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

Seal Islands National Historic Landmark District, Pribilof Islands, Alaska

Volume 1

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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 (NHLD), 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 NHLD, 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 NHLD. Accordingly, in September 2006, NOAA entered into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with the SHPO to mitigate the adverse impacts to the NHLD. 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 NHLD. 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_nI49::), 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 are 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 NHLD 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 Rapapport for her assistance in verifying photographic records, Phyllis Swetzof, Aquilina Lestenkof, Jacob Merculief, 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 critcal 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 archeological 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.

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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).

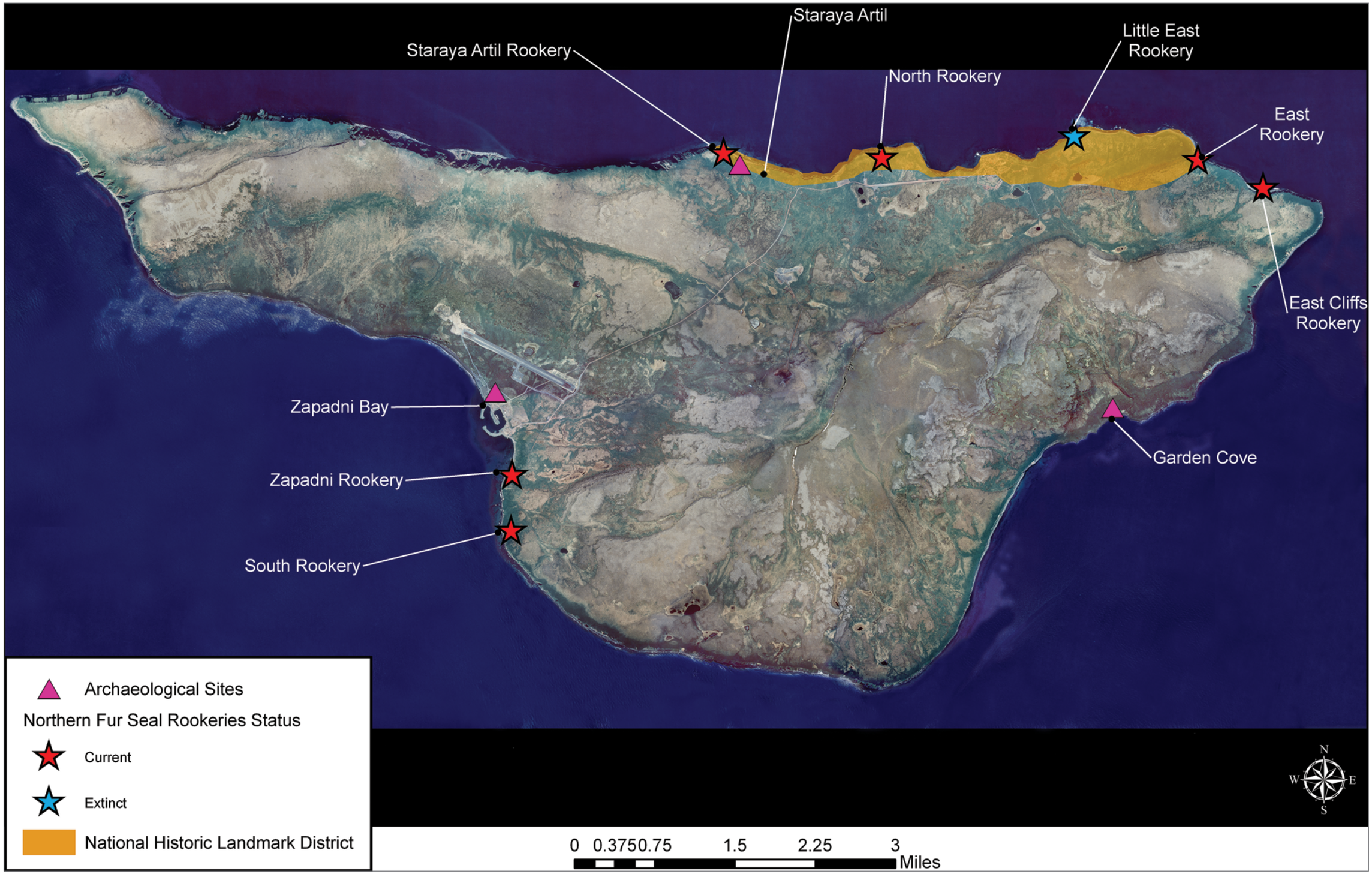
16 Faulkner, "The Seal Islands," 3, http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/nhl/russian-america/sec7.htm (accessed June 25, 2003). The website "The National Register of Historic Places" gives the period of significance as 1750–1949, http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/AK/Aleutian+Islands/districts.html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

Sheet Revised July 2, 1965

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
ALASKA	Theme XXI (Alaska)

3. NAME(S) OF SITE	4. APPROX. ACREAGE
Fur Seal Rookeries, Pribilof Islands	

5. EXACT LOCATION (*County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet*)

St. Paul Island, in Pribilof group, Bering Sea, latitude 57°10', longitude 170°15'

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (*Also administrator if different from owner*)

U.S. Government (Commercial Fisheries of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of Int.

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 ☒ NO ☐	11. CONDITION	12. PRESENT USE (*Museum, farm, etc.*)	13. DATE OF VISIT
	Good	Seal Rookery	July 12, 1961
14. NAME OF RECORDER (*Signature*)	**15. TITLE**	**16. DATE**	
Charles W. Snell Charles W. Snell	Historian	Jan. 22, 1962	

*DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10½ SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

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

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

(1962) Mr. Vanthe
Mr. Mc Kernan

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

IN REPLY REFER TO:
L58-CHA

APR 16 1962

Memorandum

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

From: ~~ASSISTANT~~ 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.

Enclosures 2

No enclosures received at Seattle. ASB

Jackson E. Price
~~ASSISTANT~~ Director

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
(Sept. 1967)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Revised

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.	
Alaska	XXI (Alaska History)	
3. NAME(S) OF SITE		4. APPROX. ACREAGE
Fur Seal Rookeries		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, Gerassim Pribilof, sailing for the Lebedef-Lastokhin 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

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Cite best sources, one item on a separate card, manuscripts and rare works)

(Continued)

See pages 4 and 5.

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.

10. PHOTOGRAPHS ATTACHED: YES ☒ NO ☐ 2578, 2574	11. CONDITION	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.)	13. DATE OF VISIT
	Unaltered Beaches	Seal Rookeries	July 12, 1961
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) Charles W. Snell	15. TITLE		16. DATE
	Historian		July 2, 1965

*DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10½ SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

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

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
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:

1. Signed application in duplicate.

2. 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

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:

As the (owner/owners) of Fur Seal Rookeries (Name of site) located in Pribilof Islands Election District #12. (City) (County) Alaska (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

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

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
1/ 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 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 Pribilof 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.

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

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 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 WELL 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 *ulax̂*; 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 [*ulyagámax̂*] 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. Fizthugh, 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.	• Shop • ACC store house • Store house • Store • ACC village salthouse • Point Warehouse • Cove salthouse

1890	• North American Commercial Company awarded 20-year lease
	• Schedule of Property received from Alaska Commercial Company included:
	  • 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	• Government house renovated (razed in 1931 and rebuilt) • Fence built across creek • Band house • "earth house"
1900	• 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	• 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	• 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	• Gun house built (also called "Arsenal")
1910	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• One "knock-down" Aleut laborer house constructed • St. Paul Village surveyed • Old wooden house 33 razed
1918	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• Construction begins on fourteen 4-room concrete Aleut Laborer Houses
1928	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• Completed 80' x 100' dock at West Landing • Laid foundations for three Native houses
1934	• 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	• Overhaul of By-Products Plant • Ice House at Icehouse Lake
1936	• Saltwater intake system at West Landing for fur seal Wash House
1937	• Naval Radio Station transferred to Bureau of Fisheries • New Machine Shop adjacent to Garage begun (completed 1939)

1938	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• September– 1400 army troops occupy St. Paul Island • December fighter plane airstrip completed
1943	• 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	• 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	• 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	• Foundation laid for new Community/Recreation Hall • Foundations laid for one home Aleut Laborer and one federal employee house (112) • Frame House 50
1947	• 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	• 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	• Another story added to Fouke Bunkhouse to accommodate 24 male boarders • One government employee house (Quarters 12, currently 112) • Addition made to schoolhouse
1950	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• Alaska Dormitory construction
1959	• 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	• 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	• Five 80,000 gallon petroleum tank farm completed (dismantled in 1988) • Aleutian Bunkhouse razed 1961
1962	• Observation Hut constructed at Lukanin Rookery • One antenna tower base at Radio Station removed
1963	• Ellerman Heights (New Village) development planned; overlooking lagoon entrance • Four ranch-style houses (117–120) in old village
1964	• Five-Car Garage • Fouke Bunkhouse remodeled as office space • Four ranch-style houses (122–125) in old village • Theater Building (razed in 2008)
1965	• Government Service Station for diesel and gasoline • Water treatment plant
1966	• 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	• 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	• 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	• Eight new pre-cut houses on Ellerman Heights • Stony Lake Pump House razed
1970	• New prefabricated house built on Weather Bureau site
1971	• June 29, City of St. Paul becomes fourth class Alaskan City • The Aleut Corporation
1972	• City of St. Paul becomes second class Alaskan City • School construction began
1973	• Recreation Hall remodeled to accommodate City of St. Paul Offices • Tanadgusix Corporation (TDX) • St. Paul Elementary and Junior High School completed in September
1974	• Government Staff Quarters • Combine Shop • Health Clinic created by connection to Physician Quarters and Hospital
1975	• 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	• 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	• Addition to school building: 4 classrooms, storage area and lavatories • Residence for School District Superintendent
1981	• No new construction
1982	• Cascade Warehouse 80' x 192'
1983	• 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	• The United States Senate refused to ratify an extension to the 1957 *Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals* 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 1810[17] 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]

> 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 iconastas 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-

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).

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 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)	

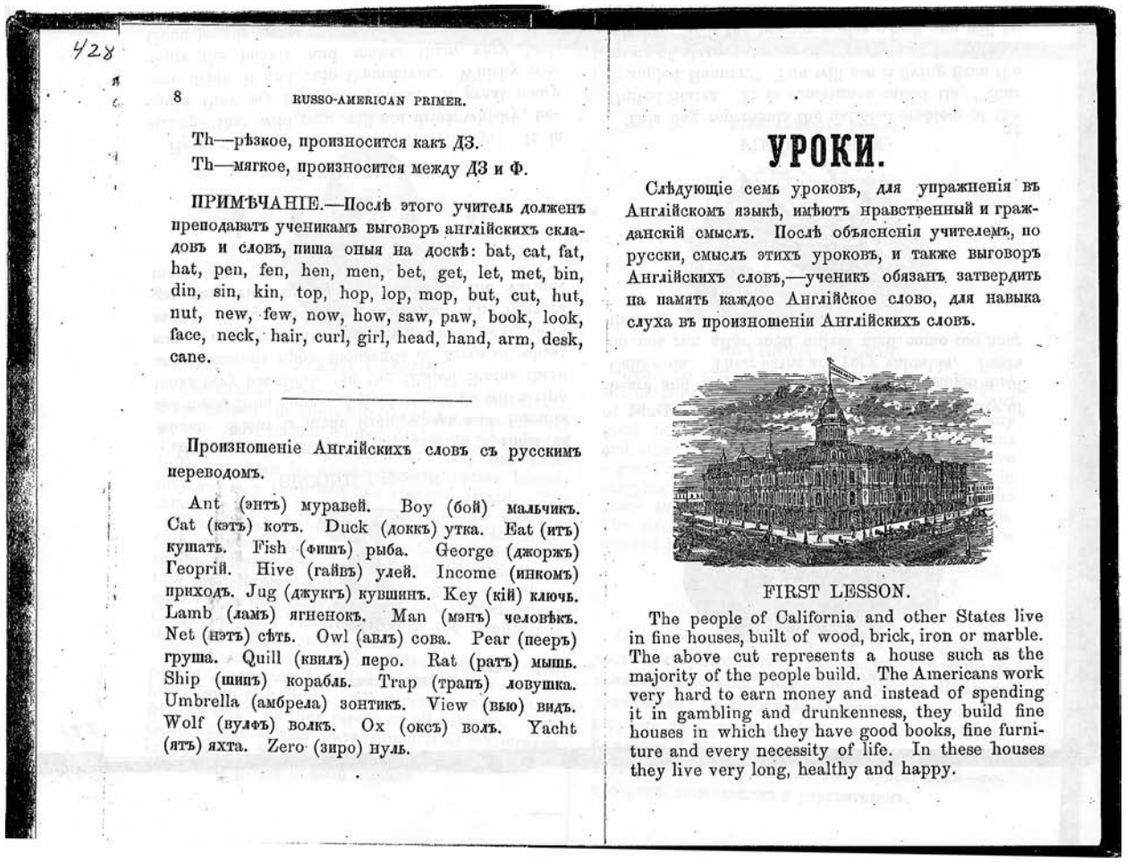
On St. George Island:

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

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 Pribilov 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).



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8 RUSSO-AMERICAN PRIMER.

Th—рѣзкое, произносится какъ ДЗ.
Th—мягкое, произносится между ДЗ и Ф.

ПРИМѢЧАНІЕ.—Послѣ этого учитель долженъ преподаватъ ученикамъ выговоръ англійскихъ складовъ и словъ, пиша оныя на доскѣ: bat, cat, fat, hat, pen, fen, hen, men, bet, get, let, met, bin, din, sin, kin, top, hop, lop, mop, but, cut, hut, nut, new, few, now, how, saw, paw, book, look, face, neck, hair, curl, girl, head, hand, arm, desk, cane.

Произношеніе Англійскихъ словъ съ русскимъ переводомъ.

Ant (энтъ) муравей. Boy (бой) мальчикъ. Cat (кэтъ) котъ. Duck (доккъ) утка. Eat (итъ) кушатъ. Fish (фишъ) рыба. George (джоржъ) Георгій. Hive (гайвъ) улей. Income (инкомъ) приходъ. Jug (джукгъ) кувшинъ. Key (кій) ключь. Lamb (ламъ) ягненокъ. Man (мэнъ) человѣкъ. Net (нэтъ) сѣть. Owl (авлъ) сова. Pear (пееръ) груша. Quill (квилъ) перо. Rat (ратъ) мышь. Ship (шипъ) корабль. Trap (трапъ) ловушка. Umbrella (амбрела) зонтикъ. View (вью) видъ. Wolf (вулфъ) волкъ. Ox (оксъ) волъ. Yacht (ятъ) яхта. Zero (зиро) нуль.

УРОКИ.

Слѣдующіе семь уроковъ, для упражненія въ Англійскомъ языкѣ, имѣютъ нравственный и гражданскій смыслъ. Послѣ объясненія учителемъ, по русски, смыслъ этихъ уроковъ, и также выговоръ Англійскихъ словъ,—ученикъ обязанъ затвердить на память каждое Англійское слово, для навыка слуха въ произношеніи Англійскихъ словъ.

FIRST LESSON.

The people of California and other States live in fine houses, built of wood, brick, iron or marble. The above cut represents a house such as the majority of the people build. The Americans work very hard to earn money and instead of spending it in gambling and drunkenness, they build fine houses in which they have good books, fine furniture and every necessity of life. In these houses they live very long, healthy and happy.

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

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 quarters[61] 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, BCF, 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).
Folder 7

Form 566b

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	$ 3611.20				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 emodled 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	1518.28				1	"	"

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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 March,31,1939	REMARKS	
Buildings Govt Continued							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	4488.92				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	"	"

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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).*

Form 566b

Sheet No. 3

RETURN OF PROPERTY

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

ARTICLES Govt Bldgs for use of Natives	Unit	Unit Cost	On Hand July 1	Received During Year	Expended During Year	On Hand June 30 Mar.31,1939	REMARKS
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 4room 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-r00m 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.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 C	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	" "

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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).*

Form 566b

Sheet No. 4

RETURN OF PROPERTY

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

ARTICLES Govt Bldgs for use of Natives Cont	Unit	Unit Cost	On Hand July 1	Received During Year	Expended During Year	On Hand June 30 March,31,1939	REMARKS
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	" "
Polovina 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 Nal. 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 sailor 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 24ft 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	.63				4	" "
Oars ash 8'	5	2.75				5	" "
Oars ash 10'	13	2.20				13	" "
Oars ash 12'	20	3.56				20	" "
Oars ash 14'	51	5.25				51	" "
Oars ash 15'	10	5.70				10	" "
Oars ash 16'	34	6.00				34	" "

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 11—11110

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 eastside 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]

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.

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]

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.

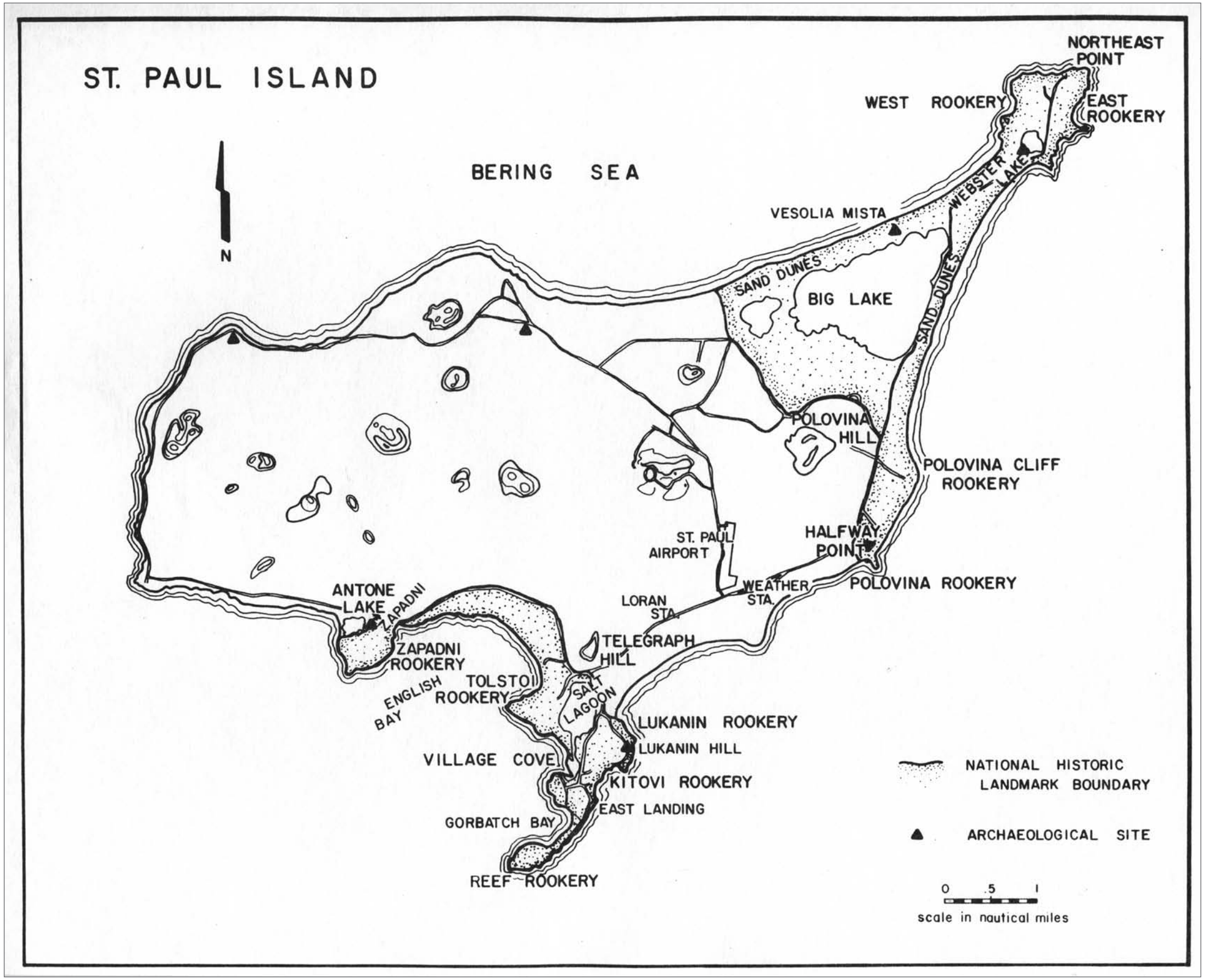
Since the 1986 nomination, many contributing resources within the Seal Islands Historic District have undergone alterations or destruction as will be demonstrated, in part, here. For example, on St. Paul, since the nomination, only seven of ten contributing buildings listed under the category "Administrative 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);

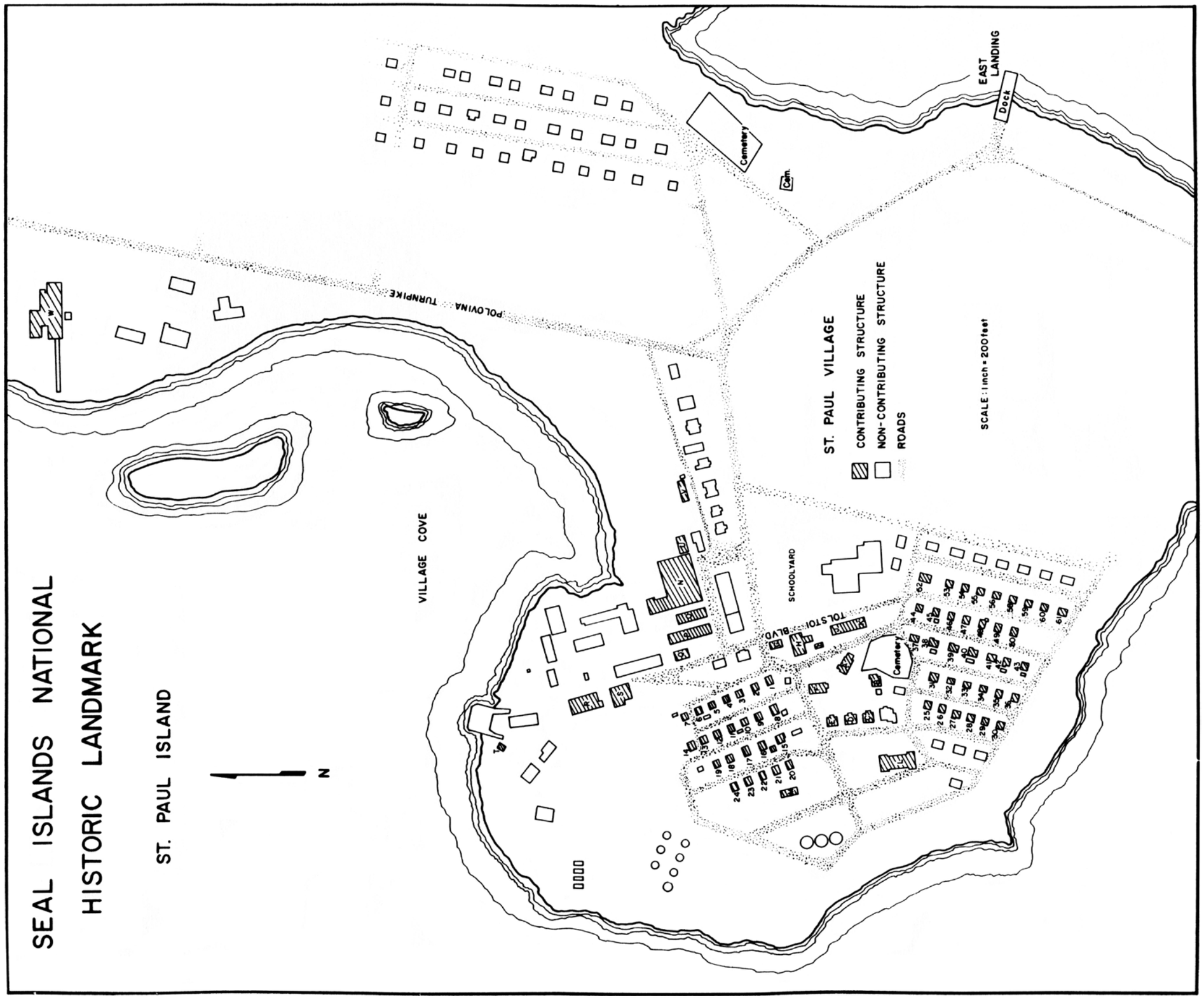
1 A. Cox, D. M. Hopkins, and G. B. Dalrymple. Geomagnetic polarity epochs: Pribilof Islands, Alaska. Geological Society of America, 77 (1966): 883–910.

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)

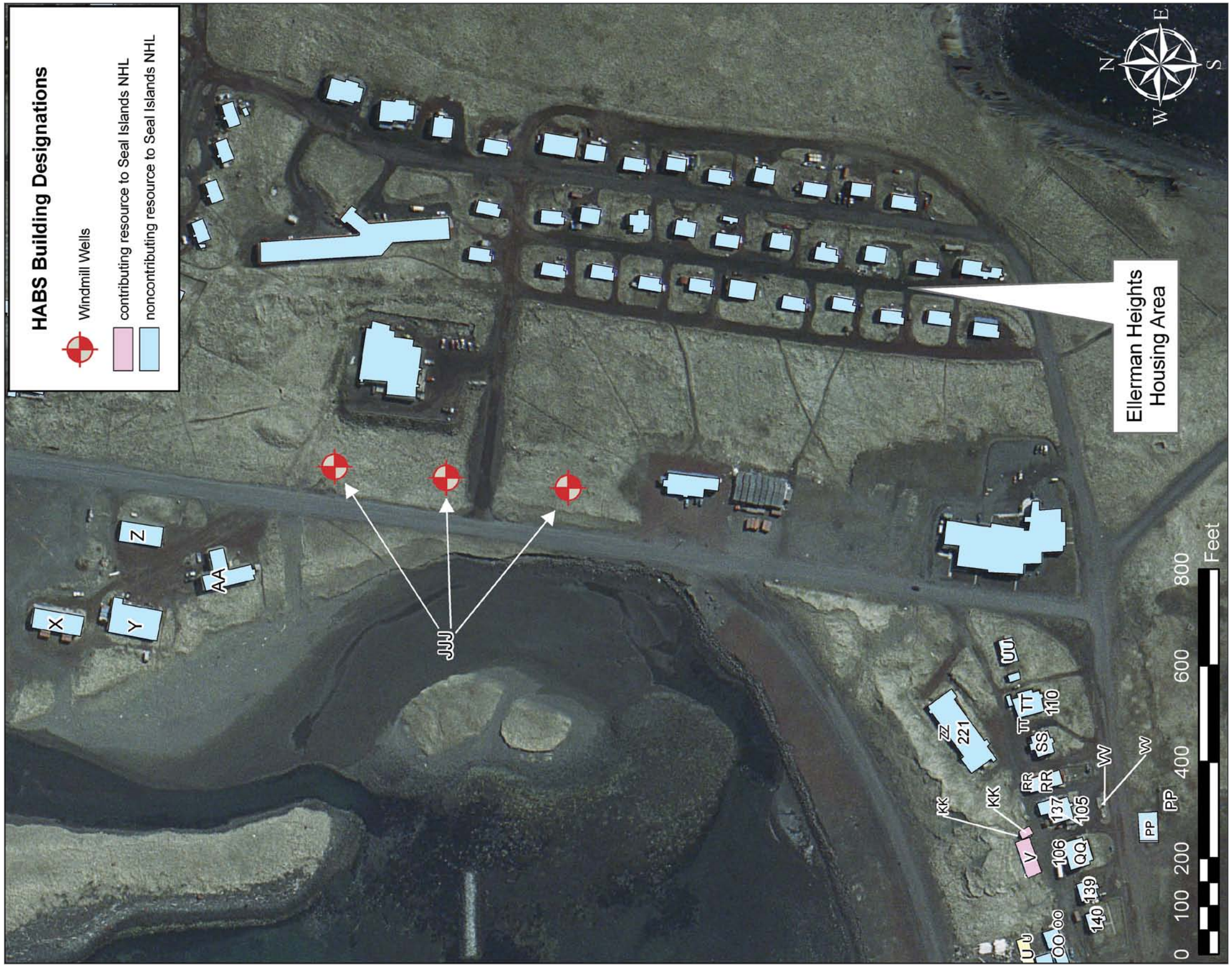
A: (HABS AK, 1-SAPA, 1-A-) Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul (1906)
B Priest's House Site (burned down 1999)
C: Teacher's House 103 (1924)
D: Teacher's House 102 (1924)
E: Teacher's House 101 (1925)
F: Government House (1932)
G: Bureau of Fisheries Office (1941)
H: Company House/King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

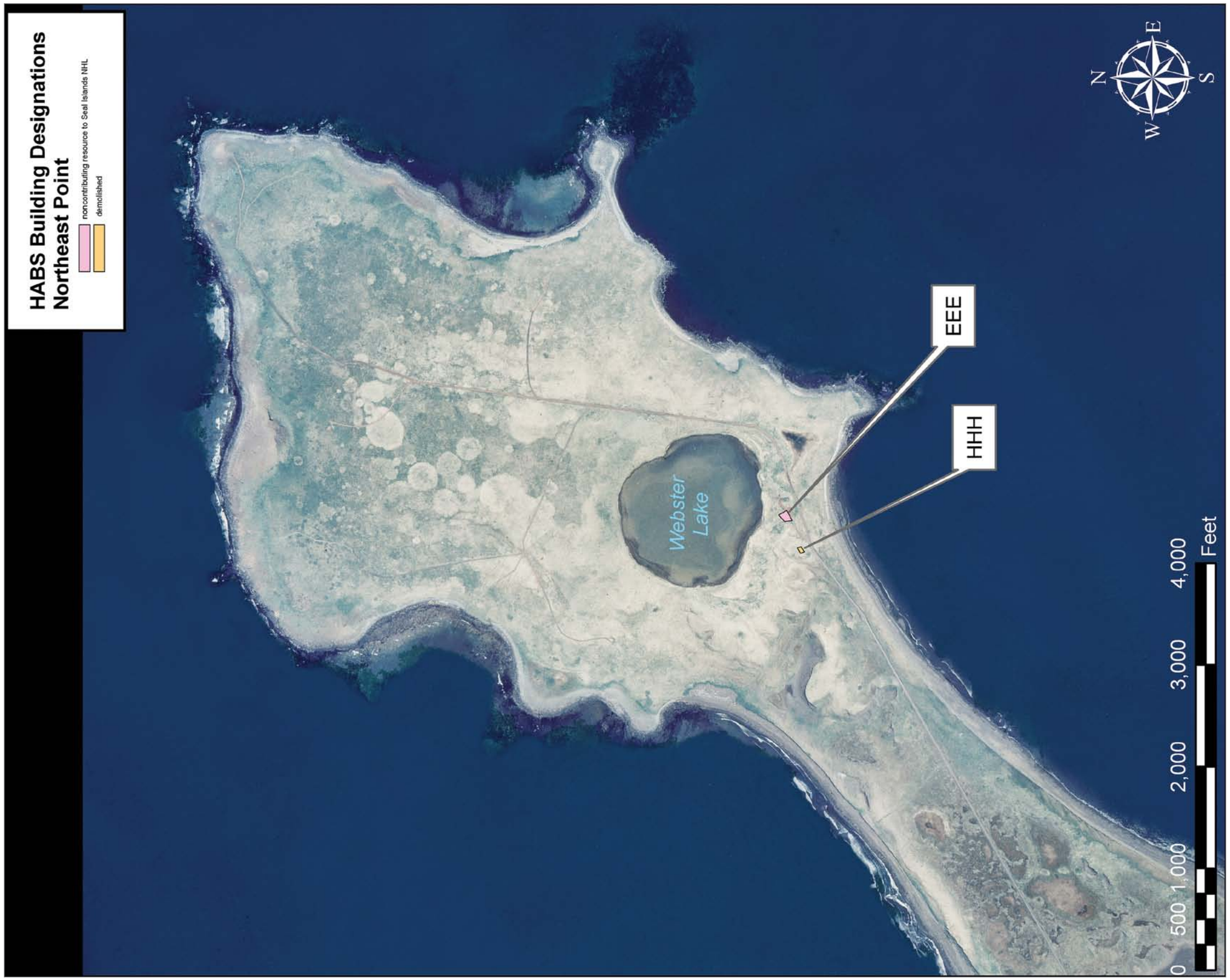
Map 6. Aero-Metric, Inc., photographer. 2006. HABS Designations (Letters) and St. Paul Island House Numbers. Aerial photograph provided courtesy of Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. See Table 2 for the list of buildings 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 Swetzof, 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 NHLD.

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, Gorbatch, 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 Gorbatch 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 Polavina [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 Merculieff[34] 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]

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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, 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, 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, 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.

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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 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

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.

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).

Typolology	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 AHRS 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 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]

67 Telephone conversation between St. Paul City Clerk Phyllis Swetzof 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).

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 icehouse 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 report[87] 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 Prybilov 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 Pribylov 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/Navy 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/Navy 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 one[99] and new partitions.[100] The building went into non-use sometime 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 1965–66[108] 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 Merculief, 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 Barabara 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 RWF, 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 1962[135] 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.

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

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).

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.

