historic structure reports for house 105 and the old school

administrative, physical history and analysis sections

may 1984

SITKA



NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK/ALASKA

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORTS
FOR HOUSE 105
AND THE OLD SCHOOL

ADMINISTRATIVE, PHYSICAL HISTORY AND ANALYSIS SECTIONS
SITKA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
SITKA, ALASKA

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National Park Service
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Alaska/Pacific Northwest/Western Team
Branch of Cultural Resources

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PREFACE

This document fulfills the requirements of the task directive dated July 1981, which is appended to this report.

Historical data for these buildings was compiled by Denver Service Center historian James Mote and historian Antoinette Shalkop of Anchorage, Alaska, who was engaged as a consultant for this project.

Preliminary architectural information was previously prepared by historical architect Gary Higgins. Architectural investigations of both structures were conducted by this writer in July 1981. Archeological analysis of the site will be presented in a separate report.

Superintendent Ernest Suazo and exhibit specialist Eugene Ervine were most helpful in this work. The day labor crew also assisted in removing non-historic finishes during the investigation. The support of the park staff was sincerely appreciated.

Paul Cloyd
March 1982

INTRODUCTION

House 105 and the Old School were historically ancillary to the Russian Bishop's House. House 105 was built to provide rental housing for the priests, who could not all be accommodated in the Bishop's House. The school building was built also to alleviate lack of space in the Bishop's House for classes. Thus the two buildings had historic functional relationships to the Bishop's House, but are not necessary as direct elements in the interpretation of the history and significance of the Bishop's House and the Russian influence in Alaska.

However, the buildings have the potential of serving park needs to support the operation of the Bishop's House. Furthermore, their locations on the property help provide visual screening of the historic site from the surrounding modern buildings. Therefore, retention of House 105 and the Old School is recommended. The recommendations in this report reflect these considerations.

The Physical History and Analysis Sections include alternative treatments, recommended treatments, evaluation of effect and cost estimates for the recommended treatments. Record conditions are described through photography and drawings with a minimum of text to expedite this project. Recommended treatments are shown in the drawings.

HOUSE 105

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Name and Location of Structure

The Classified Structure Field Inventory report prepared by Gary Higgins, Denver Service Center, dated January 28, 1976, includes:

Name:	House on Monastery Street
Location:	On Russian Mission site [more correctly known as the Russian Bishop's House]
Management Category:	None listed
Proposed Treatment:	None pending determination of significance

The building will be referred to as House No. 105, since this was its designation in historic correspondence and reports.

Proposed Use

No previous formal planning program had been undertaken to establish management objectives with regard to this structure. It has served as a construction office and shop, and for storage, in support of the restoration of the Russian Bishop's House. When this use is no longer needed, it has been suggested that House 105 could be used for curatorial and maintenance functions to support the operation of the Russian Bishop's House. Another possible use would be staff quarters should it be found that past trends continue, that is, a shortage of seasonal housing in Sitka. It is recommended herein that, in the short term, the exterior of House 105 be stabilized and rehabilitated, and in the future the interior be rehabilitated to support operation of the Russian Bishop's House.

Significance

Historical research and physical investigation indicate that House 105 is not historically or architecturally significant, as defined by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and related legislation and regulations. Historically the structure was not directly associated with primary church activities. No notable persons or events were associated with this structure.

PHYSICAL HISTORY AND ANALYSIS

History

House No. 105 is a one-story frame residence which was built in the summer of 1887 by Peter Callsen. He had reported to Priest Vladimir Donskoi that the then existing church structures which were known as numbers 35, 104, and 105 were beyond repair and that:

> . . . .It would be more practical to destroy these three old buildings and erect new houses in their places built the American way, that is frame houses ....[1]

Priest Donskoi noted that Callsen would replace all three houses for the sum of $2,700. In April of 1887 a contract between the church and Mr. Callsen for this work was signed (Appendix B). Figures 1 and 2 are the "construction drawings." Construction money for Houses 35, 104, and 105 was borrowed from St. Paul Island and Belkofski churches, an amount of $2,565.[2] A 1905 survey plat (see Figure 4 in the Old School part of this report) shows that House No. 105 was originally 110 feet north of the Bishop's House. House No. 104 was built across the path to the west of 105. The path is now Monastery Street.

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1. Report by Vladimir Donskoi, No. 23, February 4/16, 1887, Library of Congress, Alaska Russian Church Archives, hereafter cited as LC, ARCA.

2. Donskoi report, April 2, 1893, LC, ARCA.

Church correspondence indicates that these houses were constructed for the purpose of providing rental income for the church. Figure 3 shows House No. 104 in 1891. In a report dated July 22, 1892, Donskoi described House No. 105 as having four rooms and that both Houses 104 and 105 had land surrounding them. He also reported that the construction debt had been paid, that unspecified repairs had been made on both houses costing $53.75, and that House 105 was being rented for $10 per month. In 1895 Priest Anatolii Kamenskii, who succeeded Donskoi, noted that the houses were too flimsy and renters did not like to stay there in winter. Priest Kamenskii wrote in early 1896 that:

> . . . House 105 had been occupied by teacher Alexsander Protopopov. . . .,

and in April of 1897:

> . . . House 105 occupied by Mr. Berny in the hope of an early spring, required repairs this year. . . .

The repairs cost $76.80.[3]

Both Houses 104 and 105 were occupied in the early years of the twentieth century by Priest Andrei Petrov Kashevarov and his large family. The clergy, however, did not like to live in these structures as they were not insulated and heating them was expensive.

Few changes to House 105 can be detected in historic photographs. Figure 4, although of poor clarity, indicates the house unchanged from its original construction, although House 104 is seen with a dormer.

In 1936 the lot on which House 105 was located was sold to the City of Sitka. It is not certain that the house was moved off the lot at that time. Long-time residents indicate that it was moved to its present site in the late 1950s or early 1960s.

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3. Kamenskii, Report No. 26, April 8/20, 1897, LC, ARCA.

A 1974 photograph shows a portion of the house. A six-over-six light, double-hung window had been replaced by then with a one-over-one light window. Photographs dated 1975 show windows boarded over, but the house had a rear addition, the date of origin unknown. In 1976 the interior of the structure was adapted for use as a construction office for the Russian Bishop's House restoration project, and the chimneys and rear addition were removed. These and the rear doorway were boarded over. The interior floors and walls were covered with plywood. The timber piers and beams of the foundation system were replaced with a similar system. Figures 10 through 34 are a record of existing details and conditions of House 105.

Alternative Treatments

Demolition

Demolition would obviously preclude the possibility of adaptive use of the structure. Given the present and foreseeable project administration and management operational needs, this alternative would eliminate a useable resource. This building also provides a visual buffer between the historic Russian Bishop's House and contemporary development to the northwest of the site. For these reasons, this alternative is not recommended.

Exterior Stabilization and Rehabilitation (Recommended Treatment)

For the present, it is logical to continue the use of the building to support construction activity. After completion of the Russian Bishop's House restoration project, however, House 105 should at least be repaired and stabilized. Basic site grading, seeding, re-roofing, and exterior painting will provide a stabilized structure available for future use. This action is especially recommended if funding availability and management needs cannot immediately support treatment to prepare the building for active use.

Interior Rehabilitation and Adaptive Use (Recommended Long-Range Treatment)

Recycling of this available resource can provide for any of the previously stated management needs. Exterior treatments would include wood shingle roofing and a neutral gray paint scheme compatible with the historic scene. Interior treatments would provide a sound, useable building.

Specific Recommended Treatments

Phase I: Exterior Stabilization and Rehabilitation (Recommended Treatment)

Site:

1. Provide underground utility services.
2. Grade site to divert water away from the building at all sides. Very little grading would be necessary but the building would be slightly lower than it is at present.
3. Provide interim entry steps and landing.

Foundation:

1. Provide a new foundation system.

Framing:

1. Install double 2 by 10 perimeter rim joists.
2. Install 2 by 10 floor joists, 16 inches on center.
3. Repair or replace sill plates and the lower portion of the wall and corner studs as necessary. As many as half of the

perimeter wall studs will need their lower portions replaced (one foot or more).

4. The existing ceiling and roof framing should be adequate.

Interior Finishes:

1. Install insulation in floor framing.

2. Repair existing flooring or install plywood sub-floor as required.

3. Main floor walls are presently sheathed with plywood, installed by the National Park Service. Remove plywood and board sheathing, and install wiring required for phase 1, fiberglass insulation and moisture barrier. If retention of the board sheathing is desired, install furring, 1½ inch rigid fiberglass insulation and moisture barrier.

4. Remove wall and ceiling finishes and sheathing from attic and install wiring required for phase 1, fiberglass insulation and moisture barrier.

Exterior:

Roof

1. Remove existing wood and asphalt shingles, and plywood decking on west side. Install fire-retardant treated wood shingles directly to spaced sheathing. Due to the high moisture level in this climate, wood shingle roofs are especially susceptible to damage from fungal growth. Therefore, the new shingles should also be treated with a fungicide. Install cedar ridge boards.

2. One or both chimneys could be rebuilt and used for venting.

3. Repair and restore the wood gutters and treat with fungicide.

Walls

1. Repair or replace siding as required to match existing. Restore corner trim.

2. Restore all sash and glazing of south windows. Repair trim as required. Note that the head flashing and drip detail has been altered such that it is 1½ to 2 inches higher than the original.

3. Restore sash, glazing and trim of east windows.

4. Restore sash, glazing and trim of north windows. The north attic window can be used as a pattern for reproduction of sash, frame and trim details.

5. Paint building using light gray on the siding and dark gray on the trim.

Mechanical

1. Other than site utility services into the building, no plumbing or mechanical work would be necessary in this phase, assuming an electrical heating system.

Electrical

1. Install core components of electrical system. Provide for minimum heating for building and minimum lighting, adequate for maintenance requirements. Install core components and basic systems for fire and intrusion detection.

Phase 2: Interior Rehabilitation and Adaptive Use (Recommended Long-Range Treatment)

Until such time as a specific function for the building is determined, design recommendations, cost estimates and budgeting will necessarily be of a general nature.

Site:

1. Remove interim entry steps and landing. Install boardwalks at floor level at the east and west sides of the building. These should meet grade at the north ends, and steps should be provided at the south ends. This will eliminate access barriers between the exterior and interior of the building.

Framing:

1. Install new walls as required.

2. Rebuild interior stairway.

Interior Finishes

1. Install appropriate floor finishes for the use of the building. Repair or replace attic flooring and install batt insulation as required, according to the use of the space.

2. Install the final wiring and plumbing systems. Repair insulation and moisture barrier as required. Install sheetrock on walls and ceilings. Install window and door trims; modify as required to accommodate finish material thicknesses.

Exterior

Roof

1. Restore canopy over the east doorway. Construct similar canopy over west doorway.

Walls

1. Construct doorway in west wall and install a door. Install new windows as required. Repair or replace siding as required to match existing. Install trim.

Mechanical

1. Install plumbing and fixtures.

2. A wood heating stove might be used to supplement the electric baseboard heating system.

Electrical

1. Complete all lighting, heating, fire detection and intrusion detection systems.

Evaluation of Effect of the Recommended Treatment

No evaluation is required as this structure has not been found significant.

Preliminary Cost Estimate, Phase I

	Description	Quantity	Estimated Cost
1.	General Requirements (costs included in specific work items).		
2.	Site Work		
	Excavation	100 cu. yds.	$ 2,000
	Grading	Lump sum	1,000
	Underground utilities	Lump sum	2,500
	Entry steps and landing	Lump sum	500
3.	Concrete		
	New foundations	13 cu. yds.	13,000
	Shoring and lifting	Lump sum	2,500
4.	Masonry		
	Rebuild chimneys	2	1,000
5.	Metals		None
6.	Wood and Plastics		
	Removal work	Lump sum	1,000
	Floor framing	600 lin. ft.	1,200
	Wall framing repairs	Lump sum	500
	Siding and trim	Lump sum	2,000
	Floor sheathing	760 sq. ft.	1,500
7.	Thermal and Moisture Protection		
	Vapor barrier	2,400 sq. ft.	240
	Batt insulation	3,000 sq. ft.	4,500
	Roof sheathing	1,000 sq. ft.	1,000
	Wood roof shingles	10 squares	4,000
	Gutters and downspouts	32 lin. ft.	200
	Flashing	Lump sum	200
8.	Doors and Windows		
	Exterior doors	2	600
	Wood sash, double-hung windows, double pane	9	3,200
9.	Finishes		
	Exterior painting	1,250 sq. ft.	1,250
10.	Furnishings and Special Equipment		None
11.	Mechanical		None
12.	Electrical		
	Core systems, basic lighting, heating, fire detection and intrusion detection systems	Lump sum	8,000
		Total	$51,890
		Use	$52,000

Preliminary Cost Estimate, Phase 2

	Description	Quantity	Estimated Cost
1.	General Requirements (costs included in specific work items).		
2.	Site Work		
	Boardwalks	200 sq. ft.	$ 4,000
	Canopies	2	750
3.	Concrete		
	Boardwalk footings	Lump sum	1,500
4.	Masonry		None
5.	Metals		None
6.	Wood and Plastics		
	New wall framing	Lump sum	1,500
	Stairway	1	2,000
	Siding and trim repairs	Lump sum	500
7.	Thermal and Moisture Protection		
	Insulation and vapor barrier	Lump sum	500
8.	Doors and Windows		
	Interior doors	Lump sum	2,000
	New window	1	400
9.	Finishes		
	Sheetrock	3,240 sq. ft.	3,300
	Interior painting	5,000 sq. ft.	5,000
	Exterior painting	1,250 sq. ft.	1,250
	Floor coverings	750 sq. ft.	1,500
10.	Furnishings and Special Equipment		Not Included
11.	Mechanical		
	Plumbing and fixtures	Lump sum	7,000
12.	Electrical		
	Complete all systems from phase 1 core	Lump sum	6,000
		Total	$37,200
		Use	$38,000

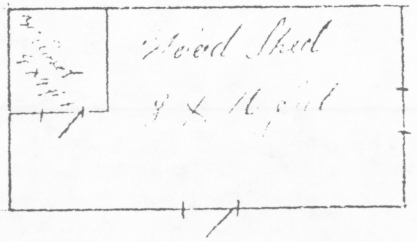
HISTORIC AND RECORD DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

FIGURE 1. Floor plan with report by Vladimir Donskoi.
Dated February 4/16, 1887
Library of Congress

По этому плану 2 строма, сзади бывшего Епископского Дома

Свящ. Влад Дмитр... Конст. Дмитр...

plan for
Two houses behind
the former Bishop's house



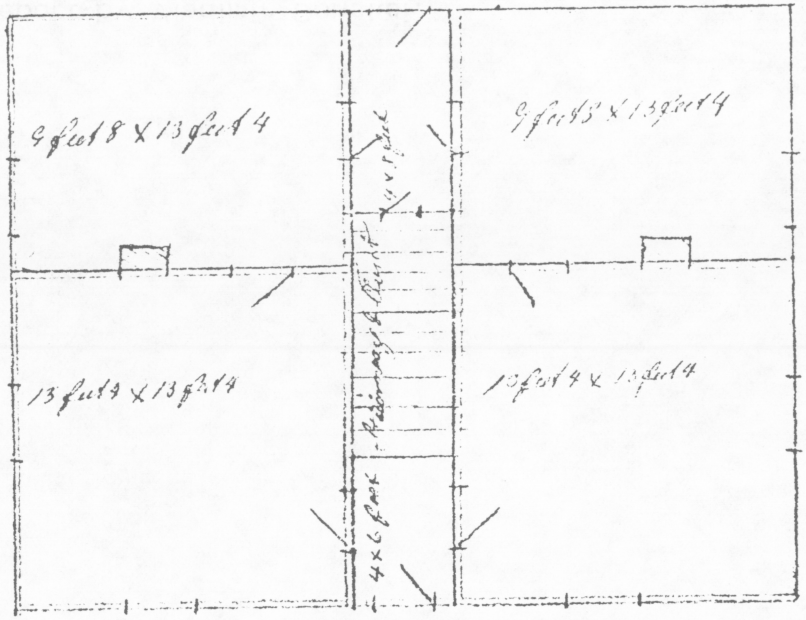


FIGURE 2. Sketch with report by Vladimir Donskoi.
Dated February 4/16, 1887
Alaska Russian Church Archives, Library of Congress

