or underwent alterations at later points: e.g., enclosing entrances, remodeling the interiors, digging cellars, and/or adding dormers. The assignment of types helped categorize the houses as observed from their exteriors by the National Park Service in 2004; however, the NPS did not observe the interiors of these privately owned dwellings thereby complicating attempts to link an agent’s record to a dwelling type. The following chronology of completed dwelling construction is based upon interpretations and comparisons among the extant records.

Construction of ten dwellings of this type began in 1925 and was ready for occupancy in May 1926; eight buildings of this type remained in 2004. Ten additional dwellings started in 1925–26 were completed by the winter of 1927, but only eight remained in 2004. The 1927 annual report notes that fourteen concrete homes were under construction on St. Paul in 1927, but only twelve were of this type; two of the fourteen homes contained five-rooms each and twelve contained four-rooms each. The records are not clear as to the completion dates of the fourteen houses, but four of the fourteen were ready for occupancy in 1928. (House 9, XPI-069, was among the four, but it was subsequently modified and is now considered noncontributing.)

Two new frame-houses were completed in March of 1934. Of three frame-houses completed in 1934, one had four rooms and the other two had five rooms each with four rooms on the main floor and one room on the upper floor; while the records are not clear as to the number of rooms in the house of this type, it seems likely that it is these houses contained five rooms each.

Four frame-houses were started in fall 1939. Three of these frame houses were completed in 1940; the fourth was completed and occupied by the time of the Agent’s Annual Report, March 31, 1941. The agent stated that these types of houses were very popular.

Sources:

Agent’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, Years Ending March 31, 1929–1951. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1925*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1926), 142.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1929*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1934*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1935), 54.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1939*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), 161.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Ending March 31, 1951–54. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Thompson, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry 1950*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO), 53.

U.S. Survey, 4942, Alaska Tract “A,” St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007, letter report (Draft HABS) September 16, 2008, re: Order AB133C08SE1753; March 19, 2008.

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

AK-203-1 House 49: View of front, looking northwest

AK-203-2 House 49: View of rear, looking southeast

AK-203 (1 of 3) Construction Drawings (1925)**

AK-203 (2 of 3) Construction Drawings (1947)**

AK-203 (3 of 3) Mechanical Drawing, south and east walls, and first and second floor plans

**The NPS developed four house types after observing the exterior of dwellings on St. Paul Island in 2004:*

- 1). *Side-gabled, concrete or frame building with shed-roofed entry, no basement and one concrete ridge-mounted chimney.*
- 2). *Front-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed or gable-roofed entry and one concrete slope-mounted chimney touching ridge.*
- 3). *Side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and two concrete ridge-mounted chimneys.*
- 4). *Side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and one concrete ridge-mounted chimney.*

***These drawings were submitted with the Rukovishnikoff House, however, the Rukovishnikoff House was completed 1941 and not 1925 or 1947 as dates on the measured drawings state.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 2

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-063

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 52.77" W, 57° 07' 18.35" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 2

Site Description: XPI-063 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building with an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has a wood shingle roof. A small dormer is located at the south roof. It has two windows. A slope-mounted concrete chimney touching ridge is on the midpoint of the south roof. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is attached to the east wall with a door facing south, one window facing east, and another window facing north. Two windows are on the north wall; two on the south wall; and two windows on the east wall. The view of the west wall was obstructed.

Significance: XPI-063 was built in 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 2. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 2, Lot 6; Church Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 3

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-049

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 53.22" W, 57° 07' 18.89" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 3

Site Description: XPI-049 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building with an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The roof has asphalt composite shingles. One slope-mounted concrete chimney is located at south roof. A hipped-roof entry is located on the south side of the building. The west wall has a small gabled-roofed addition. There are two windows on the north wall; two on the south west wall; two on the south wall; four on the east wall. The windows are all vinyl frames.

Significance: XPI-049 was built in 1926 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 2, Lot 5; Church Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 2, 1926–Dec. 2, 1926. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, Box 12, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1926

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 3. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 3. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 4

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-064

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 53.59" W, 57° 07' 19.39" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 4

Site Description: XPI-064 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building with an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding with extra narrow grooves. The building has an asphalt composite shingle roof. A slope-mounted concrete chimney touching the ridge is located on the middle of the south roof. A dormer on the south roof has two windows. A hipped-roof entry is attached to the east wall and is flush with the north wall with a door facing south and a window facing east. The entry's door faces south and one window faces west. Three windows are on the north wall; two windows are on the west wall; and two windows on the south wall. The windows are vinyl frames.

Significance: XPI-064 was built in 1926 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materi-

als were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 2, Lot 4; Church Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 2, 1926–Dec. 2, 1926. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, Box 12, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Peterson (2004) "Seal Island National Historic Landmark File; Trip Report – Site Inspection; August 5, 2004"

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: constructed AD 1926

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 4. *Photograph (35mm)*.

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 4. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 5

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-065

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 53.99" W, 57° 07' 19.88" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 5

Site Description: XPI-065 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has an asphalt composite shingle roof. A slope-mounted concrete chimney touching ridge is located at the middle of the south roof. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is attached to the east wall of the main building with a door facing south and window facing east. Three windows are on the north wall; two windows on the west wall; two windows on the south wall; and one window on the east wall. The windows are vinyl frames.

Significance: XPI-065 was built in 1926 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 2, Lot 3; Church Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 2, 1926–Dec. 2, 1926. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, Box 12, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1926

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 5. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 5. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 6

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-066

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 54.36" W, 57° 07' 20.37" N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 6

Site Description: XPI-066 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has an asphalt composite shingle roof. A slope-mounted concrete chimney touching ridge is located on the south roof. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is attached to the east wall with a door facing south and two windows facing west. Three windows are on the north wall; two windows are on the west wall; and two windows are on the south wall. The windows are vinyl frames.

Significance: XPI-066 was built in 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the

period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 2, Lot 2; Church Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 6. *Photograph (35mm)*.

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 6. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 7

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-067

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 54.81" W, 57° 07' 20.87" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 7

Site Description: XPI-067 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building with a modern ribbed metal roof. A slope-mounted concrete chimney touching ridge is in the middle of the south roof. A dormer is built around it. There is also a shed-roofed dormer on the south wall with two windows. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. A hipped-roof enclosed entry is on the east wall with a door facing south and a window facing east. The west side of the building has a small shed-roofed block. There is one window on the north wall, and one boarded up window that was visible (the view was partially obscured). There is one window on the west wall (although the view of this wall was also partially obscured). Two windows are on the south wall; and one window on the east wall of the main building.

Significance: XPI-067 was built in 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a

specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 2, Lot 1; Church Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 7. *Photograph (35mm)*.

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 7. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 9

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-069

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 54.74" W, 57° 07' 18.21" N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 9

Site Description: XPI-069 is a front-gabled two-story concrete and frame building with major additions and modifications made to its original form. Walls are mostly clad in T1-11 siding, except for the hip-roofed west addition, which is clad in plywood, and the east entry, which is part plywood and part drop siding. The building has a modern ribbed metal roof except for the hip-roofed block at the west, which appears to be a plywood roof. Two small stovepipes are located near the ridge of the south roof. The first floor has been extended on the west side, with a second story that has a shallow-pitched gable roof built over the original building and the extension. A block has been attached to the west end of the second story and it has a hip-roof. A second-story deck with a sliding-glass door is attached to the east side of the building. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is beneath the deck on the east wall with a south-facing door and an east-facing window and a window facing north. A small doorless cubicle is attached to the south wall. There are three windows on the east wall of the main building; three windows on the north side; and one on the south side. Some windows are vinyl, some wood, and some aluminum.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 9. *Photograph (35mm)*.
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Significance: XPI-069 was built in 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 3, Lot 6; Eagan Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 9. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 10

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-070

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 55.08" W, 57° 07' 18.72" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 10

Site Description: XPI-070 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building with an attic and dormer. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has a wood shingle roof. The house has a chimney touching ridge that is centered on the south roof with the dormer built around it. The dormer has two windows. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is located on the center of the east wall with a door facing east and a window facing north. A low storage box is built up against the north end of the east wall. There are three windows on the north wall; two on the west wall; two on the south wall; and one on the north wall (and possibly another that could not be viewed).

Significance: XPI-070 was built in 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materi-

als were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 3, Lot 5; Eagan Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929-1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928-Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870-1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870-1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 10. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 10. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 11

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-071

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 55.43" W, 57° 07' 19.19" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 11

Site Description: XPI-071 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building with an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has a wood shingle roof. The house has a ridge-mounted chimney on the south roof. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is located on the east wall. A shed-roofed entry is located on the east wall with a door and one window. A shed-roofed block is attached to the north wall stovepipe and a window. A low storage box is built up on the center of the south wall. There are three windows on the north wall; two on the west wall; two windows on the south wall; and one window on the east wall (not all of the wall could be viewed).

Significance: XPI-071 was built in 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materi-

als were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 3, Lot 4; Eagan Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929-1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928-Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870-1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870-1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 11. *Photograph (35mm)*.

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 11. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 12

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-072

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 55.86" W, 57° 07' 19.67" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 12

Site Description: XPI-072 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has a wood shingle roof. The house has a ridge-mounted chimney on the center of the south roof. A gable-roofed block is attached to the center of the east wall with two windows and a door that opens into a small shed-roofed entry with a sliding door attached to the south side of the block. A rough shed-roofed storage bin made of planks and corrugated metal is attached to the south wall. Three windows are on the north wall; two on the west wall; one on the south wall; and one on the east wall. There is a mix of vinyl and old wood frame windows.

Significance: XPI-072 was built in 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materi-

als were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 3, Lot 3; Eagan Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 12. *Photograph (35mm)*.

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 12. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 13

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-073

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 56.22" W, 57° 07' 20.18" N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 13

Site Description: XPI-073 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building. Walls are clad T1-11 in siding. The building has a wood shingle roof. The house has a ridge-mounted chimney at the center of the south roof with a stovepipe coming up through it. A shed-roofed entry runs almost the entire length of the east wall with two windows facing east, a door facing south, and seven concrete steps leading up to the door. A small storage shed is appended to the east end of the south wall. Three windows are on the north wall; two on the west wall; two on the south wall; and one window on the east wall.

Significance: XPI-073 was built in 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the

period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 3, Lot 2; Eagan Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 13. *Photograph (35mm)*.

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 13. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 14

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-074

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 56.60" W, 57° 07' 20.66" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 14

Site Description: XPI-074 is a front-gabled two-story concrete (first story) and frame (second story) building with a shallowly pitched roof. The walls of the second story and the entry are clad in cedar shingles. Just under the gable eaves, the walls are clad with drop siding. The concrete on the first story is exposed and painted. The building has a composite asphalt shingle roof. The house has a stovepipe located on the south roof. A shed-roofed entry is centered on the east wall of the building, with a door facing south and a window facing east. On the second story there are two windows on the north side, and two windows on the south side. The first floor has one window on the north side (and a scar where another original window was located); two windows on the west wall; two windows on the south wall; and one window on the north wall.

Significance: XPI-074 was built in 1926 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a

specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 3, Lot 1; Eagan Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 2, 1926–Dec. 2, 1926. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, Box 12, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1926

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 14. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-179

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.982" W, 57° 07.338" N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 14. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Site Name(s): wash house

Site Description: XPI-179 is a side-gabled one-story frame building on no visible foundation, approximately 10' x 14', spatially associated with House XPI-074 or XPI-156. The building is clad with weathered 8" wood drop siding. The building has wood shingles on its roof with a concrete chimney at the far west end of the north roof, touching the ridge. The entrance is at the east end of the south side. Two wood windows are on the south side and one boarded window is on the east side.

Significance: XPI-179 was built as a wash house in about 1939 by the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest (the building is spatially associated with House XPI-074 or XPI-156). It belongs to a category of buildings mentioned under contributing buildings in the Seal Island National Historic Landmark nomination as "outbuildings which were originally wash houses (1939), presently saunas or storage." The structure was built for and used by residents through the period of significance (1984). Although Faulkner states the structure's present use, this is a private property and we were unable to determine if it is used as a sauna or as storage. XPI-179 should be included as an individual contributing resource under the original nomination criteria.

Location: King Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Bower, Ward T. Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1939. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), 161.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Very poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed circa AD 1939

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Implied as a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east side, Aleut Laborer wash house. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

WASH HOUSES/LAUNDRY HOUSES

(Associated with Aleut Laborer Houses 14 or 19; and 15, 47, 38, 45, 37)

HABS No. AK- [not yet assigned]

AHRS No. XPI-178, 179, 184, 192, 210, 211

Location: Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: Built in 1939–1942, the Wash Houses/Laundry Houses provided a place for the families of Aleut workers to wash laundry.

Description: Six examples of this building type are gabled one-story frame buildings ranging in size from 9' x 12' to 9' x 14'. Each has a simple wood door and one or two windows, with slope-mounted concrete chimneys or stovepipes touching the ridge at one end of the ridgeline. All the buildings have wood drop siding and wood shingle roofs.

History:

XPI-178 is associated with House 15 (XPI-152)

XPI-179 is associated with House 14 (XPI-074), or 19 (XPI-156)

XPI-184 is associated with House 47 (XPI-060)

XPI-192 is associated with House 38 (XPI-076)

XPI-210 is associated with House 45 (XPI-058)

XPI-211 is associated with House 37 (XPI-075)



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer wash house. *Photograph (35mm)*.

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Aleuts built small wash houses beside their homes from 1939 to 1942 to provide a place for families to do their laundry washing. The government agent on St. Paul stated the need for such buildings in 1931: “Forty-eight small native meat and storage houses for wood, coal, meat, laundry work, etc., one for each native house. Unless one of these small dwellings is put up in the rear of each native house, the natives will continue to build small shacks out of packing boxes, etc. The cost will not be considerable and it will go a long way to provide sanitary conditions around village.” The extant record is not clear as to whether the agent’s recommendation was acted upon until 1939.

In 1939, Agent Ward T. Bower stated that Aleut laborers built “nine outside laundry houses in order to make the living quarters more habitable.” In 1940, the agent reported that “The building of laundry houses for the natives has been planned for some time. In the past the natives have boiled and washed their clothes in the kitchens of their houses, which therefore always were damp.” Building outside Wash Houses would save “paint that previously was steamed and soaked so much, and will improve the habitability of the quarters.”

Aleuts built several more laundries in 1941, with the hope that this would help rid the dampness of people’s dwellings. The agent noted that “It is a big improvement for the ones that do have the outside laundries now.” Some Aleuts opted to build partial basements beneath their homes to accommodate laundry facilities, but most people seemed to have preferred outside buildings because “several more laundries were completed” in 1942.

Sources:

Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, 1931 [supplement]. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. March 31, 1940.

———. March 31, 1941.

———. March 31, 1942.

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1939*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), 161.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 16

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-153

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.950' W, 57° 07.299' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 16

Site Description: XPI-153 is a one-story front-gabled concrete building. The roof is of composite asphalt shingles, with a concrete chimney in the center near the ridge. The building is clad in T1-11. A shed-roofed entry across the east gable end has a door on the south. On the north eave is a box with a sloping lid/door. There are three windows on the north side; two on the west; two on the south; and one sliding window on the east.

Significance: XPI-153 was built in 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction of a specific house. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-153 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 16. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Location: On the north side of Seward Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930 Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 16. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 16. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 16. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 17

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-154

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.957' W, 57° 07.306' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 17

Site Description: XPI-154 is a one-story side-gabled concrete building with a south-facing shed-roofed dormer. The building is clad in T1-11 except for the entry, which has wood drop siding. The roof is of ribbed metal, with a slope-mounted concrete chimney on the south roof in the center near the ridge (through the dormer). The building has a south-facing shed-roofed dormer with two storm windows. At the east end of the south side there is a cross-gabled entry with a door on the south. On the north side there is a box with a sloping lid/door. There is one window on the north side, two windows on the west, two windows on the south, and one on the east.

Significance: XPI-154 was built in 1926–28 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction for a specific house. Similar



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east side, Aleut Laborer House 17. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-154 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: On the north side of Seward Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930 Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/14/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1926–28

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, Aleut Laborer House 17. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 17. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 17. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 18

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-155

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.967' W, 57° 07.316' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 18

Site Description: XPI-155 is a one-story front-gabled concrete building with gable windows. The roof is of wood shingles with a concrete chimney in the center, near the ridge. The building is clad in T1-11. On the east side there is a shed-roofed entry with a door on the south. On the north side there is a box with a sloping lid/door. The south side also has a central shed-roofed attachment, but parked containers obscured its nature. There are three windows on the north side, one on the west, two on the south and one on the east side. Each of the gables has a single-pane window.

Significance: XPI-155 was built in 1926–28 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction for a specific house. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-155 remained



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 18. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: On the north side of Seward Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930 Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1926–28

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 18. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 18. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 18. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 19

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-156

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.975' W, 57° 07.326' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 19

Site Description: XPI-156 is a one-story front-gabled concrete building. The roof is of composite asphalt shingles, with a chimney in the center near the ridge. The building is clad in T1-11. Centered on the east is a shed-roofed entry with a door on the east and a boarded window on the north. Also on the east is a box with a sloping lid/door. There are three windows on the north side, two on the west, two on the south and one on the east.

Significance: XPI-156 was built in 1926–28 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction of a specific house. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-156 remained

housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: On the north side of Seward Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930 Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1926–28

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 19. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 19. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 19. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 19. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 20

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-157

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.975' W, 57° 07.285' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 20

Site Description: XPI-157 is a one-story front-gabled concrete building having a south-facing shed-roofed dormer. The roof is of wood shingles with a chimney in the center near the ridge (through the dormer). The building is clad in T1-11. Across most of the east side is a shed-roofed entry with a door on the south. There are two windows on the north, one on the west, two on the south, and one on the east.

Significance: XPI-157 was built in 1926–28 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction of a specific house. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-157 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 20. *Photograph (35mm)*.
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Location: On the north side of Sea View Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930 Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1926–28

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 20. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 20. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 20. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 21

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-158

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.950' W, 57° 07.293' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 21

Site Description: XPI-158 is a one-story front-gabled concrete building. Across most of the east gable is a shed-roofed entry with a door on the south and two windows on the east. The roof is of green ribbed metal, with a concrete chimney in the center near the ridge. The building is clad in T1-11. On the north eave is a box with a sloping lid/door. There are three windows on the north side; two windows on the west; one on the south, and one window on the east gable.

Significance: XPI-158 was built in 1926 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction of a specific house. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-158 remained housing

through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A, Block 5, Lot 5 on the north side of Sea View Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1926

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 21, 2007. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 21, 2007. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 21. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 21. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 22

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-159

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.989' W, 57° 07.303' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 22

Site Description: XPI-159 is a one-story front-gabled concrete building with one window in the west gable. The roof is of wood shingles with a concrete chimney in the center near the ridge. The building is clad in T1-11. Across most of the east side is a shed-roofed entry with a door on the south. On the north is a box with a sloping lid/door. There are two windows on the north side, two on the west, two on the south and one on the east.

Significance: XPI-159 was built in 1926 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-159 remained housing through the period



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 22. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: On the north side of Sea View Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930 Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1926

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 22. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 22. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, shed between Aleut Laborer House 22 and 23. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 22. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 23

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-160

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.997' W, 57° 07.314' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 23

Site Description: XPI-160 is a one-story front-gabled concrete building with one window in each gable. The roof is of composite asphalt shingles with a chimney in the center near the ridge. The building is clad in T1-11. Across most of the east side is a shed-roofed entry with a door on the south and one window on the east. On the north is a box with a sloping lid/door. Attached to the north end of the west side is a partly roofed plywood storage box. There are three windows on the north side; one on the west; two on the south; and one on the east.

Significance: XPI-160 was built in 1927 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction of a specific house. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-160 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 23. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Location: Tract A, Block 5, Lot 3; on the north side of Sea View Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1927

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 23. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 23. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 23. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 24

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-161

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 17.003' W, 57° 07.321' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 24

Site Description: XPI-161 is a one-story front-gabled concrete building with a dormer. The roof is of wood shingle with a chimney in the center near the ridge. The building is clad in T1-11. Across most of the east side is a cross-gabled entry with a boarded door on the south. On the north side of the entry is an enclosed box. A second, door less enclosed entry with a shed roof is attached to the central portion of the south side. That small roof has a tall Metalbestos stovepipe protruding from it. There are three windows on the north side, two on the west, three on the south, and one on the east.

Significance: XPI-161 was built in 1927 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest through the period of significance (1984). Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction of a specific house. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-161 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east side, Aleut Laborer House 24. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A, Block 5, Lot 2, on the north side of Sea View Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930 Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1927

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, Aleut Laborer House 24. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 24. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 24. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 35

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-167

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.894' W, 57° 07.162' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 35

Site Description: XPI-167 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building with a south-facing dormer. The roof is wood shingle with a concrete chimney in the middle of the dormer roof. The walls are clad in T1-11. A shed roof centered on the east side covers an enclosed entry, with a boarded door on the east and a boarded window on the north and another on the south. Windows and doors were either missing or boarded, but there were two on the north; two on the west; two on the south; and two on the east. The dormer also has two boarded window openings.

Significance: XPI-167 was built in 1927 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction of a specific house. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-167 remained housing

through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned and unoccupied at least until 2004. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 12, Lot 2; Hillside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930 Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1927

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 35. *Photograph (35mm)*.

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 35. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 35. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 44

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-057

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 47.45" W, 57° 07' 12.39" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 44

Site Description: XPI-057 is a front-gabled one-story frame building. The building has a shingled roof. A ridge-mounted concrete chimney is located at the south roof. T1-11 siding clad all walls. An enclosed entry, with a shed roof spans almost the entire length of the east wall, with a south-facing door, and two windows facing east. There is another window on the east side of the main block; the north wall has three windows; the west wall has two windows; and the south wall has two windows.

Significance: XPI-057 was built in 1934 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. The *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1934* notes that three houses began in 1933 were completed in March of 1934; it is unclear which specific houses were completed this year. Building XPI-057 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 44. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Location: Tract A Block 14, Lot 8; Tolstoi Boulevard, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1934. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, August 1933 to March 19, 1934. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1933*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1934), 293.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1934*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1935), 54.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009). http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1934

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 44. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 44. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 45

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-058

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 47.67" W, 57° 07' 11.81" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 45

Site Description: XPI-058 is a front-gabled one-story frame building with an attic. The walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has a composite asphalt shingle roof. A ridge-mounted chimney is located at the middle of the south the roof. A dormer with one window is located on the north roof. A shed-roofed entry is located on the east side with a door that faces south. The entry has two windows facing east. The east wall of the main block has two windows; and the south wall has two windows. The windows are vinyl frames.

Significance: XPI-058 was built in 1934 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. The *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1934* notes that three houses began in 1933 were completed in March of 1934; it is unclear which specific houses were completed this year. Building XPI-058 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 45. *Photograph (35mm)*.
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Location: Tract A Block 14, Lot 7; Tolstoi Boulevard, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1934. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, August 1933 to March 19, 1934. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1933*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1934), 293.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1934*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1935), 54.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1934

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-210

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.820' W, 57° 07.181' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): wash house

Site Description: XPI-210 is a gabled one-story frame building on an unobserved foundation, approximately 10' x 14', associated with House XPI-058. The building has weathered wood drop siding on its walls, and corrugated metal on its roof with a concrete chimney on the far north end of the west roof, not quite touching the ridge. The south side has a centered wood door; the west side has no doors or windows. The north and east sides were unobserved.

Significance: XPI-210 was built as a wash house in about 1939 by the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest (the building is spatially associated with House XPI-058). It belongs to a category of buildings mentioned under contributing buildings in the Seal Island National Historic Landmark nomination as “outbuildings which were originally wash houses (1939), presently saunas or storage.” The structure was built for and used by residents through the period of significance (1984). Although Faulkner states the structure’s present use, this is a private property and we were unable to determine if it is used as a sauna or storage. XPI-210 should be included as an individual contributing resource under the original nomination criteria.

Location: East side of Hillside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1939*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), 161.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract “A,” St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed circa AD 1939

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Implied as a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 45. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 45, with wash house in center foreground. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 46

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-059

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 47.91" W, 57° 07' 11.24" N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 46

Site Description: XPI-059 is a front-gabled one-story frame building with an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has a wood shingle roof. A ridge-mounted concrete chimney is located in the middle of the south roof. A dormer is located on the north roof with two windows. A shed-roofed enclosed entry covers most of the east wall. Concrete steps lead to the entry, with a south-facing door, and two windows facing east. There are two windows on the north wall; two windows on the west side of the building; one on the east wall; and two windows on the south wall.

Significance: XPI-059 was built in 1941 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. The records indicate that work on four new frame houses began in 1939 and completed in 1941, but the records do not specifically state the numbers assigned to the new houses. Building XPI-059 remained housing

through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 14, Lot 6; Tolstoi Boulevard, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1940. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan 2, 1940–March 31, 1941. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1941

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 46. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 46. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 46. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 47

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-060

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 48.15" W, 57° 07' 10.64" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 47

Site Description: XPI-060 is a front-gabled one-story frame building with an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has a ribbed metal roof. A concrete ridge-mounted chimney is located in the middle of the south roof. A dormer is located on the north roof with two windows. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is located on the east side with a door facing south and two windows on the east wall. Concrete stairs lead to the entry. There are three windows on the north side of the building; one window on the west side; two on the south side; and one window on the main building's east wall.

Significance: XPI-060 was built in 1941 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. The records indicate that work on four new frame houses began in 1939 and completed in 1941, but the records do not specifically state the number s assigned to the new houses. Building XPI-060 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 14, Lot 5; Tolstoi Boulevard, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1940. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan 2, 1940–March 31, 1941. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1941

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east side, Aleut Laborer House 47. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 47. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-184

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.820' W, 57° 07.180' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): wash house

Site Description: XPI-184 is a gabled one-story frame building on a wood piling foundation, 9' x 14', associated with House XPI-060. The walls are clad with weathered wood drop siding. The building has wood shingles on its roof with a concrete chimney on the far north end of the west roof, touching the ridge. The north side has no doors or windows; the west side has one central window. The other two sides were unobserved.

Significance: XPI-184 was built as a wash house in about 1939 by the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest (the building is spatially associated with House XPI-060). It belongs to a category of buildings mentioned under contributing buildings in the Seal Island National Historic Landmark nomination as "outbuildings which were originally wash houses (1939), presently saunas or storage." The structure was built for and used by residents through the period of significance (1984). Although Faulkner states the structure's present use, this is a private property and we were unable to determine if it is used as a sauna or storage. XPI-184 should be included as an individual contributing resource under the original nomination criteria.

Location: King Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1939*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), 161.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed circa AD 1939

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Implied as a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 47, with wash house in foreground, 2007. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 47, 2007. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 48

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-061

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 48.39" W, 57° 07' 10.10" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 48

Site Description: XPI-061 is a front-gabled one-story frame building with an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has asphalt composite shingles on the roof. A slope-mounted concrete chimney touching the ridge is located at the middle of the south roof. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is located on the east side of the building with a door facing south and a window on its east wall. A tall Metalbestos stovepipe is located on the north end of the entryway roof. The building has three windows on the north side of the building; two windows are on the west side; and one window on the south side. Windows are vinyl frames.

Significance: XPI-061 was built in 1941 by U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. The records indicate that work on four new frame houses began in 1939 and completed in 1941, but the records do not specifically state the number s assigned to the new houses. Building XPI-061 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 14, Lot 4; Tolstoi Boulevard, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1940. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan 2, 1940–March 31, 1941. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1941

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 48. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 48. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 48. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 49

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-080

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170°16' 48.63" W, 57° 07' 09.50" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 49

Site Description: XPI-080 is a front-gabled one-story frame building. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has a modern green ribbed metal roof. A ridge-mounted concrete chimney is located at the midpoint of the south roof. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is on the east wall with a door facing south and two windows facing west. A cellar entrance is appended to the south wall. The building has three windows on the north wall; two windows on the west wall; two windows on the south wall; and one window on the east wall.

Significance: XPI-080 was built in 1941 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. The records indicate that work on four new frame houses began in 1939 and completed in 1941, but the records do not specifically state the number s assigned to the new houses. Building XPI-080 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 13, Lot 3; Tolstoi Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1940. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 49. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 2, 1940–March 31, 1941. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1941

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

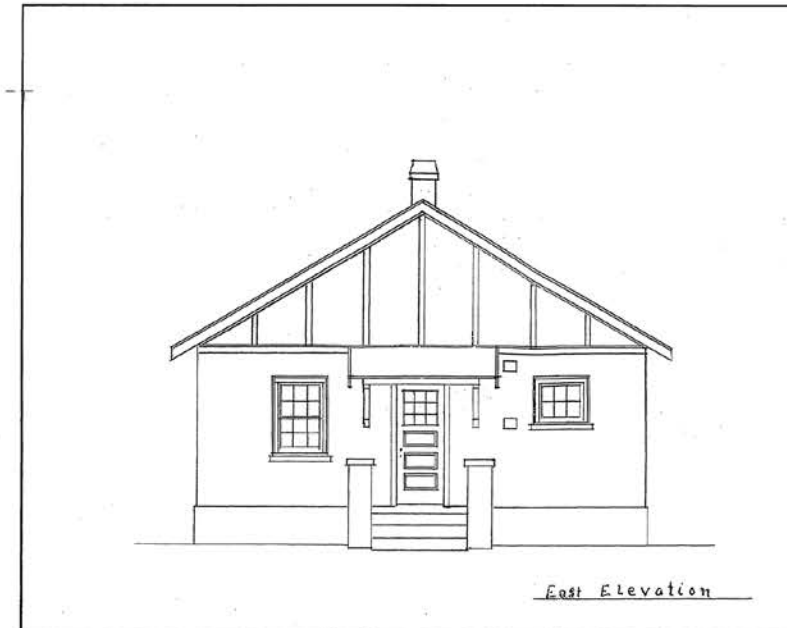
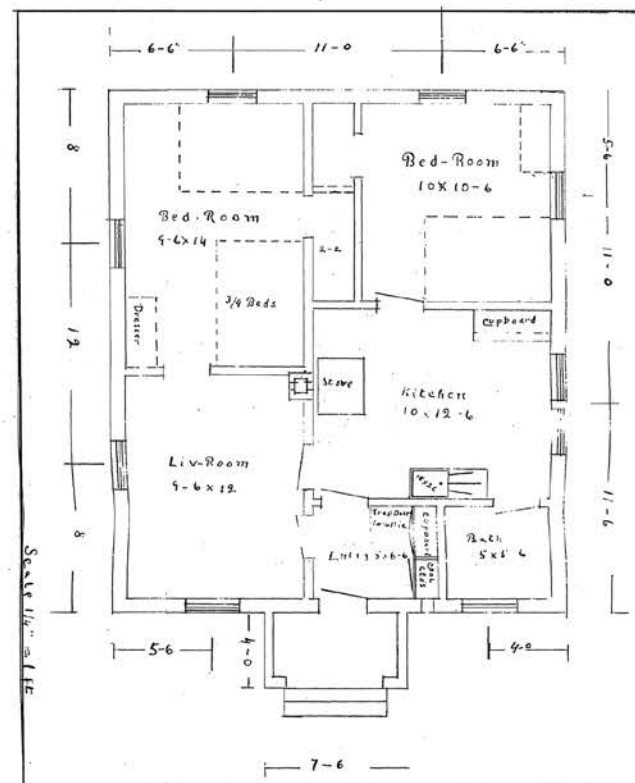
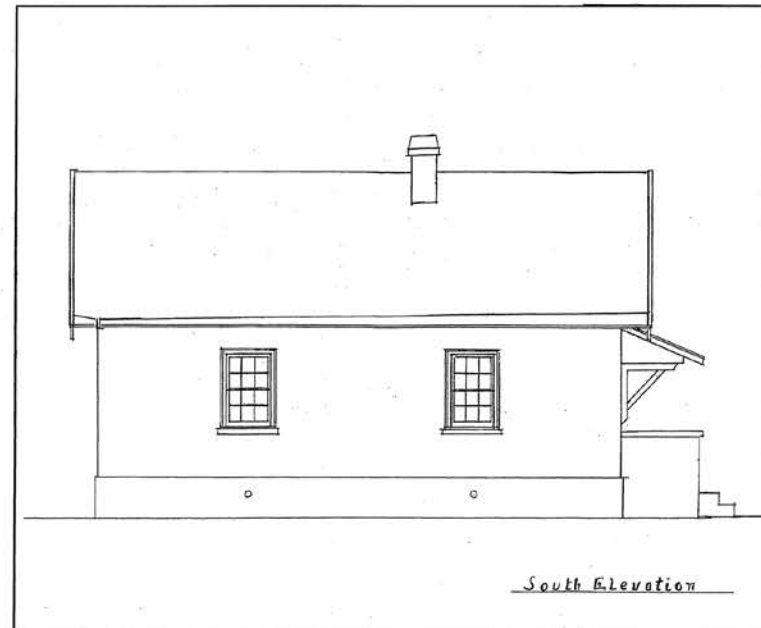


Brodherson, photographer. 1985. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 49 on Tolstoi Blvd. "Block 13 lot 3..Native 1918 type." Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090034.

RUKOVISHNIKOFF HOUSE

THE DESIGN FOR THE RUKOVISHNIKOFF HOUSE DATES TO A 1925 PROPOSAL BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES FOR A "4...ROOM HOUSE...FOR NATIVES OF THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS." SEVERAL DOZEN IDENTICAL HOUSES OF THIS TYPE WERE SUBSEQUENTLY CONSTRUCTED ON SAINT PAUL ISLAND. THE FOUNDATIONS AND EXTERIOR WALLS WERE BUILT OF POURED-IN-PLACE REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION, WITH WOOD FRAMING USED FOR FLOORS, ROOF, AND INTERIOR PARTITIONS. A LARGE SHED DORMER WAS INSTALLED AT A LATER DATE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE HOUSE TO PROVIDE LIGHT AND ADDITIONAL SPACE IN THE ATTIC.

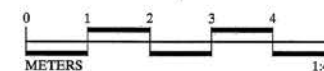
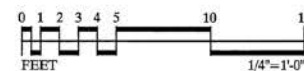
THE SAINT PAUL ISLAND DOCUMENTATION PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY / HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD / HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY (HABS/HAER/HALS) DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS), JOHN A. BURNS, ACTING CHIEF. THE PROJECT WAS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF RESPONSE AND RESTORATION (ORR), DAVID M. KENNEDY, DIRECTOR. PROJECT PLANNING WAS COORDINATED BY PAUL DOLINSKY, CHIEF, HABS; BY STEVE PETERSON, HISTORICAL ARCHITECT, ALASKA REGION, NPS; AND BY JOHN LINDSAY, DIVISION CHIEF, PRIBILOF PROJECT OFFICE, ORR. THE FIELD WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN AND THE MEASURED DRAWINGS WERE PRODUCED BY PROJECT SUPERVISOR MARK SCHARA, HABS ARCHITECT; BY DANA LOCKETT, HAER ARCHITECT; AND BY ANDREA K. RIGHI, HABS ARCHITECT. THE LARGE FORMAT PHOTOGRAPHY WAS UNDERTAKEN BY HAER PHOTOGRAPHER JET LOWE. ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF SAINT PAUL; BY THE ALEUT COMMUNITY OF SAINT PAUL ISLAND; AND BY THE TANADGUSIX CORPORATION.



BOX 11, RECORD GROUP 22 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

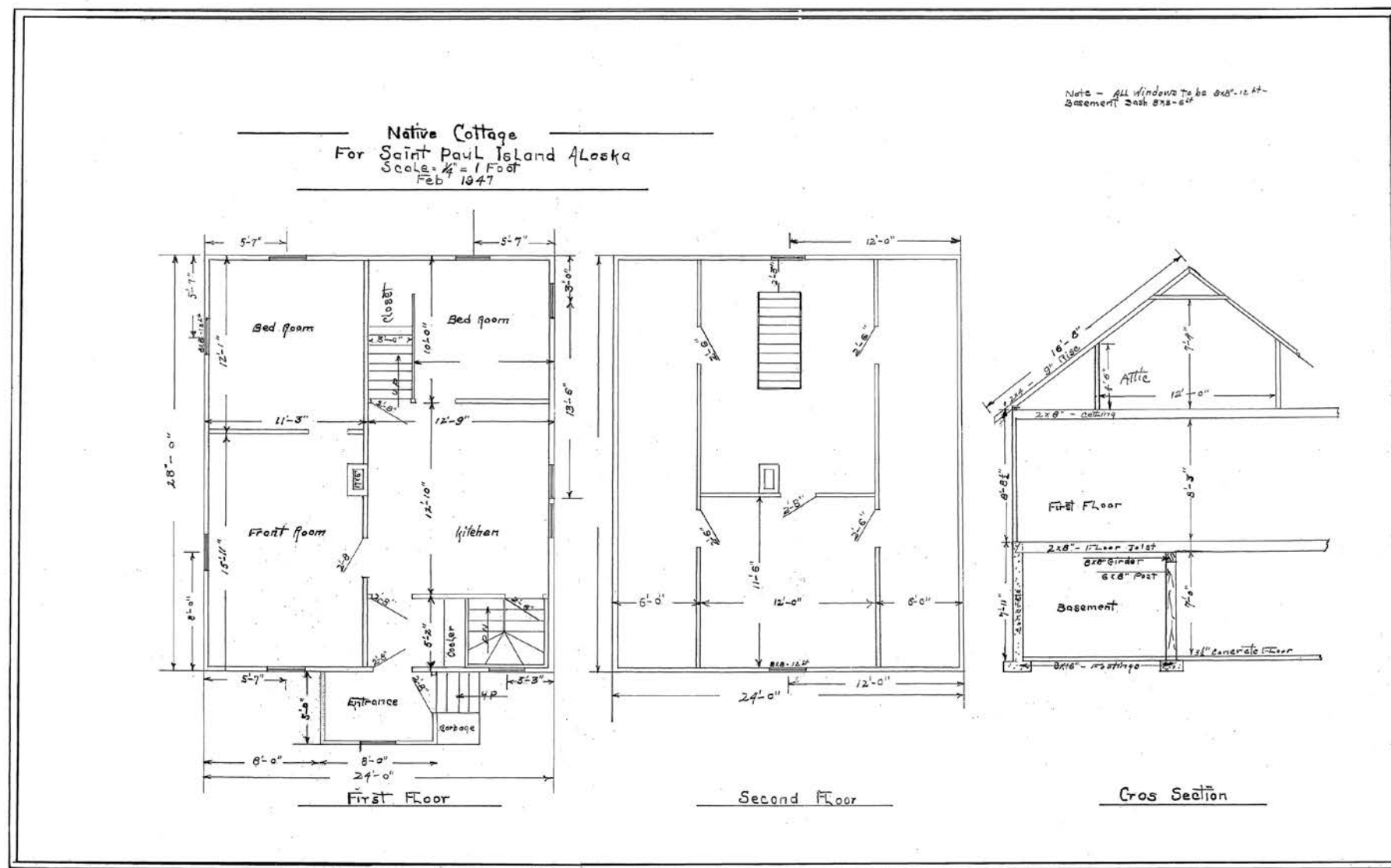
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS (1925)

1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY / HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD / HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY (HABS/HAER/HALS) DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS)
 SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS
 PROJECT NO. AK-203
 RUKOVISHNIKOFF HOUSE
 TOLSTOI BOULEVARD CITY OF SAINT PAUL SAINT PAUL ISLAND ALASKA
 DRAWN BY: MARK SCHARA
 SAINT PAUL ISLAND PROJECT, 2004
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

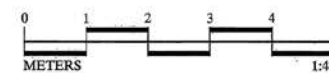
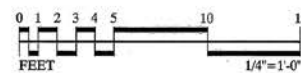
Construction drawings. 1925, redrawn in 2004. Native house. Although the NPS attributed this 1925 drawing to the Rukovishnikoff House, the Rukovishnikoff House was built in 1941. Mark Schara, Draftsman, National Parks Service, Washington, D.C.; HABS AK-203 Sheet 1 of 3, 2004.



CONSTRUCTION DRAWING (1947)

1/4" = 1'-0"

1:48



LIBRARY OF
CONSERVATION
ARCHITECTURE

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

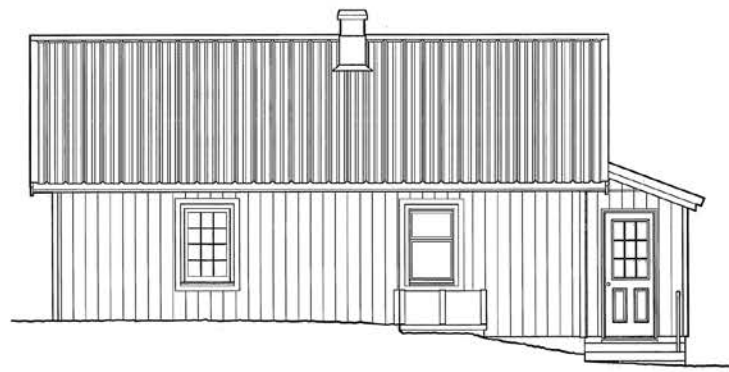
PROJECT NO.
AK-203

RUKOVISHNIKOFF HOUSE
TOLSTOI STREET CITY OF SAINT PAUL SAINT PAUL ISLAND ALASKA

DRAWN BY: MARK SCHARA
SAINT PAUL ISLAND PROJECT, 2004
NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

© REPRODUCED: PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, STATE OF ALASKA

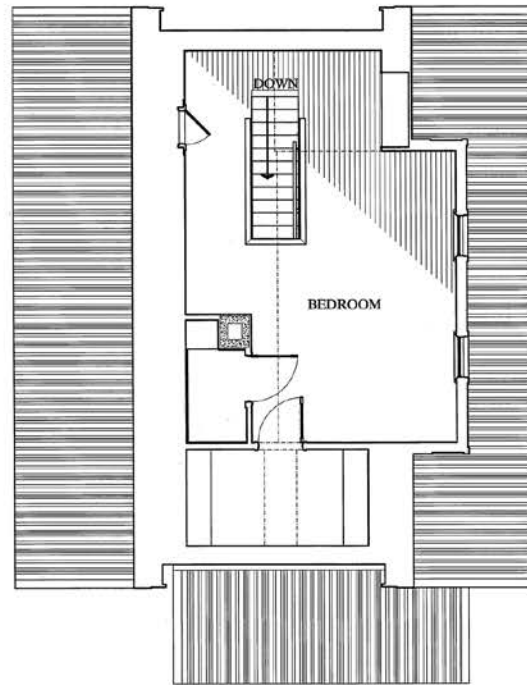
Construction drawings. 1947, redrawn 2004. Native house. Although the NPS attributed this drawing to the Rukovishnikoff House, the Rukovishnikoff House was built in 1941. Mark Schara, Draftsman, National Parks Service, Washington, D.C.; HABS AK-203 Sheet 1 of 3, 2004.



SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0" 1:48

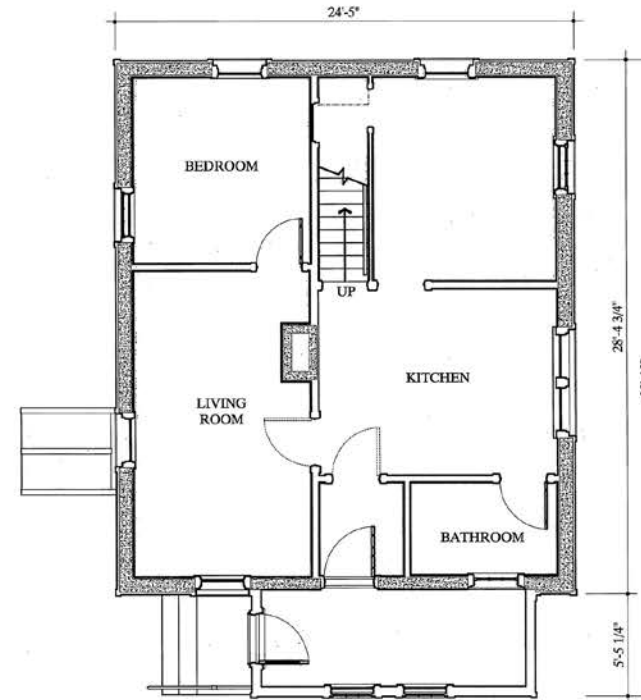


EAST ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
1/4"=1'-0" 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15
FEET 1/4"=1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/4"=1'-0" 1:48

0 1 2 3 4 5
METERS 1/4"=1'-0"



LIBRARY OF
 HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS
 SURVEY NO.
 AK-203
RUKOVISHNIKOFF HOUSE
 TOLSTOI STREET CITY OF SAINT PAUL SAINT PAUL ISLAND ALASKA
 DRAWN BY: ANDREA K. RIGHI
 SAINT PAUL ISLAND PROJECT, 2004
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY OR BUREAU



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 49. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 49. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



North and west sides, House 49. Jet Lowe, photographer. *Photograph (5x7)*. Library of Congress: *HABS AK-203-2*, 2004.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSES

TYPE III: *ONE STORY WITH ATTIC, SIDE-GABLED CONCRETE BUILDING WITH SHED-ROOFED ENTRY, BASEMENT, AND TWO CONCRETE CHIMNEYS AT PEAK.*
(HOUSES 15, 37, 38, 39, 40)



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 15. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

ALEUT LABORER HOUSES

One story with attic, side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and two concrete chimneys at peak. (HOUSES 15, 37, 38, 39, 40)*

HABS No. AK- [not yet assigned]

AHRS No. XPI-075, 076, 077, 078, 152

Location: Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: This house type was built between 1928 and 1930 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the families of Aleut workers employed in the commercial seal-harvest. They are contributing buildings to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Description: The five examples of this house type are side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and two concrete ridge-mounted chimneys are side-gabled one-story concrete buildings each with an attic. A simple roof extension a few feet from the end of an eave elevation covers an enclosed entry. The buildings have a basement with an outside entrance. Windows frames are various combinations of non-original wood, aluminum, and vinyl, as are doors. Each house has two chimneys spaced equidistantly on the ridge. In the 1980s, the original siding was replaced with T1-11 siding, wood windows were replaced with aluminum ones, the buildings were insulated and caulked, and new doors were installed. Recently, many aluminum windows have been replaced with vinyl windows.

History:

1928, Concrete: House 15 (XPI-152)

1929, Concrete: House 39 (XPI-077), House 40 (XPI-078)

1930, Concrete: House 37 (XPI-075), House 38 (XPI-076)

The five houses were built between 1928 and 1930 by the Bureau of Fisheries to house the families of Aleut workers employed in the commercial seal harvest. The records show two concrete dwellings, one with four rooms and one with three rooms, were completed in 1928, although one have since been razed. Two three-room concrete dwellings were scheduled for the completion during the winter of 1929–30, and two were completed during 1930.

Government records did not always state which dwellings went up in a particular year. Also, extant historical records rarely revealed the exact location of any house, nor the house number attached to a dwelling, nor which family moved into a dwelling. Aleut Laborers' Houses defy easy categorization because houses were often modified from their original design during the construction of the house, or underwent alterations at later points: e.g., enclosing entrances, remodeling the interiors, digging cellars, and/or adding dormers. The assignment of typologies helped categorize the houses as observed from their exteriors in 2004 by the National Park Service, however, the interiors of these privately owned dwellings were not observed by the NPS further complicating linkage between the agent's records and a dwelling typology.

Sources:

Agent's Annual Reports, Years Ending March 31, 1927–1930, St. Paul Island. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1928*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1929*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

**The NPS developed four house types after observing the exterior of dwellings on St. Paul Island in 2004:*

- *Side-gabled, concrete or frame building with shed-roofed entry, no basement and one concrete ridge-mounted chimney.*
- *Front-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed or gable-roofed entry and one concrete slope-mounted chimney touching ridge.*
- *Side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and two concrete ridge-mounted chimneys.*
- *Side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and one concrete ridge-mounted chimney.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 15

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-152

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.941' W, 57° 07.290' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 15

Site Description: XPI-152 is a one-story side-gabled concrete building with a shed-roofed dormer, clad with T1-11 siding. The roof is of cedar shingles; two concrete chimneys are spaced equidistantly on the ridge. The roof is extended at a lesser pitch at one end to cover a room block. Attached to this room block on the east gable end and projecting beyond it to the south is an enclosed entry with a shed roof facing east, and a west-facing door. On the north side, there is a shed-roofed box with a south-facing door. There are two windows on the north, two on the west, three on the south, two on the west, and two on the east. A satellite dish is imbedded in the ground a few feet away from the building's east wall.

Significance: XPI-152 was built in about 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction of a specific house. Similar



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, Aleut Laborer House 15. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-152 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: On the north side of Seward Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930 Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-178

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.926' W, 57° 07.297' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): wash house

Site Description: XPI-178 is a side-gabled one-story frame building on an uncertain foundation, approximately 9'x12', associated with House XPI-152. The walls are clad with weathered wood drop siding. The building has wood shingles on its roof with a concrete chimney at far west end of the north roof, touching the ridge. The south side has an entrance by way of a rough wood plank door and a wood window fixed horizontally. Siding scars suggest that another one was once on the north side. The west side was unobserved.

Significance: XPI-178 was built as a wash house/laundry in about 1939 by the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest (the building is spatially associated with House XPI-152). It belongs to a category of buildings mentioned under contributing buildings in the original Seal Island National Historic Landmark nomination as "outbuildings which were originally wash houses (1939), presently saunas or storage." The structure was built for and used by residents through the period of significance (1984). In 1939, agent Ward T. Bower stated that "nine outside laundry houses" were built for Aleuts. This is a private property and we were unable to determine if it is used as a sauna or as storage. XPI-178 should be included as an individual contributing resource under the original nomination criteria.

Location: Tract A, Block 4, Lot 6; King Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1939*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), 161.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed circa AD 1939

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Implied as a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, wash house, associated with Aleut Laborer House 15. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, wash house, associated with Aleut Laborer House 15. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 37

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-075

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 49.41" W, 57° 07' 12.61" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 37

Site Description: XPI-075 is a side-gabled one-story concrete building with an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has a composite asphalt shingle roof. The house has two concrete ridge-mounted chimneys spaced equidistantly on the east roof and a stovepipe at the northeast corner of the roof. A roof extension on the east wall creates an enclosed entry with a door facing east and a window facing south. A small, low storage shed abuts the north wall near the west end. There are three windows on the north wall; the wash house blocked the view of the west wall; three windows on the south wall; and two windows on the east wall. The windows are vinyl frames. A detached wash house (XPI-211) is located off the southwest corner of the house.

Significance: XPI-075 was built in 1930 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materi-

als were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 13, Lot 7; Church Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 1, 1928–Dec. 1930. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1930

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 37. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-211

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.848' W, 57° 07.212' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): wash house

Site Description: XPI-211 is a gabled one-story frame building on a wood piling foundation, approximately 10' x 14', associated with House XPI-075. The building has weathered wood drop siding on its walls and wood shingles on its roof. A concrete chimney sits at the far north end of the west roof, touching the ridge. The west side has one boarded window; the south side has one boarded window, and the east side has two boarded doors and one boarded window. The north side was unobserved.

Significance: XPI-211 was built as a wash house in about 1939 by the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest (the building is spatially associated with House XPI-075). It belongs to a category of buildings mentioned under contributing buildings in the Seal Island National Historic Landmark nomination as "outbuildings which were originally wash houses (1939), presently saunas or storage." The structure was built for and used by residents through the period of significance (1984). Although Faulkner states the structure's present use, this is a private property and we were unable to determine if it is used as a sauna or storage. XPI-211 should be included as an individual contributing resource under the original nomination criteria.

Location: East side of Hillside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1939*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), 161.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed circa AD 1939

Period: Historic



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2368 (Photographer unknown), 1930's–1970's; Houses in St. Paul Village, looking north northeast, showing wash houses. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Implied as a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 37. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 37. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 38

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-076

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 49.69" W, 57° 07' 11.93" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 38

Site Description: XPI-076 is a side-gabled one-story concrete building. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has a composite asphalt shingle roof. The house has two concrete ridge-mounted chimneys spaces equidistantly on the west roof, and a stovepipe located on the shed-roofed entry at the northeast corner. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is located on the north end of the east wall. It has a south-facing door, and two windows facing east. A [s]mall low storage shed abuts the north wall near the west end. There are two windows on the north wall; a wash house obscured the view of the west wall; two windows on the south wall; and two windows on the east wall. The windows are vinyl frames. A detached wash house (XPI-192) is located close to the building's west wall.

Significance: XPI-076 was built in 1930 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a

specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 13, Lot 6; Church Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 1928–Dec. 1930. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1930

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 38. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-192

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.852' W, 57° 07.200' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): wash house

Site Description: XPI-192 is a gabled one-story frame building on a wood piling foundation, approximately 10' x 14', associated with House XPI-076. The walls are clad with weathered wood drop siding. The building has wood shingles on its roof with a stovepipe at the far north end of the west roof, touching the ridge. The west side has no doors or windows, and the south gable side has a shed-roofed wood-rack. The north and the east sides were unobserved.

Significance: XPI-179 was built as a wash house in about 1939 by the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest (the building is spatially associated with House XPI-076). It belongs to a category of buildings mentioned under contributing buildings in the Seal Island National Historic Landmark nomination as "outbuildings which were originally wash houses (1939), presently saunas or storage." The structure was built for and used by residents through the period of significance (1984). Although Faulkner states the structure's present use, this is a private property and we were unable to determine if it is used as a sauna or storage. XPI-179 should be included as an individual contributing resource under the original nomination criteria.

Location: East side of Hillside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1939*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), 161.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed circa AD 1939

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Implied as a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side, Aleut Laborer wash house. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 38. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 38, with wash house in foreground. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 39

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-077

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 49.98" W, 57° 07' 11.20" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 39

Site Description: XPI-077 is a side-gabled one-story concrete building. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has a composite asphalt shingle roof. The house has two concrete ridge-mounted chimneys on the west roof, and a stovepipe on the northeast corner of the shed-roofed entry. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is located on the north end of the east wall with a door facing south and one window facing east. A small low storage shed abuts the north wall near the west end. There are two windows on the north wall; three windows on the west wall; two windows on the south wall; and two windows on the east wall. The windows are vinyl frames.

Significance: XPI-077 was built in 1929 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materi-

als were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 13, Lot 5; Church Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929-1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 1928-Dec. 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870-1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870-1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1929

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 39. *Photograph (35mm)*.

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



HABS No. AK-62-9

North and east sides, Houses 37, 38, and 39 on Church Street. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7).
Library of Congress: HABS AK-62-9, 1989.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 39.
Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 39.
Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 40

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-078

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 50.29" W, 57° 07' 10.49" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 40

Site Description: XPI-078 is a side-gabled one-story concrete building. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has a wood shingle roof. The house has two concrete ridge-mounted chimneys spaced equidistantly on the west roof. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is on the north end of the east wall with a door facing south and two windows facing east. A small low storage shed or cellar entrance abuts the west wall near the midpoint. There are two windows on the north wall; three windows on the west wall; two windows on the south wall; and two windows on the east wall.

Significance: XPI-078 was built in 1929 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the

period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 13, Lot 4; Church Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 1928–Dec. 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1929

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 40. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 40. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 40. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSES

TYPE IV: *ONE AND ONE-HALF STORY, FRONT-GABLED CONCRETE OR FRAME BUILDING WITH SHED-ROOFED OR GABLE-ROOFED ENTRY, AND ONE CONCRETE CHIMNEY AT PEAK.*
(HOUSES 28, 29, 30, 36, 43, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59)



Brodherson, photographer. 1985.
Typical Type IV house, possibly
House 43. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986.*
Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage,
neg. file 01090024.

Historic American Buildings Survey

ALEUT LABORERS HOUSES

*One and one-half story, front-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed or gable-roofed entry, and one concrete chimney at peak.** (HOUSES 28, 29, 30, 36, 43, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59)

HABS AK [not assigned]

AHRS XPI-053, 054, 055, 081, 082, 083, 084, 086, 087, 088, 168, 169

Location: Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: These dwellings, built between 1926 and 1954 by the U.S. Department of Commerce (1926–1938) and the U.S. Department of the Interior (1939–1954), housed Aleut workers and their families employed in the commercial seal-harvest.

Description: The thirteen examples of this house type are front-gabled one and one-half story (the half-story served as either an attic or as rooms, depending upon the house) concrete or frame buildings with one concrete chimney at peak. Each has a shed-roofed or gable-roofed enclosed entry. Window frames are various combinations of non-original wood, aluminum, and vinyl, as are doors. In the 1980s, the original siding was replaced with T1-11 siding, wood windows were replaced with aluminum ones, the buildings were insulated and caulked, and new doors were installed. Some windows are vinyl.

History:

1926, Frame: House 36 (XPI-168)

1927, Concrete: House 28 (XPI-053)

1928, Concrete: House 29 (XPI-054), House 30 (XPI-055)

1934, Frame: House 43 (XPI-169)

1950, Concrete: House 53 (XPI-087), House 52 (XPI-088)

1951, Frame: House 54 (XPI-086)

1952, Frame: House 57 (XPI-083), House 56 (XPI-084)

1954, Frame: House 59 (XPI-081), House 58 (XPI-082)

The thirteen houses of this type were completed between 1926 and 1954 to house the families of Aleut workers employed in the commercial seal-harvest. Government records noted the start of construction of many dwellings in given a year. However, completion may have been delayed for one, two, or more years, and government records frequently failed to specify which dwellings were completed in a particular year or which ones were later razed or destroyed by fire. Also, extant historical records rarely revealed the exact location of any house, nor the house number attached to a dwelling, nor which family moved into a dwelling. Aleut Laborers' Houses defy easy categorization because houses were often modified from their original design during the construction of the house, or underwent alterations at later points: e.g., enclosing entrances, remodeling the interiors, digging cellars, and/or adding dormers. The assignment of types helped categorize the houses as observed from their exteriors by the National Park Service in 2004; however, the NPS did not observe the interiors of these privately owned dwellings thereby complicating attempts to link an agent's record to a dwelling type. The following chronology of completed dwelling construction is based upon interpretations and comparisons among the extant records.

Construction of this dwelling type first began in 1925, and it was ready for occupancy in May 1926. One additional dwelling of this type started in 1925–26 was completed by the winter of 1927. The 1927 annual report notes that fourteen concrete homes were under construction on St. Paul in 1927, but only two were of this type. The records are not clear as to the completion dates of the fourteen houses, but six of the fourteen were ready for occupancy in 1928, including the two of this type.

One new frame-house of this type was completed in March of 1934. Of three frame-houses completed in 1934, one had four rooms and the other two had five rooms each with four rooms on the main floor and one room on the upper floor; while the records are not clear as to the number of rooms in the house of this type, it seems likely that it is the house with four rooms.

In 1950, two concrete, six-room houses with full basements and baths were completed. Two similar frame-houses under construction were not completed until 1951. By April 1952, a four-room and a six-room frame

house were completed and occupied. According to the 1953 agent's annual report, three frame houses were built between April 1952 and April 1953. These three houses were apparently razed as observations during 2004 and 2007 failed to recognize them. In 1954, two frame-houses were built.

Sources:

Agent's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, Years Ending March 31, 1929–1951. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1925*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1926), 142.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1929*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1934*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1935), 54.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1939*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), 161.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Ending March 31, 1951–54. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Thompson, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry 1950*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO), 53.

U.S. Survey, 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007, letter report (Draft HABS) September 16, 2008, re: Order AB133C08SE1753; March 19, 2008.

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

AK-203-1 House 49: View of front, looking northwest

AK-203-2 House 49: View of rear, looking southeast

AK-203 (1 of 3) Construction Drawings (1925)**

AK-203 (2 of 3) Construction Drawings (1947)**

AK-203 (3 of 3) Mechanical Drawing, south and east walls, and first and second floor plans

**The NPS developed four house types after observing the exterior of dwellings on St. Paul Island in 2004:*

- 1). *Side-gabled, concrete or frame building with shed-roofed entry, no basement and one concrete ridge-mounted chimney.*
- 2). *Front-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed or gable-roofed entry and one concrete slope-mounted chimney touching ridge.*
- 3). *Side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and two concrete ridge-mounted chimneys.*
- 4). *Side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and one concrete ridge-mounted chimney.*

***These drawings were submitted with the Rukovishnikoff House, however, the Rukovishnikoff House was completed 1941.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 28

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-053

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 54.54" W, 57° 07' 10.60" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 28

Site Description: XPI-053 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building with an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The roof has wood shingles. A concrete ridge-mounted chimney is located about midpoint of the roof. A gable-roofed entry is attached to the east wall with a door facing north and two windows on its east wall. There is a shed-roofed entry on the west wall. There is one window east side of the main block; three windows on the north side; one window on the west wall; and two windows on the south side.

Significance: XPI-053 was built in 1927 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 28. *Photograph (35mm)*.
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Location: Tract A Block 11, Lot 3; Baranof Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 3, 1927–Dec. 1927. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, Box 12, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1927

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 28. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 28. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 29

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-054

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 54.78" W, 57° 07' 10.09" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 29

Site Description: XPI-054 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building with an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The roof has asphalt composite shingles. A concrete ridge-mounted chimney is about midpoint on the south roof. A hipped-roof enclosed entry is on the east side of the building, with a door facing south and two windows on its east wall. The west side of the building has a shed-roof block with a window on its west wall. There is one window on the east side of the main block; three windows on the north side; and two windows on the south side. The windows are vinyl frames.

Significance: XPI-054 was built in 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the

period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 11, Lot 2; Baranof Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 29. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 29. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 29. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 30

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-055

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 54.95" W, 57° 07' 09.48" N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 30

Site Description: XPI-055 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building with an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The roof has asphalt composite shingles. A concrete ridge-mounted chimney is located midpoint on the south roof. An enclosed entry is attached with a shed roof on the east wall. It is centered under the gable, with a door facing north, and a window facing east. A low storage shed with an almost flat roof was built against the south corner of the east wall. It has a narrow door facing south. Two windows are located on the north side; three windows on the west wall; two windows on the south wall; and two windows on the east wall. The windows are vinyl frames.

Significance: XPI-055 was built in 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 30. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 11, Lot 1; Baranof Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 30. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 30. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 36

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-168

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.900' W, 57° 07.152' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 36

Site Description: XPI-168 is a front-gabled one-story frame building with gable windows and a south-facing dormer, clad in T1-11 siding. The roof is wood shingle with a chimney near the middle. A gable roof centered on the east side covers an enclosed entry, with a door on the south and two windows on the east wall. On the south side, a cross-gabled block forms a small greenhouse and a below-grade entrance to a cellar is positioned along the west end. There are three windows on the north side; two on the west side; one on the south side; and two on the east side. The dormer has two windows, and each gable has a window.

Significance: XPI-168 was built in 1926 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-168 remained housing through the period



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 36. *Photograph (35mm)*.
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 15, Lot 7; King Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930 Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1926

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 36 "Block 12 lot 1."
Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090003.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 36.
Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 36. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 43

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-169

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.863' W, 57° 07.146' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 43

Site Description: XPI-169 is a front-gabled one-story frame building with a steeply pitched roof and gable windows, clad with T1-11 siding. The roof is wood shingle with a concrete chimney near the middle. A shed roof centered on the east side covers an enclosed entry, with a door on the south and windows on the east wall. Each gable has a window and besides these, there are three windows on the north; three on the west; three on the south; and two on the east.

Significance: XPI-169 was built in 1934 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. The *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1934* notes that three houses began in 1933 were completed in March of 1934; it is unclear which specific houses were completed this year. Building XPI-169 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 43. *Photograph (35mm)*.
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Location: Tract A Block 15, Lot 7; King Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1934. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, August 1933 to March 19, 1934. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1933*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1934), 293.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1934*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1935), 54.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1934

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 43. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 43. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 52

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-088

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 47.47" W, 57° 07' 07.17" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 52

Site Description: XPI-088 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building with an attic, clad with T1-11 siding. The building has composite asphalt shingles on the main block and entry roofs, with a chimney near the middle of the north roof. A shed roof centered on the east side covers an enclosed entry, with the door on the south and two windows on the east wall. The two eave walls each have two boarded windows in the concrete foundation. There are three windows on the north side; three on the west side; three windows on the south side; and three windows on the east side. The west gable has two windows; and the east gable also has two. The house was built with a full basement and six rooms.

Significance: XPI-088 was built in 1949–50 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest through the period of significance (1984). Construction was interrupted by World War II, and resumed after the war to relieve extremely crowded conditions. By 1951, six additional homes were completed on 1st Avenue Southeast and

several others remodeled. Building XPI-088 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 15, Lot 1; King Street (originally 1st Avenue Southeast), St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, October 7, 1947. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1949, 13. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1950, 18. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, Box 15, folder 1, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951, 22. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Thompson, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry 1950* (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries Washington, DC: GPO, 1953), 53.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1950

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Aleut Laborer House 52 (left), King Street, looking north. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 52. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 52. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 52. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 53

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-087

Aliquot: S035S132W Tract A Block 15, Lot 2

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 47.18" W, 57° 07' 07.81" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 53

Site Description: XPI-087 is a front-gabled one-story concrete building with an attic. A shed roof centered on the east gable elevation covers an enclosed entry, with the door on the south and two windows centered on the east wall. The building has a red modern ribbed metal roof on the main block and a wood shingle roof on the entry. A slope-mounted concrete chimney touching the ridge line is located on the south roof near the midpoint. The walls are clad in blue-gray-painted T1-11. Two windows are located on the south side and two on the east side. A window is also located in the foundation. The house was built with a basement, six rooms, and a bath.

Significance: XPI-087 was built in 1949–50 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. This building remained housing through end of commercial sealing (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: King Street (originally 1st Avenue Southeast), St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1949, 13. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1950, 18. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, Box 15, folder 1, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951, 22. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, Box 15, folder 1, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Thompson, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry 1950* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1953), 53.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1950

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: building

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 53. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



South side of House 53 (left) and House 52 (right). Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-62-34, 2004.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 53. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 53. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 54

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-086

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 46.94" W, 57° 07' 08.41" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 54

Site Description: XPI-086 is a front-gabled one-story frame building with an attic. The walls are clad in reddish-brown-painted T1-11, with T1-11 skirting on the foundation. The building has a modern ribbed metal roof on the main block and a wood shingle roof on the entry. A slope-mounted concrete chimney, touching the ridge, is at the midpoint of the north roof. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is centered on the east wall with a door facing south, and two windows facing east. The building has three windows; four windows on the west side; two windows on the south side; and two windows on the east side. The house was built with a basement, six rooms, and a bath.

Significance: XPI-086 is one of two houses built in 1951 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.



Moble, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 54. *Photograph (35mm)*.
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Location: Tract A Block 15, Lot 3; King Street (originally 1st Avenue Southeast), St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951, 22. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, Box 15, folder 1, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1952, 11. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, Box 15, folder 1, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Thompson, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry: 1954* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1956), 55.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed 1951

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 54. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 54. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 56

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-084

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 46.48" W, 57° 07' 09.55" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 56

Site Description: XPI-084 is a front-gabled one-story frame building with an attic on an exposed concrete foundation. The walls are clad in reddish-brown T1-11. The building has a wood shingle roof. A slope-mounted concrete chimney touching the ridge is located at the midpoint of the north roof. A shed-roofed entry is centered on the east wall with a door facing south and two windows facing west. There are two windows on the north wall; two windows on the west side; three windows on the south side; and three windows on the east side. Two houses (56 and 57) were completed at this time, one a four-room house with basement, and the other a six-room house with bath, and a basement.

Significance: XPI-084 was completed in 1951–52 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 56. *Photograph (35mm)*.
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Location: Tract A Block 15, Lot 5; King Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951, 22. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, Box 15, folder 1, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Ending March 31, 1952, 11. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, Box 15, folder 1, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Thompson, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry: 1952* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1953), 54.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1952

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 56. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 56. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 57

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-083

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 46.38" W, 57° 07' 10.15" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 57

Site Description: XPI-083 is a front-gabled one-story frame building with an attic. The walls are clad in blue-painted T-111. The building has a wood shingle roof. A concrete ridge-mounted chimney is located at the mid-point of the north roof. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is centered on the east wall with the door on the south and window centered on the east wall. There are two windows on the north side of the building; three windows on the west side; two on the south side; and two on the east side. Two houses (56 and 57) were completed at this time, one a four-room house with basement, and the other a six-room house with bath, and a basement.

Significance: XPI-083 completed in 1951–52 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. This building remained housing through end of commercial sealing (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 15, Lot 6; King Street (originally 1st Avenue Southeast), St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951, 22. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, Box 15, folder 1, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Ending March 31, 1952, 11. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, Box 15, folder 1, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Thompson, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry: 1952* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1953), 54.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1952

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 57. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 57. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 57. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 58

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-082

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 46.03" W, 57° 07' 10.71" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 58

Site Description: XPI-082 is a front-gabled one-story frame building with an attic. The walls are clad in unpainted T1-11. The building has a modern red ribbed metal roof on its main block and wood shingles on the entry. A slope-mounted concrete chimney touching ridge is located on at the midpoint of the north roof. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is centered on the east wall with a door on the south and two windows facing west. There is one window on the north side; two on the west side; three on the south side; and three on the east side.

Significance: XPI-082 was built in 1953–54, by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. This building remained housing through the end of commercial sealing (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 15, Lot 7; King Street (originally 1st Avenue Southeast), St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 58. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Citations:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1953, 14. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Thompson, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry: 1950* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1953), 53.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1954

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3416 (Photographer unknown), 1951; North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 52–57 and foundation of Aleut Laborer House 58 under construction. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 58. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 58. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 59

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-081

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 45.94" W, 57° 07' 11.31" N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 59

Site Description: XPI-081 is a front-gabled one-story frame building with an attic. The walls of the main block, east entry, and cellar entry are clad in green-painted wood shingles, while the west shed block is clad in green-painted T1-11. The building has a modern green ribbed metal roof on its main block, unpainted and rusty ribbed metal on the west shed-roofed block, and wood shingles on the east entry and cellar entry. A slope-mounted concrete chimney touching ridge is located at the midpoint of the north roof. A shed-roofed enclosed entry on the east wall has a door facing south and two windows facing west. A shed-roofed box with a door facing north is also on the east wall. It probably provides access to a cellar. A shed-roofed block runs the length of the west wall and has a window on the south wall and a window on the north wall. Another small shed-roofed entry is attached to the north wall with a door facing west. On the main block there are three windows on the north wall; two windows on the west wall; three windows on the south wall; and five windows on the east wall.

Significance: XPI-081 was built in 1953–54 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. This building remained housing through end of commercial sealing (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 15, Lot 8; King Street (originally 1st Avenue Southeast), St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1953, 14. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Thompson, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry 1950* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1953), 53.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1954

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 59. *Photograph (35mm)*.

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. East and north side, Aleut Laborer House 59 (right) "Block 15 evacuation time housing 1940s." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090019.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 59. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 59. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 59, Tolstoi Street. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSES

TYPE V: *ONE STORY WITH ATTIC, SIDE-GABLED CONCRETE BUILDING WITH SHED-ROOFED ENTRY, BASEMENT, AND ONE CONCRETE CHIMNEY AT PEAK.*
(HOUSES 32, 33, 34)



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 32. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 32. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

ALEUT LABORERS HOUSES

One story with attic, side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and one concrete chimney at peak. * (HOUSES 32, 33, 34)

HABS No. AK- [not yet assigned]

AHRS No. XPI-164, 165, 166

Location: Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: These houses were built in 1927 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the families of Aleut workers employed in the commercial seal-harvest. The buildings remained housing through the period of the federally managed fur-seal industry on St. Paul Island in 1983.

Description: The three examples of this house type are one story, side-gabled concrete buildings with attic and with shed-roofed entry, basement with outside entrance, and one concrete chimney at peak. A simple roof extension a few feet from the end of an eave covers an enclosed entry. Window frames are various combinations of non-original wood, aluminum, and vinyl, as are doors. In the 1980s, the original siding was replaced with T1-11 siding, wood windows were replaced with aluminum ones, the buildings were insulated and caulked, and new doors were installed. Recently, some of the aluminum windows were replaced with vinyl windows.

History:

House 32 (XPI-164), House 33 (XPI-165), House 34 (XPI-166) were all constructed in 1927. The 1927 records show that fourteen concrete homes were under construction in 1927, although they were not all of the same design. Government records did not always state which dwellings went up in a particular year. Also, extant historical records rarely revealed the exact location of any house, nor the house number attached to a dwelling, nor which family moved into a dwelling. Aleut Laborers' Houses defy easy categorization because houses were often modified from their original design during the construction of the house, or underwent alterations at later points: e.g., enclosing entrances, remodeling the interiors, digging cellars, and/or adding dormers. The assignment of typologies helped categorize the houses as observed from their exteriors in 2004 by the National Park Service, however, the interiors of these privately owned dwellings were not observed by the NPS further complicating linkage between the agent's records and a dwelling typology.

Sources:

Agent's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island Year Ending March 31, 1927. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 3–Oct. 3, 1927. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, Box 12, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1927*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1926), 142.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

**The NPS developed four house types after observing the exterior of dwellings on St. Paul Island in 2004:*

- *Side-gabled, concrete or frame building with shed-roofed entry, no basement and one concrete ridge-mounted chimney.*
- *Front-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed or gable-roofed entry and one concrete slope-mounted chimney touching ridge.*
- *Side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and two concrete ridge-mounted chimneys.*
- *Side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and one concrete ridge-mounted chimney.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 32

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-164

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.883' W, 57° 07.188' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 32

Site Description: XPI-164 is a one-story side-gabled concrete building clad with T1-11 siding. The roof is of cedar shingles with a chimney in the center, and is extended on the central portion of the eave side facing the road to cover an enclosed entry. The entry has its door facing east, with a window in the north wall and another in the south wall. The west side has a shallow-angled plywood well with a door covering a stairwell into a basement space. There are two windows on the north side; two on the west; two on the south; and one on the east.

Significance: XPI-164 was built in 1927 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction of a specific house. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-164 remained housing



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 32. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A, Block 12, Lot 5, on the north side of Hillside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930 Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1927

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. North and west sides, House 32 "Block 12 Lot 5." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090023.*



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. South and east sides, House 32 "Block 12 Lot 5." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090017.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 33

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-165

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.883' W, 57° 07.183' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 33

Site Description: XPI-165 is a one-story side-gabled concrete building and an east-facing shed-roofed dormer with three windows. The building is clad with T1-11 siding painted turquoise. The roof is of cedar shingles with a concrete chimney in the middle, and is extended on the central portion of the east eave elevation to cover an enclosed entry. The entry has its door facing east, with a window in the north wall and another in the south wall. A satellite dish is affixed to the south end of the east side. The west side has a shallow-angled plywood well with a door covering a stairwell into a basement space. The north side has two windows; the west side has two; the south side has two, and the east side has one.

Significance: XPI-165 was built in 1927 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-057 remained housing through the period



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 33. *Photograph (35mm).*

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

of significance (1984) is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A, Block 12, Lot 4. Hillside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930 Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1927

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 33. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 33. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 34

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-166

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.891' W, 57° 07.174' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 34

Site Description: XPI-166 is a one-story side-gabled concrete building with no gable windows, and an east-facing shed-roofed dormer with two windows. The roof is of cedar shingles, with a concrete chimney in the middle. The building is clad with T1-11 siding painted white, except for natural color on the dormer walls. The roof is extended at a lesser pitch on the north portion of the east side to cover an enclosed entry. The entry has its door facing south, with two windows in its east wall. The north side has a shallow-angled plywood well with a door covering a stairwell into a basement space. There are two windows on the north side; two windows on the west; two windows on the south; and one window on the east.

Significance: XPI-166 was built in 1927 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction of a specific house. Similar plans



Moble, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 34. *Photograph (35mm).*

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-166 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A, Block 12, Lot 3, Hillside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930 Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1927

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 NHL nomination text but included on 1986 NHL map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 34. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 34. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES — ALEUT LABORER HOUSES

TYPE I: *RANCH STYLE, ONE STORY WITH ATTIC, SIDE-GABLED, FRAME BUILDING WITH OR WITHOUT SHED-ROOFED ENTRY, WITH A BASEMENT OR CONCRETE FOUNDATION, AND ONE CONCRETE CHIMNEY AT PEAK*

(117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131)



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1989 (Photographer unknown), 1963; Ranch houses 117, 118, and 119 (left to right) under construction, with Gorbach in background. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 117

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-180

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.946' W, 57° 07.199' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 117

Site Description: XPI-180 is a side-gabled one-story frame ranch house with a low roof pitch, and with a basement. The building has composite asphalt shingles on its roof. A concrete chimney, touching ridge, is located on the east roof. The walls are clad with green-painted wood shingles siding except for the gables, which are clad with white-painted T1-11 or vertical siding, and the enclosure under the cantilever, which is sided in T1-11. The main entrance is a door on the west wall. The northeast corner of the building was once removed, leaving a cantilevered roof. It is now enclosed by two exterior partitions, restoring the original rectangular footprint. There are two windows on the north wall; four windows on the west wall; the south wall was unobserved; and three windows on the east wall.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. From left, Aleut Laborer Houses 117, 118, and 119, Gorbach Street. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Significance: XPI-180 was built in 1963 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. It was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Tract A, Block 10, Lot 1; Gorbach Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1964, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1964, 15. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1965, 15. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants, May 1963, 6.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract “A,” St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Telephone conversation: St. Paul City Clerk, Phyllis Swetzof and John Lindsay, Sept. 12, 2011. Ms. Swetzof confirmed that Houses 117–120 were the ones constructed in the 1963–64 timeframe as they were occupied when people first moved over from St. George Island in 1965.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1963

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. From right: Aleut Laborer House 117, 118, and 119, Gorbatch Street, looking south southeast. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 118

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-181

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.951' W, 57° 07.187' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 118

Site Description: XPI-181 is a side-gabled one-story frame ranch house with a low roof pitch, and with a basement. The walls are clad with green-painted wood shingles siding except for the gables, which are clad with white-painted T1-11 or vertical siding. The building has composite asphalt shingles on its roof with a concrete chimney south-of-center, touching the ridge. The main entrance is by way of a door centered on the west side. The northeast corner of the building has been removed to leave a cantilevered roof, with a door facing north sheltered by the inside corner. There are two windows on the north side; five windows on the west; and six windows on the east. The south side was unobserved.

Significance: XPI-181 was built in 1963 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. It was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986.

Location: Tract A, Block 10, Lot 2 Gorbach Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1964, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1964, 15. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1965, 15. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants, May 1963.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1

Telephone conversation: St. Paul City Clerk, Phyllis Swetzof and John Lindsay, Sept. 12, 2011. Ms. Swetzof confirmed that Houses 117–120 were the ones constructed in the 1963–64 timeframe as they were occupied when people first moved over from St. George Island in 1965.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1963

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 119

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-182

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.957' W, 57° 07.175' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 119

Site Description: XPI-182 is a side-gabled one-story frame ranch house with a low roof pitch, and with a basement. The building has composite asphalt shingles on its roof. A concrete chimney, touching the ridge, is located on the east roof. The walls are clad with brown-painted wood shingles siding except for the gables, which are clad with white-painted T1-11 or vertical siding. A flat-roof entry centered on the west wall is the main entry. It has a door facing south and a window facing west. The northeast corner of the building has been removed, leaving a cantilevered roof, with a door facing north. The west and south walls were unobserved. There are two windows on the north wall; and four windows on the east wall.

Significance: XPI-182 was built in 1963 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. It was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Tract A, Block 10, Lot 3; Gorbach Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1964, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1964, 15. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1965, 15. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants, May 1963, 6.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Telephone conversation: St. Paul City Clerk, Phyllis Swetzof and John Lindsay, Sept. 12, 2011. Ms. Swetzof confirmed that Houses 117–120 were the ones constructed in the 1963–64 timeframe as they were occupied when people first moved over from St. George Island in 1965.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1963

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 120

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-183

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.983' W, 57° 07.187' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 120

Site Description: XPI-183 is a side-gabled one-story frame ranch house with a low roof pitch, and with a basement. The walls are clad with brown-painted wood shingles siding except for the gables, which are clad with white-painted T1-11 or vertical siding. The building has composite asphalt shingles on its roof with a concrete chimney south-of-center, touching the ridge. The main entrance is by way of a door centered on the west side. The northeast corner of the building has been removed to leave a cantilevered roof, with a door facing north sheltered by the inside corner. The west and south walls were unobserved. There are two windows on the north side; and two boarded windows and two windows on the east side.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 120. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Significance: XPI-183 was built in 1963 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. It was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Pribilof Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1964, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1964, 15. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1965, 15. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants, May 1963.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract “A,” St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Telephone conversation: St. Paul City Clerk, Phyllis Swetzof and John Lindsay, Sept. 12, 2011. Ms. Swetzof confirmed that Houses 117–120 were the ones constructed in the 1963–64 timeframe as they were occupied when people first moved over from St. George Island in 1965.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1963

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 120. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090022.*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3248 (Photographer unknown), circa 1975; Panoramic view of St. Paul Village, note houses 122–128 (left foreground) on Lakeside Street. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 122

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-172

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.761' W, 57° 07.119' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 122

Site Description: XPI-172 is a side-gabled one-story frame ranch house with a low roof pitch, and with a basement. The building has dilapidated composite asphalt shingles on its roof. A crumbling slope-mounted concrete chimney touching ridge is located on the east roof. The main entrance is a door with a window centered on the west wall. The northeast corner of the building was removed, leaving a cantilevered roof, forming a two-sided windbreak for a door facing north. The walls are clad with red-painted wood shingles, except the gables, which are clad with white-painted vertical shiplap or tongue-and-groove wood siding. There are two windows on the north wall; five windows on the west wall; two on the south wall; and six windows on the east wall.

Significance: XPI-172 was built in 1964 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest, who relocated from St. George Island. It was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 122. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Location: Tract A, Block 16, Lot 1; Lakeside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1964, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1964, 15. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1965, 15. NMML Library, Seattle.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants, May 1963, 6.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract “A,” St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Telephone conversation: St. Paul City Clerk, Phyllis Swetzof and John Lindsay, Sept. 12, 2011. Ms. Swetzof confirmed that Houses 122–125 were the ones constructed in the 1964 timeframe as they were the houses occupied when people first moved over from St. George Island in 1965.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1964

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 122. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 122. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. From right: Aleut Laborer Houses 122, 123, 124, 125, 126 and 127, King Street, looking south southwest. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 122. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-574 (Photographer unknown), 1966; Native housing construction, in view Aleut Laborer Houses 122–126, Aleut Laborer House 127 in progress. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 123

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-173

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.753' W, 57° 07.133' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 123

Site Description: XPI-173 is a side-gabled one-story frame ranch house with a low roof pitch, and with a basement. The building has relatively new composite asphalt shingles on its roof with a tall, leaning slope-mounted concrete chimney in the middle of the east roof, touching the ridge. The walls are clad with green-painted wood shingles except for the gables, which are clad with white-painted vertical shiplap or tongue-and-groove wood siding. The main entrance is a door with a small arched window near its top centered on the west side. The northeast corner of the building is removed, leaving a cantilevered roof, to form a two-sided wind-break for a second door facing north. The windows consist of two windows on the north side; three windows on the west; two windows on the south; and seven windows on the east.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 123. *Photograph (35mm).*

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Significance: XPI-173 was built in 1964 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. It was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Tract A, Block 16, Lot 2, Lakeside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1964, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1964, 15. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1965, 15. NMML Library, Seattle.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants, May 1963, 6.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Telephone conversation: St. Paul City Clerk, Phyllis Swetzof and John Lindsay, Sept. 12, 2011. Ms. Swetzof confirmed that Houses 122–125 were the ones constructed in the 1964 timeframe as they were the houses occupied when people first moved over from St. George Island in 1965.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1964

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 123. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 124

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-174

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.749' W, 57° 07.144' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 124

Site Description: XPI-174 is a side-gabled one-story frame ranch house with a low roof pitch, and a basement. The building has composite asphalt shingles on its roof. There is a metal stovepipe, touching ridge, on the east roof. The walls are clad with light green-painted wood shingles except for the gables, which are clad with white-painted T1-11 siding. The main entrance is a door with one window centered on the west wall. The northeast corner of the building is removed, leaving a cantilevered roof, forming a two-sided windbreak for a door facing north. A shed-roofed greenhouse of corrugated fiberglass panels is centered on the south wall. There are two windows on the north wall; five on the west wall; one on the south wall; and six on the east wall.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 124. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Significance: XPI-174 was built in 1964 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. It was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Tract A, Block 16, Lot 3; Lakeside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1964, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1964, 15. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1965, 15. NMML Library, Seattle.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants, May 1963, 6.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract “A,” St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Telephone conversation: St. Paul City Clerk, Phyllis Swetzof and John Lindsay, Sept. 12, 2011. Ms. Swetzof confirmed that Houses 122–125 were the ones constructed in the 1964 timeframe as they were the houses occupied when people first moved over from St. George Island in 1965.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1964

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 124. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 124. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 125

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-175

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.745' W, 57° 07.157' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 125

Site Description: XPI-175 is a side-gabled one-story frame ranch house with a low roof pitch, and a basement. The walls are clad with light blue-painted wood shingles except for the gables, which are clad with white-painted T1-11 siding. The building has relatively new composite asphalt shingles on its roof with a concrete chimney off-center, touching the ridge. The main entrance is by way of an almost-flat shed-roofed enclosed entry centered on the west side. The entry is sided with new wood drop siding, and has a small sliding window facing north, a double-hung window facing west, and a door facing south. The northeast corner of the building is removed, leaving a cantilevered roof, to form a two-sided windbreak for a second door facing north. A third door is located on the east side just around the corner south of the second door. There are two windows on the north side; four windows on the west; two windows on the south; and three windows, each with wood storm windows, on the east.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 125. *Photograph (35mm).*

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Significance: XPI-175 was built in 1964 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. It was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Tract A, Block 16, Lot 4, Lakeside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1964, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1964, 15. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1965, 15. NMML Library, Seattle.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants, May 1963, 6.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract “A,” St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Telephone conversation: St. Paul City Clerk, Phyllis Swetzof and John Lindsay, Sept. 12, 2011. Ms. Swetzof confirmed that Houses 122–125 were the ones constructed in the 1964 timeframe as they were the houses occupied when people first moved over from St. George Island in 1965.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1964

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 125. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 125. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 126

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-176

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.739' W, 57° 07.171' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 126

Site Description: XPI-176 is a side-gabled one-story frame ranch house with a low roof pitch and a concrete foundation (no basement). The building has wood shingles on its roof. A concrete chimney, touching ridge, is located on the east roof. The walls are clad with yellow-painted T1-11 siding except for the gables, which are clad with white-painted T1-11. The main entrance is on the west side of the building and is enclosed with a shed roof. It has T1-11 siding, a door facing west, and a window facing west. The northeast corner of the building was once removed, leaving a cantilevered roof. It is now enclosed by two exterior partitions, restoring the original rectangular footprint. There are two vinyl windows on the north wall; six vinyl on the west wall; the south wall was unobserved; and four windows on the east wall, each with a wood storm window.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North side and west front, Aleut Laborer House 126. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Significance: XPI-176 was built in 1966 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. It was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Tract A, Block 16, Lot 5; Lakeside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1965, 15. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Islands Manager, *Monthly Activity Report*, March 22, 1966. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants, May 1963, 6.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract “A,” St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Telephone conversation: St. Paul City Clerk, Phyllis Swetzof and John Lindsay, Sept. 12, 2011. Ms. Swetzof confirmed that Houses 126–127 were the ones constructed in the 1966 timeframe for people who moved over from St. George Island.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1966

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 126. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 126 (left) on King Street
"Lots 1950s rock style block 16." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file*
01090030.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 127

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-177

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.735' W, 57° 07.185' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 127

Site Description: XPI-177 is a side-gabled one-story frame ranch house with a low roof pitch and a concrete foundation (no basement). The walls are clad with yellow-painted T1-11 siding except for the gables, which are clad with white-painted T1-11. The building has wood shingles on its roof with a concrete chimney off-center, touching the ridge. The main entrance is by way of an almost-flat shed-roofed enclosed entry centered on the west side. The entry is sided with T1-11 siding, and has a narrow fixed window facing west beside a door facing west. The northeast corner of the building once had been removed to leave a cantilevered roof; now it has been enclosed by two exterior partitions to restore the rectangular footprint and eliminate a door. There are two windows on the north side; six vinyl windows on the west; the south side was unobserved; five windows, each with a wood storm window, on the east.

Significance: XPI-177 was built in 1966 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. It

was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Tract A, Block 16, Lot 6, Lakeside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1965, 15. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Islands Manager, *Monthly Activity Report*, March 22, 1966. NMML Library, Pribilof Archives, Seattle.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants, May 1963, 6.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract “A,” St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Telephone conversation: St. Paul City Clerk, Phyllis Swetzof and John Lindsay, Sept. 12, 2011. Ms. Swetzof confirmed that Houses 126–127 were the ones constructed in the 1966 timeframe for people who moved over from St. George Island.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1966

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 127. *Photograph (35mm)*.

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 127. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 127. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 128

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-186

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.731' W, 57° 07.198' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 128

Site Description: XPI-186 is a side-gabled one-story frame ranch house with a low roof pitch and a concrete foundation. The walls are clad with blue-painted drop siding, except for the gables which are clad in white-painted vertical 1" x 4" tongue and groove or lapped wood siding. The building has wood shingles on its roof with a stovepipe centered on the west roof nearer the eave. The main entrance is by way of a door centered on the west side. A second door is centered on the east side. There are two wood windows on the north; four windows sizes on the west; one wood window on the south; and two wood windows and a picture window with a smaller window on each side on the east.

Significance: XPI-186 was built in 1968 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. It was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Tract A, Block 16, Lot 7, Lakeside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1968, Pribilof Islands, Alaska. December 31, 1968, 8. NOAA NMML Library, Seattle.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Telephone conversation: St. Paul City Clerk, Phyllis Swetzof and John Lindsay, Sept. 12, 2011. Ms. Swetzof confirmed that Houses 128–131 were constructed in 1966–67, but they were not occupied until November 1968.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1968

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 128. *Photograph (35mm).*

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 128. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 128. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 129

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-171

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.767' W, 57° 07.202' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 129

Site Description: XPI-171 is a side-gabled one-story frame ranch house with a low roof pitch and a concrete foundation. The walls are clad with aluminum siding except for the gables, which are clad with vertical shiplap or tongue-and-groove wood siding. The west roof has modern blue ribbed metal roofing with a Metalbestos stovepipe in the middle, and the east roof has composite asphalt shingles. The main entrance is a door centered on the east side. Centered on the west side is a shed-roofed entry with a door facing west, two windows in the west wall, and one window in the north wall. A small gabled solarium is centered on the south side, with two windows in each of the three walls. There are two vinyl windows on the north; three vinyl windows vinyl windows on the west; one (possibly two, but the second was obscured by a satellite dish) vinyl window on the south; and two vinyl windows and one large fixed picture window on the east.

Significance: XPI-171 was built in 1968 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. It

was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Tract A, Block 15, Lot 9 King Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1968, Pribilof Islands, Alaska. December 31, 1968, 8. NOAA NMML Library, Seattle.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Telephone conversation: St. Paul City Clerk, Phyllis Swetzof and John Lindsay, Sept. 12, 2011. Ms. Swetzof confirmed that Houses 128–131 were constructed in 1966–67, but they were not occupied until November 1968.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1968

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 129. *Photograph (35mm).*

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West front and south side, Aleut Laborer House 129. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 129. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North side and west front, Aleut Laborer House 129. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 130

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-187

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.750' W, 57° 07.221' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 130

Site Description: XPI-187 is a side-gabled one-story frame ranch house with a low roof pitch and a concrete foundation. The building has wood shingles on its roof. The walls are clad with blue-painted drop siding, except for the gables which are clad in white-painted vertical or lapped wood siding. The chimney is centrally located on the west roof. One entrance is through a door on the south wall. A second entrance is centered on the north wall and protected by a roof extension. There are two windows on the north wall (which could only be partially viewed); one window on the west wall; three windows on the south wall; and two windows on the east wall. All windows are new vinyl.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 130. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Significance: XPI-187 was built in 1968 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. It was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Tract A, Block 17, Lot 14; Cliffside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1968, Pribilof Islands, Alaska. December 31, 1968, 8. NOAA NMML Library, Seattle.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract “A,” St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Telephone conversation: St. Paul City Clerk, Phyllis Swetzof and John Lindsay, Sept. 12, 2011. Ms. Swetzof confirmed that Houses 128–131 were constructed in 1966–67, but they were not occupied until November 1968.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1965

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Noncontributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 131

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-188

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.725' W, 57° 07.218'

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 131

Site Description: XPI-188 is a side-gabled one-story frame ranch house with a low roof pitch and a concrete foundation. The walls are clad with blue-painted wood drop siding, except for the gables which are clad in white-painted vertical 1" x 4" tongue and groove or lapped wood siding. The building has wood shingles on its roof with a tall Metalbestos stovepipe in the center of the north roof, nearer the eave. One entrance is by way of a door centered on the south side. A second door is centered on the north side. The windows are wood and consist of four windows on the north side; one window on the west; three windows on the south; and two windows on the east.

Significance: XPI-188 was built in 1968 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. The house was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Tract A, Block 17, Lot 13; Cliffside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1968, Pribilof Islands, Alaska. December 31, 1968, 8. NOAA NMML Library, Seattle.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Telephone conversation: St. Paul City Clerk, Phyllis Swetzof and John Lindsay, Sept. 12, 2011. Ms. Swetzof confirmed that Houses 128–131 were constructed in 1966–67, but they were not occupied until November 1968.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1968

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 131. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 131. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES — ALEUT LABORER HOUSES

OTHER HOUSES
(1, 8, 9, 25, 26, 27, 31, 41, 42, 50, 55)



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, Aleut Laborer House 1. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 1

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-062

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 52.36" W, 57° 07' 17.83" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 1

Site Description: XPI-062 is a side-gabled one-story concrete building with an attic and dormer. All walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The main building has a wood shingle roof. The two sheds probably have plywood roofs. A concrete ridge-mounted chimney is at the midpoint of the south roof. A dormer is located on the north roof with two windows. An enclosed entry way is attached to the south wall. It has a door facing south and one window facing west. A storage shed with an almost-flat shed roof is appended to the west wall, near the south end of the building. There are four windows on the building's north wall; three windows on the west wall (not all the wall was viewable); three windows on the south wall; and two windows on the east wall. The windows are old wood frames.

Significance: XPI-062 was built in 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 1. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 2, Lot 7; Intersection of Church Street and Bartlett Avenue, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 8

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-068

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 54.21" W, 57° 07' 17.68" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 8

Site Description: XPI-068 is a side-gabled one-story concrete building with siding scars in both gables indicating former windows and an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The building has a composite asphalt shingled roof. A short Metalbestos stovepipe is located at the west end of the north roof. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is attached to the south wall with a door facing west, three windows facing south, and one window facing east. A small shed-roofed storage block is located on the east end of the north wall. There are two windows on the north wall; one on the west wall; three on the south wall; and two on the east wall.

Significance: XPI-068 was built in 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 8. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

period of significance (1984) and privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 3, Lot 7; Eagan Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, Aleut Laborer House 8. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 25

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-050

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 53.77" W, 57° 07' 12.15" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 25

Site Description: XPI-050 is a side-gabled one-story concrete building with an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The roof has asphalt composite shingles. A concrete ridge-mounted chimney is located at the midpoint of the north roof. A roof extension at the west end of the south wall forms an enclosed entry. The entry has two doors, one facing south, and one facing east, and a window. There are two windows on the east wall; one window on the south wall; and one window on the north wall.

Significance: XPI-050 was built in 1927 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a

specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 11, Lot 6; Baranof Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 3, 1927–Dec. 1927. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, Box 12, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1927

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, Aleut Laborer House 25. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. West side and south front, Aleut Laborer House 25 "block 11 lot 6."
Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090032.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 25. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east sides, Aleut Laborer House 25. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 26

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-051

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 54.01" W, 57° 07' 11.66" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 26

Site Description: XPI-051 is a side-gabled one-story concrete building with an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The roof has wood shingles. A concrete ridge-mounted chimney is located at the midpoint of the north roof. A roof extension at the west end of the south wall forms an arctic entry, which has a window. A shed is attached to the north end of the west wall. It has one window. There is a window on the east wall; one on the south wall; and three windows on the west wall.

Significance: XPI-051 was built in 1927 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 11, Lot 5; Baranof Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 3, 1927–Dec. 1927. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, Box 12, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: constructed AD 1927

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east sides, Aleut Laborer House 26. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 26. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, Aleut Laborer House 26. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 27

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-052

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 54.28" W, 57° 07' 11.15" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 27

Site Description: XPI-052 is a side-gabled one-story frame building with an attic. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. The roof has modern ribbed metal roofing. A dormer with two windows is located on the east roof. A shed-roofed block extends along the west side with an enclosed entry. A similar block is at the north end of the west wall. Another smaller shed-roofed block is centered along the north side has a door. A Metalbestos stack is guyed to the north wall. The main entry is on the south side with a half gable with one window. The attached block on the east side has two windows; the attached block on the west side has one window. The main building has two windows on the north side, and three windows on the west side.

Significance: XPI-052 was built in 1927 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materi-

als were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 11, Lot 4; Baranof Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 3, 1927–Dec. 1927. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, Box 12, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1927

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 27. *Photograph (35mm)*.

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 27. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 27. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 31

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-163

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.872' W, 57° 07.203' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 31

Site Description: XPI-163 is a one-story side-gabled concrete building with gable windows and an east-facing shed-roofed dormer with one window. The roof is of cedar shingles with a concrete chimney centered on the west roof, touching the ridge. The building is clad with T1-11 siding. The roof is extended at a lesser pitch on the central portion of the east side to cover an enclosed entry. The entry has its door facing north, with one window in the east wall. Another roof extension at the north end of the west side, at a lesser pitch, covers a room block with one window in its west wall. The north side has two windows; the west has one window; the south side has three windows, and the east has two. A satellite dish is affixed to the south end of the east side, and another is imbedded in the ground a few feet away.

Significance: XPI-163 is a concrete house built in 1928 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest through the period of significance (1983). Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for native families. Since it could take

as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction of a specific house. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. Building XPI-163 remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A, Block 12, Lot 6, on the north side of Hillside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930 Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928–Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1926*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927), 306

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1927*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928), 146.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 298.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1928

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 31. *Photograph (35mm)*.

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 31. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090033.*



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. South and east sides, Aleut Laborer House 31. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090028.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 31. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 31. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Aleut Laborer House 31. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 41

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-079

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 50.55" W, 57° 07' 09.81" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 41

Site Description: XPI-079 is a one-story side-gabled frame building with an attic. The walls are clad with wood shingles. The building has a wood shingle roof. A concrete chimney is located on the south side roof. A low shed-roofed dormer with one window is located on the east roof. A shed-roofed extension on the east roof runs the length of the building. There are two windows on the north wall, none on the west wall, two on the east elevation, and three on the south wall.

Significance: XPI-079 was built in 1920 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the

period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 13, Lot 3; Church Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Dec. 3, 1920–Dec. 28, 1920. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1920

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east side, Aleut Laborer House 41. *Photograph (35mm).*

NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. South front and east side, Aleut Laborer House 41 "Block 13 lot 3...Native 1918 type." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090011.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, Aleut Laborer House 41. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 41. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 42

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-056

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 50.87" W, 57° 07' 09.22" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 42

Site Description: XPI-056 is a side-gabled one-story frame building with an attic. The building has red, modern-ribbed metal roofing. A concrete, ridge-mounted chimney is located on the north roof. Walls are clad in T1-11 siding. A simple roof extension at the west end of the south wall covers an enclosed entry, with the entrance door on the east, three ganged fixed windows facing south, and a small south-facing door at the extreme west end that probably leads to storage space. An almost flat-roofed dormer is located on the south roof with two windows. A roof extension on the south side creates an enclosed entry with the main door facing east and steps leading up to it, three south-facing windows, and a narrow south-facing door. There is another window on the south side of the main block. A small gable-roofed block appended to the north end of the west wall has one small window facing west. There are no other west-facing windows. A crude, two-walled storage area with an almost flat plywood roof is attached to the south end of the west wall. There is one window under the east gable eave and two below.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east side, Aleut Laborer House 42. *Photograph (35mm)*.
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Two windows are located on the north side.

Significance: XPI-056 was built in 1929 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. Between 1918 and 1930, 42 houses were erected for Aleut families. Since it could take as long as two and sometimes three years to complete a specific house, it is not always possible to fix with certainty the date of construction. Similar plans and materials were used for the houses constructed in a given time period. This building remained housing through the period of significance (1984) and is privately owned housing through 2008, the last period of observation. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 13, Lot 2; Church Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1930. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929-1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan., 1928-Dec., 1929. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870-1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1929*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1930), 308.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870-1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: constructed AD 1929

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. South front and east side, Aleut Laborer House 42 "Block 13 lot 2...Native 1918 type." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090018.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 42. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, Aleut Laborer House 42. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 50

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-170

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.827' W, 57° 07.149' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 50

Site Description: XPI-170 is a front-gabled two-story frame building formed by a shed-roofed block and a half-gambrel-roofed block meeting to form a clerestory roof. The building is clad with T1-11 and has tan ribbed metal on its roof. A shed roof on the north end of the east side covers an enclosed entry, with a door on the south and a window on the east wall. Another door is present near the west end of the north side. There is one window on the north side; three windows on the west side; two on the south side; and three on the east side. The clerestory wall has two windows.

Significance: XPI-170 was begun in 1944 and completed in 1945 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest through the period of significance (1984). According to historical records, it was constructed of "odd lumber salvaged here and there." It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 15, Lot 7; King Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Manager's Annual Report, April 5, 1947, 12. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1944–45

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Omitted from 1986 nomination text but included on 1986 map.

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 50. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 50. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 50. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

ALEUT LABORER HOUSE 55

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-085

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 46.67" W, 57° 07' 08.98" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Aleut Laborer's House 55

Site Description: XPI-085 is a front-gabled two-story frame building with a shallow-pitched roof, on a concrete foundation. The current House 55 was constructed in 2003. Three sides of the concrete foundation have three boarded windows. The walls are clad with composite fiberboard drop siding. The building has a modern ribbed metal roof. A large stovepipe is at the midpoint of the roof. The entry is located at the center of the east wall with steps leading up to a south-facing door and two windows facing east. The attached block above the entry has two windows facing north, another window facing south, and two windows facing east. A metal door centered on the first-floor west elevation opens onto a small deck. The main building has five windows on the north side; three windows on the west side; four windows on the south; and two windows on the east side. The windows are vinyl frames. The house was built with a basement, six rooms and a bath.

Significance: XPI-085 constructed in 2003 is owned by the City of St. Paul. This house replaced a contributing house built in 1951. XPI-085 a noncontributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 15, Lot 4; King Street (originally 1st Avenue Southeast), St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951, 22. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, Box 15, folder 1, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Thompson, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery an Fur-Seal Industry: 1954* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1956), 55.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 2003

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Moble, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 55. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 55. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 55. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE HOUSING

EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE/TEACHER HOUSE 101

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-032

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 54.90" W, 57° 07' 15.67" N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Government White Employee Residence, Building E

Site Description: One of three identical buildings built in a row, this employee residence is locally known as Teacher's House 101. It is a one and a half-story concrete building with an attic and a basement. The house is constructed as a side-gabled building with an enclosed entry on the east with concrete stairs. A second entry is protected by an extended roof with a door, small landing, and concrete stairs facing south. Each eave wall has a shed-roofed dormer with a single central window. T1-11 siding is installed over the concrete walls. The roof is covered with modern ribbed metal roofing, with a concrete chimney on the ridge. House 101 was repaired and renovated for residential use in 2006–07, but at the time of observation in 2008, the doors and windows were boarded with plywood.

Significance: House 101 (Quarters 1/Cottage 1) was built in 1923–1924, though the 1986 National Register nomination form gives the construction date as 1948. Teacher's House 101 was built by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries as quarters for the government's white employees to the end of the federal government's administration of the island (1983). Sometime after the mid-1980s the house was occupied



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Teacher House 101, constructed 1923–25.

Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

by various parties not necessarily related to U.S. government activities, although the government owned the building. House 101 continued to have occupants through at least 1998. Subsequently, the building went unoccupied and it eventually fell into disrepair. In 2003, NOAA removed an underground fuel tank and in 2006 NOAA cleaned up the interior of the building and boarded up the exterior. At the time of observation in 2008, the house was abandoned. At that time, the interior of the house was the most visually accessible of the three teachers' houses. The concrete exterior had been covered with 1980's weatherization plywood. This house was measured for HABS drawings and was photographed on the interior. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A, Block 9, Lot 1; Southeast corner of the intersection of Bartlett Boulevard and Gorbatch Street, St. Paul Village, St Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1923*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1924), 112.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1924*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1925), 143.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Mobley, Charles M. "Determination of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska." Anchorage: Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2006.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1924

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Historic American Buildings Survey

TEACHER HOUSE 101
(BUILDING E)
HABS No. AK-206
AHRIS No. XPI-032

Location: Tract A, Block 9, Lot 1, Southeast corner of the intersection of Bartlett Boulevard and Gorbach Street, St. Paul Village, St Paul Island, Alaska

Significance: Built in 1923–25, by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house government employees. Originally known as concrete dwelling no. 1, and later, Employee Cottage 101, the dwelling finally became known as Teacher House 101.

Description: One of three identical buildings built in a row, this employee residence is locally known as Teacher's House 101. It is a one-and-one-half-story concrete building with a basement. The house is constructed as a side-gabled building with a cross-gabled enclosed entry on the east wall; the entry door is on the south eave wall and has concrete stairs leading to it from the south. A second entry on the west wall is protected by an extended roof with a door, small landing, and concrete stairs facing south. Each eave wall has a shed-roofed dormer with a single central window. T1-11 siding is installed over the concrete walls. The roof is covered with modern ribbed metal roofing, with a concrete chimney on the ridge. House 101 was repaired and renovated for residential use in 2006–07, but at the time of observation in 2007, the doors and windows were battened with plywood.

History: In 1923, construction began on three houses for government employees (the 1986 NHL nomination form erroneously states the construction dates as 1948). Teacher House 101 (concrete dwelling no. 1) was completed in 1925. The first occupants were Dr. and Mrs. Van Volkenberg. Sod was placed around the buildings and cement sidewalks put in during 1935. Sometime after the mid-1980s the house was occupied by vari-

ous parties not necessarily related to U.S. government, although the government owned the building. House 101 continued to have occupants through at least 1998. Subsequently, the building went unoccupied and it eventually fell into disrepair. In 2003, NOAA removed an underground fuel tank and in 2006 NOAA cleaned up the interior of the building and boarded up the exterior. At the time of observation in 2007, the house remained abandoned. The concrete exterior had been covered with 1980s weatherization plywood.

Sources:

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, January 19, 1925. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1923*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1924), 112.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1924*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1925), 143.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1935*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1936), 49.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Mobley, Charles M and Associates. Determination of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska, 2006, 17–22.

Quarter No. 1, Description of Quarters, First Floor Plan, Second Floor Plan, and Third Floor Plan, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, June 4–6, 1940, Box 14, Folder 7, RG22—NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA) and Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Selater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| AK-206-1 | Front view, looking northwest |
| AK-206-2 | West (rear) elevation |
| AK-206-3 | Interior view, looking from living room into dining room |
| AK-206-4 | Interior view, looking from kitchen into dining room |
| AK-206-5 | Interior view of stair opening at second floor |
| AK-206-6 | Interior view, looking from north bedroom into second floor center room |
| AK-206 (1 of 5) | Employee's Cottage, wood gutter, baluster and handrail |
| AK-206 (2 of 5) | Construction Drawing (1924) |
| AK-206 (3 of 5) | Construction Drawing (1924) |
| AK-206 (4 of 5) | Construction Drawing (1924) |
| AK-206 (5 of 5) | South Elevation, East Elevation, Second Floor Plan, First Floor Plan |



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Teacher House 101. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



HABS No. AK-62-8

East side, Teachers' Houses. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-62-8, 1989.



South side and east front, Teacher House 101. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-206-1, 2004.



West side, Teacher House 101. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-206-2, 2004.



Interior, Teacher House 101, looking from living room to dining room (North to South). Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-206-3, 2004.



Interior, Teacher House 101, looking from north second-floor bedroom to center room, Teacher House 101, St. Paul Island, Alaska. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-206-6, 2004.



Interior, Teacher House 101, looking from kitchen to dining room (West to East). Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-206-4, 2004.



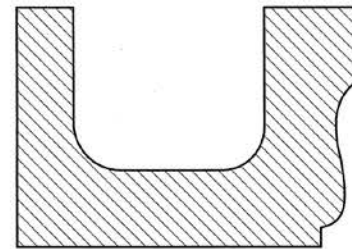
Interior, Teacher House 101, stair opening at second floor (window on West side). Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-206-5, 2004.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Teacher Houses 101, 102, 103, constructed 1923–25, looking northeast. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE

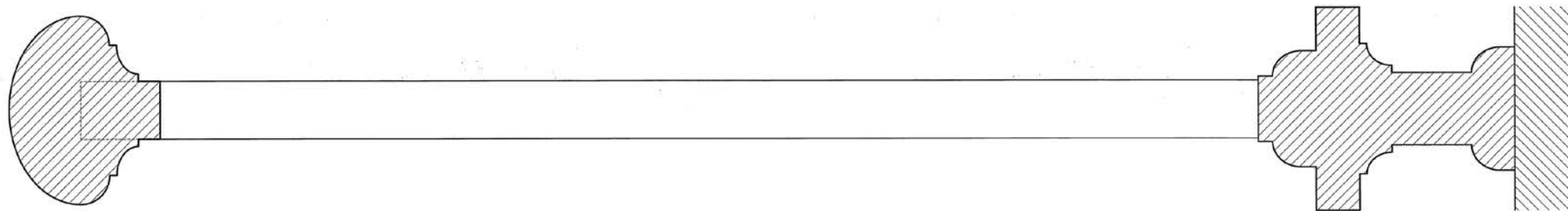
THE EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE IS ONE OF THREE IDENTICAL HOUSES BUILT IN 1924 BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES FOR ITS EMPLOYEES ON SAINT PAUL ISLAND. KNOWN LOCALLY AS THE TEACHER'S HOUSE, SINCE THE ISLAND'S TEACHER TRADITIONALLY RESIDED THERE, IT WAS BUILT OF Poured-IN-PLACE CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. WOOD FRAMING WAS USED FOR THE FLOORS, ROOF, AND INTERIOR PARTITIONS. THE EXTERIOR OF THE EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE WAS COVERED IN WOOD SHEATHING SOME TIME IN THE LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY.



WOOD GUTTER

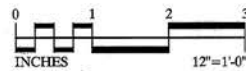
12"=1'-0" 1:1

THE SAINT PAUL ISLAND DOCUMENTATION PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY / HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD / HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY (HABS/HAER/HALS) DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS), JOHN A. BURNS, ACTING CHIEF. THE PROJECT WAS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF RESPONSE AND RESTORATION (ORR), DAVID M. KENNEDY, DIRECTOR. PROJECT PLANNING WAS COORDINATED BY PAUL DOLINSKY, CHIEF, HABS; BY STEVE PETERSON, HISTORICAL ARCHITECT, ALASKA REGION, NPS; AND BY JOHN LINDSAY, DIVISION CHIEF, PRIBILOF PROJECT OFFICE, ORR. THE FIELD WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN AND THE MEASURED DRAWINGS WERE PRODUCED BY PROJECT SUPERVISOR MARK SCHARA, HABS ARCHITECT; BY DANA LOCKETT, HAER ARCHITECT; AND BY ANDREA K. RIGHI, HABS ARCHITECT. THE LARGE FORMAT PHOTOGRAPHY WAS UNDERTAKEN BY HAER PHOTOGRAPHER JET LOWE. ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF SAINT PAUL; BY THE ALEUT COMMUNITY OF SAINT PAUL ISLAND; AND BY THE TANADGUSIX CORPORATION.

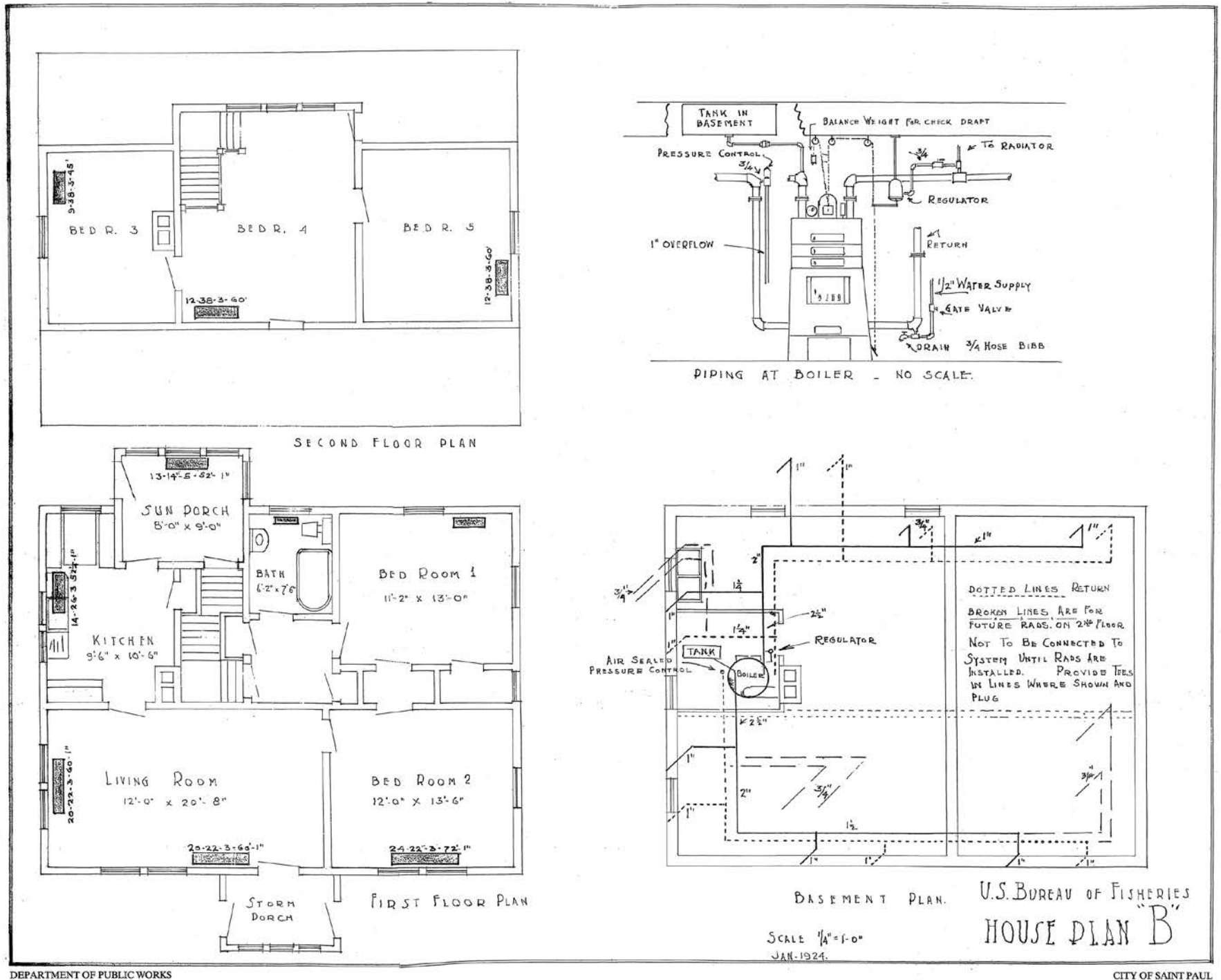


**BALUSTER AND HANDRAIL
SECOND FLOOR**

12"=1'-0" 1:1



HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 5 SHEETS
 HABS/HAER/ALS
 AK-206
 EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE
 CITY OF SAINT PAUL SAINT PAUL ISLAND ALASKA
 GORBATCH STREET
 DRAWN BY: MARK SCHARA
 SAINT PAUL ISLAND PROJECT, 2004
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

CONSTRUCTION DRAWING (1924)
SCALE AS NOTED

U.S. BUREAU OF FISHERIES
HOUSE PLAN "B"
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
JAN. 1924.
CITY OF SAINT PAUL

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 5 SHEETS
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 SAINT PAUL ISLAND PROJECT, 2004
 DRAWN BY: MARK SCHARA
 CITY OF SAINT PAUL
 GORBATCH STREET
 EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE
 SAINT PAUL ISLAND ALASKA
 AK-206
 REPRODUCED HEREIN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, UNDER A LICENSE OF REPRODUCTION, DATE OF REPRODUCTION

Plan. 1924, redrawn in 2004. Interior of Teachers Houses (Employee's Cottage). Mark Schara, Draftsman, National Parks Service, Washington, D.C.; HABS AK-206 Sheet 2 of 5, 2004.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

CITY OF SAINT PAUL

CONSTRUCTION DRAWING (1924)

SCALE AS NOTED

LIST OF
 SHEETS
 INDEX NUMBER

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 3 OF 5 SHEETS

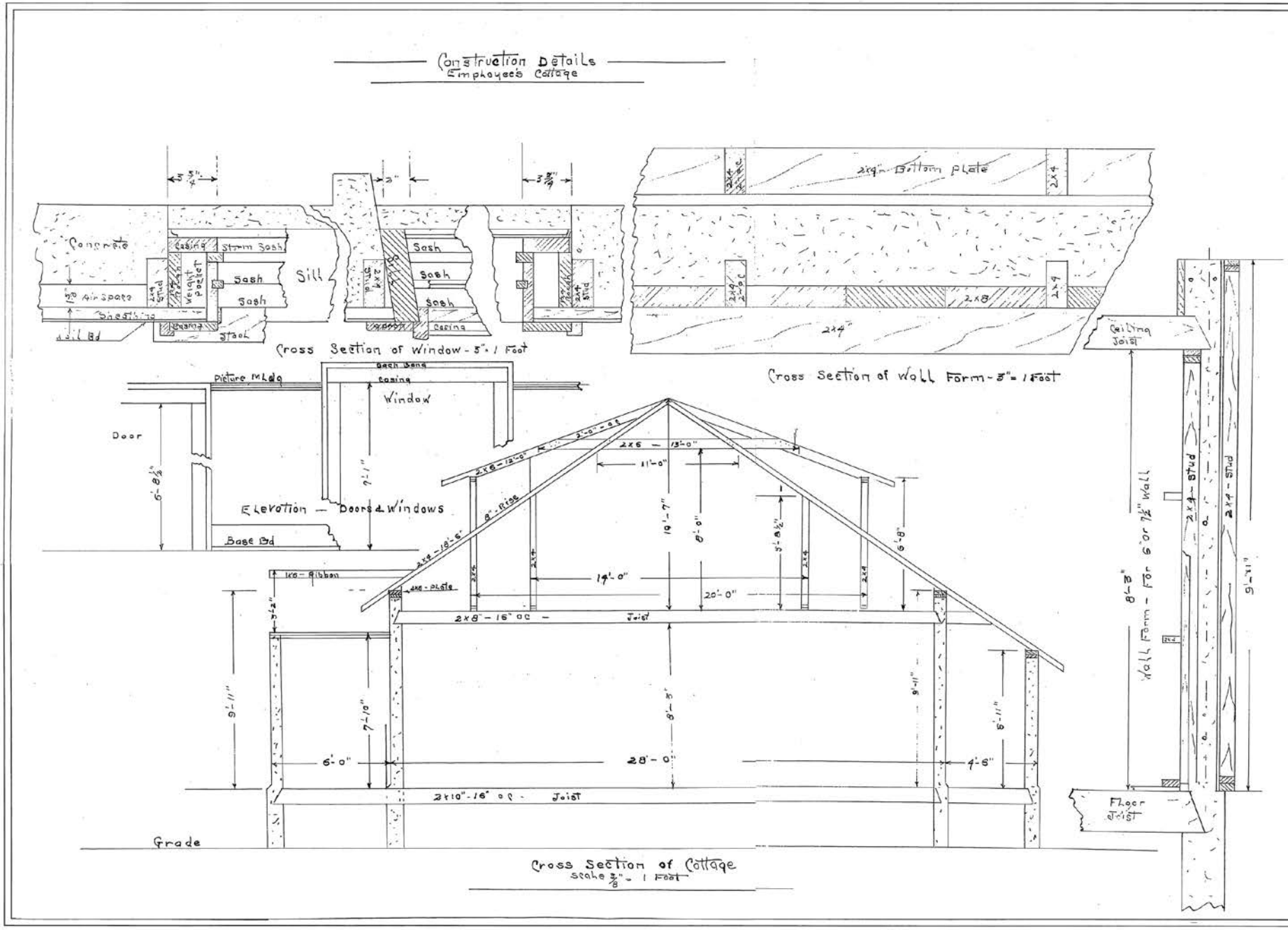
SURVEY NO.
 AK-206

EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE
 CITY OF SAINT PAUL SAINT PAUL ISLAND ALASKA
 GORBATCH STREET

DRAWN BY: MARK SCHARA
 SAINT PAUL ISLAND PROJECT, 2004
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

IF APPROVED, PLEASE CHECK THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL ARCHIVES, NAME OF THE PROJECT, DATE OF DRAWING

Plan. 1924, redrawn in 2004. Teacher Houses (Employee's Cottage). Mark Schara, Draftsman, National Parks Service, Washington, D.C.; HABS AK-206 Sheet 3 of 5, 2004.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

CITY OF SAINT PAUL

CONSTRUCTION DRAWING (1924)

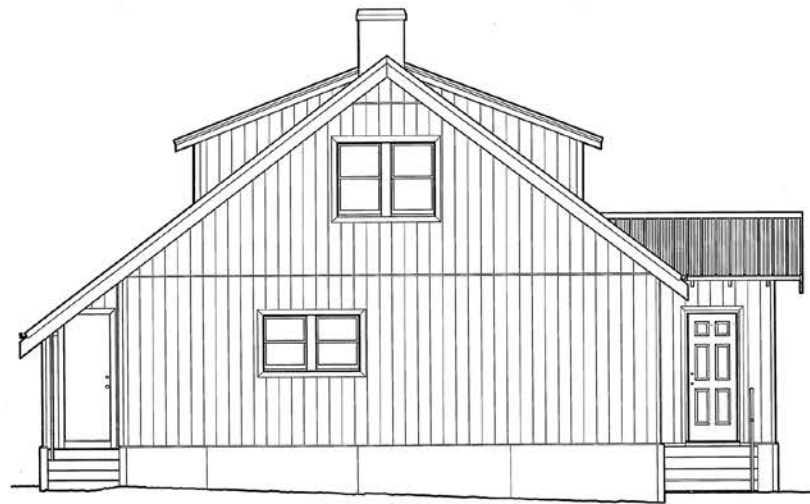
SCALE AS NOTED

DRAWN BY: MARK SCHARA
 SAINT PAUL ISLAND PROJECT, 2004
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE
 GORBATCH STREET CITY OF SAINT PAUL SAINT PAUL ISLAND ALASKA

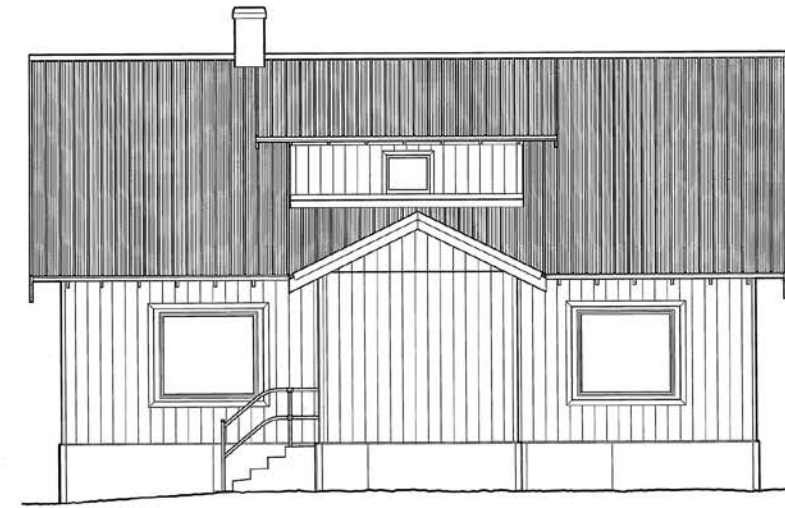
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 5 SHEETS
 AK-206

Plan. 1924, redrawn in 2004. Teacher Houses (Employee's Cottage) showing construction details. Mark Schara, Draftsman, National Parks Service, Washington, D.C.; HABS AK-206 Sheet 4 of 5, 2004.



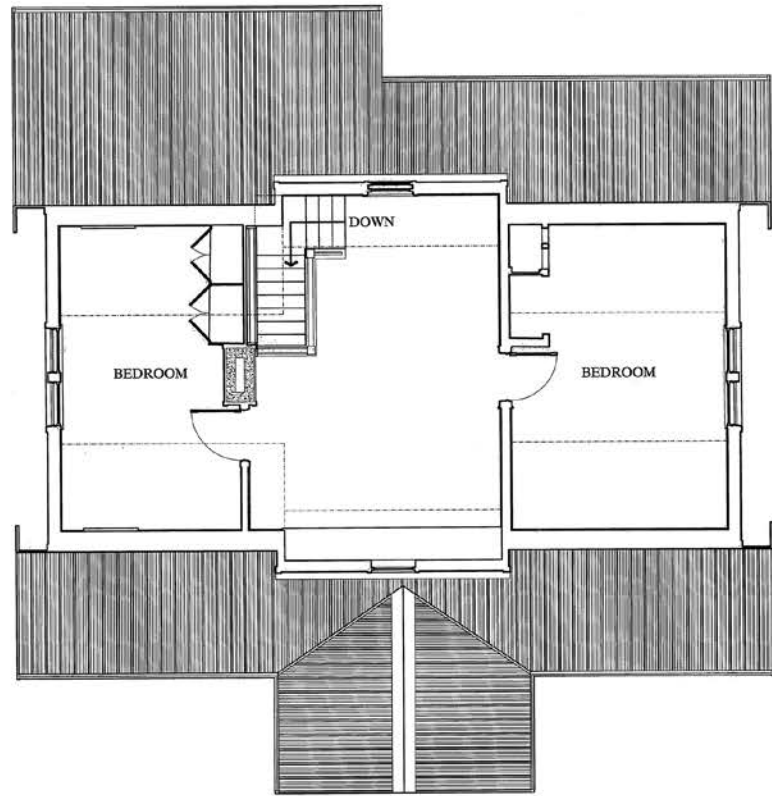
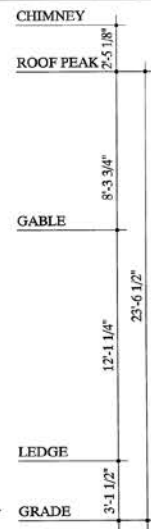
SOUTH ELEVATION

1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



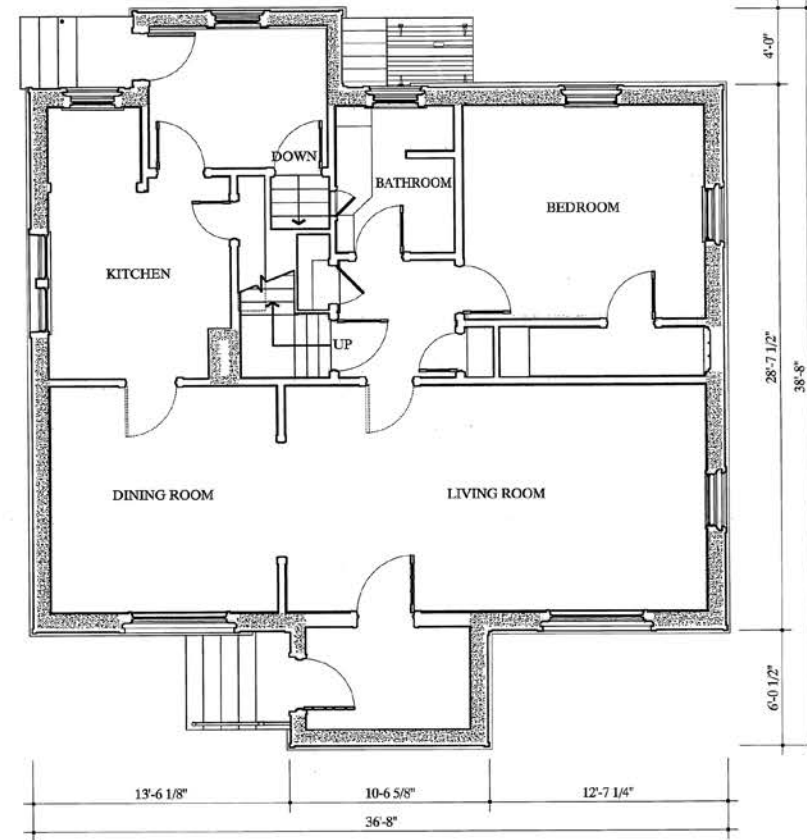
EAST ELEVATION

1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



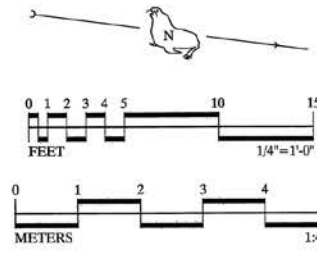
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 5 OF 5 SHEETS
 EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE
 GORBATCH STREET CITY OF SAINT PAUL SAINT PAUL ISLAND ALASKA
 DRAWN BY: ANDREA K. RIGHI | MARK SCHARA
 SAINT PAUL ISLAND PROJECT, 2004
 NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Plan. 2004. Floor plans, Teacher Houses (Employee's Cottage). Mark Schara, Draftsman, National Parks Service, Washington, D.C.; HABS AK-206 Sheet 5 of 5, 2004.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM C

June 4, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Pribilof Islands, Alaska...Location

L.G. McMillin.....Occupied by

Two.....Number in Family

Quarter No. 1

Description of Quarters

One and a half story, concrete building, with full cement basement; shingle roof, building erected in 1923-4; general condition, excellent; one room and hall upstairs; four rooms, breakfast nook and bath on ground floor; electric lights; heated by hot water furnace located in basement; compressed gas cook stove; no refrigerator; running water furnished through station water system; water for domestic purposes heated by furnace; fir floors throughout, with linoleum on kitchen floor; all walls are plaster board; no special air cooling appliances are furnished; condition of furniture fair to good; no garage.

| OTHER ITEMS (ANNUAL BASIS) | FURNISHED BY | COST |
|--|--------------|------------|
| Fuel Heat: Coal furnace; uses about 36 tons per year. | Gov't | \$336.60 |
| Gas range; uses about 7 cyl. compressed gas. | " | 42.00 |
| Electrical: Washing machine; vacuum cleaner; waffle iron; iron; coffee maker; food mixer; hair dryer; clipper; shaver; curling iron; toaster; and, sewing machine, radio. (Current furnished by Government) | Occupant | 2380 Watts |
| Water: Used for domestic and garden purposes | Gov't | \$2.00 |
| Miscellaneous Items: Maintenance, including painting and repairs | " | 10.00 |

Document. Description for Quarters 1 (Teacher House 101), June 4, 1940. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

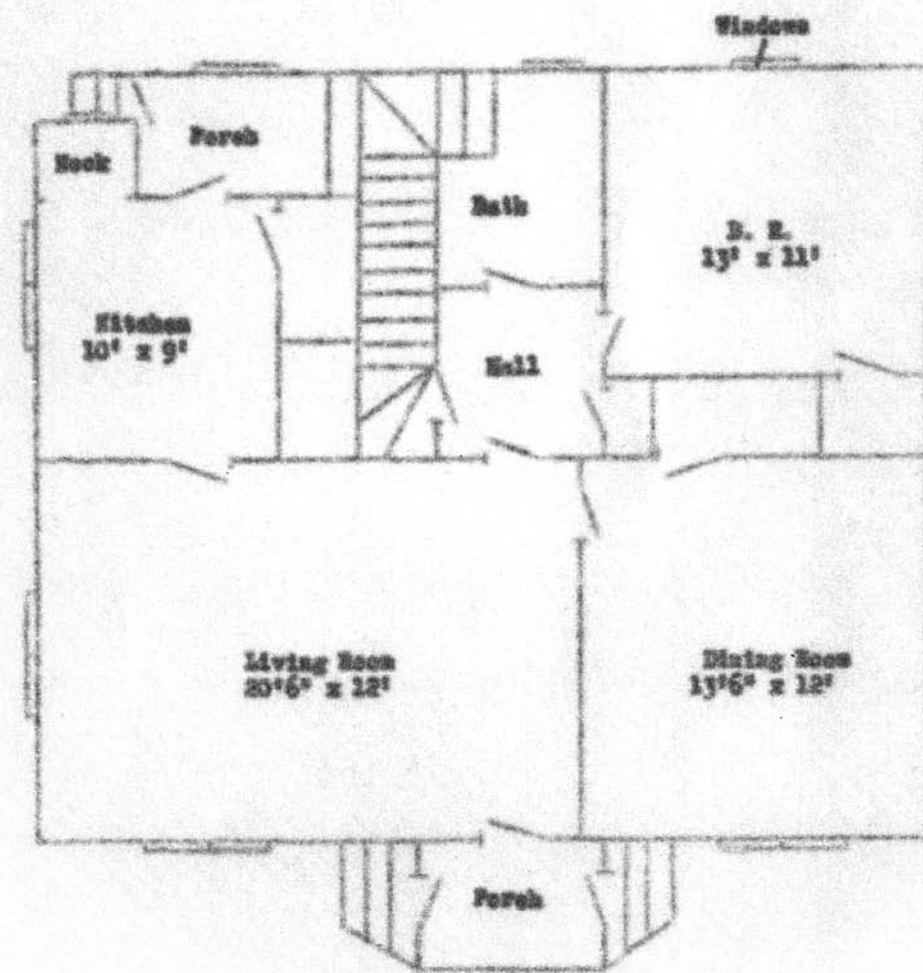
June 6, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Pribilof Islands, Alaska.....Location

Quarter No. 1
(First Floor)

FLOOR PLAN



Document. Floor plan for Quarters 1 (Teacher House 101), first floor, June 6, 1940. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

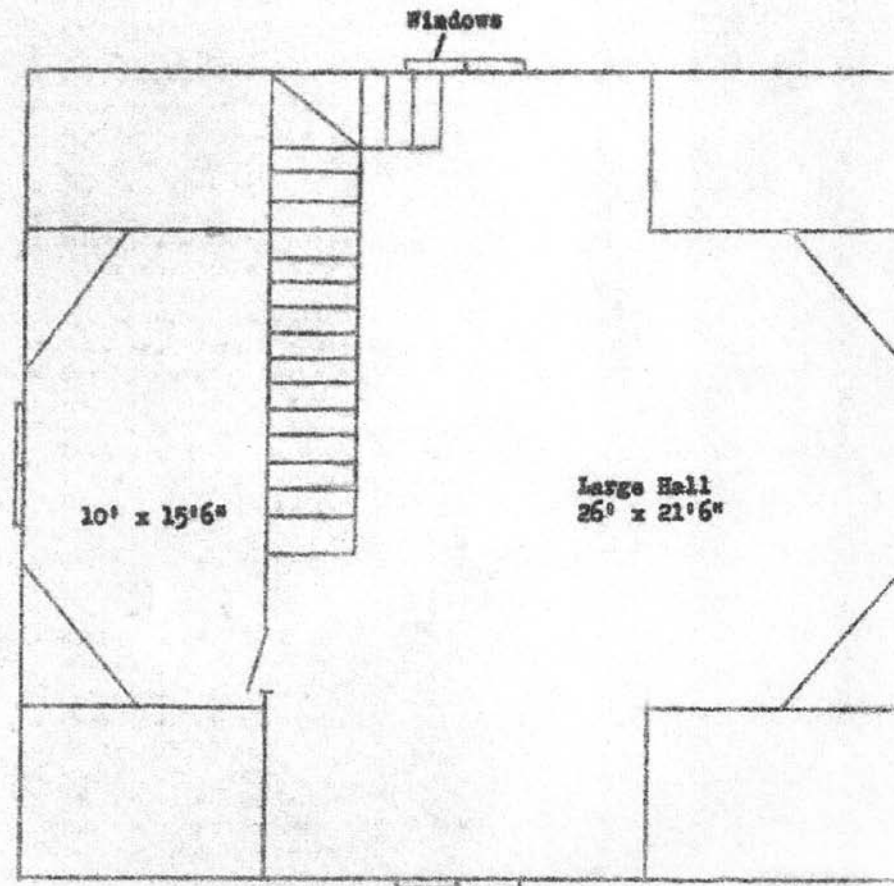
June 6, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Fribilof Islands, Alaska.....Location

Quarter No. 1
(Second Floor)

FLOOR PLAN



Document. Floor plan for Quarters 1 (Teacher House 101), second floor, June 6, 1940. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE/TEACHER HOUSE 102

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-033

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 54.75" W, 57° 07' 15.03" N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Government White Employee Residence, Building D

Site Description: The middle of three identical buildings in a row, known locally as Teacher's House 102, this is a 1660-square-foot, 6-room, one and a half-story concrete building with an attic and a basement. The roof is covered with modern ribbed metal roofing, and has a concrete chimney on the ridge. The house is constructed as a side-gabled building with an enclosed entry on the east and concrete stairs leading up to it from the south. A second entry on the west is protected by an extended roof with a door, small landing, and concrete stairs facing south. Each eave wall has a shed-roofed dormer. T1-11 siding is installed on all sides and the dormers down to the top of the basement, with the basement concrete painted white below that. House 102 was repaired and renovated for residential use in 2006–07.

Significance: Teacher's House 102 (Quarters 2/Cottage 2) was built in 1924 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries as quarters for white employees of the government according to documentation at the National Archives — Pacific Alaska Region. The 1986 National Register nomination form gave the

construction date as 1948. The building was used by the government as housing for white employees up to the end of the federal government's administration of the island (1983). Sometime after the mid-1980s, House 102 was occupied by various parties not necessarily related to U.S. government activities, although the government owned the building. Non-government occupants continued to reside in House 102 through at least 2008. In 2007, NOAA cleaned up the interior of the building. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A, Block 9, Lot 2; Gorbach Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Citations:

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1923*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1924), 112.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1924*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1925), 143.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Mobley, Charles M. "Determination of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska." Anchorage: Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2006.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1924

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Teacher House 102. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

TEACHER HOUSE 102
(BUILDING D)
HABS No. AK-[not assigned]
AHRIS No. XPI-033

Location: Tract A, Block 9 Lot 2, Gorbach Street, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: Built in 1923–24 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house government employees. Originally known as concrete dwelling no. 2, and later, Employee Cottage 102, the dwelling finally became known as Teacher House 102.

Description: The middle of three identical buildings built in a row, Teacher House 102 is a one and one-half story concrete building with an attic and a basement. The house is constructed as a side-gabled building with a cross-gabled enclosed entry on the east wall; the entry door is on the south eave wall and has a concrete stairs leading up to it from the south. A second entry on the west wall is protected by an extended roof with a door, small landing, and concrete stairs facing south. Each eave wall has a shed-roofed dormer with three ganged and centered windows that are new vinyl windows. T1-11 siding is installed on all the walls and the dormers down to the top of the basement, with the basement concrete painted white. The roof is covered with ribbed metal roofing, and has a concrete chimney at the ridge. Both the entry doors are modern with a single vinyl window. The gables ends each have two vinyl windows. The east entry has no windows; the west entry has three ganged windows, all vinyl. All but one of the building's remaining windows are vinyl with two on the north wall, one on the west wall, a gang of two on the east wall, and another gang of two on the south wall, in addition to a smaller window on the south wall.

History: In 1923, construction began on three houses for government employees (the 1986 NHL nomination form erroneously states the construction dates as 1948). Concrete dwelling no. 2 was completed in 1924. The first occupants were storekeeper McMillin and his wife. Sod was placed around the buildings and cement sidewalks put in during 1935. Sometime after the mid-1980s, House 102 was occupied by various parties not necessarily related to U.S. government, although the government owned the building. Non-government occupants continued to reside in House 102 through at least 2008. House 102 was repaired and renovated for residential use in 2007–08.

Sources:

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, October 1, 1924. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1923*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1924), 112.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1924*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1925), 143.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1935*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1936), 49.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Mobley, Charles M. Determination of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska, 2006, 17–22.

Quarter No. 2, Description of Quarters, First Floor Plan, Second Floor Plan, and Third Floor Plan, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, June 4–6, 1940, Box 14, Folder 7, RG22—NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA) and Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Teacher House 102. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM C

June 4, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Fribilof Islands, Alaska....Location

Dan Benson.....Occupied by

Three.....Number in Family

Quarter No. 2

Description of Quarters

One and a half story, concrete building, with a half basement; shingle roof, building erected in 1923-24; general condition, excellent; two small rooms and hall upstairs; four rooms, breakfast nook and bath on ground floor; electric lights; heated by hot water furnace located in basement; compressed gas cook stove; no refrigerator; running water furnished through station water system; water for domestic purposes heated by furnace; fir floor throughout; linoleum on kitchen floor; all walls are plaster board; no special air cooling appliances are furnished; condition of furniture fair to good; no garage.

| <u>OTHER ITEMS (ANNUAL BASIS)</u> | <u>FURNISHED BY</u> | <u>COST</u> |
|---|---------------------|-------------|
| Fuel Heat: Coal furnace; uses about 26 tons per year. | Gov't | \$243.10 |
| Gas range; uses about 7 cyl. compressed gas. | " | 42.00 |
| Electrical: Washing machine; vacuum cleaner; feed mixer; bean jar; iron; waffle iron; toaster; two radio receivers; transmitter. (Current furnished by Government) | Occupant | 2295 Watts |
| Water: Used for domestic and garden purposes | Gov't | \$ 2.00 |
| Miscellaneous Items: Maintenance, including painting and repairs | | 10.00 |

Description for Quarters 2 (Teacher House 102), first floor, June 4, 1940. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

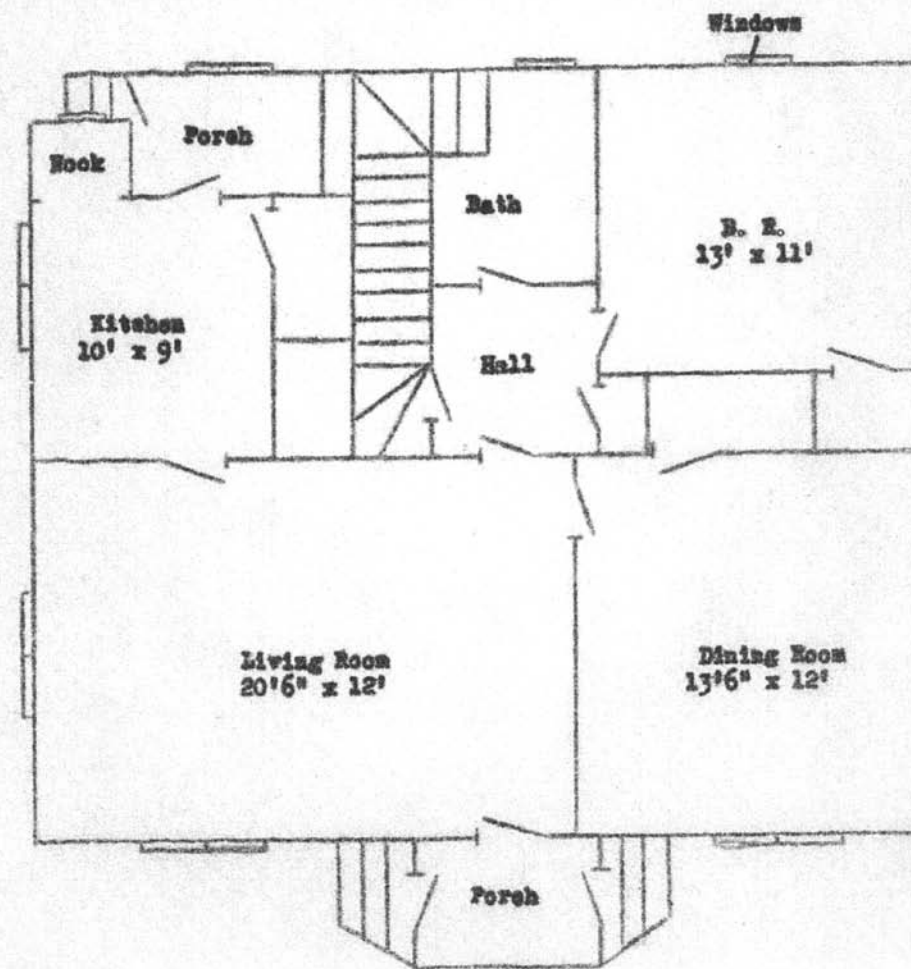
June 6, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Fribilof Islands, Alaska....Location

Quarter No. 2
(First Floor)

FLOOR PLAN



Floor plan of Quarters 2 (Teacher House 102), first floor, June 6, 1940. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

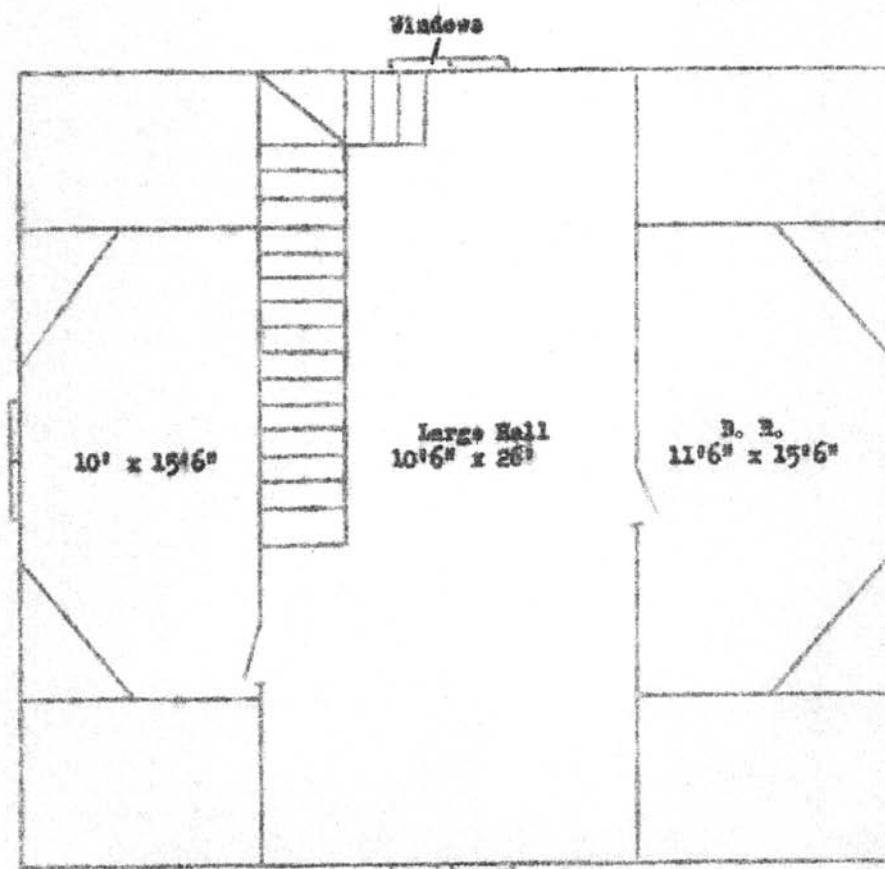
June 5, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Pribilof Islands, Alaska.....Location

Quarter No 2
(Second Floor)

FLOOR PLAN



Floor plan of Quarters 2 (Teacher House 102), second floor, June 6, 1940. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE/TEACHER HOUSE 103

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-036

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 54.62" W, 57° 07' 14.39" N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Government White Employee Residence 103, Building C

Site Description: The southernmost of three identical buildings built in a row, this white employee residence is known locally as Teacher's House 103 is a one and a half-story, 1660 square foot, 6-room concrete building with an attic and a basement. The house is constructed as a side-gabled building with an enclosed entry on the east with concrete stairs. A second entry is protected by an extended roof with a door, small landing, and concrete stairs facing south. Each eave wall has a shed-roofed dormer with a single central window. T1-11 siding is installed on the gable ends and the dormers, but otherwise the exterior walls are white-painted concrete. The roof is covered with composite asphalt shingles, and has a concrete chimney on the ridge. House 103 was in residential use in 2006–07 as the priest's house.

Significance: Teacher's House 103 (Quarters 3/Cottage 3) was built 1923–1924 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries as quarters for white employees of the government according to documentation at the National Archives — Pacific Alaska Region. The 1986 National Register nomination form gave the construction date as 1948. The building was used as a government employee residence up to the end of the fed-

eral government's administration of the island (1983). Sometime after the mid-1980s the house was occupied by various parties not necessarily related to U.S. government activities, although the government owned the building. The exterior of the house was the most intact of any of the remaining teachers' houses at St Paul at the time of observation in 2008. The house was occupied by the community's Russian Orthodox priest and his family during 2005–2008. In 2006, NOAA cleaned up the interior of the building. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A, Block 9, Lot 1; Gorbach Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

References:

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1923*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1924), 112.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1924*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1925), 143.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Mobley, Charles M. "Determination of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska." Anchorage: Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2006.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1924

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Teacher House 103. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

TEACHER HOUSE 103
(BUILDING C)
HABS No. AK-207
AHRS No. XPI-036

Location: Tract A, Block 9, Lot 1, North end of Gorbach Street, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: Built in 1923–24, by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries to house government employees. Originally known as concrete dwelling no. 3, and later, Employee Cottage 103, the dwelling finally became known as Teacher House 103.

Description: The southernmost of three identical buildings built in a row, Teacher House 103 is a one-story concrete building with an attic and a basement. The house is constructed as a side-gabled building with a cross-gabled enclosed entry on the east wall; the entry door is on the south eave wall and has a concrete stairs leading up to it from the south. A second entry on the west wall is protected by an extended roof with a door, small landing, and concrete stairs facing south. Each eave wall has a shed-roofed dormer with a single central window. The dormers are clad in T1-11 siding. The rest of the walls are concrete and painted white. The roof is asphalt-shingled with a concrete chimney at the ridge. Both entry doors are modern vinyl windows. The dormer windows appear fixed. The gable end of the east entry has a large plywood-battened window. The house's gable ends each have a single-pane window that is either fixed or more likely a casement. The west entry has a sliding window facing west. The east wall has a large picture window, the north wall has one battened window, and the south wall has two windows.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Teacher House 103. *Photograph (35mm)*.
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

History: In 1923, construction began on three houses for government employees (the 1986 NHL nomination form erroneously states the construction dates as 1948). Teacher House 103 (concrete dwelling no. 3) was completed in 1924. The first occupants were schoolteachers Lon M. Hyde and Margaret L. Hyde. Sod was placed around the buildings and cement sidewalks put in during 1935. In the late 1980s, the house was occupied by various parties not necessarily related to the U.S. government, although the government owned the building. The exterior of the house was the most intact of any of the remaining Teacher's Houses as of 2007. The Russian Orthodox priest and his family occupied the house from 2005–2009. NOAA removed lead paint from the interior of the building in 2006.

Sources:

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, November 3, 1924. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1923*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1924), 112.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1924*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1925), 143.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1935*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1936), 49.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Mobley, Charles M. Determination of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska, 2006, 17–22.

Quarter No. 3, Description of Quarters, First Floor Plan, Second Floor Plan, and Third Floor Plan, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, June 4–6, 1940, Box 14, Folder 7, RG22—NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA) and Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

AK-207-1 Detail of southeast corner
AK207-2 Rear view, looking southeast

HOUSE 113

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-139

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.695' W, 57° 07.328' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 113

Site Description: XPI-139 is a 1 1/2 –story frame building has a concrete foundation with basement and a roof extension at the west end of the north wall, creating an enclosed entry with a door on the west wall. Part of the entry shelters an exterior cellar entrance. A cross-gabled entry centered on the south wall has one south-facing window and a door facing west. A shed-roofed dormer is on each side of the roof. Each dormer has one window. The building has wood shingles on the roof and T1-11 siding. A ridge-mounted is located just west of the midpoint of the roof. There are three windows on the west wall; three on the south wall; one on the east wall; and one on the north wall.

Significance: XPI-139 was built in 1950 as staff quarters for white employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service on the site of the Naval Radio Station complex, which had been transferred from the Navy to the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1937. A 1951 Fish and Wildlife Service map labels this building as Quarters 13. It remained staff quarters through the end of government administration in 1983. This house was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Tract A, Block 20, Lot 8; Situated several hundred feet inland from Village Cove on Bartlett Boulevard, west of the former Navy radio station, St. Paul Village, St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east side, House 113. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Years Ending March 31, 1950. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. March 31, 1948

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Thompson, Seton H. “Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries, 1950.” Statistical Digest No. 29, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, USFWS.

Map of St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Island Reservation, Showing New Water Distribution System, New Sewage Disposal System, and Improved Salt Water Wash System, April 1951. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Branch of Alaska Fisheries.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract “A,” St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1950

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, House 113. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

HOUSE 113/QUARTERS 13
HABS No. [not assigned]
AHRIS No. XPI-139

Location: Block 20; Bartlett Boulevard, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: House 113, originally referred to as “Quarters 13,” was completed in 1950. House 113 provided housing for government personnel. Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, NOAA recommends including House 113 in the Seal Islands NHL due to its significance to the sealing industry and the Aleut community through the end of the commercial fur-seal industry on St. Paul Island in 1984.

Description: The one and one-half story building has a concrete foundation with basement and a roof extension at the west end of the north wall, creating an enclosed entry with a door on the west wall. Part of the entry shelters an exterior cellar entrance. A cross-gabled entry centered on the south wall has one south-facing window and a door facing west. A shed-roofed dormer is on each side of the roof. Each dormer has one window. The building has wood shingles on the roof and T1-11 siding. A ridge-mounted is located just west of the midpoint of the roof. There are three windows on the west wall; three on the south wall; one on the east wall; and one on the north wall.

History: The foundation and sub-floor for “Quarters 13,” later known as House 113, were completed by the time of the March 31, 1950 Agent’s Annual Report. The dwelling was completed that fall and a 1951 water and sewer systems distribution map depicts its location. In the 1952 Agent’s Annual Report, the agent stated that “The radio duplex [Duplex 106/107] has been moved back in line with quarters 12 and 13....”

Sources:

Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Years Ending March 31, 1947. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. March 31, 1948.

———. March 31, 1949.

———. March 31, 1950.

Bishop, Randall W. *Map of St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands Reservation, showing New Water Distribution System, New Sewage Disposal System, and Improved Salt Water Wash System*, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Branch of Alaska Fisheries, April 1951.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. March 31, 1952.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, House 113. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, House 113. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

HOUSE 112

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-140

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.713' W, 57° 07.326' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 112

Site Description: A 1951 map labels this frame building—XPI-140—as Quarters 12. The 1 1/2 -story building has a concrete foundation with basement that was poured in 1946. It has T1-11 siding and modern ribbed metal on the roof, with a concrete chimney on the ridge just west of center. Each roof has a shed-roofed dormer with three windows, each with a wood storm window. There is a roof extension at the west end of the north side to cover an enclosed entry. That entry has a door on the west wall, and three wood windows facing north. East of the entry is an exterior cellar entrance. A cross-gabled entry centered on the south side has a door facing west, a window facing east, and two windows facing south. Each of the gables has two windows. The building's first-story windows consist of three windows on the west side; two large picture windows on the south side; three windows on the east side, and two windows on the north side.