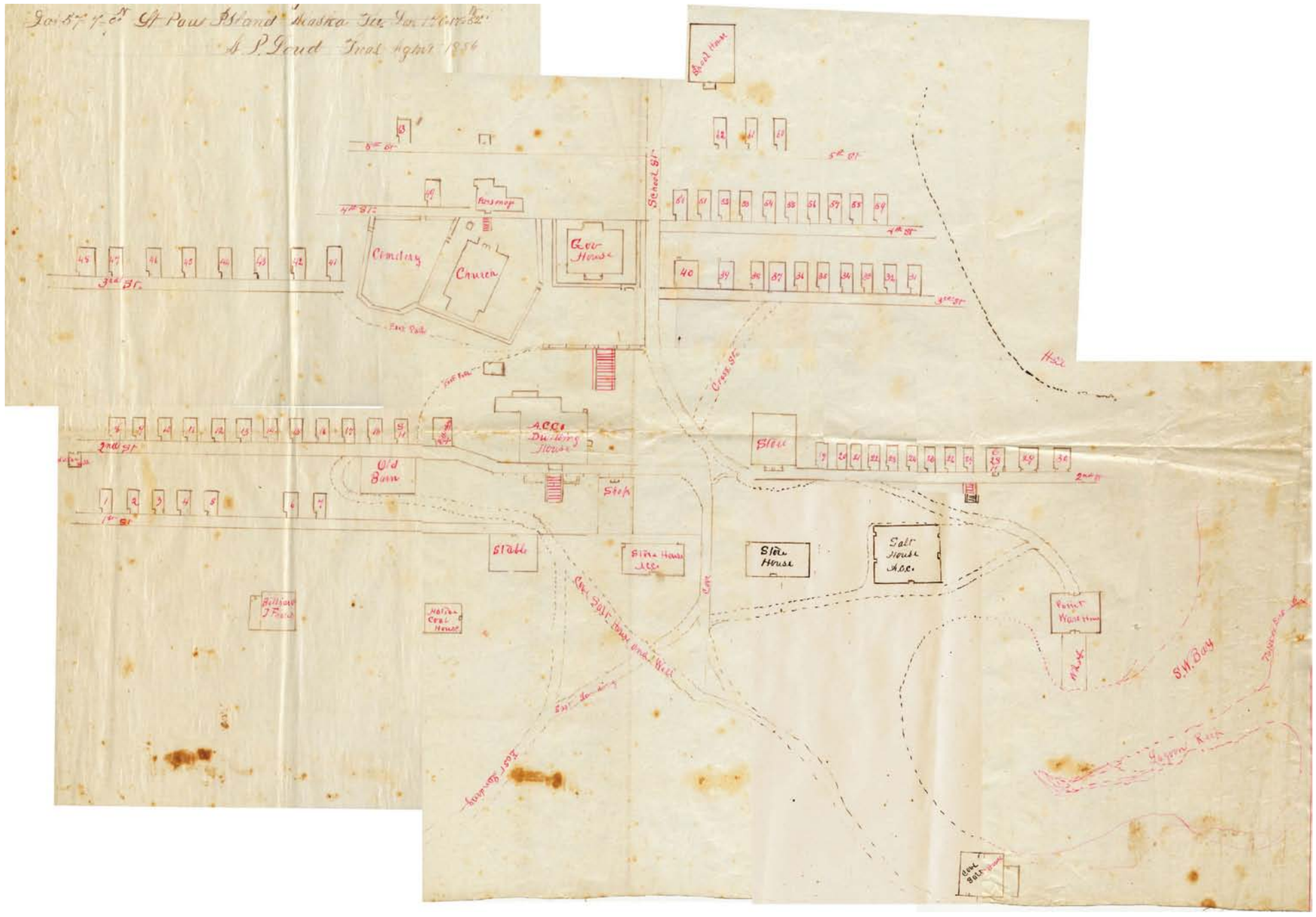
157 Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Alaska, for the year ending March 31, 1947: 2 (NARA, Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage, RG 22, box 15, FWS, Pribilof Islands Program, Annual Reports 1929–1963).

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).

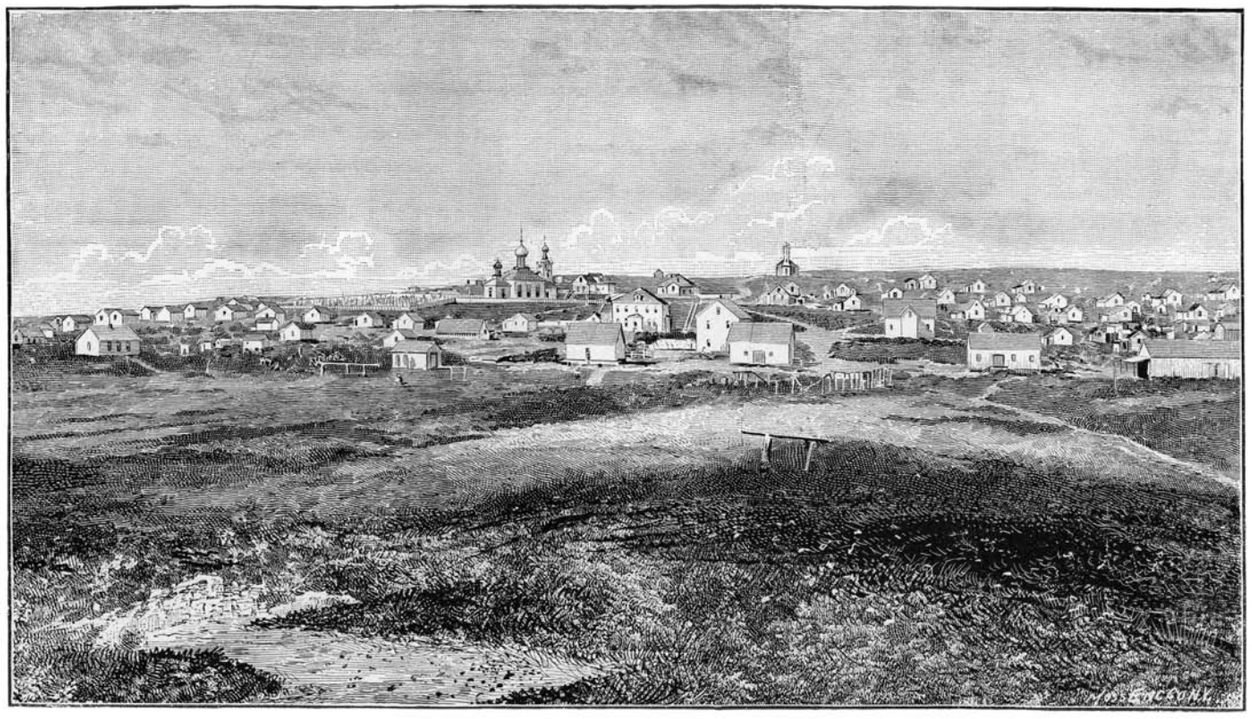
159 http://tps.cr.nps.gov/nhl/detail.cfm?ResourceId=78&ResourceType=District (accessed August 11, 2011).

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.

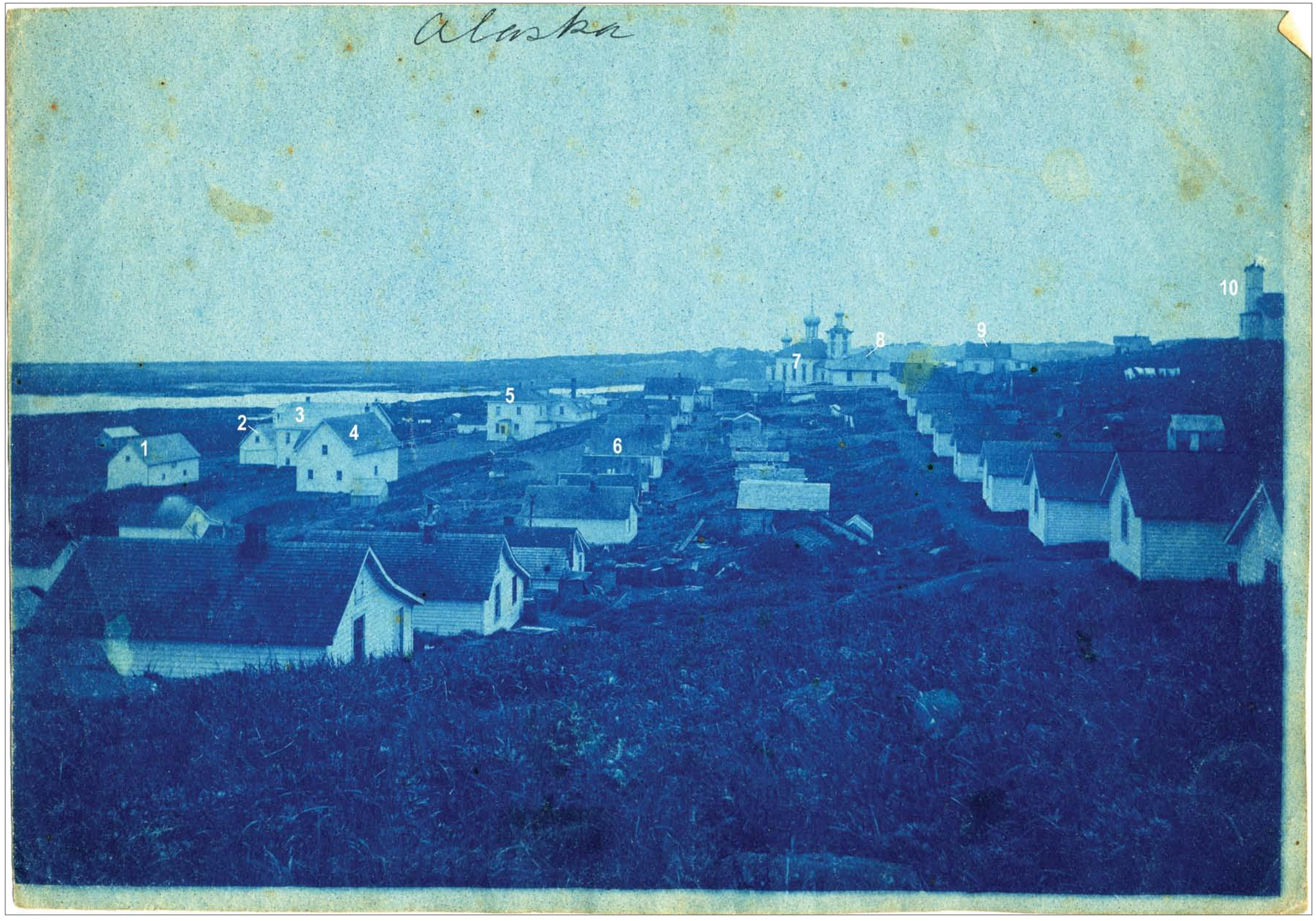
Historical Maps and Photographs of St. Paul Village



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).*

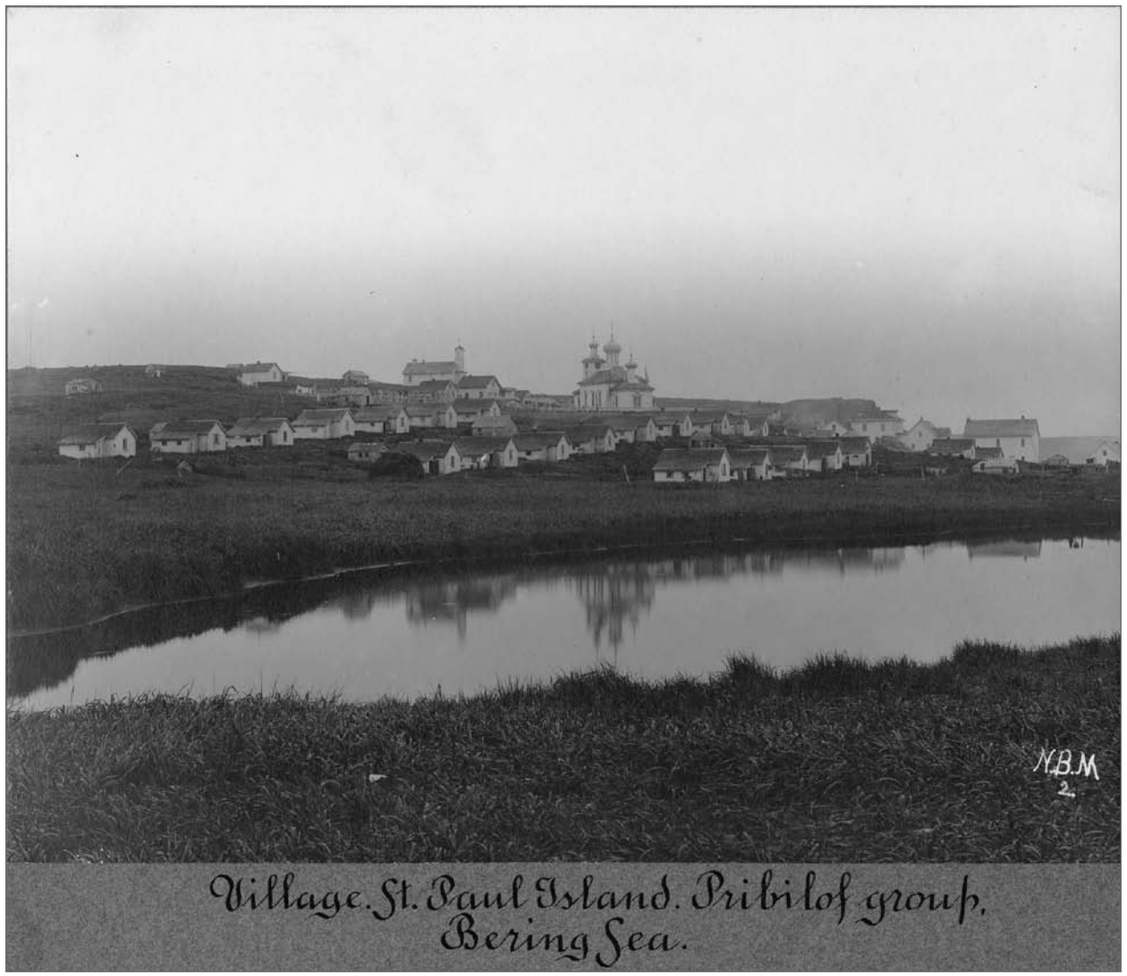


Photographer unknown. 1906. View of St. Paul Village, late-nineteenth century. *Photograph. From U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, 1906. Alaskan Seal Fisheries, vol. 8, plate between pp. 60–61.*

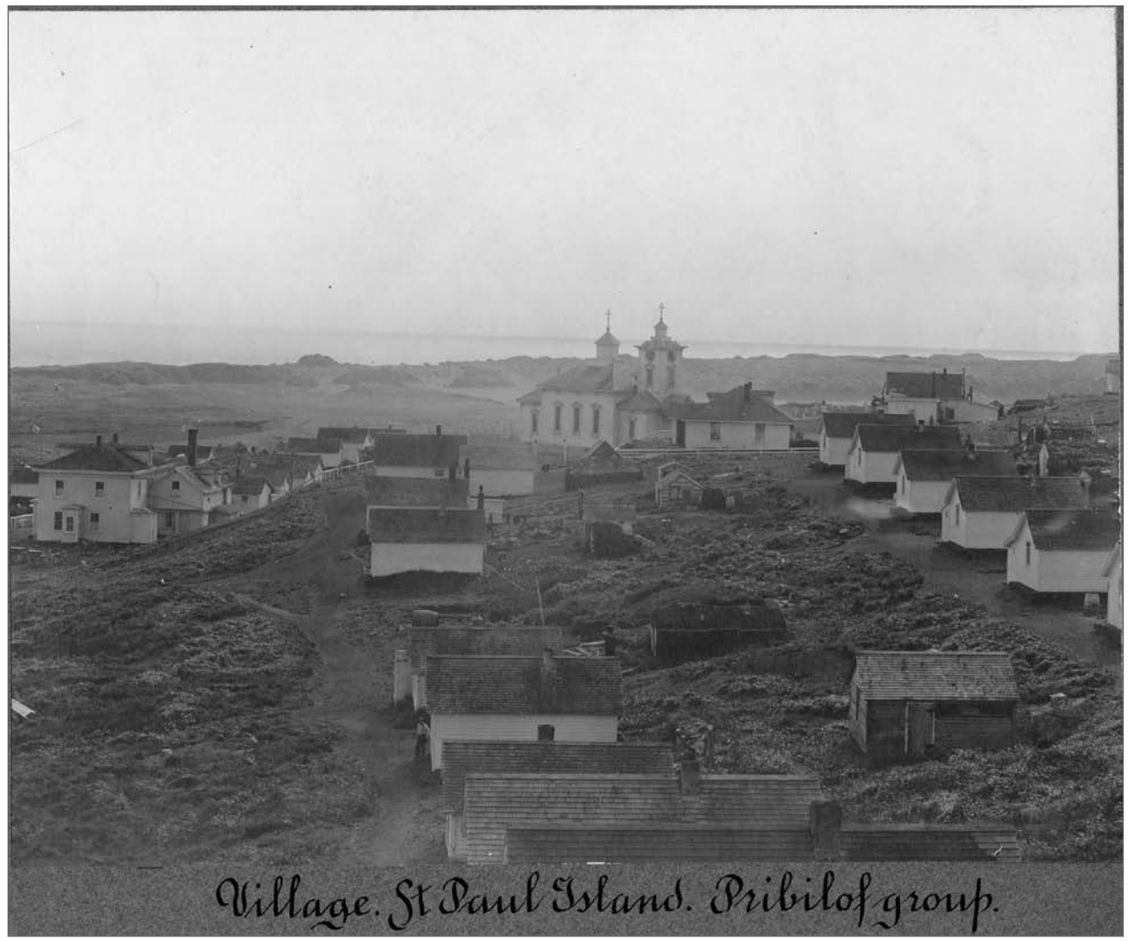


Cyanotype Photograph No. 22-Loud-05 (Photographer Abial P. Loud), 1886; View of St. Paul Village, (annotated by NOAA). *Photograph. RG 56; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

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

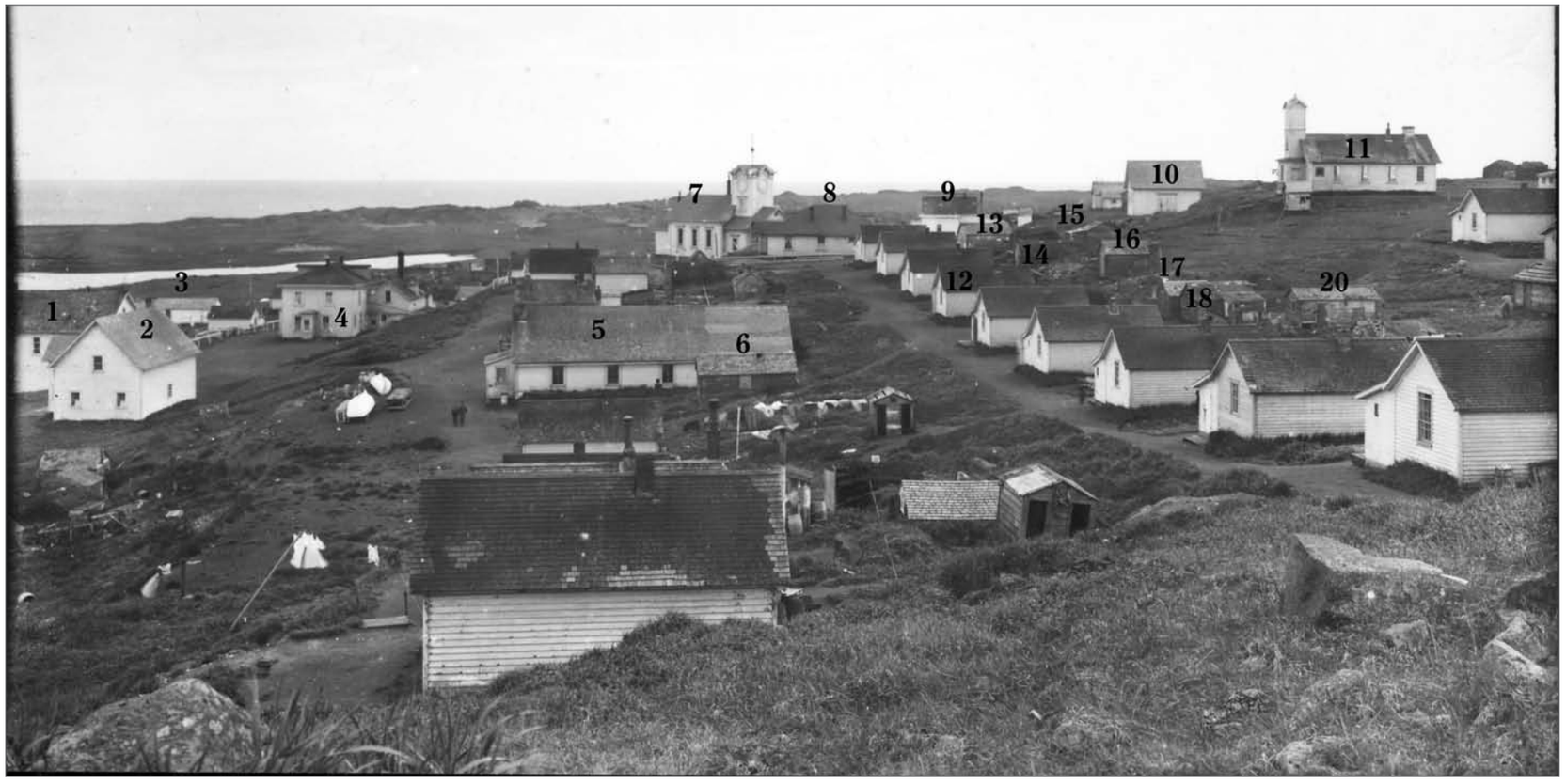


Miller, Norman Briscoe, photographer. Circa 1895. St. Paul Village, from Village Hill. The cupolas on the Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul no longer have windows or domes. *Photograph. University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections: UW 595.2.*

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).*

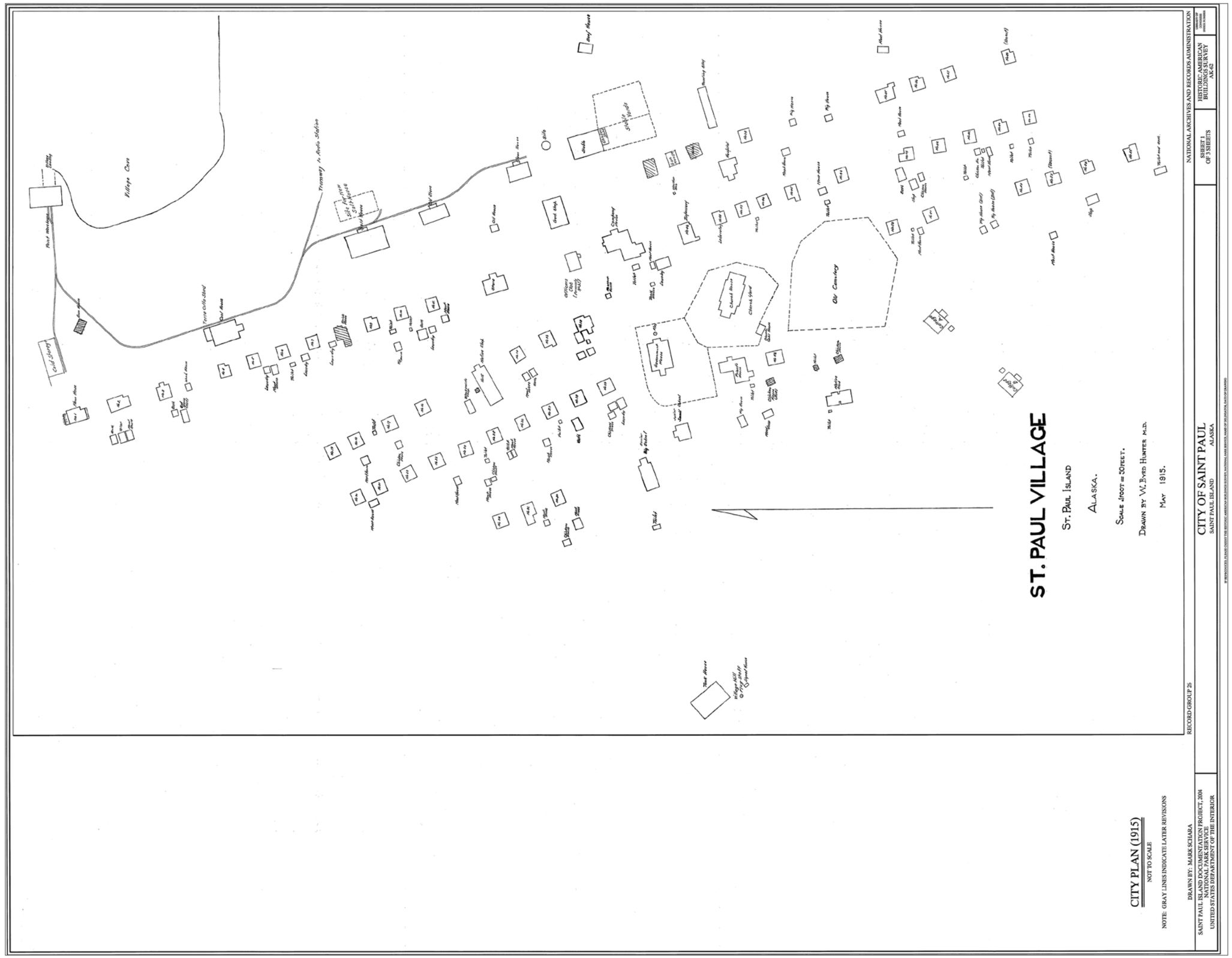
Curtis, Asahel and Walter P. Miller, photographers. 1914. View of St. Paul Village from path to East Landing (annotated by NOAA). *Photograph. From Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, WA: 1943.42.29254.*



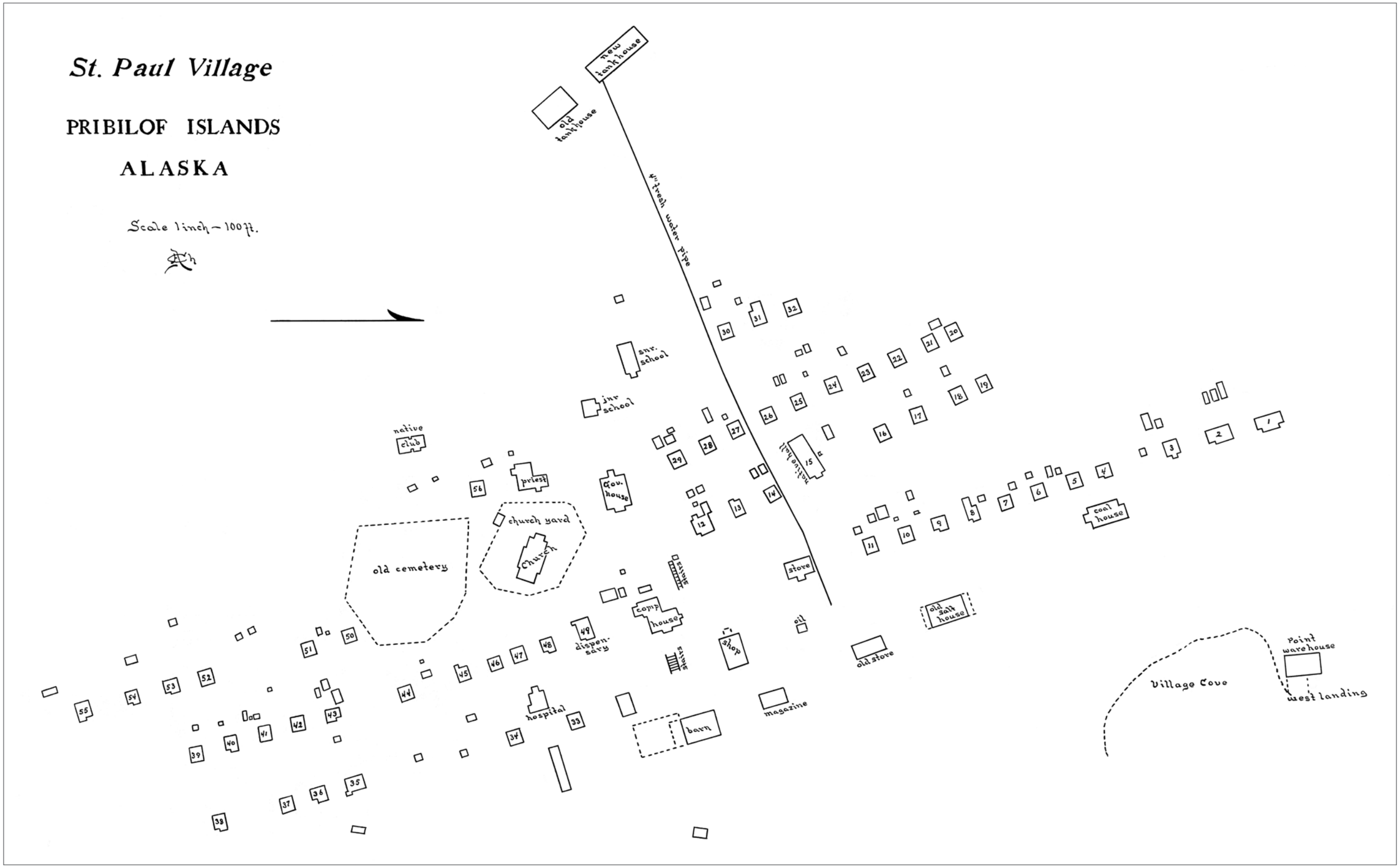
Photographer unknown. 1914. St. Paul Village from top of Village Hill (annotated by NOAA). *Photograph. Pribilof Islands Photographs Collection, no. 1976-0063-00045, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*

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

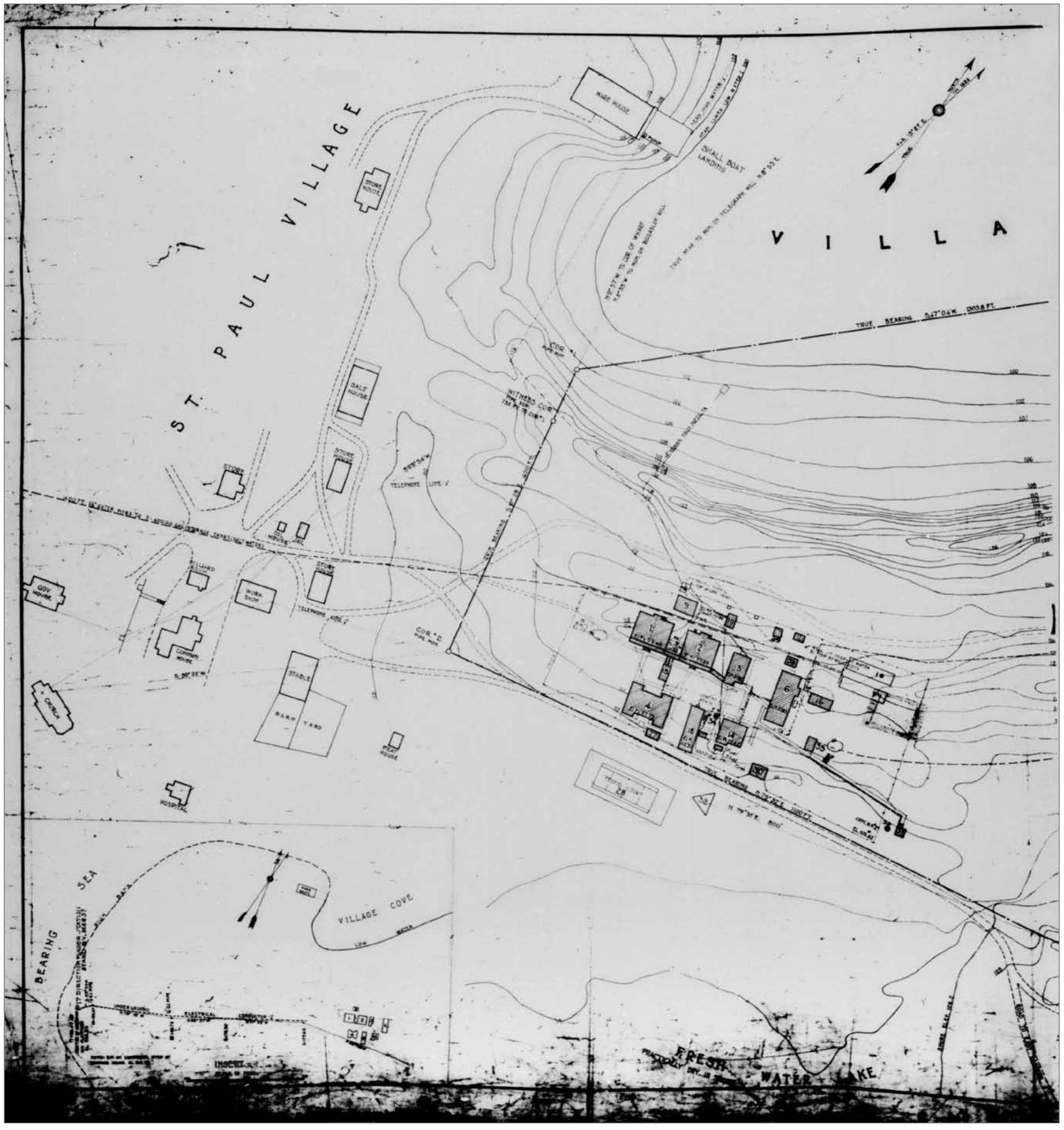
Photograph No. 22-MP-3-68 (Photographer unknown), circa 1915. View of St. Paul Village from Cemetery Hill. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



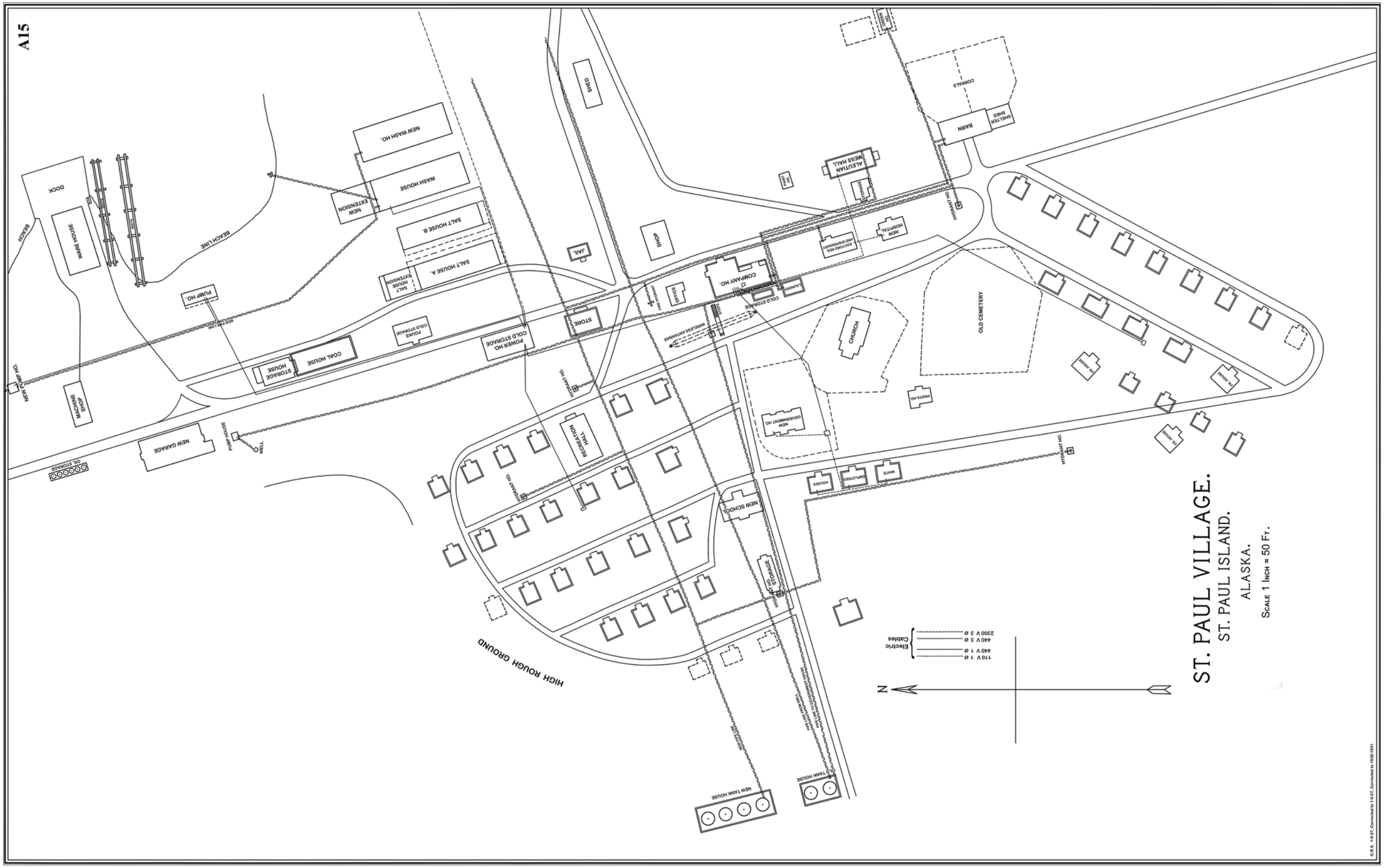
City Plan. Schara, Mark, draftsman. 2004. St. Paul Village, originally drafted by Dr. Hunter in 1915; re-drawn with revisions: HABS AK-62, Sheet 1 of 3. *Courtesy National Park Service, Washington, DC.*