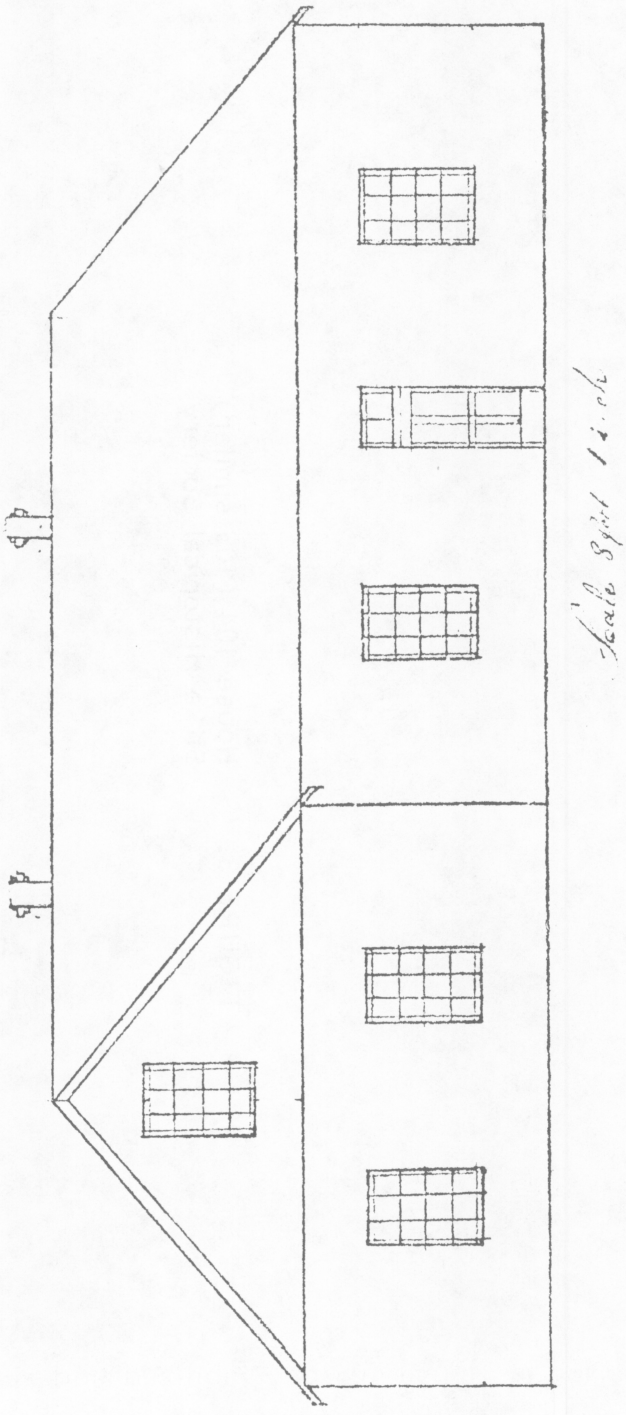
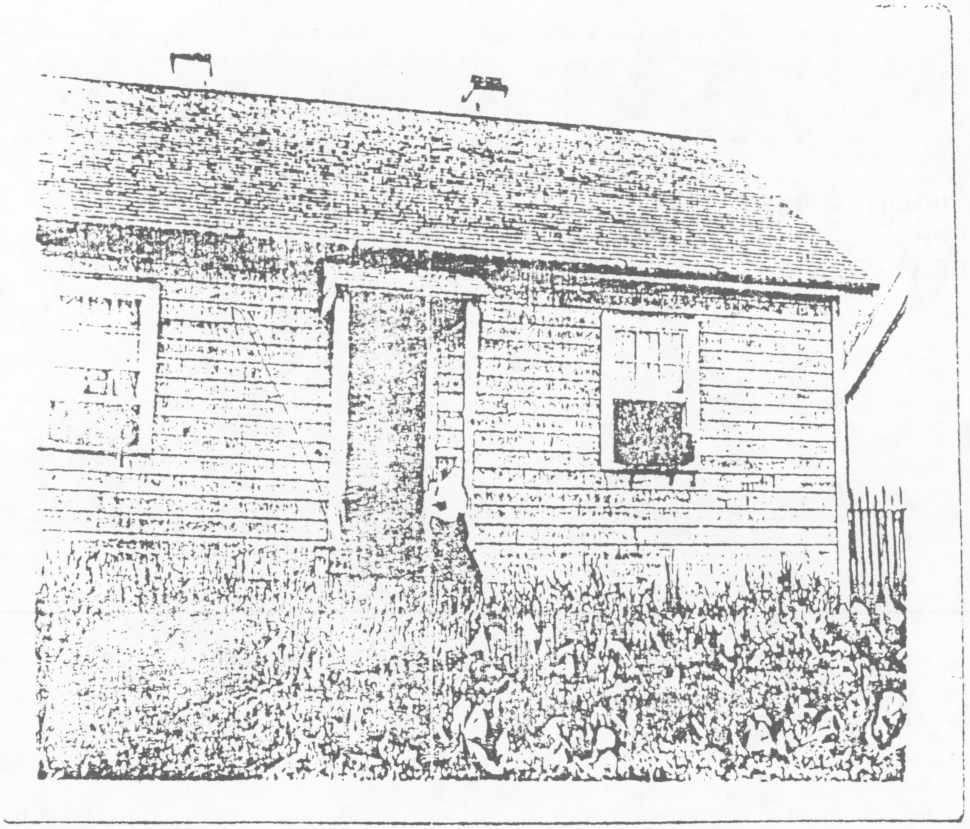


FIGURE 3. House 104 (105 similar).
Sitka Historical Society

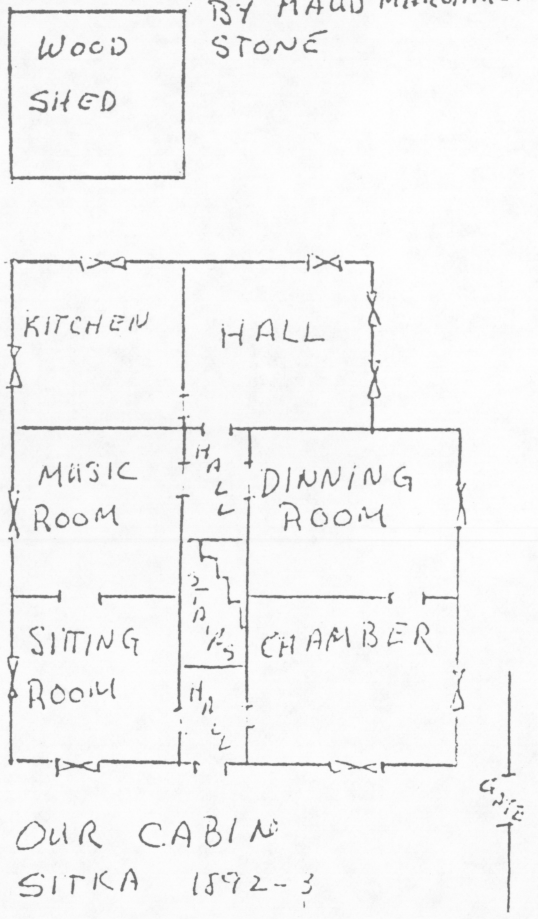
MAUD MARGARETE(GRANT) STONE WHILE
STATIONED IN SITKA, ALASKA.
PICTURES:TAKEN SUMMER 1891.

Isabel Miller



MAUD MARGARET (GRANT) STONE ON
FRONT STEPS OF HOUSE.

COPIED FROM
DRAWING DONE
BY MAUD MARGARET
STONE



OUR CABIN
SITKA 1892-3

FIGURE 4. Ca. 1902. House 104 at left, House 105 at right. Sitka National Historical Park

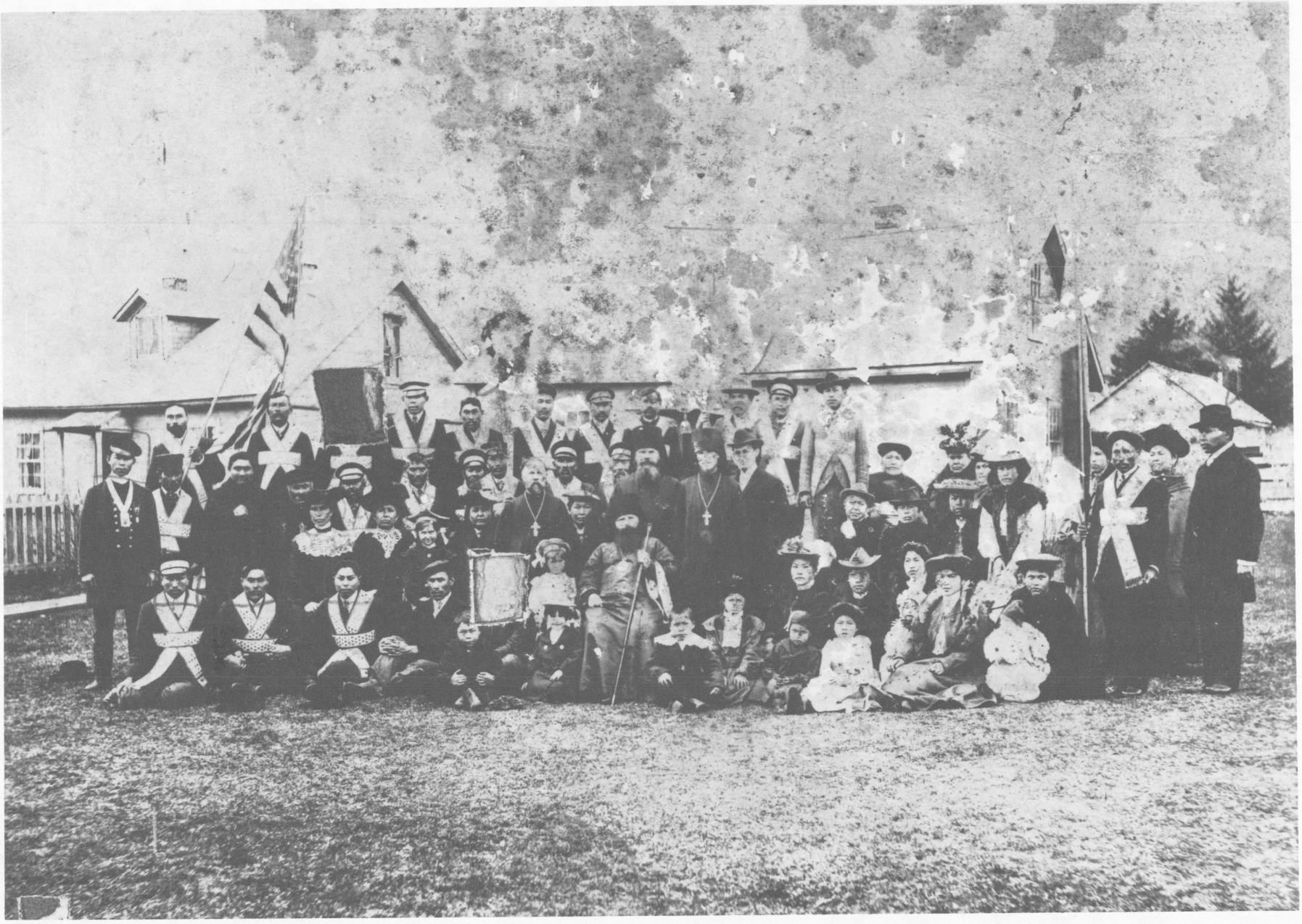


FIGURE 5 House 105 seen immediately left of center banner, ca. 1902.
House 104 at left background.
Sitka National Historical Park



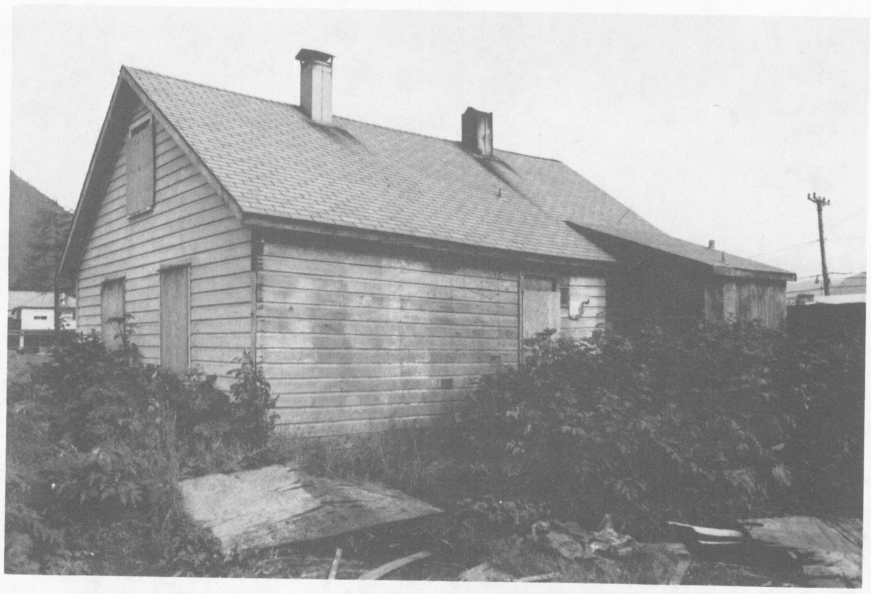


FIGURE 6. House 105, view from northwest.

NPS photographs
by Gary Higgins
August, 1975

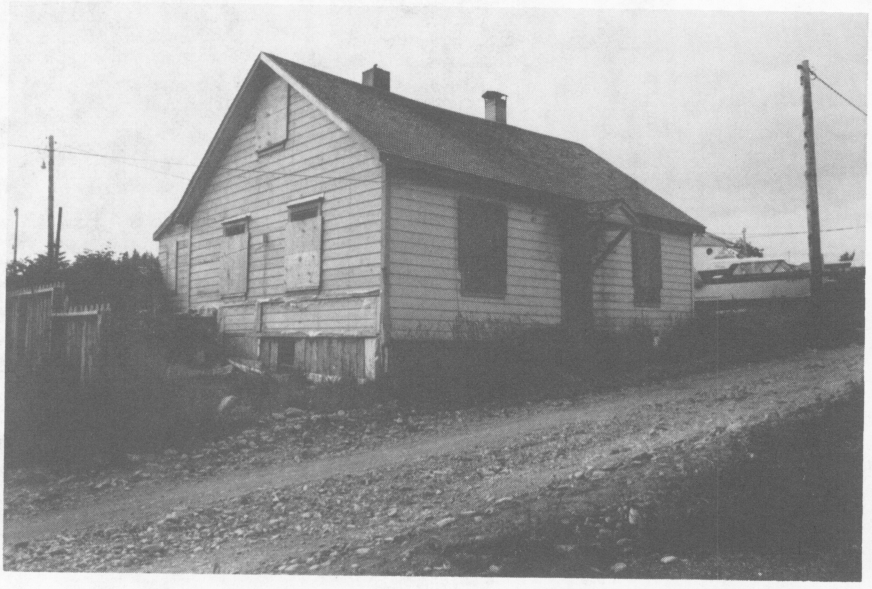


FIGURE 7. View from southeast.



FIGURE 8. East elevation.

NPS photographs
by Gary Higgins
August, 1975



FIGURE 9. View from northeast.

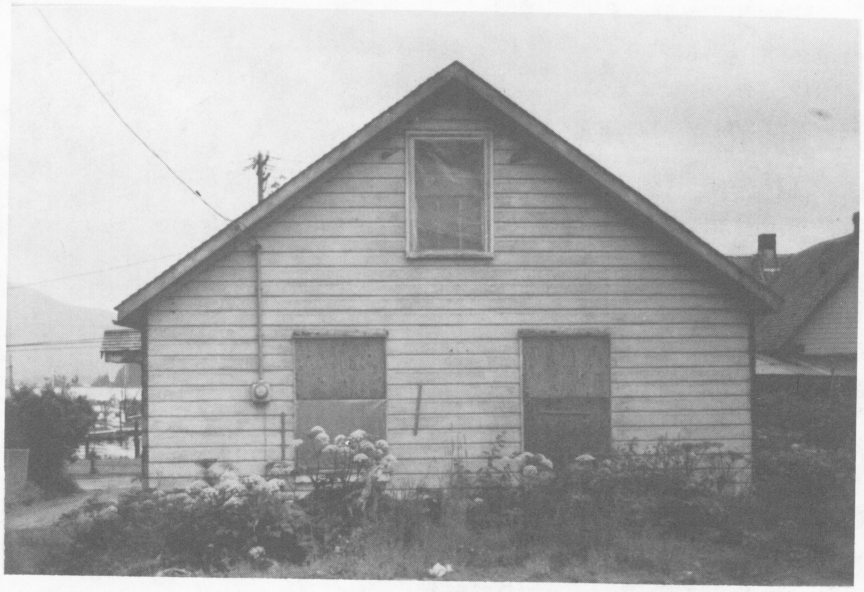


FIGURE 10. North elevation.