Significance: XPI-140 was built in 1946-8 as staff quarters for white employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service on the site of the Naval Radio Station complex, which had been transferred from the Navy to the Fish

and Wildlife Service in 1937. It remained staff quarters through the end of government administration in 1983. This house was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Tract A Block 20. Situated several hundred feet inland from Village Cove on Bartlett Boulevard, west of the old Navy radio station, St. Paul Village, St. Paul, Pribilof Islands.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Years Ending March 31, 1947. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929-1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. March 31, 1948

———. March 31, 1949.

———. March 31, 1950.

Bishop, Randall W. *Map of St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands Reservation, showing New Water Distribution System, New Sewage Disposal System, and Improved Salt Water Wash System*, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Branch of Alaska Fisheries, April 1951.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870-1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Mobley, Charles M. "Determinations of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska." Anchorage: Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2006, 15.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1946-1948

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American, U.S. Navy

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, House 112. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

HOUSE 112/QUARTERS 12
HABS No. [not assigned]
AHRIS No. XPI-140

Location: Block 20; Bartlett Boulevard, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: House 112, originally designated “Quarters 12,” was completed in 1949 and housed a government employee. Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, NOAA recommends including House 112 in the Seal Islands NHL due to its significance to the sealing industry and the Aleut community through the end of the federally administered, commercial fur-seal industry on St. Paul Island in 1983.

Description: The 1 1/2 -story building has a concrete foundation with basement. It has T1-11 siding and modern ribbed metal on the roof, with a concrete chimney on the ridge just west of center. Each roof has a shed-roofed dormer with three windows, each with a wood storm window. There is a roof extension at the west end of the north side to cover an enclosed entry. That entry has a door on the west wall, and three wood windows facing north. East of the entry is an exterior cellar entrance. A cross-gabled entry centered on the south side has a door facing west, a window facing east, and two windows facing south. Each of the gables has two windows. The building’s first-story windows consist of three windows on the west side; two large picture windows on the south side; three windows on the east side, and two windows on the north side.

History: The foundation for “Quarters 12,” and later known as House 112, was poured in 1946. House 112 was meant to be “the first of a row of such cottages extending eastward through the center of this old Navy Radio Station area. The old Radio building will all be razed in time.” Lack of materials prevented the completion of House 112 until the fall of 1949. The dwellings location is depicted in a 1951 water and sewer systems

distribution map. In the 1952 Agent’s Annual Report, the agent stated that “The radio duplex [Duplex 106/107] has been moved back in line with quarters 12 and 13....”

Sources:

Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Years Ending March 31, 1947. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. March 31, 1948.

———. March 31, 1949.

———. March 31, 1950.

Bishop, Randall W. *Map of St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands Reservation, showing New Water Distribution System, New Sewage Disposal System, and Improved Salt Water Wash System*, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Branch of Alaska Fisheries, April 1951.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. March 31, 1952.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east side, House 112. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, House 112. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photographer unknown. 1985. North and west sides, House 112 (right), House 113 (left). *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110023.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, House 112. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side, House 112. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. House 112 (left), House 113 (center), and Duplex 106/107 (far left), Bartlett Boulevard, looking northeast. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Anderson Building (background), House 112 (center left), House 113 (center right), and Duplex 106/107 (far right), looking west. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

DUPLEX 108/109

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-031

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.604' W, 57° 07.345' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): St. Paul Duplex 108/109

Site Description: Duplex 108/109 is a one-story frame building on a concrete foundation with full basement constructed as additional housing for government employees. The roof is wood shingled. The building had wood shingles on the walls until 2006-07, when they were replaced with drop siding with fake wood grain. The duplex is a side-gabled building with a cross-gabled enclosed entry centered on eave walls. The north entry is wider than the south, to accommodate a small centrally located door leading down to a basement. Each entry has a door on each of its eave walls, with concrete steps leading up to it, to provide separate access into the individual units of the duplex. The gable sides (west and east) each have four windows; the north and south sides each have four windows on the main building and two on each entry.

Significance: The extant agent records do not provide information regarding the construction of Duplex 108/109. A 1978 building inventory states that this duplex was constructed in 1957. A 1951 sewer and water distribution map does not depict the duplex, but an archived photograph dated 1952 suggests the presence of the building. Duplex 108/109 is located within in the area of the former Naval Radio Station Complex which was transferred by the U.S. Navy to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries in August 1937. In 1953, the duplex was moved in line with the E-Shop and the houses to the west of the E-Shop. The duplex was renovated by NOAA in 2007. Duplex 108/109 housed government employees up to the end of U.S. government administration in 1983. Duplex 108/109 was renovated in 2006-07. This building was judged to be a non-contributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination, but its historical significance shows it should be a part of the landmark.

Location: Tract A, Block 20, Lot 4; Situated several hundred feet inland from Village Cove on Bartlett Boulevard, immediately east of the old Navy Radio Station Electrical Shop.

Citations:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870-1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Manger's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Years Ending March 31, 1954. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929-1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Mobley, Charles M. "Determinations of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska." Anchorage: Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2006.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed circa AD 1952

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Judged to be a non-contributing building to Seal Islands NHL in 1986

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North side, Duplex 108/109. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photographer unknown. 2007. West side and south front, Duplex 108/109. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

DUPLEX 108/109
(BUILDING SS)
HABS No. [not assigned]
AHRS No. XPI-031

Location: Block 20; Bartlett Boulevard, Village of St. Paul, Saint Paul Island, Alaska

Significance: Duplex 108/109 housed government employees until 1983, when the federal administration of the Seal Island ended. Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, NOAA recommends including Duplex 108/109 in the Seal Islands NHL due to its significance to the federally administered sealing industry through the end of the commercial fur-seal industry on St. Paul Island in 1983.

Description: Duplex 108/109 is a one-story frame building built circa 1952 on a concrete foundation. The roof is wood shingled. The building had wood shingles on the walls until 2006–07, when they were replaced with drop siding with fake wood grain. The duplex is a side-gabled building with a cross-gabled enclosed entry centered on eave walls. The north entry is wider than the south, to accommodate a small centrally located door leading down to a basement. Each entry has a door on each of its eave walls, with concrete steps leading up to it, to provide separate access into the individual units of the duplex. The gable sides (west and east) each have four windows; the north and south sides each have four windows on the main building and two on each entry.

History: The extant agent records do not provide any information regarding the construction of Duplex 108/109. A 1978 building inventory states that this duplex was constructed in 1957. A 1951 sewer and water distribution map does not depict the duplex, but an archived photograph dated 1952 suggests the presence of the building. Duplex 108/109, although not concerned with radio station, it is located within in the area of the former Naval Radio Station Complex. This area is still known by this name although the U.S. Navy ceased op-

erating the station and turned over all of the land and buildings to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries in August 1937. The duplex was renovated by NOAA in 2007.

Sources:

Bishop, Randall W. *Map of St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands Reservation, showing New Water Distribution System, New Sewage Disposal System, and Improved Salt Water Wash System*, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Branch of Alaska Fisheries, April 1951.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Mobley, Charles M. & Associates. *Determinations of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska*, 2006, 7.

NARA, College Park, Photograph 22-RB-1952-34.

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and north sides, Duplex 108/109. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



North and west sides, Duplex 108/109, with ATCO trailer camp in the foreground. Jet Lowe, photographer. *Photograph (5x7)*. Library of Congress: HABS AK-62-14, 1989.



North and west sides, Duplex 108/109 (right). Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-24*, 2004.

ILLUSTRATION CREDITS

Aero-Metric, Inc.

12652 Interurban Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98168
(206) 244-2300

American Museum of Natural History

Harry D. Chichester (HDC) Photographs

Research Library, Special Collections
Central Park West at 79th St.
New York, NY 10024
(212) 769-5420

Anchorage Museum at Rasmuson Center (AMRC)

Clarence L. Olson Collection (B90-8-)

625 C Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 343-6189

Alaska State Library

“A Summer on the Thetis” Photograph Album (PCA 27)

Call Samuel J. Call Photograph Collection (PCA 181)

Evan Hill Photograph Collection (PCA 343)

GH Gray & Hereford Photograph Collection (PCA 185)

Alaska Historical Collections
PO Box 110571
333 Willoughby Avenue
Juneau, AK 99811-0571
(907) 465-2925

Alaska State Museum

Alaska Commercial Company Collection

395 Whittier Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1718
(907) 465-2976

Baltzo Ann and C. Howard Baltzo Photographs

Private Collection

The Bancroft Library

Stereographs of the West from the Bancroft Library Pictorial Collection

Alph. [Alphonse] Pinart Photographs [1905.00211]

Attn: Curator of Pictorial Collections
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720-6000
(510) 642-6481

California Academy of Sciences

G Dallas Hanna Photograph Collection

Academy Library
55 Music Concourse Drive
Golden Gate Park
San Francisco, CA 94118
(415) 379-8000

The Library of Congress

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)

Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS)

Mailing Address:

Prints and Photographs Division
101 Independence Avenue, SE
Washington, D.C. 20540-4730
attn: Reference Section
(202) 707-6394

Location Address:

The Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs Division
1st & Independence Ave., SE
Washington, D.C. 20540-4730

Hugh Henry McIntyre Photographs

Private Collection

Kashevarof Family Photograph Collection

Private Collection

Manderville Family Photograph Collection

Private Collection

Merculief Family Photograph Collection

Private Collection

National Anthropological Archives

Arctic: Aleut series in Photo Lot 24, Photographs of American Indians and other Subjects, 1840–1960s

Joseph Stanley-Brown (JSB) Photo Lot 54, Lantern Slide Collection

Frederick William True Photographs

Photo Lot 37 Scenic Views of North America 1871–1912

Smithsonian Institution
Museum Support Center
4210 Silver Hill Road
Suitland, MD 20746
(301) 238-1310

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Pacific Alaska Region

Record Group (RG) 56. Series Photographs and Charts of Treasury Agent A. P. Loud, ca.1885–ca.

1886, formerly listed under Record Group (RG) 22.

Record Group (RG) 22. Series U.S. Bureau of Fisheries (USBF) Photographs

Record Group 370, Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (formerly RG (RG) 22, Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); however, NARA photographs within RG 370 currently retain the RG 22 identifier.

654 West Third Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501-2145
(907) 261-7820

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) at College Park

Record Group (RG) 22. Series 22-MP-3, Photographs Relating to the Fishing and Fur Industries

in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1906–1960

Record Group (RG) 22. Series 22-RB, Photographs of the Pribilof Islands, 1947–1956

U.S. Navy Series, Record Group (RG) 71 Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks

Record Group (RG) 56, General Records of the Department of the Treasury, formerly RG 22-FGFWS,

Photographs of Activities Relating to Commercial Fishing and Studies of Marine Life, ca. 1947–1964

Special Media Archives Services Division
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001
(301) 837-0561

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) at College Park

Record Group (RG) 76: Records of Boundary and Claims

Commissions and Arbitrations SERIES 157 (entry 182 in finding aid)

Cartographic and Architectural Section
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001
(301) 837-3200

National Marine Mammal Laboratory Library (NMML)

Ford Wilke Photograph Collection

Fur-Seal Archives

Victor B. Scheffer Collection

Building 4, Room 2030

7600 Sand Point Way N.E.

Seattle, WA 98115.

<http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/nmml/library/>

NMML.Library@noaa.gov

National Park Service (NPS)

Attn: Historian

Alaska Region

240 W. 5th Avenue

Anchorage, AK 99501

Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology

Alaska Commercial Company Collection

103 Kroeber Hall

Berkeley, CA 94720-3712

(510) 642-3682

Pribilof Project Office

National Ocean Service

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Bldg 3, Rm 1003

7600 Sand Point Way NE

Seattle WA 98115

University of Alaska Anchorage

Christine M. McClain Papers

Robert Fortuine Papers

Consortium Library

Archives and Special Collections

3211 Providence Drive

Anchorage, AK 99508

(907) 786-1849

University of Alaska, Fairbanks

Pribilof Islands Photographs Collection

Ernest and Helen Watson Photograph Collection

Fredericka Martin Collection

Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection

Greta Ericson Photographs (Watson Colt Allis scrapbook, no. 99-007)

University of Alaska, Fairbanks

Alaska and Polar Regions Collections

Elmer E. Rasmuson Library

University of Alaska Fairbanks

PO Box 756808

Fairbanks AK 99775-6080

University of Washington Libraries

Alaska Marine Resources and Pribilof Islands Photograph Collection

N. B. Miller Photographs, Call no. 595

Special Collections Division

Box 352900

Seattle, WA 98195-2900

(206) 543-1929

Washington State Historical Society

Asahel Curtis Photograph Collection

George Roger Chute Collection of Papers and Photographs

Henry W. Elliott Collection

Research Center

315 N. Stadium Way

Tacoma, WA 98403

(253) 798-5914

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.
- Aleutian Bunkhouse, Quarters Form C, and Floor Plan. United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, September 27, 1941. RG22, Box 14, Inventory Permanent, NARA—Alaska Pacific Region (Anchorage).
- Aleutian Enterprises. *Project Close-out Report, NOAA Debris Cleanup, 1997, St. Paul Island, Alaska*. Aleutian Enterprises. November 1998.
- Andrews, Clarence L. *The Story of Alaska*. Caldwell, ID: The Caxton Printers, Ltd, 1943
- Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska*, December 31, 1965, 15. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).
- Antonson, Joan M., and Hanable, William S. 1985. *Alaska's Heritage*. Anchorage: The Alaska Historical Commission.
- Bailey, Thomas A. 1969. "The North Pacific Sealing Convention of 1911," in *Essays Diplomatic and Undiplomatic of Thomas A. Bailey*, ed. Alexander Rappaport. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Baker, Ralph C. 1957. "Fur Seals of the Pribilof Islands." *Conservation in Action*, No. 12. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Baltzo, Howard C. 1963. "Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants" May.
- Bancroft, Henry Howe. 1886. *The Works of Henry Howe Bancroft, v xxxiii, The History of Alaska*. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.
- Bergsland, Knut and Moses L. Dirks, ed, 1990. *Aleut Tales and Narratives*, Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center and Univ. of Alaska.
- Black, Lydia T. and R. G. Liapunova, 1988. "Aleut: Islanders of the North Pacific," in William W. Fitzhugh, et al., *Crossroad of Continents: Cultures of Siberia and Alaska*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Black, Lydia T. *Russians in Alaska, 1732–1867*. Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press, 2004.
- Black-Smith & Richards, Inc. 1985. "Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment – Excerpts, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1985."
- Bower, Ward T. and Henry D. Aller, 1917a. *Alaska Fishery and Fur Industries in 1915*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 834. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1917b. *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1916*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 838. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1918. *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1917*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 847. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Bower, Ward, T., 1919. *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1918*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 872. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1922. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1921*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 933. Washington, DC: GPO. [Note: the report's title changed in 1920 from "...Fur Industries" to "...Fur-Seal Industries."]
- _____. 1923. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1922*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 951. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1925a. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1923*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 973. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1925b. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1924*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 992. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1926. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1925*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 1008. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1927. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1926*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 1023. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1928. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1927*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 1040. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1929. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 1064, Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1932. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1931*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries. Appendix I to Report of Commissioner of Fisheries for the Fiscal Year 1932. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1936. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1935*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Administrative Rep. No. 23. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1938. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1937*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Administrative Rep. 31. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1941. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1939*. Department of Interior, Bureau of Fisheries, Admin. Rep. No. 40. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Bryan, Alan Lyle, 1966. "An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Pribilof Islands." Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage, AK.
- Busch, Briton Cooper. 1985. *The War against the Seals*. Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Bush, James D., Jr. and Charles F. Baish. 1944. "Narrative Report of Alaska Construction 1941–1944," Anchorage, AK: U.S. Army Engineer District Alaska, Construction Division Office. December 5.
- Chevigny, Hector. 1965. *Russian America, the Great Alaska Venture 1741–1867*. New York: The Viking Press.
- Corbett, Helen D. and Swibold, Susanne M. 2000. "The Aleuts of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska." in Freeman, Milton M. R., ed. *Endangered People of the Arctic. Struggle to Survive*. Westport, CN: The Greenwood Press.
- Cox, A., D. M. Hopkins and G. B. Dalrymple. 1966. "Geomagnetic polarity epochs: Pribilof Islands, Alaska." *Geological Society of America*, 77: 883-910.
- Dauenhauer, Richard. 1978. "The Spiritual Epiphany of Aleut," Anchorage, AK: Center for Equality of Opportunity in Schooling, Alaska Native Foundation.
- Dodd, E. H., Lt. "Alaskan Naval Radio Expedition, 1912." *Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers, Inc.* 25 (1913): 276–299.
- "Economic and Social Conditions on the Pribilof Islands: Report by Special Commission Appointed by the Governor of Alaska." Juneau, AK. September 3, 1965.
- Ellerman, Roy. 1968. Village Development Plan [corrected map insert] dated 11-18-69. In Foote, Don C., Victor Fisher, and George W. Rogers, *St. Paul Community Study: an Economic and Social Analysis of St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, Alaska*. College, AK: Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, University of Alaska.

- Elliott, Henry W. 1887. *Our Arctic Province: Alaska and the Seal Island*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- Elliott, Henry W. 1896. *Report of Henry W. Elliott on the Condition of the Fur-Seal Fisheries of Alaska, together with All Maps and Illustrations Accompanying Said Report*, 54th Cong., 1st sess. H Doc. 175. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Elliott, Henry W. 1881. "The History and Present Condition of the Fishery Industries: The Seal Islands of Alaska," in *Report on the Tenth Census of the United States*. Washington, DC: GPO; also published as Elliott, Henry W. *The Seal-Islands of Alaska*. Kingston, ON: The Limestone Press, 1976.
- Evermann, Barton Warren. 1912. *Alaska Fishery and Fur Industries in 1911*, U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. 766. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1914. *Alaska Fishery and Fur Industries in 1913*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. 797. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. 1986. "The Seal Islands, National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Anchorage, AK.
- Faulkner, Sandra McDermott, William S. Hanable and Robert L. S. Spude. 1987. *Russian America Theme, National Historic Landmarks*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region: Anchorage.
- Foote, Don C., Victor Fisher, and George W. Rogers. 1968. *St. Paul Community Study: an Economic and Social Analysis of St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, Alaska*. College, AK: Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, University of Alaska.
- Geoghegan, Richard Henry and Martin, Fredericka I. 1944. *The Aleut Language: The Elements of Aleut Grammar with a Dictionary in Two Parts Containing Basic Vocabularies of Aleut and English*. Washington, DC: Department of the Interior.
- Hanable, William S., and Vincent. Ponko, Jr. 1983. *The Navy in Alaska, 1867–1941: An Historic Preservation Study*. Anchorage: Institute for Public History.
- Hanna, G Dallas. *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*. Edited by John A. Lindsay. Seattle: NOAA Tech. Memo. NOS ORR 16.
- Haycox, Stephen. *Alaska: an American Colony*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2002.
- History of Parcel 6f, the ATCO Building, and the Windmill Wells on St. Paul Island, Alaska, as it Relates to Soil and Groundwater Cleanup Needs and Responsibilities, NOAA, NOS, ORR, June 2005.
- Hoagland, Alison K. "Russian Churches, American Houses, Aleut People: Converging Cultures in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska," in *Images of an American Land: Vernacular Architecture in the Western United States*, ed. by Thomas Carter, 129–50. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1997.
- Hoagland, Alison K. 1993. *Buildings of Alaska*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Honcharenko, Agapius, ed. 1871. *The School and Family: Russo-American Primer. Specially Published for Use in Alaska by the Alaska Commercial Company*. San Francisco: Edward Bosqui & Co.
- Hulley, Clarence C. 1970. *Alaska: Past and Present*. Portland, OR: Binford & Mort.
- Jochelson, Waldemar. 2002. *History, Ethnology and Anthropology of the Aleut*. Salt Lake City: The University of Utah Press.
- Johnson, Susan Hackley. 1978. *The Pribilof Islands: a Guide to St. Paul, Alaska*. St. Paul: Tanadgusix Corporation.
- Jones, Dorothy Knee. 1980. *A Century of Servitude: Pribilof Aleuts under U.S. Rule*. Washington, D.C.: University Press of America.
- Jordan, David Starr, and George Archibald Clark. 1898–99. *The Fur Seals and Fur-Seal Islands of the North Pacific Ocean, Pts 1–4*. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Khlebnikov, K. T. [Kiril Timofeevich]. 1994. *Notes on Russian America, Parts II-V*. Kingston, ON: The Limestone Press.
- Krizman, Barabara A., 1982. "Apostles of St. Paul," *We Alaskans: Anchorage Daily News Magazine*, December 12: 8 and 15.
- Langsdorff, George H. von. 1993. *Remarks and Observations on a Voyage around the World from 1803–1807, vol. 2*. Translated by Victoria Joan Moessner. Edited by Richard A. Pierce. Kingston, ON: Limestone Press.
- Lantis, Margaret. 1984. "Aleut," in *Handbook of the North American Indians*, ed. William C. Sturtevant. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 166–67.
- Liapunova, Roza G. 1996. *Essays on the Ethnography of the Aleuts*. The Rasmuson Library Historical Translation Series, vol. 9. Fairbanks: University of Alaska.
- Lindsay, Betty A. and John A. Lindsay, 2010. *Pribilof Islands, Alaska: The People*, U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Tech. Memo., NOS, ORR 19, Seattle.
- Lindsay, John A., Paula Souik, Laura K. Johnson, Karolina Pream, John S. Fox, DeAnna Morris, and Paul Hillman. 2008. *The Pribilof Islands, Alaska: Preserving the Legacy*, NOAA Tech. Memo. NOAA ORR 17. Seattle, WA.
- Luthin, Reinhard H. 1967. "The Sale of Alaska," in Sherwood, Morgan B., ed. *Alaska and Its History*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.
- Matthews, Downs. 1985. "Change comes to the Pribilof Islands." *EXXON USA*, vol. xxiv, no. 2: 2–8.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. 2002. *A Field Guide to American Homes*, NY: Alfred A. Knopf.
- McIntyre, Emma Jane. 1874. *Life in the Pribilof Islands*, July. Original at Bancroft Library, Berkeley, California; copy at Alaska State Library Archives, Juneau, Alaska, Manuscript File MS26.
- Mobley, Charles M. 2006. "Determinations of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska." Anchorage: Charles M. Mobley & Associates.
- Mobley, Charles M. 1993. "The St. George Seal Skin Plant, St. George, Alaska." Bothell, WA.
- Mobley, Charles. M. *Charles Mobley Interviews, June 2006*. National Marine Mammal Library, NOAA, Seattle, WA.
- Mongin, Alfred, and Father Joseph P. Kreta. 1979. "Russian Orthodox Church Buildings and Sites in Alaska – National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," 33–35.
- National Archives and Records Administration. Research Room Guide to Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. RG22.1 & RG22.2, 3–4.
- New York Times. 1904. "Wireless Messages to Japan from New York." June 29.
- Nortech Environmental and Engineering Consultants. 2001. "Site Salvage & Demolition Report – Draft. Boxing/Barreling Shed Cleanup, Historical Items Salvage and Demolition (Two-Party Agreement Site 9, Tract 46)," Fairbanks, Alaska. May 23.
- Okun, Semen B. 1951. *The Russian-American Company*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Oleska, Michael. 1998. *Orthodox Alaska: a Theology of Mission*. Crestwood, NY: St Vladimir's Seminary Press.
- Orbach, Michael K, and Beverly Holmes. 1982. "Socio-economic profile: St. Paul and St. George Islands, Alaska," in *St. George Harbor Baseline Studies*, Norgaard (USA): Dames & Moore.
- Orbach, Michael K. and Beverly Holmes, 1982. "The Pribilof Island Aleuts: Tentative Players in a Hybrid Economy." Santa Cruz, CA: Univ. CA, Center for Coastal Marine Studies.
- Osgood, Wilfred H., Edward A. Preble and George H. Parker, 1915. *The Fur Seals and Other Life of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, in 1914*. Washington, DC: GPO.

- Pendleton, Catharine. 2008. "Changes in Aleut House Construction in the Russian Period: Evidence from the Zapadni Site, St. Paul Island, Alaska." M.A. thesis, University of Alaska Anchorage.
- Pipkin, Mark E. 2007. "Archaeological Monitoring of the Excavation of the Municipal Garage and the Connector Building Sites in St. Paul, Alaska." Anchorage: Walking Dog Archaeology.
- Ponko, Vincent. "Naval Radio Stations in Alaska: Gone but Not Forgotten." *Military Affairs* 51, no. 3 (1987): 113–123.
- Porco, Peter, 1999. "St. Paul Blaze likely an Accident," *Anchorage Daily News*, December 25.
- Pribilof Fur-Seal Program, Fur-Seal Management, Pribilof Fur-Seal Program: Plan of Operations for 1961, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Seattle, WA.
- Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants, May 1963.
- Rogers, George. 1976. *An Economic Analysis of the Pribilof Islands, 1870–1946*. Prepared for Indian Claims Commission Docket Number 352 and Docket Number 369. March.
- Roppel, Alton Y. 1984. *Management of Northern Fur Seals on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1786–1981*. NOAA Tech. Rep. NMFS 4, U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service.
- Scheffer, Victor B., Clifford H. Fiscus, and Ethel I. Todd, 1984. *History and Scientific Study and Management of the Alaskan Fur Seal*. Seattle, WA: U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Tech. Rep. NMFS SSRF-780.
- Smith, Barbara Sweetland. 2007. *The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul on Saint Paul Island, Pribilof Islands: A History 1821–2001*. Anchorage: Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Restitution Trust, Alaska Laser Printer.
- Smith, Barbara Sweetland. 2007. *The Church of the Holy Great Martyr Saint George the Victorious on St. George Island, Pribilof Islands: A History, 1833–1998*. Anchorage: Aleutian/Pribilof Restitution Trust, Alaska Laser Printer.
- Snell, Charles W. 1965. *Fur Seal Rookeries National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, revised. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. July 2.
- Stanley-Brown, Joseph. 1893. "The past and future of the fur-seal," *Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission*, v. xiii, 361–370.
- State of Alaska, 1965. "Economic and Social Conditions on the Pribilof Islands: Report by Special Commission Appointed by the Governor of Alaska, Juneau." September 3.
- Sturtevant, William C., ed., 1984. *Handbook of the North American Indians*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Swalling, A. C. [Construction Log Book] June 19, 1954. Anchorage, AK: Swalling Construction Company.
- Tetra Tech EM, Inc. 2000. "Technical Memorandum Debris Removal and Confirmation Sampling POSS Camp Telecommunications Site St. Paul Island, Alaska." Anchorage, AK. December 26.
- Thompson, Seton, H. 1953. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1950, Statistical Digest, No. 29*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1954. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1951, Statistical Digest, No. 31*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, DC: GPO, 1954.
- _____. 1954. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1952, Statistical Digest, No. 33*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1956. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1954, Statistical Digest, No. 37*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1957. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1955, Statistical Digest No. 40*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Tikhmenev, P. A. [Petr Aleksandrovich]. 1978. *A History of the Russian-American Company*. Translated and edited by Richard A. Pierce and Alton S. Donnelly. Seattle: University of Washington Press.
- Tyler, Edward J. and Gregory K. Biddle. 1996. *Report of Section 106 Review for Proposed Road Project #37(1) Saint Paul, Alaska*. Juneau: Bureau of Indian Affairs Branch of Roads.
- University of Alaska. Memorandum of Agreement between N.A.C. Co & A.C. Co 1890. Pribiloff [sic] Islands Coll. Box 1, Folder 16, Archives. Fairbanks, AK.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce. 2002. "Corrective Action Plan, St. Paul Island, Alaska, TPA, Site 9C – Decommissioned Power Plant," Seattle, WA: NOAA, Pribilof Project Office. July 2.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce. 2004. "Final Corrective Action Report, Site 25/TPA Site 9j – Five Car Garage and Anderson Building, St. Paul Island, Alaska," Seattle, WA: NOAA, Pribilof Project Office. October 28.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce. 2004. "Final Site Characterization Plan, Site 21, TPA Site 9f, Cascade Building (Old Coal Shed)," Seattle, WA: NOAA, Pribilof Project Office. August 11.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce. 2006. "Corrective Action Report Connector Building Demolition St. Paul Island, Alaska," Seattle, WA: NOAA, Pribilof Project Office. May 8.
- U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor. 1906. *Compilation of Documents: Alaskan Seal Fisheries*, vol. 8. Washington, DC: GPO.
- U.S. Department of the Treasury, Special Agents Division, 1898. *Seal and Salmon Fisheries and General Resources of Alaska*, vol. I. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Veltre, Douglas W. and Allen P. McCartney. 1994. "An Archaeological Survey of the Early Russian and Aleut Settlements on St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska." Report submitted to TDX [Tanadgusix] Corporation, St. Paul, AK.
- Veltre, Douglas W. and Allen P. McCartney, 2002. "Russian Exploitation of Aleuts and Fur Seals: The Archaeology of Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Century Settlements in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska," *Historical Archaeology* 36 (3): 8-17.

Sources from Web Sites

- Cheney, George. "My Recollections of My Years in the United States Coast Guard 1947 through 1963" <http://www.uscg.mil/history/weborahistory/CheneyGeorgeMemoir.pdf> (accessed July 7, 2009).
- Howeth, Linwood S, Capt. 1963. *History of Communications-Electronics in the United States Navy*. United States, Washington: GPO. <http://earlyradiohistory.us/1963hw.htm> (accessed July 14, 2009).
- NOAA Celebrates 200 years of Science, Service, and Stewardship. "North Pacific Fur Seal Treaty of 1911." <http://celebrating200years.noaa.gov/events/fursealtreaty/welcome.html> (accessed September 4, 2009).
- Office of Response and Restoration, NOAA's Ocean Service, Pribilof Project Movies. "Barreling Shed." [http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/resource_resourcetopic.php?RECORD_KEY\(resourcetopics\)=resourcetopic_id&resourcetopic_id\(resourcetopics\)=21](http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/resource_resourcetopic.php?RECORD_KEY(resourcetopics)=resourcetopic_id&resourcetopic_id(resourcetopics)=21) (accessed August 20, 2009).
- Siritz, Mary M. and Cynthia Hall Longswich. 1998. *The International fur Exchange Building National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. United States Department of the Interior National Park Service. <http://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/98000313.pdf> (accessed September 2, 2009).
- Ss. Peter and Paul Church, 100th Anniversary of the Church Building, Blessing of the Cupola, ST. Paul Alaska, Aug. 31-Sept. 2, 2007, http://www.dioceseofalaska.org/html/stpaul_07.html (accessed August 7, 2009).
- U.S. Department of Commerce, National Climatic Data Center. <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/ncdc.html> (accessed September 2, 2010).
- U.S. Department of Energy. "CHP Case Studies in the Pacific Northwest: TDX Wind/Diesel Hybrid CHP." http://www.chpcenternw.org/NwChpDocs/StPaulIsland_TdxWindDieselFinal.pdf. (accessed September 1, 2010).

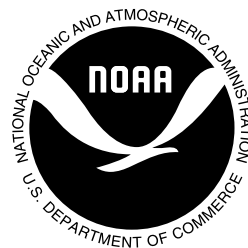
St. Paul Island Guide to Historical Resources, 1867–1984

Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Volume 2

John A. Lindsay, Karla Sclater, Robin Maberry,
David B. Winandy, Betty A. Lindsay
National Marine Fisheries Service
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910

NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-F/SPO-122
August 2012



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

John E. Bryson, Secretary

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Jane Lubchenco, Ph.D., Administrator

National Marine Fisheries Service
Samuel D. Rauch, Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries

Government Printing Office, Washington, DC

Recommended citation:

Lindsay, J.A., K. Sclater, R. Maberry, D.B. Winandy, and B.A. Lindsay. 2012. St. Paul Island Guide to Historical Resources, 1867–1984: Seal Island National Historic Landmark District, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Vol. 2. U.S. Dep. of Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-F/SPO-122, (Washington, DC: GPO), 390 p.

Limited Edition printing—35 case bound copies

Online at:

<http://spo.nmfs.noaa.gov/tm/>

CONTENTS

Volume 1

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>Preface</i> | 5 |
| <i>The Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District</i> | 7 |
| <i>Historical Review of Construction on the Seal Islands</i> | 17 |
| Anecdotal Photographs..... | 33 |
| <i>St. Paul Island Narrative Review of Historical Resources</i> | 35 |
| <i>Historical Maps and Photographs of St. Paul Village</i> | 61 |
| <i>St. Paul Archaeological Sites</i> | 97 |
| Historical Artifacts..... | 104 |
| <i>Rookeries and Catwalks</i> | 109 |
| General Rookery Photographs..... | 112 |
| Pribilof Island Charts Surveyed and Drawn by Henry W. Elliot, 1872–1874; 1890 | 115 |
| Rookery Maps Surveyed by Joseph Stanley-Brown, 1891..... | 132 |
| Rookery Maps, Charles H. Townsend..... | 137 |
| Rookery Charts Revised by Frederic A. Lucas and George A. Clark, 1897..... | 142 |
| Rookery Charts Surveyed by Will Ward Duffield and party, 1897..... | 143 |
| Rookery and Hauling Grounds Photographs, Harry Dennison Chichester..... | 155 |
| Catwalks..... | 159 |
| <i>Historical maps and charts of the Pribilof Islands and Bering Sea</i> | 165 |
| U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1892..... | 174 |
| Seal Migration Charts, Henry W. Elliott..... | 186 |
| Chart of Pelagic Sealing Vessels | 188 |
| USS <i>Albatross</i> Track Charts of Vessels and Seal Herds | 190 |
| USR <i>Cutter Bear</i> Track Charts of Vessels and Seal Herds..... | 196 |
| USR <i>Steamer Corwin</i> Track Charts of Vessels and Seal Herds..... | 199 |
| USS <i>Marion</i> Track Charts of Vessels and Seal Herds..... | 203 |
| U.S. Naval Forces Track Charts of Vessels and Seal Herds | 204 |
| USR <i>Steamer Rush</i> , Track Charts of Vessels and Seal Herds | 208 |
| <i>Churches</i> | 209 |
| The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul..... | 211 |
| Priest’s House and Greenhouse | 229 |
| Church School..... | 231 |
| Assembly of God Church..... | 233 |
| Assembly of God Parsonage..... | 235 |
| Cemeteries, Graveyards, and Gravesites | 237 |
| <i>Community Buildings</i> | 245 |
| Bath house | 247 |
| Carpenter Shop..... | 248 |
| Ice House..... | 249 |
| Water System..... | 253 |
| Pump House at Stony Lake..... | 259 |
| Tide Clock..... | 259 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Laundry Building Site..... | 260 |
| Recreation Hall | 262 |
| Theater..... | 267 |
| Barabaras Site..... | 269 |
| Barabaras: Historical Photos and Drawings..... | 273 |
| Various Community Buildings | 276 |
| <i>Aleut Laborer Housing</i> | 277 |
| Aleut Laborer Houses..... | 278 |
| <i>Government Employee Housing</i> | 439 |
| Employee’s Cottage/Teacher House 101..... | 441 |
| Employee’s Cottage/Teacher House 102..... | 452 |
| Employee’s Cottage/Teacher House 103..... | 456 |
| House 113 | 458 |
| House 112 | 460 |
| Duplex 108/109..... | 464 |
| <i>Illustration Credits</i> | 467 |
| <i>Selected Bibliography</i> | 469 |

Volume 2

| | |
|--|-----|
| <i>Preface</i> | 477 |
| <i>The Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District</i> | 479 |
| <i>Historical Review of Construction on the Seal Islands</i> | 489 |
| Anecdotal Photographs..... | 505 |
| <i>St. Paul Island Narrative Review of Historical Resources</i> | 507 |
| <i>Noncontributing Houses</i> | 533 |
| Ellerman Heights..... | 535 |
| Log House | 538 |
| Frame House | 538 |
| Various Views and Blueprints of Houses..... | 539 |
| <i>Administrative and Staff Buildings</i> | 555 |
| Company House/King Eider Hotel | 557 |
| Fisheries Office..... | 567 |
| Government House..... | 570 |
| Greenhouse..... | 580 |
| Physician’s House/Dispensary and Hospital | 581 |
| Manager’s House/House 115 | 589 |
| National Marine Fisheries Service Buildings..... | 594 |
| St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School Building..... | 600 |
| Construction of St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School Buildings | 601 |
| Former Store/School District Office..... | 607 |
| Two-Car Garage | 609 |
| Various Administrative and Staff Buildings..... | 610 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Industrial and Commercial Buildings..... | 613 |
| Alaska Dormitory..... | 615 |
| Aleutian Bunkhouse..... | 621 |
| Anderson Building..... | 625 |
| ATCO Trailer Camp..... | 627 |
| Boatyard..... | 629 |
| By-Products Plant..... | 630 |
| Cascade Warehouse..... | 650 |
| Civic Center..... | 652 |
| Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory..... | 653 |
| Store Construction..... | 661 |
| Equipment Garage/Municipal Garage Site..... | 667 |
| Equipment Garage/Halibut Plant..... | 671 |
| Fish Plant/Trident Building..... | 673 |
| Five-Car Garage..... | 674 |
| Fouke Bunkhouse..... | 677 |
| Fox Houses..... | 680 |
| Gas Station..... | 684 |
| Community Garage..... | 685 |
| Machine Shop..... | 686 |
| Point Warehouses..... | 690 |
| Receiving Warehouse..... | 692 |
| Saltwater Wells and Pump Houses..... | 693 |
| Sealing Plant..... | 703 |
| Sealing Plant Wash House..... | 704 |
| Wash House A/Blubber Shop..... | 711 |
| Brine Shed (Shop)/Brine House..... | 716 |
| Salthouse B/Kench House..... | 718 |
| Salthouse A/Boxing/Barreling Shed Site..... | 723 |
| Manual of Skin Curing Operation..... | 747 |
| Six-Car Garage..... | 764 |
| Various Industrial and Commercial Buildings..... | 766 |
| Shed..... | 769 |
| Small Frame Structure..... | 770 |
| Additional Buildings and Resources..... | 773 |
| Army Structures (World War II)..... | 775 |
| Other Greenhouses..... | 777 |
| Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen..... | 779 |
| Paint Shop Site..... | 783 |
| Power Plant..... | 785 |
| Northeast Point Historical Resources..... | 789 |
| Webster House..... | 795 |
| Aleut Bunkhouse at Northeast Point..... | 799 |
| Watchhouses..... | 802 |
| Weather Stations..... | 804 |
| Smokehouses..... | 806 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Naval Radio Station Complex..... | 809 |
| Naval Radio Station, General Photos..... | 813 |
| Naval Radio Station Tramway..... | 817 |
| Naval Radio Station, E-Shop..... | 819 |
| House 105..... | 827 |
| Naval Radio Antenna Pedestals..... | 829 |
| Radio Station Building—Quarters R1A..... | 832 |
| Duplex 106/107..... | 833 |
| Radio Station Building—Quarters R14..... | 839 |
| Shingle Shed (formerly coal shed)..... | 841 |
| Naval Tennis Court..... | 846 |
| Naval Windmill Wells..... | 848 |

PREFACE

The Pribilof Islands, a five-island archipelago known more descriptively as the Seal Islands, are the historic breeding grounds of the world's largest population of northern fur seals (*Callorhinus ursinus*). The islands have a complex history beginning in 1786 with their discovery by Russian fur traders and continuing today with an enterprising Unangan (Aleut) community.

During the period 1870–1984, the United States government operated and improved upon a commercial sealing industry that had been initiated during the Russian period (1786–1867). The government's sealing industry dominated much of the islands' activities and exerted pressure on traditional Native culture and economics in a somewhat vain attempt to westernize the community. The industry collapsed in the mid 1980's, soon after the government withdrew from its administration of the two inhabited islands, St. Paul and St. George. While several federal agencies administered the Seal Islands, the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) was the last managing agency of St. Paul and St. George islands.

In 1964, the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service (NPS) recognized St. Paul and St. George islands as a National Historic Landmark. Then, in 1988 the islands became a National Historic Landmark District (NHL), a subject discussed more fully in an introductory chapter.

Beginning in the 1960's, the federal government took steps to transfer the Pribilofs to the resident Native Aleuts. By the 1980's, decisions were made to restore the islands' environmental integrity which had been compromised by seal-industry practices; restoration ensued before and after land transfers, depending upon individual case circumstances. NOAA's Pribilof Project Office commenced environmental restoration activities in earnest on the Seal Islands in 1999. Activities included landfill closures, debris removal, several historic building demolitions and renovations, and cleaning petroleum contaminated soil and groundwater at more than 100 sites. NOAA completed restoration under state of Alaska oversight in 2008.

Because areas of St. Paul and St. George islands lie within a NHL, a Registered National Historic Landmark, NOAA consulted with the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in accord with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The Council deferred to the Alaska (State) Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in the Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology. The SHPO determined that: 1) environmental restoration and 2) transfer of public lands and buildings outside the public domain, represented adverse impacts to the Seal Islands NHL. Accordingly, in September 2006, NOAA entered into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with the SHPO to mitigate the adverse impacts to the NHL. In 2010, NOAA completed its obligations stipulated by the MOA. However, in the spirit of Presidential Executive Order 13287, *Preserve America*, and NOAA's *Preserve America Initiative*, the agency continued compiling and disseminating historical information. The publication of the *Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District, Pribilof Islands, Alaska: Guide to Historical Resources 1867–1984 of St. Paul Island* (book) is one example of NOAA's continued efforts towards historical preservation of the Seal Islands Historic District.

This book examines the Seal Islands' history by tracing the historical resources on St. Paul Island, particularly those identified within the NHL. Historical emphasis is on the time period between the Pribilof Islands accession into the United States (1867) and the end of commercial fur-sealing on the islands (1984). This time period highlights some of the ways Aleuts, Russians, the U.S. government, and U.S. businesses influenced the socio-economic development of the islands. While this book focuses on

St. Paul Island, it includes an overview of historical resources on St. George Island; a similar book spotlighting St. George Island will be completed if time and funding allow.

This book includes some of the materials submitted to and accepted by the SHPO and the NPS, such as the Alaska Historic Resources Survey (AHRS) and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) forms, respectively. The AHRS and HABS forms in this book are presented in book format, rather than the original submission format, and have been updated to reflect new information and corrections. NOAA did not submit photographs with the AHRS forms sent to the SHPO, nor the HABS forms sent to NPS; however, photographs complement AHRS and HABS forms here. Photos include those taken during an AHRS site visit in 2007, as well as images taken at earlier times found in various collections. In 2004, NOAA contracted with NPS to produce large format (5 x 7 inches) photographs and measured drawings (House #59, Teacher's House 103 [aka "Teacher's House D"], and Government House) of contributing resources and some noncontributing resources, according to HABS standards, such as Webster House, remaining on St. Paul Island. Many of the approximately 120 5 x 7 photographs and four measured drawings, now in the Library of Congress (http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?hh:16:./temp/~ammem_n149:), are reproduced in this book and accompany the relevant resource. Since 2004, additional images of some of the subjects studied by NPS offered perspectives similar to those in the Library of Congress HABS photograph collection, although on a smaller scale (35 mm, 6 cm x 7 cm, and in digital formats). Some of these are included herein.

In 2010, NOAA submitted updated versions of the NHL nomination form's Sections 7 and 8 with its submission of HABS forms, as requested by NPS, Anchorage, through the MOA with the SHPO. In this book, these sections have been reorganized and altered to better fit the context of the book under the chapter heading "Historical Review of Construction on the Seal Islands." This chapter is followed by a narrative review of historical resources on St. Paul Island. The narrative sections align closely to the resources designated by the AHRS and HABS forms. The remainder of the book presents a photo gallery with hundreds of historical photographs of noncontributing resources (principally buildings) including many not represented by AHRS or HABS forms, thus providing a more comprehensive illustration of the island's historical context. Many photographs were cropped or modified from their original formats for presentation and clarity; some photographs exist only as small electronic images and could not be enlarged to a higher level or improved in quality.

This 11 x 15 book format has been selected to enhance the display of maps, photographs, etc. for better viewing of important details. The photographs, maps, charts, and illustrations included in the book are usually arranged chronologically; oldest to most recent. [The terms "map" and "chart" were applied variously by surveyors and publishers over the years. The authors, in their own narrative, have attempted to restrict the term "chart" to graphic displays of land-sea areas used for navigation that include depth soundings, and latitude and longitude in degrees, minutes, and seconds. The term "map" is similarly depicted but lacks precise navigational attributes.] In cases where multiple images are associated with one contributing or noncontributing resource, the most recent photograph(s) appears first with subsequent photographs presented from the oldest to the most recent. The majority of maps, charts, and figures are unnumbered, excepting for those in the introductory sections and those in the section describing archaeological sites where an expanded narrative references specific maps and figures. Some photographs have been integrated with individual and relevant AHRS and/or HABS forms. The photos taken by the NPS in 1985 to support its nomination of The Seal Islands NHL are not readily available and did not accompany file copies of the 1986 nomination when this book was written. NPS staff graciously allowed NOAA to scan negatives to make positives for potential inclusion in this or other publications. Not all of the photos from the NPS 1985 collection are included in the book, as

some are either duplicates, poor quality, or represent unrecognizable structures or features. In 1989, NPS photographer Jet Lowe took and submitted numerous 5 x 7 photographs of St. Paul Island to the Library of Congress and many of these are reproduced herein; these photos are in addition to those taken by Jet Lowe in 2004.

A handful of photographs are undated, but we attempted to establish a date range using the photograph's context (e.g. clothing style, or whether or not a building of a known period is evident on a map or in a photograph of a known date) and place it in with other photographs of a comparable time period. Some sections, such as St. Paul Elementary School, include photographs of previous schoolhouses and the captions refer to these buildings as "former." However, "former" is not used in captions for the By-Products Plant that was demolished in 1988 because the demolition is discussed elsewhere and only one By-Products Plant existed on the island.

NOAA hopes this book serves not only to document the historical resources on St. Paul Island, but also to provide researchers and scholars with ample information with which to pursue study of the physical and cultural developments that have occurred over time. NOAA also hopes that this work will aid in the preservation of the cultural resources on the islands where currently no formal infrastructure is in place to preserve and protect the majority of the islands' cultural resources.

Special thanks to Tom Simon for his assistance with aerial photographs, Hoby Willis for his review of the introductory material, Gina Rapaport for her assistance in verifying photographic records, Phyllis Swetzof, Aquilina Lestenkof, Jacob Mercurief, and the many residents of St. Paul Island for their assistance in verifying historical information. Kristina Package is commended for her persistence in acquiring historical records. Special thanks to Bruce Parham and Diane Kodiak of the National Archives in Anchorage for their assistance in making Pribilof Island records available to the NOAA research team. Janet Clemmens, Steve Peterson, and Mark Schara of the National Park Service provided critical assistance in accessing records leading to the recognition of the Seal Islands as a National Historic Landmark and their assistance in conducting a Historic American Buildings Survey on St. Paul Island. Special thanks to Jo Antonson for her persistent encouragement leading to the completion of this book. Our deepest thanks to Kristina Worthington who exhibited patience, perseverance, and dedication in laying out this book. To all those that have contributed into making this book a success, we offer our most grateful thanks.

THE SEAL ISLANDS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT

The *Historic Sites Act of 1935, as amended (16 USC sec. 461-467)* in 1960, “declared that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.” The Act’s section 2(b) empowered the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service (NPS) to “Make a survey of historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.”¹ Further, the Act provided “A certificate of registration and a bronze commemorative plaque would be provided to the property owner upon designation of the Landmark.”² In 1961, the NPS proposed the Fur Seal Islands “for evaluation as possessing exceptional value” and followed it with a National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings (Figure 1).³

Early in 1962, the NPS proposed the Seal Islands be placed “in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks” (Figure 2).⁴ On June 13, 1962, the islands became one of fifteen Alaska sites eligible (emphasis added) for the *Registry of National Landmarks*.⁵

In 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) superseded the Historic Preservation Act of 1935. NHPA Section 461 “declared that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States” (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Sec. 65.1 (a)). Designated by the Secretary of the Interior and administered by the National Park Service, National Historic Landmarks (NHL) are “nationally

significant properties that illustrate or commemorate the history and prehistory of the United States” (36 CFR Sec. 65.1).⁶ A National Historic Landmark District (NHLD) is “a geographically definable area, urban or rural, that possesses a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history” (36 CFR Sec. 65.3 (e)).⁷ As provided in the Historic Sites Act of 1935, NHPA Section 65.1 (b)(1) empowered the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service “To make a survey of historic and archaeological sites, buildings and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.”⁸

The 1961 National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings of the Fur Seal Island Rookeries conducted by Charles Snell was revised on July 2, 1965 (Figure 3). On March 1, 1966, Samuel Hutchinson, Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, submitted an application to register the Fur Seal Rookeries as a National Historic Landmark (Figures 4a-c); soon afterwards, the Fur Seal Rookeries became a registered NHL (Figures 5a-b). In September of that year, the National Park Service presented a certificate and bronze plaque to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries representative C. Howard Baltzo, Program Director, Marine Mammal Resources, commemorating the *Fur Seal Rookeries of the Pribilof Islands of Alaska* as a Registered National Historic Landmark.⁹ The plaque with the embossed date 1964 was installed on a rock on the plain above Lukanin Rookery, St. Paul Island (Figures 6a-d).¹⁰ By the year 2007, the plaque had disappeared from the rock; the National Park Service was unaware of the plaque’s disappearance.¹¹ The U.S. Department of Commerce with the approval of NPS in Anchorage provided a replacement plaque to the City of St. Paul in 2007 (Figure 7). No plaque was ever placed on St. George Island.

Following the withdrawal of federal administration of the Pribilof Islands in 1983 by NOAA’s, National Marine Fisheries Service,¹² the NPS determined a need to reassess the Fur Seal Rookeries NHL with a survey comparable to the one in 1961. In 1986, the NHL nomination process began anew. The updated National Register of Historic Places—Nomination Form (nomination) deemed the landmark designation “Fur Seal Rookeries” too narrow to reflect the rich history of the in fur-seal industry, the

1 Historic Sites Act of 1935 §207 Public Law No. 292, 74th Congress, Section 2 (b), <http://www.blm.gov/heritage/docum/histsite.pdf> (accessed July 29, 2011); and http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/FHPL_HistSites.pdf (accessed July 29, 2011).

2 http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/intro.htm (accessed July 29, 2011).

3 A National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings was conducted by Charles W. Snell on July 12, 1961, recording “Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands,” as the site name (Charles W. Snell, *Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings*, U.S. Dep. Inter., National Park Service (NPS), Jan. 22, 1962; National Park Service, “Alaska History”: 168–71 (National Survey Study, 1961).

4 Memorandum, Assistant Director, NPS, Jackson E. Price to Commissioner, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Apr. 16, 1962, Subject: Proposed Recognition of the Pribilof Islands Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska, in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks (National Park Service files, 240 W. 5th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501). The Historic Sites Act of 1935, as amended, makes no mention about a “Registry” or “Register,” but the “Sites Eligible for the Registry of National Landmarks,” U.S. Dep. Inter., NPS (Washington, DC: GPO, ca. 1965), states on page 1, “...the national Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings was activated in 1957 as part of the MISSION 66 program of the National Park Service. From this program has grown the Registered National Historic Landmark program...”

5 Edward A. Hummel, NPS, FWS Regional Director, Western Region to Regional Director, FWS, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (BCF), Subject: Recognition of the Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks; and Edward A. Hummel, NPS Regional Director, Western Region, to Superintendent, Sitka and Glacier Bay, Feb. 17, 1964, Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Sites eligible for Registry of National Historic Landmarks, Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands, Alaska (NPS files, 240 W. 5th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501).

“The Seal Islands, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form” presented in Sandra McDermott Faulkner, William S. Hanable and Robert L. S. Spude, *Russian America Theme, National Historic Landmarks*, U.S. Dep. Inter., NPS, Alaska Region, Anchorage, 1987: 6; *Russian America Theme* is also available at http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/intro.htm (accessed July 28, 2011). Faulkner et. al., 1987, erroneously states that the Pribilof Islands NHL was “designated” on June 13, 1962. The “Fur Seal Rookeries NHL” was not designated until ca. 1966 when Edward Hummel sent a memo on June 30, 1966 requesting the Superintendent of Mt. Rainier National Park, John A. Rutter present a certificate and plaque designating the Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska as a Registered National Historic Landmark (see memo at end of this chapter).

6 <http://www.achp.gov/docs/nhpa%202008-final.pdf> (accessed August 2, 2011).

7 <http://archnet.asu.edu/topical/crm/usdocs/36cfr65.html> (accessed August 2, 2011).

8 <http://archnet.asu.edu/topical/crm/usdocs/36cfr65.html> (accessed August 2, 2011).

9 Letter from Donald R. Johnson, Regional Director, FWS, BCF to John A. Rutter, Mount Rainier National Park, Oct. 5, 1966; and Memorandum John A. Rutter to Regional Director, Western Region [Donald R. Johnson], Subject: Landmark Presentation Ceremony for Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska, Oct. 7, 1966 (NPS files, 240 W. 5th Ave. Anchorage, AK 99501).

10 In researching National Park Service files (240 W. 5th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501), we did not find any documentation supporting official recognition of the “Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands” as a National Historic Landmark in 1964. Several NPS memoranda written in 1964 did express interest in registering the Seal Islands with landmark status. The following statement seems to explain the difficulty experienced in 1964: “Thanks to our personal contacts we have been able to register all but one of the eligible sites in Alaska as National Landmarks this summer. The exception is the Fur Seal Rookeries in the Pribilof Islands. Would you please contact Regional Director, [BCF] Harry Rietse [Rietze], at Juneau and inquire informally what objections, if any, they have to registering this site?” (Charles Snell to Superintendent, Sitka and Glacier Bay, Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Registration of Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, Aug. 19, 1964). Lacking other information, it appears NPS had intentions to register the Fur Seal Rookeries as an NHL in 1964, but the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries failed to accept the nomination until 1966, so regardless of late acceptance, NPS apparently applied the 1964 date on the plaque. We have not seen a copy of the “certificate” accompanying the plaque.

11 Telephone conversation with between John Lindsay and Janet Clemons, NPS Historian, Alaska Support Office, Anchorage, AK, 2008.

12 On Oct. 3, 1970, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries residing in the U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS, became the National Marine Fisheries Service within the U.S. Dep. Commer.. The administration of the Pribilof Islands continued with NMFS.

seals, and the people. The 1986 NHL nomination proposed: “The Seal Islands (Fur Seal Rookeries NHL), Pribilof Islands”¹³ using the following argument.

Seal Islands is the one name that has been consistently used from the days before discovery when tales were told about mythical fog shrouded islands in the Bering Sea, through the American period on both official documents and by such spokesmen as Henry Elliott, to an Academy Award winning Disney film in the 1950s. The present designation of Fur Seal Rookeries is too narrow to reflect the rich history of the industry, the seals, and the people. Seal Islands is the most historically consistent and the name which best reflects the character of the National Historic Landmark.¹⁴

The proposed title was accepted in 1988, and it was designated a National Historic Landmark District (NHLD). The historic landmark is variously referred to by the NPS as: The Seal Islands (Fur Seal Rookeries NHL), Pribilof Islands; Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District; and Seal Islands Historic District. The nomination expanded the list of landmarks on the islands, to include 106 contributing buildings, two contributing structures, twelve historic sites (rookeries), and nine archaeological sites already listed in the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS).¹⁵ The period of significance was 1786–1959, covering a time when there was a “consistent pattern of development, administrations, and concerns in the industry from [Russian] discovery to Alaska statehood.”¹⁶ Over the next two decades, many of the landmarks linked directly to the seal industry had been razed or altered leading some to suggest the Seal Islands NHLD integrity has been significantly degraded and an updated nomination would be appropriate.¹⁷

In accordance with the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between NOAA and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), NOAA’s Pribilof Project Office submitted updated AHRS forms, and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) forms to the SHPO and NPS, respectively, in 2010. Through the MOA, NPS had requested that NOAA prepare a historical narrative for potential application in an updated nomination of The Seal Islands NHLD comparable to requirements for Sections 7 (“Description”) and 8 (“Significance”) in the National Register of Historical Places Inventory—Nomination Form.¹⁸ In the submission, NOAA recommended extending the period of significance from 1959 to 1984 when commercial fur-sealing operations came to a close.¹⁹

As of 2011, the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District includes three non-contiguous units of land, two on St. Paul Island (Map 1) and one on St. George Island (Map 2), designated by the Secretary of the Interior and administered by the National Park Service. The district includes locations of archaeological resources, historic seal rookeries and killing grounds, settlement areas, seal industry related structures on St. Paul and St. George, and a single commercial processing structure on St. George. Many of the buildings nominated in 1986, have been razed or modified by the government and

private sector entities; significant modifications to most of the seal industries laborer homes also have negatively affected the NHLD historic integrity. Otter and Walrus islands, while not part of the Seal Islands NHLD, are included at the end of the book because of their historical relevance to this isolated archipelago.

13 Faulkner, “The Seal Islands”; and http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed August 5, 2011).

14 Faulkner, “The Seal Islands,” 24; and http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed August 5, 2011).

15 http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed August 5, 2011); <http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/AK/Aleutian+Islands/districts.html> (accessed August 5, 2011).

16 Faulkner, “The Seal Islands,” 3, http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 25, 2003). The website “The National Register of Historic Places” gives the period of significance as 1750–1949, <http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/AK/Aleutian+Islands/districts.html> (accessed August 5, 2011).

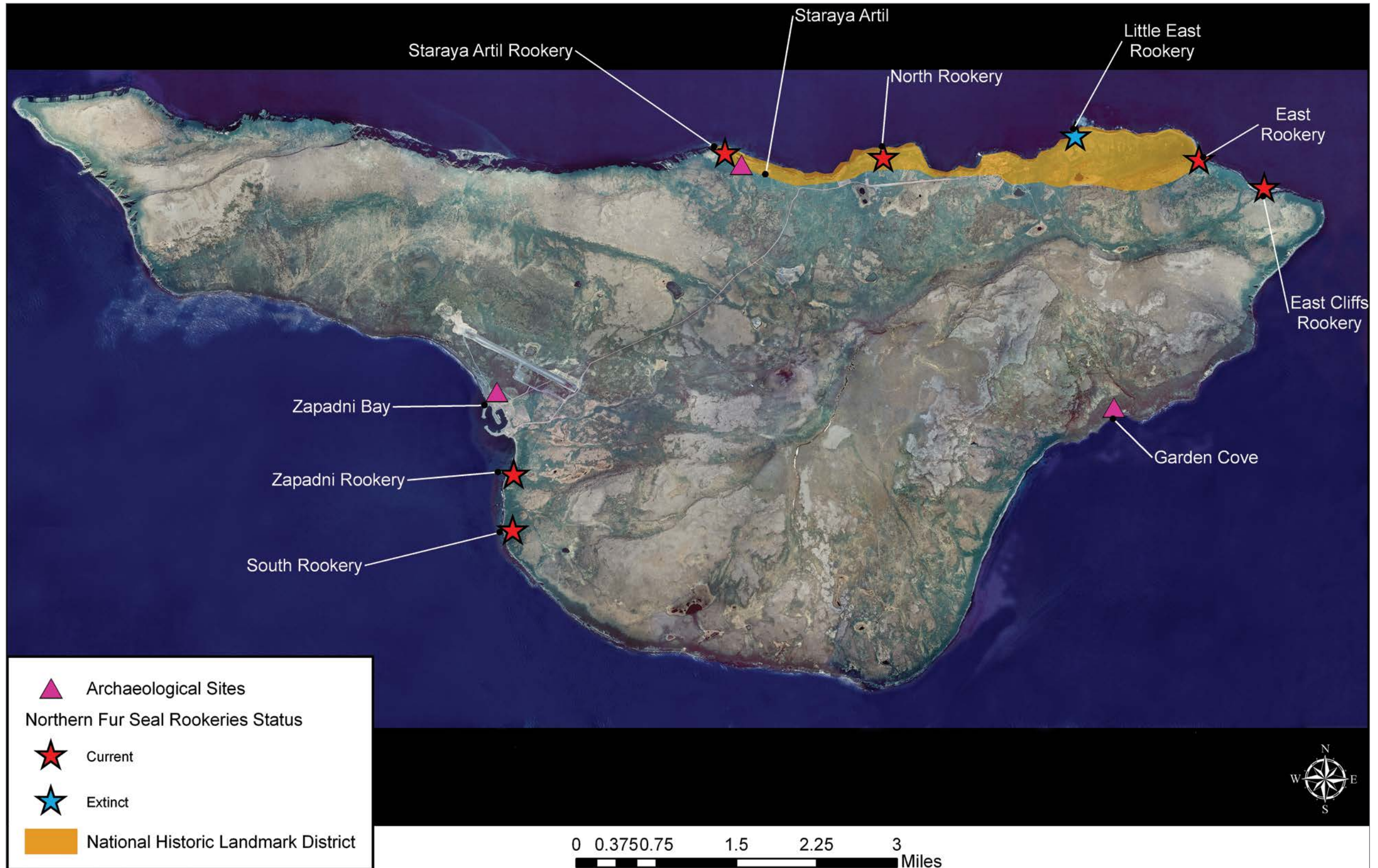
17 <http://www.nps.gov/akso/CR/AKRCultural/CulturalMain/2ndLevel/NHL/NHLSealIsland.htm> (accessed July, 28, 2011).

18 An example of the National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form can be found at <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/68000054.pdf> (accessed August 3, 2011).

19 For additional information regarding the 1984 cessation of commercial fur sealing see D.W. Veltre and M. J. Veltre, 1987. “The Northern Fur Seal: A Subsistence and Commercial Resource for the Aleuts of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands, Alaska.” *Eutdes/Inuit/Studies* 11(2): 51–72.



Map 1. Ikonos, photographer. 2001. Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District on St. Paul Island, Alaska, including Archaeological Sites and Fur-Seal Rookeries. Satellite image; Sites & Boundary Shapefiles. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: Geographic Information System Database.



Map 2: Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District on St. George Island, Alaska, including Archaeological Sites and Fur-Seal Rookeries. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: Geographic Information System Database, 2ft Aerial Photo, designations attributed June 2010.

Form 10-317 (Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

*sketch
Revised
July 2, 1965*

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. STATE <u>ALASKA</u> | 2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. <u>Theme XXI (Alaska)</u> |
| 3. NAME(S) OF SITE <u>Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands</u> | 4. APPROX. ACREAGE |
| 5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) <u>St. Paul Island, in Pribilof group, Bering Sea, latitude 57°10', longitude 170°15'</u> | |
| 6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) <u>U.S. Government (Commercial Fisheries of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of Int.</u> | |

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)

Location: St. Paul Island, the principal island of the Pribilof group is located in the Bering Sea, near latitude 57°10' and longitude 170°15' (item 6 above). During July and August St. Paul can be reached by special tourist flights on a scheduled airline operating from Anchorage. St. George Island, second largest island in the Pribilof group, and located 40 miles southeast of St. Paul, is normally inaccessible to visitors.

Significance: The Pribilof Islands are the greatest single source of furs in the world, having produced some 6,000,000 seal skins valued at more than \$75,000,000 between 1786 and 1909. At the seal rookeries on these islands can be seen, in living form, the fur resource that lured to the ends of the world the Russian, British, French, Spanish and American fur hunters. With wealth based on furs, the fur traders dominated the destiny of Alaska from 1760 until 1897, when the great gold rushes of 1897-98 introduced the economic interest powerful enough and a population numerous enough to break the hold of the fur companies.

The great seal herds of the Pribilof Islands are also of exceptional significance as an outstanding example of the application of the principles of conservation, as embodied in the Convention of July 7, 1911 for the protection of the Fur Seals of the North Pacific.

On June 12, 1786 Gerassim Pribilof, sailing for the Lebedef-Lastochkin Company, discovered St. George Island. On June 29 of the following year he sighted an unknown island to the northwest, which he named St. Paul. These islands, which contained the great seal rookeries that soon became the heart of the Russian fur trade, were uninhabited by man when first discovered, but the Russians soon thereafter settled Aleuts on the islands for the purpose of hunting the seals.

Revised 7/2/65 (cont'd)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)

Report of the Seal Islands of Alaska in Tenth Census (Washington, D.C., 1884), Vol. VIII; Henry W. Elliott, Our Arctic Province, Alaska and the Seal Islands (New York, 1887); C. M. Scammon, "Seal Islands of Alaska," Overland Monthly, V. (Oct., 1870), pp. 297-301; Samuel P. Johnston, Alaska Commercial Company, 1868-1940 (San Francisco, 1940), 20, 31.
(cont'd, final page)

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)

Map references: U.S.G.S. - Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1949 -- 1:250,000 scale.
(2571, 2578, 2574)


| | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|---|
| 10. PHOTOGRAPHS* (3) ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. CONDITION <u>Good</u> | 12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) <u>Seal Rookery</u> | 13. DATE OF VISIT <u>July 12, 1961</u> |
| 14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) <u>Charles W. Snell</u> | | 15. TITLE <u>Historian</u> | 16. DATE <u>Jan. 22, 1962</u> |

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-74016-1

Figure 1. National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, Fur Seal Rookeries (first page), Jan. 22, 1962. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

*(1962) Mr. Tautz
Mr. R
Mr. McKeon*

APR 16 1962

IN REPLY REFER TO:
L58-CHA

Memorandum

To: Commissioner, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

From: *SS:STAN* Director, National Park Service

Subject: Proposed Recognition of the Pribilof Islands Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska, in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks

Under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666) the National Park Service is responsible for making a survey of historic sites to determine which are of national significance. These sites are evaluated irrespective of ownership.

We call your attention to the study of Alaska History, a copy of which is enclosed. Among the sites proposed for evaluation as possessing exceptional value are the Fur Seal Rookeries of the Pribilof Islands (see study, pp. 168-171).

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments will review the Alaskan study at its meeting April 30-May 3. Since the Fur Seal Rookeries have been of considerable importance in the history of Alaska's development, we anticipate that the Board will probably recommend favorable evaluation, and therefore, Registered National Historic Landmark status.

Evaluation of the area as a Registered National Historic Landmark gives recognition to its historical associations but does not affect its present jurisdiction, management, or other related matters. Many sites under the custody of other federal agencies have been evaluated in the course of these studies.

In addition to the Alaska History study, we are enclosing a copy of our folder entitled "The Registry of National Historic Landmarks" which will give you further details of the program.

We are calling this matter to your attention in advance of the Board meeting so that you may be advised of the consideration the rookeries are being given.

No enclosures received at Seattle.

Assistant Director

Enclosures 2

Figure 2. Memorandum: Proposed Recognition of the Pribilof Islands Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska, in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks, April 16, 1962. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Form 10-317 (Rev. 1957)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Revised

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE: Alaska 2. THEME(S): IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. XII (Alaska History)

3. NAME(S) OF SITE: Fur Seal Rookeries 4. APPROX. ACREAGE: Large Beach Areas

5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet):
St. Paul Island, the principal island of the Pribilof group, is located in the Bering Sea, near latitude 57°10' and longitude 170° 15'. St. George Island, second largest island in the Pribilof group, is located 40 miles southeast of St. Paul.

6. Ownership and Administration.
 United States Government; Commercial Fisheries of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

7. Importance and Description.
 Since 1787 the greatest single source of furs in the world, the Pribilof Island rookeries still exhibit in living form the fur resources that lured Russian, British, French, Spanish, and American fur hunters from the 18th century down to the present. The existing flourishing seal herds serve as an outstanding example of the international application of conservation principles, as embodied in the Convention of July 7, 1911, for their protection.

On June 12, 1786, Gerasim Pribilof, sailing for the Lebedef>Lastohkin Company, discovered St. George Island. On June 29 of the following year, he sighted an unknown island to the northwest, which he named St. Paul. These islands, which contained the great fur seal rookeries that soon became the heart of the Russian fur trade, were uninhabited by man when first discovered, but the Russians soon settled Aleuts on the islands for the purpose of hunting the seals.

In June of each year the fur seals (*Callorhinus ursinus*) come to the rocky beaches of the Pribilof Islands. The mature bulls or "beach-masters" as they are called, arrive first and take up stations on well-defined beach areas. The females, arriving shortly thereafter, are collected into large areas.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (List the sources, the total, of manuscripts and rare books):
 (Continued)
 See pages 4 and 5.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, IABS, etc.)
 Map references: U.S.G.S. - Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1949 -- 1:250,000 scale.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10. PHOTOGRAPHS ATTACHED: <u>2578, 2574</u> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. CONDITION: <u>Unaltered Beaches</u> | 12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.): <u>Seal Rookeries</u> | 13. DATE OF VISIT: <u>July 12, 1961</u> |
| 14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature): <u>Charles W. Snell</u> | 15. TITLE: <u>Historian</u> | 16. DATE: <u>July 2, 1965</u> | |

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPE.
 (IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)
 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-74016-1

Figure 3. Revised National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings (page 1 of 5, excluding figures) of the Fur Seal Rookeries, July 2, 1965. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27 H-415 5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Regional Director, Western Region National Park Service, San Francisco, Calif. DATE: March 1, 1966

FROM : Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Seattle, Wn.


SUBJECT: Recognition of the Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks


We are pleased to be informed of the selection of the Fur Seal Rookeries of St. Paul Island as a potential National Historic Landmark and hereby apply for their recognition.


Attached are:

- Signed application in duplicate.
- NPS Form 10-317 with suggested changes in the interest of accuracy.

We look forward to receiving a certificate and a bronze plaque to be placed on St. Paul Island.

Atts.  Samuel J. Hutchinson





Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Figure 4a. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries acceptance of the Fur Seal Rookeries Pribilof Islands designation as a National Historic Landmark, March 1, 1966. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

United States Department of the Interior
 Fish and Wildlife Service
 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
 6116 Arcade Building
 Seattle, Washington 98101

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Director
 National Park Service
 Department of the Interior
 Washington, D. C. 20240

March 1, 1966

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

Regional Director
 As the ~~(owner/owners)~~ of Fur Seal Rookeries located in
 (Name of site)

Pribilof Islands Election District #12. Alaska
 (City) (County) (State)

(I, ~~we~~) hereby make formal application for a certificate (x) and bronze marker, 17" x 18", (x) designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired).

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status (I, ~~we~~) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my, ~~our~~) ability, the historical and integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I, ~~we~~) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I, ~~we~~) also agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate nor the Marker will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel J. Hutchinson
 Samuel J. Hutchinson
 Regional Director

Registry of National Historic Landmarks

National Park Service
 United States Department of the Interior

State Alaska County _____

Name of Site Fur Seal Rookeries ✓

Location St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands, Bering Sea

Owner Comm. Fisheries of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Address U.S. Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.

Themes XIX - Conservation of Natural Resources
XXI - Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1900
Special Study: Alaska History

Date of Advisory Board Decision March 25-27, 1963
April 30-May 3, 1962

Date Eligibility Announced by Secretary of Interior 5/23/63
6/13/62

Date Site Registered by Owner March 1, 1966

Certificate Yes _____ No _____
 Bronze Plaque Yes No _____ *plaque shipped 3/31/66*

Date of Dedication of Landmark September 27, 1966 at Seattle, Washington

Remarks: *To be published in Volume XIII of Publication Series, also in Volume XVIII
 Follow up letter written to Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 6116 Arcade Building, 1319 Second Ave, Seattle, Washington 98101, on 1/14/66.*

Figure 4b. Formal Application for the Fur Seal Rookeries, Registered National Historic Landmark, Certificate and Bronze Marker. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Figure 4c. Acceptance of the application for the Fur Seal Rookeries as a Registered National Historic Landmark in January 1966 with a dedication ceremony proposed for September 27, 1966, in Seattle. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

✓ Snell
Hummel

Western Region
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102

H 3415

June 30, 1966

Airmail

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Mount Rainier
From: Regional Director, Western Region
Subject: Registered National Historic Landmark Presentation
Ceremony for Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska

This is to inform you that you have been selected to represent the National Park Service in presenting the certificate designating the Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska, as a Registered National Historic Landmark at a ceremony to be held tentatively at the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Center at 2725 Montlake Boulevard, East, Seattle, on Tuesday, July 19.

You should contact Mr. Glude immediately to confirm the date and find out what time of day the staff meeting is to be held. In the event the ceremony is rescheduled, it is important to provide us with this information as soon as possible so that we may advise the Director. The Director's staff will then provide the Senators and Congressmen from Alaska with this data.

The following information and items are enclosed to assist you in this task:

1. The plaque and certificate for this site have both been shipped to Mr. Glude and are in his possession. The plaque has probably been loaded on the annual supply ship that visits the Fur Seal Rookeries on the Fribilof Islands. In the ceremony, therefore, you will probably only present the certificate for the site.
2. Enclosed are copies of Mr. John B. Glude's letter of June 27 to Regional Director Hummel and our reply, dated June 30.
3. Also enclosed are one copy each of a suggested "long" and "short" presentation speech that you can use as a model.

4. Three copies of the leaflet, the Registry of National Historic Landmarks.

5. A summary of the history of the site.

Following the ceremony you should submit a brief report describing the ceremony, listing important people present, estimating the attendance, and enclosing, if possible, any newspaper articles that may appear.

Edward A. Hummel

Enclosures

cc:
Chief, Branch of History Studies
WASO

CWSnell:he

2

Figure 5a. Memorandum: Registered National Historic Landmark Presentation Ceremony for Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska (page 1 of 2). Courtesy: National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Figure 5b. Memorandum: Registered National Historic Landmark Presentation Ceremony for Fur Seal Rookeries, Alaska (page 2 of 2). Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.



Figure 6a. Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2771 (Photographer unknown), 1966; Close-up view of Fur-Seal Rookeries National Historic Landmark monument. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Figure 6b. Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2776 (Photographer unknown), 1966; Fur-Seal Rookeries National Historic Landmark monument. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Record Group (RG) 370; National Archives and Records Administration—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage); NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

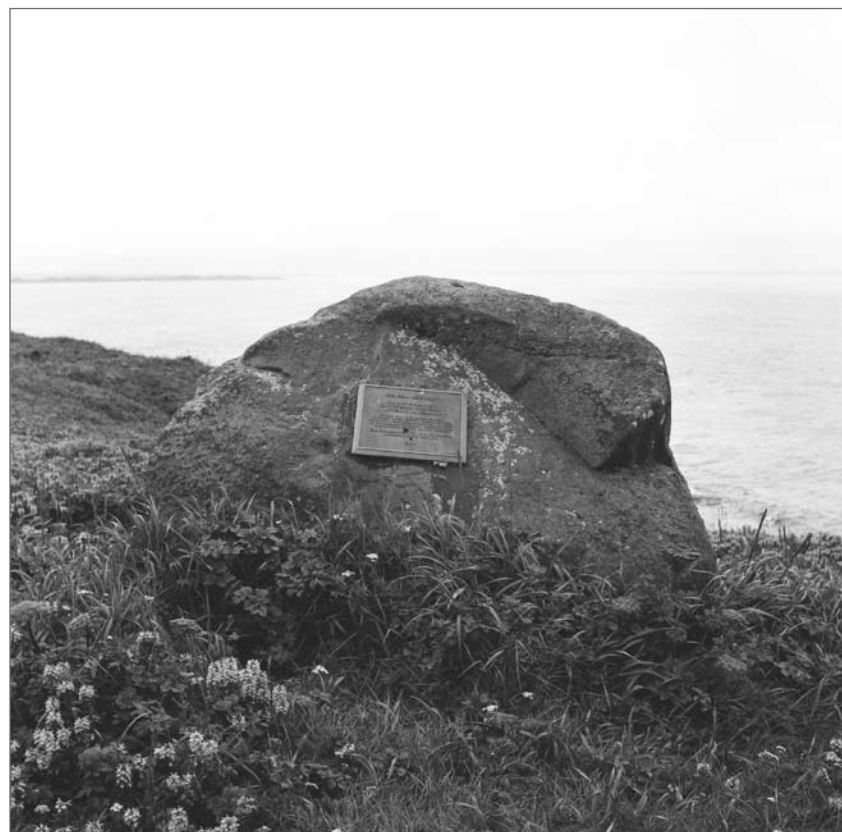


Figure 6c. Lidfors, photographer. 1985. Fur-Seal Rookeries National Historic Landmark monument. *From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01030001.*



Figure 6d. Lindsay, John, photographer. 2008. Sometime prior to 2008, the monument plaque was removed and its whereabouts remain unknown to island officials. *Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Figure 7. Photographer unknown. 2008. In 2008, NOAA replaced the missing 1966 NHL plaque. From left: Linda Snow, City Manager; John Lindsay, NOAA Environmental Restoration Manager; Jacob Merculief, City Engineer; and Phyllis Swetzof, City Clerk. *Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

The plaque reads:

SEAL ISLANDS HISTORIC DISTRICT ON THE ISLANDS OF ST. GEORGE AND ST. PAUL HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

THE SEAL ISLANDS WERE SHAPED BY THE FUR-SEAL INDUSTRY, ALEUT CULTURE, AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONCERN FOR CONSERVATION OF THE FUR-SEAL HERDS. THE BUILDINGS AND ROOKERIES OF THE COMMUNITY OF ST. PAUL WILL REPRESENT THIS RICH HERITAGE.

1964

*NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PLAQUE COURTESY OF
U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
(2008)*

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION ON THE SEAL ISLANDS

Broadly speaking, the history of structures and buildings on the Seal Islands, as in much of Alaska, can be viewed through the influences of three cultural groups: Native, Russian, and American.¹ This review addresses the history of construction on the islands during three general periods: The Russian Period, the American Lease Period, and the Federal Period. A chronological summary of notable historical and construction events particular to St. Paul Island are listed in Table 1.

The Russian Period, 1786–1867

More than 12,000 years ago, people from eastern Asia crossed the Bering Sea Land Bridge from Asia to North America to eventually populate the coastal islands of Alaska.² More than 9,000 years ago, those people began to occupy what are now known as the Aleutian Islands. As they migrated from the Alaska Peninsula to Attu Island they developed three distinct language groups: an Eastern dialect, prevalent from the Fox Islands eastward (Umnak Island is the most western of this group); a Central dialect, prevalent from Atka in the Andreanof Islands to the Rat Islands; and a Western dialect, prevalent at Attu (Near and Commander islands).³ The Western dialect became extinct after World War II.⁴ Those using the Eastern and Central dialects called themselves Unangan and Unangas, respectively. Russian explorers called them “Americans” and the *promyshlenniki* [fur hunters] called them “Aleuts.”⁵

Unangan oral history recounts their awareness of the Seal Islands long before Russians located them in 1786. Aleuts did not, however, establish settlements on the Seal Islands.

Prior to European contact, Aleuts constructed semi-subterranean structures best suited to withstand the abrasive wind and climate of the Aleutian Islands.⁶ The Aleuts called these dwellings *ulaġ*; Russians called them *barabaras*, a term that is still used by archaeologists. Whalebones or driftwood framed the barabaras, which were sunk into the ground three or four feet deep.⁷

Barabaras underwent structural changes after European contact. “The present Aleut dwellings or yurtas bear little resemblance to the former ones,” wrote Ivan Veniaminov, who published descriptions of the Aleut culture including their homes in 1840. “Their ancient dwellings [*ulyagámaġ*] were never

separate as now, for each individual family, but always communal, each housing from 10 to 40 families, who were, for the most part, related.”⁸ Before Russian contact, Aleuts dug a deep pit and placed a row of posts spaced evenly along the walls with two rows of posts that were twice as tall as the others, creating an inner rectangle upon which round logs were set. Rafters, formed by other logs set close together, held up skins, or dry grass, and then sod. People sat and slept on fine mats that covered the ground; curtains separated personal spaces.⁹ To enter the barabaras, one entered through a hole in the roof and climbed down notched logs to reach the interior. Size and floor plans varied from one island to the next.¹⁰

When promyshlenniki, the Russian equivalent of Rocky Mountain men, began settling on the Aleutian Islands in the mid eighteenth century, doors were added, enabling people to enter through the sides of the dwellings, no doubt accommodating Europeans, who likely found it difficult to maneuver up and down ladders in their bulky boots. Stoves, metal chimneys, windows, and plank flooring also came into use during this time.¹¹

On the Seal Islands, barabaras began to dot the landscapes soon after discovery by Gavriil Pribylov and then spurred the arrival of promyshlenniki. Russians transported Aleuts from Atka and Unalaska to work the seal harvest during the summer, establishing permanent settlements in the early nineteenth century. The late Russian-American historian Lydia Black wrote, “In 1790...Daniil Ivanovich Shirokii took fifty men and thirty women from Unalaska to St Paul Island...to strengthen the Aleut contingent from Atka under Popov.”¹² Soon after the Russian-American Company (RAC) took control of the territory in 1799,¹³ the company manager, Aleksandr Andreevich Baranov, began relocating Aleuts to improve fur hunting prospects and apparently to establish more permanent settlements. Natural historian Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff wrote about his brief exploration of St. Paul Island during mid July (Gregorian calendar) 1805 while accompanying Russian-Imperial Envoy Nikolai Petrovich Rezanov (Resanoff). After first landing at Northeast Point, “a little distance from the shore” were found several, unoccupied semi-subterranean homes (barabaras) constructed of sod and “supported by whale bones.”¹⁴ The next day, the landing party made its way to the permanent settlement located “on the southwestern side of the island.” Here they found “fifteen Russians and a few Aleuts” living in well-

1 Great variety in culture and types of dwellings existed among Alaska Natives. See the introduction in Alison K. Hoagland, *Buildings of Alaska* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993).

2 The date of human habitation in North America remains in dispute; it ranges from approximately 20,000 to 12,000 years before present.

3 Laughlin, William S., *Aleuts: Survivors of the Land Bridge*: 108–09. (New York: Holt, Reinhart and Winston, 1980). The occurrence of Attuan dialect in the Commander Islands came about when the Russians populated the Commanders with Natives from Attu.

4 Knut Bergsland and Moses L. Dirks, ed. *Aleut Tales and Narratives*: 7 (Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center and Univ. Alaska, 1990).

5 Waldemar Jochelson, *History, Ethnology and Anthropology of the Aleut*: 13 (Salt Lake City: Univ. Utah, 2002).

6 Douglas W. Veltre and Allen P. McCartney, “An Archaeological Survey of the Early Russian and Aleut Settlements on St. Paul Island, Alaska,” report submitted to TDX Corp., St. Paul, Alaska, 1994: 6.

7 Douglas W. Veltre and Allen P. McCartney, “Russian Exploitation of Aleuts and Fur Seals: The Archaeology of Eighteenth- and Early-Nineteenth-Century Settlements in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska,” *Historical Archaeology* 36 (3), 2002: 9; and Catherine L. Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House Construction in the Russian Period: Evidence from the Zapadni Site, St. Paul Island, Alaska.” MA thesis, Univ. Alaska, Anchorage, 2008: 64, gives depth of barabara penetration as 1 to 3 m into the ground.

8 Ioann Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands of the Unalashka District*, Lydia T. Black and R. H. Geoghegan, transl., Richard A. Pierce, ed.: 261–62 (Fairbanks: Elmer E. Rasmuson Library Translation Program, Univ. Alaska Fairbanks; Kingston, ON: Limestone Press, 1984). Veniaminov was referring to the district in general, not only the Pribilof Islands.

9 Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands*, 261–62; Margaret Lantis, “Aleut,” in William C. Sturtevant, ed., *Handbook of the North American Indians*: 166–67 (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1984).

10 Lydia T. Black and R. G. Liapunova, “Aleut: Islanders of the North Pacific,” in William W. Fitzhugh, et al., *Crossroad of Continents: Cultures of Siberia and Alaska*: 53 (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988).

11 Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House Construction,” esp. chapters 4 and 5; and Margaret Lantis, “Aleut,” in Sturtevant, *Handbook of the North American Indians*: 166–67.

12 Lydia T. Black, *Russians in Alaska, 1732–1867*: 132 (Fairbanks: Univ. of Alaska Press, 2004).

13 The Russian-American Company was formed as a business monopoly fashioned after the Hudson’s Bay Company and the British East Indian Company. Nikolai Petrovich Rezanov negotiated the arrangement with Czar Paul I, son of Catherine the Great who died in 1796. The RAC merged the Shilikov business interests with several other Russian firms, excluding the well-known Lebedev-Lastochkin; see Haycox, *Alaska an American Colony*, 85–87.

14 George H. von Langsdorff, *Remarks and Observations on a Voyage around the World from 1803–1807*, vol. 2, Victoria Joan Moessner, transl., Richard A. Pierce, ed.: 4 (Kingston, ON: The Limestone Press, 1993).

Table 1. St. Paul Island, Alaska, Chronology of Historical Events and Construction Activities (not all inclusive), 1787–1984. Note: over the years, many buildings and structures were identified by multiple names and not all names may be recognized in this chronology.

| Date | Event |
|------|---|
| 1787 | • St. Paul Island discovered and settled by Russian explorers |
| 1799 | • Russian-American Company awarded 20-year charter |
| 1821 | • Gavanskoe (St. Paul Village), likely established earlier: Chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul built of driftwood (razed in 1840); manager's house, warehouse, 13 barabaras, and several other buildings. |
| 1840 | • Chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul replaced with larger chapel |
| 1867 | • United States purchases Alaska Territory • Russian American Company leaves three dwellings, one storehouse, and one warehouse for salting and storing sealskins; 40 barabaras as Native dwellings |
| 1868 | • Uncontrolled fur-seal hunting by Americans, who erect several structures |
| 1869 | • March: U.S. Congress designates Pribilof Islands a Special Reservation • U.S. Army controls seal harvest • Four salthouses present |
| 1870 | • U.S. Department of the Treasury administers the Pribilof Islands • Alaska Commercial Company awarded 20-year lease |
| 1872 | • Government House begun • Store house • Point Warehouse (razed and rebuilt in 1924) • New magazine (warehouse) framed (also used as Dance Hall) • August: Meteorological Station established by Army Signal Corp • Four Aleut Laborer Houses frames • Cistern at Cook House • Henry Wood Elliott begins mapping seal rookeries • Norton House later Webster House on Elliott Map |
| 1873 | • Salthouse at Northeast Point completed by ACC • Stable |
| 1875 | • Twelve Aleut Laborer Houses built, with six more in progress • Total of seventy houses present in village with well-graded streets • Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul started |
| 1876 | • One-story 10' x 20' wooden houses for Aleut Laborers erected by ACC |
| 1879 | • Salthouse built by ACC (razed in 1922) |
| 1880 | • Telephone line installed to Northeast Point |
| 1886 | • U.S. Treasury Agent Abial P. Loud's map of the village identifies: • 63 Native Houses • School House • Government House • Parsonage [Priest's House] • Church • Doctor's Residence & Dispensary • ACC Dwelling House [Company House] • Native well • Old barn • Stable • Billiard parlor formerly the Fratis residence • Native coal house |

| | |
|------------|--|
| 1886 cont. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shop • ACC store house • Store house • Store • ACC village salthouse • Point Warehouse • Cove salthouse |
| 1890 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North American Commercial Company awarded 20-year lease • Schedule of Property received from Alaska Commercial Company included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One large dwelling house • One store building (retail) • Two village store buildings • One barn and stable • One old warehouse (fish house) • One village salthouse • One cove salthouse • One large new warehouse • One Point warehouse and wharf • One physician home and dispensary • One schoolhouse and furniture (senior schoolhouse belltower razed 1939) • Sixty-three Native Houses • One Northeast Point salthouse • One Northeast Point Webster House • One salthouse at Half-Way Point (Polovina) • One ice house • One chicken house |
| 1891 | • Smokehouse for smoking seal meat created from old boat and barabara (razed in 1911) |
| 1894 | • Water closets [outhouses] built |
| 1895 | • Coal house |
| 1896 | • Pharmacy |
| 1897 | • Library |
| 1899 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government house renovated (razed in 1931 and rebuilt) • Fence built across creek • Band house • "earth house" |
| 1900 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wagon road • Native Library opened [Natives exchanged a coal house for a Native residence for the purpose of creating a Band House & library] • 500-picket cemetery fence erected on inland slope of Black Bluff • New water closet at government house dug • Fox breeding operations initiated by North American Commercial Company (NACC) |
| 1901 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jail established in house vacated by Simeon Nozekof • Cemetery fence finished • New outhouse at Government House • First baseball game played on field |
| 1903 | • U.S. Dept. of Commerce and Labor, Alaska Fur-Seal Service assumes administration of the Seal Islands from the Dept. of the Treasury |
| 1905 | • New Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul designed and construction begins |
| 1906 | • New church construction completed |

| | |
|------|---|
| 1907 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July 31: Native carpenter shop built by Natives from lumber of old church (razed in 1931) • Aug. 14: The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul consecrated by Bishop Innocent (Pustynsky) and old church razed • Attic of Native shop used as armory for heavy guns • Sept. 4–20: Installation of a telephone line from cove salthouse to Zapadni watchhouse • Callidore (outside shed or hall) added to Native shop • Four wooden, water casks buried near Native shop for fire protection • Small building 7' x 10' x 20' moved to Native shop for use as blacksmith shop |
| 1909 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gun house built (also called "Arsenal") |
| 1910 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration and management of the Seal Islands and seal harvest assumed by U.S. government, Dep. of Commerce & Labor • Cold storage cellar 7' x 10' x 20' created under Native shop • Signal Station 4' x 5' built on Village Hill • Potato house |
| 1911 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Native house moved and connected to shop for stage • Baseball diamond laid behind Native shop • Wharf at East Landing concreted • Bridge begun at Halfway Point (Polovina) • U.S. Navy Radio Wireless Station house and two towers built in old sheep corral • Beef house • Bowling Alley started • New laundry and meat house lean-to addition to company house in use • Old laundry now cook's store room • Reindeer introduced • North Pacific Fur-Seal Treaty ratified |
| 1912 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flour house • Addition to government house • Cooper shop • Water line • Water tanks and tank house on Village Hill (Old Tank House razed 1939) • 300' x 500' new sheep corral at Tolstoi • Cold Storage barn near Landing • Ajax chemical fire engine • Native Shop addition 18' long, overall length 58' 22" • Rubbish stands with barrels fitted to Native Houses |
| 1913 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Store shingled and used as Warehouse • Water system installed • Navy Radio Station completed • Concrete wharf built at Village Landing • Powder House, 20' x 30', near Point Warehouse moved from its base in flood • Sod insulation placed around tank house • Sod Zapadni watchhouse renovated with shingle roof and wooden sides |
| 1914 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrant house moved from near senior school to near government house • 800' of 2" galvanized iron-pipe laid down the hill to hydrant house • Gun house moved and converted to junior school • Small salthouse moved 200 yards to stand across street from dispensary for use as hospital |
| 1915 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native club (two houses together shown on Hunter map) • Chicken house, 9' x 24', added to old barn • Rubbish pits 6' x 6' x 6' with boxed tops and hinged lids dug at Native Houses • Cove salthouse razed |

| | |
|------|--|
| 1916 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jan. 31–Feb. 14: Rocky Point salthouse razed. • April: new floor in Flour House • May-June: new arsenal or artillery house constructed north of hospital to store 1-Hotchkiss and appurtenances • Electric Light Plant provides electricity to most government buildings and Native homes • June: Tramway from Point Warehouse passing coal bunker to radio station with spur to salthouse, old store and magazine. |
| 1917 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One "knock-down" Aleut laborer house constructed • St. Paul Village surveyed • Old wooden house 33 razed |
| 1918 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three "knock-down" Aleut laborer houses constructed [Cottages A, B, C] • Salthouse begun • Chicken House behind Government House • Government House remodeled • By-Products Plant (razed in 1988) • Former Cold Storage building used as Machine Shop • Former Fish & Wildlife Service Office used as Laboratory |
| 1919 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four tractors delivered by Department of War • E-Shop [power house] constructed by navy at Radio Station • Duplex 106/107 constructed for Naval Radio Station personnel • Coal House (later Shingle Shed) constructed at Naval Radio Station |
| 1920 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Salthouse • Garage to house tractors • One concrete Aleut Laborer House • Two frame-houses • Catwalks and tripods constructed at rookeries for seal counts and observation |
| 1921 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Salthouse site staked out (June 5) and constructed at Northeast Point • Wash and Blubbering House construction begins • 50' extension added to the 1920 Salthouse • 32' x 100' tank house erected on Village Hill • 500' of 4" wooden pipeline laid • Temporary wharf installed at East Landing • Bowling alley altered for use as a kitchen and mess hall for Unalaska temporary laborers • Wooden tracks laid for automobiles and trucks on roadway to Northeast Point • House 34 razed (May 25) • House 48 converted for use as laboratory • Native Club in use by dentist as residence and clinic • Powder House for explosives built near East Landing • Observation tripod constructed at Reef Rookery |
| 1922 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second village Salthouse begun; old village Salthouse razed • Sealskin Wash and Blubbering House extensions of 50' completed bringing it to 42' x 120' • Work begun to enlarge Company House for use as mess house and living quarters • New boatway begun at Warehouse at Village Landing • 20 privies built for Native use • Office moved from Company House to former Officer's Club and Mess |

| | |
|------|--|
| 1923 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14' x 42' Pump House built by Wash House • Moved Junior School northeast and parallel to Senior School • Construction begins on three concrete employee houses (dwellings 1, 2, and 3) [Teacher Houses 101, 102, 103] on former site of Junior School • Company House enlarged • 3-seat toilet for Fouke employees, 6' x 9', built behind senior school • Native Shop made available for moving pictures • 1,600' of wooden pipe laid from village to Icehouse Lake • Greenhouse |
| 1924 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete dwellings 2 and 3 completed • New 2-story 48' x 100' Point Warehouse erected on same site as former Point Warehouse • Began wiring village for electricity (Aug. 4) • Construction begins on new Physicians House/Dispensary (28' x 48') • Sheep House used as storage for salted meat • Fox trapper houses built at Halfway Point [Polovina] and Zapadni • 4,427 additional feet of wooden pipe laid from village to Icehouse Lake |
| 1925 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete dwelling 1 completed (Jan. 21) • Twelve concrete Aleut laborer homes begun • Began wiring Native houses for electricity (Aug. 10) • Laid foundation for livestock Barn • Pump House at Icehouse Lake • Platform for three 1,000-gallon kerosene tanks built near Store • Moved Oil House from between Government Shop & Store to new platform • Physician's house and dispensary constructed |
| 1926 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten of twelve new concrete homes in use • Eight additional homes built • New building at SW Point for foxing operations • New Livestock Barn completed • Windmill erected at Icehouse Lake for pumping water • Jail • Laundry at Company House • Frigidaire building behind Company House begun • Ships' chandlery room added to Point Warehouse • Removed callidore from north end of Company House |
| 1927 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction begins on fourteen 4-room concrete Aleut Laborer Houses |
| 1928 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Jail • New Store • Two concrete Aleut Houses • House numbering system instituted • Watch Houses at Zapadni and Halfway Point • 21 old, Pre-WW1 wooden houses razed • Aleutian Bunkhouse constructed |
| 1929 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Bunk House [Aleut Bunkhouse] at Northeast Point • Native housing, one 4-room, one 3-room house • 26' x 40' Hospital started • School construction started • Coal House • Jail, 14' x 20' concrete foundation and wood frame • Small frame building to house electric refrigeration engine and compressor used for employees' mess • Four-room Priest House built by Natives • Small building, 8' x 9', for housing the Weather Bureau instruments • Electric Power Plant and Cold Storage building 32' x 60' construction started |

| | |
|------|--|
| 1930 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two 3-room concrete houses for Natives • A 43' x 74' extension added to Wash House • A 14' extension was added to the Electric Power Plant and Cold Storage building • Foundation for a second Wash House laid • New Schoolhouse completed • New dock, 50' x 140', at East Landing begun • 28' x 40' hospital completed |
| 1931 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overhead carrying system installed in Wash House • Electric Power Plant and Cold Storage building 32' x 74' construction completed • Pipeline laid from Wash House offshore for salt water • New Pump House on shoreline near Old Machine Shop • Footings laid for new Wash House • New Garage (Equipment or Municipal Garage); razed in 2007 • Fouke Bunkhouse • House 105 constructed by U.S. Navy • Plank road -1 2/3 miles long constructed over dunes by Big Lake • Paint Shop, razed in 1987 • Forty-eight small Native meat and storage houses for wood, coal, salt, meat, laundry work, etc., one for each native house • Tramway rails do not appear on maps • Boatway constructed with rails |
| 1932 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36' x 50' extension to Salthouse completed • 46' x 100' Wash House completed • 32' x 54' bunkhouse for sealing assistants completed • 33' x 70' Community Hall finished (destroyed by fire in 1946) • 34' x 56' Government House completed • East Landing dock 50' x 225' completed, boatways alongside begun • Windmill erected at Icehouse Lake for pumping water |
| 1933 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed 80' x 100' dock at West Landing • Laid foundations for three Native houses |
| 1934 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Native Laborer Houses • Extension to Salthouse • Platform for gas storage tank • Watchhouse at Marunich • Coal House enlarged • Bunkhouse at Northeast Point rebuilt for white employee • Webster House rebuilt on same site • Hospital constructed |
| 1935 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overhaul of By-Products Plant • Ice House at Icehouse Lake |
| 1936 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saltwater intake system at West Landing for fur seal Wash House |
| 1937 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naval Radio Station transferred to Bureau of Fisheries • New Machine Shop adjacent to Garage begun (completed 1939) |

| | |
|------|---|
| 1938 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fence at Radio Station replaced • Children's playground constructed in front of School • Baseball diamond laid out • Moved Boat Shop (old School House) to temporary location • Sanitary Milk Room built into Barn • Hot water line laid from Hospital to Milk Room and Milking Room • Cemetery Road improved • Greenhouse for Priest House • Panel fences built between Company House and Cottage 4, around 3 government cottages, and children's playground to keep the cows out • Two Horseshoe courts placed in front of Fouke Bunkhouse |
| 1939 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction begun on four new frame homes • Pump House begun for lifting gasoline from sump to hillside storage tanks • Three Aleut Laborer Houses built in 1918 moved forward onto concrete foundations • Nine outdoor laundry houses built for Native dwellings |
| 1940 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Office under construction on site of Old Office, 24' x 36' with 2 walk-in fireproof vaults • Three new Aleut Laborer Houses • Construction of outdoor laundry houses for Native dwellings continues • Oil storage foundations of concrete, above and between Machine Shop 30 1,000 gallon tanks |
| 1941 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Fisheries Office completed • Outdoor laundry houses for Native dwellings continues • Concrete oil storage foundations complete • Biologists' Laboratory (Old Office) in use in new site |
| 1942 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September– 1400 army troops occupy St. Paul Island • December fighter plane airstrip completed |
| 1943 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LORAN Station built at Southwest Point by U.S. Coast Guard and Seabees • Radio station installed on top of Village Hill for U.S. Army Air Forces use • Radio station on top of Telegraph Hill for U.S. Army Air Forces use • Cottage 23 remodeled by the Army Weather Bureau into permanent weather station • One frame-house • August– army troops depart except a caretaker group of 10 |
| 1944 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint Warehouse begun by the Army, finished by Bureau of Fisheries • Three Fox Houses 8' x 10' placed one each at Halfway Point, Zapadni, and NE Point • Aleut Laborer House |
| 1945 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-car Garage constructed on Tract A, Block 11, Lot 8, across street from Government House • Electric Power Plant and Cold Storage building, construction of 20' extension began on south end |
| 1946 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation laid for new Community/Recreation Hall • Foundations laid for one home Aleut Laborer and one federal employee house (112) • Frame House 50 |
| 1947 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-Products Plant extension • Electric Power Plant and Cold Storage building 20' extension completed • Installation of 7,000' of water pipe from Stony Point Lake to Icehouse Lake begun |
| 1948 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power lines and sewer mains replaced • Additions to dormitories for service personnel and Fouke employees started • Company House addition begun • Aleut Laborer House 51 |
| 1949 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another story added to Fouke Bunkhouse to accommodate 24 male boarders • One government employee house (Quarters 12, currently 112) • Addition made to schoolhouse |

| | |
|------|---|
| 1950 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aleut Laborer Houses (52 and 53) • One government employee house (Quarters 13, currently 113) • Saltwater intake system installed in Seal Plant • Work to improve airstrip for commercial service begun • Pacific Hut moved from Stony Point Lake into village as Storage Garage for cranes, shovels, and road gear |
| 1951 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aleut Laborer Houses, one 4-room and the other 6-room (54 and 55), House 55 razed and new 2-story house built on the lot in 2003 • Greenhouse for staff employees (razed in ca. 1967) • 12-room addition to Company House • Airport completed • Recreation/Community Hall open for use • Parts room added to Machine Shop |
| 1952 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aleut Laborer Houses (56 and 57) • Greenhouse by old barn site blows down in winter storm • New sewer system in village • New water system installation • Automotive Equipment Garage (Halibut Plant) 44' x 100' begun • Radio Station Duplex (108/109) and Operator's House (105) complete • Two structural steel radio towers removed • Airfield complete; runway 3,750' long and 150' wide • High School added a fifth classroom in the attic • Replaced diesel oil storage tanks and by-products oil storage tanks • Greenhouse near Radio Station Quarters constructed |
| 1953 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio Operator's House (105) moved in line with Radio Station Duplex (106/107) • Manager's House (115) alongside Cottage 3 • Automotive Equipment Garage (Halibut Plant) • Installation of new water mains and hydrants in village • Butler Building erected east of Aleutian Bunkhouse to house transient Alaskan laborers • Rock crushing station installed near West Landing (dismantled in 1969) • Paint House moved east of Wash House B, new store and warehouse will occupy site • Fox elimination program continued |
| 1954 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio Station Duplex (108/109) moved in line with Houses 105, 106/107, 112, and 113. • Aleut Laborer Houses (58 and 59)—the last constructed until 1961 • Street lights installed throughout the Village • All residences connected to water and sewer • Masonry store/warehouse begun, 218' x 50' • Stony Point Pump House, two, 200,000-gallon concrete water reservoirs under construction • Company House addition complete: meat cutting room, chill room, sharp freeze, dry storage • Recreation Hall concrete retaining wall and film storage vault begun • Six-Car Garage |
| 1955 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store and Warehouse completed, includes Laundry, Post Office, Jail, Biologist's Laboratory • Two freshwater wells drilled on Telegraph Hill with Pump House • Saltwater well drilled at West Landing • Modernizing Aleut homes with dormers, porches, bathrooms, rewiring (10 homes still lack bathrooms) • Many shed and outhouses razed |

| | |
|------|--|
| 1956 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third freshwater well completed on Telegraph Hill • Second 5,000-gallon concrete brining tank constructed • Modernizing Aleut homes completed: all homes have bathrooms, new kitchen cabinets, washers, refrigerators, gas stoves • Cottage 4 remodeled to accommodate Doctor's family • Old Hardware building converted into Carpenter Shop • Canteen moved from Recreation Hall into the Old Store building • Butler buildings erected east of Aleutian Bunkhouse as temporary housing • Water cooler by Power House rebuilt • Fence installed around Radio Station • Old Jail razed • Barn razed • Cottage 24A razed |
| 1957 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airstrip extended 1000' on the south, 300' on the north, and 200' on each end widened • Parking lot at airport enlarged • Old Hardware Building converted to Carpenter Shop • Old Carpenter Shop (constructed circa 1880), Jail, Post Office/Lab razed |
| 1958 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alaska Dormitory construction |
| 1959 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airport parking apron 100' x 225' of 6" concrete with countersunk eyes for tying planes • Several enclosed 4' x 8' porches added to Aleut Laborer Houses for use as laundry rooms • New Power House construction started (decommissioned 1998) |
| 1960 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alaska Dormitory in operation • New Power House in operation (razed in 2007) • Reindeer corral moved from LORAN Station area to Lake Hill (Sept. 15) • House 51 cement poured for basement (Oct. 6) • U.S. Coast Guard LORAN station construction complete • Fire station razed |
| 1961 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five 80,000 gallon petroleum tank farm completed (dismantled in 1988) • Aleutian Bunkhouse razed 1961 |
| 1962 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation Hut constructed at Lukanin Rookery • One antenna tower base at Radio Station removed |
| 1963 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ellerman Heights (New Village) development planned; overlooking lagoon entrance • Four ranch-style houses (117–120) in old village |
| 1964 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-Car Garage • Fouke Bunkhouse remodeled as office space • Four ranch-style houses (122–125) in old village • Theater Building (razed in 2008) |
| 1965 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Service Station for diesel and gasoline • Water treatment plant |
| 1966 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House foundation laid in Ellerman Heights • Trial drilling for new well near Kaminista • Former Plumbing Shop converted into Village Automotive Repair Shop • "Turkey line" at By-Products plant extended 360' • By-Products Plant addition • New Tank Farm of 2 gasoline tanks • New water and sewer lines • On Village Hill, third concrete water tank constructed, old wooden water storage tanks razed • GARCO Warehouse along Salt Lagoon Channel • Assembly of God Church and Parsonage • Two ranch-style houses (126–127) in old village • Coal Storage building and former Power House burned down |

| | |
|------|---|
| 1967 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Post Office constructed on site of Old Power House (Electric Power Plant and Cold Storage) • Alaska Dormitory extended • Native Service Station with underground tanks completed • Strobe lights installed at airfield by Coast Guard |
| 1968 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New sewage treatment system begun, two 16,000-gallon septic tanks • Four pre-cut houses near the future school site in old village • Metal Warehouse completed • Underground cable laid to By-Products Plant • Last coal burner in a government structure removed from Carpenter Shop, oil furnace installed |
| 1969 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight new pre-cut houses on Ellerman Heights • Stony Lake Pump House razed |
| 1970 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New prefabricated house built on Weather Bureau site |
| 1971 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 29, City of St. Paul becomes fourth class Alaskan City • The Aleut Corporation |
| 1972 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of St. Paul becomes second class Alaskan City • School construction began |
| 1973 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation Hall remodeled to accommodate City of St. Paul Offices • Tanadgusix Corporation (TDX) • St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School completed in September |
| 1974 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Staff Quarters • Combine Shop • Health Clinic created by connection to Physician Quarters and Hospital |
| 1975 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Marine Fisheries Service Laboratory • Receiving Warehouse 40' x 100' erected adjacent to West Landing dock • Annex to Powerhouse 40' x 60' steel building to house 3 diesel generators |
| 1977 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NMFS Laboratory and Administration building completed and occupied • Alaska Dormitory converted to four apartments and 28 single bed rooms • Cooperative Agreement to Establish the Pribilof Islands Joint Management Board |
| 1978 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addition to school building: 4 classrooms, storage area and lavatories • Residence for School District Superintendent |
| 1981 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new construction |
| 1982 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cascade Warehouse 80' x 192' |
| 1983 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new construction • Fur Seal Act Amendments of 1983; §1165- transferring formerly withheld federal property to island entities under a Transfer of Property Agreement; Title I §1161 - continuing management of the rookeries to ensure compliance with the Fur Seal Convention. • Bureau of Commercial Fisheries ceases administration and management of St. Paul Island and the commercial fur-seal industry, excepting management of the fur-seal rookeries. • TDX assumes responsibility for the commercial fur-seal fishery |
| 1984 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States Senate refused to ratify an extension to the 1957 <i>Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals</i> in 1984, and commercial fur-sealing came to an end. |

constructed barabaras.¹⁵ Three or four of the Russians were married to Aleut women. Some of these men had lived on the island for many years, and he quoted one of them saying — “Here we have everything in abundance. We make our clothes from fox and fur seal [sic] pelts. The fur seals which we treat like our herds are a plentiful source of food. We have no lack of all kinds of fruit, particularly berries, and of edible plants. The sea birds and their eggs are our delicacies. Even though the island is devoid of trees, this does not bother us much as you might think. Our earthen huts [barabaras] are quite warm. Some driftwood, several ships of the Russian-American Company wrecked along the coast and oil-filled bones are adequate fuel for heat and for cooking our food.”¹⁶ Regardless, Rezanov ordered all the residents removed from the islands in 1806 in an attempt to reinvigorate a decimated fur-seal herd. In 1808 people returned to St. George, but they remained absent from St. Paul Island until 1810¹⁷ when the RAC transferred 200 men, women, and children to the island from the eastern Aleutians.¹⁸

Veniaminov wrote that 137 Aleuts, Creoles, and Russians had settled on St. Paul Island in two villages.¹⁹ Although the exact time he refers to is uncertain, it may have been 1827 when he made his first visit to the Pribilofs.²⁰

15 Ibid., 5–6. The early historical literature of St. Paul Island presents some consternation as to what early settlements, such as the current village site and the Zapadni site were being referred to by visiting explorers. Langsdorff stated “Russian fur hunters ... had seen our ship from their settlement on the southwestern tip of the island” (5). An examination of any current topographic map or chart of the island shows the current village of St. Paul on what could be described as the southwestern tip. This interpretation is supported by Langsdorff’s statement, “...we went on land and found on the southwestern side of the island a spacious bay...” (5). This description suggests the explorers landed on the southeastern side of the southwestern tip of St. Paul Island, and after crossing over the tip they observed a “bay.” In addition, Langsdorff stated the village was “...about a verst from the shore.” A verst is approx. 3,500 feet or 1.07 kilometers. At present time, both the current village and the Zapadni site are considerably closer than a verst from the nearest shore. So, was Langsdorff referring to what is now called Zoltoi Bay or to Village Cove, which also could be considered a bay or English Bay? Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House Construction”, 133, reasons as to why Zapadni is the likely settlement referred to by Langsdorff. She states, “There is no evidence of any other settlement on the southwestern side of the island.” Conversely, one can reason that any early historical evidence at the current St. Paul Village would likely have been destroyed or covered over following one hundred forty years of redevelopment. Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands*, 140, wrote there are “...two villages. The first and principal village is situated on the southwest end of the island, along the bay.” Veniaminov’s description of “bay” similarly is open to various interpretations. Veniaminov went on to state “the principal village, named Gavanskoe” [Russian: harbor]. Does Veniaminov mean the village is both along a bay and a harbor not in contradiction to Langsdorff’s description (cf. Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House Construction”, 133–34)?

When Kiril T. Khlebnikov visited St. Paul Island in 1825, he mentioned a third settlement “on the west side, where all the buildings are of planks covered with turf” (Kiril Timofeevich Khlebnikov, *Notes on Russian America: Parts II-V: Kadi’iak, Unalashka, Atkha, the Pribylovs*, compiled with an Introduction and Commentaries by R. G. Liapunova and S. G. Fedorova, Marina Ramsay, transl., Richard Pierce, ed., Kingston, ON: The Limestone Press, 1994, 289), which would seem a more appropriate descriptor for the Zapadni settlement. Remarkably, Veniaminov who visited the island two years later did not mention this third settlement. However, nearly 160 years later, naturalist Henry W. Elliott wrote, “...when the pressure of competition became great, another village was located at Polavina [sic], and still another at Zapadnie [sic], until ...these rival settlements ... eliminated the seals in 1796.” Then sometime after the RAC took control of the islands in 1799, the St. Paul Natives “...were all drawn together for economy and warmth, into a single settlement at Polavina.” Subsequently, Elliott offered, “Along toward the beginning or end of 1825...the Polavina settlement was removed to the present village site...” (Henry W. Elliott, *Our Arctic Province, Alaska and The Seal Islands*, NY, Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1886, 231). We submit that the correct answer is still in question.

16 Langsdorff, *Remarks and Observations*, vol. 2, 9. In his next paragraph Langsdorff stated, “After hearing this, one would assume that those fifteen men...lived in the greatest of harmony and friendship. Alas, we unfortunately saw nothing but discord and enmity among them.”

17 G Dallas Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, John A. Lindsay, ed.: 9 (U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NOS ORR 16).

18 Black, *Russians in Alaska*, 132.

19 Ibid., 140. People of mixed Aleut and Russian descent were recognized as Creoles by the Russian government. Also it is noteworthy that Veniaminov did not mention a third village (Zapadni) just two years after Khlebnikov’s visit to St. Paul.

20 Richard A. Pierce, *Russian America: A Biographical Dictionary: 522* (Kingston, ON, and Fairbanks: Limestone Press, 1990).

The first and principal village is situated at the southwest end of the island, along the bay; the other at the southeast end. In the principal village, named Gavanskoe [Russian: harbor], there are the following buildings: 1) a wooden chapel, dedicated to the Apostles Peter and Paul, built in 1821 and decorated within with a very fine iconostas and icons (by contribution of the local Aleuts), 2) a house for the manager, and 3) a store [*lavka*], or warehouse [magazin (sic)], for merchandise. Both of these buildings, also of wood, are very well and conventionally appointed. Besides these, there are: a kazarma, built in the customary style of Aleut yurta[s], and several similar buildings belonging to the company, and 13 baraboras [sic] belonging to the Aleuts. A small windmill has lately been built.²¹

“In the second village,” according to Veniaminov, “called Stoshnoe, that is, ‘eastern,’ there are far fewer buildings. There are only two private baraboras. [sic]”²² Presumably, this small village existed on the eastern part of the island near Polovina Hill.

K. T. Khlebnikov, who served as manager for the Russian-American Company (RAC) at Nov-Arkhangel’sk (Sitka) from 1818 to 1832, offers additional insight into the influence of the Russians on the Pribilofs. Khlebnikov arrived at St. George Island on July 9, 1825, and St. Paul Island on July 10.²³ Khlebnikov’s notes provide descriptions of habitation on both islands:

A. Buildings

When occupation by the company [RAC] became permanent and the Aleuts were paid with essential goods on the spot, it became necessary to arrange for as decent living accommodation as possible. Driftwood was collected on the shore, but, as it was not always plentiful and little suitable for building, a number of times wood was brought from Sitkha, and with its assistance settlements were established.

1. On Pavel Island

On the south end [current village site] lies an establishment consisting of a chapel and two houses built of logs. A barracks for the Russians and one for the Aleuts, storage warehouses, sheds and other buildings are of planks covered with turf on the outside with skylights on top. They are very comfortable and are always kept as clean as possible.

The second settlement is on the east cape [Polovina] and a third is on the west side [Zapadni], where all the buildings are of planks covered with turf. The dispersal of these settlements in different locations on the island is adapted to advantages in hunting fur seal, for from the place where they lie they are driven almost as far as the settlement, as will be described further on.

2. On Georgii Island

The settlement is on the north side of the island. It has been mentioned earlier that it is craggy all around, and because of this little driftwood is cast up, and it is impossible to collect enough to build with. All the huts, both the house of the leader and the barracks for the Russians and the Aleuts, storage warehouses and other shelters are made of planks covered with earth.²⁴

As these various descriptions indicate, Aleuts experienced tremendous social and cultural changes during the Russian period on the Pribilofs and the Aleutian Islands. Contact with promyshlenniki decimated the population through murder and disease. Promyshlenniki also relocated Aleuts from scattered and remote areas to centralized locations and to previously unoccupied islands such as the Pribilofs, which broke up families and severed extended kinship ties.²⁵ Russian administrators did not, however, attempt to eradicate the Aleut language. In fact, an early Russian missionary, Father Ivan Veniaminov, collaborated with Ivan Pan’kov, a *toion* (chief) of Tigalda, one of the Fox Islands, to sustain their lan-

21 Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands*, 140.

22 Ibid.

23 Khlebnikov, *Notes on Russian America: Parts II-V*, xiv, xviii.

24 Ibid., 289.

25 Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House,” 46–47.

guage by creating a written Aleut language in the 1820's.²⁶ This effort facilitated the conversion of the Aleuts to the Russian Orthodox religion.

Architecturally, Russian influence remains most visible in the construction of Russian Orthodox churches that stand at the center of communities throughout Alaska.²⁷ The first chapel on St. George Island was constructed from driftwood in 1833 and dedicated to the Great Martyr Saint George. St. Paul Island's first chapel (1821) also was made of driftwood. The Russian Orthodox churches on St. George and St. Paul islands continue to serve the islands' communities, and the architecture and location of the churches exemplify the central role of the Russian Orthodox religion in the communities.

The American Lease Period, 1870–1910

American architectural influence on the Pribilof Islands manifested itself most dramatically in doing away with the use of barabaras, building above-ground housing, and laying out the houses in a grid pattern. Although it would take a few years for the construction of frame houses to begin, such changes not only altered the landscape, but also further transformed Aleut material culture. Pribilof Aleuts moved above ground and experienced more complete distinctions between different interior spaces and their uses than ever before.

In 1869, approximately two years after the U.S. acquired the Seal Islands, along with the rest of Russian America, Captain Charles Bryant reported what he observed on the Seal Islands:

The late Russian company's buildings are situated on the peninsula of St. Paul Island, and comprise three dwelling houses, one storehouse for goods, and one large warehouse for salting and storing skins. They are all built of wood, and were much out of repair when the transfer took place. The parties occupying them at the present time have since repaired them at an expense nearly equal to their original cost. Parties doing business on the islands last summer, erected several new buildings on the islands.

The village of the natives, grouped about the company's buildings, comprises some forty huts on St. Paul, and about half as many on St. George. They are built of turf and thatched with grass. Each house has two or three apartments, in the inner one of which the family, often comprising ten or fifteen persons, live in a space seldom exceeding the dimensions of fifteen feet long by twelve feet wide, and six feet high. Some of the houses are neatly kept, but being built partly under ground, all lack light and ventilation. There being no wood on the islands, seal blubber is used as fuel, the smoke of which is very disagreeable. Considerable lumber has been distributed among the natives during the past summer, but a large additional quantity is needed to enable them to make their houses comfortable.²⁸

In August 1870, the year the Alaska Commercial Company (ACC) started its lease of the islands, Pribilof Aleuts continued to live in semi-subterranean "huts or sod-walled and dirt-roofed houses."²⁹ U.S. Treasury Special Agent Charles Bryant observed only the chiefs lived "in wooden houses on their

own."³⁰ He described the barabaras as containing three compartments: an outer compartment where cooking took place; a middle compartment where one-half of the chamber served as workspace and the other as an outhouse; and an inner living compartment approximately 10' x 12'.³¹ Bryant painted a grim picture of these buildings, explaining that "Here, crowded together, without ventilation" Aleut laborers and their families spent "tedious winters... without means to struggle against privation or comfort," causing permanent physical damage and shortening their lives. Bryant urged that an application to Congress be made to furnish materials for "small, wooden houses above ground." He assured the Secretary of the Treasury that enough skilled Aleut carpenters lived on the islands to build frame houses.³²

In the early 1870's, the ACC began building aboveground, frame houses. In 1874, the wife of a government agent on St. George Island wrote in a letter home that the company was "putting up good houses" for the Aleuts as fast as possible, "and intend in another year to take down all the turf houses and give them all modern dwellings."³³ Seventy cottages for Aleut laborers and their families had been completed by 1875 (the ACC took responsibility for funding sixty-four houses). Government Special Agent Charles Bryant enthusiastically recorded that Aleut housing was "built with special reference to the wants of the people, and they are allowed to live in them free of rent. This gives each family a separate residence with ample accommodation, so that where five years since the population were crowded into mud huts, to living without cleanliness or ventilation, there now is a village of 70 houses with well-graded streets, and the advantages derived by the people from their improved condition are already apparent in the better health of the community."³⁴

Henry W. Elliott, a naturalist who clandestinely worked on behalf of the ACC following his termination as assistant Treasury agent,³⁵ proclaimed that during the ACC's twenty-year lease of the Seal Islands (1870–1890), the company had transformed the villages of St. Paul and St. George from "place[s] of the squalid, filthy habitations of the immediate past" to "neat, warm, and contented" villages.³⁶ Elliott's observations come from his two sojourns to the Pribilof Islands in 1872–73 and 1874. His praise of the ACC and the push to "Americanize" Aleuts continued. By 1874, he boasted that each family "lives in a snug frame dwelling. Every house is lined with tarred paper, painted, furnished with a stove, with outhouses, etc., complete; streets are laid out, and the foundations of these habitations regularly platted thereon."³⁷ Both islands had churches and schoolhouses with company-hired teachers to conduct eight months of schooling annually. A skilled physician resided on each island, and Elliott pointed out that the St. Paul pharmacy contained a "complete stock of drugs," all provided by the ACC, free of charge.³⁸

26 Knut Bergsland, *Aleut Dictionary: Unangam Tunudgusii* (Fairbanks: Univ. Alaska, Alaska Native Language Center, 1994, viii-xi) provides a historical account of the Aleut written language.

27 Hoagland, *Buildings of Alaska*, 43; see also Richard Dauenhauer, "The Spiritual Epiphany of Aleut": 13–42 (Anchorage: Center for Equality of Opportunity in Schooling, Alaska Native Foundation, 1978).

28 Charles Bryant, Special Agent of the Treasury Dep., first traveled to the Seal Island in the spring of 1869. "Reports of Captain Charles Bryant, Fairhaven, Mass., November 30, 1869," in U.S. Congress. Senate. *Letters of the Secretary of the Treasury communicating....* 41st Cong., 2d sess. Ex. Doc. No. 32, published in U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, *Alaskan Seal Fisheries; Compilation of Documents and other Printed Matter relating thereto*, vol. 11 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929), 7–8; and Charles Bryant, "Annual Report for 1871," in U.S. Dep. Treasury, Special Agents Division, *Seal and Salmon Fisheries and General Resources of Alaska*, vol. 1: 26 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1898).

29 Ibid.; and Henry W. Elliott, U.S. Congress. House. *Report of Henry W. Elliott on the Condition of the Fur-Seal Fisheries of Alaska, together with All Maps and Illustrations Accompanying Said Report*, H. Doc. No. 175, 54th Cong., 1st sess.: 113 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1896).

30 Bryant, "Annual Report for 1871," 26.

31 Ibid.

32 Ibid.; see also Ivan Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands*, 262–64.

33 Emma Jane McIntyre, *Life in the Pribilof Islands*, July 1874, original at Bancroft Library, Berkeley, CA; copy at Alaska State Library Archives, Juneau, Alaska, Manuscript File MS26.

34 Charles Bryant, "Annual Report for 1875," in U.S. Dep. Treasury, Special Agents Division, *Seal and Salmon Fisheries and General Resources of Alaska*, vol. 1: 68 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1898).

35 During a congressional inquiry into historic operations of the fur-seal industry, the government became aware of Elliott's past collusion with the ACC. U.S. Congress, House, *Appendix A to Hearings Before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor. House Resolution No. 73. To Investigate the Fur-Seal Industry of Alaska*, 62d Cong. 1st sess.: 1154 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1911).

36 Elliott, *Our Arctic Province*, 232. Elliott repeated some of his *Our Arctic Province*, text in U.S. Congress, House, *Report of Henry W. Elliott*, 423. [Note: this congressional document was published several times; the page numbers cited herein may not correspond with those found in other editions.]

37 Ibid.

38 Ibid.

Elliott also reported that there were 63 houses in St. Paul Village “with 20 or 24 such houses to as many families on St. George and 18 other structures.”³⁹

The ACC furthered acculturation efforts by forbidding the use of either the Aleut or Russian language. To aid its Americanization efforts, the company commissioned a book to teach the English language to Aleuts on the Pribilof Islands, in particular, and to Alaska Natives who spoke Russian (Figure 8). Crammed with lessons, the primer was intended to encourage Alaska Natives to adopt American values.⁴⁰ The primer’s tone is typical of the time period where whites often exhibited insensitivity and condescension toward non-whites. During intermittent periods, the church on the Pribilofs maintained its own school to promote the continued use of both the Aleut and Russian languages.

The landscape of the islands changed from one of barabaras that mainly blended into the coarse tundra grasses, to vistas of aboveground structures. Henry Elliott boasted that in addition to administrative quarters and dwellings erected and “neatly painted” on the islands by the ACC, it had built “large warehouses and salt sheds,” which when observed together, “constitute a picture fully equal to the

39 U.S. Congress, House, *Report of Henry W. Elliott on the Condition*, 422–23. Elliott’s account presented under the heading “Character, Condition, and Number of Natives of the Pribilof Islands in 1872, 1874, and 1890,” but they are likely based on observations he made in 1890 for the house counts he presents in *Our Arctic Province*, 232–33, were “eighty houses,” as opposed to sixty-three, in St. Paul Village, and “eight other structures,” rather than eighteen structures, in St. George Village.

40 Honcharenko Agapius, ed., *The School and Family: Russo-American Primer. Specially Published for Use in Alaska by the Alaska Commercial Company* (San Francisco: Edward Bosqui & Co., 1871).

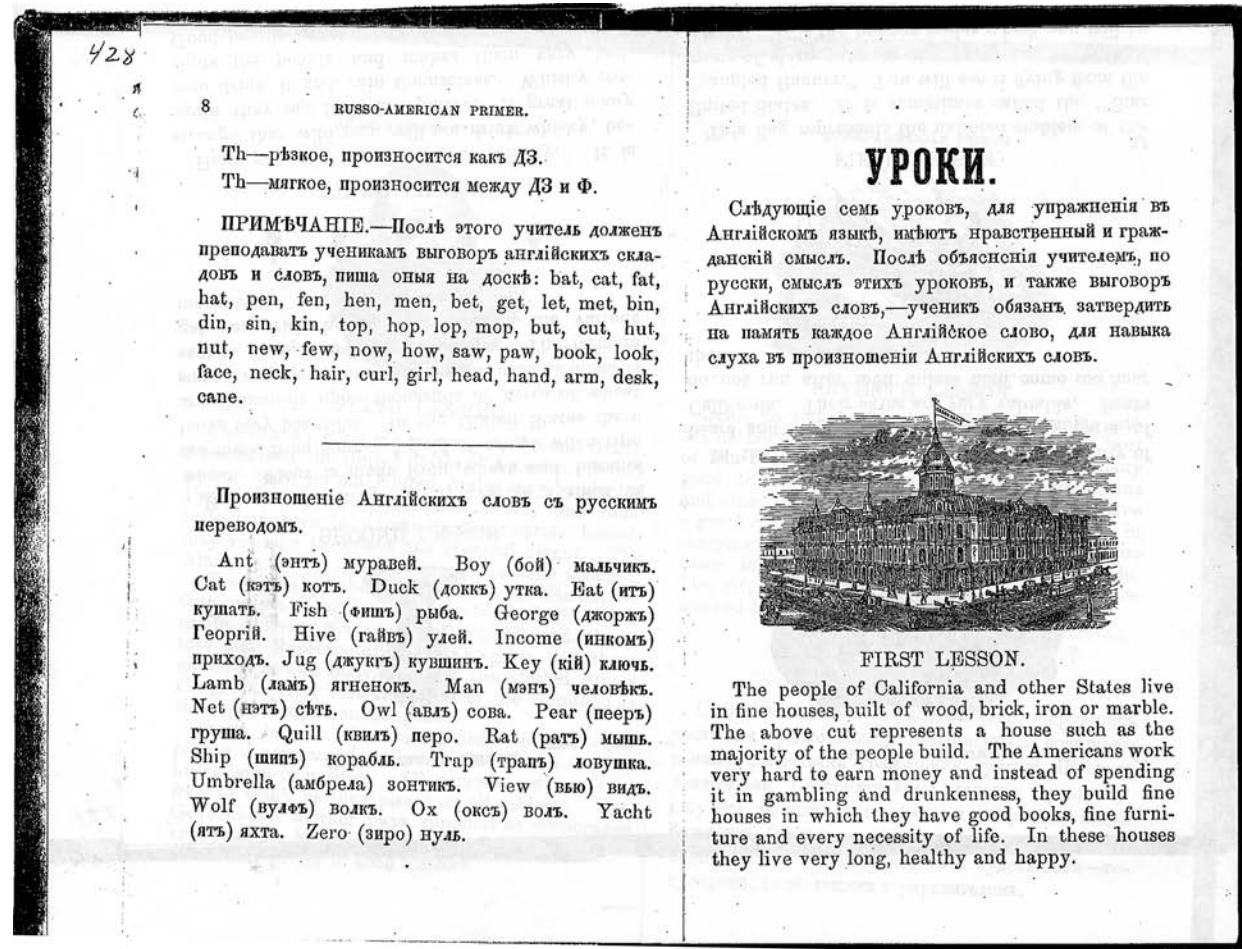


Figure 8. An excerpted page from Agapius Honcharenko, ed., *The School and Family: Russo-American Primer*. Specially published for use in Alaska by the Alaska Commercial Company (San Francisco: Edward Bosqui and Co., 1871), 8.

average presentation of any one of our small eastern towns.”⁴¹ The first Government House on St. Paul Island was built in 1872. It was replaced with a new building in 1932, that is used today as the St. Paul Island Museum and it also houses offices of Tanadgusix Corporation, the island’s Native corporation.

On St. George Island, the ACC built its headquarters in 1870, the same year that the Government House was constructed on the island. In 1930, a new Company House on St. George Island replaced the old one, because, as the agent put it, the 1870 Company House “was too old to make repairs worthwhile.”⁴²

A second twenty-year lease of the Seal Islands went to the North American Commercial Company (NACC) in 1890. When the ACC handed over a “Schedule of Property” on the Seal Islands, its inventories listed:

On St. Paul Island:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Large Dwelling House | 8 Mules |
| 1 Retail Store Building | 1 Cow |
| 2 Village Store Buildings | 4 Bidarrahs and boats |
| 1 Barn and Stable | House-hold furniture and office outfit |
| 1 Old Warehouse (Fish House) | 1 Piano |
| 1 Village Salt House | Wagons, carts, tools, sea lion skins, sealing outfits, etc. |
| 1 Cove Salt House | library |
| 1 Large new shop and warehouse | 12 Rifles, new, 15,000 round-ammunition |
| 1 Point warehouse and wharf | 300 Tons salt |
| 1 Physician’s Home and Dispensary | 1 Ice House (new) |
| 1 School House and furniture | 2 Wells and houses built over them |
| 63 Native Houses | 1 Chicken house |
| 1 Northeast Point salt house | 2 Large cisterns |
| 1 Northeast Point native house | 1 Lot of coal, 40 tons estimated |
| 1 Northeast Point Webster House | 1 Telephone line and apparatus, 12 miles of wire |
| 1 Salt House at Half Way Point (Polovina) | |

On St. George Island:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 31 Native Houses | Wharf and landing improvements |
| 1 Dwelling House | 3 Bidarrahs and boats |
| Furniture and house hold effects | Sealing outfit |
| Library | Tons salt [amount not specified] |
| 1 Cow | Barn |
| 11 Jacks | Carpenter tools |
| 1 Bull (work animal) | Blacksmith tools and shop |
| 1 Store Building | Schoolhouse and furniture |
| 1 Warehouse and Shop | Coal Storehouse |
| 1 Large Salt House | Salt House Zapadni |

It appears that little construction took place during the NACC’s lease due to lack of money stemming from a paucity of fur seals to harvest and perhaps, because the company found itself embroiled in controversy with the U.S. government throughout its leasing period. The NACC contended with the

41 U.S. Congress, House, *Report of Henry W. Elliott*, 423.

42 Agent’s Annual Report, St. George Island, Mar. 31, 1931 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1929–1963).

international dispute over pelagic sealing, the decline of the fur-seal population, and charges of corruption on the island. In the early 1920's, G Dallas Hanna, a naturalist, who began his long association with the Pribilof Islands as teacher and caretaker on St. George Island in 1913, recalled that by the time the government took over administration and management of the islands on May 1, 1910, "Almost no improvements had been made" since 1875. When the NACC's lease ended, the U.S. government acquired the small frame houses where Aleuts resided, including "official dwellings, warehouses, salt houses, boats, general stores, and equipment," all of which Hanna described as dilapidated.⁴³

The Federal Period, 1910–1983

Construction patterns on the Seal Islands during the federal period were shaped by internal and external forces. The need for housing or other buildings did not always immediately translate into construction booms. Money, manpower, politics, wars, and the availability of materials all played a role in the lifecycle of construction projects. At the time that management of the Seal Islands was transferred from the NACC to the U.S. federal government, the government "inherited 55 Native dwellings" on St. Paul Island and twenty-four houses on St. George Island.⁴⁴ The number of Native houses was down from a total of ninety-four in 1890, and down from seventy on St. Paul Island in 1875. Buildings associated with the sealing industry and administrative buildings also were transferred. "With regard to the buildings it may be said that, although erected by the former lessee [ACC], they have been kept from deterioration by constant repair..."⁴⁵ No immediate building seems to have taken place after the government assumed control over the commercial fur-seal industry's operations, although available records show that an addition was put on the Government House on St. Paul in 1910.⁴⁶

A 1913 inventory presented to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce described Aleut residences as

small wooden one-story frame structures, 20 by 10, on the sills, and no attic, with an outer shed or 'calle dore' over the entrance: the entire cost, when first built by the Alaska Commercial Co. in 1876 (and then given by that lessee to the natives), was between \$210 and \$225 per dwelling.

They have been well painted and kept in tolerably good shape year after year by the lessees, up to the close of their [NACC] lease, May 1, 1910, then the Government up to date, as the following inspection will attest:

They all have one living room 10 by 10, and a bed room 8 by 10, with that outside shed or "hall" ("callidore"). There is a little variation only in this place, by the fashion of attaching this callidore to the main building: some bringing it out flush, to the front line of the house, others setting it back; some have widened it more, and so on; the average callidore is 5 by 14 feet.

These dwellings are too small for those natives who have several children, since they allow of only one small 8 by 10 bedroom, that compels them to sleep crowded, and often badly crowded, into these small rooms.

Nevertheless, these people when asked by us made no complaint of being insufficiently fed and clothed or warmed by the Government under existing orders and regulations. The annual sum allowed them for food, clothing, and fuel should not be less than \$35,000 which

is a fair amount for that end. They should not be reduced from that sum, for the annual maintenance of 302 souls up here, in a very simple life, requires it.⁴⁷

The same year, a new watchhouse near Zapadni Bay at St. George replaced a leaky sod house, described in the annual fisheries report as "a frame structure banked up to the eaves with sod." These were no small deficiencies, considering that guards lived in the watchhouse from June until November every year. The report stated that "The lumber for this work was cut to length in the village and hauled on sleds the 5 miles from the village to Zapadni. This was also 'community work,' i.e., work without compensation."⁴⁸

The government's, Bureau of Fisheries assumed total responsibility of the Pribilofs in May 1910, however, most construction activities from 1910 to 1917 involved the U.S. Navy Department in conjunction with the building of the radio station. The Navy began erecting buildings for a Naval Radio Station on St. Paul beginning in 1911. The naval radio stations at St. Paul Island and St. George Island comprised parts of a network of wireless stations to connect U.S. commercial interests, and later military interests, to a transoceanic network. A more detailed discussion in the St. Paul Naval Radio Station can be found in the Naval Radio Station Complex section of this book. In 1915, construction activity outside of the Naval Radio Station consisted mainly of resodding homes to "prevent the wind from going through in the winter."⁴⁹ Two years later, new building gained momentum, fostered by a housing shortage on both islands. A 1917 Act of Congress funded this building boom, appropriating \$20,000 for new buildings and other improvements on the Pribilof Islands.

The appropriation for improvements allowed the construction of urgently needed buildings, such as houses for laborers, the By-Products Plant, Business Office, old Machine Shop (not the one built in 1939), Salthouse A, and a Chicken House. The By-Products Plant was funded by a special allocation from the National Security and Defense Fund and was meant to improve efficiencies in the fur-seal industry by converting seal carcasses into meal rather than leaving them to decay on the killing fields. R. B. Bentley, a by-products expert, oversaw the initial construction of the building and installation of the machinery, which included a 300-ton hydraulic tankage press, a vacuum fertilizer dryer, grease tanks, digesters, and a 4,000-gallon fir [wood] tank among the variety of equipment needed to turn carcasses into meal.⁵⁰ G Dallas Hanna declared that the oil from the reduction of carcasses was "superior to any other kind known for certain tanning processes," and that the animal meal was suitable for poultry food.⁵¹ Several additions enlarged the building during the following decades. This same year [1918], electrical lighting became a reality on St. Paul Island through cooperation with the Naval Radio Station. "The engine and generator were placed on the concrete basement floor of the Government shop and [a] belt was run to the floor above which operated [the] band saw, lathe, and grindstone. Lights were installed in the shop, company house, dispensary, club house and Government house." The report continued "The engine was equipped to burn kerosene and it was found that the quantity used was less than

43 Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, 39.

44 George Rogers, *An Economic Analysis of the Pribilof Islands, 1870–1946*. Prepared for Indian Claims Commission Docket Number 352 and Docket Number 369, March 1976: 150.

45 Walter I. Lembkey, "The Fur-Seal Fisheries of Alaska in 1910," 7, in Bur. Fish., Yearly Report, Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries, Doc. No. 749 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1911).

46 Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Sept. 16, 1910 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22 Series: Pribilof Island Log Books compiled 1870–1961).

47 U.S. Congress, House, *Hearings before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce, House of Representatives: Investigation of the Fur-Seal Industry of Alaska, October 13, 1913, and January 17, 1914*, No. 1: 111–12 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1914).

48 Barton Warren Evermann, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1913*, Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 797: 153 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1914).

49 Log of St. Paul Island Alaska, Fall and Winter 1915–16: 11 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961, box 24).

50 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1918*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish., Doc. No. 872: 83 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1919).

51 Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, 151.

two-thirds that which had formerly been used in the same buildings in kerosene lamps. Owing to the economy thus secured...plans are being made for the lighting of the villages on both islands....”⁵²

A 1915 map of St. Paul Village drafted by a Dr. Hunter (Vol. 1, p. 69) depicts the “site of former salthouse” and a new “salthouse.” Curiously, a 1919 map (Vol. 1, p. 70) only depicts an “old salthouse,” and a 1936 map by the U.S. Navy (Vol. 1, p. 71) shows only a single salthouse and no wash houses. Bureau of Fisheries reports note the construction of two salthouses in the village in the early 1920’s. Eventually, these two salthouses became known as Salthouse A and Salthouse B. In 1921, on St. Paul Island, one salthouse received a 50’ addition. A sealskin wash and blubbering house was constructed in 1922, and a second wash house was constructed in 1930–31. These two wash houses eventually became known as Wash House A and Wash House B. Aleut laborers also constructed a garage to house “the four tractors on St. Paul” and added a concrete extension to the wharf.⁵³ On St. George Island, Aleut laborers built a 3½ story general shop and warehouse, measuring 30’ x 60’. Workers also built two small houses, “one for paint and the other for dynamite”; they also nearly completed “a concrete native dwelling,” and began preliminary work on a new dispensary, hospital, and physician’s quarters.⁵⁴ At that time, the wharf on St. George Island was extended and the landing slip enlarged to enable “the discharge of small boats lightering cargo ashore.” Additionally,

Preliminary work, including completion of excavation, was done toward the construction of a combined shop and warehouse urgently necessary to provide storage and handling space for the increased take of fox skins. The kenches in the old salt house were transferred to the new salt house, thus bringing sealskin work into a single building. Alterations were made at the fox house to allow trapping, regardless of the direction of the wind.⁵⁵

Sometime in the 1920’s, greenhouses became important additions to the buildings on the Pribilof Islands, enabling residents to grow vegetables during the summer. The first mention of a greenhouse appears in the annual *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1923* report. It was built on St. Paul Island to “supply fresh vegetables”; the entry does not reveal the location of the greenhouse.⁵⁶ Ventilators and adjusting rods were added to the greenhouse in 1925.⁵⁷ A 1931 report states that the greenhouse measured 16’ x 32’-8”, with a concrete foundation.⁵⁸

A greenhouse is mentioned again in an agent’s annual report of March 31, 1941. This greenhouse, “laid out in even size beds and assigned to each family and the Company House,” operated from April to November, “depending on the weather outside.” Each government agent’s family decided what it wanted to grow and supplied its own seeds, usually “quick growing greens, lettuce, beets, carrots and chard.” When the nights became dangerously cool, scrap wood was used to fuel a fire to help keep the vegetables in the greenhouse warm enough.⁵⁹ A greenhouse for the priest and his family functioned ca. 1945–52. Another greenhouse for government employees was erected in 1951, adjacent to the Government

House for use by its occupants and those in cottages 1, 2, and 3,⁶⁰ subsequently referred to as Teacher Houses, 101, 102, and 103. In the spring of 1953, a greenhouse was completed, with the exception of heating pipes, near the radio station quarters⁶¹ and just west of the Six-Car Garage.

From the 1930’s through the 1940’s, the Great Depression and World War II disrupted the lives of people on the Pribilofs. Looking back in 1946, St. Paul’s Assistant General Manager, Clarence L. Olson, commented that “Beginning with 1934, the records reveal a sharp decline in construction and permanent improvements.”⁶² He is undoubtedly referring to the effects from the worldwide economic downturn of the 1930’s.

It was evidently intended that the building plan would be resumed when Government returned to a business-like basis. But when no change came about, by 1940 the pinch was beginning to be felt in the lack of proper buildings and equipment. The store and schoolhouse were becoming over-crowded, new houses were needed for employees and natives, water and sewer lines were causing trouble, motive equipment needed replacement, and the carpenter shop, built sometime late in the nineteenth century, was in danger of collapse.⁶³

In 1939, the Bureau of Fisheries Agent and Caretaker J. W. Lipke drafted a “Return of Property” or the inventory of the government’s real property on St. Paul Island (Figures 9a-d). The reasons for this inventory are not known.

During the period 1934–40, construction work focused on road expansion projects. Otherwise, “only minor improvements were undertaken on St. Paul Island,” according to a government report titled *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1935*.⁶⁴ However in 1941, building activities increased beginning with the construction of four Native houses. These dwellings had “the same floor plan as the older three room cottages, only the roof has been given a steeper pitch, whereby it is possible to put two rooms upstairs and making a compact five room dwelling,” and “Several more native laundries have been erected.” Also, a new bureau office building located on the site of the old office building was nearly completed that year.⁶⁵ “Sod was put around the dispensary, hospital, and three cottages for white employees [Teacher Houses]. Cement sidewalks were also built around the cottages, and a walk between the dispensary and hospital.” On St. George Island, the new schoolhouse, begun in 1933, was completed, and a watchhouse was built at Staraya Artil.⁶⁶

World War II prolonged the construction lull on the islands, particularly after the Seal Islands were evacuated in 1942. Just before the evacuation, the government agent’s annual report declared “a crying need for the construction of native cottages” existed on St. Paul Island. Crowded living conditions led to lack of privacy, creating tense circumstances that easily erupted into arguments.⁶⁷ But, new con-

52 Bower, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1918*, 82.

53 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1921*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish., Doc. no. 933: 53 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1922). [Note: the report title changed in 1920 from “...Fur Industries” to “...Fur-Seal Industries.”]

54 Ibid.

55 Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1921*, 142; Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1925*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish., Doc. no. 1008: 73–4 (Washington DC: GPO, 1926).

56 Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1923*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish., Doc. No. 973: 112 (Washington DC: GPO, 1925).

57 Agent’s Log, St. Paul Island, August 24, 1925 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961).

58 Permanent Improvements Report for St. Paul Island, Alaska, Covering the Period July 1, [1931] to March 31, 1932 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 1, FWS, Bur. Comm. Fish., Pribilof Islands Program, Permanent Improvements).

59 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1941 [Apr. 1, 1940–Mar. 31, 1941], unpaginated, (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 6, FWS, BCE, Pribilof Islands, Annual Reports, 1929–1963).

60 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska for the year ending March 31, 1952: 11, NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 16, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963; and Seton H. Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1951, Statistical Digest No. 31*, U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 55 (Washington DC: GPO, 1954).

61 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska for the year ending March 31, 1953: 14 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 17, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

62 General Manager Clarence L. Olson, Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, April 1, 1945 To March 31, 1946: 1 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 10, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

63 Ibid.

64 Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1935*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Admin. Rep. No. 23: 49 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1936).

65 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1941, [Apr. 1, 1940–Mar. 31, 1941]: 1 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 10, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

66 Ibid.

67 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1942, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 7, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

Inventory Permanent file,
Box 14, RG 22, NARA Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).
Form 566b
Folder 7

Sheet No. _____

RETURN OF PROPERTY

Station _____ Year _____

| ARTICLES | UNIT | UNIT COST | ON HAND JULY 1 | RECEIVED DURING YEAR | EXPENDED DURING YEAR | ON HAND JUNE 30 | REMARKS |
|---|------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Bureau of Fisheries | | | St. Paul Island Alaska | | | | |
| March, 31, 1938 | | | March, 31, 1939 | | | | |
| | | | April, 28, 1939 | | | | |
| | | | J. W. Lipke | | | | |
| | | | Agent and Caretaker | | | | |
| | | | Mar. 31, 1939 | | | | |
| Buildings Government as follows | | | Fixed property | | | | |
| Barn 1926-27 | 1 | \$ 3811.20 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| By-Products bldg 1918 with additions 1931-30 including oil storage and carcass bldg | 1 | 14484.92 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Bunk-house Bldg for Fouke employees 1931 | 1 | 3948.29 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Bunk-house temp. natives 1928 | 1 | 11127.92 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Business Office 1918 | 1 | 125.00 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Coal-house 1928-9 | 1 | 4175.22 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Coal-house Extension 1934 | 1 | 3648.67 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Company-house remodelled 1922 | 1 | 21854.19 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Concrete cottage No. 1 1923 | 1 | 5832.34 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Concrete cottage No. 2 1923 | 1 | 5087.10 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Concrete cottage No. 3 1923 | 1 | 5372.65 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Cook-house fox feed 1928 | 1 | 67.18 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Dispensary 1925-26 | 1 | 5617.01 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Flagstaff at black bluff, Govt-house and village | 3 | 45.00 | 3 | " | " | " | " |
| Frigidaire Bldg 1926-29 | 1 | 2008.35 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Frigidaire Engine room 1929 | 1 | 118.25 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Garage 1920 | 1 | 535.27 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Garage 1930-31 | 1 | 3249.52 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Government-house 1931-32 | 1 | 18722.23 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Green-house 1923 | 1 | 743.90 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Hospital 1929 | 1 | 7762.10 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Hydrant Houses 1925 | 2 | 26.22 | 2 | " | " | " | " |
| Ice-house concrete 1934 | 1 | 581.42 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Jail-house 1926 | 1 | 512.18 | 1 | " | " | " | " |
| Laundry-house 1926 | 1 | 1516.28 | 1 | " | " | " | " |

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 11-11110

Figure 9a. Inventory of the government's real property on St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1939. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Record Group (RG) 22, Box 14, Folder 7; National Archives and Records Administration—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage): (NARA)—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

Form 566b

Sheet No. **2**

RETURN OF PROPERTY

Station **Bureau of Fisheries St. Paul Island Alaska** Year **1939 March, 31**

| ARTICLES | UNIT | UNIT COST | ON HAND JULY 1 | RECEIVED DURING YEAR | EXPENDED DURING YEAR | ON HAND JUNE 30 | REMARKS |
|--|------|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Buildings Govt Continued | | | March, 31, 1939 | | | | |
| | | | Fixed property | | | | |
| Machine shop ex cold storage year, 1918 | 1 | \$3264.25 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Machine shop new incomplete 1937-38-39 | 1 | 11090.71 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Oil-house kerosene 1910 | 1 | 40.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Paint storage-house 1910 | 1 | 150.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Powder-house 1921 | 1 | 10.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Power-house & cold storage 1929 | 1 | 10423.36 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Pump-house at lake 1925 | 1 | 175.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Pump-house sealskin washing 1923 | 1 | 1924.79 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Pump-house sealskin washing 1931 | 1 | 989.93 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Salt-house Northeast point prior to 1910 | 1 | 375.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Salt-house A 1921-2-3 | 1 | 6850.42 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Salt-house B 1921-2 | 1 | 5200.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| School-house 1929-30 | 1 | 11739.36 | | | | 1 | " " |
| School-house prior to 1919 | 1 | 1061.20 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Sealskin washing house A 1921 | 1 | 14306.25 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Sealskin wash-house B 1930 | 1 | 3699.10 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Shop Govt prior to 1910 | 1 | 1038.51 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Store 1928-29 | 1 | 3995.48 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Tank-house 1910 | 1 | 600.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Tank-house 1922 | 1 | 4225.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Toilet temp natives 1929 | 1 | 25.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house at halfway 1925 | 1 | 384.21 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house Marunich 1925 | 1 | 90.03 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house Marunich 1934 | 1 | 260.39 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house N.E. prior to 1910 | 1 | 140.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house N.E. point 1929 | 1 | 2764.09 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house Southwest 1926 | 1 | 218.55 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house Tsammana 1910 | 1 | 5.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house Zapadni prior 1910 | 1 | 25.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Watch-house Zapadni 1925 | 1 | 289.48 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Warehouse (old store) 1910 | 1 | 50.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Warehouse West landing 1924 | 1 | 4488.32 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Weatherhouse 1928 | 1 | 155.45 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Websterhouse N.E. Point 1934 | 1 | 1094.47 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Well-houses prior to 1910 | 2 | 15.00 | | | | 2 | " " |

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 11-11110

Figure 9b. Inventory of the government's real property on St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1939. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22, Box 14, Folder 7; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

RETURN OF PROPERTY

Station Bureau of Fisheries St. Paul Island Alaska Year 1939 March, 31

| ARTICLES | UNIT | UNIT COST | ON HAND JULY 1 | RECEIVED DURING YEAR | EXPENDED DURING YEAR | ON HAND JUNE 30 | REMARKS |
|--------------------------------------|------|------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Govt Bldgs for use of Natives | | | | | | Mar. 31, 1939 | |
| Community-Hall Native | 1 | \$12135.39 | | | | 1 | Fixed Property |
| House No.1 5-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1579.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.2 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.3 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.4 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.5 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.6 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.7 5-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1579.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.8 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.9 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.10 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.11 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.12 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.13 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.14 5-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1579.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.15 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.16 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.17 4-room 1926-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.18 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.19 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.20 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.21 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.22 4-room 1925-26 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.23 2-story 1918-20 | 1 | 2400.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.24 4-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.25 4-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.26 4-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.27 4-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.28 4-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.29 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.30 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.31 4-room 1927-28 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.32 5-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1579.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.33 5-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1579.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.34 5-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1579.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.35 5-room 1926-27 | 1 | 1579.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.36 2-story 1920-21 | 1 | 2400.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.37 3-room 1928-29-30 | 1 | 1253.36 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.38 3-room 1928-30 | 1 | 1253.36 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.39 3-room 1928-29 | 1 | 1253.36 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.40 4-room 1928-29 | 1 | 1289.75 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.41 2-story frame 1919-20 A | 1 | 2400.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House No.42 2-story 1919-20 B | 1 | 2400.00 | | | | 1 | " " |

RETURN OF PROPERTY

Station Bureau of Fisheries St. Paul Island Alaska Year 1939 March, 31

| ARTICLES | UNIT | UNIT COST | ON HAND JULY 1 | RECEIVED DURING YEAR | EXPENDED DURING YEAR | ON HAND JUNE 30 | REMARKS |
|---|------|------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Govt Bldgs for use of Natives Cont | | | | | | March, 31, 1939 | |
| House 43 4-room 1933-34 | 1 | \$1745.24 | | | | 1 | Fixed Property |
| House 44 5-room 1933-34 | 1 | 2241.54 | | | | 1 | " " |
| House 45 5-room 1933-34 | 1 | 2241.54 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Toilets Natives double | 10 | 53.00 | | | | 10 | " " |
| Toilets Natives single | 15 | 32.34 | | | | 15 | " " |
| ROADS | | | | | | | |
| Marunich Road 2.3 miles long | 1 | \$ 1541.15 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Northeast Point Road 11 miles | 1 | 38499.88 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Polevina Road 1/2 mile long | 1 | 537.24 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Reef Road 3700 ft long | 1 | 487.50 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Zapadni Road 6 miles long | 1 | 4808.52 | | | | 1 | " " |
| STRUCTURES & IMPROVEMENTS | | | | | | | |
| Boat-ways (for launching boats) | 2 | 1848.79 | | | | 2 | " " |
| Wharf (landing concrete) 1930 | 1 | 17949.15 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Wharf (landing concrete) 1933-4 | 1 | 2149.50 | | | | 1 | " " |
| BOATS & BOAT EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |
| Bidarrah frame No.1 | 1 | 100.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Bidarrah frame No.D | 1 | 100.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Cover canvas for Bidarrah No.1 | 1 | 150.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Cover canvas for bidarrah No.D | 1 | 429.80 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Boat surf Hal. 29' 3" x 7' | 1 | 475.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Boat surf No.2 24' x 6'6" | 1 | 325.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Boat surf No.3 28'3" x 8' | 1 | 497.50 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Launch sailer motor 16 H.P. engine | 1 | 2012.53 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Launch St. Paul 12 HP Frisco engine | 1 | 3263.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Launch Penguin Universal motor | 1 | ? | | | | 1 | " " |
| Launch 248 x7' regal engine 14HP | 1 | 1157.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Scows wooden 20 ton cap. | 3 | 397.00 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Scows wooden 30-ton cap | 2 | 1500.00 | | | | 2 | " " |
| Scows wooden 25-ton cap | 1 | 734. | | | | 1 | " " |
| Anchors Kedge 50# | 17 | 5.50 | | | | 17 | " " |
| Anchors Kedge 85# | 1 | 14.03 | | | | 1 | " " |
| Anchors Kedge 100# | 2 | 11.00 | | | | 2 | " " |
| Hooks boat | 4 | .65 | | | | 4 | " " |
| Cars ash 8' | 5 | 2.75 | | | | 5 | " " |
| Cars ash 10' | 13 | 2.20 | | | | 13 | " " |
| Cars ash 12' | 20 | 3.56 | | | | 20 | " " |
| Cars ash 14' | 51 | 5.25 | | | | 51 | " " |
| Cars ash 15' | 10 | 5.70 | | | | 10 | " " |
| Cars ash 16' | 34 | 6.00 | | | | 34 | " " |

Figure 9c. Inventory of the government's real property on St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1939. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22, Box 14, Folder 7; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

Figure 9d. Inventory of the government's real property on St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1939. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22, Box 14, Folder 7; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

struction to benefit residents would wait until early 1944, when the Pribilof islanders returned from the evacuation camps at Funter Bay, Admiralty Island, Alaska.

In the meantime, U.S. Army troops took over Aleut residences and other buildings on St. Paul Island and began their own construction projects such as a “Paint Warehouse” in 1943,⁶⁸ and an airport runway.⁶⁹ In September 1942, a garrison of 1,400 officers and soldiers occupied the “civilian homes previously occupied by fishermen and Bureau of Fisheries personnel.”⁷⁰ One-third of the troops stayed in winterized tents adjacent to the airstrip that the army completed in November. Winter weather stymied the construction of another runway and a road system until the end of December 1942. All of the troops except a ten-man “caretaking detachment” left the island at the end of August 1943. Before their departure, demolition charges were placed beneath the runway and in the radio station.⁷¹

Aleuts returned to their home islands in May 1944, but Agent Clarence L. Olson claimed that since then “it has not been possible to rehabilitate the Government’s property to its former state of five years ago. In fact, only a small proportion of replacement has been made.”⁷² Scarcity of materials due to the war was only part of the problem. “Pribilof allotments,” Olson wrote, “have not kept pace with required operations which have increased with the growth of the seal herd.”⁷³ Only one new house was under construction in autumn 1944. Completed in 1945, the house contained a full basement, three rooms on the main floor, and two rooms upstairs.⁷⁴ A fire on St. Paul in 1945 resulted in the loss of the Native community hall constructed in 1932. “This building, 32 feet by 70 feet, included a library, card and pool room, barber shop, assembly room for women, and an upper floor of one large room that was used for dancing, motion pictures, and as a gymnasium.”⁷⁵ A replacement Recreational Hall began construction in 1949 and was completed in 1951. Currently, the Recreational Hall serves as the City of St. Paul administrative offices, although a large gymnasium with a stage provides for various community social events.