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).*

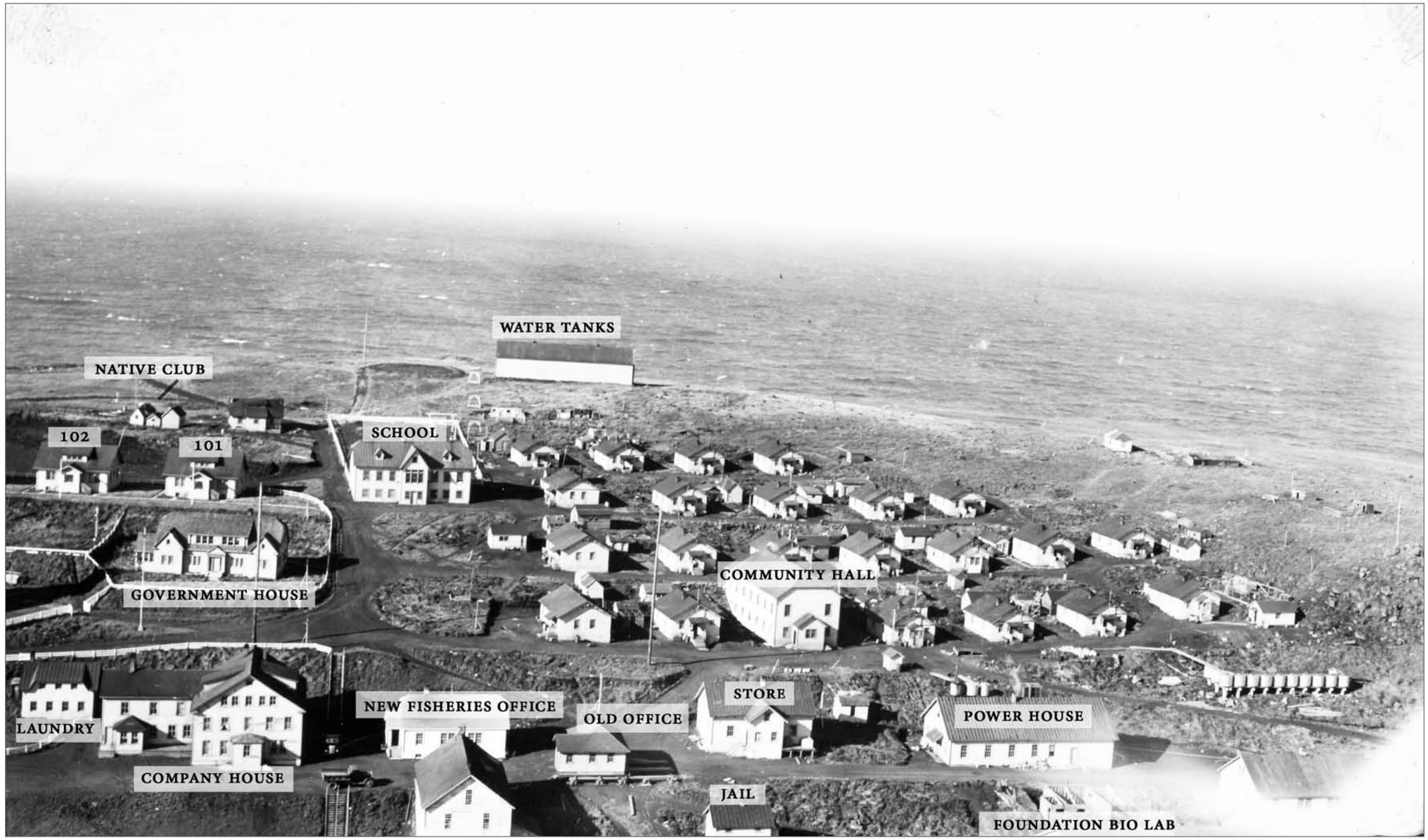


Map (Draftsman F. D. F.), revised Oct. 22, 1936; St. Paul Village and Naval Radio Station. (Cropped to show the radio station complex and portions of St. Paul Village.) *Records of the Bureau of Docks and Yards, Record Group (RG) 71, Series I, Reel 1124; NARA, National Archives at College Park, College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

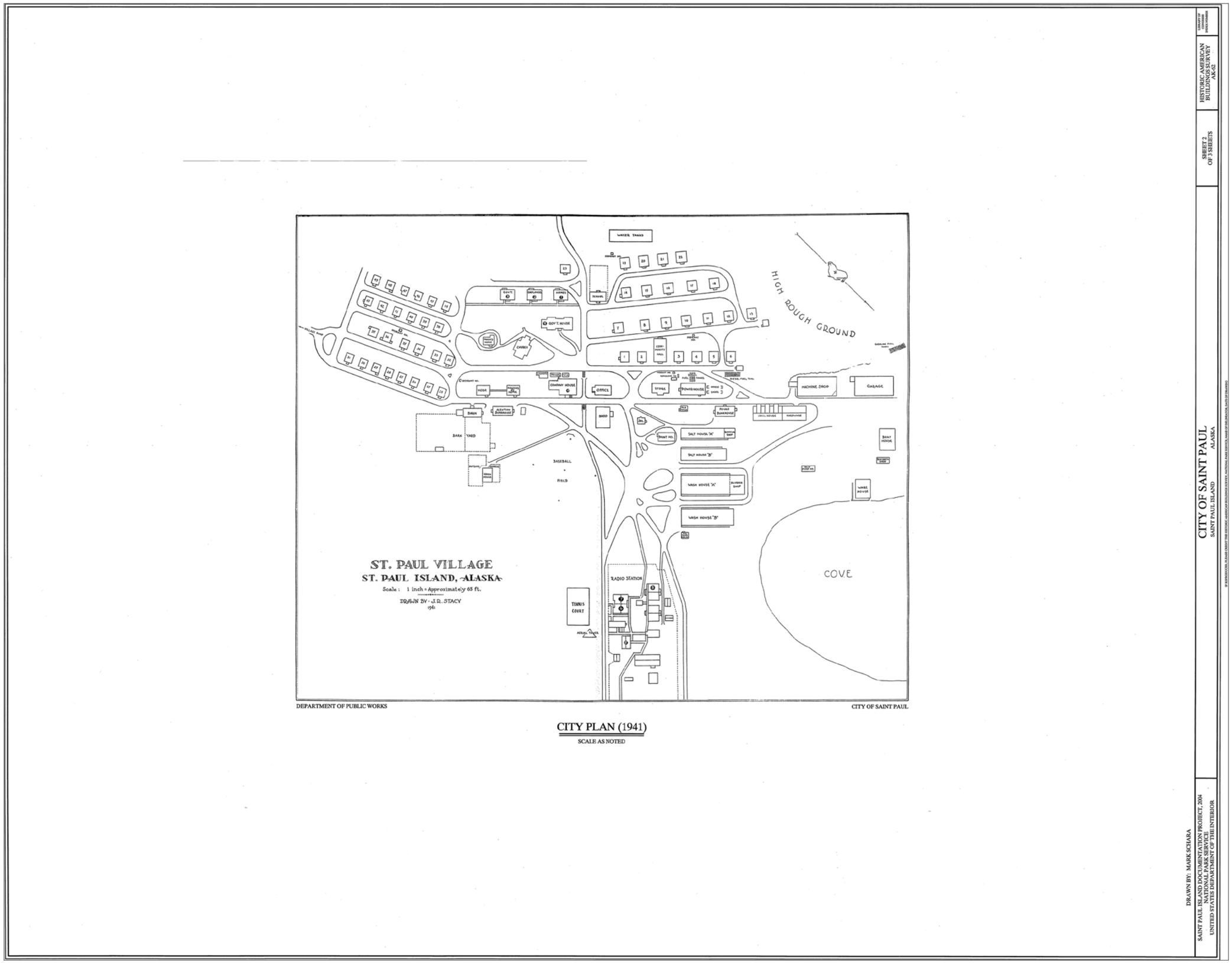


Map (Artist unknown), 1927 corrected to 1931; St. Paul Village. *Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22, Box 25/10/01; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

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.*



CITY PLAN (1941)

SCALE AS NOTED

DRAWN BY: MARK SCHARA
SAINT PAUL ISLAND DOCUMENTATION PROJECT, 2004
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CITY OF SAINT PAUL
SAINT PAUL ISLAND ALASKA

SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

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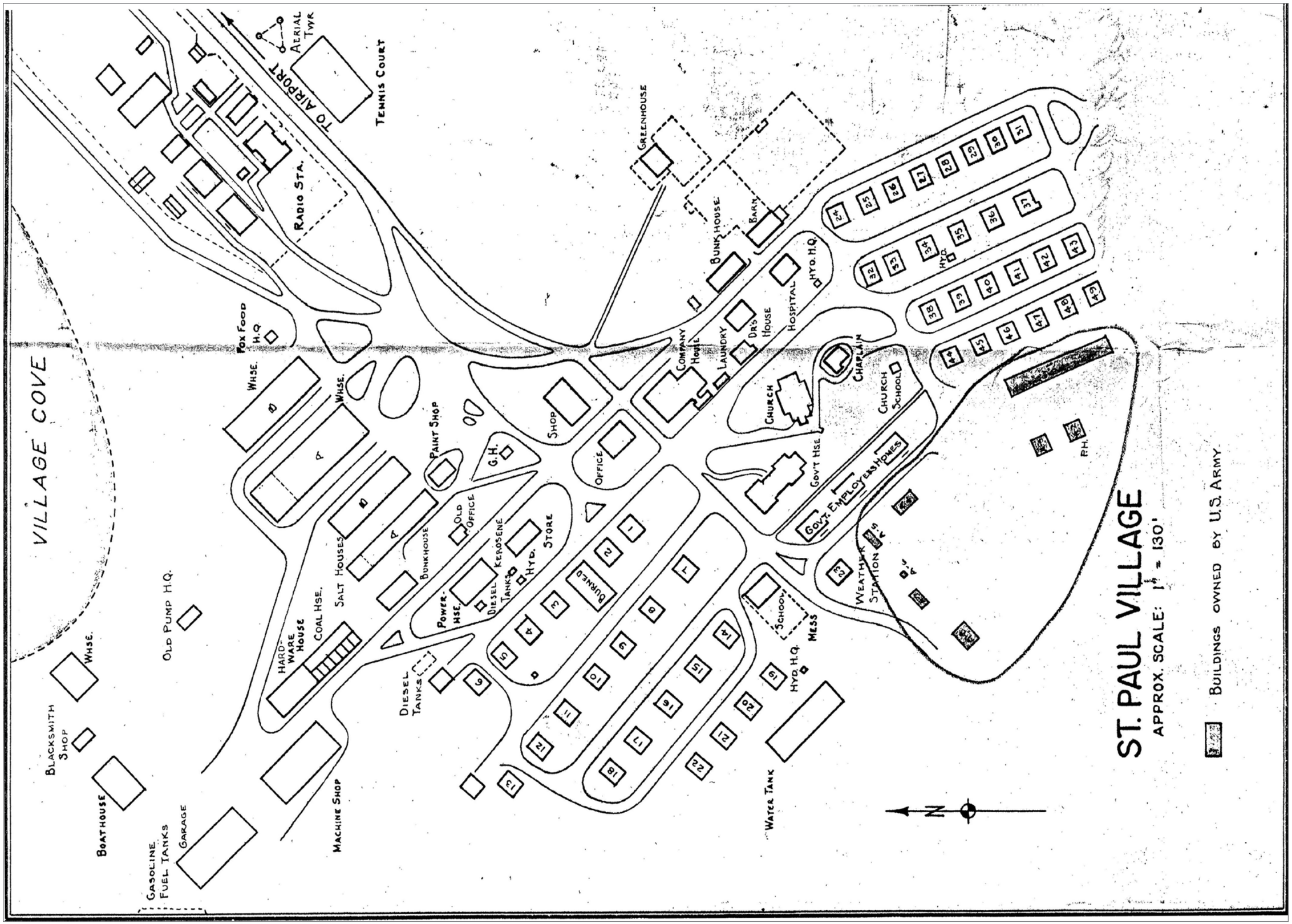
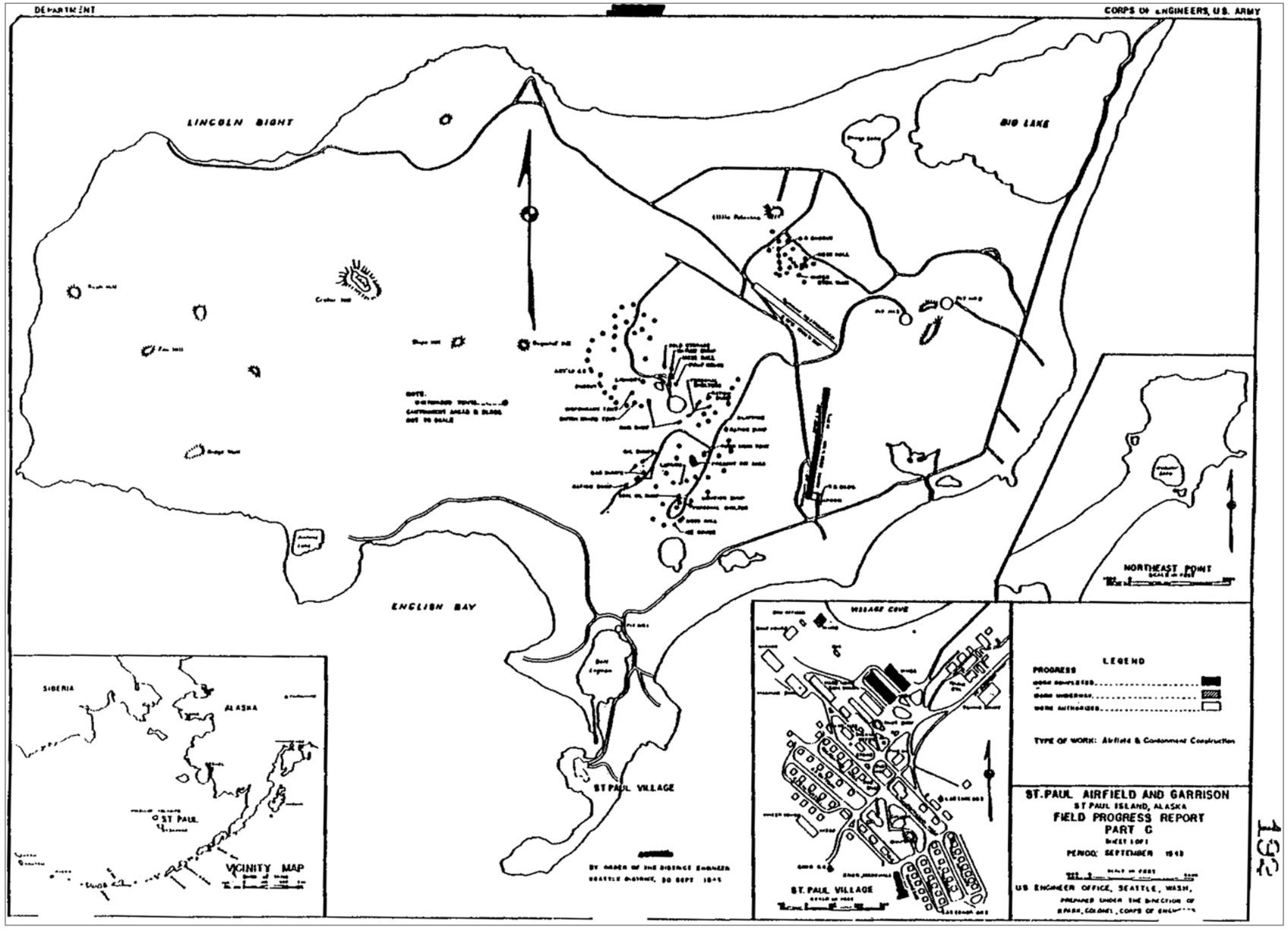
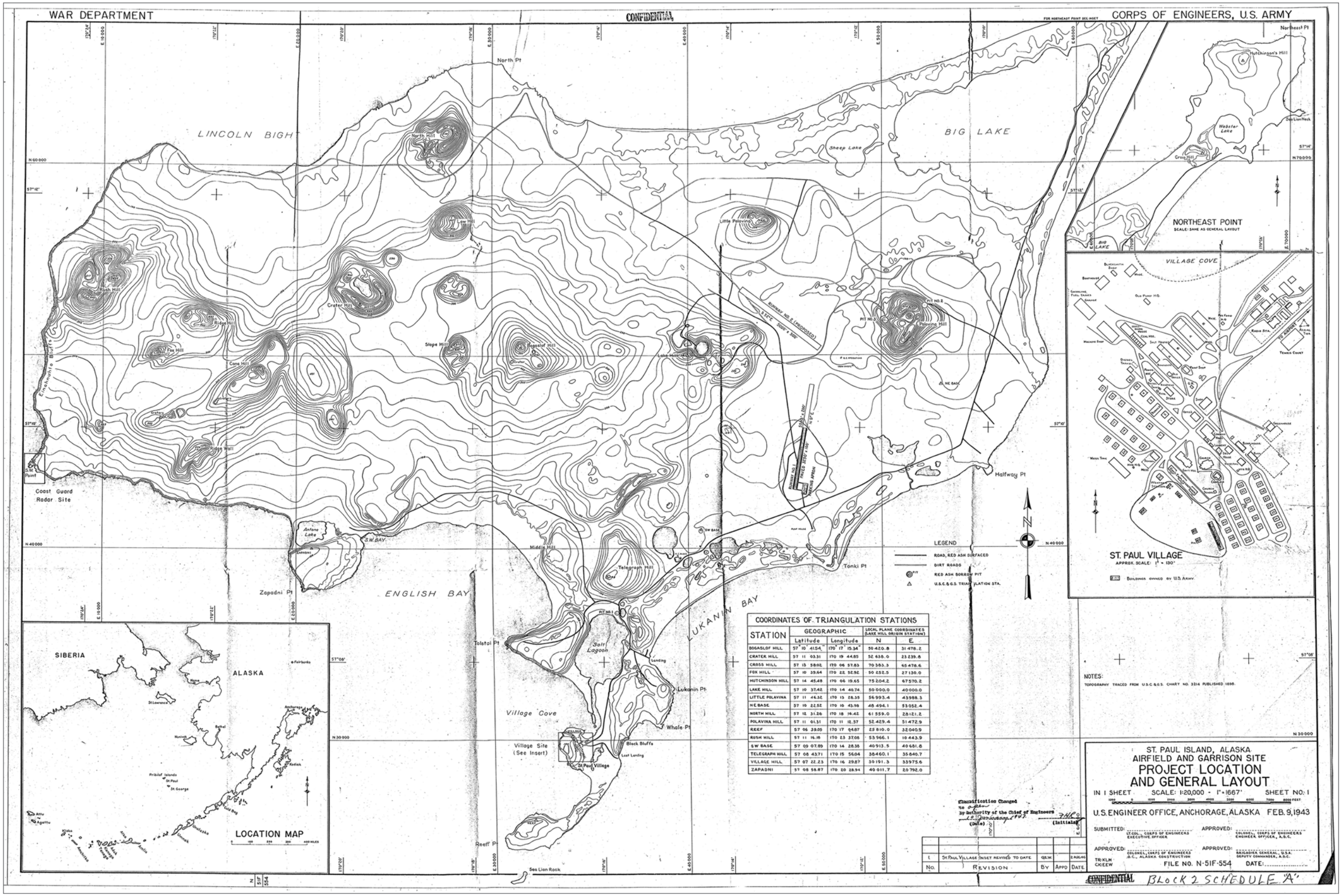
City Plan. Schara, Mark, draftsman. 2004. St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1941 re-drawn with revisions: HABS AK-62 Sheet 2 of 3 Sheets. *Courtesy National Park Service, Washington, D.C.*



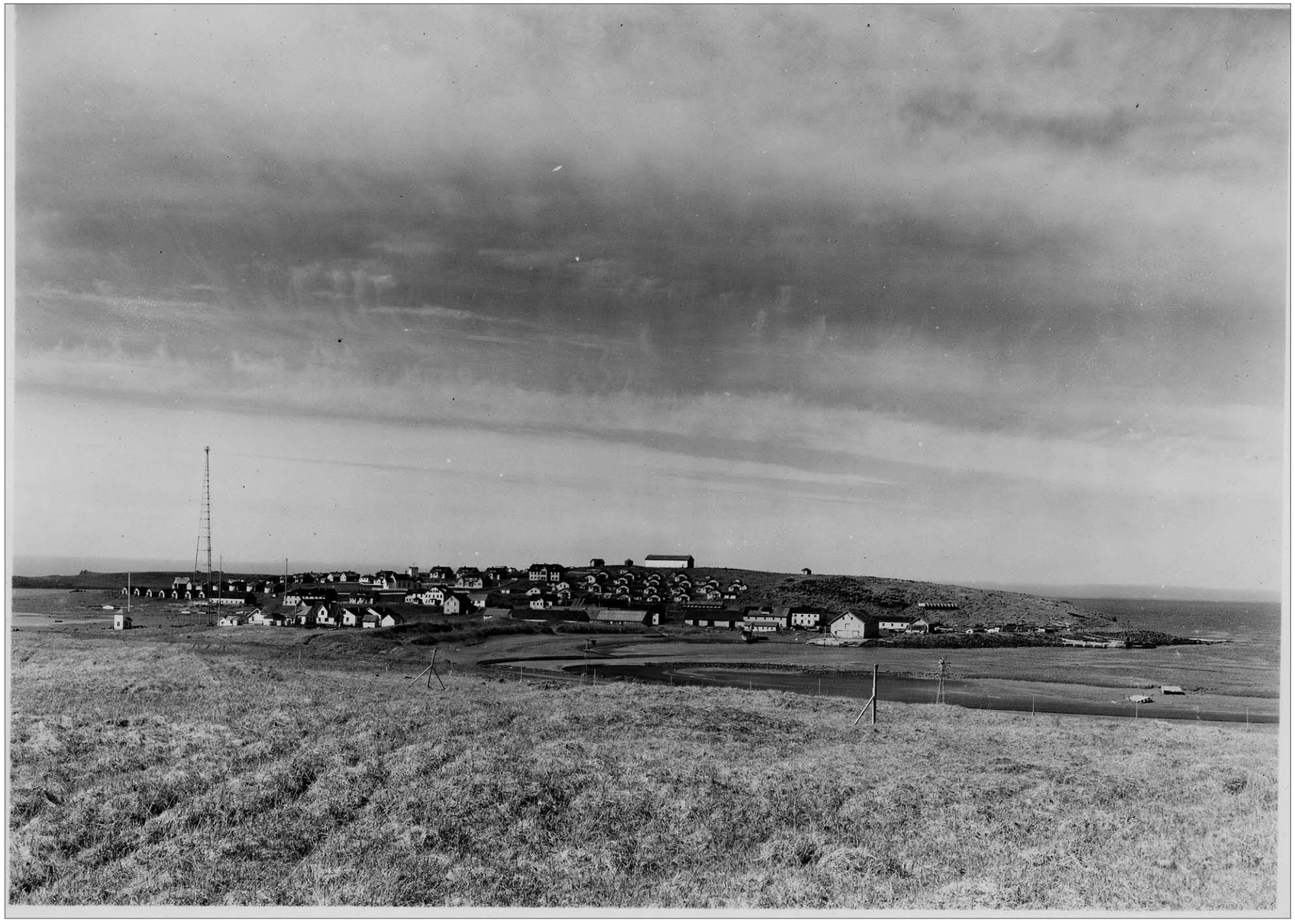
Map No. RG-22-PAR (no number) (Draftsman U.S. Army) February 3, 1943. St. Paul Village. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



Map. Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. 1943. St. Paul Airfield and Garrision, 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.

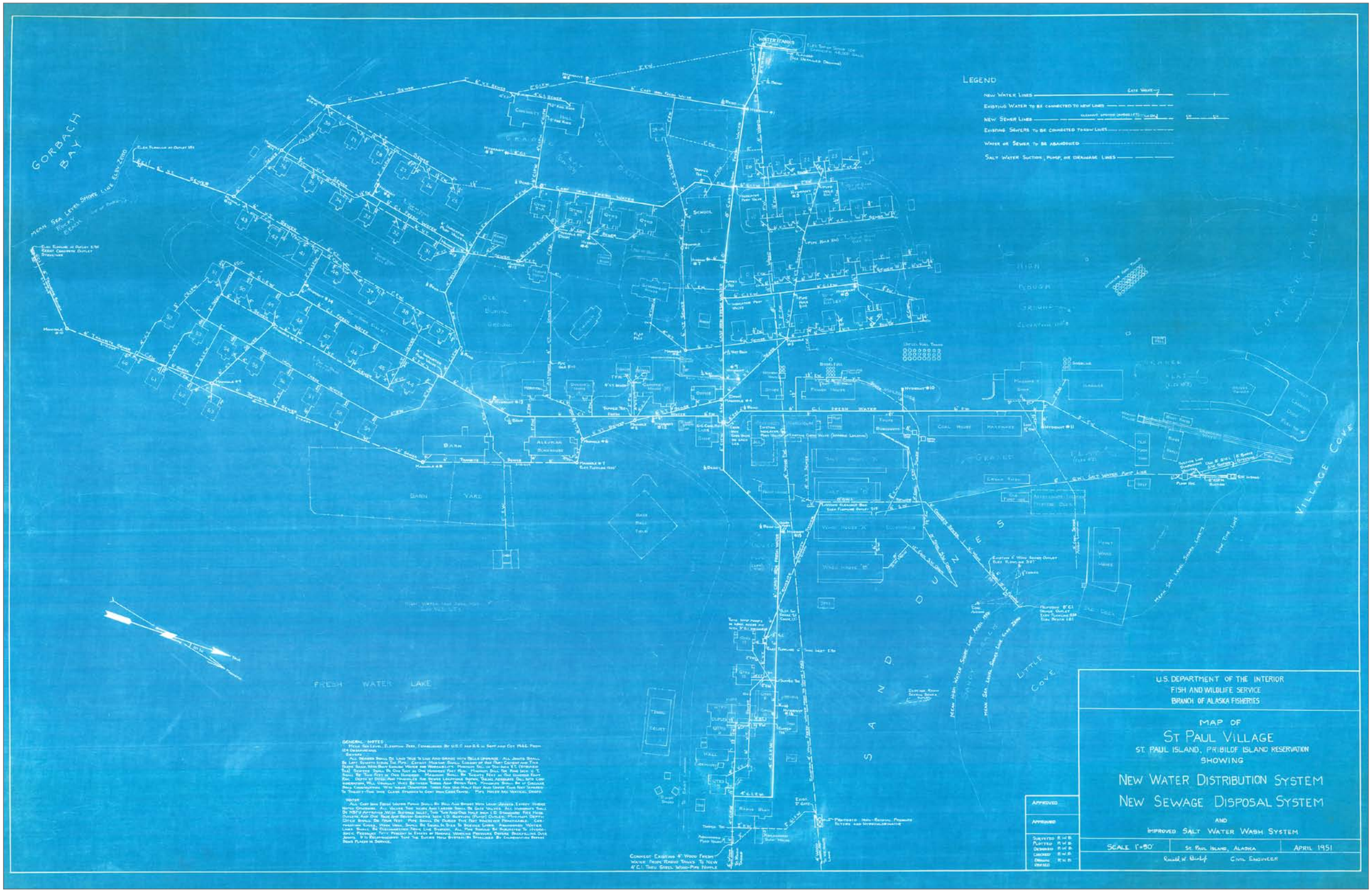


Map. U.S. Engineer Office, Anchorage, Alaska. Feb. 9, 1943. St. Paul Island, Alaska, Airfield and Garrison Site, Project Location and General Layout. "St. Paul Village Inset revised 2 Aug. 1946." Classification changed from "Confidential" to "Open" on "10 January 1947." *Copy of original at NOAA, NMML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

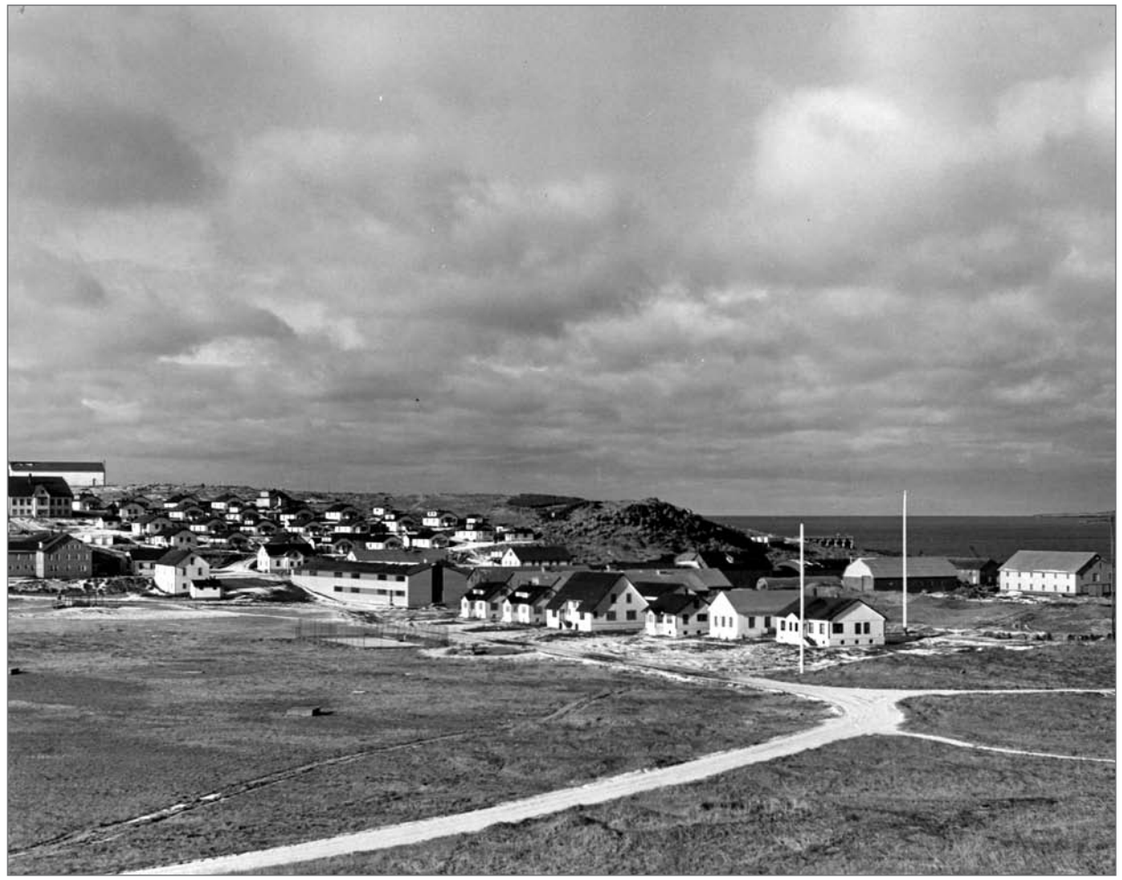


Kenyon, Karl W., photographer. 1946. "St. Paul Village." July 7, 1946. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. FWS 589.*