NPS photographs
by Paul Cloyd
July, 1981

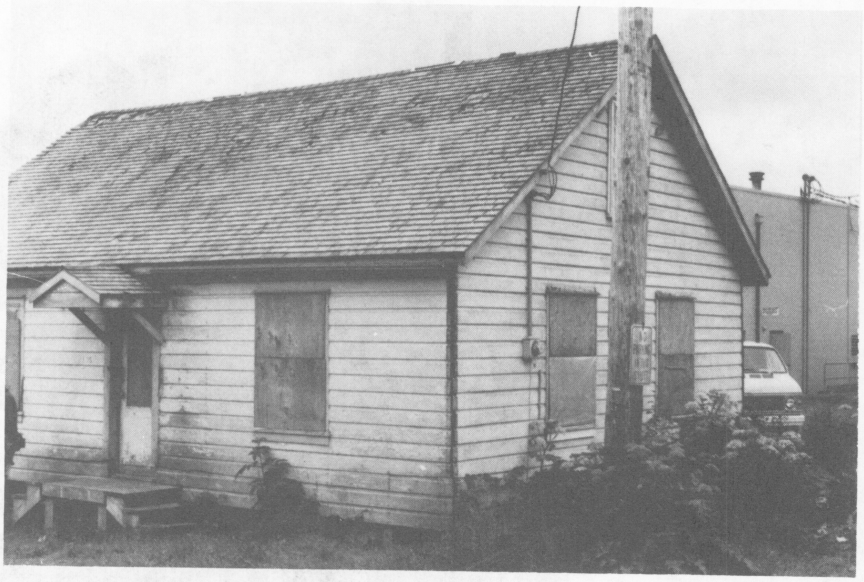


FIGURE 11. View from northeast.

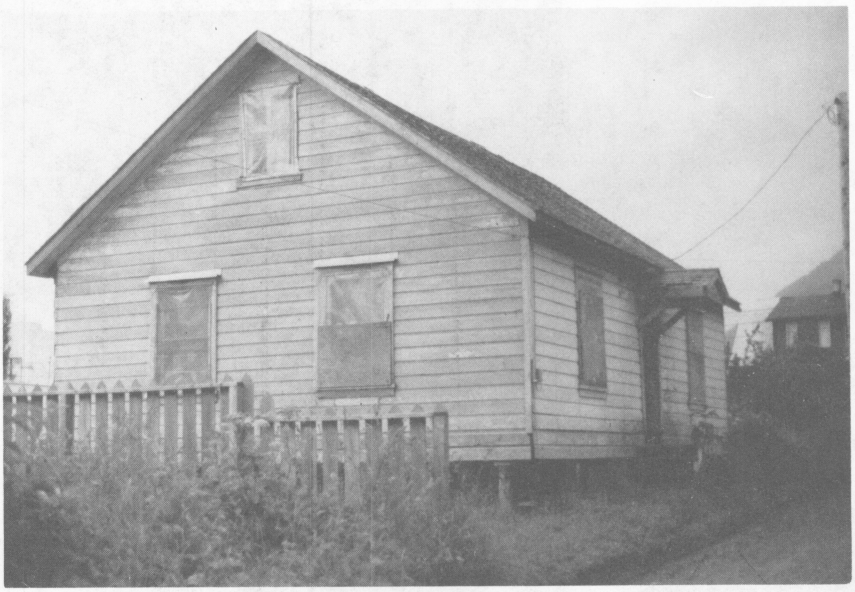


FIGURE 12. View from southeast.

NPS photographs
by Paul Cloyd
July, 1981

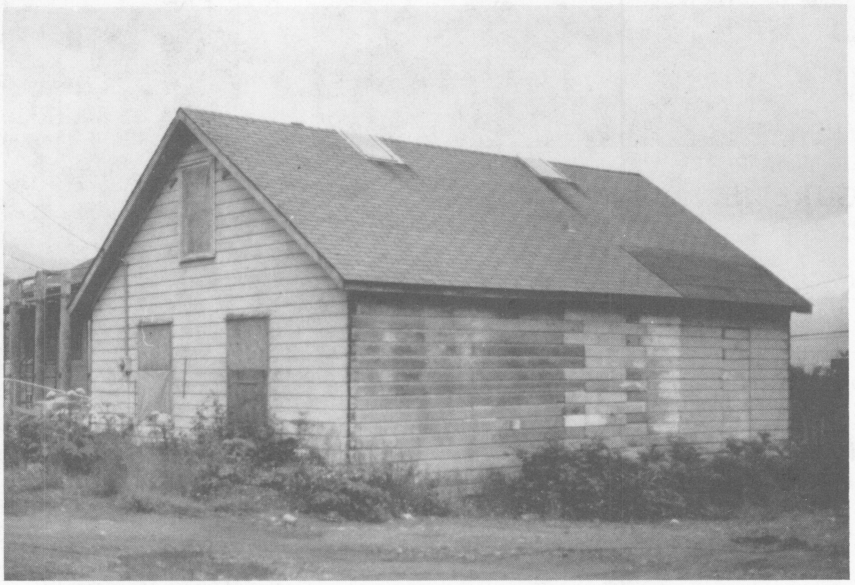


FIGURE 13. View from northwest.



FIGURE 14. Window trim head detail.

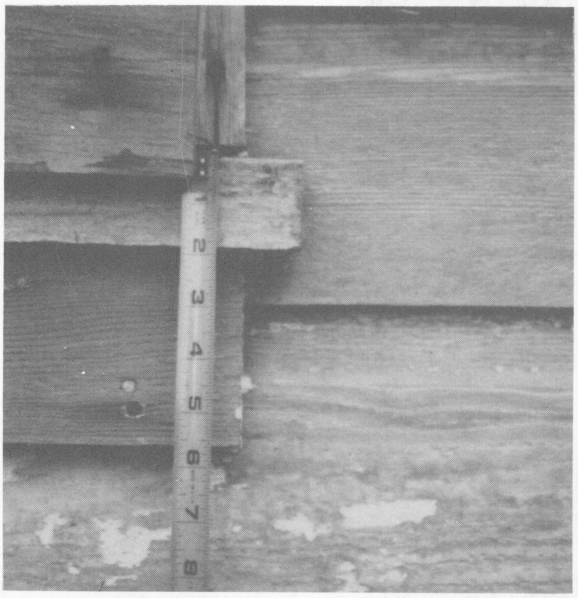


FIGURE 15. Sill trim detail.

NPS photographs
by Paul Cloyd
July, 1981



FIGURE 16. Paint ghost detail indicating found trim is original.

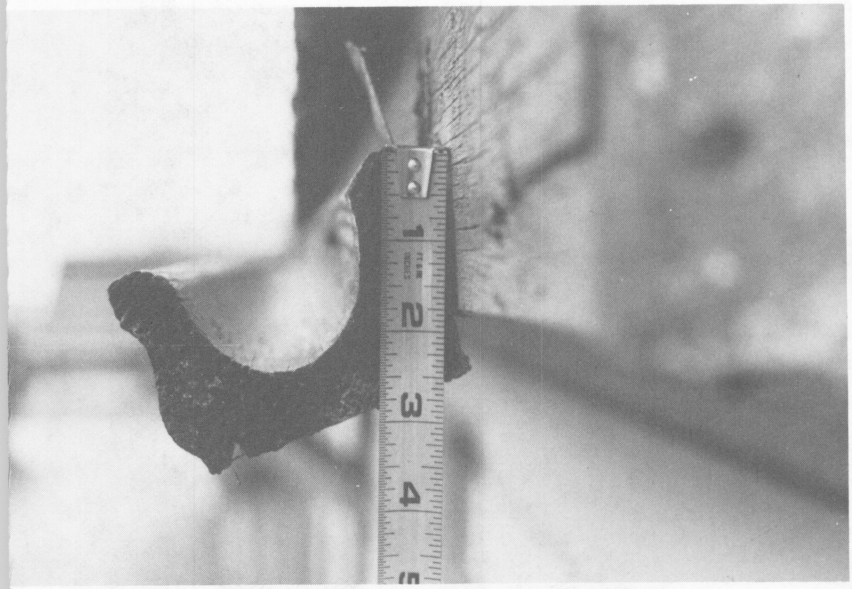


FIGURE 17. Wood gutter detail.

NPS photographs
by Paul Cloyd
July, 1981

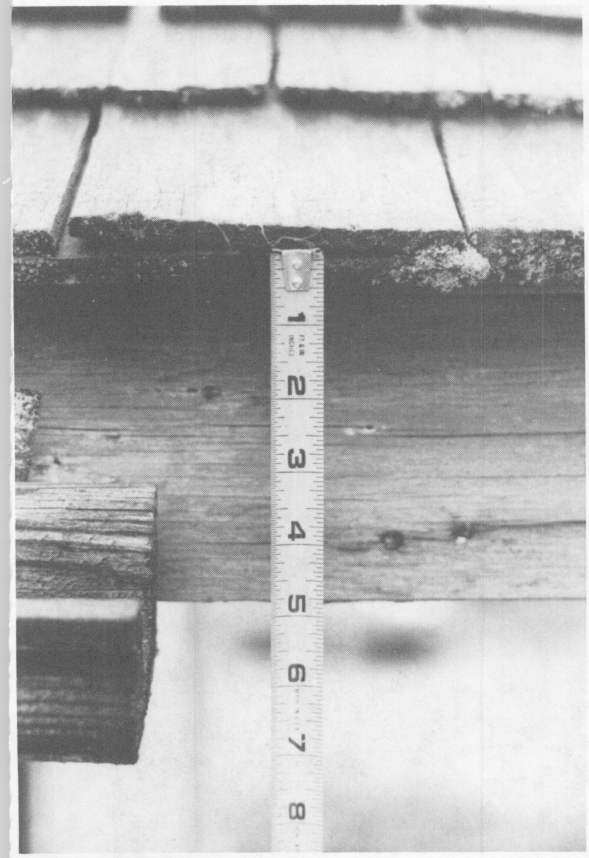


FIGURE 18. Fascia detail.



FIGURE 19. Soffit at west eave.

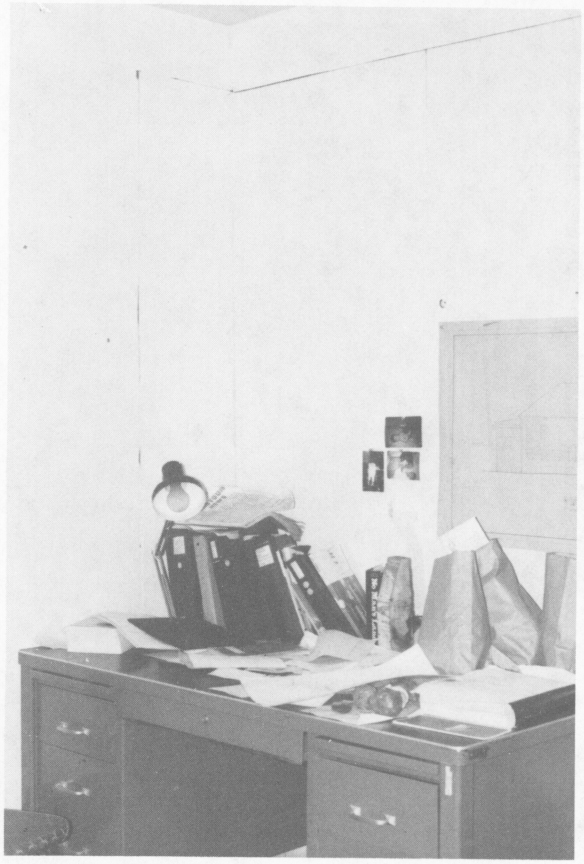


FIGURE 20.
Southeast room, northwest corner.

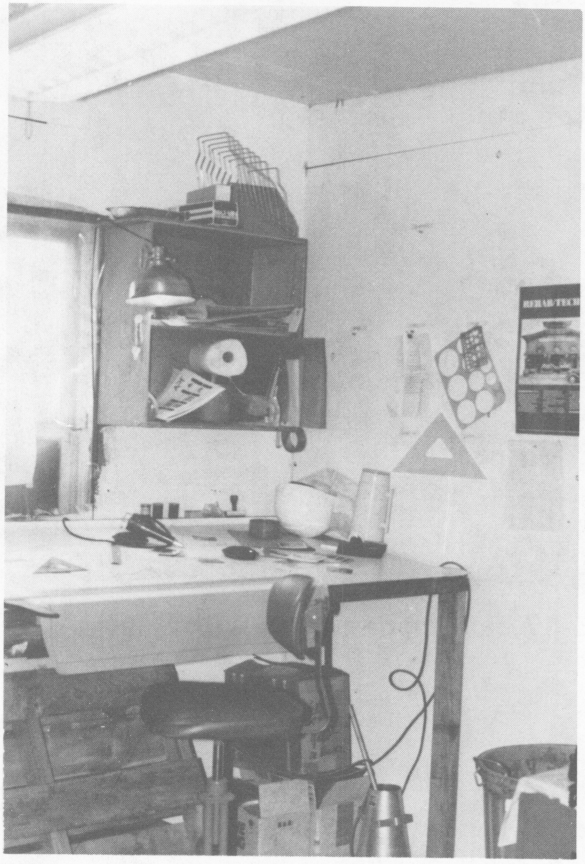


FIGURE 22.
Southeast room, southwest corner.

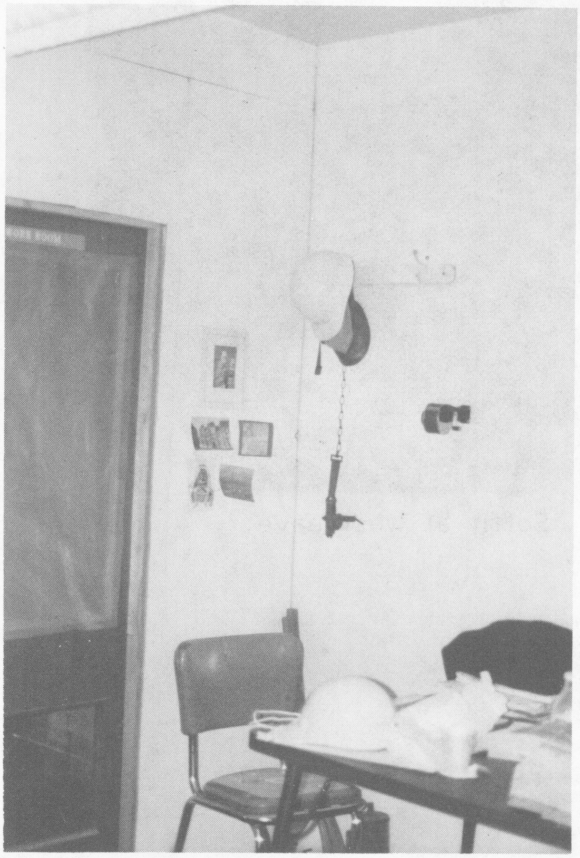


FIGURE 21.
Southeast room, northeast corner.

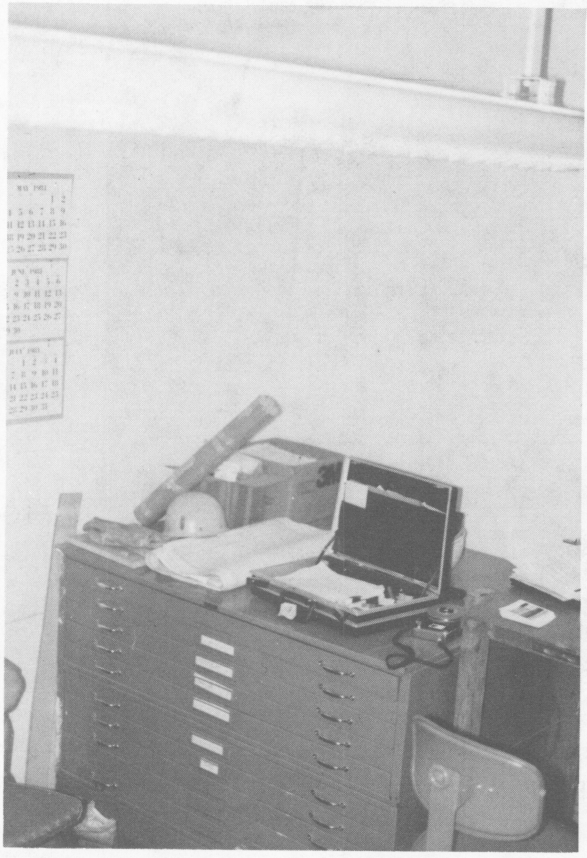


FIGURE 23.
Southeast room, southeast corner.