During 1951–53, five new Native houses were built, and dormers were added to another six homes on St. Paul Island. A new sewer system was also installed in the village.⁷⁶ A new construction program began in 1953 when the government contracted with Swalling Construction Company, of Anchorage, Alaska, to build several brick-masonry buildings on both islands. On St. George Island, the company constructed a two-story warehouse to house a store, post office, laundry, jail, and office. Other St. George projects included a 200,000-gallon water reservoir, five brick-masonry residences for Aleut laborers, one staff residence, a six-bed hospital and dental building, a combination boat and carpenter shop, and an automotive equipment storage garage. The Swalling Construction Company also built a

two-story, combination warehouse on St. Paul Island that included a community store, warehouse, fur-seal research laboratory, laundry, post-office and jail.⁷⁷

The Teller Construction Company, of Portland, Oregon, won another contract to construct a 120' x 60' masonry school on St. George Island. The school contained three classrooms, a manual arts room, and a domestic science room. It was ready for use in December 1955.⁷⁸ During this time, Aleut residences on both islands also underwent renovations that consisted mainly of installing bathrooms. By 1955, all houses on St. George Island had running water, and only three dwellings were not connected to the new sewer system. On St. Paul Island, all houses were connected to the water and sewer systems, but ten residences still needed bathroom facilities.⁷⁹

Although Aleut laborers continually made improvements to their houses, many still lacked basements, and a number of residents still did their laundry in the kitchen or on an enclosed porch. The porches, subject to the effects of cold, damp weather, proved unsuitable for drying clothes. Gas ranges and oil heaters, sent to replace coal furnaces in the 1950's, arrived with every delivery by the ship *Penguin*, and although this increased electrical consumption on the island, the new power house, constructed in 1960, seemed to handle the increase without any trouble.⁸⁰

Until 1960, construction and heavy equipment costs on the Seal Islands were dealt with by requesting a budget increase based on each item. In 1960, such costs were charged against an annual allotment of \$176,000. Charles Howard Baltzo, program director for the transition of federal administration to Native rule on the Pribilof Islands (i.e., Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants), cautioned that “a substantial portion of this special allotment is necessarily spent for routine rehabilitation, heavy equipment replacement, and emergencies thus leaving a limited amount for new construction.”⁸¹

In 1963, construction of Aleut residences took top priority, following a government-stated goal of completing forty homes over a ten-year period. In part, this was meant to create improved housing for St. Paul islanders; and in part this new housing was meant to accommodate the relocation of St. George islanders to St. Paul Island, although complete relocation did not come to pass. Four new ranch-style dwellings (117–121) were completed in 1963 in the old village.⁸²

A draft memorandum from 1964 lays out the consolidation of the two villages. Depending on sufficient funding, “St. George Island is to be phased out as a community and merged with St. Paul Island in the next 5 to 10 years” to decrease the problems associated with supplying the island and “advancing the social position of the Aleut residents through amelioration of their almost total isolation.”⁸³ Four

68 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending March 31 1945, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 9, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

69 James D. Bush, Jr., and Charles F. Baish “Narrative Report of Alaska Construction 1941–1944,” prepared in accordance with memorandum from Headquarters Alaska Defense Command, December 1943, subject: “Preparation of Historical Report,” 190.

70 Ibid., 189.

71 Ibid., 190–91.

72 Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946: 1 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

73 Ibid.

74 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending March 31, 1945, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

75 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1945, Statistical Digest No. 15*. U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 45 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1948).

76 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1952, 11; and, Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1953: 14 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

77 Seton H. Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1954, Statistical Digest No. 37*, U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 55 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1956); and Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1955, Statistical Digest No. 40*, U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 66–67 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1957).

78 Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1955*, 67.

79 Ibid., 68.

80 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending December 31, 1960: 34 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, folder 24, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

81 C. Howard Baltzo, “Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants,” May 1963: 6 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

82 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, December 31, 1964: 15 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

83 Memorandum to Director, BCF, from Resource Development, Seattle, October 21, 1964: 1 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

families already had been relocated to St. Paul Island, with plans for the “more deteriorated” homes on St. George Island to be demolished “to forestall any possible future tendency to backfill.”⁸⁴

Beginning in 1964, a program began to improve St. Paul Island’s building’s heating systems.

A program to replace coal-fired heating systems at St. Paul with modern, oil-fired equipment was initiated...The program was expanded...with the installation of 40 oil-fired, forced-air furnaces and two oil-fired burners. 24 partial basements were constructed of lightweight masonry block to accommodate furnaces in houses where the room arrangement did not afford space for an adequate heating system. The complete heating system consisting of piping, convectors, radiators, boiler, and controls was replaced in the St. Paul Recreation Hall. Only two coal-fired heating systems remain at St. Paul and a few residents heat water and cook with coal fuel. Our objective is a complete conversion to oil fuel because oil can be delivered to the Pribilofs at a price far less than coal, plus providing greater safety and convenience.⁸⁵

Also in 1964, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries initiated housing construction on the lower east-side of Village Hill, along King Street; eventually a new Lakeside Street fronted the new row of dwellings.⁸⁶ “Eight basement-type residences [117–120 and 122–125] were constructed at St. Paul in 1963–64 and two nonbasement dwellings [126–127] are being constructed this year [1965]. Each has three bedrooms, oil-fired circulating forced-air heat, modern plumbing, full insulation, and provides 1,200 square feet of living space.”⁸⁷ Seven of the eleven ranch-style houses (122–128, and 131) constructed during 1963–66 front Lakeside Street. Ranch-style houses 128–131 were purportedly constructed ca. 1968, but the government records are not clear in this regard.

Also in 1965, Houses 40 and 45 underwent renovations in preparation for the St. George families tentatively scheduled to move in May.⁸⁸

As no space was available to build additional single-family homes within the old village housing section of St. Paul, plans for the new Ellerman Heights subdivision overlooking the Salt Lagoon Channel began in 1963. The next step was the “installation of the necessary water and sewer lines.”⁸⁹ In 1965, Alaska Governor William A. Egan, appointed a special commission to examine the social and economic conditions on the Pribilofs. The commission found overcrowding on St. Paul Island caused “intense dissatisfaction on the part of many people in that village.” Of the seventy dwellings on the island as of June 15, 1965, ten housed two families, and eleven dwellings housed “a family and one or more persons other than husband, wife or children.... The situation is far more frustrating than in normal circumstances, because no family is legally able to build its own new house or even to enlarge a house it now occupies.”⁹⁰

To abate the hostility directed toward relocated St. George families, the commission suggested that the Bureau refrain from demolishing any more dwellings on St. George Island until the lack of housing on St. Paul was addressed. The commission also reported that private ownership of homes on the Seal Islands was going to be encouraged and supported through a bill introduced by U.S. Senator, Bob Bartlett (S. 2102 896h Congress, First Session). At the time of the report, Aleut residents paid monthly rents ranging from \$30 to \$62, depending on the size and the condition of the house.⁹¹

Development of the Ellerman Heights subdivision began with plans for thirty houses and with recognition of ample room for further expansion.⁹² “The first foundation and shell was constructed in the new village addition overlooking the lagoon entrance,” in 1966.⁹³ The “Annual Report for Sealing Operations for 1968” states “Major construction activities on St. Paul centered on a sewage treatment system [to service the Ellerman Heights development] and erection of four ‘pre-fabricated’ houses,”⁹⁴ yet, no houses reached completion.

In 1969, construction began at Ellerman Heights on eight new “pre-cut houses.” These three-bedroom homes had full daylight basements, electricity and water.⁹⁵ The new sewage disposal facility was completed just prior to occupancy.⁹⁶ By October 1970, nine houses, started in 1969–70, had been erected on Ellerman Heights,⁹⁷ although, “Basement garages in the new homes cannot be used until they can be completed with material meeting fire codes.”⁹⁸ The 1986 NHL nomination map (Map 4) depicts thirty-one noncontributing residences on Ellerman Heights.

For St. Paul, the construction highlight in 1971 was the start of the new school, which still serves the community. On St. George, six men, employed full-time, took care of general construction and maintenance during the 1971 sealing season. Their main work consisted of converting “a portion of the warehouse near the boat ramp to an electric and plumbing shop.” The gasoline tank farm, started the previous year, was completed, the Zapadni warehouse was refurbished, and the last of the Butler Buildings was rebuilt to provide more storage space.⁹⁹

St. George construction workers focused on housing repairs in 1973,¹⁰⁰ while St. Paul work efforts focused on completing the new school. The 20,000 square-foot school opened for classes in September 1973.¹⁰¹ Also in 1973, construction began on a new staff quarters building for federal government program management and research staff.¹⁰² In addition to the nine units that had kitchens and baths, the building contained “six-plus single sleeping rooms.”¹⁰³

In 1974, an expanded research program on St. George led to the creation of new catwalks and observation booths at East, Zapadni, and North rookeries. A new facility in the sealskin washhouse was also built, enabling researchers to hold live seals for an extended period of time.¹⁰⁴

84 Ibid.

85 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska: 16 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

86 Monthly Activity Report, St. Paul Island, November 1964 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

87 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska: 15 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

88 Monthly Activity Report, St. Paul Island, April 1965 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle). The records do not identify the occupants of House 122.

89 State of Alaska, “Economic and Social Conditions on the Pribilof Islands: Report by Special Commission Appointed by the Governor of Alaska, Juneau,” Sep. 3, 1965: 9.

90 Ibid., 8–9. Two of these detached houses were listed as “substandard converted sheds.” See Table 4.

91 Ibid., 17. The Senator’s bill became the Fur Seal Act of 1966.

92 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1965: 15 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

93 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1966: 11 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

94 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1968: 8 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

95 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1969, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1969: 8 (NOAA, NMML Library Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

96 Pribilof Management Report for July 1970, Aug. 3, 1970: 3 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

97 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1969, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1969: 8 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle); Pribilof Management Report for September 1970, Oct. 1, 1970: 2 (NOAA, NMML Library Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle); and Fur-Seal Islands Program – Annual Report for Calendar Year 1970: 8 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

98 Pribilof Management Report for September 1970: 2, Oct. 1, 1970 (NOAA, NMML Library Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

99 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1971, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, prepared by staff of Marine Mammal Resources Program, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, December 31, 1971: 6–7 (NOAA, NMML Library Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

100 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1973, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, Pribilof Islands Program, January 1974: 7 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

101 Ibid., 6.

102 Ibid.

103 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1973, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, Pribilof Islands Program, January 1974: 6; and Annual Report, 1975: 5 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

104 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1974: 5 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

In 1978, an addition to the St. Paul school began along with construction of a pre-fabricated house for the superintendent of the Pribilof School District. The school's addition added four classrooms, a total of 3,620 square feet. On St. George, a gymnasium was added to the school. These construction projects took place under a reimbursable contract with the State of Alaska.¹⁰⁵

In 1979, "virtually all the land area on the island, most single family residences and several community buildings were transferred to the Tanadgusix Native Corporation, Aleut residents living in the dwellings, and the City of St. Paul. The federal government retained title to 1,582 acres."¹⁰⁶ By 1981, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) fur-seal program activities were predominant on St. Paul, representing 68% of the economic activity on the island. NMFS became responsible for major improvements and structures related to the utility systems, docks, and airport.¹⁰⁷

A similar transfer took place on St. George Island in 1979, where "virtually all of the land area and 39 single family dwellings" were transferred to the "Tanaq Native Corporation and Aleut residents living in the dwellings."¹⁰⁸ The government retained possession of the "seal rookeries, airport, dock, utility systems, and major building and improvements in the community associated with the NMFS fur-seal program...." All economic activity flowed from NMFS, except for the Community Store, which was operated by the St. George Tanaq Corporation at this time.¹⁰⁹

No construction took place in 1980–81. House repair work was transferred to the Native corporations on both islands in 1980, as mandated in the Memorandum of Understanding between the NMFS and the St. George Tanaq Corporation on St. George, and the Tanadgusix Corporation on St. Paul.¹¹⁰ In 1982, NMFS contracted with a foreman from Seattle to oversee and train Aleut workers in the construction of two buildings on the Seal Islands. The equipment storage and cargo-handling building, called the Cascade Building, on St. Paul measured 80' x 192'. The St. George building, adjacent to the aircraft landing strip, measured 60' x 60', with a 55' x 16'-wide door, large enough for aircraft to enter (except the DC-3), so that the garage, built to store and repair equipment might also be used as an emergency hangar.¹¹¹ The building was razed in 2008.

As directed in Section 205 of the *Fur-Seal Act Amendment of 1983*, NOAA worked with local entities to draft and approve an agreement known as *Transfer of Property on the Pribilof Islands: Descriptions, Terms and Conditions, or the Transfer of Property Agreement (TOPA)*. The TOPA went into effect February 10, 1984. TOPA signatories included the Aleut Community Council of St. Paul, the Tanadgusix Corporation, the City of Saint Paul, the Aleut community of St. George, the St. George Tanaq Corporation, and the City of Saint George. The agreement described the federal government land conveyances, the recipients, the terms, and the Pribilof lands the government was to retain in accordance with ANCSA Section 3 (e). Each signatory received land under this agreement. In 1984, NOAA transferred St. George Island property previously connected with commercial fur-sealing operations, including the hotel and Aleut laborer cottages, but excluding the sealing plant and rookeries, to the St. George Tanaq Corporation and the City of Saint George. On St. Paul Island, NOAA transferred

dwellings occupied by island inhabitants and non-rookery lands, retaining other ANCSA Section 3(e) withdrawal lands pending environmental restoration.

105 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1978: 4 and 5 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

106 Survey Report of Executive Order Survey 11954: For Department of Commerce, NOAA, NMFS, Pribilof Islands Reserve, Alaska (St. Paul and St. George Islands), GSA Inventory Control No. 131420155, June 16–20, 1981. Survey conducted by W. R. Ogle, General Services Administration, Region 10, GSA Center, Auburn, WA: 5–6.

107 Ibid.

108 Ibid.

109 Ibid., 7.

110 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1980, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, Pribilof Islands Program: 9 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

111 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Program, 1982, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, Pribilof Islands Program: 8 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph No. USBF 1.76 (Photographer Hanna, G Dallas), 1914; Men moving a wooden building. This building was probably an old store house that was relocated across the street from the dispensary for use as a hospital. Buildings were frequently disassembled or relocated due to the scarcity of materials on the Pribilof Islands. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2978 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Electrical power plant and cold storage (circa 1929–1958) at the site of the old post office (1967–1997). *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photographer unknown. 1914. Men on killing field using wheelbarrows made from old barrels. The 1908 Agent's log describes the collection of empty barrels near the oil house for Natives to use in making wheelbarrows. *Photograph. Pribilof Islands Photographs Collection, no. 1976-0063-00010, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. USBF 2.47 (Photographer Hanna, G Dallas), 1919; Bridge at Halfway Point (Polovina). The 103-foot long bridge was constructed in 1911 using two stumps of the USRC *Perry's* masts, part of its deck, and driftwood logs. The 24- and 20-inch bolts used on the bridge were handmade by Native workmen on St. Paul. The *Perry* ran aground on St. Paul Island on July 27th, 1910. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

ST. PAUL ISLAND NARRATIVE REVIEW OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES



This section was originally written to support an updated nomination by the National Park Service (NPS) of the Seal Islands to be a new National Historic Landmark District (NHLD). Most of the historical resources appearing in this section are identified on specific Historical Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) forms and/or American Buildings Survey (HABS). While no photographs or illustrations accompanied the original submissions to the National Park Service and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office, photographs and illustration are included in this book with the HABS and AHRS forms. Additionally, the text of this section has been modified from its original submission format for NPS into book form to accommodate new information and insights.

The 1986 National Register of Historic Places Nomination included a map (Map 3) naming significant features associated with St. Paul Island, such as the NHL boundaries, fur-seal rookeries, archaeological sites, and water bodies. Map 3 in this book replicates Map 4 in the 1986 nomination, while Map 4 in this book replicates Map 5 in the 1986 nomination. AHRS historical resources are depicted on Map 5 in this book.

Book Maps 6–10 depict houses and other structures in the St. Paul Village and other areas on St. Paul Island that are contributing and noncontributing resources to the NHLD. Aleut Laborer Houses considered contributing resources are identified by number (e.g., 8, 42, etc.) in the 1986 nomination. Structures, buildings, and several government employee houses considered contributing resources are identified by letter (e.g., E). House numbers applied in the 1986 nomination are consistent with house numbers recognized by the City of St. Paul, Alaska, with a single exception. In the 1986 nomination, houses that front King Street (street names are not identified on Map 4) are identified with sequential numbers north to south of 52–61. However, House no. 52 is recognized by the City of St. Paul as House no. 129, and Houses 60 and 61 are not recognized by the City, but they are recognized as Houses 52 and 53, respectively. Hence, City of St. Paul house numbers continue sequentially 52 through 59 south to north. This anomaly resulted in considerable confusion during historical surveys conducted in 2004 and 2007 as will be discussed later.

Details in the federal records varied over the years, and often the government agents did not provide a house number, a consistent name for a building, or even the building's location. Building names and numbers sometimes changed over time as well, so we have done our best to piece together the available information to provide an overall illustration of building construction efforts on the islands. Maps 5–10 in this book identify noncontributing resources (except former government employee houses 105, 112, and 113 which are identified by number) and contributing HABS buildings and structures by letter (e.g., E) or letters (e.g., QQ and AAA) consistent with Table 2. The NPS assigned a HABS number (AK-203) to only one group of Aleut Laborer Houses; HABS AK-203 is collectively recognized by NPS as Type III houses. Individual Type III houses are listed in Table 3, along with four other types of houses on St. Paul; Table 3 also lists houses not categorized by any typology. Otherwise, City of St. Paul house numbers are used to identify contributing and noncontributing resources within the HABS system. AHRS numbers (e.g., XPI-160) assigned by the Alaska SHPO (Map 5) do not match City of St. Paul house numbers (e.g., 23).

St. Paul Island's genesis began only 750,000 years ago, making it much younger than the 2.2 million year old St. George Island.¹ Its landscape is marked by weathered lava, scoria, and sandy deposits that provide visual reminders of its creation by volcanic activity in the Bering Sea. Cinder cones, one rising to 665 feet, dot the landscape. On this landscape, the 1962 and 1965 National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings (Survey) emphasized the fur-seal rookeries as the principal historical resource, which led to the naming of the Fur-Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands, National Historic Landmark in 1966. The Survey did not specifically recognize any contributing building or structure resources other than the Russian Orthodox Church "built in 1907" and the oldest of the remaining "structures erected between 1786 and 1910."² The copies of the Survey that we examined make no mention of any other buildings or structures. Today, the great rookeries of the Seal Islands have a fur-seal population less than half the 1.5 million estimate in 1960.

The 1986 NHL nomination expanded the scope of the National Historic Landmark by recognizing once inhabited sites, as well as buildings and structures, associated with the fur-seal industry. The NHLD boundaries on St. Paul encompass about one-fourth of this area and include rookeries, killing grounds, and settlement areas. The 1986 NHLD nomination form listed sixty-four buildings and six archeological sites as contributing resources up through the period of significance that ended in 1959. While the form does not list seal rookeries, Section 7 within the nomination does recognize "12 historic sites (rookeries)."³ Catwalks used to observe seals are also mentioned as contributing resources in Section 7 of the 1986 nomination.

The historical St. Paul Village was predominately shaped by the two companies that leased the islands and managed the fur-seal industry from 1870 to 1910 and by U.S. government administrators from 1911 to 1983. The 1986 nomination offered five general categories of contributing resources on St. Paul: the Russian Orthodox Church (in a category of its own), Archeological Resources, Administrative Buildings and Staff Residences, Commercial Center, and Resident Aleut Laborers' Housing. The last three categories most reflect the American influence. As previously noted, seal rookeries were not among the categories, although they are presumed relevant. In part, because this book is more expansive than the nomination, the reader will observe that it modifies and includes an additional historical category, the "Naval Radio Station Complex" and other miscellaneous buildings and structures.

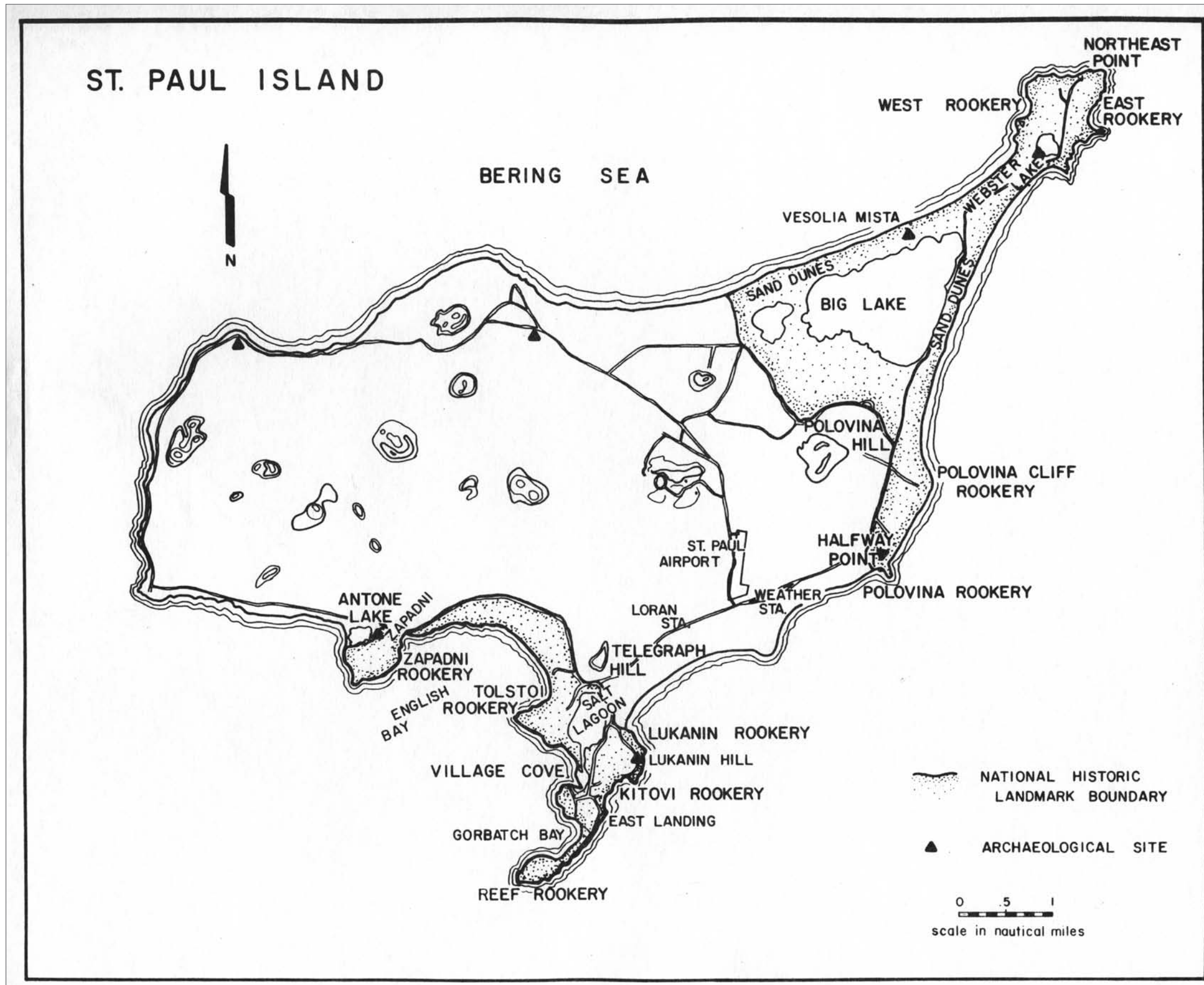
Since the 1986 nomination, many contributing resources within the Seal Islands Historic District have undergone alterations or destruction as will be demonstrated, in part, here. For example, on St. Paul, since the nomination, only seven of ten contributing buildings listed under the category "Administrative Buildings and Staff Residences" remain, and only three of ten contributing buildings in the category "Commercial Center" remain; all other buildings in these two categories have had their historic integrity compromised by alterations.

St. Paul Village lies on the steep hillside of Village Hill. Houses fan out in neat lines from the center of the village, which include the Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul (Building A, HABS AK, 1-SAPA, 1-A-, XPI-003), and remnants of the old cemetery. Contributing resources to the National Historic Landmark District on Village Hill include the: Recreation Hall (Building L, AK-208; XPI-042);

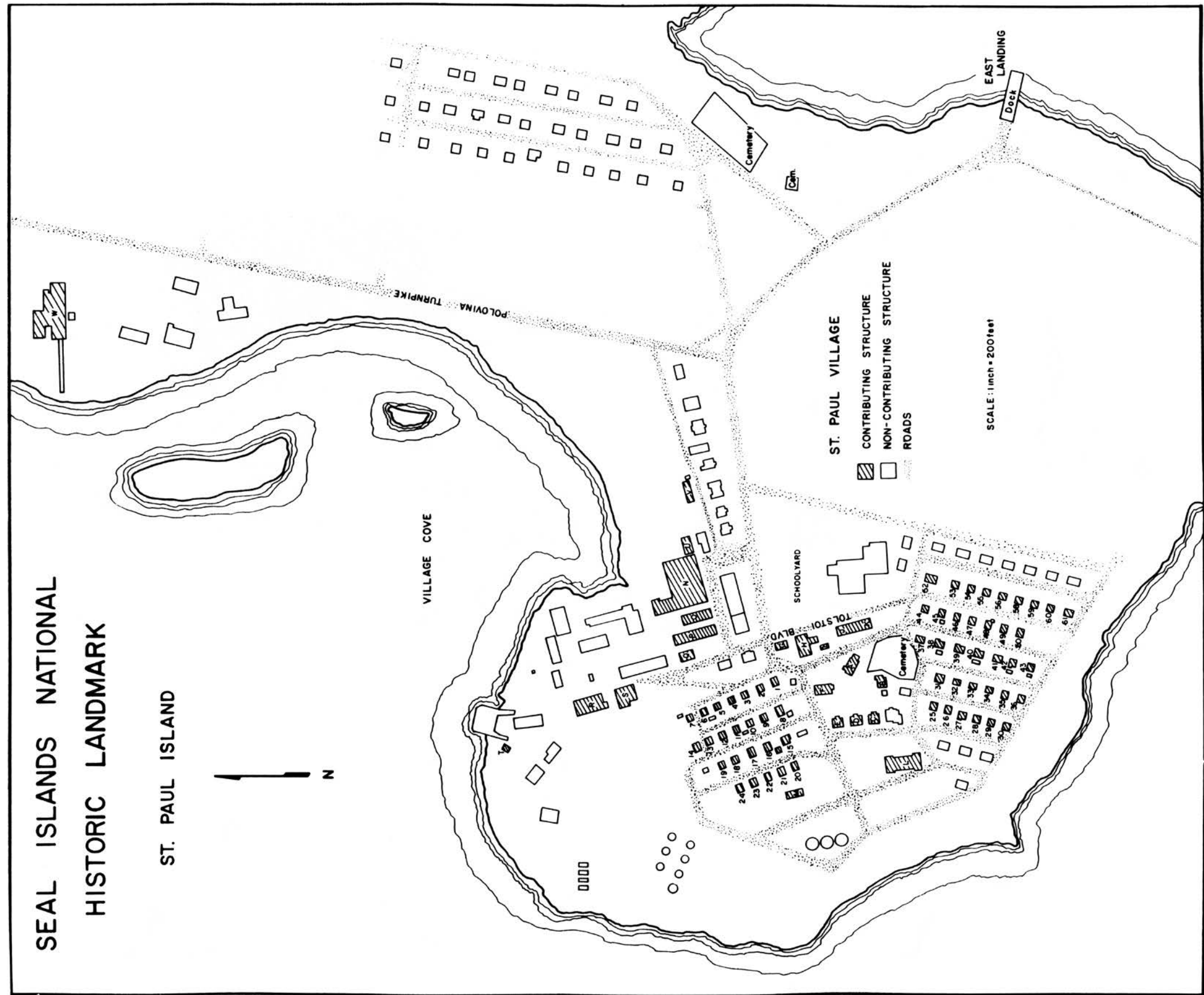
1 A. Cox, D. M. Hopkins, and G. B. Dalrymple. Geomagnetic polarity epochs: Pribilof Islands, Alaska. *Geological Society of America*, 77 (1966): 883–910.

2 National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings (Survey), Jan. 22, 1962: 3.

3 Sandra McDermott Faulkner, William S. Hanable, and Robert L. S. Spude. "The Seal Islands, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form" in *Russian America Theme, National Historic Landmarks*, U.S. Dep. Inter., National Park Service (NPS), Alaska Region, Anchorage, 1987: 2.



Map 3. "St. Paul Island." This map is Map 4 in Faulkner, 1986, depicting the National Historic Landmark Boundary on St. Paul Island, Alaska; the fur-seal rookeries; and archaeological sites. From Sandra McDermott Faulkner, William S. Hanable and Robert L. S. Spude, Russian America Theme, National Historic Landmarks, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, NPS, Alaska Region, Anchorage, 1987: 35.



Map 4. "Seal Islands National Historic Landmark, St. Paul Island." This map is Map 5 in Faulkner, 1986, depicting the contributing and noncontributing structures in the village area of St. Paul Island, Alaska. From Sandra McDermott Faulkner, William S. Hanable and Robert L. S. Spude, Russian America Theme, National Historic Landmarks, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, NPS, Alaska Region, Anchorage, 1987: 35.

Table 2: St. Paul Island NHL Letter Designations with building and/or demolition dates for Maps 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. (Houses are designated by their community house numbers and are not listed here)

| | |
|--|---|
| A: (HABS AK, 1-SAPA, 1-A-) Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul (1906) | FF: Gas Station (1967) |
| B Priest's House Site (burned down 1999) | GG: Concrete Foundation/Point Warehouse Site (1924; demolished ca. 1958) |
| C: Teacher's House 103 (1924) | HH: Halibut Building/ Equipment Garage (1987) |
| D: Teacher's House 102 (1924) | II: Alaska Dormitory (1960) |
| E: Teacher's House 101 (1925) | JJ: Cascade Warehouse (1982) |
| F: Government House (1932) | KK: Navy Shingle Shed (ca. 1919) |
| G: Bureau of Fisheries Office (1941) | LL: Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen Site (1967) |
| H: Company House/King Eider Hotel (construction date unknown; enlarged 1922) | MM: School District Office (post-1986) |
| I: Laundry Site (1926; demolished 1992) | NN: Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory (1955) |
| J: Physician's House/dispensary (1925) | OO: Five-Car Garage (1963) |
| K: Hospital (1934) | PP: Navy Tennis Court Site |
| L: Recreation Hall (1948) | QQ: Duplex 106/107(ca. 1911–1919) |
| M: Theater Site (ca. 1964; demolished 2008) | RR: (HABS AK-220) Naval Radio Station E-Shop/Naval Power Plant/Headstart Building (constructed between 1911–19) |
| N: Blubbering House Site (1930–31; demolished 1986/87) The Anderson Building now stands on this site (ca. 1985) | SS: Duplex 108/109 (1957) |
| O: Kench House Site (demolished 1986/87) | TT: Assembly of God Parsonage (1966) |
| P: Salt House A/Boxing/Barreling Shed Site (1921–22; demolished 2000) | UU: Assembly of God Church (1966) |
| Q: Fouke Bunkhouse (1933) | VV: Saltwater Well Houses/Saltwater Pump Houses (exact dates unknown) |
| R: Equipment/Municipal Garage Site (1931; demolished 2007) | WW: Concrete Foundation/Greenhouse Site (1951) |
| S: Machine Shop (1939) | XX: St. Paul School (1972) |
| T: Small Frame Structure Site (construction date unknown; demolished between 1986–2004) | YY: Fish Plant/Trident Building (post-1986) |
| U: Paint Shop Site (1931; demolished 1987) | ZZ: ATCO Trailer Camp Site (post-1986; demolished 2008) |
| V: Six-Car Garage (1954) | AAA: St. Paul Old Village Cemetery Fence (1909) |
| W: By-Products Plant Site (1918; demolished 1988) | BBB: Log House (1996) |
| X: Garco/NMFS Warehouse (1966) | CCC: Frame House (2000) |
| Y: Combine Shop (1974) | DDD: Two-Car Garage/Government House Garage (1945) |
| Z: Laboratory/Administration Building (1975–77) | EEE: Webster House (1935) |
| AA: Staff Quarters (1974–75) | FFF/115: Manager's House/House 115 (1954) |
| BB: Diesel Tank Farm Site (ca. 1950's, removed 1988) | GGG: Civic Center (post-1986) |
| CC: Power Plant Site (1959–60; demolished 2007) | HHH: Aleut Bunkhouse Site at Northeast Point (1929; demolished ca. 2000) |
| DD: Power Plant Annex Site (demolished July 2000) | III: Ice House at Icehouse Lake (1935) |
| EE: Receiving Warehouse (1975) | JJJ: Windmill Wells Site |



Map 5. Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. AHRs Designations (XPI Prefix Omitted), St. Paul Village. Aerial photograph provided courtesy of Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. Building footprint. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Geographic Information System. 2ft Aerial Photo, designations attributed June 2010.



Map 6. Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. HABS Designations (Letters) and St. Paul Island House Numbers. Aerial photograph provided courtesy of Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. See Table 2 for the list of buildings related to this map. *Building footprint. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Geographic Information System Database. 2ft Aerial Photo, designations attributed June 2010.*



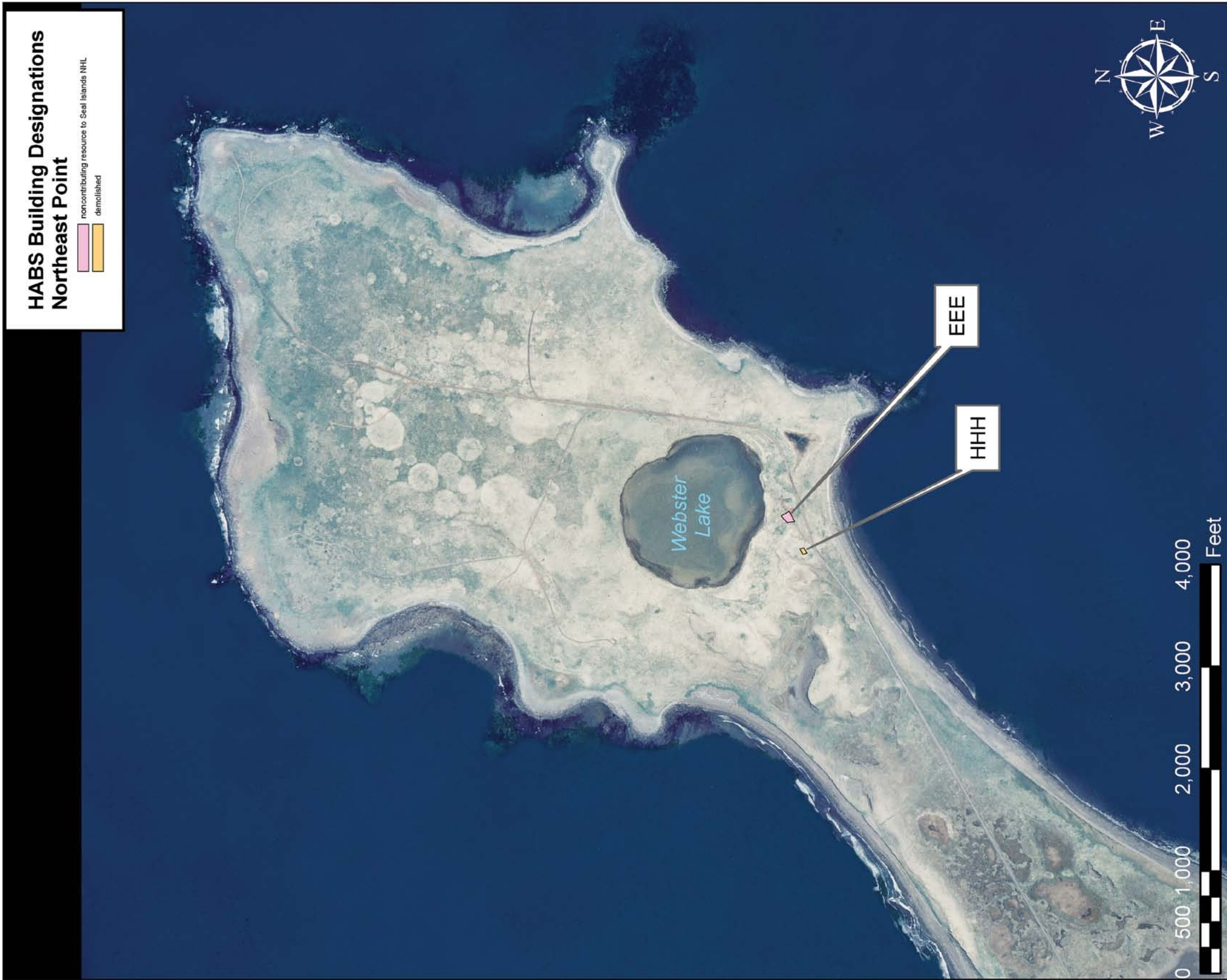
Map 7. Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. Former By-Products Plant and Staff Quarters Area. Aerial photograph provided courtesy of Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. *Building footprint. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: Geographic Information System Database. 2ft Aerial Photo, designations attributed June 2010.*



Map 8. Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. Ice House at Icehouse Lake. Aerial photograph provided courtesy of Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. *Building footprint.* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: Geographic Information System Database. 2ft Aerial Photo, designations attributed June 2010.



Map 9. Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. Windmill Well Locations, Salt Lagoon Channel, showing Staff Buildings Area. Aerial photograph provided courtesy of Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. *Building footprint. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: Geographic Information System Database. 2ft Aerial Photo, designations attributed June 2010.*



Map 10. Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. Webster House and Aleut Bunkhouse Site, Northeast Point. Aerial photograph provided courtesy of Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. *Building footprint. From NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: Geographic Information System, 2ft Aerial Photo, designations attributed June 2010.*



View of St. Paul Village, looking north. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-1*, 1989.

Government House (Building F, AK-205; XPI-037); Teacher House 101 (Building E, AK-206; XPI-032); Teacher House 102 (Building D, XPI-033); and Teacher House 103 (Building C, AK-207; XPI-036). These buildings lie to the west of the Russian Orthodox Church. Other contributing resources on Village Hill include the Fisheries Office (Building G, XPI-038), Company House (Building H, AK-210; XPI-039), and the Hospital (Building I, XPI-041), which line Tolstoi Boulevard near the bottom of the hill. The noncontributing school (Building XX, XPI-212) and schoolyard are located at the foot of the hill, as is the Community Store (Building NN, XPI-141). Contributing resources on Village Hill listed in the 1986 nomination and since destroyed include the Priest's House (Building B), Laundry (Building N), and Theater (Building M).

The industrial area or "Commercial Center" lies to the north of the Community Store, and it extends to the shores of Village Cove. Only three of the ten contributing buildings remain in the industrial area. These include the: Fouke Bunkhouse (Building Q, AK-213; XPI-044);⁴ Machine Shop (Building S, AK-214; XPI-45); and Six Car Garage (Building V, XPI-048). Buildings associated with the fur-seal industry and demolished since the 1986 nomination include: the Blubbering House (Building N);⁵ Kench House (Building O); Boxing Shed (Building P, XPI-226); Equipment Garage (Building R, XPI-034);⁶ small frame structure (Building T); the Paint Shop (Building U, XPI-047); and the By-Products Plant (Site W) that was located on a sand flat east of the Salt Lagoon Channel.

The reader will observe that many of the historical resources are honored with alternate names given by successive generations. For example, "Salt House A" became the Barreling Shed and then the Boxing Shed. Kenches coexisted in Salt House A along with barreling and, later, boxing operations. Salt House B became the Kench House, and the "Equipment Garage" became the "Municipal Garage."

The 1986 nomination identified many noncontributing resources that will not be listed here, but they are included within this book along with other noncontributing resources not recognized in the nomination. Many historical buildings not existing at the time of nomination, but once part of the sealing industry, are portrayed in an attempt to provide greater historical context.

⁴ A map titled *Saints Peter and Paul Orthodox Church (Russian), City of Saint Paul, Alaska, Pribilof Islands*, Survey No. AK-51, Sheet 1 of 10, 1990, mistakenly switched labels between the Kench House (Bldg. "O") and the Fouke Bunkhouse (Bldg. "Q"), as identified by Sandra McDermott Faulkner, "The Seal Islands, National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." U.S. Dep. Inter., NPS, Alaska Region, 1986, on page 12 and Map 5; and http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed August 5, 2011). [Note: Copies of Nomination Map 5 are difficult to decipher.] Curiously, "The Seal Islands, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form" presented in Sandra McDermott Faulkner, William S. Hanable and Robert L. S. Spude, *Russian America Theme, National Historic Landmarks*, U.S. Dep. Inter., NPS, Alaska Region, Anchorage, 1987: 6, apparently inadvertently failed to assign an alpha designation to the Kench House (i.e., the letter "O"), but does assign "Q" to the Fouke Bunkhouse.

⁵ Faulkner's "The Seal Islands," *Map 5*, identifies the location of "Blubbering House" (combined Wash Houses A and B) as site (N). The footprint on the map is inconsistent with the footprints of Wash Houses A and B in a 1982 aerial photo (October 16, 1982, AeroMap U.S.) and a 1986 "Record Drawings" (U.S. Dep. Health Human Services, Public Health Service, Indian Health Service Project AN-86-340, drawn by Lowdermilk August 30, 1985, drawing recorded March 20, 1989) that overlie the 1982 aerial photograph. The aerial photo and drawing depict the buildings as separate and rectangular. Faulkner's description of the Blubbering House states: "Frame building with horizontal clapboard siding; a Butler building type of addition runs perpendicular to and away from the blubbering house." In 1983, Wash Houses A and B (separate buildings) were converted to the Blubbering House (a single building) as described in the 1986 NHL nomination (phone conversation between Phyllis Swetozof, St. Paul Island City Clerk, and John Lindsay and Karla Sclater). The Anderson Building, which was not associated with the fur-seal industry, now stands on the footprints of these former buildings, and we understand that at least portions of the Blubbering House remain intact under the shell of the Anderson Building.

⁶ Faulkner, "The Seal Islands," 13, mistakenly states that Building R (Equipment Garage) is the Machine Shop, and that Building S (Machine Shop) is the Equipment Garage.

Fur-Seal Rookery Resources

In 1920, the government recognized sixteen rookeries on St. Paul Island, six on St. George Island, and three extinct or "abandoned" rookeries. Two rookeries were on St. Paul, though one at Southwest Point was actually just a haulout, and one on St. George.⁷ The government also identified rookeries on Otter Island and Sea Lion Rock (Sivutch)] that were not considered part of the NHL.

The 1962 and revised 1965 Surveys addressed the seal rookeries themselves with a single statement: "The beaches of St. Paul Island, which contain the great rookeries of the fur seals, are as unaltered and intact as when they were first sighted in 1787." While that statement was not entirely accurate, given the previous paragraph, no mention was given to the St. George rookeries.

As previously mentioned, the 1986 nomination recognized only 12 rookeries total between St. Paul and St. George islands, and stated "five rookeries and their historic killing grounds" are included in the St. Paul Historic District.⁸ Subsequently, the nomination recognized nine rookeries on St. Paul Island;⁹ the nine rookeries are depicted on Map 3, and include: Zapadni, Tolstoi, Lukanin, Kitovi, Reef, Polovina, Polovina Cliff, East and West.

The NMFS National Marine Mammal Laboratory depicted 14 fur-seal rookeries on St. Paul Island (Vostochni, Morjovi, Little Polovina, Polovina Cliffs, Polovina, Lukanin, Kitovi, Reef, Ardiguen, Gorbach, Tolstoi, Zapadni, Little Zapadni, and Zapadni) and 6 rookeries on St. George Island (Staraya Artil, North, East Reef, East Cliffs, Zapadni, and South) on its website <http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/nmml/alaska/nfs/rookeries/sngrookeries.php> (accessed November 2, 2011). The discrepancies in the number of rookeries on St. Paul in 1986 and currently appears due to differences in naming conventions applied by either observers or researchers; for example, considering Reef, Ardiguen, and Gorbach as separate rookeries or as a single "Reef" rookery. The only apparent actual reduction in the number of rookeries on St. Paul since 1920 resulted from the extinction of Lagoon Rookery and Suthetunga Rookery, which in 1920 were much reduced in numbers from earlier times.¹⁰ Hanna (2009, p. 102) mentioned that since Russian times a small rookery, Spilka Rookery, at Village Hill, also disappeared.¹¹ In addition, naturalist Henry Wood Elliott commented in 1881 that "Two small rookeries were then on the north shore of St. Paul, near a place called 'Maroonitch.'"¹²

The nomination acknowledged contributing status to the remaining rookery catwalks used by scientists to take counts of various seal population parameters. The nomination states "The two extant catwalks (of nine originally constructed) are contributing structures, one at Reef Rookery (P95; P96; P97)¹³ and one at East and West Rookeries."¹⁴

Fur-Seal Rookeries and Catwalks are elaborated upon further using illustrations later in this book.

⁷ G Dallas Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, ed. John A. Lindsay: 90–128 (Seattle, WA: U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NOS ORR 16, 2008).

⁸ Faulkner, "The Seal Islands," 6.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 7–8.

¹⁰ Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, 102.

¹¹ Henry W. Elliott, *The Seal Islands of Alaska*: 49 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1881), referred to Spilka as "Nah Speel" Rookery.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ The "P" before the number refers to the photograph number accompanying the nomination; again, the copies of the nomination we consulted were not accompanied with photographs.

¹⁴ Faulkner, "The Seal Islands," 8.

Archeological Resources

The 1986 nomination provides a somewhat confusing assessment as to the number of archeological sites on St. Paul. “Description” in Nomination Section 7 states “nine archeological sites already listed on the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS).”¹⁵ The narrative later identifies only a single archeological site (Staraya Artil) on St. George Island,¹⁶ leaving eight sites on St. Paul Island. However, the narrative describes only six sites: Zapadnie [sic], School Site, Webster Lake, Polovina (Halfway Point), Lukanin Hill, and Vesolia Mista on St. Paul.¹⁷ However, the landmark boundary map accompanying the nomination depicts seven archeological sites (Map 3): Vesolia Mista, Webster Lake, Zapadni, Lukanin Hill, Halfway Point (Polovina), and two unnamed sites on the north shore that are presumably Maroonitch (Marunich) and Lincoln Bight (Tsammanah).¹⁸ The nomination only recognizes one, Halfway Point, not two sites, at Polovina (i.e., Little Polovina Hill and Polovina Sites) as recorded by the AHRS.¹⁹ (Pendleton suspects the Little Polovina Hill site derived from army activity when it occupied the island in 1943.)²⁰ Recent historical study by archeologist Catherine Pendleton (2008) briefly describes eight sites, including Maroonitch and Lincoln Bight. She, as did Veltre and McCartney (1994) before her, suggests that the Webster Lake site is probably the historically referenced “Stoshnoe” or “Novastoshnah” site.²¹ Pendleton does not mention the “School Site,” which Faulkner (1986) references as AHRS XPI-006. In 1994, Veltre and McCartney considered eleven archaeological sites on St. Paul Island that they found in the AHRS files. The sites are XPI-001, XPI-003, XPI-006, XPI-007, XPI-008, XPI-009; XPI-010; XPI-011; XPI-014, XPI-016, and XPI-017.²² They noted, but did not map, XPI-002: “Seal Islands Historic District (Pribilof Islands Fur Seal Rookeries).” However, they gave it little consideration as an archaeological site.²³ Among the sites considered by Veltre and McCartney, if only briefly, but not considered as archaeological sites by Faulkner (1986), were XPI-003 (Saints Peter and Paul Church), XPI-014 (Cone Hill Rock Shelter), and XPI-017 (Little Polovina Hill). In 2007, Charles M. Mobley & Associates prepared AHRS XPI-208 for “a multi-roomed barabara along the road just past the junction of Easting Landing Road and the Polovina Turnpike.” The pit is visible in aerial photographs.²⁴

15 Ibid., 3.

16 Ibid., 11.

17 Ibid., 14–15.

18 Ibid., Map 4; and Douglas W. Veltre and Allen P. McCartney, *An Archaeological Survey of the Early Russian and Aleut Settlements on St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska* (St. Paul, AK: TDX Corporation, 1994: 15 and 36) describe the Maroonitch and Lincoln Bight sites.

19 Catherine L. Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House Construction in the Russian Period: Evidence from the Zapadni Site, St. Paul Island, Alaska.” MA thesis, Univ. Alaska Anchorage, 2008: 130 and 159.

20 Ibid., 159.

21 Ivan Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands of the Unalashka District*, transl. Lydia T. Black and R. H. Geoghegan, ed. Richard A. Pierce: 140 (Kingston, ON: Limestone Press, 1984), states “In the second village, called Stoshnoe, that is, ‘eastern,’ there are far fewer buildings. There are only two private barabaras”; Veltre and McCartney, *An Archaeological Survey*, 9; Pendleton, “Changes in Aleut House Construction,” 131; and Henry W. Elliott, “The History and Present Condition of the Fishery Industries: The Seal Islands of Alaska,” in *Report on the Tenth Census of the United States* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1881), comment on the existence of “Novastoshnah”

H. W. Elliott’s 1881 chronicle, “The History and Present Condition of the Fishery Industries: The Seal Islands of Alaska,” was reprinted with few changes, but with the same pagination, as U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Spec. Bull. 176, 1882; later it was issued as Misc. Doc. 42, pt. 8. 47th Cong., 2nd sess., 1884, with three other reports and the addition of an index; and subsequently reprinted as *The Seal Islands of Alaska*, (Kingston, ON: Limestone Press, 1976). *The Seal Islands of Alaska*, “Explanatory Notes and Comments Upon the Map of St. Paul Island,” states “The great sand beach of this island extends from Lukannon to Polovina [sic], thence to Webster’s House, Novastoshnah.”

22 Veltre and McCartney, *An Archaeological Survey*, 8.

23 Ibid., 19.

24 Letter report, “Summary of Historic Architecture Inventory of St. George and St. Paul Villages, Seal Islands National Historic Landmark, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, from Charles M. Mobley & Associates to John Lindsay, Sept. 16, 2008, NOAA, Administrative Record, Pribilof Islands Environmental Restoration Project.

Individual archaeological sites are described more fully in Volume 1.

The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul (Building A; HABS No. HABS AK, 1-SAPA, 1-A- and AK-51; XPI-003)

The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul sits at the heart of the village, similar to the church on St. George Island and most of the other Russian Orthodox churches throughout Alaska. The Russian Orthodox religion and the church have played a central role in the lives of Aleut residents on St. Paul Island. It seems fitting that the Saints Peter and Paul church, built by Aleut residents in 1905–06, and consecrated in 1907, is the oldest structure on the island. In 1980, the Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul was listed in the National Register of Historic Places;²⁵ a 1990 HABS, NO. HABS AK, 1-SAPA, 1-A- report is titled “Saints Peter and Paul Orthodox Church” (Vol. 1, p. 219–228).

In 1821, Russian Ignatii Cherkashenin and Creole Kassian Shayashnikov built a chapel out of driftwood without any aid from the Russian–American Company. Cherkashenin died shortly after the chapel was built, but Shayashnikov served as the chapel’s caretaker for many decades. A priest from Unalaska tended to the parishioners when he visited the island every other year.²⁶ In 1838, Bishop Innocent (Ivan Veniaminov) described the chapel as “decorated with a very fine iconostas and icons by contribution of the local Aleuts.”²⁷

In 1840, a larger chapel replaced the 1821 building. Hugh H. McIntyre, superintendent for the Alaska Commercial Company (ACC) in Alaska, preserved the image of the chapel in a stereograph he took in 1872. McIntyre’s photograph, along with one by French explorer, Alphonse Louis Pinart, are the only two known photographs of the 1840 chapel (Vol. 1, p. 212). By the early 1870’s, the second chapel stood in disrepair, and in 1875, a new church took its place. The ACC brought in two carpenters to tear down the old building and start on a new one, which the Aleut community paid for out of their wages. Hamden McIntyre, an architect from Vermont and brother of Hugh McIntyre, who was working on St. Paul Island at the time, designed and oversaw construction of the 1875 church. The new church’s ornamentation—inside as well as outside—was a striking contrast to the former comparatively plain-looking chapels. Although not large, the new building had three cupolas, each set on top of a windowed drum. Hipped roofs topped the sanctuary and nave, and a bell tower with a clock rose from the narthex. The church cost nearly \$15,000. The bells, cast in 1875 by William Black & Co. of Boston, cost \$2,750, the most expensive items in outfitting the church. Weather delayed consecration of the church until May 1877, when church officials managed to reach the island.²⁸

The 1875 church slowly succumbed to the elements and required replacement by the early 1900’s. Nathaniel Blaisdell, a San Francisco architect, was chosen to design a new church in 1905. Built slightly to the north of the 1875 church, Barbara Sweetland Smith speculates that the new church’s design included a simplified roof line to prevent the roof from leaking. To achieve this, Blaisdell planned a unique ironwork design to represent the traditional onion-dome cupola.²⁹ Elements of the 1905–06 church, consecrated 1907, have remained throughout the years, except that a traditional onion dome cupola, designed and constructed by Reverend Maxim Isaac, replaced the ironwork in 2007.

25 <http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/AK/Aleutian+Islands/state.html> (accessed August 23, 2011)

26 Alison K. Hoagland, “Russian Churches, American Houses, Aleut People: Converging Cultures in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska,” in Thomas Carter, ed. *Images of an American Land: Vernacular Architecture in the Western United States*: 131–32 (Albuquerque: Univ. New Mexico, 1997).

27 Barbara Sweetland Smith, *The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul on Saint Paul Island, Pribilof Islands: A History—1821–200*: 5 (Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Restitution Trust, 2007); and Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands*, 140.

28 Smith, *The Church of the Holy Apostles*, 6–9.

29 Smith, *The Church of the Holy Apostles*, 12; and Hoagland, “Russian Churches,” 142–43.

Northeast Point Church (noncontributing resource): Henry Wood Elliott marked a church on a St. Paul Island map of Novastoshnah (Northeast Point) Rookery in 1890 (Vol. 1, p. 127).³⁰ The church served sealers and hunters who lived at Northeast during the sealing and fox seasons. Traveling the fourteen miles by foot or baidar made church attendance in the village impractical. When this church was constructed and when it went into disrepair is not known. Presumably this church, represented in Elliott's artwork, was not the same as the 1821 or 1840 chapels.

Northeast Point Chapel (noncontributing resource): Timon Lestenkof, a St. Paul Aleut, built the chapel, which some have described as a shrine, in ca. 1994 to commemorate the Russian Orthodox Church that once served the seasonal sealers and hunters in the area of Northeast Point.³¹

Priest's House (Site B): The Priest's House burned down in 1999.³²

Church School (Site 0 [zero])—a noncontributing resource: The church school is located south of the former Priest's House (Site B). The original Church School was constructed sometime after the purchase of Alaska as a means to retain the religious and language heritage (Aleut and Russian) of the Native inhabitants. The current Church School is located on the site of the original building, which was demolished in the early to mid 1960's. The current school building was constructed in 1967–68, and it remains in use today more for social functions than as a school (Vol. 1, p. 231).³³

St. Paul Old Village Cemetery Fence (AAA; XPI-209): The old cemetery located southeast of the church was established before 1876. Aleut residents requested fencing for the old cemetery in 1898. The graves in the old village cemetery were eventually relocated to Cemetery Hill, excepting those of some prominent church officials and their wives, and noteworthy people such as Iliador Mercurieff³⁴ and James Edward Gill (d. 1876). Gill's sister bequeathed \$1,000 for perpetual care of his gravesite (Vol. 1, p. 239). James Gill, who served as the second meteorologist on St. Paul Island, died of exposure while on a trek about the island.³⁵

Aleut Laborer Housing (ALH)

Contributing Resources:

In 1913, the Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, Alaska Fisheries Service, Barton Warren Evermann wrote about the need to improve the size of Native houses on the Pribilofs: "The new buildings should be one and one-half stories, so that the upper floor could be used as bedrooms. The regulation house is one story, 12 feet front by 20 feet deep, divided into two rooms, with a lean-to on one side for a kitchen and an entrance."³⁶

But it was not until 1917 and continuing through the 1920's that an ambitious program was inaugurated to modernize the old settlement. Small Alaska Commercial Company wood houses were demolished and replaced with modern homes. Agent Ward T. Bower wrote:

Six houses of the 'knock-down' type were purchased and sent to the Islands in 1917, four to St. Paul and two to St. George. The plans provided that each house should have a kitchen, living room, bathroom, and three bedrooms, all on one floor. It was provided also that the roof of each should be sufficiently high to permit the construction of two additional rooms on a second floor at small cost, although it was thought that the accommodations on the first floor would be sufficient for any of the large families on the islands. The agent on St. Paul Island, however, made modifications in the plans furnished him with the result that additional material will be required to complete the construction of four houses.³⁷

Only one of the four houses was installed in 1917 (Figure 10) with the other three being completed in 1918.³⁸ The first Native concrete house to be built on St. Paul Island was completed in 1920.³⁹ Two frame-houses were completed that same year. Ten of twelve concrete dwellings for Aleut laborers begun in 1925 were ready for occupancy by May 1926.⁴⁰ The concrete walls were 6"-thick reinforced with steel bars. Nine of these contained four rooms each and three contained five rooms each.⁴¹ Edward Johnston, the Agent and Caretaker on St. Paul in 1925, requested permission to raze the following older houses (ACC era) to make room for rebuilding the village: 1–7, 10, 11, 19, 34, 35, 37–43, and 45–56, in addition to demolishing other "houses along 'main street,' between wharf and the office" when they were vacated. Any salvageable lumber from the razed houses, Johnston said, "will be saved and used in the construction of new houses."⁴²



Figure 10. Photograph No. 22-MP-3-37 (Photographer unknown), circa 1917; House constructed in 1917, St. Paul Island. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

By the time of the annual fur-seal industries report in 1927, fourteen concrete houses were under construction. Two of the houses contained five rooms each and twelve of the houses contained four

30 NARA RG76, *Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations*, Chart 157, Cartographic and Architectural Records Section, Special Media Archives Services Division (NWCS-C), National Archives at College Park, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD, 20740-6001, and M0387 (Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection), Alaska and Polar Regions Dep., Rasmuson Library, Univ. Alaska Fairbanks, 99775.

31 Phone conversation with Aquilina Lestenkof, Aleut Community of St. Paul Cultural Director with John Lindsay August 22, 2011.

32 Peter Porco, "St. Paul Blaze likely an Accident," *Anchorage Daily News*, Dec. 25, 1999.

33 Phone conversation with Aquilina Lestenkof, Aleut Community of St. Paul Cultural Director with John Lindsay August 22, 2011.

34 Michael K. Orbach and Beverly Holmes, "The Pribilof Island Aleuts: Tentative Players in a Hybrid Economy," Center for Coastal Marine Studies, Univ. CA., Santa Cruz, 1982: 4 0.

35 Betty A. Lindsay and John A. Lindsay, *Pribilof Islands, Alaska: The People*, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NOS/ORR 19, Seattle, WA, 2010: 268–69.

36 Barton Warren Evermann, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1913*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 797: 152 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1914).

37 Ward T. Bower and Henry D. Aller, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1917*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish., Doc. No. 847: 72 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1918).

38 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1918*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 872 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1919) Plate VII between pp. 84–5; and Ward T. Bower, *Fishery and Fur Seal Industries in 1939*, U.S. Dep. Inter., Bur. Fish. Admin. Rep. 40: 161 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), reported 3 frame-houses were built in 1918, but ignored the frame house of 1917.

39 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1920*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 909: 73–74 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1921).

40 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1926*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 1023: 306 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927).

41 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1925*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 1008: 146 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1926).

42 Edward C. Johnston, Agent and Caretaker, St. Paul Island, to Harry J. Christoffers, Superintendent, Sept. 26, 1925. (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 1, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (BCF), Pribilof Islands Program, Permanent Improvements).

rooms each.⁴³ Two more concrete dwellings, one with four rooms and one with three rooms, were built in 1928.⁴⁴

The Agent's Annual Report for 1929 summarized the history of residence-construction since 1920:

The following concrete native dwellings are now complete and occupied: 1 three-room, 28 four-room, 7 five-room, and 1 six-room house—total 37. All of these buildings have been completed during, or since, 1925, except the six-room house, which was completed in 1920. In addition to the above, there are 3 five-room wood frame dwellings which were completed in 1920 and 1921, and are now occupied.⁴⁵

In the Agent's Annual Report for March 31, 1930, the agent stated that two three-room concrete dwellings begun in 1928 were completed before March 31, 1930: "The construction of these two houses complete the program of house building for the native population for the present. A total of 42 houses have been erected for the use of native families since 1918. 39 of this number are concrete and 3 of frame construction."⁴⁶ It would seem a total of forty-three houses rather than "42" were built when taking the 1917 building into account, but perhaps the agent included the 1917 house with the three built in 1918.

During 1933–34, three new frame-houses were added to the village. One house had four rooms; the other two houses had five rooms each with four rooms on the main floor and one room on the upper floor.⁴⁷ In autumn 1939, construction began on an additional four frame-houses. Chief of the Division of Alaska Fisheries, Ward T. Bower, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, reported that all the floor plans replicated the three-room houses that had been previously built on the island, "but the pitch of the roof has been raised to permit the addition of two rooms on the second floor." Bower also reported that three 1918 frame-houses were "moved a short distance to bring them in line with other native dwellings and were placed upon new concrete foundations," and nine outside laundry houses were built and partial basements constructed beneath several houses "to make the living quarters more habitable."⁴⁸ Three of these frame houses were completed in 1940; the fourth was completed and occupied by the time of the Agent's Annual Report, March 31, 1941. The agent stated that these types of houses were very popular.⁴⁹

In 1945, the island's agent reported "One new native house was begun in the fall [1944], and is ready for finishing work whenever we obtain siding and millwork. It is built on the plan of the last native houses erected here, and consists of 3 rooms downstairs and 2 rooms upstairs. The only change is a full basement added, in order to keep from having to build a separate laundry."⁵⁰

A "shortage of dwellings" and "houses with two or more families" created discontent on the island in 1946. The island's agent reported that "many marriages are being put off or delayed because of no homes

for the couples to move into."⁵¹ The frame house begun in 1944 [numbered "50"], was occupied during 1946.⁵² "It was built mostly of odd lumber salvaged here and there about the Station, but a normal value has been put on it for Inventory purposes."

Construction of House 51 (no longer extant) began in 1947, on the site of the Old Community Hall, taking advantage of the hall's basement walls.⁵³ House 51 was completed in spring 1948, after the annual supply vessel arrived with the needed materials.⁵⁴ Because a vacant lot is extant southerly of House 50, we assume that was the location of House 51 (Tract A, Block 14, Lot 1). House 23 underwent renovation and was occupied by "one of the larger families during the past summer [1947]," which reportedly, "decreases much of the discontent due to the housing shortage. It is hoped that at least two more houses may be started this coming summer [1948] and finished next winter so that this situation will be well under control."⁵⁵ Construction of two new cottages began in late fall 1948, located "on a new street... east of 1st Avenue South."⁵⁶

Despite the feeling of relief about the housing shortage in 1948, the government agent stated that housing construction needed to be stepped up to accommodate the growing population. "There were only 9 births and 1 death during the past year [1948–49], which was quite a drop on both counts over the previous year, but it is already indicated that these figures will be greater next year [1949–50].... This high census count [335] would really make housing more difficult if it were not for the temporary absence each year of a relatively high number of persons."⁵⁷ In 1950, two six-room houses for the Natives were completed and one federal government employee house.⁵⁸ Two other Native houses were under construction in 1950, and were completed and occupied in 1951.⁵⁹ In 1952, Aleut laborers completed construction on two Native houses, and the agent scheduled workers to begin construction on two other houses.⁶⁰ The Manager's Annual Report for 1954 recorded that two new Aleut laborer houses had been constructed during the past year, making "a total of nine new houses completed in the past five years."⁶¹

43 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1927*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 1040: 146 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1928).

44 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1928*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 1064: 298 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1929). The jail, the store, and quarters for temporary Native workers from the surrounding area also were built this year, all frame construction.

45 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1929, 6; see also p. 11 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

46 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1930, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

47 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1934, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963); and Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur Seal Industries in 1934*, 54.

48 Bower, *Fishery and Fur Seal Industries in 1939*, 161.

49 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1941 [Apr. 1, 1940–Mar. 31, 1941], unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963); and Fredericka Martin, ed. with supplemental materials by Raymond Hudson, *Before the Storm*, Univ. Alaska, Fairbanks, AK, 2010, 19, similarly recorded in 1942 that there were "Forty-nine cottages for Aleut families."

50 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending March 31, 1945, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

51 Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, April 1, 1945 To March 31, 1946: 22 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

52 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 12 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963); House 50 is not included in the HABS record because it has been completely altered over the years and does not fit into any of the designated housing types.

53 Ibid. The report (15) also comments that six combination ash, garbage, and coal boxes also were built for the houses along "6th Avenue South after the street was paved, and now four more are being completed for the houses on 5th Avenue North. As the streets are paved and lumber available, these boxes will be built until all houses have them."

54 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 12; Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, for the year ending March 31, 1949: 13; and Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1948: 14 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

55 Ibid., 23.

56 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, for the year ending March 31, 1949: 13, and 22, which gives the St. Paul census count (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

57 Ibid., 22.

58 Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur Seal Industries: 1950, Statistical Digest, No. 29*, U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 53 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1953).

59 Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur Seal Industries: 1951, Statistical Digest, No. 31*, U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 55 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1954).

60 Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur Seal Industries: 1952, Statistical Digest, No. 33*, U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 54 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1954).

61 Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1954 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963). Until 1955, the Pribilof Islands reports tracked a year from April 1 to March 31. There are two reports for 1955: one that covers from April 1, 1954, to March 31, 1955, and one that covers from April 1, 1955, to December 31, 1955.

In subsequent years, Aleut residents built dormers, added basements and additions, and made other improvements, including installing bathrooms. Seton H. Thompson reported that by 1955, “All of the Aleut dwellings are now connected to the water and sewer systems, although there are still 10 residences that have no bathroom facilities.”⁶²

The Aleut Laborer Houses on St. Paul extend in orderly rows on the north and south sides of the village. Nearly all of the homes face east northeast, unlike the homes on St. George, which face each other across the street, conveying more of a typical American neighborhood appearance. As building space became limited in the old village and housing demands continued to grow, the government determined to expand the village bounds.

In May 1963, Program Director C. Howard Baltzo submitted his “Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants”. Under the heading of “Construction”, Baltzo wrote:

Top Priority for construction is vested in Aleut residences at St. Paul for the dual purpose of accommodating the merger of St. George village and of replacing inadequate housing for inhabitants of both islands. Four homes are the maximum that may be constructed each year with locally available labor under prevailing climatic conditions. Privately contracting a 3-bedroom frame residence costs about \$45,000 complete, but nett [sic] expense can be halved by utilizing local labor, staff supervision, Program equipment, and patience. The goal is to construct 40 homes over a 10-year period, commencing with the four underwritten by Accelerated Public Works in 1963.

The housing plans Baltzo called for began in 1963; planning was led by engineer Roy Ellerman. The intent was to create a housing development east of the St. Paul Village on what became known as Ellerman Heights; a spot located on a hill slope easterly of Cemetery Hill. Members of the Native community moved into the first new homes by 1970.



The 1986 nomination recognized three types of Aleut Laborer Houses as contributing houses on St. Paul Island, “Reflecting the company nature of the community.”⁶³ Since then, three alternative versions have been proposed by the National Park Service, archeologist and historical architect Charles M. Mobley & Associates, and NOAA in 2004, 2007, and 2010, respectively. The four versions are presented in Table 3. Characterization of extant, yet historical, Aleut Laborer housing on the Seal Islands challenged all the involved entities in large part due to significant alterations made on original designs during and after construction, which will be discussed later.

In 2004, NOAA requested the assistance of the National Park Service with performing a HABS at St. Paul Island. An NPS architectural historian inspected St. Paul’s buildings and commented “that ‘the types identified in the [Faulkner’s] nomination seem to be mixed and omit several houses that should have been included in one of the types.’” The NPS HABS team recognized five rather than three typologies recognized by Faulkner in 1986. However, the NPS Type I reflected a 1960’s ranch house style that the NPS considered reflective of a noncontributing resource. Further, NPS recognized that several houses had been so altered (e.g., 1, 25, 41) as to not fit any type since 1986.

In 2007, NOAA contracted Charles M. Mobley to conduct an Alaska Historical Resources Survey of St. Paul Island, and to complete a HABS of contributing resources not addressed by the NPS in 2004. Mobley relied on McAlester’s *A Field Guide to American Houses* as the primary source for descriptive

62 Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1955, Statistical Digest No. 40*. U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS: 8 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1957).

63 Faulkner, “The Seal Islands,” 13.

material, “...and that alone was responsible for some divergences between my descriptions and Sandra Faulkner’s [1986] original descriptions in the National Register form.” Mobley provided an overview summation to NOAA in 2008.

Some confusion arises from the vocabulary and lack of mutual exclusivity in Faulkner’s [1986] residential building typology, as well as disparities between the listed houses and those hatched as contributing on the St. Paul map [nomination Map 5]. Twenty buildings hatched as contributing on the map are not listed in the nomination form [page 13], and of those twenty hatched buildings one (House 129, or XPI-171) is of unique construction and possibly post-dates the original period of significance.⁶⁴

Mobley recognized five typologies among the houses in the Village of St. Paul. However, one of his types included three houses constructed for government employees and consequently are not included among the Aleut Laborer Houses recognized among the typologies in Table 3.

In 2010, NOAA prepared final HABS and AHRS forms for submission to the SHPO and NPS, using materials submitted by NPS and Charles M. Mobley & Associates, including narrative materials and photographs of the subject buildings. NOAA also consulted other historical resources to augment the submittals. Mobley wrote a brief analysis about his departure from the NPS 2004 approach.

First is construction material—whether concrete or frame—using several primary criteria (it was usually hard to tell from just looking at the outside of the buildings) but rather from the categorizations in NOAA’s data base. Second is whether the house is side-gabled or front-gabled. And third is chimney placement. Some houses definitely had basements but for most I couldn’t tell, so I didn’t always use them to discriminate house types. The result [sic] are five contributing house types mostly like [NPS 2004] except that...Type II and II [sic; should be Type III] are combined because the difference between...one and one-half story house and ... [a] one story house with attic ... is not obvious, and because I couldn’t consistently duplicate his [NPS] discrimination between peak chimneys and offset from peak chimneys. Lumping ... the two house types yields four contributing house types, plus a fifth residential building type consisting of three identical Teacher’s Houses....⁶⁵

NOAA decided that a combination of appropriate attributes presented by NPS and Charles Mobley & Associates better characterize Aleut Laborers’ Houses. For example, NOAA agrees with Mobley that discrimination between peak chimneys and offset from peak chimneys is difficult in some instances. In addition, the extant condition of Aleut Laborers’ Houses has been in a near constant state of flux, making consistent characterization nearly impossible. The government’s St. Paul Island manager reported in 1960 on the subject of home renovations.

Remodeling of homes as far as practical was continued during the year. Remodeling consisted of digging two basements, building several enclosed porches and renovating the interior of some houses. In a few cases, the porches are 4’ x 8’, making them large enough for a utility room in which laundry may be done, thus removing the washing machine from the kitchen. The majority of houses do not have basements and laundry must be done either in the kitchen or on the enclosed porch. These porches are unheated, however, thus being unsuited to dry clothes.⁶⁶

As pointed out, flaws exist in the 1986 nomination regarding the historical houses, not the least of which is the nomination’s apparent oversight of not assigning typologies to all of the contributing houses depicted on Map 4. Also, one of the most difficult matters to rectify for this book was an apparent misnomer of one row of houses. Map 4 depicts a row of houses fronting King Street (streets are not identified on the map) with numbers increasing north to south from 52 through 61, excluding “57” even though page 13 of the nomination text included “57.” The City of St. Paul verified that the house numbers from north to south on King Street should begin with “129” (not “52”) followed by 59 through

64 Letter report, “Summary of Historic Architecture Inventory of St. George and St. Paul Villages, Seal Islands National Historic Landmark, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, from Charles M. Mobley & Associates to John Lindsay, Sept. 16, 2008, NOAA, Administrative Record, Pribilof Islands Environmental Restoration Project. Mobley inadvertently reversed the House numbers in the row fronting King Street, consequently, in his summation the number “52” was applied rather than “129”, and this error was corrected in the text herein.

65 Ibid.

66 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending December 31, 1960: 34 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

Table 3. The house typologies applied by Sandra Faulkner (1986), National Park Service (2004), Charles Mobley & Associates (2007), and NOAA (2010).

| Typology | Faulkner 1986 Typologies | NPS HABS Team 2004 Typologies | Mobley 2007 Typologies | NOAA 2010 Typologies |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Type I | 1920's through 1930's, one or one and one-half story frame with horizontal wood siding, arctic entrance to one side, and side cellars. Faulkner did not define the meaning of (0), although it may signify that an outbuilding is associated with the dwelling. Houses: 3, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 42, 48, 47 (0), 46, 45 (0), 44 (0). | One story, gable ends, chimney at peak. [Note the NPS 2004 HABS team determined the following houses are noncontributing.] City Map No.; AHRS No. House 117, XPI-180; House 118, XPI-181; House 119, XPI-182; House 120, XPI-183; House 122, XPI-172; House 123, XPI-173; House 124, XPI-174; House 125, XPI-175; House 126, XPI-176; House 127, XPI-177; House 128, XPI-186; House 129, XPI-171; House 130, XPI-187; House 131, XPI-188 | | Ranch style, one story, side-gabled, frame building with or without shed-roofed entry, with a basement or concrete foundation, and one concrete chimney at peak. [Note the NPS 2004 HABS team determined the following houses are noncontributing.] City Map No., AHRS No. House 117, XPI-180; House 118, XPI-181; House 119, XPI-182; House 120, XPI-183; House 122, XPI-172; House 123, XPI-173; House 124, XPI-174; House 125, XPI-175; House 126, XPI-176; House 127, XPI-177; House 128, XPI-186; House 129, XPI-171; House 130, XPI-187; House 131, XPI-188 |
| Type II | One and one-half story concrete with arctic entrance and side cellars. Faulkner did not define the meaning of (0), although it may signify that an outbuilding is associated with the dwelling. Houses: 1, 2, 4, 6 (0), 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 12, 13, 14, 41, 40, 39, 38 (0), 37 (0), 49. | One and one half story, gable front, shed entrance at front, chimney at peak. City Map No.; AHRS No. House 28, XPI-53; House 29, XPI-54; House 30, XPI-55; House 36, XPI-168; House 43, XPI-169; House 52, XPI-088; House 53, XPI-087; House 54, XPI-086; House 55, XPI-085; House 56, XPI-084; House 57, XPI-083; House 58, XPI-082; House 59, XPI-081 [Note: NPS had these numbers in reverse order and inadvertently applied nos. 60 and 61 to Houses 52 and 53] | One story, side-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed entry, no basement, and one concrete ridge-mounted chimney. City Map No.; AHRS No. House 25, XPI-050; House 26, XPI-051; House 27, XPI-052; House 42, XPI-056; House 01, XPI-062; House 08, XPI-068; House 41, XPI-079 | One and one-half story, front-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed or gable-roofed entry, and one concrete chimney offset from peak with or without basement. HABS 203 City Map No.; AHRS No. House 2, XPI-063; House 3, XPI-049; House 4, XPI-064; House 5, XPI-065; House 6, XPI-066; House 7, XPI-067; House 10, XPI-070; House 11, XPI-071; House 12, XPI-072; House 13, XPI-073; House 14, XPI-074; House 16, XPI-153; House 17, XPI-154; House 18, XPI-155; House 19, XPI-156; House 20, XPI-157; House 21, XPI-158; House 22, XPI-159; House 23, XPI-160; House 24, XPI-161; House 35, XPI-167; House 44, XPI-057; House 45, XPI-058; House 46, XPI-059; House 47, XPI-060; House 48, XPI-061; House 49, XPI-080 |
| Type III | 1945–1950's, larger one and one half story cement with green asphalt siding. Houses: 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61. [Note the correct numbers applied to these houses by the City of St. Paul as given in the order by Faulkner are: 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52. | One story with attic, gable front, shed entrance, chimney offset from peak. House 2, XPI-063; House 3, XPI-049; House 04, XPI-064; House 05, XPI-065; House 06, XPI-066; House 07, XPI-067; House 09, XPI-069; House 10, XPI-070; House 11, XPI-071; House 12, XPI-072; House 13, XPI-073; House 14, XPI-074; House 16, XPI-153; House 17, XPI-154; House 18, XPI-155; House 19, XPI-156; House 20, XPI-157; House 21, XPI-158; House 22, XPI-159; House 23, XPI-160; House 24, XPI-161; House 35, XPI-167; House 44, XPI-057; House 45, XPI-058; House 46, XPI-059; House 47, XPI-060; House 48, XPI-061; House 49, XPI-080; House 50, XPI-170 | Front-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed or gable-roofed entry and one concrete slope-mounted chimney touching ridge. House 02, XPI-063; House 03, XPI-049; House 04, XPI-064; House 05, XPI-065; House 06, XPI-066; House 07, XPI-067; House 10, XPI-070; House 11, XPI-071; House 12, XPI-072; House 13, XPI-073; House 16, XPI-153; House 17, XPI-154; House 18, XPI-155; House 19, XPI-156; House 20, XPI-157; House 21, XPI-158; House 22, XPI-159; House 23, XPI-160; House 24, XPI-161; House 28, XPI-053; House 29, XPI-054; House 30, XPI-055; House 35, XPI-167; House 36, XPI-168; House 43, XPI-169; House 44, XPI-057; House 45, XPI-058; House 46, XPI-059; House 47, XPI-060; House 48, XPI-061; House 49, XPI-080; House 52, XPI-088; House 53, XPI-087; House 54, XPI-086; House 56, XPI-084; House 57, XPI-083; House 58, XPI-082; House 59, XPI-081. | One story with attic, side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and two concrete chimneys at peak. HABS No. [not yet assigned] House 15, XPI-152; House 37, XPI-075; House 38, XPI-076; House 39, XPI-077; House 40, XPI-078 |
| Type IV | | One story with attic, gable side, shed entrance at front, two chimneys at peak. House 15, XPI-152; House 37, XPI-075; House 38, XPI-076; House 39, XPI-077; House 40, XPI-078 | Side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and one concrete ridge-mounted chimney. House 32, XPI-164; House 33, XPI-165; House 34, XPI-166 | One and one-half story, front-gabled concrete or frame building with shed-roofed or gable-roofed entry, and one concrete chimney at peak. HABS No. [not yet assigned] House 28, XPI-053; House 29, XPI-054; House 30, XPI-055; House 36, XPI-168; House 43, XPI-169; House 52, XPI-088; House 53, XPI-087; House 54, XPI-086; House 56, XPI-084; House 57 XPI-083; House 58, XPI-082; House 59, XPI-081 |
| Type V | | One story with attic, gable side, shed entrance at front, one chimney at peak. House 32, XPI-164; House 33, XPI-165; House 34, XPI-166 | Side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and two concrete ridge-mounted chimneys. House 15, XPI-152; House 37, XPI-075; House 38, XPI-076; House 39, XPI-077; House 40, XPI-078 | One story with attic, side-gabled concrete building with shed-roofed entry, basement, and one concrete chimney at peak. HABS No. [not yet assigned] House 32, XPI-164; House 33, XPI-165; House 34, XPI-166 |
| Uncategorized | | The NPS 2004 HABS team determined that several once contributing house resources no longer qualified because of significant alterations. These houses do not conform to a defined typology. House 1, XPI-062; House 26, XPI-051; House 42, XPI-056; House 8, XPI-068; House 27, XPI-052; House 25, XPI-050; House 41, XPI-079 The NPS 2004 Survey Team did not recognize the following dwellings. House 105, XPI-137; Duplex 106/107, XPI-139; Duplex 108/109, XPI-031; House 112, XPI-140; House 113, XPI-139 | | NOAA recognized subsequent to the NPS 2004 survey that other houses once considered contributing house resources may no longer qualify because of substantial alterations, they include: House 09, XPI-069; House 14, XPI-074; House 31, XPI-163; House 50, XPI-170; House 55, XPI-085 The following houses were not Aleut Laborer Houses and they do not conform to a defined typology: Employee House 101, XPI-032; Employee House 102, XPI-033; Employee House 103, XPI-036; House 105, XPI-137; Duplex 106/107, XPI-139; Duplex 108/109, XPI-031; House 112, XPI-140; House 113, XPI-139 |

52 or the reverse order depicted in the 1986 nomination map.⁶⁷ This anomaly was not recognized by either NPS in 2004 or Mobley in 2007. NOAA also decided that a house with “attic” was appropriate unless a window or dormer existed on the half floor which would allow the house description to be a “one and one-half story.”

In 2007, Mobley came up with a third characterization “hopefully more explicit...using several primary criteria” (Table 1).

Mobley also noted that the 1986 nomination identified other house types as noncontributing resources, including: five residences, some duplexes associated with the former Naval Radio Station; ten ranch houses with alcove entry; three ranch houses without alcove entry; and six miscellaneous houses. Similar to the findings of the 2004 NPS survey team, some formerly contributing houses underwent radical alterations sufficient to warrant changing their status to noncontributing.

In 2010 NOAA decided that a combination of certain attributes presented by the 2004 NPS survey team and Charles Mobley & Associates would better characterize Aleut Laborers’ Houses. NOAA also grouped houses according to five typologies (Table 3). House descriptions presented in HABS and AHRIS formats are grouped in this book according to NOAA’s five typologies; within a typology, houses are presented sequentially according to City of St. Paul house numbers.

The 1986 nomination states, “The new subdivision south [east] of the village is outside the boundaries of the Historic District.” However, Map 3 does not clearly demonstrate that the Historic District excludes the Ellerman Heights area.

Wash Houses/Laundry Houses (XPI-178; XPI-179; XPI-184; XPI-192; XPI-210; XPI-211): Plans for small, detached laundry houses had been in the works since at least 1931.⁶⁸ In 1939, nine outside laundries were built.⁶⁹ In 1940, the government agent on St. Paul explained that “In the past the natives have boiled and washed their clothes in the kitchens of their houses, which therefore always were damp.”⁷⁰

Aleuts built small laundry houses between 1939 and 1942 to provide a place for washing clothing. XPI-178 is associated with House 15 (XPI-152), XPI-179 is associated with House 14 (XPI-074), or 19 (XPI-156), XPI-184 is associated with House 47 (XPI-060), XPI-192 is associated with House 38 (XPI-076), XPI-210 is associated with House 45 (XPI-058), and XPI-211 is associated with House 37 (XPI-075). These six wash houses are the only remaining laundry houses on the island. After 1945, houses were built with basements to avoid the necessity of separate laundry “houses.”

Administrative and Staff Buildings

Administrative buildings and former staff quarters border the churchyard and include the Government House, Teacher Houses 101, 102, and 103, House 115/Manager’s House, Fisheries Office, Company House (later known as the King Eider Hotel), Hospital and Physician’s House/Dispensary (clinic), and the Recreation Hall (later City of St. Paul offices). Several Fisheries staff quarters also exist on the sand flats along Bartlett Boulevard, historically on land developed for the Naval Radio

67 Telephone conversation between St. Paul City Clerk Phyllis Swetozof and John Lindsay, August 30, 2011.

68 St. Paul Agent’s Annual Report for the Year Ended March 31, 1931 [supplement], unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6 “Abstracts Reports Annual,” FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

69 Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1939*, U.S. Dep. Inter., Bur. Fish., Admin. Rep. No. 40: 161 (Washington, DC: GPO 1941).

70 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1940, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

Station. The former staff buildings in the radio station complex area include House 105 (radio operator’s House), Duplex 106/107, Duplex 108/109, House 112, and House 113. These buildings are briefly described under subheadings of Contributing Resources, as recorded in the 1986 NHL nomination, and Noncontributing Resources.

Contributing Resources

Company House/King Eider Hotel (Building H; HABS AK-210; XPI-039): The exact date of construction is unknown, although a building identified as the ACC dwelling house and of comparable size and in the same approximate location is depicted on the Abial P. Loud map of 1886. Extant records show that additions to the Company House were built in 1922. The Company House is in poor condition and was condemned by the Fire Marshal ca. 2006.

Fisheries Office (Building G; HABS AK-211; XPI-038): Built in 1940–41, this building was constructed on the footprint of the old office. Another “old office,” located southeast of the Fouke Bunkhouse, was in use when this Fisheries Office was built.

Government House (Building F; HABS AK-205; XPI-037): Government House was built in 1931–32. In 1932, the St. Paul government agent wrote, “The old government house was torn down and a new building erected on the same site. The new building is considerably larger than the old one and will provide accommodations for a greater number of people.”⁷¹ One author wrote that the government house served as temporary quarters for the “The superintendent, visiting officials from the Washington office, the chief employees of the Fouke Fur Company, and visiting heads of the same outfit and important visitors....”⁷² In 1976, the Tanadgusix Corporation (TDX) completed the conversion of the building to apartments, and reported that all four apartments were occupied.⁷³ In 2004, the Government House underwent further restoration to become the home of the St. Paul Island Museum and office space for TDX. At least one other Government House preceded the 1932 building. An earlier Government House, located near the Russian Orthodox Church, was depicted in a sketch by artist Henry Wood Elliott in 1872.

Hospital (Building K; XPI-041): Built 1930 to 1932,⁷⁴ the Hospital and Physician’s Quarters/Dispensary (Building J) were joined in 1974. The Hospital and Physician’s Quarters are described in some detail in the book *Before the Storm* by Fredericka Martin who resided and worked therein with her physician husband Samuel Berenberg in 1941–42. At some future time, Building K became locally known as the Health Clinic or Clinic. The building was vacated in favor of a new health center in 2006.

Recreation Hall/Community Hall (Building L; HABS AK-208; XPI-042): Work on this building started in 1946,⁷⁵ and was completed in 1951 (although much of the building was in use by 1950). This Recreation Hall replaced one built in 1932 that burned down in 1946. A retaining wall was added in 1954, along with a new film-storage vault.⁷⁶

71 St. Paul Is. Agent’s Annual Report for the Year Ended March 31, 1933 [supplement], unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6 “Abstracts Reports Annual,” FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

72 St. Paul Is. Agents Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 1933 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22 box 33, folder 6, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963); and Martin, *Before the Storm*, 9.

73 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, 1976: 4 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

74 Permanent Improvements Report for St. Paul Island, Alaska, Covering the Period April 1, 1930 to June 30, 1930; and Permanent Improvements Report for St. Paul Island, Alaska, Covering the Period July 1, [1931] to March 31, 1932 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Permanent Improvements).

75 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 13 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

76 Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1954*, 55.

Physician's House/Dispensary (Building J; XPI-041): Built in 1924–25, the Physician's House was joined with the Hospital in 1974 by a large central building. The combined buildings served St. Paul until 2006, when a new St. Paul Health Center was built. In 1941–42, author Fredericka Martin resided in this building with husband Samuel Berenberg, and where she began her draft of her book *Before the Storm*. During 2007, a portion of the building was used by the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island-Tribal Government to examine, sort, catalog, and scan a cache of historical government documents stored in the basement of the old Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Office's walk-in vault.

Employee's Cottage 1/Teacher House 101 (Building E; HABS AK-206; XPI-032): Completed in 1925, Teacher House 101 was originally called Concrete Dwelling No. 1; it has also been called Employee Cottage 101. Dr. Van Volkenberg and his wife were the first occupants of this dwelling.⁷⁷ Later, the cottage housed various government employees working on St. Paul Island. At some point this dwelling, along with the other Employee Cottages, became labeled "Teacher Houses." In the mid 1990's, the building went unoccupied and fell into disrepair. In 2007, the windows and doors of Teacher House 101 remained battened with plywood.

Employee's Cottage 2/Teacher House 102 (Building D; XPI-033): Completed in 1924, Teacher House 102 was originally called Concrete Dwelling No. 2; it has also been called Employee Cottage 102. The dwelling's first occupants were storekeeper Lee C. McMillin and his wife, Dorothy.⁷⁸ At some point this dwelling, along with the other Employee Cottages, became labeled "Teacher Houses." Teacher House 102 was renovated for residential use in 2006–07.

Employee's Cottage 3/Teacher House 103 (Building C; HABS AK-207; XPI-036): Completed in 1924, Teacher House 103 was originally called Concrete Dwelling No. 3; it has also been called Employee Cottage 103. The original occupants were schoolteachers Lon M. Hyde and Margaret L. Hyde.⁷⁹ At some point this dwelling, along with the other Employee Cottages, became labeled "Teacher Houses." Teacher House 103 was renovated for residential use in 2006–07.

Noncontributing Resources

Manager's House Quarters 3A/House 115 (Building FFF; XPI-143): This building was built in 1953 by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of the government manager in charge of commercial sealing on St. Paul Island.

In 1952, St. Paul Island's agent, Clarence L. Olson, began negotiating plans for a Manager's House on St. Paul. In correspondence to his superiors in Seattle, Washington, and Washington, D.C., Olson argued for the necessity of an attached garage: "[The house] is quite a distance from the employees homes [sic] to the main garage and to avoid that walk at 2:30 every morning throughout the sealing season the manager parks his vehicle at this house where it is subjected to damp inclement weather. The manager puts in unusually long days throughout the year and he should have his means of conveyance readily available at all times. Don't you believe it wise to plan for these conveniences?"⁸⁰ Although the building plans do not show a garage, one is visible in the 1953 construction photographs.

⁷⁷ Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Jan. 19, 1925 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961).

⁷⁸ Ibid., Oct. 1, 1924.

⁷⁹ Ibid., Nov. 3, 1924.

⁸⁰ Quote from: Pribilof Islands Buildings, Clarence Olson, to Chief, Branch of Alaska Fisheries, Washington, DC, and General Manager, Seattle, Washington, January 5, 1952; see also Plans for Residence, Pribilof Islands, Clarence Olson, to Chief, Branch of Alaska Fisheries, Washington, DC, and General Manager, Seattle, Washington, January 21, 1952 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

Duplex 108/109 (Building SS; XPI-031): Duplex 108/109 was constructed in 1957 in the area of the former Naval Radio Station to house government staff.

House 112/Quarters 12 (XPI-140): House 112 is located within the area of the former Naval Radio Station. The house was started in 1946 and completed in 1949 as housing for government staff.⁸¹ The dwelling was originally referred to as Quarters 12.⁸²

House 113/Quarters 13 (XPI-139): House 113 is located within area of the former Naval Radio Station. The building was completed in 1950 as housing for government staff and was originally referred to as Quarters 13.⁸³

Ice House (Building III; XPI-185): The Ice House, built in 1934, is located on the west shore of Icehouse Lake, approximately one mile north of St. Paul Village at the bend in Polovina Turnpike that passes on the west side of the lake. "Due to sufficient cement on hand, the unsafe condition and limited capacity of the old ice house, a concrete structure was set in the hill side at Icehouse Lake. This makes it possible to store enough ice for use in the village through the entire season."⁸⁴ Ice houses were in use on St. Paul at least as early as 1915.

Old icehouse near upper end lagoon rebuilt last winter measures twelve by fifteen feet by nine feet inside. Walls are rough pine double with four by four stids [sic] three feet apart roof gabled of one by twelve rough pine laid clapboard style roof covered with two thicknesses turn and walls sodded [sic] to eaves around five feet thick at bottom and three and half at top. Openings left at each gable one foot deep across entire end for ventilation house filled with [ice] blocks twenty by twenty inches cut exactly and packed snugly like bricks interstices being tightly packed with powdered ice to make solid mass. Cakes placed on edge which best commercial practice. Top covered with about six inches of loose straw. Think present charge will last two years.⁸⁵

The 1925 St. Paul Island Log records on January 29, "Began work of cutting and storing ice in ice-house at Icehouse Lake. The ice is about 18 inches in thickness. One hundred eighty three blocks were cut and stored today. Seventeen workmen were used in this work."

Webster House (Building EEE; HABS AK-204): The current Webster House at Northeast Point was built in 1934, replacing an earlier Webster House on the same site. "A three room structure with a concrete foundation was started and completed at N.E. Point to replace Old Webster House, which was badly depleted."⁸⁶ Although the construction date of the original Webster House is uncertain, Henry W. Elliott sketched the dwelling in 1872, calling it "Norton's House," which he included in his 1873 unpublished report⁸⁷ that he also depicted on a map in 1873 (Vol. 2, p. 790). On another occasion, Elliott wrote "When the indiscriminate [sic] sealing of 1868 was in progress, one of the parties lived here [Northeast Point]..." which suggests the individual may have been the mysterious "Norton."⁸⁸ By the time of Elliott's

⁸¹ Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 13; and Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1950: 18 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

⁸² Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1952: 11 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island for the Year Ended March 31, 1935, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

⁸⁵ St. George Is. Agent's Log, May 28, 1915 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961). This information was wired by St. Paul Agent Harry Fassett to St. George for reasons unknown.

⁸⁶ Agent's Annual Report for the Year Ended March 31, 1935, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

⁸⁷ Elliott, *Report on the Pribilof Group, or Seal Islands of Alaska* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1873), unpaginated. [Note that only 75 copies of this report are known to have been printed. Victor B. Scheffer, "They Stopped the Press on His Book," *Pacific Discovery*, 30, no. 1 (1977): 27, cited Elliott: "[a] report of mine made upon the Pribilof islands in September, 1873, and ...printed by the Treasury Department during my absence in Alaska. Owing to causes of which I have necessarily no personal knowledge, only 75 copies of this report were struck off?"]

⁸⁸ Henry W. Elliott, *Our Arctic Province, Alaska and The Seal Islands*: 317 (NY: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1887).

1881 publication, *The Seal-Islands of Alaska*, the house was recognized as “Webster House.”⁸⁹ Daniel Webster worked as an agent for the ACC from 1870 to 1890 and then for the NACC from 1890 until his death on St. George Island in 1900.⁹⁰ Webster lived at the house during the sealing season. After his death, the cabin continued to shelter laborers during the seal harvest at Northeast Point. Webster House is currently owned by TDX.

Naval Radio Station: The installation of a temporary Naval Radio Station on St. Paul Island commenced on June 16, 1911. The station gradually brought many changes to St. Paul Island, such as radio communications with the outside world, electricity, and windmills for water supply. In 1946, the St. Paul government agent wrote, “The radio station group of buildings, built some 25 years ago and transferred from the Navy in 1937, are in such poor condition that no more money should be expended in an attempt to make them livable for employees.” The agent continues with descriptions of the failing heating, plumbing, and sewer systems. He ends his commentary with “Five employees families are quartered there and are subjected to these conditions.”⁹¹ Similar comments were repeated in 1947, the St. Paul government agent wrote, “...the old Radio Station buildings now being used for some are so poor that it is impossible to keep employees anywhere near satisfied,”⁹² and “Authorization was received in 1946 for the building of another cottage [Quarters 12] for employees, so the foundation for it was put in last fall. It is located just west of the Radio Station area, and will be the first of a row of such cottages extending eastward through the center of this old Navy Radio Station area. The old Radio buildings will all be razed in time.”⁹³

Only four buildings and four structures constructed by the navy survived to the present time. These survivors include the Electrical Shop (E-Shop, XPI-020), House 105 (XPI-137), Duplex 106/107 (XPI-139), Shingle Shed (XPI-148), the concrete pad of the tennis court (XPI-150), and three windmill well concrete pads with enclosed pumps, which do not have XPI numbers.

Naval Radio Station E-Shop/Naval Power Plant/Head Start Building (Building RR; HABS AK-220; XPI-020): The concrete Electrical Shop (E-Shop), with an attic, was constructed in 1919 to power the Navy Radio Station. The E-Shop was renovated during the first decade of the second millennium for the Head Start Program for St. Paul Island.

House 105/Staff Quarters 105 (XPI-137): Built in 1931, as the radio operator’s house by the U.S. Navy, the dwelling became part of the Bureau of Fisheries staff quarters when the navy turned over the Naval Radio Station complex and its buildings to the agency in 1937. A 1972 report describes the building as “Q-105,” containing two stories and 1,322 square feet with a basement. A State Trooper occupied the house at this time, but NMFS staff was scheduled to move in July 1, 1972.⁹⁴

Duplex 106/107 (Building QQ; XPI-139): This duplex was constructed prior to 1922 when it was evident on a map of the U.S. Navy Radio Station complex. Building QQ was moved in 1952 to align it with other structures of the former Naval Radio Station complex.⁹⁵

Shingle Shed/Naval Shingle Shed (KK; XPI-148): Built circa 1919 for coal storage, this building also belongs to the Naval Radio Station complex.

Navy Tennis Court (Site PP; XPI-150): Built in 1936, the concrete Navy Tennis Court was razed in 1967, although much of its 50' x 100' concrete surface remains under an overgrowth of grasses.⁹⁶

Industrial and Commercial Buildings, and Structures

Most of the sealing-industry buildings recognized by contributing resources to the 1986 NHLD nomination have since been demolished for either safety or redevelopment. The contributing resources still standing as of 2008 are listed within this section. Additionally, noncontributing resources remaining in the former sealing industrial-area are briefly described. Buildings and sites used to support commercial sealing were and are spread along the bottom of Village Hill at the end of Tolstoi Boulevard. On the sand flats between the community and Village Cove are the: Fouke Bunkhouse; Machine Shop; Store with Warehouse, Biology Lab, and Laundry; Five-Car Garage; Six-Car Garage; Naval Electrical Shop (E-Shop); Alaska Dormitory; sites of the former Wash Houses A and B (Blubber House); Salt Houses A (Barreling Shed) and B; and Paint Shop. A variety of other noncontributing resources that either formerly supported the sealing industry (e.g., By-Products Plant) or continue to support the seal harvest are also briefly described below.

Contributing Resources

Fouke Bunkhouse (Building Q; HABS AK-213; XPI-044): Built in 1931–35,⁹⁷ the Fouke Bunkhouse seasonally served up to thirty-six employees of the Fouke Fur Company, and sometimes Alaska Natives brought into work on the island. In 1948–49, another story was added to the bunkhouse that included twelve 2-man rooms. In addition, the existing lounge area was enlarged by tearing down interior walls, and two rooms were converted into the quarters and office for the company superintendent.⁹⁸ In 1964, a remodeling effort was initiated to turn the building into office space. This included a new stairway to replace the original one⁹⁹ and new partitions.¹⁰⁰ The building went into non-use some time later. TDX and Trident Seafoods resided the Fouke Bunkhouse ca. 2007.

Machine Shop (Building S; HABS AK-214; XPI-045): Construction of the wood-frame Machine Shop was completed in 1939; a two-floor addition was added in 1951, and a steel framed, sheet metal Connector Building (razed February 2006) linked the Machine Shop to the Equipment Garage (razed

89 Elliott, *The Seal-Islands of Alaska*, 56–7.

90 Agent’s Log, St. Paul Island, June 23, 1900: 462 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961).

91 Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946: 3 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

92 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 25 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

93 Ibid., 13.

94 St. George People, 1972: 8 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22).

95 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1952: 11, RG22, box 15, folder 1, NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

96 “Real Property-Pribilof Islands,” prepared by the U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS, Div. of Realty, June 30, 1970.

97 Agent’s Annual Report for the Year Ended March 31, 1933, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963); and Agent’s Annual Report for the year ending March 31, 1936 [aka Report of the Agent & Caretaker, St. Paul Island, Alaska], unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, file 6, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

98 Agent’s Annual Report for St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1939 [aka Report of the Agent and Caretaker, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1939]: 14 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

99 Monthly Activity Report, Island Manager, St. Paul Island, January 20, 1964, unpaginated (NOAA, NMML Library Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

100 Monthly Activity Report, St. Paul Island, February 17, 1964, unpaginated (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

2007) sometime between 1987 and 1993.¹⁰¹ In 1965, high winds blew the roof off the Machine Shop. A temporary roof was put on in April 1965,¹⁰² and repairs to the building were completed at the end of September.¹⁰³ NOAA re-covered the roof again in 2006. The heavily corroded Connector Building was razed in 2005.

Six-Car Garage (Building V; HABS AK-219; XPI-048): Built in 1954; a 1985 assessment gave the measurements of the building as 73' 2" x 24'.¹⁰⁴ The garage housed government vehicles and tractors.

Noncontributing Resources

Extant Buildings

Anderson Building (Building N; XPI-214): The Tanadgusix Corporation began construction of the Anderson Building ca. 1984, and leased it to Unipak Corporation to use as a seafood storage facility.¹⁰⁵ The 1986 Seal Islands NHL nomination included a 1985 photograph of what is currently referred to as the Anderson Building. The 1986 nomination stated “a Butler building type of addition runs perpendicular to and away from the blubbering house [Washhouse A].” The building was leased to other seafood companies in subsequent years including UniSea, Inc. and Trident Seafoods.¹⁰⁶

Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory (Building NN; XPI-141): Built 1954 to 1955 by the Swalling Construction Company of Anchorage, Alaska, this building was constructed “to provide warehouse space and to house the store, post-office, laundry, jail, and fur-seal research laboratory.”¹⁰⁷ The lab area became the home of the Aleut Community of St. Paul IRA (Tribal Government) during the 1980's and it relocated to a new facility on Ellerman Heights in 2005.

Garco/NMFS Warehouse (Building X): This sheet-metal building was constructed in 1965–66¹⁰⁸ to store vehicles and supplies used in the government sealing industry. The building was re-skinned in 2009.

Combine Shop (Building Y): This building was constructed in 1974 for use as paint, electrical, and plumbing shops.

Laboratory/Administrative Building (Building Z): Constructed from 1975 to 1977, this single-story frame building used by NMFS is located east of the Salt Lagoon Channel and near the Staff

Quarters (AA). The laboratory, primarily used for fur-seal research, has 3,064 square feet of interior space.¹⁰⁹

Staff Quarters (Building AA): The Staff Quarters, an 8,000 square foot, two-story building, was constructed from 1973 to 1975, provided nine efficiency apartments to house seasonal government employees and contractors.¹¹⁰ “Finishing touches were put on the staff quarters” in 1976, providing “a three-bedroom apartment for a resident family, eight efficiency-apartments for staff people assigned to St. Paul for the summer, and six rooms with common bath and kitchen for transient employees.”¹¹¹ The building received significant internal and external renovations in the mid to late 2000's.

Receiving Warehouse (Building EE; XPI-220): Built in 1975 with dimensions of 40' x 100', and 4,000 square feet of floor space, the building provided “greater efficiency in handling cargo being offloaded by ships.” During the 1990's through 2009, it was leased by TDX to Icicle Seafoods for storage.¹¹² The building was reroofed and reskinned by Icicle Seafoods in 2007–08.

Equipment Garage/Halibut Plant (Building HH; XPI-219): Constructed in 1953, the Equipment Garage became known as the Halibut Plant in the late 1980's when it was used by the Tribal Government to process fish. According to the government agent's report of 1953, the structural design measured 44' x 100'. The concrete structure was intended to store heavy equipment and vehicles.¹¹³ This building reverted to general storage by the Tribal Government in the 1990's.

Alaska Dormitory (Building II; XPI-218): The Alaska Dormitory, completed in 1960, was informally called the Aleut Bunkhouse.¹¹⁴ It housed Eskimo (Yupik and Inuit) and Aleut laborers brought in to work on the island principally during the sealing season. It should not be confused with the Aleut Bunkhouse at Northeast Point. In 1976, TDX, in agreement with the NMFS, operated a kitchen and dining room in the Alaska Dormitory to feed all of the King Eider Hotel (Company House) guests, “other transients including those government employees choosing to eat out, and provided the traditional sealers breakfast.”¹¹⁵

Cascade Warehouse (Building JJ; XPI-217): Built in 1982 at the site of the former Coal Shed, the Cascade Warehouse measures 80' x 190'. In 1985, the structure provided storage space for vehicles and equipment owned by the City of St. Paul.¹¹⁶

Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen (Site LL; XPI-151): Built in 1967 on the site of the “old powerhouse.”¹¹⁷ The Old Post Office was listed as a noncontributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomi-

101 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1938 [aka Report of the Agent and Caretaker, St. Paul Island, Alaska, March 31, 1938], unpaginated; Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1939, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963); and Black-Smith & Richards, Inc., 1985, “1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts, St. Paul Island, Alaska,” Parcel 41: 6–7, NOAA Facilities and Logistics Division, Western Administrative Support Center, Seattle.

102 Monthly Activity Report, St. Paul Island, April 21, 1965, unpaginated (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

103 Monthly Report, Pribilof Management, September 1965, unpaginated (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

104 Black-Smith & Richards, Inc., 1985, “1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts, St. Paul Island, Alaska,” NOAA Facilities and Logistics Division, Western Administrative Support Center, Seattle.

105 Final Corrective Action Plan: Anderson Building and Five-Car Garage (TPA Site 9J), July 15, 2003: 2.

106 According to Larry Mercurief, CEO of the Tanadgusix Corporation in the early 1980's, no plans for the Anderson Building were under way when he moved from St. Paul Island in 1985 (phone conversation with Karla Sclater, May 20, 2010). A 2004 report states that the Anderson Building was constructed in 1987 by the Tanadgusix Corporation (NOAA, Final Corrective Action Report, Site 25/TPA, Site 9j–Five Car Garage and Anderson Building, St. Paul Island, Alaska, October 28, 2004: 1). The building outline on the 1986 NHL nomination map of St. Paul (Map 5) is consistent with the extant Anderson Building. In the 1986 NHL nomination form, the HABS designation “N” referred to the Blubbering House, but it subsequently (date uncertain) and currently refers to the Anderson Building, which is located on the footprint of the former Blubbering House.

107 Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries*, 1955: 67.

108 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1966: 10 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

109 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1975, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, Feb. 1976: 6 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

110 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1973, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, Jan. 1974: 6.; and Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1975, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, NMFS, Feb. 1976: 6 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

111 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, 1976: 6 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

112 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, 1975: 6 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle). The estimated date of construction in the Black-Smith & Richards, Inc., 1985, “1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts, St. Paul Island, Alaska,” Parcel 79, NOAA Facilities and Logistics Division, Western Administrative Support Center, Seattle, was confirmed by the location of details provided in the 1975 Annual Report.

113 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1953: 15.

114 Aleut Bunkhouse Plans, Clarence L. Olson, Manager, St. Paul Island, Alaska, to General Manager, Seattle, Washington, Apr. 29, 1958 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 28, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

115 Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Management Program, 1976, 4 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

116 Black-Smith & Richards, Inc., 1985, “1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts, St. Paul Island, Alaska.” Parcel 42, “#8 Cascade Bldg.” building sketch, and 6. NOAA Facilities and Logistics Division, Western Administrative Support Center, Seattle.

117 Pribilof Management Report for March 1967, Mar. 31, 1967 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

nation form. A 1968 report states “The community-constructed Post Office was opened for business on February 7.”¹¹⁸ The Old Post Office became a cafe, known as Duna’s Cafe, operated by the Aleut Community of St. Paul-Tribal Government and Zinadia Melovidov between 2000 and 2006, after which time it became vacant.

School District Office (Building MM; XPI-142): Built in 1986, the School District Office was judged a noncontributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form. It is located on the site of the former Canteen.

Five-Car Garage (Building OO; HABS AK-218; XPI-149): Built in 1964 to provide storage for research vehicles, the Annual Report of Sealing Operations declared the building “much needed” and that it also provided space for a small laboratory and pens to hold animal specimens.¹¹⁹ A 1985 facilities assessment reported that the eastern portion of the garage provided a work area and that vehicles were stored in the rest of the building. The building measured 75' x 24' and also had an attached 8' x 37' animal pen.¹²⁰ The garage operated as an automotive repair shop and was called “Mike’s Auto” from ca. 1999 to 2003.¹²¹

Assembly of God Parsonage (Building TT; XPI-216): The parsonage was built in 1966. Reverend Alvin Capener and his wife, Lorraine, arrived on St. Paul Island in late 1965 to bring the Assembly of God Church to St. Paul. It was the first (and only) nonOrthodox church on the Pribilof Islands. The couple built the parsonage at that time. The Capeners initially were issued a ten-year land use permit by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. After the ten-year period, the Capeners believed that the land would be surveyed and the title would go to them. In late June 1981, TDX challenged the Capeners' legal right to property ownership on St. Paul Island.¹²² Ultimately, a court decision ruled in favor of the Capeners, the Assembly of God Church retained title to the property, and the Capeners remained on the island. Alvin Capener died March 1, 1986, at the age of 71, and was buried in Anchorage. Lillian Lorraine Capener died September 26, 2000, at the age of 79, while still a resident on St. Paul Island.¹²³

Assembly of God Church (Building UU; XPI-215): This church was built in 1966 as a part of the Reverend Alvin Capener’s mission on St. Paul.

Saltwater Well Houses/Saltwater Pump Houses (Buildings VV; HABS AK-215): Located on Haul Road, north-northwest of the Machine Shop (Building S), these two pump houses appear on a 1969 map, labeled “S.W. Pump Hse 2” and “S.W. Pump HSE 4.”¹²⁴ Two Saltwater Well Houses pumped saltwater into the Wash House in support of commercial fur-sealing operations. Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Saltwater Well Houses were photographed by the National Park Service in 2004 and a HABS number was assigned to the buildings.

St. Paul School (Building XX; XPI-212): Built from 1972 to 1973, the 20,000-square-foot building “was completed almost entirely by local Aleut workmen. Only an electrical foreman and the overall project foreman were employed from off the island.”¹²⁵

118 Pribilof Management Report for February 1968, Mar. 11, 1968 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

119 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, Dec. 31, 1964 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

120 Black-Smith & Richards, Inc., 1985. “1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts, St. Paul Island, Alaska.” Parcel 57. NOAA Facilities and Logistics Division, Western Administrative Support Center, Seattle.

121 Final Corrective Action Plan: Anderson Building and Five-Car Garage (TPA Site 9J), Petroleum Contaminated Soils, St. Paul Island, Alaska, prepared by U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, Pribilof Project Office, July 15, 2003: 2.

122 Barbara A. Krizman, “Apostles of St. Paul,” *We Alaskans: Anchorage Daily News Magazine*, December 12, 1982: 8, 15.

123 Aleutian Island Gen Web Project, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~akaleute/AleutianDeaths.htm> (accessed June 3, 2010); see also, “Missionary Marks 50 Years in the Bush,” *Ellensburg Daily Record*, November 19, 1994: 2.

124 *St. Paul Village* [Map], by RWE, January 21, 1969.

125 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1974, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, Dec. 31, 1974: 6 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

Fish Plant/Trident Building (Building YY; XPI-225): Built ca. 1996, the Fish Plant has been operating as a seafood processing plant since 1996. It is referred to as the “Trident Building” because the Trident Seafoods company currently leases the property from the Tanadgusix Corporation.

Log House (Building BBB; XPI-223): Built ca. 1996, this is a private two-story residence, built by a Vietnam War veteran and his wife, both residents of St. Paul Island.

Frame House (Building CCC; XPI-224): This house is a private single-story residence built in 2000 atop Village Hill.

Civic Center (Building GGG; XPI-213): Built after 1986, the one-story Civic Center was constructed on the footprint of the old school house, which was razed in the early 1970’s after the new (1972) St. Paul School was built.

Ellerman Heights Houses (Map 9): Plans for this subdivision began in 1963. Ellerman Heights is located northeast of the old village and north of the new cemetery located on the inland slope of Black Bluff. Houses in this area are outside the historic district and are listed as noncontributing resources in the 1986 NHL nomination form. A 1966 government report states, “The first house foundation and shell was constructed in the new village addition overlooking the lagoon entrance.”¹²⁶ No mention of housing construction was found in either the monthly management reports or the “Annual Report for Sealing Operations” for 1967. In 1969, “Construction and assembly of eight new pre-cut houses was begun and is expected to be completed in the spring of 1970. The homes, with three bedrooms and full daylight basements, are being erected in an area less than ½ mile from the present village site. Water and electricity at the site are now available, but sewage disposal facilities are not expected to be completed until the spring of 1970.”¹²⁷ By late 1970, nine pre-cut house were occupied by Native residents.¹²⁸

Contributing Resources Razed since 1986

Among the ten listed contributing resources in the Administrative Buildings and Staff Residences category that no longer dot the landscape are the Priest’s House, Laundry, and Movie Theater. Only three of the ten buildings listed under the Commercial Center category remain, but in a deteriorated state. The other seven, once contributing resources, located on the sand flats between the community and Village Cove and since demolished include the Blubbering House, Kench House, Boxing Shed, Equipment Garage, Small Frame Structure, and Paint Shop. The site of the former By-Products Plant is located on a sand flat east of the Salt Lagoon Channel. Other historically noteworthy structures not recognized in the 1986 nomination follow descriptions of the aforementioned contributing resources.

Laundry (Site I; XPI-040): This structure was constructed in 1926. Although judged a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Laundry was demolished before 1999 by the property owner.

Theater (Site M; HABS AK-209; XPI-043): The Theater was constructed ca. 1964. Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, it was demolished in 2008 by the property owner.

126 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1966, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, Dec. 31, 1966: 11 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

127 Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1969, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, Dec. 31, 1969: 8 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

128 Pribilof Islands Annual Report, For the Calendar Year 1970, 8; and Pribilof Management Report for September 1970: 2 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

Blubbering (Blubber) House (Site N): Built from 1930 to 1931. Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Blubber House was razed sometime before 1987 to make room for the Anderson Building.

Kench House (Site O): Construction on this building, also known as Salt House A, began in 1921 and concluded in 1924. In 1931, “A concrete foundation for a fifty foot extension to this building was poured and the frame portion of the building will be erected during the coming year...”¹²⁹ In 1934, the agent wrote “The 50 foot extension to salt house “A” was also completed. It will permit the use of two additional kenches for salting seal skins and also provides a large room for barreling skins...”¹³⁰

Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Kench House was razed sometime before 1987 to make room for the Anderson Building.

Boxing Shed (Site P; XPI-226): This building was constructed from 1921 to 1922. Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Boxing Shed was demolished in 2001, by the government. At the request of the SHPO, many 35mm and 6cm x 7cm photographs were taken of the graffiti scribed by former workers in the building on interior walls and framing structures from 1929 to the “Last Day” on September 11, 1984.

Equipment Garage (Site R; XPI-034): This building was constructed in 1931. Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Equipment Garage was demolished in 2007 by the government.

Small Frame Structure (Site T; XPI-046): Structure T is a bit enigmatic. The nomination states, “May possibly be one of the houses constructed pre-1918. Abandoned.”¹³¹ Map 4 places Structure T very near to the West Dock at Village Cove on St. Paul Island. Some photographs of the West Dock area are presented later in the book, but whether Structure T is one of the small structures at West Dock is uncertain. A 1996 report by Roads Archeology presents photographs purportedly of “Contributing Structure T.”¹³² However, the structure they depict is relatively distant from West Dock, although its appearance could easily be regarded as a “pre-1918” structure. In this book, the structure described as “Structure T” by Rhoads Archeology is recognized as “Saltwater House 2,” which was still standing in 2008. Otherwise, the only small structure still near West Dock is a former concrete fuel Pump House, which the authors discounted as Small Frame Structure (T) because it is situated in front of West Dock and not to the west side of the dock as portrayed in Map 4.

Paint Shop (Site U; XPI-047): This wood frame building was constructed in 1931. Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Paint Shop was demolished in 1987.

By-Products Plant (Site W): This wood frame building was constructed in 1918.¹³³ The plant went through many alterations and periods of inactivity.

The byproducts plant at St. Paul Island, which had been rebuilt and equipped with modern machinery in 1931, was overhauled and put in operation during the 1935 sealing season for the utilization of fur-seal carcasses. Considerable difficulty was experienced in making the machinery operate after being idle for 4 years.¹³⁴

In 1977, TDX took control of the plant in an agreement reached with the NMFS. The By-Products Plant was demolished in 1988.

Other Noteworthy Historical Resources Razed since 1986

Diesel Tank Farm (Site BB): Built in 1962¹³⁵ and removed in 1988, the Diesel Tank Farm, located atop Village Hill, consisted of seven aboveground tanks that stored diesel fuel, including arctic diesel. Diesel fuel was pumped from Village Cove up to the tanks that supplied fuel to various locations through pipelines by gravity feed. The tanks were reconditioned and relocated to a site east of the Salt Lagoon Channel where they supply fuel to the island’s power generation system.¹³⁶

Gas Station (Building FF): A gas station was noted in the 1986 nomination as a noncontributing resource and depicted on the nomination map without qualification. A gas station to serve the BCF (Bureau of Commercial Fisheries), located immediately north of the Cascade Building (JJ), is identified on a 1960 map. In 1966, “a former plumbing shop was converted into a village automotive repair shop.” The repair shop complemented “A service station with underground tanks...operated by the Community...,” constructed in 1967 and began operations on February 9, 1968.¹³⁷ The Native gas station and automotive repair shop was demolished ca. 1990. A January 21, 1969, map of the St. Paul community (by Richard W. Frazier) similarly identifies two gas stations. The location of the Gas Station and Garage (intended for Native use) on the two maps and a 1982 AeroMap U.S. photo is consistent with the depicted structures on the 1986 nomination map, although not specifically identified as a gas station.

Concrete Foundation/Point Warehouse (Site GG): The Point Warehouse was built in 1924, replacing the old Point Warehouse building constructed in 1912.¹³⁸ The 1924 Point Warehouse measured 48' x 100'. It was demolished circa 1958.

Concrete Foundation/Greenhouse (Site WW): Built in 1951, the greenhouse was used to supply fresh produce to government employees residing in “cottages 1-2-3 and Government House.” A “second greenhouse located by the radio cottages for their use is under construction and will be ready next season. The old one [built ca. 1941] near the barn was completely demolished last winter in a wind storm.”¹³⁹ A greenhouse for the priest and family is evident near the Priest’s House in historical photographs from the 1930’s, but when it was built and ultimately demolished is not known. The earliest

129 St. Paul Agent’s Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 1932 [supplement], unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6 “Abstracts Reports Annual,” FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

130 St. Paul Agent’s Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 1933 [supplement], unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, folder 6 “Abstracts Reports Annual,” FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

131 Faulkner, “The Seal Islands,” 13.

132 Edward J. Tyler and K. Gregory Biddle, Report of Section 106 Review for Proposed Road Project #37 (1), Saint Paul, Alaska, Juneau, AK: Bur. Indian Affairs., 1996: 25–6.

133 Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1918*: 80. A construction date of 1917 is given in “Real Property-Pribilof Islands,” prepared by the U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS, Div. of Realty, June 30, 1970, however, there is no mention of its construction in Ward T. Bower and Henry W. Aller, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1917*.

134 Bower, Ward, T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1935*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Administrative Report No. 23: 49 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1936).

135 “Real Property-Pribilof Islands,” prepared by the U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS, Division of Realty, June 30, 1970.

136 Initial Draft, Corrective Action Report, Site 30/TPA Site 11–Former Diesel Tank Farm, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Tetra Tech EM Inc., February 13, 2004, ES-1.

137 Annual Report of Sealing Operations 1967, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, Dec. 31, 1967, 9C (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle); and Memorandum, Roy Hurd to Regional Director, Pribilof Management Report for February 1968, March 11, 1968 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

138 Agent’s Log, St. Paul Island, May 22, 1912; Agent’s Log, St. Paul Island, June 25, 1924 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22 Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961); and Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1924*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 992: 148 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1925).

139 Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska for the year ending March 31, 1952, 11; and Thompson, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1952*: 54. “Real Property-Pribilof Islands,” prepared by the U.S. Dep. Inter., FWS, Div. of Realty, June 30, 1970 lists two greenhouses, each built in 1951.

greenhouse on St. Paul Island may have been constructed with dimensions of 16' 9" by 32' 8" in 1923–24, at an undetermined location.¹⁴⁰

ATCO Trailer Camp (Site ZZ; XPI-221): Built after 1986, the ATCO Trailer Camp was constructed by TDX to house fish-processing employees and breakwater construction workers. The camp was dismantled in 2008.¹⁴¹

Aleut Bunkhouse at Northeast Point (Site HHH): Excavation for a new bunkhouse at Northeast Point began in 1928; the building was completed in 1929.¹⁴² The new bunkhouse replaced an old one built in 1875. The new quarters were described as an “attractive looking building 28 x 56 feet of frame construction and concrete foundation. It has a kitchen, dining room and a large sleeping room containing 30 bunks. The old watchhouse was moved to a new site and will be used for a fox food cook house.”¹⁴³ The bunkhouse provided quarters for Aleut laborers during the sealing season. A 2001 Site Closure Report stated that only the concrete wall foundation remained.¹⁴⁴ A NOS Coast and Geodetic Survey benchmark was installed in the top of the northeast corner of the foundation in 2000.

Power Plant (Site CC; XPI-035) and Power Plant Annex (Site DD): Built 1959–60, the Power Plant operated from 1960 to 1998; it was razed in 2007. The Power Plant Annex located within 30 feet west of the Power Plant was constructed of sheet metal over a concrete pad circa 1980 and razed in 2000.¹⁴⁵

Two-Car Garage/Government House Garage (Building DDD; XPI-191): Built in 1945 for the government General Manager on the island, the 1945 agent’s annual report declared that “It will be known as the Government House Garage.”¹⁴⁶ The concrete foundation remains on Block 11, lot 8. The 1986 NHL Nomination Form did not consider this a historical resource.

Miscellaneous Historical Resources

The Pribilof Islands archival records offer a very illuminating perspective of life and conditions on the islands. Many of the historical photographs, both landscape and aerial, provide views of buildings and structures that challenge one’s ability to identify them even with written records. The following accounts are meant to provide the reader with additional information to better interpret the photographic record and to enhance one’s appreciation of living conditions on historical St. Paul Island. For example, some photographs depict several unidentifiable structures (and cows) on what is now Ellerman Heights.

Carpenter Shop: “With installation of an oil-burning furnace in the Carpenter Shop, the last coal-burner in a government structure on St Paul Island has been removed.”¹⁴⁷ This Carpenter Shop was located on the flat near the Native Gas Station.

140 “Permanent Improvements” 1924: 2 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 33, file 1, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program).

141 History of Parcel 6f, the ATCO Building, and the Windmill Wells on St. Paul Island, Alaska, as it Relates to Soil and Groundwater Cleanup Needs and Responsibilities, NOAA, NOS, ORR, June 2005: 2.

142 Agent’s Log, St. Paul Island, May 22, 1928–May 20, 1929 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961).

143 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, 1930, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

144 Site Closure Report–Final, Former Aleut Bunkhouse (Non Two-Party Agreement Site). Pribilof Islands Site Restoration, St. Paul Island, Alaska, June 6, 2001, prepared by Nortech Environmental & Engineering Consultants, Fairbanks, Alaska: 4.

145 The Power Plant Annex is clearly visible in a Oct. 16, 1982 AeroMap U.S. aerial photograph.

146 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending, March 31, 1945, unpaginated (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

147 Memo dated May 1968: Pribilof Management Report for April 1968 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

LORAN Stations: The U.S. Coast Guard constructed the first Long Range Aid to Navigation (LORAN) station at Southwest Point on St. Paul Island in 1943. Several concrete pads and buried piping remain at the site. Construction of a replacement station began in 1960 near the airport. LORAN technology became obsolete in first decade of 2000, and the St. Paul station was decommissioned in 2010.

Water Supply System: Supplying adequate quantities of potable water was quite an undertaking on St. Paul Island. During the early American period, numerous wells were dug in and about the village area, but brine quickly ended their utility.

The present [1915] water supply on St. Paul Island is derived chiefly from two small wells, one about three-eighths and the other about five-eighths of a mile from the village near the eastern shore of the salt lagoon. At one of the wells the Navy Department has installed a small gasoline engine and pump, which lifts water to two 20,000 gallon tanks on the hill above the village. These tanks were built two or three years ago. From the tanks water is piped to the village and to the radio station.¹⁴⁸

The first mention of windmills on St. Paul was included with Albert Christoffersen’s 68 page report to the Commissioner of Fisheries, H. M. Smith, Washington, D.C. titled “Operation of U.S. Fisheries’ By-Products Plant at St. Paul Island, Alaska during The Summer of 1921,” accompanied by “A Report on the Construction of: Water Works for St. Paul Village.” The report included blueprints of the proposed Water Works plan and a 1920 Village of St. Paul blueprint. He begins his discussion of the water issue with

The greatest handicap for sanitary improvements in the village is the lack of sufficient supply of fresh, soft water, but, for the richest corporation the world ever has seen, it should not be such an unsurmountable difficulty to supply a couple of hundred people with this necessity of life. The water is there; anyone who has been on the Island can see that; so all there is necessary is good will and some action and the water can be brought over in the village in one summer.

To pump water with power generated from a steam boiler or gas engine on a place like the Pribilof Island must be considered a very wasteful method, as probably the only thing available on the Islands in an abundance is wind. Regardless of weather or conditions, there is always wind enough for operation of any size of windmill, and why not utilize this power for pumping water when the Lord furnishes it free of charge. To erect two small windmills, one for fresh and one for salt water, will only cost about half of what a gas engine with pump will cost, and after that, they will work night and day with a minimum of attention, free of charge.

When one stops to consider the extended use of windmills for manufacturing purposes in some of the European countries, it seems a wonder that something has not been done on these lines long ago. If the windmill question on the Islands was investigated by competent men not already prejudiced against the case, I would not be surprised in a few years to see an electric power station in operation, large enough to supply the whole village with electric light and power.

Christoffersen resurrects his argument for the use of windmill power in his 1922 report. This time he argued that the Navy Department for the prior two summers had tried unsuccessfully to drill artesian wells and recommended that artesian wells not be attempted by the bureau on Lagoon Flats, but to consider extending the water line to Icehouse Lake. He feared the Navy would take charge of the lake soon if the bureau did not.

If the naval radio parties should not succeed in finding fresh water this summer, I should not be surprised to see them take charge of Icehouse Lake. If they should, the Bureau will have to go to Kamanister – twice as far away – or be without water.

To make Icehouse Lake the source of supply, it will require about 6,000 feet of 4 inch wood pipe. Pump and gas engine bought last year are both big enough to pump the water from there. So all that would be needed is the pipe.

Regardless as to whether the water is taken from Icehouse lake or from well dug on the Lagoon Flats, it will always require the greater part of the time and attention of one white man to operate the engine and pump and keep the system in order. Why not then get a windmill to do the pumping? Of one thing, we always have more than enough on the Pribilofs and that is wind. Why not make use of it? There is always wind enough to operate a windmill and there is little probability of anybody putting in a meter and charging us for the use of same. It will

148 Ward T. Bower and Henry D. Aller, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1915*, Bur. Fish., Doc. No. 834: 105 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1917a).

pump night and day without having a valuable man marking time and without consumption of gasoline. Some manufacturers even guarantee that their windmills will not need oiling more than once a year and that their pumps are frost-proof. (p.38)

In 1921, well drilling by the Navy and Bureau of Fisheries continued from the previous year at a point between the radio station buildings and the village cove. A depth of 415 feet was reached without finding a supply of water. Soon thereafter, Icehouse Lake provided St. Paul Village with freshwater from the 1920's to the 1950's via windmill and a diesel-powered pump. Bureau of Fisheries Superintendent, Harry J. Christoffers wrote in 1924, "When we have fully ascertained that there will be sufficient water in Icehouse Lake to take care of the purposes of the Bureau we can consider permitting the navy to use some of this water, but they probably would only be permitted to connect a hydrant for drinking purposes only."¹⁴⁹ In 1926, Agent and Caretaker Edward C. Johnston wrote, "Ice House Lake cleaned out around margin. Windmill set up but not yet in working condition. The lake is almost up to normal depth now."¹⁵⁰ However, good water was not easily obtainable, as commented on by the agent in 1947 "The condition of the village water supply is just as bad as it has always been. To state the case mildly, it is putrid. The recommendation that a competent Water Supply Engineer, be brought to St. Paul Island, to plan and lay out a new water system is repeated."¹⁵¹

In 1948, "The installation of the 4-inch pipe line from Stoney [Stony] Point Lake [Pumphouse Lake] was completed.... All that remains ...is the setting up of whatever pump is to be used at Stoney Point Lake, and the final connections and installation of the intake section there." Also, "The dredging of Icehouse Lake, the local water supply, has been necessary also for some time, as it fills in and capacity is lost. Lack of equipment has prevented anything being done, however, until this past fall [1948] when trucks and power shovel were available, and a great deal was accomplished. An island in the center of the lake remains to be removed by a drag-line arrangement; but the capacity has now been increased to such an extent that there probably will be no need to work for shortage of water unless a particularly dry year should happen along."¹⁵² Besides improvements being made towards the overall supply of potable water, in 1947, "about ten of the natives piped water into their homes from the Water [sic] mains. This is a great improvement in these houses. Incidentally, this work was done at their own expense."¹⁵³

Later, wells located east of Telegraph Hill pumped freshwater to the village. The Icehouse Lake Pump House was demolished in the early 1990's. In 2004, residents deposited scrap wood at the site to burn during community recreational events.¹⁵⁴

Outhouses: One of the earliest recorded entries about outhouse construction on the Seal Islands occurred in 1892.

Three new privies were erected last fall [1892] for use of the natives. It was the intention to build 6 new ones as an experiment, the material being furnished by the company [NAC] free of cost, but to be constructed by the natives at no expense to the company. The company's agent would only furnish material for 3, as the lumber was scarce. He, however, gave an old privy which stood near the billiard hall and another which was near the north

end of the village on the first street. The new ones were each divided into 4 compartments and one of the old ones divided into 2, which furnish accommodations for 14 families. The old one near the end of the village was moved farther up the street near which it stood, so as to be near the inhabited houses. To put it in place will require the removal of considerable earth, which can be done when working on the new road. The privy sinks are each 10 feet deep, and with other dimensions give to each about 80 feet of cubical contents. As yet they have not been used much, which is probably due to the cold weather preventing them from visiting places they were not accustomed to.¹⁵⁵

Smokehouses: Several smokehouses adorned St. Paul Island over the years. In an early example, following the shipwreck of the Brig *Alexander*, St. Paul Native Aggie Kushin purchased the wreck and attempted

to cure the shoulders of the seals by a process similar to that by which pork is treated. The company kindly contributed the use of an old, abandoned boat, which was turned upside down and by a little construction converted into a smokehouse. Colonel Murray took hold of the matter vigorously, with the result that all the seal meat not immediately needed for the consumption of the natives was put through the process for smoking. It remains to be seen how readily seal meat will lend itself to this process of curing. The result may be seriously developed in modern times in curing meats it seems as though some method might be utilized or developed whereby whole-some seal meat in ample quantity and in a variety of forms might be provided for winter consumption.¹⁵⁶

In another instance "There was one smokehouse built in 1945 to try out smoked seal meat for fox food. The product went over very well with the foxes, but the storms that fall completely wrecked the building, which was located at Lukanin killing field."¹⁵⁷

U.S. Army Installations 1942–43: In 1946, the St. Paul government agent wrote "In 1942 and 43, fox holes and trenches were dug by the Army throughout the village."¹⁵⁸ Pits dug for artillery, storage bunkers originally lined with wood plank floors, and other defense purposes are scattered about the island. Numerous pits are seen inside outside the Lake Hill crater.

Condition of Resources—Summary

Since the 1986 nomination, contributing resources within the Seal Islands Historic District have undergone significant alteration as will be evident in this book. Even the resolute fur-seal population has dropped by more than 50% since the 1962 survey, although no additional rookeries have yet gone extinct. Because of the various alterations, the National Park Service listed the Seal Islands Historic District as "Threatened" in a statement that followed its 2004 site survey.

Threats include deterioration of structures, lack of maintenance, incompatible modifications to historic seal industry buildings and demolition of several historic structures. On St. Paul, six of the ten contributing commercial buildings have been demolished. Damp and windy climatic conditions combined with years of poor maintenance have caused many historic structures to deteriorate. The application of incompatible and limited life plywood siding to some of the concrete structures exteriors and houses along with new construction continues to threaten the Landmark. Most of the historic buildings will soon be transferred to a private owner. NPS continues to provide some planning, grant review, Section 106 consultation, and interpretation assistance.¹⁵⁹

Resource conditions vary widely in St. Paul's Historic District. The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul was renovated in 2004 using funds authorized by the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution Act of 1988. In 2007, a traditional onion dome was placed on the church's bell tower in celebration of the church's 100th anniversary. The Government House was renovated during 2005–06 for use as a museum; the Fouke Bunkhouse was renovated in 2008. The Company House (more recently

149 Memo to H. H. Hungerford from Harry J. Christoffers, Nov. 21, 1924 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage RG 22, FWS, Pribilof Islands, Program, box 33, folder 15).

150 Memo for Mr. Christoffers from Edward C. Johnston, Oct. 21, 1926, 1924 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage RG 22, FWS, Pribilof Islands, Program, box 33, folder 15).

151 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 26 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

152 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1949: 13; and Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1948: 16 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

153 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1948: 27 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

154 Draft Site Characterization Report, Icehouse Lake (Site 36/TPA 14), St. Paul Island, Alaska, May 5, 2004, prepared by U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA, Pribilof Project Office, 10.

155 U.S. Dep. of the Treasury, Special Agents Division, *Seal and Salmon Fisheries and General Resources of Alaska* (Washington: GPO. 1898), vol. 1: 420–21.

156 *Ibid.*, 322.

157 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 2 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

158 Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946: 3 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

159 <http://tps.cr.nps.gov/nhl/detail.cfm?ResourceId=78&ResourceType=District> (accessed August 11, 2011).

known as the King Eider Hotel) was condemned and remains vacant, and many other buildings and structures have gone into disrepair. Since the 2004 site survey, two additional contributing resources were demolished, so that only three of the ten sealing industry buildings identified in the 1986 nomination remain. Faulkner stated in the 1986 NHL nomination form that St. Paul lacked any local ordinances or protective management policies to address the historic buildings or the old village sites. This condition remains in effect along with a prevalent apathy towards the Seal Islands historical seal-industry legacy.

NONCONTRIBUTING HOUSES

ELLERMAN HEIGHTS

Plans for this development began in 1963 with the intention of building thirty new houses and with room to expand in the future.¹ The area earned its name from the engineer, Roy Ellerman, who drew up the blueprints for this subdivision. Ellerman Heights is located northeast of St. Paul Village, on the inland slope of Cemetery Hill, north of the new cemetery, and overlooks the Salt Lagoon Channel. The foundation and shell for the first house were visible at the end of 1966.² By the end of 1968, eight new pre-cut houses with three bedrooms and full daylight basements stood on Ellerman Heights—although electricity, water, and the new sewage disposal facilities³ were not scheduled for completion until the spring of 1970.

1 *Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska*, December 31, 1965: 15 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

2 *Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1966, Pribilof Islands, Alaska*, December 31, 1966: 11 (NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle).

3 The 1971 annual report stated that the completion of the new sewage treatment system was a “priority project.” The priority work included the installation of a blubber-screening machine and installation of the screening machine at the By-Products Plant, installation of a comminutor, and completion of drain fields. *Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1971, Pribilof Islands, Alaska*, December 31, 1971: 7.



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1475 (Photographer unknown), circa 1969; View from Village Hill showing Naval Radio Station and new houses on Ellerman Heights on hillside in background. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A)*.



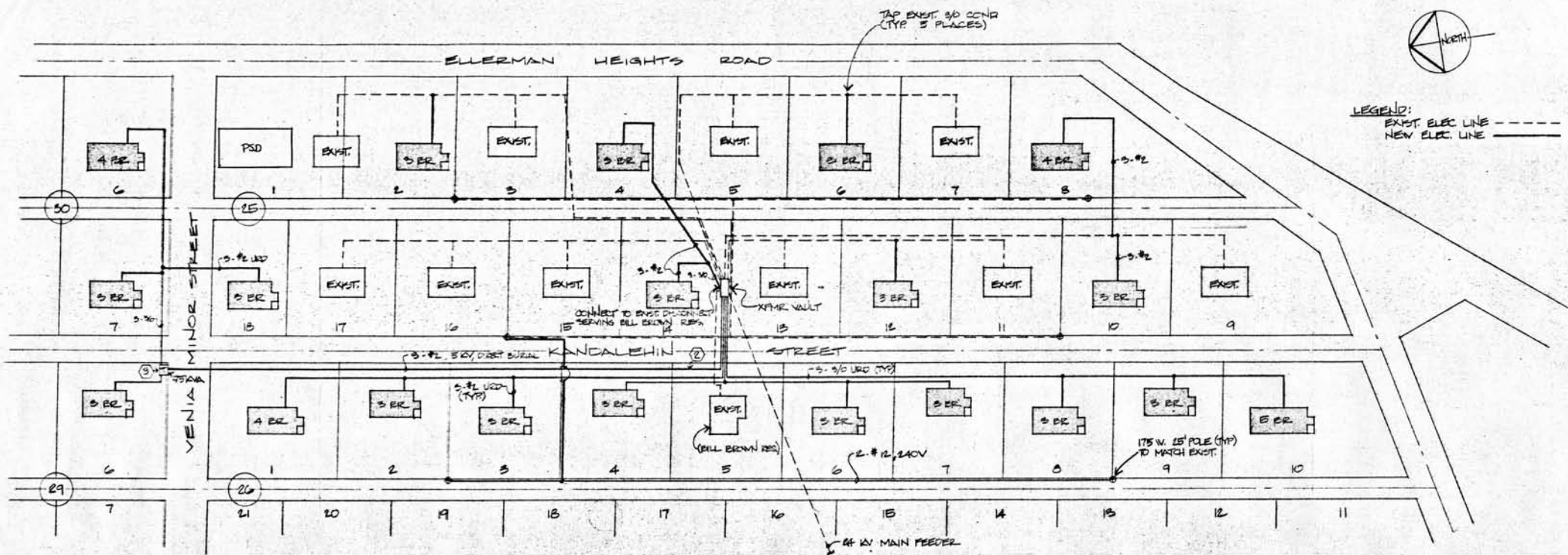
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3021 (Photographer unknown), 1968; House under construction on Ellerman Heights. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A)*.



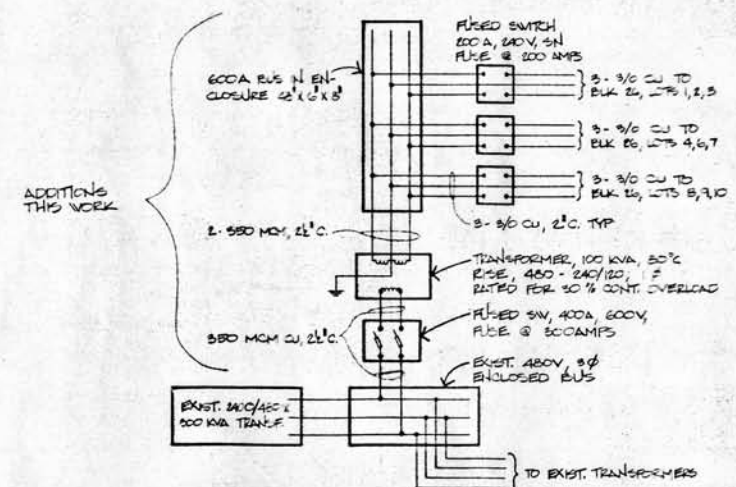
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3022 (Photographer unknown), 1968; House under construction on Ellerman Heights. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A)*.



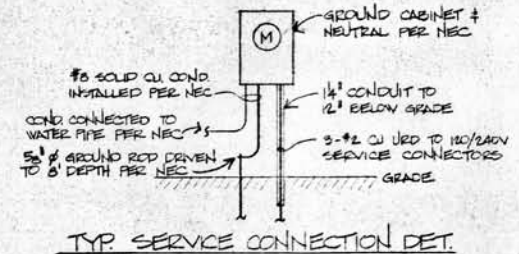
Photographer unknown. 1985. Ellerman Heights. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110019.*



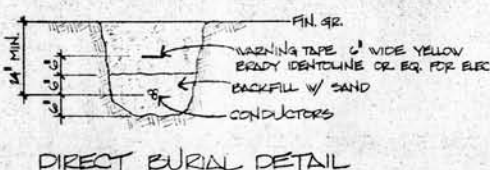
ELEC. SITE PLAN - ELLERMAN HTS SUBD. SCALE: 1" = 50'



TRANSFORMER VAULT WIRING DIAGRAM SCHEMATIC

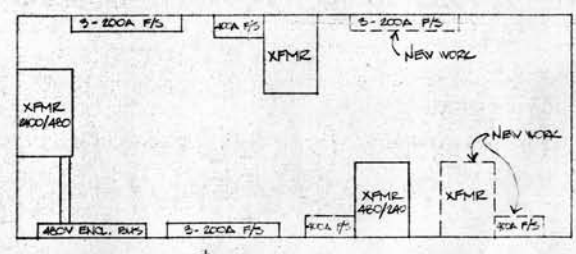


TYP. SERVICE CONNECTION DET.

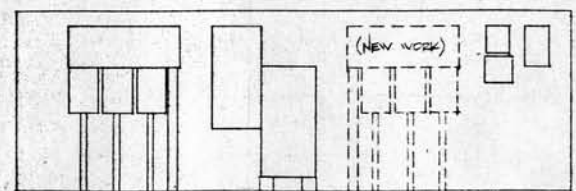


DIRECT BURIAL DETAIL

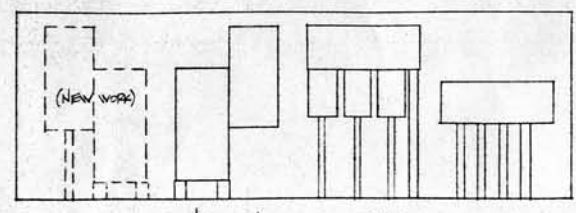
- NOTES:
- All work to conform to 1978 NFPA National Electrical Code.
 - Connect 3-#2 AWG copper 5 KV cable to 2400V source at existing transformer vault.
 - Provide 75 kVA 2400-240/120 volt single phase pad-mount oil-filled distribution transformer. Mount on suitable cribbing. Provide primary side fused disconnects fused at 40 amps. Provide stub out of unused 5KV conductor for future extension. Terminate secondary cable with appropriately sized cable protector fuses (Chase-Shawmut Amp-Trap or equal).



PLAN (XFMR VAULT) SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



XFMR VAULT SOUTH WALL ELEVATION



NORTH WALL ELEV.

| REVISIONS | BY |
|-----------|----|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |



TECTONICS, INC.
ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
1000 W. 10TH AVENUE, SUITE 100
DENVER, COLORADO 80202
TELEPHONE: 333-1111
FAX: 333-1111

20 DWELLING UNITS
FOR
SAINT PAUL ALASKA
ALEUTIAN HOUSING AUTHORITY

| | |
|---------|----------------|
| DRAWN | RES |
| CHECKED | RES |
| DATE | 9/2/78 |
| SCALE | NOTED |
| JOB NO. | 10024 |
| SHEET | E-4 (APPENDUM) |
| OF | SHEETS |

Plan. 1978. Electric Site Plan, 20 Dwelling Units for St. Paul Island, Alaska, Aleutian Housing Authority, September 5, 1978 (Tectonics, Inc., Sheet E-4, Addendum).

LOG HOUSE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-223 Aliquot: S035S132W
Lat./Long.: 170° 17.036' W, 57° 07.311' N Acreage: <0.5
Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000) UTM:

Site Name(s): log house

Site Description: XPI-223 is a two-story house of two-sided milled logs, with a ribbed metal roof constructed circa 1996.

Significance: Built as a private residence in the 1990s. This building is a noncontributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: Far-east end of Pribilof Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Danger of Destruction:
Present Condition: Good
Ecosystem:
Pertinent Dates: Built circa AD 1996
Period: Historic
Resource Nature: B
Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American
Preservation Status & Date:
Property Owner: Private
Repository:
Accession #:
BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer.
2007. East and south sides.
Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS,
Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

FRAME HOUSE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-224 Aliquot: S035S132W
Lat./Long.: 170° 17.030' W, 57° 07.303' N Acreage: <0.5
Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000) UTM:

Site Name(s): frame house

Site Description: XPI-224 is a frame house constructed circa 2000.

Significance: This building is a noncontributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark.

Location: Far-east end of Pribilof Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Danger of Destruction:
Present Condition: Good
Ecosystem:
Pertinent Dates: Built circa 2000
Period: Historic
Resource Nature: B
Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American
Preservation Status & Date:
Property Owner: Private
Repository:
Accession #:
BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Winandy, David B., photographer.
February 11, 2005. Frame House (left)
and Log House (right). East and west
sides. *Photograph (digital).* NOAA, NOS,
Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

VARIOUS VIEWS AND BLUEPRINTS OF HOUSES



Grey, Nicolas and William S. Hereford, photographers. 1880's. Rows of houses, St. Paul Village, with church and schoolhouse in center, looking north northwest. *Photograph. Alaska State Library, Historical Collections: PCA 185, Grey and Hereford Photograph Collection, P185.12.*



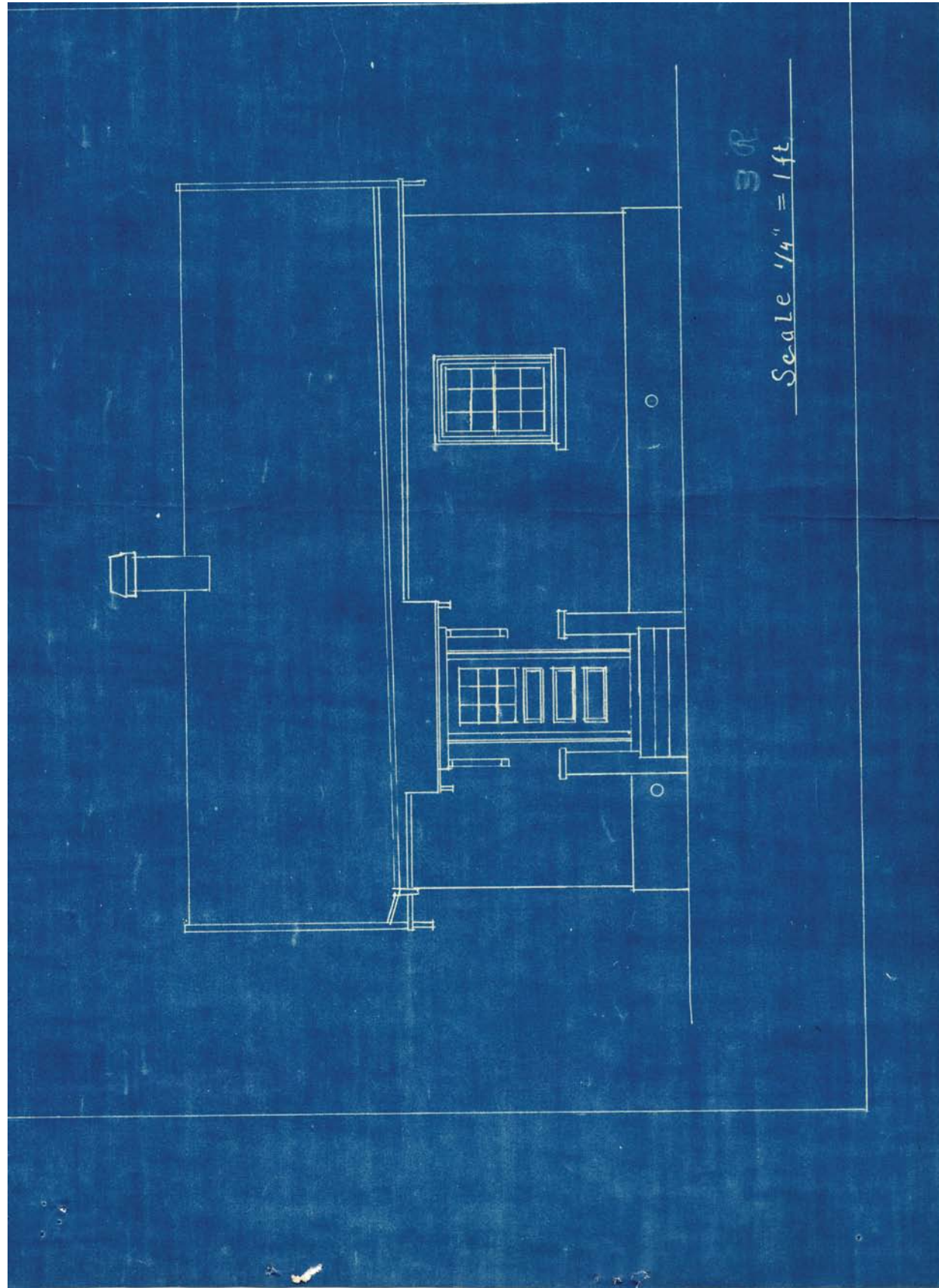
St. Paul - Pribiloff Island

Photographer unknown. 1888. St. Paul Village, looking south, showing rows of houses, Village Salthouse, store houses, the church, and the school on the hill. *Photograph. Alaska State Library, Historical Collections: PCA 27, A Summer on the Thetis Photograph Album, P27.106.*

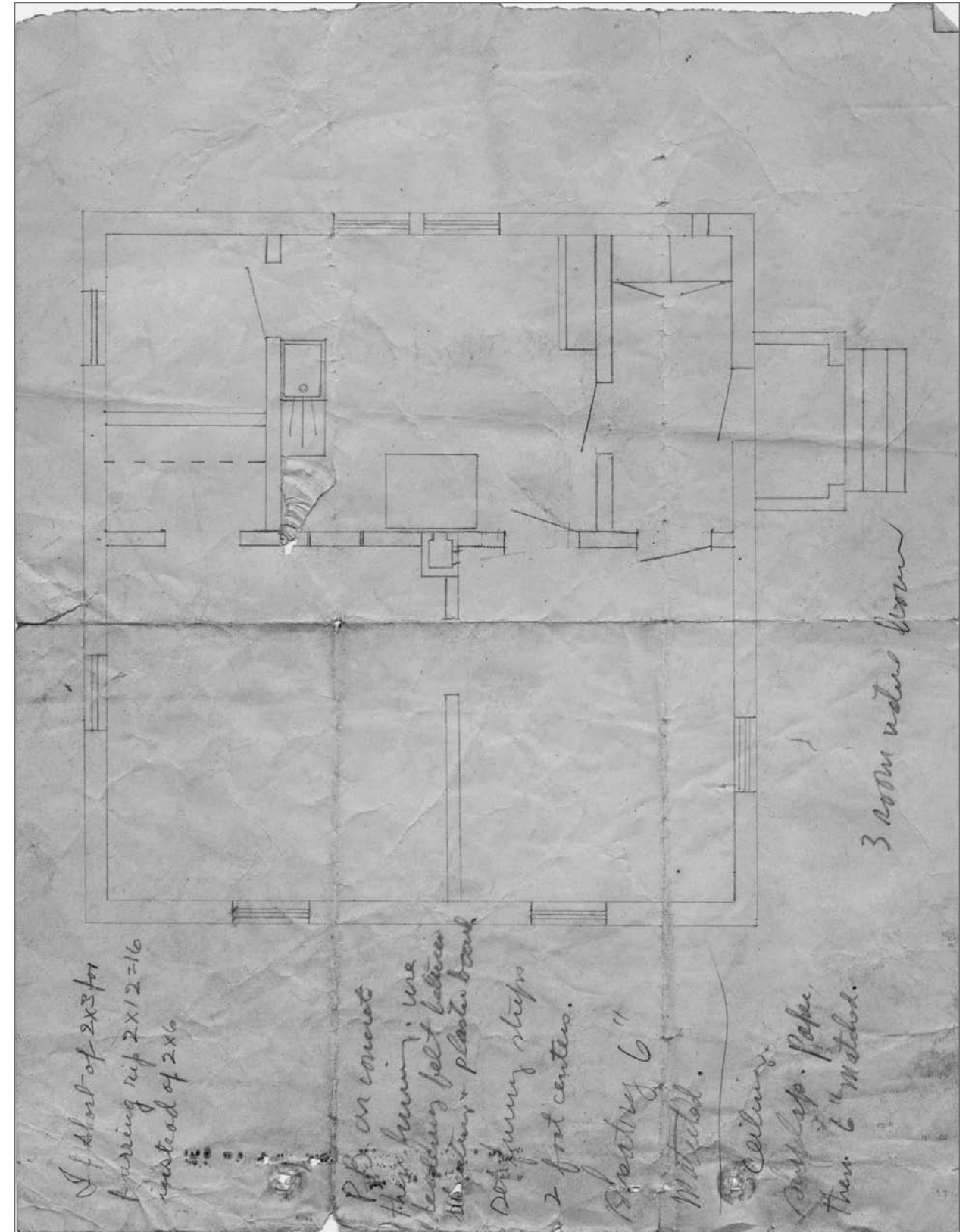
Photographer unknown. 1890's. Chicken perched on ladder leaning against building. Many families kept chickens in their houses, often in the upper area. In 1895, the government agent ordered the erection of separate chicken houses. *Photograph. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian, Institution: Lot 54, 54-111.*



Stanley-Brown, Joseph, photographer. 1890's. Men painting a house, St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Photograph. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian, Institution: Msp.b7.f92.1.*



Blueprint. n.d. House is to scale with penciled note: "3R." NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Fur-Seal Archives, no file number.



Drawing. n.d. Pencil drawing with handwritten note: "3 Room Native House." NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Fur-Seal Archives, no file number.