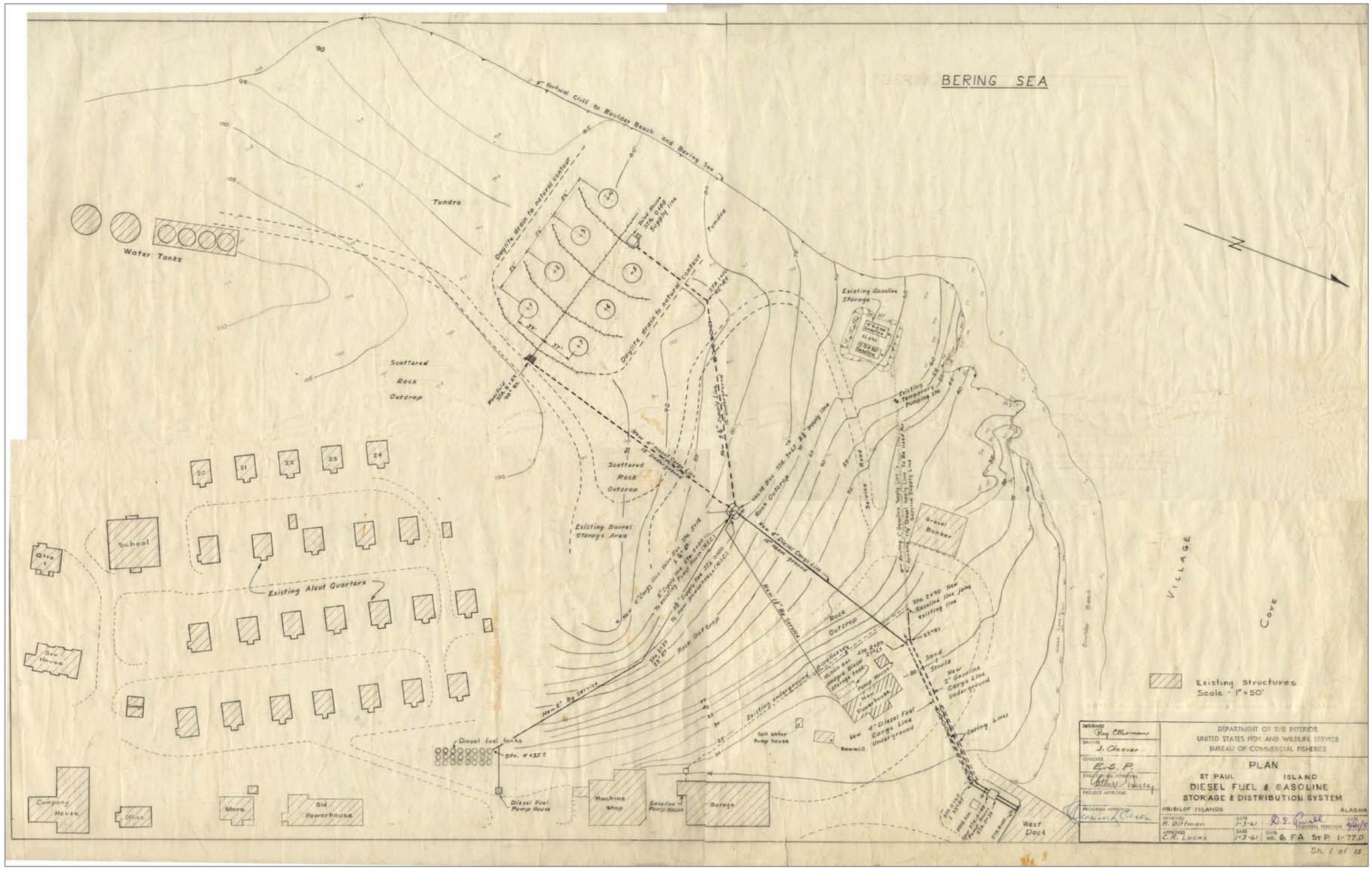
Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. n.d. "Aerial view of St. Paul Village," Naval Radio Station Complex (far left) before re-location of some buildings in 1952. *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 1948.*



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.*

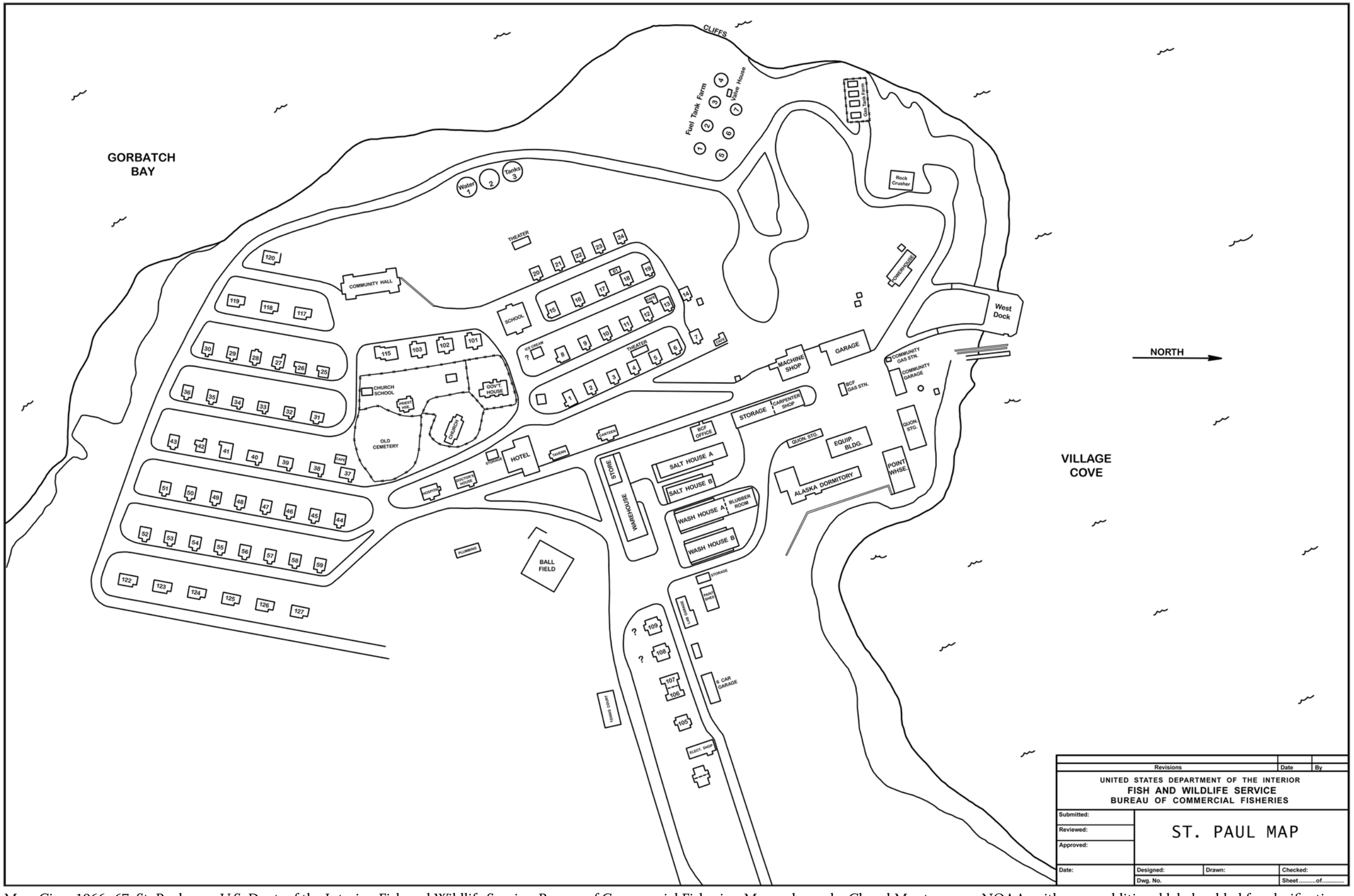


Olson, Clarence L., photographer. Circa 1953–1954. Panorama of St. Paul Village. *Photograph. Courtesy Clarence L. Olson Collection; Anchorage Museum, B90-8-3 and B90-8-2.*

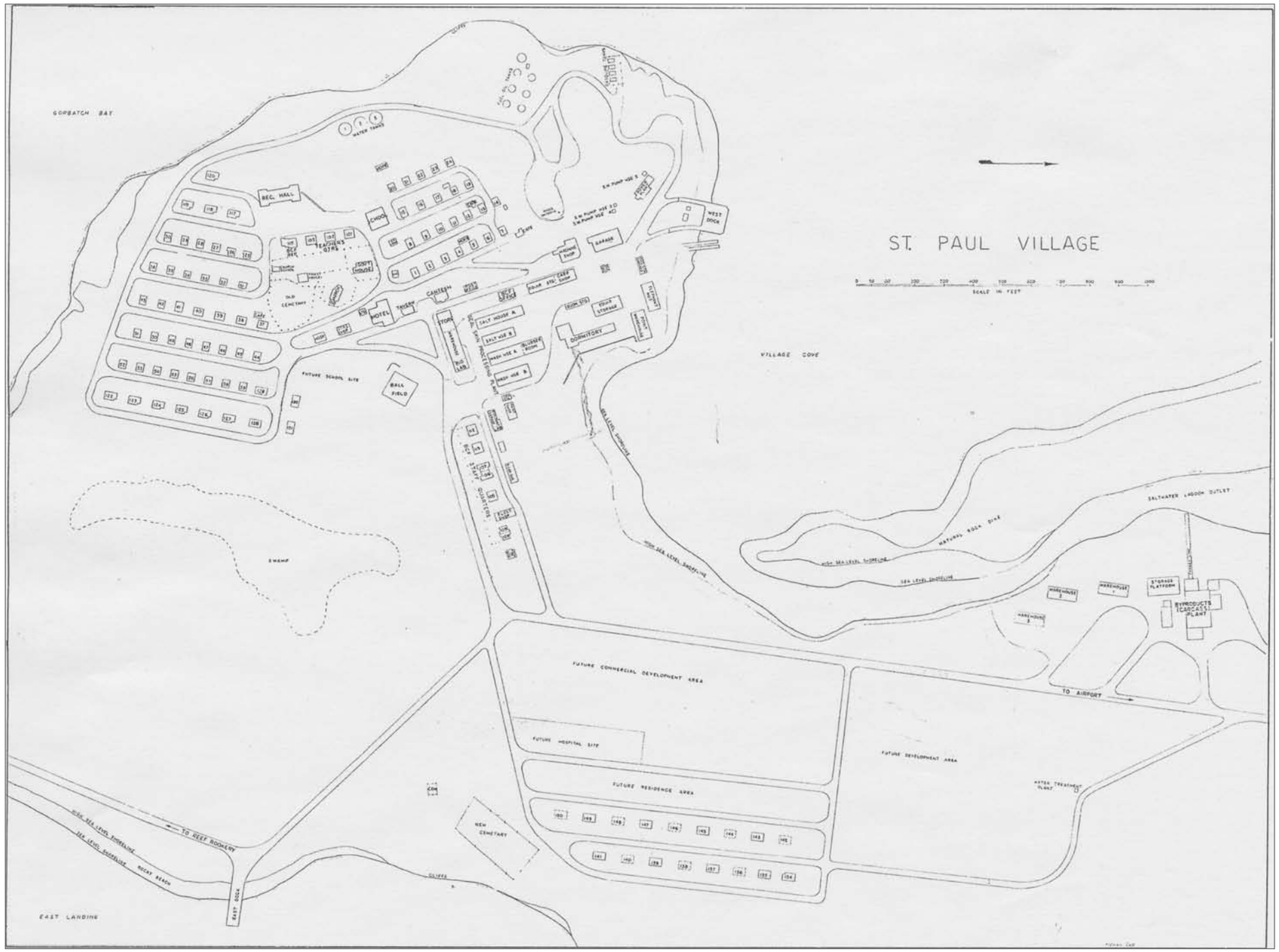


Plan. Ellerman, Roy, engineer; Cheaver, J., draftsman. Drafted April 21, 1959; approved January 3, 1961. "Plan, St. Paul Island Diesel Fuel & Gasoline Storage & Distribution System." Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Dwg. No. 6 FA STP-1-106.0. *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."

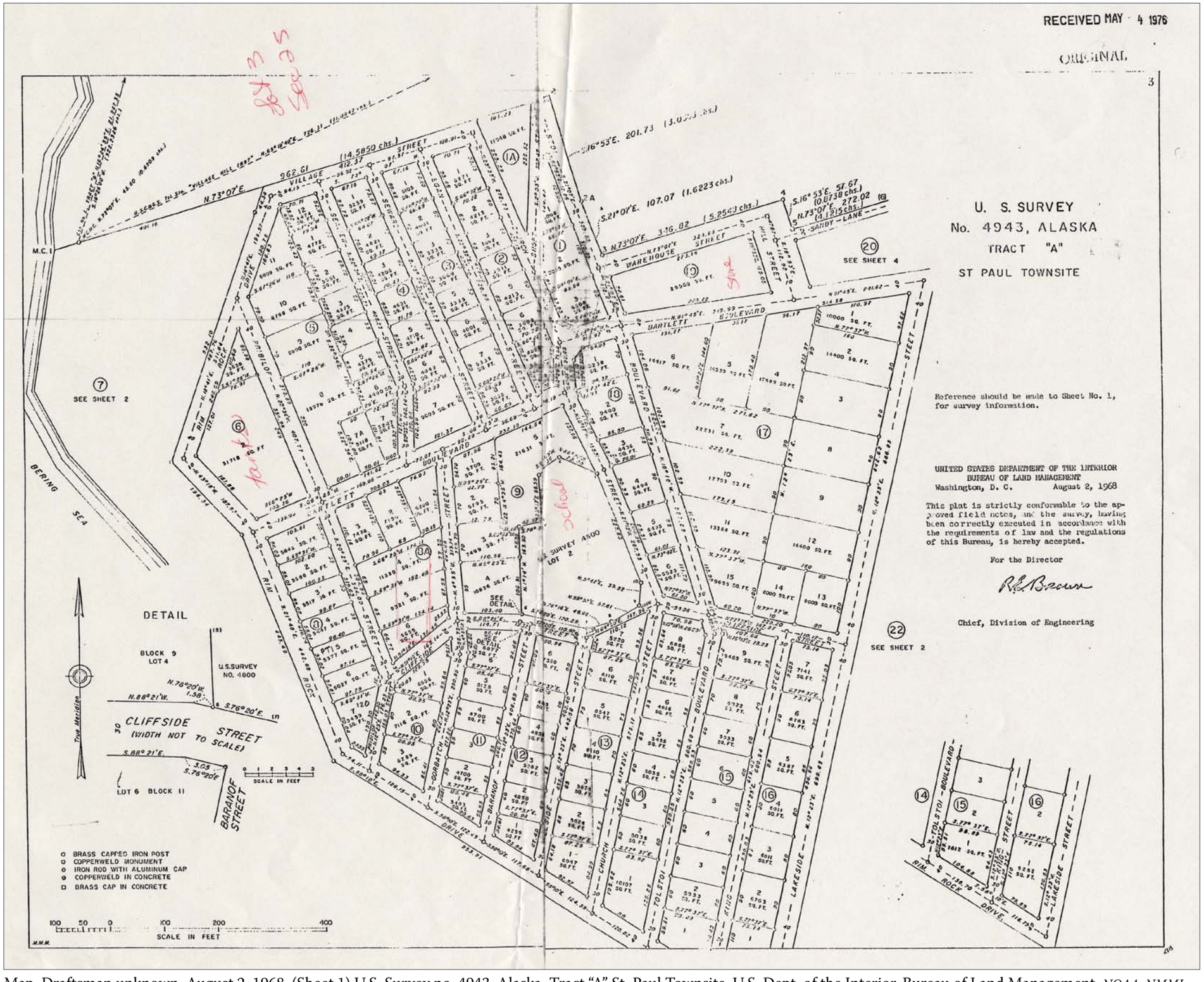
Baltzo, Charles Howard, photographer. July 1960. View of St. Paul Village with the Five-Car Garage (foreground, far left); a Greenhouse; and the Community Store Building (foreground center). *Photograph (35mm slide). Courtesy Ann Baltzo.*



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.



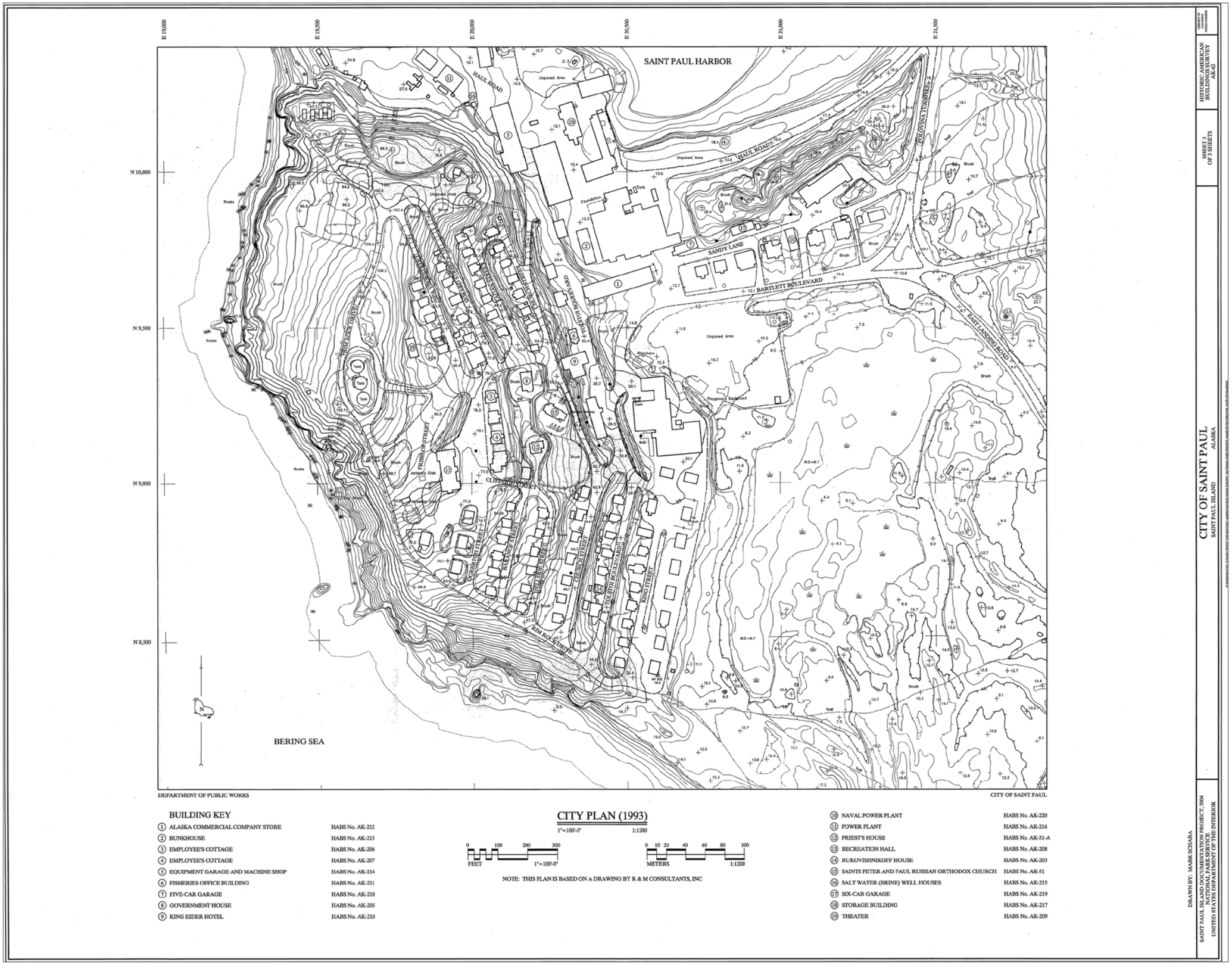
Map. Frazier, Richard W., engineer, U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Jan. 21, 1969. Village Development Plan. *Map. From Don C. Foote, et. al., St. Paul Community Study: an Economic and Social Analysis of St. Paul, Pribilof Islands, Alaska (College, AK: Institute of Social, Economic and Government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



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.*



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.*

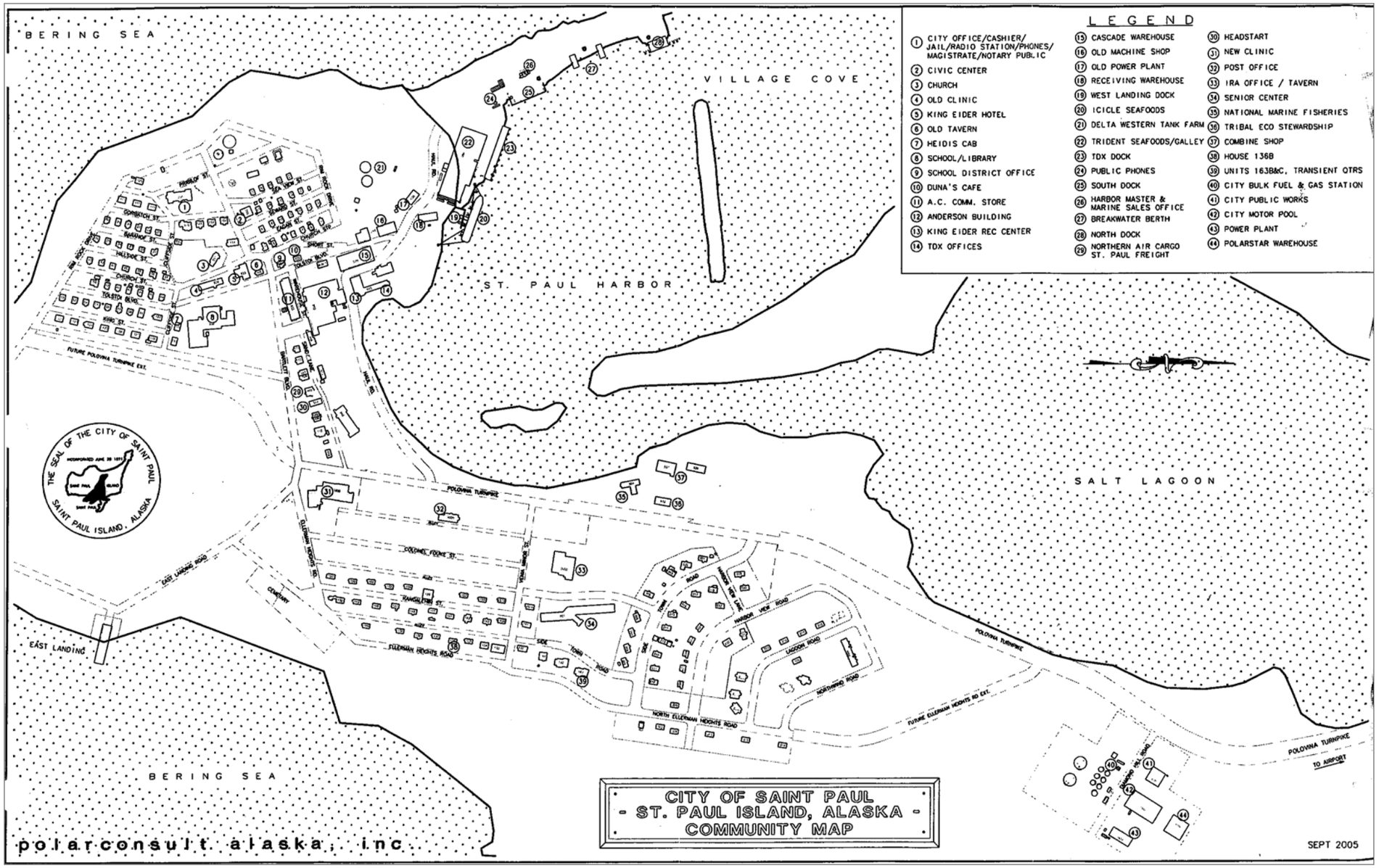
View looking north along King Street. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-32*, 2004.

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.

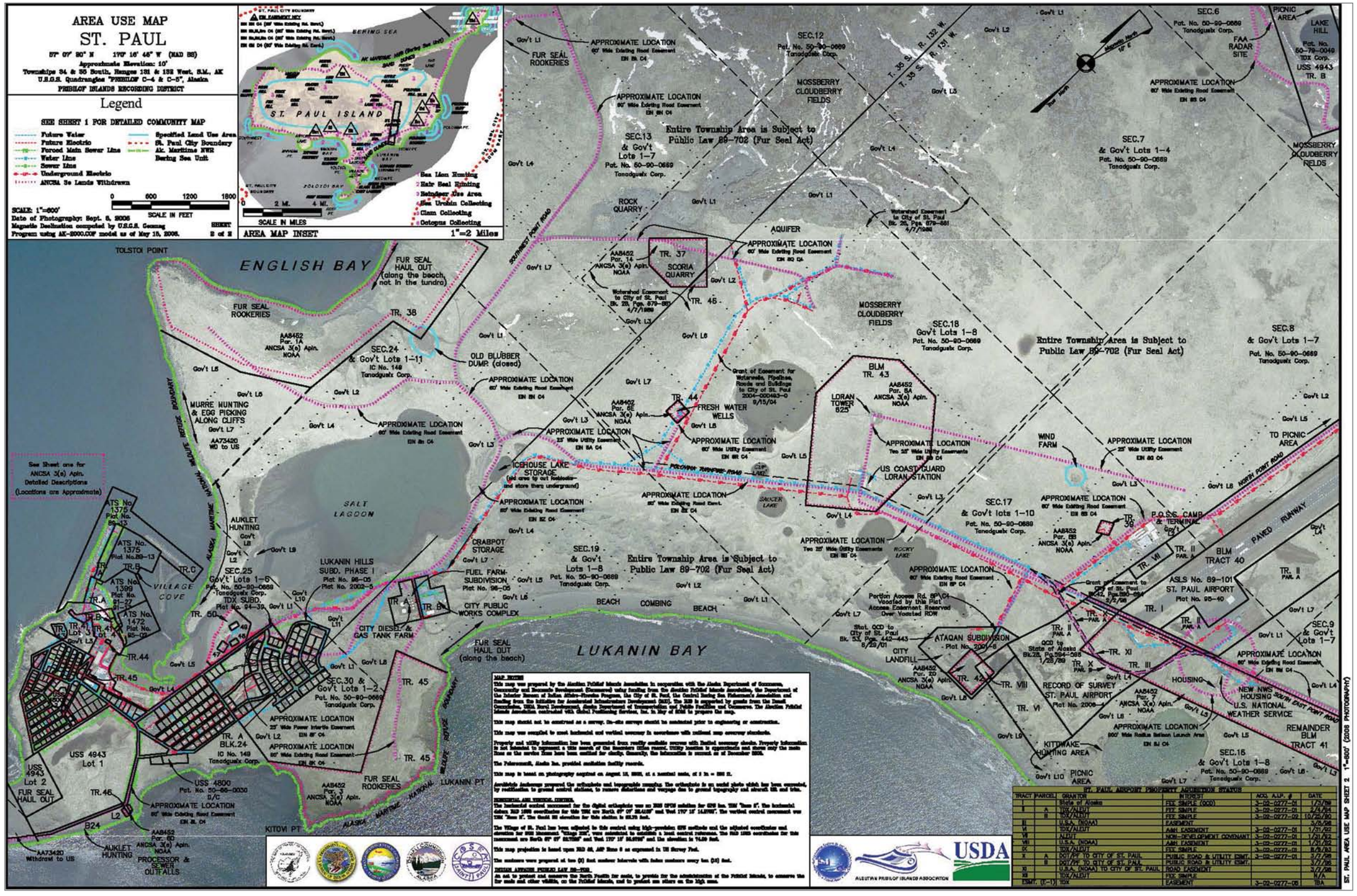
Panoramic view from hill between Sandy Lane and Haul Road, looking east, with ATCO building in foreground and construction of new health clinic in background. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-10*, 2004.

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.*

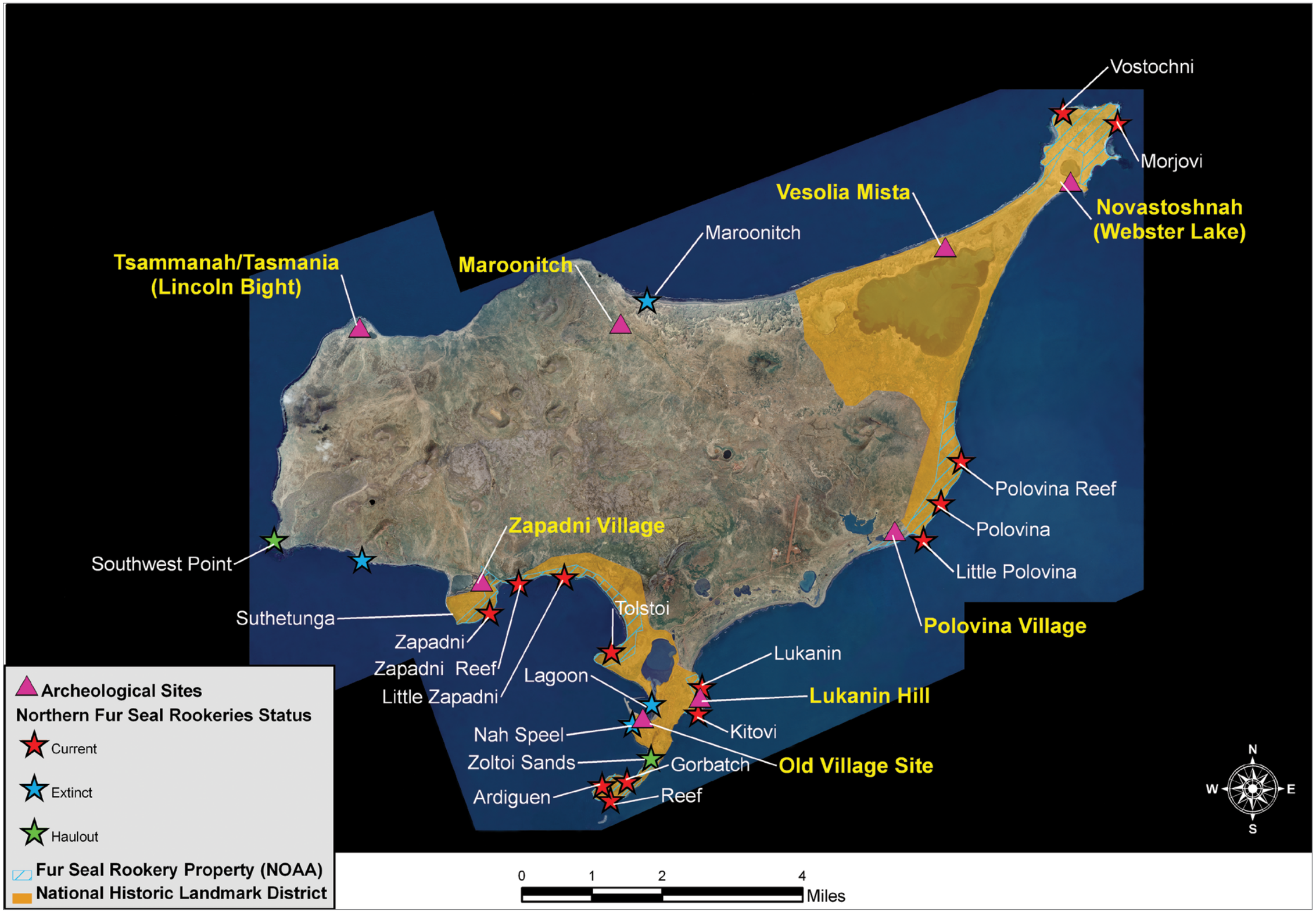


Map. (Sheet 2 of 2) Community Map, St. Paul, Alaska. May 15, 2006. *Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association (APIA) and Alaska Department of Commerce, Commerce and Economic Development. Alaska Community Profile Maps are available in digital format on CD-ROM or internet (http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/planning/land_mngt/land_management.htm)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



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 Tasmania[1] (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 Bonnichsen 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 Prybilov 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.