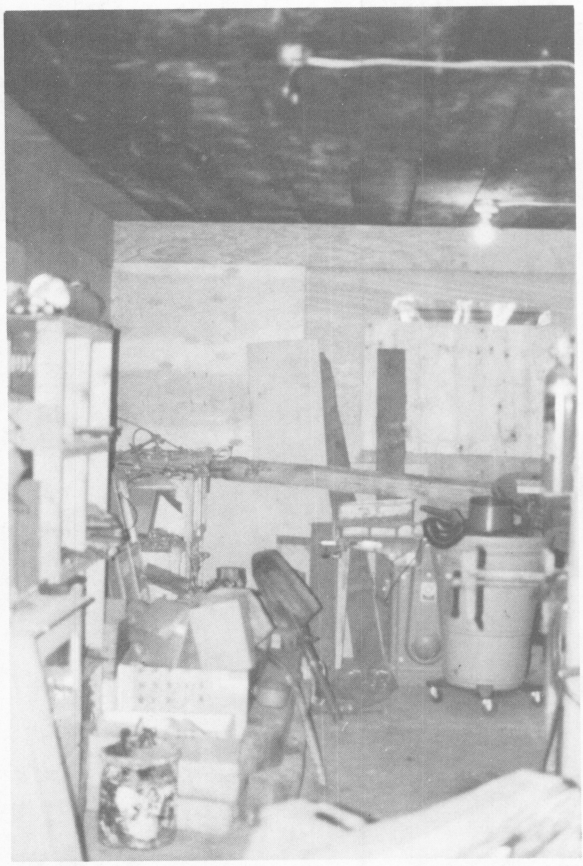


FIGURE 24.
North room, northeast corner.

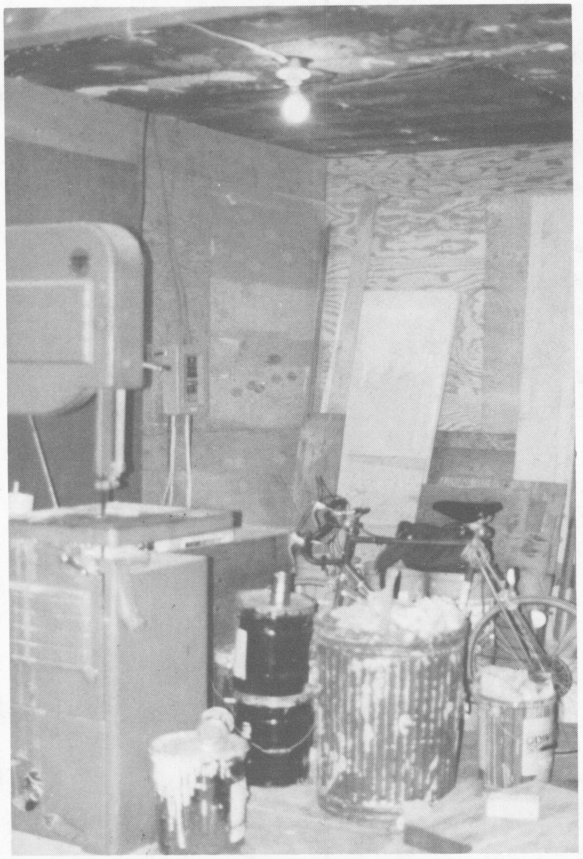


FIGURE 25.
North room, northwest corner.

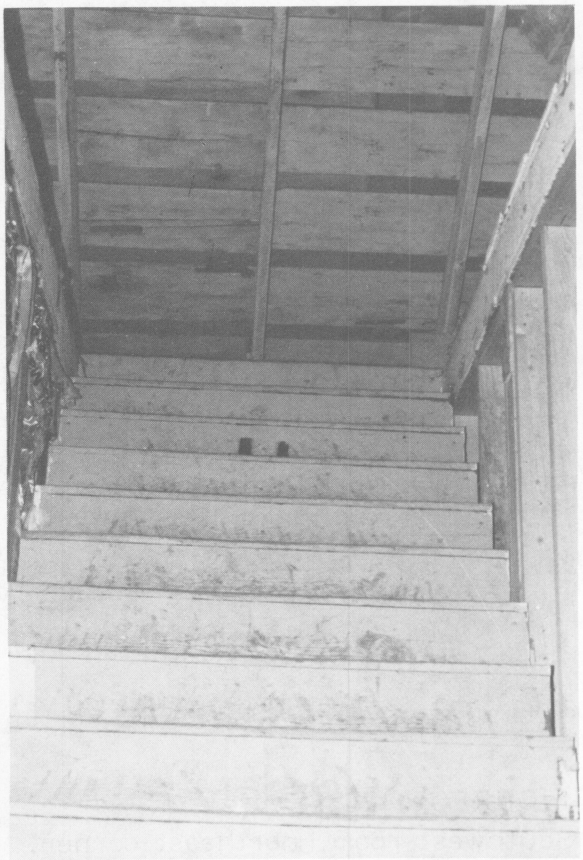


FIGURE 26. Stairway.

NPS Photographs
by Paul Cloyd
July, 1981

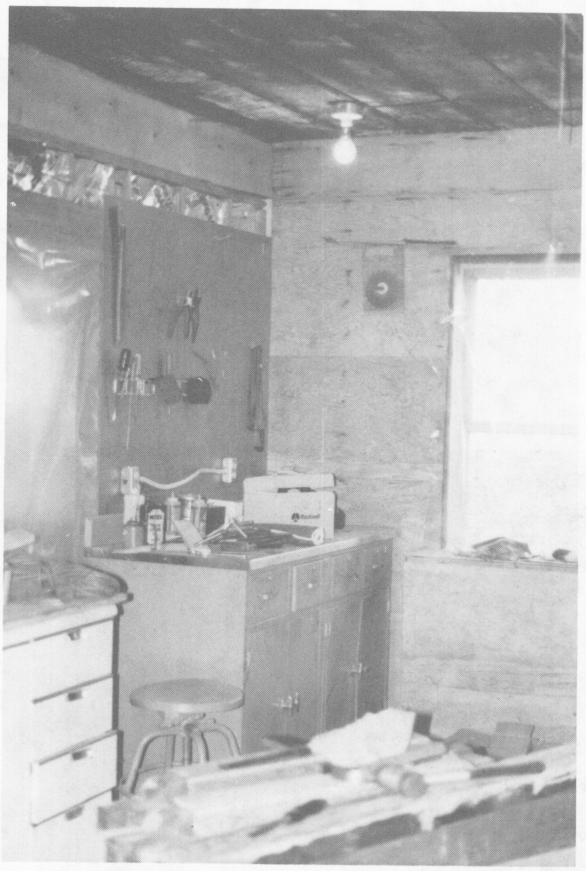


FIGURE 27.
Southwest room, southeast corner.

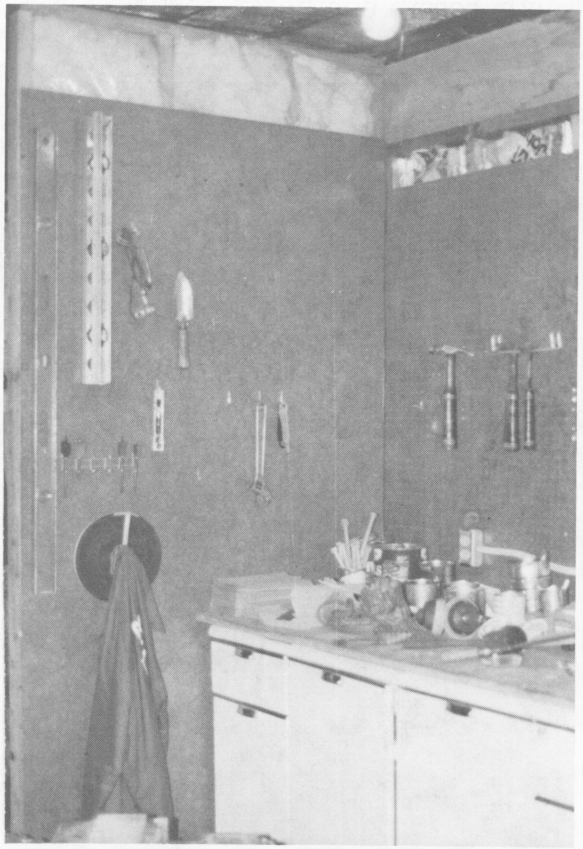


FIGURE 28.
Southwest room, northeast corner.

NPS photographs
by Paul Cloyd
July, 1981



FIGURE 29. Attic, south end.



NPS photographs
by Paul Cloyd
July, 1981

FIGURE 30. Attic, northwest corner.



FIGURE 31. Attic, northeast corner.



FIGURE 32. Framing detail, attic.

NPS photographs
by Paul Cloyd
July, 1981

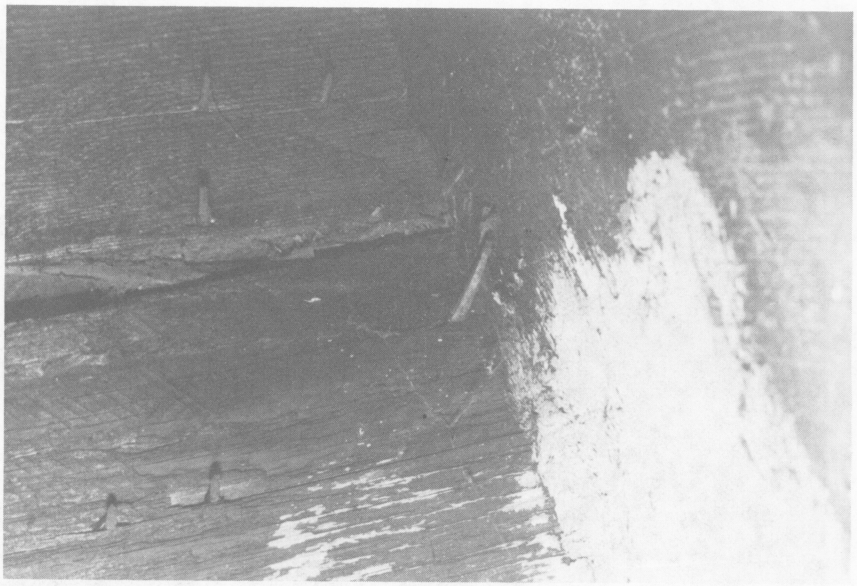


FIGURE 33.
Cut nails used to secure spaced sheathing to rafters. Wire nails used to attach shingles to sheathing.

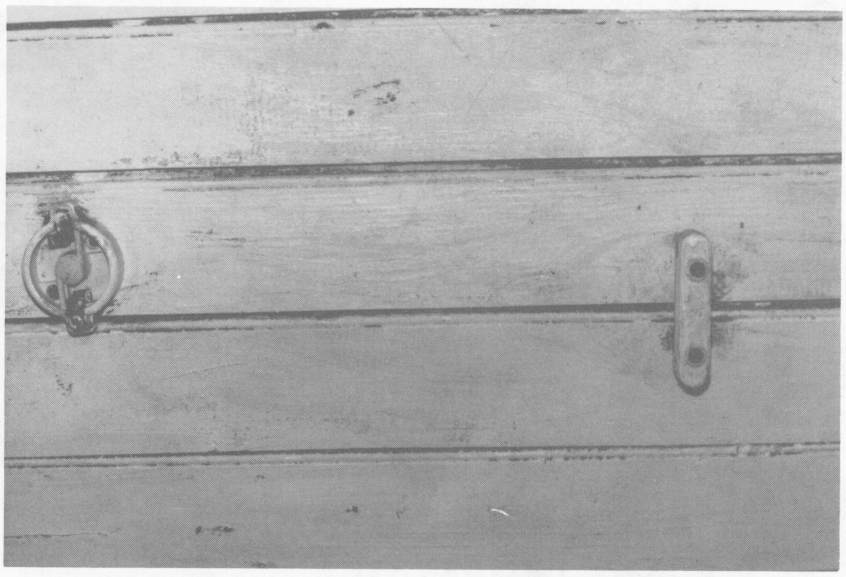


FIGURE 34. Knob and tube wiring system remnants.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT DRAWING

OLD SCHOOL

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Name and Location of Structure

The Classified Structure Field Inventory report prepared by Gary Higgins, Denver Service Center, dated January 29, 1976, includes:

Name:	Old School
Location:	On Russian Mission site [more correctly known as the Russian Bishop's House]
Management Category:	None listed
Proposed Treatment:	Adaptive restoration

Proposed Use

The building will provide a visual and physical buffer between the contemporary public school building to the east of the site and the Russian Bishop's House. It is proposed that the exterior of the building be restored to an appearance reflecting the 1896 to 1922 period. The interior is proposed for adaptive use to accommodate support functions for the Russian Bishop's House.

The Interpretive Plan Addendum of 1976 proposed exterior restoration and adaptive use for the interior to accommodate the mechanical systems plant for the Russian Bishop's House on the first floor and park staff quarters on the second floor. This plan was revised in October 1981, but it did not include the Old School. However, the proposed use of the structure has been returned to those found on the 1976 Classified Structure Field Inventory report, eliminating part of its space for the Bishop's House mechanical plant. (That function has been located in a basement under the east gallery of the Bishop's House.)

Significance

The building warrants regional significance in the field of education. It reflects the continuing influence of the Russian Orthodox Church in the cultural aspects of Alaska in the late nineteenth and first quarter of the twentieth centuries.

PHYSICAL HISTORY AND ANALYSIS

History

The Old School is a two-story frame structure immediately east of the Russian Bishop's House in Sitka. This property is a unit of Sitka National Historical Park. Historical data included in this report was compiled by Antoinette Shalkop in December 1981. Ms. Shalkop was retained by the National Park Service through a professional services contract by the Denver Service Center because of her knowledge of the Russian language and of the locations of the sources of historical information.

Monk Anatoli Kamenskii arrived in Sitka in October of 1895 and stayed until September of 1898. It was during his tenure that the Old School was constructed. In a letter to Bishop Nikolai dated July 23, 1897, Kamenskii requested funding for the building:

> . . . The crowded conditions and the many discomforts in the orphanage and the many discomforts in the orphanage quarters, also the lack of convenient building for the kindergarten classes and for the girls who attend school, force me, Your Holiness, to request funds to erect the necessary school building. . . .[1]

From this it would seem that the intended original use of the building was for the kindergarten and girls classes. The building was apparently

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1. Letter No. 65, Alaska Russian Church Archives, Library of Congress; hereafter cited as ARCA, LC.

constructed in a very short period of time in the late summer of 1897. A structure such as this could easily be erected in a matter of a few weeks, and apparently was, as another letter from Anatoli to Bishop Nikolai dated September 27, 1897, acknowledged that he had received the requested funds and had paid for the work:

> . . . Enclosed are the receipts for $700 paid to James M. Shields for construction of the school building. This money had been sent to me by the ecclesiastical office in San Francisco in their letter No. 8911 dated August 19, 1897. . . .[2]

Anatoli also wrote that the building was opened and classes started on September 13, 1897, referring to it as the "Parish School." It apparently served as a school for the white children. A school for the native children is often mentioned in church correspondence of the early twentieth century but as separate from this building.

A ca. 1900 photograph (Figure 1) shows the building with a masonry chimney and four-over-four light, double-hung windows, elements in existence in 1975, although deteriorated to varying degrees. A ca. 1905 photograph (Figure 2) shows the wood shingle roofing. By that time, gutters and downspouts had been installed.

Bishop-Vicar Pustynskii personally supervised the activities of the school. During his stay in Sitka, 1903-1910, the parish school was called the seminary. Bishop Pustynskii wrote on May 23, 1908:

> . . . I have pointed out many times that it will be necessary this coming summer to repair the school building and the orphanage quarters in Sitka and also to improve their supply inventory by about $500. . . . The school committee has delivered a report to me which states that if the repairs are not carried out immediately, it will not be possible to open school this coming month of September because the floor is fallen through in the classrooms and the windows and doors do not serve their purpose anymore, nor does the fireplace. The minimum repairs will cost $300.[3]

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2. Letter No. 104, ARCA, LC.

3. ARCA, LC.

By the end of the summer the work had been completed, as Pustynskii wrote in September 1908:

> . . . Enclosed please find receipts and collateral documents for the $300 spent on the repairs of the Sitka school. In my opinion the work has been done well. . . .[4]

The enclosed stairway at the north end of the building is an addition. The exterior siding of the south, east and west walls of the building is also found on the north wall, which is the interior finish of the south wall of the enclosed stairway (see Figure 43). Also, the roof of the stairway structure covers a portion of the exterior trim of a second floor window, suggesting that the window was not positioned in the original construction to accommodate the stairway structure (see Figure 21). The date of the stairway addition is unknown. It was not mentioned specifically in available church correspondence, but is seen in historic photographs as early as ca. 1915. It was probably a portion of the 1908 repair work.

In 1922 the building was rented to the Sitka Educational Bureau for two years at $10 per month. Bishop Dashkevich had written in March of 1922 that:

> . . . It would not be so good for them to be entering the school building from the side of our interior yard. I would suggest that the interested parties should prefer to have an entrance to the other [east] side of the American public school. . . .[5]

The original west entrance was consequently closed up and replaced with a double-hung window (see Figure 21).

Alterations of the interior have not been documented. In July 1981, Dr. John Buchanan was visiting in Sitka. While passing by the Russian Bishop's House site, he stopped to recount his experiences as a student

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4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

at the school from 1922 to 1924. He recalled the "new east" entrance and an interior stairway in the central portion of the building. The stairway was oriented in the east-west direction with the first floor landing at the original west entry. This feature is indicated by the blank east wall at the "third bay" from the south in Figure 6. The former location of this interior stairway was confirmed in July 1981, when removal of a portion of the second floor flooring revealed the framed opening of the historic stairwell.