Photograph No. USBF 2.66 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), September 1918; Southwest side and southeast front, Cottage "A" under construction in St. Paul Village. Plans for these new houses included a kitchen, living room, bathroom, and three bedrooms on the first floor. Government agents modified the plans to permit addition of extra bedrooms in the upper story. RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



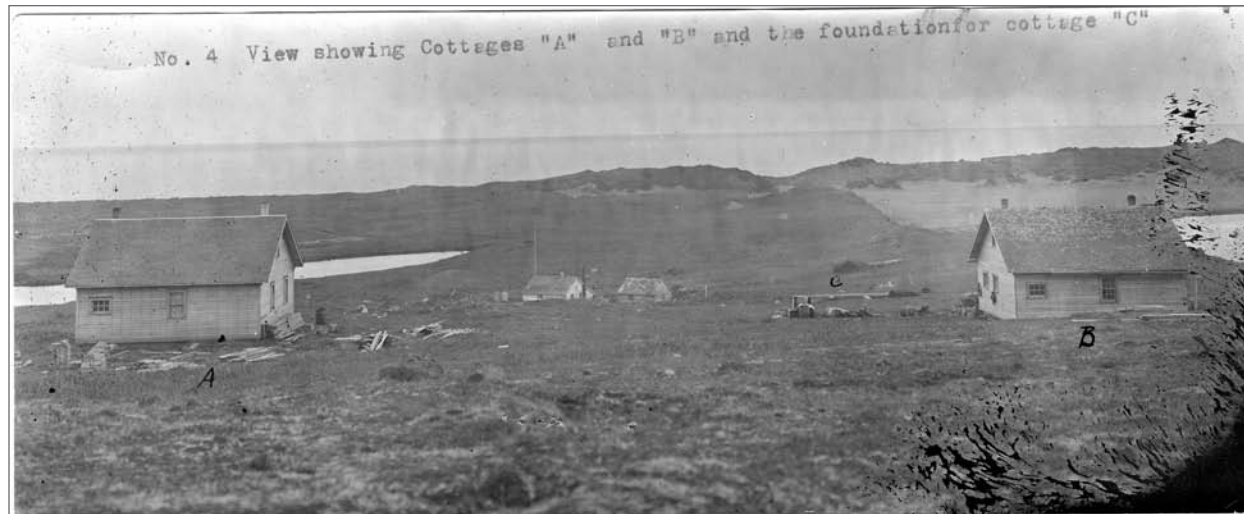
Photograph No. 22-MP-3-32 (Photographer unknown), circa 1918–1919; Northwest and southwest sides, Cottage "B." RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-37 (Photographer unknown), circa 1918; Southwest side and southeast front, Cottage "A." RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-56 (Photographer unknown), circa 1919; Cottage "C" under construction, looking south southeast. RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-65 (Photographer unknown), circa 1918–1919; Newly built cottages “A” and “B” and the foundation for cottage “C,” looking southeast. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 2.71 (Photographer unknown), 1920; Southeast front, concrete house. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2874 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Behind Native houses, looking east. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Allis, Watson Colt, photographer. n.d. Male fur-seal genitalia (“sticks”) drying on lines behind house in St. Paul Village. Allis’ caption: “by-products.” *Photograph. Greta Ericson Photographs (Watson Colt Allis Scrapbook), no. 99-007-122, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. USBF 1.58 (Photographer unknown), circa 1915; View from Village Hill showing houses, Point Warehouse, Village Cove, and Salt Lagoon (background). *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-43 (Photographer unknown), circa 1914–1930; Houses in St. Paul Village, Alaska. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2360 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Row of cottages in St. Paul Village. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Martin, Fredericka, photographer. 1941–42. Row of houses in St. Paul Village, Alaska. *Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-250, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. 22-RB-1949-28 (Photographer unknown), 1949; House with small built-in greenhouse on side in St. Paul Village. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Photograph No. 22-RB-1949-29 (Photographer unknown), 1949; Houses in St. Paul Village. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Olson, Clarence L., photographer. Circa 1945–1952. Row of houses in St. Paul Village; John Kushin house in foreground. *Photograph. Courtesy Clarence L. Olson Collection; Anchorage Museum, B90-8-47.*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2185 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Concrete Native home. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Blueprint, September 1, 1948. "Native Cottage, St. Paul and St. George Islands, Back View," It is unclear if this type of house was actually built. House 56 appears to be a close but not exact replica of these 1948 blueprints. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



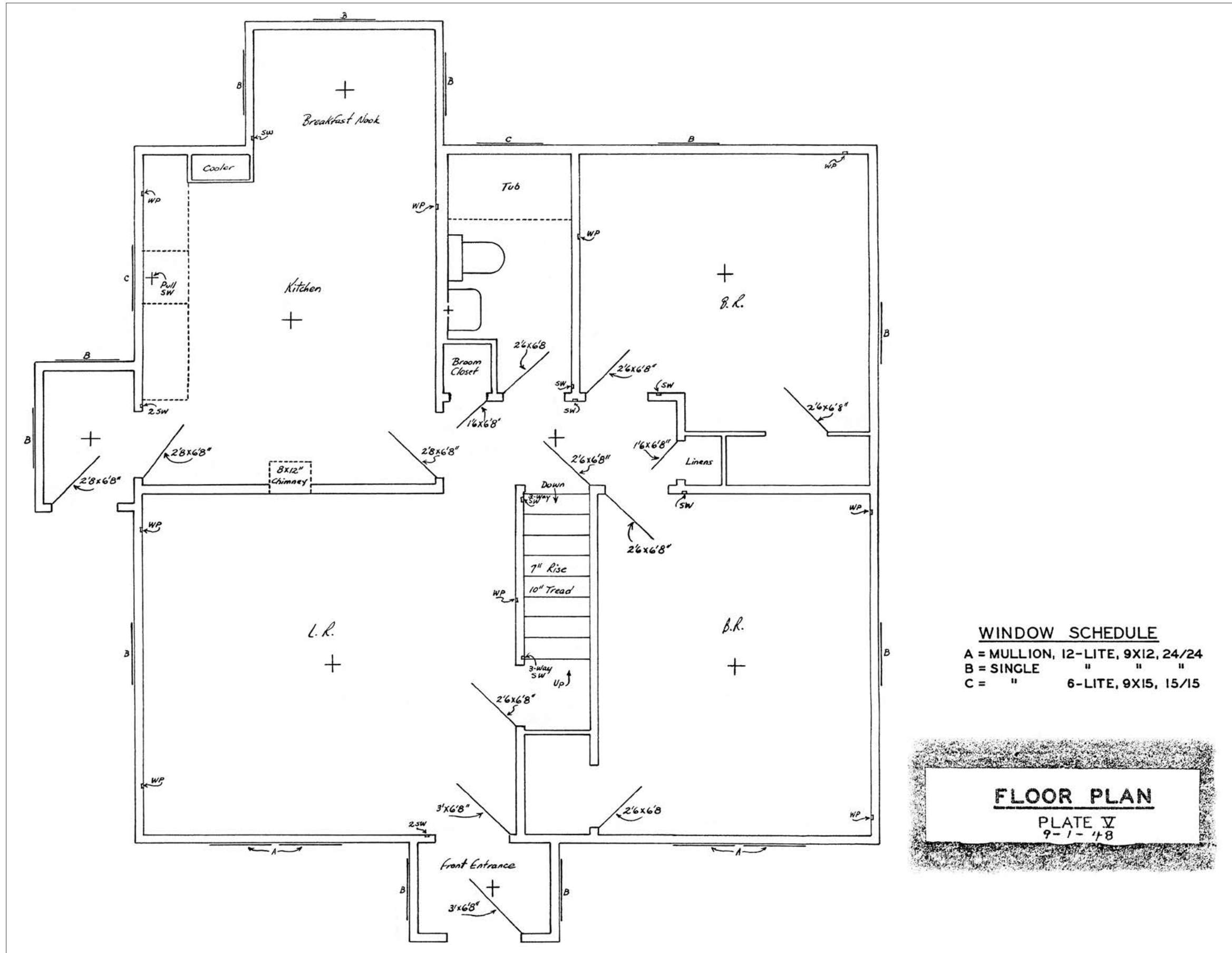
EAST ELEVATION

PLATE III
9-1-48

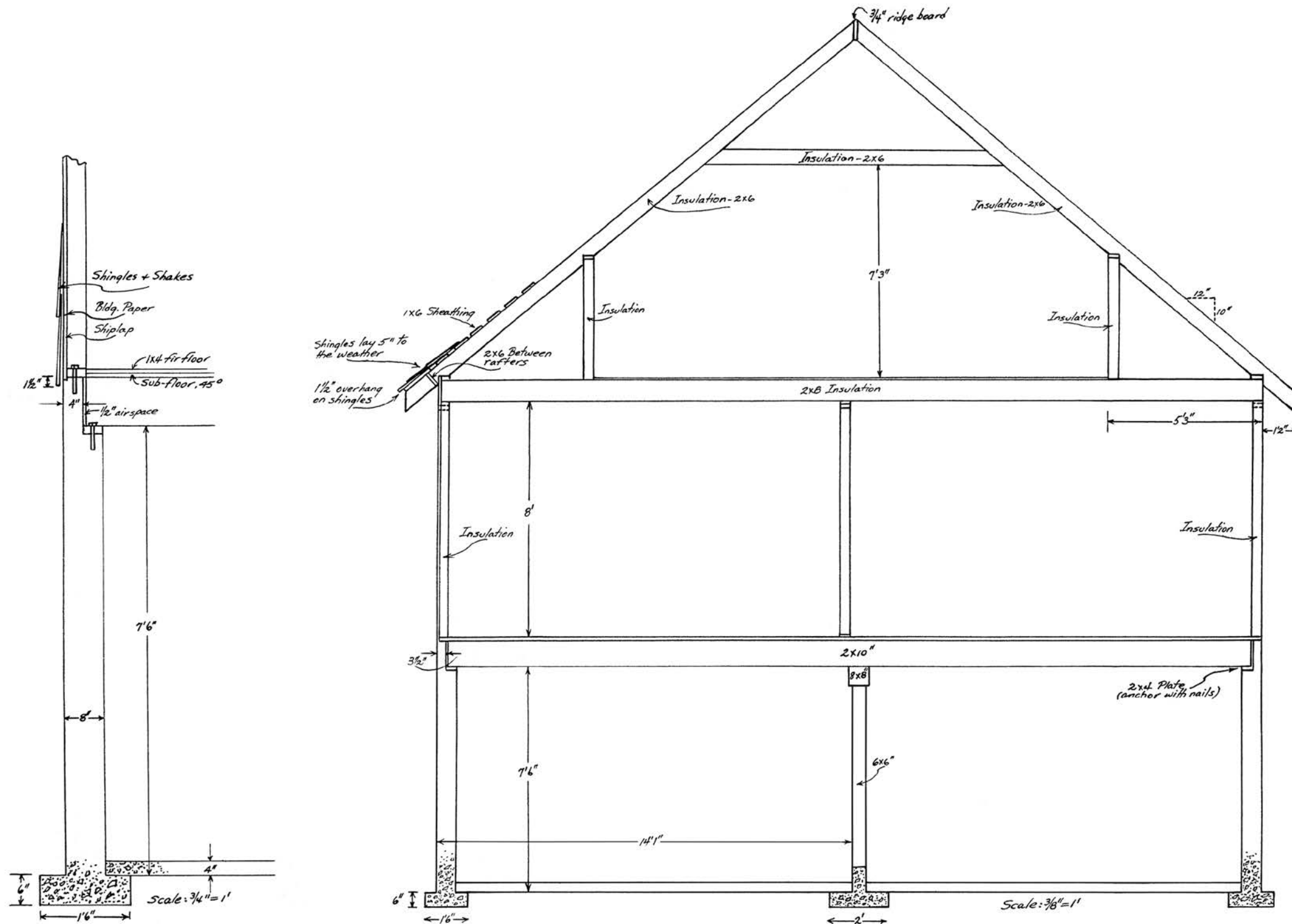


WEST ELEVATION
PLATE IV
9-1-48

West Elevation, September 1, 1948. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Floor Plan, September 1, 1948. Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

PLATE VI
9-1-48

Construction details, September 1, 1948. Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

LUMBER

8 sheets Plywood, 3/4 x 4' x 8'
 176 " Plywood, 1/4 x 4' x 8' (1 side good)
 2700 sq.ft. Insulation
 2000 B' Flooring, 1x4, fir, var. grain
 14 pc Stepping, 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 3'
 16 pc Risers, 3/4 x 7 1/2 x 3'
 4 pc Clear, 3/4 x 11 1/2 x 12', S4S
 500 L' Baseboard, 1/2 x 3 1/2"
 500 L' Baseboard, 1/2 x 3/4"
 900 L' Molding, cove, 3/4"

70 pc Common, 2x10x14', S4S, #1
 70 pc Common, 2x8x14', S4S, #1
 60 pc #2 & better, 2x6x20', S4S
 60 pc #2 & better, 2x6x12', S4S
 80 pc #2 & better, 2x4x16', S4S
 350 pc #2 & better, 2x4x8', S4S
 3800 B' Shiplap, #2 & better
 1500 B' #2 & better, 1x6, S4S

16 sqrs. Shingles, #1, red cedar
 16 sqrs. Shingles, #2, color: white
 16 sqrs. Shingles, #3 (for under course)

LUMBER, MILLWORKDoors & Frames for 4-5/8" sidewall:

1 only Frame, outside door, 3'x6'8", 1-3/4" rabbet
 1 only " " " 2'8"x6'8", 1-3/4" rabbet
 1 only " inside " 3'x6'8", 1-3/8" rabbet
 2 only " " " 2'8"x6'8", 1-3/8" rabbet
 9 only " " " 2'6"x6'8", 1-3/8" rabbet
 2 only " " " 1'6"x6'8", 1-3/8" rabbet
 1 only Door, outside, 6-lite, 1-3/4"x3'x6'8"
 2 only " " " 1-3/4"x2'8"x6'8"
 1 only " inside " 1-3/8"x3'x6'8"
 1 only " " " 1-3/8"x2'8"x6'8"
 1 only " " 2-panel 1-3/8"x2'8"x6'8"
 9 only " " " 1-3/8"x2'6"x6'8"
 2 only " " " 1-3/8"x1'6"x6'8"

Window frames & sash (all glass D.S.) for 4-5/8" sidewall:

| | | Width | Height | Glass Size |
|---------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| 4 only | Frames, Mullion | 2'7 1/2" | 4'6 1/4" | 12-lite, 9x12, 24/24 |
| 11 only | " single | 2'7 1/2" | 4'6 1/4" | " " " |
| 6 only | " " | 2'7 1/2" | 3'1 1/4" | 6-lite, 9x15, 15/15 |

3/4"x3 1/2" molded casing, stool, apron, stop, weights & sash cord for windows above.

All outside window casing and door casing are 1 1/2" x 1-3/4" shake molding

Molded door casings to match window casings:

3 sets For 3'x6'8" doors
 5 sets For 2'8"x6'8" doors
 24 sets For 2'6"x6'8" doors
 2 sets For 1'6"x6'8" doors

NAILS

2 bags Nails, 16d
 2 bags Nails, box, 8d
 10# Nails, finishing, 8d
 10# Nails, finishing, 6d
 10# Nails, finishing, 4d
 15# Nails, finishing, 3d
 50# Nails, shingle, galv or copper, fine, 3d
 25# Nails, shake, galv., 5d

HARDWARE

4 pr Butts, 4x4, loose pin
 16 pr Butts, 3 1/2 x 3 1/2, loose pin
 18 pr Hinges, cabinet, 2 1/2"
 18 Catches, cabinet door, friction
 18 Pulls, cabinet door
 12 Pulls, drawer
 1 Cabinet, medicine, metal, w/mirror
 25 Lifts, sash
 25 Locks, sash
 1 Lock, front door, tubular latch type
 2 Locks, back door, " " "
 1 Lock, bathroom
 9 Locks, inside door (no keys)
 4 Locks, closet (" ")

PAINT

18 gal. Paint, flat, white
 12 gal. Paint, semi-gloss, light color
 3 gal. Enamel, interior, glossy, light color
 7 gal. Floor seal, clear
 2 gal. Paint, exterior, white
 1 gal. Compound, caulking
 5 gal. Preserver, wood (Copperligninum type)

PLUMBING SUPPLIESCast Iron Soilpipe & Fittings, all std:

40' Soilpipe, single hub, 4"
 40' Soilpipe, " " 2"
 2 only T Branches, tapped for iron pipe 2x2"
 3 only Sanitary T Branches, tapped for iron pipe, 2x1 1/2"
 1 only Sanitary T Branch, 4x4"
 2 only Sanitary T Branches, 4x2"
 2 only Quarterbends, 2"
 1 only Quarterbend, 4"
 1 only Cross, tapped for iron pipe, 4x2x2"
 1 only Sanitary Cross, tapped for iron pipe, 4x2x2"
 1 only Combination Y & eighth bend cleanout, 4"
 1 only Half Y Branch, 2x2"

MATERIAL LIST

Plate VIII
 9-1-48

MISCELLANEOUS PIPE & FITTINGS

100' Pipe, black, 2"
 50' Pipe, galv., 3/4"
 200' Pipe, galv., 1/2"
 2 only Unions, 2", cast iron
 12 only Elbows, 2" "
 10 only Tees, 2" "
 2 only Unions, galv., 3/4"
 2 only Unions, galv., 1/2"
 12 only Elbows, galv., 3/4"
 6 only Tees, galv., 3/4"
 25 only Elbows, 1/2", galv.
 20 only Tees, galv., 1/2"
 6 only Bushings, galv., 1 1/2" to 2"
 6 only Bushings, galv., 1/2" to 3/4"
 1 only Drain, floor, w/trap, 2"
 1 only Faucet, swing type, mixing

MISCELLANEOUS PLUMBING FIXTURES

1 only Sink, kitchen, flat rim, 20x30", comp. w/trap
 1 only Laundry tray w/drain traps & swing mixing faucet
 1 only Lavatory bowl, comp. w/mixing faucet, drain trap and shut-off valves
 1 only Closet bowl, comp. w/tank and pipe w/shut-off valve
 1 only Bathtub, left hand outlet recess, comp. w/faucet, trap and level waste

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

2 only Brackets, side wall, comp. w/out lets (keyed or keyless) for bathroom.
 1 only Bracket, side wall, chain pull, comp., for kitchen
 2 only Ceiling fixtures, keyless, kitchen type, comp. (1 for kitchen, 1 for breakfast nook)
 6 only Ceiling fixtures, single, keyless, comp., for use in bedrooms and hallways.
 1 only Ceiling fixture, double (or two single fixtures) for use in living room.
 2 only Ceiling fixtures, single, keyless, porch.
 6 only Lampholders, brass, key, comp.
 1 only Switch, entrance, fusible, 2-wire, 3-circuit
 4 only Switches, flush tumbler, 3-way, 125-V
 12 only Switches, flush tumbler, s.p., s.t., 125-V
 12 only Out lets, conv., double
 2 only Boxes, outlet, galv., 2-gang, w/ 3/4" k.o.
 24 only Boxes, utility, galv., rectangular, 3/4" k.o.
 2 only Plates, tumbler switch, 2-gang
 12 only Plates, tumbler switch, single
 12 only Plates, outlet, double
 1200' Wire, inside, #12

MISCELLANEOUS

75' Valley, aluminum, 24-ga., 14"
 200 sacks Cement
 30 L' Tile, chimney, 8x12" i/s measurement
 1 only Gun, staple, construction (gun-type)
 10,000 Staples for above
 6 rls Paper, sheathing, asphalt, 500 sq.ft. to rl.



Photograph No. 22-RB-1949-15 (Photographer unknown), 1949; Houses near radio station. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Seward Street, south southeasterly view. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2373 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Houses in St. Paul Village. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Baranof Street, southeasterly view. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Bartlett Street, northerly view. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Church Street, south southeasterly view. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Egan Street, south southeasterly view. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Seaview Street, south southeasterly view. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Tolstoi Street, southwesterly view. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Pribilof Street, westerly view. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF BUILDINGS



Photograph No. 22-Loud-02 (Photographer Abial P. Loud), circa 1886; "ACC Dwelling House." RG 56; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

COMPANY HOUSE/KING EIDER HOTEL

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-039

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 49.99" W, 57° 07' 16.63" N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Company House, Building H, King Eider Hotel

Site Description: The Company House is a large two-story gabled frame building on a concrete foundation, with a narrower two-story cross-gabled wing centrally attached to the south of the building, making a T shape. The main block's roof has two shed-roofed dormers on the north side, and one shed-roofed dormer on the south. The main block has two centrally located slope-mounted concrete chimneys: a large one on the south roof near the ridge, and a smaller one on the north roof near the ridge. The wing has one slope-mounted concrete chimney. The wing has a large shed-roofed block attached to its west side. This block has a corrugated metal roof. Both the main block and the wing have attics. A gabled-roof enclosed entry is on attached to the west end of the main block's north side. The two gable-roofed blocks have wood-shingled roofs. The main block has seventeen windows on the north side; eleven on the south side; and three windows on the east side. The wing's west wall has five windows; the south wall of the wing has four windows and a door on the first floor.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North side, King Eider Hotel, formerly called the Company House.

Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Significance: In 1922, work began to enlarge the existing Company House (construction date unknown), although the 1986 National Register nomination form gives the construction date as 1923. It was partly renovated in 1932. An addition was started in the fall of 1950, and first and second subfloors were laid. In 1951, twelve rooms were completed and the bathrooms remodeled. One of the dining halls was enlarged. In 1954, kitchen and cooks quarters were reported finished during the previous spring. The building was used to provide lodging for federal officials and guests overseeing or observing the commercial seal harvest and activities related to the administration of Native affairs up to the end of the period of significance (1984). The Aleut community operated a hotel out of the building until about 2006 (except 1968, when operational responsibilities reverted to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for one year). The building was condemned by the Alaska Fire Marshall around 2006. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A, Block 18, Lot 2; on Tolstoi Boulevard between Bartlett Boulevard and Cliffside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1950. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1922*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries Doc. 951. Washington, DC: GPO, 1923, 82–83.

—. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1923*. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries Doc. No. 973 Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1925, 112.

—. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1932*. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries Doc. No. 973 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1933, 58.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951, 22. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Marine Mammal Resources Program (1968: 8) "Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1968, Pribilof Islands, Alaska (U.S. Dept. of the Interior: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries) Dec. 31.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Condemned by the State Fire Marshal

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Construction date unknown, enlarged in AD 1922.

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Tanadgusix Corporation

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #:

Other # (specify):

Historic American Buildings Survey

COMPANY HOUSE/KING EIDER HOTEL
(BUILDING H)
HABS No. AK-210
AHRS No. XPI-039

Location: On Tolstoi Boulevard between Bartlett Boulevard and Cliffside Street, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska; Tract A, Block 18, Lot 2

Significance: Construction date unknown. The Company House provided lodging and a mess for employees and guests overseeing or observing the commercial seal harvest activities and managing Aleut affairs on the islands through the end of 1967 when the building was turned into a hotel, called the King Eider Hotel. The Aleut community operated a hotel out of the building until circa 2006 (except 1968, when operational responsibilities reverted to the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for one year).

Description: The Company House is a large two-story gabled frame building with a narrower two-story cross-gabled wing centrally attached to the south eave wall, making a T-shape. The smaller wing has a large shed-roofed block attached to its west eave wall, filling in much of the corner between the two wings and butting up against the slope. Both wings have an attic. A concrete foundation supports the building. The main block's roof has two shed-roofed dormers on the north side, and one shed-roofed dormer on the south. A small enclosed entry with a gabled roof is attached to the main block on the west end of the north eave wall. The roofs of the two gable-roofed blocks are covered with wood shingles, while the shed-roofed block is covered with corrugated metal roofing. The main block has two centrally located slope-mounted concrete chimneys: a large one on the south slope near the ridge, and a smaller one on the north slope near the ridge. The wing has one slope-mounted concrete chimney near the eave where it meets the shed-roofed block; the wing's ridgeline is lower than that of the main block, but the top of the two blocks' chimneys are at the same height. The building con-



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East side and north front, King Eider Hotel, formerly called the Company House. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

tained facilities for sleeping, bathing, dining, and socializing. The village corporation (TDX) had been renovating the building, but it has not been used now for years and the roof and foundation are deteriorating. Windows are a combination of older double-hung single-pane wood examples and newer vinyl examples with one large pane above and a smaller awning opener below.

The main block has five windows on the first floor/north eave wall, seven on the second/floor north wall, and four and six on the two dormers/north wall; five windows are on the first floor/east wall, seven on the second floor/east wall, and five on the east gable; two windows are on the first floor/south eave wall, four on the second floor/south eave wall, and five (two sets of double-ganged) on the south dormer; and one window is on the gable end facing west (along with a door and walkway leading directly to ground level). The south wing has five windows on the first floor/west eave wall, one on the first floor/south gable end (along with one door), three on the second floor/east wall, two on the second floor/south wall, and one in the attic gable (south wall).

History: The construction date of the Company House is not known, although a community map by Abial Loud dated 1886 depicts the "ACC Dwelling House" (also visible in an 1886 photograph by A. P. Loud) in the same location as what is now known as the Company House. In 1869, the "ACC Headquarters" is listed on the inventory of property transferred to the North American Commercial Company in 1890. The Agent's Log shows that a 4'-0" x 12'-0" addition was added to the Company House in 1911 and underwent a remodel during the spring of 1912. The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries enlarged the building in 1922–23. The 1986 NHL nomination form gave the Company House construction date as 1923; a U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Fisheries inventory form from 1940 states that the building was erected in 1922. However, the extant records do not reveal the exact date of construction.

In 1919, A. H. Proctor described the Company House in a letter to the Commissioner of Fisheries as "a two-story attic structure, with a hallway running through the center of the building. One entire side is intended for an office, but, as it is the only place in which the male employees can gather, it is largely used as a social hall which practically nullifies its usefulness as an office." A small library, located across the hallway, led to a dining room. Four small bedrooms were located on the second floor. The building's attic stored trunks and other items not needed on a daily basis. Proctor complained that the pitch of the roof prevented the attic's use to accommodate other employees. An addition to the back of the building consisted of one story with an attic and housed the kitchen, mess store-room, and three small bedrooms that quartered the Chinese men employed in the kitchen.

Another enlargement project began in 1922. In a 1923 description of permanent improvements listed the Company House as complete. The main building, 2 ½ stories, measured 44'-0" x 44'-6"; the kitchen, 2 stories, measured 20'-4" x 34'-0". The building contained two dining rooms, four bathrooms, one kitchen, one library, and eighteen bedrooms. During this same period, a greenhouse was constructed to supply the Company House with fresh vegetables. The 1923 inventory form lists its measurements as 16'-9" x 32'-8". Only the concrete foundation was completed by August 16. A room built behind the Company House (and attached by a hallway) in 1926 provided space for a Frigidaire plant. This structure is visible on village plans up to 1946.

The Company House was partly renovated in 1932 with a new foundation, plumbing, and central heating. A two-story addition with twelve new rooms was added during 1949–50; existing bathrooms were remodeled at that time, and one of the dining halls was enlarged. An enlargement in 1954 added a space for "a meat-cutting room, a chill room, a sharp-freezing room, a dry-storage room, and a garbage-disposal." The lobby was enlarged in 1960 and fire escapes installed in 1963.

The building provided lodging and a mess hall for government employees up to 1967. Afterward, the Aleut Community operated the King Eider Hotel out of the building, with the exception of 1968 when the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries operated the hotel. In the 1970s, TDX operated the hotel. The building was condemned by the Alaska Fire Marshal circa 2006, and since then the former Company House has continued to deteriorate.

Sources:

Abial P. Loud 1886 community map of St. Paul Island. NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 57, Photographs and Charts of Treasury Agent Abial P. Loud, ca. 1885—ca. 1889.

Agent's Log. Nov. 9–Dec. 27, 1911; April 22, 1912–June 4, 1912; Oct. 4–Nov. 29, 1915; Jan. 25, 1919; Nov. 6, 1920; Sept. 10, 1926; March 15, 1963; March 17, 1964;

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1931; 1946. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1922*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1923), 82–83.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1923*. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1925), 112.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1932*. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1933), 58.

Company House, Description of Quarters, First Floor Plan, Second Floor Plan, and Third Floor Plan, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, June 5, 1940, Box 14, Folder 7, RG22—NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Company House Floor Plans, First floor, second floor, and third floor plans of the Company House (erroneously states that it is the Government House) on St. Paul Island during the remodeling, undated, City of St. Paul St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. March 31, 1952.

———. March 31, 1953.

———. March 31, 1954.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South and east sides, King Eider Hotel, formerly called the Company House. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

———. December 31, 1960. Marine Mammal Resources Program. *Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1968, Pribilof Islands, Alaska*. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Dec. 31, 1968.

Peterson, H. A., Agent and Caretaker, St. Paul Island, Alaska, to the Commissioner of Fisheries, April 16, 1931. Box 33, Folder 6, Abstracts Reports Annual, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Proctor, A. H., St. Paul Island, to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Dec. 15, 1919.

Thompson, Seton H. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry: 1950*. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO, 1953), 53.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry: 1951*. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO, 1954), 55.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry: 1953*. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO, 1955), 64.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry: 1954*. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO, 1956), 55–56.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Fisheries. Quarters Form D, Company House, Description with floor plans (4pp.), June 5, 1940. Inventory, Box 14, RG 22, NARA—Alaska Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs submitted by NPS:

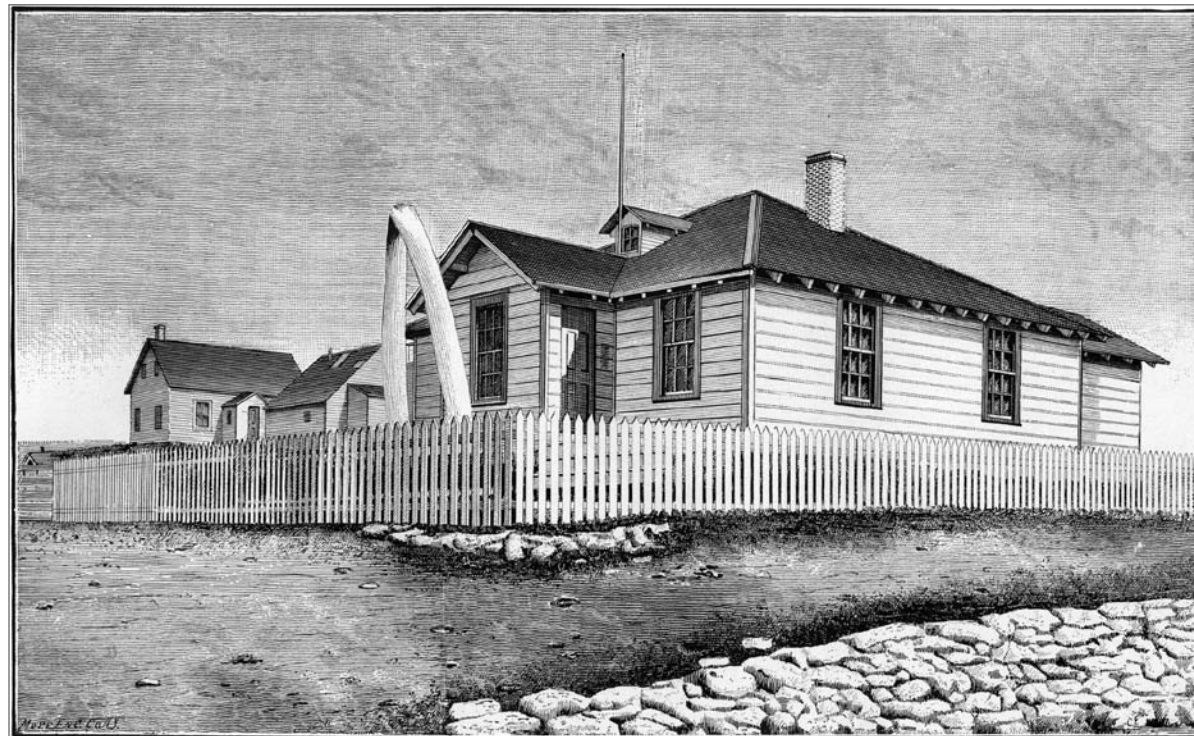
AK-210-1 Front view, looking southwest

Additional Drawings and Photographs submitted:

Company House, Description of Quarters, First Floor Plan, Second Floor Plan, and Third Floor Plan, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, June 5, 1940, Box 14, Folder 7, RG22—NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. South and east sides, King Eider Hotel, formerly called the Company House "Block 18 lot 4, King Eider." *Photograph*. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090026.

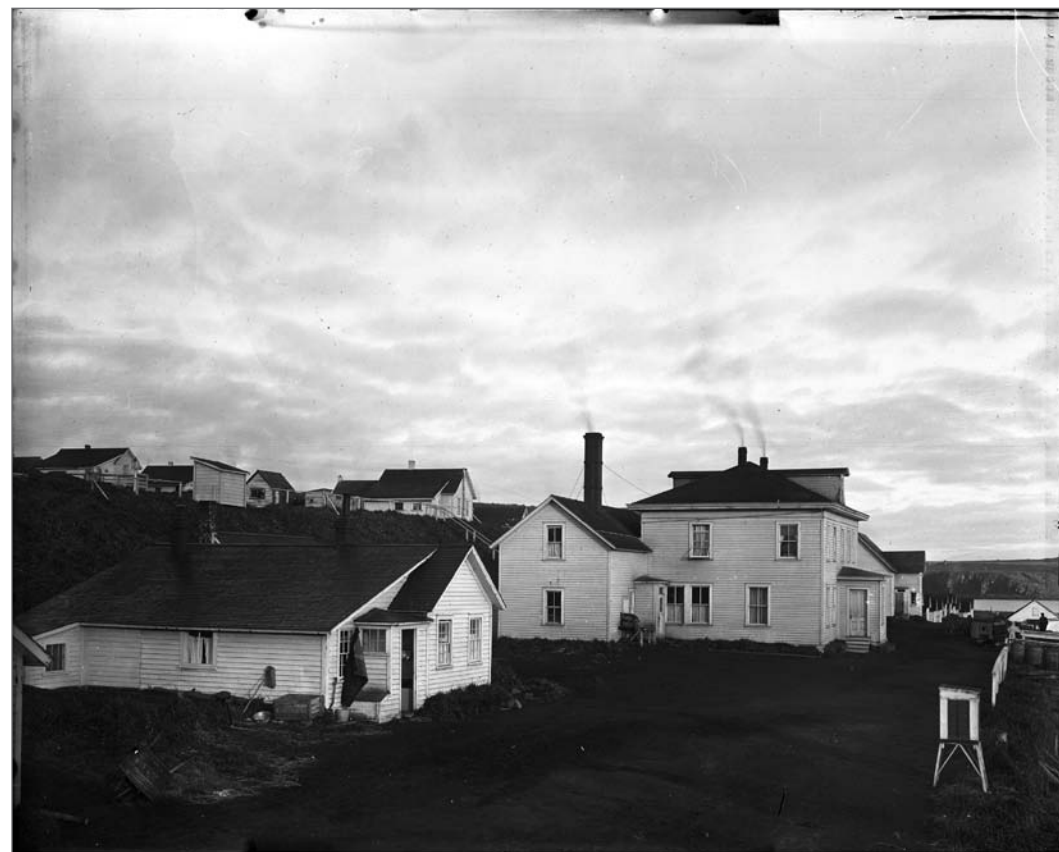


HOUSE OF ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, ST. PAUL.

Original Company House, circa 1874, in *Compilation of Documents, Alaskan Seal Fisheries*, vol. 8, plate between pp. 58–59.



Gray, Nicolas and William S. Hereford, photographers. 1880's. St. Paul Village, looking northwest, showing Company House (top), government shop (center), stable (right foreground), and storehouses with barabara or sod storehouse in foreground. Photograph. Alaska State Library: PCA 185, Gray and Hereford Photograph Collection, P185-14.



Photograph No. USBF 1.57 (Photographer unknown), circa 1915; Company House (center) and doctor's house (left), looking north. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Photograph No. USBF 1.74 (Photographer unknown), circa 1915; Interior, Company House sitting area. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Photograph No. USBF 1.73 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1914; Interior, Company House bedroom. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



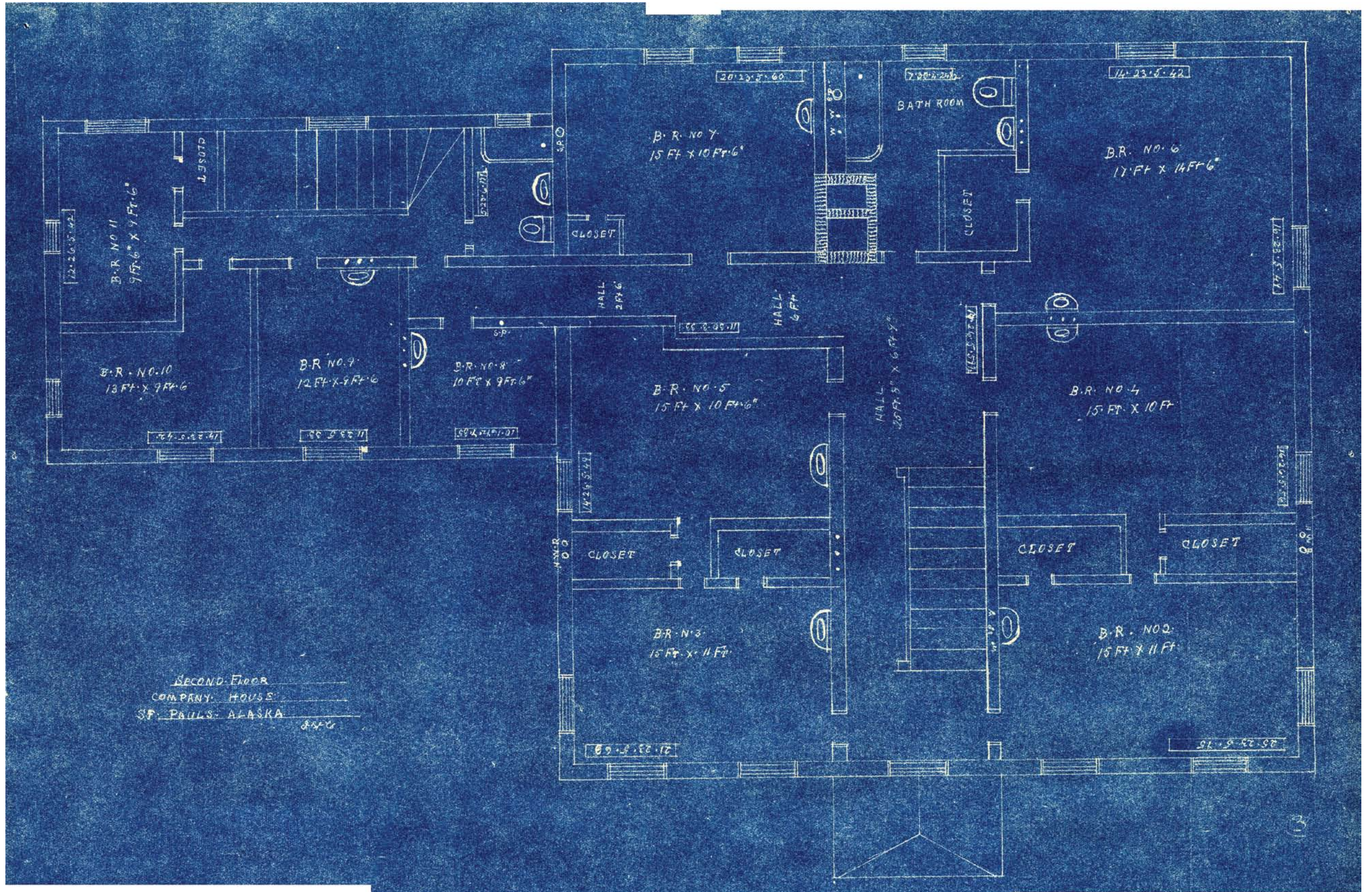
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-229 (Photographer unknown), August 2, 1948; West side, Company House. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. East side and north front, King Eider Hotel, formerly called the Company House "Block 18 lot 4, King Eider." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090031.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, King Eider Hotel, formerly called the Company House. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Plan. n.d. Company House, second floor plan. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle, WA.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM C

June 5, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Pribilof Islands, Alaska....Location

Temporary Employees.....Occupied by

Quarter - Company House

Description of Quarters

Two and a half story, frame building; no basement except for furnace and coal bin; shingle roof; building erected in 1922, with addition in 1930; general condition, good; seven rooms and bath on third floor; two two-room apartments, six single rooms and two baths on second floor; one room, a library room, two dining rooms, kitchen and one bath on ground floor; electric lights; heated by hot water furnace located in basement; coal cook ranges; cold storage room in separate building; running water furnished through station water system; water for domestic purposes heated in kitchen range and in separate coal water heater in basement; fir floors throughout, with linoleum on kitchen and hall floors; all walls are plaster board; no special air cooling appliances are furnished; condition of furniture fair to good; no garage.

| <u>OTHER ITEMS (ANNUAL BASIS)</u> | <u>FURNISHED BY</u> | <u>COST</u> |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| Fuel Heat: Coal furnace; uses about 65 tons per year. Coal ranges; use about 24 tons per year. | Gov't " | \$607.75 224.40 |
| Electrical: Vacuum cleaner; food mixer; coffee urn; and, meat grinder. | " | 900 Watts |
| Water: Used for domestic and garden purposes | " | \$ 4.00 |
| Miscellaneous Items: Maintenance, including painting and repairs | " | 10.00 |

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

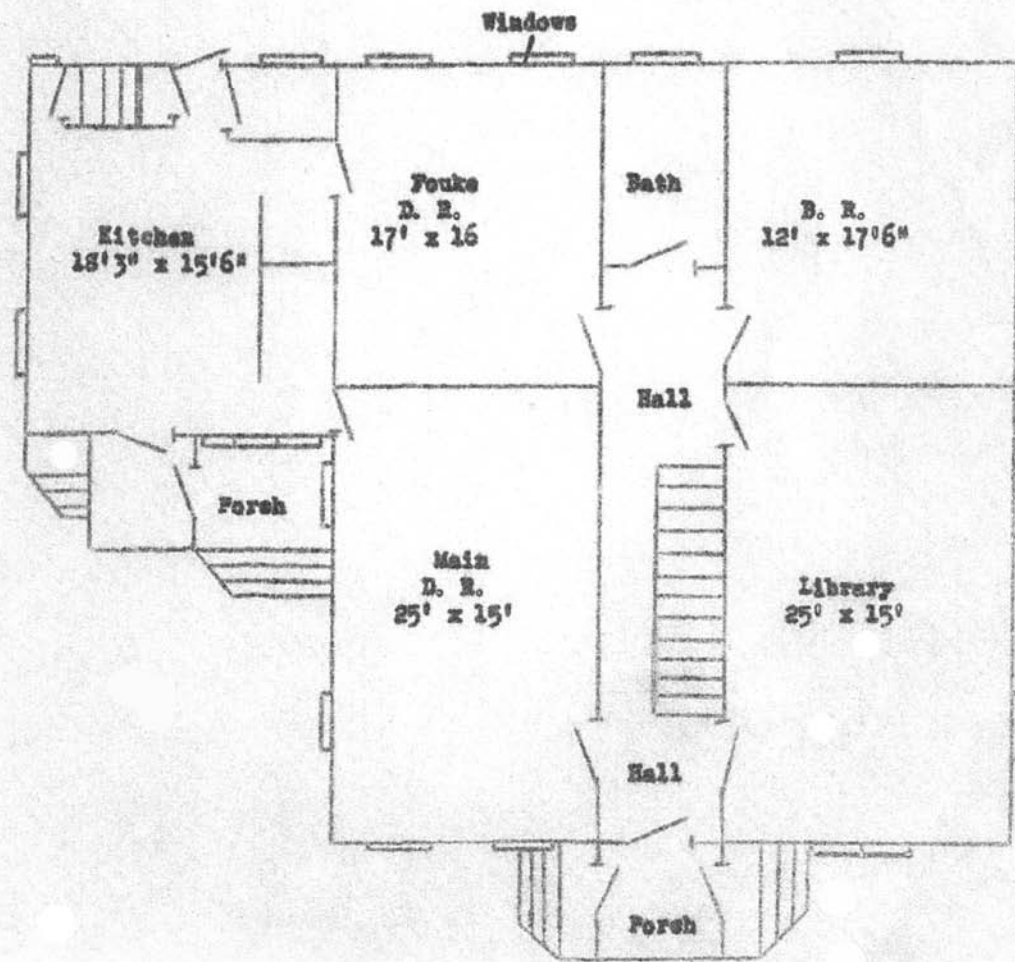
June 5, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Pribilof Islands, Alaska....Location

Quarter - Company House
(First Floor)

FLOOR PLAN



Document. Description for Company House, June 5, 1940. The description is in error regarding the 1922 date of construction. According to "Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1922" (p. 83), enlargement began on an existing Company House. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

Plan. June 5, 1940. Floor plan for Company House, first floor. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

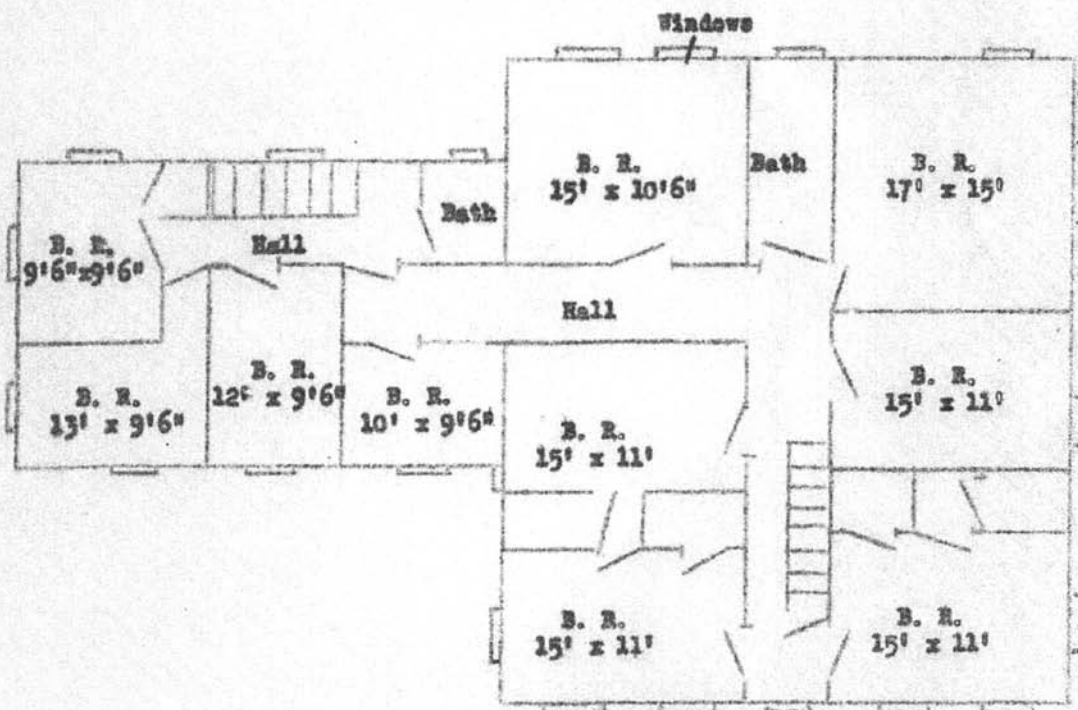
June 5, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Pribilof Islands, Alaska.....Location

Quarter - Company House
(Second Floor)

FLOOR PLAN



Plan. June 5, 1940. Floor plan for Company House, second floor. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

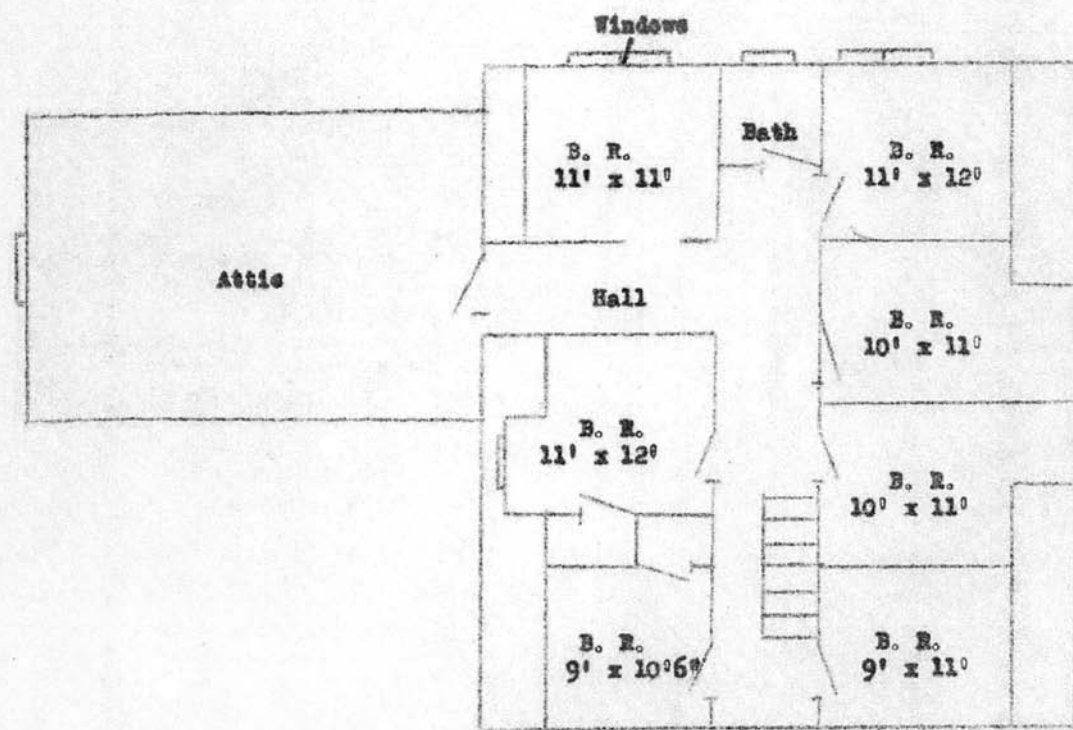
June 5, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Pribilof Islands, Alaska.....Location

Quarter - Company House
(Third Floor)

FLOOR PLAN



Plan. June 5, 1940. Floor plan for Company House, third floor. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

FISHERIES OFFICE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-038

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 50.00" W, 57° 07' 17.56" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Fisheries Office, Building G

Site Description: The Fisheries Office is a one-and-a-half story front-gabled frame building with a concrete foundation. The building has a hip-on-gable roof with one concrete chimney. The roof is covered with wood shingles, and the walls are clad with bevel siding. An enclosed entry on the south has a gable roof and a door under the eave facing west; the door on the east side is flush. An outside entrance leads down to a basement. All the windows are boarded. The building is currently unoccupied.

Significance: The Fisheries Office construction began in 1940, and finished in 1941, by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, although Faulkner gives the date as "the 1930s." The building was used as office space for federal agents overseeing the commercial seal harvest on St. Paul Island. It was used for federal administrative purposes up to 1983, when the government withdrew from its administration of the island. The building contains two walk-in vaults, one on the first floor and the other in the basement. After the government withdrew, the building was adapted for use as a tavern up to 2003, when it was essentially abandoned. A large number of documents remained in the building's basement vault until 2007, when the

documents were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage. At the time of observation in 2007, it was in poor condition. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A, Block 18, Lot 1, at the intersection of Tolstoi Boulevard and Bartlett Boulevard, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1940*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), 55.

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1941*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1942), 48.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Mobley, Charles M. "Determination of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska." Anchorage: Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2006.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Former Fisheries Office. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1940–41

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Tanadgusix Corporation

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Historic American Buildings Survey

FISHERIES OFFICE
(BUILDING G)
HABS No. AK-211
AHRS No. XPI-038

Location: Tract A, Block 18, Lot 1, at the intersection of Tolstoi Boulevard and Bartlett Boulevard, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: Built in 1941–42 to provide office space for federal agents overseeing the commercial seal harvest on St. Paul Island. After the federally-managed fur-seal industry ended in 1983, the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island operated a tavern out of the building until 2003, when the building was vacated.

Description: The Fisheries Office is a one-story front-gabled frame building with a concrete foundation and an attic. It measured 24'-0" x 36'-0", according to the Agent's Annual Report for 1941, which also states that the building was not complete as of March 31, 1941. The building has a hip-on-gable roof. One slope-mounted concrete chimney is located on the west roof near the ridge, south of the ridge's midpoint. The roof is covered with wood shingles, and the walls are clad with bevel siding. An enclosed entry on the south gable wall has a gable roof and a door under the eave facing west; the building's north gable wall has a flush door. The building contains two walk-in vaults, one on the first floor and the other in the basement. An outside entrance leads down to a basement. All the windows are battened.

History: The Fisheries Office construction began in 1940 and finished in 1941, by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, although 1986 NHL nomination form gives the date as "the 1930s." The Agent's Annual Report for 1941 described the building as 24' x 36' with a large room running the full length of the building and taking up almost half of the first floor, which contained three desks and a 12' counter with drawers to hold the storekeepers records. A private office, fireproof vault, and a storeroom took up the other half of the main floor. A stairwell between the vault and storeroom led to the basement. The basement contained a furnace room, coal room, bathroom, a large workroom, and another fireproof vault. The 1941 Annual Agent's Report declared that "With the two fireproof vaults it should be possible to have all the old government records now put so they cannot be destroyed should there be a fire in any of the buildings in which they are stored."



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North side, Former Fisheries Office. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

The building was used as office space for federal agents overseeing the commercial seal harvest on St. Paul Island. It was used for federal administrative purposes up to 1983, when the government ended its administration of the island. The Aleut Community of St. Paul Island operated a tavern out of the building until 2003, when the building was vacated. In 2007, numerous documents were found in the basement vault. The documents were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Sources:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Ending March 31, 1941. RG 22—NARA, Anchorage, Alaska.
Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1940*. U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), 55.

—. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1941*. U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO, 1942), 48.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Mobley, Charles M. "Determination of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska," Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2006.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA) and Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| AK-209-1 | Front view, looking northwest |
| AK-209-2 | West (side) elevation |
| AK-209-3 | North (rear) elevation |



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-434 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; East and north sides, Fisheries Office, with Company House/King Eider Hotel in the background (left). *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A)*.



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. South front and east side, former Fisheries Office on Tolstoi Blvd. "Block 18 lot 1 tavern." Photograph. From *Faulkner*, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090036.



North and west sides, rear view, Former Fisheries Office. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-211-2*, 2004.



South front and east side, front view, Former Fisheries Office. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-211-1*, 2004.



Photographer unknown. 2007. East and north sides, Fisheries Office, with Company House/King Eider Hotel (left). Photograph. NOAA, NOS, *Pribilof Project Office*, Seattle.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-037

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 52.83" W, 57° 07' 16.12" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Government House, Building F

Site Description: The Government House is a large two-story side-gabled frame building on a concrete foundation measuring 34' x 56' with a hip-on-gable roof with cross gable ends, and a long shed-roofed dormer on each side of the roof. There is one slope-mounted concrete chimney at the west dormer. The eaves have a simple cornice with short returns around the gable ends, and the gables have a small peak truss. There is a one-story wing with a gable roof on the south side. An enclosed entry with a half-hipped roof is on the west side of the building, with a window and door facing west. The main entry on the east side of the building is covered with a simple post door surround and a triangular pediment. There are four windows on the north side, twelve windows on the west side, four on the south side, and nine on the east side. Windows are vinyl frames.

Significance: The Government House construction began in 1931, and finished in 1932, by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries. The new building replaced the old government building originally built in 1872. The Government House was used for administrative offices and housing quarters by the

U.S. government agencies up to the end of the period of significance (1984). In 1951, a greenhouse (XPI-162) was constructed about 50' south of the Government House to service the Government House, and "cottages 1-2-3," also called Teacher Houses 101, 102, and 103. In 1954, the front porch was enclosed with glass brick. In 2006, the building was restored by the TDX Corporation through a grant to turn the building into a museum.

Location: Tract A, Block 9, Lot 5.

Near intersection of Church Street and Bartlett Boulevard, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1952, 11. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1923*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1925), 112.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1931*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1932), 76.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1932*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1933), 58.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1932

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: Tanadgusix Corporation

Repository:

Accession #:



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side, Government House. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
(BUILDING F)
HABS No. AK- 205
AHRS No. XPI-037

Location: Near intersection of Church Street and Bartlett Boulevard, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska; Tract A, Block 9, Lot 5

Significance: Constructed in 1931–32, the Government House was used for administrative functions by various government agencies up to the end of the federally managed fur-seal industry on the Pribilof Islands in 1983.

Description: The Government House is a large two-story side-gabled frame building with a 34' x 56' concrete foundation. It replaced the old government house that was built in 1872. The building has a hip-on-gable roof with cross gable ends, and a long shed-roofed dormer on each side of the roof. There is one slope-mounted concrete chimney at the west dormer. To the south gable wall is attached a one-story wing with a gable roof. One eave wall has an enclosed entry with half-hipped roof; the opposing wall has an entrance with a simple post door surround and a triangular pediment. The eaves have a simple cornice with short returns around the gable ends, and the gables have a small peak truss. On the north first-floor wall are two picture windows. Windows are all modern vinyl.

History: The old government house, built in 1872, was torn down to make room for the new Government House in 1932. In a 1940 inventory by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Fisheries, the house was described in “excellent” condition, with a full cement basement, and a shingled roof. The second floor contained four rooms and two baths. The ground floor consisted of one bedroom, a sun porch, small sitting room,



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Government House. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

office, and bath. The basement consisted of “one large living room, dining room and kitchen; electric lights; heated by hot water furnace located in basement; compressed gas cook stove; gas refrigerator, 8 cu. ft.; running water furnished through station water system; water for domestic purposes heated by furnace; hardwood floors throughout with linoleum on kitchen floor; all walls are plasterboard; no special air cooling appliances are furnished; condition of furniture good; no garage.” In 1951, a greenhouse (AHRS XPI-162) was constructed about 50' south of the Government House for use by managers, teachers, and government employees who lived in Teacher Houses 101 (HABS No. AK-206 assigned, XPI-032), 102 (HABS No., not assigned, XPI-033), and 103 (HABS No. AK-207, XPI-036). The floors of the Government House were sanded and refinished in 1952. In 1953, new cupboards and sinks were put in the kitchen, and a new oil furnace was installed. In 1954, the front porch was enclosed in glass brick. After the government withdrew from administration of the Pribilof Islands, the downstairs of the building was used by the Tanadgusix Corporation (St. Paul Island’s Native Corporation) for offices, with the upstairs serving as apartments. In 2006, Tanadgusix Corp renovated the Government House’s interior and exterior to provide office space upstairs and turn the main floor into the St. Paul Island Museum.

Sources:

- Agent’s Log, St. Paul Island, Aug. 26, 1931. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.
- Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1932. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.
- Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1923*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1925), 112.
- . *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1931*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1932), 76.
- . *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1932*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1933), 58.
- Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).
- Government House, Description of Quarters, Ground Floor Plan, and Second Floor Plan, Pribilof Island, Alaska, June 5–9, 1940, Box 14, Folder 7, RG22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, 3pp.
- Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1952. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.
- . March 31, 1953.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Fisheries. Quarters Form C, Government House, Description and Floor Plan (3pp.), June 5, 1940. Box 14, Folder 7, Inventory Permanent Files, RG22, NARA—Alaska Pacific Region, Anchorage.
- U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract “A,” St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| AK-205-1 | Front view, looking southwest |
| AK-205-2 | Rear view, looking northeast |
| AK-205-3 | North (side) elevation |



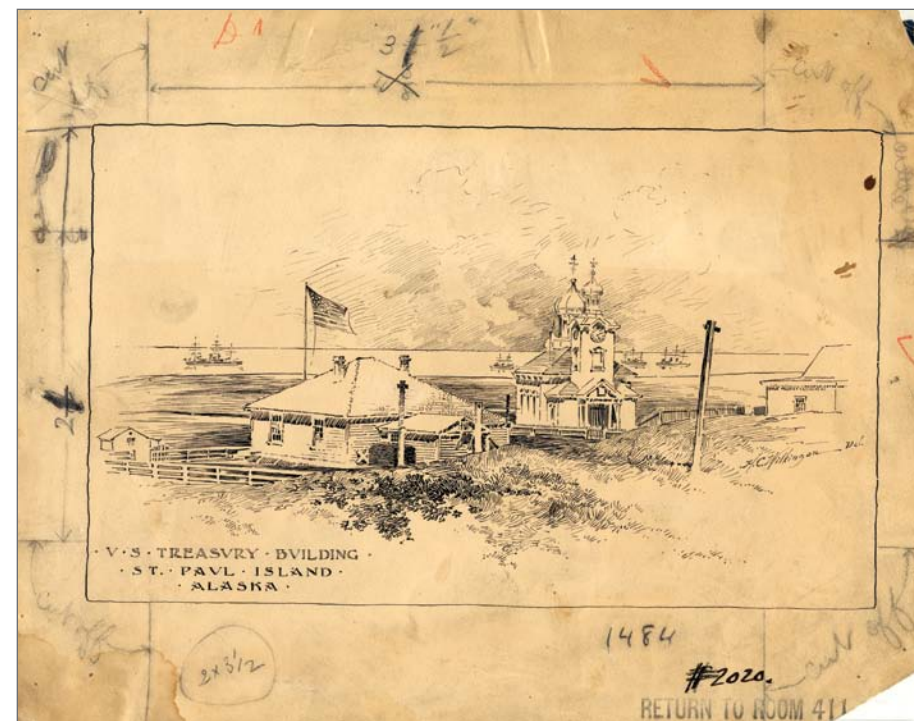
Allis, Watson Colt, photographer. 1870's. Treasury Building and agent's residence (later known as Government House), and Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul with shallow pool in background. *Photograph. Greta Ericson Photographs (Watson Colt Allis Scrapbook), no. 99-007-61, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. 22-Loud-12 (Photographer Nicolas Gray), 1886; Captain Abial P. and Mrs. Loud with Dr. Hereford (left) inside Government House. *RG 56; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. 1890's. East front, Treasury Building and agent's residence, later known as Government House. *Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC210, neg. no. 4645.*



Drawing, circa 1880; "Plan for the U.S. Treasury Building [aka the Government House] on St. Paul Island, Alaska," and the Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul, circa 1880". *Drawing. NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Records Section, Special Media Archives Services Division (College Park, MD), Series: Consolidated File of Architectural Drawings of Public Buildings, compiled 1833-1974. RG121-AK-STPAUL-ISLAND; ARC Identifier 594906.*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2236 (Photographer unknown), March 1, 1915; Interior of Government House office, showing rack of bayonets and cat on floor next to wood stove. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 2.44 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1917; South side and east front, Government House in St. Paul Village, Alaska. The three cannons visible in front of the building were brought to the island by the Russian Fur Company and became U.S. property upon the purchase of the Alaska Territory. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 2.45 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1918; Government House, St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.88 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1919; Rear, Government House in St. Paul Village, Alaska, looking to north, showing new chicken house and 1918 addition, with salt lagoon in background. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-426 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; East elevation, Government House. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photographer unknown. 1985. East side, Government House. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01070005.*



Photographer unknown. Circa 2003. East front, Government House. *Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



North side, Government House. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-205-3, 2004.*



East front and north side, Government House, looking southwest. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-205-1, 2004.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM C

June 5, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Fribilof Islands, Alaska.....Location

Superintendent and Visiting
Government Officials during

Summer.....Occupied by Quarter - Government House

Description of Quarters

Two story, frame building, with full cement basement; shingle roof; building erected in 1931-32; general condition, excellent; four rooms and two baths second floor; one apartment consisting of one bedroom, sun porch, small sitting room, office and bath, on ground floor; also one large living room, dining room and kitchen; electric lights; heated by hot water furnace located in basement; compressed gas cook stove; gas refrigerator, 8 cu. ft.; running water furnished through station water system; water for domestic purposes heated by furnace; hardwood floors throughout, with linoleum on kitchen floor; all walls are plasterboard; no special air cooling appliances are furnished; condition of furniture good; no garage.

| <u>OTHER ITEMS (ANNUAL BASIS)</u> | <u>FURNISHED BY</u> | <u>COST</u> |
|--|---------------------|-------------|
| Fuel Heat: Diesel oil furnace; uses about 6000 gal. | Gov't | \$540.00 |
| Gas range; uses about 7 cyl. compressed gas. | " | 42.00 |
| Gas refrigerator; uses about 5 cyl. of compressed gas. | " | 30.00 |
| Electrical: Vacuum cleaner; washing machine; food mixer; waffle iron; drink mixer; iron; and, hand vacuum cleaner. | " | 3075 Watts |
| Water: Used for domestic and garden purposes | " | \$ 2.00 |
| Miscellaneous Items: Maintenance, including painting and repairs | " | 10.00 |

Document, June 5, 1940. Description of Government House, St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22, Box 14-7; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

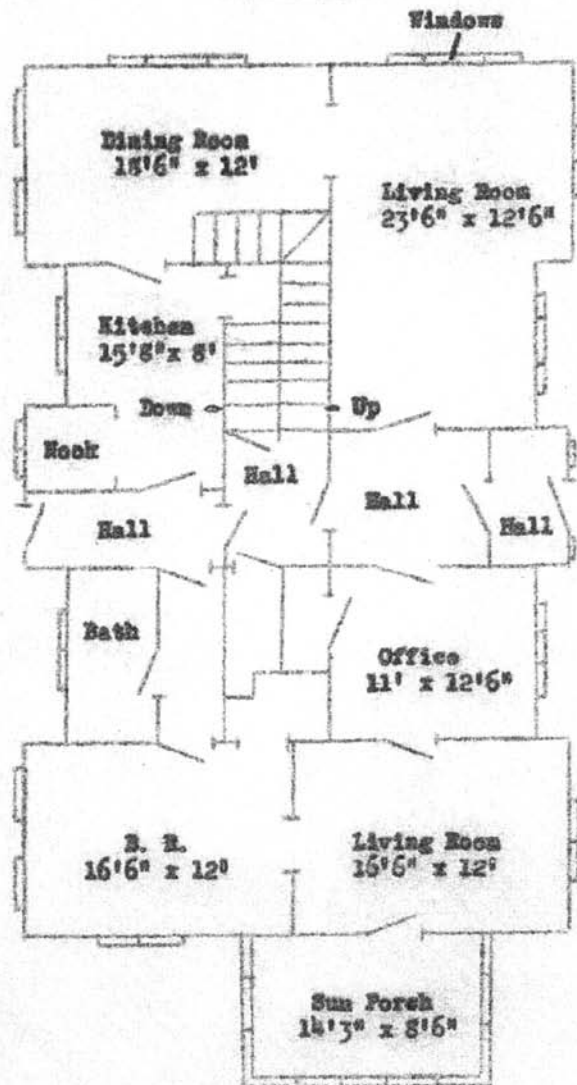
June 9, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Fribilof Islands, Alaska.....Location

Quarter - Government House
(Ground Floor)

FLOOR PLAN



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

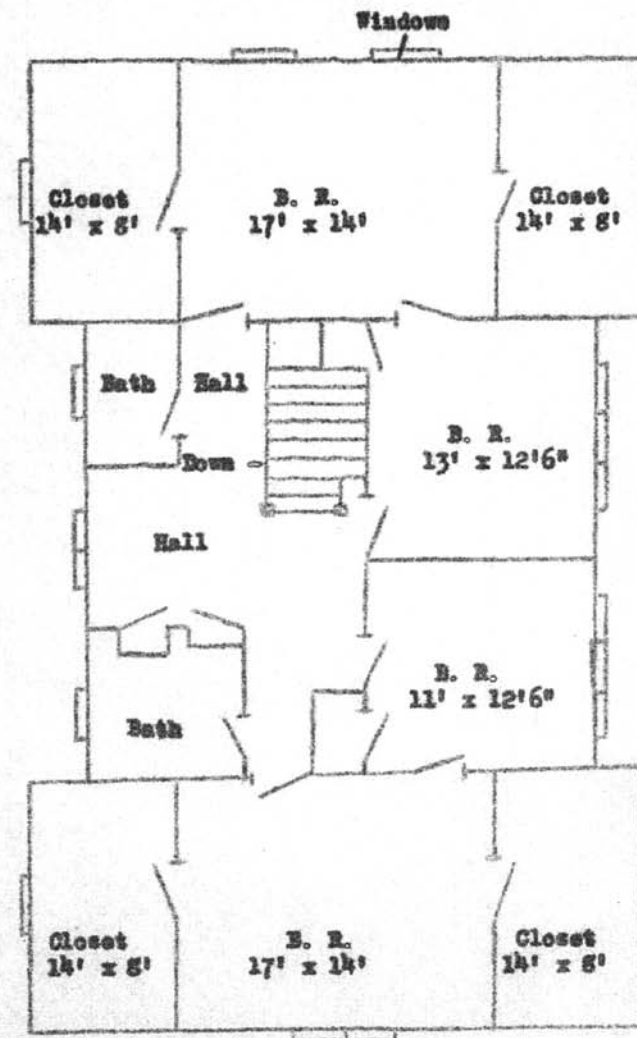
June 9, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Fribilof Islands, Alaska.....Location

Quarter - Government House
(Second Floor)

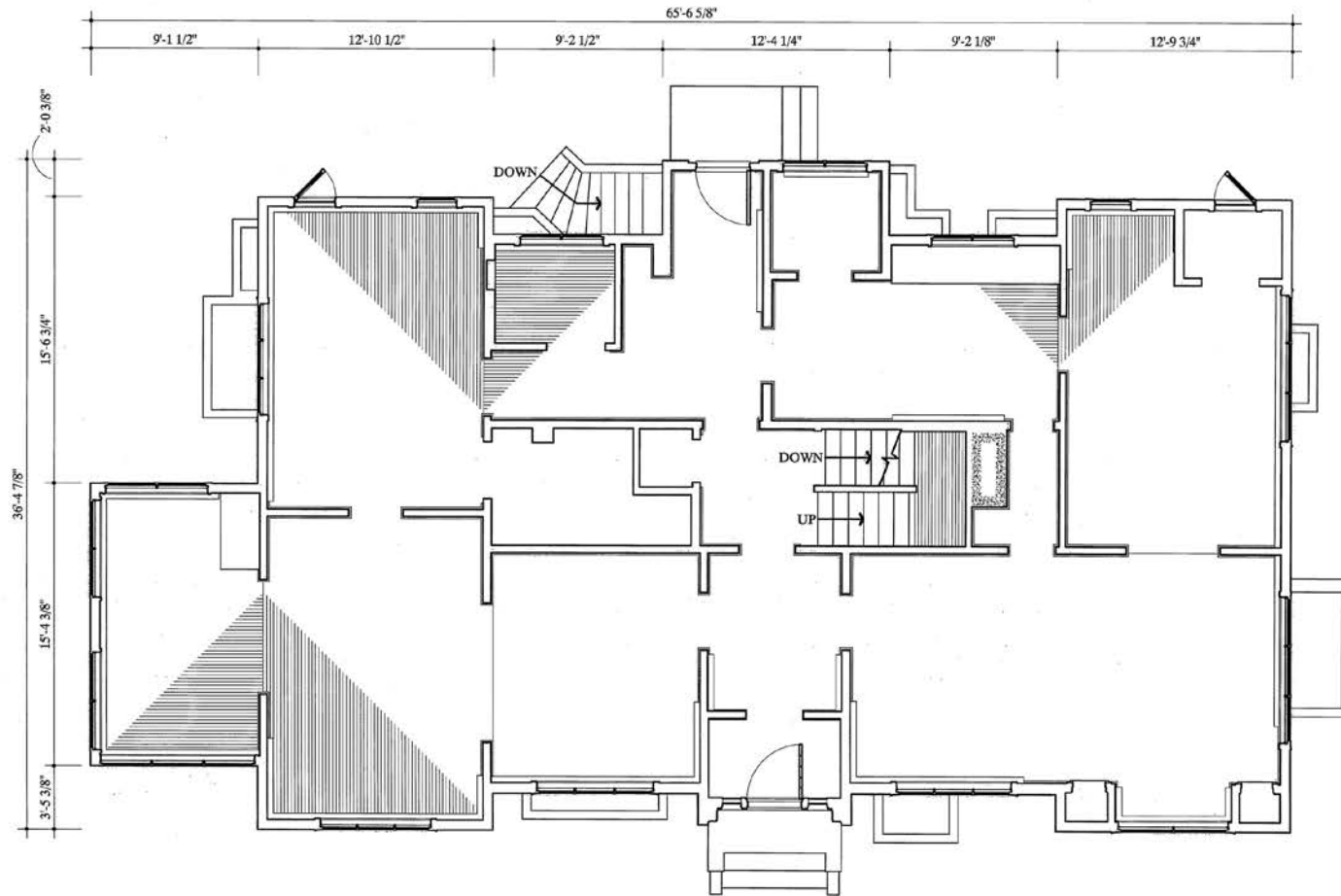
FLOOR PLAN



Document (Drawing), June 5, 1940. Government House, St. Paul Island, Alaska, plan of first floor. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22, Box 14-7; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

Document (Drawing), June 5, 1940. Government House, St. Paul Island, Alaska, plan of second floor. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22, Box 14-7; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

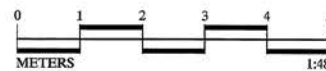
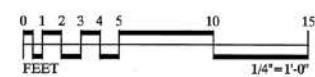
GOVERNMENT HOUSE



GOVERNMENT HOUSE WAS BUILT IN 1932 AS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE BUILDING FOR SAINT PAUL ISLAND. CONSTRUCTED IN THE FORM OF A LARGE COLONIAL REVIVAL HOUSE, IT WAS BUILT OF WOOD FRAME CONSTRUCTION ON CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS. IN 2004 IT WAS RENOVATED FOR USE AS A COMMUNITY AND VISITORS CENTER FOR SAINT PAUL ISLAND.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



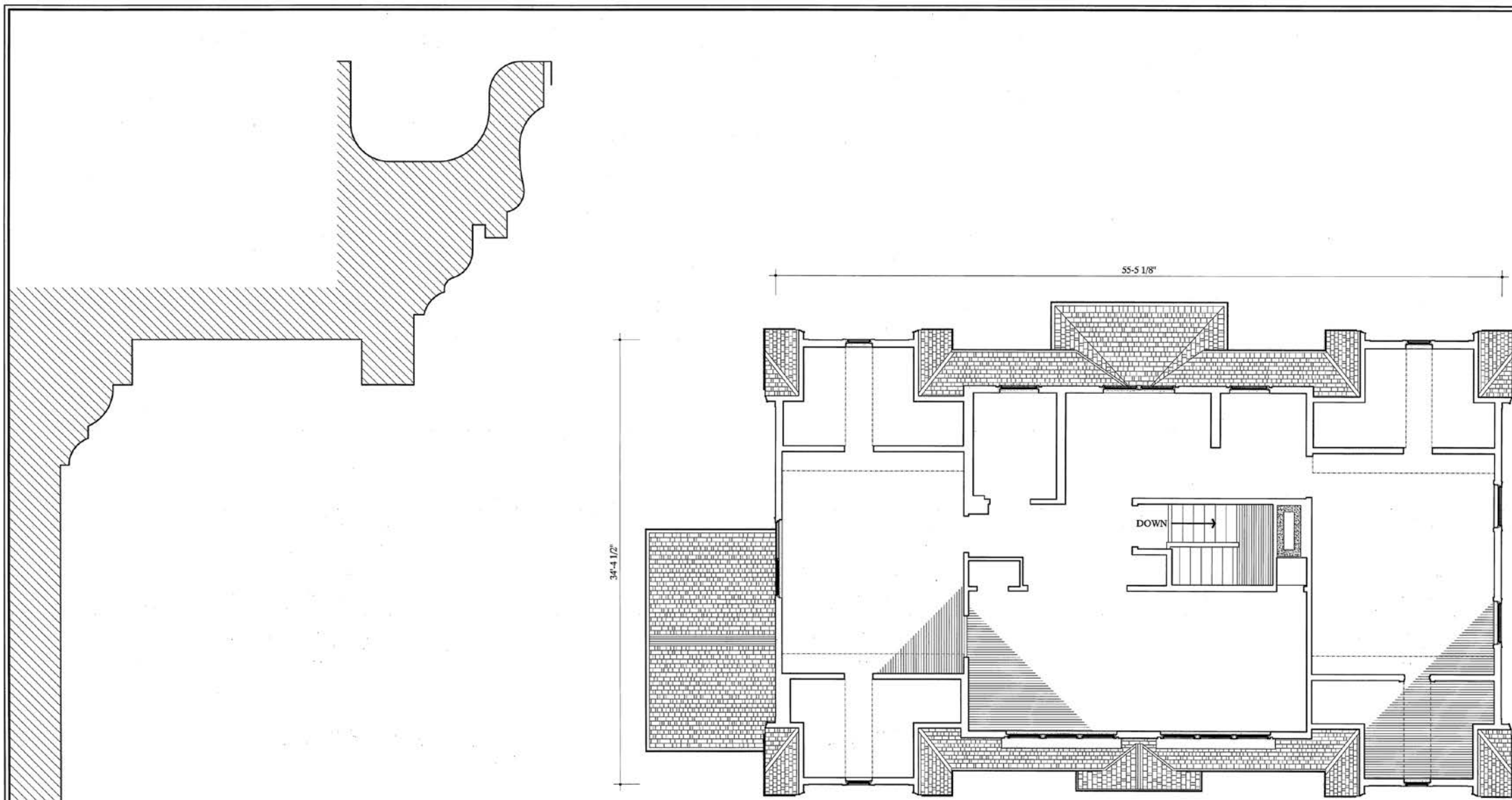
THE SAINT PAUL ISLAND DOCUMENTATION PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY / HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD / HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY (HABS/HAER/HALS) DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS), JOHN A. BURNS, ACTING CHIEF. THE PROJECT WAS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF RESPONSE AND RESTORATION (ORR), DAVID M. KENNEDY, DIRECTOR. PROJECT PLANNING WAS COORDINATED BY PAUL DOLINSKY, CHIEF, HABS; BY STEVE PETERSON, HISTORICAL ARCHITECT, ALASKA REGION, NPS; AND BY JOHN LINDSAY, DIVISION CHIEF, PRIBILOF PROJECT OFFICE, ORR. THE FIELD WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN AND THE MEASURED DRAWINGS WERE PRODUCED BY PROJECT SUPERVISOR MARK SCHARA, HABS ARCHITECT; BY DANA LOCKETT, HAER ARCHITECT; AND BY ANDREA K. RIGHI, HABS ARCHITECT. THE LARGE FORMAT PHOTOGRAPHY WAS UNDERTAKEN BY HAER PHOTOGRAPHER JET LOWE. ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF SAINT PAUL; BY THE ALEUT COMMUNITY OF SAINT PAUL ISLAND; AND BY THE TANADGUSIX CORPORATION.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS

AK-205

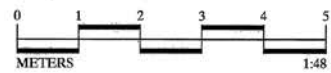
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
CITY OF SAINT PAUL SAINT PAUL ISLAND ALASKA

DRAWN BY: ANDREA K. RIGHI
SAINT PAUL ISLAND PROJECT, 2004
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



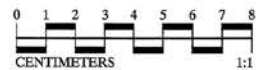
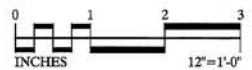
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0" 1:48



**GUTTER PROFILE
AT EAST ENTRANCE PILASTER**

12" = 1'-0" 1:1



DRAWN BY: ANDREA K. RIGHI
 SAINT PAUL ISLAND PROJECT, 2004
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 GOVERNMENT HOUSE
 CITY OF SAINT PAUL SAINT PAUL ISLAND ALASKA
 HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS
 AK-205
 OFFICE OF
 CONSERVATION
 ARCHITECTURE
 WASHINGTON, D.C.

Plan. Right, Andrea K., draftsman. 2004. Government House, St. Paul Island, Alaska, second floor plan, (HABS). Drawing: Right. *Library of Congress: HABS AK-205, sheet 2 of 3, 2004.*



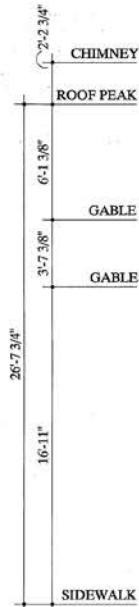
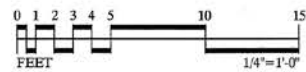
NORTH ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



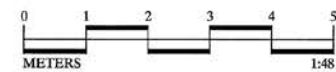
WEST ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



EAST ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



DRAWN BY: ANDREA K. RIGHI
 SAINT PAUL ISLAND PROJECT, 2004
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 GOVERNMENT HOUSE
 CHURCH STREET CITY OF SAINT PAUL SAINT PAUL ISLAND ALASKA
 HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS
 AK-205
 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Plan. Right, Andrea K., draftsman. 2004. Government House, St. Paul Island, Alaska, elevations, (HABS). Drawing: Right. Library of Congress: HABS AK-205, sheet 3 of 3, 2004.

GREENHOUSE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-162

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.876' W, 57° 07.237' N

Acreage: <0.2

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Concrete Foundation

Site Description: XPI-162 is a concrete foundation near the Russian Orthodox Church. The rectangular footing is about 24' x 30' and protrudes about 24" above ground surface, with a door gap centered on the north side facing the church. The foundation is what's left of a greenhouse that was completed in 1952 for staff employees.

Significance: The greenhouse provided fresh produce for government employees and space was provided for Aleut residences to grow produce.

Location: In the grass between the Russian Orthodox Church, Government House, and Teacher's Houses, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Thompson, Seton H. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1952*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO, 1954), 54.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Construction or demolition date of superstructure unknown

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: Tanadgusix Corp.

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Greenhouse foundation, northeasterly view. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

PHYSICIAN'S HOUSE/DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-041

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 48.68" W, 57° 07' 14.99" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Hospital, Buildings J, K

Site Description: The current hospital complex consists of three joined buildings: a 1925 physician's house/dispensary (Building J), a 1934 hospital (Building K), and a 1974 addition joining the two. Thus the hospital has a three-part plan with a newer two-story central block joining the two older buildings at each gable end. The north wing (physician's house) is a one-and-a-half-story building with an attic and a basement, built of concrete clad with new fiberboard drop siding. The building's east side has a shed-roofed dormer. The roof is wood shingle. A slope-mounted concrete chimney near the ridgeline at the far south end of the east roof-half has a ten-foot Metalbestos stack protruding from it.

The south wing (hospital) is a one-and-a-half story frame building with a basement and an attic having a hip-roofed dormer on each eave wall. It is clad in new fiberboard drop siding. The building has a wood shingle roof. A slope-mounted concrete chimney near the ridgeline at the far south end of the east roof-half now has a ten-foot Metalbestos stack protruding from it.

The 1974 addition joining the original contributing buildings is a two story building with fiberboard drop siding and vinyl windows matching the two older buildings. An elevated boardwalk leads from the second story west to the upslope grade.

Significance: The physician's 28' x 48' house and dispensary was built during 1924–25 by the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Fisheries for the doctor's quarters and to service the entire population of St. Paul: federal officials and guests, teachers and their families, and Aleut families through the period of sig-



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Hospital. *Photograph* (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

nificance (up to 1984). It included a dispensary, living quarters for the resident physician, and a dental room in the attic. The original hospital wing is 28' x 40' and when built, contained an operating room, 2 bedrooms for patients, kitchen, 2 bath rooms and dental operating room and laboratory. There were also 2 bedrooms in the attic. The basement contained the heating plant, darkroom, general laboratory, laundry and a store room.

Sod was placed around the two buildings and a cement sidewalk was laid between the dispensary and hospital in 1935. The two buildings were joined in 1974 with construction of a larger central building, and the composite Hospital continued to serve the village of St. Paul until early 2007 when the new St. Paul Health Center became available. During 2007, a portion of the building was used by the St. Paul Tribal government to sort, examine, catalogue and scan historical government documents that had been stored in the former Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Office basement vault since 1983 when the U.S. government relinquished administrative control of the island. Appropriate documents were subsequently given via a deed of gift to the National Archives and Records Administration, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage. The 1925 and 1931 wings are contributing buildings to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A, Block 18, Lots 4 & 5; on Tolstoi Boulevard between Bartlett Boulevard and Cliffside Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1931. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, May 4, 1925, Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, Box 12, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1925*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1926),142.

— *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1931*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1932),76.

— *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1935*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1936),49.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1925 and AD 1931; noncontributing addition built AD 1974; 2005 exterior renovations

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #:

Other # (specify):

Historic American Buildings Survey

PHYSICIAN'S HOUSE/DISPENSARY & HOSPITAL
(BUILDINGS J & K)
HABS No. AK-[not assigned]
AHRS No. XPI-041

Location: Tract A, Block 18, Lots 4 & 5, corner of Tolstoi Boulevard, Church Street and Cliffside Street, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: The physician's house and dispensary was built during 1924–25 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries as quarters for a doctor who served the entire population of St. Paul. The dispensary was used to store medical supplies in a secure environment. A separate hospital wing was completed in 1931.

Description: The former hospital consisted of three buildings joined over a period of forty-nine years: a 1925 physician's house and dispensary (Building J), a 1931 hospital (Building K), and a 1974 addition joining the two. Thus the hospital has a three-part plan with a noncontributing two-story central block and two contributing, one-story wings attached to each gable end. The central block and wings have parallel gable roof axes. The north wing (physician's house) is a one and a half-story building, built of concrete clad with new fiberboard drop siding with fake wood grain. The building's east wall has a shed-roofed dormer, one door protected by a two-sided wind-barrier and simple roof extension, and a second enclosed entry with a gable roof. The interior entry has its door facing south. A third door on the north gable wall is protected by a two-sided wind-barrier and a shed roof. The building has a wood shingle roof. A slope-mounted concrete chimney near the ridgeline at the far south end of the east roof-half now has a ten-foot Metalbestos stack protruding from it. The building's doors are windowless. All the windows are new vinyl. There are four windows on the west wall, four on the east wall, and three on the north wall.

The south wing (hospital) is a one and a half-story frame building, clad in the new fiberboard drop siding, with an attic having a hip-roofed dormer on each eave wall. An interior entry at the southeast corner is protected by a simple roof extension. The building has a wood shingle roof. A slope-mounted concrete chimney near the ridgeline at the far south end of the east roof-half now has a ten-foot Metalbestos stack protruding from it. The



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Hospital. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

building's doors are windowless. There are two windows on the west wall and four on the east. All the windows are new vinyl.

A 1974 addition joining the original contributing buildings is a two-story building with fiberboard drop siding and vinyl windows matching the two older buildings. An elevated boardwalk leads from the second story west to the upslope grade along Church Street.

History: The physician's 28' x 48' house and dispensary was built during 1924–25 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries as the doctor's quarters and to service the entire population of St. Paul Island. It included a dispensary, living quarters for the resident physician, and a dental room in the attic.

The original hospital wing is 28' x 40' and when built in 1931, contained an operating room, two bedrooms for patients, kitchen, two bathrooms, and a dental operating room and laboratory. Two additional bedrooms were located in the attic. The basement contained the heating plant, darkroom, general laboratory, laundry and a storeroom.

In 1935, sod was placed around the base of physicians quarters/dispensary and the hospital, and a cement sidewalk was laid between the dispensary and hospital in 1935. Cement stairs replaced the wood staircases leading up to the entrances of the hospital and the dispensary in 1958. The two buildings were joined in 1974 by the construction of a larger central building, and the composite Hospital continued to serve the village of St. Paul until early 2007 when a new St. Paul Health Center at the corner of the Polovina Turnpike and Ellerman Heights Road. During 2007, a portion of the former hospital was used by the Tribal Government of St. Paul to sort, examine, catalog, and scan historical federal government documents that had been stored in the former Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Office basement vault. Appropriate documents were subsequently given via a deed of gift to the National Archives and Records Administration, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Sources:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1931. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, May 4, 1925. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, Box 12, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1925*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1926), 142.

_____. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1931*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1932), 76.

_____. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1935*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1936), 49.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending Dec. 31, 1958, Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Quarter No. 4 [Physician's House/Dispensary], Description of Quarters, Ground Floor Plan, Second Floor Plan, St. Paul Island, Alaska, June 4–5, 1940, Box 14, Folder 7, RG22—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

St. Paul Island Hospital Heating System, Pribilof Islands, No. 6FA St. P-109.0, Dec. 16, 1964, Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service,

St. Paul Island Hospital Floor Plan, St. Paul ANH Hospital, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, sheet 1 of 2. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, U.S. Public Health Service, Alaska Native Health Area Office.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009



Gray, Nicolas and William S. Hereford, photographers. Circa 1880–1891. East and north sides, Dr. Hereford with a man, woman, and boy in front of Dispensary, with church in background. *Photograph. Alaska State Library: PCA 185, Gray and Hereford Photograph Collection, P185-13.*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-45 (Photographer unknown), circa 1914–1915; Interior of Dispensary, showing shelves lined with bottles and jars. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2243a (Photographer unknown), March 20, 1915; Interior of Dispensary, showing medicinal supplies and eye chart. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2242a (Photographer unknown), March 20, 1915; Interior of Dispensary, showing medicine cabinets. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-36 (Photographer unknown), 1917; East and north sides, Dispensary, showing new wing on north side of building with church in background. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photographer unknown. n.d. Close-up view of laboratory. Native house 48 was converted for use as a laboratory sometime before 1911. In 1924, it was moved across the street and a physician's house was erected on the foundation. *Source unknown.*



Photograph No. 22-RB-1949-37 (Photographer unknown), 1949; East front and north side, Doctor's residence, with a view of the hospital to the left. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



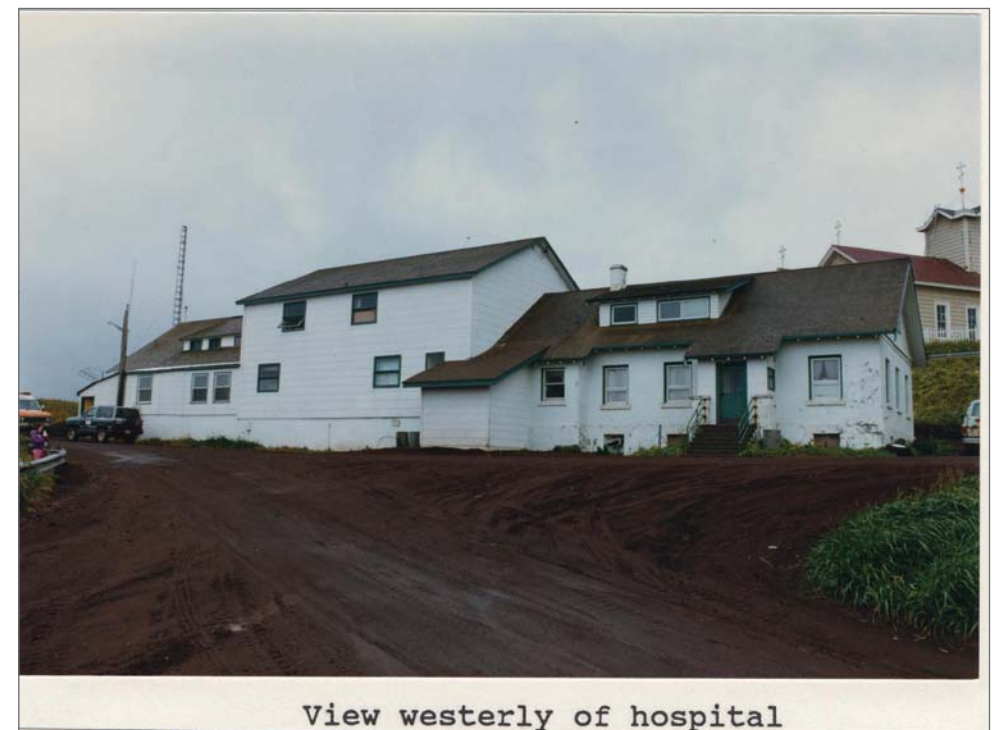
Photograph No. 22-RB-1949-35 (Photographer unknown), 1949; South and east front, Hospital. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Fortune, Robert, photographer. April 1974. South and east sides, Hospital, showing 1974 center addition joining it to doctor's residence. *Photograph (35mm). Courtesy Robert Fortune papers, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage. Collection number 7404aP6K05.*

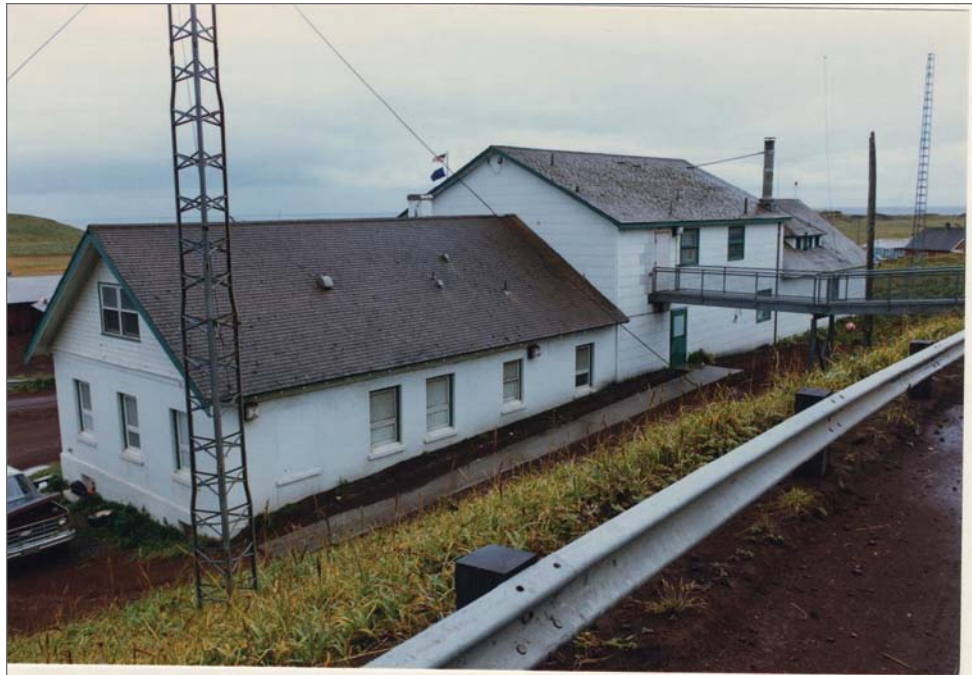


Fortune, Robert, photographer. April 1974. West and south sides, Hospital, showing 1974 center addition joining it to doctors' residence. *Photograph (35mm). Courtesy Robert Fortune papers, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage. Collection number 7404aP6K07.*



View westerly of hospital

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. East side, Health Clinic. October 2, 1985. *Photograph. From Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.*



View southeasterly of hospital

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. North and west sides, Health Clinic, October 2, 1985. Photograph. From *Black-Smith & Richards*, 1985.



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. East front and north side, Physician's House. Photograph. From *Faulkner*, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090013.



HABS No. AK-62-6

South and east sides, Physician's House and Hospital. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-62-6, 1989.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Hospital. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM C

June 4, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Fribilof Islands, Alaska....Location

Dr. A.D. Migliore.....Occupied by

Four.....Number in Family

Quarter No. 4

Description of Quarters

One and a half story, concrete building, with full cement basement; shingle roof, building erected in 1925-26; general condition excellent; one room and hall upstairs; four rooms, breakfast nook and bath on ground floor; electric lights; heated by hot water furnace located in basement; compressed cook stove; no refrigerator; running water furnished through station water system; water for domestic purposes heated by furnace; fir floors throughout, with linoleum on kitchen floor; all walls are plasterboard; no special air cooling appliances are furnished; condition of furniture fair to good; no garage.

| <u>OTHER ITEMS (ANNUAL BASIS)</u> | <u>FURNISHED BY</u> | <u>COST</u> |
|---|---------------------|-------------|
| Fuel Heat: Coal furnace; uses about 27 tons per year. | Gov't | \$252.45 |
| Gas range; uses about 7 cyl. compressed gas. | " | 42.00 |
| Electrical: Iron; food mixer; and, radio (Current furnished by Government) | Occupant | 1150 Watts |
| Water: Used for domestic and garden purposes | Gov't | \$ 2.00 |
| Miscellaneous Items: Maintenance, including painting and repairs | " | 10.00 |

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

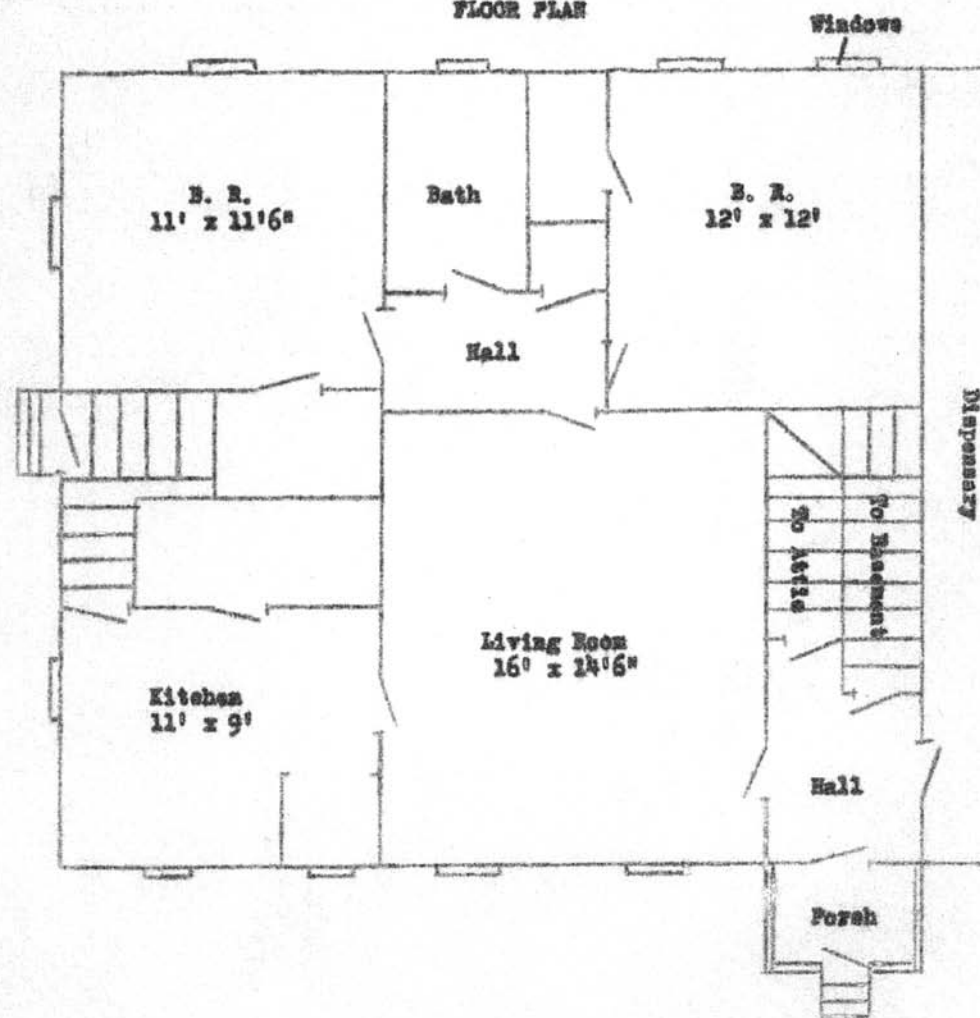
June 5, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Fribilof Islands, Alaska....Location

Quarter No. 4
(Ground Floor)

FLOOR PLAN



Document, June 4, 1940. Description for Quarters 4 (Physician's House/Dispensary). Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

Document, June 5, 1940. Floor plan for Quarters 4 (Physician's House/Dispensary), first floor. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

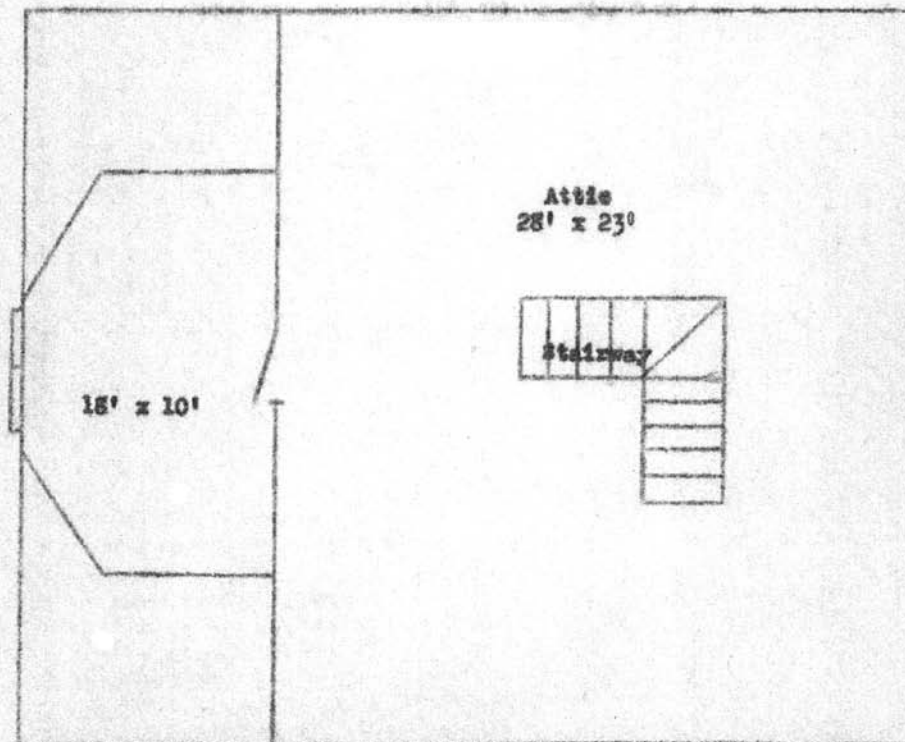
June 5, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Fribilof Islands, Alaska.....Location

Quarter No. 4
(Second Floor)

FLOOR PLAN



Document, June 5, 1940. Floor plan for Quarters 4 (Physician's House/Dispensary), second floor. *Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

MANAGER'S HOUSE/HOUSE 115

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-143

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.912' W, 57° 07.227' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 115

Site Description: XPI-143 is a one-story hipped-roof house that was being remodeled in 2007 when it was recorded. The floor plan consists of several staggered room blocks creating a complex footprint and roof plan. The roof is covered in composite asphalt shingles. About half the turquoise-painted wood shingle siding has been removed and Tyvek wind barrier is being installed in preparation for new siding. A brick chimney is located at the center of the roof.

Significance: XPI-143 was built in 1953 by the Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house the family of an Aleut worker employed in the commercial seal harvest. It was judged to be a non-contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in 1986, when it was 33 years old.

Location: Tract A Block 9 Lot 4; Situated at intersection of Cliffside and Gorbach Streets, St. Paul village, St. Paul, Pribilof Islands.

Citations:

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, January 1953–December 1953, Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "The Seal Islands – National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," National Park Service, 1986, 14.

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Ending March 31, 1953, 14. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Thompson, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry: 1953* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1955), 64.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: constructed AD 1953, remodeled 2007

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, EuroAmerican,

Preservation Status & Date: Judged to be a non-contributing building to Seal Islands NHL in 1986.

Property Owner:

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Manager's House/House 115.
Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North side and west front, Manager's House/House 115.
Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

HOUSE 115/MANAGER'S HOUSE
(BUILDING FFF)
HABS No. AK- [not yet assigned]
AHRS No. XPI-143

Location: Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: The Manager's House was built in 1953 to house the family of the government manager in charge of commercial sealing-operations. In the early 1970s, the dwelling housed the St. Paul school principal. In 1975, Reverend Michael Lestenkof and his family moved into the house. Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, NOAA recommends including House 115 in the Seal Islands NHL because the building remained integral to the sealing industry and the Aleut community up through the end of the commercial fur-seal industry on St. Paul Island in 1984.

Description: House 115/Manager's House is a one-story hipped-roof house with a basement that was being remodeled in 2007 when it was recorded. The floor plan consists of several staggered room blocks creating a complex footprint and roof plan. The roof is covered in composite asphalt shingles. About half the turquoise-painted wood shingle siding was removed and Tyvek wind barrier installed at the time of inspection in preparation for new siding. A brick chimney is located at the center of the roof.

History: The 1954 Manager's Annual Report noted that "The new employee house next to quarters three [Cottage C] was finished and occupied last fall." In the 1970s, the dwelling housed the principal of the St. Paul

school—a Principal Morrison lived there circa 1971–72 (the last principal of the old school), and Joe Widman, who took over as principal when the new school opened for the 1973–74 season. Reverend Michael Lestenkof, his wife, Matushka Stefanida Lestenkof, and their children moved into House 115 in 1975. Rev. Michael and Matushka ran the Lestenkof's Cafe out of the basement from circa 1980 to 1985. After Michael and Matushka Lestenkof moved to Seattle in 1985, their daughter Aquilina Debbie Lestenkof moved into House 115. Aquilina Lestenkof still resides in the family home with her husband.

Sources:

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, January 1953–December 1953, Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Lestenkof, Aquilina. E-mail correspondence to Karla Sclater, March 18, 2010.

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Ending March 31, 1953. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. March 31, 1954.

Thompson, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry: 1953* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1955), 64.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Karla Sclater, 2009



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Manager's House/House 115, undergoing a re-model, looking north-east, showing Teacher Houses to the left. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1572 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Radio equipment in Manager's House/House 115, looking east. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A)*.



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2508 (Photographer unknown), September 11, 1953; West front and south side, Manager's House/House 115, under construction. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2509 (Photographer unknown), September 11, 1953; South and east sides, Manager's House/House 115, under construction. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3414 (Photographer unknown), 1953; North and west sides, Manager's House/House 115. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1110 (Photographer unknown), July 1, 1963; Manager's House/House 115, looking east. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

QUARTERS

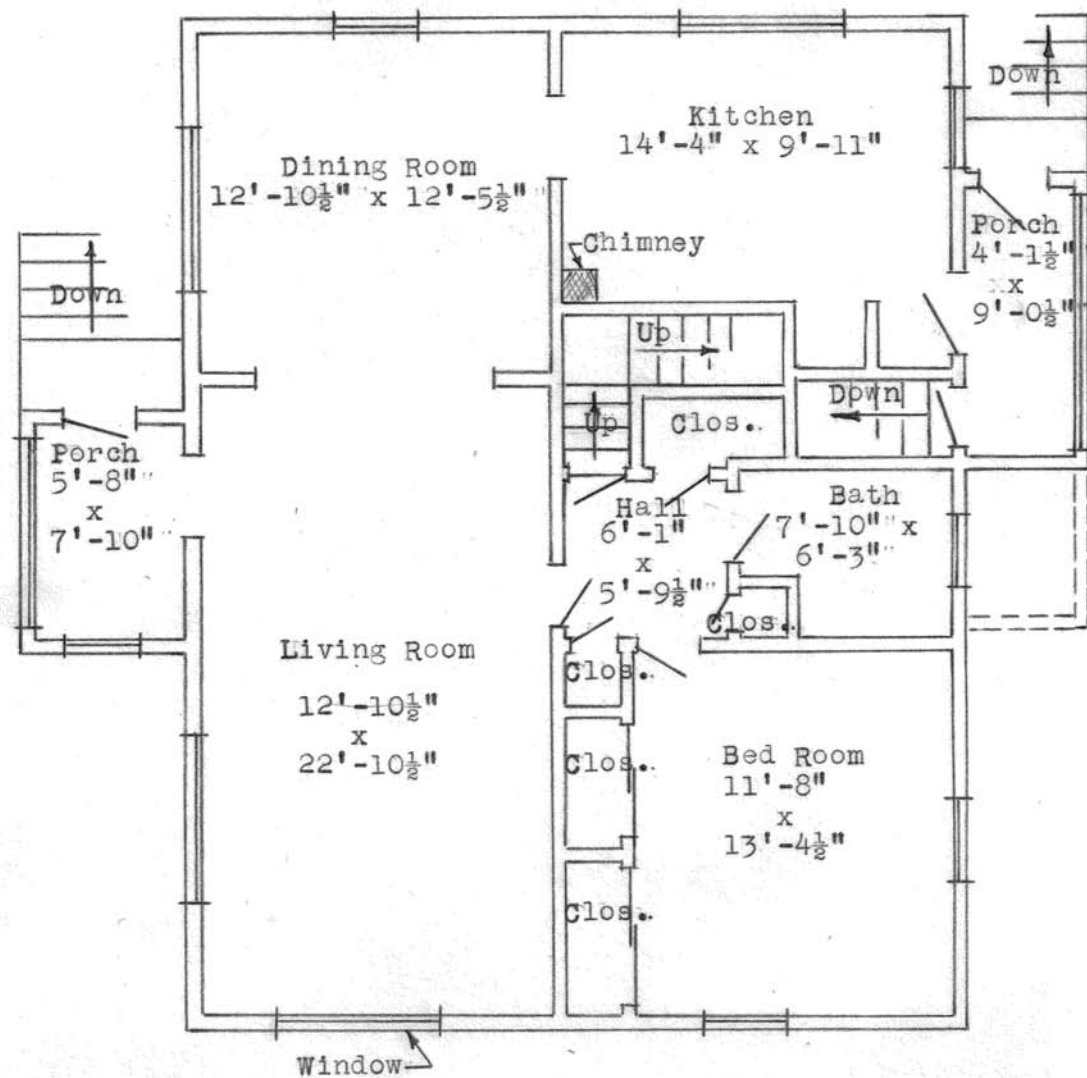
Nov. 1, 1949

St. Paul Island.....Station

Pribilof Islands, Alaska.....Location

Quarter No..

GROUND FLOOR PLAN



Plan, Nov. 1, 1949. Ground floor plan for House 115 (Government Manager's House), first floor. The house was constructed in 1953. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

QUARTERS

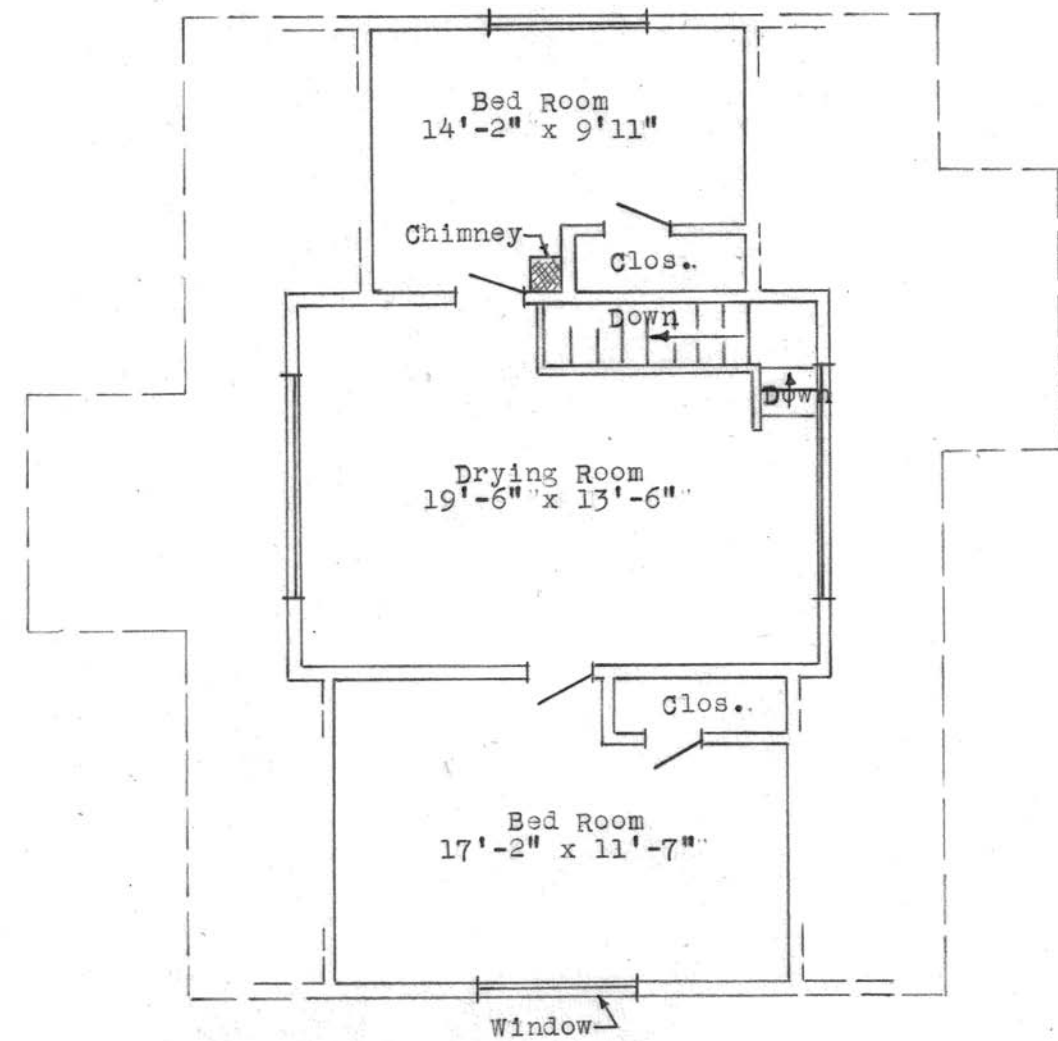
Nov. 1, 1949

St. Paul Island.....Station

Pribilof Islands, Alaska.....Location

Quarter No.

UPPER FLOOR PLAN



Plan, Nov. 1, 1949. Upper floor plan for House 115 (Government Manager's House), first floor. The house was constructed in 1953. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

QUARTERS

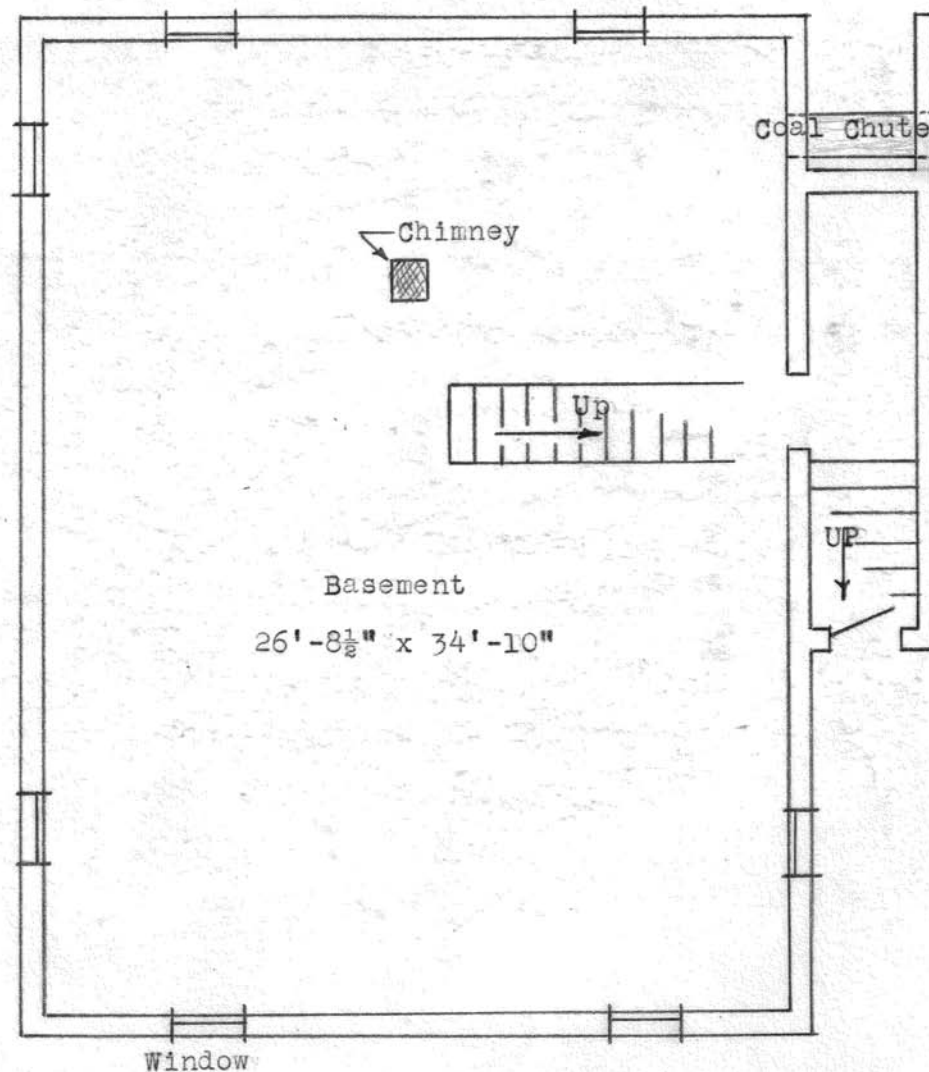
Nov. 1, 1949

St. Paul Island.....Station

Pribilof Islands, Alaska.....Location

Quarter No.

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



Plan, Nov. 1, 1949. Basement floor plan for House 115 (Government Manager's House), first floor. The house was constructed in 1953. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE BUILDINGS



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1865 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Interior, Staff Quarters. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1101 (Photographer unknown), 1977; Laboratory (left) and Staff Quarters (right), looking south, with St. Paul Village across Village Cove. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Roppel, Alton Y., photographer. 1979. Staff Quarters, east and north sides, November 1979. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Fur-Seal Archives, no file number.*



Photographer unknown. 1985. Staff Quarters, east and north sides. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110025.*



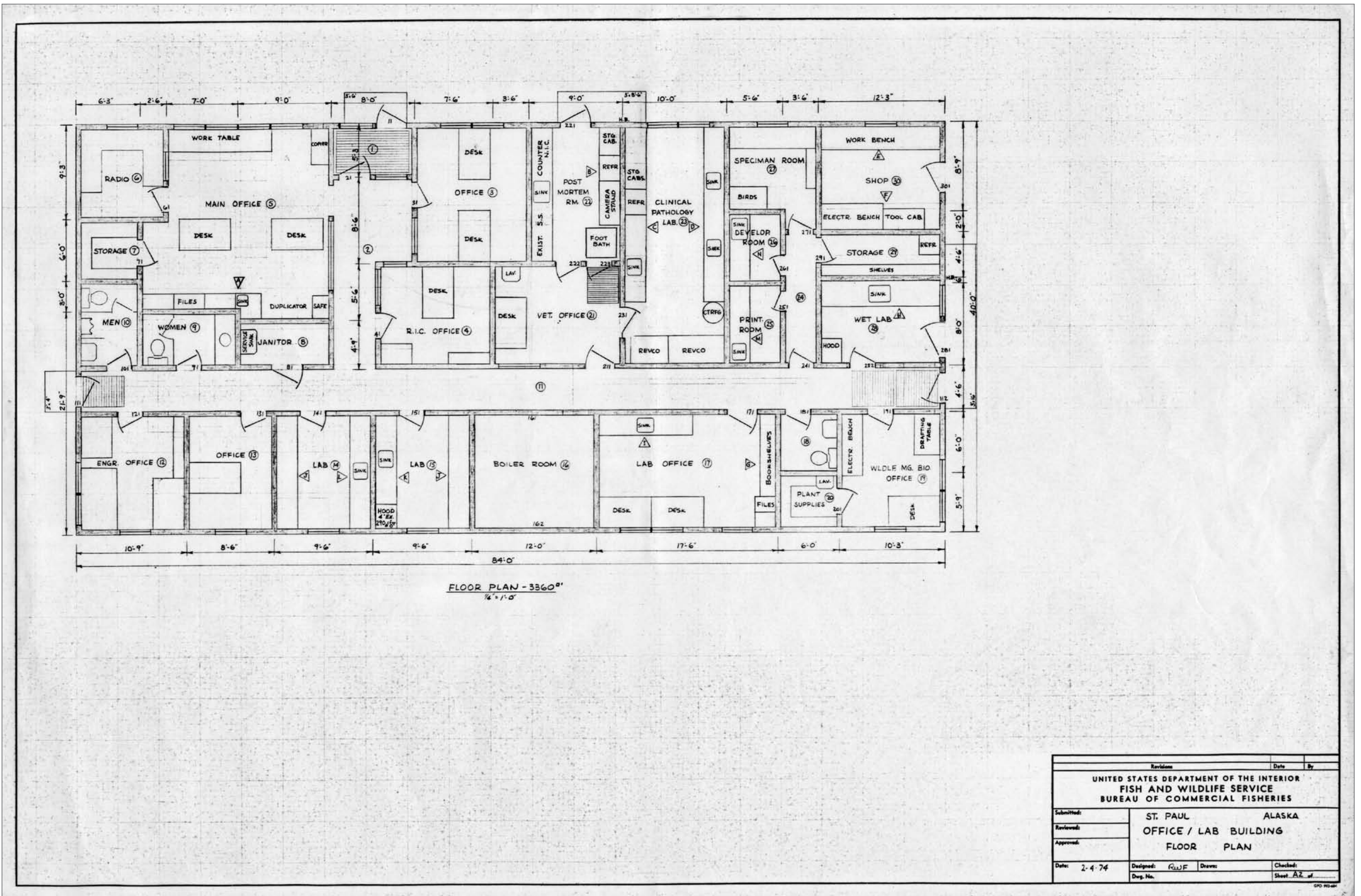
Photographer unknown. 1985. Salt Lagoon Channel and Lagoon (left), Staff Quarters (right), and crab pots stored in background, looking north. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01070011.*



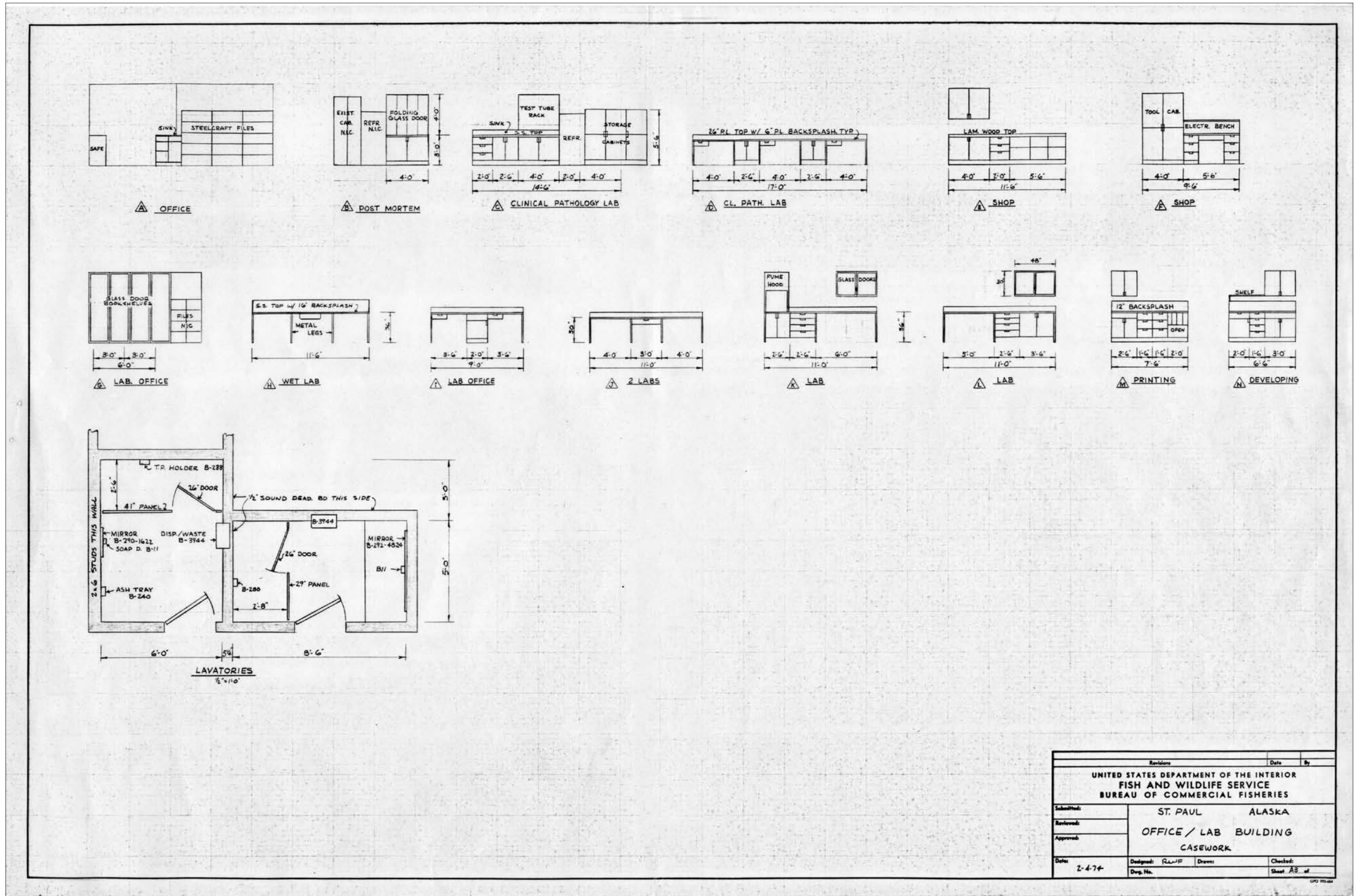
Photographer unknown. 1985. South and east sides, Combine Shop (left) and GARCO warehouse (right). *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110031.*



Photographer unknown. 1985. West front and south side, NMFS Administration and Laboratory. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110037.*

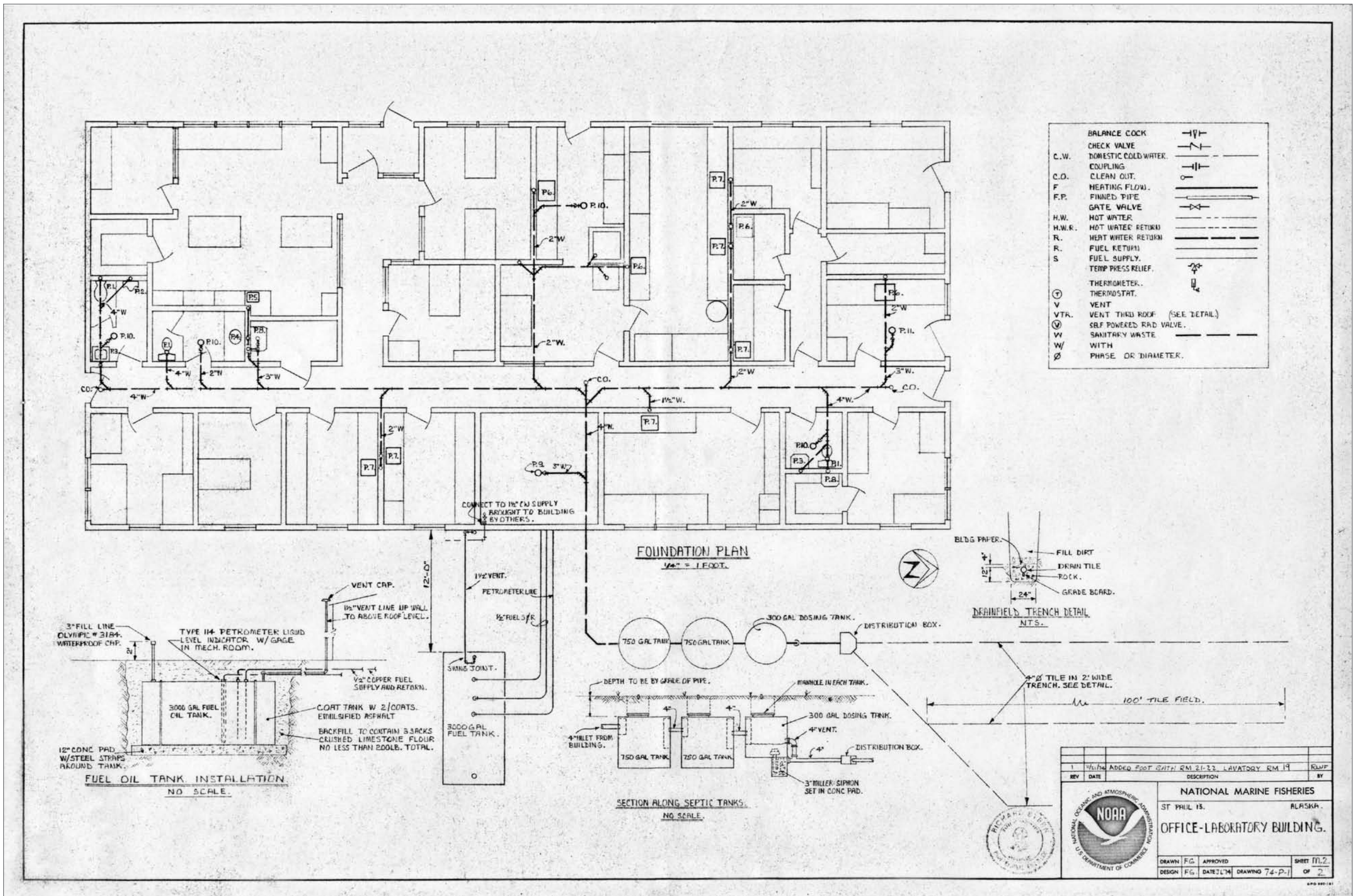


Plan. February 4, 1974. Office/Laboratory, Floor Plan. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. NOAA NMML Library, Seattle.



| Revisions | | Date | By |
|---|-----------------------|--------|-------------|
| UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES | | | |
| Submitted: | ST. PAUL ALASKA | | |
| Reviewed: | OFFICE / LAB BUILDING | | |
| Approved: | CASEWORK | | |
| Date: | Designed: R.W.F. | Drawn: | Checked: |
| 2-4-74 | Dep. No. | | Sheet AB of |

Plan. February 4, 1974. Office/Laboratory, Casework. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. NOAA NMML Library, Seattle.



Plan. February 4, 1974. Office/Laboratory, Foundation Plan. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. NOAA NMML Library, Seattle.



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1100 (Photographer unknown), 1977; Interior, Lab/Office. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

ST. PAUL ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-212

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.787' W, 57° 07.350' N

Acreage: <2

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): School

Site Description: XPI-212 is the St. Paul public school, a large building composed of numerous wood frame and girder blocks and wings housing classrooms, offices, library, and a multipurpose gymnasium. According to photographs, the building was constructed in 1972.

Significance: Built in 1972, this building remains the island's only public school. This building was judged to be a non-contributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: Tract A, Lot 2; St. Paul Village, St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Construction of School, St. Paul Island, 1972 [Photographs]. RG 370, Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Construction AD 1972

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Non-contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination

Property Owner: U.S. Department of Commerce

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Note: Construction was started in 1972 and was completed in time for the start of the school year in September 1973.



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School Building. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090035.*



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School Building. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090006.*

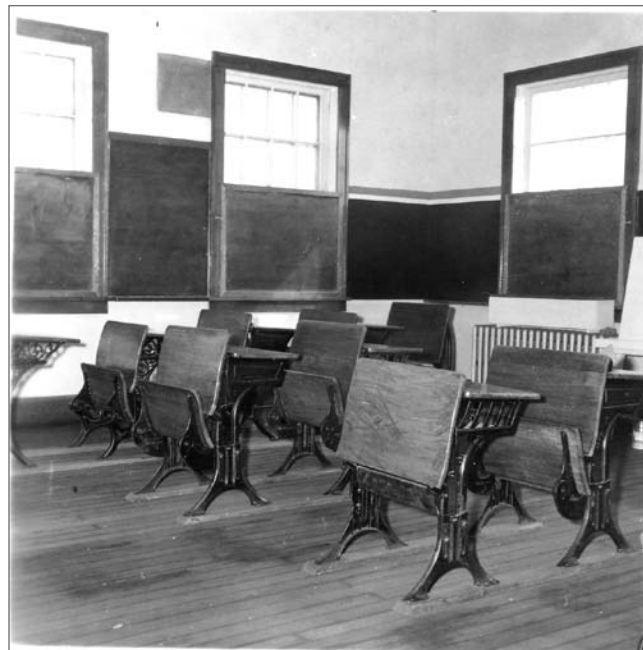
CONSTRUCTION OF ST. PAUL ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS



Curtis, Asahel, photographer. 1913. Former senior schoolhouse with belltower and two women standing at doorway. *Photograph. Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA: 1943.42.29271.*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-31 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Former senior schoolhouse and outhouse. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1576 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Former senior schoolhouse, showing desks. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Cyanotype No. 22-Loud-03 (Photographer Abial P. Loud), 1886; Former senior schoolhouse with belltower. *RG 56; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.77 (Photographer unknown), 1914; Former junior schoolhouse during construction. In 1914, the school was built from a converted gun house that was relocated. In 1923, the school building was again relocated and employee housing was erected on the site. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.108 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), September 1914; Former senior schoolhouse prior to removal of bell tower. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.105 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), November 1914; Former junior schoolhouse. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.107 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), November 1914; Interior, junior school, showing "Wooster Industrial Reading Chart" on easel in corner. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.111 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), March 20, 1915; Former senior schoolhouse after removal of bell tower. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.112 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), March 20, 1915; Interior, former senior schoolhouse. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.110 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), March 20, 1915; Interior, former senior schoolhouse. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.113 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), March 8, 1918; Interior, former junior schoolhouse. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Watson, Ernest, photographer. 1925. Former senior schoolhouse. *Ernest and Helen Watson Collection, no. 2002-158-30, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*

Watson, Ernest, photographer. 1925. Former junior schoolhouse. *Ernest and Helen Watson Collection, no. 2002-158-29, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. 22-RB-1949-14 (Photographer unknown), 1949; School addition under construction, St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Photograph No. 22-RB-1952-32 (Photographer unknown), 1952; Former St. Paul Island school. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Fortuine, Robert, photographer. April 1974. St Paul Village, showing new school in the foreground, the Naval Radio Station, Assembly of God Pastor's House and Church on the left, and Ellerman Heights and cemetery in background on Black Bluff. *Photograph (35mm). Courtesy Robert Fortuine papers, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage. Collection number 7404cP6K08.*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1706 (Photographer unknown), circa 1973; St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School Building. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2173 (Photographer unknown), 1972; Construction of St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2168 (Photographer unknown), 1972; Construction of St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2175 (Photographer unknown), 1972; Construction of St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School Building. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2169 (Photographer unknown), July 31, 1972; Construction of St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2174 (Photographer unknown), July 31, 1972; Construction of St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

FORMER STORE/SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-142

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.859' W, 57° 07.312' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): School District Office

Site Description: XPI-142 is a modern two-story Panabode-type manufactured building of milled 2"x6"s that appears to have been installed on an older foundation (the older building was the former village canteen, and then housed the federally-sponsored store for the Village of St. Paul during the early part of the period of significance, according to a long time resident). The side-gabled building has an enclosed entry centered on the east side, with that entry block continued up to the second story and concluding in a cross-gabled roof. The entry has a door on the first floor facing south, and a large single-pane window on the east wall of the second floor. The south side has a boarded second-story window, two sliding windows on the first floor, and a large low framed shed. The north side has a single door on the first floor and three windows centered on the second floor. The west side has on the first floor one sliding window and two single-pane windows, and on the second floor three single-pane windows. Centered on the second floor of the west side is a door accessed by a landing and an exterior stairs. The roof is of ribbed metal.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and south side, School District Office. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Significance: XPI-142 is a modern building, built on an earlier foundation of a building that housed the village canteen and federal store. The School District Office is noncontributing the National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 1 Lot 3, Situated at intersection of Tolstoi Boulevard and Bartlett Boulevard across the street from the village store, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands.

Citations:

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition:

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed post AD 1986

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: Alaska Department of Education

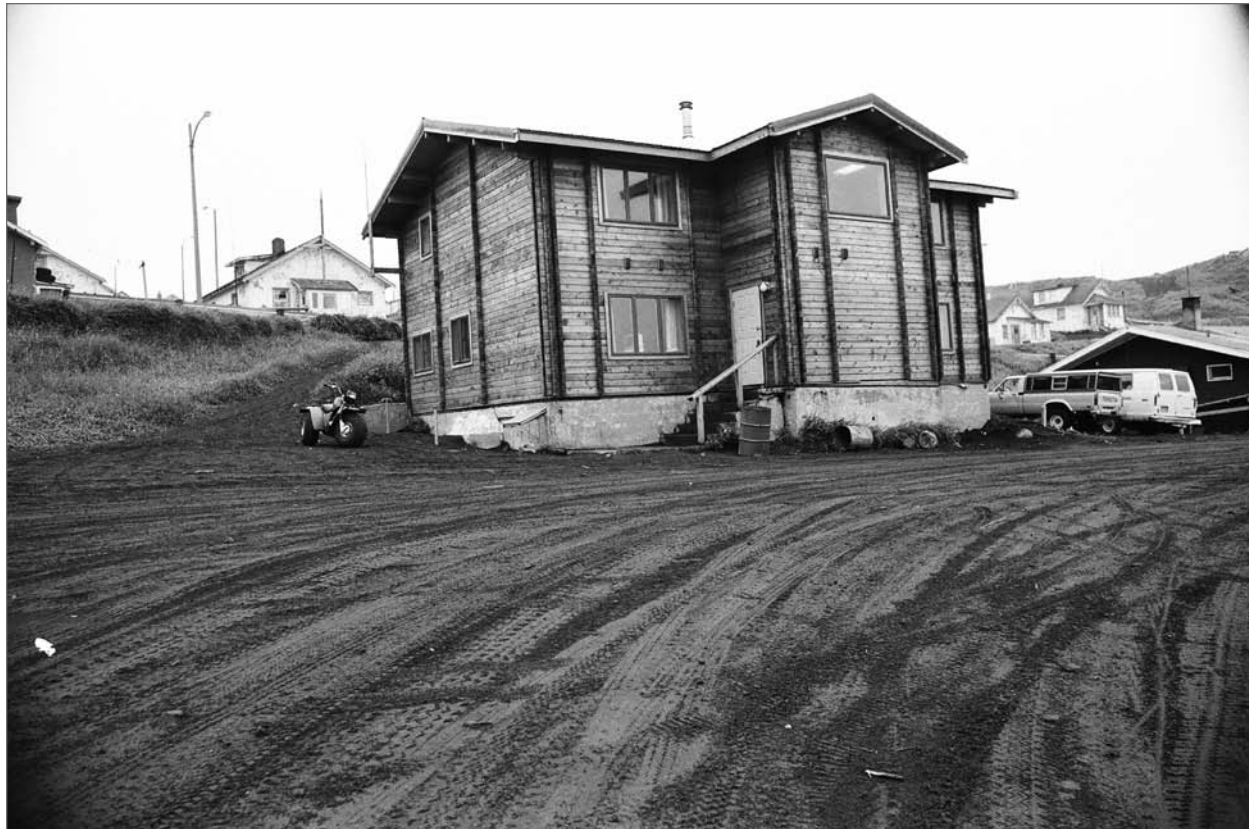
Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Watson, Ernest, photographer. 1926. Former store (center) and warehouses, looking north, with Village Cove in background. *Ernest and Helen Watson Collection, no. 2002-158-39, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks*. Presumably the School District Office is on the same location as the former store.



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. East front and south side, School District Office (former store) "Block 1 lot 3 log kit - Superintendent's office." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090007.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and north sides, School District Office. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, School District Office. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

TWO-CAR GARAGE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-191

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.876' W, 57° 07.285' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): two-car garage

Site Description: XPI-191 is a one-story flat-roofed concrete building set into the bank. The roof is even with Eagan Street. Of the two south-facing bays, one has large battens with a pedestrian doorway, and the other has a wood garage door. The south pediment has a simple repetitive geometric design molded into the concrete.

Significance: XPI-191 was built in 1945, across the road from the Government House. The agent's annual report for 1945 stated that it was for the use of the General Manager and guests. "It will be known as the Government House Garage," to be used for storing vehicles and for general storage. The two-car garage was judged to be a noncontributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: Tract A, Block 2, Lot 8; At corner of Church Street and Bartlett Blvd., St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1945. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929-1963, RG 22, NARA-Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

U.S. Survey. No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Construction AD 1945

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Unevaluated

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Two-Car Garage (foreground), originally called "The Government House Garage." *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

VARIOUS ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF BUILDINGS



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-14 (Photographer unknown), circa 1918; Former jail. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-44 (Photographer unknown), circa 1914–1930; Interior of former building in St. Paul Village. Photograph shows storage of rifles, bayonets, and bandoliers. According to Agent logs, in 1895 Nicoli Krukoff and two assistants built storage for guns in the attic of the Government House. Alternatively, this photo could be the interior of the Gun House erected in 1909 that was used to store Gatling and Hotchkiss guns, shotguns, and rifles. The attic of the Native Shop, erected 1907, was also used to store “heavy” guns until the Gun House was built. All firearms were locked up to prevent accidental discharge from disturbing the seals after they arrived on the rookeries. *RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 2.40 (Photographer Richard Culbertson), circa 1921; Former kitchen and mess for transient Unalaska laborers. The mess was created from the old bowling alley built in 1911 from a converted 30' x 12' x 8' boat house with a 40' x 12' x 6' extension. Two Miller Monitor #270 ranges were set up side by side for cooking, a temporary pipeline for saltwater was added, potable water was supplied in barrels. The Unalaska men slept in the Native Shop, which had been fitted with bunks. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.80 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1919; Former magazine building in St. Paul Village. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

ALASKA DORMITORY

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-218

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.812' W, 57° 07.390' N

Acreage: <0.5

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Alaska Dormitory

Site Description: XPI-218 is a building formed by one large one-story building (kitchen and mess hall) that is joined at right angles with a large two-story bunkhouse-type building, to make an L. Both buildings have ribbed metal roofing and T1-11 and plywood siding.

Significance: Plans for the Alaska Dormitory were altered in 1958, before its construction. The dormitory's first year in operation was 1960. It housed government employees, particularly Eskimo and Aleut workers from Alaska. In 1967, an extension was added to make room for added freezer capacity and rental lockers for employees. The dormitory was remodeled in 1977 to create a combination of apartments with cooking facilities, living rooms, and baths, and twenty-eight single bedrooms. After commercial sealing ended in 1984, the kitchen and mess hall was used as a restaurant to serve tourists. The village corporation, TDX, then had offices in the building. It was also used as recreation center for children on the island, and the offices of BeringSea.com. The building was vacated in 2007 except for the TDX Satellite Communications Office. This building

was judged to be a noncontributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form. XPI-218 should be considered contributing to the NHL.

Location: Industrial area, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1964, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1964, 15. . Fur Seal Archives, National Marine Mammal Laboratory Library, NOAA, Seattle, Washington.

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1967, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1967. Fur Seal Archives, National Marine Mammal Laboratory Library, NOAA, Seattle, Washington.

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1977, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 1977. Fur Seal Archives, National Marine Mammal Laboratory Library, NOAA, Seattle, Washington.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending December 31, 1960, 29. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1958–1960

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: NOAA

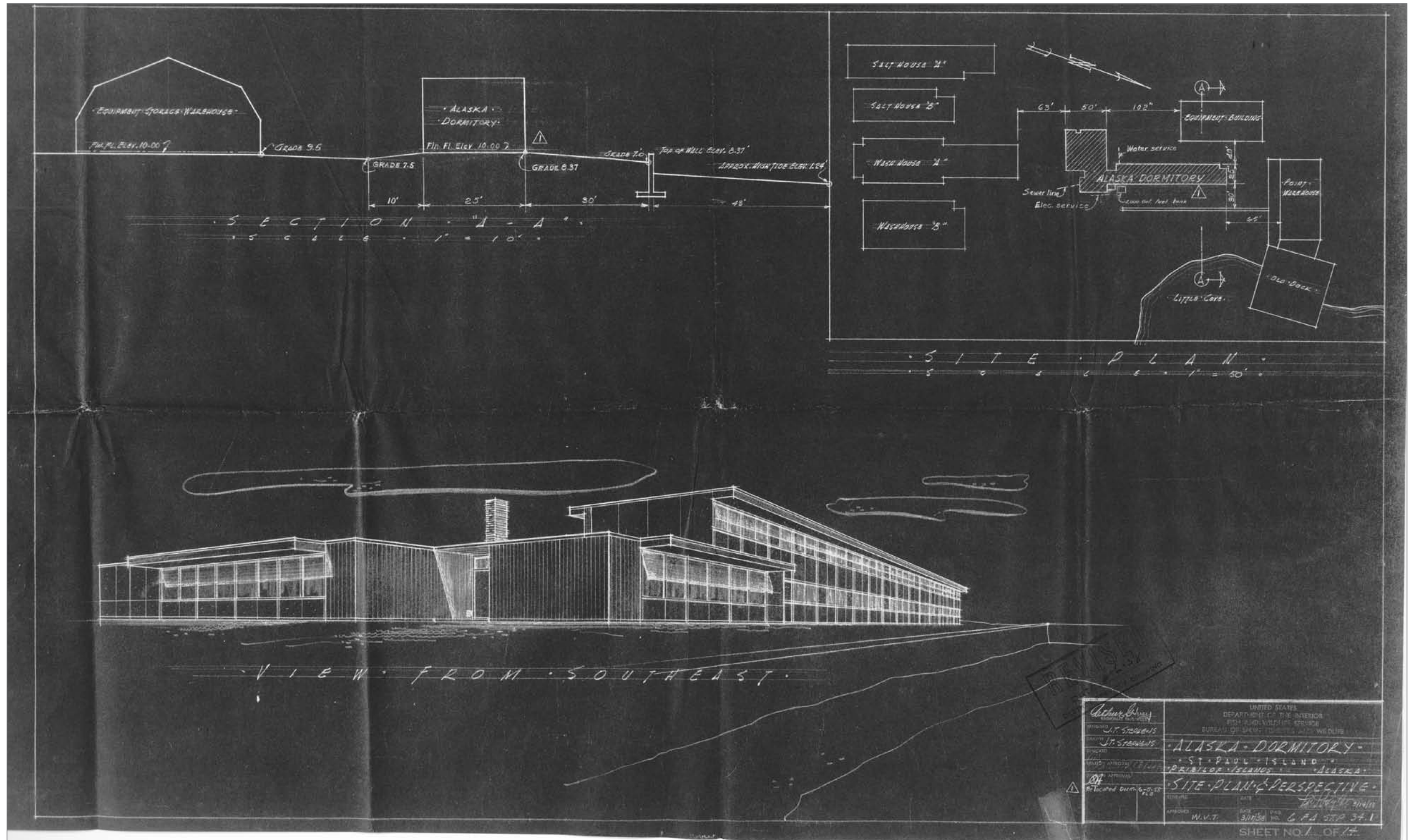
Repository:

Accession #:

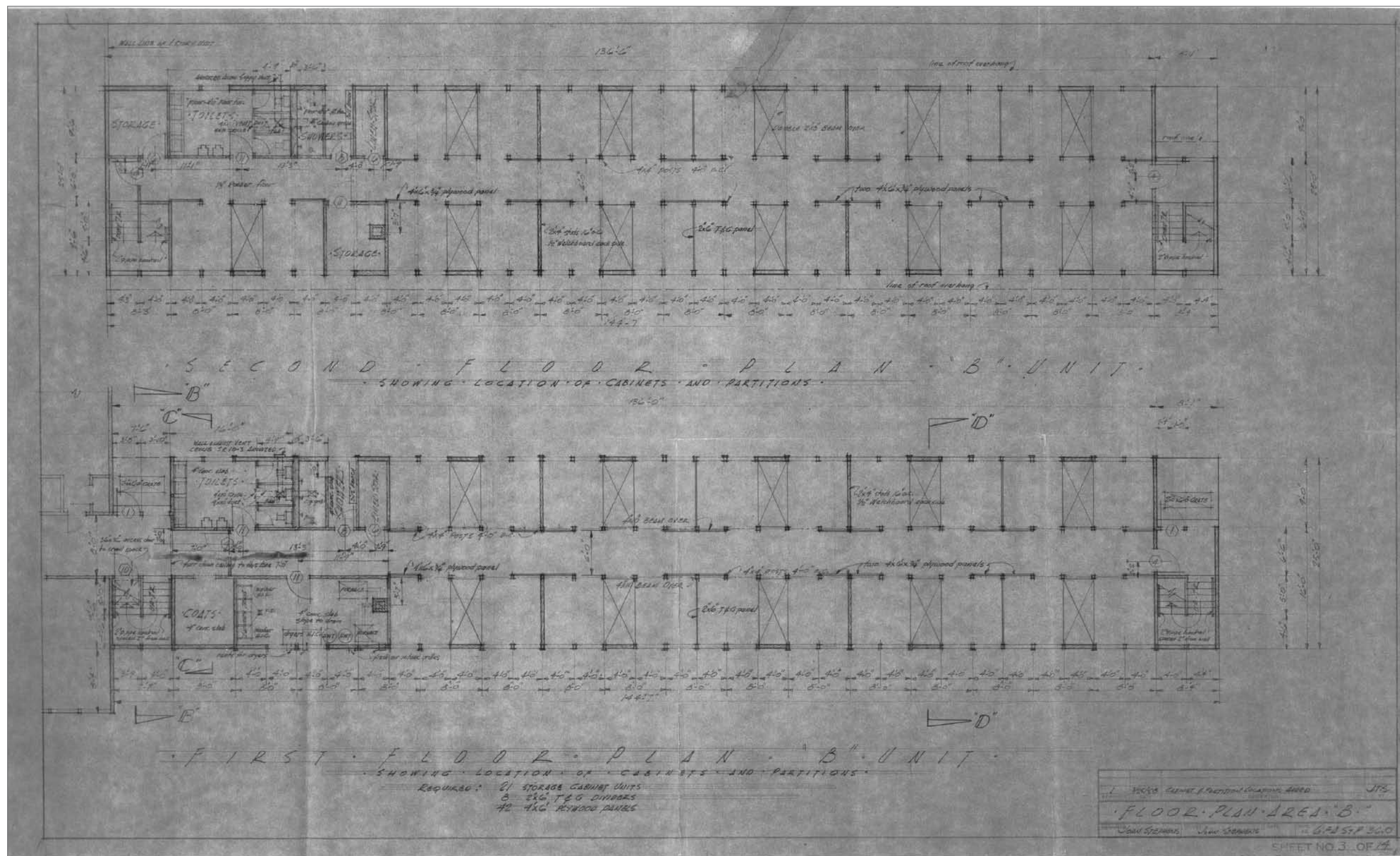
BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Alaska Dormitory. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Plan, March 18, 1958. Alaska Dormitory, Site Plan & Perspective. Oversized Documents H-2; Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

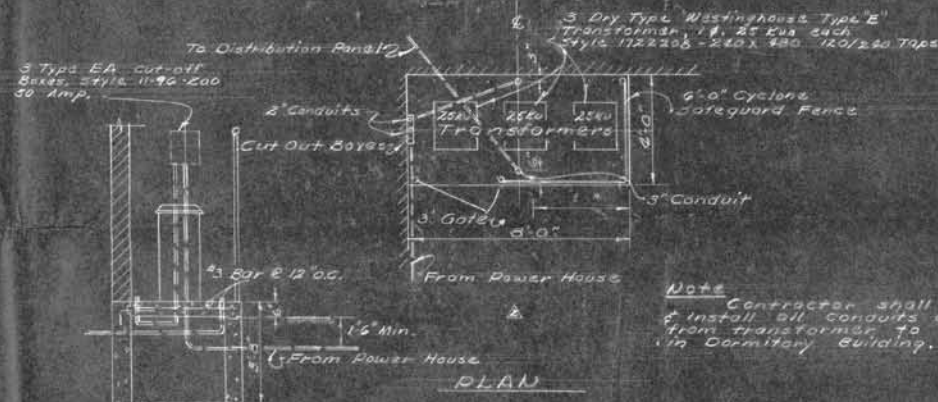
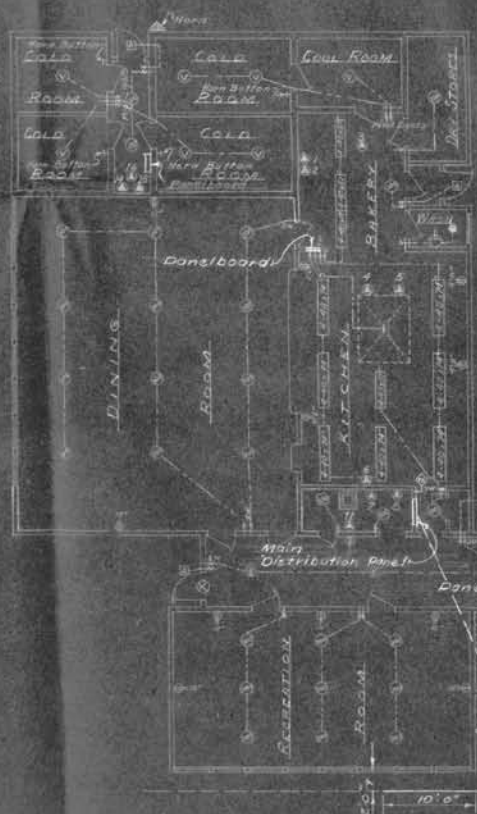


Plan, March 25, 1958. Floor plans, Alaska Dormitory. Oversized Documents H-1; Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



SECOND FLOOR ELECTRICAL PLAN
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

| ELECTRICAL FIXTURE SCHEDULE | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------|-----|----------------------|
| SYMBOL | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | WATT | QTY | MANUF & CAT. NO. |
| ⊠ | Fluorescent | Rapid Start 6' Long | 150 | 7 | Solux F205B x 372 |
| ⊠ | do | do do 4' Long | 150 | 4 | do F205B x 348 |
| ⊠ | Incandescent | Surface | 150 | 21 | Prescolite 7816 |
| ⊠ | do | Recessed | 150 | 15 | do 750 R-40 |
| ⊠ | do | Exterior Door Light | 150 | 4 | do B-125 |
| ⊠ | do | do do | 150 | 1 | do WB-125 |
| ⊠ | do | Luminaires Ceiling Mt. | 300 | 31 | do 591 |
| ⊠ | do | Ceiling Fixture | 100 | 7 | do CF-2 |
| ⊠ | do | Vapor Proof | 100 | 11 | Crane Hoods 108-1253 |
| ⊠ | do | Exit Light | 50 | 6 | Prescolite 3-51 |
| ⊠ | do | Wall Light With Single Outlet | 100 | 1 | Perfolite 370 |
| ⊠ | do | Recessed | 100 | 6 | Prescolite 488-600 |
| ⊠ | Convenience | Dryer Outlets 220 Volts | 5000 | 2 | |
| ⊠ | Convenience | Outlet Double 110 do | 300 | 24 | |
| ⊠ | do | Junction Box With Blank Cover | 100 | 25 | |
| ⊠ | do | Ceiling Fan Exhaust | 38 | 3 | Pyne 8"-208 |
| ⊠ | do | do | 34HP | 1 | See Details |
| ⊠ | do | Ceiling Fan do Cook Work Room | 38 | 1 | Pyne 8"-208 |
| OUTLET FOR EQUIPMENT AS NOTED | | | | | |
| ⊠ | 1 | Proof Oven | 750 | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 2 | Bake Oven | NHP | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 3 | Mixer | 1HP | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 4 | Range Burner | 2HP | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 5 | Steam Pot | 4000 | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 6 | Dish Washer | 1HP | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 7 | 82 Gal Hot Water Heat | 3000 | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 8 | 52 do do do do | 2500 | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 9 | 37 do do do do | 3000 | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 10 | 61 do do do do | 2000 | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 11 | Hot Air Heater | 14HP | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 12 | do do do | 14HP | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 13 | do do do | 14HP | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 14 | Compressor | 15HP | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 15 | do | 15HP | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 16 | do | 14HP | 1 | |
| ⊠ | 17 | Industrial Horn | 40 | 1 | Crane Hoods WH-1113 |
| ⊠ | 18 | Push Button For Horn | - | 1 | Graphar 2074 |
| ⊠ | 19 | Fire Bell | 2 | 17 | |
| ⊠ | 20 | Fire Bell Button | 1 | 1 | do 600 |



SECTION TRANSFORMER SLAB DETAIL
Scale: 3/8" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR ELECTRICAL PLAN
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

REVISED
DATE 6-8-58
ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS

4-5-58 Added Transformer slab
4-8-58 Change CSD-110
4-8-58 Change Wires in Showers
ELECTRICAL PLAN
A. M. Thompson
6FA STP-47.2
SHEET NO. 17 OF 17

Plan, June 5, 1958. Alaska Dormitory, Electrical Plan. Oversized Documents H-3; Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-583 (Photographer unknown), circa 1964–1965; Mess Hall, Alaska Dormitory (also known as A-Dorm), cooking staff. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-584 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Setting tables in Mess Hall, Alaska Dormitory. In the picture are George Albert Kochutin (left), Terenty Philemonoff Jr. ("Tullipop"), and Steve Hapoff in the background. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photographer unknown. 1985. South and east sides, Alaska Dormitory. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110022.*



View northeasterly

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. West and south sides, Alaska Dormitory.
Photograph. From Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.