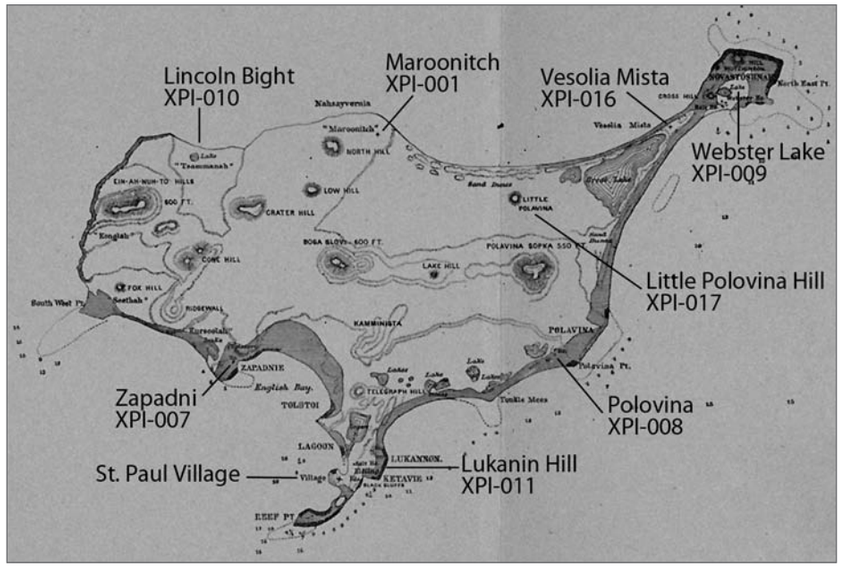
Lukanin Hill (XPI-011): Fredericka Martin wrote in the 1940's, "Dimitri, the pump man…insists there were once barabaras and a small village behind Lukanon, between it and Diamond Hill."[17] Alan Bryan reported in 1966 that Lukanin Hill, likely an early Aleut site, suffered disruption from the "construction 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 freshwater 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]

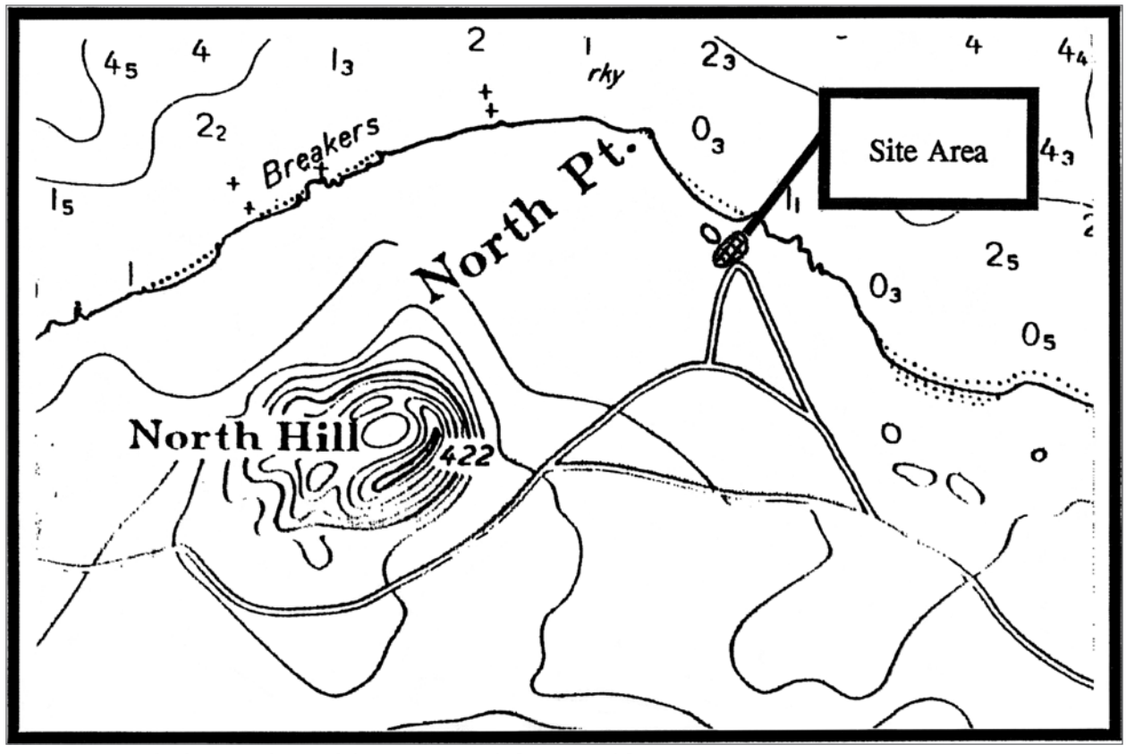
Little Polovina Hill (XPI-017): Veltre and McCartney did not investigate this site, but included a description provided by the AHRS:

> 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]

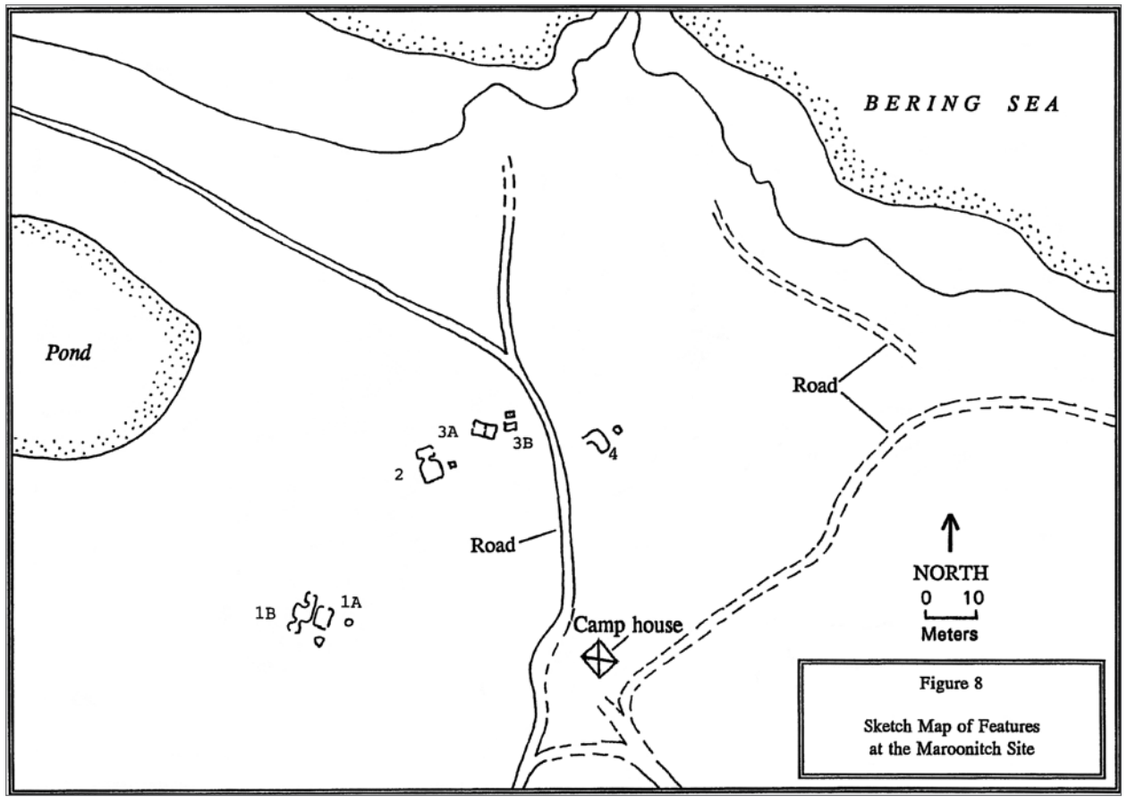


Map 12. General locations of archaeological sites of St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Base map from Elliott, 1887:322.*

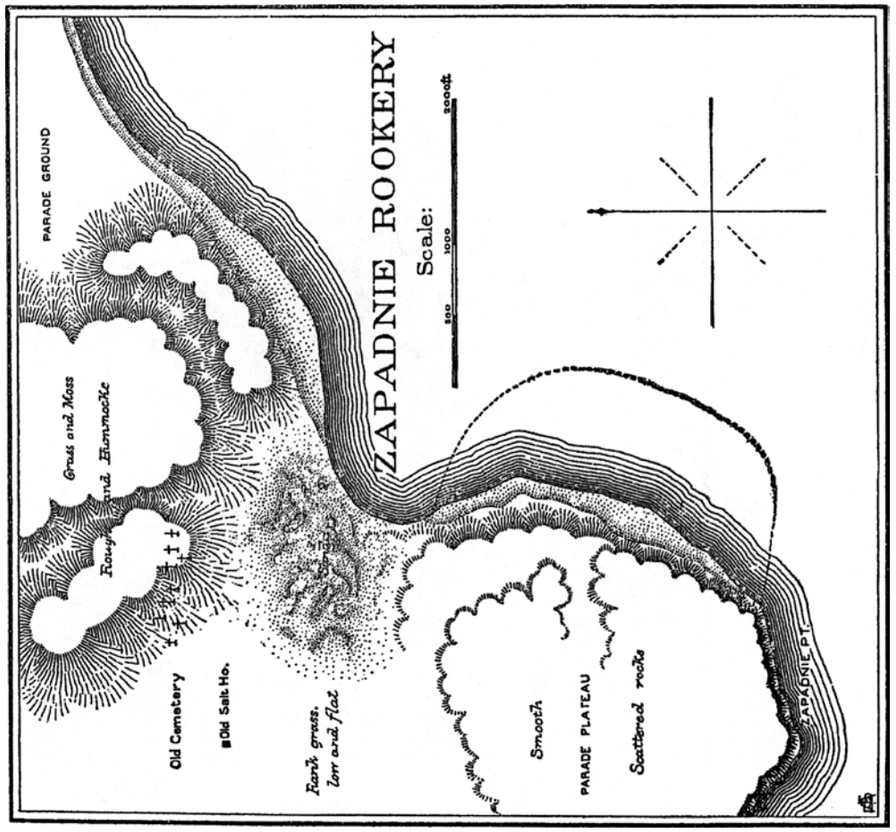
17 Martin, *Before the Storm*, 204.
18 Bryan, "An Archaeological Reconnaissance," unpaginated; and quoted in Veltre and McCartney, "An Archaeological Survey," 39.
19 Bryan, "An Archaeological Reconnaissance," unpaginated.
20 Elliott, *The Seal-Islands of Alaska*, 19; and Henry W. Elliott, *Our Arctic Province, Alaska and The Seal Islands* (NY: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1887), 231.
21 Veltre and McCartney, "An Archaeological Survey," 40.
22 Ibid.



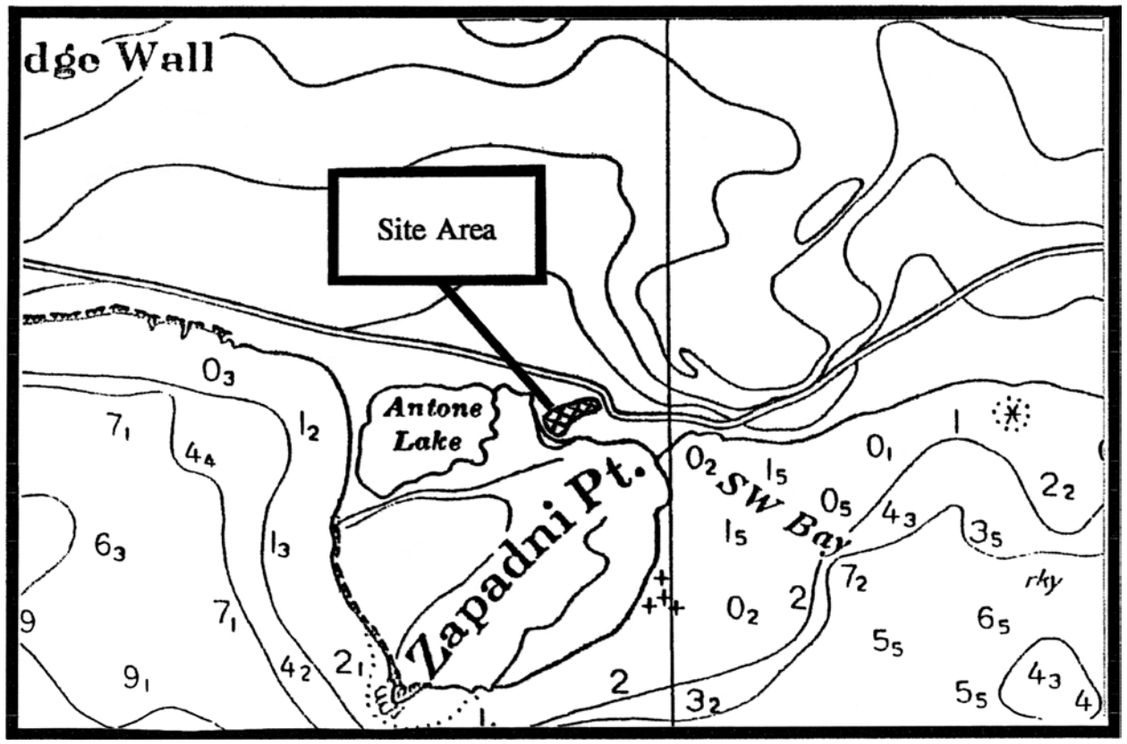
Map 13. Detail of NOS Chart of the Maroonitch [Marunich] site area. *From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 16.*



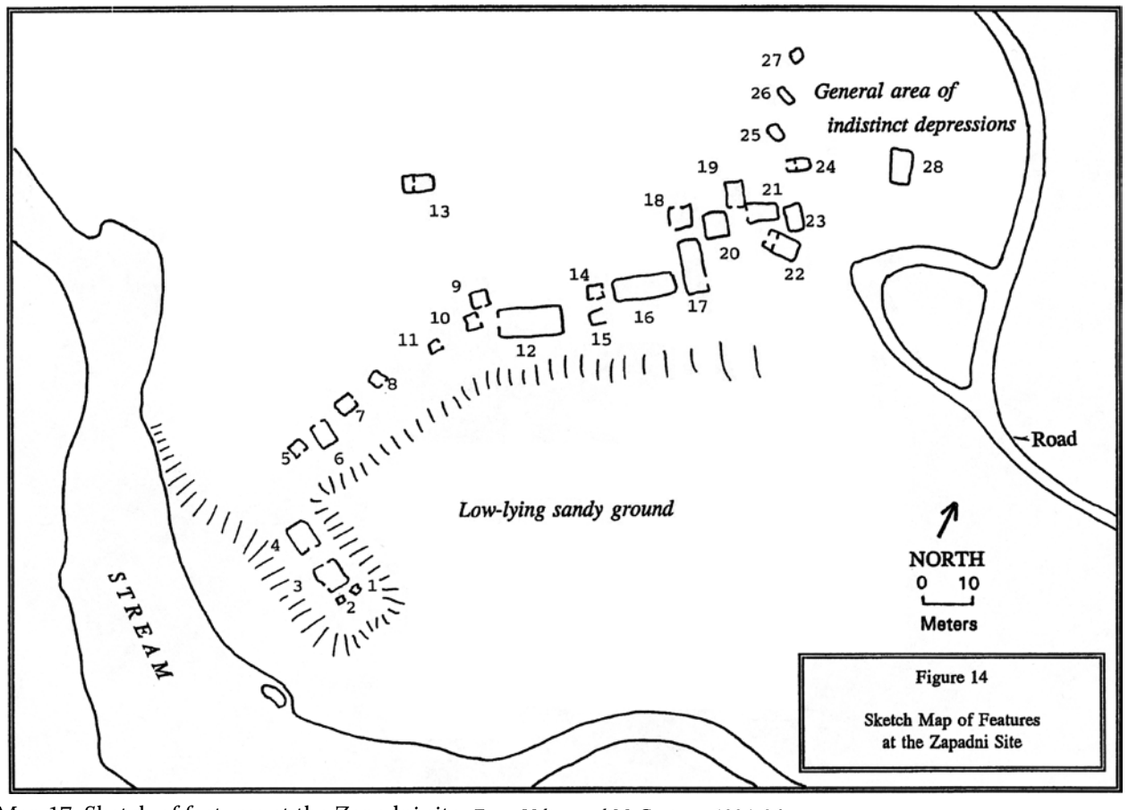
Map 14. Sketch of features at the Maroonitch [Marunich] site. *From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 18.*



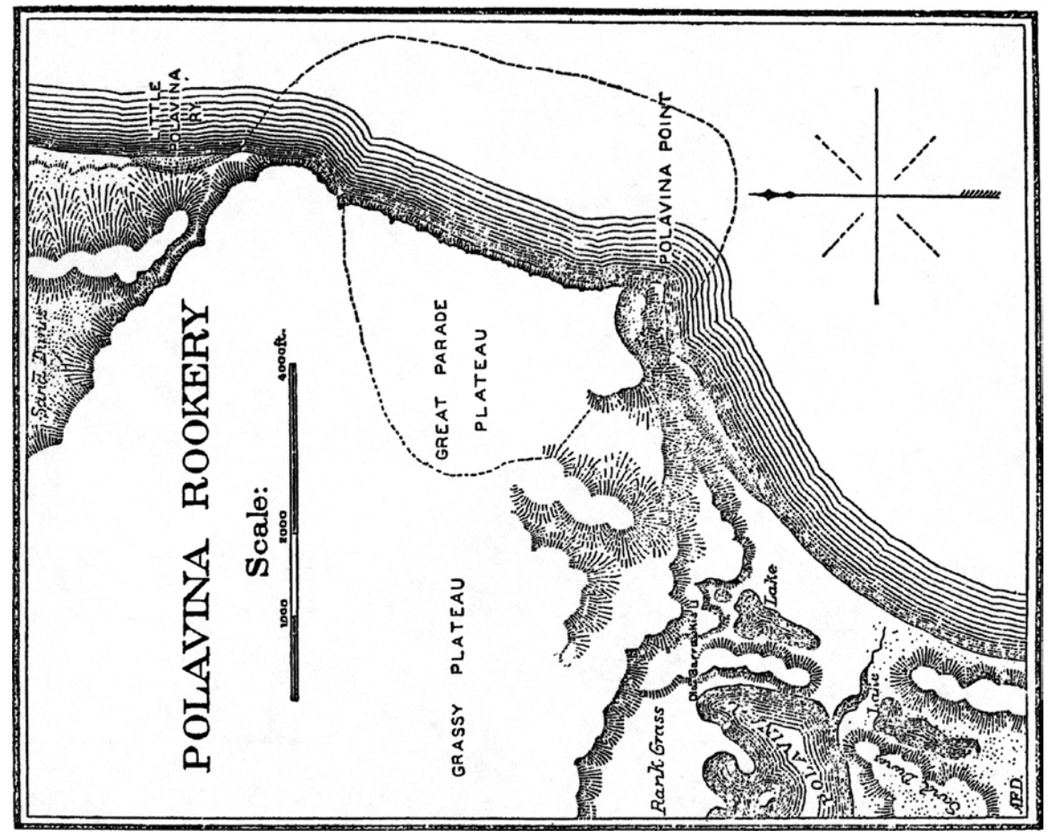
Map 15. Zapadni site area. *From Elliott, 1881: 54.*



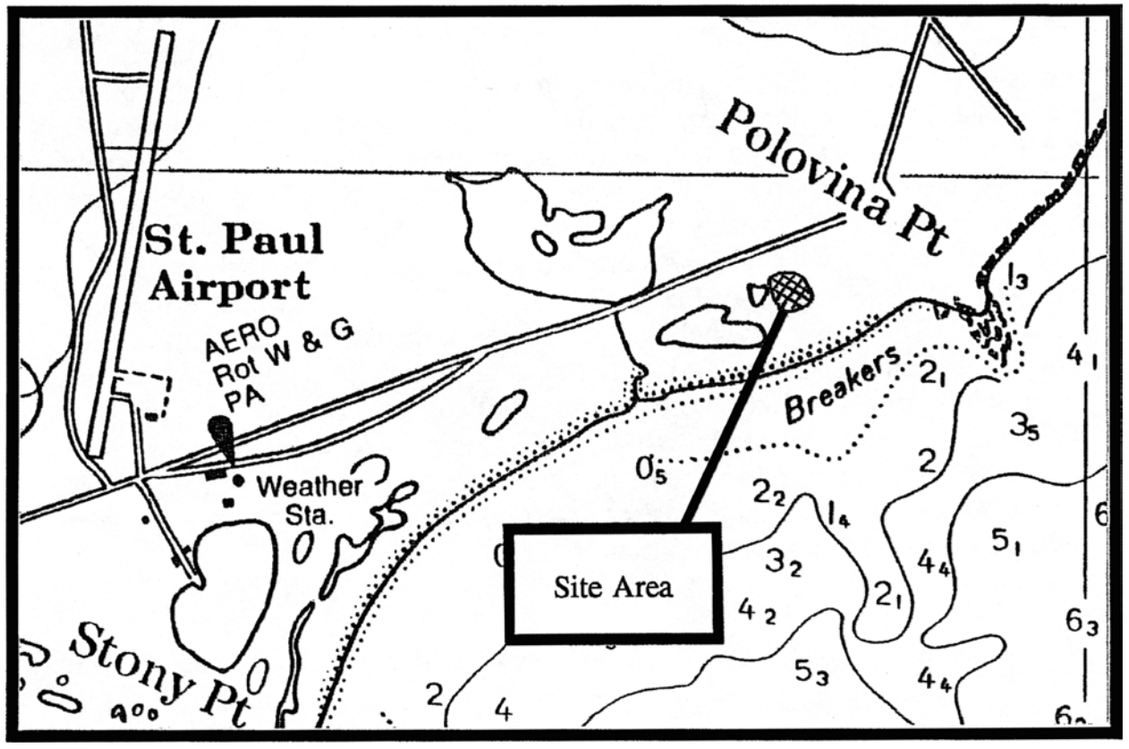
Map 16. Zapadni site area. *From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 21.*



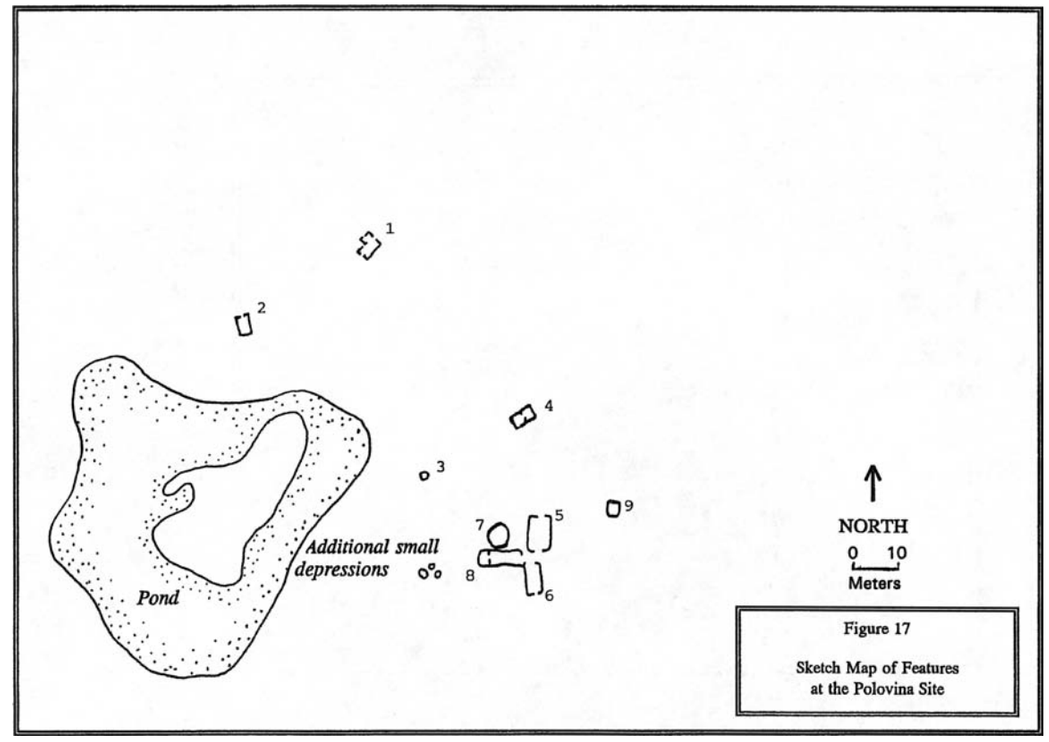
Map 17. Sketch of features at the Zapadni site. *From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 26.*



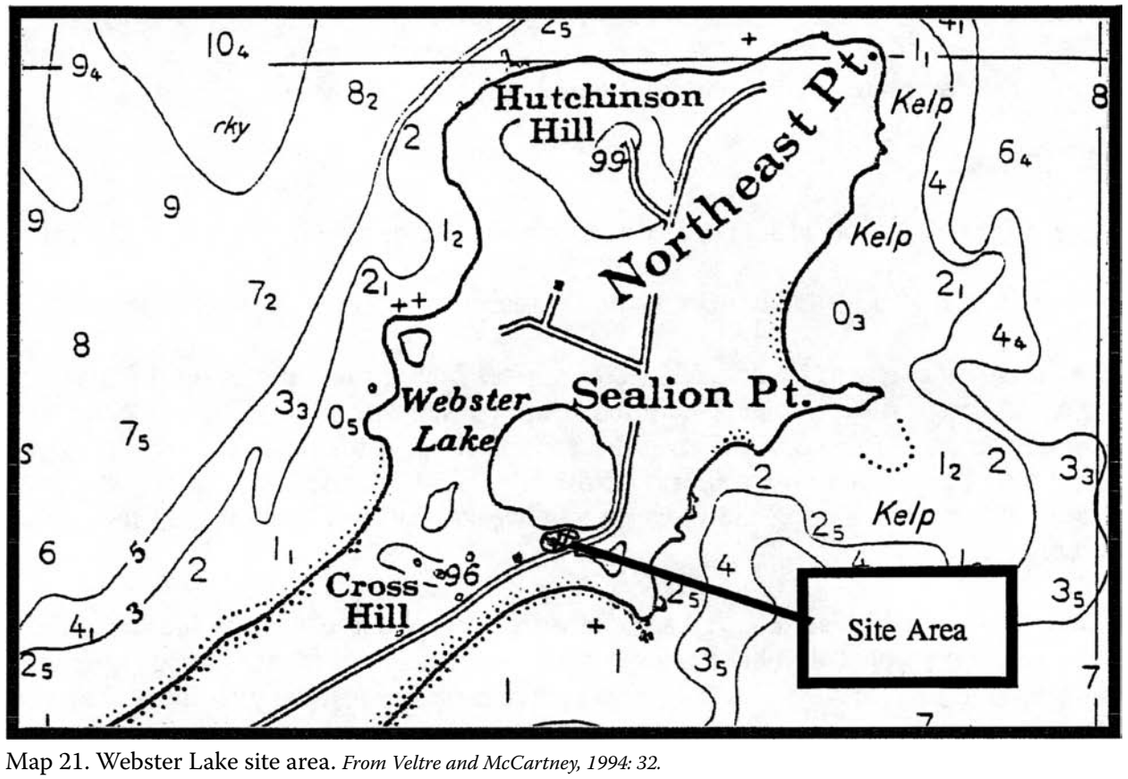
Map 18. Polavina [Polovina] site area. *From Elliott, 1881: 55.*



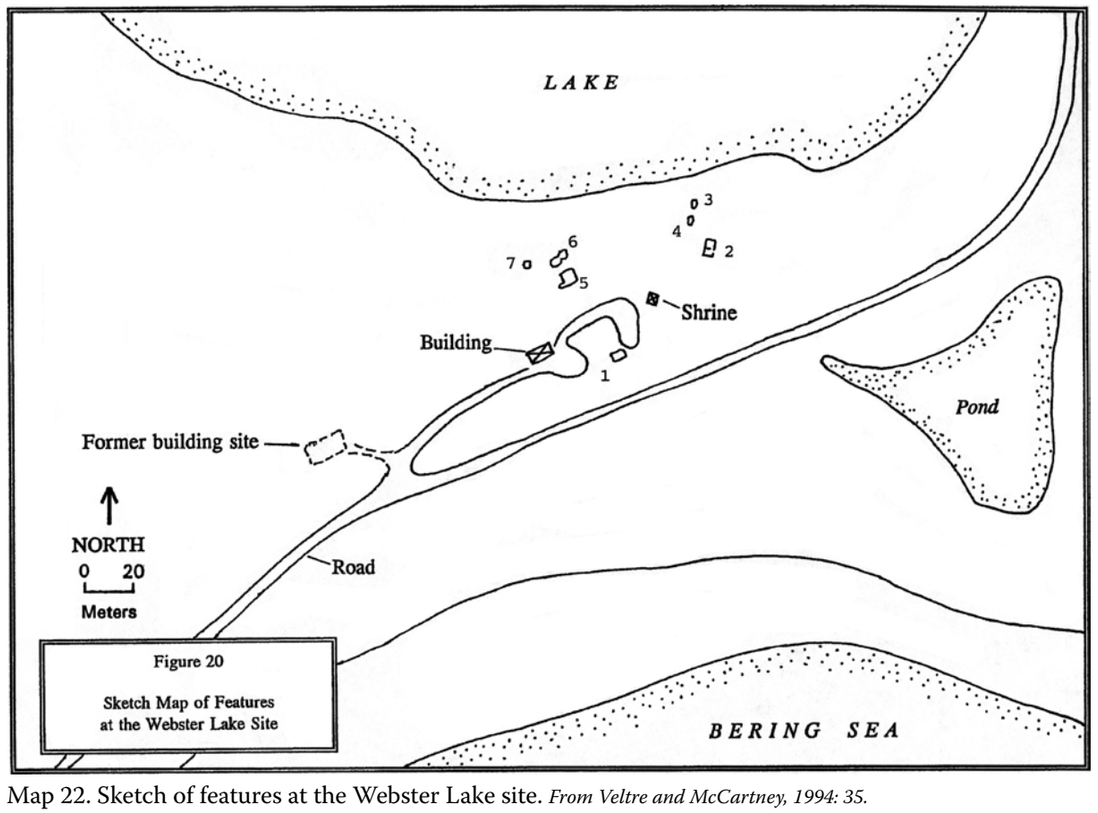
Map 19. Polovina site area. V*eltre and McCartney, 1994: 28.*



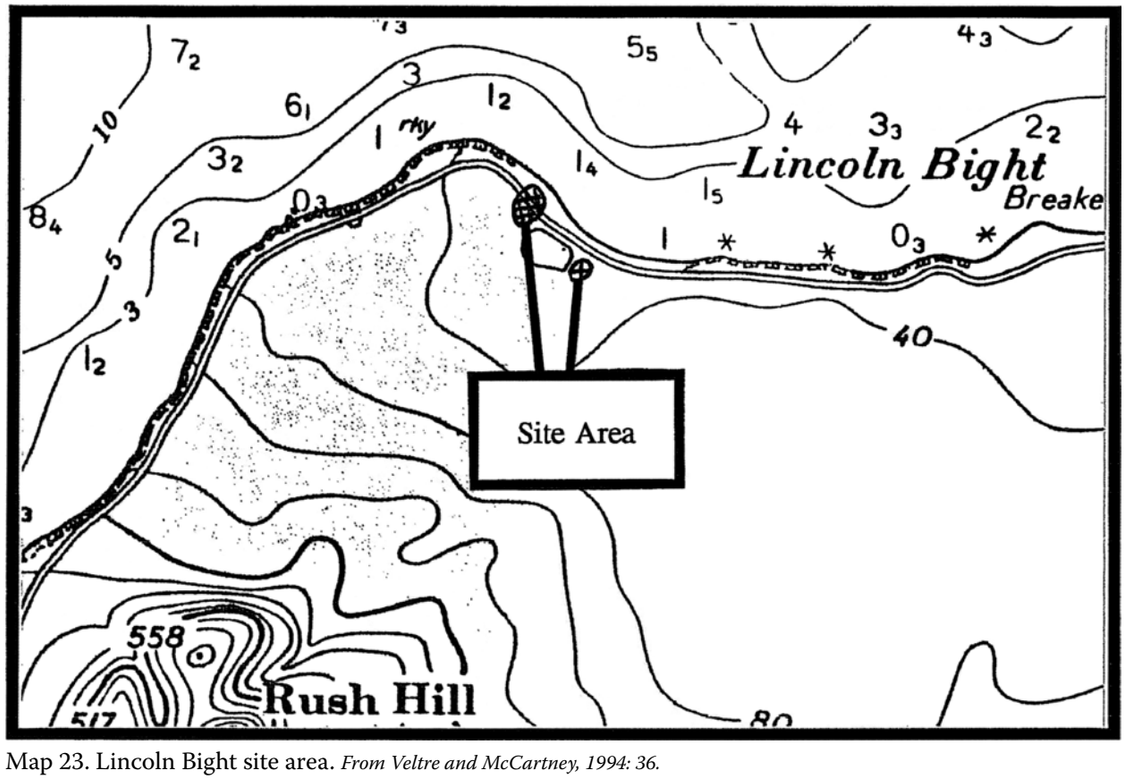
Map 20. Sketch of features at the Polovina site. *From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 30.*



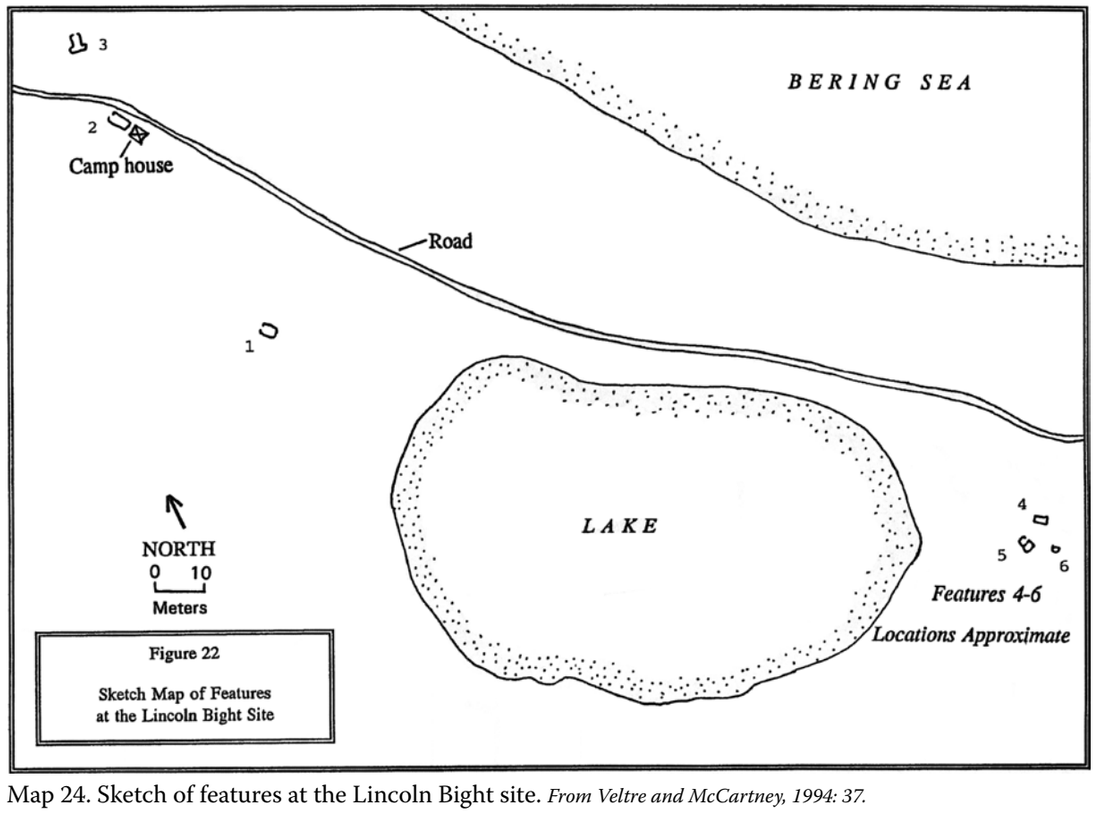
Map 21. Webster Lake site area. *From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 32.*



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.*



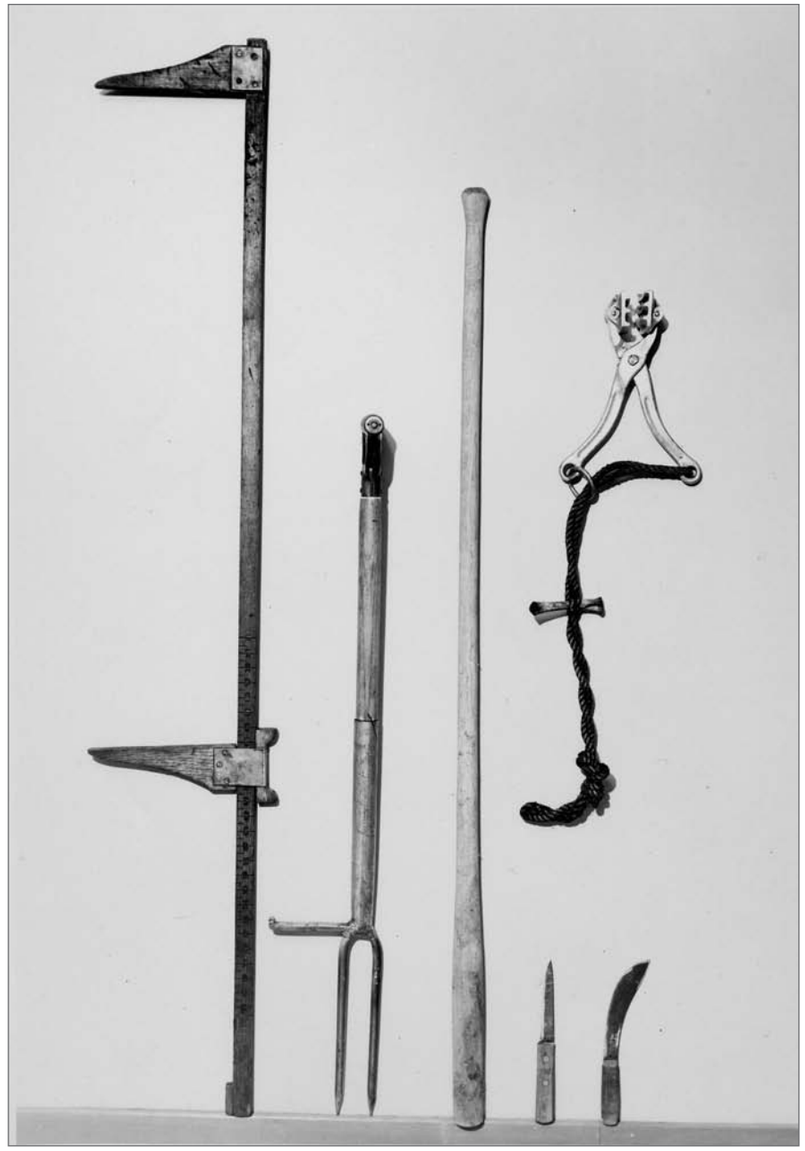
Map 24. Sketch of features at the Lincoln Bight site. *From Veltre and McCartney, 1994: 37.*

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 wooly 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.*

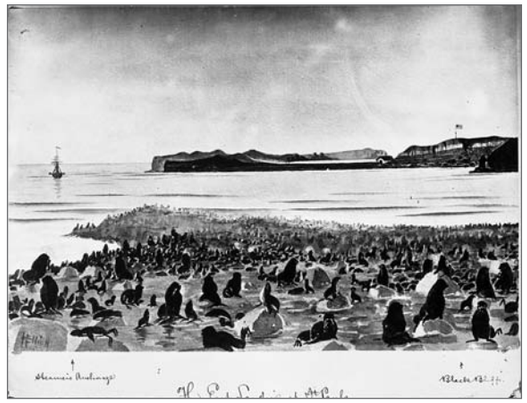
Scheffer, Victor B., photographer. n.d. "Mattock fashioned from sea-lion rib? or whale rib? Walrus? Found buried in midden at NE Point, St. Paul Id, Alaska, by E.C. Johnston, ca. 1925." *Photograph. NOAA, NMML Library, Seattle: Victor B. Scheffer Collection, Fur-Seal Archives, neg. no. 2517.*

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 Polivina [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, Gorbatch, 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 distinct 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.