Dr. Buchanan referred National Park Service personnel to Mrs. Mamie Lou H. Goddard, his teacher while in attendance at the school in 1922. She wrote the following:

> . . . This building served a dual purpose. The downstairs housed the library; the upstairs housed the 3rd and 4th grades and also served as typing and business classroom. . . . The next year [1923] the library was moved. In the downstairs I had my classroom which included all Jr. Hi and Hi students of whom there were about ten. As I recall that building, there was one large undivided room on each floor. I do not seem to recall an outside stair; the building was heated by a coal stove located on the ground floor. . . .[6] As to the paint the building always looked a dingy gray. . . .

An addition to the east exterior wall appears in a 1924 photograph (Figure 7). Although the photograph is indistinct, it does appear to be an exterior stairway. Ghosting of this addition was found in July of 1981 and definitely suggests a former stairway.

Historic photographs of the 1930s and ca. 1942 indicate little change on the exterior of the building. A ladder is seen on the roof in Figure 8. The ca. 1943 photograph (Figure 9) suggests a paint scheme change from the 1930s. Paint sampling confirms a gray with white trim paint scheme. From what little can be seen through the windows in Figure 9, it appears that the north-south center walls had been installed in the large south classrooms on the first and second floors.

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6. Correspondence from Mrs. Mamie Lou H. Goddard to Historical Architect Paul Cloyd, September 30, 1981, Files, Sitka National Historical Park.

There is little documentation from the 1940s to the present. Ms. Shalkop notes from interviews with long-time Sitka residents that the building became a tenament. The church had little funding to maintain the structure. Repairs or alterations were with minimal means and were often done by the tenants themselves.

Asphalt shingle siding was applied to the south wall (Figure 10) ca. 1963). In July 1981, the asphalt shingles were removed, revealing the wood siding beneath (see Figure 18). Figure 11 shows a structure attached to the north end of the building, but its function is unknown. Remnants of this attached structure can be seen in the record photographs (see Figure 20).

Figures 18 through 49 provide a graphic record of details and conditions of the building as found in 1981.

Alternative Treatments

Demolition

There are two disadvantages to removal of the building. First would be the loss of a visual buffer between the historic Russian Bishop's House and the contemporary public school building to the east of the site.

Secondly, there could be no adaptive use of the building to serve park needs in maintaining, operating and protecting the Russian Bishop's House. Therefore, this alternative is not recommended.

Stabilization (Recommended Treatment)

This alternative would include structural and exterior treatments to make the structure weather-tight. A temporary foundation of timber cribbing or a permanent concrete foundation would be installed. Exterior walls would be painted. The existing roofing is acceptable for interim

protection. The north stairway would require structural connection to the main building. The stairway roofing should be removed and replaced with temporary asphalt felt roofing or asphalt shingles and flashing installed at the juncture of the roof and the main building wall. Window openings should be made weather-tight, an economical method being plywood installed in the openings, painted to suggest glazing. The building could be maintained with minimum investment until development could provide adaptive use to serve park functions. This alternative would best serve the interim needs of the park. However, it is not recommended as a permanent solution.

Adaptive Use with Exterior Restoration (Long-Range Recommended Treatment)

It is recommended that the exterior of the building be restored to an appearance of the 1896 to 1922 period and that the interior be adapted for park uses supporting the operation and maintenance of the Russian Bishop's House. This alternative will retain the visual buffer between the Russian Bishop's House and the contemporary school to the east of the site. The exterior form of the structure would not change. The west first floor entry would be the major exterior feature to be restored. Adaptive interior uses might include storage of maintenance equipment for the Bishop's House site and curatorial storage. The purpose is to create a rehabilitated, functional facility with an historic appearance, but not an academic restoration.

Specific Recommended Treatments

Phase 1, Stabilization (Recommended Treatment)

Site:

1. Install underground utility services.

2. Grade the immediately adjacent site to provide adequate drainage.

Foundation:

1. The existing timber pier system has deteriorated and the building has settled, its floor joists in contact with the soil. The building should be lifted, the crawl space excavated, and a reinforced concrete foundation installed with the interior support beam on piers.

Framing:

1. The 2 by 6, 2'-0" on center, floor joists should be supplemented with 2 by 10 joists.

2. The north stair enclosure needs to be repaired or rebuilt. The roof framing needs to be securely bolted to the main building. The foundation and the landing and floor framing require total replacement. The north wall of the stairway is of flat stud construction and should have a 2 by 4 stud wall constructed. The stairs need to be rebuilt, designed to meet life safety code requirements.

Interior Finishes:

1. All existing interior finishes of walls and ceilings should be removed to the original beaded board or early wallpaper finishes.

2. Floors should have all existing finishes removed to the tongue-and-groove flooring or the existing plywood, if in acceptable condition. Provide new sub-flooring system at first floor.

Exterior Finishes:

1. Repair and restore siding and trim as necessary.

2. The original paint scheme appears to have been completely white. For this treatment, however, a neutral paint scheme of white or gray can be applied.

3. Remove existing roofing to the spaced sheathing. Replace deteriorated sheathing. Apply plywood decking, metal foil, 1 by 4 spaced sheathing and new wood shingles.

Doors and Windows:

1. Retain the existing north stair doorway. Install a panel door and repair the trim.

2. Repair window sash and frames as required. All require scraping and painting. The majority require new glazing. Weatherstrip all windows and doors.

Chimney:

1. Rake out masonry joints, repair brickwork, and repoint.

Mechanical:

1. Other than site utility services into the building, no plumbing or mechanical work would be necessary in this phase, assuming and electrical heating system.

Electrical:

1. Install core components of electrical system. Provide for minimum heating of the building and minimum lighting, adequate for maintenance requirements. Install core components and basic systems for fire and intrusion detection.

Phase 2: Adaptive Use with Exterior Restoration (Long-Range Recommended Treatment)

Until such time as a specific function for the building is determined, design recommendations, cost estimates and budgeting will necessarily be of a general nature.

Site:

1. Install a boardwalk at the west side of the building, extending to the east end of the Bishop's House.

Framing:

1. Remove existing partitions as required and install new partitions to meet adaptive use requirements. Repair existing framing as required.

Interior Finishes:

1. If it is determined that original finishes should be preserved, the walls and first floor ceiling should be furred, with wiring, 1½ inch rigid insulation, moisture barrier and sheetrock installed. Insulate the second floor ceiling. After installation of wiring, interior walls should be sheetrocked.

2. Clean original flooring thoroughly and repair as required. Install new flooring at first floor. Install protective low-maintenance finishes where appropriate. Permanently fixed finishes, such as tile, should not be attached to original board flooring.

Exterior Finishes:

1. Repair and repaint siding and trim where required.

Doors and Windows:

1. Restore the west doorway and trim, and install a panel door.

Mechanical:

1. Install plumbing and fixtures.

2. Install fire suppression system.

Electrical:

1. Complete all lighting, heating, fire detection and intrusion detection systems.

2. Conceal all new wiring.

Evaluation of Effect of the Recommended Treatment

The purpose of the recommended treatments to the structure is to attain the exterior appearance and characteristics as displayed in the 1896 to 1922 period and to provide useable interior space. The results will increase the life of the building and will provide adaptive use of a historic resource, preserving it and its associated historic values as part of the historic scene. The adaptively restored building will be a beneficial contribution to the historic scene.

In applying the criteria of effect of the Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 36 CFR Part 800.3, the National Park Service has determined that the proposed undertaking will have an effect on the Old School.

In applying the criteria of adverse effect, 36 CFR Part 800.36, the National Park Service has found the effect not to be adverse because:

1. The proposed undertaking will not result in the destruction or alteration of architecturally significant features of the property. Removal of moderate amounts of historic fabric dating from throughout the life of the building will be required, but this material has so deteriorated that it cannot be preserved or is not of architectural significance. The building has been recorded to standards prescribed by the Historic American Buildings Survey and the National Park Service will maintain a collection of historic photographs and records of the building.

The architectural significance of the building is not notable. Therefore, adaptive reuse of the interior of the building will not adversely affect the qualities which make it historically significant.

2. The proposed undertaking will not result in the isolation of the property from, nor alteration of, its surrounding environment. Rather, it will approximate the 1896 to 1922 historic scene through utilizing the remaining elements of the building.

3. The proposed undertaking will not introduce visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting. The exterior modifications necessary to make the building accessible for the handicapped will be compatible to the historic scene.

4. The proposed undertaking will not result in the transfer, sale, or deterioration of federally owned property.

Preliminary Cost Estimate, Phase 1

	Description	Quantity	Estimated Cost
1.	General Requirements (costs included in specific work items).		
2.	Site Work		
	Foundation and utility excavation	33 cu. yds.	$ 700
	Site grading	16 cu. yds.	400
	Site utilities	Lump sum	2,000
3.	Concrete		
	New foundation	14 cu. yds.	14,000
	Shoring and lifting	Lump sum	3,000
4.	Masonry		
	Restore chimney	1	500
5.	Metals		
	Flashing and misc. metals	Lump sum	100
6.	Wood and Plastics		
	Removal work	Lump sum	2,000
	Floor framing	600 sq. ft.	1,000
	New stairway	Lump sum	5,000
	Repair siding and trim	Lump sum	1,000
	New roof deck	Lump sum	1,000
7.	Thermal and Moisture Protection		
	Vapor barrier	3,000 sq. ft.	300
	Insulation	3,000 sq. ft.	5,000
	Wood shingles	9 squares	3,700
	Gutters and downspouts	140 lin. ft.	300
8.	Doors and Windows		
	Exterior door	1	400
	Restore windows with double glazing	19	5,700
9.	Finishes		
	Exterior painting	1,260 sq. ft.	3,600
10.	Furnishings and Special Equipment		None
11.	Mechanical		None
12.	Electrical		
	Core systems, basic lighting, fire detection and intrusion detection systems	Lump sum	6,000
		Total	$55,700
		Use	$56,000

Preliminary Cost Estimate, Phase 2

	Description	Quantity	Estimated Cost
1.	General Requirements (costs included in specific work items).		
2.	Site Work		
	Plank walk	140 sq. ft.	$ 2,800
3.	Concrete		
	Plank walk footings	Lump sum	700
4.	Masonry		None
5.	Metals		None
6.	Wood and Plastics		
	Framing new walls	Lump sum	1,000
	Framing repairs	Lump sum	1,000
	Siding repairs and trim	Lump sum	500
7.	Thermal and Moisture Protection		
	Insulation and vapor barrier	Lump sum	1,000
8.	Doors and Windows		
	Exterior door	1	400
	Interior doors	Lump sum	1,500
9.	Finishes		
	Sheetrock	5,000 sq. ft.	5,000
	Floor coverings	Lump sum	2,000
	Exterior painting	Lump sum	1,200
	Interior painting	5,000 sq. ft.	5,000
10.	Furnishings and Special Equipment		Not included
11.	Mechanical		
	Plumbing, fixtures and fire suppression	Lump sum	12,000
12.	Electrical		
	Complete all systems from phase 1 core	Lump sum	4,000
		Total	$38,100
		Use	$39,000

HISTORIC AND RECORD DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

FIGURE 1. ca. 1900. View from southeast, Old School at right.

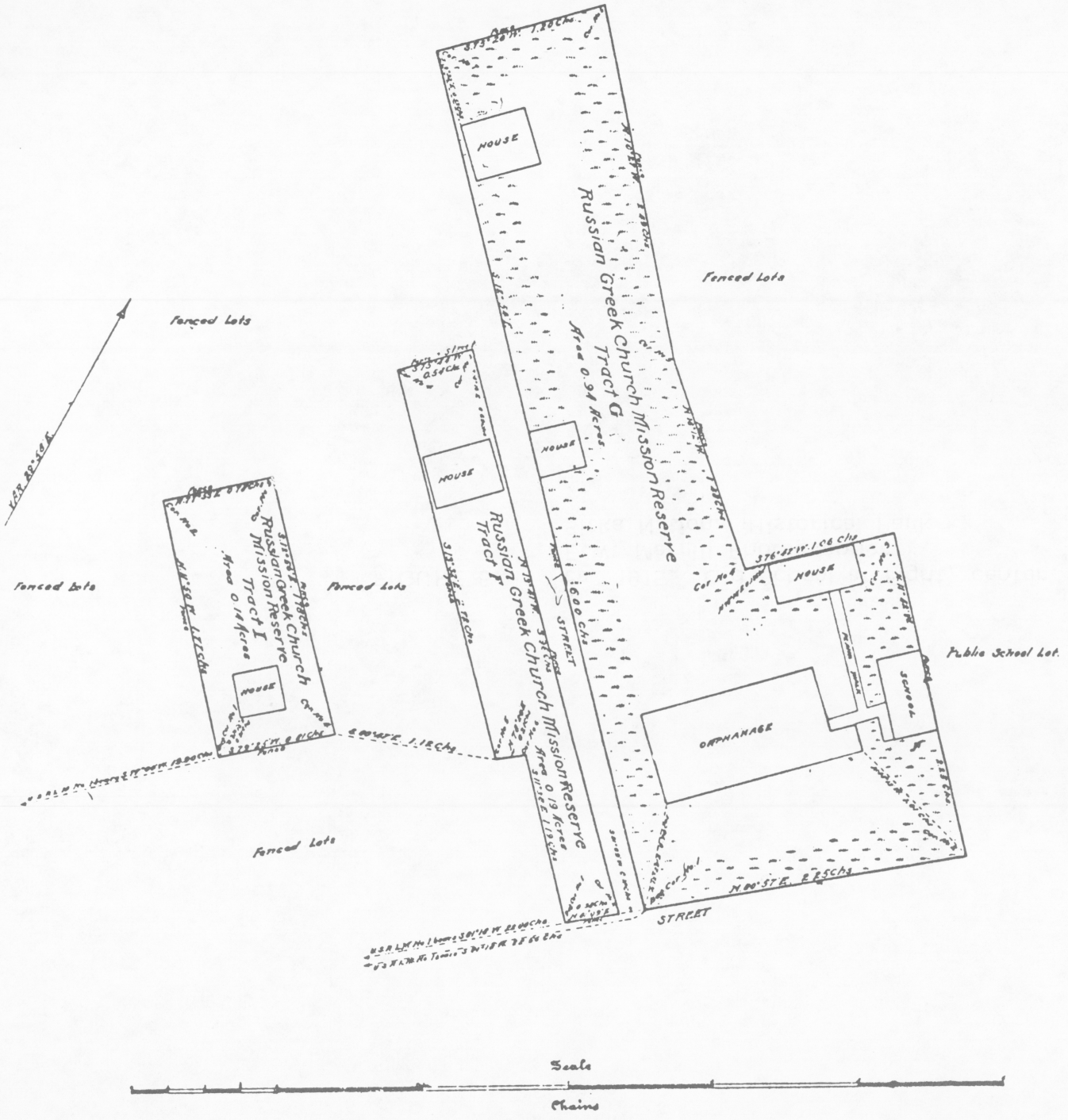


FIGURE 2. ca. 1905. Old School at right.

FIGURE 3. ca. 1910. Old School, southeast interior room. Sitka National Historical Park collection.



FIGURE 4. 1905 survey plat.
Sitka National Historical Park.