View northwesterly

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. East and south sides, Alaska Dormitory.
Photograph. From Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and south sides, Alaska Dormitory. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

ALEUTIAN BUNKHOUSE

The Aleutian Bunkhouse was constructed in 1928,¹ and was in use at least through the 1958 harvest season.² It was functionally replaced by the Alaskan Dormitory and demolished during the period of January through June 1961.³

- 1 1928 Official Log—St. Paul Island—Alaska, 1928. NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage. RG 22, box 26. Pribilof Island Logbooks 1870–1961, St. Paul Island, AK.
- 2 1958 Official Log—St. Paul Island—Alaska, 1958. NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage. RG 22, box 32. Pribilof Island Logbooks 1871–1961, St. Paul Island, AK.
- 3 1961 Official Log—St. Paul Island—Alaska, 1961. NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage. RG 22, box 32. Pribilof Island Logbooks 1871–1961, St. Paul Island, AK.



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-20 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; East side of Aleutian Bunkhouse. Kitchen and mess for transient Unalaska laborers (right). *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-RB-1949-36 (Photographer unknown), 1949; West and north sides, Aleutian Bunkhouse. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Photographer unknown. 1941–1942. East and south sides, Aleutian Bunkhouse. *Photograph. Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-117, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

QUARTERS
FORM C

September 27, 1941
September 27, 1941

St. Paul Island.....Station Quarter - Aleutian bunkhouse
Pribilof Islands, Alaska.....Location
Temporary (native) employees....Occupied by

Description of quarters

Two story, frame building, full basement containing furnace room, coal bin, showers, toilets, and store-rooms; paper roof; building erected in 1928; general condition, fair; kitchen, dining room, pantry, hall or reading room, and bed room on ground floor; eight bed rooms (capacity: 8 men each) on second floor; electric lights; coal cook ranges; running water furnished through station water system; fir floors throughout with linoleum on kitchen floor; all walls of board; no special air-cooling appliances are furnished; no garage.

| <u>OTHER ITEMS (ANNUAL BASIS)</u> | <u>FURNISHED BY</u> | <u>COST</u> |
|--|---------------------|-------------|
| Fuel heat: Furnace and coal ranges; use about 48 tons coal per yr. | Gov't. | \$415.68 |
| Electrical: Insignificant | " | — |
| Water: Used for domestic purposes | " | 4.00 |
| Miscellaneous Items: Maintenance, including painting and repairs | " | 10.00 |

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

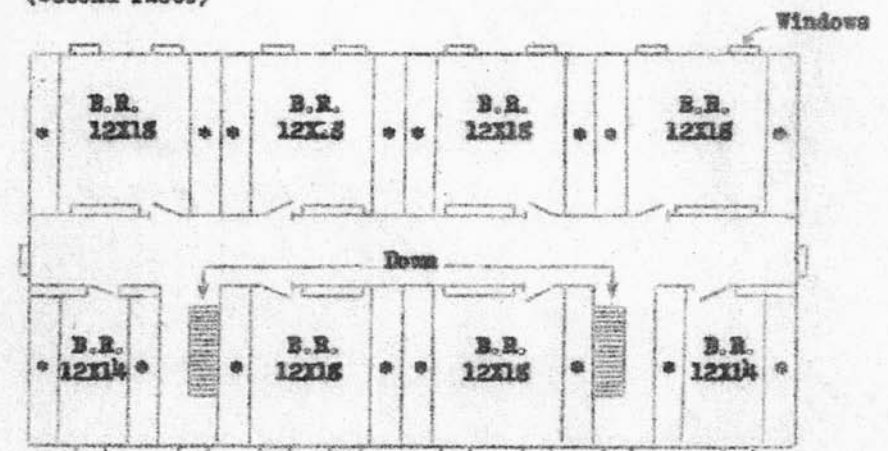
Quarters
FORM D

September 27, 1941

St. Paul Island.....Station Quarter - Aleutian
Pribilof Islands, Alaska..Location Bunkhouse

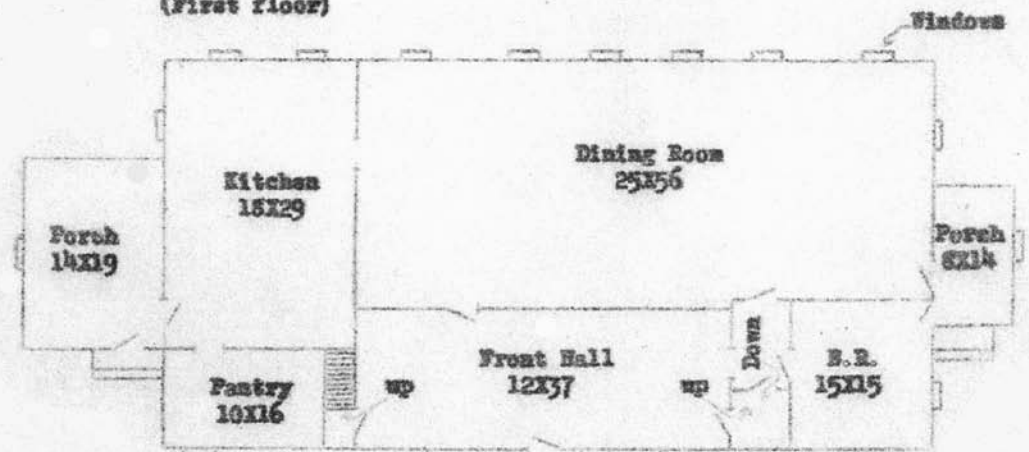
FLOOR PLAN

(Second floor)



*Two uppers, two lowers; total four bunks

(First floor)



Document, September 27, 1941. Description for Aleutian Bunkhouse. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

Plan, September 27, 1941. Floor plan for Aleutian Bunkhouse, first and second floor. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-554 (Photographer unknown), circa 1953–61; Aleutian Bunkhouse, large building in foreground in front of physician's house (right) and hospital (left). Single-story Butler Building (left front of Bunkhouse) constructed in 1953 as overflow housing for off-island Native workers, converted to a plumbing shop circa 1960–66, and demolished or relocated prior to 1972. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

ANDERSON BUILDING

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-214

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.787' W, 57° 07.350' N

Acreage: <0.5

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Anderson Building

Site Description: XPI-214 is the Anderson Building, a large industrial fish-processing building with ribbed metal roof and walls located where the Landmark's Blubbering House, Salt House B, and Wash houses A and B once stood.

Significance: XPI-214 was constructed in part in 1984, on the sites of Wash House A and Wash House B at least two additions to the building were constructed by 1993. The Tanadgusix Corporation (TDX) built the Anderson Building to lease as a storage facility for fish-processing operations. This building was judged to be a noncontributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: Located between Warehouse Street and Haul Road, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Black-Smith & Richards, Inc. 1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Tetra Tech EM Inc. "Final Corrective Action Report, Site 25/TPA Site 9j – Five Car Garage and Anderson Building, St. Paul Island, Alaska, October 28, 2004." Prepared for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, Office of Response and Restoration, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, Washington, 98115, Site Description, p. 2-1, and Appendix E, p. 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1984

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Note: Anderson Building destroyed by fire, Thursday, Feb. 9, 2012.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Anderson Building, with Fouke Bunkhouse at far right. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 1996. Aerial view of St. Paul Village, showing Anderson Building. Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photographer unknown. 1985. Anderson Building (Unipak Corporation) with Fouke Bunkhouse at far right. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01070015.*

ATCO TRAILER CAMP

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-221

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.594' W, 57° 07.313' N

Acreage: <0.5

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): ATCO Trailer Camp

Site Description: XPI-221 is a collection of ATCO modular trailers connected into one large camp building.

Significance: The building was purportedly used to house fish processing plant employees and/or breakwater construction workers. It was dismantled in 2008. This building was judged to be a non-contributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: Sandy Lane, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

“The History of Parcel 6f, the ATCO Building, and the Windmill Wells on St. Paul Island, Alaska as it Relates to Soil and Groundwater Cleanup Needs and Responsibilities,” Seattle: NOAA, 2005.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Razed in 2008

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed after AD 1986

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Razed in 2008

Property Owner: Tanadgusix Corp.

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, former ATCO Trailer Camp. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side, former ATCO Trailer Camp. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Former ATCO Trailer Camp in foreground. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-13*, 2004. Construction of the St. Paul Health Center is visible in the background. The new Health Center was blessed by His Grace Bishop NIKOLAI January 14, 2006.

BOATYARD



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Boatyard at Village Cove. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



View showing Haul Road with Alaska Bunkhouse, Receiving Warehouse, boatyard, Trident Seafoods processing plant, and Village Hill gazebo in background. Jet Lowe, photographer. *Photograph (5x7)*. Library of Congress: HABS AK-62-18, 2004.

BY-PRODUCTS PLANT

The By-Products Plant on St. Paul Island was erected in 1918¹ to render fur-seal carcasses into seal oil that was used in preparation of skins for the market, as a lubricant, and to make seal meal that was used in animal feed and fertilizer. The creation of the plant helped dispose of the numerous fur-seal carcasses left on the killing fields that posed serious health problems as they decomposed and fouled drinking-water wells. The rotting carcasses also emitted a foul stench, and provided a breeding grounds for obnoxious flies. Each harvest season produced enormous quantities of remains. In 1919, the first year of operation, six-men butchered the carcasses on the field and carried the meat to the Plant in wheelbarrows; in 1921, tractors hauled the skinned carcasses from the killing fields and blubber from the sealskin processing buildings to the Plant.² In 1921, the operator was informed that he should be prepared to deal with 3,200 to 6,600 pounds of blubber daily, in addition to 19,230 seal carcasses produced on St. Paul Island alone.³ The plant operator also experimented with extracting glue from seal flippers and canning seal livers as food for fish fry.⁴ No markets were found for these products and this line was abandoned.⁵

As constructed in 1918, the Plant was a 55 by 75 feet, two-story frame construction with a concrete foundation. It housed “one 300-ton hydraulic tankage press; 1 rotary vacuum fertilizer drier; 1 vacuum pump 6 x 8 x 12 feet, with condenser; 2 grease tanks; 2 digesters, maximum capacity 4½ tons each; one 4,000-gallon fir [sic] tank; two 125-barrel closed-top oil tanks; 2 steel tanks, small; one 35-horsepower boiler; one 12-horsepower horizontal steam engine; one 15-horsepower horizontal gas engine; one 6-horsepower horizontal gas engine.”⁶ The machinery was placed to accommodate two additional digesters in the future. A trial run of the By-Products Plant equipment showed that between 2,200 and 2,500 pounds of pressure was required to remove the oil from fur-seal carcasses, and required forty-five pounds of pressure in the drier. The Plant produced 2,738 pounds of meal and 70 gallons of oil from 144 carcasses, or 12,644 pounds of raw product.⁷ By 1922, the Plant operating at full capacity had shipped nearly 11,000 gallons of fur-seal oil for use by the Fouke Fur Company.⁸

In his 1922 report, engineer-in-charge Albert Christoffersen proposed the construction of a road to facilitate the transportation of raw materials to the plant. Various means were tried—men with wheel-

barrows, mule teams, and “auto trucks”—and dismissed as unworkable because no road connected the rookeries and killing fields to the plant. Christoffersen proposed connecting Tolstoi and Zapadni rookeries on one side of the island, and Polovina and Northeast Point rookeries on the other side, with the village by building a tramway.⁹ Road-building progressed through the 1920’s. A wood-plank road to Northeast Point was laid in 1922.¹⁰ In 1925, men from Unalaska were brought in to fill in Halfway Point (Polovina) Creek with sand after the bridge became unsuitable for passage. The Unalaska men used wheelbarrows to transport the necessary fill to the site. Improvements were also made on the road between St. Paul Village and Zapadni Rookery, and the road at Lukanin flats.¹¹ Northeast Point was unreachable from the village (a distance of 12 miles by truck) until 1932.¹²

In 1930, the By-Products Plant was enlarged with the addition of “six melters, two boilers, and necessary oil presses and other equipment.” Additionally, an electric power line connected the plant to the power house in the village, a telephone line was laid, and an oil house and tanks for storage of seal oil was erected near the plant.¹³ In 1935, the first year of full operation with the new equipment, the season’s output was “50,000 pounds of ground meal, 100,000 pounds of unground meal and 17,000 gallons of oil.”¹⁴

In 1945, the plant underwent another expansion that was completed in 1948. During this time, the plant was extended westward, joining it to the oil tank house and eastward to accommodate a larger storage room. A dock for seal oil drum storage was built in 1947. A second dock for diesel oil drums was added in 1948. The second dock was approximately 30 x 50 feet and four feet high, with a ramp on one side to roll the drums down to a sump. A fill for a road to the dock had to be put along the north side of the Plant. Fill was also put over the swampland to the west of the By-Products Plant, creating storage space for empty drums.¹⁵

By the 1960’s, lack of demand made the By-Products Plant moribund. Increases in the cost of operations led the government to shut down the plant in 1961.¹⁶ The building remained unoccupied and was finally razed in 1988.¹⁷

1 The Seal Islands National Historic Landmark Nomination Form incorrectly dates construction as 1924. Sandra McDermott Faulkner, “The Seal Islands, National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” U.S. Dep. Inter., NPS, Alaska Region, 1986, 13, (National Park Service files, 240 W. 5th Ave. Anchorage, AK 99501).

2 Ibid., 4.

3 A. Christoffersen, “Operation of U.S. Bureau of Fisheries’ By-Products Plant at St. Paul Island, Alaska during the Summer of 1921 together with a Report on the Construction of Water Works for St. Paul Village, New System of Taking Seal Census, Construction of a Scow (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, 6, RG 22, box 12, Pribilof Islands Program. Administrative Correspondence).

4 Ibid., 8.

5 Letter from H. M. Smith, Commissioner, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish., to A. Christoffersen, Sealing Assistant, St. Paul Island, Alaska, May 18, 1921 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, 6, RG 22, box 12, Pribilof Islands Program. Administrative Correspondence).

6 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1918*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish., Doc. No. 872: 83–84 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1919).

7 Ibid.

8 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1922*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. 951: 84 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1923).

9 Christoffersen, [first 19 pages missing] 1922, 49 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, 6, RG 22, box 12, Pribilof Islands Program. Administrative Correspondence).

10 Bower, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1922*, 80.

11 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1925*. U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. 1008: 141 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1926).

12 Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1931*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish.: 75 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1932).

13 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1931, unpaginated.

14 Ibid.

15 Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1948, 16.

16 Don C. Foote, Victor Fisher, and George W. Rogers, *St. Paul Community Study: An Economic and Social Analysis of St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, Alaska: 23* (College, AK: Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, Univ. Alaska, 1968).

17 John A. Lindsay, Paula Souik, Laura K. Johnson, Karolina Pream, John S. Fox, DeAnna Morris, and Paul Hillman. *The Pribilof Islands, Alaska: Preserving the Legacy*, 2008, NOAA Tech. Memo. NOS ORR 17: 273 (Washington DC: GPO, 2008).

Historic American Buildings Survey

BY-PRODUCTS PLANT (BUILDING W)
HABS No. [not yet assigned]

Location: Northern edge of Village Cove

Significance: Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the By-Products Plant was demolished in 1988.*

Description: Faulkner's description in 1986: "Large frame structure with horizontal clapboard siding."

History: Built in 1918 (the 1986 NHL nomination form states 1924), the By-Products Plant was demolished in 1988.** Its original dimensions were 55' x 75' two-story building with a concrete foundation. The plant turned out to be a successful experiment in utilizing and profiting from fur-seal carcasses by rendering them into oil, feed, and fertilizer. The agent's annual report ending March 31, 1931, states that "a large addition to the old by-products building was erected in 1930, along with connecting the plant to the power house via an electric power cable. The addition had room for six melters, two boilers, oil presses, and other needed equipment. A storage building to house oil storage tanks was also built in 1930. Tanks were scheduled to be installed later in the spring of 1931. By 1932, all the equipment was reported installed. For the 1936 annual report recorded that the plant produced "approximately 50,000 pound of ground meal, 100,000 pounds of unground meal and 17,000 gallons of oil."

An extension was begun in 1945 and remained incomplete in 1948, although everything had been completed except the extension to the storage room; the builders were waiting for materials to arrive to complete the job. Docks were built in 1947 and 1948 to handle the seal oil drums. The Tanadgusix Corporation (TDX—the village corporation) took over running the By-Products Plant in 1977. By 1986, Faulkner reported that the building was abandoned and needed repairing. It was razed in 1988.



Photographer unknown. 1985. East and south sides, By-Products Plant. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110006.*

Sources:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1931, 1932, 1936, 1947, 1948. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, Sept. 2–Oct. 29, 1918. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1918*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1919), 80, 83–84.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Request for Conditional Closure, Salt Lagoon Diesel Seep, NOAA Sites, 34 and 35/TPA Sites 13a and 13b, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009

* Date originally listed as 1998 has been corrected to 1988.

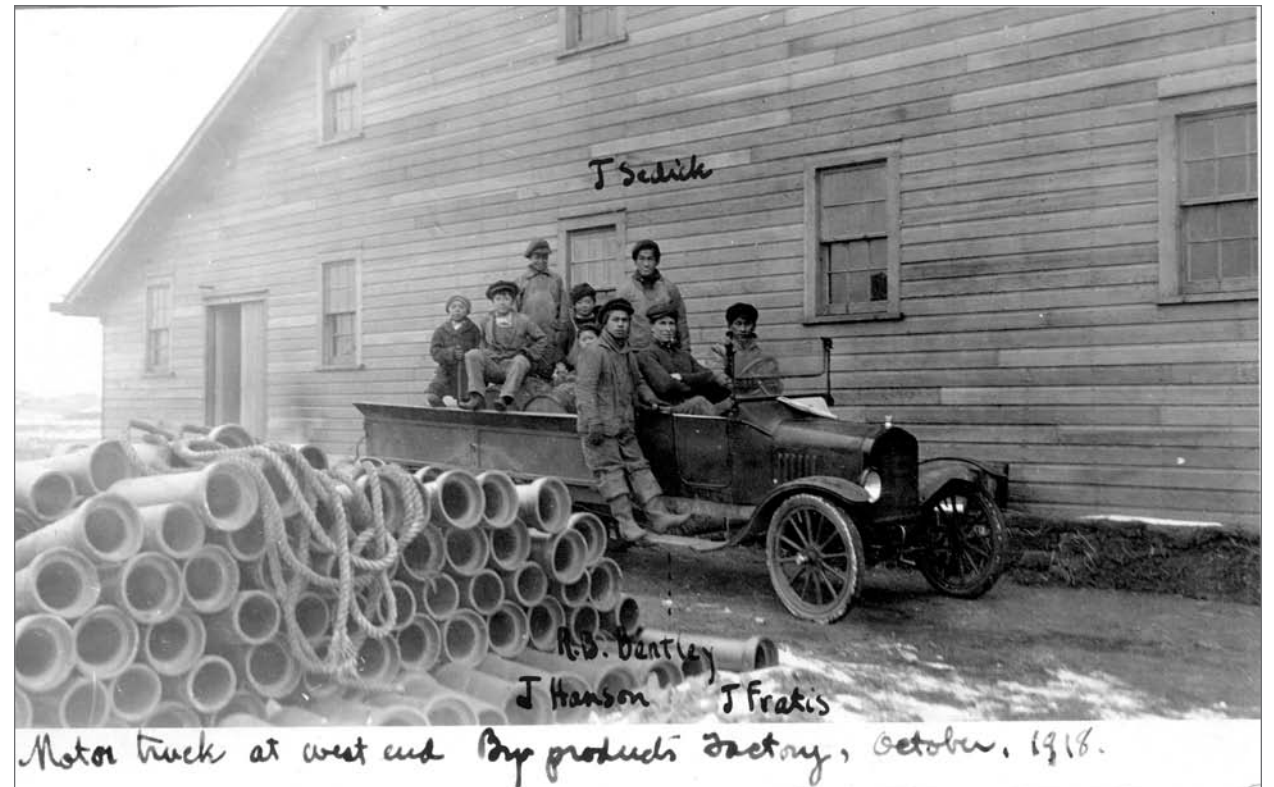
** Date originally listed as 1998 has been corrected to 1988.



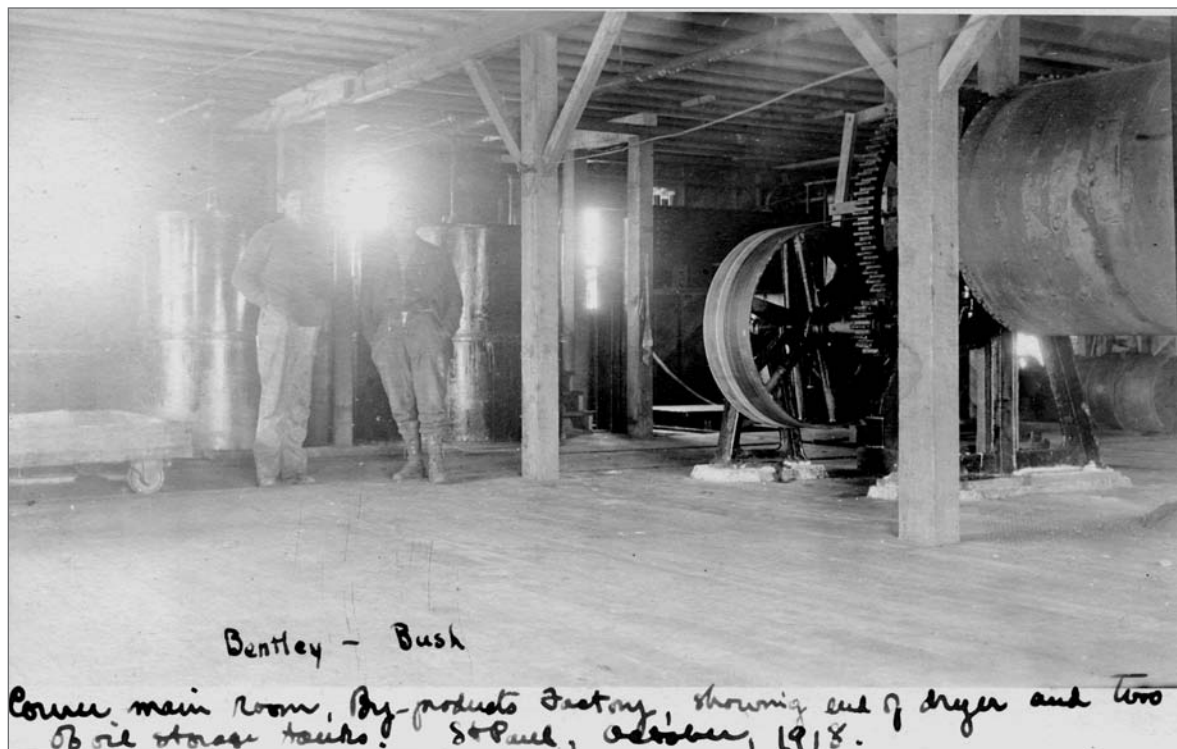
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1476; (Photographer unknown), 1972; Interior, By-Products Plant showing conveyor belt and machinery. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 2.50 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), September 1918; Construction of By-Products Plant. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-25 (Photographer unknown), October 1918; Men and boys in truck along west side of By-Products Plant. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-23 (Photographer unknown), October 1918; Main room, By-Products Plant, showing dryer, oil storage tanks, and workers. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-15 (Photographer unknown), 1918; Men transporting boiler for By-Products Plant up Salt Lagoon channel. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-17 (Photographer unknown), 1918; Men sitting on By-Products Plant boiler. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.42 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1919; Boiler providing steam power in By-Products Plant. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.43 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1919; Interior, By-Products Plant, showing retorts. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



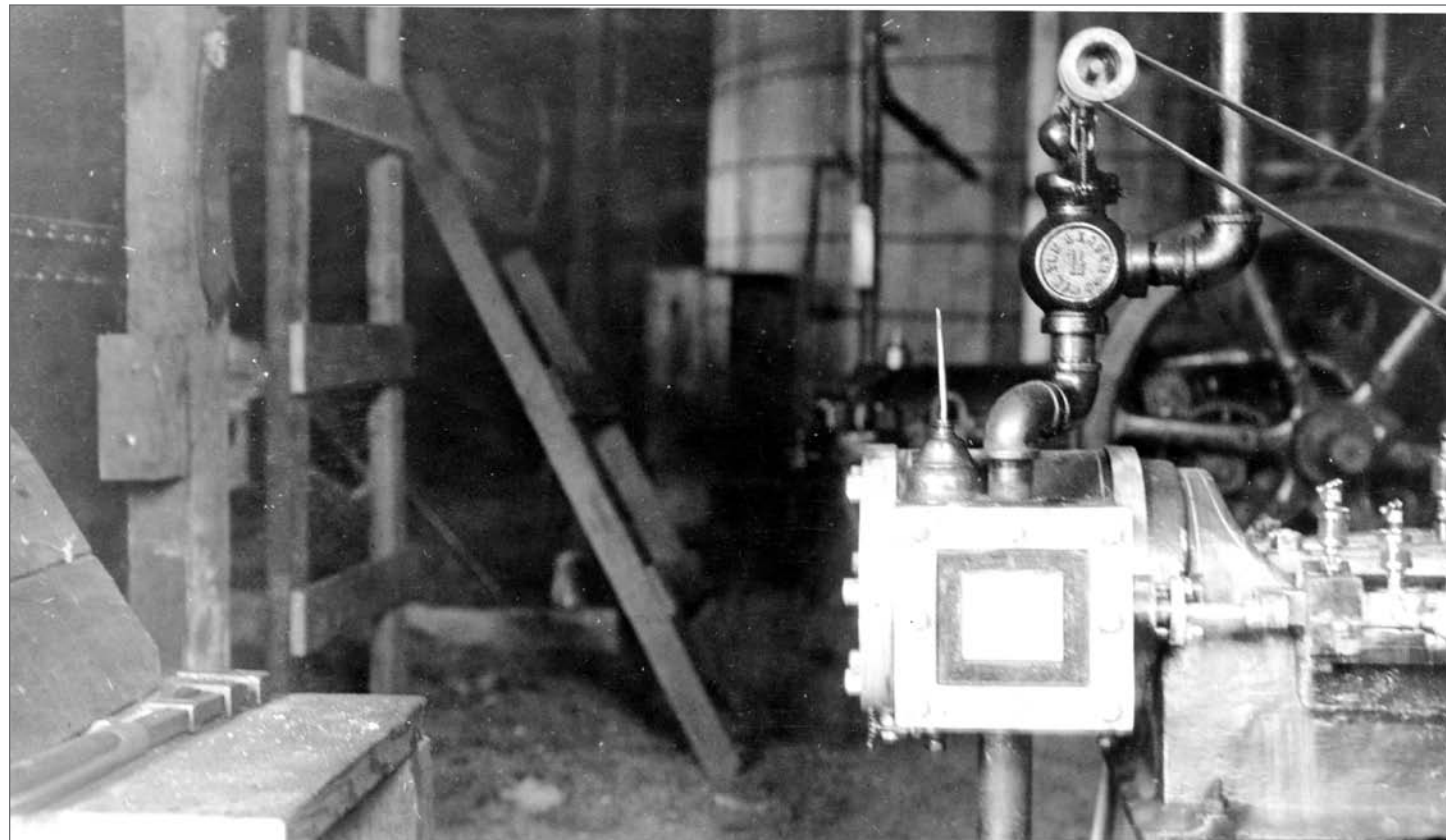
Photograph No. USBF 1.40 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1919; Interior, By-Products Plant, showing rendering tanks. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-24 (Photographer unknown), October 1918; By-Products Plant, looking north-east, showing location of toilet, boiler room, and main entrance. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.39 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1919; West and north sides, By-Products Plant. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-26 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Interior, By-Products Plant, showing pump and other machinery. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-47 (Photographer unknown), circa 1918–1919; Tractor hauling wagons carrying sealskins. Seal carcasses and blubber were hauled by tractor to the By-Products Plant. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



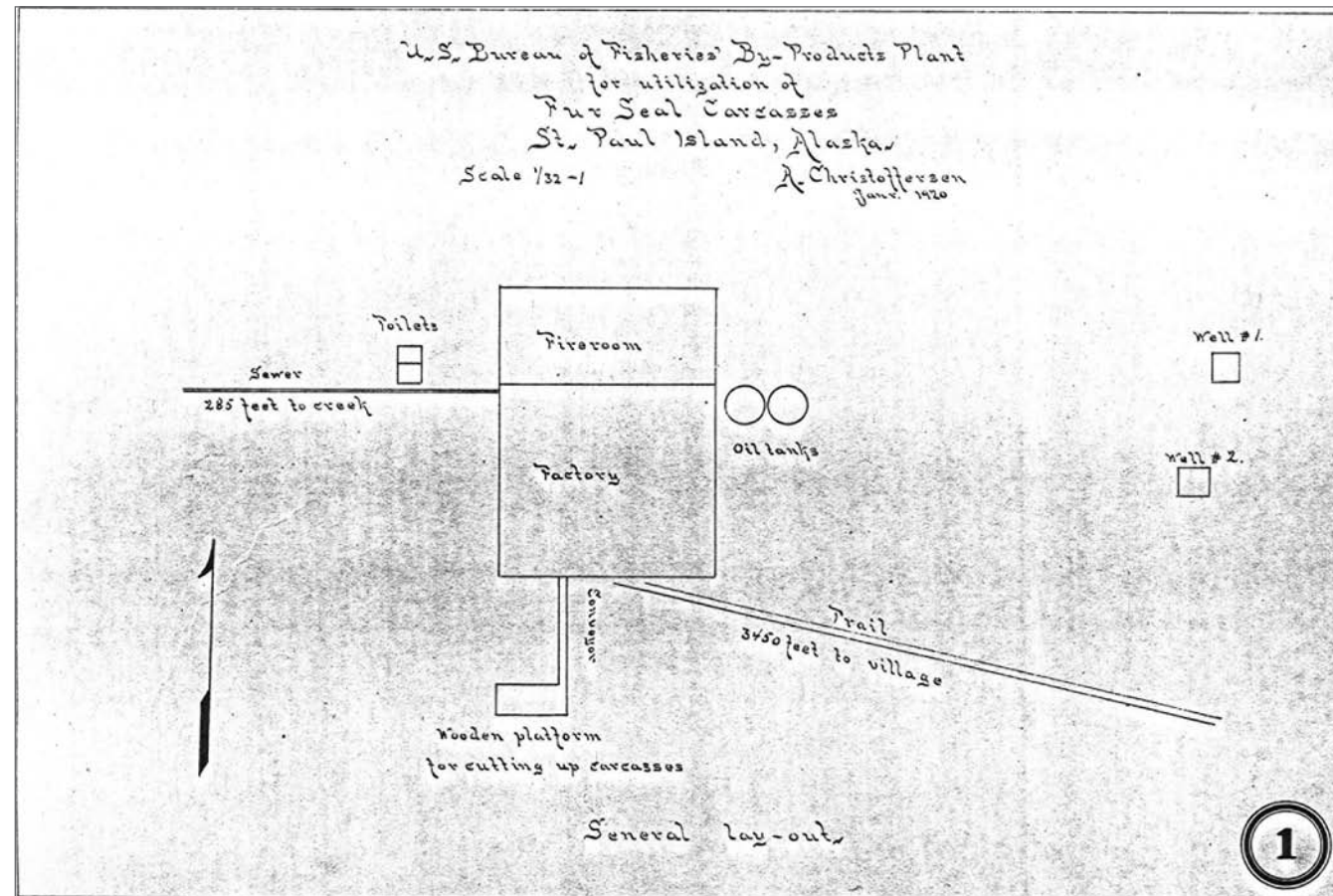
Photograph No. USBF 1.45 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1919; By-Products Plant wells. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



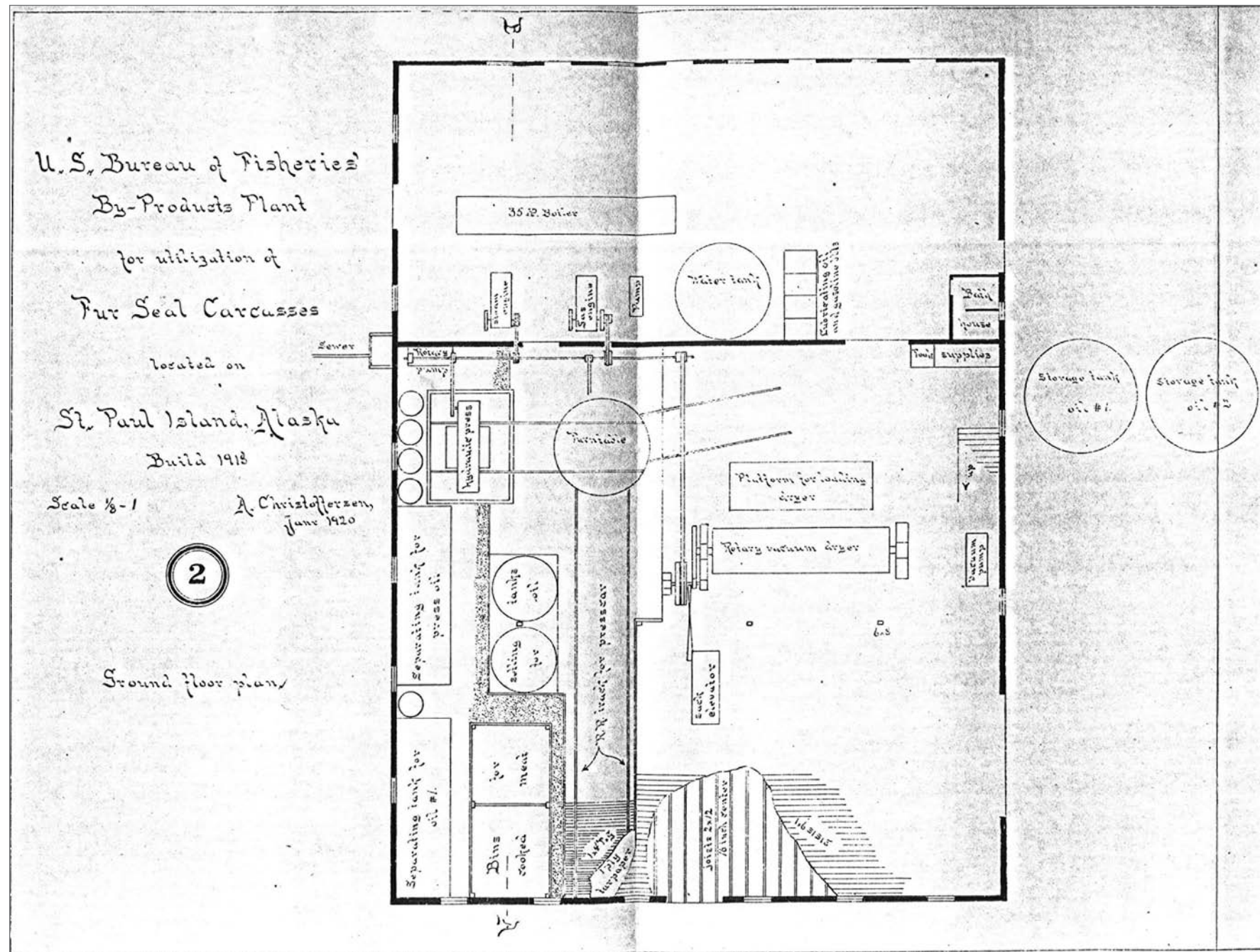
Photograph No. USBF 1.44 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1919; Dryer in By-Products Plant. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



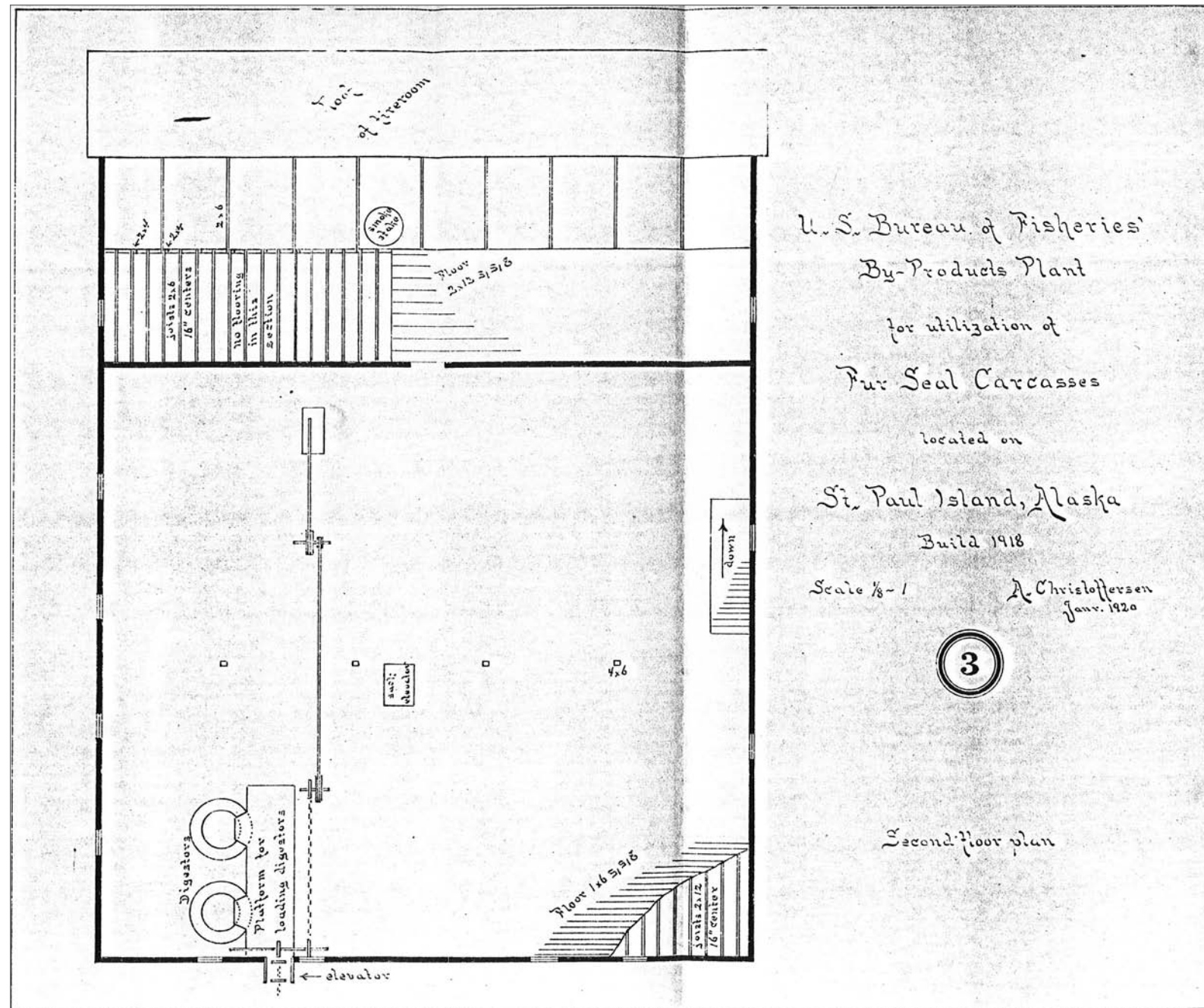
Christoffersen, Albert, photographer. 1921. East and south sides, By-Products Plant. *Photograph. Courtesy California Academy of Sciences: G Dallas Hanna Collection, Item 41.*



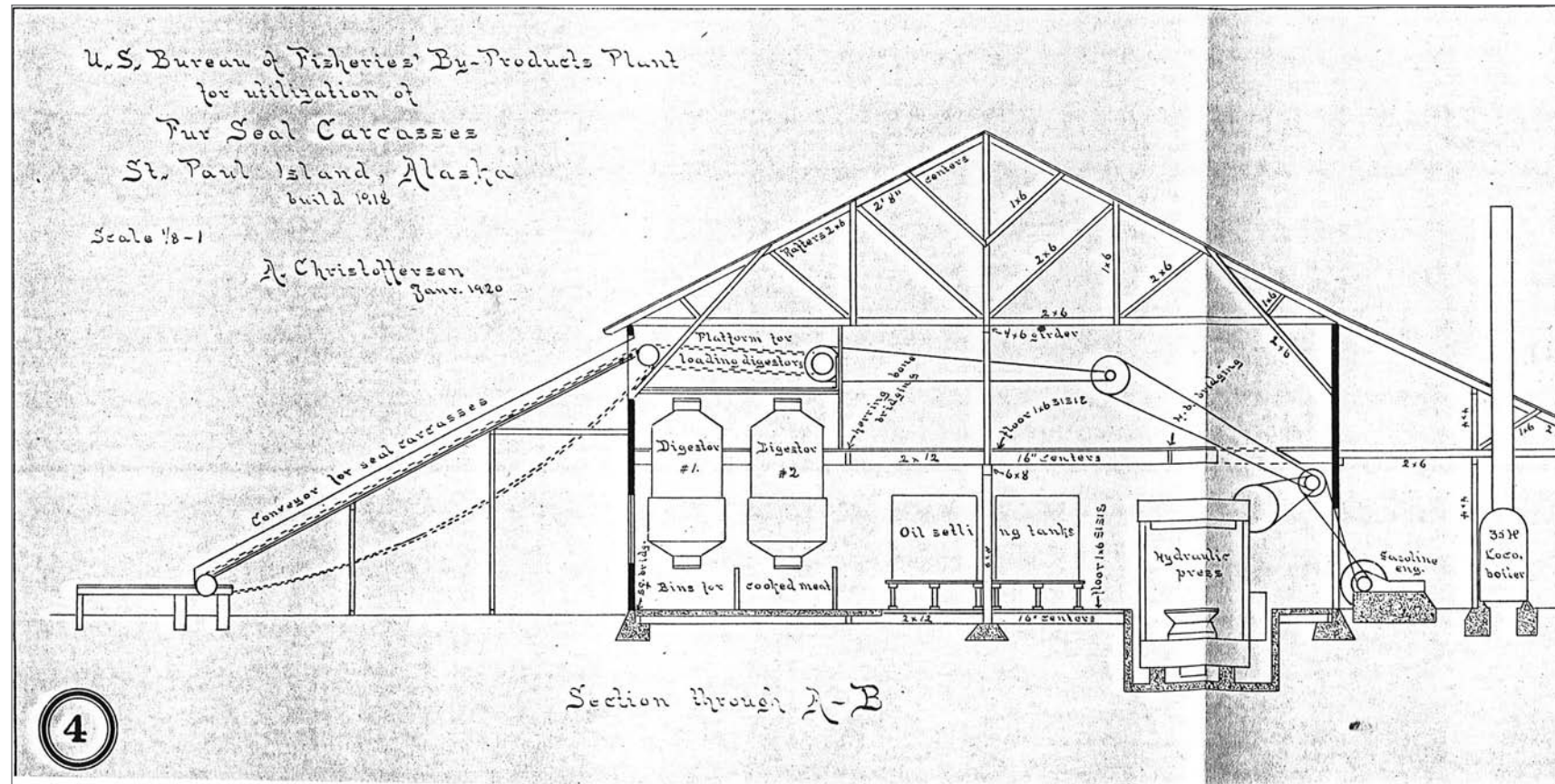
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; General Layout, By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



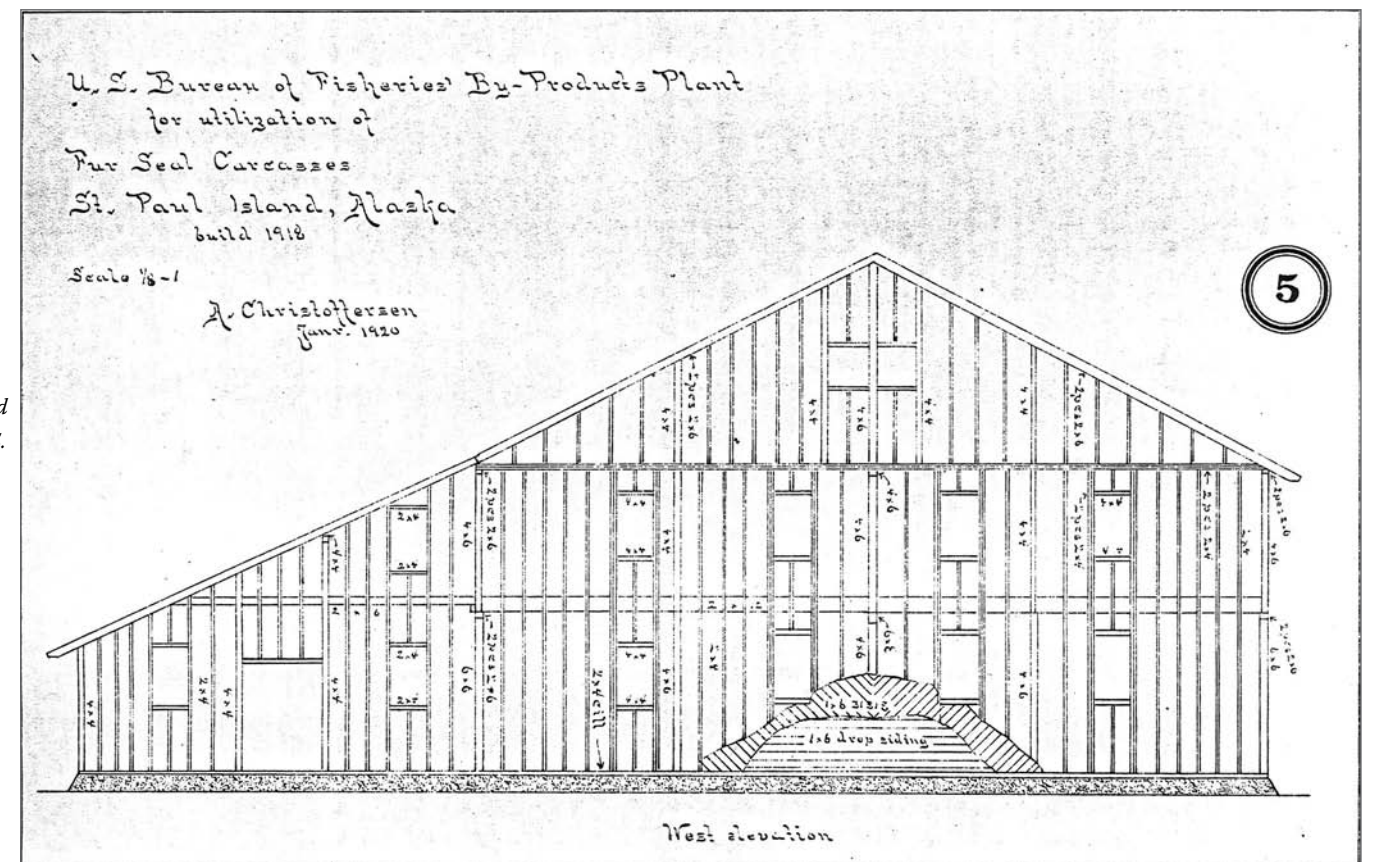
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; Second Floor Plan, By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



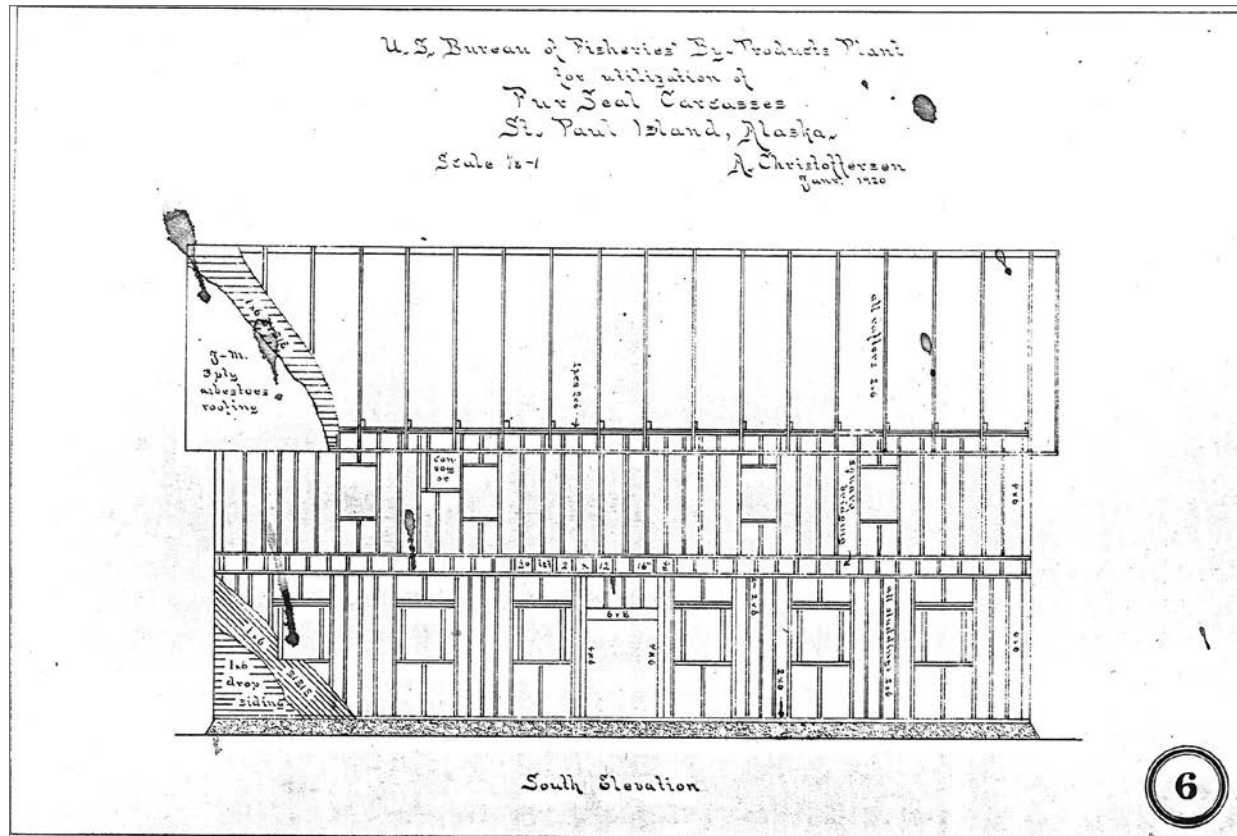
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; Second Floor Plan, By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



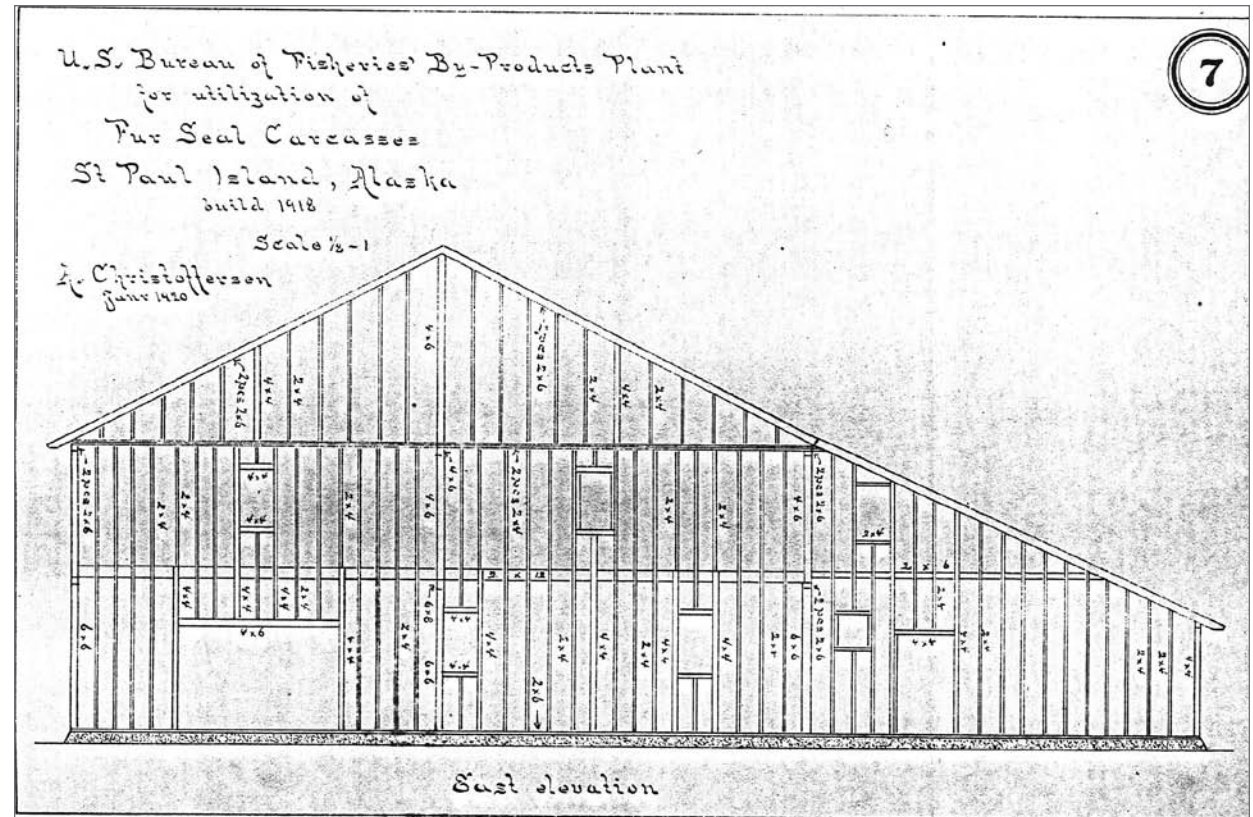
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; Section A-B, By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



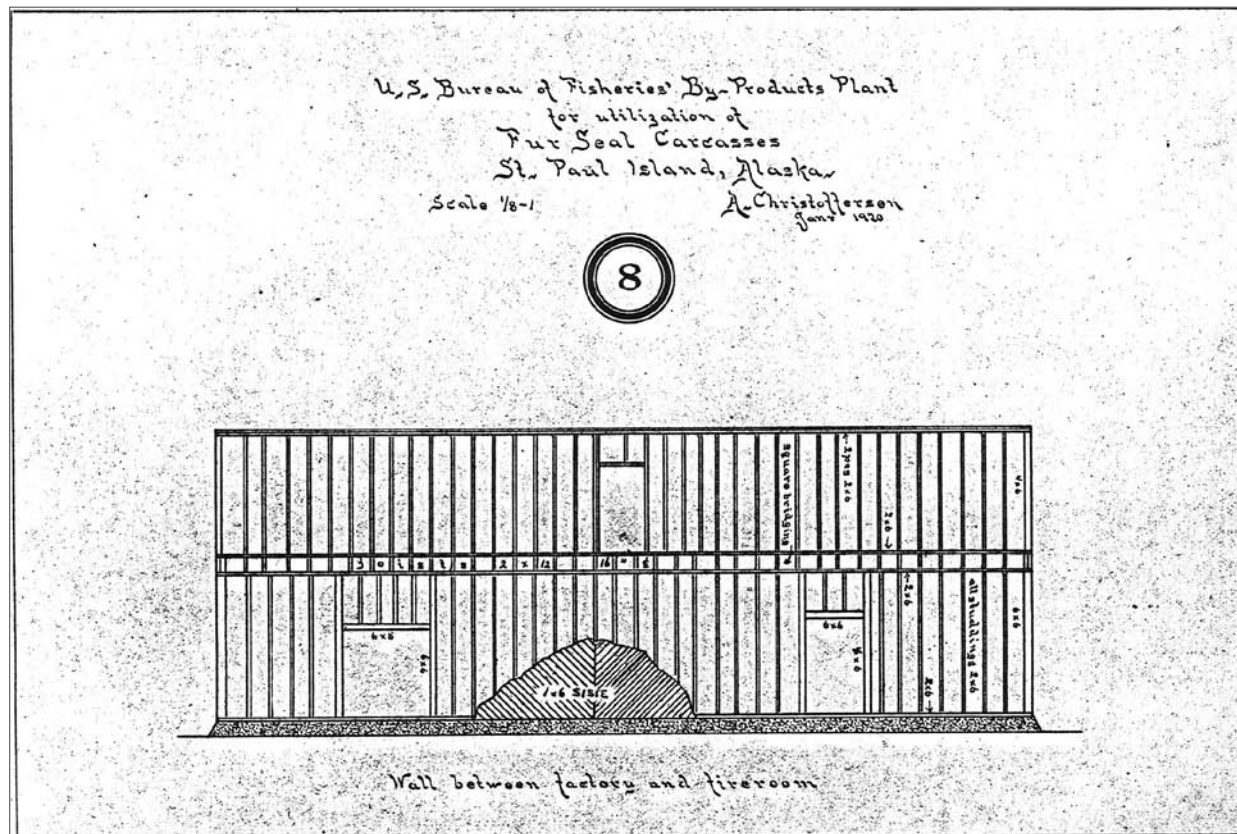
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



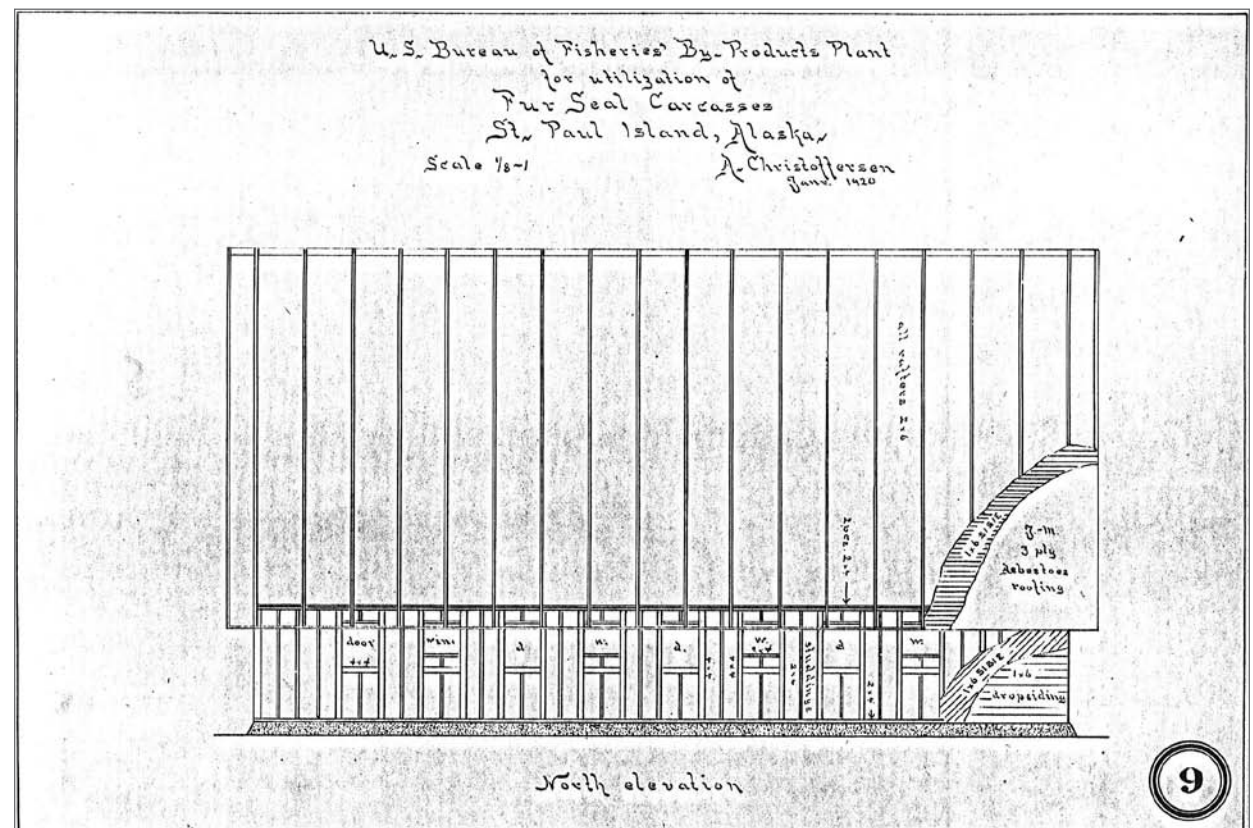
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



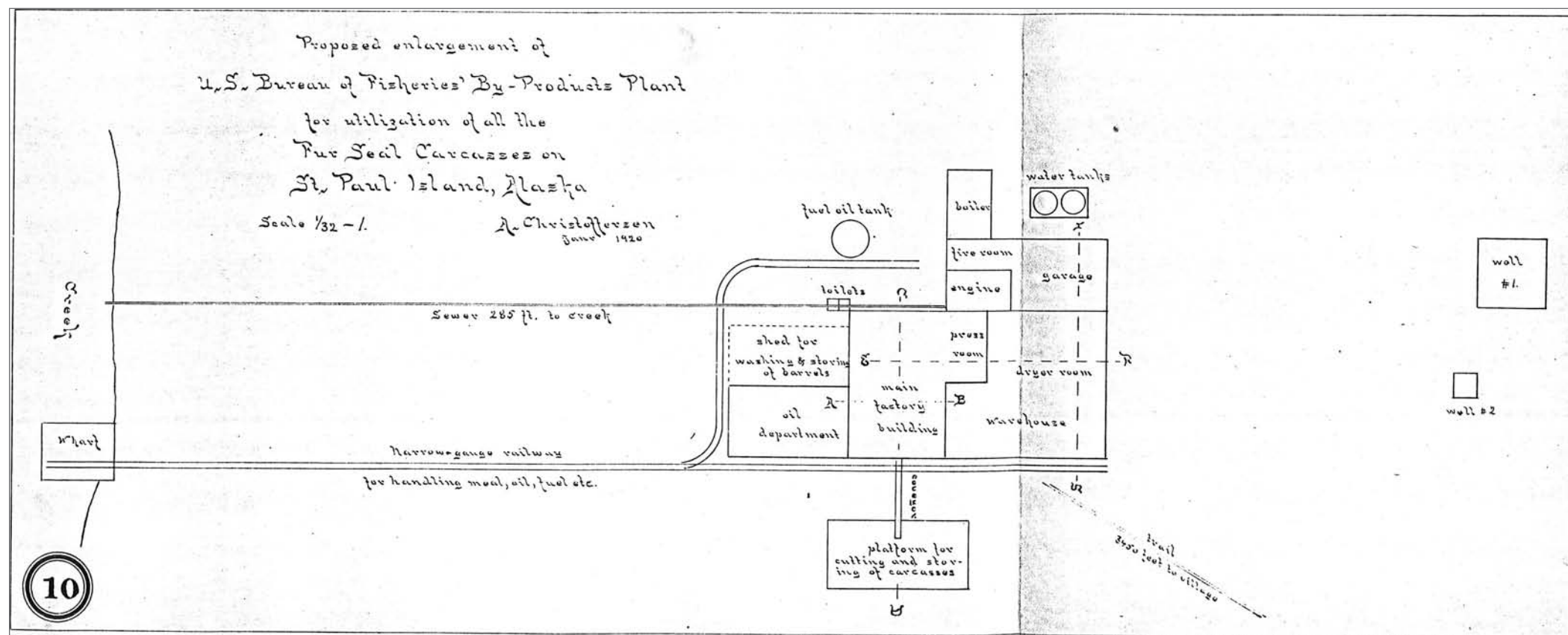
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



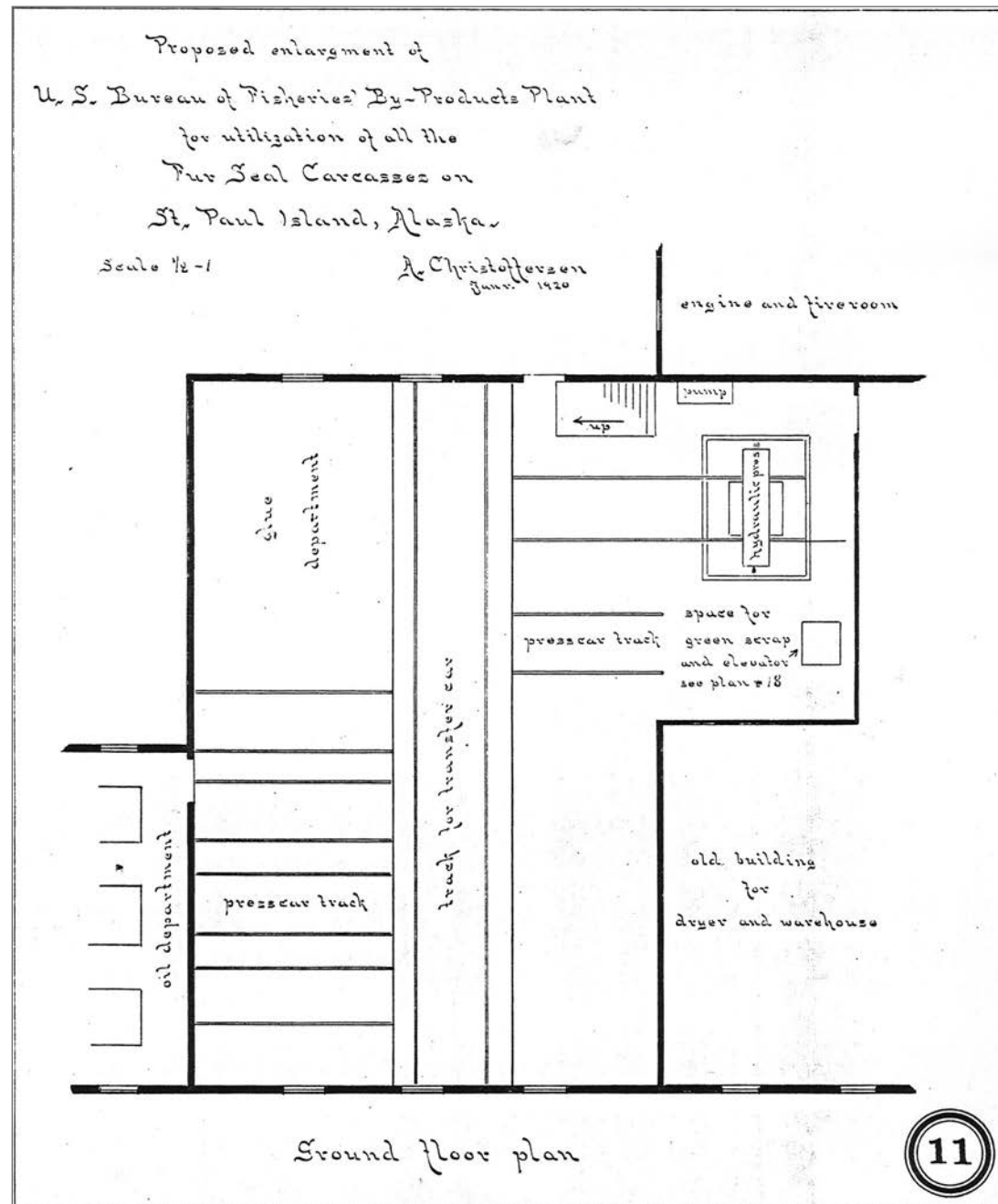
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



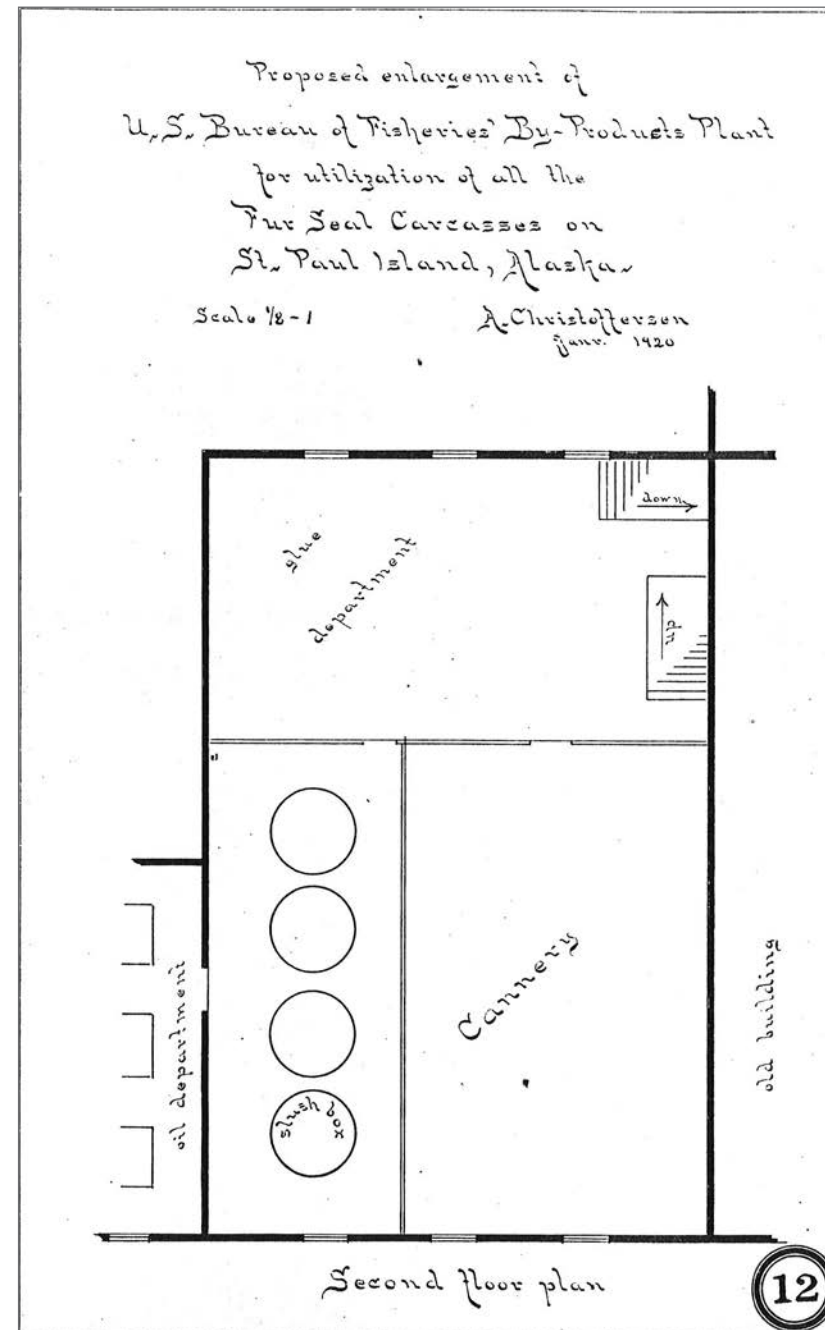
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



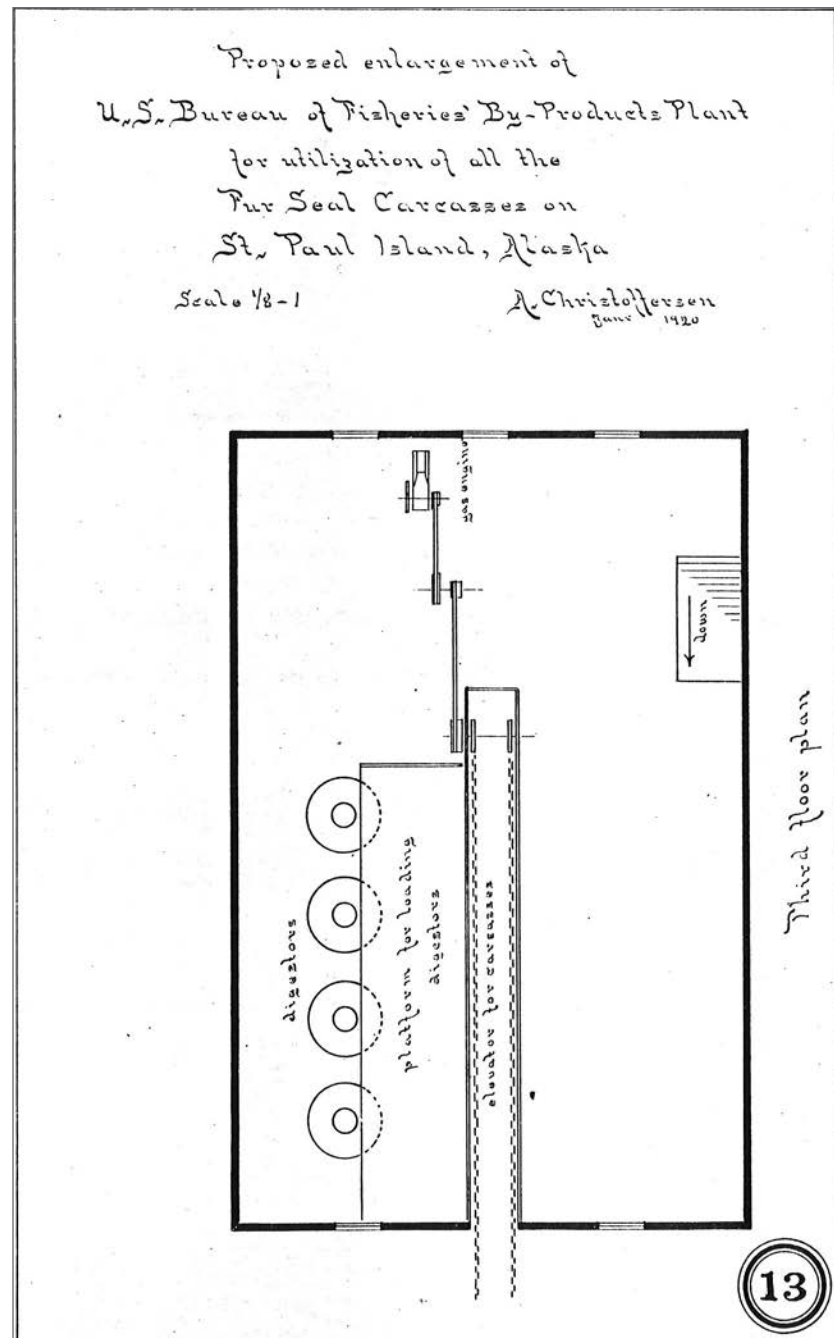
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; Proposed Enlargement, By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



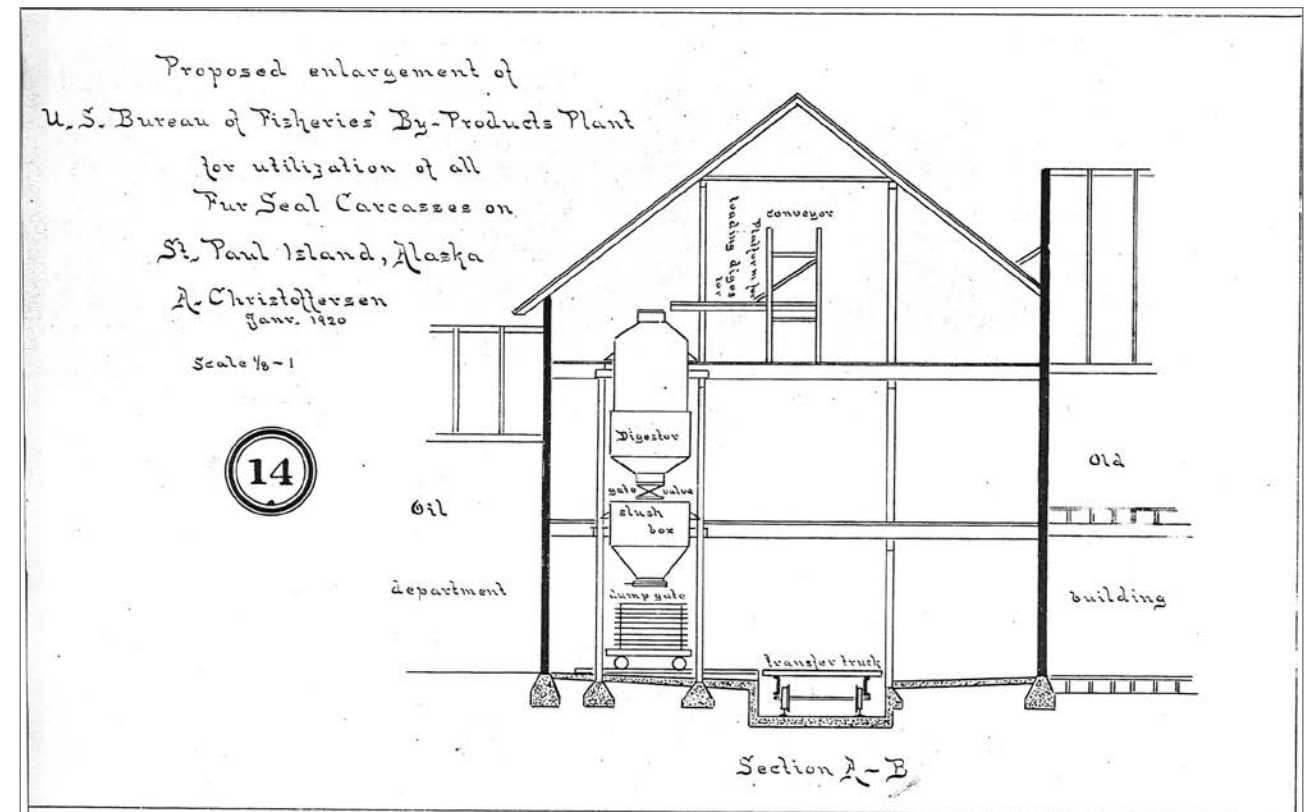
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; Proposed Enlargement, Ground Floor Plan, By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



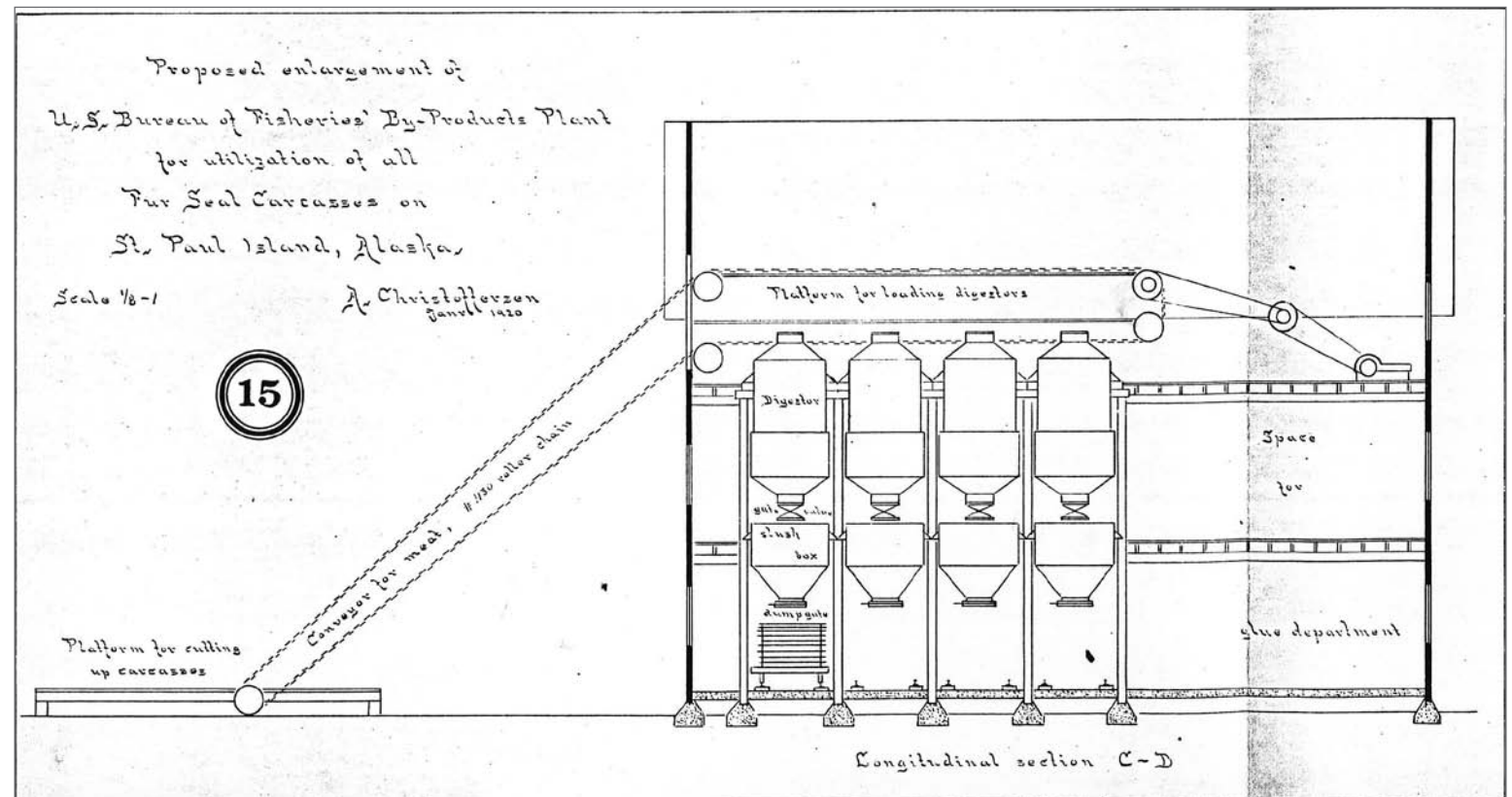
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; Proposed Enlargement, Second Floor Plan, By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



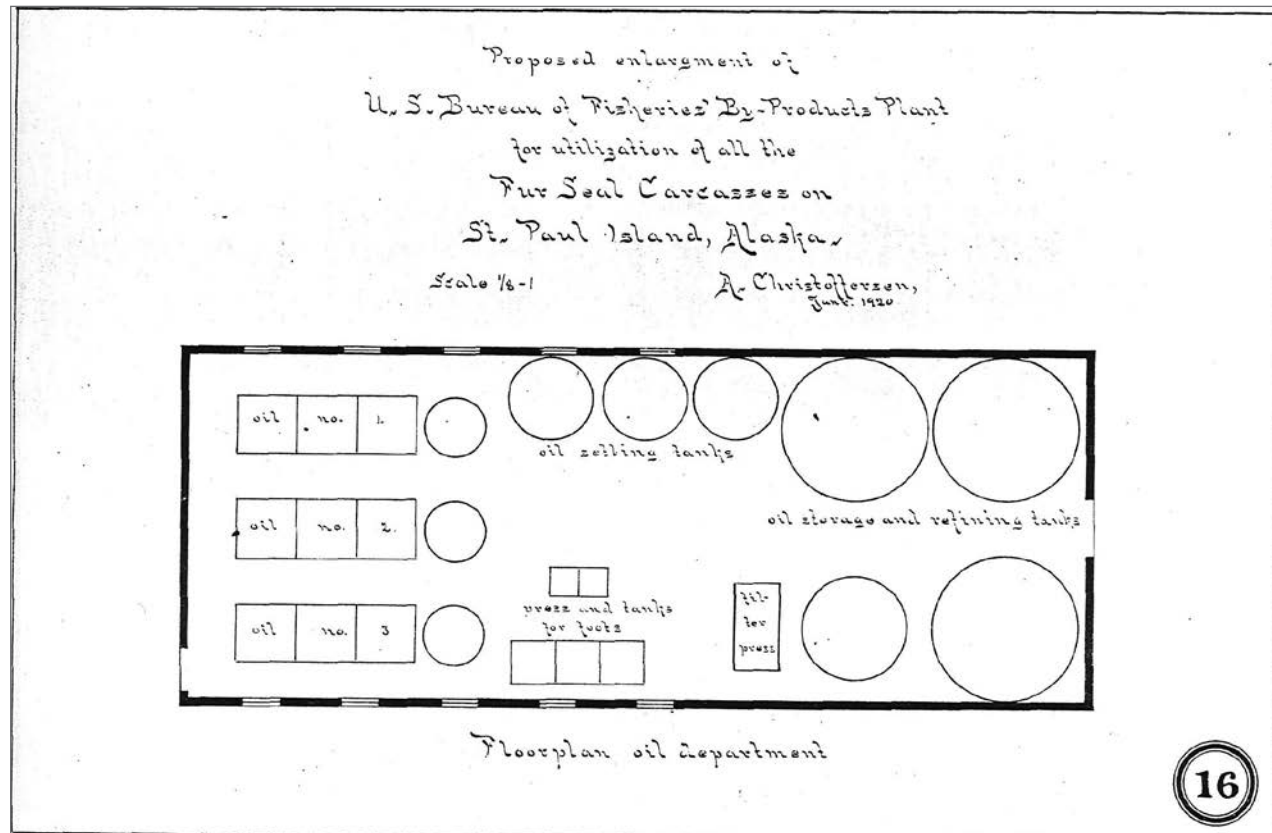
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; Proposed Enlargement, Third Floor Plan, By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



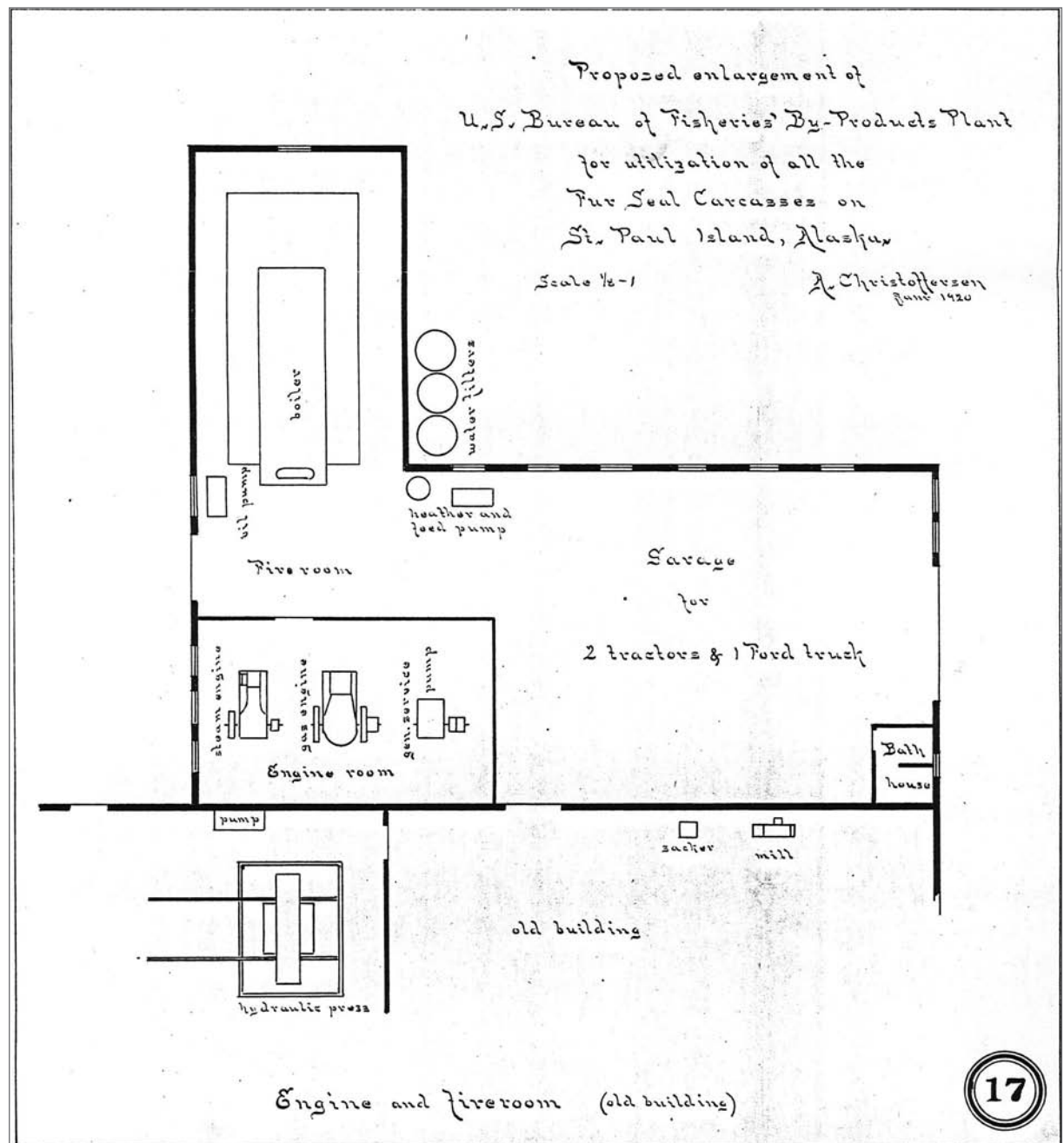
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; Proposed Enlargement, Section A-B, By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



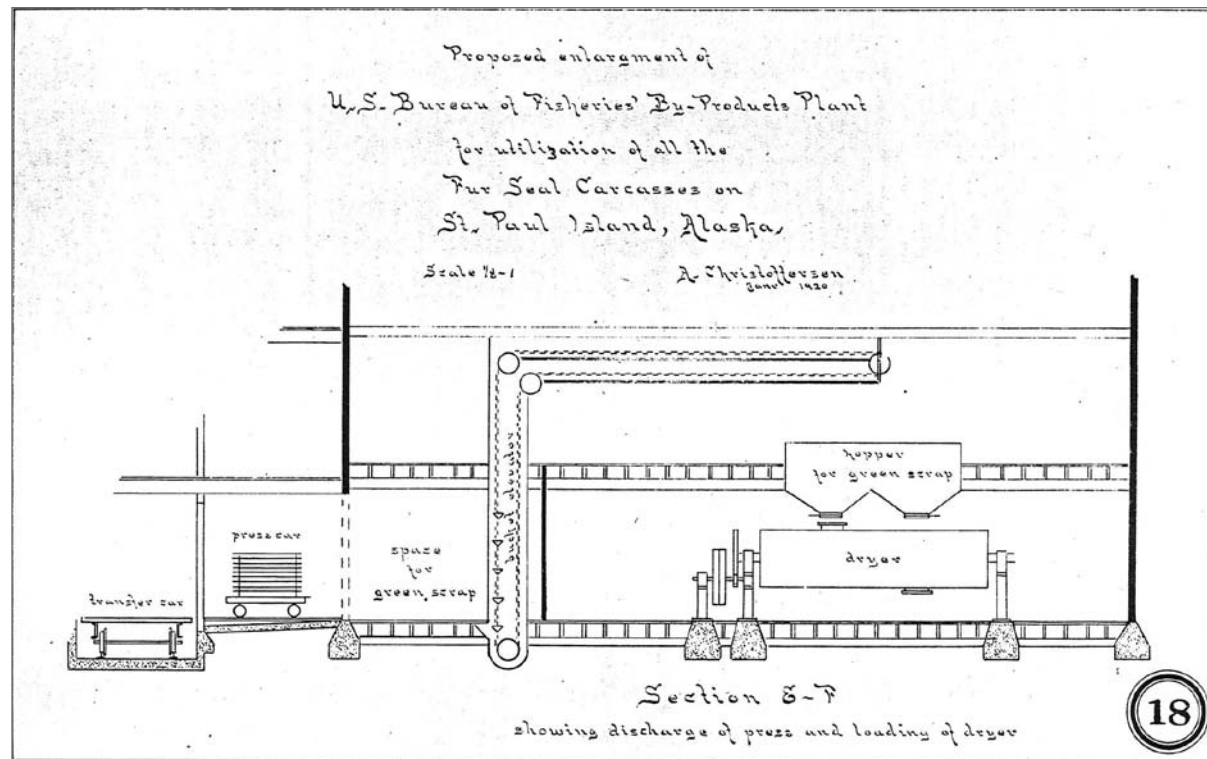
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; Proposed Enlargement, Section C-D, By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



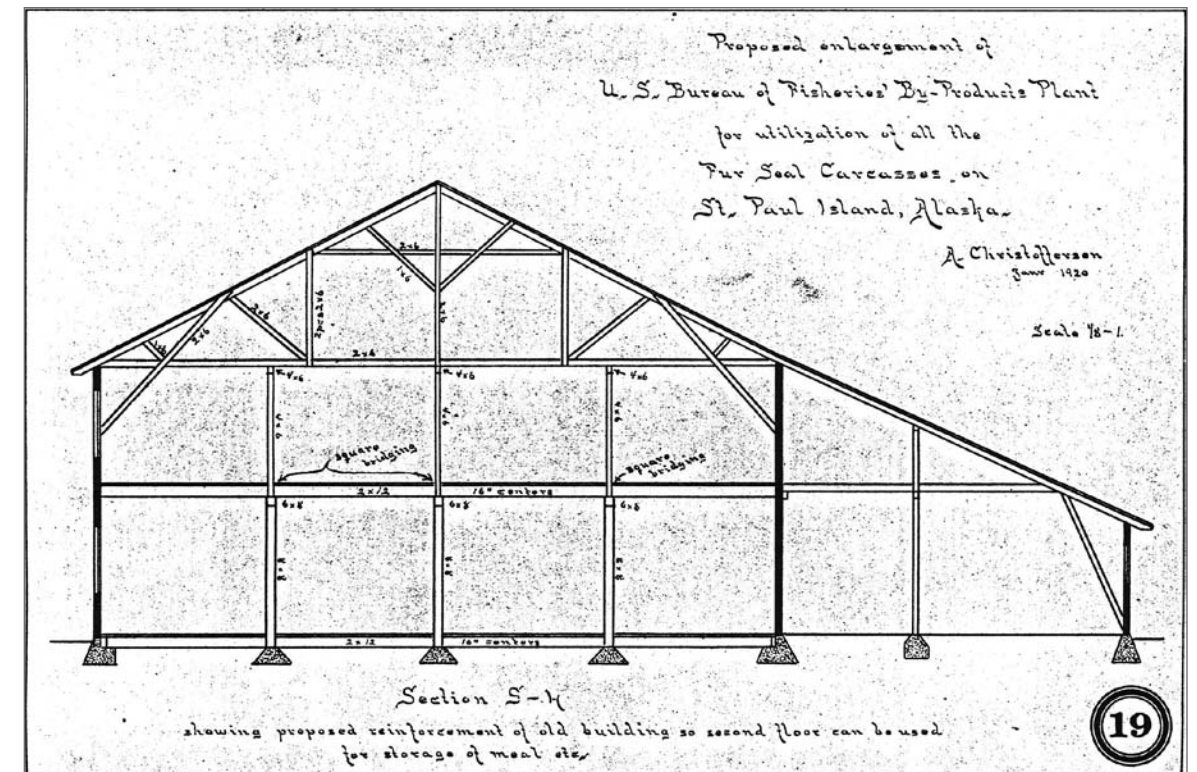
Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; Proposed Enlargement, Oil Department, By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; Proposed Enlargement, Engine and Fireroom, By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; Proposed Enlargement, Section E-F, By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Plan, June 1920. Albert Christoffersen; Proposed Enlargement, Section G-H, By-Products Plant. (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Chute, George Roger, photographer. Circa 1938–1940. East and south sides, By-Products Plant, showing four large digester tanks. Photograph. Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA: S1991.51.2.399.



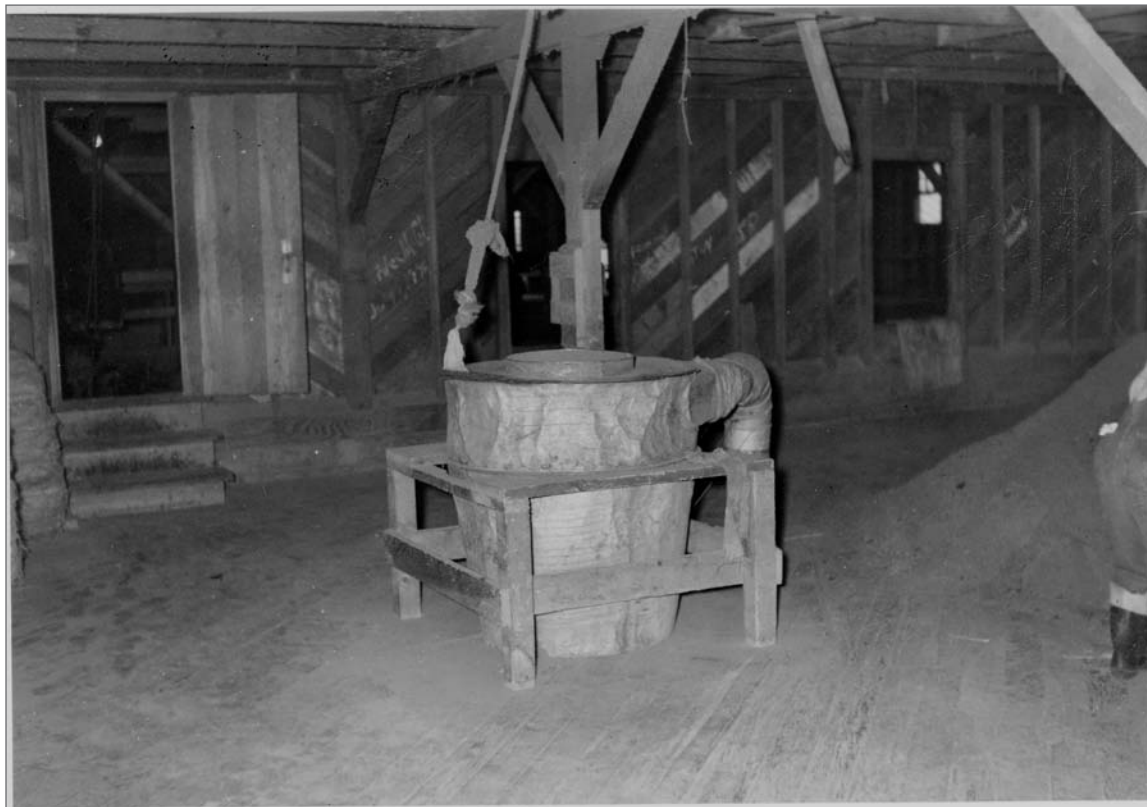
Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1944. "Byproducts plant for recovery of fur seal wastes, 12 June 1944." Tolstoi Hill in background. Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur Seal Archives, neg. no. 1672.



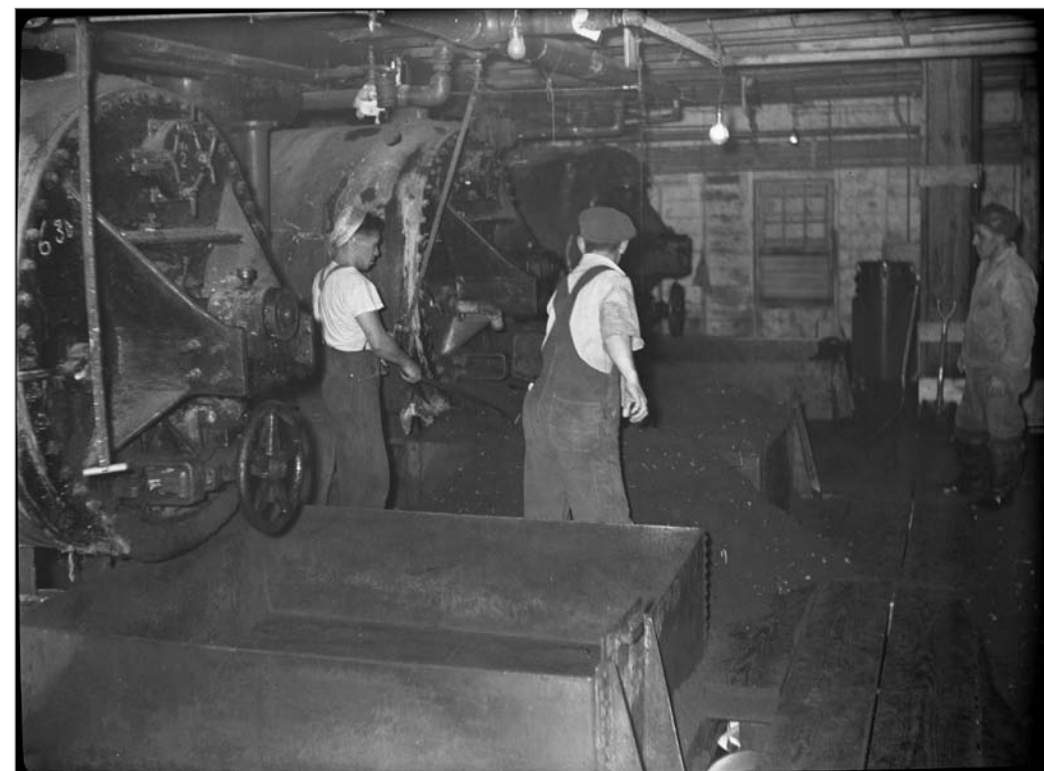
Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1947. "By-products plant, St. Paul Island, Alaska, 24 July 1947. Loft, with seal meal piling up. At intervals it is pushed through a hole in the floor to the hammer mill." *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2236.*



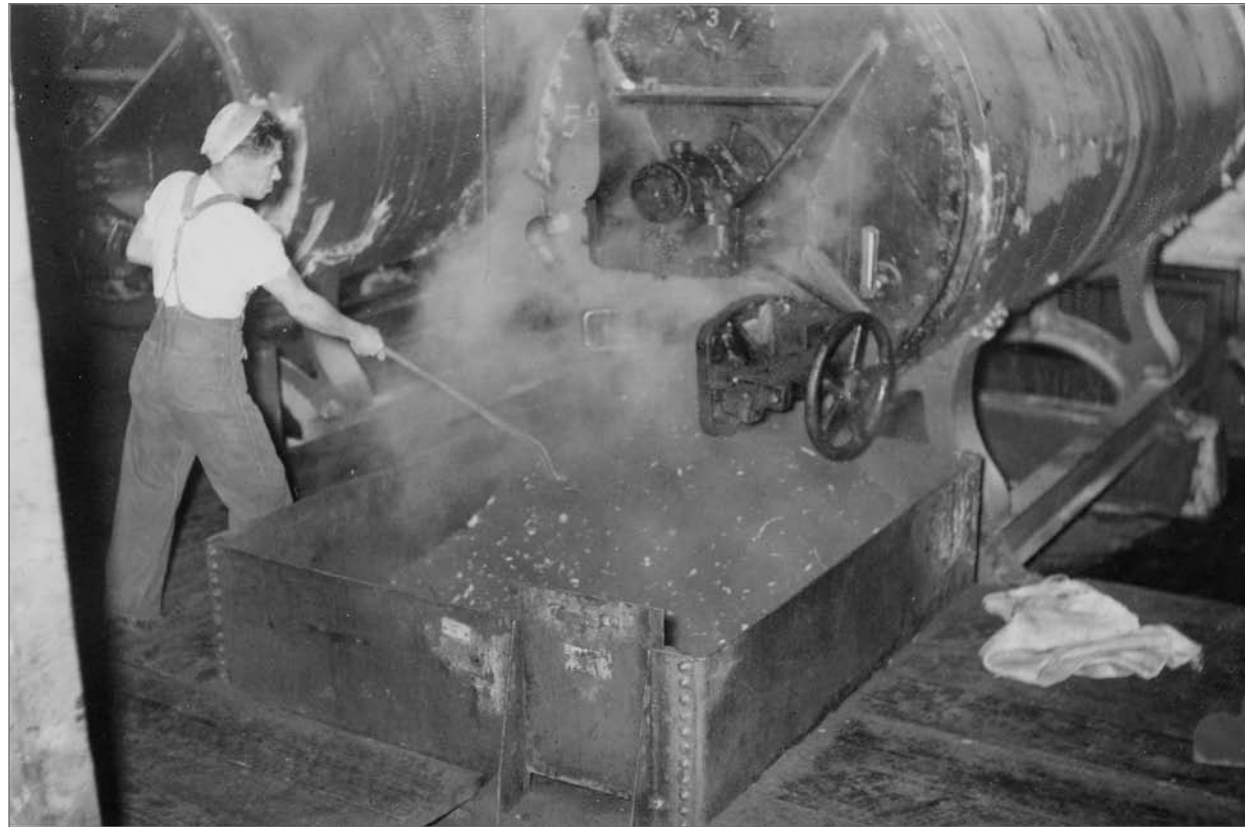
Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1947. By-products Plant. Chute where chopped seal meat enters cooker mouth, July 24, 1947. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2243.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1947. "By-products plant, St. Paul Island, Alaska,..." showing top of cyclone used to reduce particulates and dust. July 24, 1947. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, no. 2237.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1947. Interior, "By-products plant, St. Paul Island, Alaska, 24 July 1947. Releasing cooked fur seal carcass meat from melter, where it has been for 6 hours at 200 lbs. pressure." *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2231.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1947. Interior, "By-Products Plant, St. Paul Island, Alaska. Releasing cooked fur seal carcass meat from melter, where it has been for 6 hours at 200 lbs. pressure." July 24, 1947. Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, neg. no. 2232.



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1947. "By-products plant, St. Paul Island, Alaska, 24 July 1947. Expeller where oil is pressed from cooked seal meal. The meal moves toward the shaft (right side) and goes up to the left." Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2234.



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1947. "By-products plant, St. Paul Island, Alaska, 24 July 1947. Finished seal meal, 100 lbs. to a bag. Capacity of plant about 230 bags per day." Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2238.



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1947. "By-products plant, St. Paul Island, Alaska, 24 July 1947. Releasing blubber oil, after 3 hours at 380 lbs. [pressure]." Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2233.



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1947. "By-products plant, St. Paul Island, Alaska, 24 July 1947. Loft, with seal meal piling up. At intervals, it is pushed through a hole in the floor to the hammer mill." *Photograph.* NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2235.



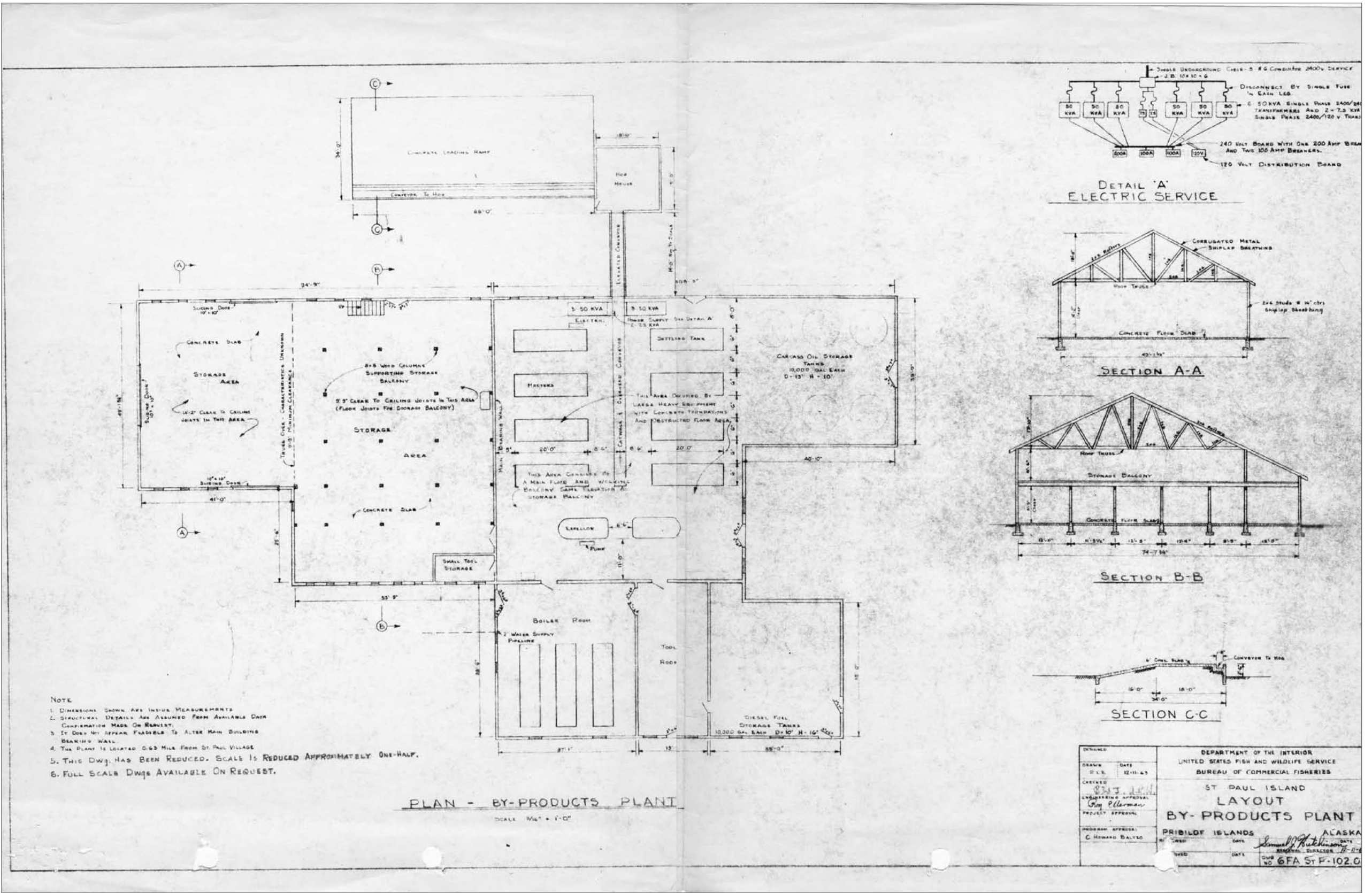
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-254 (Photographer unknown), August 2, 1948; East and south sides, By-Products Plant. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-187 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Interior, By-Products Plant showing chutes and open hatches in floor. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photographer unknown. 1985. North and east sides, By-Products Plant. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110013.*



NOTE

1. DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE INSIDE MEASUREMENTS
2. STRUCTURAL DETAILS ARE ASSUMED FROM AVAILABLE DATA CONFIRMATION MADE ON REQUEST.
3. IT DOES NOT APPEAR FEASIBLE TO ALTER MAIN BUILDING BEARING WALL.
4. THE PLANT IS LOCATED 0.63 MILE FROM ST. PAUL VILLAGE.
5. THIS DWG. HAS BEEN REDUCED. SCALE IS REDUCED APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF.
6. FULL SCALE DWGS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

PLAN - BY-PRODUCTS PLANT
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| DRAWING | | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | |
| DRAWN D.L.B. | | UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE | |
| DATE 12-11-63 | | BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES | |
| CHECKED Roy Ellerman | | ST. PAUL ISLAND | |
| ENGINEERING APPROVAL | | LAYOUT | |
| PROJECT APPROVAL | | BY-PRODUCTS PLANT | |
| PREPARED APPROVAL C. HOWARD BALTUS | | PRIBILOF ISLANDS | |
| DATE | | ALASKA | |
| DATE | | NOV 16 1963 | |
| DATE | | REG. DIR. 12-11-63 | |
| DATE | | DWG NO. 6FA ST-P-102.0 | |

Plan. Ellerman, Roy, engineer. December 11, 1968. By-Products Plant, St. Paul Island, Alaska. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. DWG No. 6 FA St. P-102.0. NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle.

CASCADE WAREHOUSE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-217

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.862' W, 57° 07.378' N

Acreage: <0.5

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Cascade Warehouse

Site Description: XPI-217 is a long two-story building with ribbed-metal roof and cladding. A large overhead garage door and a pedestrian entry are located at each gable end. The west side's grade, formed by Tolstoi Blvd, is at the second story

Significance: The building was constructed on the site of a coal storage shed and carpentry shop; nearby was a gasoline and diesel fuel station. The coal shed was demolished in the early 1980s and the fuel station was decommissioned in 1997. The Cascade building was erected by the National Marine Fisheries Service in 1982 for equipment storage and cargo handling. The City of St. Paul stored heavy equipment in the building and then leased it to the TDX, the St. Paul Island Corporation. This building was judged to be a noncontributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: Industrial area, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of the Pribilof Islands Program, 1982. Fur Seal Archives, National Marine Mammal Laboratory Library, NOAA, Seattle, Washington.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

"Final Site Characterization Plan, Site 21, TPA Site 9f, Cascade Building (Old Coal Shed)." Seattle: NOAA, August 11, 2004.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1982

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Judged to be a noncontributing building to Seal Islands NHL in 1986

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and south sides, Cascade Warehouse. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photographer unknown. 2006. North side, Cascade Warehouse. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photographer unknown. 2004. Interior, Cascade Warehouse. *Photograph (digital).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photographer unknown. 2004. Interior, Cascade Warehouse. *Photograph (digital).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

CIVIC CENTER

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-213

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.936' W, 57° 07.281' N

Acreage: <0.5

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Civic Center

Site Description: XPI-213 is the St. Paul Civic Center, a multipurpose building. It is a one-story building with a shallowly pitched ribbed metal roof, almost no roof overhang, T1-11 siding, and vinyl double-hung windows.

Significance: According to a long time resident, the former school building was razed in the 1970s and the current Civic Center was erected on the spot using EDA grant funds. The building also housed a Montessori school and a Headstart program at one time. This building was judged to be a noncontributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: At the corner of Bartlett Blvd and Seward Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed after AD 1986

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Civic Center. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

COMMUNITY STORE/WAREHOUSE/LABORATORY

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-141

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.796' W, 57° 07.320' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Community Store

Site Description: XPI-141 is a long gabled two-story brick building with no roof overhang, built into a slope. It is 218' x 50'. The roof is of ribbed metal. An external stairway enclosed in T1-11 siding leads to a second-floor entrance with a door facing west and window facing east. Another T1-11 enclosed entry is just below the second-floor entry. It also has a door facing west and a window facing east. The store's main entrance is on the building's west side, second floor, on Tolstoi Boulevard. It is a hipped-roof entry with doors on the north and the south and six windows on the west wall. A double-door freight entrance is at the south end of the west wall. Wood shingles cover the upper portion of the south wall. The south wall has six windows. Many windows have been battened with T1-11. The north wall's first story is largely taken up by six loading doors and a small loading dock with two pedestrian doors. A long, flat concrete awning suspended from steel rods and anchored to the wall, covers the loading dock. Below the concrete awning, the wall is wood-shingled. The north wall has six T1-11 battened windows and one window at the far west end. XPI-141 is almost identical to St. George's village store/office (XPI-129) built at the same time.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West front, Community Store. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Significance: XPI-141 was built in 1955 as the federally-sponsored store for the St. Paul Village, with room for a store, office space, warehouse space, post office, laundry, jail, and fur-seal research laboratory that supported the commercial function during the period of significance (1984). The building was an integral part of the sealing industry. It was judged to be a noncontributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in 1986, when it was 31 years old, but it was an integral component of the federal sealing industry on St. Paul Island, and should be considered contributing to the NHL.

Location: Tract A Block 19; Situated at intersection of Tolstoi Boulevard and Bartlett Boulevard, St. Paul Village, St. Paul, Pribilof Islands.

Citations:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870-1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Thompson, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry: 1955* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1957), 67.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good, some failing brickwork

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1955

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Judged to be a noncontributing building to Seal Islands NHL in 1986

Property Owner: St. Paul Traditional Council

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Historic American Buildings Survey

COMMUNITY STORE/ WAREHOUSE/LABORATORY
(BUILDING NN)
HABS No. AK-212
AHRS No. XPI-141

Location: At intersection of Tolstoi Boulevard and Bartlett Boulevard, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands; Tract A, Block 19

Significance: Built in 1955, the building provided space for a store, warehouse, post-office, laundry, jail, and a fur-seal research laboratory through the end of the federally managed fur-seal industry on St. Paul Island in 1983. After 1983, the building provided space for the island's store, a research laboratory, and warehouse. Although listed as a noncontributing building in the 1986 NHL nomination form, NOAA recommends including the Community Store in the Seal Islands NHL due to its significance to the sealing industry and the Aleut Community up through the end of the commercial fur-seal industry in 1984.

Description: The building is a long, gabled two-story brick building with no roof overhang, built into a slope. It measures 218' x 50'. The east gable wall has an external stairway, enclosed in T1-11, leading up to an entrance with a west-facing door, centered on the second-floor. Another entrance is centered on the first-floor of the east gable wall, under the second-floor landing, enclosed in T1-11 siding with a door on the west, below the stairs. Both of these small first- and second-floor blocks have an east-facing window. The main entrance is located at the west gable end's second floor, at the grade of Tolstoi Boulevard. The south end of the west gable wall has a double-door freight entrance, while most of the remainder of the façade has a long hipped-roof entry with doors on the north and south and a bank of six equally spaced windows across the west wall. The upper portions of the first and second floors on the south eave wall are covered in wood shingles with T1-11 batted windows and some smaller windows. The first floor has four windows, and the second floor has six. Six load-

ing doors and a small loading dock with two pedestrian doors are located on the north eave wall. A long, flat concrete awning suspended from steel rods and anchored to the wall protects the loading dock. A band of wood shingles runs below the awning over the brick walls between the doors. On the second floor an identical band of wood shingles runs below the eave, with six windows, some of which are battened with T1-11 siding. The roofing is ribbed metal. The brickwork is badly cracked in the northeast corner of the building. The building is nearly identical to the village store/office built on St. George Island at the same time.

History: The federally-sponsored building was constructed in 1955 by the Swalling Construction Company, Anchorage, Alaska. The building housed the store, warehouse space, post-office, laundry, jail, and fur-seal research laboratory. In 1967, the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island (Tribal Government) assumed operational control of the store.

Sources:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending December 31, 1955. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Thompson, Seton H. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry: 1955*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO, 1957), 67.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

AK-212-1 Front view, looking northeast
AK-212-2 Rear view, looking northwest



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North side and east front, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



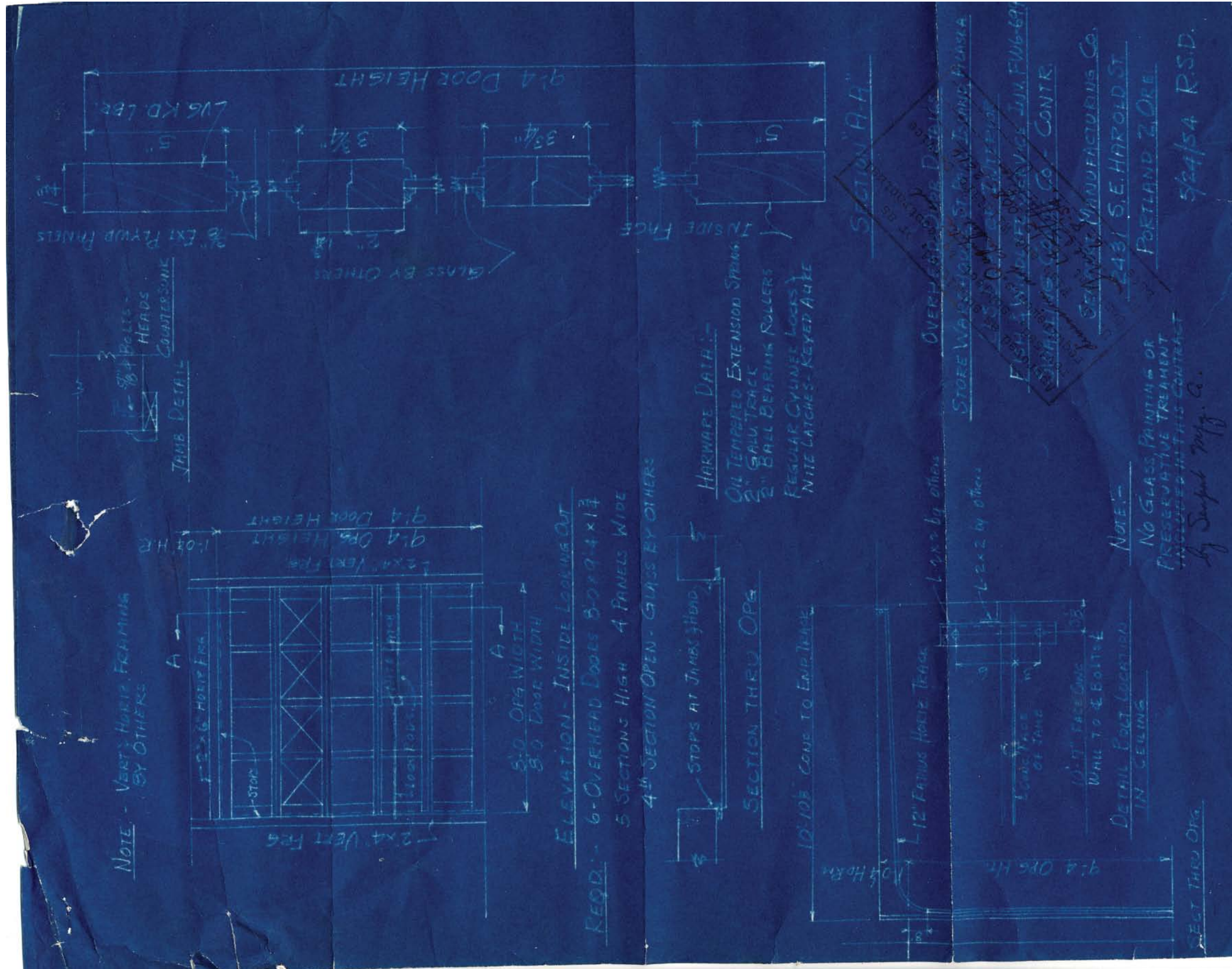
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2355 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; North side and west front, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory. Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3084 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Interior, former store on St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. North front and south side, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory "Block 14 lot 3 and general store." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090014.*



Blueprint. May 24, 1954. Blueprint for overhead door, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory. NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle.



Abegglen, C. E., photographer. 1956. Biological laboratory in Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory. Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Ford Wilke Collection, no file number. [Pribilof Project Office record no. 563.]



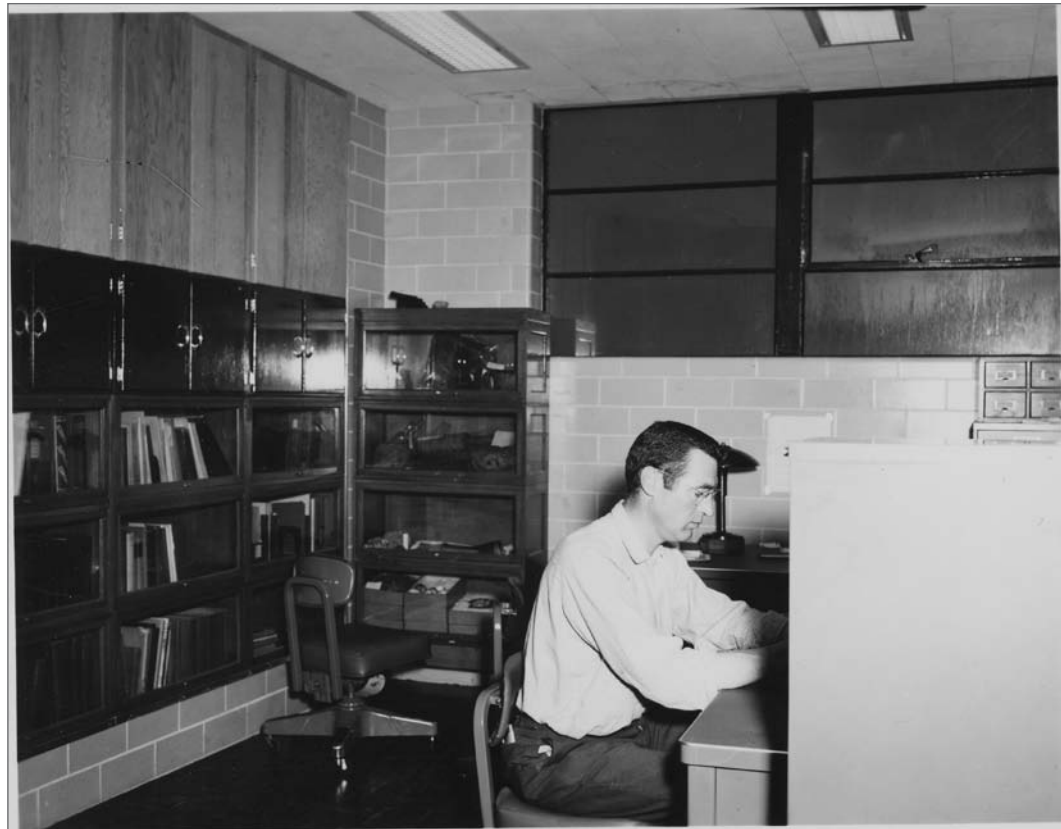
Wilke, Ford, photographer. 1956. Office in Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory. Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Ford Wilke Collection, no file number. [Pribilof Project Office record no. 498.]



Wilke, Ford, photographer. 1956. Office in Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory. Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Ford Wilke Collection, no file number. [Pribilof Project Office record no. 499.]



Abegglen, C. E., photographer. 1956. Biological laboratory in Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory. Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Ford Wilke Collection, no file number. [Pribilof Project Office record no. 565.]



Abegglen, C. E., photographer. 1956. Biological laboratory in Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory. *Photograph*. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Ford Wilke Collection, no file number. [Pribilof Project Office record no. 564.]



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East side, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory. *Photograph* (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory. *Photograph* (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

STORE CONSTRUCTION



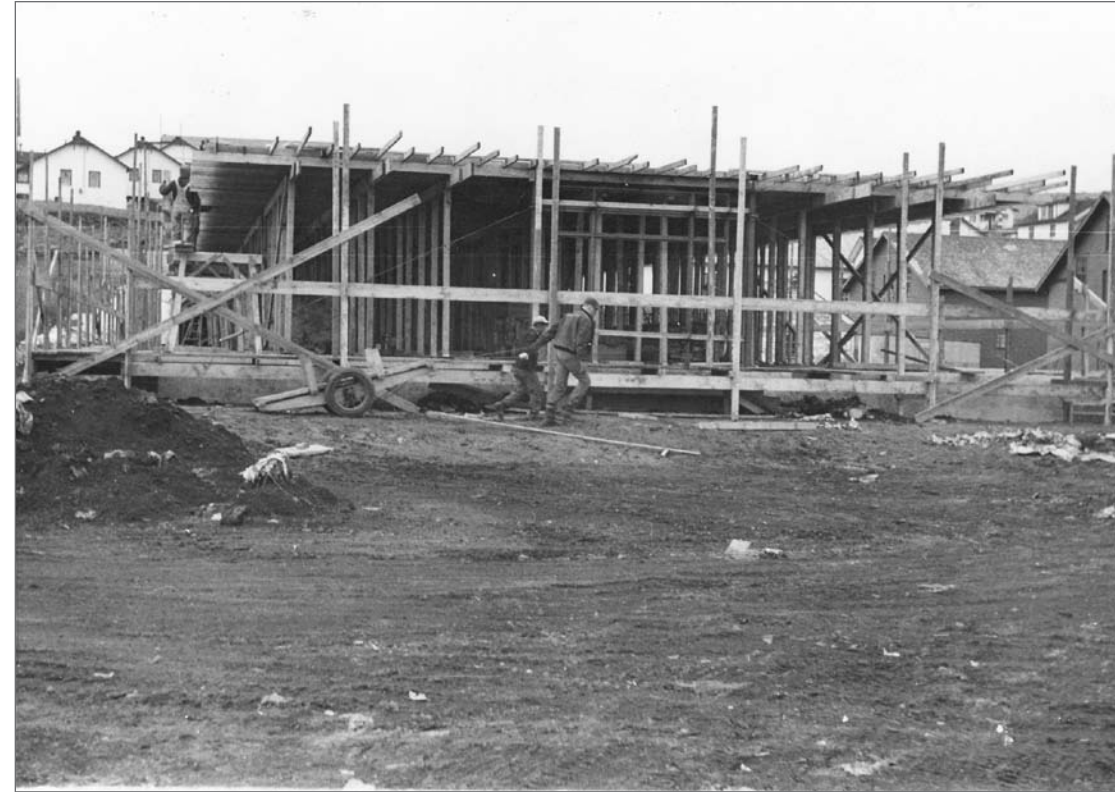
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2090 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking east. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2085 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking east. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



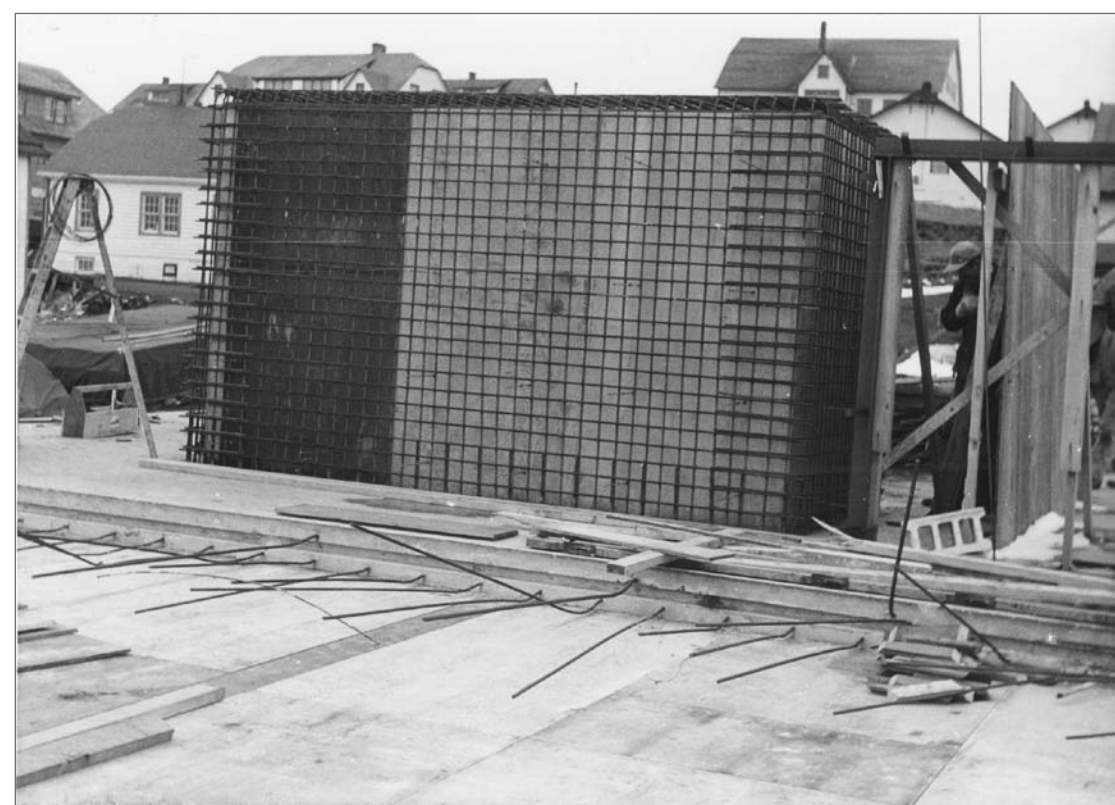
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2028 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking west. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



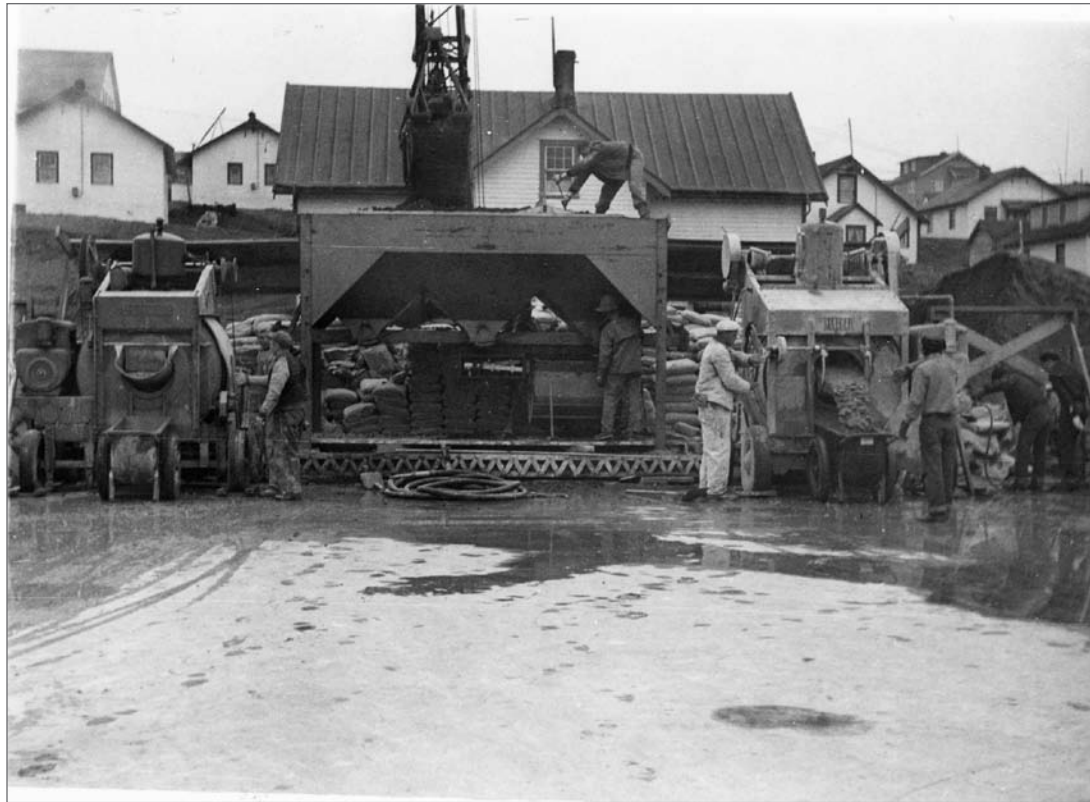
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2031 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking west. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2086 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking west southwest. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



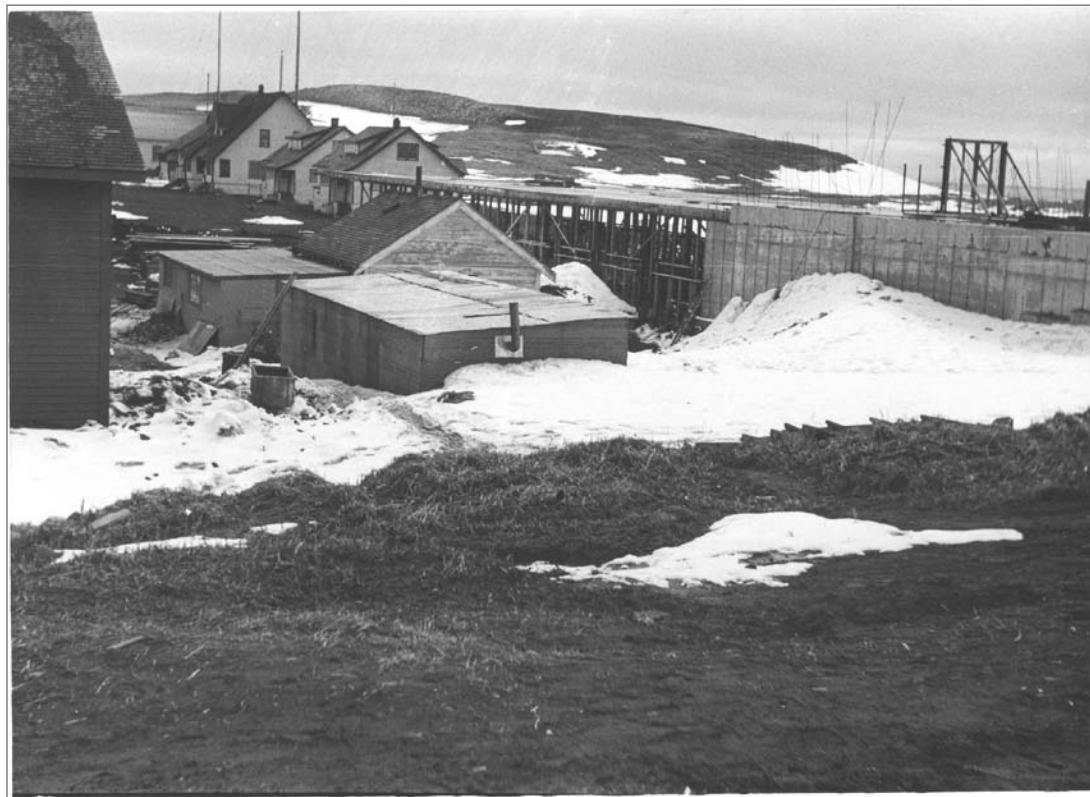
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2030 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking west southwest. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2089 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking west. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2035 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking east. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2039 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking east. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



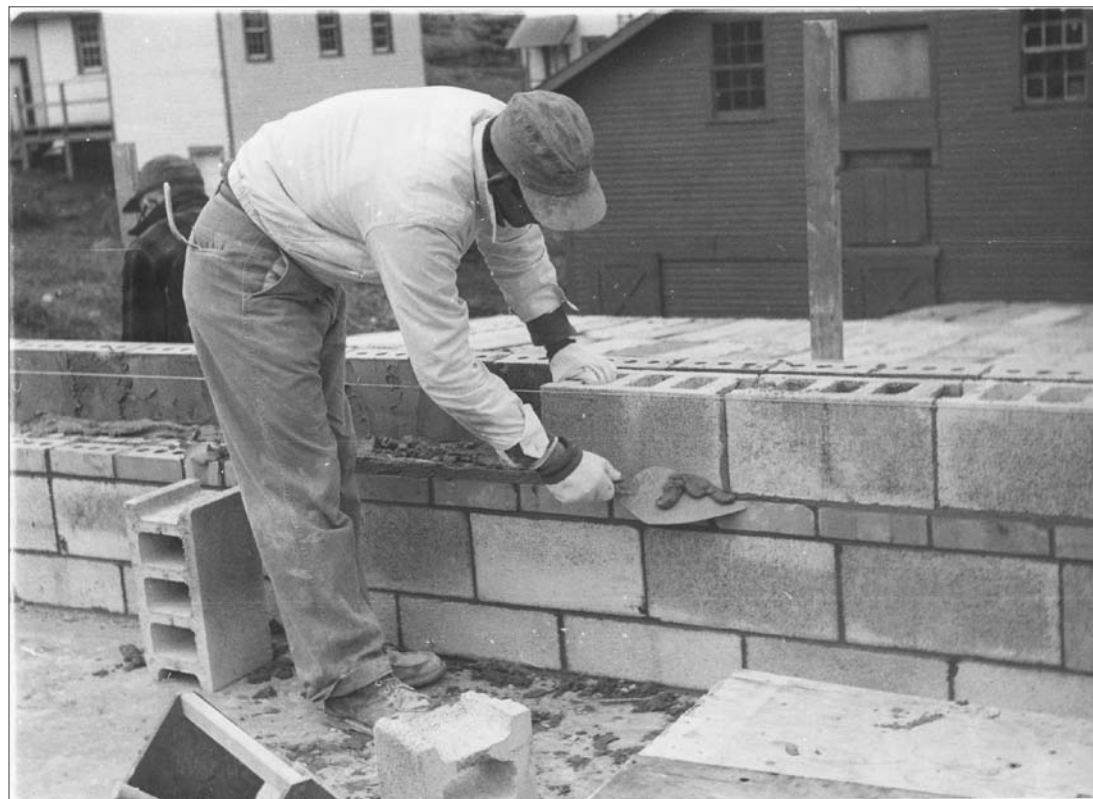
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2024 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking east. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2088 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking west. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2102 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking north. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2091 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking north. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1993 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Men installing trusses, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory, looking west. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1999 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Men installing trusses, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory, looking west. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2011 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Men installing trusses, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2000 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Men installing trusses, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory, looking west. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2004 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Installing roof, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking east. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2006 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Installing roof, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking west. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1998 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Installing roof, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking east northeast. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2003 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Installation of roof, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory under construction, looking east northeast. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2010 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Tarring roof, Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory being tarred, looking east. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

EQUIPMENT GARAGE/MUNICIPAL GARAGE SITE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-034

Aliquot: S035S132W/25 Tract 46

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 53.47" W, 57° 07' 23.09" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Site of Equipment Garage; Municipal Garage; Building R

Site Description: The now-demolished Equipment Garage was built on this site in 1931 by the Bureau of Fisheries according to contemporaneous records, although recent sources give other dates. In the mid-1980s, it was used for general storage by NOAA. Between 1982 and 1985, a structure known as the Connector Building was built between the nearby Machine Shop and the Equipment Garage connecting them both to make one large three-block building. The Connector Building was demolished in February 2006, leaving a concrete foundation pad. The Equipment Garage stood relatively empty except for a few items stored by NOAA, and then was torn down in 2007. Soil remediation excavations at the north end of the building in 2003 revealed a buried cache of leather shoes, plates, and an octagonal-barreled lever-action rifle. Local residents interpreted the cache as the remains of a chulan—a traditional buried storage cache—and predicted that others would be found when the concrete floor of the building was removed during demolition. Mitigation involved an archaeological monitor onsite during the 2007 floor removal; the remains of three firearms and other intact artifacts and sealed con-

tainers were recovered, but the finds were interpreted as evidence of discard behavior rather than abandoned chulans.

The Equipment Garage was a one-story frame industrial building with a concrete floor and footer, timber frame with wood drop siding, and large wood bow-string trusses supporting the arched roof. Pedestrian and equipment entries were on the “gable” ends as opposed to the eave elevations. The building had rolled composite asphalt roofing. Following the building’s removal in 2007, the underlying petroleum contaminated soils were removed and replaced with non-contaminated fill.

Significance: The Equipment Garage was built in 1931 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, to house heavy machinery used to maintain roads and buildings in support of the agency’s commercial sealing and the overall federal operation on St. Paul Island. It was used for that purpose through the period of significance (1984). It was known by various other names, such as Municipal Garage, Equipment Shed, E-Shed, and Community Garage. The location of the Equipment/Municipal Garage on the Nomination Form is reversed with the Machine Shop, Building S. This building was listed as a contributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: Beyond the north end of Tolstoi Boulevard, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Citations:

- 1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska. Black-Smith & Richards, Inc, 1985
- Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1931. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).
- Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1931*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1932), 76.
- Corrective Action Report Connector Building Demolition St. Paul Island, Alaska May 8, 2006: Seattle: Pribilof Project Office, NOAA
- Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).
- Mobley, Charles M. “Determinations of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska.” (Anchorage: Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2006), 22–27.
- Pipkin, Mark E. “Archaeological Monitoring of the Excavation of the Municipal Garage and the Connector Building Sites in St. Paul, Alaska” (Anchorage: Walking Dog Archaeology, 2007), 9–14.
- “St. Paul Village, 1982.” [Aeromap, U.S., Anchorage, Alaska, October 16, 1982. Aerial Photograph.] Pribilof Project Office, NOAA, Seattle, Washington.
- Stacy, J. R. [Map] St Paul Village, St Paul Island, Alaska. 1941. Oversized Documents folder, RG 22, NARA--Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).
- U.S. Engineer Office, Anchorage, AK. [Map] St. Paul Island, Alaska Airfield and Garrison Site Project Location and General Layout. Sheet 1. February 9, 1943. RG 270 War Assets Administration, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and south sides, former Equipment Garage/Municipal Garage. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Danger of Destruction: already destroyed
 Present Condition: Vacant lot
 Ecosystem:
 Pertinent Dates: Constructed on site in AD 1931, destroyed 2007
 Period: Historic
 Resource Nature: Site
 Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American
 Preservation Status & Date: Formerly a contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986); now destroyed
 Property Owner: NOAA
 Repository:
 Accession #:
 BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



View southwesterly of building



View southwesterly of building

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. Views of former Equipment Garage/Municipal Garage Site. *Photograph (5x7).* From Black-Smith & Richards, 1985. Library of Congress: HABS AK-62-4, 1989.



East and north side of former Equipment Garage/Municipal Garage. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph. Library of Congress: HABS AK-62-4, 1989.



Photographer unknown. 1985. North and east sides, Equipment Garage (foreground), Machine Shop (background). *Photograph.* From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110009.



Interior, looking south, former Equipment Garage/Municipal Garage. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-214-8, 2004.



Detail of roof trusses, former Equipment Garage/Municipal Garage. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7).
Library of Congress: *HABS AK-214-9*, 2004.



Interior, looking south, former Equipment Garage/Municipal Garage. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7).
Library of Congress: *HABS AK-214-13*, 2004.



Photographer unknown. 2005. Former Equipment Garage/Municipal Garage (left) and Machine Shop (right), showing central addition (Connector Building). *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photographer unknown. 2005. Close-up view of former central addition (Connector Building) constructed in the 1980's joining Equipment Garage/Municipal Garage (right) and Machine Shop (left). *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East side, former Equipment Garage/Municipal Garage. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

EQUIPMENT GARAGE/HALIBUT PLANT

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-219

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.842' W, 57° 07.408' N

Acreage: <0.5

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Equipment Garage

Site Description: XPI-219 is a gambrel-roofed warehouse with corrugated metal roofing, poured concrete walls, and framed gables clad in wood drop-siding. The concrete is painted light green, the wood gables white, and the roof is rusty. Six window openings run along the east and west sides, but they're boarded. The south side has a garage door opening but it's boarded too. On the west side an exterior wood stairwell leads up to a second-floor door cut through the gambrel roof. A shed-roofed and plywood-walled block is attached to the south end of the west side, and the west end of the south side.

Significance: The warehouse was constructed in 1953 to store automotive equipment. It was renovated into a halibut processing plant by the St. Paul Traditional Council, and subsequently for storage of building and

miscellaneous materials. This building was judged to be a contributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination.

Location: Tract 46, Industrial area, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Citations:

"1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska." Black-Smith & Richards, Inc, 1985.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

St. Paul Community Map Sheet 1. Anchorage: Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc, 2006.

Thompson, Seton H., Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry: 1953 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1955), 64.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1953

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Equipment Garage/Halibut Plant. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. Various views, Equipment Garage/Halibut Plant. *Photograph*. From Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.

Historic American Buildings Survey

HALIBUT PLANT/ EQUIPMENT GARAGE
(BUILDING HH)
HABS No AK-217
AHRS No. XPI-219

Location: Tract 46, St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Significance: Constructed in 1953, the Equipment Garage was erected to store heavy equipment used in the sealing industry. The Aleut Community of St. Paul (Tribal Government) converted the Equipment Garage into a halibut-processing plant sometime after the administrative departure of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Prior to 1999, the Aleut Community reverted the building to a storage facility. Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the National Parks Service documented the building in 2004; the building was listed as contributing resource by the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey.

Description: Built in 1953, AK-217 is a gambrel-roofed warehouse, measuring 44' x 100' with corrugated metal roofing, poured concrete walls, and framed gables clad in wood drop-siding. The concrete is painted light green, the wood gables white, and the roof is rusty. Six boarded window openings run along the east and west sides. The south side has a garage door opening that is also boarded. On the west side an exterior wood stairwell leads up to a second-floor door cut through the gambrel roof. A shed-roofed and plywood-walled block is attached to the south end of the west side, and the west end of the south side.

History: This Equipment Garage/Halibut Plant housed heavy equipment including dozers, shovels, cranes, trucks, and other equipment. Following the administrative departure of the federal government in 1983, The Aleut Community of St. Paul converted the structure to a halibut processing plant in an attempt to develop a new source of community income following the cessation of commercial fur-sealing. The processing plant proved uneconomical and the community reverted the building to a storage facility.

Sources:

Black-Smith & Richards. 1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Years Ending March 31, 1953. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. March 31, 1954.

St. Paul Community Map Sheet 1. Anchorage: Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc, 2006.

Thompson, Seton H., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industry: 1953*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO, 1955), 64.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

AK-217-1 View looking northeast
AK-217-2 View looking southwest



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and north sides, Equipment Garage/Halibut Plant. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

FISH PLANT/TRIDENT BUILDING

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-225

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.731' W, 57° 07.198' N

Acreage: <0.5

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): fish plant

Site Description: XPI-225 is a large rectangular industrial building with ribbed metal roof, ribbed metal cladding, and few openings

Significance: The warehouse was constructed in the late 1990s and has been operating at least since 1996 as a seafood processing plant. The building straddles NOAA and TDX lands, and has been leased to the Trident Seafoods company by TDX. It represents the transition of the St. Paul economy from reliance on the fur-seal harvest to Bering Sea fisheries. This building was judged to be a noncontributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: Far end of Haul Road, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

“Fact Sheet: Trident Seafoods Corporation NPDES Permit No. AK-0053490,” EPA, 2008.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed after AD 1986

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: NOAA/Tanadgusix Corp, leased to Trident Seafoods

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South and east sides, Fish Plant/Trident Building. *Photograph (35mm).*
NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

FIVE-CAR GARAGE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-149

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.728' W, 57° 07.340' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Five-Car Garage

Site Description: XPI-149 was built constructed in 1964 by the Fish and Wildlife Service and used to house federal vehicles up to 1983, according to one St. Paul elder. The building is shown on a 1969 map, but does not appear in aerial photographs taken in 1948. It was subsequently used by TDX Corporation as a private garage, and has now fallen into disrepair and disuse. The garage is a long narrow single-story side-gabled wood frame building, approximately 24' x 48' with five garage doors. Exterior walls are wood-shingled, and the roof is covered with asbestos shingles. The east half of the back (north) wall has a plywood-sided addition approximately 8' x 24' long, with a shed roof. Neither the north, east, nor west walls of the building have any windows. The south wall has, in addition to the five garage bays, a pedestrian door and a small window at the east end

Significance: The Five-Car Garage—XPI-149— was used by the Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, to house research vehicles. The 1964 Annual Report of Sealing Operations stated “The research garage also provides facilities for a small laboratory and pens for holding specimen animals.” The building

served this purpose during to the end of government administration in 1983 and is now unused. The Five-Car Garage should be considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: On Sandy Lane between Hill Street and the Polovina Turnpike, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1964, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1964, 15–16.

Aerial photograph, Village of St. Paul Island, AK, 1948. Victor Bernard Scheffer Collection, NOAA, National Marine Mammal Laboratory Library Archives, Seattle, WA.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Ellerman, Roy. Village Development Plan [corrected map insert] dated 11-18-69. In: Foote, Don C., Victor Fisher, and George W. Rogers, *St. Paul Community Study: an Economic and Social Analysis of St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, Alaska*. College, AK: Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, University of Alaska, 1968, 90.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed before AD 1964

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: **Other # (specify):**



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, Five-Car Garage. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

FIVE-CAR GARAGE
(BUILDING OO)
HABS No. AK- 218
AHRIS No. XPI-149

Location: On Sandy Lane between Hill Street and the Polovina Turnpike, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: The Five-Car Garage, constructed in 1964, was used by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service to house vehicles and to facilitate research on seals. The 1964 Annual Report of Sealing Operations stated “The research garage also provides facilities for a small laboratory and pens for holding specimen animals.” Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, NOAA recommends including the Five-Car Garage in the Seal Islands NHL due to its significance to sealing industry and the Aleut Community up through the end of the commercial fur-sealing industry on St. Paul Island in 1984.

Description: The garage is a long narrow single-story side-gabled wood frame building, approximately 24' x 48" - with five garage doors. Exterior walls are wood-shingled, and the roof is covered with asbestos shingles. The east half of the back (north) wall has a plywood-sided addition approximately 8'-0" x 24'-0" long, with a shed roof. There are no windows on the north, east, and west walls of the building. The south wall has, in addition to the five garage bays, a pedestrian door and a small window at the east end.

History: The building was constructed in 1964 and according to a 1986 report was “historically...used for storing vehicles and gear for NMFS biologist.” In 1970, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) assumed administration for the Pribilof Islands from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. After 1983, the building was used by the Tanadgusix Corporation (TDX) and the Aleut Community of St. Paul as a private automotive repair garage. By 1986, the building reportedly breached fire codes, “and, according to the village corporation

[TDX], may be torn down within the next year.” Nonetheless, the building continued to be used as a automotive repair shop, and for several years, circa 1998 and 2001, it was known as “Mike’s Auto.” In 2008 the building remained in disrepair.

A 1985 appraisal lists the building’s “basic dimensions” as 75' x 24' with an animal pen measuring 8' x 37'. The 1985 report also listed a poured concrete foundation and a wood-framed exterior with sheathing. It had a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles in “fair condition.” The east half of the building was heated by a forced hot-air, oil-heating system; the west half of the building was unheated. The building contained two garage bays, an office area, boiler room, closet, and utility room.

Sources:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1964, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1964.

Black-Smith & Richards, Inc. 1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment – Excerpts, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Scheffer, Victor B. Aerial photograph, Village of St. Paul Island, AK, 1948. Victor Bernard Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, NOAA, National Marine Mammal Laboratory Library Archives, Seattle, WA.

St. Paul Village File, partial report with “1986” written on top, [page] 5–90. The report describes commercial land use areas on St. Paul Island, including building descriptions.

St. Paul Village [Map] 1969. Source unknown; NOAA, National Marine Mammal Laboratory Library Archives, Seattle, WA.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

AK-219-1 View looking northeast



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Five-Car Garage. *Photograph (35mm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photographer unknown. 1985. West and south sides, Five-Car Garage. *Photograph.* From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110010).



Interior view, east side

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. Interior, Five-Car Garage. *Photograph. From Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.*



View southwesterly

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. South front and east side, Five-Car Garage. *Photograph. From Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.*



View northeasterly

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. East and north sides, Five-Car Garage. *Photograph. From Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east side, Five-Car Garage. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

FOUKE BUNKHOUSE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-044

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 50.87" W, 57° 07' 20.95" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Fouke Bunkhouse, Building Q

Site Description: XPI-044 is a large three-story gabled frame building built into the slope so the west elevation has only two stories and an attic. The roof and walls are clad with ribbed metal, and a concrete chimney is mounted on the ridge near the midpoint. Each side of the building has an entrance; the south side also has a second-floor entrance accessed by a level boardwalk and landing from the upper portion of the slope, and an entrance on the third floor accessed by stairs also located at the same point on the slope. The north side has a metal emergency escape ladder that reaches 3 ½ stories. The plywood shed roof covers the north entry. There are three windows on the north wall; twelve windows on the east wall; five on the south wall; and three on the west wall.

Significance: XPI-044 construction was completed in 1933. The building was used as a “bunk house for blubbers, comprising an assembly room, bedrooms for 36 men, 6 shower baths and toilets, and equipped with a hot-water heating plant for employees of the Fouke Fur Company throughout the subsequent commercial sealing period except for the period 1962–64, when the contract was held by the Supara Company.” The building

was used up through the period of significance (1984) and is a contributing building to the National Historic Landmark. In the mid-1980s, the St. Paul ANCSA village corporation, Tanadgusix Corporation, used the building for offices and as overflow quarters when the King Eider Hotel was full. By 1999, the building went unused. In 2007, the village corporation renovated the interior and exterior of the building.

Location: Tract 46; Near intersection of Tolstoi Boulevard and Short Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1931*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1932).

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1933*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Appendix II to Report of Commissioner of Fisheries, (Washington, DC: GPO, 1934), 293.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1949. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1950. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract “A,” St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1931–33

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West front and south side, Fouke Bunkhouse. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

FOUKE BUNKHOUSE
(BUILDING Q)
HABS No. AK- 213
AHRS No. XPI-044

Location: Near intersection of Tolstoi Boulevard and Short Street, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska; Tract 46

Significance: Built between 1931 and 1933, the Fouke Bunkhouse housed employees of the Fouke Fur Company throughout the subsequent commercial sealing period except for the period 1962–64, when the contract was held by the Supara Company. It also provided shelter for Native workers brought in from the surrounding area to work in the fur-seal industry. After the end of the federally-administered fur-seal industry in 1983, the Tanadgusix Corporation (TDX) used the building for offices and as overflow quarters when the King Eider was filled to capacity.