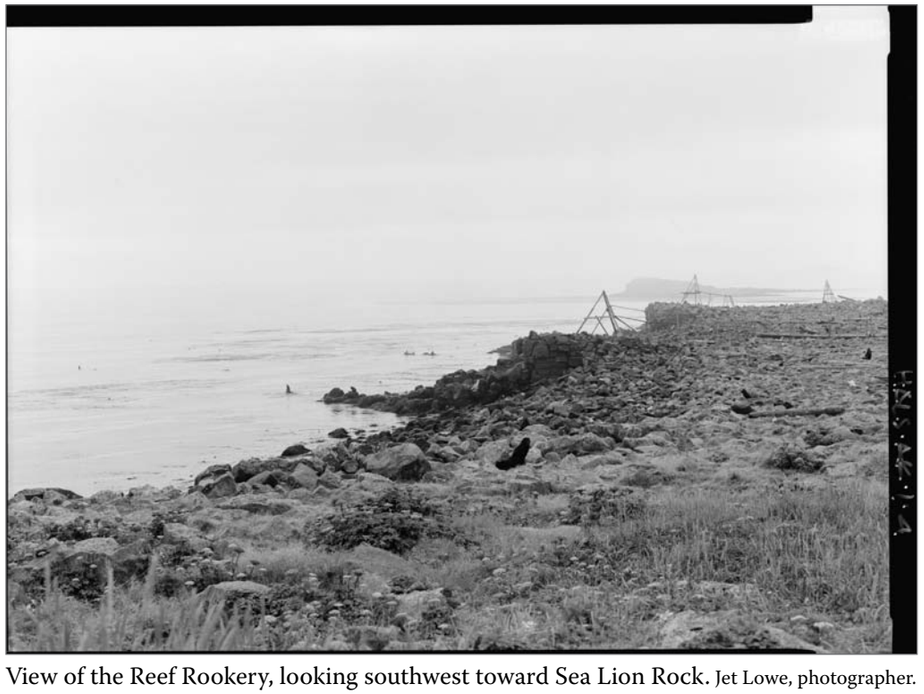
Viewing fur seals during the breeding season has its perils as bull seals are ardent defenders of their harems. In an attempt to overcome the dangerous nature of their work, fur-seal investigators constructed observation platforms to tower over the fray of seals. The first platforms in 1919 took the 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.

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.

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.

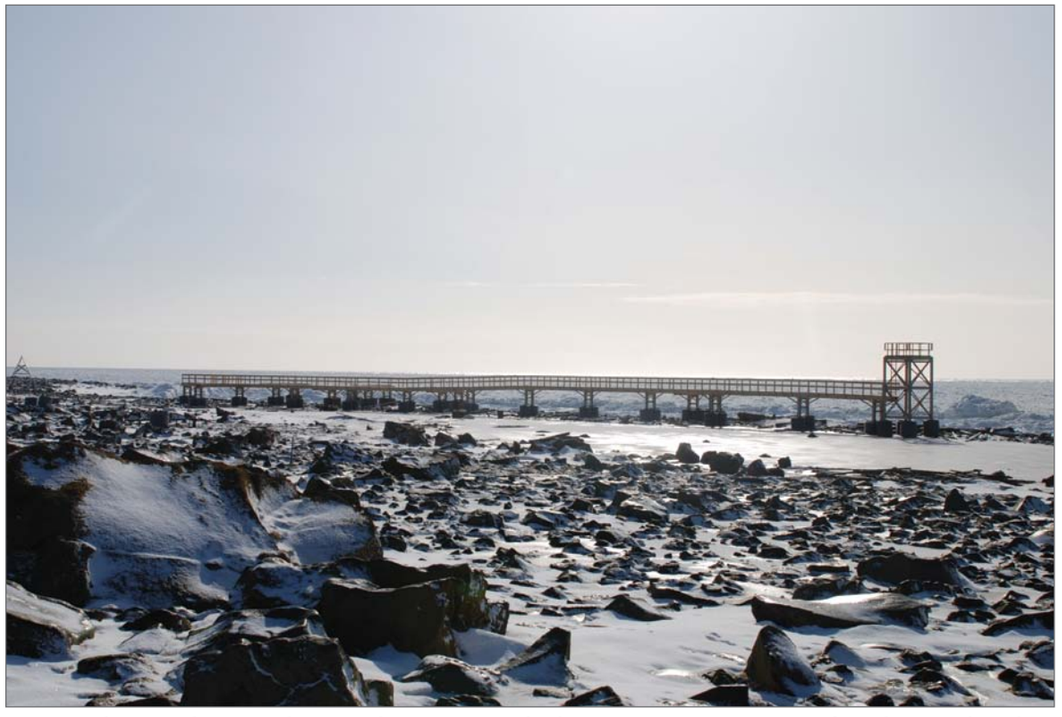
Lidfors, photographer. 1985. View of the Gorbatch Rookery, looking north with the Zoltoi Sands and the St. Paul Cemetery in the distance. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01040004.*

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.*

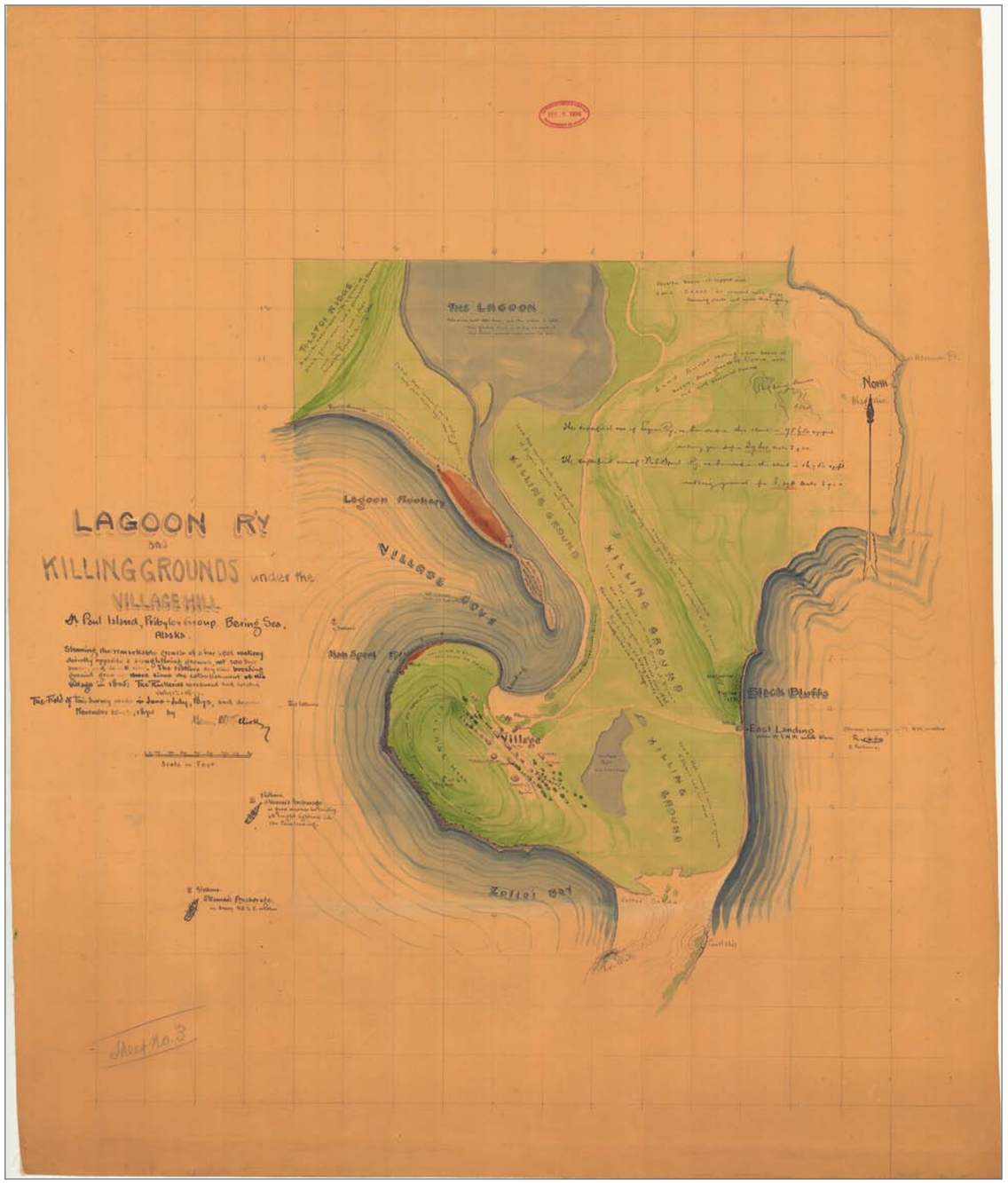
Gries, Robert J., photographer. April 10, 2010. Seal Observation Tower 3 with attached catwalk at Reef Rookery and pack ice, St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Photograph (digital). NOAA SO CAO, Project Planning & Management Division, Support Services, WR, Seattle.*



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.*

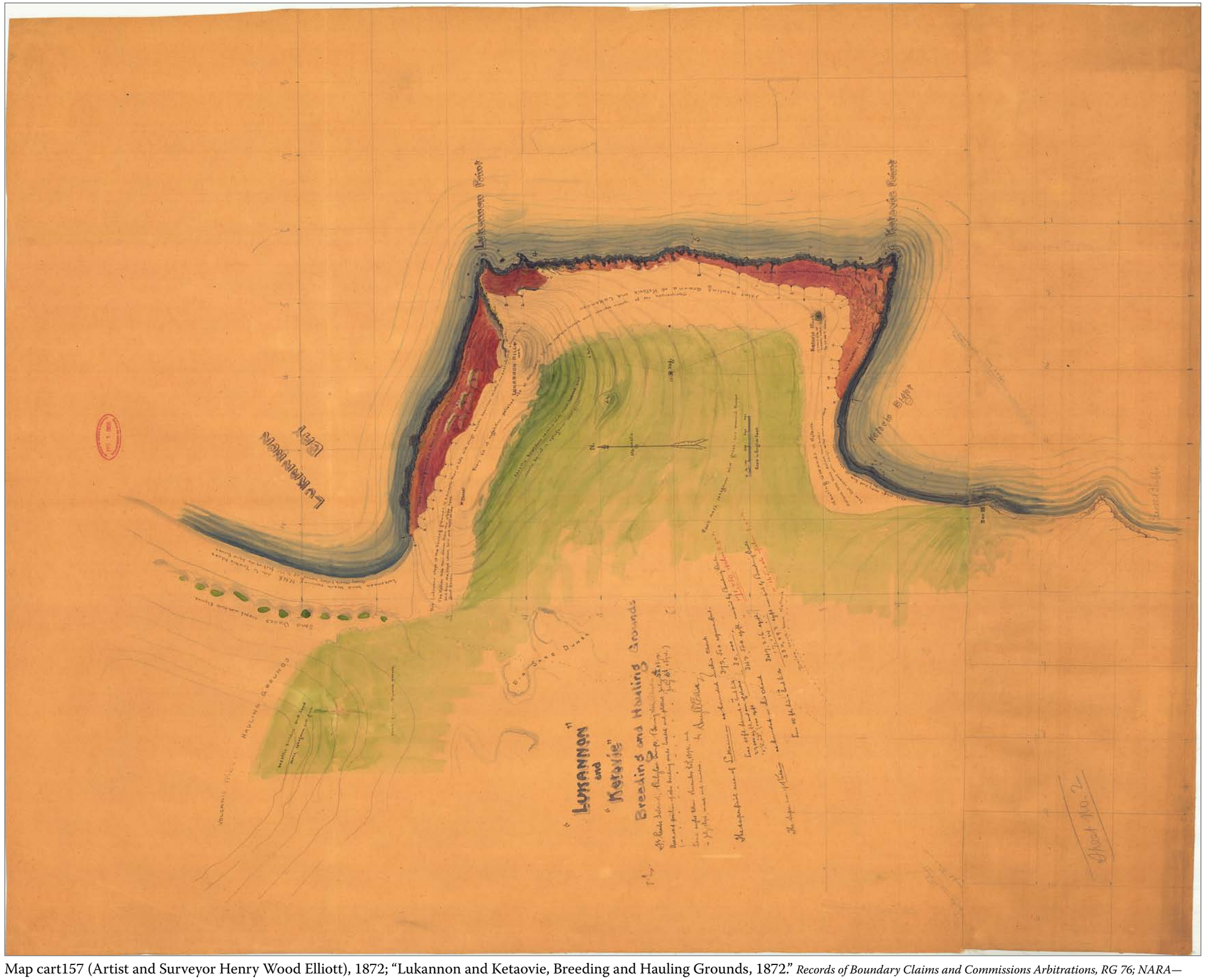
Pribilof Island Charts Surveyed and Drawn by Henry W. Elliot, 1872–1874; 1890

Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations

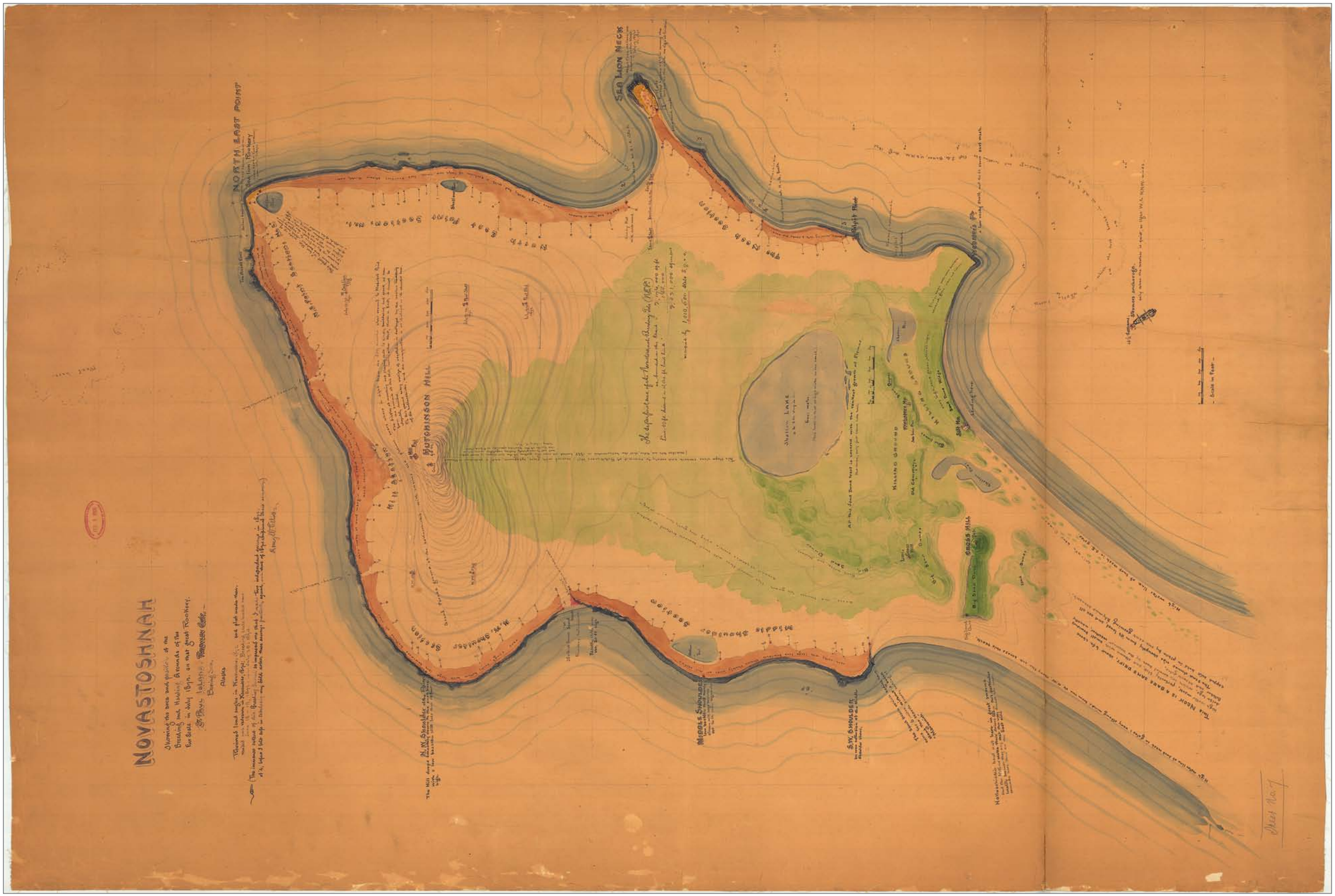


Pen and ink, watercolor. Accompanying documentation bearing the stamp of the Department of State Bureau of Rolls and Library, 1906, explains, "the original rookery charts, 17 in number (14 sheets) [were] made on the ground in 1872–73, inclusive, by Henry W. Elliott, and verified in 1874 by Henry W. Elliott 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."

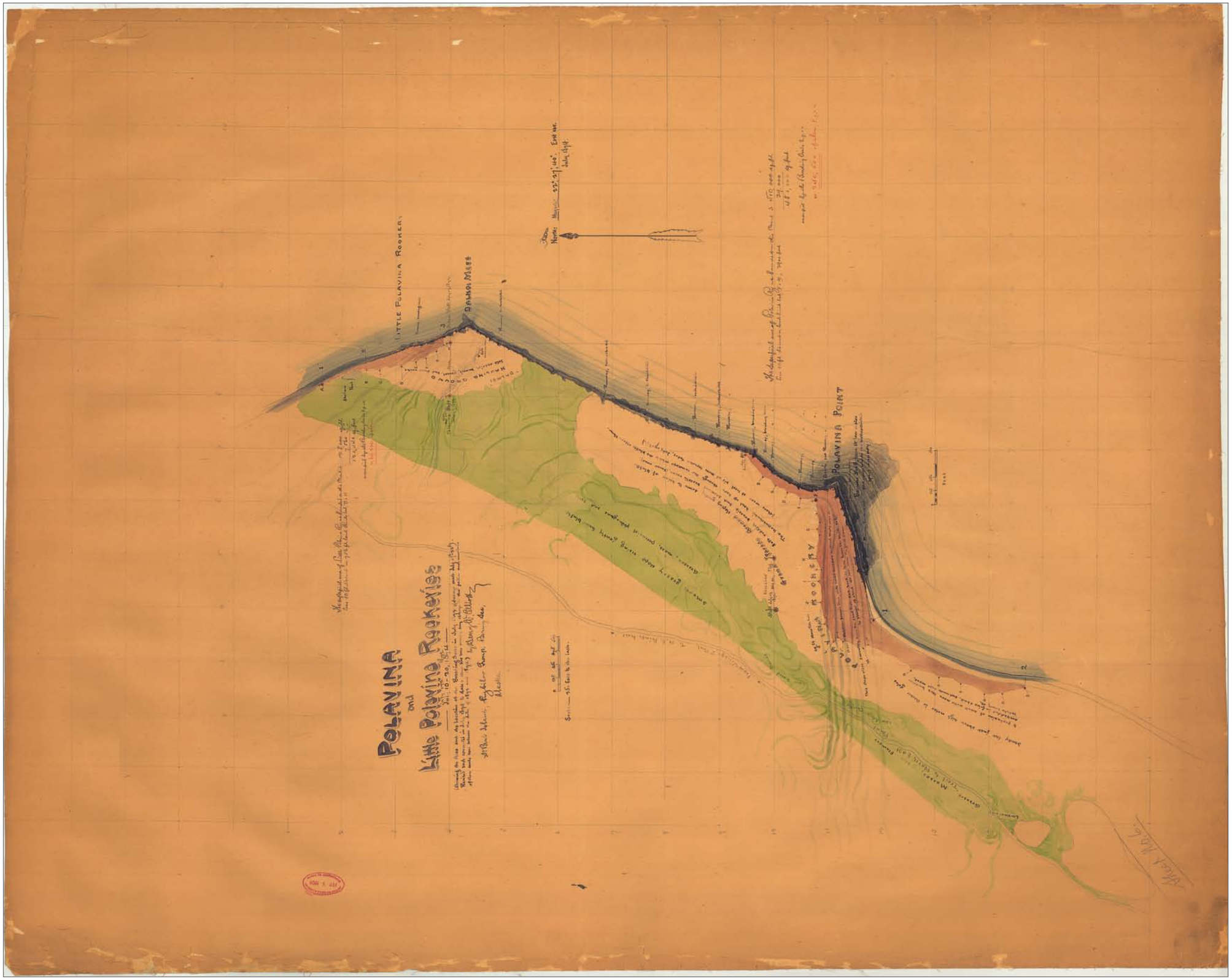
Chart cart157 (Artist and Surveyor Henry Wood Elliott), 1872; "Lagoon R'y and Killing Grounds Under the Village Hill, St. Paul Island, 1872."
Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitration, Record Group (RG) 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.



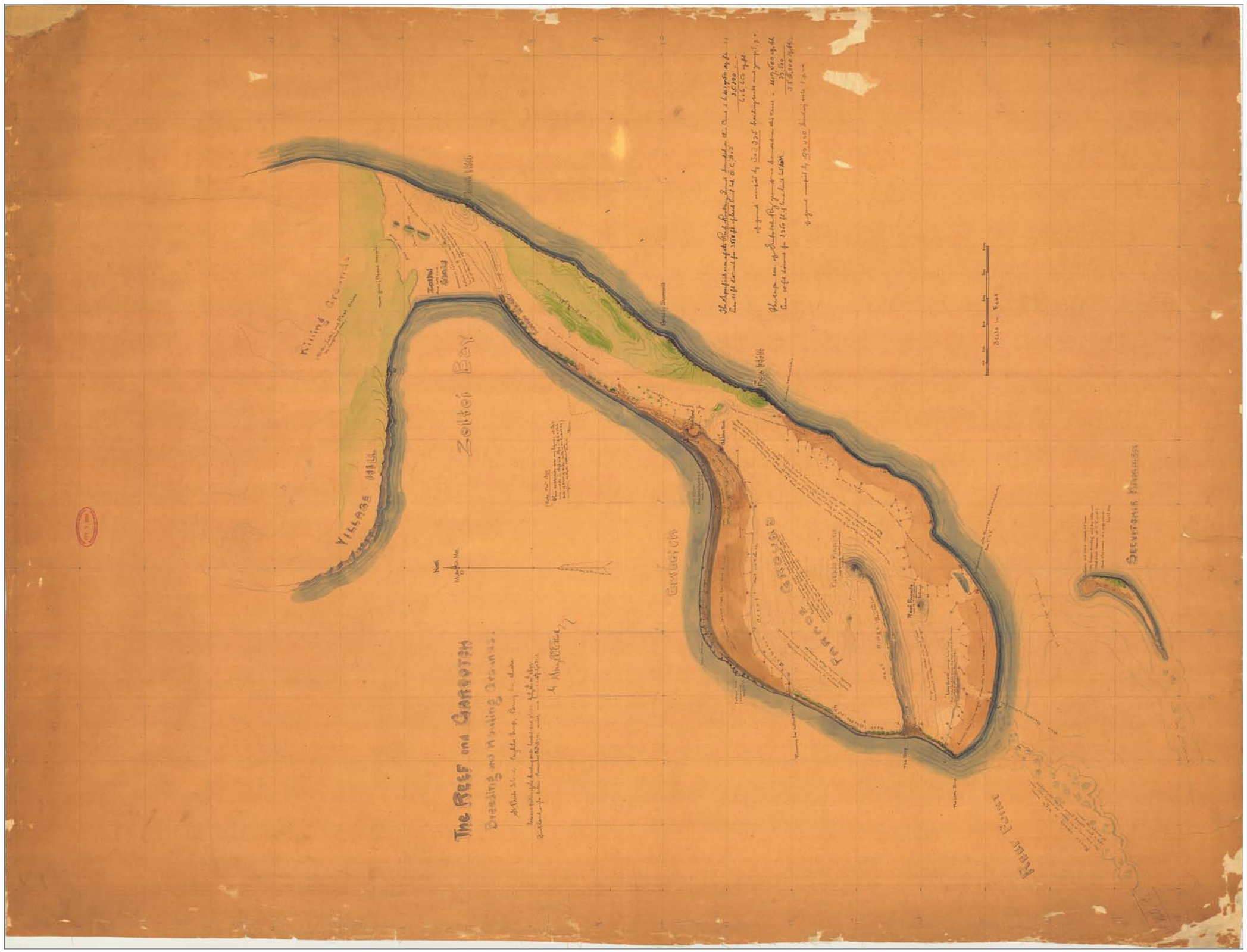
Map cart157 (Artist and Surveyor Henry Wood Elliott), 1872; "Lukannon and Ketaovie, Breeding and Hauling Grounds, 1872." *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



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.*

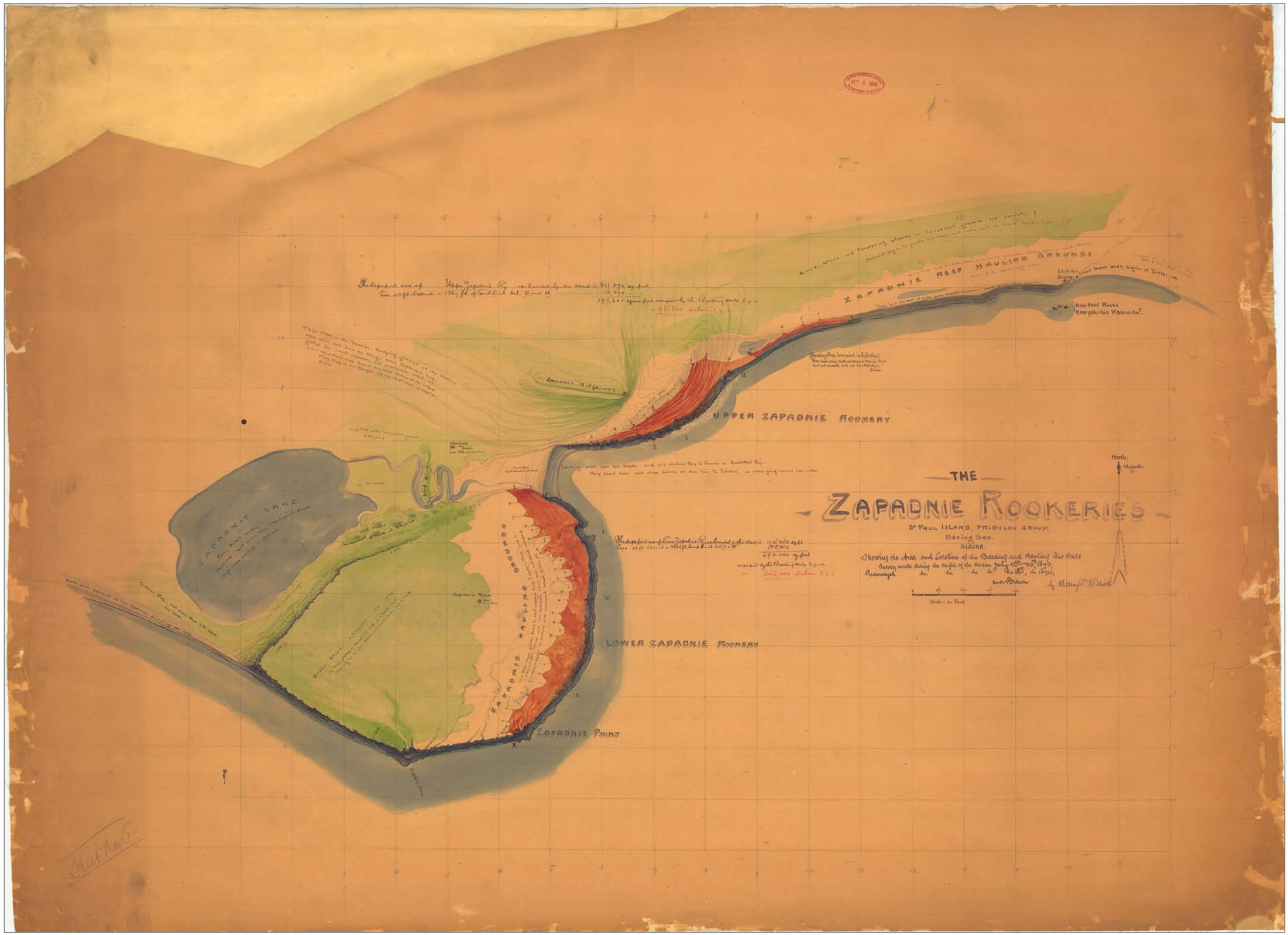


Map cart157 (Artist and Surveyor Henry Wood Elliott), 1874; "Polavina and Little Polavina Rookeries, St. Paul Island, 1874." *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



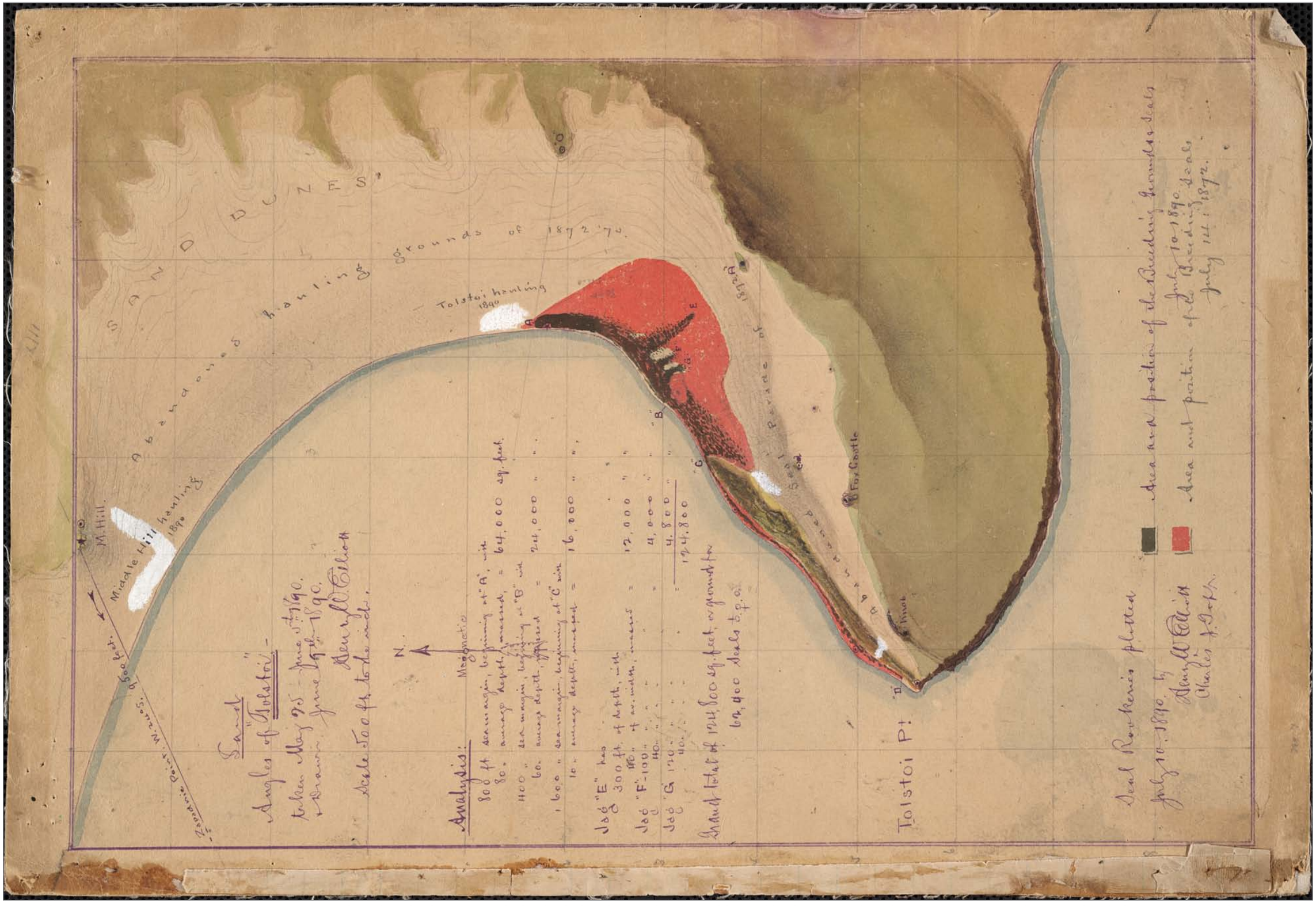
Map cart157 (Artist and Surveyor Henry Wood Elliott), 1874; "The Reef and Gorbatch Breeding and Hauling Grounds, St. Paul Island, 1872–1874." *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, 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.*