PLAT

of

U.S. Survey No. 404

of the

Russian Greek Church Mission Reserve

situate

at

Sitka

District of Alaska

AREA

Tract A	2.27 Acres	Tract J	0.14 Acres
Tract B	7.22 Acres	Tract K	0.20 Acres
Tract C	0.13 Acres	Tract K	0.94 Acres
Tract D	0.62 Acres	Tract L	0.14 Acres
Tract E	0.13 Acres	Tract M	0.14 Acres
Tract F	0.13 Acres	Tract N	0.68 Acres
Tract G	0.94 Acres	Tract O	0.05 Acres
Tract H	0.60 Acres	Total	15.49 Acres

Scale 50 links to the inch

Variation 29° 35' east

As surveyed under Contract No 11 dated April 10, 1906

by

Charles E. Davidson

U. S Deputy Surveyor

December 21-27, 1905

U.S Surveyor General's Office

Juneau, Alaska April 9, 1907

The map, hereon delineated, of the Russian Greek Church Mission Reserve at Sitka, Alaska, is correctly conformable to the field notes of the survey thereof, on file in this office, which have been examined and approved

M. L. Distler

U.S. Surveyor General for Alaska

FIGURE 5. ca. 1915. Old School at right, center.
E.W. Merrill Photographer
Sitka National Historical Park

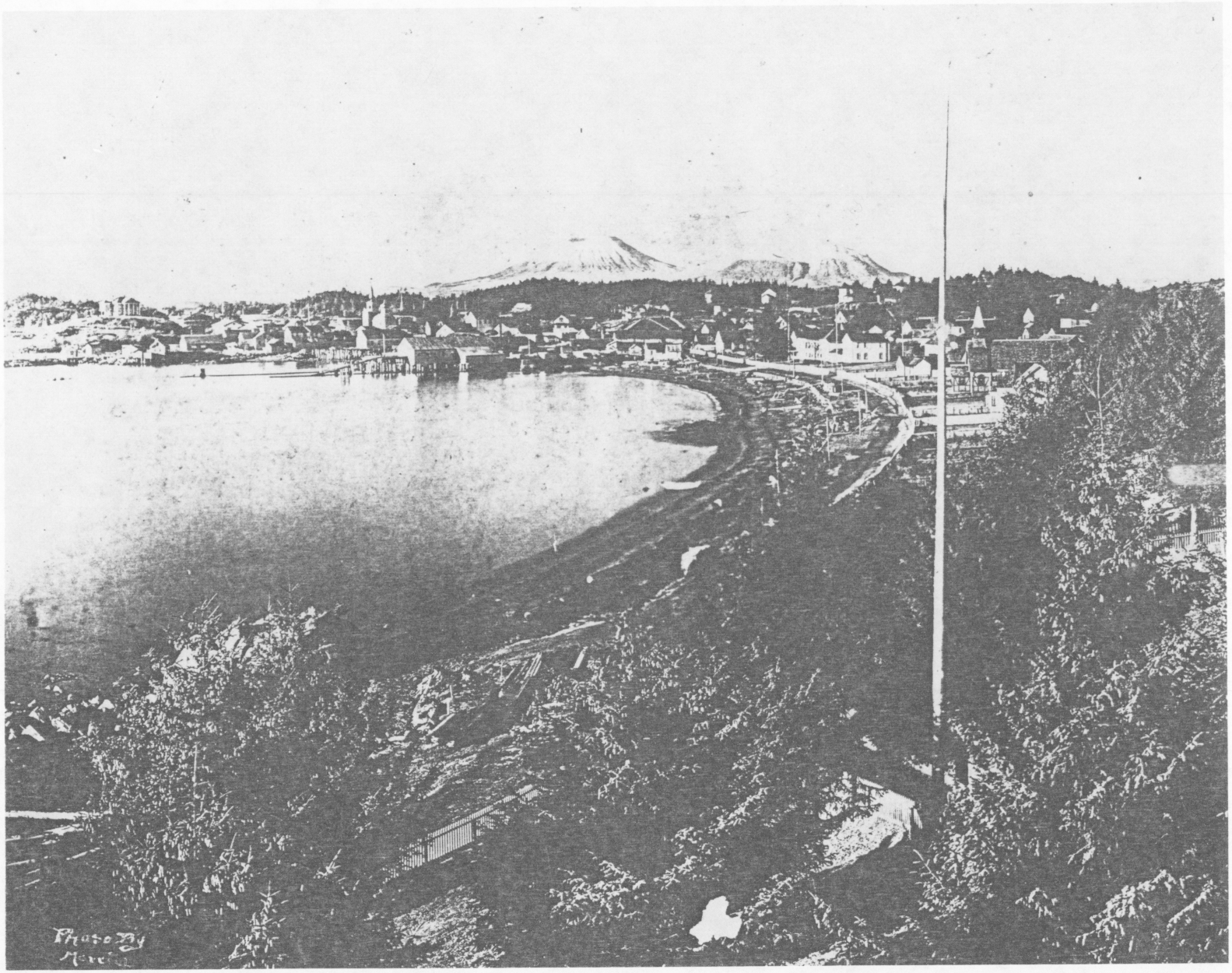


FIGURE 6. ca. 1919. View from southeast.
Sheldon Jackson College collection.



FIGURE 7. May, 1924. Old School at center right.
Note stairs on east wall.
Sitka National Historical Park.

U.S. "Around the World Fliers"
at Sitka, Alaska.

FIGURE 8. ca. 1930s. Old School at right.
Window in place of door on west wall of school.
Vertical skirting below horizontal siding.
Sitka National Historical Park.

FIGURE 9. ca. 1943. View from southwest. Sitka National Historical Park.



FIGURE 10. ca. 1963. South elevation of old school at right. Sitka National Historical Park.

FIGURE 11. 1965. Old School at left with attached structure at north elevation.

FIGURE 12. 1977. Boundary survey.

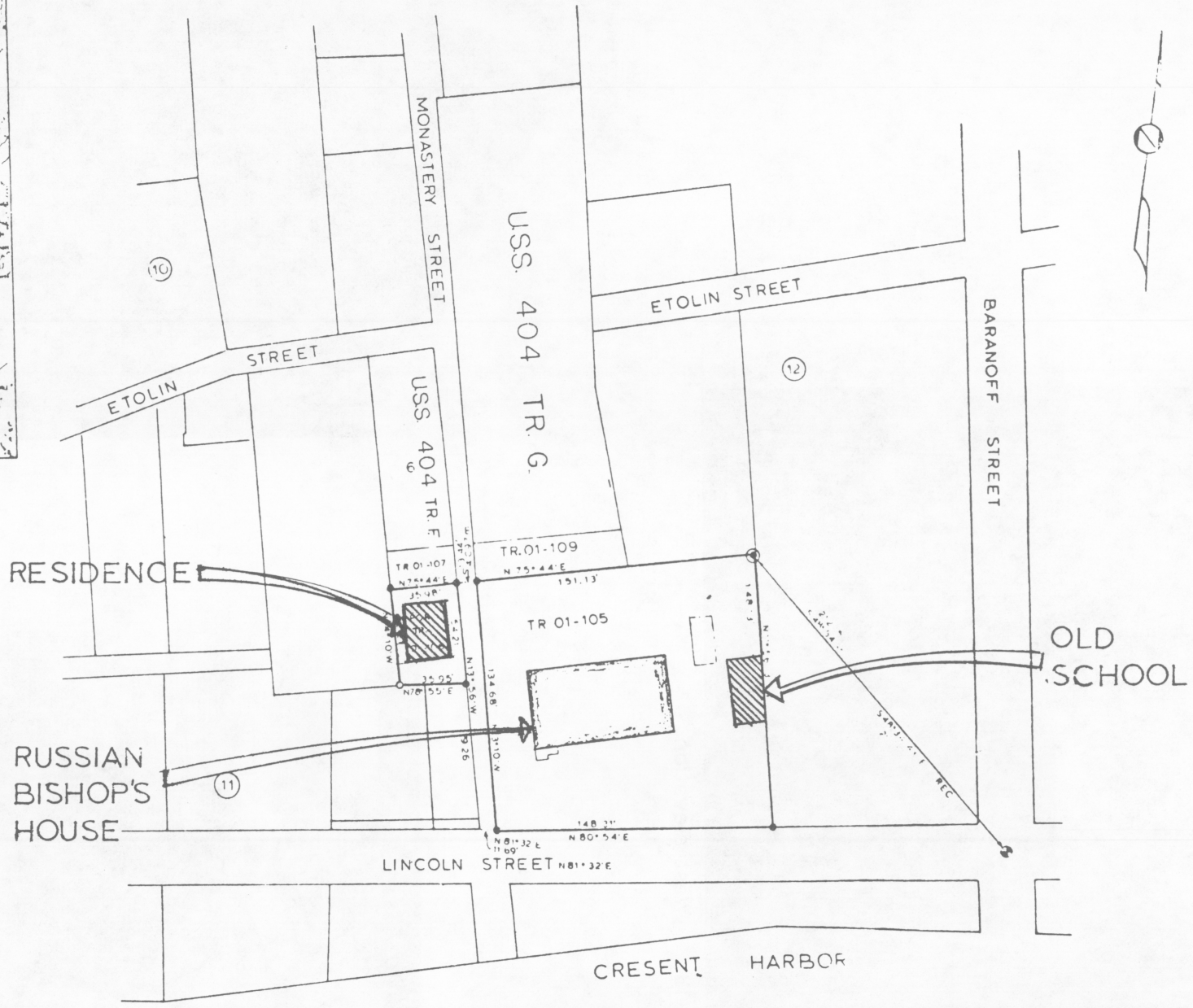


VICINITY MAP

SCALE: 1 INCH

77

12



NOTE

BEARING BASE FOR THIS SURVEY WAS BETWEEN THE BRASS CAP AND 1" IRON PIPE FOUND ON TRACTS F & G OF SURVEY 404.

LEGEND

- ● REBAR & PLASTIC CAP (SET)
- ○ 3/4" IRON PIPE (FOUND)(SET REBAR & PLASTIC CAP INSIDE)
- ◉ BRASS CAP (FOUND) REPLACED WITH REBAR & PLASTIC CAP
- BRASS CAP MONUMENT (FOUND)

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that I am a registered Surveyor, licensed in the State of Alaska, and that in MARCH 1977 a survey of the herein described lands was conducted under my direct supervision and that this plat is a true and accurate representation of the field notes of said survey, and that all dimensions and other details are correct according to said field notes.

BOUNDARY SURVEY

PORTION OF TRACTS F & G
U.S.S. 404

FOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ADK 59R
SITKA, ALASKA

DAVIS - SWANSON SURVEYING
AN AFFILIATE OF CHARLES POOL & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS
P.O. BOX 1949, SITKA, ALASKA 99835



FIGURE 13. West elevation.



FIGURE 14. View from northeast.

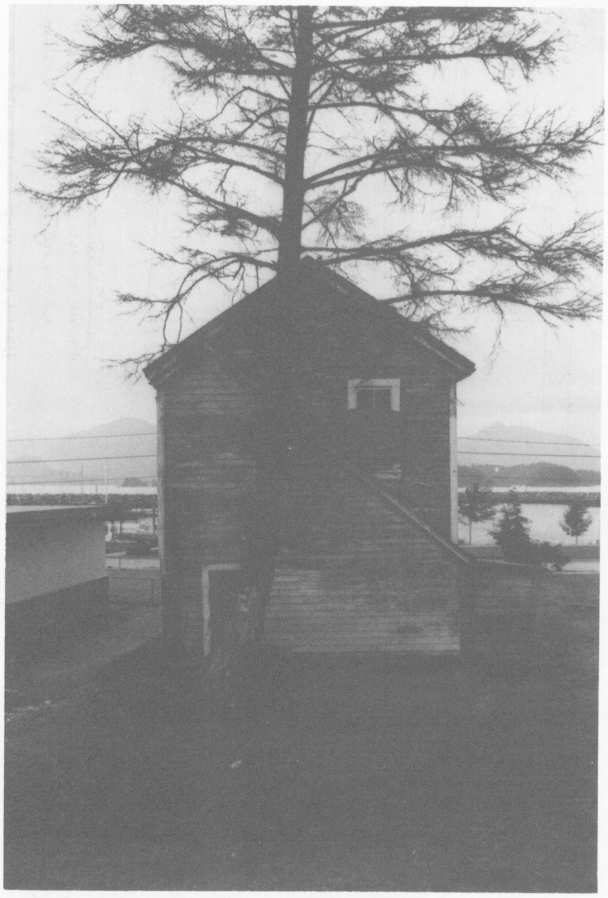


FIGURE 15. North elevation.

NPS photographs
by Gary Higgins,
1975

Wall area converted to door in 1922, then converted to window.

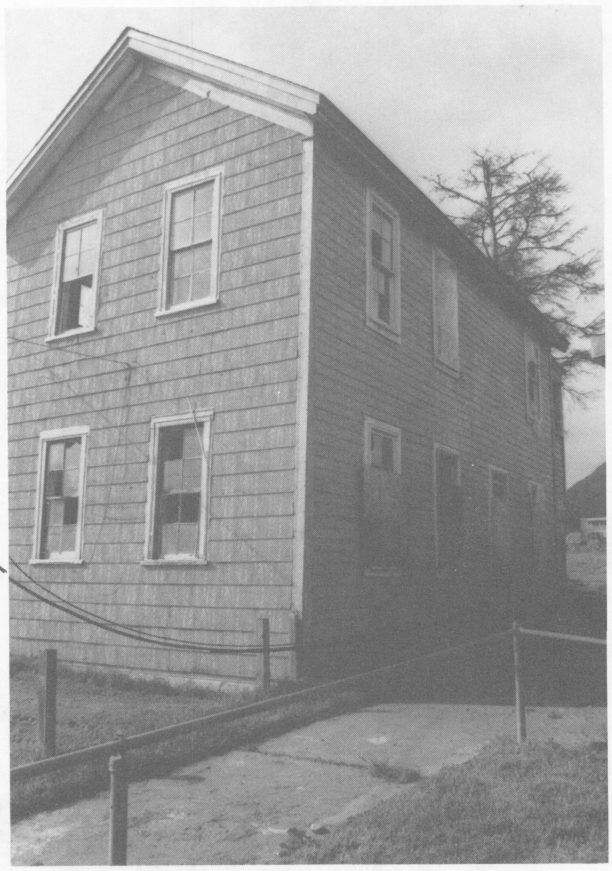


FIGURE 17.
Jan. 1975
NPS photograph by G. Higgins.



FIGURE 16. View from southeast.

NPS photographs
by P. Cloyd,
July, 1981

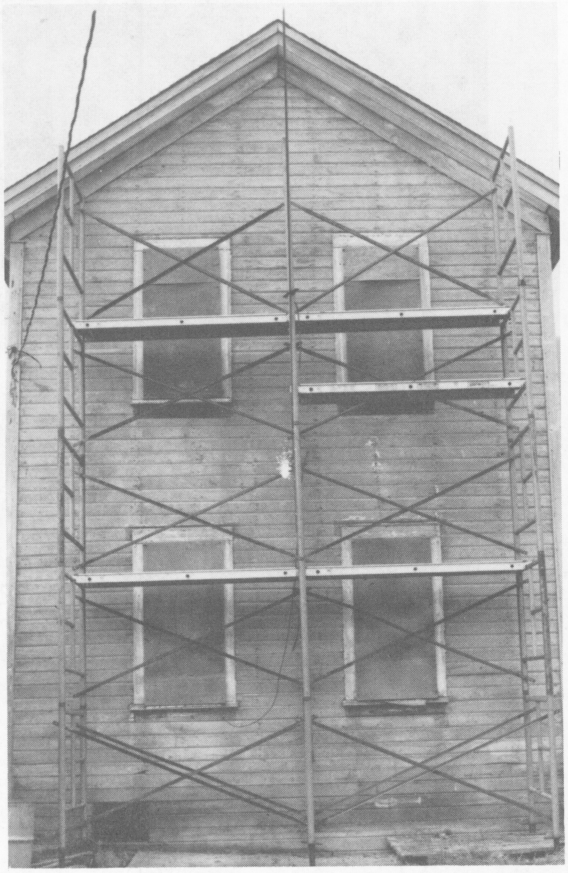


FIGURE 18.
South wall after removal of asphalt shingles.



FIGURE 19. View from northeast.



NPS photographs by P. Cloyd, July, 1981

FIGURE 20. View from northeast.



FIGURE 21. View from northwest.

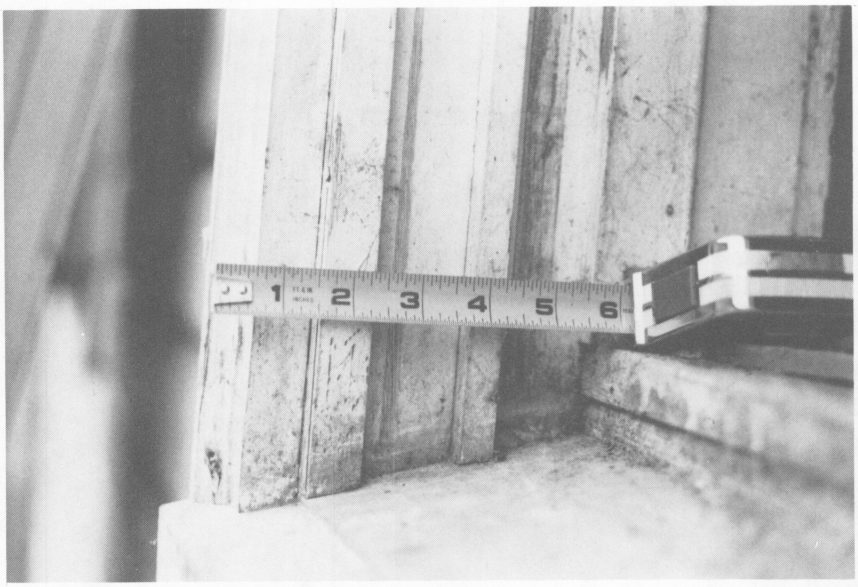


FIGURE 22. Jamb detail.



FIGURE 23.

Location of 1922 west doorway.