Description: The Fouke Bunkhouse is a large three-story gabled frame building built into the slope so the west wall has only two stories. A window in each gable indicates an attic. Each elevation has a door located at ground level, and the south wall has an additional door on the second floor which is accessed by a level boardwalk and landing from the upper portion of the slope into which the building is built. Another door is located on the third floor, accessed by stairs originating from the same point on the slope. The walls and roof are clad with ribbed metal, and a concrete chimney is mounted on the ridge near the midpoint. The north gable wall has a metal ladder affixed to provide emergency escape from the gable window 3 ½ stories above. The north door is protected by a plywood entry that has a shallowly-pitched shed roof. All the windows and doors are battened. The first floor has two windows on the east and two on the south; the second floor has one on the north, four on the east, two on the south, and three on the west; and the third floor has two on the north, six on the east, and one on the south.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Fouke Bunkhouse. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

History: The Fouke Bunkhouse was completed in 1933 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries. It served as a “bunk house for blubberers, comprising an assembly room, bedrooms for 36 men, 6 shower baths and toilets, and equipped with a hot-water heating plant for employees of the Fouke Fur Company throughout the subsequent commercial sealing period except for the period 1962–1964, when the contract was held by the Supara Company.” A second story was added during 1948–49, which added twelve two-man rooms. The lounge was enlarged and one of the larger rooms was converted into quarters and office space for the Fouke Company superintendent at the same time. In 1964, In the mid-1980s, the Tanadgusix Corporation used the building for offices and as overflow quarters when the King Eider Hotel was full. By 1999, the building was unused. In 2007, the village corporation renovated the interior and exterior of the building.

Sources:

Agent’s Log, St. Paul Island, 1931, Permanent Improvements [supplement]. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1931. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. March 31, 1933.

———. March 31, 1934.

———. March 31, 1949.

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1931*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1932), 76.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1933*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Appendix II to Report of Commissioner of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1934), 293.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Monthly Activity Report, St. Paul Island, January 20, 1964.

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract “A,” St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

AK-213-1 View looking northwest

AK-213-2 View looking southwest

AK-213-3 Interior view of first floor entrance foyer



Photographer unknown. 1985. West and south sides, Fouke Bunkhouse. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110017.*



Interior, Fouke Bunkhouse. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-213, 2004.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Fouke Bunkhouse. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, Fouke Bunkhouse. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

FOX HOUSES



Photographer unknown. 1914. Cabin and outbuildings, possibly fox camp. *Photograph. Pribilof Islands Photographs Collection, no. 1976-0063-00177, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-64 (Photographer unknown), 1930; Oven in kitchen showing trays full of fresh-baked biscuits with barrel full of biscuits at left. This is possibly a “sheet iron” stove built on the island and used for baking fox-food biscuits. One stove was installed in the Watchhouse at Halfway Point in 1921; another was built in 1923. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

**Fox Trapping —St. Paul Island, Alaska, Season 1920:
Season commenced December 13 and ended December 22**

| Trapping District | Name of Trapper | No. of Traps used |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Northeast Point | Peter Osutigoff | 12 |
| | Peter Tetoff | 17 |
| | John Sedick | 10 |
| | Innokenty Kochutin | 6 |
| | Vasilii Stepetin | 6 |
| | Neil Oustigoff | 9 |
| | | 60 |
| Zapadni | Simeon Nozekoff | 12 |
| | Michael Kozloff | 18 |
| | Condrat Krukoff | 12 |
| | Constatine Buterin | 9 |
| | Uvanally Kozeroff | 6 |
| | John T. Nozekoff | 6 |
| | Peter T. Kochergin | 8 |
| | | 71 |
| Tsammana | Michael Kushin | 14 |
| | John Hanson | 12 |
| | | 26 |
| Marunich | Elary Stepetin | 10 |
| | Dorofey Stepetin | 6 |
| | | 16 |
| Halfway Point | Dmitri Tetoff | 10 |
| Reef Peninsula | Metrofan Krukoff | 12 |
| | Anton Melovidov | 15 |
| | Profiry Pankof | 12 |
| | | 39 |
| Fast Landing to Reef | Karp Buterin | 15 |
| Tostoi | John Fratis | 12 |
| | John Krukoff | 15 |
| | Neon Tetoff | 15 |
| | | 42 |
| Lukanin | Zachar Tetoff | 12 |
| | Peter Bourdukofsky | 8 |
| | Innokenty Mandregan | 10 |
| | John Misikin | 8 |
| | | 38 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Kitovi | Elary Gromoff | 12 |
| | Jacob Kochutin | 8 |
| | | 20 |
| Telegraph Hill to Kaminista | Vlass Pankof | 12 |
| | Daniel Shabolin | 6 |
| | | 18 |
| Southwest Point | Theodore Kochutin | 10 |
| | Nekifer Mandregan | 10 |
| | Alfey Melovidov | 6 |
| | | 26 |
| Zoltoi | George Shaishnikoff | 2 |
| Total | 37 Trappers | 383 Traps |

Agent's Log, December 10, 1920, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.



Olson, Clarence L., photographer. Circa 1945–1952. Men shoveling snow out of fox enclosure. *Photograph.* Courtesy Clarence L. Olson Collection; Anchorage Museum, B90-8-262.

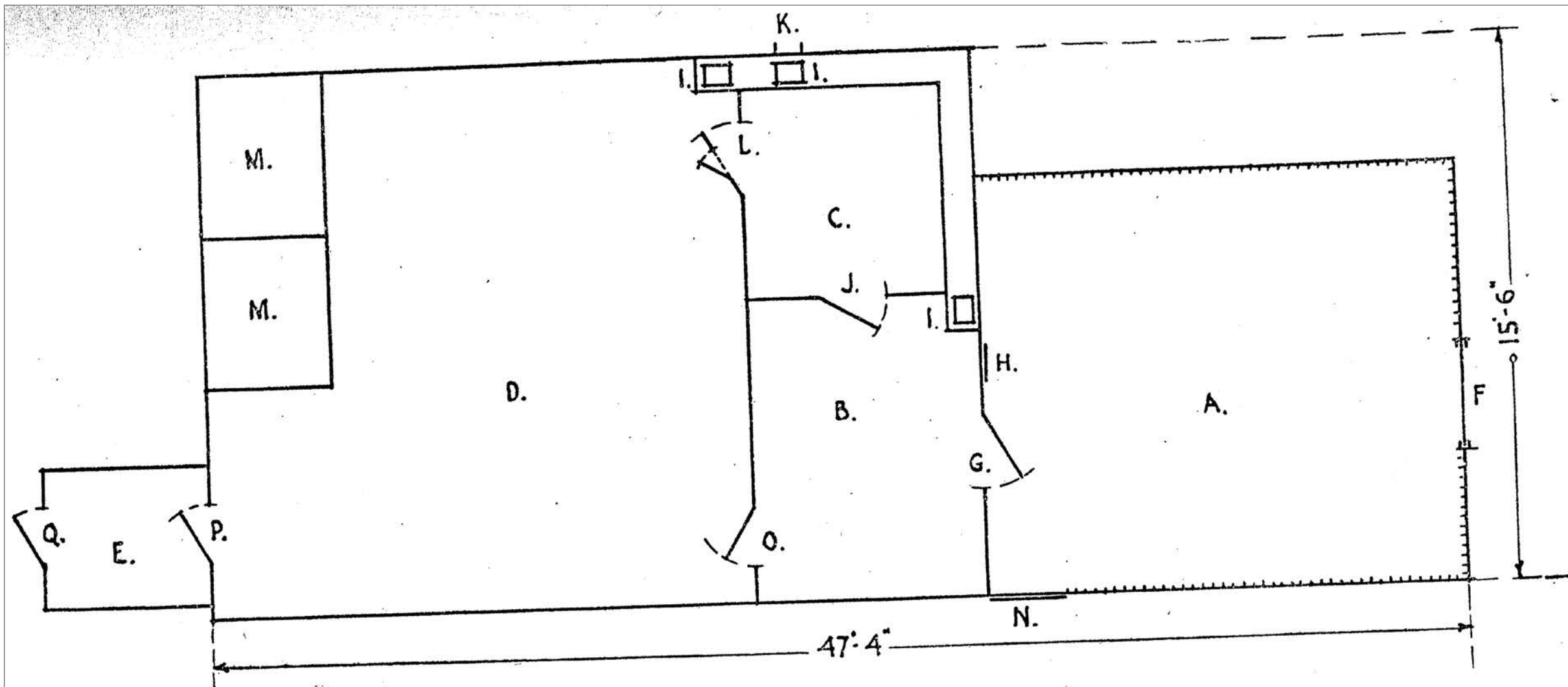


FIG. 1.—INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT OF FOX-TRAPPING HOUSE.

- A. Wire cage trap.
- B. Trapping room.
- C. Retaining room.
- D. Killing and skinning room.
- E. Vestibule.
- F. Sliding drop door.

- G. Trap outlet.
- H. Small window.
- I. Exits for releasing foxes.
- J. Door to retaining room.
- K. Final exit for released foxes.
- L. Special door to skinning room.

- M. Food kenches.
- N. Food door.
- O. Door to trapping room.
- P. Entrance.
- Q. Storm door.

Plan. Draftsman unknown. Fox House Interior Plan, 1920. Floor plan. From Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1920* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1921), 91.



Photographer unknown. 1941–42. Arctic blue foxes in pen. *Photograph. Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-613, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photographer unknown. 1941–42. Arctic blue foxes in pen. *Photograph. Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-615, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photographer unknown. 1941–42. Arctic blue foxes in pen. *Photograph. Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-614, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Olson, Clarence L., photographer. Circa 1945–1952. Men shoveling snow out of fox enclosure. *Photograph. Courtesy Clarence L. Olson Collection; Anchorage Museum, B90-8-263.*

GAS STATION



Photographer unknown. 1985. North and west sides, government service station in foreground, Equipment Garage (left), and Cascade building in background. This Gas Station was constructed in 1865 by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (*Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska*, December 31, 1965, 15. NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle) and demolished by TDX during a 1996–97 debris removal project funded as a cooperative agreement by NOAA. Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110002.

COMMUNITY GARAGE



Photograph No. USBF 2.46 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), May 1919; Former Cold Storage Building, erected 1912. This building has been used for multiple purposes. It was converted to a Machine Shop in 1918, to a Boat House by 1940, to a Plumbing Shop by 1959, and to the Community Garage/Village Automotive Repair Shop in 1966. It was demolished between 1986–1993. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photographer unknown. 1985. West and south sides, Community (Native) Garage. Former Native Service Station to the left of garage (out of view) and Quonset Hut/Elephant Hut (right of garage). *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110027.*

MACHINE SHOP

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-045

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 54.10" W, 57° 07' 24.38" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Machine Shop, Building S

Site Description: XPI-045 is a two-story frame building with large bow-string trusses supporting the curved roof. The roof is covered by rolled composite asphalt roofing installed in 2006, and the walls are covered with wood drop siding. A rock ramp on the south wall leads to double swinging garage doors on the second floor. Attached to the north side of the west wall is a concrete-walled room with a dropped shed roof. The primary pedestrian access is through a metal door at the northeast corner of the building's first floor, where the corner is truncated at a forty-five degree angle, leaving the second-story cantilevered to overhang the entry from above. The north elevation has three equipment doors, two of which are metal overhead examples; the third is boarded.

Between 1982 and 1985, a structure known as the Connector Building was built between the Machine Shop and the nearby Equipment Garage (demolished 2007), connecting them both to make one large three-block building. The Connector Building was demolished in February 2006, leaving a concrete foundation pad.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Machine Shop. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

The structure is misidentified on the map accompanying the 1986 National Register nomination form. Its location is reversed with the Equipment Garage, Building R.

Significance: XPI-045 was constructed during 1938–39 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, though an exact date is not given in the 1986 National Register nomination form. The Machine Shop consisted of a machine shop, inventory area and vehicle repair area on the main floor and an office, inventory area and storage facility on the second floor. The building was used in support of the federal fur-sealing industry on St. Paul Island. It had cedar siding, a basement, and an overhead travelling crane. In 1951, a two-floor addition was constructed to serve as a parts room. The building was subsequently used as an ambulance station until circa 2007. It is a contributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract 46; Beyond the north end of Tolstoi Boulevard, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska. Black-Smith & Richards, Inc, 1985.

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1937. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1939. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1939*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), 161.

Corrective Action Report Connector Building Demolition St. Paul Island, Alaska, May 8, 2006: Seattle: Pribilof Project Office, NOAA.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951. Agent's And Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

"St. Paul Village, 1982." [Aeromap, U.S., Anchorage, Alaska, October 16, 1982. Aerial Photograph.] Pribilof Project Office, NOAA, Seattle, Washington.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Construction AD 1938–39.

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Historic American Buildings Survey

MACHINE SHOP
(BUILDING S)
HABS No. AK-214
AHRS No. XPI-045

Location: Tract 46, beyond the north end of Tolstoi Boulevard and the base of Village Hill, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: Completed in 1939, the Machine Shop housed “all machinery and tools required for a first-class repair shop,” and also provided “room for painting, another for overhauling cars, and another for stores.”

Description: The Machine Shop is a two-story frame building with large bow-string trusses supporting the curved roof. The roof is covered by rolled composite asphalt roofing installed in 2006, and the walls are covered with wood drop siding. A rock ramp on the south wall leads to double swinging garage doors on the second floor. Attached to the north side of the west eave wall is a concrete-walled room with a dropped shed roof. The primary pedestrian access is through a metal door at the northeast corner of the building’s first floor, where the corner is truncated at a forty-five degree angle, leaving the second-story cantilevered to overhang the entry from above. Another door is located on the concrete-walled block on the north wall; another door is located on the south wall. The north wall has three equipment doors, two of which are metal overhead examples; the third is battened. All the building’s windows are battened. The first floor had five windows on the east and three on the south. The second floor had no windows on the north except for one in the concrete-walled block, the east wall had six windows, the south had four windows, and the west had two windows. The locations of



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East side and north front, Machine Shop. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

the Machine Shop (Building S) and the Equipment Garage (Building R) are reversed on the 1986 NHL nomination form map 5.

History: Construction on the Machine Shop began in 1937; in 1939 “the new machine shop was virtually completed.” The building’s concrete floors and concrete chimney were poured, and the walls clad in cedar siding. In 1951, a two-floor addition was constructed to serve as a parts room. Between 1987 and 1993, a structure known as the Connector Building was built between the Machine Shop and the nearby Equipment Garage (demolished 2007), connecting them both to make one large three-block building. The Machine Shop was subsequently used as a privately operated automotive repair shop. In 2001, the three-block building was controlled by NOAA because of environmental hazards, and the automotive repair shop was closed. In circa 2004, an upper garage bay was used by the community as an ambulance station until the new medical facility was completed in 2007. The Connector Building was demolished in February 2006, leaving a concrete foundation pad. NOAA re-roofed the Machine Shop in 2006, and the building remained unoccupied.

Sources:

Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1937. Agent’s And Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. March 31, 1939.

Black-Smith & Richards, Inc. 1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1939*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), 161.

Corrective Action Report Connector Building Demolition St. Paul Island, Alaska, Pribilof Project Office, NOAA, May 8, 2006.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951. Agent’s And Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

“St. Paul Village, 1982.” [Aeromap, U.S., Anchorage, Alaska, October 16, 1982. Aerial Photograph.] Pribilof Project Office, NOAA, Seattle, Washington.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by NPS:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| AK-214-1 | Front of equipment garage, looking southeast |
| AK-214-2 | Front of equipment garage, looking southwest |
| AK-214-3 | Front of machine shop, looking northeast |
| AK-214-4 | West (side) elevation of equipment garage |
| AK-214-5 | East (side) elevation of equipment garage |
| AK-214-6 | East (side) elevation of machine shop |
| AK-214-7 | South (front) elevation of machine shop |
| AK-214-8 | Interior view of equipment garage, looking south |
| AK-214-9 | Detail view of roof trusses in equipment garage |
| AK-214-10 | Detail view of truss ends and columns in equipment garage |
| AK-214-11 | Detail view of northeast corner of equipment garage |
| AK-214-12 | Interior view looking north in center room, of original south exterior wall of equipment garage |
| AK-214-13 | Interior view looking south in center room, of original north exterior wall of machine shop |
| AK-214-14 | Interior view of machine shop, showing bridge crane |
| AK-214-15 | Interior view of machine shop, showing line shaft |



View northwesterly of southeast elevation

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. South and east sides, Machine Shop. *Photograph.*
 From *Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.*



View northwesterly of north elevation adjoining new addition

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. East side, Machine Shop, showing new center addition (Connector Building) on right. *Photograph.* From *Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.*



Interior view of machine shop

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985.
 Interior, Machine Shop, looking south.
Photograph. From *Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.*



South and east sides, Machine Shop. Jet Lowe, photographer. Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-5, 1989.*



Photographer unknown. 2003. South side, Machine Shop. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Interior, Machine Shop, showing bridge crane, looking south. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-214-14*, 2004.



Interior, Machine Shop, looking south, showing line shaft. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-214-15*, 2004.



Photographer unknown. Circa 2006. Equipment Garage (left) and Machine Shop (right), following 2006 demolition of central addition (Connector Building), looking north northeast. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

POINT WAREHOUSES



Gray, Nicolas and William S. Hereford, photographers. Circa 1880. Old Point Warehouse, at Village Cove.
Photograph. Alaska State Library: PCA 185, Gray and Hereford Photograph Collection, P185-06.



Stanley-Brown, Joseph, photographer. 1890's. Point Warehouse, showing men loading sealskins onto bidarah.
Photograph. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution: Msp.b7.f94.1.



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-52 (Photographer unknown), circa 1920; Point Warehouse (left), By-Products plant and Lagoon Wellhouse (?) in background. This Point Warehouse was demolished in 1924, and was replaced by a second Point Warehouse later that year. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Wilke, Ford, photographer. 1946. Aerial view of Village Cove waterfront, showing the Seal Plant buildings (lower left foreground), old Coal House/Hardware (center left), Machine Shop and Equipment Garage (top left), Cold Storage/Old Machine Shop in use as Boat House (center top), Blacksmith Shop (between Boat House and second Point Warehouse), Pump House (behind Blacksmith Shop), second Point Warehouse and wharf, and Old Pump House (center). *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Ford Wilke Collection, no. 17.*



Hutchinson, S. J., photographer. 1960. St. Paul Village equipment storage area. Bottom left shows Cold Storage building in use as Old Machine Shop; the cold storage building was converted for use as a machine shop in 1918, July 3, 1960. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Fur-Seal Archives, S. J. Hutchinson Collection.*

RECEIVING WAREHOUSE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-220

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.927' W, 57° 07.445' N

Acreage: <0.5

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Receiving Warehouse

Site Description: XPI-220 is a gable-roofed warehouse with blue corrugated metal roofing and white corrugated metal walls. It serves the west landing dock.

Significance: This building was constructed by NOAA sometime between 1969 and 1982. This building was judged to be a noncontributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: Industrial area, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed before AD 1986

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Winandy, David B., photographer. March 21, 2006. Receiving Warehouse, showing fuel transfer pump concrete shelter (left foreground). Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Winandy, David B., photographer. March 21, 2006. Receiving Warehouse. Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Winandy, David B., photographer. March 21, 2006. Receiving Warehouse (center), Power Plant (left), Machine Shop (right), Trident Seafoods (left background), and Equipment Garage (right foreground). Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



SALTWATER WELLS AND PUMP HOUSES

Historic American Buildings Survey

SALTWATER WELL HOUSES/SALTWATER PUMP HOUSES
(BUILDINGS VV)
HABS No. AK- 215

Location: Haul Road, Saint Paul Island, Alaska, NNW of the Machine Shop

Significance: Two Saltwater Well Houses pumped saltwater into the Wash House for commercial fur-sealing operations. Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form the Saltwater Well Houses were photographed by the National Parks Service in 2004 and a HABS number was assigned to the buildings.

Description: No field observations of these structures were recorded. One of the pump houses is made of cedar or redwood; the other pump house is cement.

History: The two Saltwater Pump Houses appear on a 1969 map, labeled “S.W. Pump Hse 2” and “S.W. Pump HSE 4.” A Pump House 3 is shown adjacent to the old Power Plant (demolished in 2007).

Sources:

Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1938. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Thompson, Seton H. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1951*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO, 1954), 55.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1952*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO, 1954), 54.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1955*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO, 1957), 68.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1956*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (Washington, DC: GPO, 1960), 72.

St. Paul Village [Map], by RWF, Jan. 21, 1969.

Winandy, David B., Engineer, Pribilof Project Office, conversation with Karla Sclater, August 18, 2009.

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

AK-215-1 Front view, looking southwest

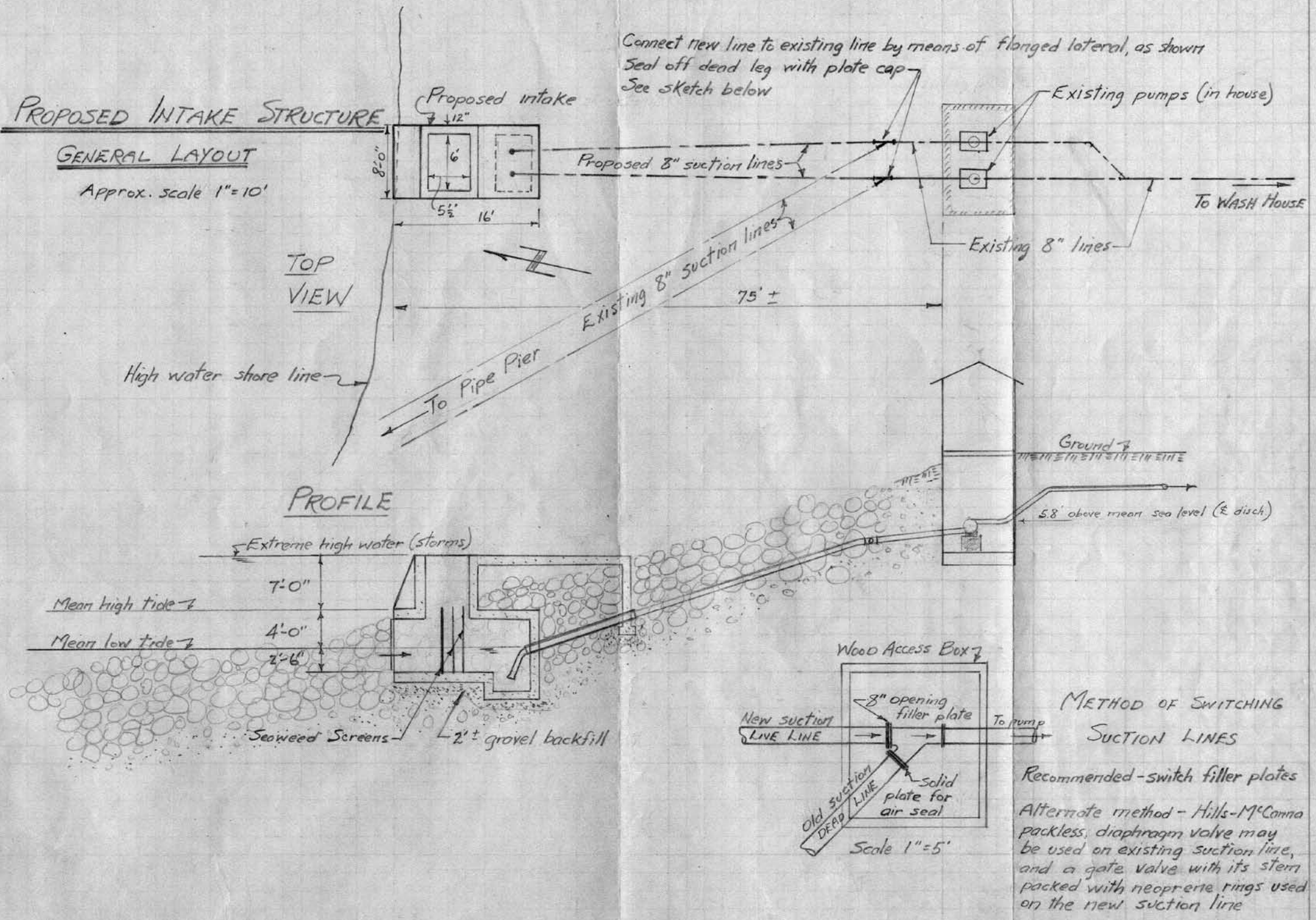
AK-215-2 Side view, looking north



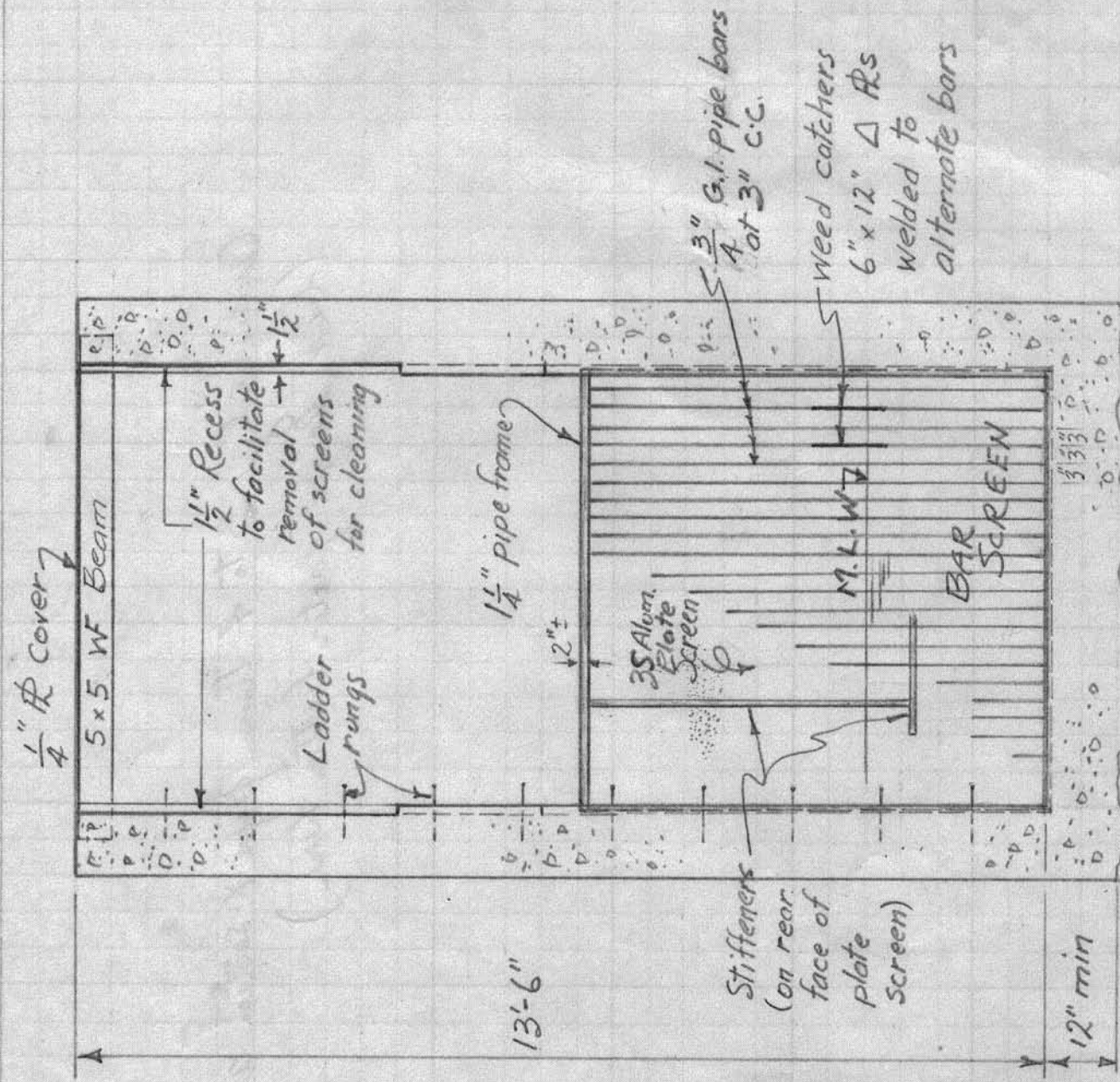
Winandy, David B., photographer. March 21, 2006. Saltwater Well House 1, March 21, 2006. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Winandy, David B., photographer. March 21, 2006. Saltwater Well House 1, March 21, 2006. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

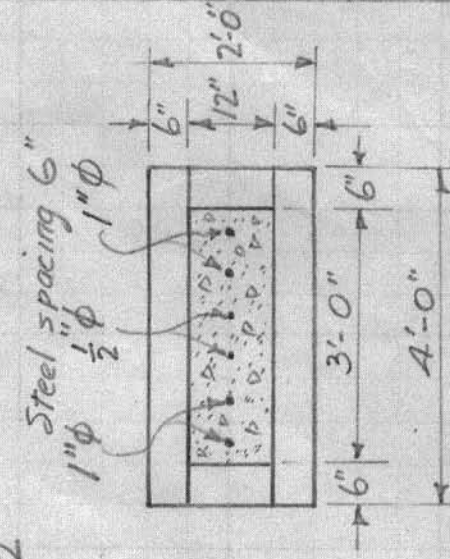


Plan, 1948-1950. Proposed Saltwater Intake Structure, General Layout. Box 18-15 Sheet 11; Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

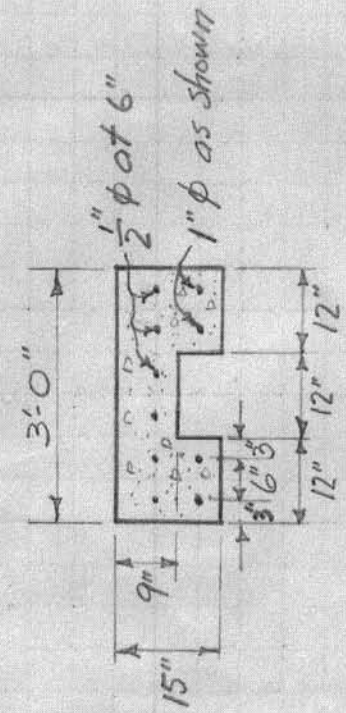


SECTION B-B
SHOWING COARSE (BAR) SCREEN

ALL SCALES 1" = 2 1/2'



SECTION D-D
WALKWAY ANCHOR
SHOWING REINF. STEEL



SECTION C-C
WALKWAY
SHOWING REINF. STEEL

Plan, 1948-1950. Saltwater Intake Plans. Box 18-15 Sheet 13; Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

DESIGN OF FINE SCREENS (35 Aluminum plate)

Spacing and Size holes

Try $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam. holes at $\frac{1}{2}$ " c-c = 24 holes per lin. foot

Min. area holes desired = 6 x pipe X-section area

\therefore number of holes required = $6 \times 32^2 = 6150$

Since $\frac{1}{4}$ " = $\frac{1}{32}$ of 8", and only 1 pipe is considered

At mean low water (allow 6" width for stiffeners)

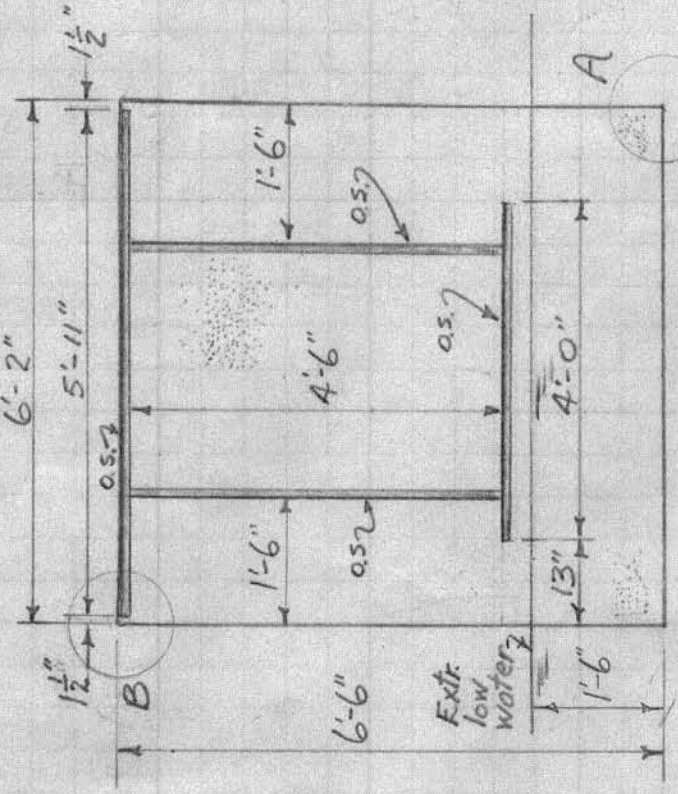
No. holes = $24^2 \times 2.5 \times 5.5 = 7600$ OK

At full intake

No. holes = $24^2 \times 5.5 \times 5.5 = 17,400$

At extreme low water (no stiffener allowance)

No. holes = $24^2 \times 1.5 \times 6.0 = 5200 < 6150$



* DRAWING OF PLATE SCREEN SHOWING STIFFENERS (G.I.) (IN RED)

O.S. = OUTSTANDING LEG

SCREENS

5-11
9-0
4-0
18-11

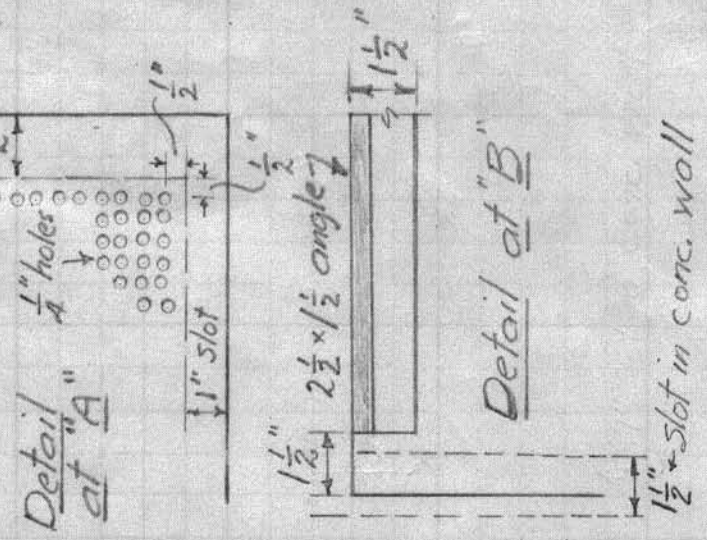
2 6'-6" x 6'-2" - $\frac{1}{4}$ " 35 Aluminum Plate

Weld on stiffeners as shown

Holes $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam at $\frac{1}{2}$ " c-c as shown

Make 4 screens - 76'-2.2 x 1.2 x $\frac{3}{4}$ " angle (G.I.) required

Material



Detail at "B"

1 1/2" Slot in conc. wall

Hills-McCanna
Packless, Diaphragm Valve.

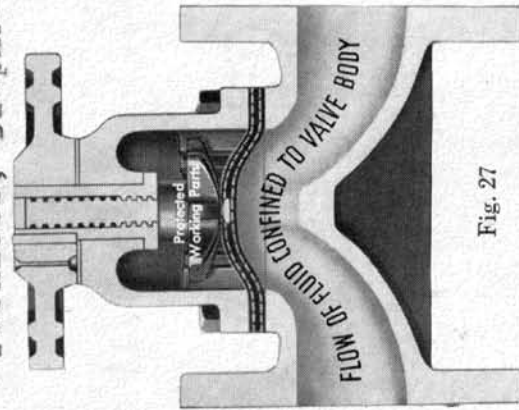


Fig. 27

HILLS McCANNA

Note working parts of a conventional gate valve in constant contact with fluid.

REGULAR GATE

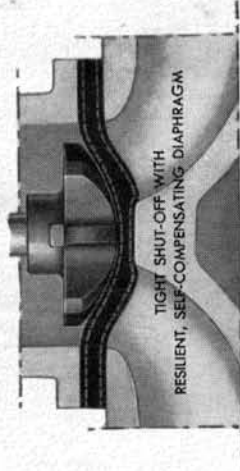


Fig. 28

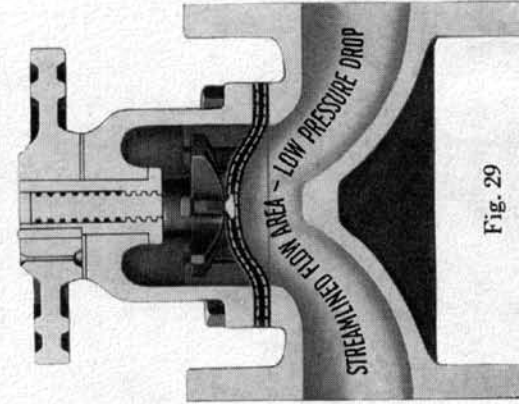
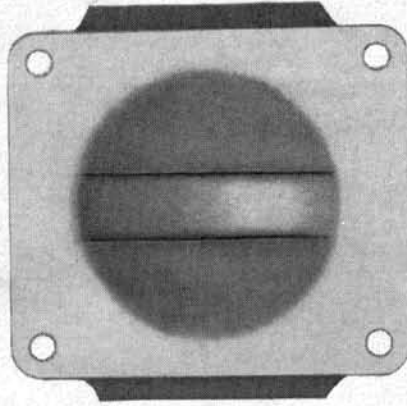


Fig. 29

HILLS McCANNA

Note restricted flow through a conventional globe type valve.

REGULAR GLOBE



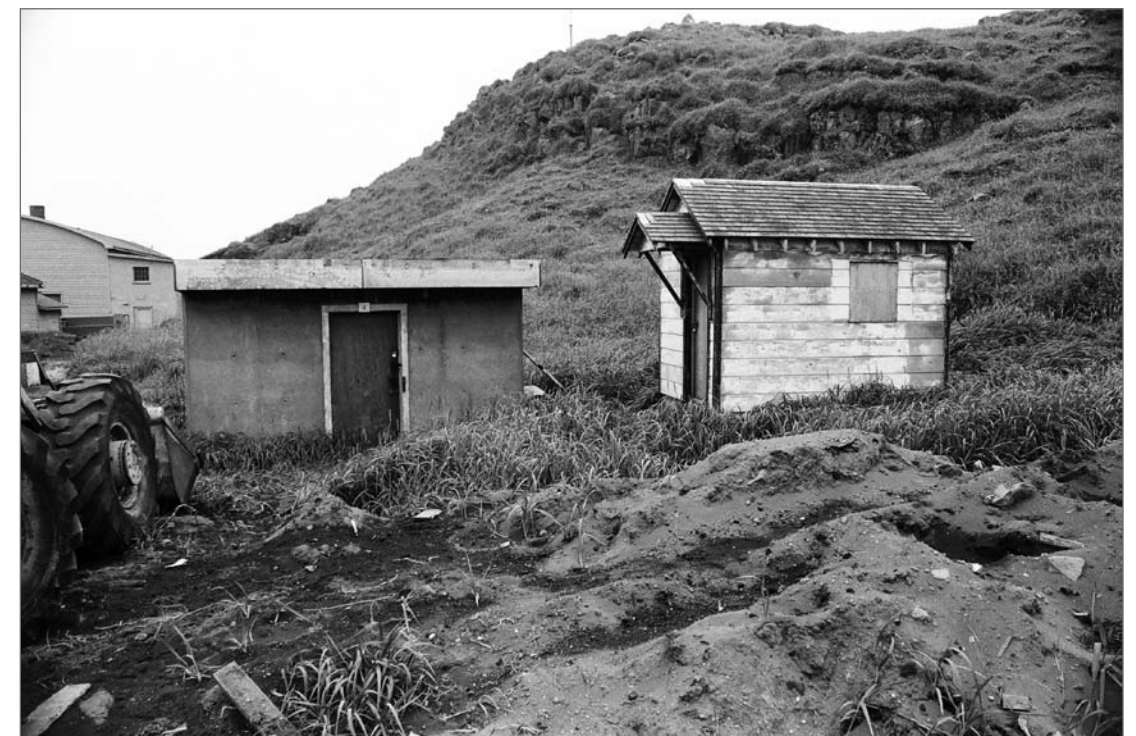
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-598 (Photographer unknown), 1955; Saltwater Well. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-228 (Photographer unknown), 1955; Well drilling rig, auxiliary pump (right), and 4" pipeline discharge to bay (left). *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photographer unknown. 1985. Pump House. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 10080008.*



Photographer unknown. 1985. North side, Saltwater Well Houses, and Machine shop (background left). *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110015.*



Winandy, David, photographer. 2006. Saltwater Well House 2, March 21, 2006. *Photograph (digital).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Winandy, David, photographer. 2006. Saltwater Well House 2, March 21, 2006. *Photograph (digital).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Winandy, David, photographer. 2006. Saltwater Well House 2, March 21, 2006. *Photograph (digital).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Winandy, David, photographer. 2006. Saltwater Well House 2, March 21, 2006. *Photograph (digital).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Winandy, David, photographer. 2006. Saltwater Well House 1, March 21, 2006. *Photograph (digital).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Winandy, David, photographer. 2006. Saltwater Well House 1 (right) and Saltwater Well House 2 (left), March 21, 2006. *Photograph (digital).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Winandy, David, photographer. 2006. Saltwater Well House 1, March 21, 2006. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Winandy, David, photographer. 2006. Saltwater Well House 1, March 21, 2006. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Winandy, David, photographer. 2006. Interior, Saltwater Well House 3, March 21, 2006. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Winandy, David, photographer. 2006. Power Plant, showing east side of Saltwater Well House 3, March 3, 2006. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Concrete Pump House. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Concrete Pump House. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

SEALING PLANT



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-232 (Photographer unknown), August 6, 1948; View of Sealing Plant buildings, showing barrels of sealskins laid out in yard, looking southeast. From right: Hardware/Coal House, Salthouse A, Salthouse B, Wash House A with Blubber Shop addition, Wash House B. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

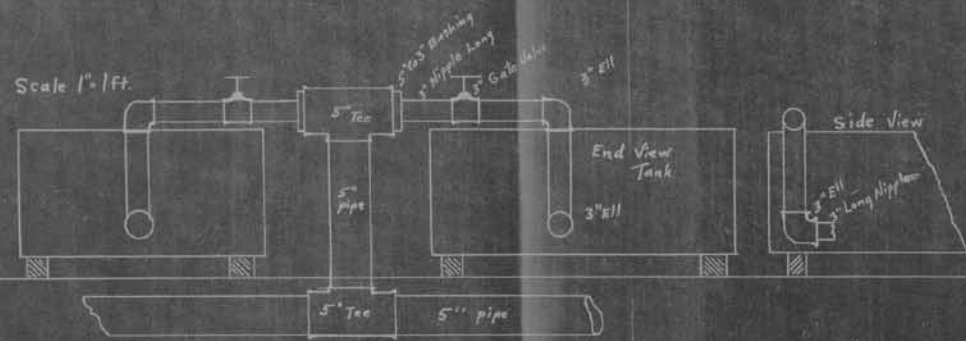
SEALING PLANT WASH HOUSE



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-585 (Photographer unknown), 1921; Men hosing sealskins in wash tanks to remove dirt and blood prior to blubbering. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

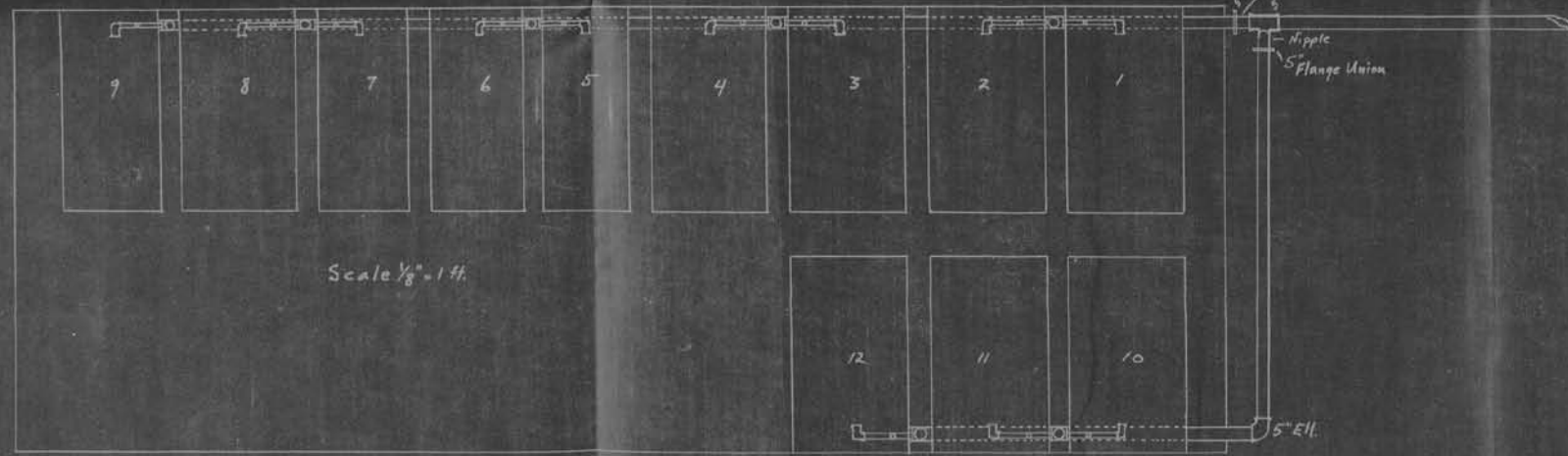
Proposed Pipe System
Sealskin Washing House
Pribilof Islands 1923

Scale 1" = 1 ft.

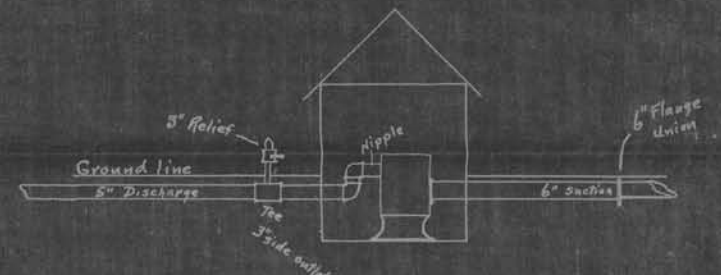


Fittings:

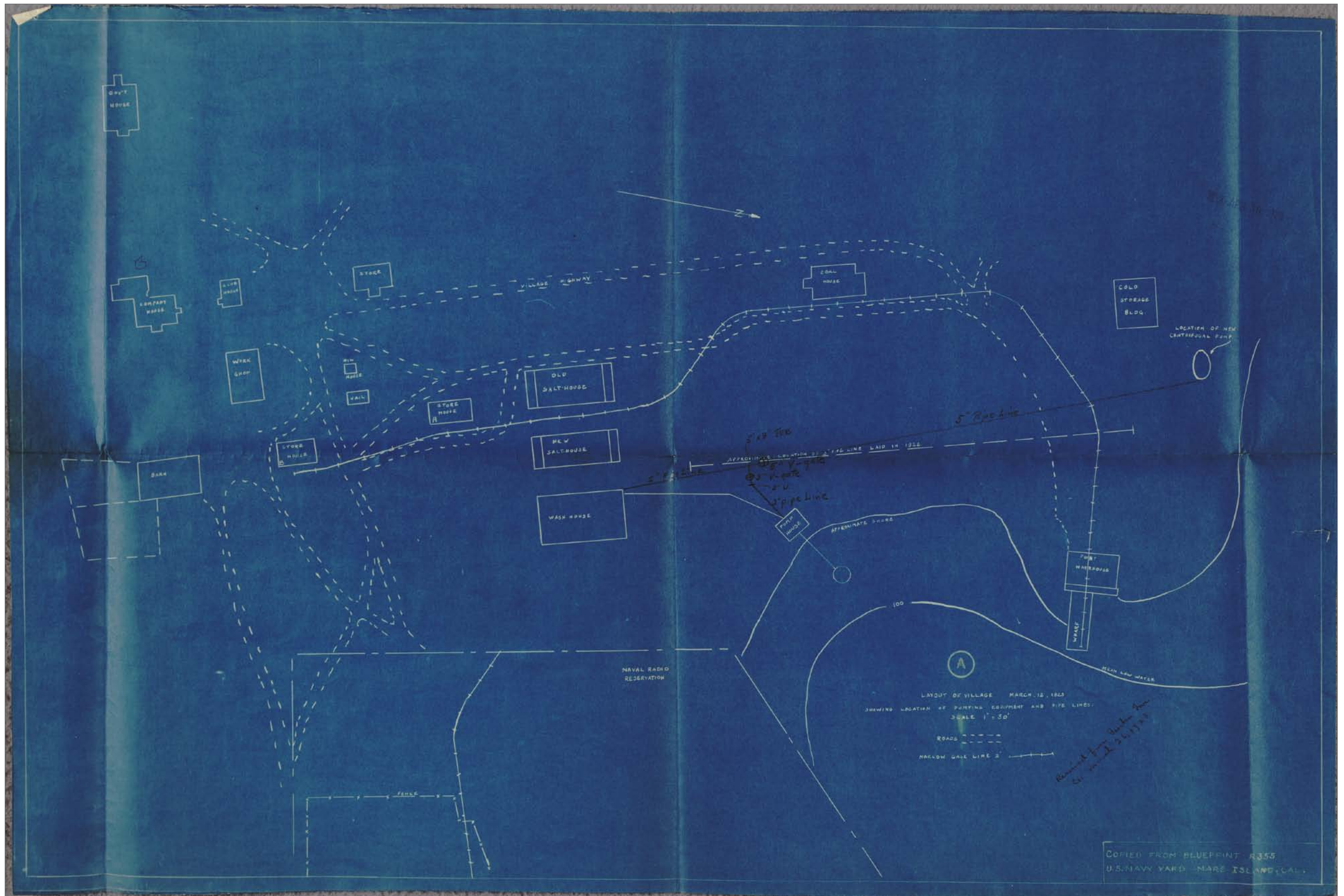
- 5 - Elbs 90° 5"
- 2 - Flange unions 5"
- 12 - Tees 5"
- 12 - Bushings 5 to 3"
- 3 - Long Nipples 5"
- 24 - Elbs 3"
- 24 - Nipples-Long 3"
- 12 - Gate Valves - 3"



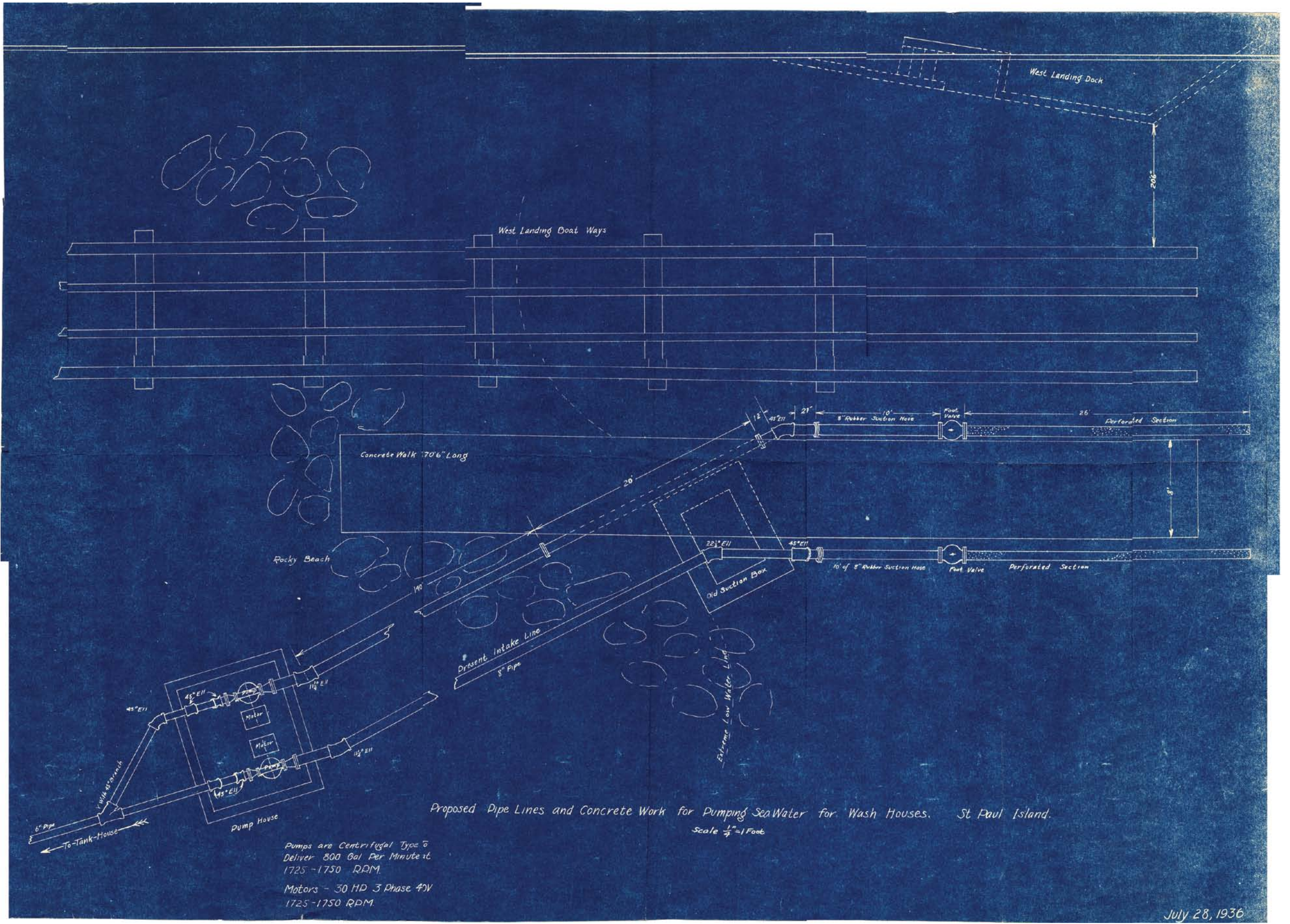
Scale 1/8" = 1 ft.



Plan, 1923. Proposed pipe system sealskin washing house. Oversized Documents B-1; Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

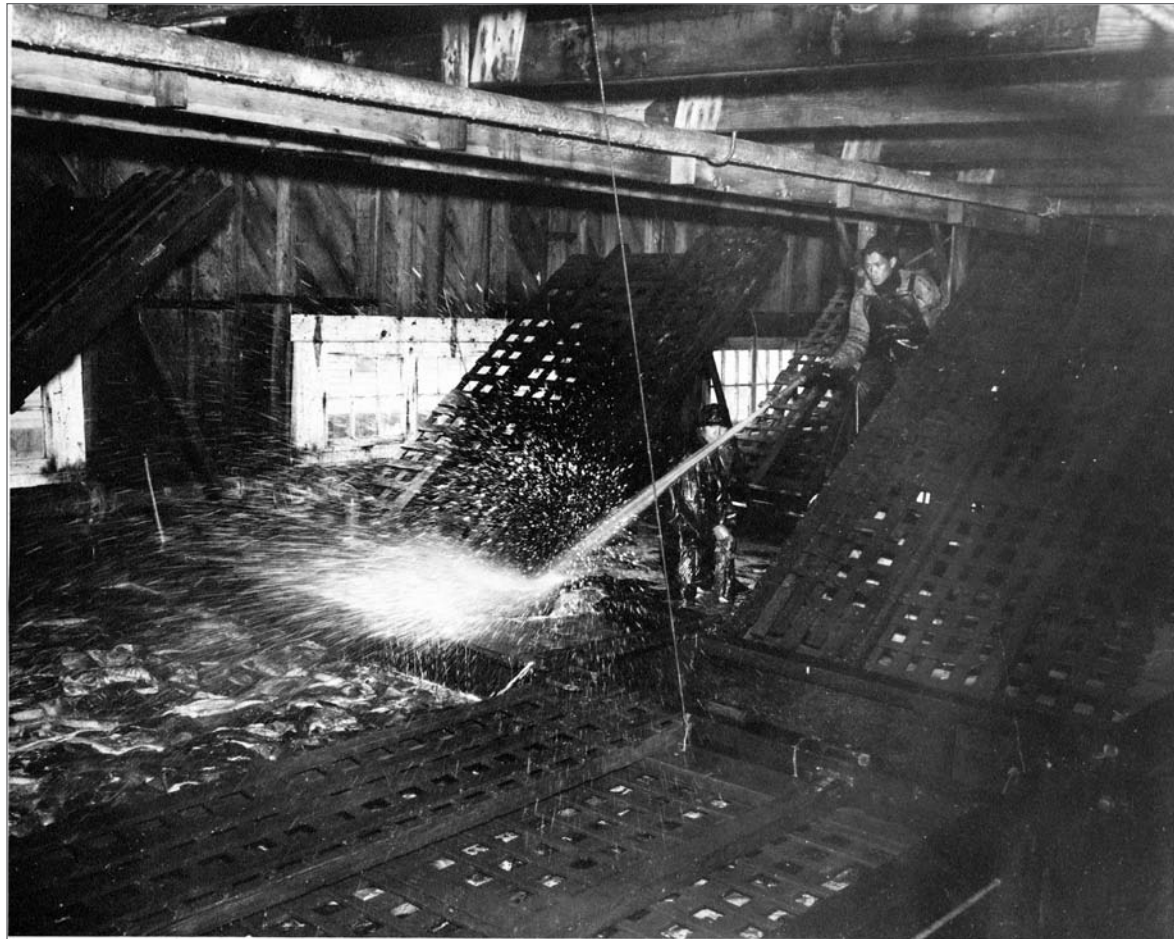


Map, March 12, 1923. Layout of village, showing location of pumping equipment, pipe lines, and operational narrow-gauge railline. *Oversized Documents B-2; Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



July 28, 1936

Plan. July 28, 1936. Proposed pipe lines and concrete work for pumping sea water for wash houses. NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle.



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-875 (Photographer unknown), 1940's–1950's; Man hosing sealskins with high-pressure hose in wash house. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1946. Fur seal skins that have washed for twenty-four hours in seawater are ready to be conveyed to the blubbering room. Edward J. Neidal in photo. July 18, 1946. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. B64011.*



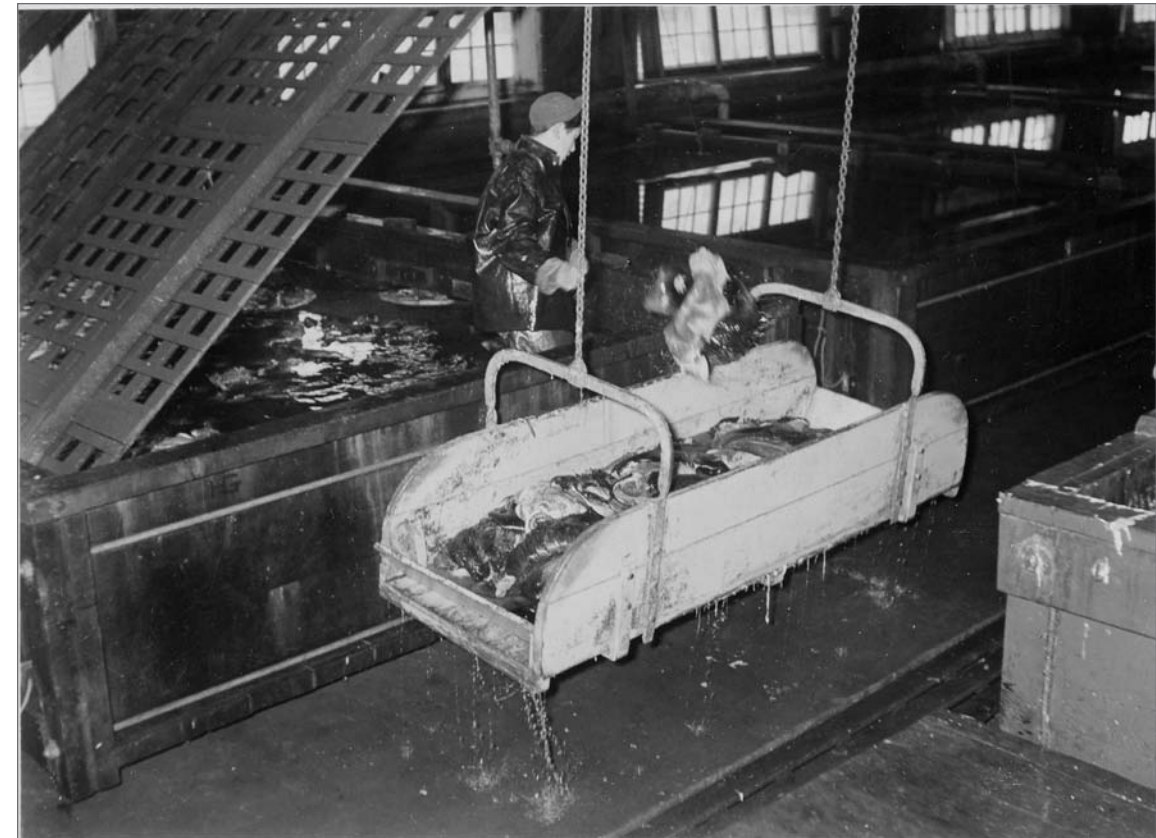
Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1946. Native workmen throwing seal skins from the platform through the window into the wash tanks, St. Paul Island, Alaska, July 18, 1946. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no B 64023.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. July 18, 1946. Fouke Fur Co. agent Edward J. Neidel, and Fish and Wildlife Service agent, Homer Merriott, counting sealskins from killing field to washhouse platform. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no 2027B.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1946.
 "Soaking skins with seawater from a hose..."
 July 18, 1946. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. B 64024.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1946. "Removing fur seal skins from the wash tanks, St. Paul Island, Alaska, 16 July 1946." *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. B 64012.*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-181 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Interior of wash house. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3423 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Men throwing sealskins from truck into window of processing shed. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

WASH HOUSE A/BLUBBER SHOP

Historic American Buildings Survey

WASH HOUSES (BUILDING N)
(BLUBBERING SHOP)
HABS No. [not yet assigned]

Location: Tract 46 at the corner of Hill Street and Warehouse Street, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: Although listed as a contributing source in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the building was razed circa 1984 to make room for the Anderson Building.

Description: Faulkner's description from the 1986 NHL nomination form: "Frame building with horizontal clapboard siding."



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-322 (Photographer unknown), June 1971; Interior, Wash House A/Blubber Shop. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

History: Wash House "A" was erected in 1931 to replace an older 32' x 70' wash house that had been completed in 1922. That structure contained washing tanks, blubbering beams, and a wringer for squeezing water out of seal skins. At about the same time, a new method of skinning seals was developed that left the skin intact, but that left a layer of blubber and meat behind to be removed before the skins were salted. By 1930, new wash houses were needed to handle the increasing harvest and processing time. Two 46' x 100' wash houses—"A" and "B"—were built in 1931–32 and included an "overhead carrying system to facilitate the handling of skins during blubbering operations. The overhead system [was] also equipped with carriers for blubber removed from the skins." The Blubbering Shop was an extension of Wash House A, which was also called the Tank House. This extension is clearly labeled on a 1941 map. Wash House B was also locally known as the Brine Shed. By 1932, Wash House "B" contained 12 tanks for soaking skins with the capacity for processing 6,700 skins at one time. The two wash houses were part of a four-building complex called the Sealing Plant. The other two buildings were Salthouses "A" and "B." Salthouse A included the Boxing Shed (Barreling Shed).

Sources:

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, "Permanent Improvements" [Supplement] 1931. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Black-Smith & Richards, Inc. 1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1921*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1922, 53–55.

—. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1921*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1922, 83.

—. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1931*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1932, 75.

—. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1932*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1933, 58.

—. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1933*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1934, 293.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Johnson, Bertel W. *Manual of Skin Curing Operation, Pribilof Fur Seal Program*, 1962. Box 5, Administrative Correspondence, ca. 1868–1987. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Stacy, J. R. [Map] St Paul Village, St Paul Island, Alaska. 1941. Oversized Documents folder, RG 22, NARA--Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2008

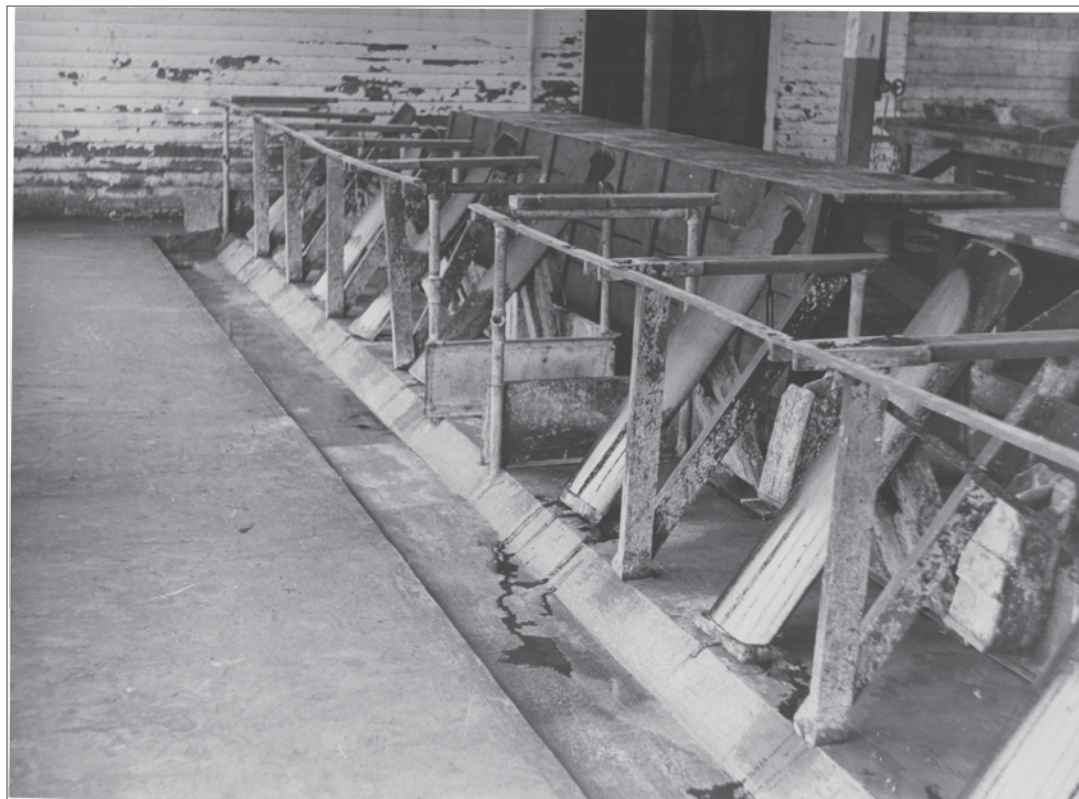
Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1946. "Counting skins off the wringer into lots of five to be conveyed to the salt house; action is from right to left." July 16, 1946. *Photograph*. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. B 64018.



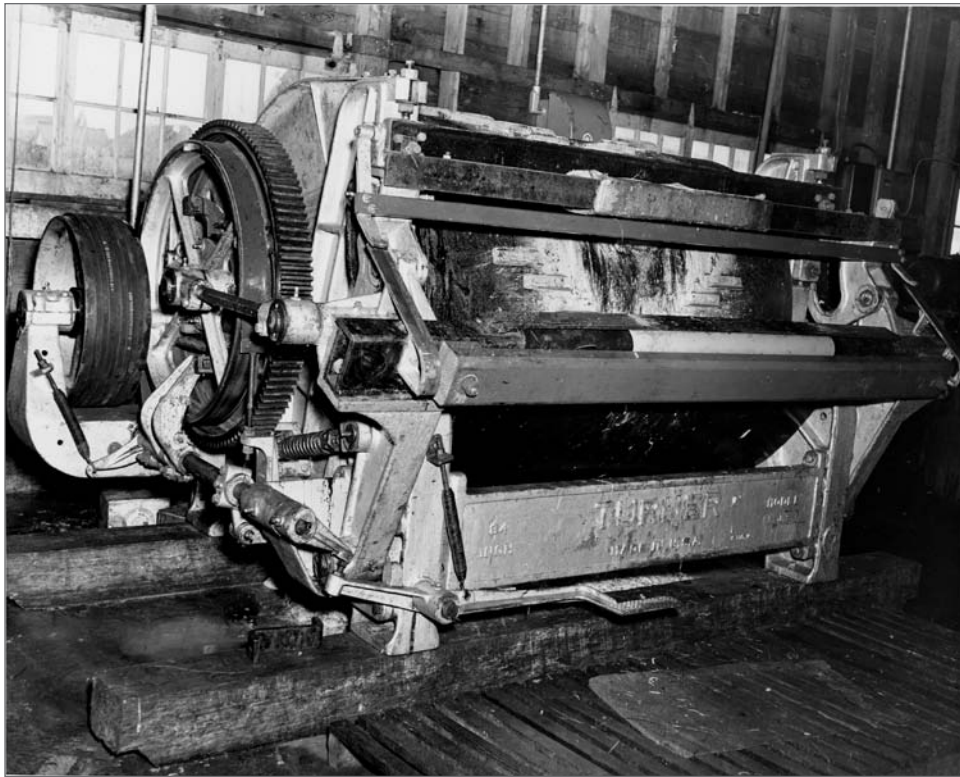
Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1946. "Wringing excess seawater from freshly blubbered skins; action is from left to right, 16 July 1946." *Photograph*. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. B 64017.



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-192 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Interior of Wash House A/Blubber Shop showing flensing stations. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A)*.



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-191, (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Interior of Wash House A/Blubber Shop showing flensing stations (right). *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A)*.



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-924 (Photographer unknown), 1952; Fouke Fur Company blubbering machine used experimentally for mechanical blubbering. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1946. "Harry Stetson, Fouke Fur Company, inspecting a blubbered seal skin for faults, 16 July 1946." *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, no. B 64015.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1946. "Wringing excess seawater from freshly blubbered skins; action is from left to right, 16 July 1946." *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, no. B 64016.*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2753 (Photographer unknown), 1920's; Seal blubbering. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Baltzo, Charles Howard, photographer. August 1960. Men flensing skins in Wash House A/Blubbering Shop. *Photograph (35mm slide). Courtesy Ann Baltzo.*



Baltzo, Charles Howard, photographer. July 1968. Blubbering (flensing) knives on wall rack in Wash House A/Blubbering Shop. *Photograph (35mm slide). Courtesy Ann Baltzo.*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-427 (Photographer unknown), 1970; Interior, Wash House A/Blubber Shop showing blubbering stations. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photographer unknown. 1985. North and west sides, Wash House A/Blubber Shop (left), Salthouse B (center), and Salthouse A (right). *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110028.*



Photographer unknown. 1985. North and west sides, Wash House A/Blubber Shop. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110034.*

BRINE SHED (SHOP)/BRINE HOUSE



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-928 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; 5,000-gallon concrete oval brining tank for curing fur sealskins, constructed on St. Paul Island. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

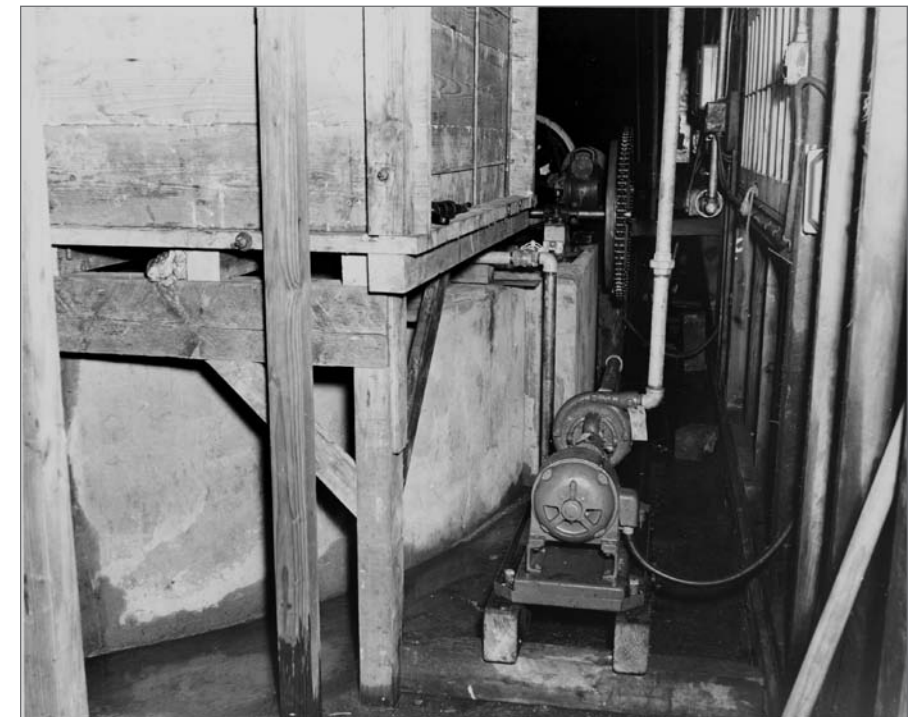


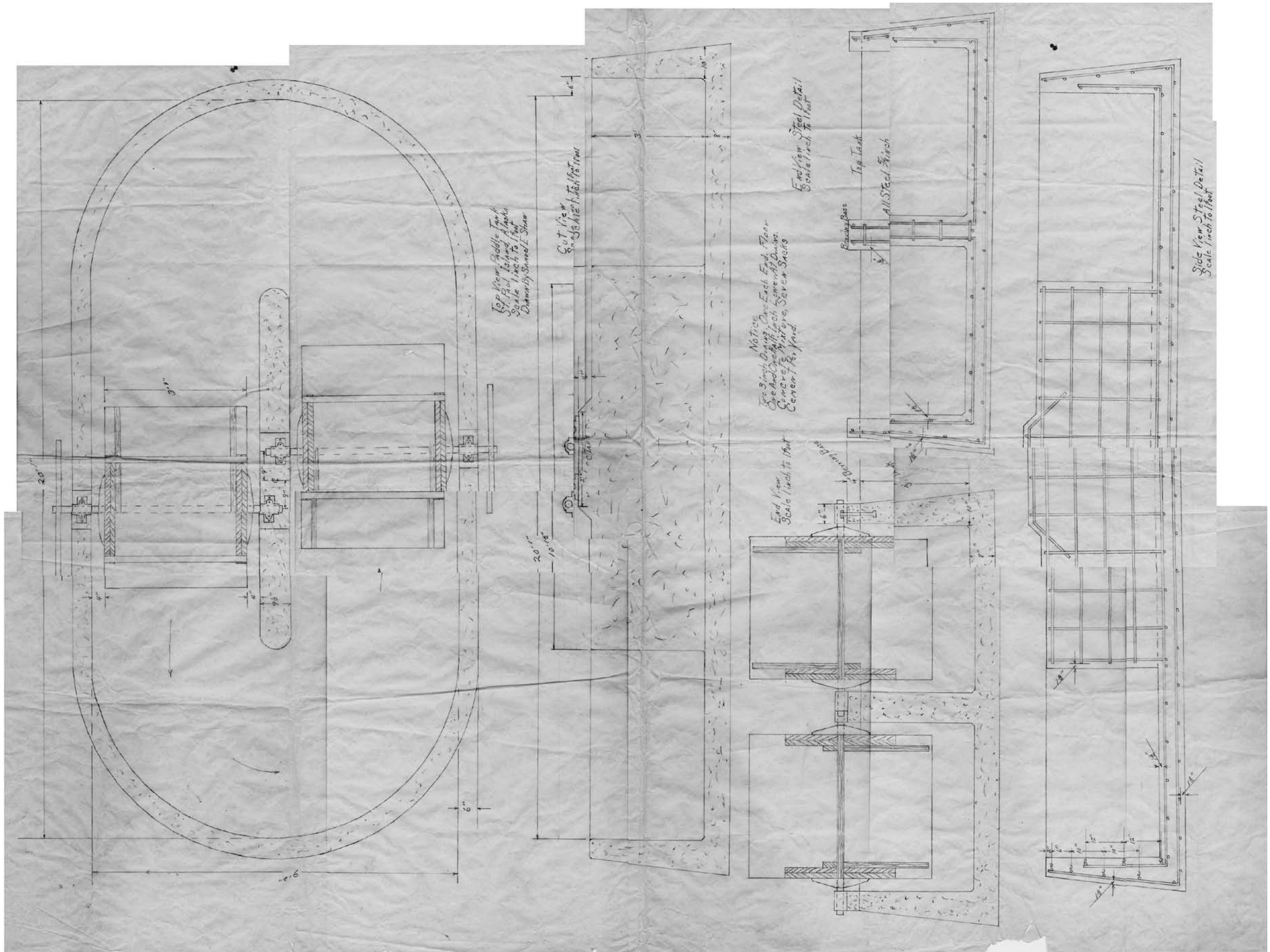
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2161 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Men at brining tank holding screen in brine solution. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

Photograph No. 95-ADMC-895 (Photographer unknown), 1953; Paddles in 5,000-gallon capacity brining tank. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-927 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Motor driving brine paddles in 5,000-gallon capacity brining tank. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*





Plan. Shaw, Samuel E., draftsman. n.d. Construction drawing of paddle tanks in Brine House. City of St. Paul, Alaska, Library Map Collection.

SALTHOUSE B/KENCH HOUSE

Historic American Buildings Survey

KENCH HOUSE (BUILDING Q)
HABS No. [not yet assigned]

Location: The site of the Kench House is located on Short Street

Significance: The Kench House held the Borax and salt boxes that preserved sealskins in preparation for shipping them to the Fouke Fur Company in St. Louis, Missouri. Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Kench House was demolished sometime after 1989 to make room for extensions to the Anderson Building.

Description: The Kench House was 160' x 32' 10" frame building with horizontal clapboard siding.

History: The Kench House was originally called Salthouse B when it was constructed in 1921. Salthouse B was built on the site of the old village Salthouse that was torn down in 1921 and it was constructed from some of the old Salthouse's material.



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-868 (Photographer unknown), 1940's-1950's; Removing sealskins from salt kenches. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

Sources:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1931. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

—. Year Ending March 31, 1932. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

—. Year Ending March 31, 1933. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Black-Smith & Richards, Inc. 1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1921*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1922,) 53.

—. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1922*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1923,) 83.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Pribilof Islands' Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009



Hill, Evan, photographer. 1942–1943. Men salting sealskins.

Photograph. Alaska State Library, Historical Collections: PCA 343, Evan Hill Photograph Collection, P343.421.



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1905. Salthouse, interior, showing mounded salt and skins draped over low wall. *Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC177, neg. no. 101118.*



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1905. Interior of Salthouse showing skins draped over wall. *Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC174, neg. no. 34867.*

Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1905. Bundled sealskins on loading dock of Salthouse. *Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC181, neg. no. 34860.*



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1905. Men bundling skins in Salthouse. *Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC175, neg. no. 101115.*



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1905. Men bundling skins in Salthouse. *Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC177, neg. no. 101117.*



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1905. Men standing on porch of Salthouse with newly delivered skins. *Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC172, neg. no. 101114.*



Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1895. Mule-drawn wagon parked beside Salthouse loading dock with men unloading skins. *Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC171 neg. no. 34866, damaged.*



Photographer unknown. 1914. Men bundling and weighing sealskins in Salthouse. *Photograph. Pribilof Islands Photographs Collection, no. 1976-0063-00023, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-74 (Photographer unknown), 1919; New Salthouse under construction. In 1910, there were five salthouses on St. Paul Island, one at Northeast Point, one at Rocky Point, one called the Cove Salthouse situated at the northeast end of the Village Cove, a large Village Salthouse, and a small building opposite it that was used for storage of new salt. The small building was moved to serve as a hospital in 1914. The Rocky Point and Cove Salthouses were razed before 1919. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.32 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; View from St. Paul Village, showing old Machine Shop (center), old Salthouse (left of Machine Shop), and new Salthouse under construction, with former By-Products Plant in background. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



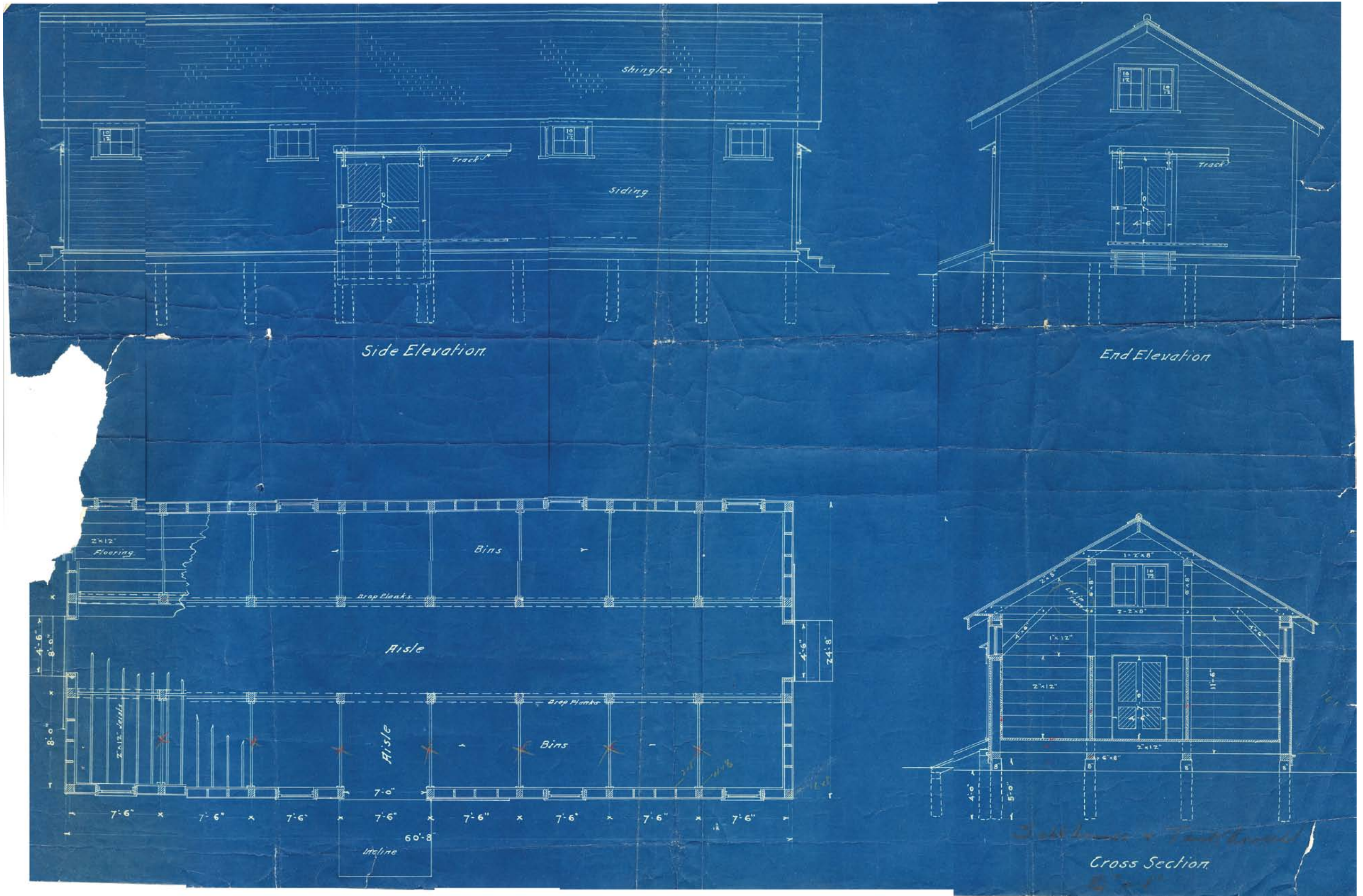
Photograph No. USBF 2.72 (Photographer unknown), 1920; New Salthouse. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Christoffersen, Albert, photographer. 1921. Barrels containing skins awaiting shipment outside the new (left) and old (right) salthouses, with the Naval Radio Station in the background. *Photograph. Courtesy California Academy of Sciences: G Dallas Hanna Collection, Item 38.*



Hill, Evan, photographer. 1942–1943. Men in kench, salting sealskins. *Photograph. Alaska State Library, Historical Collections: PCA 343, Evan Hill Photograph Collection, P343.424.*



Plan. Draftsman unknown. n.d. Plans, sections and elevations for Salthouses. NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle.

SALTHOUSE A/BOXING/BARRELING SHED SITE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-226

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.828' W, 57° 07.341' N

Acreage: <0.5

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): site of Boxing Shed, Building P

Site Description: XPI-226 is the site of the former boxing shed, a large rectangular (34'6" x 160'8") timber frame industrial building that was demolished in 2000. NOAA made a videotape of the building and the demolition process, including images of graffiti, and stored portions of the building inside St. Paul Island airport hangars owned by TDX. The original building, called Salt House "A," was constructed 1921/1922. A 50-foot addition was also begun in 1921 and completed in 1922. Another 50-foot extension was begun during the fall of 1930 specifically for the barreling of sealskins. The agent's annual report ending March 31, 1931 stated that the "extension is to be used for a seal skin packing or barreling room." The extension was completed by March 31, 1933.

Significance: The Boxing Shed (aka Barreling Shed) was integral part of the sealing operations on St. Paul Island up through the period of significance (1984). This building was judged to be a contributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form but it was razed in 2000.

Location: Far end of Haul Road, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1931. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1932. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1933. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1921*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1922,) 53.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1922*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1923,) 83.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Razed 2000

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: The site was created in the AD 2000/01 with the demolition of the boxing shed, which was built in AD 1921/1922

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: Site

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



West and south sides, former Salthouse A/Boxing/Barreling Shed (left), Salthouse B (center), and Anderson Building (right). Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-62-3, 1989.



Photographer unknown. 2000. Former Salthouse A/Boxing/Barreling Shed immediately before demolition. Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

BOXING SHED (BARRELING SHED, BUILDING P)

HABS No. AK- [not yet assigned]

AHRS No. XPI-226

Location: Far end of Haul Road, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: The Boxing Shed was the place where barrels and box crates were made by coopersmiths at the north end of the building. The sealskins were packed in barrels and box crates before they were shipped to the Fouke Fur Company in Saint Louis, Missouri. Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the Boxing/Barreling Shed was razed in 2001.

Description: The former boxing shed was 34'6" x 160'8" timber (mostly cedar wood) frame industrial building.

History: The original barreling shed was constructed in 1921/22 as Salthouse "A." A 50-foot extension was added immediately. In 1933, another 50-foot extension to Salthouse "A" was completed (the concrete foundation for the extension was laid in 1931), which made room for "two additional benches for salting seal skins and also provides a large room for barreling skins and considerable additional storage space over head." Over the years, many workers wrote their names on the walls and ceiling of the building, etching a historical record of laborers who worked in the barreling shed. The entire building came to be known as the Barreling Shed or Boxing Shed. It was demolished in 2001 after it was deemed structurally unsound. NOAA made a videotape of the building and the demolition process, including images of graffiti and a 3D digital reconstruction of the building. Nortech Environmental & Engineering Consultants included several photographs of the building before demolition, during artifact salvaging efforts, and after demolition. The Tanadgusix Corporation retained numerous historical artifacts such as redwood sealskin drying racks.



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3427 (Photographer unknown), 1978; Crates of skins ready for shipping, showing Village Hill in background, looking west. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

Sources:

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1931–1933. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Bower, Ward T., *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1921*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1922,) 53.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1922*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1923), 83.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Nortech Environmental & Engineering Consultants. *Site Salvage & Demolition Report – Draft. Boxing/Barreling Shed Cleanup, Historical Items Salvage and Demolition (Two-Party Agreement Site 9, Tract 46)*. May 23, 2001.

Pribilof Project Movies. Barreling Shed. [http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/resource_resourcetopic.php?RECORD_KEY\(resourcetopics\)=resourcetopic_id&resourcetopic_id\(resourcetopics\)=21](http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/resource_resourcetopic.php?RECORD_KEY(resourcetopics)=resourcetopic_id&resourcetopic_id(resourcetopics)=21) (accessed August 8, 2009).

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2008

Pribilof Islands Observation: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated materials furnished by NOAA Pribilof Project Office:

Boxing Shed Artifact Retrieval: 3 pp. recording names written on walls, ceiling, rafters, and beams of the building over the years.



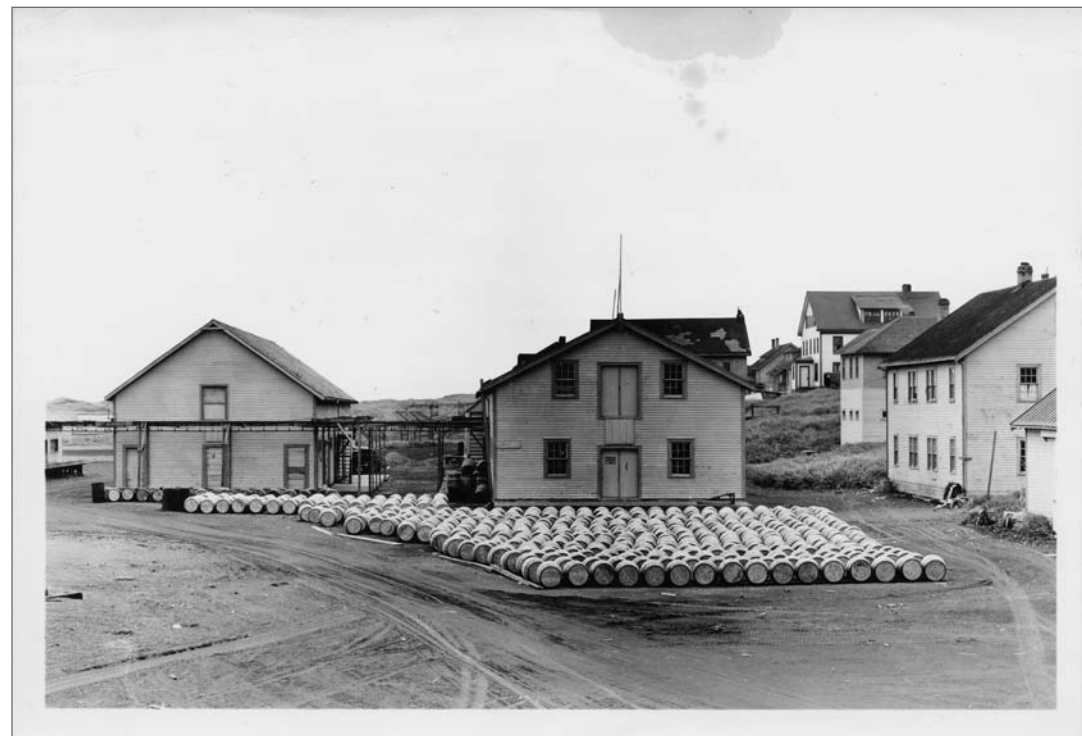
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3426 (Photographer unknown), 1970's; Interior, former Salthouse A/Boxing/Barreling Shed. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-851 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Interior, former Salthouse A/Boxing/Barreling Shed, showing workers salting and packing skins. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photographer unknown. 1941–1942. Barrels of sealskins in front of former Salthouse A/Boxing/Barreling Shed. *Photograph. Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-229, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



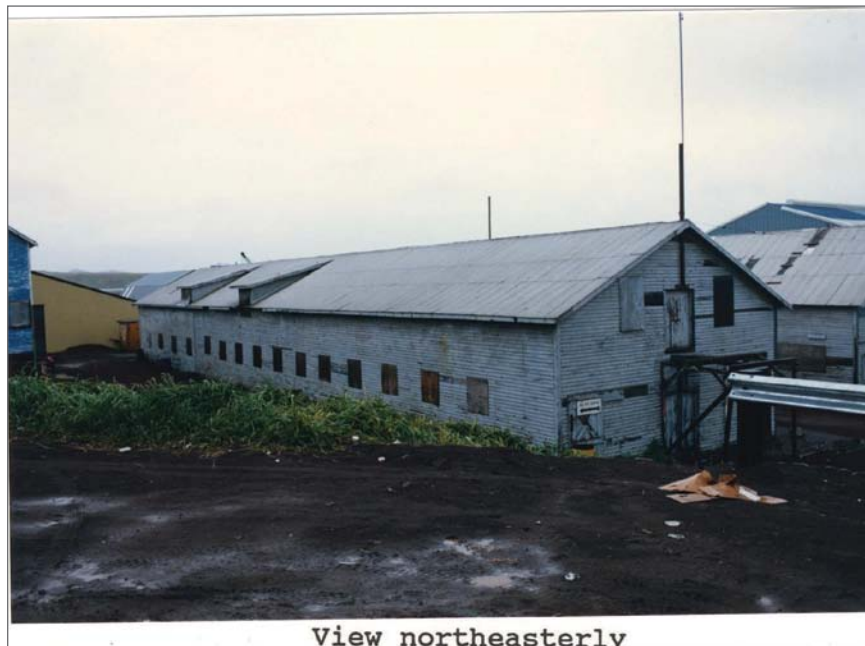
Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. August 11, 1945. Barrels of fur-seal skins. 1945 take of St. Paul Island: total 621 bbl; 58,676 skins. *Photograph. Victor B. Scheffer Collection. NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle, neg. no. 1904.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. August 6, 1946. Fouke Fur Company man stenciling "Canada" on wooden barrels containing fur-seal skins. *Photograph. Victor B. Scheffer Collection. NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle, neg. no. 2084.*



Photographer unknown. 1985. West and south sides, Salthouse A. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file.*



View northeasterly

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. West and south sides, former Salthouse A/Boxing/Barreling Shed. *Photograph. From Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.*



View southwesterly

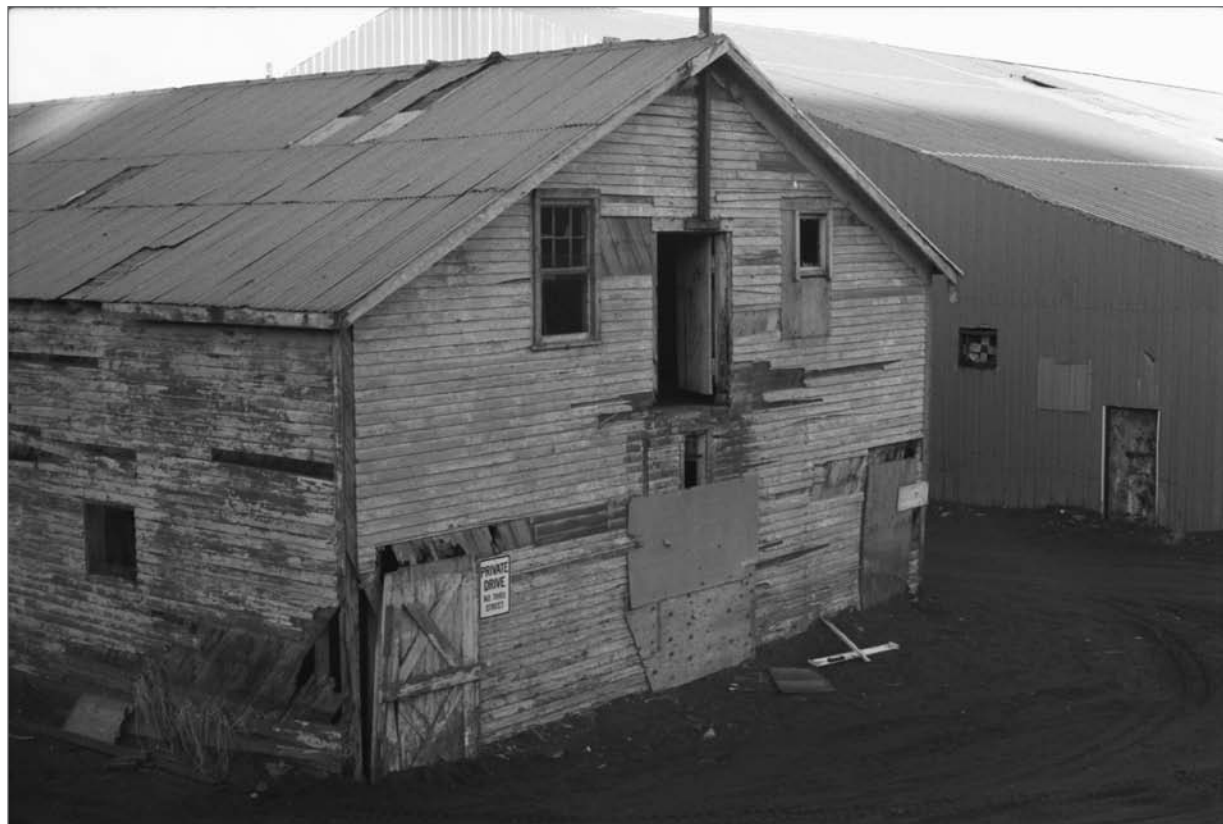
DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. East and north sides, former Salthouse A/Boxing/Barreling Shed. *Photograph. From Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, exterior south end, Fouke Bunkhouse (left) and Anderson Building (right). *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.2, neg. 4113.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, exterior south end and east side, Anderson Building (right). *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.2, neg. 4114.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, exterior south end, Anderson Building in background. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.2, neg. 4111.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, exterior west side. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.2, neg. 4108.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, exterior east side, Cascade Building in immediate background. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.2, neg. 4115.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A during demolition activities looking north; Fouke Bunkhouse (left). *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.1, neg. 4262.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A during demolition activities looking northwest; Fouke Bunkhouse in background. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.1, neg. 4261.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, 2nd floor interior, west wall (north to south: left to right). Note rope linked with the building structure was used to pull the building down. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.4, neg. 4198, NMML; series includes negatives 4191 through 4202, excluding 4195.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, 2nd floor interior, west wall (north to south: left to right), photographer's TOTA lamp with stand on floor. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.4, neg. 4201, NMML; series includes negatives 4191 through 4202, excluding 4195.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, 2nd floor interior, west wall (north to south: left to right). Note rope linked with the building structure was used to pull the building down. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.4, neg. 4200, NMML; series includes negatives 4191 through 4202, excluding 4195.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, 2nd floor interior, south end of west wall (north to south: left to right). Note rope along ceiling linked with the building structure was used to pull the building down; photographer's TOTA lamp with stand on floor. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.4, neg. 4201, NMML; series includes negatives 4191 through 4202, excluding 4195.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, 2nd floor interior, west wall (north to south: left to right). Note rope linked with the building structure was used to pull the building down. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.4, neg. 4197, NMML; series includes negatives 4191 through 4202, excluding 4195.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, 2nd floor interior, west wall (north to south: left to right). Note rope (far left) linked with the building structure was used to pull the building down. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.4, neg. 4196, NMML; series includes negatives 4191 through 4202, excluding 4195.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, 2nd floor interior, west wall (north to south: left to right). Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.4, neg. 4193, NMML; series includes negatives 4191 through 4202, excluding 4195.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, 2nd floor interior, west wall (north to south: left to right). Note rope linked with the building structure was used to pull the building down. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.4, neg. 4194, NMML; series includes negatives 4191 through 4202, excluding 4195.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, 2nd floor interior, looking towards south end. Preparing building for demolition. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.2, neg. 4227.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Graffiti on wall sheathing and roof decking; second floor of Salthouse A. *Photograph (6x7cm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL110930.5, neg. 4368.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Graffiti on wall sheathing and roof decking; second floor of Salthouse A. *Photograph (6x7cm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL110930.5, neg. 4369.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Interior southwest wall, corner posts of kench; foreground two corner kench posts on southeast wall, 1st floor, Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.1, neg. 4043.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Interior northwest wall, barrel chute in background, windows, wall studs, sheathing, ceiling support structures including posts, load bearing beam, floor joists, and fluorescent lighting fixtures; also light reflector (umbrella) on stand for photography and two men in background making preparations to demolish building 1st floor Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.1, neg. 4015.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, 2nd floor interior east wall; photographers Craig Bailey, DeAnna Morris, and John Lindsay (left to right). *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.4, neg. 4216.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, 2nd floor interior, west wall (north to south: left to right). *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.4, neg. 4192; series includes negatives 4191 through 4202, excluding 4195.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, 2nd floor interior, west wall (north to south: left to right), Fouke Bunkhouse in far right view. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.4, neg. 4191; series includes negatives 4191 through 4202, excluding 4195.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, 2nd floor interior, west wall (north to south: left to right). Note rope linked with the building structure was used to pull the building down. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.4, neg. 4199, NMML; series includes negatives 4191 through 4202, excluding 4195.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Northeast interior wall corner, 1st floor, Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.4, neg. 4009.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Window framing, wall sheathing, and barrel chute [upper left], northwest wall interior, 1st floor Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.4, neg. 3982.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, 1st floor interior, examples of beam framing: beam and post with capitol. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.3, neg. 4122.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Pencil "Willie Shaishnikoff July 17, 1929" on ceiling rafter, 1st floor Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.4, neg. 3983.*



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Pencil "1943 Salt Miners S. Novak, Brown, Statznagal [?], Rossner, Toberman, Alt..m..berger, Alfred, JR.," on wall panel below the barrel chute, 1st floor Salthouse A. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111381.6, neg. 3945.



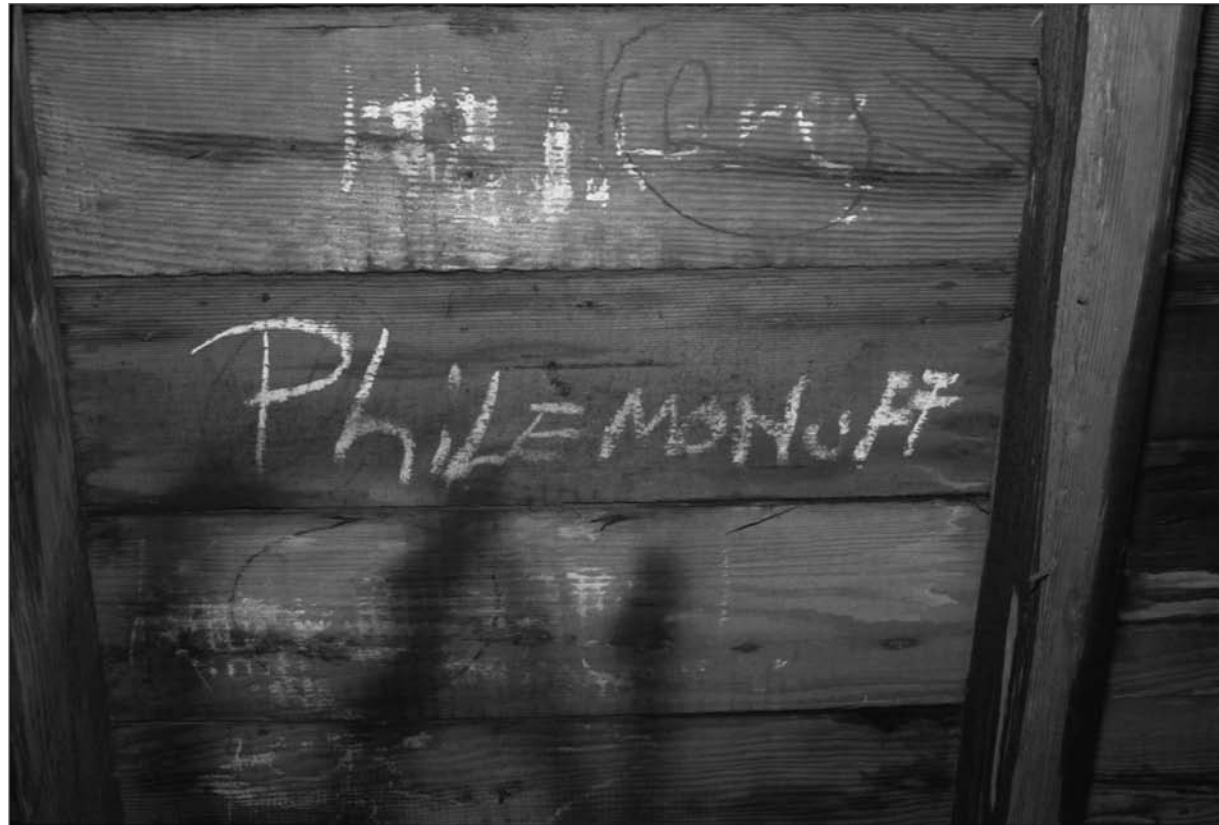
Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Pencil "Joe Doe, Geo. Kushnin worked here May 16, 1960," followed by "Best Forman[?] illegible..1922." Also, barely legible are tallies of sealskin counts on the wall panel below the barrel chute, 1st floor Salthouse A. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111381.6, neg. 3946.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Stencil "Japan" on interior west wall sheathing, 1st floor Salthouse A. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.4, neg. 3988.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Stencil "Fouke Fur Co. Greenville, S.C.," on wall sheathing, 2nd floor Salthouse A. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.2, neg. 4061.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Chalk "Philemonoff" on roof sheathing, 2nd floor Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.2, neg. 4079.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Pen Marker "1960 Neon Merculief Unalaska" on floor joist, 1st floor Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.3, neg. 4151.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Stencil "Canada" on overhead beam, 1st floor Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.3, neg. 4122.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Pencil "1943 Salt Miners, S. Novak, Brown, Stitznagel, Rossner, Toberman, Altzmanberger, Alfred JR." on first floor wall sheathing beneath the barrel shoot located at the northwest end of the building. *Photograph (6x7cm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111381.6, neg. 3945.



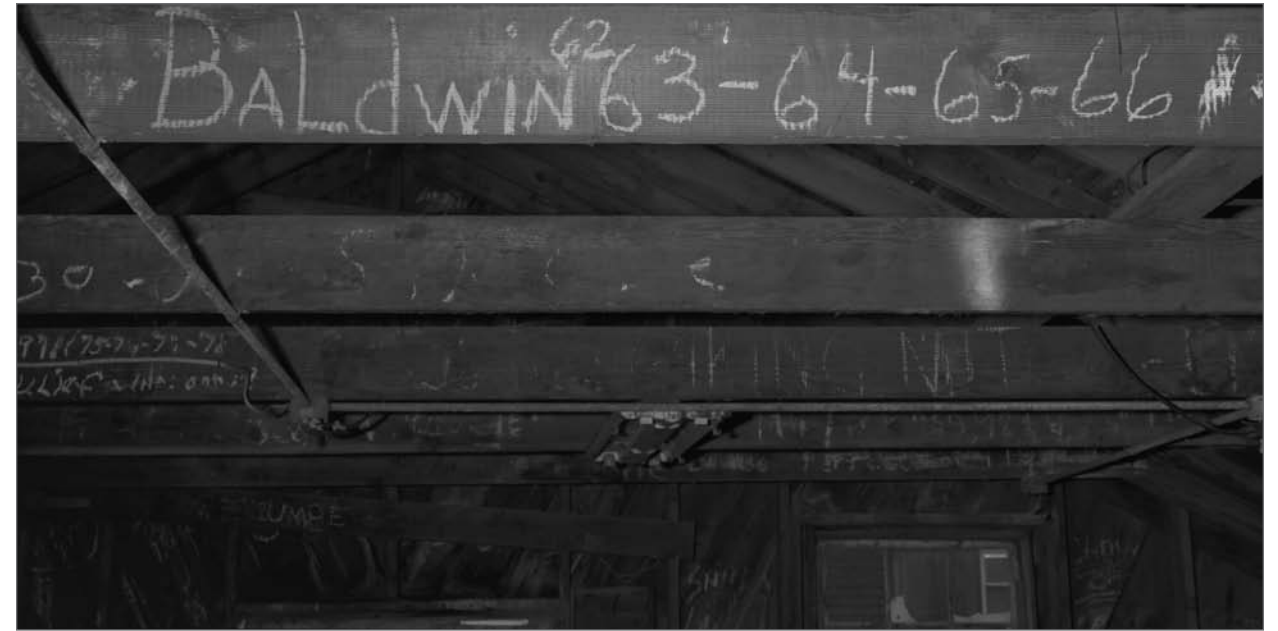
Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, interior view, south end, Key-Hole door (boarded up) with overhead crane rail, benches on left and right forward of the door. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.3, neg. 4122.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Paint "Frank 65" on ceiling rafter; Paint "Timon L. 9-5-74" and peace symbol on barrel chute sheathing, northwest wall interior, 1st floor Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.4, neg. 3977.*



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Chalk "R.A. HAJNY 1964—80, 1960 George K[illegible], Paul" on rafter. *Photograph (6x7cm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL111381.3, neg. 3889.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Chalk "BaLdwin 62 63—64—65—66" on rafter. *Photograph (6x7cm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL111381.3, neg. 3892.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. "Nikolski, Martin R. Krukoff" on ceiling rafter. *Photograph (6x7cm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL111381.8, neg. 3832.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Chalk "3/10/70 Daniel/Krukoff Jr." on roof rafter. *Photograph (6x7cm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL111381.8, neg. 3828.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Graffiti on ceiling rafters and cross braces; second floor of Salthouse A. *Photograph (6x7cm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: JL111381.10, neg. 3864.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Chalk "David Fratis Jr. '83" on wood. *Photograph (6x7cm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111382.2, neg. 4322.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Graffiti on ceiling rafters and cross braces; second floor of Salthouse A. *Photograph (6x7cm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: JL111381.7, neg. 3883.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Graffiti on ceiling rafters and cross braces; second floor of Salthouse A. *Photograph (6x7cm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL111381.2, neg. 3874.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Marker Pen "Nic Kozloff Sept. 1963 St. Paul Island" on rafter, 2nd floor Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.2, neg. 4074.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Chalk on collar beams front to back "Atka 1965"; and "S.D.M. 85." Electrical conduit running north to south and fluorescent light fixture attached to joists. 2nd floor Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.2, neg. 4067.*



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Graffiti on ceiling rafters and cross braces; looking north on the second floor of Salthouse A. *Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL110930.5, neg. 4373.*



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Chalk "8-9-84 Jason Mercurief, Anita Kushin, 8-16-82 Nekita [illegible]" on cross braces. *Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: JL111381.7, neg. 3884.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Chalk "Barbara Swetzo 8-14-80, Charlene Krukoff 8-14-80" on joist, 2nd floor Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.2, neg. 4063.*



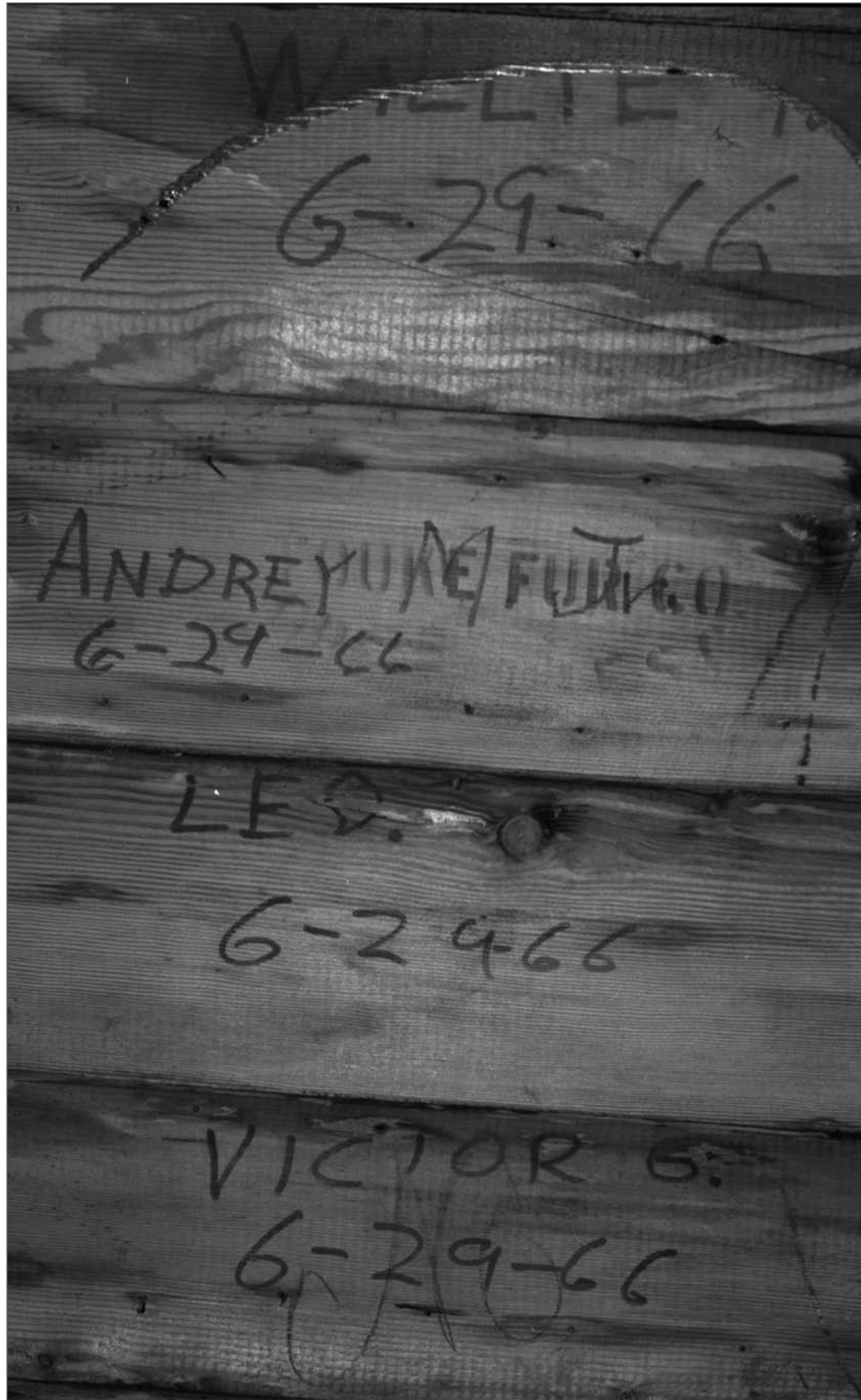
Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Chalk, "Sergie [illegible] 29-30-32- [illegible] 34-37-38-40-42-43-44-45," on joist; electrical conduit and fluorescent light fixture running on joists, and a photographer's TOTA lamp, 2nd floor Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.2, neg. 4095.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Chalk on collar beams front to back "Bob White '65, Cyril Kudri 1965"; Frank V Baldwin 6 [illegible]"; and "Baldwin 62 63, 64, 65, 66 [illegible]." Electrical conduit running north to south and fluorescent light fixture attached to joists. 2nd floor Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.2, neg. 4099.*



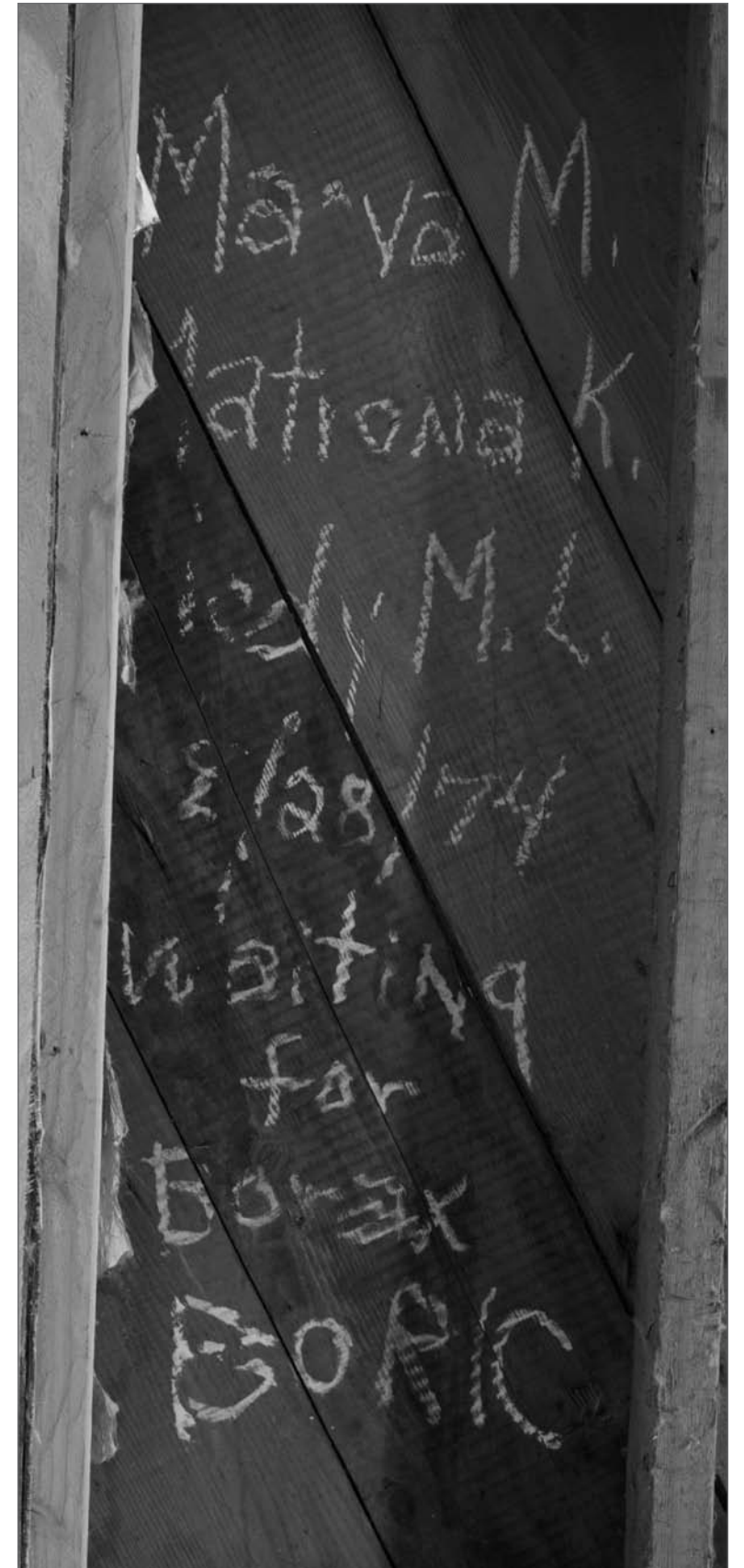
Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Chalk "June 22, 1971 [illegible], 74, 75, 76, 77, 78 Theresa Merculief [illegible]," also electrical line leading to junction box, on joist, 2nd floor Salthouse A. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.2, neg. 4097.*



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. "Willie, [?] 6-29-66, Andrey M , Jr (over Fouke Fur CO.) 6-29-66, Leo. 6-29-66, Victor G. 6-29-66" on underside of second story floor decking. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111381.1, neg. 3854.



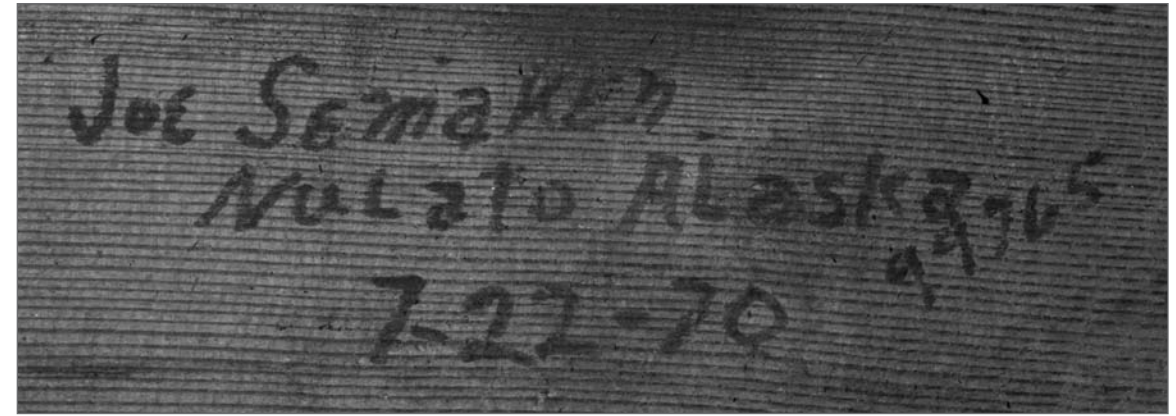
Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. "6-14-74, ANDY 69-74, 69-74" on wood. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110930.4, neg. 3966.



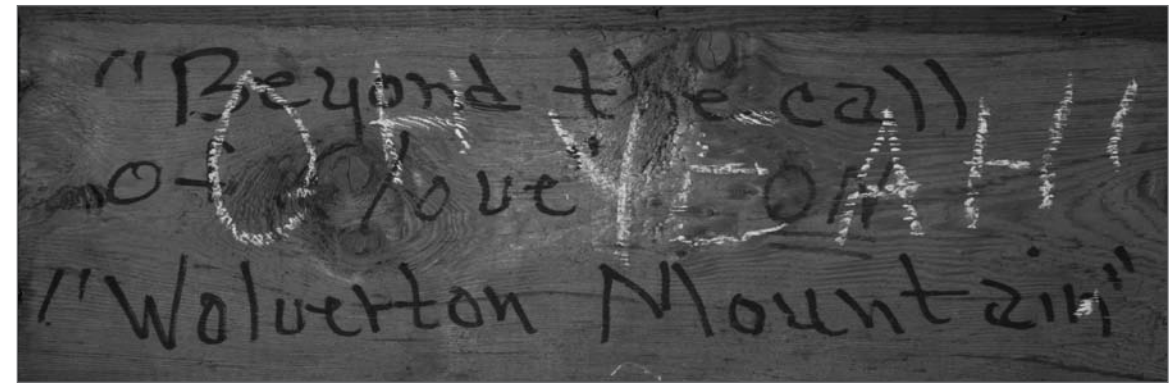
Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Chalk "Marva M. Mationa K. [?] M.L. [?]/28/74 waiting for Borax Boric" on second floor wall sheathing. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111381.2, neg. 3868.



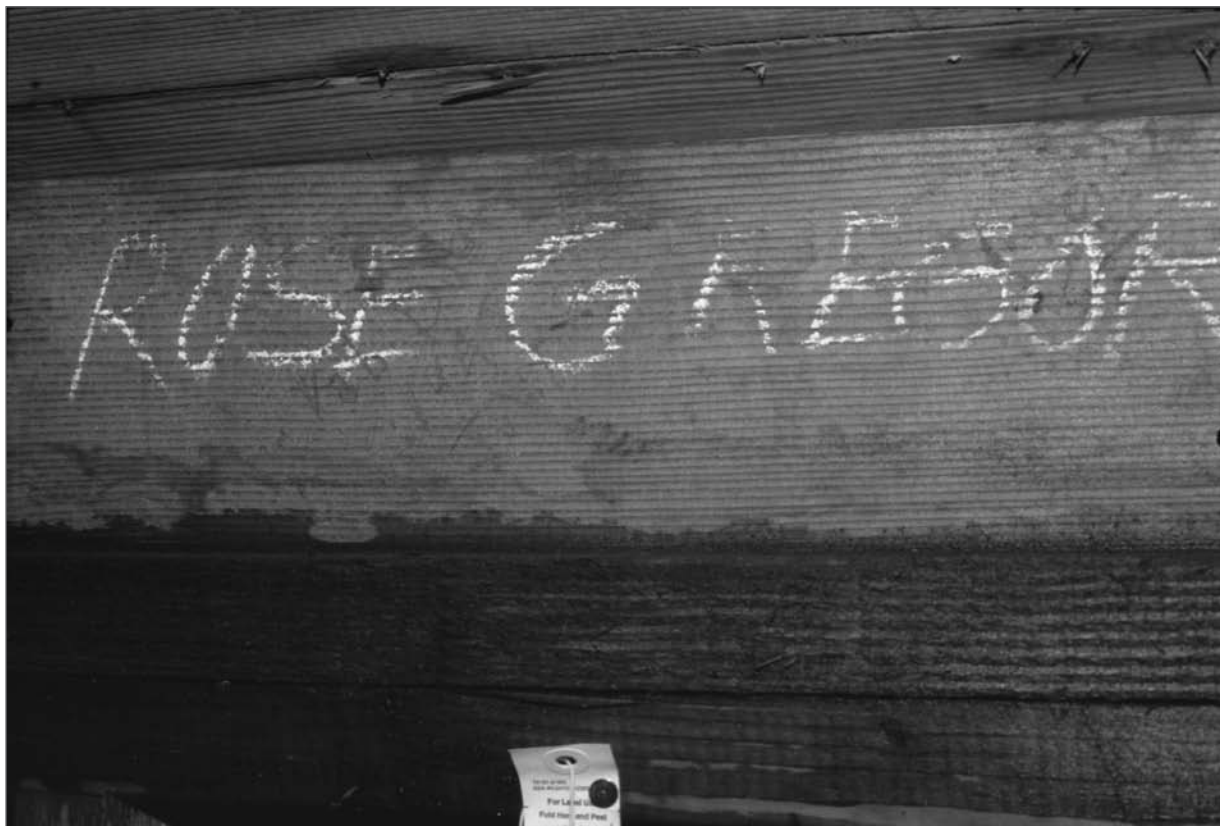
Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Pencil "Serge [illegible] Kudrin 1946 36-37-38-39-40-41 (below) 44-45-46 9 years, [illegible] ..ngant Mark [illegible] 19.. [illegible]" on ceiling rafter, 1st floor Salthouse A. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.4, neg. 3984.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. "Joe Semaken, Nulato, Alaska 99765, 7-22-70" on wood. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111381.8, neg. 3833.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Chalk "OH YEAH!" over Marker Pen "Beyond the call of love on "Wolverton Mountain" on wood. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL111381.10, neg. 3859.



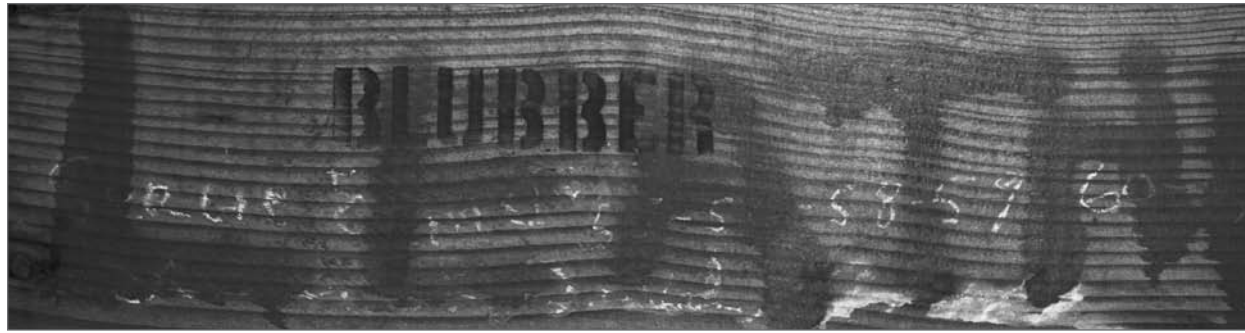
Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Chalk "Rose Gregor" on collar beam, 2nd floor Salthouse A. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.2, neg. 4087.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Chalk "Mr. RUSH [illegible] M SCOW US, May 1940" on wood. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL111381.10, neg. 3861.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Chalk "Mr. Sinteretprd, U.S.S.R." on wood. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL111381.10, neg. 3860.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Stencil "BLUBBER" Chalk [illegible] "58, 59, 60" on wood. *Photograph (6x7cm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL111381.7, neg. 3878.



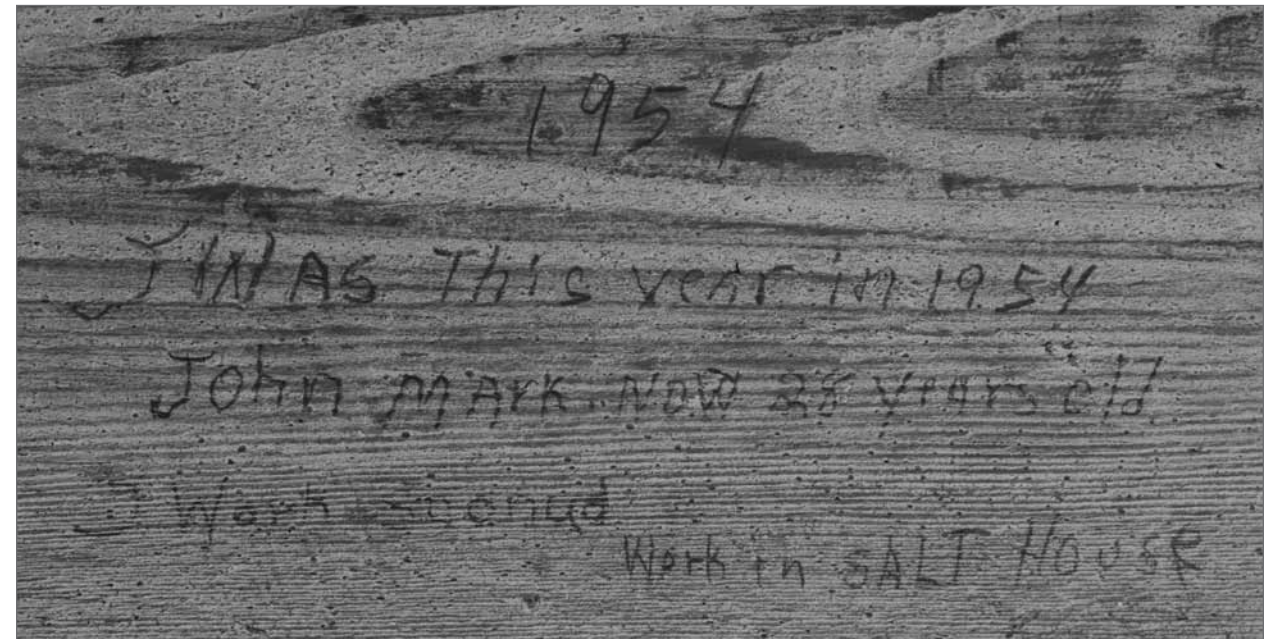
Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. "1931, 1932, 1933, Nick Lekanoff" on wood. *Photograph (6x7cm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111381.11, neg. 3963.



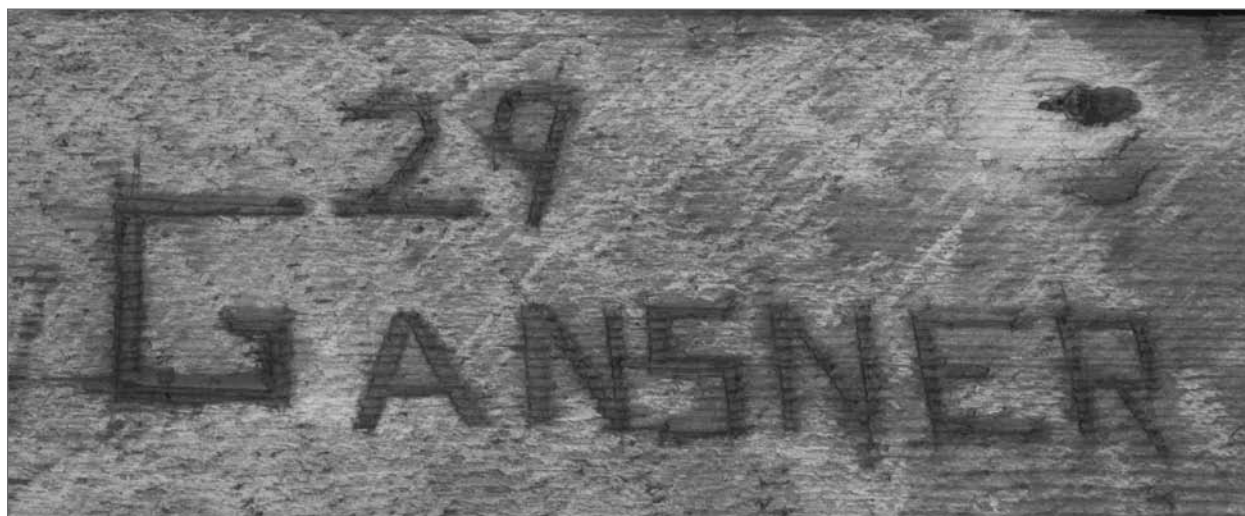
Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Chalk "NEKITA," stencil "1946" on wood. *Photograph (6x7cm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL111381.7, neg. 3880.



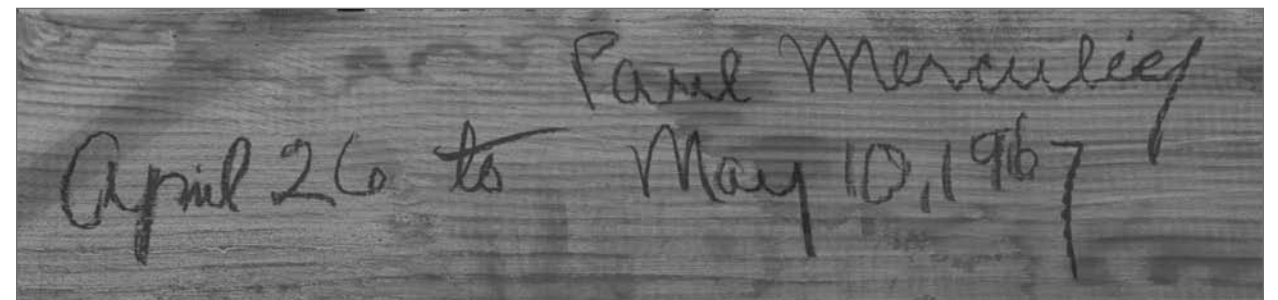
Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. "Don Philpot 1930" on longitudinal beam supporting second story floor joist. *Photograph (6x7cm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111381.11, neg. 3957.



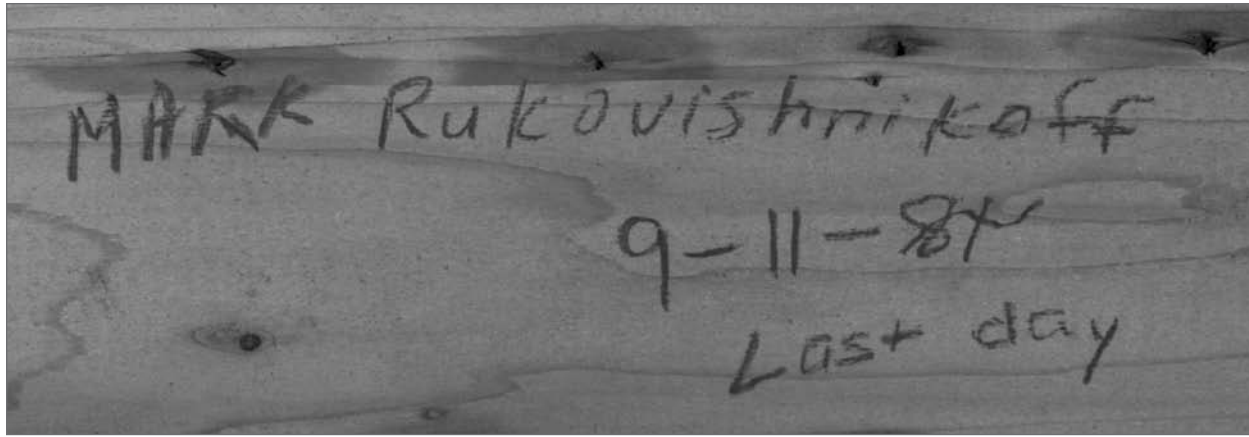
Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. "1954 I was this year in 1954, John Mark now 28 years old, I work [illegible], work in Salthouse" on wood. *Photograph (6x7cm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111381.11, neg. 3960.



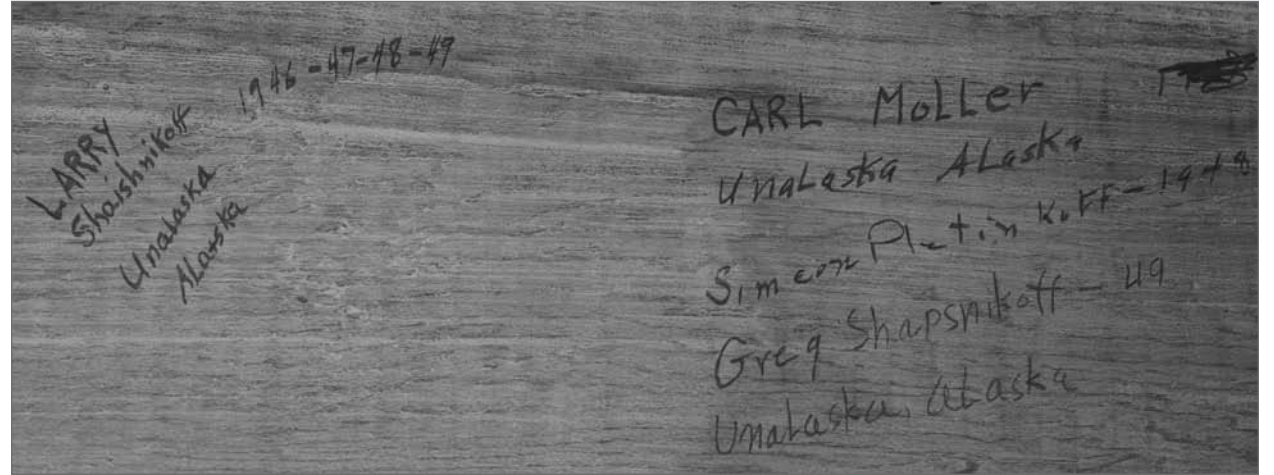
Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. "29 Gansner" on longitudinal beam supporting second story floor joist. *Photograph (6x7cm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL111381.6, neg. 3951.



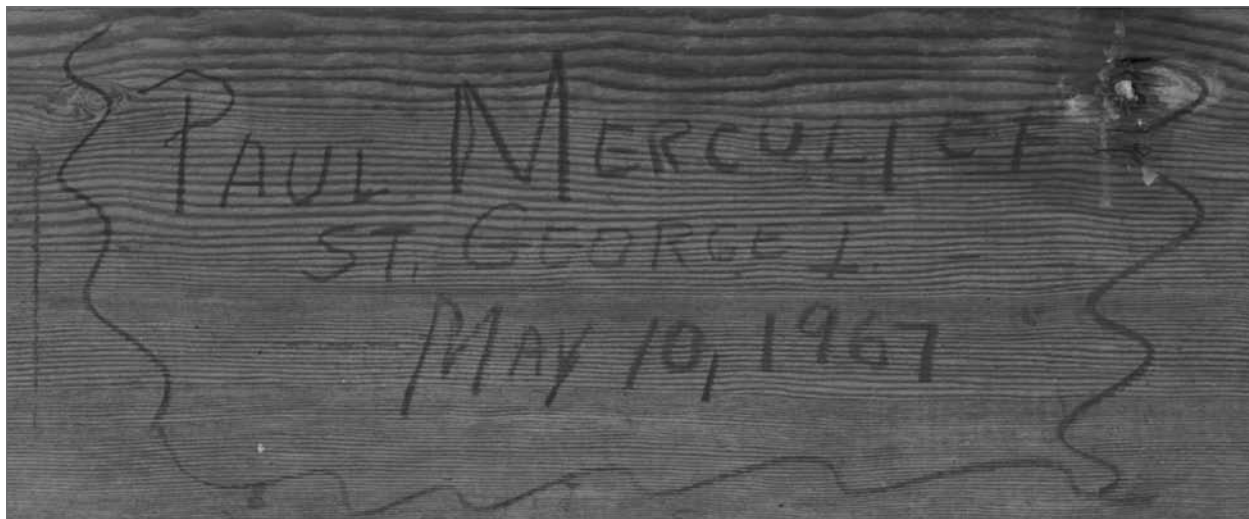
Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. "Paul Merculief April 26 to May 10, 1967" on wood. *Photograph (6x7cm).* NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110930.4, neg. 3974.



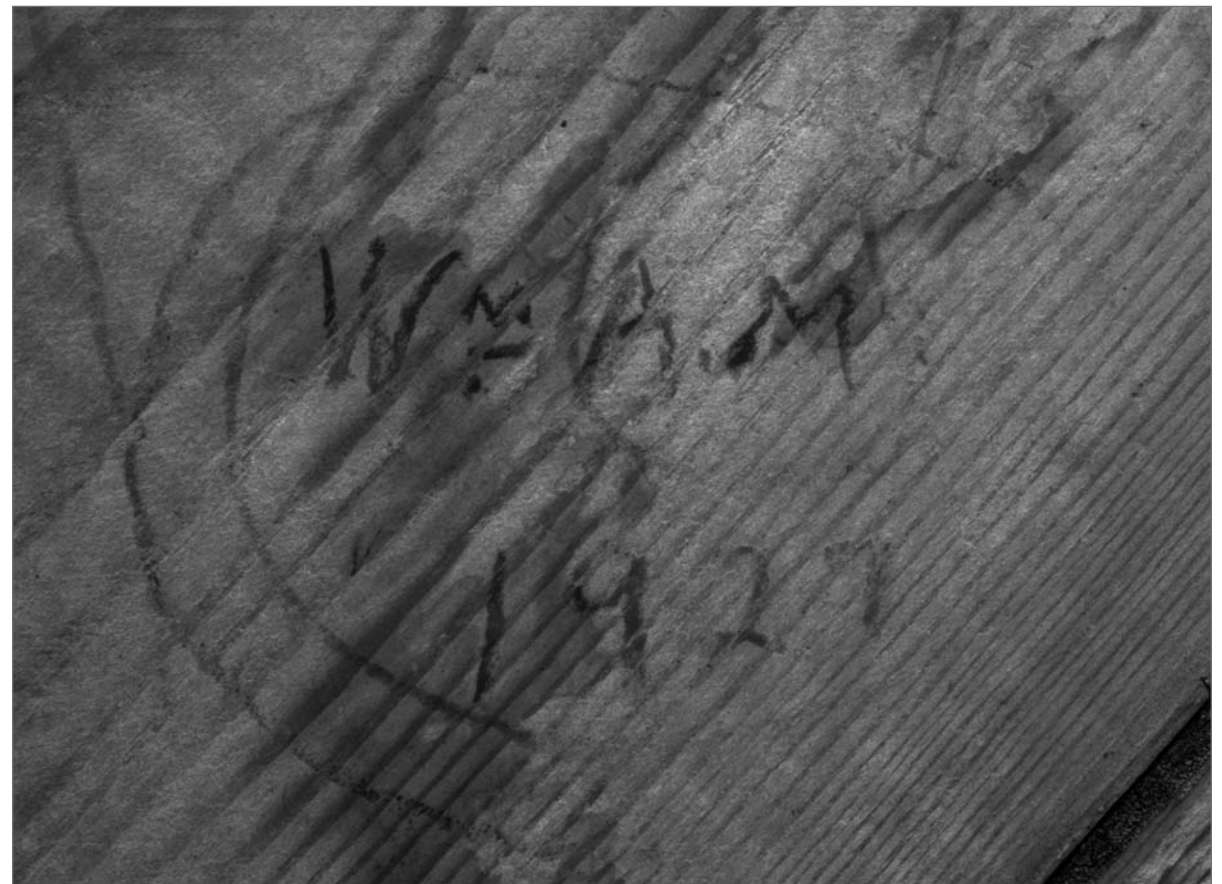
Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Pencil "Mark Rukovishnikoff Last day 9-11-84" on roof sheathing. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL110930.1, neg. 3838.



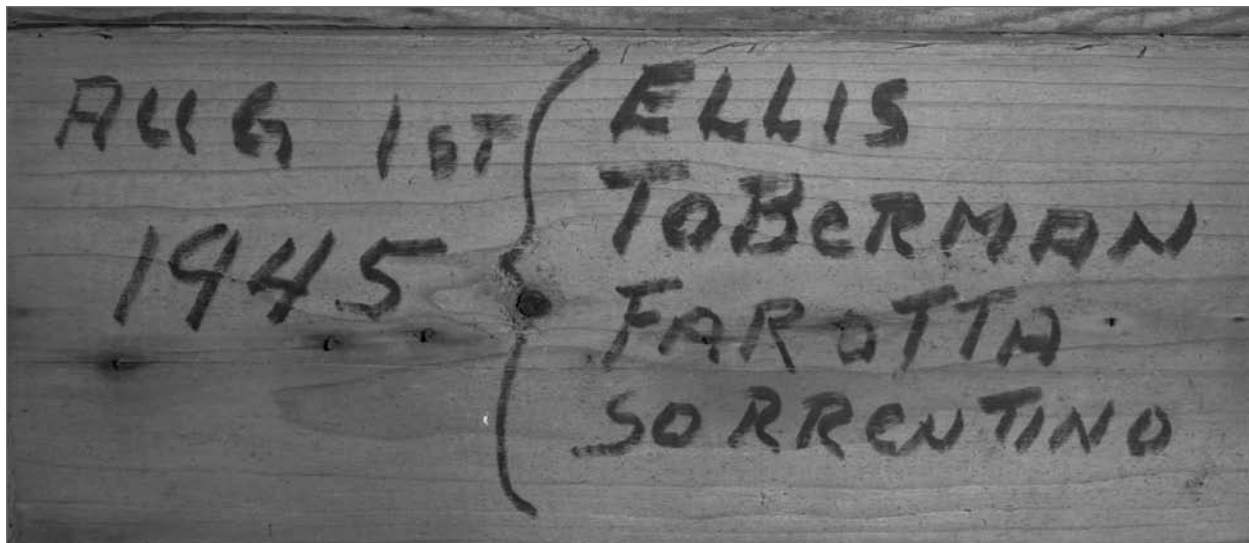
Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. "LARRY Shaishnikoff, Unalaska Alaska 1946—47-48—49; CARL Moller, Unalaska Alaska, Simeon Pletinkoff—1949, Greg Shapsnikoff—49, Unalaska Alaska" on wood. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110930.4, neg. 3965.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Pencil "Paul Mercurief, St. George I., May 10, 1967" on wood. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110930.4, neg. 3970.



Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. Pencil "Wm A. M. 1927" on wood. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111381.11, neg. 3956.



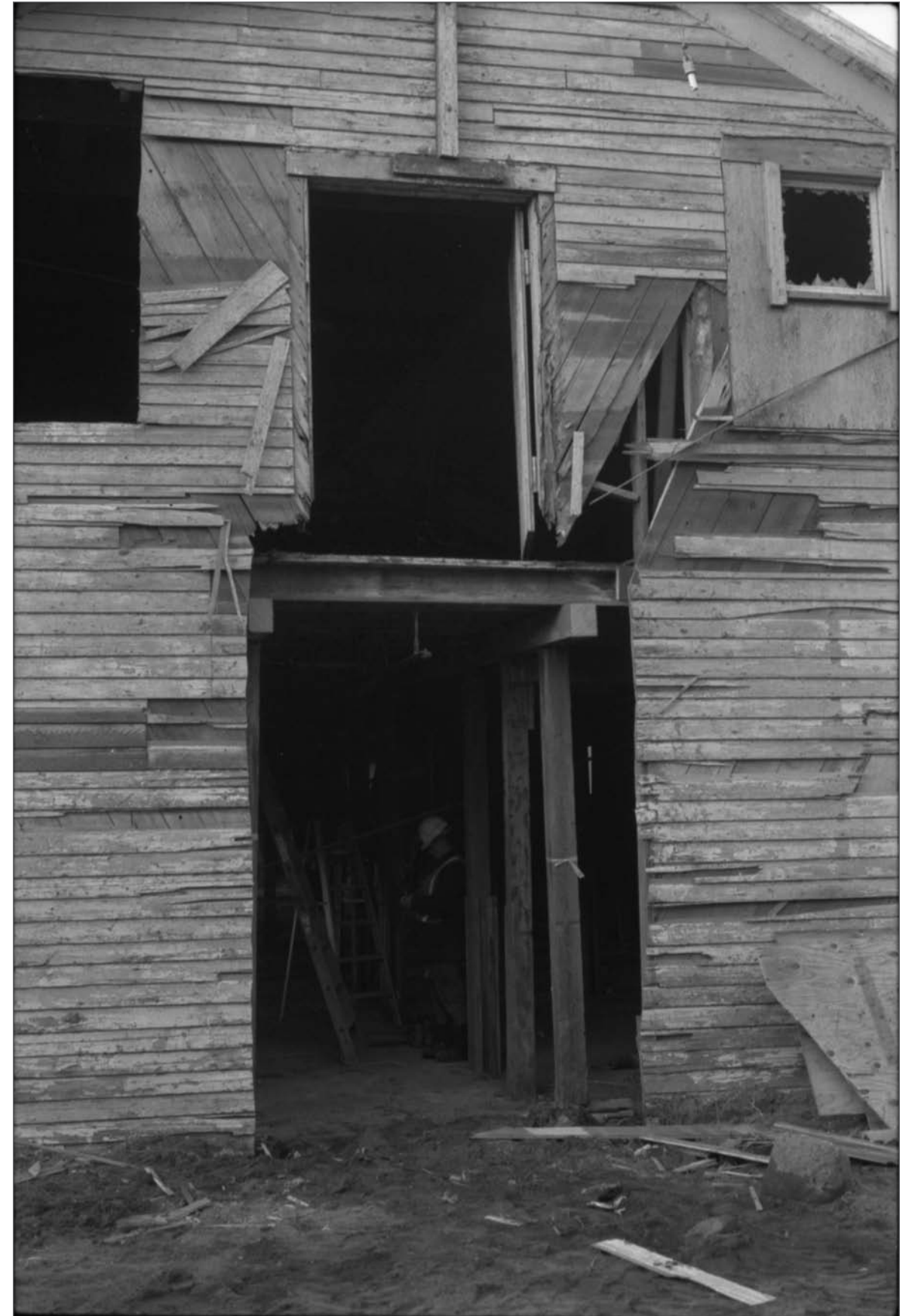
Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2000. "Aug 1st 1945 {Ellis, Toberman, Farotta, Sorrentino}" on wood. Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110930.1, neg. 3839.



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, south end, Key-Hole door frame removed for archiving by the St. Paul Island Museum. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.1, neg. 4250.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, south end, Key-Hole door frame removed for archiving. John Lindsay (left). *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.1, neg. 4251.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, south end, Key-Hole door frame removed for archiving by the St. Paul Island Museum. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.1, neg. 4245.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Salthouse A, second story window removed for archiving by the St. Paul Island Museum. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.1, neg. 4253.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Stencil "U.S. Bureau Fisheries P Fouke Fur Co." Salthouse A, 2nd floor, roof sheathing. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 111379.4, neg. 4201.*



Young, Allison, photographer. 2000. Graffiti items removed from Salthouse A for archiving by the St. Paul Island Museum. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL 110929.1, neg. 4254.*

MANUAL OF SKIN CURING OPERATION

The manual is recreated here with original spelling and grammar. The only changes to the document are the omission of the Table of Contents, and the slight modification of the figures for layout purposes.

INTRODUCTION

MANUAL OF SKIN CURING OPERATION PRBILOF FUR SEAL PROGRAM

Prepared by
Bertel W. Johnson
Management Staff Officer

December 1, 1962

Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries,
Washington 25, D. C.

January 14, 1963

Program Director, Marine Mammal Resources Program,
MCF, Seattle, Washington

"Manual of Skin Curing Operation"

Attached are three copies of the revised "Manual of Skin Curing Operation" for distribution in your office. Some minor changes have been made, including a more permanent type of reproduction with regard to the sketches and the illustrations.

It is requested that the copies furnished you previously, containing the thermofax drawing be destroyed and replaced by the attached.

C. Rossard Baitzo
Program Director

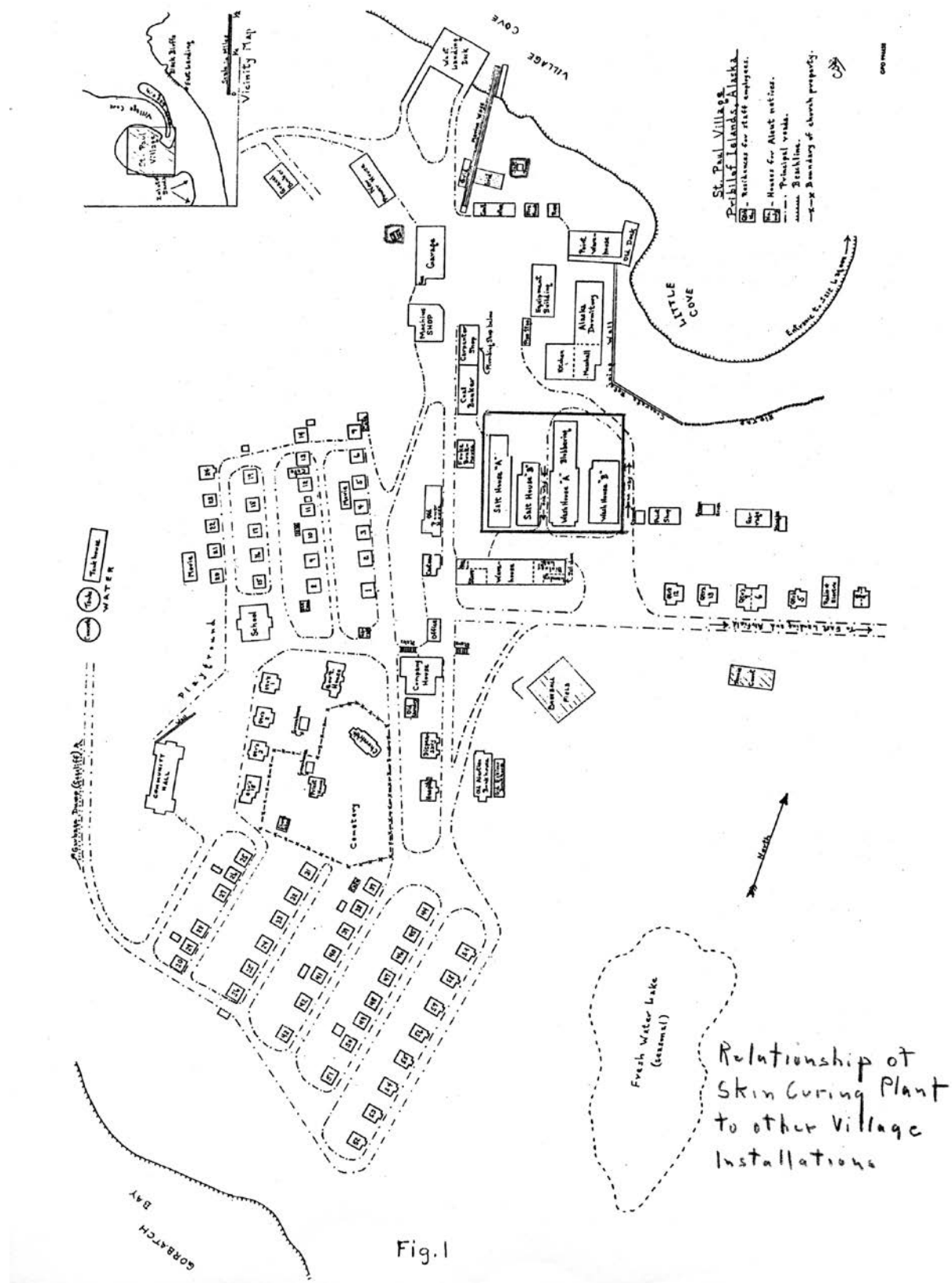
copies to:
Regional Director
Ford Wilke (2 copies)
Roy Ellerman
St. Paul Island
St. George Island

As a result of the impending cancellation of the Fouke Fur Company contract December 31, 1962, it was deemed advisable that Bureau personnel connected with the Pribilof program expand and become more knowledgeable in the field processing of sealskins as has been carried on by Fouke for the past 40 years. It was not known, at the time of this writing, whether this responsibility will devolve upon the Government or whether this particular facet of processing would be included in the new contract. With these unknowns present, it appeared opportune to assign some staff member to the task of studying, observing and documenting this particular phase of processing, so that in the event the Government did take over, a satisfactory initial product would result. Program personnel who have been stationed on the Pribilofs are familiar, generally, with the demands and procedures involved in field processing but certain gaps and unfamiliarities have existed. It is the intent of this manual to fill those gaps and record the various steps so that anyone entirely unfamiliar with the operation would be knowledgeable as to what is entailed in preparing and preserving a raw sealskin prior to shipment to the finishing plant.

In documenting this, it was decided to treat each step as a separate subject and follow on through, chronologically, from the receipt of the skins until they are prepared for storage. It will be noted that pages containing figures and sketches generally follow the narrative which they are to illustrate.