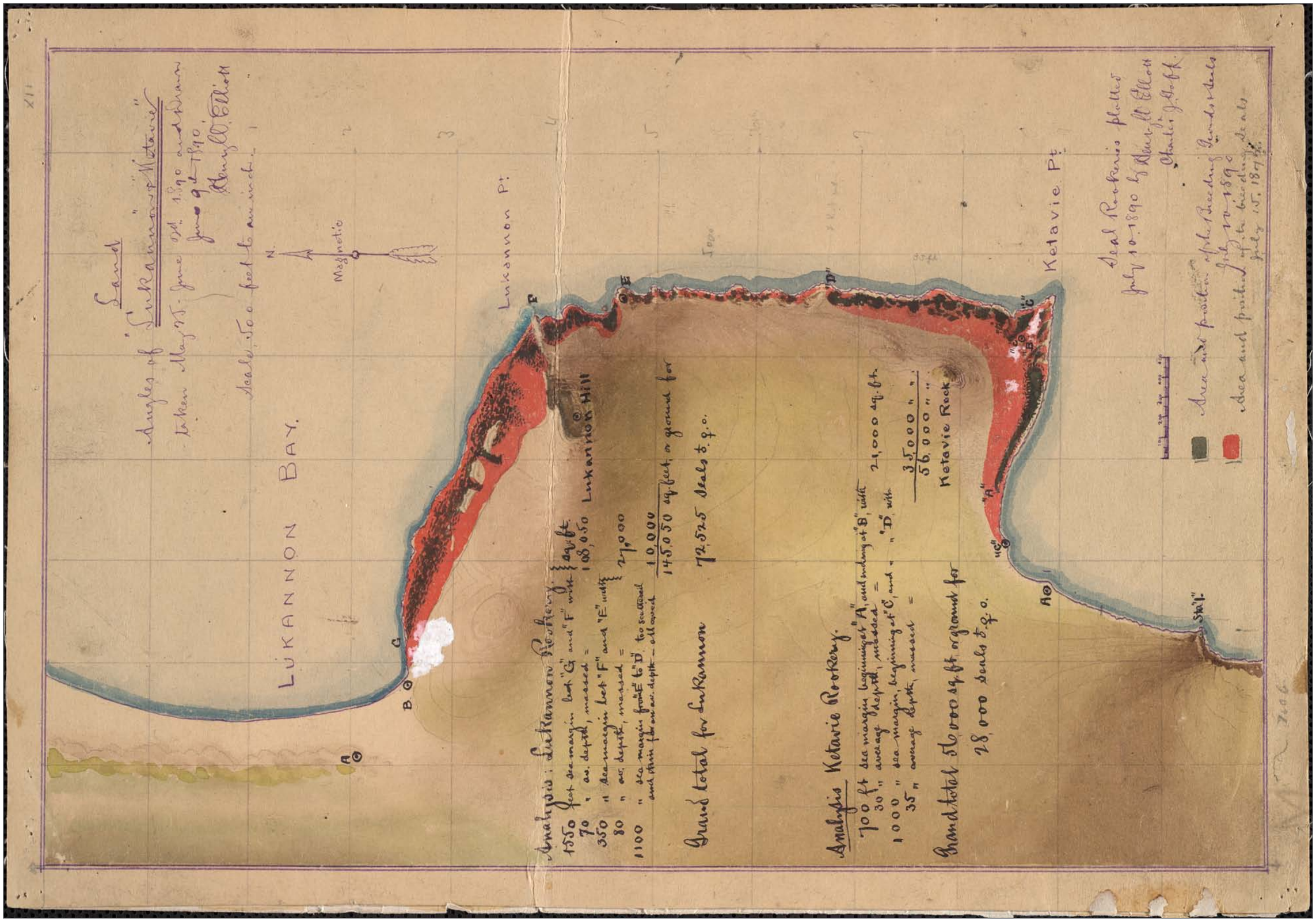


Map cart157 (Artist and Surveyor Henry Wood Elliott), 1874; "The Zapadnie Rookeries, St. Paul Island, 1872–1874." *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

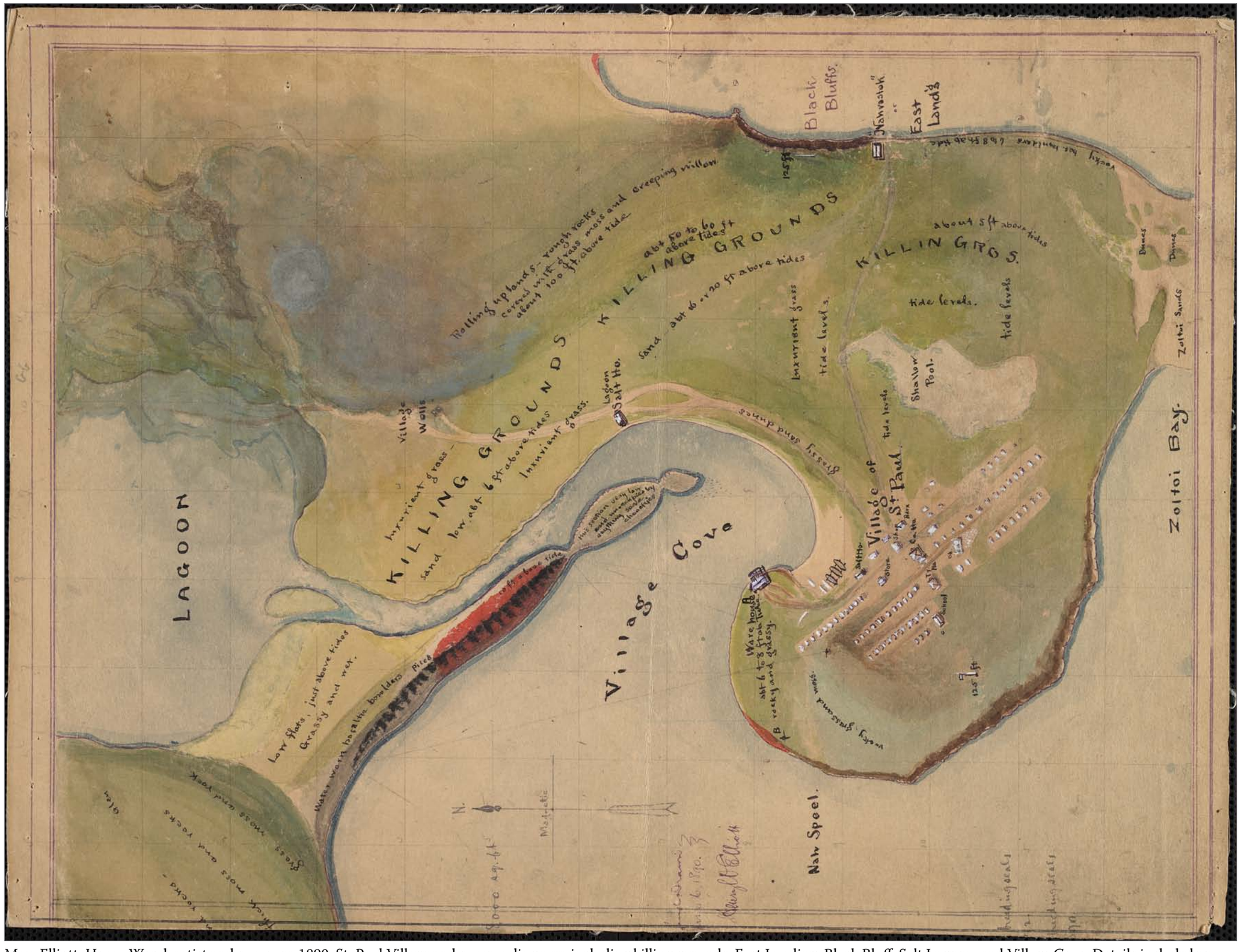
Map. Elliott, Henry W., artist and surveyor. July 1872. Hauling Grounds at Southwest Point. Southwest Point on St. Paul Island, Alaska, showing location of fur-seal hauling grounds, Fox Hill, and other features. The map was made in 1872, but Elliott's later annotation notes that "no seals have hauled 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.*



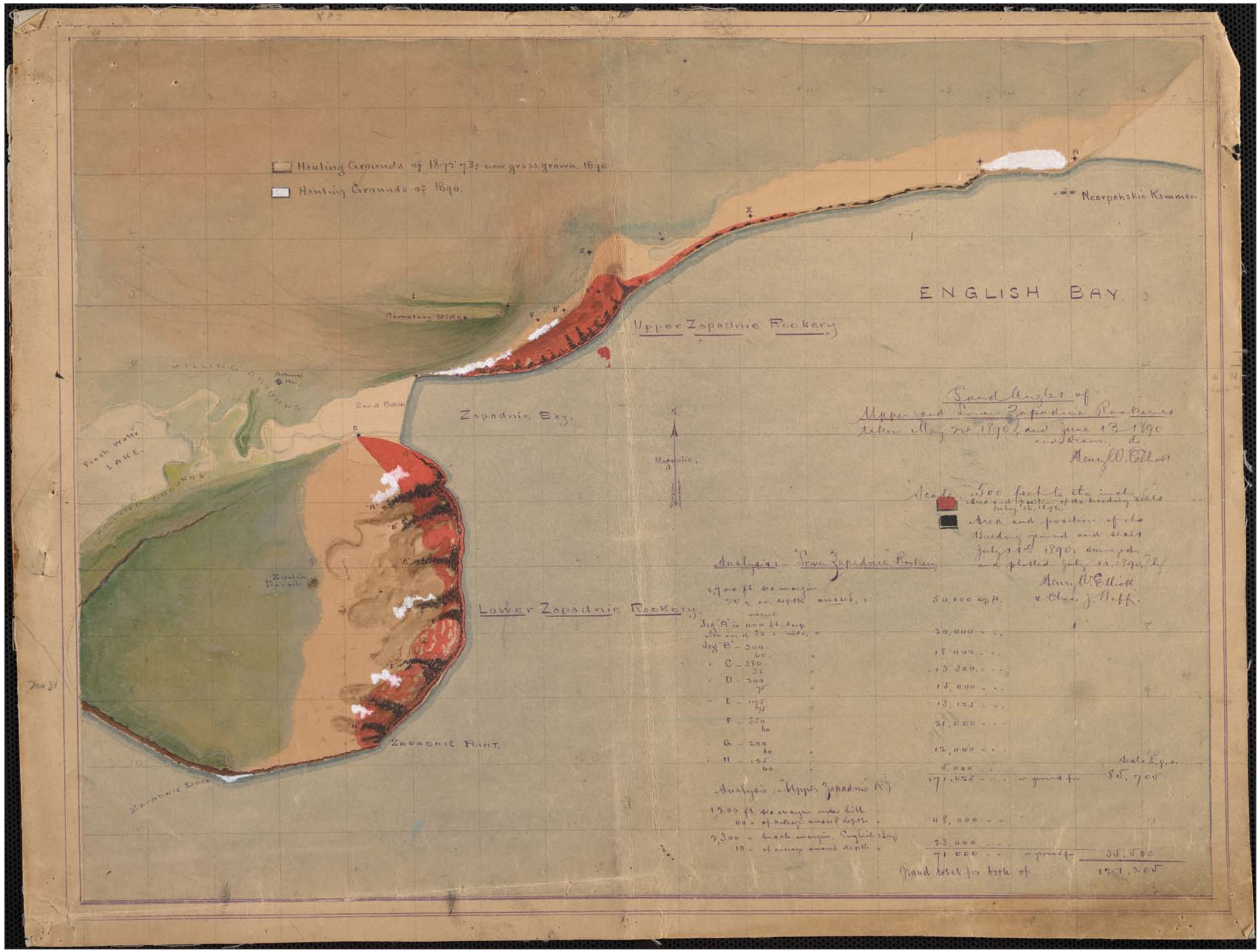
Map. Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. Land Angles of Tolstoi, St. Paul Island, Alaska, showing location of fur-seal hauling grounds and rookeries in 1872 and 1890 and including an analysis of fur-seal population density. *Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0377, Archives, Alaska and 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.*

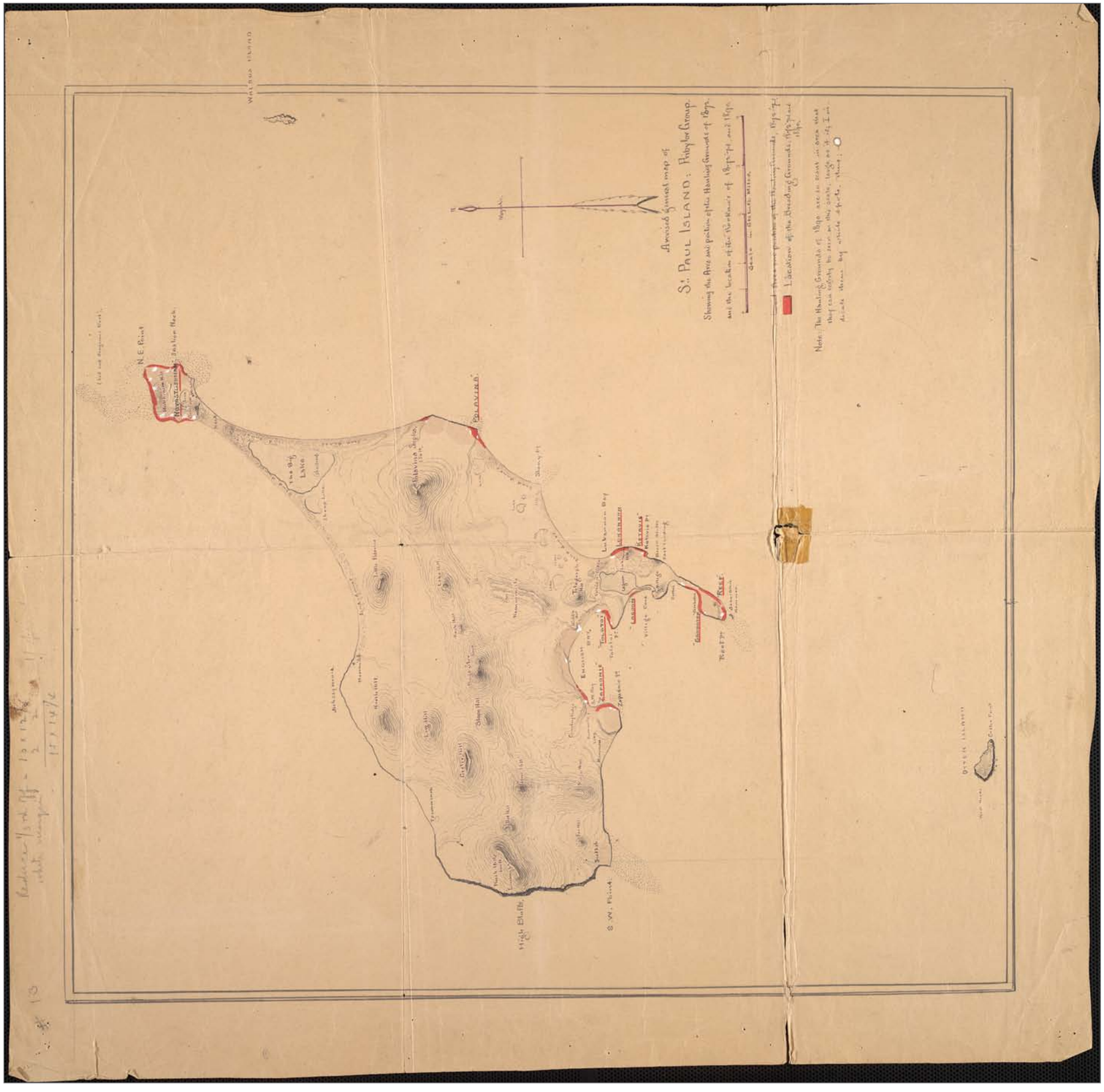


Map. Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. St. Paul Village and surrounding area including killing grounds, East Landing, Black Bluff, Salt Lagoon, and Village Cove. Details include location of village buildings, lagoon Salthouse, village well and descriptions of landscape and natural features. *Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0384, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*

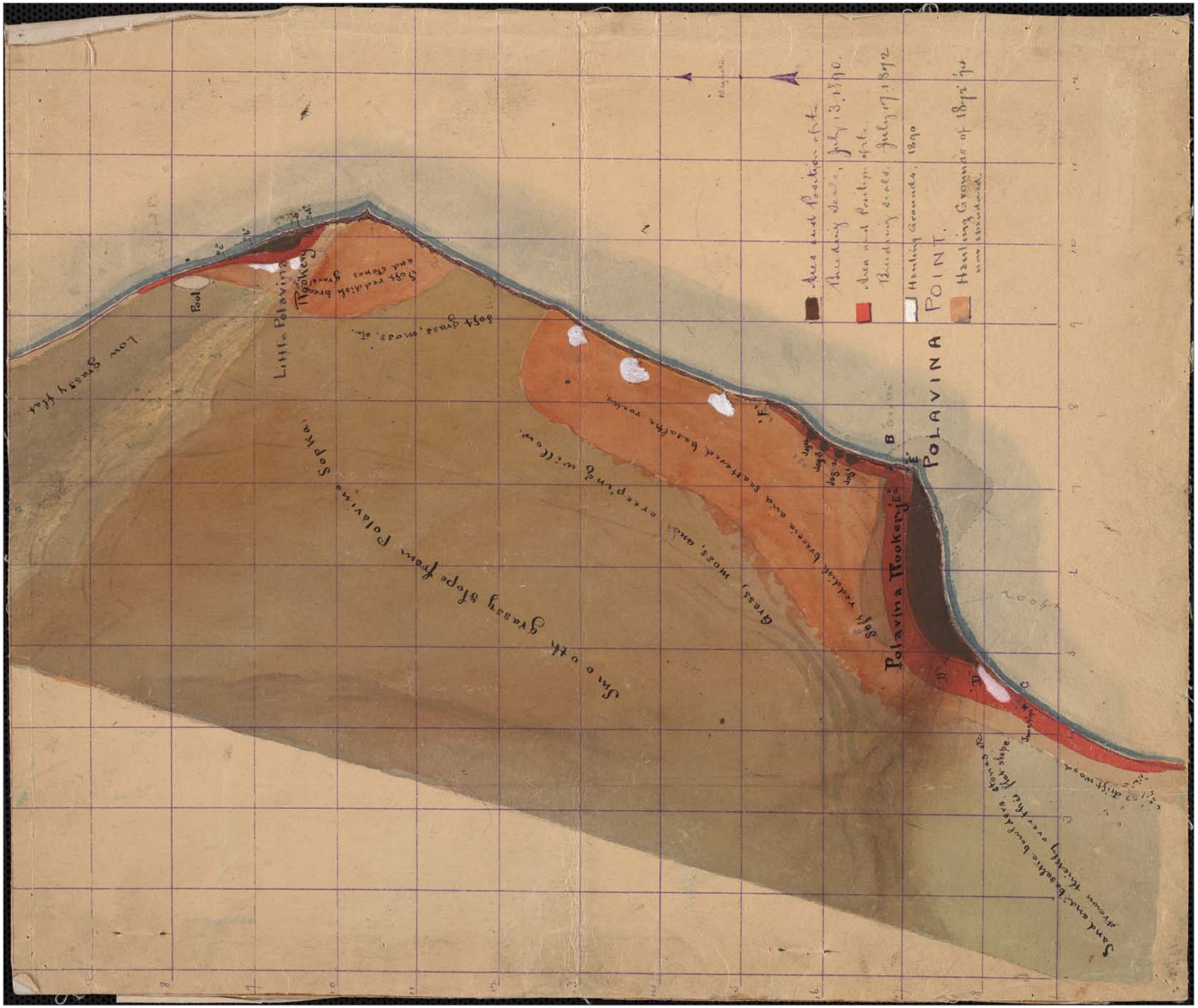


Map. Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. Zapadnie (Zapadni) Rookeries and English Bay, St. Paul Island, Alaska, showing location of fur-seal hauling grounds and rookeries in 1872–73 and 1890, including an analysis of fur-seal population density. *Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0386, 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.*

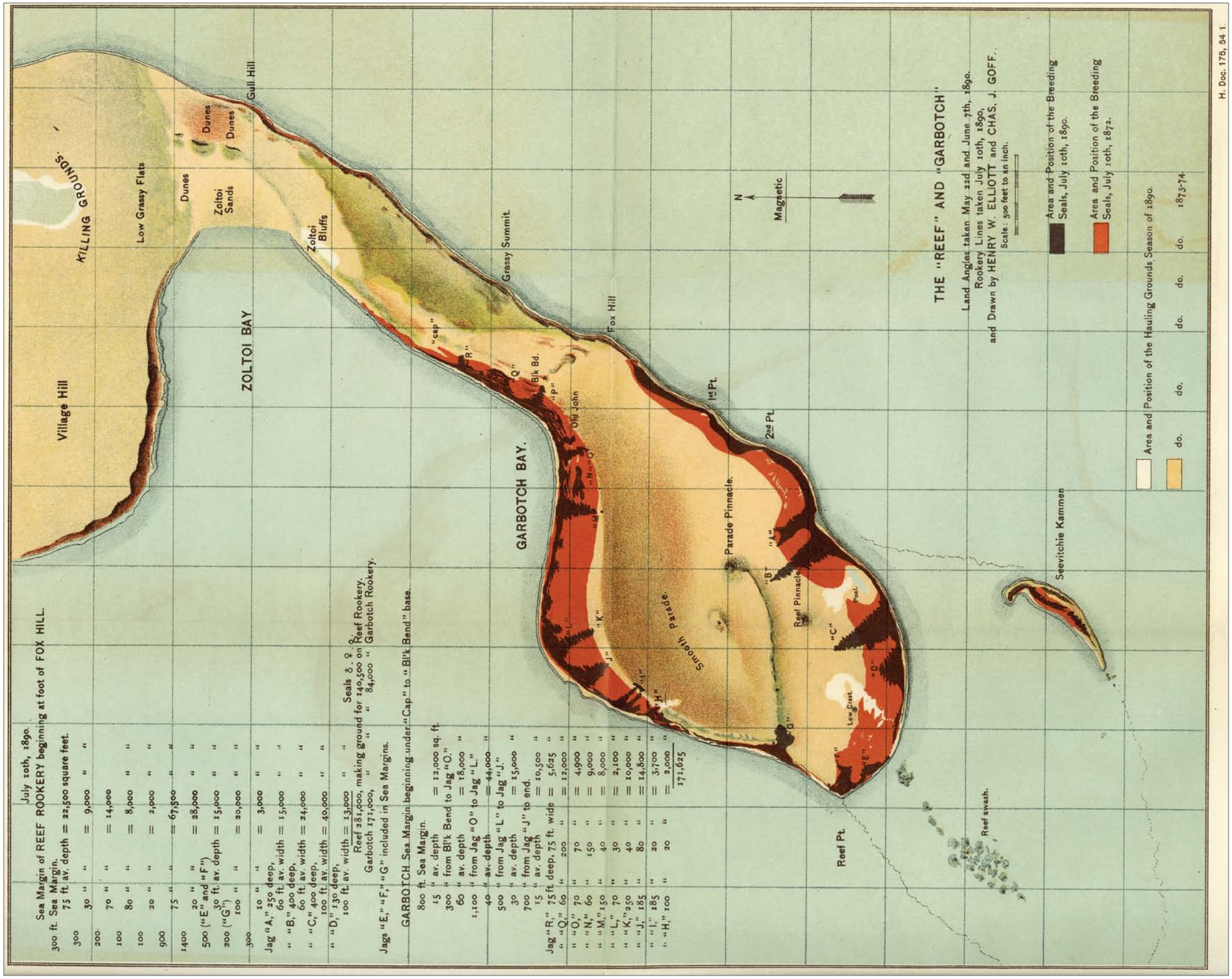


Map. Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. St. Paul Island showing general topography as well as location of fur-seal hauling grounds and rookeries in 1872, 1874 and 1890. Otter and Walrus Islands also shown. *Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0388, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*



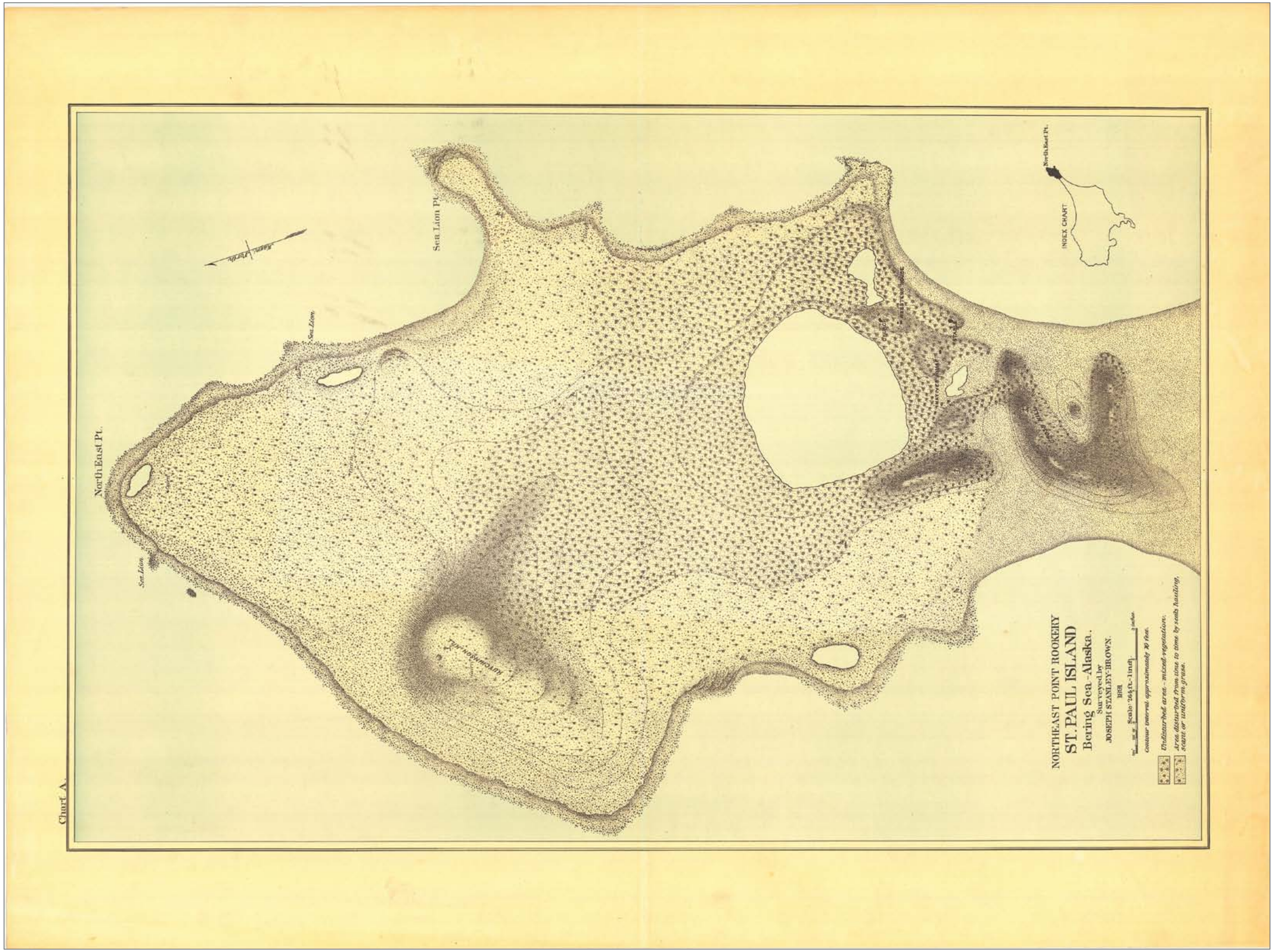
Map. Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. Polavina [Polovina] Rookeries, St. Paul Island, Alaska, showing fur-seal hauling grounds and rookeries, 1872–74 and 1890. *Henry Wood Elliott Map Collection, no. M0389, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*

Map. Elliott, Henry Wood, artist and surveyor. 1890. Reef and Gorbatch 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.*

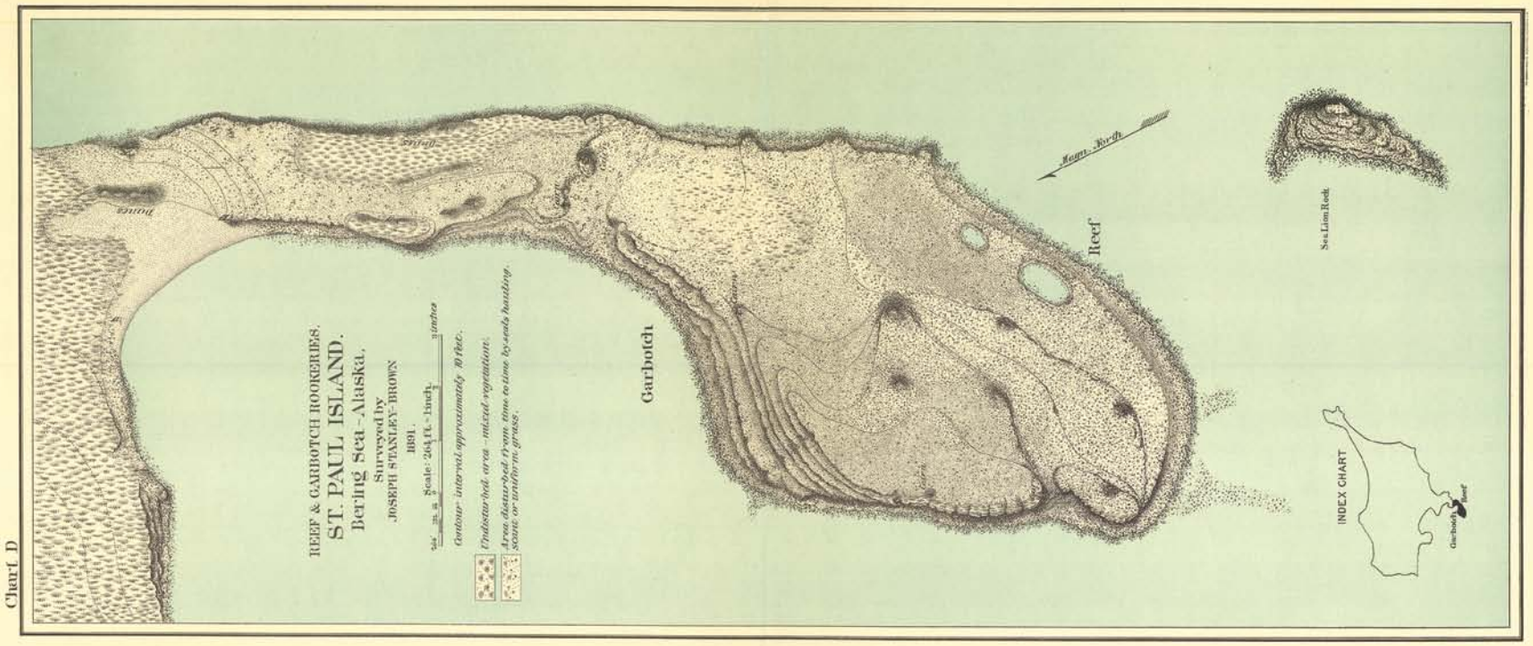


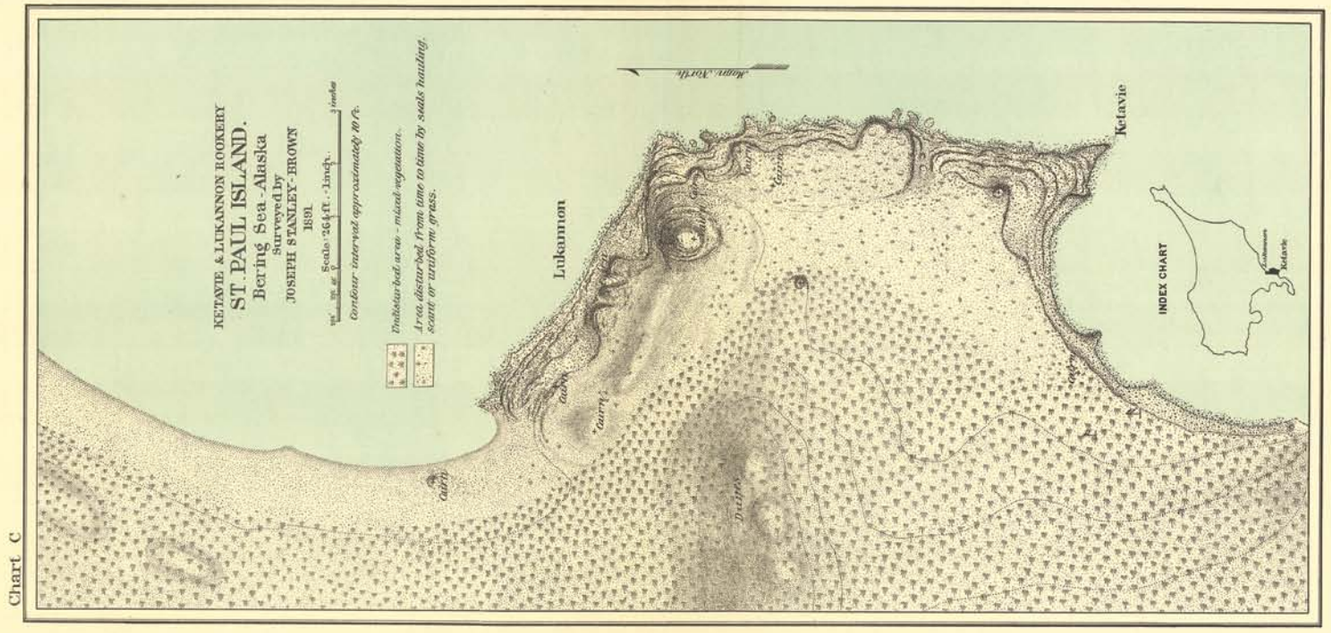
Map. Elliott, Henry Wood artist and Chas. A. Goff, surveyor. 1890. Map showing the "Reef" and "Gorboth." Taken from: R*eport of Henry Elliott on the Condition of the Fur-Seal Fisheries of Alaska, Together with All Maps and Illustrations Accompanying Said Report*. U.S. Congress. House. 54th Cong., 1st sess. Doc. No. 175, Washington, DC: GPO.