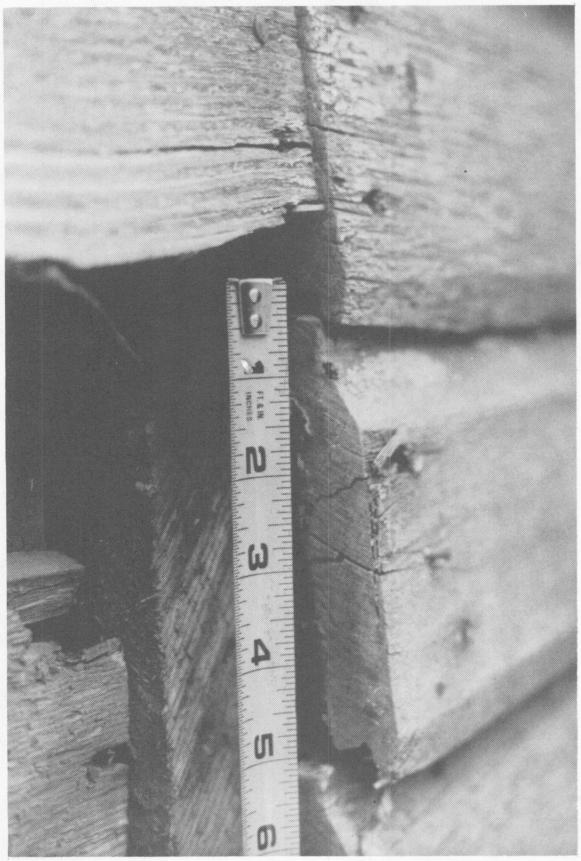


FIGURE 24. Siding detail.

NPS photographs
by P. Cloyd,
July, 1981

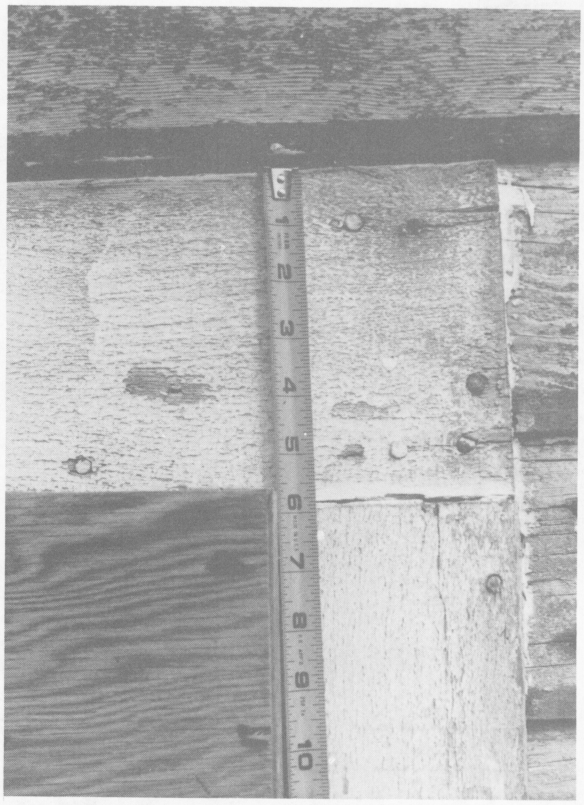


FIGURE 25. Head trim detail.

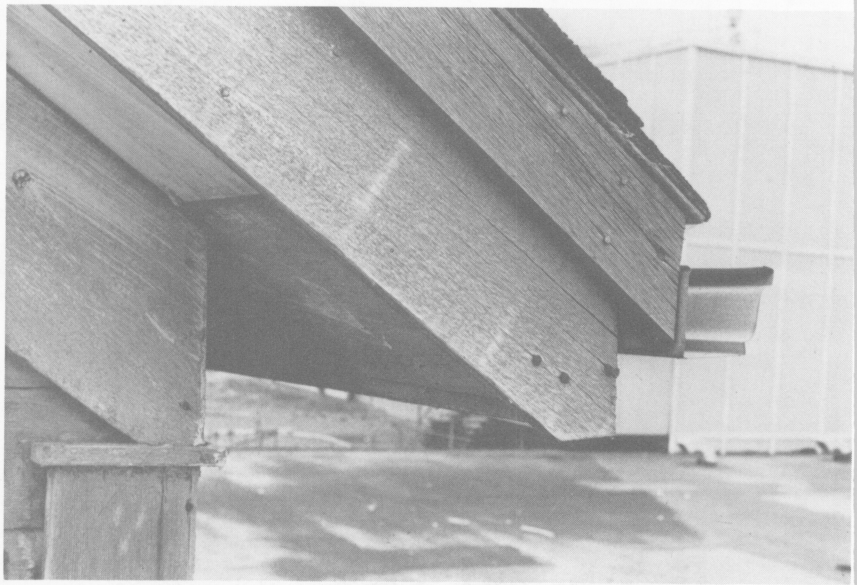


FIGURE 26. Eave detail.

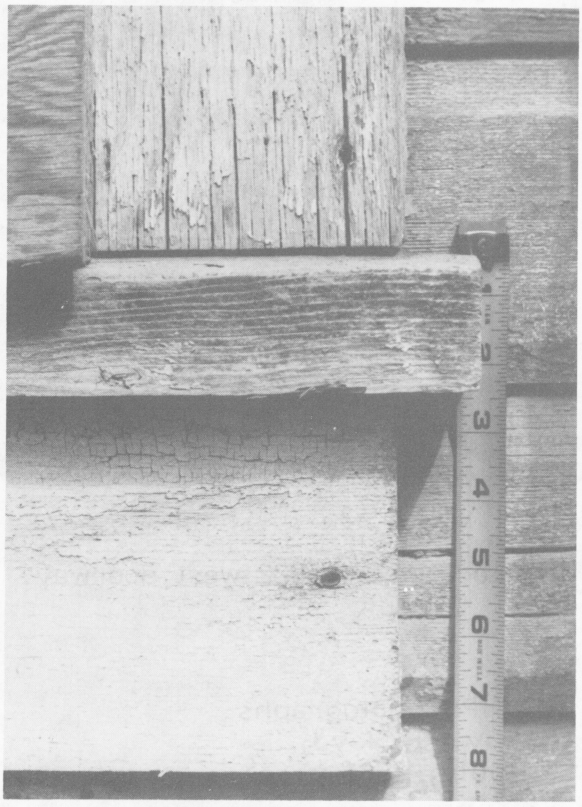


FIGURE 27. Sill trim detail.

NPS photographs
By P. Cloyd,
July, 1981.

FIGURE 28.
Pier at north wall with concrete footing.





FIGURE 29.
Rotted timber pier at south wall.



FIGURE 30. Crawl space, east side of building.

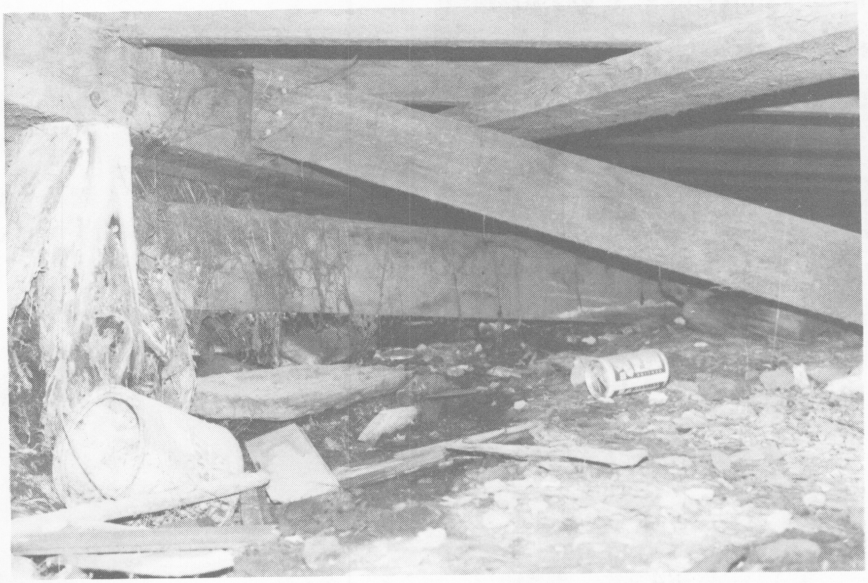


FIGURE 31. Crawl space, west side of building.

NPS photographs
by P. Cloyd,
July, 1981.



FIGURE 32. Attic, north end.



FIGURE 33. Attic, south end.

NPS photographs
by P. Cloyd,
July, 1981.

NPS photographs
by P. Cloyd,
July, 1981.



FIGURE 34.
First floor, west hallway, south end.

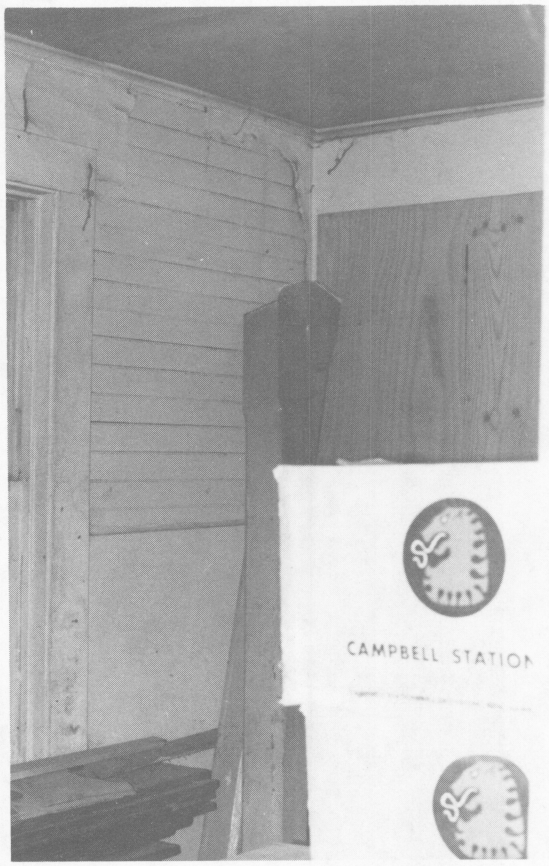


FIGURE 35.
First floor, southeast room,
southeast corner.

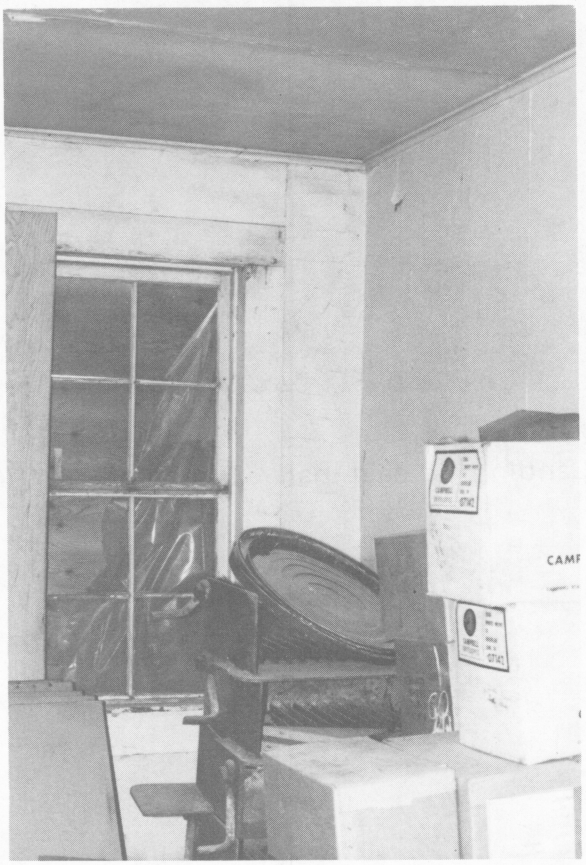


FIGURE 36.
First floor, southeast room, southwest corner.

SECOND FLOOR.
NPS photographs
by P. Cloyd,
July, 1981

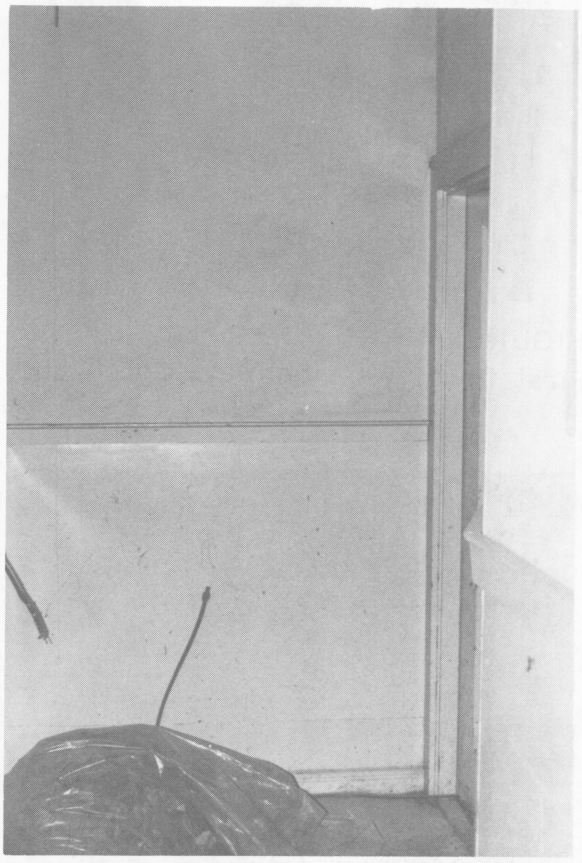


FIGURE 38.
Landing at east hall, 2nd floor.



FIGURE 37. Southeast.

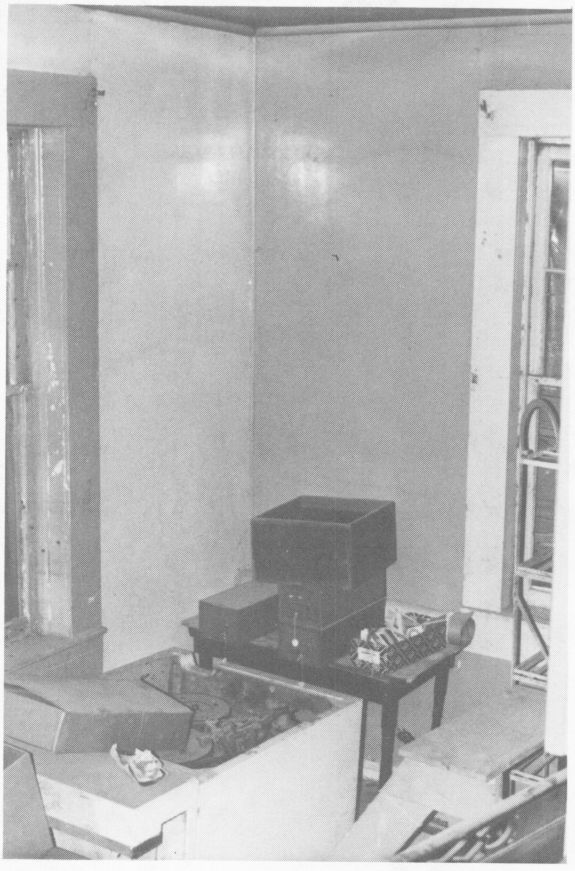


FIGURE 39. Northwest.

Second Floor - North Room
NPS photographs by
P. Cloyd, July, 1981.

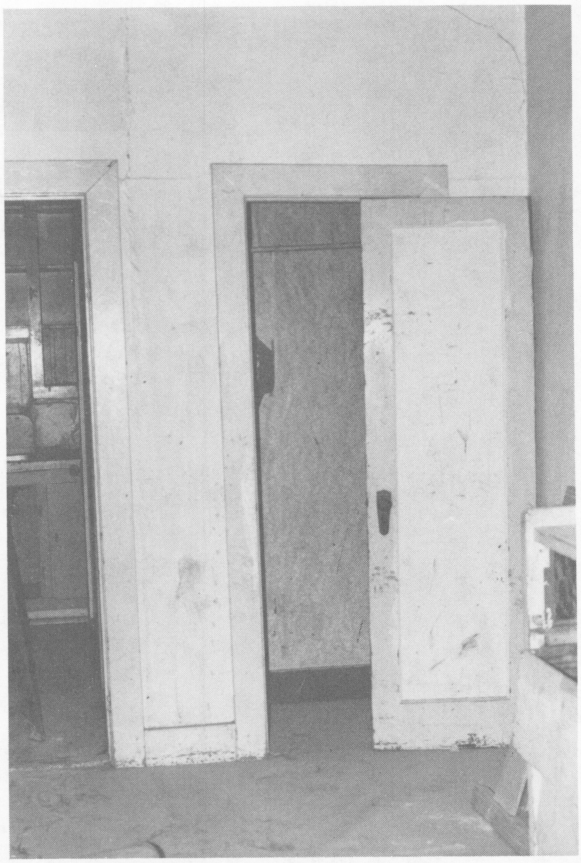


FIGURE 40. Northeast corner.



FIGURE 41. Southwest corner.