It was also deemed advisable to include some historical examples, some data on allied and supporting aspects of field processing and a final category of general information which serves somewhat as a catchall for observations not generally included in the narrative. In some instances, it may be found to be repetitious to information already discussed in the main text; however, it is felt that some of these points are important enough to be included in general information as a summary.

Prior and leading up to the subject with which we are concerned, is that of the initial taking of the seal. To give the reader a brief and preliminary background on this facet of the operation, the sealing crew which normally consists of 40 to 45 men (St. Paul), leaves the village at 4:00 a.m. each morning. Seals drive easier and suffer fewer casualties during cool early morning hours. Rookeries are driven in rotation; consequently, each rookery area is driven every fifth day. Drives are concentrated on hauling grounds which 2, 3 and 4 year old bachelors frequent. This age group is rounded up and driven to an adjacent killing field. Small pods consisting of 15 to 40 animals are cut out from the main group and clubbed. They are then laid out in rows of ten and the pelts removed by stripping. These are again laid out in rows, counted and loaded aboard trucks for transport to the processing plant. Young bachelors are in excess to the regular breeding herd and are too young and small to maintain harems of their own. Selection is again made while clubbing takes place and only bachelors with unscarred prime pelts are taken. Rejects are allowed to escape and it is this group which serves as breeding stock to propagate the species.



SKETCH SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF
PLANT BUILDINGS
(Not to scale)

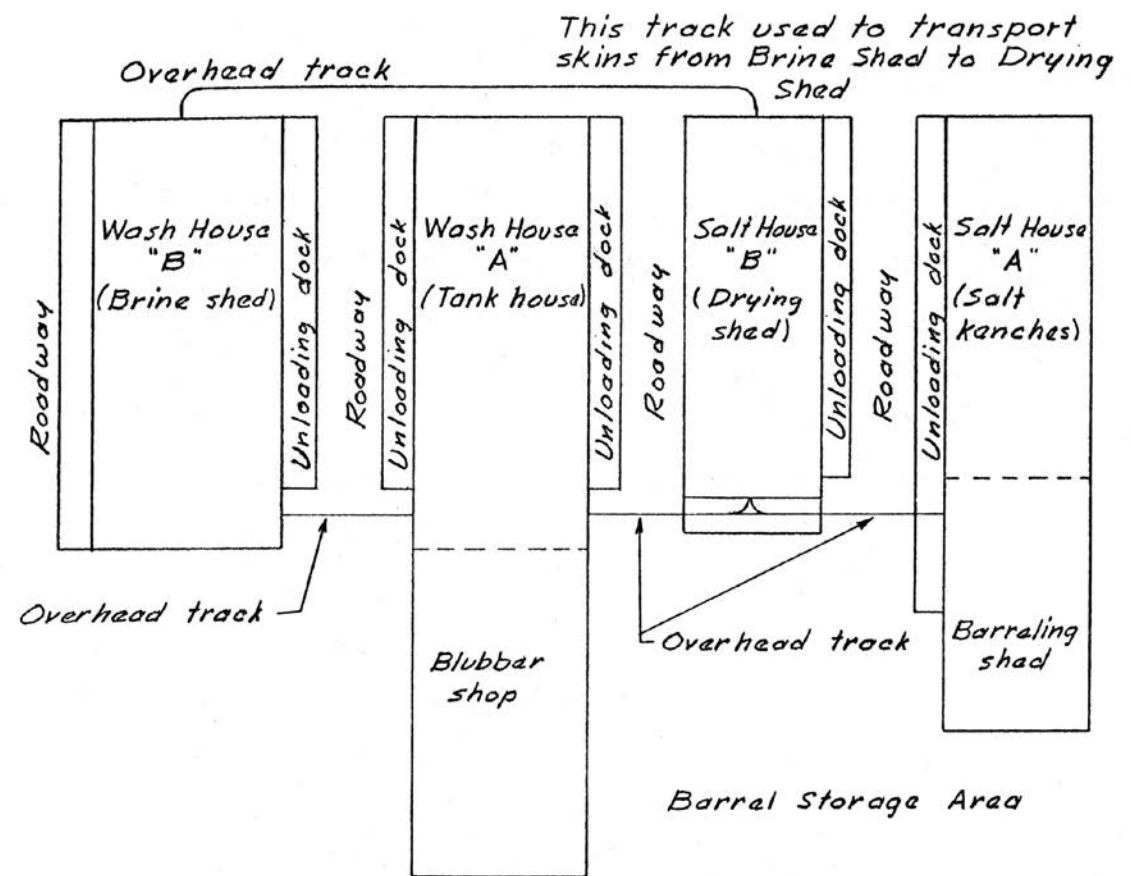


Fig 2

RECEIVING

During a normal operating day, the first truck load of skins arrives at the processing plant at about 6:00 a.m. If possible, they are unloaded on the platform at Wash House "A" (See Fig. 2), as this affords a shorter and more direct route to the blubbering shed which is attached to Wash House "A". Four hundred skins are loaded in each truck and are, at the time of unloading, counted as they are thrown off the truck onto the floor platforms. The driver and his helper throw the skins off, chanting out the number in rotation. Twenty is the tally and each twenty skins as they come off are recorded by a Fouke Fur representative and a Government representative. Their final count should agree after the truck is unloaded. In the event they do not agree, they are again counted as they are thrown into the tanks. Windows which can be opened are located opposite each tank and one truck load is usually unloaded at each window. (Note on Fig. 3 the capacity of the tanks on each side of the building.) These tanks are filled with sea water pumped from intakes located at West Landing dock. This water tests approximately 15 to 16% on the salinometer.

After unloading and counting onto the platforms, two men throw these skins through the window into the filled tanks. One man hoses the pelts with a high pressure stream of salt water while they are being tossed into the tank to remove excess blood, dirt and grass. When the tank is filled to capacity, the other tanks are filled in rotation as truck loads of skins arrive.

Normally, after the tanks are filled with skins making up the day's kill, they are transferred to the adjoining tanks filled with clean sea water, being hosed during the time the transfer takes place. A portable board approximately 4 feet wide and 6 feet long with 2 rows of 12-penny nails protruding, is set up between the tanks and the skins are thrown onto the board and hosed over into the clean tank by water pressure. After the 400 skins are transferred from one tank to the other, the first receiving tank is drained and cleaned. Water is then drained down into the second tank containing the skins and the overhead racks which are constructed to hold the skins under water are placed and wedged. The tanks are refilled with seawater; the first tank to receive skins from the adjoining tank, the second containing the skins to allow cooling and setting of the skins prior to blubbering. This process is repeated all along the line; if the day's kill is 1,600 seals, initially 5 tanks are needed to take care of their transfer.

During this phase of the operation, cold sea water is run into the tank almost constantly accepting at those intervals when the tank is being drained. This ensures a relatively low temperature at all times until the pelt has become cool. (The pelts usually contain considerable body heat.)

When the rack containing the skins has been set and the tank filled again, the skins are allowed to set underwater for a minimum of 24 hours. The water is drained down and the tank refilled sometime during the afternoon and again in the early morning following. Thus the skins are rinsed 3 times during this first phase of the processing operation.

Sexes are usually kept separate by placing in separate tanks when feasible. Early in the season, the few females taken are marked with a piece of string tied through a flipper hole. As the season progresses, the number of females increases until by mid-August they sometimes exceed the male take. When this occurs, strings are attached to the males. This is all done on the killing fields and record is kept of the total number of each sex.

1. This initial phase of field processing accomplishes the following:
2. An accurate count that should agree with killing field count.
3. Removes body heat and sets pelt for easier blubbering.
4. Removes excess blood, dirt and grass.

FLOOR LAYOUT SEALSKIN WASHHOUSE "A" (Not to scale)

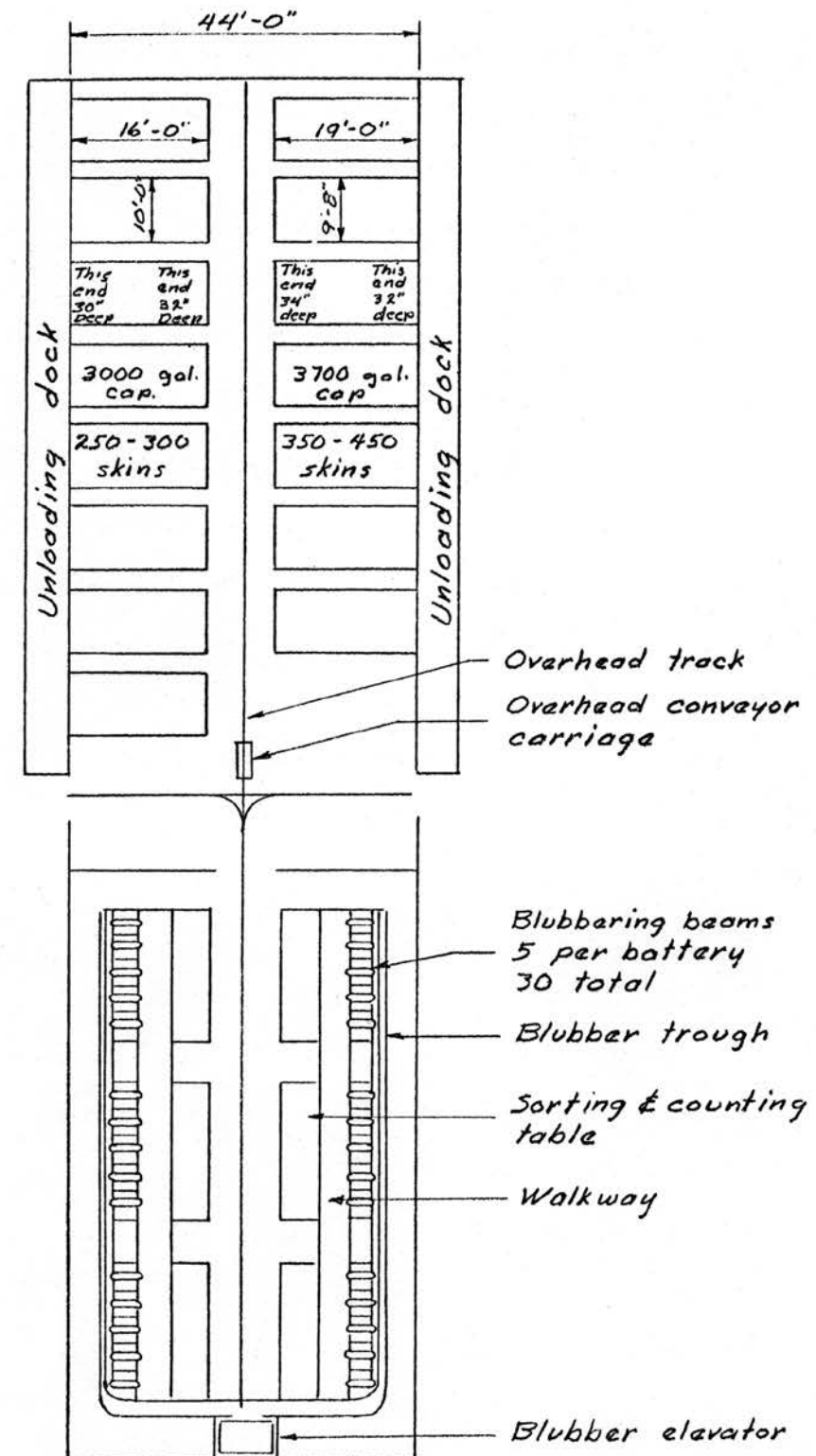


Fig. 3

BLUBBERING

The following morning the skins which remained overnight in the receiving tanks are loaded, 35 at the time, aboard carriers suspended from an overhead track and transported to the blubber shop. (See Fig.3.) During a big day, 2 carriers are employed at this task; one man to each carrier. The skins are distributed 4 to a blubbering beam, 1 on the beam, 3 on the racks alongside the beam. These are kept filled at all times, being fed from a table in the center aisle of the blubber shop by 2 men, one working each side. This table takes the excess skins from the wash house.

Blubberers, who actually remove flesh and fat from the skin, vary in number. Normally, this number runs between 20 and 30 and are Fouke Fur Company employees. Each man is assigned a beam and retains this position throughout the season. Since blubbering is a physically demanding and rigorous task, the workday begins at 9:00 a.m. work ceases at 11:15 a.m. so that the workman can clean up for lunch. A good blubberer can work about 5 hours at top efficiency, and after that time, productivity drops off considerable. The top blubber for Fouke Fur this past season blubbered 198 skins in five hours and 5,027 for the entire season. Twenty-five skins per hour is considered average.

A 43-inch skin weighs approximately 18 to 20 pounds before the blubber is removed and 6 pounds after, so it can be seen that considerable fat and tissue is removed from each pelt. Handling and turning the skins at the rate of 25 to 45 per hour is arduous work.

In removing blubber from the pelt, a tool comparable to a curved draw-knife is used. It is approximately 24 inches long and 1 ½ inches wide at the blade. The handles, instead of curving at a 90° angle from the blade as in a draw-knife, protrude straight out from the blade and in the same contour. The unblubbered pelt is laid on the beam; a convex board sheathed with metal approximately 12 inches wide and 4 feet long mounted on a stand at a 45° angle; with the fur side down. The head end of the pelt is in a downward position on the beam, and the blubber is removed from around the head and neck. This is done with the blubber knife held at a 45° angle wielded with vigorous up and down movements by the blubberer. A good blubberer uses his back and shoulder more than his arms in this motion, as arm weariness will result in a short time if other muscles are not brought into play. Also, a good blubberer moves and turns the skins to a minimum, thus increasing efficiency and conserving strength.

After the blubber is removed from the head, the skin is turned around so as to "follow the grain", and the blubber and flesh is removed from the rest of the pelt. Various techniques are used. Some blubberers make a swath right down the center of the pelt to the tail and then pick up the sides, and others remove all the blubber as they work toward the tail of the pelt. Care is taken that all blubber is removed from around the flipper holes and the tail. This area is probably the most difficult to get thoroughly clean.

When the pelt has been blubbered, it is laid, fur side down, on a table in back of the blubber to be inspected and tallied to his account.

A team of 2 men (Fouke Fur), one working on each side of the table, pass along from table to table and inspect the skins after they are blubbered. Excess blubber is trimmed off from around the flipper holes, head and tail. The tail and ears are cut off. Areas which are not scraped clean are marked with indelible pencil and the skin is put

to one side for the blubberer to re-do. Accepted skins are marked (indelible pencil) with the beam number and recorded on the blubber sheet. (See Fig. 4.) The skins are then stacked on a portable table, counted and the accounts compared with that of the 2-man inspection team. The pelts are placed on the table with fur side down.

When a table contains approximately 200 skins arranged into 2 to 4 piles, they are ready to transport to the Brine House. This is done by wheeling the tables, which are fitted with large fiber casters, directly into the Brine House. Two tables are employed on days of large killings. It is imperative that blubbered skins get into brine in as short a time as possible.

The blubber, after it is removed from the pelt by the blubberers, becomes somewhat of a by-product. Raw blubber is further processed and barreled for eventual rendering and converting to blubber oil. This oil is used in the tanning of male sealskins only and is computed on a basis of 1 gallon of oil for every 24 male skins. A barrel of blubber, weighing approximately 545 pounds, yields 18 gallons of oil. Only blubber from male seals is saved for further processing, as a female blubber is usually impregnated with milk.

Upon removal, it is scraped into a shallow concrete trough which extends the length of the building just in front of the beams. Two men are employed at this task of keeping the beams clear and selecting blubber for kenching, one on each side of the building. Blubber, with a minimum of raw flesh, is selected and placed in buckets. The excess is pushed on down to the blubber elevator and loaded aboard trucks for disposal. (See Fig. 3.) The selected blubber is transported to Salt House "B" (see Fig. 5) on the skin carriers. The blubber is then spread out on a layer of salt within the kench, care being exercised that there is no overlapping. When the floor of the kench is covered with blubber, the first layer is then covered with a coating of ¾ ground salt to the point where no blubber remains exposed. Another layer of blubber is then added and the process repeated until the kench is full.

Kenches are filled to a height of approximately 6 feet and hold 28 to 32 barrels (545 pounds) apiece. Blubber remains in the kench for a minimum of two weeks to ensure full cure before it is barreled. During the season of 1962, 178 barrels of blubber was salted on St. Paul, 10 of which went to the Government for experimental purposes.

Kenching blubber is usually an off-duty job and is carried on when the day's processing of skins is over. The blubberers are often used to kench blubber.

SKETCH SHOWING SAMPLE
PAGE OF BLUBBERING SHEET

Kill #16 N.E. Point 2029 skins July 18, 1962

| beam No. | Rounds | Total | Flays | Tears | ears | beam No. | | Total | Flays | Tears | Ears |
|----------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|----------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1 | 4 11 4 4 15 17 24 7 | 86 | | 1 | 1 | 16 | 6 19 5 9 21 17 2 | 79 | 1 | | |
| 2 | | | | | | 17 | 12 20 4 13 23 18 1 | 91 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 4 10 3 5 14 10 18 7 | 71 | III | | | 18 | 10 15 3 11 20 14 | 73 | 1 | | III |
| 4 | 4 7 4 5 13 15 21 7 | 76 | | II | 1 | 19 | 7 14 7 7 9 8 | 62 | 1 | | 1 |
| 5 | 7 11 4 6 21 18 27 6 | 100 | 1 | 1 | | 20 | 17 29 3 18 28 23 | 118 | | 1 | |
| 6 | | | | | | 21 | 21 24 21 23 22 | 111 | III | II | II |
| 7 | | | | | | 22 | 18 19 22 16 16 | 91 | | | 1 |
| 8 | 3 5 3 4 15 12 15 4 | 61 | 1 | | | 23 | 25 26 31 17 17 | 116 | | | III |
| 9 | | | | | | 24 | 20 20 27 12 12 | 91 | | | |
| 10 | 6 7 3 7 16 12 19 3 | 73 | | | 1 | 25 | 15 19 22 11 13 | 80 | | | II |
| 11 | 11 11 2 13 28 22 38 | 125 | | | | 26 | 18 14 30 10 6 | 78 | | | |
| 12 | 5 5 2 2 13 10 20 1 | 58 | | | II | 27 | 13 10 19 7 5 | 54 | | | II |
| 13 | 8 7 1 9 18 17 19 4 | 83 | | | | 28 | 20 17 9 26 4 | 76 | | | II |
| 14 | | | | | | 29 | 18 15 7 23 3 | 66 | | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | 5 5 1 6 6 12 21 1 | 67 | | | | 30 | 12 6 6 17 2 | 43 | | | |
| TOTAL | | 800 | 5 | 4 | 9 | TOTAL | | 1229 | 8 | 5 | 20 |

Time - 3 hrs. 45 min.

Field damages - III III III III III III III

Note: Each inspection team is responsible for 15 beams.
Upon completion of each round, the team will return to point of beginning and start again.

Fig. 4

FLOOR LAYOUT
SALT HOUSE "B"
(Not to scale)

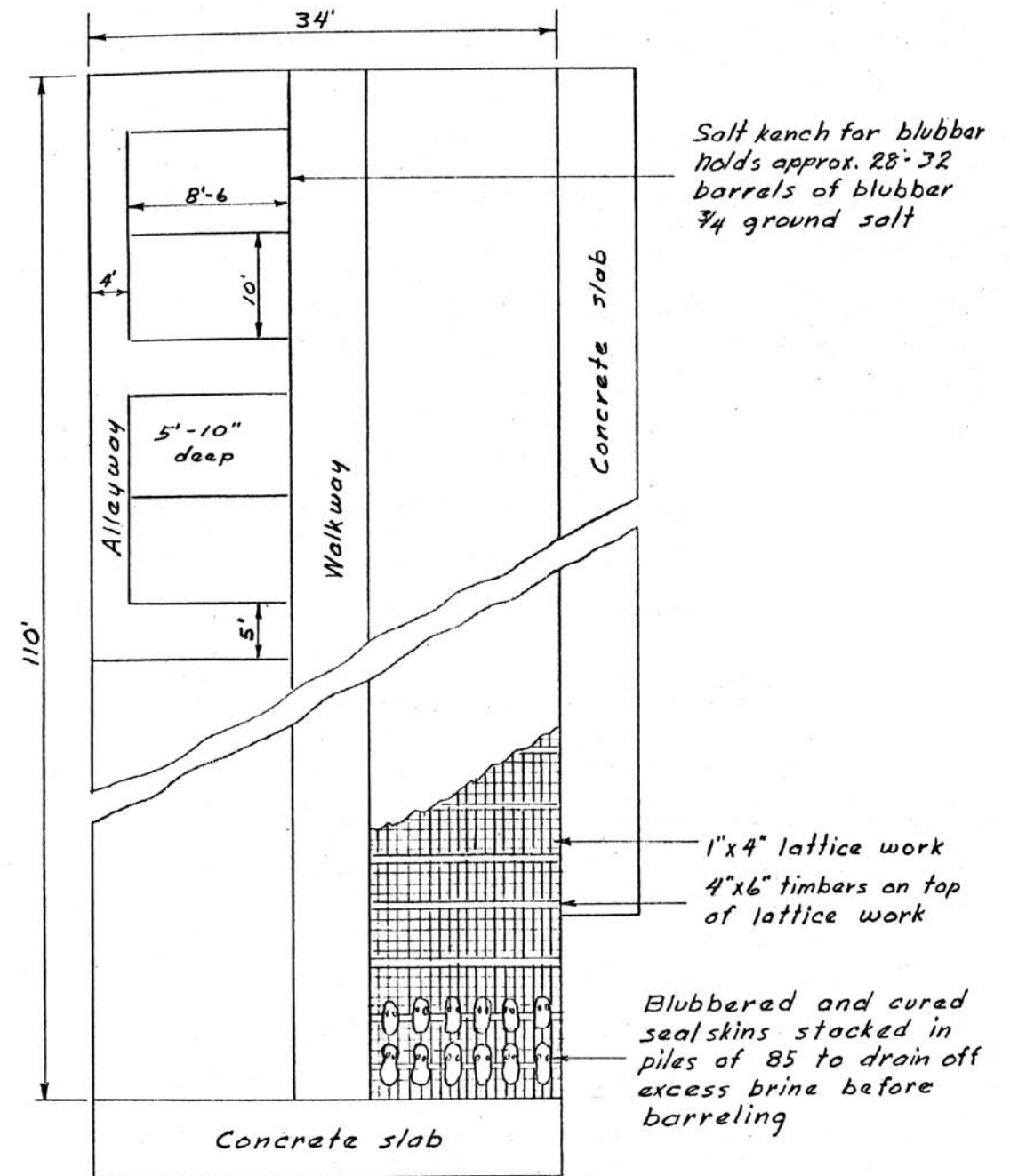


Fig. 5

BRINING

The first step in the field processing is that of brining. This is perhaps the most critical of the entire process, as success in curing is determined at this point. Upon arrival of a table full of skins from the blubber shop, they are run through a wringer which accomplishes the dual purpose of again washing and then removing excess water. The wringer is a large commercial type, power-driven, with jets of water arranged on the feed-in side to spray the pelt as it goes through the rolls. There are two rolls approximately 3 feet long and 5 inches in diameter. The upper roll or pressure roll is constructed of comparatively soft rubber, the lower roll of a hard fiber. The skins are fed in with the fur side up; the jets of water are played on this side. Two men feed the wringer from the intake side and two men remove skins from the discharge side. Skins are fed alternately from one end of the wringer rolls to the other. The two men who remove the discharged skins pile them on a portable table fur side down in piles approximately 50 high. Each table can hold 3 or 4 piles.

The skins are then transferred to the brine tanks. (See Fig. 6 for general layout plan.) On St. Paul the brine tank installation consists of 2 large concrete tanks with a top capacity of 1,500 skins (5,000 gallons of brine) and one small wooden tank with a capacity of 350 skins. The small tank is used as a standby or on days when the kill is small. These tanks are filled with a saturated brine solution testing normally 105% on the salinometer. They are fitted with powered paddle wheels which slowly revolve the skins around the tank in a counter-clockwise direction.

The skins are tossed into the tank one at a time, counted meanwhile and recorded in the Brining Book. They are counted in 25's (See Fig. 7 for sample page out of Brining Book) and the tank filled until the desired number is reached. Kills which total over 1,500 are divided between the two tanks. As the skins are being tossed into the brine tank (fur side up) one man equipped with a pole plunges each skin so that it is totally immersed in the brine. While the tank is being filled, the brine-circulating pumps are kept running to insure proper circulation and constant reading on the salinometer. Fifteen hundred raw skins can lower the salinometer from a reading of 105% to 101%. This reading should not fall below 100%. The salt content of the brine is usually tested twice per day as a matter of course and always before loading the tanks with skins.

After the brine tank is filled to the desired capacity, the skin should be allowed to soak for a period of two hours. To properly set the skins in this matter cuts down on their tendency to roll up in a ball. Following this initial soaking, the paddles are started up and the skins rotated around the tank in the brine solution. Two men stand on each side of the tank and pick up skins that have rolled up, spread them out, and place them back in the brine. 5 ½ to 6 hours is the usual length of time the skins are circulated. This is normally divided into 2 periods, perhaps 3 hours in the afternoon and again 3 hours in the evening. The water-circulating pump is kept running at these times so that salt content remains constant. Skin should remain immersed in brine for a period of 18 to 20 hours to insure a good cure. During the periods that the paddles are not running, wooden latticework racks are placed in the tanks and wedged to keep the pelts entirely under water. After the prescribed amount of time has elapsed, the latticework racks are removed preparatory to loading on the overhead carriers and being transported

to the drying shed. At this point, the skin should be well cured and the skin side of the pelt should be hard and rubbery to the touch.

Four men are employed when the tank is emptied preparatory to transport to the drying shed. Two men push the carrier; the other two men select skins out of the tank for loading. The carriers are fitted with heavy coarse screen bottoms and after filled to capacity, 75 to 100 skins, they are allowed to remain suspended over the brine tank for 2 to 3 minutes to allow the excess brine to drain back into the tanks. The carriers are then pushed to the drying shed.

Preparing the brine and keeping it in saturated solution is a highly important and inflexible step in the field processing. Each tank is hooked up with a piping and manifold system that provides circulation through the brine mixing tanks, adding additional sea water, and drainage. This manifold system is marked in a legend of different colors (see Fig. 6).

Every 7,000 skins which are brined through one of the large paddle tanks calls for a new, clean batch of brine. After this quantity of skins has gone through the brine, it becomes slimy and filled with debris in the form of small particles of blubber. To make this change, the large tanks are drained dry and cleaned. Sacked coarse salt, 100 pounds each, are transported by means of a power conveyor to the elevated salt platform adjacent to the top of the mixing tanks. Thirty five sacks are sliced open with a knife and dumped into the mixing tank. The tank is then filled with sea water and the salt allowed to dissolve. As this takes place, new salt is added to the mixing tank. The water, as it approaches a saturated solution, is drained off into the paddle tank. This process is repeated four times until the quantity of brine in the paddle tank approaches 5,000 gallons. It takes approximately 140 to 150 sacks of coarse salt to completely fill the paddle tank 14 inches from the top and to bring the salinometer reading to 105%. Undissolved salt is kept in the mixing tanks at all times and the brine from the paddle tanks circulated through this salt at intervals to keep it from becoming diluted. In the course of everyday brining, considerable water is lost in handling the skins themselves; hence, each batch of skins (1,500) requires an addition of approximately 40 sacks of salt in keeping the brine in proper solution. Fifteen hundred to 2,000 skins brined through the paddle tank sometimes lowers the salinometer as much as 6%. Care must be exercised to keep this brine saturated all times. During the 1962 season, when 60,578 skins were field processed, 1,502 one hundred-pound sacks of coarse salt were used for making brine.

It has been mentioned previously that the brine is changed after every 7,000 skins. To hold these changes to a minimum and utilize brine as long as possible, paddle tanks are cleaned with a paddles screen after each batch of skins has been processed through it. This removes the coarser particles of blubber and foreign matter, but does not alleviate discoloration and slime in the water. The screening tool consists merely of fine mesh screen approximately 2 feet by 1 foot mounted on a wooden frame backing, which is in turn attached to a long pole. Larger particles are picked up as it is passed through the brine and then shook off into a disposal chute. The paddles are run to keep the water in circulation and make debris more accessible.

In making brine, sea water is used in preference to water from the salt water wells. Sea water at St. Paul tests 16%, while the well water tests 8%. Considerably more salt is necessary to bring well water up to saturated solution.

FLOOR LAYOUT
SEAL SKIN WASH HOUSE "B"
(Not to scale)

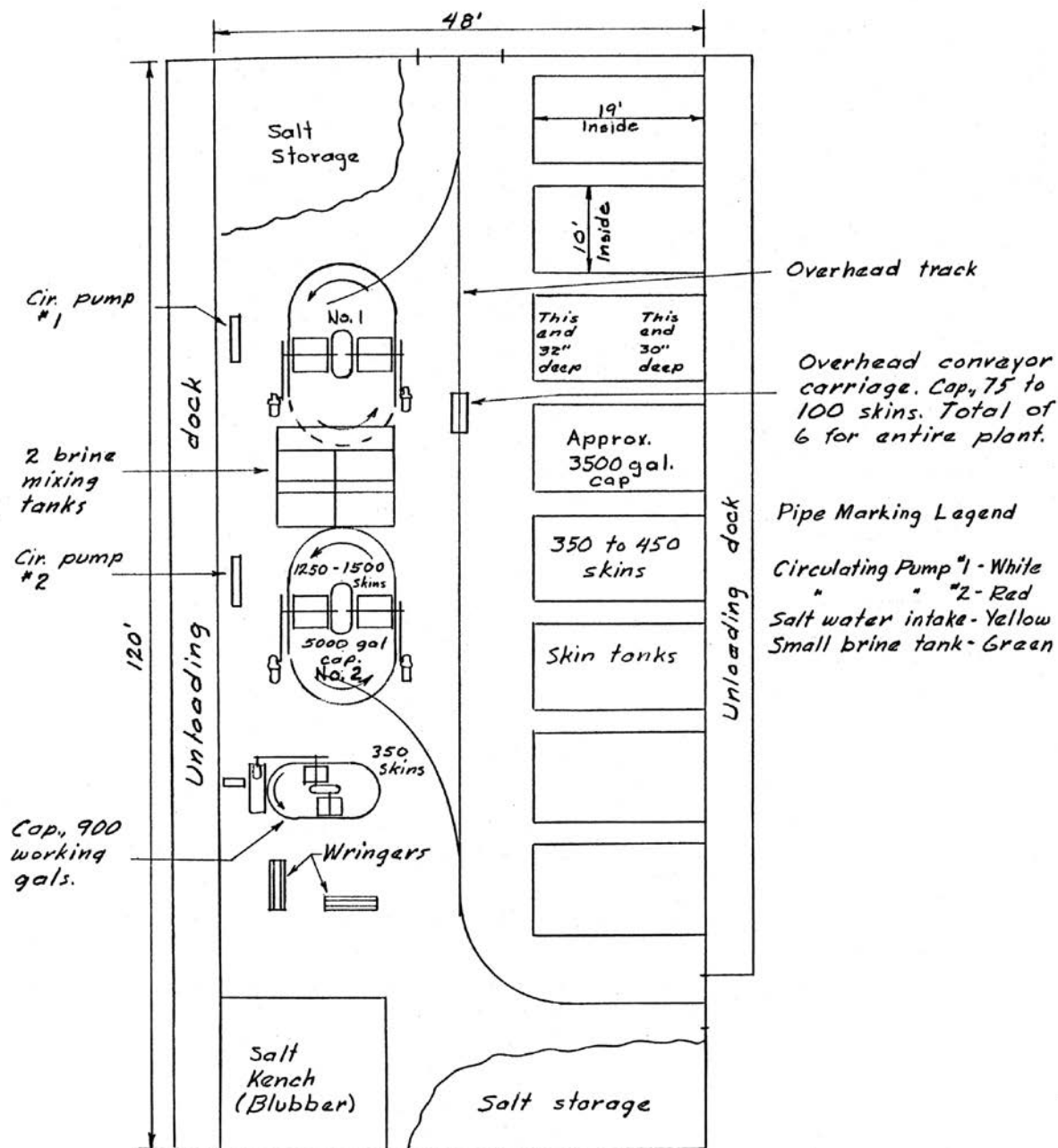


Fig. 6

SKETCH SHOWING SAMPLE PAGE FROM
BRINE BOOK

| Kill #16 | N.E. P. | Total skins 2029 | July 18, 1962 |
|----------|---------|------------------|---------------|
| B Tank | Cows | Shortcount | A Tank |
| 1000 | 5 | 9 | 1029 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 1 - 25 | | 12 | 1 - 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 2 - 25 | | 21 | 2 - 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 3 - 25 | | 4 | 3 - 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 4 - 25 | | 11 | 4 - 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 5 - 25 | | 6 | 5 - 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 6 - 25 | | 14 | 6 - 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 7 - 25 | | 9 | 7 - 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 8 - 25 | | 25 | 8 - 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 9 - 25 | | 25 | 9 - 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 10 - 25 | | 11 | 10 - 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 25 | | | 25 |
| 1000 | | 5 | 1029 |

Note:
1. N.E.P. designates the rookery, North East Point.
2. Shortcount designates number needed to make 25 after table has been completed. Each table holds approximately 200 skins.

Fig. 7

DRAINING

Skins are transported from the brine house to the drying shed in carriers running on an overhead track. Considerable distance is involved in this transfer and can be noted by studying Fig. 2. The overhead track runs on the outside of the buildings therefore, when weather is inclement and rainy, the skins are covered with canvas while in transport to prevent dilution of the impregnated brine. In the drying shed, the skins are unloaded off the carriers on to a canvas tarpaulin spread out on the floor. Six men, usually a portion of the crew from the blubber shop and barreling shed, work at counting and piling these skins. Usually 2 or 3 men pick up the skins from the canvas, straighten them out and pile them, fur side down, on low tables. The piles are approximately 65 skins high. From this pile, skins are counted by 5's and stacked 85 skins high, on a gridwork of 4 X 6 inch timbers spread out on the floor. Piles are arranged side by side and in such a manner that each individual pile of 85 skins is humped up in the middle and the head and tail end sloping off from this point. This procedure is to allow for drainage and to prevent pockets where water can collect. The first skin of the pile is laid with the fur side down; the remaining 84 are laid with the fur side up. Each day's kill is isolated from previous and subsequent kills and tagged (See Fig. 8).

Skins which are rolled or curled are thrown to one side until the rest of the day's output has been piled. These skins are then spread out and piled on the last pile comprising that day's kill. As they are spread out, a thin layer of medium grain salt is spread on the skin side of the pelt to insure curing. On July 19, 1962, a kill at 2,029 skins was being spread out in the drying shed for draining. Out of that 2,029, twelve skins were curled. Skins from females are usually piled on the last pile also.

Each lot of skins remains in the drying shed for a minimum of 5 days before they are barreled to insure proper drainage and additional curing.

As previously mentioned, the crew that performs this task is made up of available personnel from the blubber shop and barreling shed. Since blubbering does not start until 9:00 a.m., men who are employed in the blubber shop are available the first thing in the morning to pile skins. This task is normally finished by the time blubbering starts; however, if this is not the case, two men from the barreling should remain to finish up before they go on to their regularly assigned duties.

SKETCH SHOWING TAG MARKINGS USED IN DRYING SHED TO DISTINGUISH EACH DAY'S KILL

| | | |
|----------------|---------|---------------|
| Kill #16 | N.E.P. | Total |
| | | 2029 |
| 23 piles of 85 | = | 1955 |
| Short Pile | | 69 Reg. |
| | | <u>5 cows</u> |
| | Total | 2029 |
| Stacked | 7/19/22 | |

- Note: 1. N.E.P. designates the rookery, North East Point.
2. Short pile indicates that the pile contains only 69 regular skins.
3. Some information on other side of tag.*

Fig. 8

BARRELING

Barreling probably constitutes what may be considered the second critical stage in field processing, as it is here where the skins undergo final preservative preparation and are packed for long indefinite storage and shipment. Approximately seven days have now elapsed since the skins were delivered to the receiving platforms. Normally, five men are employed in accomplishing this phase of field processing. One man is utilized in transporting the skins from the drying shed to the barreling shop. At the drying shed he again counts the skins by 5's and places them fur side up, on each end of the overhead carrier. When he has 40 pelts on each end of the carrier, he places the remaining 5, which makes a total of 85 pelts, in the center of the carrier. He then transports them to the barreling shop where they are piled on latticework boards similar to the installation in the drying shed. (See Fig. 9.) As he piles the skins, every 40th skin is turned skin side up and the extra 5, which he makes the 85 over 80, are folded on top of the pile. They remain in semi-storage at this point until such time as the barreling crew can get to them.

In barreling, each pile is regarded as a unit and placed on the folding table fur side down and 40 at a time. Each skin is spread out and covered with powdered boric acid which in turn is spread out evenly all over the pelt with the hands. Following the spreading of the borax, a thin coating of medium salt is applied in the same manner. Care is taken to see that the borax powder and salt is spread around the flipper holes, head and areas where the skin has folded over, particularly around the edges of the pelt. The skin is then folded and rolled. (See Fig. 10.) Upon completion, the rolled skins resemble a cylinder approximately 5 to 6 inches in diameter and 8 to 10 inches long with fur side out. These rolls are stacked in piles along the back end of the folding table.

One man is employed in filling the barrels. A sealskin barrel measures 33 inches high, 21 ¼ inches diameter at the heads and 24 inches in diameter at the bulge. On the back side of the table where the folding takes place, a circular ½ round cutout is provided (see Fig. 9) so that the barrel fits into this cut-out with the top of the barrel just protruding above the table top. A thin layer of medium grain salt is spread out on the bottom of the barrel. The rolled skins are then placed, two at a time, and on end, in the barrel. The sides are filled in and then the center, always working toward the center. The first layer will consist of 16 rolled skins stacked endways. A thin layer of salt is again spread over the top of the first layer, and the second layer begun. This is repeated until the barrel is full. At intervals throughout the process, the man filling the barrel will get into the barrel and stomp on the skins to pack them more firmly.

A sealskin barrel will take 85 skins of 2, 3 and 4 year old bachelors, 65 skins of females. This is due to the fact that young males average a smaller size than the older black and white whiskered females. The following formula is used in filling the barrels. The bulge of the barrel accounts for the difference in the numbers making up the layers.

| <u>Males</u> | | <u>Females</u> | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| 1st layer | - 16 skins | 1st layer | - 12 skins |
| 2nd layer | - 18 skins | 2nd layer | - 14 skins |
| 3rd layer | - 20 skins | 3rd layer | - 16 skins |
| 4th layer | - 17 skins | 4th layer | - 13 skins |
| 5th layer | - 14 skins | 5th layer | - 10 skins |
| Total 85 | | Total 65 skins | |

The packer marks the number of skins in each layer on the side of the barrel with a piece of lumber crayon, as he progressively works up to the top of the barrel in the filling process.

After the barrel is filled (85 male or 65 female skins), the barrel is shifted over to the cooperer. A small amount of space should remain above the skins; hence, he fills the space with 4 or 5 scoops of medium grain salt, spreading it out in filling the holes between the skins. He loosens the hoops to a point where he can fit in the barrel head and then tightens the hoops snugly so that the barrel is tight and will not leak brine. Stops, resembling short nails with off-center heads, are driven into the barrel against the hoops to prevent them from slipping. The barrel is then rolled over to a platform scale, weighed, and the weight, barrel number and the number of skins stenciled on both ends of the barrel. The stencil ink or paint should be waterproof so as not to fade,

and become illegible. (See Fig. 11.) This information is recorded in the Barreling Book, a record which is maintained by the barreling shop foreman who weighs and stencils the barrels. (See Fig. 12.) The packed barrel is then rolled out into the outside storage yard where the other barrels are stored and remain in rows of consecutive numbers until they are shipped by vessel to Seattle and onto the finishing plant.

Normally, males and females are packed in separate barrels. During the season of 1962, 3 different divisions were made, males, black whiskered females (immature females) and white whiskered females (mature females). To keep these divisions in orderly sequence and readily identifiable, barrel numbers from 1 through 1,000 were reserved for males, 1,001 through 1,500 for black whiskered females and 1,501 through 2,000 for white whiskered females. At the beginning of sealing, usually around the 2nd of July, very few females are taken, the kills being comprised almost entirely of males. When these daily kills have gone through all the preceding processes and are ready for barreling, situations arise where there is not enough of one category to make up a full barrel. A lot to be barreled may consist of 1,600 males, 42 black whiskered females and 14 white whiskered females. In situations of this kind, the skins are packed in partial barrels and held over until such time as the barrel is filled with the desired number of each category and then coopered, marked and placed out in storage. For example, barrel number 1,005 and barrel number 1,502 containing black and white whiskered females respectively, could conceivably require several days in filling. Conversely, toward the end of sealing season when kills are predominantly females, the same may hold true of males.

Barreling of the blubber which has been cured in kenches, a process which has been described on preceding pages of this report, is usually carried on in Salt House "A" or "B" where the blubber kenches are located. After the blubber has remained in the kenches for a minimum period of 2 weeks, it is barreled in a manner similar to the barreling of sealskins. A thin layer of medium grain salt is spread evenly on the bottom of the barrel. Then a layer of blubber which has been removed from the kenches is spread out evenly on top of the salt. Another thin layer of salt is added and again another layer of blubber. This is repeated until the barrel is filled. Upon filling, salt is spread over the top layer and the barrel head inserted in the same manner as the sealskin barrels, then coopered, weighed, numbered and stenciled and rolled out into the storage area. A full blubber barrel weighs approximately the same as a sealskin barrel, running somewhere in the neighborhood of 500 to 550 pounds.

In undergoing the consecutive stages of field processing, skins turn up that, for various reasons, must be culled out and rejected. Some skins may have bites or scrapes which were overlooked at the killing field; others may have cuts or tears as a result of blubbering, etc. During the season of 1962 on St. Paul, 133 skins of which 14 were males and the balance females, fill in this category.

These skins are usually cured in the normal manner as their discovery might occur anywhere throughout the various steps of processing. At the barreling stage, however, they are segregated and placed in the reject bin. (See Fig. 9.) Normally, at the end of the season, they are placed on the rolling table, examined and counted by representatives of the Government and the Fouke Fur Company. They are then cut up into strips and destroyed.

FLOOR LAYOUT
SALT HOUSE "A"
(Not to scale)

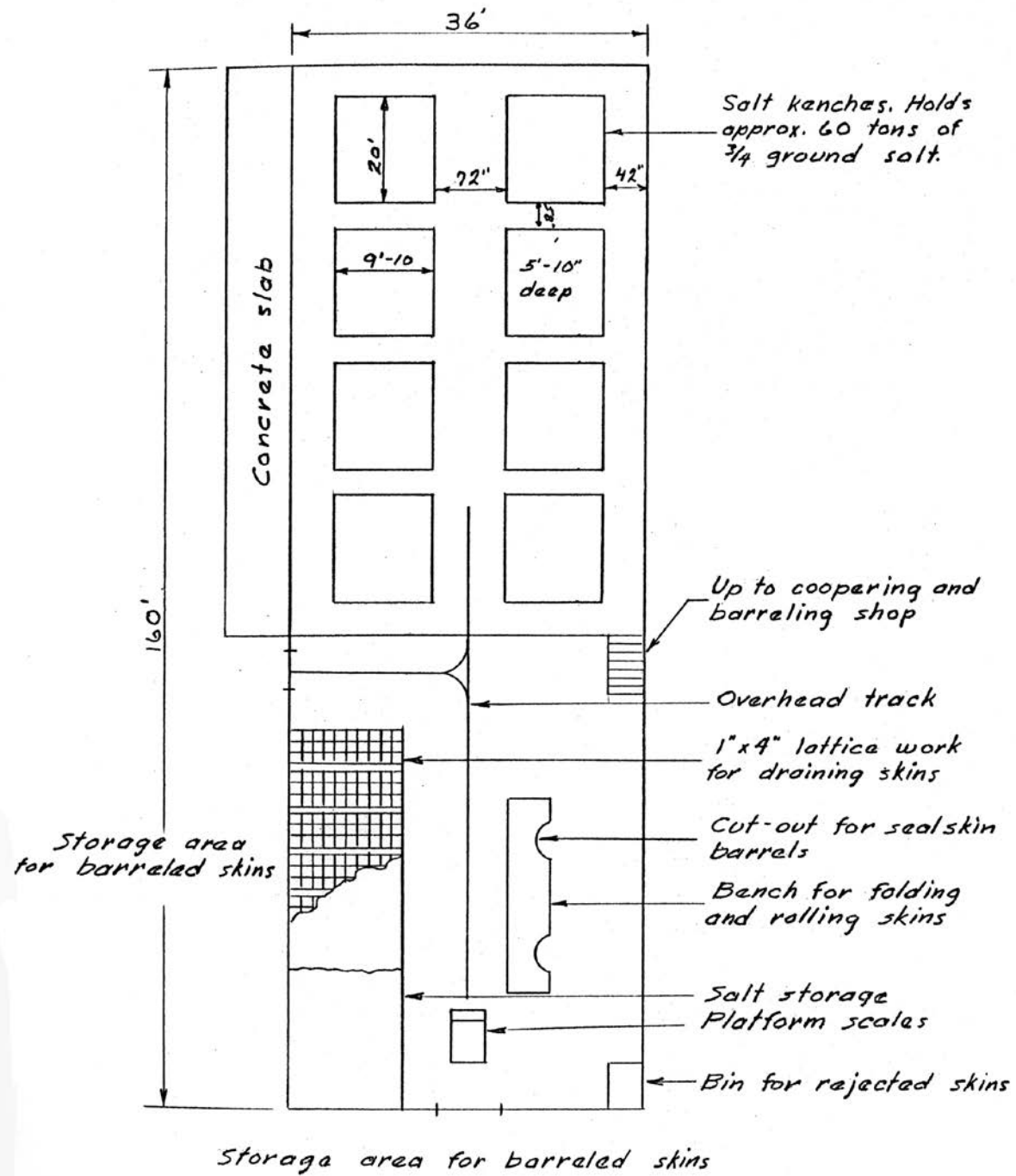


Fig. 9.

SKETCH SHOWING HOW SEALSKINS ARE FOLDED

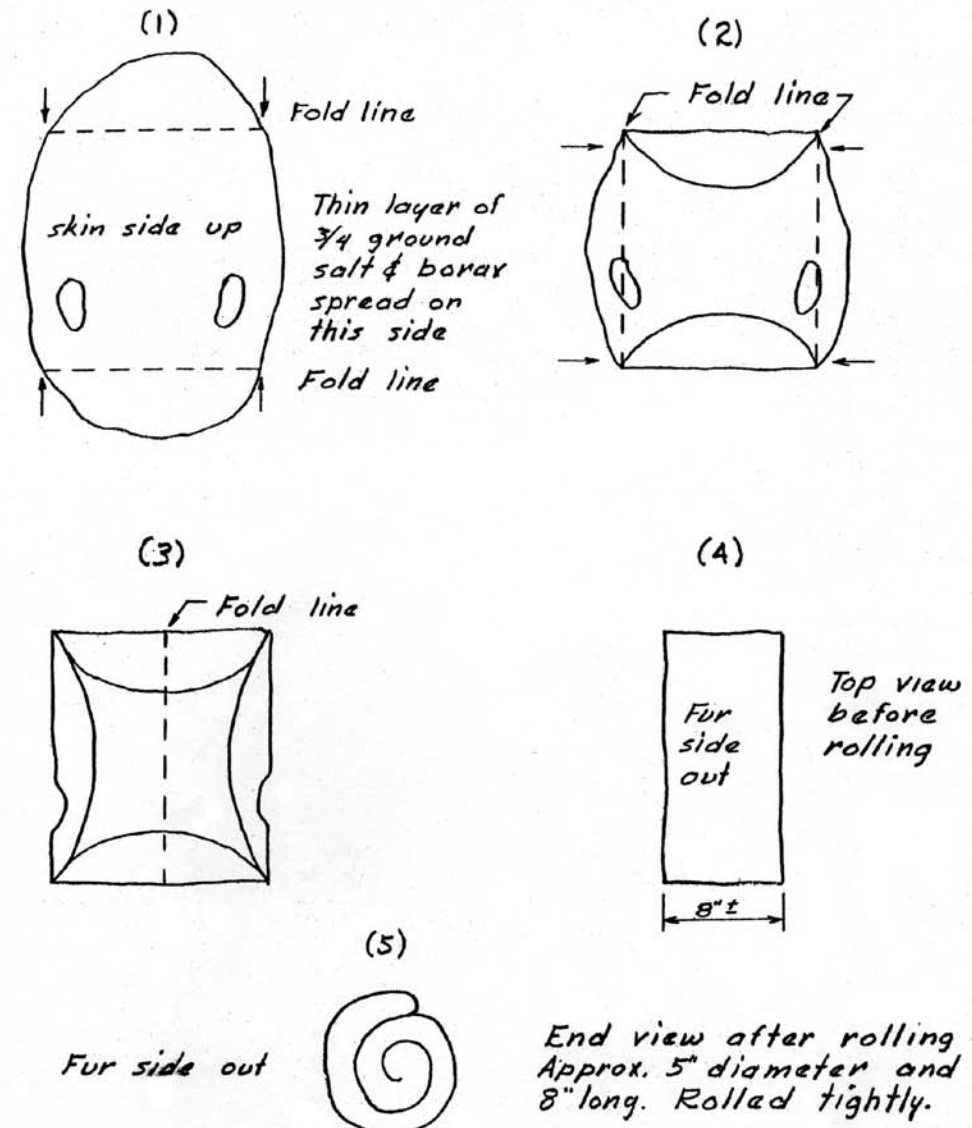
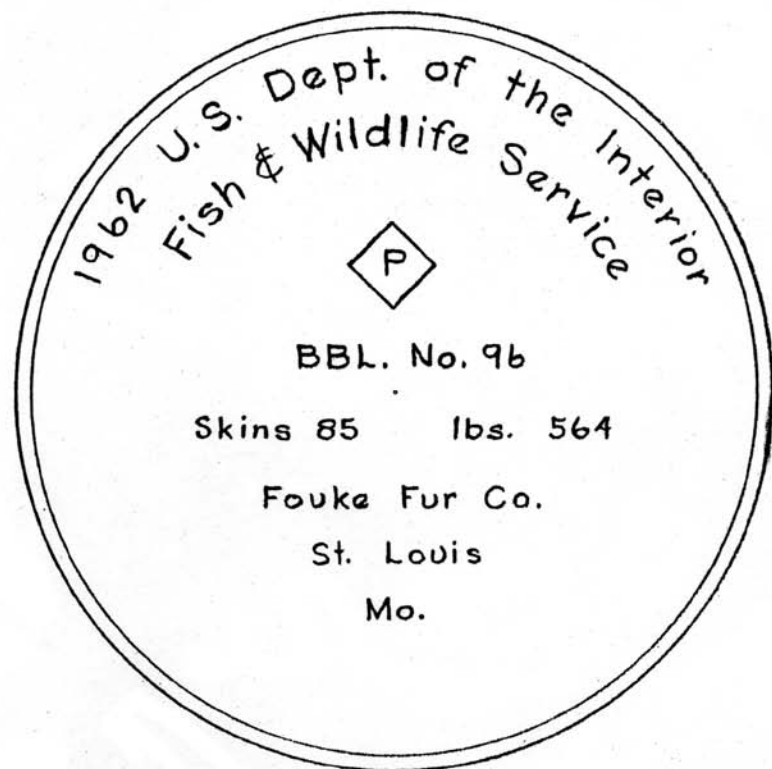


Fig. 10

SKETCH SHOWING STENCIL MARKINGS
ON ENDS OF SEALSKIN BARRELS



St. George sealskin barrels are marked with a G within the diamond.

Fig. 11

SKETCH SHOWING SAMPLE PAGE
FROM BARRELING BOOK

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | 7/20/62 |
| Kill # 12 | 520 Males | Tolstoi Rookery |
| | 2 Females (white whiskered) | July 13, 1962 |
| Total | 522 | |

| Barrel No. | No. of skins | Weight |
|------------|--------------|----------|
| 124 | 70+15 | 560 lbs. |
| 125 | 85 | 560 " |
| 126 | 85 | 562 " |
| 127 | 85 | 561 " |
| 128 | 85 | 560 " |
| 129 | 85 | 573 " |
| 130 | 80 | |
| | 520 | |

| | |
|------|----------------------------------|
| 1001 | 1 cow (Black whiskered) |
| 1501 | 19+2 = 21 cows (White whiskered) |

Note: 70 skins from preceding kill carried over. 15 skins from kill #12 required to fill barrel. Also barrels 1001 & 1501 carried forward. The 2 White whiskered cows placed in barrel 1501.

Fig. 12

STORAGE

The storage area for sealskin barrels after they have been filled, stenciled and recorded is an old open uncovered area between Salt House "A" and Salt House "B". (See Fig. 2.) They are laid out in rows starting with the first barrel of the season and with numbers running, consecutively, until the last barrel is reached. Males, immature females, mature females and blubber are kept separate. During the season of 1962, the following numbers were reserved for these categories:

St. Paul

Barrel #1 through Barrel #1000 - Males
Barrel 1001 through Barrel #1500 - Immature Females
Barrel #1501 through Barrel #2000 - Mature Females
Barrel #1 through Barrel #168 - Blubber

The blubber barrels are distinctly marked blubber.

St. George

Barrel #2001 through Barrel #2500 - Males
Barrel #2501 through Barrel #3000 - Immature Females
Barrel #3001 through Barrel #3500 - Mature Females
Barrel #1 through barrel #55 - Blubber

Since the barrels are exposed to the elements all season, the material used for stenciling should be weatherproof and clearly legible. During the season of 1962, we were compelled to go over stencils, particularly the numbers and weights, with a plastic paint.

Approaching the end of the active season of sealing and when a goodly proportion of the production is barreled and stored in the storage area, selection of barrels for division between Japan and Canada is made. Each year these respective Governments select 3 numbers between 1 and 20. To prevent duplication of numbers it was decided in 1958 that one of the countries would select even numbers and the other odd numbers. It was further agreed that Canada would select odd numbers in even years and even numbers in odd years. In 1962, the numbers selected by the representative governments were as follows:

| <u>Japan</u> | <u>Canada</u> |
|------------------|------------------|
| Barrel Number 2 | Barrel Number 5 |
| Barrel Number 8 | Barrel Number 9 |
| Barrel Number 16 | Barrel Number 17 |

The selections make up the 15% allocated to each government by treaty.

Upon receipt of these selections, usually in early August, each barrel out of 20 is marked in accordance with these selections. They are marked with white paint for Canada, black paint for Japan. At the end

of the season some barrels are, necessarily, only partially filled to accommodate this division between governments.

Shipping of the season's production usually occurs in the fall at the end of the active sealing season. In years prior to 1962, the entire pack was transported to Seattle via Naval transport, but since suspension of this service in 1961, the 1962 production was transported in 2 lots, one in August and the balance in November aboard the service vessel FWS Penguin. Her top capacity in sealskin barrels is approximately 500.

Transport to the contractor plant is usually contracted for by the General Services Administration and is accomplished either by rail or truck, whichever bid is the lowest. Attempt is made to expedite these shipments from arrival in Seattle to the finishing plant as much as possible to minimize storage in unrefrigerated warehouses.

Skins which have been cured and barreled in the manner outlined in previous pages of this report should be well preserved and quite safe from deterioration under any but very abnormal conditions such as excessive heat. Average temperatures during July and August when the barrels remain in outside storage on the Islands runs in the 40's and 50's and rarely do we have a day in the 60's. However, when barrels are transported to warmer climates, they should be placed in refrigerated storage when long periods of storage are contemplated. They should be held in temperatures just above freezing (33 to 34 degrees), and at 75% humidity to insure that no bacterial action takes place.

LAYING UP THE PLANT

Upon completion of the active sealing season and the resultant harvest is cured and barreled, consideration must be given to laying up the plant. Winter conditions on the Pribilofs are rigorous with high salt-laden winds and prolonged periods of below freezing weather. Water lines must be drained and equipment and machinery greased or oiled for protection against rust. Through the years, a definite procedure and format has been established and is listed as follows:

1. Grease all the blubbering beams.
2. Drain and clean all receiving tanks.
3. Tie up latticework tank racks. Store loose racks for drying out.
4. Open all valves and drain all water lines.
5. Remove casters from portable tables and grease.
6. Drain, clean and rinse brining tanks and brine mixing tanks.
7. Dismantle all overhead carriers, grease moving parts and store. Switches on the fixed tracks should be wire brushed and greased.
8. Disconnect electric motors and store in electric shop. Motors are as follows:
 - (a) 5 - brine tank motors (paddle wheel motors)
 - (b) 2 - wringer tank motors
 - (c) 3 - circulating pump motors
 - (d) 2 - salt water pump house motors
 - (e) 1 - salt water well pump motor

- (f) 1 - conveyor motor and chain
 - (g) 1 - electric-operated Budget chain hoist
9. Remove wringer rollers and store.
 10. All chains in chain drives to be immersed and stored in drum of diesel oil.
 11. Circulating pumps to be disconnected, filled with oil and intake and outlet holes plugged with pipe plugs. Store in Electric Shop.
 12. Remove the overhead carrier track between Wash Houses "A" and "B" and between Wash House "A" and Salt House "B". (See Fig. 2.)
 13. Remove all valve stems and seats and grease. This applies to all valves on the brine lines.
 14. Dismantle large 8-inch salt water intake hose and store.
 15. Remove platform scales in barreling shop, oil and grease and store in carpenter shop.
 16. All tools, such as blubber knives, straight knives, etc. should be either greased or blades immersed in oil when practicable.
 17. Prior to final water shut off, floors should be swept and washed down.

During this laying up process, tags should be used freely and all components tagged as to their identity, location and function. This greatly expedites reinstallation in the spring.

Preparing the plant for processing in the spring is a direct reversal of the laying up process. This usually begins in mid-May upon arrival of the Chain temporaries who are for the most part, employed in the processing plant during the summer months.

Coopering barrels is another pre-season task which is usually accomplished during the early spring months. Barrels are received knockdown and are assembled by the local native workers. The season's needs are estimated, and enough barrels are coopered and stored to satisfy these needs.

PROCESSING ON ST. GEORGE ISLAND

It will be noted that the bulk of the preceding discussion is applicable to processing as carried on on St. Paul Island. This seeming bias is brought about by the fact that St. Paul accounts for 80% of the amount of annual Pribilof production, while St. George accounts for the remaining 20%. Basically, procedures and controls are the same on St. George as they are on St. Paul. Some minor differences exist in techniques, this being due mainly to differences in the plant layout and the fact that local and Chain native help is used exclusively. For instance, the St. George blubberers which normally number 12 to 15 men are local residents, while on St. Paul, college students numbering from 22 to 30 make up this crew. These students are hired on a temporary basis from the States and transported to St. Paul just prior to sealing season and upon completion of sealing are transported back to their homes.

Manpower needed to carry on field processing exclusive of blubberers numbers 7 men on St. George, including one native foreman and one Fouke Fur representative, while on St. Paul this comparative number is 25 men of which 2 are native foremen and 4 are Fouke Fur representatives. Total manpower utilized in operating the processing plant during the season of 1962 was 22 men for St. George and 48 for St. Paul. On St. George, all the blubberers, with the exception of one man, were also members of the sealing crew. Blubbering was done upon return from sealing and was paid for on a piece-work basis by Fouke Fur Company. Thirty cents a skin was the going rate.

The general design and layout of the St. George plant is much better than that of the St. Paul installation. On St. Paul four separate and detached buildings comprise the processing plant, while on St. George, 3 buildings constructed in a U shape and attached serve the same purpose. (See Fig. 2 and Fig. 14.) This latter design tends toward a more progressive and orderly procedure with a maximum use of manpower. Skins need not be transported over long distances on overhead track and exposed to the elements while this takes place. The receiving tanks all are confined to one building, the blubber shop to another and brine tanks, drying racks and barreling shop to the third, all buildings being interconnected. In this connection, it is recommended that a study be inaugurated to redesign the St. Paul plant somewhat along similar lines.

Minor differences exist in equipment. St. George does not have any large concrete paddle tanks, the brining being accomplished in 4 small wooden paddle tanks with capacity for 250 to 300 skins similar to the standby tank on St. Paul. Normally, these tanks are loaded with only 250 pelts, as the tendency for the skins to roll up is greater in the smaller tanks than in the large concrete tanks. It takes 40 sacks of coarse salt to make a saturated solution of brine and 4 sacks a day to keep this solution while it is being operated at a 250 skin capacity in the smaller tanks.

Controls on brine are similar, as are of the controls and procedures on receiving, blubbering, brining, drying, barreling and storing. St. George no longer derives its salt water supply from the sea, depending entirely on two recently drilled wells which furnish salt water in ample supply.

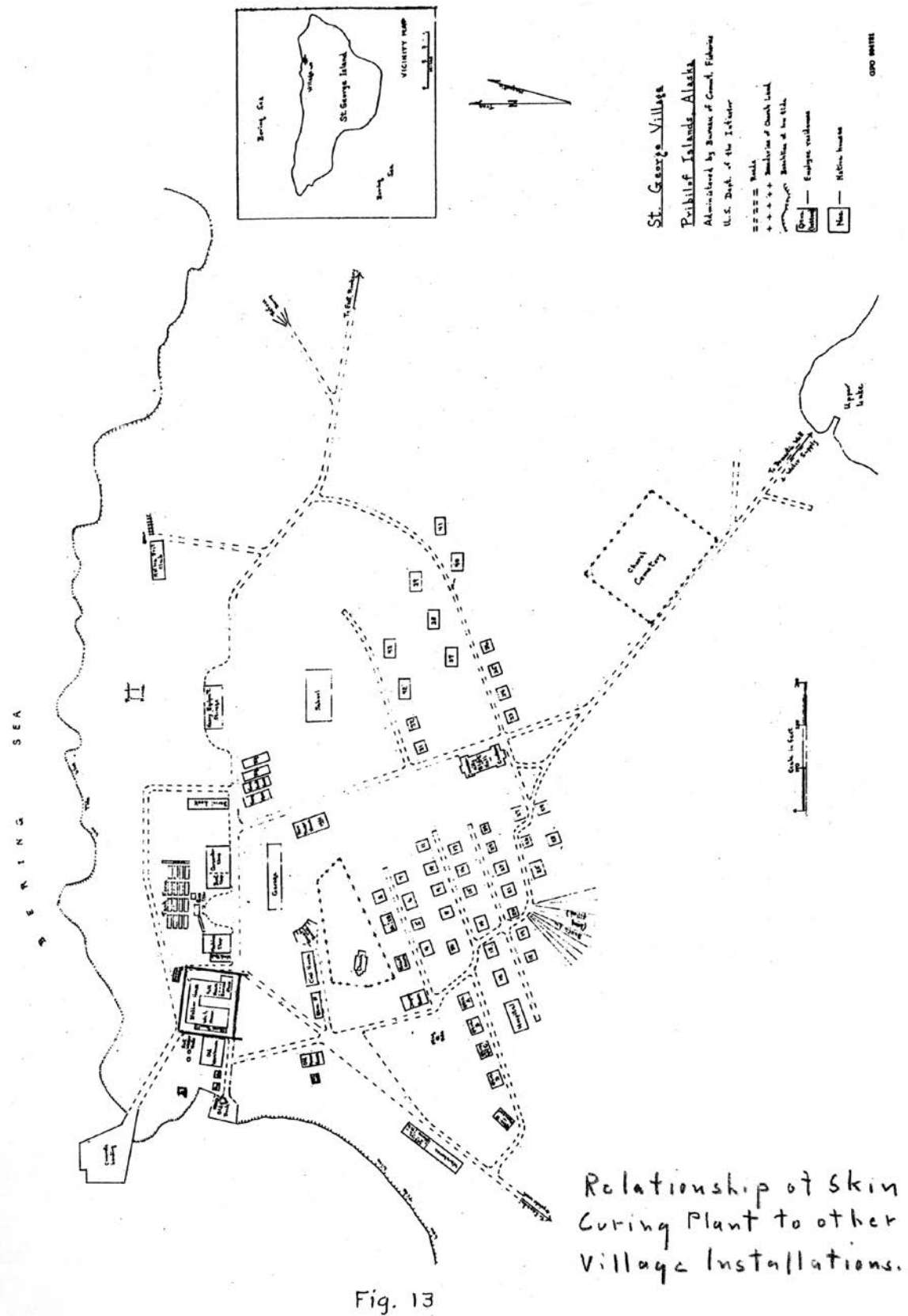


Fig. 13

SKETCH SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF PLANT BUILDINGS (Not to scale)

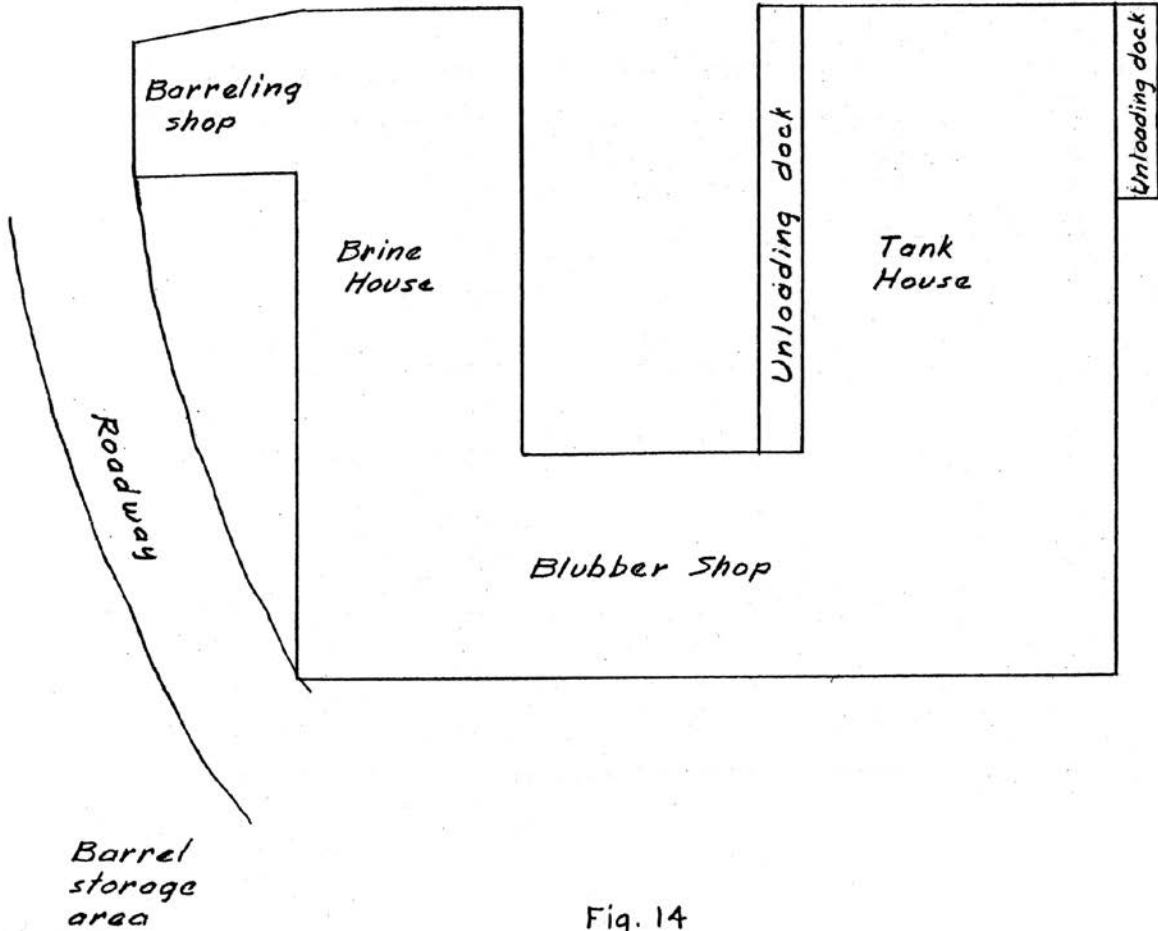


Fig. 14

FLOOR LAYOUT
TANK HOUSE
(Not to scale)

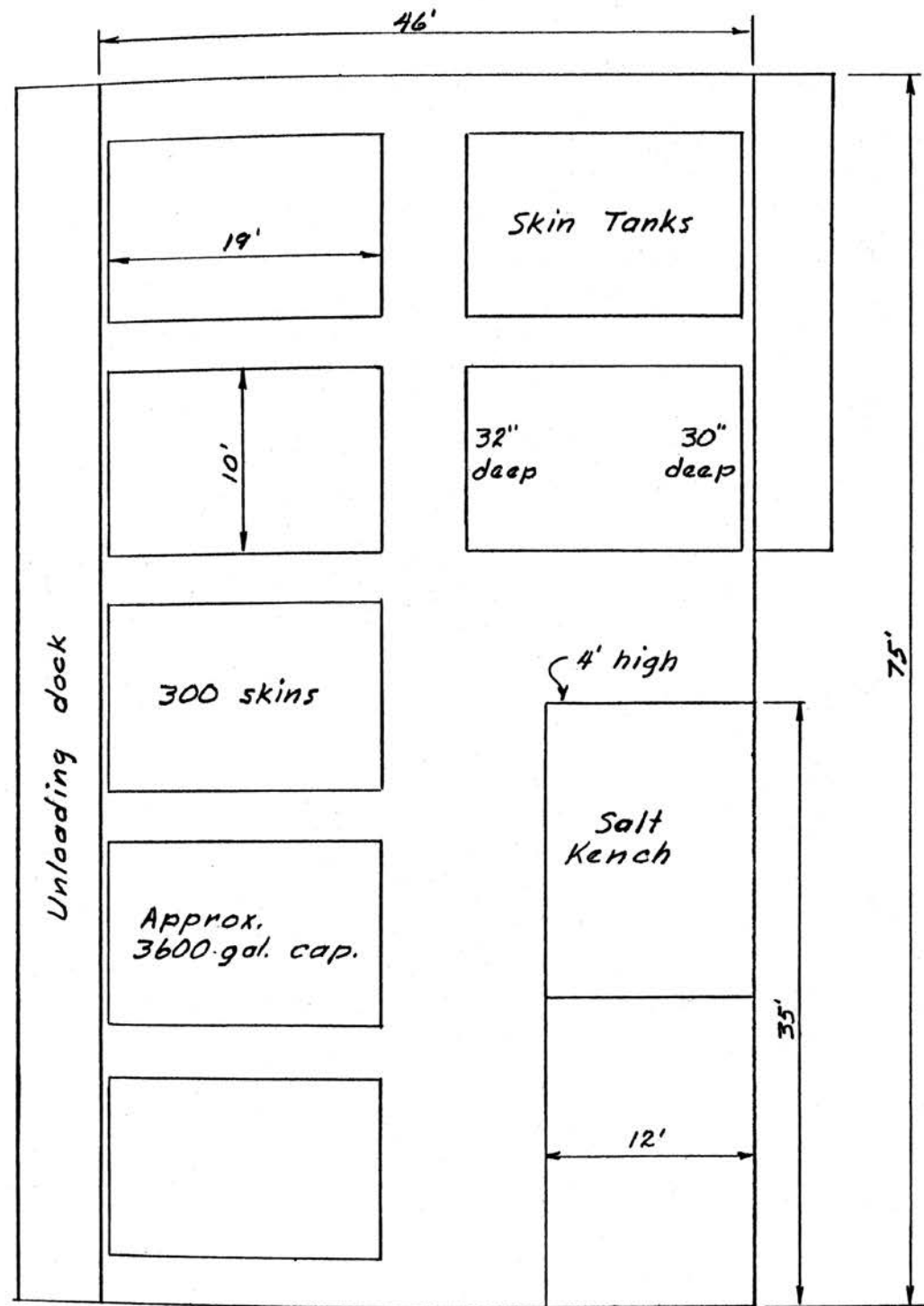


Fig. 15

FLOOR LAYOUT
BLUBBER SHOP
(Not to scale)

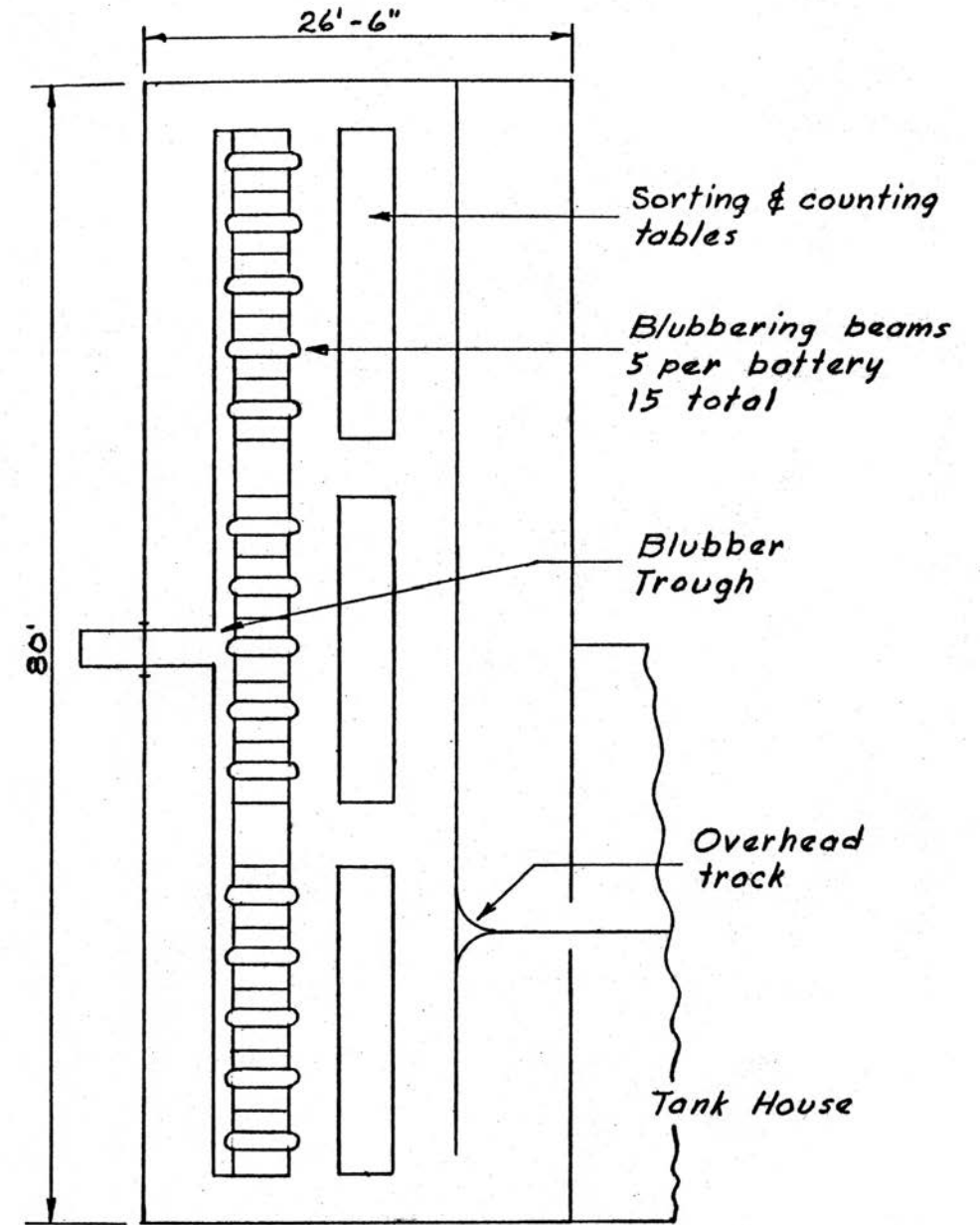


Fig. 16

FLOOR LAYOUT
BRINING, DRAINING, & BARRELING SHED
(Not to scale)

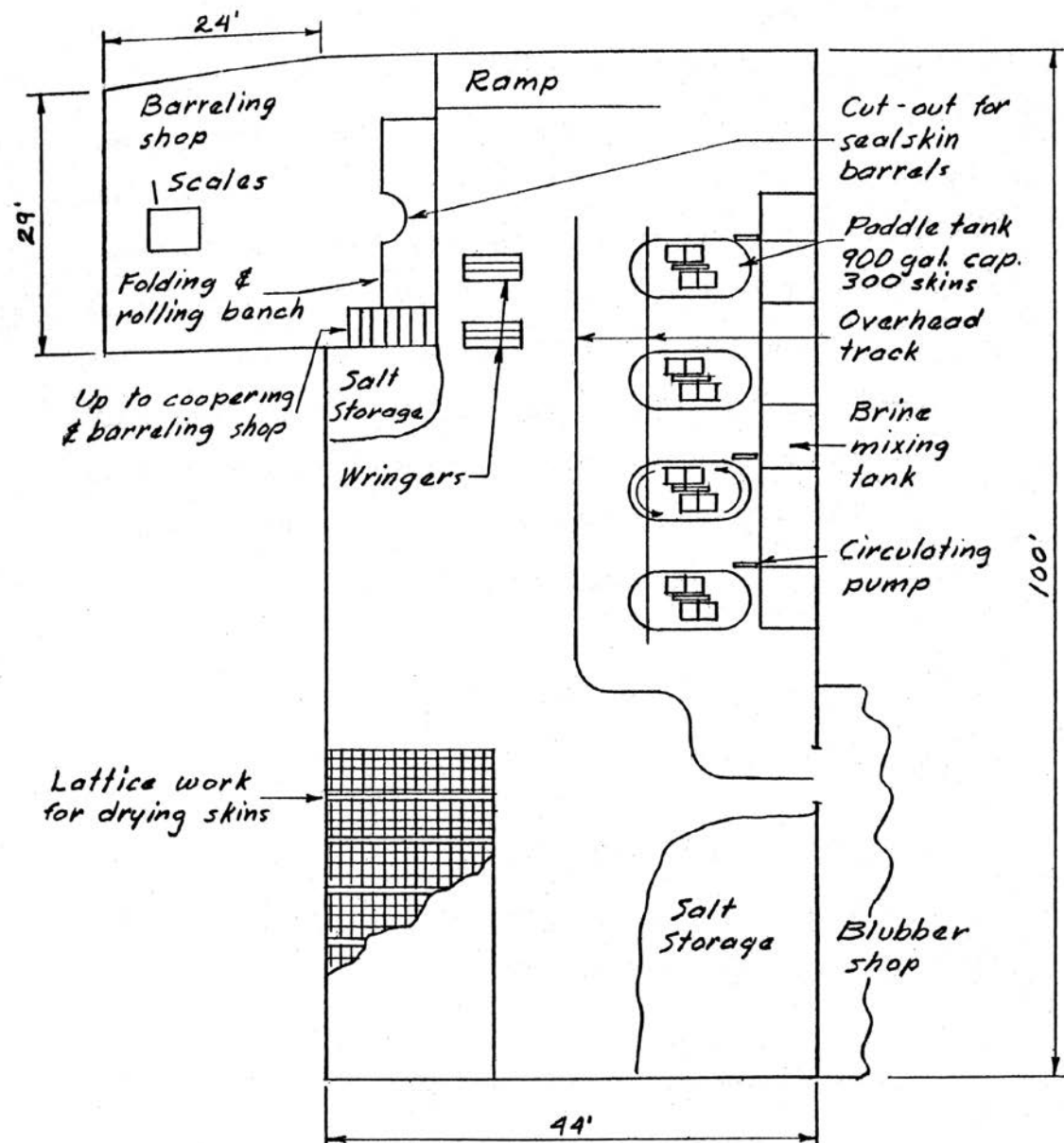


Fig. 17

1. Man-power requirements

Man-power required to carry on field processing remains quite stable from year to year. The plants on both Islands being designed as they are, and with the present equipment, require a set number of men to operate whether the season's take is large or small. The only category which can be adjusted to any extent to cope with the vagaries of each season's return is the blubberers, our system of predicting what will be available in any given year is not refined enough to cut or increase one work force in anticipation large or small harvests. During the season of 1962, the work force was predicted on an estimated take of approximately 100,000 skins. Blubberers were imported from states on this premise. The workforce was sub-divided as follows:

St. Paul Island - 48 to 52

1. Blubberers - 23 men (plus 4 locals on days of large kills)
2. Tank house - 10 men
 - (a) 3 men - transporting skins on carriers from receiving tanks to blubber shop
 - (b) 2 men - hanging skins on blubber racks
 - (c) 2 men - pushing and selecting blubber for kenning
 - (d) 3 men - throwing and washing skins into receiving tanks
3. Brine tanks - 6 men
 - (a) Shift to various jobs; transporting skins, wringing and brining skins, preparing new brine, etc.
4. Barreling - 5 men
 - (a) 1 man - transporting skins from drying shed to barreling shed
 - (b) 1 man - folding and rolling skins
 - (c) 1 man - counting him packing in barrels
 - (d) 1 man - coopering sealskin barrels after filling
 - (e) 1 man - weighing and marking barrels, counting, etc.
5. Supervisory - 4 men (Fouke Fur Company)
 - (a) Inspecting skins after blubbering; general overseeing of plant activities

St. George - 22 men

1. Blubberers - 15 men (local residents)
2. Tank House)
3. Brine Tanks) 6 men - These men were shifted from job to job.
4. Barreling)
5. Supervisory - 1 man (Fouke Fur Company)
 - (a) Inspecting skins after blubbering, general overseeing of plant activities

2. Brining and kenching

As pointed out in previous pages of this report, coarse salt is used for making brine, medium salt is used for kenching and barreling. In making brine, it is advantageous to use sea water rather than salt well water, as less salt is required to obtain a saturated solution. This, however, cannot be done on St. George, as wells are the only feasible source for salt water requirements. Preparing the brine and the controls used in preparation are comparable in both Islands. However, minor differences exist in procedures involving the curing of skins. Brine is changed at St. George every 7 days rather than every 7,000 skins. Also, skins are revolved in the paddle tanks for approximately 8 hours rather than 5 ½ to 6 hours as they are on St. Paul. This is due to smaller tank capacity and the tendency for skins to roll up more in the smaller tanks.

The salt kenches for salting blubber on both Islands are comparable in size. They hold approximately 60 tons of medium ground salt. This can be used over and over again but it does deteriorate in time by becoming impregnated with blubber oil and solidifying. At the present time, some thought should be given to replacing four kenches of salt which we have on St. Paul.

3. Barreling

Sealskin barrels are distinctively marked to designate which Island they come from. This marking is included in the regular stencil which is used in marking both ends of a sealskin barrel. Approximately in the center of the stencil, just above the barrel number, is a diamond. A letter "P", centered within the diamond designates St. Paul; the letter "G" designates St. George. (See Fig. 11)

4. Equipment

Since the taking and processing of sealskins is a highly specialized business, it follows that some of the tools and equipment used are also specialized. Some equipment is custom-built, such as the wooden paddle tanks, blubbering beams, etc., while some, on the other hand, is adaptation from other industrial uses. The overhead carriers employed for transporting skins are an adaptation of the manure carriers used so extensively on dairy farms. Much of the maintenance and upkeep requirements have been developed by experimentation and trial and error. For instance, it has been found that stainless steel shafting and stainless steel lag screws are needed to withstand the corrosive action of the brine and that stainless steel or brass fittings are the only materials which will retain any degree of permanency. Specialized tools such as tongs, bars, blubber knives, etc. are the results of years of experimentation and are not available on the open market. Replacement of tools and equipment could be a problem, were it not for the fact that each Island keeps records of this material. Catalogs, requisitions, purchase orders and property record data are available. When replacement parts or tools are needed, their sources should be consulted in order to save extensive time and research in procuring them

SIX-CAR GARAGE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-048

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 40.13" W, 57° 07' 20.94" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Six-Car Garage, Building V

Site Description: XPI-048 is a long 73'x28' single-story side-gabled wood frame building with six garage doors on the south side. The western bay is narrower than the other five and has a pedestrian doorway cut into it (now partly battened). The building has wood drop siding on the walls. The roof is covered with corrugated metal roofing, and several areas are missing the roofing so that the roof sheathing and even rafters are exposed. By the mid-1980s, the building was described as abandoned with sand drifts around and inside it. In 2007, sand on the windward side had drifted up to the building's eaves on the east end.

Significance: According to the 1986 nomination form, the Six-Car Garage was built in the 1930s. However, an aerial photograph taken by Victor B. Scheffer in 1948 did not show the structure. The Six-Car Garage was built in 1954 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to shelter small cars and trucks that serviced the fur-seal industry. The six-car garage eventually fell into disrepair and disuse, and at the time of inspection in 2004 was abandoned. It is a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark.

Location: Tract 46; On Sandy Lane between Hill Street and the Polovina Turnpike, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

Aerial photograph, Village of St. Paul Island, AK, 1948. Victor Bernard Scheffer Collection, NOAA, National Marine Mammal Laboratory, Library, Seattle, WA.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1955. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: constructed AD 1954

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Winandy, David, photographer. 2006. West side and south front, Six-Car Garage, March 21, 2006. Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Winandy, David B., photographer. March 21, 2006. East and north sides, Six-Car Garage, 2007. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Winandy, David B., photographer. 2006. East and north sides, Six-Car Garage, March 21, 2006. Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

SIX-CAR GARAGE
(BUILDING V)
HABS No. AK-219
AHRS No. XPI-048

Location: Tract 46, on Sandy Lane between Hill Street and the Polovina Turnpike, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: Completed in 1955, the Six-Car Garage was built by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to house federally-owned vehicles.

Description: The Six-Car Garage is a long 73'-2" x 24'-0" single-story side-gabled wood frame building with six-garage doors on the south wall. The western bay is narrower than the other five and has a pedestrian doorway cut into it (now partly battened). The west wall has a battened pedestrian door and one battened window. The north wall has no windows. The building has wood drop siding on the walls. The roof is covered with corrugated metal roofing, and several areas lost the roofing so that the roof sheathing and rafters are exposed.

History: The Six-Car Garage was completed in 1955 (the building date in the 1986 NHL nomination form erroneously states the date as the 1930s). The garage housed federally-owned delivery and pick-up trucks.

Eventually the garage fell into disrepair and disuse. A 1986 report states that "In the spring of 1985, the six-space garage was converted into a limited automobile service station by the village corporation. The station does repairs for private automobile owners if the owner orders and provides all necessary parts." The report also notes that the upkeep of the garage would require "Extensive maintenance" to keep up the facility. "Sand drifts around the building inhibit access. The drifts also contribute to the rotting of the exterior wood siding." In 2004, sand on the windward side had drifted up to the building's eaves.



Winandy, David B., photographer. March 21, 2006. West side, Six-Car Garage, March 21, 2006. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Sources:

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, March 31, 1955. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Part of a typed report, "1986" written at top. St. Paul Village file, Pribilof Project Office, p. 5–90. The pages describe commercial land use areas on St. Paul Island, including building descriptions.

Scheffer, Victor B. Aerial photograph, Village of St. Paul Island, AK, 1948. Victor Bernard Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, NOAA, National Marine Mammal Laboratory, Library, Seattle, WA.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

AK-219-1 View looking northeast



Photographer unknown. 1985. South front, Six-Car Garage, Shingle Shed (right). *Photograph*. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110004.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS



Photograph No. USBF 1.79 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1919; Old Store; note the tram in front of the store and the old salt house in the background (right), St. Paul Village. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-54 (Photographer unknown), circa 1917; Former Cold Storage Building (center), Native House no. 1 with elevated roof line (left). *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-293 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Former Canteen, with 1968 Post Office (right foreground). *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 2.73 (Photographer unknown), 1920; Garage for tractors. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-228 (Photographer unknown), 1955; Sawmill (left foreground), Pump House (left background), Winch House (center at top of boatways), old Machine Shop (behind Winch House), old Storehouse (behind Machine Shop), Point Warehouse (top), Equipment Garage/Halibut Plant (right) and Equipment Garage/Municipal Garage (right foreground), St. Paul Island, Alaska. The drill rig is drilling a saltwater well. The collection of buildings on the hillside is possibly U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey house and support buildings or Weather Bureau compound. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Map. Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. Petroleum Off-Shore Survey (POSS) Camp and other buildings near the Airport, St. Paul Island, Alaska (Aero-Metric, Inc., for NOAA). In the early 1980's, a telecommunications tower was erected by an oil exploration consortium led by Exxon Oil Company to support offshore oil exploration activities. In 1999, the site was selected for a hybrid wind/diesel energy generating system, operated by Tanadgusix Corporation (TDX). A hotel was begun in circa 2000. Hanger buildings were used to store parts, to repair automobiles, and to house USCG helicopters during the winter and fishing seasons. *Aerial photograph provided courtesy of Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development*

SHED

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-222

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.922' W, 57° 07.334' N

Acreage: <0.5

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): shed

Site Description: XPI-222 is a shed about the same size as wash houses located outside some homes, but it's clad in T1-11 and has modern ribbed metal roofing.

Significance: This building was judged to be a noncontributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: Down slope from Eagan Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Unknown construction date

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner:

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Shed. Also shown is Aleut Laborer House 6 (right). *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

SMALL FRAME STRUCTURE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-046 Aliquot: S035S132W/25 Tract 46
Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 56.01" W, 57° 07' 27.04" N Acreage: <.25
Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000) UTM:

Site Name(s): Site of Small Frame Structure (T)

Site Description: XPI-046 is the site of the Small Frame Structure (T), a contributing building to the NHL that has been demolished. The contemporary cannery building, leased by Trident Seafoods, partly overlaps structure's former location.

Significance: XPI-046 is the site of a Small Frame Structure which the NPS 1986 nomination form speculated was built before 1918. No record of this structure has been located. A small frame structure shows up in this location in a 1982 aerial photo, but not in prior aerial photos. By 1995, the fish-processing building was built in this area. It is impossible to say what the building was or when it was constructed; the extant records do not reveal any specifics about this particular building. This structure was considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark but it was razed at some point after 1986.

Location: Tract 46; At the old dock on Village Cove, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

"St. Paul Village, 1982." [Aeromap, U.S., Anchorage, Alaska, October 16, 1982. Aerial Photograph.] Pribilof Project Office, NOAA, Seattle, Washington.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Overlain by cannery building and metal container storage

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Site contained building possibly built before AD 1918, demolished between 1986 and 1998

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: site

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Historic American Buildings Survey

SITE OF SMALL FRAME STRUCTURE (T)
HABS No. AK- [not yet assigned]
AHRS No. XPI-046

Location: Tract 46; At the old dock on Village Cove, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: Although listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, this structure was razed sometime between 1986 and 2004.

Description: The 1986 NHL nomination form did not provide a description of Building T.

History: The Small Frame Structure was possibly built before 1918, according to Faulkner (1986). If the structure was constructed before 1918, it would have likely been built by either the North American Commercial Company (1890–1910) or the Alaska Commercial Company (1870–1890), since the government did not undertake any construction until 1918. The Small Frame Structure was demolished sometime between 1986 and 2004. The structure's use(s) or what it was called cannot be determined by any extant maps or documents.

Sources:

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 13, 2009).

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2008

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2407 (Photographer unknown), 1964; Small Frame Structure (T). Faulkner (1986), provided a cryptic description of Structure T—"Small frame structure. (T) May possibly be one of the houses constructed pre-1918. Abandoned." Faulkner included this building on the NHL map 5 (Map 6 herein) near the west dock on Village Cove. This may be a photo of "Structure T". *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Wilke, Ford, photographer. 1964. The white frame building on West Dock is presumably Small Frame Structure (T) as described by Faulkner, 1986. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Ford Wilke Photograph Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, FW-64-11.*

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS AND RESOURCES

ARMY STRUCTURES (WORLD WAR II)



Hill, Evan, photographer. 1943. U.S. Army observation post under construction on hillside. Note: These dugouts are not barabaras. *Photograph. Alaska State Library, Historical Collections: PCA 343, Evan Hill Photograph Collection, P343.415.*



Hill, Evan, photographer. 1943. Gun emplacement dug by U.S. Army, June 20, 1943. Note: These dugouts are not barabaras, *Photograph. Alaska State Library, Historical Collections: PCA 343, Evan Hill Photograph Collection, P343.344.*



Hill, Evan, photographer. 1943. U.S. Army observation post on Cemetery Hill (Black Bluff), camouflaged with chicken wire and grasses, September 1943. Note: These dugouts are not barabaras. *Photograph. Alaska State Library, Historical Collections: PCA 343, Evan Hill Photograph Collection, P343.361.*



Hill, Evan, photographer. 1943. U.S. Army observation post on Cemetery Hill (Black Bluff), camouflaged with chicken wire and grasses, September 1943. Note: These dugouts are not barabaras. *Photograph. Alaska State Library, Historical Collections: PCA 343, Evan Hill Photograph Collection, P343.346.*

OTHER GREENHOUSES



Watson, Ernest, photographer. Circa 1924–1926. Government agents' greenhouse in St. Paul Village. Constructed in 1923. Located east of the barn and Aleutian Bunkhouse sites, and blew down during a storm in the winter of 1952. *Photograph. Ernest and Helen Watson Collection, no. 2002-158-60, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-735 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Greenhouse and garage on Sandy Lane, St. Paul Island, Alaska. Constructed in 1952 and visible in the 1966–67 Village of St. Paul air photo. Located to the left of the six-car garage and shingle shed. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Martin, Fredericka, photographer. 1941–1942. Interior of “whites only” greenhouse. *Photograph. Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-156, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. 22-RB-1949-18 (Photographer unknown), 1952; Plants in greenhouse. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-259 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; One of the new greenhouses for government employees. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-RB-1952-33 (Photographer unknown), 1952; Greenhouse used by government agents in St. Paul Village. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

OLD POST OFFICE/DUNA'S KITCHEN

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-151

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.866' W, 57° 07.328' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen

Site Description: XPI-151 is a single-story frame building clad with wood drop siding and with a shallow-pitched gable roof covered in wood shingles. The main entrance is on the north gable end, where a 4' metal roof overhang partly protects a wheelchair ramp. Flush against the northwest corner of the north gable wall are three windows. Beneath the three windows and extending across the whole north wall is a rock masonry wainscot. Close under the eaves on the east and west walls are a bank of four windows. The south gable end has an enclosed entry with a gable roof.

Significance: XPI-151 was built in 1967 by the St. Paul Traditional Council for lease to the U.S. Postal Service as the village postal office. It was constructed on the site of a former power plant that was decommissioned in 1960 and destroyed by fire on July 7, 1966. In 1997, the post office was moved to a new location and the building remained unoccupied for four years, until the St. Paul Traditional Council converted the building

into a café and delicatessen named Duna's Kitchen. The café moved to a new location in 2004, leaving the building once again unoccupied at the time of inspection (2004). This structure was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark nomination in 1986.

Location: Tract A, Block 1, Lots 1 & 2, On the north side of Tolstoi Boulevard, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1967, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, December 31, 1967, 9A. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Corrective Action Report TPA site 9b, Former Power Plant, St. Paul Island, Alaska. Seattle: NOAA, February 5, 2004.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Fair

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Built AD 1967

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not a contributing resource in the original 1986 NHL nomination.

Property Owner: St. Paul Traditional Council

Repository:

Accession #:

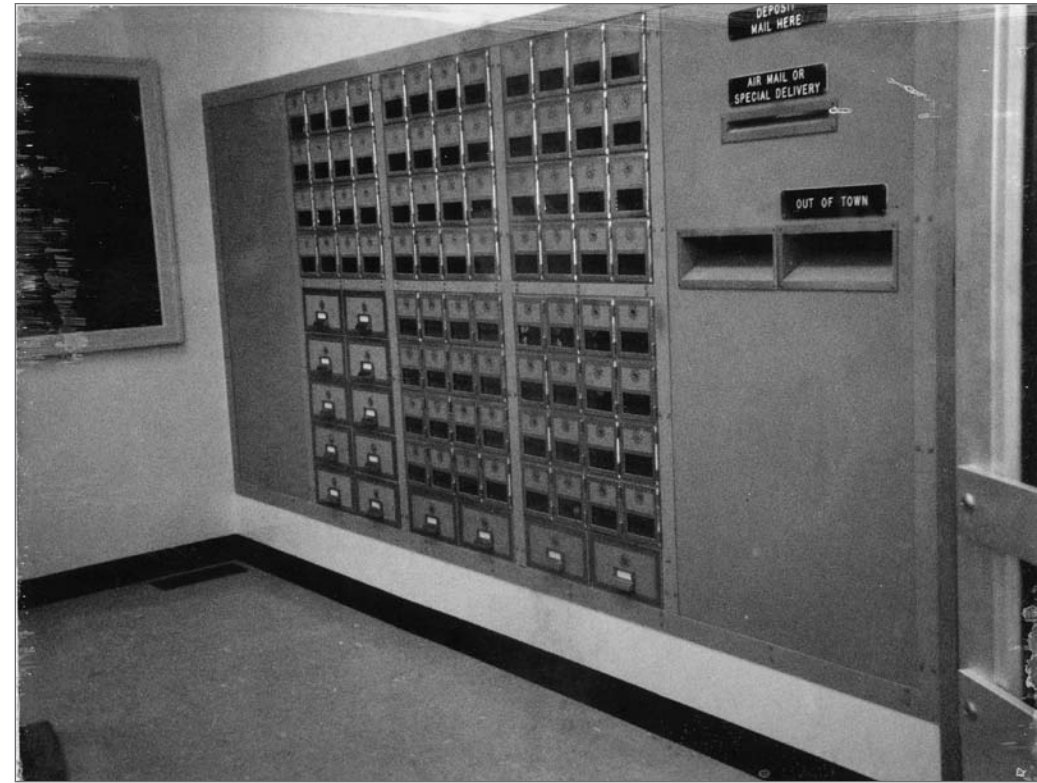
BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3174 (Photographer unknown), circa 1968; East and north sides, Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1104 (Photographer unknown), February 2, 1968; Interior, Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen, showing mail box lobby. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph 95-ADMC-1104 (Photographer unknown), February 2, 1968. Interior, Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen, showing mail box lobby. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1103 (Photographer unknown), February 2, 1968; Interior, Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen, showing workroom area. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-1092 (Photographer unknown), February 2, 1968; Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen, showing rear side of service counter. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Program Director, MMRP, Seattle

DATE: February 6, 1968

FROM : BCF Representative, St. Paul Island

SUBJECT: Community Activities


The hi-lite of the past week was the opening of the new St. Paul Post Office. Open house was held Friday evening February 2nd, coffee and cake served. Wednesday, February 7th, will mark the initial day of service for the community owned establishment.

Enclosed are polaroid pictures of the building exterior and interior showing professional appearance and workmanship. These pictures were taken just prior to moving day.

Council President, Tikhon Stepetin, is scheduled to depart Feb. 7th to attend a land claim hearing at Anchorage. BIA to bear all transportation expenses.

Harold Thayer
Harold Thayer

Enclosures

 Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

C/S
P/10
HRC
17
B/W
P/14
H/C



Photographer unknown. 2001. East and north sides, Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen, operating as Duna's Kitchen. Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and north sides, Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Document, 1968. Memorandum regarding opening of Post Office. Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and south sides, Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Old Post Office/Duna's Kitchen. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

PAINT SHOP SITE

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-047

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16' 43.45" W, 57° 07' 20.36" N Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Paint Shop Site, Building U

Site Description: XPI-047 is the site of single-story front-gabled frame building with wood drop siding and wood shingles on the roof that has since been demolished. The current Anderson building's far southeast corner overlaps the west end of the paint shop's footprint.

Significance: XPI-047 is the site of a paint shop built in 1931 by the Bureau of Fisheries, U.S. Department of Commerce to store paint and to provide space for painting portable property associated with the commercial seal harvest and the broader federal operations on St. Paul Island. The Paint Shop "was moved to a location just East of Washhouse B. preparatory to clearing a site for the proposed store and warehouse" in 1953. Whether this "Paint Shop" is the same as the "Paint Warehouse" which the Army began construction on in 1943 and completed by the Bureau of Fisheries in 1944 is unclear. However, the "Paint Shop" was a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark but was razed after the initial phase of the Anderson building was erected in 1985 for use as a seafood storage facility.

Location: Tract 46; At the corner of Hill Street and Warehouse Street, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Citations:

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, "Permanent Improvements" [Supplement] 1931. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending March 31, 1945.

Black-Smith & Richards, Inc. 1985 Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment Excerpts St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska for the year ending March 31, 1954.

Final Corrective Action Report, Site 25/TPA Site 9j – Five Car Garage and Anderson Building, St. Paul Island, Alaska. Seattle: NOAA, October 28, 2004.

Danger of Destruction: Demolished by 1987

Present Condition: Non-existing

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: building constructed AD 1931, demolished by 1987

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: Site

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Photographer unknown. 1985. West and north sides, Paint Shop. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110003.



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2514 (Photographer unknown), circa 1985; Former Paint Shop (left foreground) and Navy Radio Station. Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

Historic American Buildings Survey

PAINT SHOP (BUILDING U)
HABS No. [not yet assigned]
AHRIS No. XPI-047

Location: Tract 46 At the corner of Hill Street and Warehouse Street, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: Although this building was listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL form, the building was razed to make room for the Anderson Building, built in 1987.

Description: The paint shop was a single-story front-gabled frame building measuring 60' x 28' 4", with wood drop siding and wood shingles on the roof. The Anderson Building's far southeast corner overlaps the west end of the paint shop's footprint.

History: This area is the site of a paint shop built in 1931 by the Bureau of Fisheries, U.S. Department of Commerce, to store paint and to provide space for painting portable property associated with the commercial seal harvest and the broader federal operations on St. Paul Island.

Sources:

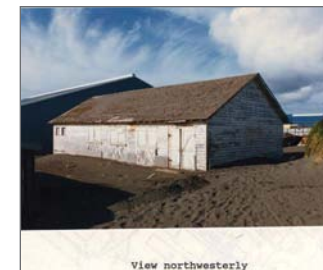
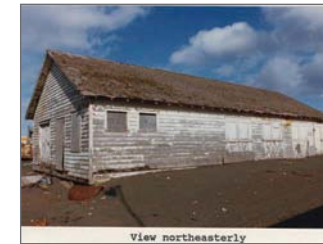
Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, "Permanent Improvements" [Supplement] 1931. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed August 13, 2009).

Pribilof Project Office, NOAA. "Final Corrective Action Report, Site 25/TPA Site 9j – Five Car Garage and Anderson Building, St. Paul Island, Alaska," October 28, 2004.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2008

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009



DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. Views of former Paint Shop. *Photograph. From Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.*

POWER PLANT

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-035

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.958' W, 57° 07.428' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): power plant

Site Description: The power plant was a high-ceiling one-story industrial building built in 1960, with a concrete floor and walls and flat roof. It had a shed-roofed section that ran the length of the north wall, containing office and storage space. There was a large garage door on the east wall. The east wall also had two transom, another window, and one boarded window, and double wood doors. There was a metal door at the far north end of the east wall. One boarded doorway was located on the south wall. A building attached to the south side of the power plant was removed around 2003. A roof extension covered an added room at the west end of the north wall. It was also clad in modern ribbed metal sheeting. There were five windows on the north wall.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, former Power Plant. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Significance: XPI-035 was judged to be a noncontributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form. The power plant was decommissioned in 1998; the building was razed in 2007.

Location: Haul Road, at north end of the core of St. Paul Village, near the old dock on Village Cove.

Citations:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending December 31, 1960, 27. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Mobley, Charles M. "Determinations of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska." Anchorage: Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2006.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Razed AD 2007

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1959–60; operated AD 1960–1998

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: Site

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: noncontributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Historic American Buildings Survey

POWER PLANT
HABS No. AK- 216

Location: Haul Road, at north end of the core Village of St. Paul, near the old dock on Village Cove

Significance: Although listed as a noncontributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the NPS documented the building in 2004 and a HABS number was assigned to it. The Power Plant supplied electricity to the island from 1960 to 1998. The building, however, was razed in 2007.

Description: The power plant was a high-ceilinged, one-story industrial building built in 1960, with a concrete floor and walls and flat roof. It had a shed-roofed section the length of the west wall, containing office and storage space. The south wall was mostly taken up by a large garage door, with two large transom windows and double-swinging wooden doors. The garage door was flanked by two windows, of which one was boarded up. An entrance was located at the far west side of the south entry. The west wall had no windows that could be observed; the west had one battened pedestrian door. The shed-roofed section forming the east wall had its half-gable clad in modern ribbed metal sheeting, and was roofed with the same material. A roof extension covered a room extension on the north end of the east wall, and that extension was clad in modern ribbed metal sheeting. Two windows were located on the east wall.

History: The Power Plant was built in 1960. A building attached to the south side of the Power Plant at some point in time, was removed in 2003. In operation from 1960 until its decommission in 1998, the Power Plant was razed in 2007.

Sources:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Manager's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending December 31, 1960, 27. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Mobley, Charles M. "Determinations of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska." Anchorage: Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2006.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle, WA. *Corrective Action Plan, St. Paul Island, Alaska, TPA, Site 9C – Decommissioned Power Plant*, July 2, 2002, 7.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2008

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

AK-216-1 Front view, looking south



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and south sides, former Power Plant. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photographer unknown. 2002. East and south sides, former Power Plant. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photographer unknown. 2002. East and south sides, former Power Plant. *Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Photographer unknown. 2002. East and south sides, former Power Plant. *Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Winandy, David B., photographer. 2006. East and south sides, former Power Plant showing Saltwater Well House 3 (left). Saltwater was used for cooling in the Power Plant, March 3, 2006. *Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Winandy, David B., photographer. 2006. Former Power Plant, showing north side of Saltwater Well House 3, March 3, 2006. *Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Barnea, Nir, photographer. June 12, 2006. Interior, former Power Plant. *Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Barnea, Nir, photographer. June 12, 2006. Interior, former Power Plant. *Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Barnea, Nir, photographer. June 12, 2006. Interior, former Power Plant. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Barnea, Nir, photographer. June 12, 2006. Interior, former Power Plant. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Barnea, Nir, photographer. June 12, 2006. Interior, former Power Plant. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-931 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; West and north sides, former Power Plant. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A)*.

NORTHEAST POINT HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The Northeast Point, or Novastoshnah Rookery, is the largest on St. Paul Island. At times the rookery has been divided into the Morjovi rookery and the Vostoshni rookery. Northeast Point, located at the northeast end of St. Paul Island, lies approximately twelve miles by road, from St. Paul Village. During the Russian administration, a relatively large village was located here.¹ G Dallas Hanna, a naturalist and government agent on the Seal Islands from 1913 to 1920, reported that the remnants of old sod barabaras still remained.² As early as 1805, naturalist and physician Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff described a large wooden Russian cross on a hill and noticed “several abandoned earthen huts. Instead of beams they were supported by whale bones. Here and there we found tools, containers, rotten furs, sealskin, logs, etc.”³ The people Langsdorff met on St. Paul told him that they had lived on St. Paul for about twelve years.

Henry Wood Elliott’s 1872 map (vol. 1, p. 117) of Northeast Point identifies a small building called “Norton’s House,” a salthouse, and Cross Hill, so-called after the Russian cross that stood there. In 1881 (*Seal Islands of Alaska*, Limestone Press, 1976, p. 57), Elliott identified “Norton’s House” as the Webster House, named after Daniel Webster, an agent for the Alaska Commercial Company (ACC) from 1870 to 1890, and then for the North American Commercial Company (NACC) from 1890 until his death on St. George Island in 1900.⁴ Webster resided at Webster House at Northeast Point during the sealing season. The current building called Webster House was built in 1934.

By 1890, Elliott identified additional structures at Northeast Point, including a Native house and a “church” (chapel, vol. 1, p. 127). These are confirmed by federal agents’ logbooks. On June 14, 1873, the agent wrote that a salt house was under construction. In May of 1874, the Native house was enlarged to accommodate additional men. On June 6, 1875, a new lodging for Natives was built and the Webster House was repaired. The Agent Log for May 27, 1889, states that the Native house belonged to the ACC. A telephone line connecting Northeast Point to the village was completed on June 15, 1880. Joseph Stanley-Brown’s 1891 map of Northeast Point included a Native House, Webster House, church, and stable (vol. 1, p. 131).

Northeast Point was also the site of subsistence hunting for sea lions and hair seals, and for fox trapping. Sea Lions were valued for dietary purposes as well as for their intestines from which water-proof garments were made, and for their skins which were used to cover bidarrahs or baidarkas, traditional Aleut boats renowned for their maneuverability. In an 1881 Elliot drawing of Northeast Point, a sea-lion corral is visible near the old Webster House. Sea Lions were held in the corral and then driven over a period of several days to be slaughtered in an area close to St. Paul Village. This method mitigated

transportation challenges. As Elliott put it, “in this way, each seal lion [carries] its own skin and blubber down” to the village.⁵

Violent weather could entirely cut off Northeast Point from the rest of the island. In October 1894, when foul weather submerged rookeries and drowned 2,874 fur-seal pups, the federal agent noted that the point was “almost separated from the mainland[.] [T]he only passage being the sand beaches on either side the intervening ground being covered with water and forming a huge lake.”

Hutchinson Hill at Northeast Point rises approximately one hundred feet above the rookery, making the perfect perch for viewing the area. G Dallas Hanna promoted the hill as a viewpoint offering “the most vivid impression of seal life...on the Pribilofs or any place else. ...One can sit here on a lava ledge with the field glasses and watch the show in the great amphitheater below him for hours. And it never grows old. Even after I had been there a hundred times, I was always eager to return.”⁶ From Hutchinson Hill, Hanna witnessed the drama of the fur-seal breeding season. In his 1917 field records he wrote:

On each flank of this beach, there are hundreds of idle bulls holding tenaciously to their positions and eager to steal a cow whenever a harem master is off guard. Indeed, as I write, an idle bull rushes into a mass of cows on the left, knocking pups every way as he goes. He grabs the cow he desires while the harem master is subduing another and makes away with her as a cat does a kitten. The cow is very nervous when he puts her down in his own harem ground and continues to try to escape as long as I remain on the hill.⁷

Northeast Point and the rookeries there also attracted poachers. In 1920, Hanna noted that a frame watchhouse, built in 1868 to accommodate sealing gangs, was “still used for the same purpose and for the armed guards stationed there.”⁸ There was also “a very old salt house” recently repaired, “And in a conspicuous place may be seen a white house with a red roof and flagpole, the Webster House, built by Daniel Webster, who was a sealing overseer here for a great many years,” and a small church situated between the Webster House and Webster Lake. “All of the buildings,” Hanna added, “are fairly comfortable as a camping-out place.” Armed guards with authority to fire at will were stationed at the point as long as fur seals were on the island. “The ten thousand pounds of sealskins taken from surplus males there each year are worth almost their weight in silver bullion, and the United States cannot afford to leave its storehouses of wealth open to temptation.”⁹



Brooks, John, photographer. 2002. Shrine at Northeast Point. Timon Lestenkof built the shrine in circa 1994. Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

1 Henry W. Elliott, *The Seal Islands of Alaska*: 57 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1881).

2 G Dallas Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, ed. by John A. Lindsay: 117 (Washington, DC: U.S. Dep. Commer. NOAA Tech. Memo. NOS ORR 16, 2008).

3 G. H. von Langsdorff, *Remarks and Observations on a Voyage around the World from 1803 to 1807*, vol. 2, trans. Victoria Joan Moessner, ed. Richard A. Pierce: 4–6 (Kingston, ON: The Limestone Press, 1993).

4 Death of Daniel Webster recorded. Agent’s Log, St. Paul Island, June 23, 1900, 462 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961).

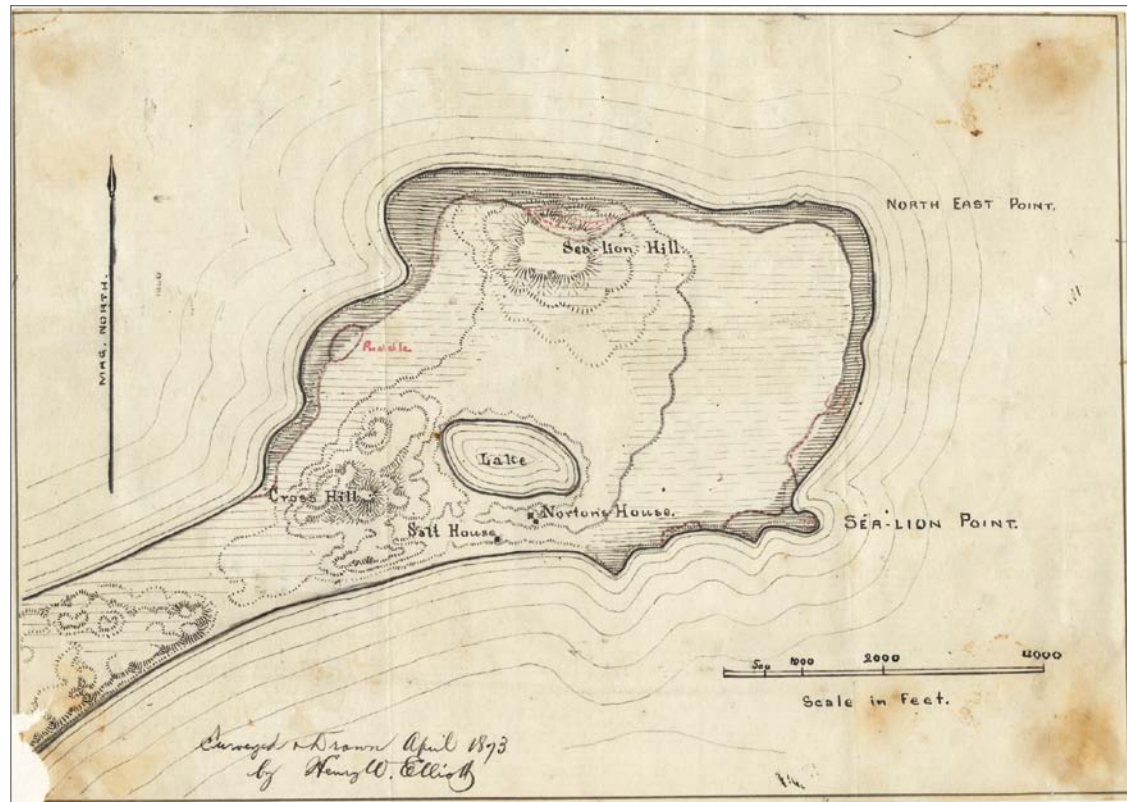
5 Elliott, *The Seal Islands*, 90.

6 Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, 113.

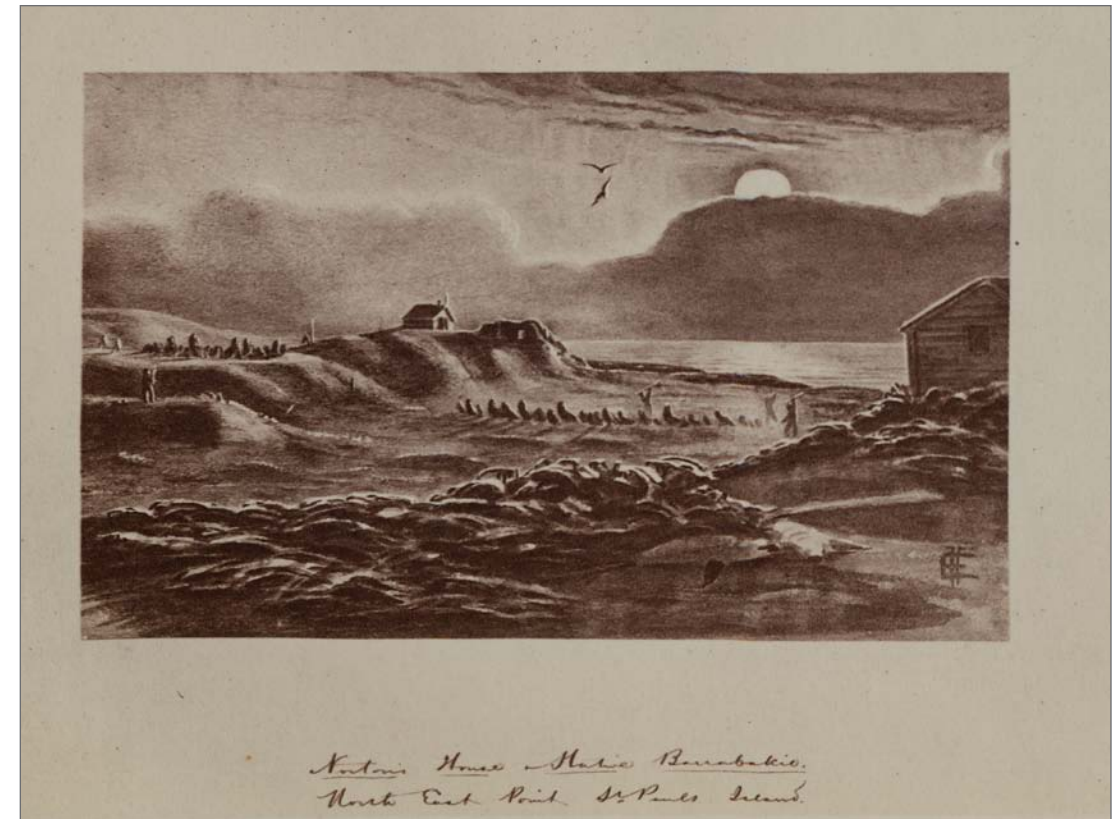
7 *Ibid.*, 113–14.

8 See “Watchhouses” section that follows this chapter.

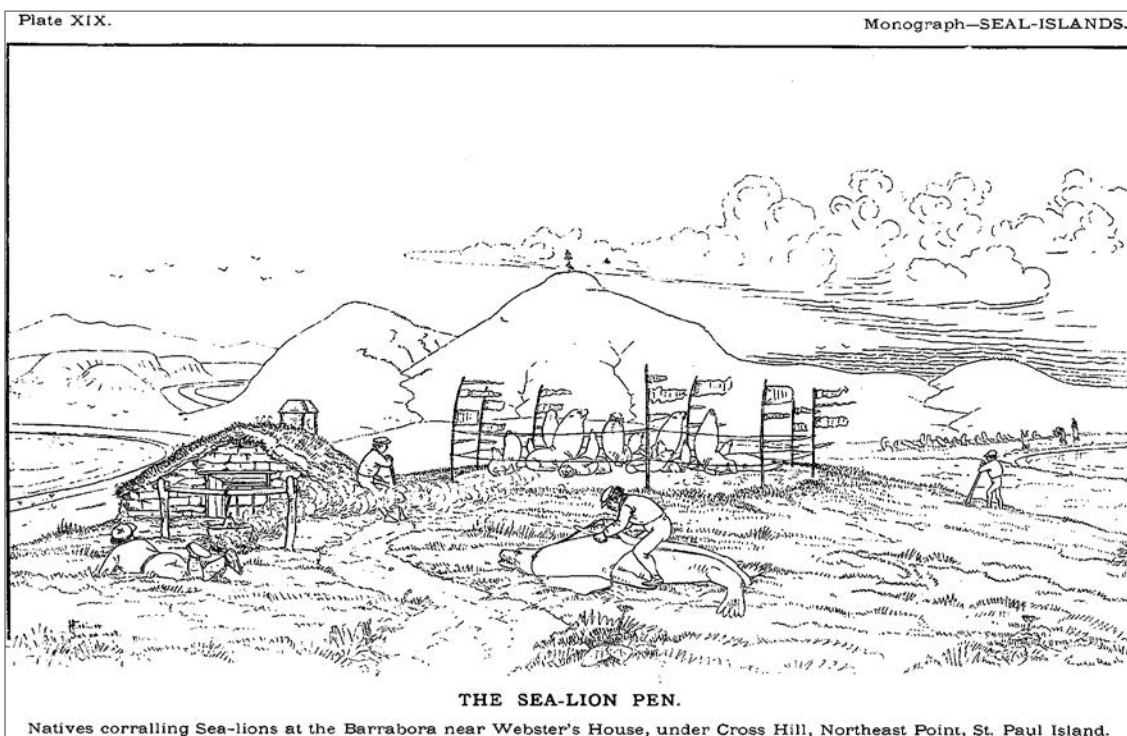
9 Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, 117 and 119.



Elliott, Henry W., artist. 1873. Northeast Point showing location of salthouse, Cross Hill and "Norton's house." Map. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution: Kellogg Collection, Henry W. Elliott, April 1873, no. 3281.



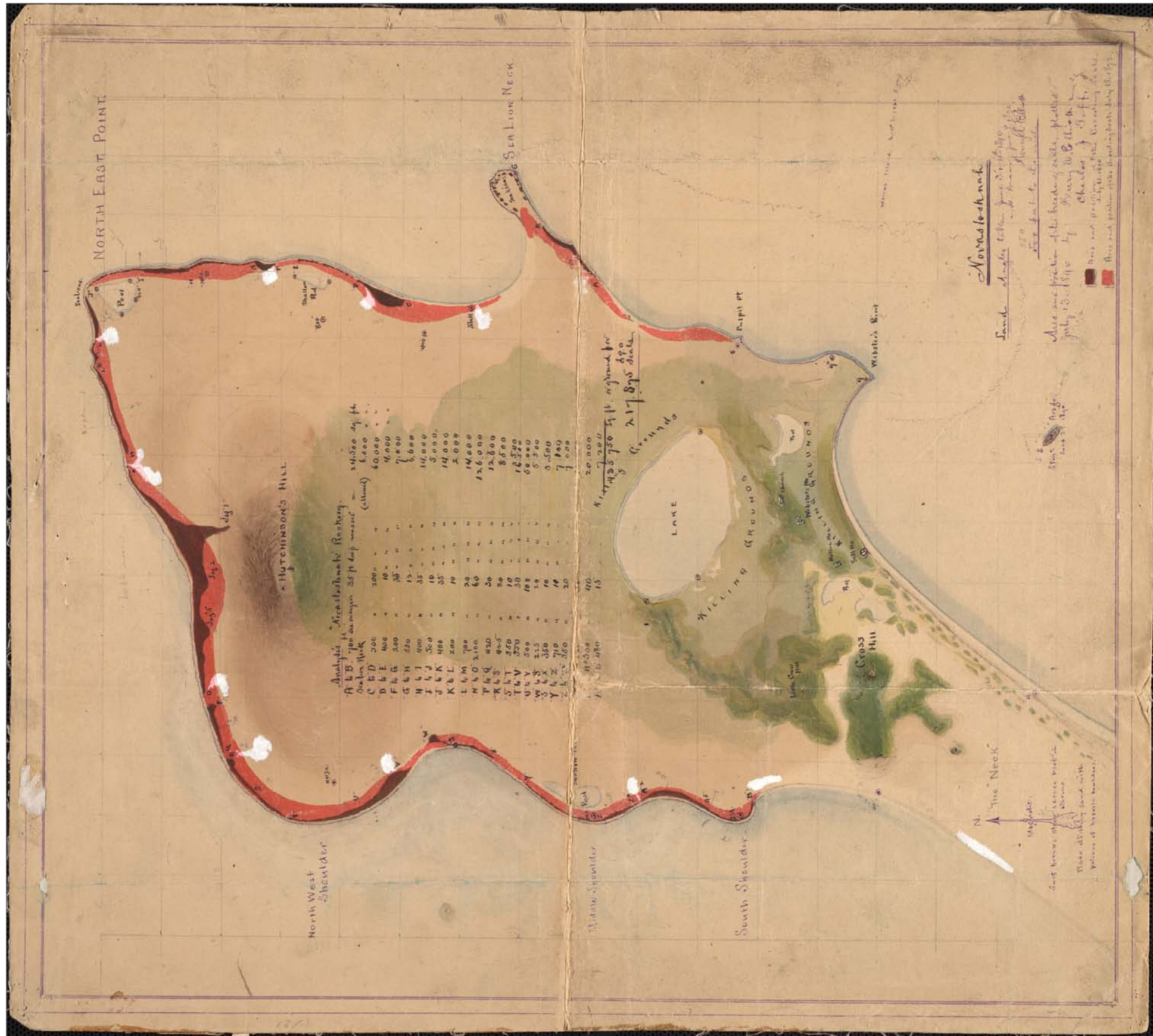
Elliott, Henry W., artist. 1873. Norton's House, Native Barabakie, and Salthouse (right), Northeast Point. Watercolor. From Henry W. Elliott, Report on the Prybilov Group, or Seal Islands of Alaska (Washington, DC: GPO, 1873), unpaginated.



Elliott, Henry W., artist. Circa 1874. "Corral at Northeast Point, Webster's House, and barabara. The corral was fitted with scraps of fabric that, fluttering in the wind, kept the animals inside the fence. The fence was constructed from sticks and sinew rope." Sketch. From "The History and Present Condition of the Fishery Industries: The Seal Islands of Alaska," U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Spec. Bull. (Washington, DC: GPO, 1882).



Photograph of Painting, No. 22-HE-27 (Artist Henry W. Elliott), circa 1872; Sealers carrying and loading skins from salt house to small boat at Northeast Point with Cross Hill in the background and ship at anchor at left. Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Map. Elliott, Henry W., artist. 1890. "Novastoshnah Rookery. Henry Elliott's watercolor map of Northeast Point identifies: Webster House, a church, a salthouse, a Native house, and "Cross Hill," where a Russian cross stood, 1890." *Watercolor. Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0387, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. USBF 1.72 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1914; Salthouse at "Rocky Point," probably at Northeast Point on St. Paul Island, Alaska. Annotation on the photo reads "torn down winter of 1915-16". *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-42 (Photographer unknown), circa 1925; Salthouse at Northeast Point. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

Report on Present Condition of Salt House at Northeast Point.

March 23, 1917.

For the sake of convenience, the salt house has been divided into three main parts as per sketch submitted herewith, in which they are designated as A, B, and C. A stable annex is shown as D.

The following notes detail the dimensions of the principal materials entering into the construction of the building:

Section A Rafters 2"x 4", 4"x 6", and 2"x 10"; 7' from center to center. Plates 4"x 6". Plate to floor 7'. Gable to floor 12' 2", inside. Studs at North and South end formed by the two door posts, 6"x 6", at each end. Studs on East side formed by old kench posts, 6"x 6". Studs between A and B and C are made of piles about 6" in diameter. Kench posts 6"x 6".

Section B Rafters 4"x 6"; 3' 2" from center to center. Plates 4"x 8"; cross plates 2"x 12". Plate to floor 10'. Gable to floor, inside, 16' 3". Studs 2"x 6"; 3' 1" from center to center. Walls lined about 7' with 1 1/2"x 5 1/2" tongue and groove. Partition between B and C boarded up about 2' with 1" stuff. Kench posts 6"x 8".

Section C Rafters 2"x 10"; 2' from center to center. Plates 4"x 6"; ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Upper plate to floor 10'. Lower plate to floor 3' 5". Studs 2"x 6"; 2' from center to center. Walls lined with 1"x 12" plank.

Section D Rafters 2"x 6"; 3' 5" from center to center. Plate on lower side only; 4"x 6". Rafters to floor, upper side, 9' 4". Plate to floor, lower side, 6' 10". Studs on East and West are three to the side; 2"x 4". Studs on lower side are the two corner posts and two door posts, 4"x 6".

The building is covered as follows:

Section A- Gable roof.

Section B- Gable roof.

Section C- Shed roof (Slope from B to D)

Section D- Shed roof (Slope from C to front)

Document. March 23, 1917. Report on Present Condition of Salthouse at Northeast Point, page 1. *NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

The structural condition of the building is described as follows:

Section A Walls are not lined, and, because of the infrequent studdings, and lack of bracing, are far from strong. The floor is covered with a deep deposit of sand and debris, now frozen, which prevented an examination. It is thought to be sound as it stands, but would probably be found unfit for use elsewhere when removed. The roof is weak structurally, and requires immediately new shingles and, probably, new sheathing (rough boards to which shingles are nailed) for the most part. Sand encroaching at the seaward end of the building, is shown in sketches x, y, and z. The pocket at y will probably fill up rapidly unless the drifting of the sand can be deflected in some way.

Section B This is the part at present in use for salting skins. It is divided into five benches as shown, only two of which are now in service. The encroachment of sand is shown in sketches r, s, and t.

Section C Is used as a salt and handling room in connection with B, with which it may be treated in discussing its present condition.

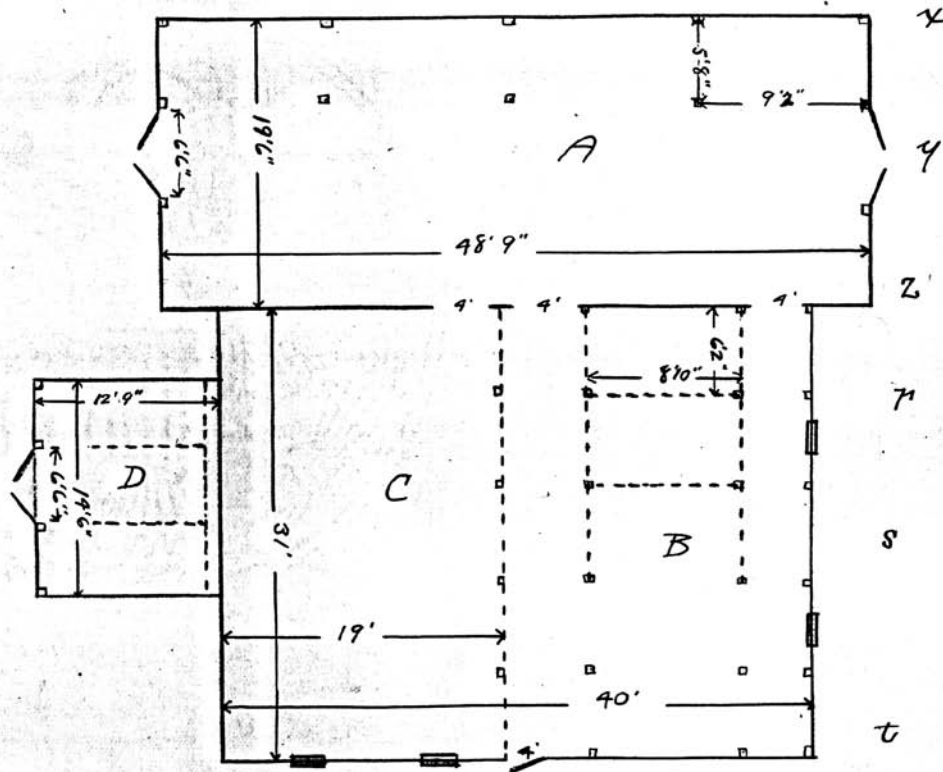
The floor is covered with sand, salt, and debris, and was not seen. It is probably in sufficient good condition for any purpose to which the place may be put while it stands. The roof of B is partly covered with sand and snow and could not be examined closely, but like that over C, probably requires renewal throughout.

The seaward side of B is threatened seriously with sand which has drifted up above the walls in places and onto the roof itself. How long it will stand in its present condition is problematical, but there is danger of its collapsing at any time.

Section D This is the stable annex used for stabling mules during operations at Northeast Point. The building itself is in a comparatively good condition, but the stalls and mangers need repairing. The partitions between stalls need new planking. New mangers are needed, the present ones have been nearly eaten away by the mules and will scarce hold feed.

H. C. Seudder
Warden, Alaska, Fisheries Service.

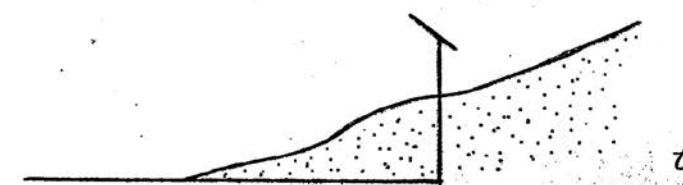
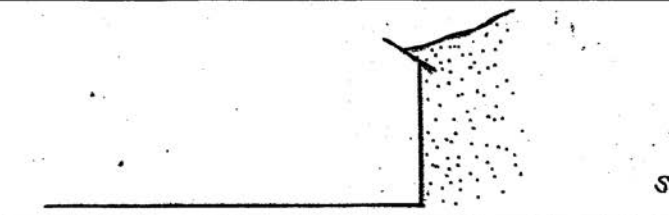
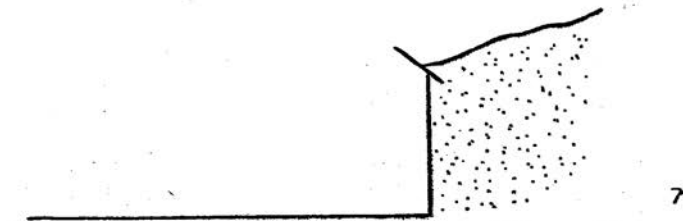
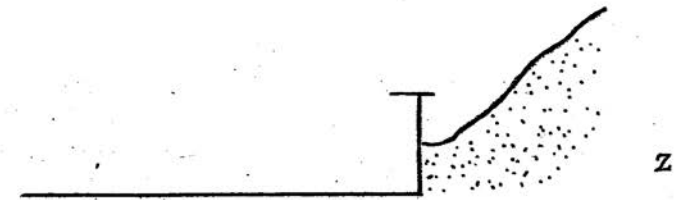
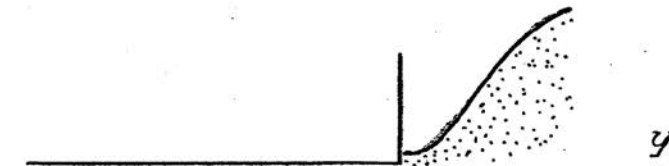
Report on Northeast Point Salthouse. -4-



Salt House
N.E. Point.

Rpt on Northeast Point Salthouse. -5-

Sketches showing height to which sand has drifted at different points of seaward end of building. (See plan on preceding page, -4-.)



Document. March 23, 1917. Report on Present Condition of Salthouse at Northeast Point, page 4. NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

Document. March 23, 1917. Report on Present Condition of Salthouse at Northeast Point, page 5. NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

WEBSTER HOUSE

Historic American Buildings Survey

WEBSTER HOUSE
(BUILDING EEE)
HABS No. AK- 204

Location: Northeast Point Road, Saint Paul Island, Alaska

Significance: The original Webster House, built circa 1870, was initially called “Norton’s House,” according to Henry W. Elliott’s 1873 report. At some point, it sheltered Daniel Webster who worked for various sealing companies until his death in 1900. After his death, the cabin continued to house laborers during the sealing season. The original Webster House was replaced in the mid-1930s and continued to be used as a campsite during the sealing season. Although listed as a noncontributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form the house was documented by the National Parks Service (NPS) in 2004 and assigned a HABS number. NOAA recommends the inclusion of the Webster House in the Seal Islands NHL due to its significance to the sealing industry and the Aleut Community through the end of the commercial fur-seal industry on St. Paul Island in 1984.



South front, Webster House. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: HABS AK-204-3, 2004.

Description: The current Webster House is a small, one-story wood-frame structure. The building was not surveyed by the NPS or Alaska Heritage Resources Survey.

History: Daniel Webster worked as a sealer for the Hutchinson, Kohl Company (1868), an agent for the Alaska Commercial Company from 1870 to 1890, and the North American Commercial Company from 1890 until his death on St. George Island in 1900. While Webster resided on St. George Island from 1879 until his death, he participated almost without interruption in the seal harvest at Northeast Point. When on St. Paul, Webster lived at the house at Northeast Point. In a deposition for the Fur-Seal Arbitration in 1893, Webster stated that he resided at Northeast Point on St. Paul Island from 1868 to 1878 for most of his tenure on St. Paul Island.

“Temporary repairs” were made to the Webster House in November 1915, along with the repairs made to the “salthouse and the tool shop,” all located at Northeast Point. In 1915, the agent wrote, “All buildings are almost worthless and will need extensive repairs before the commercial sealing again takes place.” A new Webster House was constructed during 1934–35: “A three room structure with a concrete foundation was started and completed at N.E. Point to replace the Old Webster House, which was badly depleted.” According to Gregory Fratis, Sr., the Tanadgusix Corporation (TDX) refurbished the house in the early 1990s, due to “its historical value.”

Sources:

Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1935. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Agent’s Log, St. Paul Island, June 23, 1900. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. November 16, 1915. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Elliott, Henry W. *Report on the Pribilof Group, or Seal Islands, of Alaska*. Washington: GPO, 1873, 10.

Fratis, Gregory, Sr. Interview with Charles Mobley, June 8, 2006, Charles Mobley Interviews, June 2006.

U.S. Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration. *Fur-Seal Arbitration: Proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, Convened at Paris under the Treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain, Concluded at Washington February 29, 1892, for the Determination of Questions between the Two Governments Concerning the Jurisdictional Rights of the United States in the Waters of Bering Sea*. Vol. 3. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1895, 179.

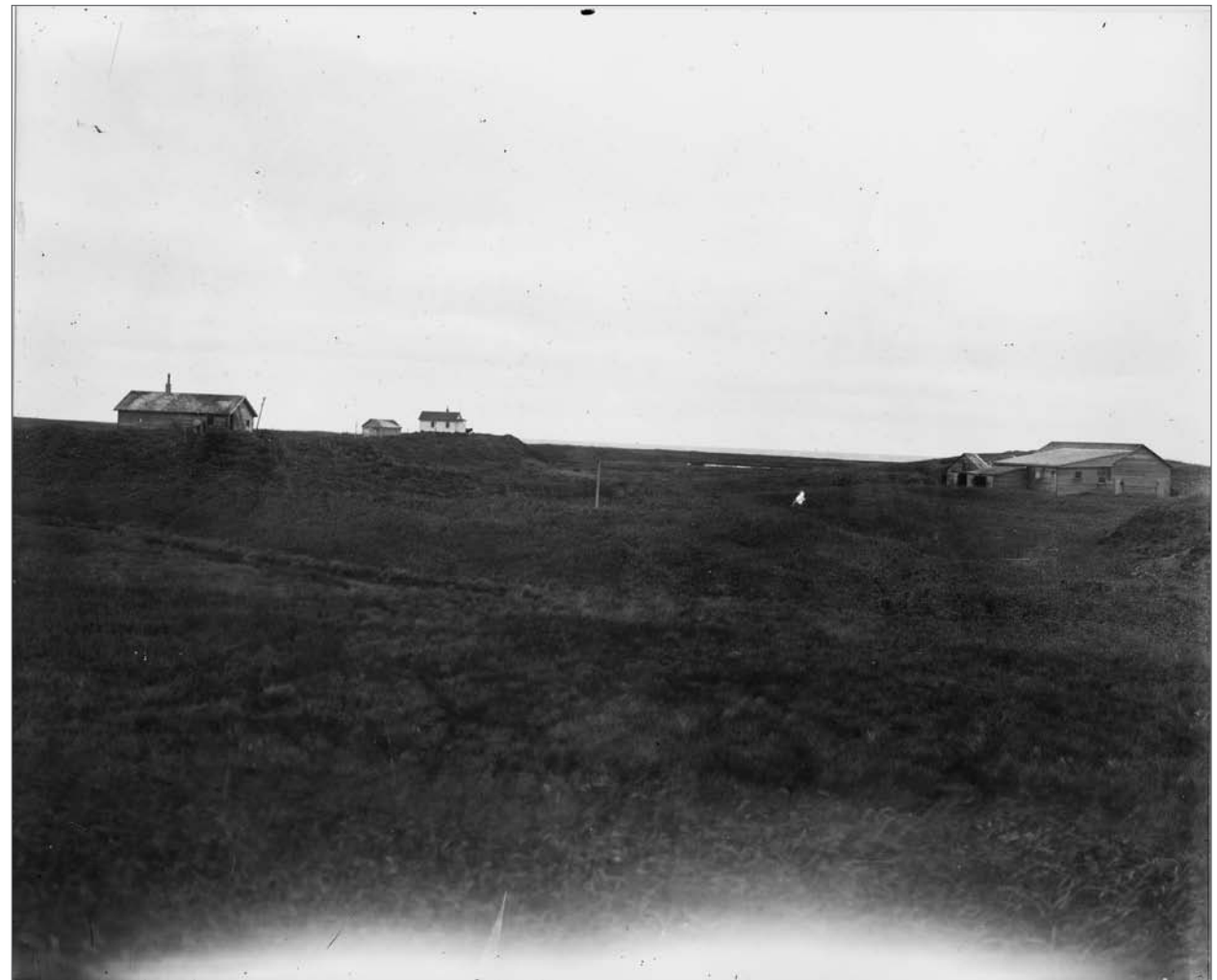
Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

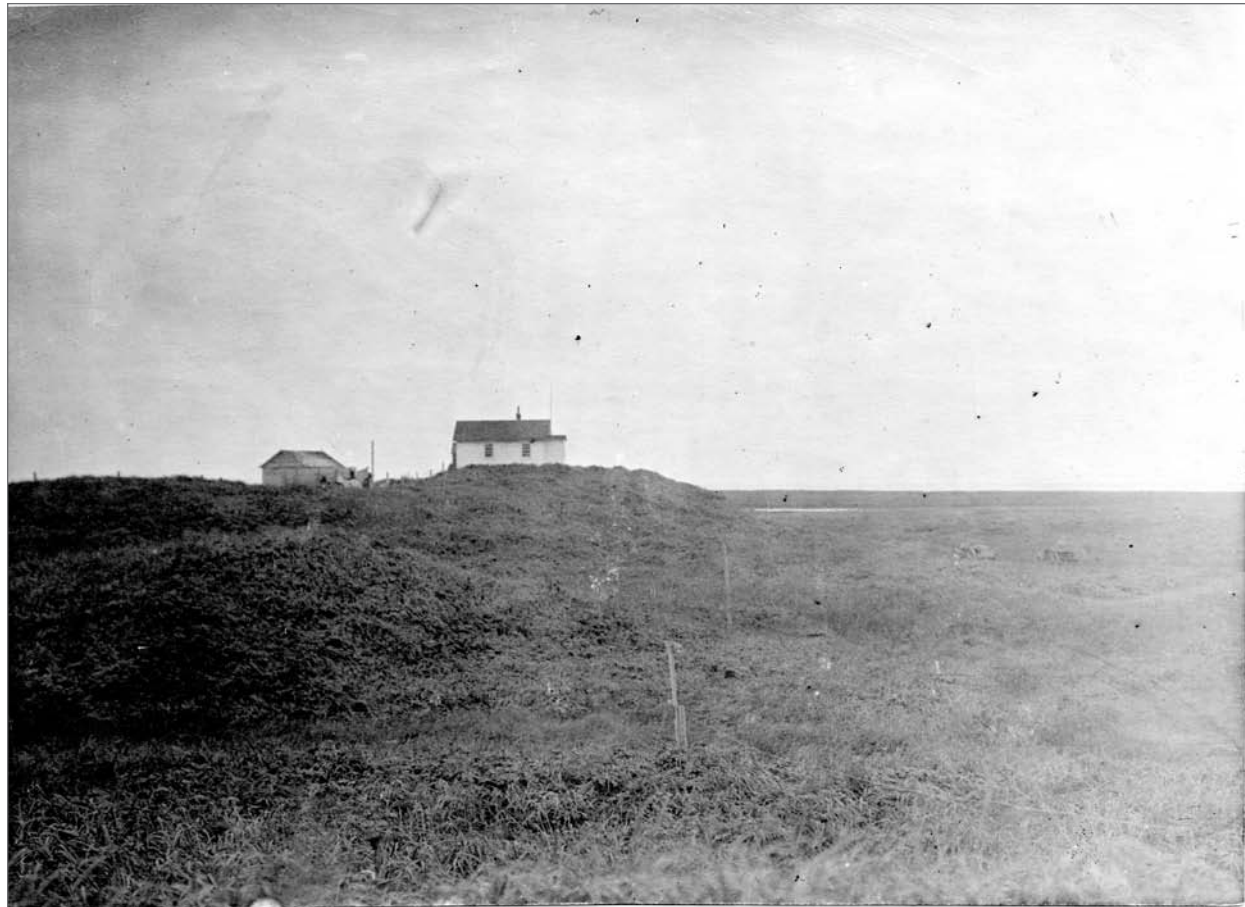
| | |
|----------|--|
| AK-204 | Location Map (1891) |
| AK-204 | West elevation, south elevation, first floor plan |
| AK-204-1 | View looking east, with foundations of bunkhouse in foreground |
| AK-204-2 | View looking northwest |
| AK-204-3 | South (front) elevation |



Stanley-Brown, Joseph, photographer. 1890's. Former Webster's House at Northeast Point (originally referred to as Norton's House). *National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution: Msp.b7.f94.2.*



Photograph No. USBF 1.98 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1914; Former Webster House, Salthouse (far right), and other buildings at Northeast Point, St. Paul Island, Alaska. Building with chimney is probably the bunkhouse, also apparently referred to as the "Native watchhouse." In a memorandum dated March 23, 1917, four buildings are identified: Webster House, church, native watchhouse, and salthouse. In an interview in 2006, longtime resident Gregory Fratis, Sr., states that a church called St. Nicholas was located at Northeast Point. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. 22-MP-3-64 (Photographer unknown), circa 1914–1930; Former Webster House and barn at Northeast Point. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photograph No. USBF 1.95 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1915; Former Webster House and another building at Northeast Point. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Lidfors, photographer. 1985. East front and north side, Webster House, Northeast Point. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 010210004.*



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. East and north sides, Aleut Bunkhouse, Northeast Point. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01060025.*



Brodherson, photographer. 1985. South and east front, Webster House, Northeast Point. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01060005.*



East front and north side, Webster House, looking northwest. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-204-2, 2004.*



Photographer unknown. 1985. South and east front. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01020001.*

ALEUT BUNKHOUSE AT NORTHEAST POINT



Photographer unknown. 1985. Looking to northeast, Aleut Bunkhouse (left) and Webster House (right).
Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01030002.



Photographer unknown. Circa 2003. Aleut Bunkhouse Site at Northeast Point.
Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photographer unknown. Circa 2003. Aleut Bunkhouse Site at Northeast Point, showing closeup of foundation. *Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Photographer unknown. Circa 2003. Aleut Bunkhouse Site at Northeast Point, showing building footprint. *Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



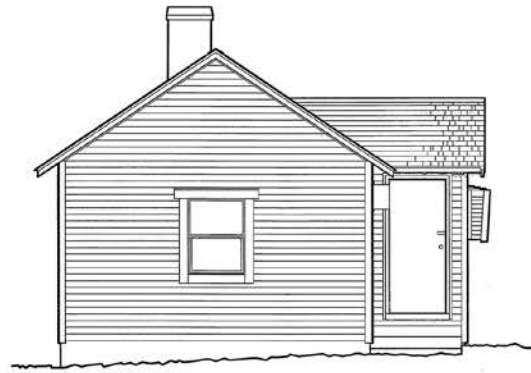
Photographer unknown. Circa 2003. Aleut Bunkhouse Site at Northeast Point, showing chimney rubble with terracotta liner. *Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



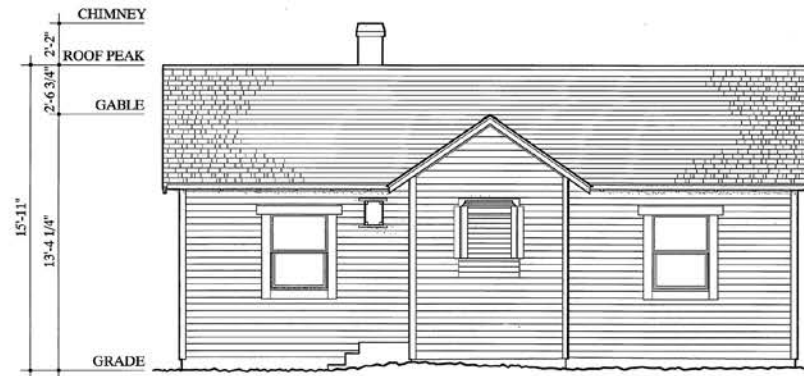
Photographer unknown. Circa 2003. Aleut Bunkhouse Site at Northeast Point, showing artifacts. *Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Photographer unknown. Circa 2003. Aleut Bunkhouse Site at Northeast Point, showing artifacts, including coffee pot, kettle, and bottle. *Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



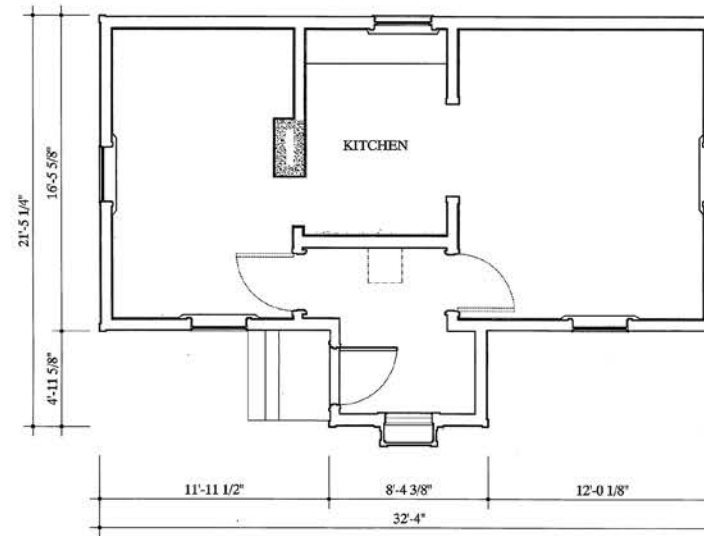
WEST ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



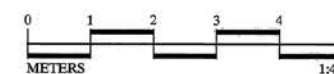
SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0" 1:48

IN 1870, THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY WAS GIVEN AN EXCLUSIVE 20-YEAR LEASE BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO MANAGE THE SEAL HARVEST ON THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS. THE ORIGINAL WEBSTER HOUSE WAS BUILT AS A RESIDENCE FOR THE OVERSEER OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS AT THE NORTHEAST POINT ROOKERY ON SAINT PAUL ISLAND. THE CURRENT WEBSTER HOUSE, PERHAPS INCORPORATING FABRIC FROM THE ORIGINAL BUILDING, IS A SMALL, ONE-STORY, WOOD-FRAME STRUCTURE. IT WAS RENOVATED IN THE EARLY 1990s FOR USE AS A CAMP HOUSE BY THE ALEUT COMMUNITY OF SAINT PAUL ISLAND.

THE SAINT PAUL ISLAND DOCUMENTATION PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY / HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD / HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY (HABS/HAER/HALS) DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS), JOHN A. BURNS, ACTING CHIEF. THE PROJECT WAS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF RESPONSE AND RESTORATION (ORR), DAVID M. KENNEDY, DIRECTOR. PROJECT PLANNING WAS COORDINATED BY PAUL DOLINSKY, CHIEF, HABS; BY STEVE PETERSON, HISTORICAL ARCHITECT, ALASKA REGION, NPS; AND BY JOHN LINDSAY, DIVISION CHIEF, PRIBILOF PROJECT OFFICE, ORR. THE FIELD WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN AND THE MEASURED DRAWINGS WERE PRODUCED BY PROJECT SUPERVISOR MARK SCHARA, HABS ARCHITECT; BY DANA LOCKETT, HAER ARCHITECT; AND BY ANDREA K. RIGHI, HABS ARCHITECT. THE LARGE FORMAT PHOTOGRAPHY WAS UNDERTAKEN BY HAER PHOTOGRAPHER JET LOWE. ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF SAINT PAUL; BY THE ALEUT COMMUNITY OF SAINT PAUL ISLAND; AND BY THE TANADGUSIX CORPORATION.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/4"=1'-0" 1:48



WATCHHOUSES

Watchhouses were located at Antone Lake at Zapadni Point, Lukanin, Polovina, Northeast Point, Marunich (Maroonitch), at Tsammana (Licoln Bight), and Otter Island.

Before leaving the island I gave Mr. Ainsworth full instructions as to his duties during my absence, and especially of the necessity of building the watchhouses [sic, passim] and guarding the rookeries against raids. The lumber for the watchhouses was landed from the Bertha before I sailed, and Mr[.] Ainsworth has since informed me by letter that the watchhouses were completed and garrisoned by native men.

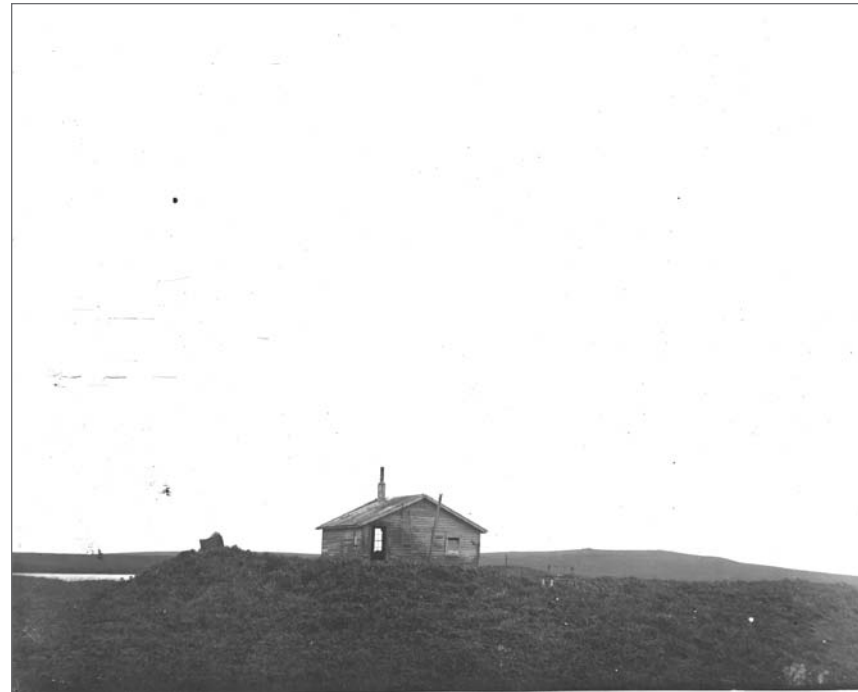
—Joseph Murray, First Asst. Special Agent, 1892

Watch House at Northeast Point, 1893

Day bright – sun shining and warm. The Government House decorated with American Flags [sic]. The forenoon was passed by the natives smoking cigars furnished by Company and Government agents and in singing songs of their own selection. Their rendition of “America” was far superior to what we often hear on picnic grounds down in the states. While partaking a sumptuous dinner at Co. house the telephone bell rang and following it came the information from the watchmen at N.E. Point. “Schooner in sight!” Soon after dinner, two sail boats could be seen from top of hill at west landing. They were near shore at west point. Some natives fishing about two miles out could both see and hear them shooting from their sail boats. Agent Adams accompanied by four natives went on guard at S.W. Bay Rookery [sic] and west point, and Agent Crowley accompanied by four natives went to N.E. Point to assist the guard there and the schooner was found in sight as reported ...until about 11 o'clock P.M. when it disappeared from sight.

Who is having the best time? The men of the revenue cutters down at Unalaska or the seal poachers just out of gunshot reach along the rookeries of St. Paul Island?

—Joseph B. Crowley, Treasury Agent, 1893



Photograph No. USBF 1.96 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1914; Watchhouse at Northeast Point. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Baltzo, Charles Howard, photographer. September 1967. Old watchhouse at the summit of Hutchinson Hill near James Heath's gravestone, Northeast Point. *Photograph (35mm slide). Courtesy Ann Baltzo.*



Lidfors, photographer. 1985. Family Camp at Marunich, perhaps originally a one-room watchhouse erected 1935. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01040008.*



Photographer unknown. Circa 2001–2003. Family Camp at Marunich. *Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

WEATHER STATIONS



Photograph No. USBF 1.57 (Photographer unknown), n.d.; Stevenson Screen (lower right), St. Paul Island, Alaska, containing meteorological instruments. In 1911, Native carpenters made a Stevenson Screen out of old window shutters found stored in the attic of the Government House. A weather station on St. Paul has collected data from 1872 to the present. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photographer unknown. 1985. NOAA National Weather Service Station, garage and weather balloon launch area. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01080007.*



Photographer unknown. 1985. NOAA National Weather Service Station. A weather station on St. Paul has collected data from 1872 to the present. The Army operated the weather station on an Army Air Field from November 1, 1943, until December 31, 1946. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01080014.*

SMOKEHOUSES

Smokehouses were once set up to prepare seal carcasses for human consumption and to sustain and capture arctic foxes on St. Paul Island during the winter period when other natural foods became scarce. At one time, arctic fox pelts were a valuable commodity providing a secondary source of income to the island's Natives.

In 1892, an effort was made to make use of the excess seal carcasses left over from the harvest, especially since other natural foods were scarce during the winters. "The company kindly contributed the use of an old, abandoned boat, which was turned upside down and by little construction converted into a smokehouse. It remains to be seen how readily seal meat will lend itself to this process of curing. The result may be seriously affected by the use of pine wood, the only available fuel." U.S. Dept. of the Treasury, Seal and Salmon Fisheries and General Resources of Alaska. (Washington, DC: GPO, 1898), vol. 1, plate between pp. 222 and 223.



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1945. "Smokehouse for curing fur seal carcasses to be fed to blue foxes in winter, Lukanin Field, St. Paul Id., Als." August 6, 1945. *Photograph*. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 1901.



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. 1947. "Trimmed carcasses of fur seals being placed in smoke house for later use as blue fox food. After a seal killing, Polovina, St. Paul Id, 7/17/47." Joseph Melovidov in photo. *Photograph*. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2218.



SMOKEHOUSE.

Photographer unknown. 1898. In 1892, an effort was made to make use of the excess seal carcasses left over from the harvest, especially since other natural foods were scarce during the winters. "The company kindly contributed the use of an old, abandoned boat, which was turned upside down and by little construction converted into a smokehouse. It remains to be seen how readily seal meat will lend itself to this process of curing. The result may be seriously affected by the use of pine wood, the only available fuel." *Image taken from: U.S. Dept. of the Treasury, Seal and Salmon Fisheries and General Resources of Alaska (Washington, DC: GPO, 1898), vol. 1, plate between p. 222 and 223.*

NAVAL RADIO STATION COMPLEX



Photograph No. 22-FW-FWS-1082 (Photographer unknown), circa 1950; Three boys with baseball field and Naval Radio Station and radio tower in background. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

Naval Radio Station Complex

Before the installation of Naval Radio Stations at St. Paul and St. George, the Seal Islands relied on Naval, U.S. Revenue Cutters, or other infrequent visiting vessels to deliver news from the outside world. So when the Navy set out to establish a better communication system throughout Alaska in 1911 and 1912, the new communications network proved a boon to U.S. government agents and the Aleuts who inhabited the islands. The installation of a temporary Naval Radio Station on St. Paul Island commenced on June 16, 1911, when the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Steamer *Homer* landed at 4:00 a.m., loaded with equipment and materials to erect two towers and a “suitable building for the installing of a wireless plant.” Under the direction of Navy Lieutenant E. H. Dodd and an electrical aide to the commandant at Mare Island, George Hanscom, the first tower was “raised to the 75-foot stage” that morning.¹

Evidence of the radio station’s significance is found throughout the government agent’s daily log. On June 21, 1911, Agent Walter Lembkey wrote that “The wireless corps on this island succeeded this evening in reaching the BUFFALO with a small set that ordinarily would send only a few miles.” The following night Lembkey reported that “It was decided that the former system of signals with code flags should be used only when communication could not be had with [the] wireless....”² Nine Navy personnel remained behind, including two operators, to finish the station on St. Paul Island.³ Lembkey noted that “the only drawback to the location was the absence of fresh water.” The Navy proposed that with Aleut men furnishing labor, the Navy would furnish the piping and pumping engine to transport water from the well to the radio station and tanks beyond Village Hill where water then could be piped to other places in the village.⁴

Two 20,000-gallon redwood tanks measuring 12' x 18' were ferried by the *Homer* and installed on Village Hill to serve as the village reservoir. One of tanks, however, needed to be used to line a new wall, therefore another tank was brought in on a subsequent trip by the *Homer*. Aleut laborers did all the work except for the pipe fitting. A 45' x 25' building standing eight feet high housed the tanks. The side of the building was made of 1' x 12' lumber placed diagonally, and later covered with turf. The roof sat at a three-fourths pitch and shingled.⁵ Unfortunately, the 1¼" pipeline proved too small to pump the water, and the over-taxed pump broke after one hour. The annual report could not confirm whether spare parts had arrived before winter set in.⁶

From July 1 to August 1, 1911, Aleut laborers built radio antennae, “hauling gravel for use in constructing concrete anchors for the guys on the two masts, excepting such little interruption as was caused by taking seals, etc.” At first, the gravel was “scratched from between the rocks at East Landing beach, put into sacks and carried on the men’s backs for over 100 yards, to be placed on the wagons and hauled to the proper spots.”⁷ Two wood lattice masts 225' in height and 425' apart were erected, and supported a 6-wire flat top antenna; and two buildings were constructed: a frame building measuring

24' x 36', a combination dwelling and radio-operating facility, and another frame building to house the engine room with space for a tank and a pump house.⁸

A number of temporary Naval Radio Stations were set up in Alaska during the summer of 1911. Kodiak, Dutch Harbor, and St. Paul Island were outfitted with temporary communications systems. The following year, an Alaskan Radio Expedition took place to make the installations permanent, and also to establish a radio station at Unalga Island and an auxiliary station on St. George Island.

On August 3, 1912, the USS *Nero* arrived at St. George Island to set up the communications station that allowed St. George to communicate with St. Paul Island and any ships in the near vicinity.

The *Nero* anchored off of St. Paul Island on August 7, 1912. An impressive array of equipment was offloaded to make the station permanent: sixteen concrete anchors, weighing nine tons each, moored the two 225-foot lattice masts of the station, and new rigging was set up for each mast. The main aerial, a flat-top 6-wire measuring 400 feet, spread to thirty feet, and four down leads were located at the eastern end. A single-wire aerial installed five feet above the main aerial allowed the station to send and receive messages on shortwave length. The old 60-cycle radio set was replaced with a five kilowatt, 500-cycle, quenched-spark Telefunken radio set. Two H. P. Meitz and Weiss kerosene engines were mounted on a concrete foundation.⁹

After the expedition departed, Aleut labor outfitted the power house and the radio-station dwelling with storm windows, put up shingle siding, and roofed the buildings. The interior of the buildings were finished with plaster board. One small bedroom in the dwelling was transformed into a bathroom. A cesspool and sewer were then put in, and the station with two years’ supplies, was complete.¹⁰

On August 24, 1912, the St. Paul Naval Radio Station was recommissioned and messages were exchanged with Mare Island, California, 2,187 miles to the south. Communication was also established with Eureka, California, Sitka, and Cordova. After the expedition departed, St. Paul Island and Dutch Harbor—250 miles south of St. Paul—exchanged signals during daylight, using only storage-battery sets with small spark coils. The St. Paul Island Naval Radio Station cost \$10,395 to install. Lieutenant Dodd wrote that “the location of the St. Paul station is excellent for radio communication and better results are obtained than any other Pacific station. The absence of any high land, the good ground connections, the sweep over water before any land intervenes, are potent factors in making its work so effective.”¹¹

The radio stations on both islands continued to prove their value. In 1913, the annual *Alaska Fisheries and Fur-Seal Industries* reported that the wireless station at St. George had sent more than two hundred official messages between September 11, 1912, and June 30, 1913. “Many of these messages,” the report noted, “were from the Bureau and of the greatest importance. Without the wireless communication it is hard to see how the business of the station could have been conducted.” The only drawback, according to this report, was that the station could communicate only with St. Paul Island.¹²

In 1915, St. Paul’s station underwent new construction. New buildings and a fence were erected at the complex and many local Aleuts were employed for the construction. Cumulatively, the Aleut work-

1 Agent’s Log, June 16, 1911 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961).

2 Ibid., June 21, June 22, 1911.

3 Ibid., July 4, 1911.

4 Barton Warren Evermann, *Alaska Fishery and Fur Industries in 1911*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 766 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1912), 76.

5 Ibid., 76–7.

6 Ibid., 77.

7 Ibid., 78.

8 William S. Hanable, and Vincent Ponko Jr., *The Navy in Alaska: 1867–1941; An Historic Preservation Study* (Anchorage: The Institute for Public History, September 1983), 146.

9 Ibid., 292–93.

10 Ibid., 293.

11 Ibid., 293–94.

12 Barton Warren Evermann, *Alaska Fishery and Fur Industries in 1913*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. 797 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1914), 154.

ers earned \$1,400 in cash.¹³ U.S. Bureau of Fisheries' agents agreed that having radio stations on both islands "render invaluable aid in the way of enabling the bureau to keep in close touch with affairs on the islands during the long winter season when no other means of communication are practicable. The beneficial effect upon the government employees of having some means of communication with the outside world in that season is well worthy of consideration."¹⁴

In 1916, Aleut laborers on both islands who worked at the Naval Radio Station earned \$0.25 an hour, accumulating a total of \$750 for all workers on St. Paul Island. On St. Paul, Aleuts constructed a tramway from East Landing to the radio station and the sealing plant that the Fisheries agent speculated would "be of considerable use in handling sealskins and supplies" once connected by an extension made by the Bureau of Fisheries.¹⁵

Over the years, repairs and upgrades swapped out equipment and altered buildings at the radio station. The Navy produced at least two maps of the radio station in 1918. William Hayne of the Navy surveyed the site in 1917; his map is shown here. Hayne's map indicates it was "retraced" in February 1918. [Note: It appears that the Navy's map makers continued to use Hayne's base map to account for building and structural changes to the radio station complex, but not those made to the village.] The U.S. Navy Yard, Mare Island, California produced an improved map in February 1918 by A. C. Reynolds. The map's legend identifies several buildings and structures: two double quarters (duplexes), a dormitory and office, machine shop, concrete power house, operating room, store house, coal shed, and paint house. Up until 1937, the Navy updated the radio station complex site plans several times. The last revision of August 11, 1937, lists revisions dated April 8, 1929, May 10, 1929, June 20, 1930, February 1, 1935, March 16, 1936, and October 22, 1936. Other revisions may have occurred in November 1919 and February 1922. The radio station and its thirty buildings and structures were transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries in 1937, thereby ending the Navy's interest in further mapping of the facility.

In 1918, the USS *Saturn* arrived on St. Paul Island with supplies and Navy personnel to carry out repairs at the radio station. In 1920, on St. Paul Island, a single house was built at the station, and in 1922, a radio compass house, combination coal/storage/furnace/recreation building, and a building to house supply tanks were erected. The last remaining 1911 wood lattice mast was felled in 1924 and replaced by a 250' pipe mast.¹⁶

In 1929, extensive renovations were made to the St. Paul radio station. The power house was renovated inside and out, a new 240' galvanized steel tower replaced the 250' steel mast that had fallen in 1926, and a new antenna was installed. A double garage went up to house a tractor and trailer, along with a cold storage plant, and the coal shed was converted into a handball court and recreation hall. The following year, two 300' wood masts erected in 1919 were replaced with a 240' galvanized steel tower. A new windmill was also installed, along with four 10,000-gallon steel water tanks, and a new concrete firehouse was constructed to house a centrifugal fire pump.¹⁷

On August 10, 1937, the St. Paul Radio Naval Station was transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries, and a radio beacon was installed to replace the radio direction-finder (Compass House). The Navy removed all radio equipment except what was necessary to maintain communications with the radio station,

Dutch Harbor, and with ships in the vicinity of St. Paul Island. The radio telephone link between St. Paul and St. George remained intact.¹⁸ All of the Navy personnel and their families boarded the U.S. Navy supply vessel *Sirius* on August 12, 1937. The radio station at St. Paul Island continued to transmit daily weather observations to the Weather Bureau with the aid of the meteorological station that the Weather Bureau had set up on St. Paul several years earlier. "Such observations," a government agent reported, "are of much value in connection the forecast and warning service in Alaska and the United States." St. Paul's school teacher, Carl M. Hoverson, took over operating the radio until a radio electrician could be put in charge of the station.¹⁹

Information about the buildings (House 105, Duplex 106/107, Duplex 108/109, House 112, House 113, E-Shop, and Shingle Shed) and structures (e.g., tennis court) within the former Naval Radio Station complex that are still standing can be found in an AHRS form. Photographs of various complex layouts are included to illustrate changes that have occurred over time. Floor plans and designs of several buildings are included in the book, but other plans and designs, such as the Compass House, can be found in assorted government records



Watson, Ernest, photographer. 1926. Naval Radio Station prior to alignment of the buildings in 1952, showing Village Cove and Point Warehouse in the background. Photograph. Ernest and Helen Watson Collection, no. 2002-158-57, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.



Watson, Ernest, photographer. Circa 1924–1926. View of Naval Radio Station from radio tower. Photograph. Ernest and Helen Watson Collection, no. 2002-158-215, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

13 Ward T. Bower and Henry D. Aller, *Alaska Fishery and Fur Industries in 1915*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 834: 104–05 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1917a).

14 Ibid., 104.

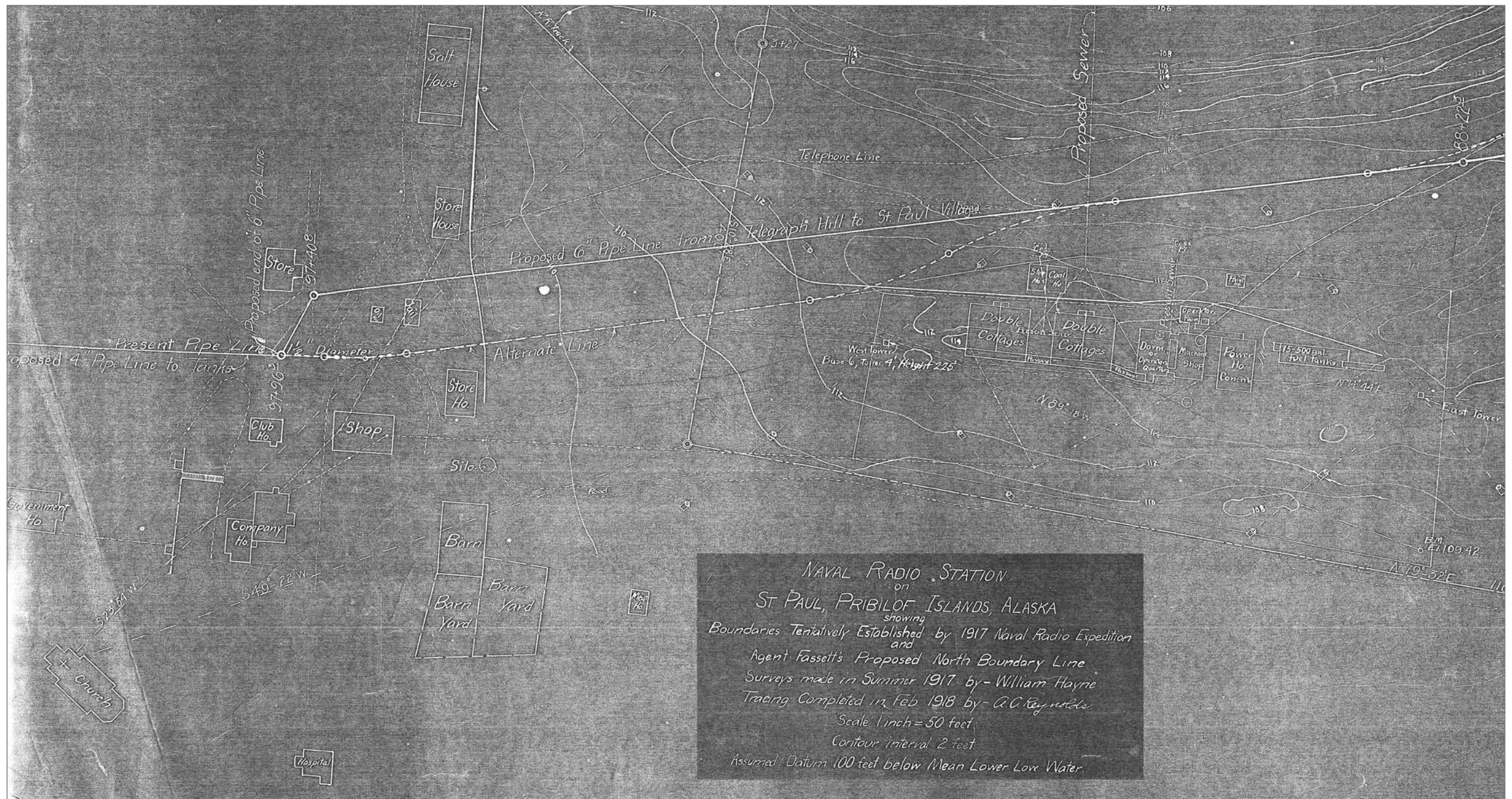
15 Ward T. Bower and Henry D. Aller, *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1916*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 838: 104 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1917b).

16 Hanable and Ponko, 147.

17 Ibid., 148.

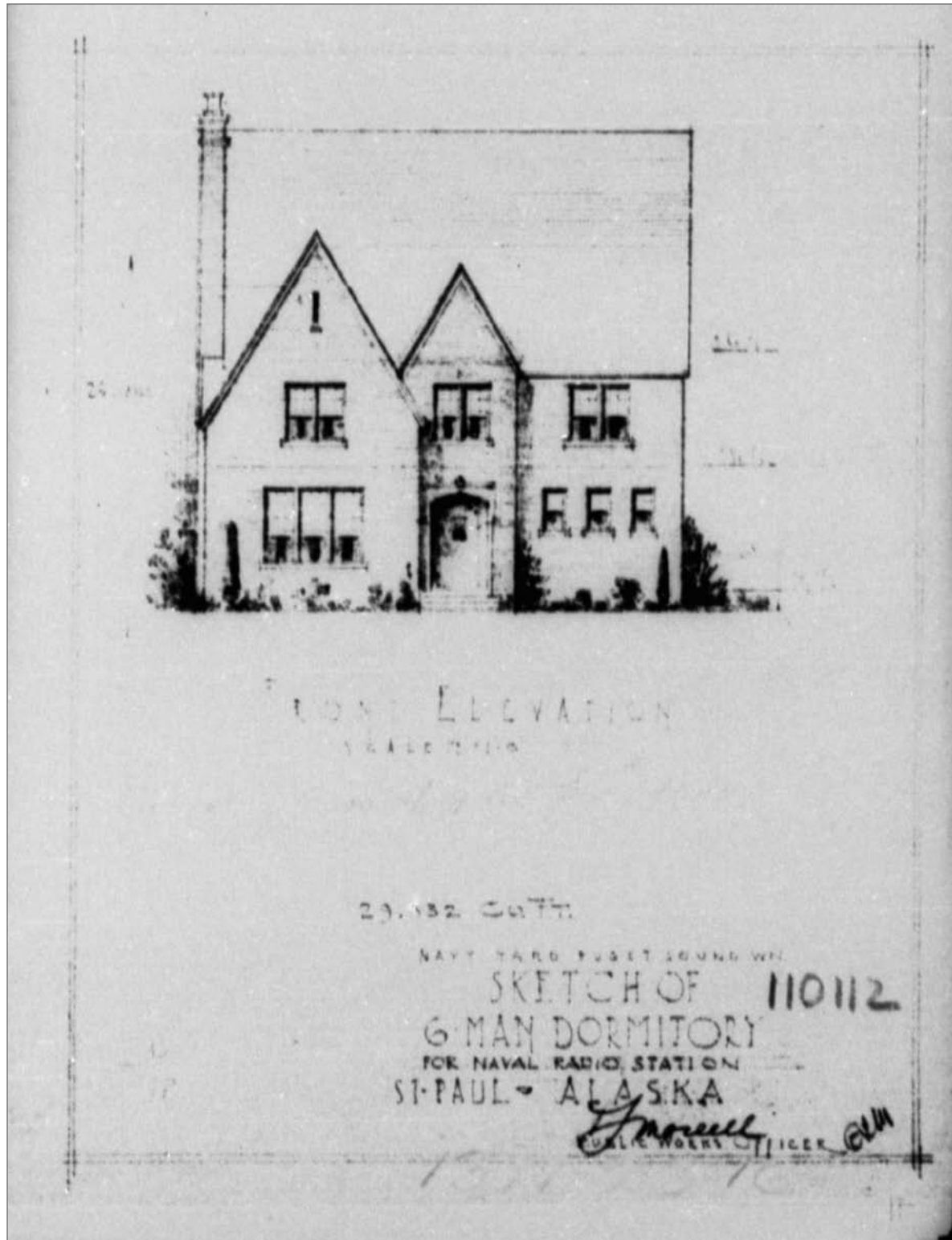
18 Ibid., 149.

19 Ibid.; and Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1937*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Admin. Rep. 31 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1938), 127–28.



Map, 1917. William Hayne, surveyor and A. C. Reynolds, draftsman. 1917 map of the U.S. Naval Radio Station and several buildings associated with the village of St. Paul Island. This map has been excerpted from a larger original and its title caption has been repositioned. RG 26, Box 27/1/1, U.S. Coast Guard; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

NAVAL RADIO STATION, GENERAL PHOTOS



Sketch, circa 1912. Proposed 6-man dormitory for St. Paul Island, Alaska, Naval Radio Station. RG 71; NARA, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Photograph No. USBF 1.128 (Photographer unknown), circa 1913; South side, Naval Radio Station. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photographer unknown. Circa 1913. Naval Radio Station, looking west northwest. The gravel used in the concrete anchors for the masts was scratched from between the rocks at East Landing and carried 100 yards on men's backs to wagons for transport to the station. *Photograph. Pribilof Islands Photographs Collection, no. 1976-0063-00208, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Photograph No. USBF 1.054 (Photographer unknown), circa 1913; St. Paul Village. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

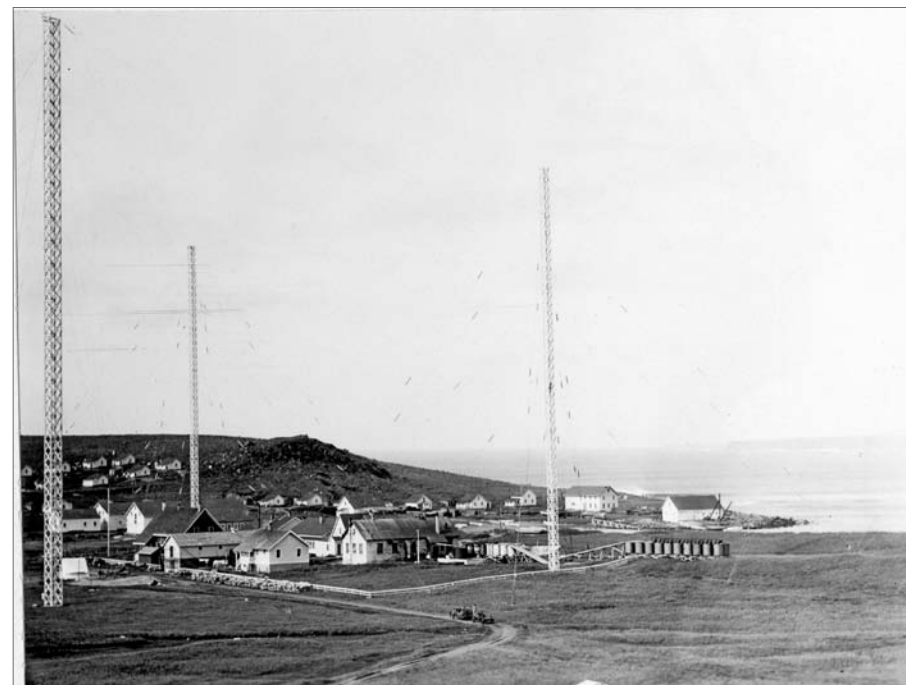


Photograph No. USBF 1.054 (Photographer unknown), circa 1913; Dormitory (left) and Machine Shop office (right), St. Paul Island. (photograph cropped.)
Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Photograph No. USBF 2.69 (Photographer unknown), circa 1920; South end of Village Cove, looking east southeast, showing Naval Radio Station and four radio towers. The old coal shed, erected circa 1895, and coal sacks are visible in the right foreground.

Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).



Christoffersen, Albert, photographer. 1922. Radio Station at St. Paul Village. Photograph. Courtesy California Academy of Sciences: G Dallas Hanna Collection, Item 42.



Photograph No. USBF 2.54 (Photographer unknown), 1916; Naval Radio Station, looking northeast. From left: two large quarters, and duplex that housed the radio operator and a power house. Fuel storage tanks for generators are located to the right of the duplex. Fox skin drying racks in foreground. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Watson, Ernest, photographer. Circa 1925. St. Paul Village, looking southwest from radio tower, showing Naval Radio Station in foreground and written identifications of buildings and other features on photograph. Photograph. Ernest and Helen Watson Collection, no. 2002-158-219, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

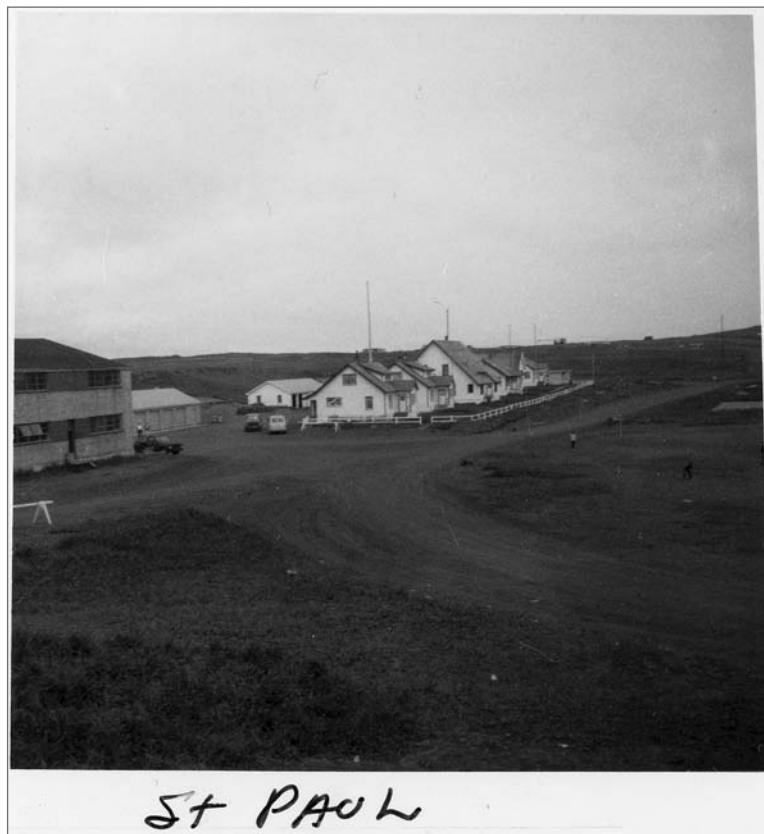


RADIO STATION ST PAUL IS.

Photographer unknown. 1934. Naval Radio Station, looking east, showing buildings, towers, tennis court (at base of foremost tower), and baseball diamond (left). Photograph. Courtesy Christine M. McClain Papers, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage. Collection number UAA-hmc-0370-series15a-1-69.



Photograph No. 22-RB-1952-34, (Photographer unknown), 1952. Naval Radio Station, looking east northeast, tennis court (center right), and baseball diamond. Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA, Special Media Archives Services Division, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



ST PAUL

Photographer unknown. 1963–1969. Naval Radio Station after all the buildings were aligned in 1952, showing (from left): the Community Store/Warehouse/Laboratory, the Five-Car Garage and the Six-Car Garage. Photograph. Courtesy Christine M. McClain Papers, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage. Collection number UAA-hmc-0370-series15a-6-5.

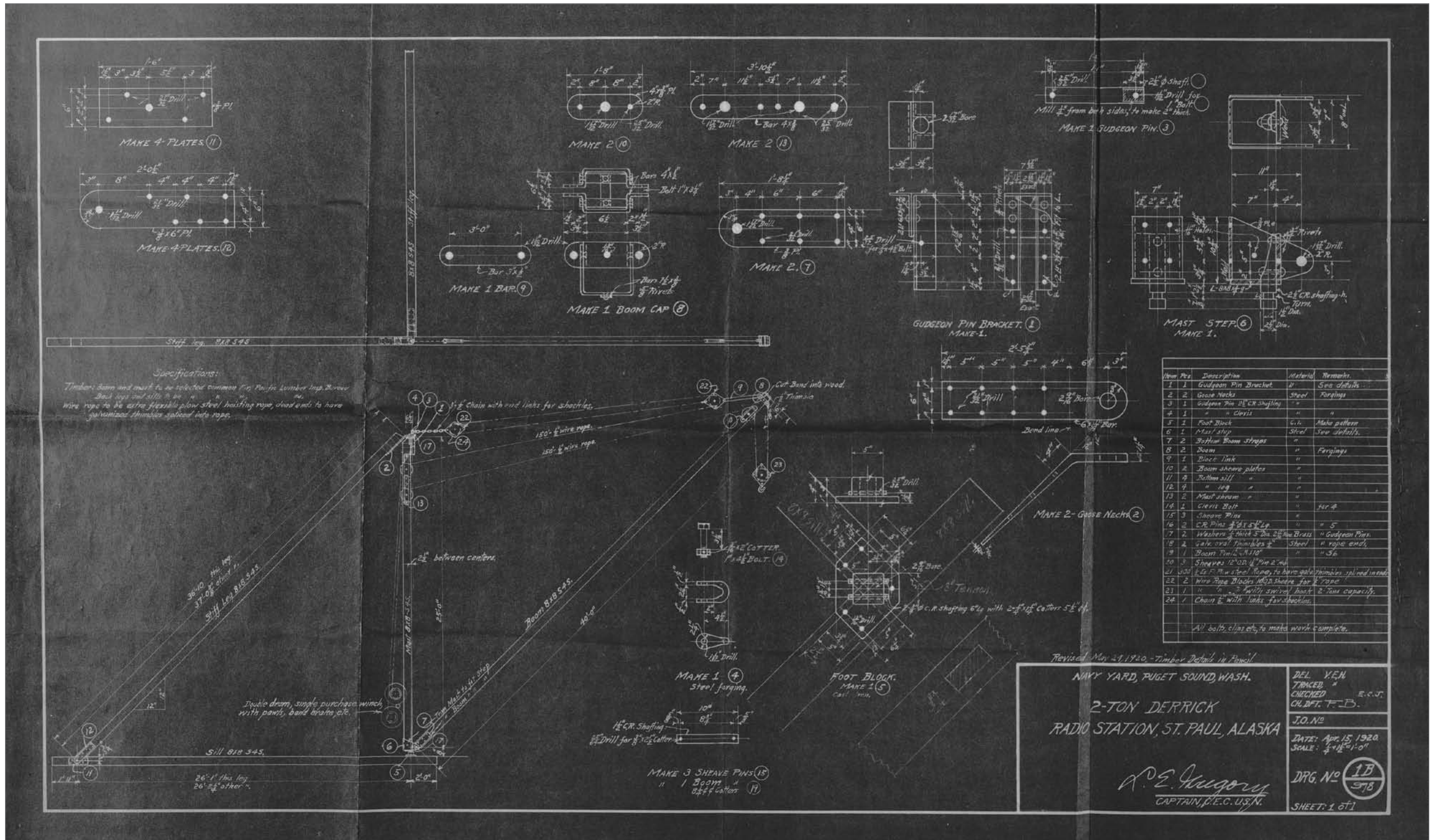


Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Former Naval Radio Station area, looking north northeast. Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

NAVAL RADIO STATION TRAMWAY



Photograph No. USBF 2.57 (Photographer unknown), 1920; Former Point Warehouse on Village Cove, looking east northeast, showing tramway to the Naval Radio Station. The tramway appears on maps beginning circa 1912–1915; it is not shown in a 1931 map. The tram rails may have been taken up and re-used in a boatways erected in 1931. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Plan, April 15, 1920. 2-ton derrick, Naval Radio Station. Oversized Documents A, Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

NAVAL RADIO STATION, E-SHOP

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-020

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.625' W, 57° 07.343' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Naval Radio Station, E-Shop

Site Description: The Naval Radio Station-E-Shop is a one-and-a-half story, front-gabled concrete building constructed to house the electrical power plant for the former Navy Radio Station. It was remodeled in 2006 when the concrete walls were covered with ½" x 10" fiberboard drop siding. The roof was originally covered with corrugated metal and is now covered with modern ribbed metal roofing. The main entrance is on the south side through a centrally placed metal door with a single-paned window. There are no windows on the north side, there are two on the south side, two of the windows on the east have been covered over and the remaining two are identical to those on the south side, and three of the four windows on the west side have been covered over. Each gable end has a small enclosure just below the roof peak.

Significance: The Naval Radio Station E-Shop or Power House was erected in 1917 as part of a complex built by the U.S. Navy to house the power generation system and electrical equipment serving a radio wireless

system, tied to similar stations at Kodiak and Dutch Harbor, that linked U.S. military and domestic communications around the world with a radius of 1,500 miles at night and about 800 miles during the day. The Naval Radio Station and all of its buildings were transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries on August 10, 1937. This power plant provided the earliest electric power to the St. Paul Island community. The facility was later converted to house the Head Start program school circa 1999 to 2007. This building was judged to be a noncontributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form, but its historical significance shows that it should be part of the NHL.

Location: Block 20; On Bartlett Boulevard, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Hanable, William S., and Vincent. Ponko, Jr. *The Navy in Alaska: 1867–1941*. Anchorage: Institute for Public History, 1983, 147.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

Mobley, Charles M. "Determinations of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska." Anchorage: Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2006, 4, 9, 15–16.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1919

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American, Navy

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Naval Radio Station Electrical Shop (E-Shop). *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

NAVAL RADIO STATION E-SHOP/NAVAL POWER PLANT/HEADSTART BUILDING
(BUILDING RR)
HABS No. AK- 220
AHRS No. XPI-020

Location: Block 20; On Bartlett Boulevard, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: The Naval Radio Station Electrical Shop (E-Shop) was built in 1919. It housed the radio station's power generation system and electrical equipment. The St. Paul radio station was tied to similar stations at Kodiak and Dutch Harbor linking U.S. military and domestic communications around the world with a radius of 1,500 miles at night and about 800 miles during the day. Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, the building was documented by the National Parks Service in 2004 and assigned a HABS number. NOAA recommends including the E-Shop in the Seal Islands NHL because the building remained integral to the sealing industry and the Aleut Community up through the end of the commercial fur-seal industry on St. Paul Island in 1984.

Description: The Naval Radio Station-E-Shop is a one-story front-gabled concrete building flanked by later buildings constructed as navy personnel housing. The concrete walls were covered with ½'-0" x 10'-0" fiber-board drop siding during a remodeling effort in 2006. The roof was originally covered with corrugated metal and is now covered with modern ribbed metal roofing. The main entrance is on the south side through a centrally placed metal door with a single-paned window. There are no windows on the north side. There are two windows on the south side. Two of the windows on the east have been covered over leaving two identical to those on the south side. Three of the four windows on the west side have been covered over. Each gable end has a small enclosure just below the roof peak.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Naval Radio Station Electrical Shop (E-Shop).
Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

History: The Naval Radio Station E-Shop is one of the oldest remaining buildings in the Naval Radio Station Complex. Other remaining buildings once associated with the Navy Radio Station Complex include Duplex 106/107 (AHRS XPI-139) and the Shingle Shed (AHRS XPI-148). This 1917 power house replaced the original power house built in 1911 during the initial expedition to establish a wireless station on St. Paul. In 1912, the U.S. Navy Alaska Radio Station Expedition took place to make the Radio Station on St. Paul more permanent and to erect a small station on St. George for the sole purpose of communicating with St. Paul Island. Information on the Naval Radio Station and the E-Shop is sporadic. Government agents working on the islands in the fur-sealing industry did not always record construction activities at the station.

The work on St. Paul Island in 1912 included swapping out “the old 60-cycle radio set” for a 5kw, 500-cycle, quenched-spark Telefunken radio set. The power house and the station's residence received storm windows. The interiors were finished, a cesspool dug, and a sewer put in. Supplies to last for two years were left at the station. Roofs and shingles for the power house and residence were scheduled to be added by Aleut workers after the expedition left the island.

After recommissioning the station on August 24, 1912, the first messages were exchanged with Mare Island, a distance of 2,187 miles. Later that night, communication took place with Eureka, California, Sitka, and Cordova. Lieutenant Dodd noted that the “location of the St. Paul station is excellent for radio communication and better results are obtained than at any other Pacific station” due to the relatively flatter surface, and good ground connections that could “sweep over water before any land intervenes.”

The U.S. Navy offered to subsidize a water works to pump freshwater to the Village of St. Paul for the first time. The U.S.S. Homer brought two 20,000-gallon redwood tanks that measured 12'-0" x 18'-0" each. Aleut workers and naval personnel ran into many difficulties running the pipeline from the wireless station to the top of Village Hill. The tanks were sunk 5 ½ feet into the ground on top of foundations made of redwood sills and joists. Then a building was erected over the tanks measuring 45' x 25' and 8' high, with a three-fourths pitch roof. The sides of the building consisted of 1' x 12' lumber set diagonally. Turf was added as facing.

By 1914, large water tanks were placed on the hill behind the village and a series of pipes and pumps were installed to bring the water to residents. New buildings went up in 1915, along with a fence to enclose the station, but the buildings were not specified in the annual report from the Bureau of Fisheries. Buildings were added in 1915, 1916, 1918, and 1931, although not specified in the annual reports. A 1930 photograph shows a windmill completed that year for the water supply.

The Naval Radio Station and all of its buildings were transferred to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries on August 10, 1937, along with the rest of the 17-acre radio station complex. At the time of transfer, the facility included a radio transmitter, three receivers, two small radio telephones for inter-island communication, and all the buildings. After the navy augmented the radio facilities at Dutch Harbor, the St. Paul Station was no longer needed. The station remained in use nonetheless, providing vital connection between St. George and St. Paul Island, and to the outside world. In 1952, the annual manager's report stated that “the radio duplex [Duplex 106/107] was moved in line with “quarters 12 and 13 and is being completely remodeled and redecorated.” (Quarters 12 and 13 are currently House 112 and 113, respectively.) A concrete basement for the radio operator's house (Quarters 5, XPI-105) was also poured in 1952. The new basement lined up with the other buildings. The operator's house was moved to its new foundation in 1952. Additionally, the Fish and Wildlife Service installed a greenhouse near the radio cottages.

In 1957, the manager's annual report noted that a lawn, “roughly 800 feet by 20 feet was planted between the walk and the fence in front of all the quarters in the vicinity of the radio station,” improving “the appearance of that area immensely.” The facility was later converted to house the Head Start Program, which operated circa 1999 to 2007.

Sources:

Agent's Log, St. Paul Island, June 16, 1911. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. February 2, 1912. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. June 22, 1914. Pribilof Islands Logbooks, 1870–1961, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Bishop, Randall W. *Map of St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands Reservation, showing New Water Distribution System, New Sewage Disposal System, and Improved Salt Water Wash System*, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Branch of Alaska Fisheries, April 1951.

Bower, Ward T, and Henry D. Aller. *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1914*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington:, DC: GPO, 1915), 69.

———. *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1915*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington:, DC: GPO, 1915), 104–05.

Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1937*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries Administrative Report No. 31 (Washington:, DC: GPO, 1938), 127.

“Buildings St. Paul, Alaska corrected to July 1, 1927.” *Public Works of the Navy* [n.d.] RG 9, Maps & Drawings, US Navy Seabee Museum, Port Hueneme, CA.

“Buildings St. Paul Alaska corrected to July 1, 1939.” *Public Works of the Navy* [n.d.] RG 9, Maps & Drawings, US Navy Seabee Museum, Port Hueneme, CA.

Dodd, E. H., “Alaskan Naval Radio Expedition, 1912.” *Journal of American Society of Naval Engineers, Inc.* 25 (1913): 276, 292–94.

Evermann, Barton Warren. *Alaska Fishery and Fur Industries in 1912*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1913), 76–78.

———. *Alaska Fishery and Fur Industries in 1913*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1914), 154.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region (accessed June 13, 2009).

Hanable, William S., and Vincent. Ponko, Jr. *The Navy in Alaska, 1867–1941: An Historic Preservation Study* (Anchorage: Institute for Public History, 1983), 147.

Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Year Ending March 31, 1952. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

———. March 31, 1953.

———. December 31, 1957.

Mobley, Charles M. Determinations of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska, 2006, 4, 9, 15–16.

St. Paul Alaska Radio Sta. Completed Windmill & Tower for Water Supply. Photograph. Proj. SA-45-A, 575-30, Aug. 1930. NARA—College Park, MD.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Site Characterization Plan, Site 24, Two-Party Agreement Site 9i, Duplex and E-Building, Lead Hot Spot Delineation, St. Paul Island, Alaska. Prepared by Pribilof Project Office, NOAA, June 23, 2004.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009

Associated Drawings and Photographs created by the NPS:

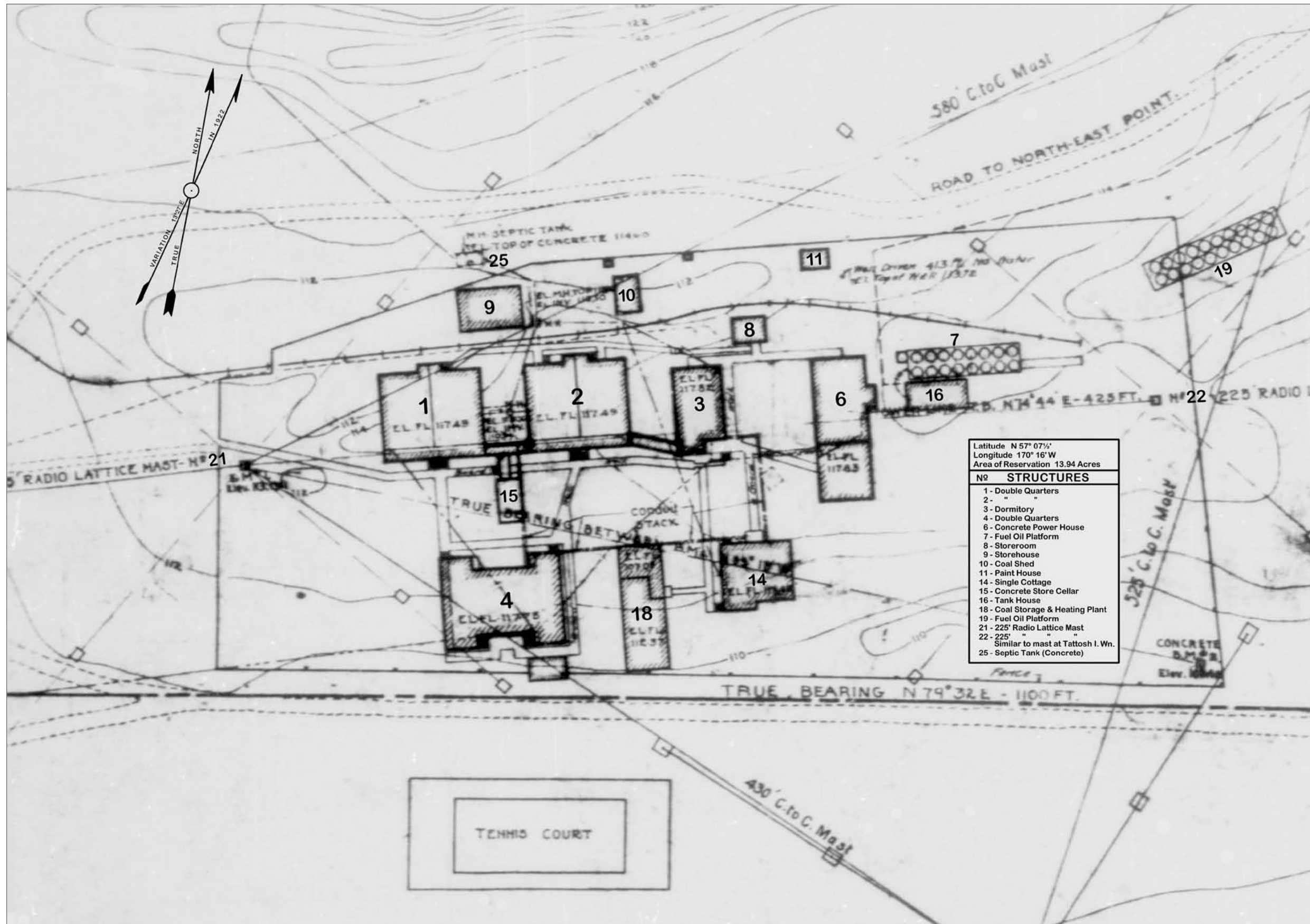
AK-220-1 View looking northeast



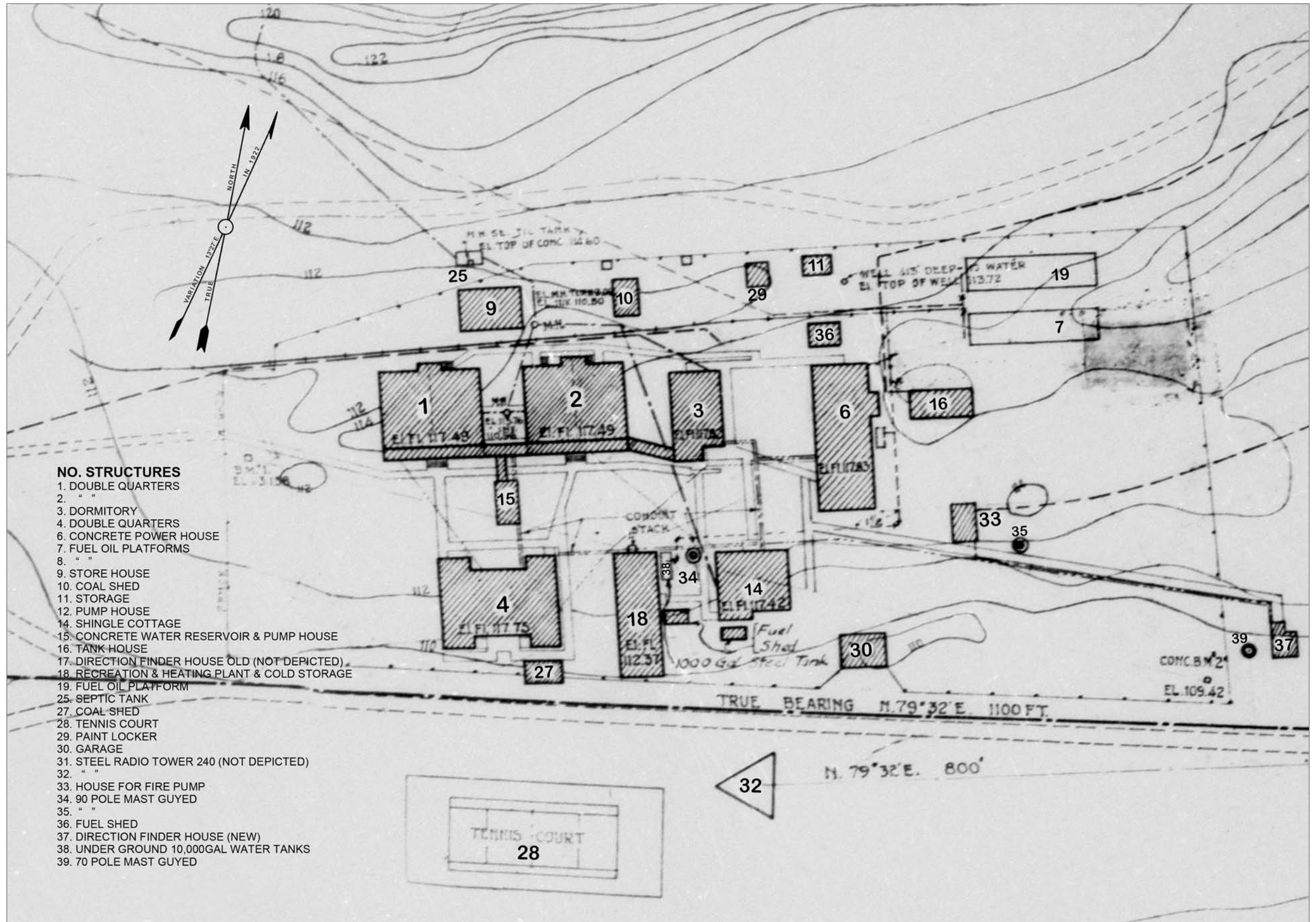
Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Naval Radio Station Electrical Shop (E-Shop). *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Naval Radio Station Electrical Shop (E-Shop). *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Map (Draftsman unknown), circa 1925. "Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash, Map of U.S. Naval Radio Station, St. Paul Island Alaska" (cropped to show the Radio Station Complex only). As the Tennis Court is not a numbered structure on this map, it is assumed that the Tennis Court was only proposed at the time of mapping. *Records of the Bureau of Docks and Yards, Record Group, RG 71, Series 1, Reel 1124; NARA, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Map (Draftsman F. D. F.), revised Oct. 22, 1936. "Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash, Map of U.S. Naval Radio Station, St. Paul Island Alaska" (cropped to show the radio station complex only). *Records of the Bureau of Docks and Yards, RG 71, Series I, Reel 1124; NARA, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Photograph No. USBF 2.34 (Photographer unknown), 1920; East front and north side, Naval Radio Station Electrical Shop (E-shop), showing fuel storage tanks for supplying the generators. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



View southwesterly

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. East front and north side, Naval Radio Station Electrical Shop (E-Shop). *Photograph. From Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.*



View southeasterly

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. North and west sides, Naval Radio Station Electrical Shop (E-shop). *Photograph. From Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.*



View northeasterly

DBS/TRD, photographers. 1985. West and south sides, Naval Radio Station Electrical Shop (E-shop). *Photograph. From Black-Smith & Richards, 1985.*



Photographer unknown. 1985. East and north sides, E-Shop. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110018.*



North and west sides of Duplex 108/109 (left) and Naval Power Plant/E-Shop (right). Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: AK-62-23, 2004.

HOUSE 105

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-137

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.645' W, 57° 07.338' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): House 105

Site Description: XPI-137 is a side-gabled one-story frame building with an attic. A gable-roofed enclosed entry is centered on the south wall with a door on facing west and one window on the south side. A hipped-roof block runs the length of the west wall. A large one-story shop with a large overhead garage door (facing north) is attached to the northeast corner of the house; a low shed-roofed block sits on the inside corner between the shop and the house. The roof is wood-shingled, except for the hipped-roof block which has asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in blue-painted T1-11. The shop and the low shed block have modern ribbed metal roofing and T1-11 siding. A ridge-mounted concrete chimney is located at the midpoint of the north roof. There is one window on the north wall; two on the west wall; four on the south wall; and two on the east wall.

Significance: XPI-137 was built in 1931 to house the radio operator serving the adjacent U.S. Navy radio station which enabled long-distance communications for both local residents and federal officials. When the Naval Radio Station buildings were transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries in 1937, the building served as hous-

ing up through the end of government administration in 1983. This house was not considered a contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination. XPI-137 should be considered contributing to the NHL.

Location: Tract A, Block 20, Lot 6; Situated several hundred feet inland from Village Cove on Bartlett Boulevard, immediately west of the old Navy radio station, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands.

Citations:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 06/13/2009).

U.S. Survey, No. 4942, Alaska Tract "A," St. Paul Townsite, August 2, 1968, sheet 1.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1931

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American, U.S. Navy

Preservation Status & Date: Judged to be a noncontributing building to Seal Islands NHL in 1986

Property Owner: Private

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east side, House 105. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

HOUSE 105/QUARTERS 5
HABS No. [not assigned]
AHRIS No. XPI-105

Location: Block 20; Bartlett Boulevard, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: House 105, originally known as “Quarters 5,” was built in 1931 to house the navy radio operator. The U.S. Navy Radio Station enabled long-distance communications for both local residents and federal officials. When the naval radio station buildings were transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries in 1937, House 105 served as government employee housing up through the end of government administration in 1983. Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, NOAA recommends including House 105 in the Seal Islands NHL because the building remained integral to the sealing industry and the Aleut community up through the end of the commercial fur-seal industry on St. Paul Island in 1984.

Description: House 105 is a side-gabled one-story frame building with an attic. A gable-roofed enclosed entry is centered on the south wall with a door facing west and one window on the south side. A hipped-roof block runs the length of the west wall. A large one-story shop with a large overhead garage door (facing north) is attached to the northeast corner of the house; a low shed-roofed block sits on the inside corner between the shop and the house. The roof is wood-shingled, except for the hipped-roof block which has asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in blue-painted T1-11. The shop and the low shed block have modern ribbed metal roofing and T1-11 siding. A ridge-mounted concrete chimney is located at the midpoint of the north roof. There is one window on the north wall; two on the west wall; four on the south wall; and two on the east wall.

History: Extant agent records do not provide information about the construction of House 105, but a 1978 inventory lists the dwelling as completed in 1931.

Sources:

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region, Anchorage.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front, House 105. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, House 105. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photographer unknown. 1985. North side, House 105. *Photograph*. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110011.

NAVAL RADIO ANTENNA PEDESTALS

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-190

Aliquot: S035S132W

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.611' W, 57° 07.272' N

Acreage: >5

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Navy radio antenna pedestals

Site Description: XPI-190 consists of three or maybe four large crumbling rectangular concrete pedestals in the low wet area south across Polovina Turnpike from the former Navy radio station buildings. The lat/long given is for the westernmost pedestal.

Significance: The concrete pedestals of XPI-190 are the remains of the foundation for a Navy radio antenna. The Naval Radio Station complex was built by the U.S. Navy in 1911 to house the power generation system and electrical equipment serving a radio wireless system, tied to similar stations at Kodiak and Dutch Harbor that linked U.S. military and domestic communications around the world with a radius of 1,500 miles at night and about 800 miles during the day. In 1912, the Alaska Radio Expedition installed 16 nine-ton concrete anchors as foundations for lattice masts. Between 1924 and 1930, all the old masts were replaced with steel towers. In 1962, one of the concrete bases upon which one leg of the antenna tower rested was removed because it created a driving hazard; the road near the tennis court was widened and straightened at that time. The

concrete pads are shown near the tennis court on a 1941 map. The Naval Radio Station complex was transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries in 1937. These antenna pedestals were judged to be a noncontributing to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: South of Polovina Turnpike from the Naval Radio Station, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Hanable, William S., and Vincent. Ponko, Jr. "The Navy in Alaska: 1867–1941." Anchorage: Institute for Public History, 1983, 146–148.

Monthly Activity Report, St. Paul Island, June 18, 1962. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Stacy, J. R. [Map] St Paul Village, St Paul Island, Alaska, 1941. Oversized Documents folder, RG 22, NARA-- Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Construction date unknown

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: Structure

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American, Navy

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: Tanadgusix Corp.

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Remains of Naval Radio Station radio tower pedestals visible in foreground, looking east. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

Historic American Buildings Survey

NAVY RADIO ANTENNA PEDESTALS

HABS No. [not assigned]

AHRS No. XPI-190

Location: South of Bartlett Boulevard and west of Polovina Turnpike in the vicinity of the Naval Radio Station Electrical Shop, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance:

The Navy Radio Antenna Pedestals anchored the antennas used in the Naval Radio Station's wireless communications. Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, NOAA recommends including the Antenna Pedestals in the Seal Islands NHL because of their significance to the commercial sealing industry and the Aleut Community.

Description: The site consists of three or possibly four crumbling rectangle concrete pedestals.

History: The Naval Radio Station Complex was built by the U.S. Navy in 1911 to house the power generation system and electrical equipment serving a radio wireless system, tied to similar stations at Kodiak and Dutch Harbor linking U.S. military and domestic communications around the world with a radius of 1,500 miles at

night and about 800 miles during the day. In 1912, the Alaska Radio Expedition installed 16 nine-ton concrete anchors as foundations for lattice masts. Between 1924 and 1930, all the old masts were replaced with steel towers. In 1962, one of the concrete bases upon which one leg of the antenna tower rested was removed because it created a driving hazard; the road near the tennis court was widened and straightened at that time. The concrete pads are shown near the tennis court on a 1941 map. The Naval Radio Station Complex was transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries in 1937. The towers were removed circa 1952.

Sources:

Hanable, William S., and Vincent. Ponko, Jr. "The Navy in Alaska: 1867–1941." Anchorage: Institute for Public History, 1983, 146–148.

Monthly Activity Report, St. Paul Island, June 18, 1962. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Stacy, J. R. [Map] *St Paul Village, St Paul Island, Alaska, 1941*. Oversized Documents folder, RG 22, NARA--Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2008

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-563 (Photographer unknown), 1930; Naval Radio Station, showing antenna towers, looking north northeast. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Photographer unknown. 1941–1942. Naval Radio Station, showing tower near tennis court mounted on concrete pedestals, looking west. *Photograph, Fredericka Martin Collection, no. 91-223-113, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. June 1, 1950. According to Victor Scheffer, this is a "World War I Radio Tower being demolished by a Navy dynamiting crew." Note the By-Products Plant (background left), a windmill to the right of the plant, and a cluster of structures on the hillside. This cluster of structures has been observed in a number of photographs, but their purpose has not been identified. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2750.*

RADIO STATION BUILDING—QUARTERS R1A

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM C June 4, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Pribilof Islands, Alaska....Location

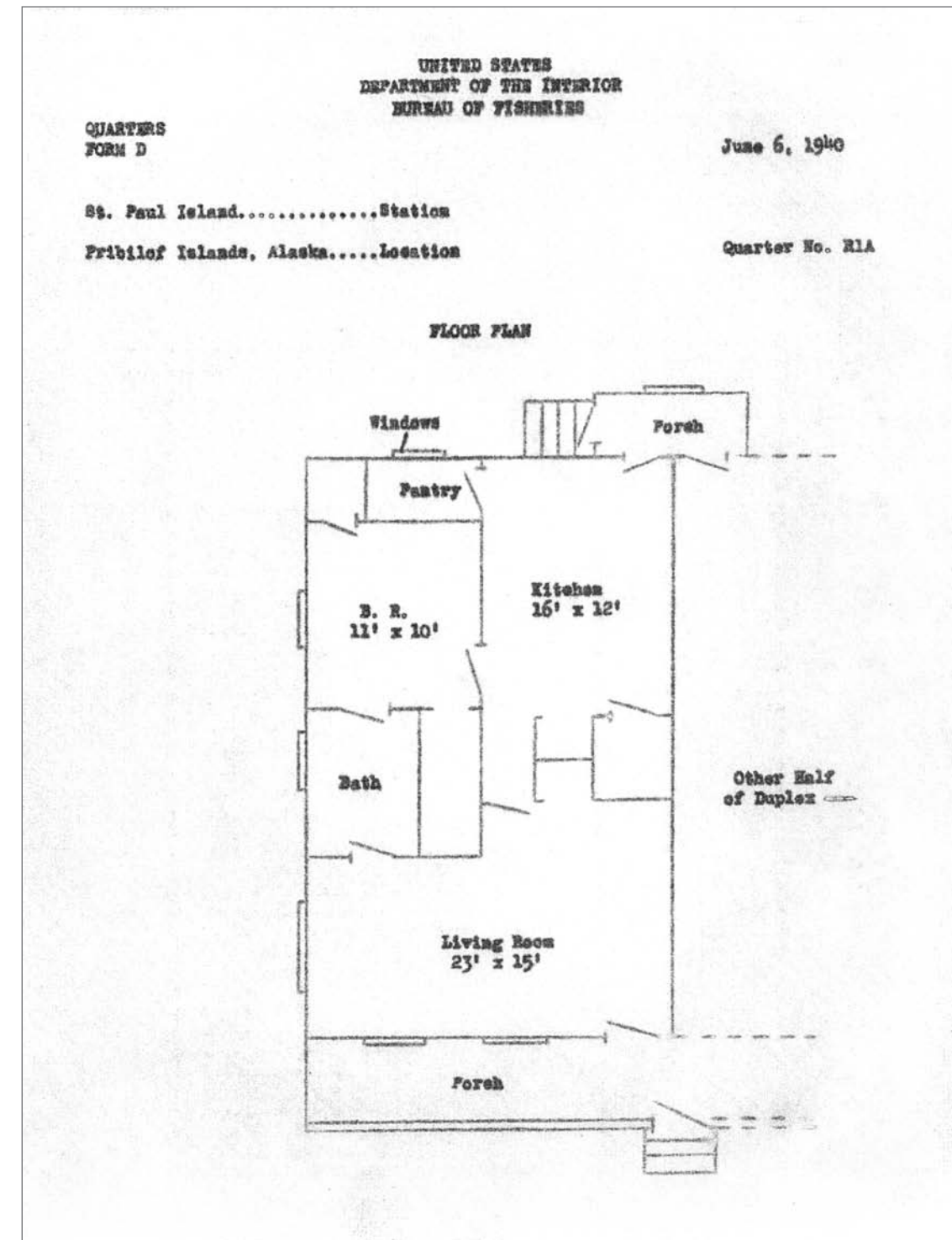
Geo. Roger Chute.....Occupied by

Two.....Number in Family Quarter No. R1A

Description of Quarters

One and a half story, frame building, half of duplex building; no basement; shingle roof, building erected 1915; general condition, poor; attic storeroom, reached by ladder; three rooms and bath; electric lights; heated by hot water furnace located in separate building as central heating plant; coal cook range; no refrigerator; running water furnished through station water system; water for domestic purposes heated in range; fir floors throughout, with linoleum on kitchen floor; all walls are beaverboard; no special air cooling appliances are furnished; condition of furniture fair to good; no garage.

| OTHER ITEMS (ANNUAL BASIS) | FURNISHED BY | COST |
|---|--------------|------------|
| Fuel Heat: Coal furnace; share of central plant; uses about 24 tons per year. | Gov't | \$224.40 |
| Coal range; uses about 12 tons per year. | " | 112.20 |
| Electrical: Washing machine; vacuum cleaner; iron; sewing machine; radio; and, phonograph pick-up. (Current furnished by Government) | Occupant | 1625 Watts |
| Water: Used for domestic and garden purposes | Gov't | \$ 2.00 |
| Miscellaneous Items: Maintenance, including painting and repairs | " | 10.00 |



Document, June 4, 1940. Description for Quarters R1A. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A). [Based on the construction date, it is assumed that this building is associated with the Naval Radio Station, although the extant record is not explicit about the building's location. This description is for half of a duplex.]

Plan, June 6, 1940. Floor plan for Quarters R1A. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A). [Based on the construction date, it is assumed that this building is associated with the Naval Radio Station, although the extant record is not explicit about the building's location. This description is for half of a duplex.]

DUPLEX 106/107

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-138

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.674' W, 57° 07.333' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Duplex 106/107

Site Description: XPI-138 is shown on a circa 1925 map of the Naval Radio Station as “Double Quarters”; a table accompanying the map states that the duplex was built in 1919. However, Drinkall, Operational Officer of NMFS, gives the date as 1911. Local elders say XPI-138 was moved slightly and reset on its current concrete foundation; a 1951 blueprint identifies this as Quarters 9/6 and suggests it was to be moved about 30' southeast and it was moved accordingly in 1952. The 1 1/2 -story frame building has a steep roof that is extended at each of the four corners to cover small room blocks, forming an “H” footprint. The duplex has wood shingles on the roof and T1-11 siding. The two small blocks facing north each have a door on their north wall, while the two small blocks facing south each have a door on the wall facing towards the building’s midline. The north roof has a cross-gabled dormer containing two small windows. Each of the gables has two windows, and the central extra ½ story on the eave facing south contains two windows. The building’s first-story windows consist of two large sliding windows on the north side; three windows on the west side; two windows on the south side, and three windows on the east side.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South and east sides, Duplex 106/107. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Significance: XPI-138 housed Navy personnel serving the adjacent U.S. Navy Radio Station Complex (which enabled long-distance communications for both local residents and federal officials) during the NHL period of significance. After the complex was transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries in 1937, the Duplex housed Fisheries employees. It was judged to be a noncontributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark, but its historical significance shows that it should be part of the landmark.

Location: Tract A Block 20; Situated several hundred feet inland from Village Cove on Bartlett Boulevard, west of the old Navy radio station, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Citations:

Agent’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1952, 54. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage)

Drinkall, H. M. [Untitled Building Inventory]. P-Leg-4b Alaska Native Claims 1978, Pribilof Islands Program, 1870–1969, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Region (Anchorage).

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. “Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form.” Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

Map of St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Island Reservation, Showing New Water Distribution System, New Sewage Disposal System, and Improved Salt Water Wash System. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Branch of Alaska Fisheries, April 1951.

Mobley, Charles M. “Determinations of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska.” Anchorage: Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2006, 14–16.

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash Map of U.S. Naval Radio Station, St. Paul Island Alaska, 1936. P.W. Drawing No. 7996, Revision F 10-22-36.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Good

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1911–1919, transferred to Bureau of Fisheries AD 1937

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American, U.S. Navy

Preservation Status & Date: Judged to be a noncontributing building to Seal Islands NHL in 1986

Property Owner: Tanadgusix Corp.

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Historic American Buildings Survey

DUPLEX 106/107/QUARTERS 6/9
(BUILDING QQ)
HABS No. [not assigned]
AHRS No. XPI-139

Location: Block 20; Bartlett Boulevard, Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: Duplex 106/107, originally known as “Quarters 6 and 9,” was constructed in 1919. It housed U.S. Navy personnel until 1937. Afterward, it housed government employees involved with either the seal harvest or teaching at the Native school. Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, NOAA recommends including Duplex 106/107 in the Seal Islands NHL because the building was integral to the sealing industry up through the end of the federally administered commercial fur-seal industry on St. Paul Island in 1983.

Description: The 1 1/2 -story frame building has a steep roof that is extended at each of the four corners to cover small room blocks, forming an “H” footprint. The duplex has wood shingles on the roof and T1-11 siding. The two small blocks facing north each have a door on their north wall, while the two small blocks facing south each have a door on the wall facing towards the building’s midline. The north roof has a cross-gabled dormer containing two small windows. Each of the gables has two windows, and the central extra 1/2 story on the eave facing south contains two windows. The building’s first-story windows consist of two large sliding windows on the north side; three windows on the west side; two windows on the south side, and three windows on the east side.

History: Built in the early days of the Navy Radio Station on St. Paul, Duplex 106/107 originally provided housing for U.S. Navy personnel stationed at the wireless complex. Based on a list of buildings within the Naval Radio Complex in 1927, the duplex was built either in 1919. The navy stopped operating the radio sta-

tion in August 1937 at which time the navy transferred the buildings to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries. The duplex became housing for government personnel or contract workers, including teachers, subsequent to the transfer. In 1952, this duplex was moved in line with the E-Shop (HABS AK-220) as depicted in a 1951 map.

Sources:

Bishop, Randall W. *Map of St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands Reservation, showing New Water Distribution System, New Sewage Disposal System, and Improved Salt Water Wash System*, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Branch of Alaska Fisheries, April 1951.

Manager’s Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1951. Agent’s and Manager’s Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

Thompson, Seton H. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1952* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1954, 54.

“St. Paul, Alaska, corrected to July 1, 1927,” in Public Works of the Navy, 424, n.d., RG 9, Maps & Drawings, U.S. Navy Seabee Museum, Port Hueneme, California.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, Karla Sclater, 2009



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Duplex 106/107. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side, Duplex 106/107. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photograph No. USBF 1.84 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1919; North front and west side, Duplex 106/107, newly built, at Naval Radio Station. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North front and west side, Duplex 106/107. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Photographer unknown. 1985. South front and east side, Duplex 106/107 and Six-Car Garage (background). *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01060035.*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM C

June 4, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Fribilof Islands, Alaska....Location

Vacant.....Occupied by

None.....Number in Family

Quarter No. R4A

Description of Quarters

One and a half story, frame building, duplex building; no basement; shingle roof; building erected in 1919; general condition, poor; two rooms upstairs; three rooms and bath on ground floor; electric lights; heated by hot water furnace located in separate building, as central heating plant; coal cook range; no refrigerator; running water furnished through station water system; water for domestic purposes heated in range; fir floors throughout, with linoleum in kitchen; all walls are beaverboard; no special air cooling appliances furnished; condition of furniture fair to good; no garage.

| <u>OTHER ITEMS (ANNUAL BASIS)</u> | <u>FURNISHED BY</u> | <u>COST</u> |
|---|---------------------|-------------|
| Fuel Heat: Coal furnace; share of central plant; uses about 24 tons per year. | Gov't | \$224.40 |
| Coal range; uses about 12 tons per year. | " | 112.20 |
| Electrical: None | | |
| Water: Used for domestic and garden purposes | " | \$ 2.00 |
| Miscellaneous Items: Maintenance, including painting and repairs | " | 10.00 |

Document, June 4, 1940. Description for Quarters R4A (Duplex 106/107). Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A). [Based on the construction date, 1919, this description is probably for Duplex 106/107, but the extant record does not reveal this information explicitly.]

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

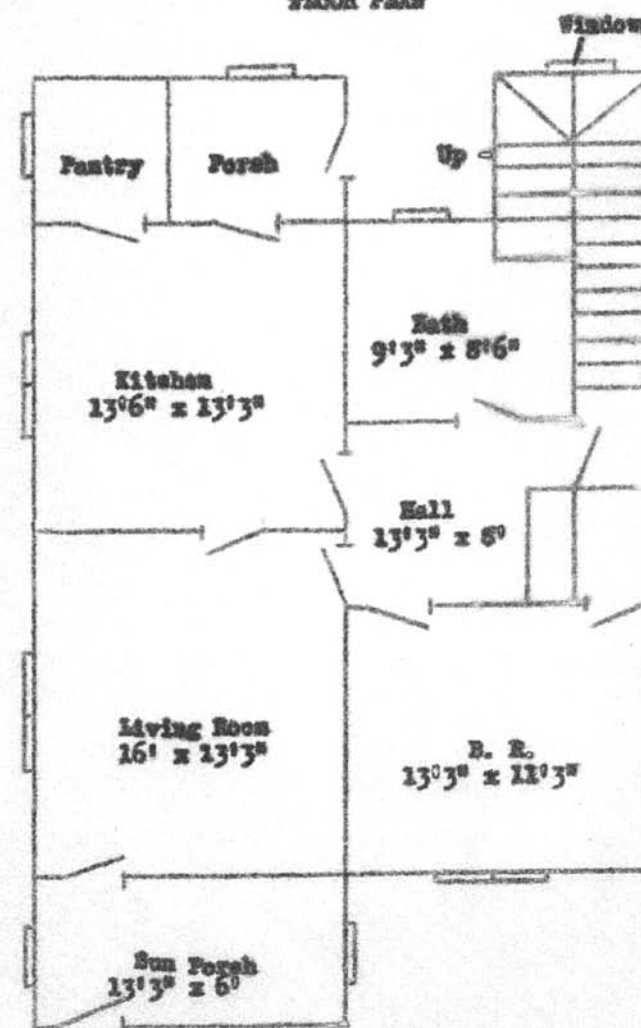
June 10, 1940

St. Paul.....Station

St. Paul Island, Alaska.....Location

Quarter No. R4A
(Ground Floor)

FLOOR PLAN



Plan, June 10, 1940. Floor plan for Quarters R4A (Duplex 106/107), first floor. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A). [Based on the construction date, 1919, this floor plan is probably for Duplex 106/107, but the extant record does not reveal this information explicitly.]

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

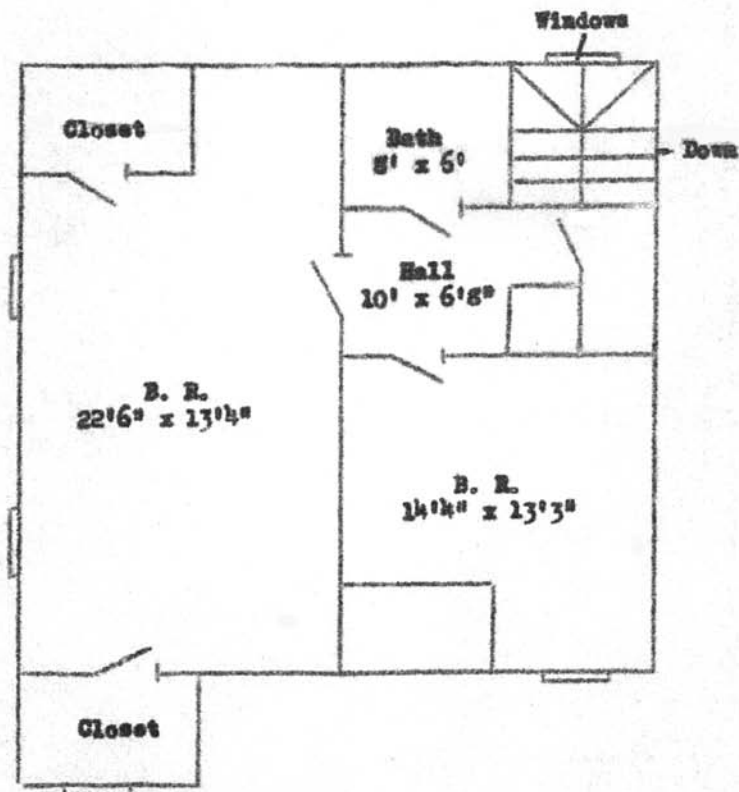
June 11, 1940

St. Paul.....Station

St. Paul Island, Alaska.....Location

Quarter No. R4A
(Second Floor)

FLOOR PLAN



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM C

June 4, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Pribilof Islands, Alaska.....Location

Vacant.....Occupied by

None.....Number in Family

Quarter No. R4B

Description of Quarters

One and a half story, frame building, duplex building; no basement; shingle roof; building erected in 1919; general condition, poor; two rooms upstairs; three rooms and bath on ground floor; electric lights; heated by hot water furnace located in separate building, as central heating plant; coal cook range; no refrigerator; running water furnished through station water system; water for domestic purposes heated in range; fir floors throughout, with linoleum in kitchen; all walls are beaverboard; no special air cooling appliances furnished; condition of furniture fair to good; no garage.

| <u>OTHER ITEMS (ANNUAL BASIS)</u> | <u>FURNISHED BY</u> | <u>COST</u> |
|---|---------------------|-------------|
| Fuel Heat: Coal furnace; share of central plant; uses about 24 tons per year. | Gov't | \$224.40 |
| Coal range; uses about 12 tons per year. | " | 112.20 |
| Electrical: None | | |
| Water: Used for domestic and garden purposes. | " | \$ 2.00 |
| Miscellaneous Items: Maintenance, including painting and repairs. | " | 10.00 |

Plan, June 11, 1940. Floor plan for Quarters R4A (Duplex 106/107), second floor. *Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).* [Based on the construction date, 1919, this floor plan is probably for Duplex 106/107, but the extant record does not reveal this information explicitly.]

Document, June 4, 1940. Description for Quarters R4B (Duplex 106/107). *Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).* [Based on the construction date, 1919, this description is probably for Duplex 106/107, but the extant record does not reveal this information explicitly.]

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

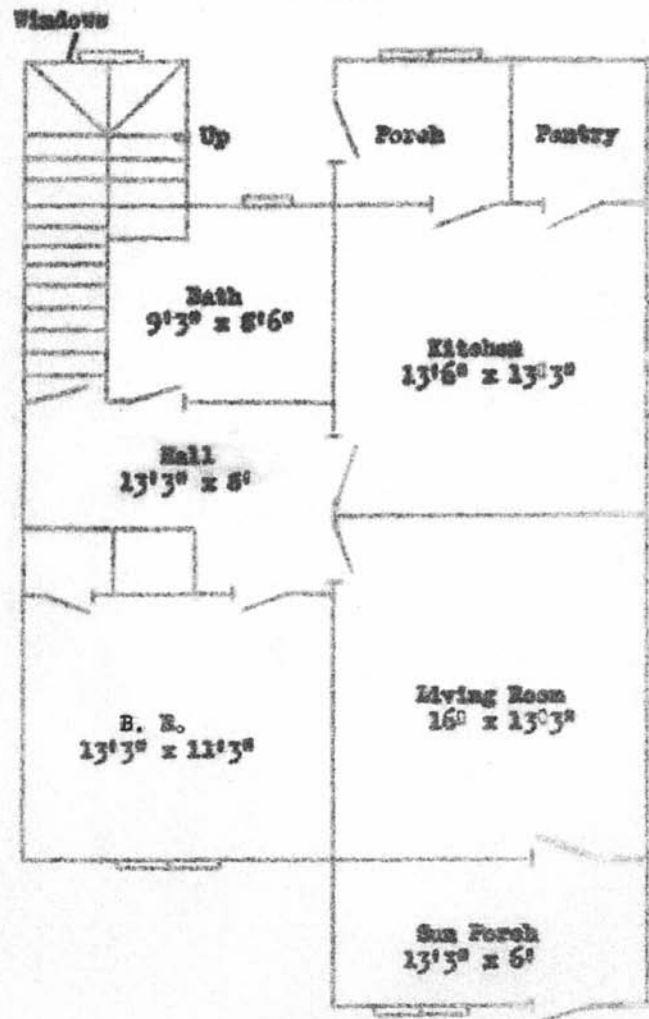
June 10, 1940

St. Paul.....Station

St. Paul Island, Alaska.....Location

Quarter No. R4B
(Ground Floor)

FLOOR PLAN



Plan, June 10, 1940. Floor plan for Quarters R4B (Duplex 106/107), first floor. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A). [Based on the construction date, 1919, this floor plan is probably for Duplex 106/107, but the extant record does not reveal this information explicitly.]

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM D

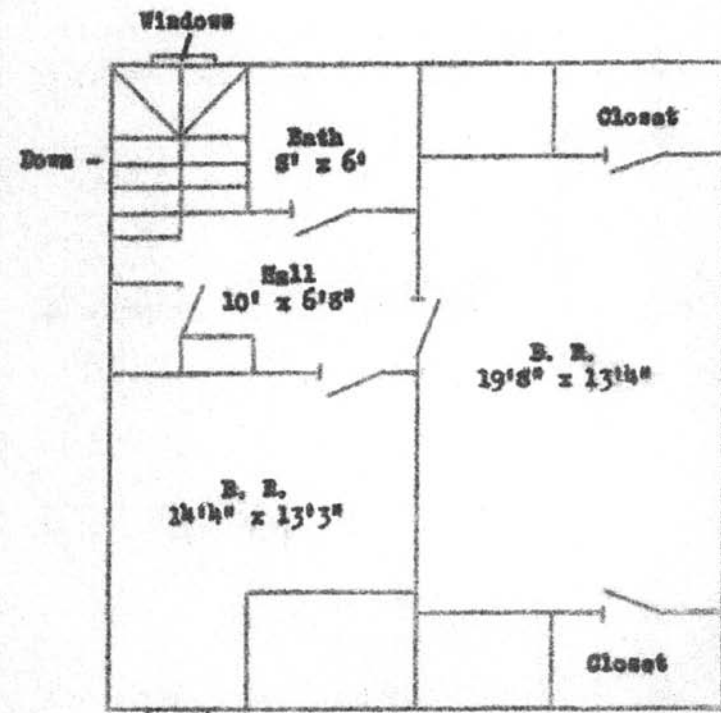
June 11, 1940

St. Paul.....Station

St. Paul Island, Alaska.....Location

Quarter No. R4B
(Second Floor)

FLOOR PLAN



Plan, June 11, 1940. Floor plan for Quarters R4B (Duplex 106/107), second floor. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A). [Based on the construction date, 1919, this floor plan is probably for Duplex 106/107, but the extant record does not reveal this information explicitly.]

RADIO STATION BUILDING—QUARTERS R14

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES

QUARTERS
FORM C

June 4, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Fribilof Islands, Alaska....Location

E.B. Elliott.....Occupied by

Three.....Number in Family

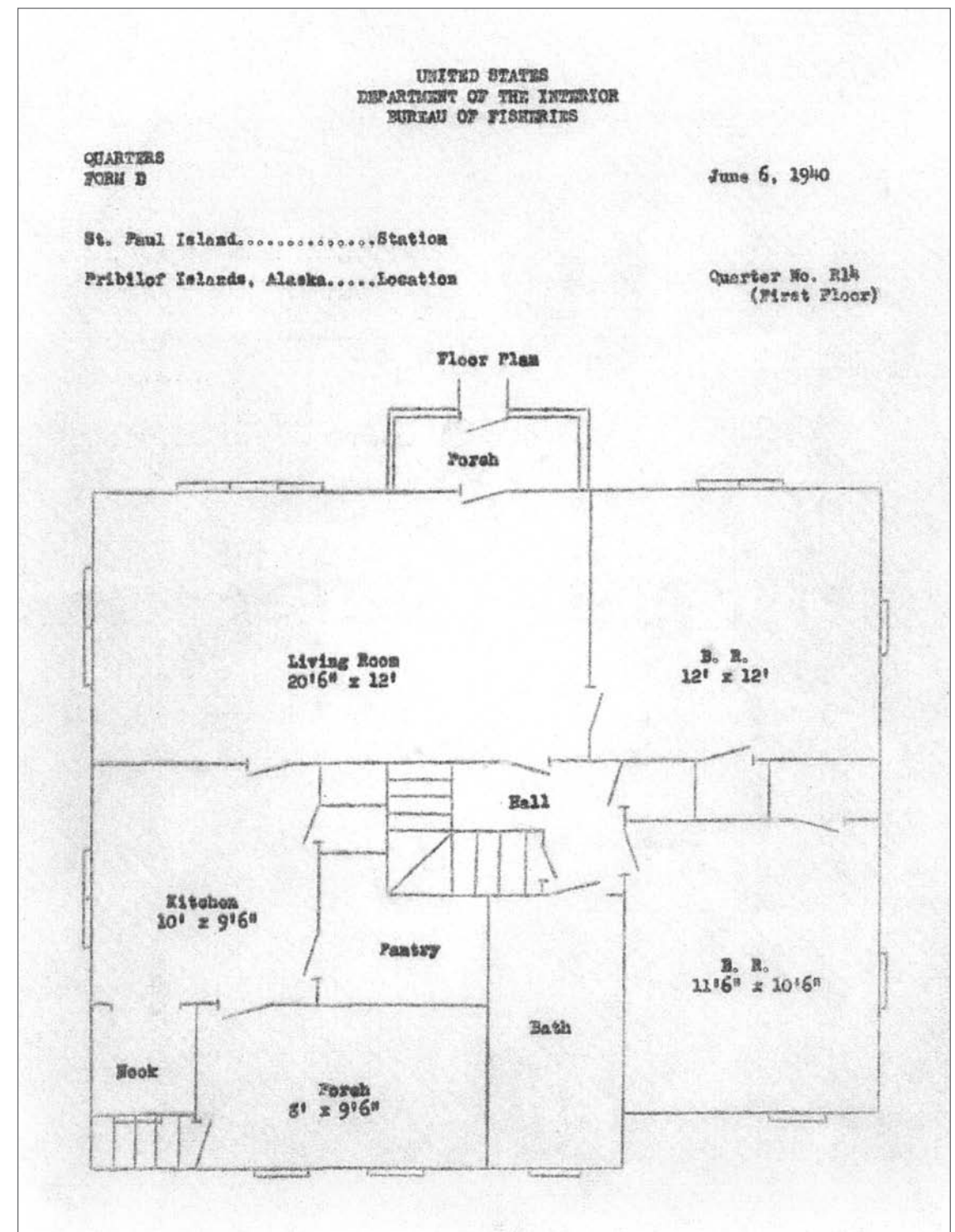
Quarter No. R14

Description of Quarters

One and a half story, frame building, no basement; shingle roof; building erected in 1920; general condition, good; two rooms upstairs; four rooms and bath on ground floor; electric lights; heated by hot water furnace located in separate building as central heating plant; coal cook range; no refrigerator; running water furnished through station water system; water for domestic purposes heated in range; fir floors throughout, with linoleum on kitchen floor; all walls plaster and plasterboard; no special air cooling appliances; condition of furniture fair to good; garage used as chicken coop.

| OTHER ITEMS (ANNUAL BASIS) | FURNISHED BY | COST |
|---|--------------|--------------------|
| Fuel Heat: Coal furnace; share of central plant; uses about 24 tons per year. Coal range; uses about 12 tons per year. | Gov't " | \$224.40 112.20 |
| Electrical: Washing machine; vacuum cleaner; waffle iron; iron; food mixer; hair dryer; slipper; radio; 1/3 HP motor; and, persolator. (Current furnished by Government) | Occupant | 2410 Watts |
| Water: Used for domestic and garden purposes | Gov't | \$ 2.00 |
| Miscellaneous Items: Maintenance, including painting and repairs | | 10.00 |

Document, June 4, 1940. Description for Quarters R14. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A). [Based on the construction date, it is assumed that this building is associated with the Naval Radio Station, although the extant record is not explicit about the building's location.]



Plan, June 6, 1940. Floor plan for Quarters R14. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A). [Based on the construction date, it is assumed that this building is associated with the Naval Radio Station, although the extant record is not explicit about the building's location.]

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
FISH AND WILD LIFE SERVICE

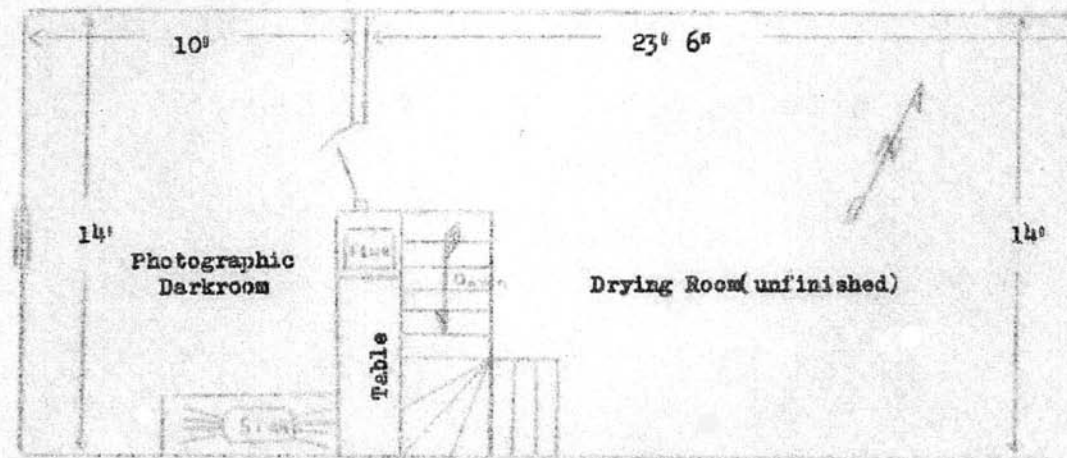
QUARTERS
FORM D

JANUARY 9, 1941.

St. Paul Island.....:Station
Pribilof Islands, Alaska.....:Location

Quarter No. R14
(Second Floor)

Floor Plan.



Plan, January 9, 1941. Floor plan for Quarters R14. Box 14; (Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370) RG 22; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A). [Based on the construction date, it is assumed that this building is associated with the Naval Radio Station, although the extant record is not explicit about the building's location.]

SHINGLE SHED (FORMERLY COAL SHED)

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-148

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.661' W, 57° 07.661' N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Shingle Shed/Navy Shed

Site Description: XPI-148 is a single-story gable-roofed shed measuring 12' x 18', framed of full 2" x 6" rough cut, with the same for rafters. Studs are on 24" centers. The interior is paneled with full 1" x 6" boards. The exterior cladding and roofing is old corrugated metal.

Significance: The building was described by two St. Paul elders as being used to store shingles during the federal management period. However, a list of buildings erected by the U.S. Navy mentions a coal shed in 1919, and there are 1919 drawings from the Navy for a coal shed of the same dimensions as the so-called "shingle shed." A 1919 photograph of the radio station shows this building in the same location. The shed was a single-purpose storage building. It likely served not only the buildings of the Navy radio station, but the village's residential and commercial buildings as well through the period of significance (1983). Ownership of the Naval Radio Station complex passed from the Navy to the Bureau of Fisheries in 1937. The Shingle Shed was judged to be a noncontributing building to the Seal Islands National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east side, Shingle Shed, showing Six-Car Garage on the left. *Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

Location: Tract 46; Sandy Lane, just east of Building V, the Six-Car Garage (XPI-048), St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska

Citations:

"Buildings St. Paul, Alaska corrected to July 1, 1927," Public Works of the Navy [n.d.] RG 9, Maps & Drawings, US Navy Seabee Museum, Port Hueneme, CA.

Coal Shed 1919. U.S. Navy Maps_RG71, series 1, microfilm 1124.

Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. "Seal Islands excerpts from National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region. http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed 08/04/2009).

The History of Parcel 6f, the ATCO Building, and the Windmill Wells on St. Paul Island, Alaska as it Relates to Soil and Groundwater Cleanup Needs and Responsibilities, Seattle: NOAA Pribilof Project Office, 2005, cover photograph.

Mobley, Charles M. "Determinations of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska." Anchorage: Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2006, 15–16.

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed before AD 1919

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: B

Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American

Preservation Status & Date: Not considered in the 1986 N.H.L. nomination, but is contributing under the original criteria and shown on the nomination form map.

Property Owner: NOAA

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Historic American Buildings Survey

NAVY SHINGLE SHED
(BUILDING KK)
HABS No. [not assigned]
AHRIS No. XPI-148

Location: Tract 46; Sandy Lane, immediately east of Six-Car Garage (Building V), Village of St. Paul, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Significance: The Shingle Shed/Navy Shed, built sometime before 1919, is one of the original buildings erected by the U.S. Navy as part of the Naval Radio Station on St. Paul Island, which began in 1911. Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, NOAA recommends including the Shingle Shed in the Seal Islands NHL because the building remained integral to the sealing industry and the Aleut community up through the end of the commercial fur-seal industry on St. Paul Island in 1984.

Description: The Shingle Shed/Navy Shed is a single-story gable-roofed shed measuring 12' x 18', framed of full 2" x 6" rough cut, with the same for rafters. Studs are on 24" centers. The interior is paneled with full 1" x 6" boards. The exterior cladding and roofing is old corrugated metal.

History: The building was described by two St. Paul elders as being used to store shingles during the federal management period. However, a list of buildings erected by the U.S. Navy mentions a coal shed in 1919, and there are 1919 drawings by the Navy for a coal shed of the same dimensions as the so-called "shingle shed." A 1919 photograph of the radio station shows coal shed in the same location as the shingle shed. The shed was a single-purpose storage building. Ownership of the Naval Radio Station Complex passed from the Navy to the Bureau of Fisheries in 1937. The Shingle Shed likely served not only the Naval Radio Station, but also the through the end of the federally-managed fur-seal industry on St. Paul Island, which ended in 1983.

Sources:

Coal Shed, 1919, U.S. Navy Maps, NARA, RG 71, series, 1124.

"St. Paul Alaska corrected to July 1, 1927," in *Public Works of the Navy*, n.d., RG 9, Maps & Drawings, U.S. Navy Seabee Museum, Port Hueneme, California

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, WA, Map of U.S. Naval Radio Station, St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1928, RG 9, Maps & Drawings, U.S. Navy Seabee Museum, Port Hueneme, California.



Winandy, David B., photographer. March 21, 2006. North side, Shingle Shed. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Cover photograph of *The History of Parcel 6f, the ATCO Building, and the Windmill Wells on St. Paul Island, Alaska, as it Relates to Soil and Groundwater Cleanup Needs and Responsibilities*, NOAA, NOS, ORR, June 2005.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

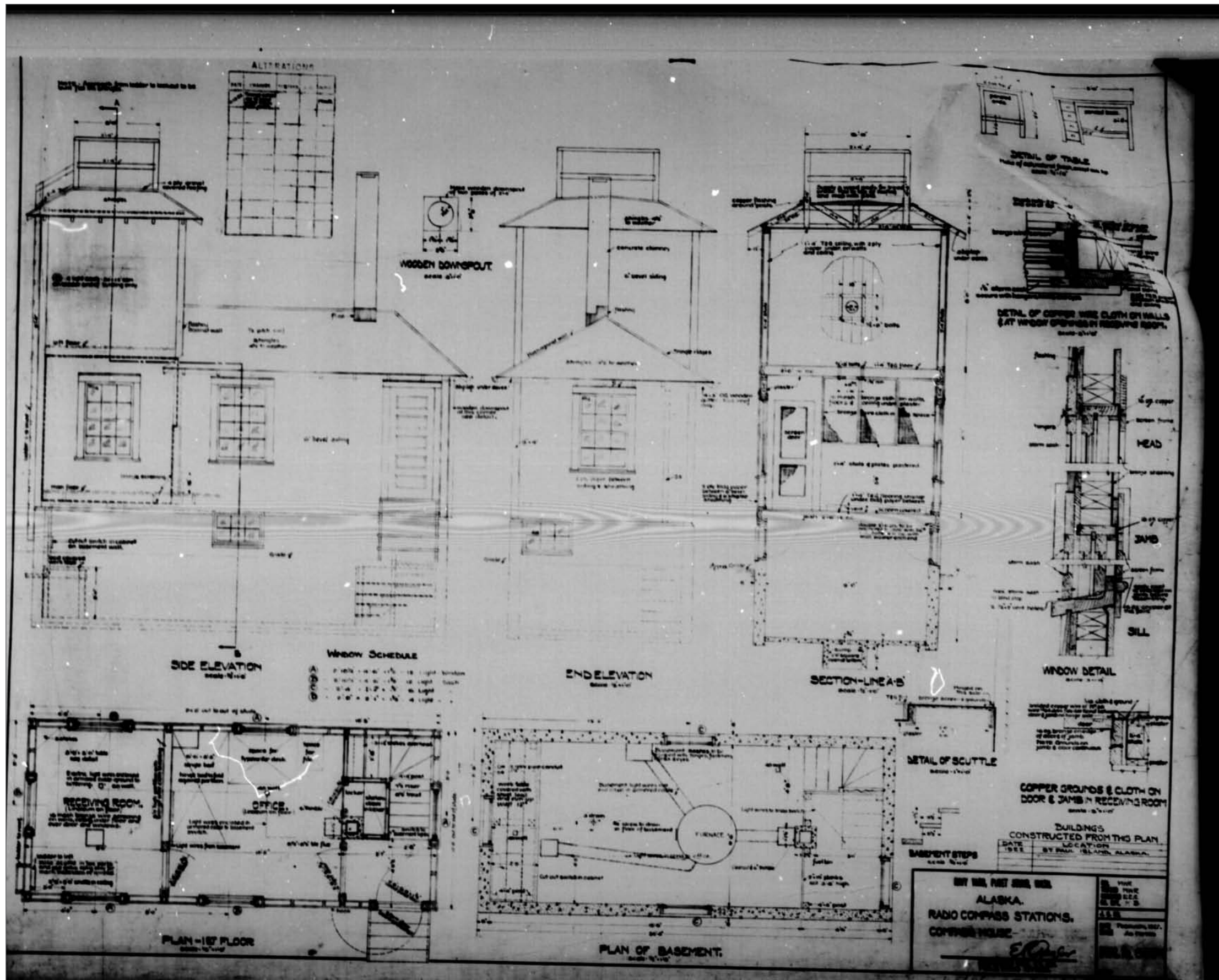
Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009



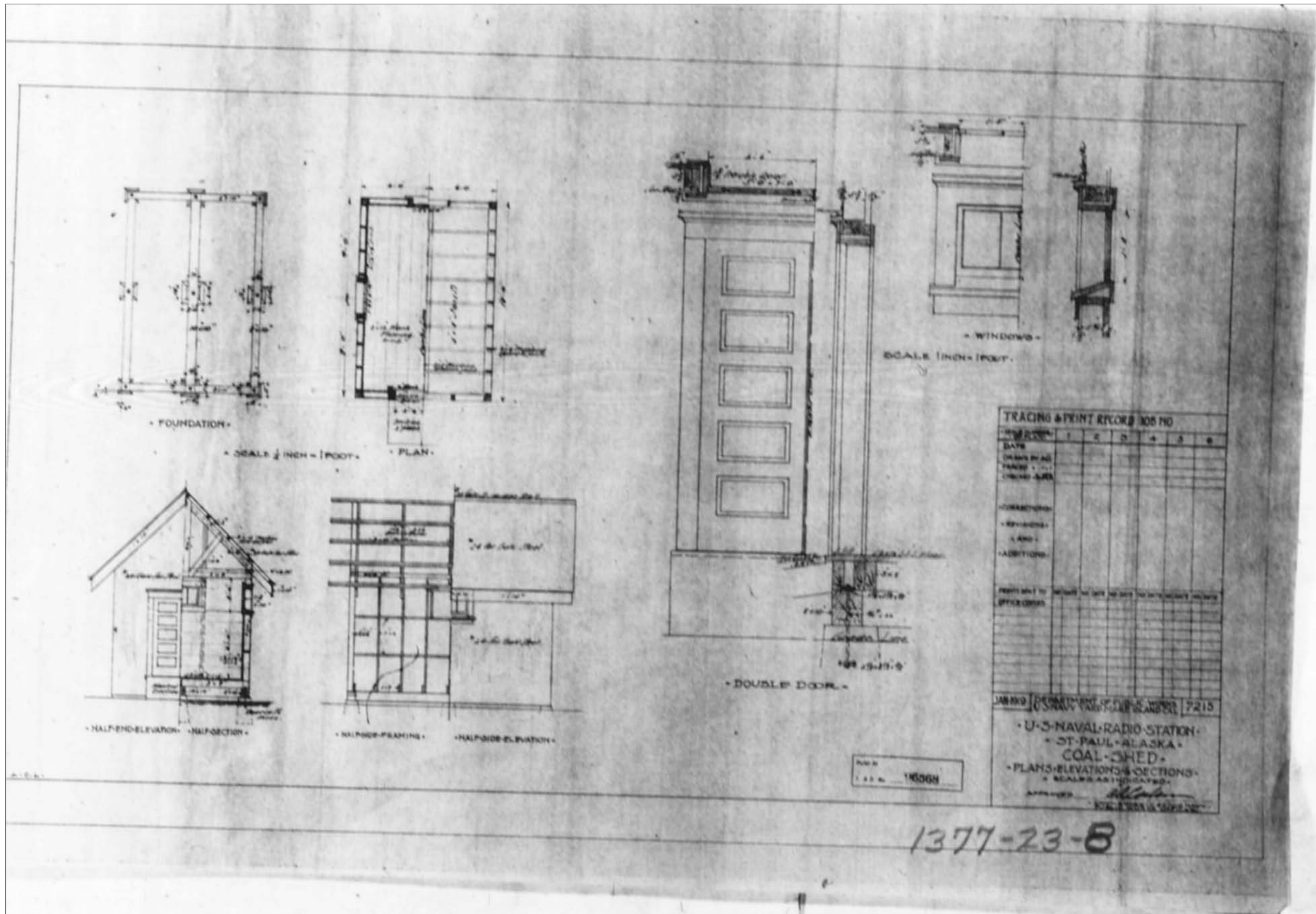
Winandy, David B., photographer. March 21, 2006. East side, Shingle Shed. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Winandy, David B., photographer. March 21, 2006. Shingle Shed, looking south, showing Six-Car Garage on the right. *Photograph (digital)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Plan, 1922. Plans for Compass House, later called Directional Finder. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, WA. *Records of the Bureau of Docks and Yards, Record Group (RG) 71, Series I, Reel 1124; NARA, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Plan, 1919. USN series 1, microfilm 1124; January 1919; for Coal Shed (later referred to as Shingle Shed), Naval Radio Station. RG 71; NARA, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Winandy, David B., photographer. March 21, 2006. Interior, Shingle Shed. *Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Winandy, David B., photographer. March 21, 2006. Interior, Shingle Shed, with crab pot buoy and other debris. *Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Winandy, David B., photographer. March 21, 2006. Interior, Shingle Shed. *Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Winandy, David B., photographer. March 21, 2006. Interior, Shingle Shed, with crab pot buoy debris. *Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

NAVAL TENNIS COURT

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-150

Aliquot: S035S132W/25

Lat./Long.: 170° 16.657 W, 57° 07.309 N

Acreage: <.25

Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000)

UTM:

Site Name(s): Navy tennis court

Site Description: The Navy tennis court (XPI-150) is a cracked and crumbling concrete pad south across Bartlett Boulevard from the buildings of the Naval Radio Station. The long axis of the court parallels the boulevard. The boulevard's roadbed is elevated on sand about four feet above the court, and sand dunes have encroached on the court from all three sides. The tennis court appears in a circa 1925 [page 807] photograph by Ernest and Helen Watson (Ernest and Helen Watson photograph collection, University of Alaska, Fairbanks). It also appears on a map of the Naval Radio Station revised in 1938 and is plotted on a 1951 plan of the Naval Radio Station, showing that it once had a fence around it.

Significance: XPI-150 was built in circa 1925 to provide a recreation opportunity for military personnel working at the Naval Radio Station, before Bartlett Boulevard was built and separated it from the Navy buildings. The Naval Radio Station and all of its buildings were transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries on August

10, 1937. This structure was judged to be a non-contributing building to the Seal Island National Historic Landmark in the 1986 nomination form.

Location: On Bartlett Boulevard across (south) from the Naval Radio Station, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Citations:

Map of St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Island Reservation, Showing New Water Distribution System, New Sewage Disposal System, and Improved Salt Water Wash System, April 1951. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Branch of Alaska Fisheries.

Navy Yard Puget Sound, Wash Map of U.S. Naval Radio Station St. Paul Island Alaska, P.W. Drawing No. 7996, Revision F 10-22-36. RG 9, Maps & Drawings, US Navy Seabee Museum, Port Hueneme, CA.

Stacy, J. R. [Map] St Paul Village, St Paul Island, Alaska. 1941. Oversized Documents folder, RG 22, NARA-- Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition: Poor; partially overgrown

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates: Constructed before AD 1936

Period: Historic

Resource Nature: Structure

Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American, Navy

Preservation Status & Date: Non-contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination

Property Owner: Tanadgusix Corp.

Repository:

Accession #:

BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Remains of Naval Radio Station tennis court, with 2006 Health Clinic and Ellerman Heights houses in the background, looking north northeast. *Photograph (35mm)*. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

Historic American Buildings Survey

NAVY TENNIS COURT
(SITE PP)
HABS No. [not assigned]
AHRS No. XPI-150

Location: On Bartlett Boulevard across (south) from the Naval Radio Station Electrical Shop, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

Significance: The Navy Tennis Court was built circa 1925 and provided recreation to Navy personnel stationed at St. Paul Island's Naval Radio Station. Although not listed as a contributing resource in the 1986 NHL nomination form, NOAA recommends including the Navy Tennis Court in the Seal Islands NHL because the tennis court was integral to the Naval Radio Station.

Description: The Navy Tennis Court (XPI-150) is a cracked and crumbling concrete pad south across Bartlett Boulevard from the buildings of the Naval Radio Station. The long axis of the court parallels the boulevard. The boulevard's roadbed is elevated on sand about four feet above the court, and sand dunes have encroached on the court from all three sides. The tennis court appears on a map of the Naval Radio Station revised to 1938 and is plotted on a 1951 plan of the Naval Radio Station, showing that it once had a fence around it.



Photograph No. 95-ADMC-569 (Photographer unknown), December 1966 (Gregorian calendar); Flooded tennis court at Naval Radio Station, looking east. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

History: Extant government records do not contain any descriptive information about the Navy Tennis Court. However, the Naval Radio Station appears in a circa 1925 map and in a circa 1925 photograph by Ernest and Helen Watson. The tennis court also appears in subsequent maps and photographs. The Naval Radio Station and its 17-acre complex were transferred to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries on August 10, 1937. The Navy Tennis Court continued to be used by government employees stationed at St. Paul subsequent to the transfer. The tennis court was razed in 1967, but the concrete court remains to this day, although it is partially overgrown.

Sources:

Ernest and Helen Watson Collection. no. 2002-158-29: Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Map of St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Island Reservation, Showing New Water Distribution System, New Sewage Disposal System, and Improved Salt Water Wash System, April 1951. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Branch of Alaska Fisheries.

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Map of U.S. Naval Radio Station, St. Paul Island, Alaska. Records of the Bureau of Docks and Yards, RG 71, Series I, Reel 1124, NARA, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

Navy Yard Puget Sound, Wash., Map of U.S. Naval Radio Station, St. Paul Island, Alaska. P.W. Drawing No. 7996, Feb. 7, 1928, Revision F 10-22-36. RG 9, Maps & Drawings, US Navy Seabee Museum, Port Hueneme, CA.

St Paul Village, St Paul Island, Alaska [map], by J. R. Stacy, 1941. Oversized Documents folder, RG 22, NARA--Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Realty, Marine Mammal Resources Program. Real Property Inventory of Buildings, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, June 30, 1970.

Field Observation: Charles M. Mobley, Charles M. Mobley & Associates, 2007

Pribilof Islands Research: John A. Lindsay (NOAA), Betty A. Lindsay, Robin Maberry, and Karla Sclater, 2009

NAVAL WINDMILL WELLS

Windmill Wells (Site JJJ): The lack of an adequate freshwater supply to the village and to the Naval Radio Station led to drilling of water wells. Two Naval Radio Expeditions to St. Paul in 1921 and 1922 attempted to drill artesian wells, but the drilling failed to locate any freshwater.¹ Albert Christoffersen, the engineer in charge of construction for the U.S. Department of Commerce, believed that drilling was a waste of time.

Upon a small island of such a volcanic origin, I doubt whether an artesian well of sufficient depth could be drilled without hitting a crack in the rocks through which salt water could enter the pipe. Last summer, the plans were to connect our pipe line to such a well; but I would consider it more as a waste of time to wait for water from such a well and would strongly recommend that the Bureau extend the present line to Icehouse Lake.²

Christoffersen predicted that if the Navy did not locate freshwater in summer 1922, he would “not be surprised to see them take charge of Icehouse [Lake]. If they should, the Bureau will have to go to Kamanister [Kaminista]—twice as far away or be without water.”³ Either location, he argued, called for “the greater part of the time and attention of one white man to operate the engine and pump and keep the system in order. Why not then get a windmill to do the pumping?”⁴ One thing the Pribilof Islands always had enough of, Christoffersen added, was wind, making windmills the most efficient means of pumping water.

It will pump night and day without having a valuable man marking time and without consumption of gasoline. Some manufacturers even guarantee that their windmills will not need oiling more than once a year and that their pumps are frost-proof.⁵

In 1926, a windmill was erected at Icehouse Lake, “but owing to a shortage of some minor equipment it was not placed into operation.”⁶ Work began on the Salt Lagoon flats “Navy wells”—a joint venture between the Navy and the Bureau of Fisheries—at the end of May 1927. Work on the first windmill at the site began in October.⁷ The Bureau of Fisheries also helped when a third windmill well was dug on the Salt Lagoon flats, sometime at the end of the 1920’s.⁸ In 1932, the agent’s log mentions other windmill wells being drilled at Icehouse Lake and another unspecified location.⁹

In 2001, a NOAA remediation contractor observed a sheen on the surface water at two windmill wells, which went out of service sometime prior to World War II. The third well was not in use and already had been filled with soil.¹⁰ A 2005 investigation reported that the north well was filled with soil and the central and south wells were described as “large vaulted spaces and each is capped with a large concrete box sealed with a plywood top.”¹¹ A subsequent groundwater investigation by NOAA found no notable petroleum product contamination in the vicinity of the windmill wells.

¹⁰ The History of Parcel 6f, June 2005, 6.

¹¹ Ibid., 2.

¹ Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1922*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 951: 83 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1923).

² Albert Christoffersen, “St. Paul Village Water Works,” in Operation of U.S. Bureau of Fisheries’ By-Products Plant at St. Paul Island, Alaska, during the Summer of 1922, together with a report on the Construction of Water Works for St. Paul Village, New System of Taking Seal Census, Construction of a Scow, 37.

³ Ibid., 38. Christoffersen is referring to Kaminista Ridge, located to the northeast of Zapadni, and north of Telegraph Hill.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

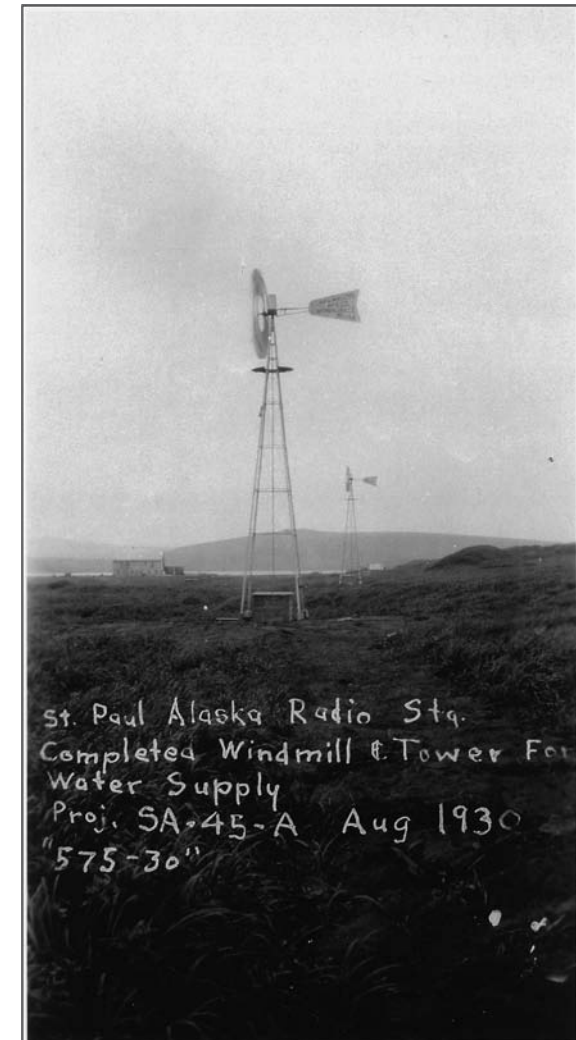
⁶ Ward T. Bower, *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1926*, U.S. Dep. Commer., Bur. Fish. Doc. No. 1023: 307 (Washington, DC: GPO, 1927).

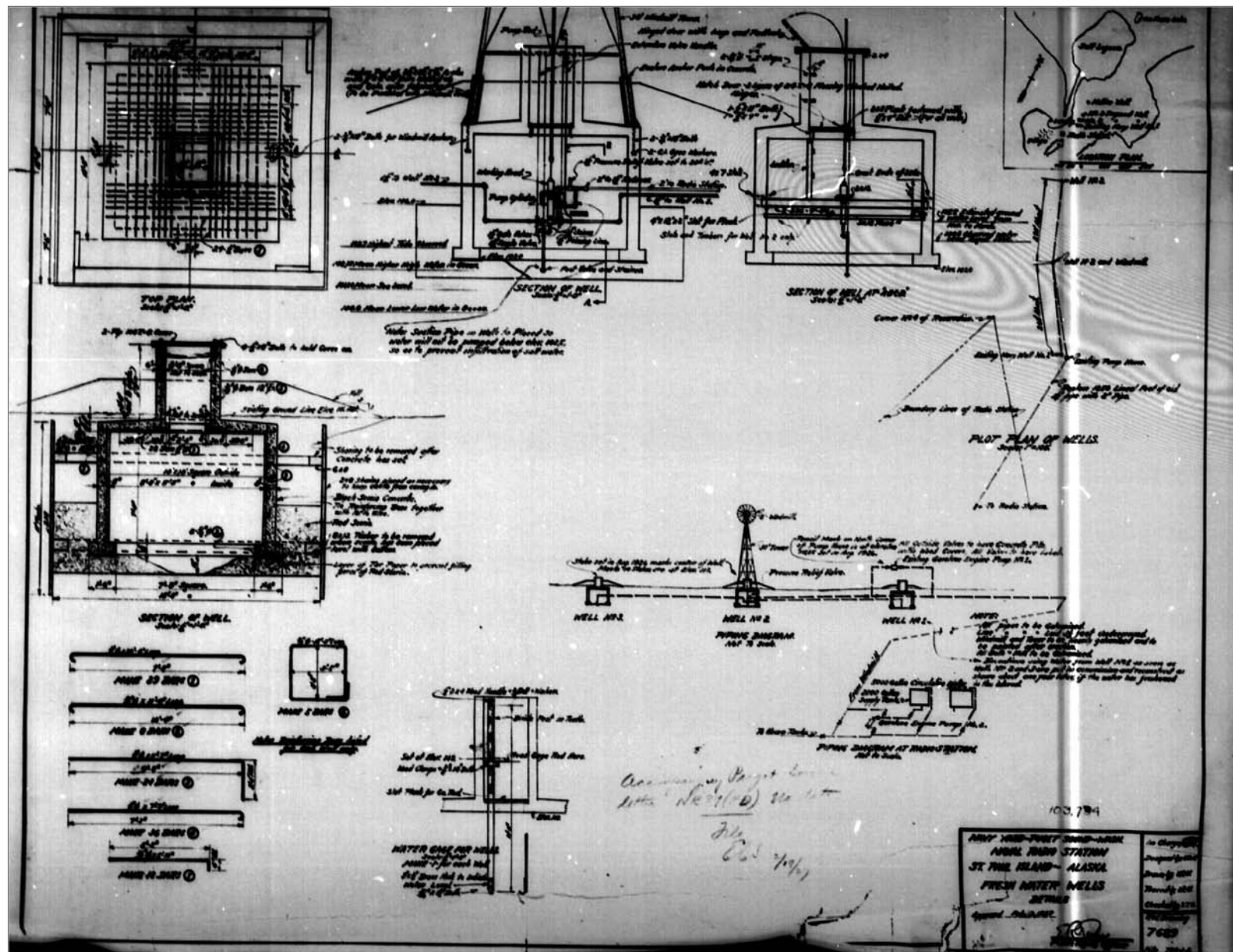
⁷ Agent’s Daily Log, St. Paul Island, May 31, and Oct. 20, 1927 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961).

⁸ A letter to Christoffersen from the government agent stated, “Mr. Miller of the Navy Yard was just over and wants us to dig another well for him this year. He states that the two wells built are working very satisfactory according to reports, but he thinks there should be one well 12x12 for emergency.” It is unclear from the records when a third windmill well went in because none of the extant reports mention it. Superintendent, to Albert Christoffersen, Mar. 13, 1928, in The History of Parcel 6f, June 2005, appendix.

⁹ It is unclear if the windmill at Icehouse Lake replaced the 1926 windmill or was an addition. See Agent’s Daily Log, St. Paul Island, Aug. 31 and Sept. 2, 6, 10, 13, 14, 17, and 22, 1932 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961).

Photographer unknown. August 1930. “St. Paul Alaska Radio Sta. Completed Windmill & Tower For Water Supply.” *Project SA-45-A “575-30”*, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.





Drawing, circa 1927. Freshwater wells details, Naval Radio Station. Series 1, Reel 1124, RG 71; NARA, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



Wilke, Ford, photographer. 1946. Two windmills are just visible on the right along the road, with the By-Products Plant in the center and the Salt Lagoon in the background, looking north. Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Fur-Seal Archives, Ford Wilke Collection, FW-15.



Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2005. Aerial photo showing location of three windmill wells. Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

U.S. COAST GUARD LORAN STATIONS

The first Long Range Aid to Navigation (LORAN) was constructed at Southwest Point by Seabees for the U.S. Coast Guard during the height of World War II. Beginning in 1959, a modern LORAN station was constructed near the St. Paul airport. The new station was fully staffed by Coast Guard personnel in 1960. Following the advancement of digital technology and satellite telemetry, the St. Paul LORAN Station became obsolete within the first decade of the new millennium, and the station became unmanned by 2009. In 2011, the LORAN antenna was felled to the ground, but the quarters were manned by Coast Guard rescue helicopter crews during the winter crab fishery in the Bering Sea.



Hill, Evan, photographer. 1943. Former USCG LORAN (Long range) station at Southwest Point, September 1943. *Photograph. Alaska State Library, Historical Collections: PCA 343, Evan Hill Photograph Collection, P343.365.*



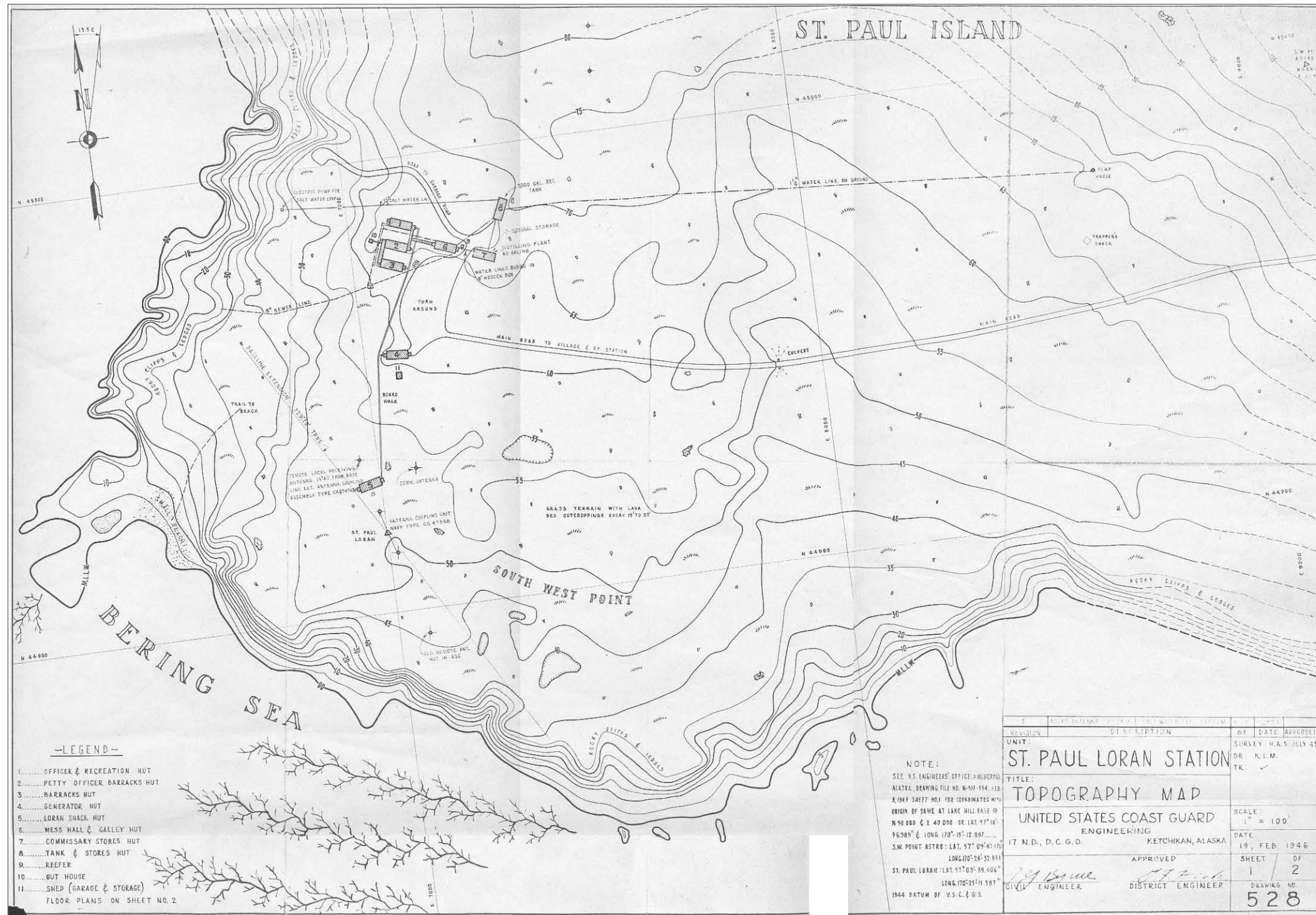
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-230 (Photographer unknown), August 5, 1948; Former Coast Guard LORAN Station at Southwest Point, showing fuel drums and Quonset huts. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

Photographer unknown. n.d. U.S. Coast Guard LORAN Station, St. Paul Island, AK. *Photograph (digital). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Photographer unknown. 1985. LORAN Station. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01110020.*





Map, February 19, 1946. St. Paul LORAN Station Southwest Point Topography Map. Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).

OTTER ISLAND

Otter Island lies about six miles south and west of St. Paul Island and received its name from the large number of sea otters that inhabited the kelp beds around the isle. Over-hunting exterminated the sea otters around 1830. Otter Island measures approximately two miles long, lacks any beaches, and has only one place to land. Lava and scoria formed the island; sedimentary rock outcrops extend to approximately two hundred feet at the southwest end.

The Russian-American Company (RAC) set up work camps on Otter Island during its administration of the Seal Islands. When the U.S. took possession of Alaska, it prohibited fur-seal harvesting on the island. Poachers were nevertheless attracted to Otter Island for the fur-seal and hair-seal [harbor seal] rookeries, so armed Aleut laborers kept watch on the island to protect the seals from illicit hunting. The guards lived in barabaras until 1875. In that year, foxes destroyed the barabara used by the guards, so a U.S. Government agent decided to ship lumber over from St. Paul Island to build an above ground watchhouse. The agent reported that by the end of August that the guards had built “a very comfortable little house.”¹ Water and coal were also shipped from St. Paul Island to sustain the watchmen. The watchmen rowed back and forth between St. Paul and Otter Island to replenish their supplies over the summer harvesting months.²

In 1872, Henry W. Elliott commented that Otter Island was easily reached “in almost any weather that is not very stormy,” because it “looms up high above the water.” Men rowing a bidarra from St. Paul Village could expect to make it to Otter Island in about two hours.³ Elliott continued:

It rises from the ocean, sheer and bold, an unbroken mural precipice extending nearly all around, of sea-front, but dropping on its northern margin, at the water, low, and slightly elevated above the surf-wash, with broken, rocky beach and no sand. The height of the cliffs, at their greatest elevation over the west end, is 300 feet, while the eastern extremity is quite low, and terminated by a queer, funnel-shaped crater-hill, which is as distinctly defined, and as plainly scorched, and devoid of the slightest sign of vegetation within, as though it had burned up and out yesterday. This crater-point on Otter island is the only unique feature

of the place, for with the exception of that low north shore, before mentioned, where many thousand of “bachelor seals” haul out during the season every year, there is nothing else worthy of notice concerning it. A bad reef makes out to the westward and northward, which I have indicated from my observations of the rocks awash, looking down upon them from the bluffs. Great numbers of water-fowl roost upon the cliffs, and there are here about as many blue foxes to the acre as the law of life allows. A small, shallow pool of impure water lies close down to the north shore, right under a low hill, upon which the Russians in olden time posted a huge Greek cross, that is still standing; indeed, it was their habit to erect crosses on all the hills in those olden times; one of them is standing at Northeast point [sic], on the large sand-dune wich I have called St. John or Cross hill; and another one, a sound, stalwart stick, yet faces the gale and driving “boorgas” to-day on Boga Slov [“word of God,” in Russian, given to hill at Zapadni] as it has faced them for the last sixty years. Otter island [sic] has, since my return in 1872, had considerable attention in the Treasury Department,



Elliott, Henry Wood, artist. Circa 1872. Men rowing a bidarra to Otter Island. *Watercolor Painting*. Alaska State Museum Object ID: V-A-75.

1 G Dallas Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, ed. by John A. Lindsay: 100–01 and 232 (Washington, DC: U.S. Dep. Commer. NOAA Tech. Memo. NOS ORR 16, 2008); St. Paul Island Agent’s Log, Aug. 15 and 19, 1875 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961).

2 St. Paul Island Agent’s Log, June and Aug., 1876 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, Series: Pribilof Island Logbooks compiled 1870–1961).

3 Henry W. Elliott, *The Seal-Islands of Alaska* (Kingston, ON: Limestone Press, 1976) in front matter, “Explanatory Notes and Comments upon the Map of St. Paul Island,” unpaginated.

owing to the fact that certain parties contended that it lies without the jurisdiction of the law which covers and protects the seal-life on the Pribilof islands. This survey of mine, however, settles that question: the island is within the pale of the law. It is a rock adjacent to and in the waters of St. Paul, and resorted to only by those seals which are born upon and belong to the breeding-grounds of St. Paul and St. George, and I have never seen at any one time more than three or four thousand "holluschickie" [bachelor fur seals] hauled out here.⁴

In 2000, NOAA, a space-imaging vendor, and the United States Geographic Survey (USGS) began collaborating to attain satellite imagery of the Seal Islands. During the spring of 2001, 10' x 10' sheets of plastic were placed in strategic locations on Walrus and Otter islands to serve as geo-referencing markers. Finally, in June 2001, satellites were in place over the Seal Islands and the weather cooperated, resulting in satellite imagery of the islands that allowed the creation of GIS and topographic maps. The geo-referencing sheets were removed sometime after this.

⁴ Ibid., 17.



Hill, Evan, photographer. 1943. Aerial View of Cinder Cone at Edge of Otter Island, May 28, 1943. Photograph. Alaska State Library, Historical Collections: PCA 343, Evan Hill Photograph Collection, P343.312.



Photographer unknown. Spring 2001. GIS crew landing at Otter Island in inflatable craft (center). Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.



Photographer unknown. Spring 2001. John Lindsay securing geo-referencing marker on Otter Island. Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

WALRUS ISLAND

“To visit Walrus island in a boat, pleasantly and successfully,” Henry W. Elliott wrote in the 1870’s, “it is best to submit to the advice and direction of the natives.”¹ Walrus Island lies approximately six miles east of Northeast Point, comprised of a ledge of lava, “flat capped,” as Elliott put it, and “lifted just above the wash of angry waves; indeed, in storms of great power, the observer, standing on either Cross or Hutchinson’s hills, with a field-glass, can see the water breaking clear over it.”²

No evidence exists suggesting structures were ever built on the tiny isle that had commercial value for the sealing companies or the U.S. government. Walrus Island did provide a valued dietary supplement to Aleuts who collected murre eggs in the summer months. Murres “by the hundred and thousand nest on a flat-topped tablerock,” wrote G Dallas Hanna in 1923, and Aleuts gathered eggs in buckets and basket, loading them loose into the bottom of bidarrahs. “The return home of this boat,” Hanna enthused, “is one of the happiest times of the Aleuts’ lives; eggs are divided among all, and they are needed because it is the only time of the year this article enters into their very much-limited diet.”³

Elliott described the tiny land mass as approximately a quarter of a mile in length and one hundred yards wide at its fullest point,

with bold water all around, entirely free from reefs or sunken rocks. As might be expected, there is no fresh water on it. In a fog it makes an ugly neighbor for the sea-captains when they are searching for ST. Paul; they all know it, and they all dread it. It is not resorted to by the fur-seals or by sea-lions in particular; but, singularly enough, it is frequented by several hundred male walrus, to the exclusion of females, every summer. A few sea-lions, but only a very few, however, breed here. On account of the rough weather, fogs, etc., this little islet is seldom visited by the natives of St. Paul, and then only in the eggging season of late June and early July; then that surf-beaten rock literally swarms with breeding water-fowl.

In 2000, NOAA, a space-imaging vendor, and the United States Geographic Survey (USGS) began collaborating to attain satellite imagery of the Seal Islands. During the spring of 2001, 10' x 10' sheets of plastic were placed in strategic locations on Walrus and Otter islands to serve as geo-referencing markers. Finally, in June 2001, satellites were in place over the Seal Islands and the weather cooperated, resulting in satellite imagery of the islands that allowed the creation of GIS and topographic maps. The geo-referencing sheets were removed sometime after this.



Elliott, Henry Wood, artist. Circa 1872. Walrus Islet showing two walrus in foreground and a ship, perhaps a U.S. Revenue cutter, to the left of the island. *Watercolor Painting. Alaska State Museum*
Object ID: V-A-73.

1 Henry W. Elliott, *The Seal Islands of Alaska* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1881), in front matter, “How to Reach Walrus Islet,” unpaginated.

2 *Ibid.*, 17.

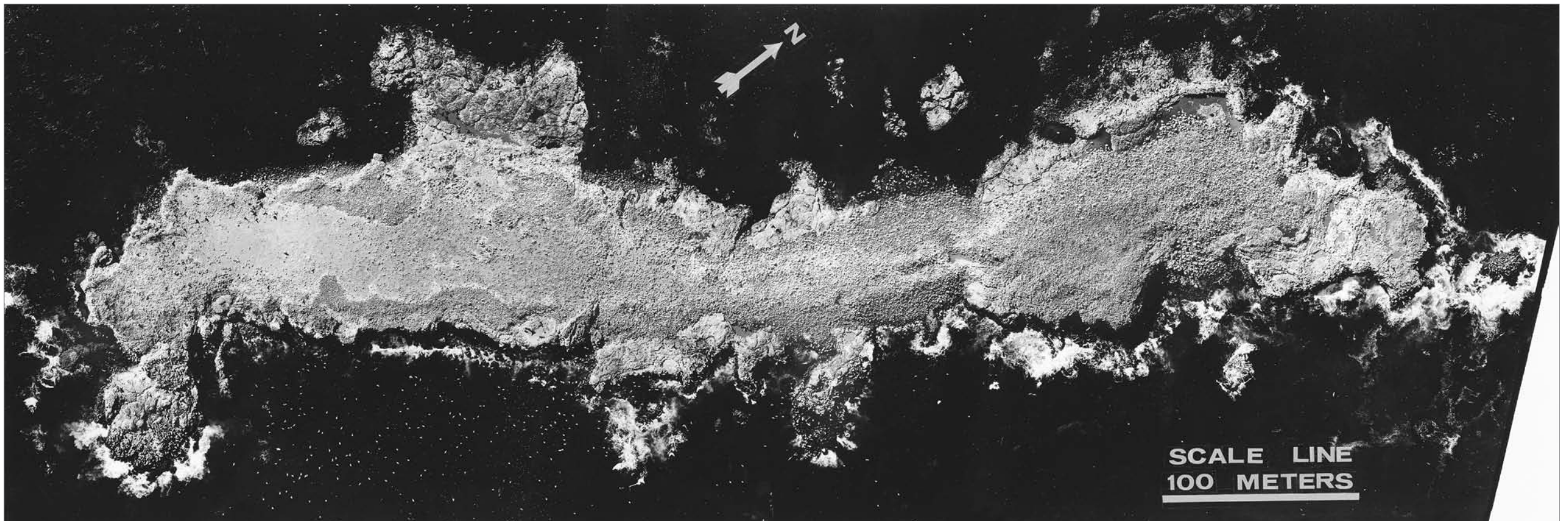
3 G Dallas Hanna, *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*, ed. by John A. Lindsay: 205 (Washington, DC: U.S. Dep. Commer. NOAA Tech. Memo. NOS ORR 16, 2008).



GIS crew on Walrus Island, showing geo-referencing marker, spring, 2001. *Photograph. NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*



Call, Samuel J., photographer. 1889. Egg-gathering at Walrus Island, showing group on rocks and in two skiffs. *Photograph. Alaska State Library: PCA 181, Samuel J. Call Photograph Collection, P181.11.*



Scheffer, Victor B., and Karl W. Kenyon, photographers. July 15, 1948. Aerial photograph of Walrus Island, Pribilof Islands group, Alaska, taken from 900 ft. altitude. Count of adult sea lions in this photo is 1,258. This image is derived from a scan of a composite positive. *Photograph, Victor B. Scheffer Collection, NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle., neg. nos. 344, 346 and 348.*

ILLUSTRATION CREDITS

Aero-Metric, Inc

12652 Interurban Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98168
(206) 244-2300

American Museum of Natural History

Harry D. Chichester (HDC) Photographs

Research Library, Special Collections
Central Park West at 79th St.
New York, NY 10024
(212) 769-5420

Anchorage Museum at Rasmuson Center (AMRC)

Clarence L. Olson Collection (B90-8-)

625 C Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 343-6189

Alaska State Library

“A Summer on the Thetis” Photograph Album (PCA 27)

Call Samuel J. Call Photograph Collection (PCA 181)

Evan Hill Photograph Collection (PCA 343)

GH Gray & Hereford Photograph Collection (PCA 185)

Alaska Historical Collections
PO Box 110571
333 Willoughby Avenue
Juneau, AK 99811-0571
(907) 465-2925

Alaska State Museum

Alaska Commercial Company Collection

395 Whittier Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1718
(907) 465-2976

Baltzo Ann and C. Howard Baltzo Photographs

Private Collection

The Bancroft Library

Stereographs of the West from the Bancroft Library Pictorial Collection

Alph. [Alphonse] Pinart Photographs [1905.00211]

Attn: Curator of Pictorial Collections
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720-6000
(510) 642-6481

California Academy of Sciences

G Dallas Hanna Photograph Collection

Academy Library
55 Music Concourse Drive
Golden Gate Park
San Francisco, CA 94118
(415) 379-8000

The Library of Congress

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)

Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS)

Mailing Address:

Prints and Photographs Division
101 Independence Avenue, SE
Washington, D.C. 20540-4730
attn: Reference Section
(202) 707-6394

Location Address:

The Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs Division
1st & Independence Ave., SE
Washington, D.C. 20540-4730

Hugh Henry McIntyre Photographs

Private Collection

Kashevarof Family Photograph Collection

Private Collection

Manderville Family Photograph Collection

Private Collection

Merculief Family Photograph Collection

Private Collection

National Anthropological Archives

Arctic: Aleut series in Photo Lot 24, Photographs of American Indians and other Subjects, 1840–1960s

Joseph Stanley-Brown (JSB) Photo Lot 54, Lantern Slide Collection

Frederick William True Photographs

Photo Lot 37 Scenic Views of North America 1871–1912

Smithsonian Institution
Museum Support Center
4210 Silver Hill Road
Suitland, MD 20746
(301) 238-1310

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Pacific Alaska Region

Record Group (RG) 56. Series Photographs and Charts of Treasury Agent A. P. Loud, ca. 1885–ca.

1886, formerly listed under Record Group (RG) 22.

Record Group (RG) 22. Series U.S. Bureau of Fisheries (USBF) Photographs

Record Group 370, Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (formerly RG (RG) 22, Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); however, NARA photographs within RG 370 currently retain the RG 22 identifier.

654 West Third Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501-2145
(907) 261-7820

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) at College Park

Record Group (RG) 22. Series 22-MP-3, Photographs Relating to the Fishing and Fur Industries

in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1906–1960

Record Group (RG) 22. Series 22-RB, Photographs of the Pribilof Islands, 1947–1956

U.S. Navy Series, Record Group (RG) 71 Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks

Record Group (RG) 56, General Records of the Department of the Treasury, formerly RG 22-FGFWS,

Photographs of Activities Relating to Commercial Fishing and Studies of Marine Life, ca. 1947–1964

Special Media Archives Services Division
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001
(301) 837-0561

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) at College Park

Record Group (RG) 76: Records of Boundary and Claims

Commissions and Arbitrations SERIES 157 (entry 182 in finding aid)

Cartographic and Architectural Section
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740-6001
(301) 837-3200

National Marine Mammal Laboratory Library (NMML)

Ford Wilke Photograph Collection

Fur-Seal Archives

Victor B. Scheffer Collection

Building 4, Room 2030

7600 Sand Point Way N.E.

Seattle, WA 98115.

<http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/nmml/library/>

NMML.Library@noaa.gov

National Park Service (NPS)

Attn: Historian

Alaska Region

240 W. 5th Avenue

Anchorage, AK 99501

Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology

Alaska Commercial Company Collection

103 Kroeber Hall

Berkeley, CA 94720-3712

(510) 642-3682

Pribilof Project Office

National Ocean Service

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Bldg 3, Rm 1003

7600 Sand Point Way NE

Seattle WA 98115

University of Alaska Anchorage

Christine M. McClain Papers

Robert Fortuine Papers

Consortium Library

Archives and Special Collections

3211 Providence Drive

Anchorage, AK 99508

(907) 786-1849

University of Alaska, Fairbanks

Pribilof Islands Photographs Collection

Ernest and Helen Watson Photograph Collection

Fredericka Martin Collection

Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection

Greta Ericson Photographs (Watson Colt Allis scrapbook, no. 99-007)

University of Alaska, Fairbanks

Alaska and Polar Regions Collections

Elmer E. Rasmuson Library

University of Alaska Fairbanks

PO Box 756808

Fairbanks AK 99775-6080

University of Washington Libraries

Alaska Marine Resources and Pribilof Islands Photograph Collection

N. B. Miller Photographs, Call no. 595

Special Collections Division

Box 352900

Seattle, WA 98195-2900

(206) 543-1929

Washington State Historical Society

Asahel Curtis Photograph Collection

George Roger Chute Collection of Papers and Photographs

Henry W. Elliott Collection

Research Center

315 N. Stadium Way

Tacoma, WA 98403

(253) 798-5914

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.
- Aleutian Bunkhouse, Quarters Form C, and Floor Plan. United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, September 27, 1941. RG22, Box 14, Inventory Permanent, NARA—Alaska Pacific Region (Anchorage).
- Aleutian Enterprises. *Project Close-out Report, NOAA Debris Cleanup, 1997, St. Paul Island, Alaska*. Aleutian Enterprises. November 1998.
- Andrews, Clarence L. *The Story of Alaska*. Caldwell, ID: The Caxton Printers, Ltd, 1943
- Annual Report of Sealing Operations, 1965, Pribilof Islands, Alaska*, December 31, 1965, 15. RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (Anchorage).
- Antonson, Joan M., and Hanable, William S. 1985. *Alaska's Heritage*. Anchorage: The Alaska Historical Commission.
- Bailey, Thomas A. 1969. "The North Pacific Sealing Convention of 1911," in *Essays Diplomatic and Undiplomatic of Thomas A. Bailey*, ed. Alexander Rappaport. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Baker, Ralph C. 1957. "Fur Seals of the Pribilof Islands." *Conservation in Action*, No. 12. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Baltzo, Howard C. 1963. "Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants" May.
- Bancroft, Henry Howe. 1886. *The Works of Henry Howe Bancroft, v xxxiii, The History of Alaska*. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.
- Bergsland, Knut and Moses L. Dirks, ed, 1990. *Aleut Tales and Narratives*, Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center and Univ. of Alaska.
- Black, Lydia T. and R. G. Liapunova, 1988. "Aleut: Islanders of the North Pacific," in William W. Fitzhugh, et al., *Crossroad of Continents: Cultures of Siberia and Alaska*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Black, Lydia T. *Russians in Alaska, 1732–1867*. Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press, 2004.
- Black-Smith & Richards, Inc. 1985. "Facility Condition Survey & Value Assessment – Excerpts, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1985."
- Bower, Ward T. and Henry D. Aller, 1917a. *Alaska Fishery and Fur Industries in 1915*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 834. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1917b. *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1916*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 838. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1918. *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1917*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 847. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Bower, Ward, T., 1919. *Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1918*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 872. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1922. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1921*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 933. Washington, DC: GPO. [Note: the report's title changed in 1920 from "...Fur Industries" to "...Fur-Seal Industries."]
- _____. 1923. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1922*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 951. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1925a. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1923*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 973. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1925b. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1924*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 992. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1926. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1925*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 1008. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1927. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1926*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 1023. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1928. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1927*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 1040. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1929. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1928*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. No. 1064, Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1932. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1931*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries. Appendix I to Report of Commissioner of Fisheries for the Fiscal Year 1932. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1936. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1935*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Administrative Rep. No. 23. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1938. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1937*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Administrative Rep. 31. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1941. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries in 1939*. Department of Interior, Bureau of Fisheries, Admin. Rep. No. 40. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Bryan, Alan Lyle, 1966. "An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Pribilof Islands." Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage, AK.
- Busch, Briton Cooper. 1985. *The War against the Seals*. Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Bush, James D., Jr. and Charles F. Baish. 1944. "Narrative Report of Alaska Construction 1941–1944," Anchorage, AK: U.S. Army Engineer District Alaska, Construction Division Office. December 5.
- Chevigny, Hector. 1965. *Russian America, the Great Alaska Venture 1741–1867*. New York: The Viking Press.
- Corbett, Helen D. and Swibold, Susanne M. 2000. "The Aleuts of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska." in Freeman, Milton M. R., ed. *Endangered People of the Arctic. Struggle to Survive*. Westport, CN: The Greenwood Press.
- Cox, A., D. M. Hopkins and G. B. Dalrymple. 1966. "Geomagnetic polarity epochs: Pribilof Islands, Alaska." *Geological Society of America*, 77: 883-910.
- Dauenhauer, Richard. 1978. "The Spiritual Epiphany of Aleut," Anchorage, AK: Center for Equality of Opportunity in Schooling, Alaska Native Foundation.
- Dodd, E. H., Lt. "Alaskan Naval Radio Expedition, 1912." *Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers, Inc.* 25 (1913): 276–299.
- "Economic and Social Conditions on the Pribilof Islands: Report by Special Commission Appointed by the Governor of Alaska." Juneau, AK. September 3, 1965.
- Ellerman, Roy. 1968. Village Development Plan [corrected map insert] dated 11-18-69. In Foote, Don C., Victor Fisher, and George W. Rogers, *St. Paul Community Study: an Economic and Social Analysis of St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, Alaska*. College, AK: Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, University of Alaska.

- Elliott, Henry W. 1887. *Our Arctic Province: Alaska and the Seal Island*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- Elliott, Henry W. 1896. *Report of Henry W. Elliott on the Condition of the Fur-Seal Fisheries of Alaska, together with All Maps and Illustrations Accompanying Said Report*, 54th Cong., 1st sess. H Doc. 175. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Elliott, Henry W. 1881. "The History and Present Condition of the Fishery Industries: The Seal Islands of Alaska," in *Report on the Tenth Census of the United States*. Washington, DC: GPO; also published as Elliott, Henry W. *The Seal-Islands of Alaska*. Kingston, ON: The Limestone Press, 1976.
- Evermann, Barton Warren. 1912. *Alaska Fishery and Fur Industries in 1911*, U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. 766. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1914. *Alaska Fishery and Fur Industries in 1913*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries, Doc. 797. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Faulkner, Sandra McDermott. 1986. "The Seal Islands, National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form." United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Anchorage, AK.
- Faulkner, Sandra McDermott, William S. Hanable and Robert L. S. Spude. 1987. *Russian America Theme, National Historic Landmarks*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Alaska Region: Anchorage.
- Foote, Don C., Victor Fisher, and George W. Rogers. 1968. *St. Paul Community Study: an Economic and Social Analysis of St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, Alaska*. College, AK: Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, University of Alaska.
- Geoghegan, Richard Henry and Martin, Fredericka I. 1944. *The Aleut Language: The Elements of Aleut Grammar with a Dictionary in Two Parts Containing Basic Vocabularies of Aleut and English*. Washington, DC: Department of the Interior.
- Hanable, William S., and Vincent. Ponko, Jr. 1983. *The Navy in Alaska, 1867–1941: An Historic Preservation Study*. Anchorage: Institute for Public History.
- Hanna, G Dallas. *The Alaska Fur-Seal Islands*. Edited by John A. Lindsay. Seattle: NOAA Tech. Memo. NOS ORR 16.
- Haycox, Stephen. *Alaska: an American Colony*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2002.
- History of Parcel 6f, the ATCO Building, and the Windmill Wells on St. Paul Island, Alaska, as it Relates to Soil and Groundwater Cleanup Needs and Responsibilities, NOAA, NOS, ORR, June 2005.
- Hoagland, Alison K. "Russian Churches, American Houses, Aleut People: Converging Cultures in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska," in *Images of an American Land: Vernacular Architecture in the Western United States*, ed. by Thomas Carter, 129–50. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1997.
- Hoagland, Alison K. 1993. *Buildings of Alaska*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Honcharenko, Agapius, ed. 1871. *The School and Family: Russo-American Primer. Specially Published for Use in Alaska by the Alaska Commercial Company*. San Francisco: Edward Bosqui & Co.
- Hulley, Clarence C. 1970. *Alaska: Past and Present*. Portland, OR: Binforde & Mort.
- Jochelson, Waldemar. 2002. *History, Ethnology and Anthropology of the Aleut*. Salt Lake City: The University of Utah Press.
- Johnson, Susan Hackley. 1978. *The Pribilof Islands: a Guide to St. Paul, Alaska*. St. Paul: Tanadgusix Corporation.
- Jones, Dorothy Knee. 1980. *A Century of Servitude: Pribilof Aleuts under U.S. Rule*. Washington, D.C.: University Press of America.
- Jordan, David Starr, and George Archibald Clark. 1898–99. *The Fur Seals and Fur-Seal Islands of the North Pacific Ocean, Pts 1–4*. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Khlebnikov, K. T. [Kiril Timofeevich]. 1994. *Notes on Russian America, Parts II-V*. Kingston, ON: The Limestone Press.
- Krizman, Barabara A., 1982. "Apostles of St. Paul," *We Alaskans: Anchorage Daily News Magazine*, December 12: 8 and 15.
- Langsdorff, George H. von. 1993. *Remarks and Observations on a Voyage around the World from 1803–1807, vol. 2*. Translated by Victoria Joan Moessner. Edited by Richard A. Pierce. Kingston, ON: Limestone Press.
- Lantis, Margaret. 1984. "Aleut," in *Handbook of the North American Indians*, ed. William C. Sturtevant. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 166–67.
- Liapunova, Roza G. 1996. *Essays on the Ethnography of the Aleuts*. The Rasmuson Library Historical Translation Series, vol. 9. Fairbanks: University of Alaska.
- Lindsay, Betty A. and John A. Lindsay, 2010. *Pribilof Islands, Alaska: The People*, U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Tech. Memo., NOS, ORR 19, Seattle.
- Lindsay, John A., Paula Souik, Laura K. Johnson, Karolina Pream, John S. Fox, DeAnna Morris, and Paul Hillman. 2008. *The Pribilof Islands, Alaska: Preserving the Legacy*, NOAA Tech. Memo. NOAA ORR 17. Seattle, WA.
- Luthin, Reinhard H. 1967. "The Sale of Alaska," in Sherwood, Morgan B., ed. *Alaska and Its History*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.
- Matthews, Downs. 1985. "Change comes to the Pribilof Islands." *EXXON USA*, vol. xxiv, no. 2: 2–8.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. 2002. *A Field Guide to American Homes*, NY: Alfred A. Knopf.
- McIntyre, Emma Jane. 1874. *Life in the Pribilof Islands*, July. Original at Bancroft Library, Berkeley, California; copy at Alaska State Library Archives, Juneau, Alaska, Manuscript File MS26.
- Mobley, Charles M. 2006. "Determinations of Effect and Monitoring Plan for Cultural Resources, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Environmental Restoration Program, St. George and St. Paul Islands, Alaska." Anchorage: Charles M. Mobley & Associates.
- Mobley, Charles M. 1993. "The St. George Seal Skin Plant, St. George, Alaska." Bothell, WA.
- Mobley, Charles. M. *Charles Mobley Interviews, June 2006*. National Marine Mammal Library, NOAA, Seattle, WA.
- Mongin, Alfred, and Father Joseph P. Kreta. 1979. "Russian Orthodox Church Buildings and Sites in Alaska – National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," 33–35.
- National Archives and Records Administration. Research Room Guide to Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. RG22.1 & RG22.2, 3–4.
- New York Times. 1904. "Wireless Messages to Japan from New York." June 29.
- Nortech Environmental and Engineering Consultants. 2001. "Site Salvage & Demolition Report – Draft. Boxing/Barreling Shed Cleanup, Historical Items Salvage and Demolition (Two-Party Agreement Site 9, Tract 46)," Fairbanks, Alaska. May 23.
- Okun, Semen B. 1951. *The Russian-American Company*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Oleska, Michael. 1998. *Orthodox Alaska: a Theology of Mission*. Crestwood, NY: St Vladimir's Seminary Press.
- Orbach, Michael K, and Beverly Holmes. 1982. "Socio-economic profile: St. Paul and St. George Islands, Alaska," in *St. George Harbor Baseline Studies*, Norgaard (USA): Dames & Moore.
- Orbach, Michael K. and Beverly Holmes, 1982. "The Pribilof Island Aleuts: Tentative Players in a Hybrid Economy." Santa Cruz, CA: Univ. CA, Center for Coastal Marine Studies.
- Osgood, Wilfred H., Edward A. Preble and George H. Parker, 1915. *The Fur Seals and Other Life of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, in 1914*. Washington, DC: GPO.

- Pendleton, Catharine. 2008. "Changes in Aleut House Construction in the Russian Period: Evidence from the Zapadni Site, St. Paul Island, Alaska." M.A. thesis, University of Alaska Anchorage.
- Pipkin, Mark E. 2007. "Archaeological Monitoring of the Excavation of the Municipal Garage and the Connector Building Sites in St. Paul, Alaska." Anchorage: Walking Dog Archaeology.
- Ponko, Vincent. "Naval Radio Stations in Alaska: Gone but Not Forgotten." *Military Affairs* 51, no. 3 (1987): 113–123.
- Porco, Peter, 1999. "St. Paul Blaze likely an Accident," *Anchorage Daily News*, December 25.
- Pribilof Fur-Seal Program, Fur-Seal Management, Pribilof Fur-Seal Program: Plan of Operations for 1961, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Seattle, WA.
- Program for Administration of the Pribilof Islands Federal Reservation Embracing Management of the Fur Seal Resource and Development of the Resident Aleut Inhabitants, May 1963.
- Rogers, George. 1976. *An Economic Analysis of the Pribilof Islands, 1870–1946*. Prepared for Indian Claims Commission Docket Number 352 and Docket Number 369. March.
- Roppel, Alton Y. 1984. *Management of Northern Fur Seals on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1786–1981*. NOAA Tech. Rep. NMFS 4, U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service.
- Scheffer, Victor B., Clifford H. Fiscus, and Ethel I. Todd, 1984. *History and Scientific Study and Management of the Alaskan Fur Seal*. Seattle, WA: U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Tech. Rep. NMFS SSRF-780.
- Smith, Barbara Sweetland. 2007. *The Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul on Saint Paul Island, Pribilof Islands: A History 1821–2001*. Anchorage: Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Restitution Trust, Alaska Laser Printer.
- Smith, Barbara Sweetland. 2007. *The Church of the Holy Great Martyr Saint George the Victorious on St. George Island, Pribilof Islands: A History, 1833–1998*. Anchorage: Aleutian/Pribilof Restitution Trust, Alaska Laser Printer.
- Snell, Charles W. 1965. *Fur Seal Rookeries National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form*, revised. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. July 2.
- Stanley-Brown, Joseph. 1893. "The past and future of the fur-seal," *Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission*, v. xiii, 361–370.
- State of Alaska, 1965. "Economic and Social Conditions on the Pribilof Islands: Report by Special Commission Appointed by the Governor of Alaska, Juneau." September 3.
- Sturtevant, William C., ed., 1984. *Handbook of the North American Indians*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Swalling, A. C. [Construction Log Book] June 19, 1954. Anchorage, AK: Swalling Construction Company.
- Tetra Tech EM, Inc. 2000. "Technical Memorandum Debris Removal and Confirmation Sampling POSS Camp Telecommunications Site St. Paul Island, Alaska." Anchorage, AK. December 26.
- Thompson, Seton, H. 1953. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1950, Statistical Digest, No. 29*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1954. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1951, Statistical Digest, No. 31*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, DC: GPO, 1954.
- _____. 1954. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1952, Statistical Digest, No. 33*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1956. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1954, Statistical Digest, No. 37*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, DC: GPO.
- _____. 1957. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries: 1955, Statistical Digest No. 40*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Tikhmenev, P. A. [Petr Aleksandrovich]. 1978. *A History of the Russian-American Company*. Translated and edited by Richard A. Pierce and Alton S. Donnelly. Seattle: University of Washington Press.
- Tyler, Edward J. and Gregory K. Biddle. 1996. *Report of Section 106 Review for Proposed Road Project #37(1) Saint Paul, Alaska*. Juneau: Bureau of Indian Affairs Branch of Roads.
- University of Alaska. Memorandum of Agreement between N.A.C. Co & A.C. Co 1890. Pribiloff [sic] Islands Coll. Box 1, Folder 16, Archives. Fairbanks, AK.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce. 2002. "Corrective Action Plan, St. Paul Island, Alaska, TPA, Site 9C – Decommissioned Power Plant," Seattle, WA: NOAA, Pribilof Project Office. July 2.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce. 2004. "Final Corrective Action Report, Site 25/TPA Site 9j – Five Car Garage and Anderson Building, St. Paul Island, Alaska," Seattle, WA: NOAA, Pribilof Project Office. October 28.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce. 2004. "Final Site Characterization Plan, Site 21, TPA Site 9f, Cascade Building (Old Coal Shed)," Seattle, WA: NOAA, Pribilof Project Office. August 11.
- U.S. Dept. of Commerce. 2006. "Corrective Action Report Connector Building Demolition St. Paul Island, Alaska," Seattle, WA: NOAA, Pribilof Project Office. May 8.
- U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor. 1906. *Compilation of Documents: Alaskan Seal Fisheries*, vol. 8. Washington, DC: GPO.
- U.S. Department of the Treasury, Special Agents Division, 1898. *Seal and Salmon Fisheries and General Resources of Alaska*, vol. I. Washington, DC: GPO.
- Veltre, Douglas W. and Allen P. McCartney. 1994. "An Archaeological Survey of the Early Russian and Aleut Settlements on St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska." Report submitted to TDX [Tanadgusix] Corporation, St. Paul, AK.
- Veltre, Douglas W. and Allen P. McCartney, 2002. "Russian Exploitation of Aleuts and Fur Seals: The Archaeology of Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Century Settlements in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska," *Historical Archaeology* 36 (3): 8-17.

Sources from Web Sites

- Cheney, George. "My Recollections of My Years in the United States Coast Guard 1947 through 1963" <http://www.uscg.mil/history/weborallhistory/CheneyGeorgeMemoir.pdf> (accessed July 7, 2009).
- Howeth, Linwood S, Capt. 1963. *History of Communications-Electronics in the United States Navy*. United States, Washington: GPO. <http://earlyradiohistory.us/1963hw.htm> (accessed July 14, 2009).
- NOAA Celebrates 200 years of Science, Service, and Stewardship. "North Pacific Fur Seal Treaty of 1911." <http://celebrating200years.noaa.gov/events/fursealtreaty/welcome.html> (accessed September 4, 2009).
- Office of Response and Restoration, NOAA's Ocean Service, Pribilof Project Movies. "Barreling Shed." [http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/resource_resourcetopic.php?RECORD_KEY\(resourcetopics\)=resourcetopic_id&resourcetopic_id\(resourcetopics\)=21](http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/resource_resourcetopic.php?RECORD_KEY(resourcetopics)=resourcetopic_id&resourcetopic_id(resourcetopics)=21) (accessed August 20, 2009).
- Siritz, Mary M. and Cynthia Hall Longswich. 1998. *The International fur Exchange Building National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. United States Department of the Interior National Park Service. <http://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/98000313.pdf> (accessed September 2, 2009).
- Ss. Peter and Paul Church, 100th Anniversary of the Church Building, Blessing of the Cupola, ST. Paul Alaska, Aug. 31-Sept. 2, 2007, http://www.dioceseofalaska.org/html/stpaul_07.html (accessed August 7, 2009).
- U.S. Department of Commerce, National Climatic Data Center. <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/ncdc.html> (accessed September 2, 2010).
- U.S. Department of Energy. "CHP Case Studies in the Pacific Northwest: TDX Wind/Diesel Hybrid CHP." http://www.chpcenternw.org/NwChpDocs/StPaulIsland_TdxWindDieselFinal.pdf. (accessed September 1, 2010).