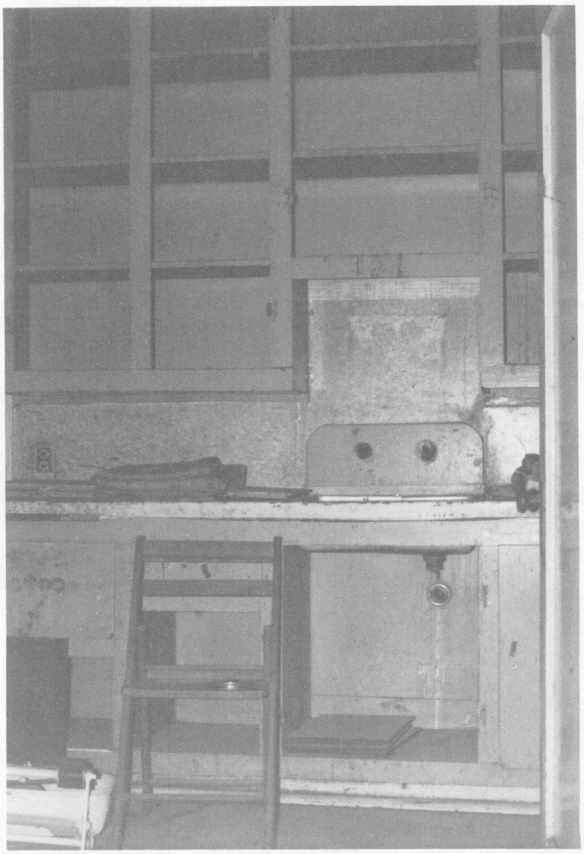
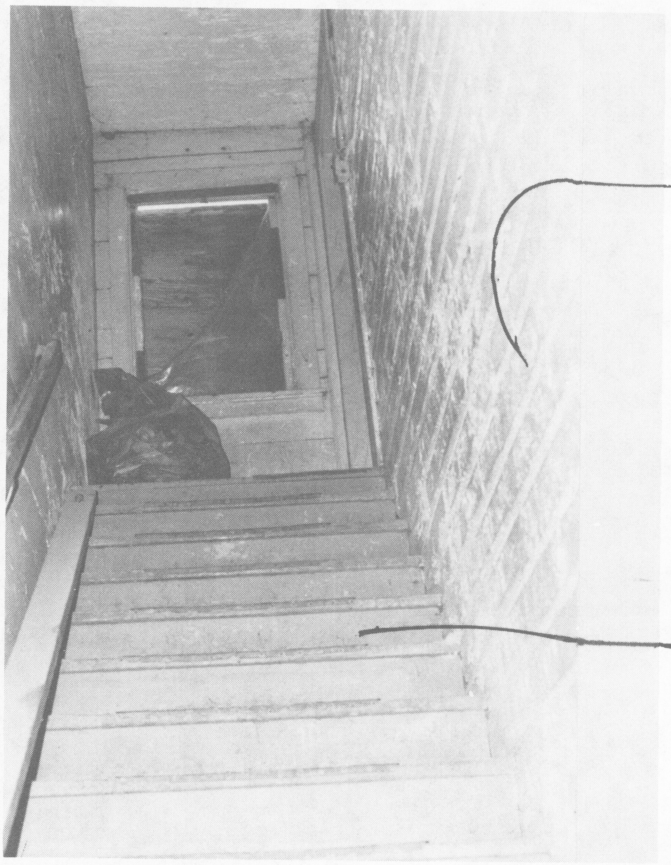


FIGURE 42. Central.



NPS photographs
by P. Cloyd,
July, 1981

FIGURE 43. North stairway.

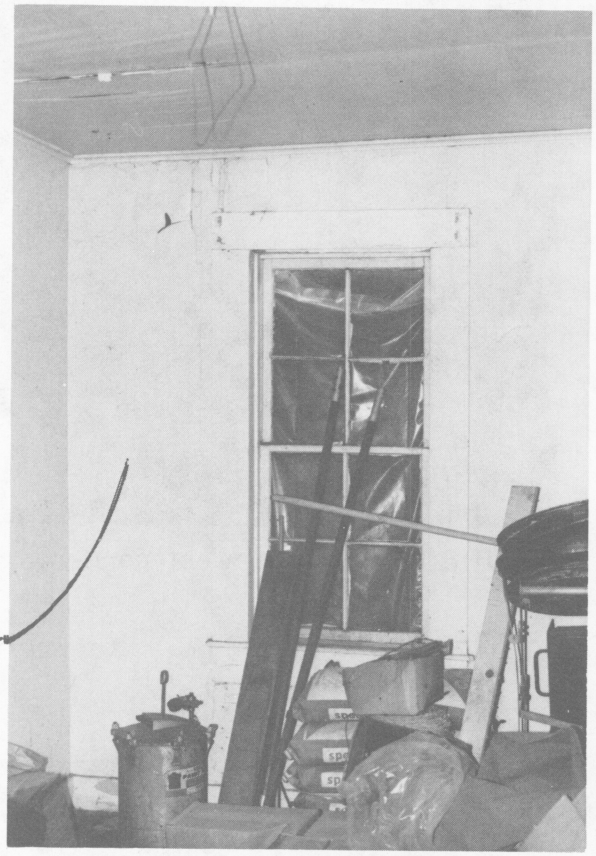


FIGURE 44.
First floor, southwest room,
southeast corner.

NPS photographs
by P. Cloyd
July, 1981



FIGURE 45. Northwest corner, northeast room, first floor.



FIGURE 46. Southeast corner, northeast room, first floor.

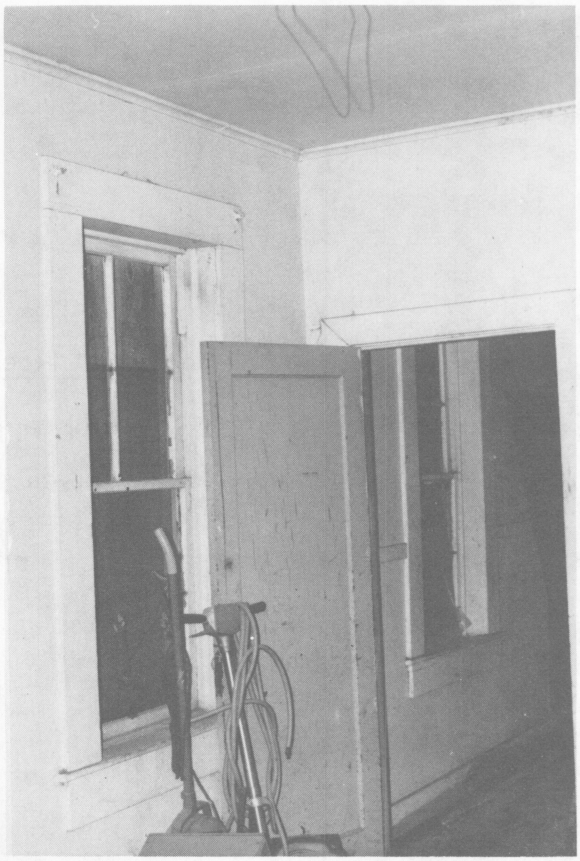


FIGURE 47. Northwest corner, first floor, southwest room.



FIGURE 48. Northeast corner.



FIGURE 49. Southwest corner.

First Floor,
Northeast Room

NPS photographs
by P. Cloyd
July, 1981

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT DRAWINGS

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cloyd, Paul C., Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data Section, Russian Bishop's House. National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Denver, Colorado, April 1982.

Mote, James D., Historic Resource Study, Historic Structure Report, Historic Furnishings Study, The Russian Bishop's House. National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Denver, Colorado, August 1981.

Shalkop, Antoinette, historical data from Library of Congress, Alaska Russian Church Archives, January 1982, unpublished.

APPENDIX A

TASK DIRECTIVE

PACKAGE NUMBER 115

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

OLD SCHOOL BUILDING

AND

DOCUMENTATION AND PRELIMINARY DESIGN

PRIEST'S RESIDENCE

SITKA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

RECOMMENDED: Caleb Cooper, Acting For JUL 10 1981

ASSISTANT MANAGER, DENVER SERVICE CENTER DATE

CONCURRED:

SUPERINTENDENT, Sitka, National Historical Park DATE

CONCURRED:

MANAGER, HARPERS FERRY CENTER DATE

APPROVED:

REGIONAL DIRECTOR Alaska Region DATE

DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE

This Task Directive concerns advance planning for two structures located on the Russian Bishop's House site at Sitka National Historical Park; the "Old School" building, ca. 1892-96, immediately east of the Russian Bishop's House, and a frame building known as the Priest's Residence, across Monastery Street, west of the Russian Bishop's House.

The two story school building was built by the Russian Orthodox Church Diocese and is a part of the history of the site. The frame residence, previously located on a nearby site, was acquired by the National Park Service ca. 1977, and moved to the Russian Bishop's House property. It is on temporary supports and is being used as a project office and equipment storage.

LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING HISTORY

The Russian Bishop's House became a part of Sitka National Historic Park for the purpose of "--commemorating czarist Russia's exploration and colonization of Alaska--" (Public Law 92-501, 86 STAT. 904, October 18, 1972). The primary period of interpretation is 1843, when the Bishop's House was constructed, through the 1867 U.S. purchase of Alaska from Russia.

The Russian influence in that primary period on Alaska to the present day will also be interpreted. The Old School building, built by the Church, is part of that influence.

The Old School is included in the List of Classified Structures and has previously been recommended as having a state level of significance. That significance is based on the historic function of the building, since it was a seminary for the diocese. The building was later modified for living quarters and as a consequence its interior integrity was greatly impaired. Thus the interior has no direct interpretive value. The building is proposed for adaptive use to accommodate support functions for the Russian Bishop's House, reducing the impact on the interior of that building. Retention of the Old School building will

also provide a visual and physical buffer between the Russian Bishop's House and the contemporary school building adjacent to the site.

Very little is known about the small house known as the Priest's Residence. Plans do not contemplate a direct role for it in the interpretation of the Russian Bishop's House. Its role will be similar to that of the Old School: it is proposed for adaptive use to accommodate support functions and provide a visual buffer between the Bishop's House and adjacent modern commercial development.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Advance planning is required for the development actions necessary to accomplish the proposed treatment of the two subject buildings, which is a part of the overall Russian Bishop's House restoration program.

The Historic Structure Report provides the basis for project planning (construction drawings and specifications). Anticipated construction treatment includes new foundations, structural stabilization and repair, exterior repair and preservation, interior renovation and complete mechanical and electrical systems.

An analysis of uses and alternative use arrangements is also required. These functional relationships will affect both the operation of the site and the treatment of the two buildings.

SCOPE OF WORK

The Historic Structure Report is required for and will document the historic and architectural background determine significance, provide preliminary design data for treatment and adaptive use and provide the data for cultural resource compliance.

The recommendations for proposed treatment actions will be analysed for effect in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 as amended by P.L. 96-515), and Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 C.F.R. 800).

The Alaska Regional Office is responsible for accomplishing the required legislative compliance procedures.

Archival research is required to obtain the historical data for the two buildings. The primary sources of the information are expected to be the Library of Congress, National Archives, Bancroft Library (University of California at Berkeley), Sheldon Jackson College Library at Sitka and local newspaper files. As much of this information is in Russian, we propose to engage a consultant to locate and translate the material.

The report will contain:

a). Narrative historical data in summary form as translated from the original material.

b). Description of the construction history of the buildings and their architectural and construction characteristics.

c). Statement of historical and architectural significance.

d). Description of the existing conditions of the buildings.

e). Measured drawings:
1. Floor Plans
2. Elevations
3. Other drawings such as sections, framing or other significant details.

f). Photographic documentation of building exteriors and interiors (35 mm.).

g). Narrative and graphic descriptions of alternative adaptive use functional arrangements.

h). Recommendations:
1. Optimum adaptive use functional arrangement.

2. Basic treatment requirements necessary to accomplish the proposed action.

3. Effects and mitigations of recommended treatments.

4. Effects or alternative treatments.

i). Drawings showing the proposed treatment.

j). Recommendations for future fabric analysis if required or other studies necessary to integrate the functions of these buildings into the overall Russian Bishop's House interpretive program.

The standard for this project is the National Park Service "Cultural Resource Management Guideline", NPS-28.

SCHEDULE

July 3, 1981	Task Directive approval.
July 17, 1981	Complete field architectural investigations.
September 31, 1981	Complete historic research (consultant).
December 30, 1981	Complete draft report.
January 30, 1982	Type and assemble report, initiate review.
February 29, 1982	Complete review.
March 15, 1982	Submit final report for printing.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

No public involvement is required.

FUNDING FOR THIS PROJECT

Package 115, Project Type 35, Sitka National Historical Park, Historic Structure Report, Old School and Residence, Denver Service Center Account Number 2001-0385-399. The FY 81 beginning year available funds were $21,000 net.

RELATED CURRENT AND FUTURE PROGRAMMED FUNDING

Sitka National Historical Park, Package No. 115, Russian Bishop's House Restoration, various project types and accounts as currently programmed.

Sitka National Historical Park, Package No. 116, Historic Data Section, Historic Furnishings Study, Historic Resource Study, Russian Bishop's House, Project Type 34, Account Number 2001-1335-399, FY 76. (Report being printed).

PARTICIPANTS

Paul C. Cloyd, E.I.T., Project Historical Architect, Alaska/Pacific Northwest/Western Team, Denver Service Center.

Contract consultant for historic research. (Antoinette Shalkop)

Linda Green, Historian, Alaska/Pacific Northwest/Western Team, Denver Service Center.

Catherine H. Blee, Archeologist, Alaska/Pacific Northwest/Western Team, Denver Service Center.

Randall A. Conrad, Project Historical Architect for Russian Bishop's House Restoration, Alaska/Pacific Northwest/ Western Team, Denver Service Center.

Robert L. Carper, Senior Historical Architect, Alaska/Pacific Northwest/ Western Team, Denver Service Center.

Eugene Ervine, Exhibit Specialist, Sitka National Historical Park.

Superintendent and staff, Sitka National Historical Park

Alaska Regional Office staff.

BASIC DATA

1. Mote, James, Historic Data Section, Historic Structure Report, The Russian Bishop's House, Sitka National Historical Park, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, January. 1980.

2. Cloyd, Paul C., E.I.T., Historic Structure Report, The Russian Bishop's House, Administrative and Architectural Data Sections, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, January, 1981.

Contract made this 2d day of April A. D. 1887 by and between Peter Callson of Sitka Alaska, of the first part, and Vladimir P. Donskoy Priest of the Greco-Russian Church and George Kostromeitinoff Warden of the same Church of Sitka Alaska, of the second part, Witnesseth. That the party of the first part, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, covenants and agrees with the party of the second part to perform in a faithful and workmanlike manner the following specified work, viz:

To remove three (3) old buildings, one from Lot No 35 situated on Davis Street in the said City of Sitka, on the left hand side of the Church next to Tohens house, and the other two (2) old buildings from Lots No 104 and No 105 front of Bishops residence, between Sipiagan house and residence now occupied by Paymaster Calvert. The last of old lumber in house near Church

in the three (3) old buildings, to be delivered where the party of the second part may designate. And the party of the first part further agrees to erect three (3) new buildings, 1st on lot No 35 near Church and Cohens house, One frame house 30 x 32 feet with six rooms according to the dimensions and specifications heretofore furnished by party of the first part, and made part of this contract, 2nd on the lots No 104 and No 105, two (2) frame buildings 24 x 32 feet each, according to the dimensions and specifications heretofore furnished by the party of the first part and made a part of this contract, with in each of said houses there is to be erected two brick chimneys, also a wood shed and water closet for each, and to paint and wall paper each and every house, with two coats of paint, within and without. And in addition to the above, to become responsible for all materials delivered and receipted for, the work to be commenced on the 1st day of June A. D 1887, and to be completed and delivered

free from all mechanic or other liens, on or before the 1st day of September A. D. 1887. And the party of the second part covenants and agrees with the party of the first part, in consideration of the faithful performance of the above specified work, to pay to the party of the first part the sum of Two thousand six hundred ($2,600.) Dollars, as soon as the above work is completed.

In Witness Whereof, we hereunto set our hands and seals on the day and year first above written.

Peter Callsen (seal)

Vladimir P. Donskoy (seal)

George Kostromitinoff (seal)

Executed in Presence of

John Hanlan

Jas. Mc Intosh

$ 2,021 50

Sitka, Alaska.

September 21st 1887.

I Peter Callsen Builder and Contractor, do hereby certify and acknowledge to the receipt from Rev. Vladimir Dorosday Priest of the Greco-Russian Church at Sitka, Alaska and George Kostromitinoff Warden of said Church, of Two thousand twenty one 50/100 dollars, under a contract dated April 2d 1887, said Contract, being for the sum of Twenty Six hundred Dollars, to erect three Dwelling Houses, one near the Church, and two near the Bishops residence, in Sitka Alaska, as set forth in the Contract aforesaid.

Witness H. B. Hayden } Peter Callsen

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Publication services were provided by the graphics staff of the Denver Service Center. NPS 2167