Rookery Maps Surveyed by Joseph Stanley-Brown, 1891

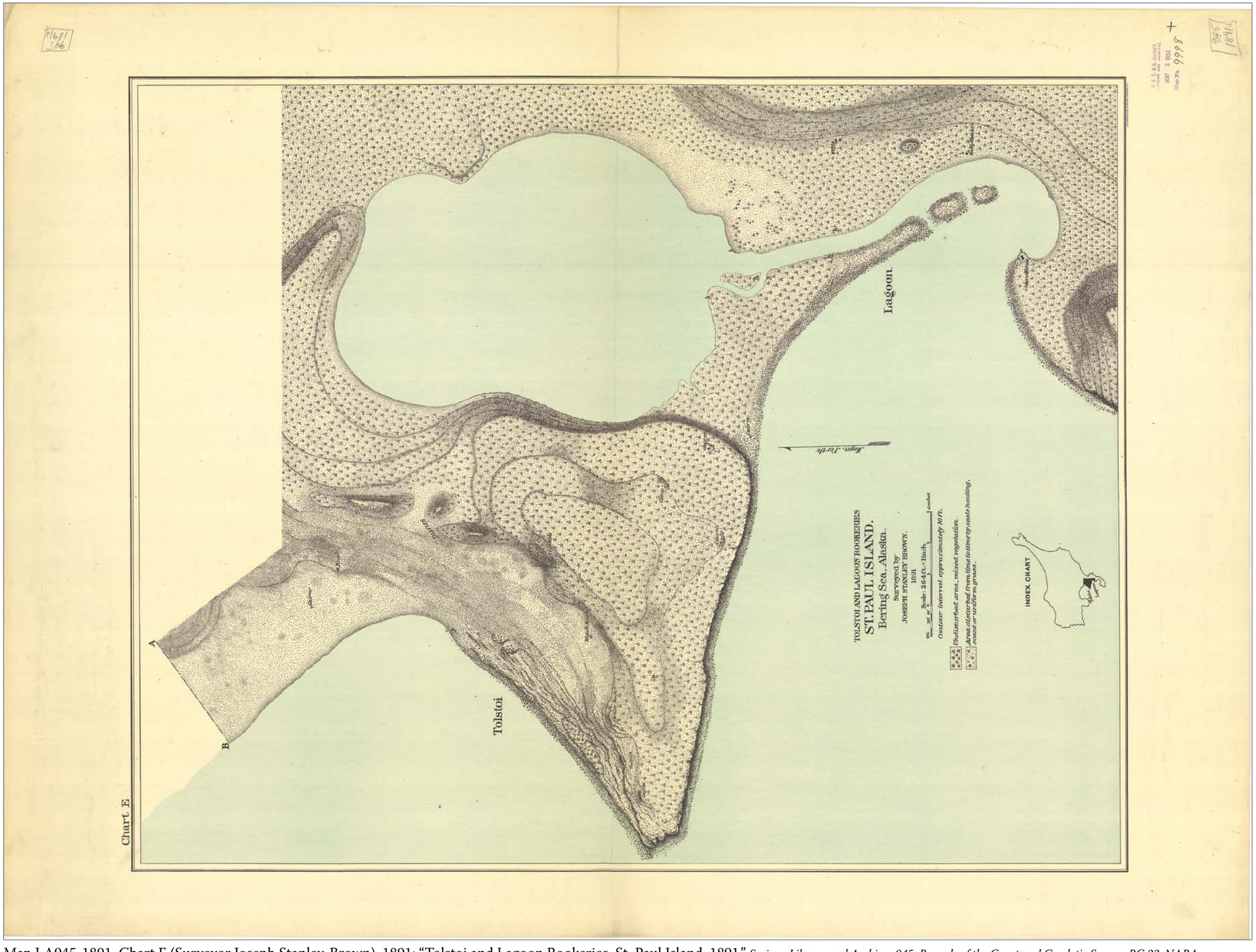


Map LA945-1891_Chart A (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown), 1891; "Northeast Point Rookery, St. Paul Island, 1891." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, RG 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

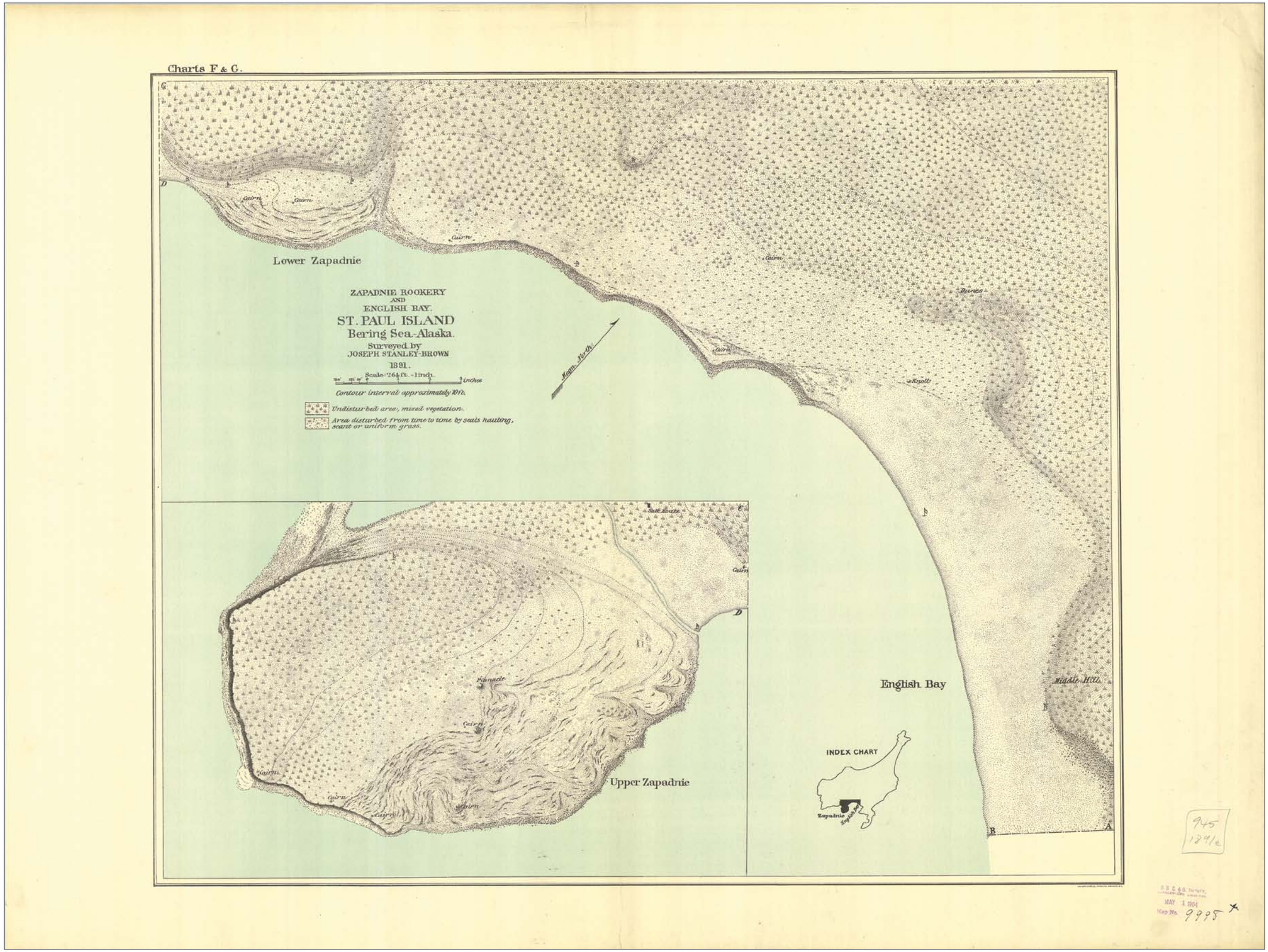




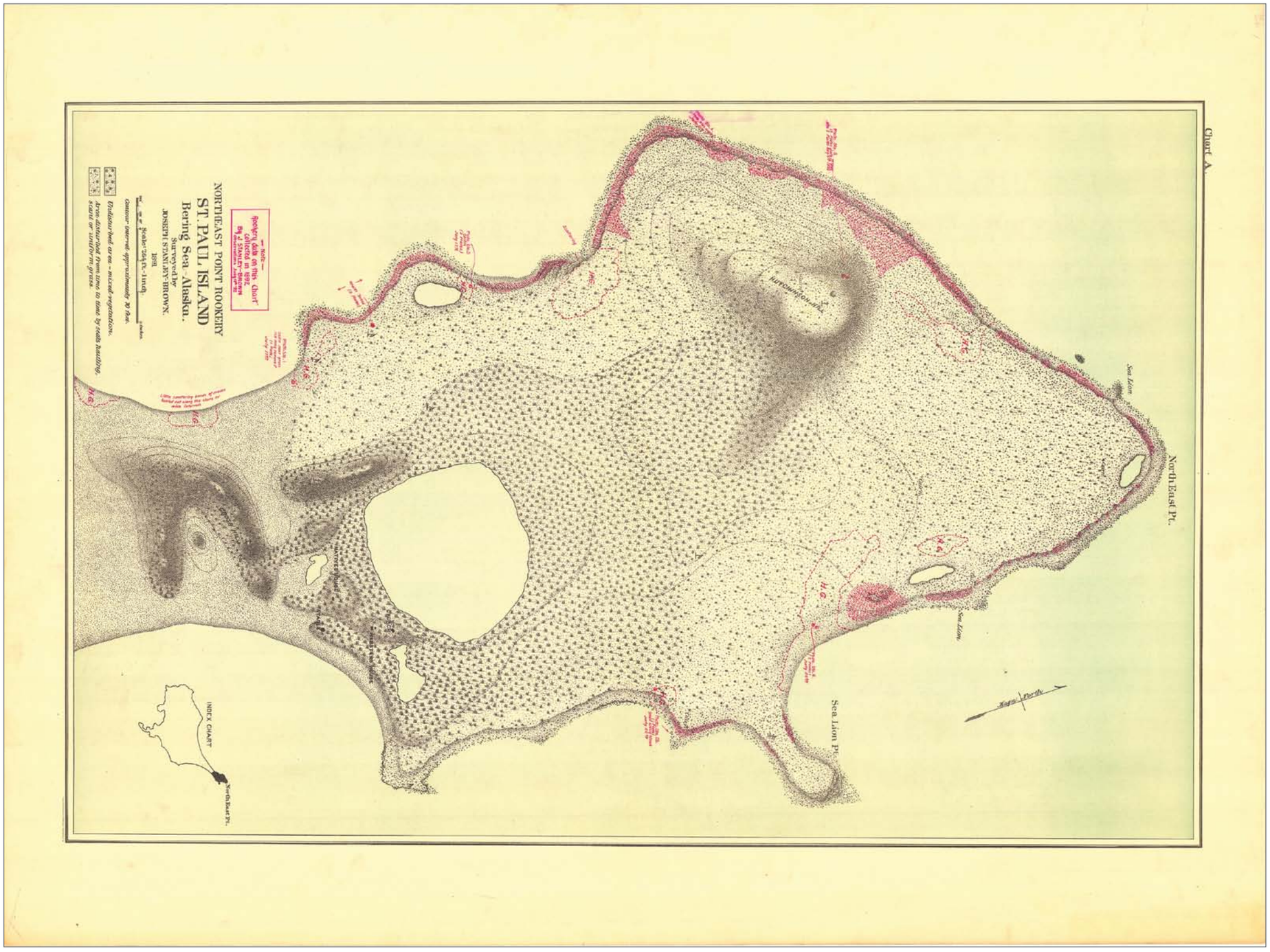
Map LA945-1891_Chart D and Chart C (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown), 1891; "Reef and Gorbatch Rookeries, St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1891" and "Kitovie and Lukannon Rookery,." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, RG 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National 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.*



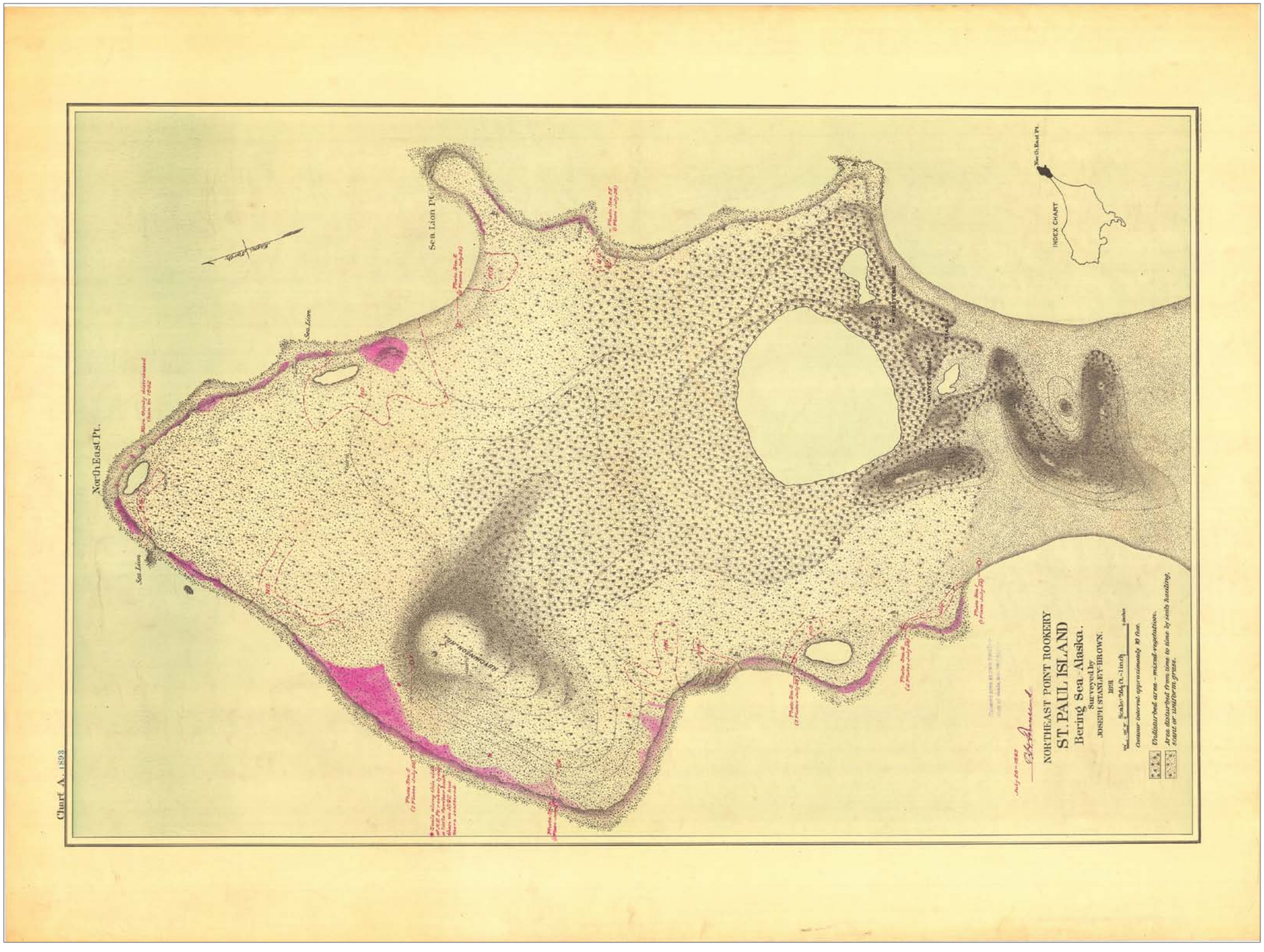
Map LA945-1891_Charts F, G (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown), 1891; "Zapadni Rookery (F) and English Bay (G), St. Paul Island, Alaska, 1891." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, RG 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



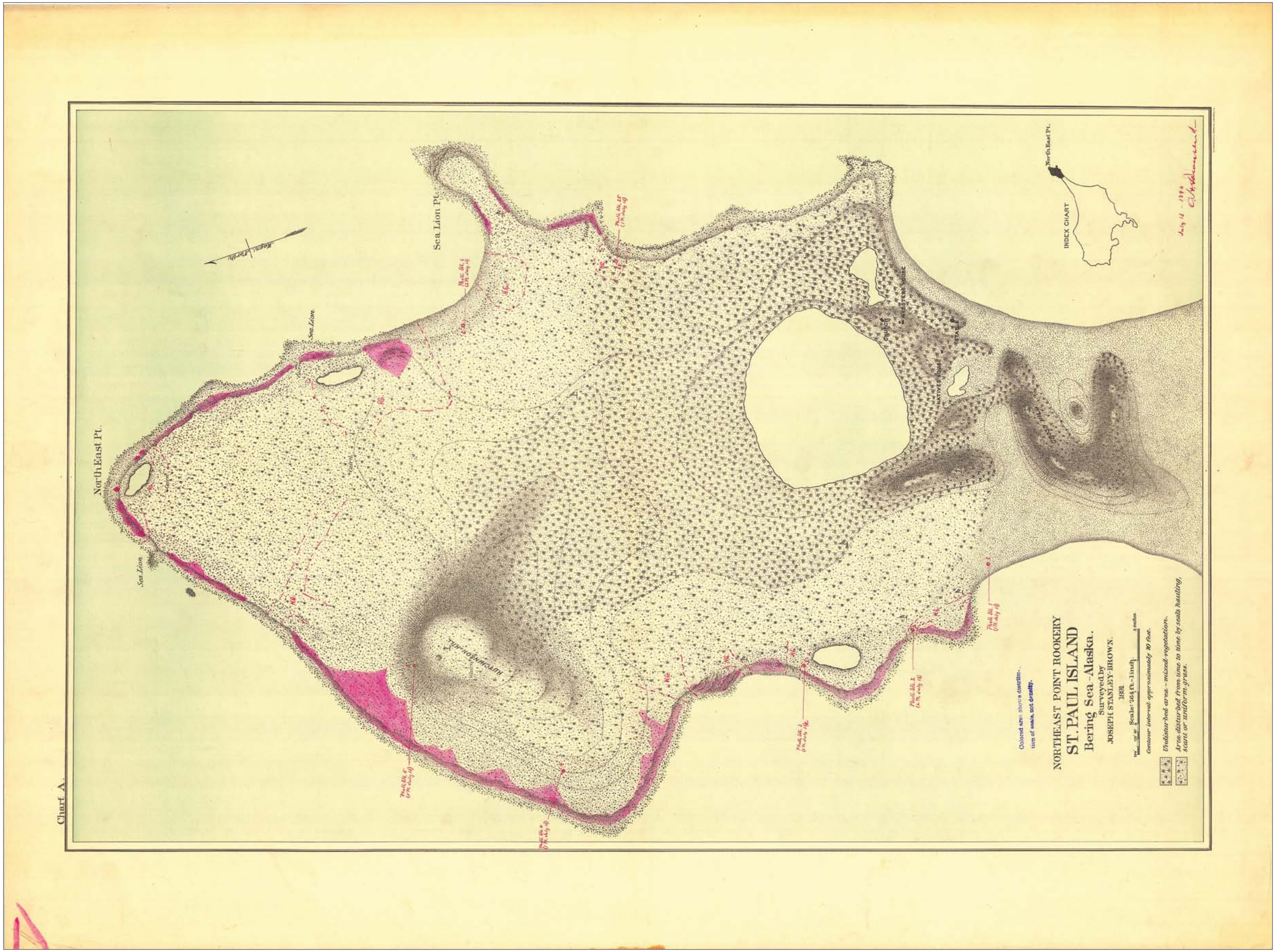
Map RG76cart157 Chart A (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown), map printed in 1891; stamp on map states the rookery data was derived July 17, 1892; Northeast Point, annotated with fur-seal data. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

Rookery Maps, Charles H. Townsend

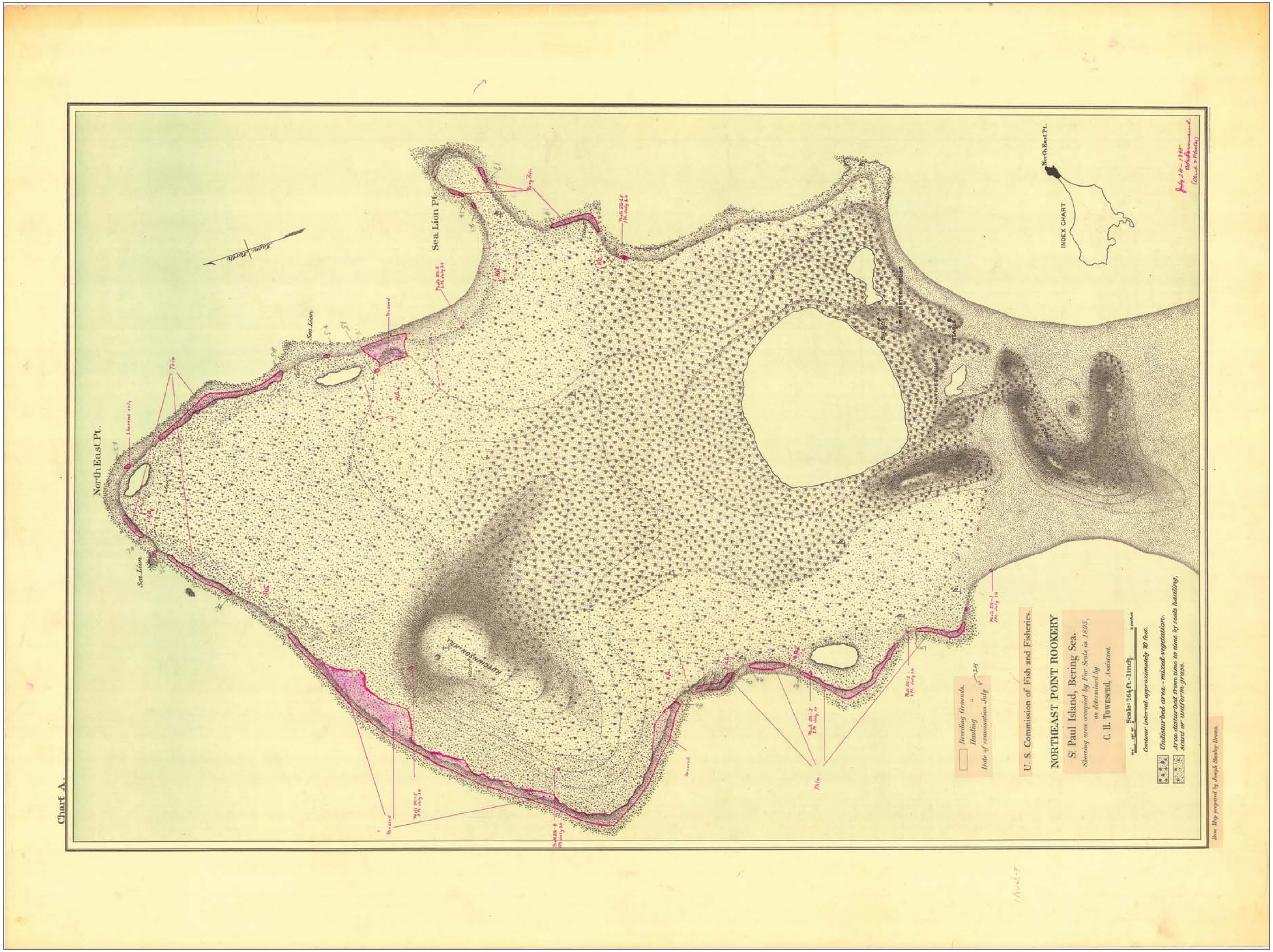
These charts are a selection of the many rookery charts annotated with fur-seal data in this series. Shown here are is Chart A, annotated by Charles Townsend, Joseph Stanley-Brown, and others from 1892–1897.



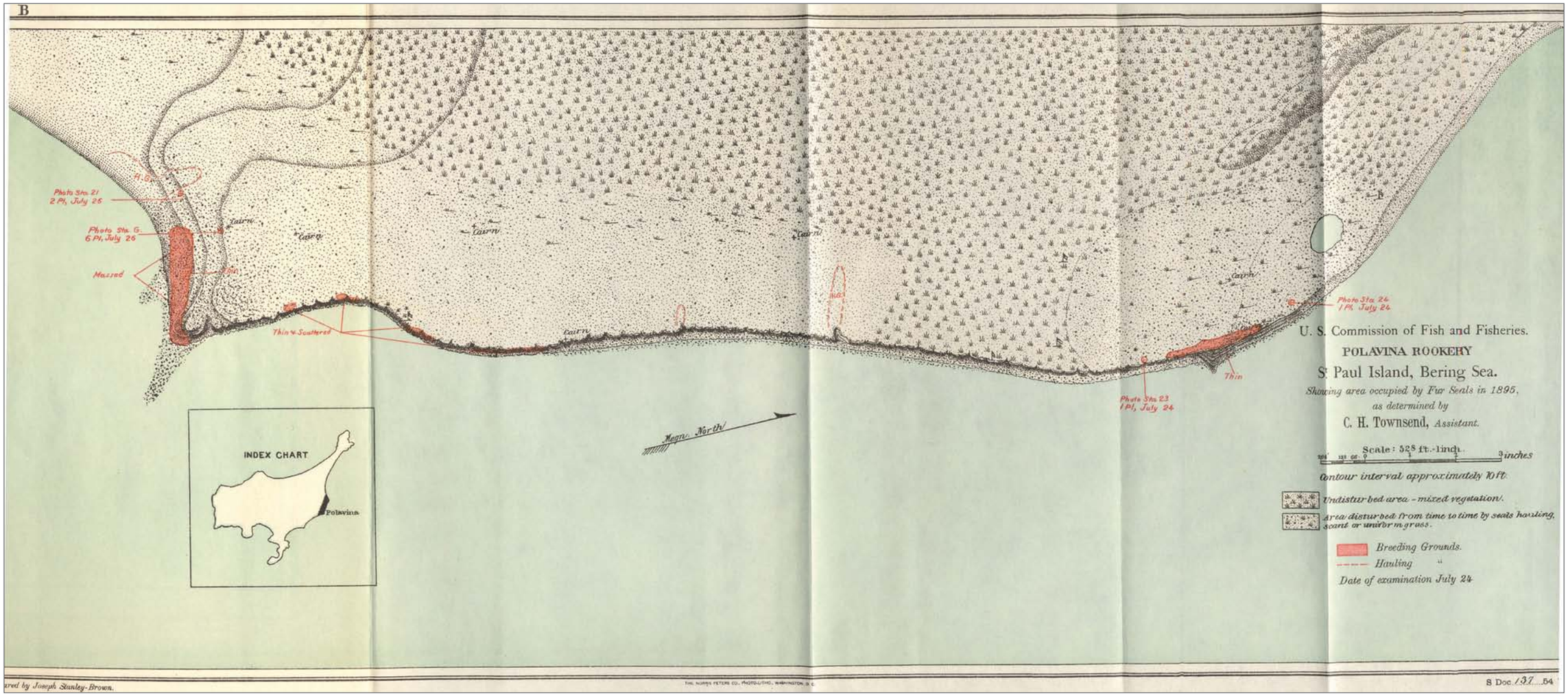
Map RG76cart157 Chart A (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown, 1891; rookery data revised by Charles H. Townsend), revisions July 26, 1895; Northeast Point, hand-annotated with fur-seal data. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



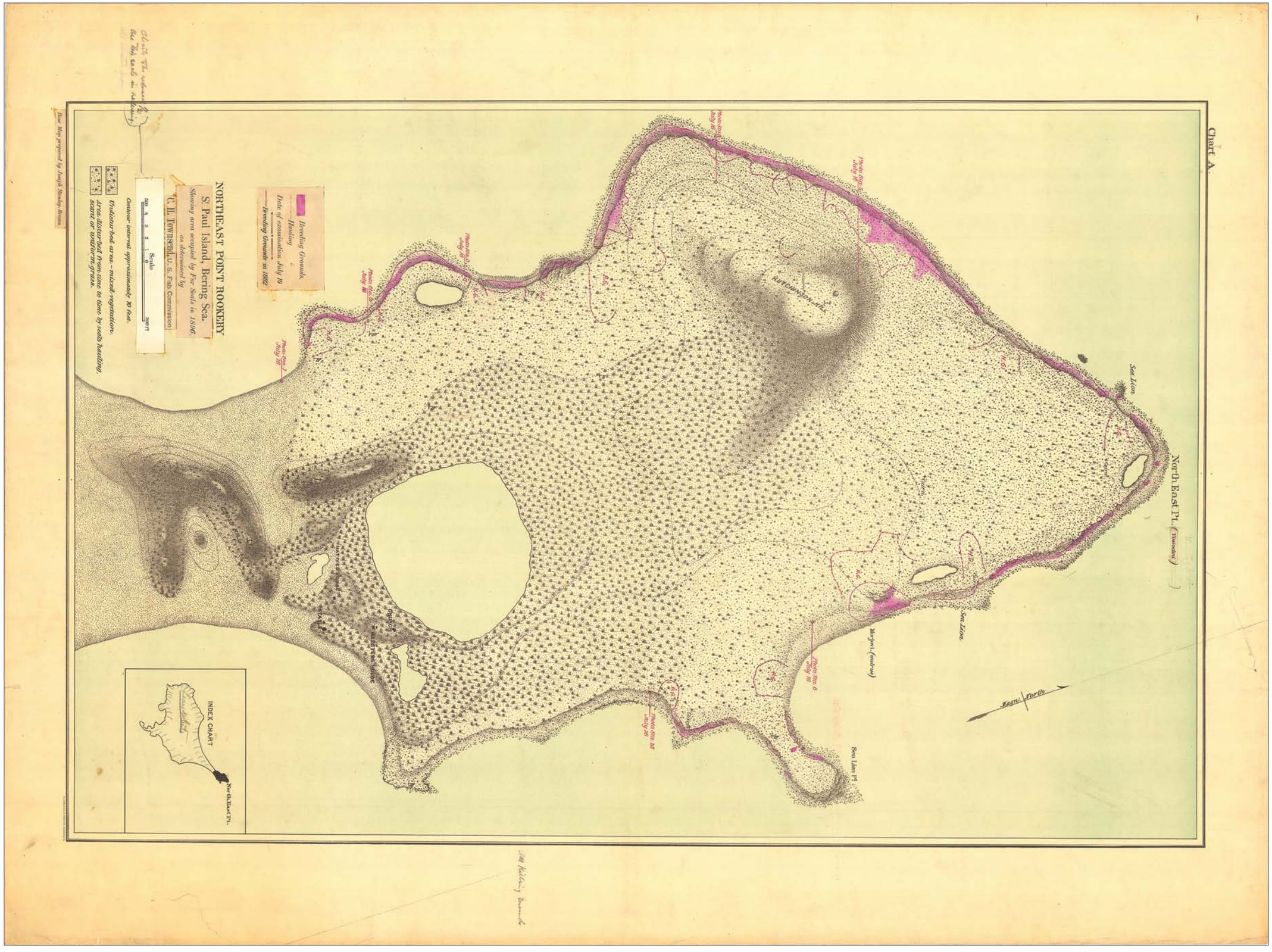
Map RG76cart157 Chart A (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown 1891; rookery data revised by Charles H. Townsend), July 13, 1894; Northeast Point, annotated with fur-seal data. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College 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.*

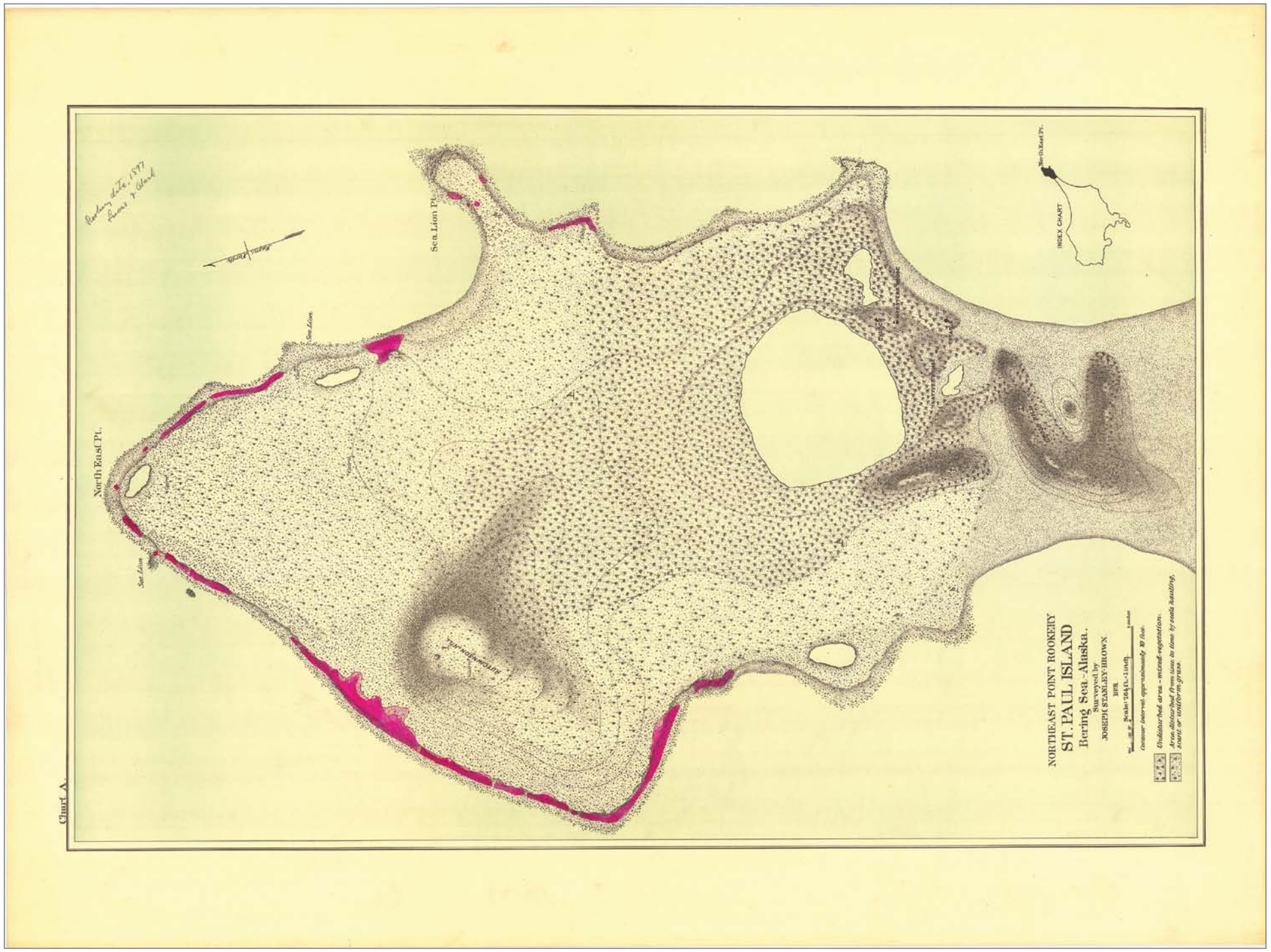


Map, (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown, rookery data revised by Charles H. Townsend, 1895); Polavina [Polovina] Rookery, St. Paul Island, Bering Sea. Taken from: *Reports of Agents, Officers, and Persons Acting Under the Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, in Relation to the Condition of Seal Life on the Rookeries of the Pribilof Islands, and to Pelagic Sealing in BeringSea 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.*

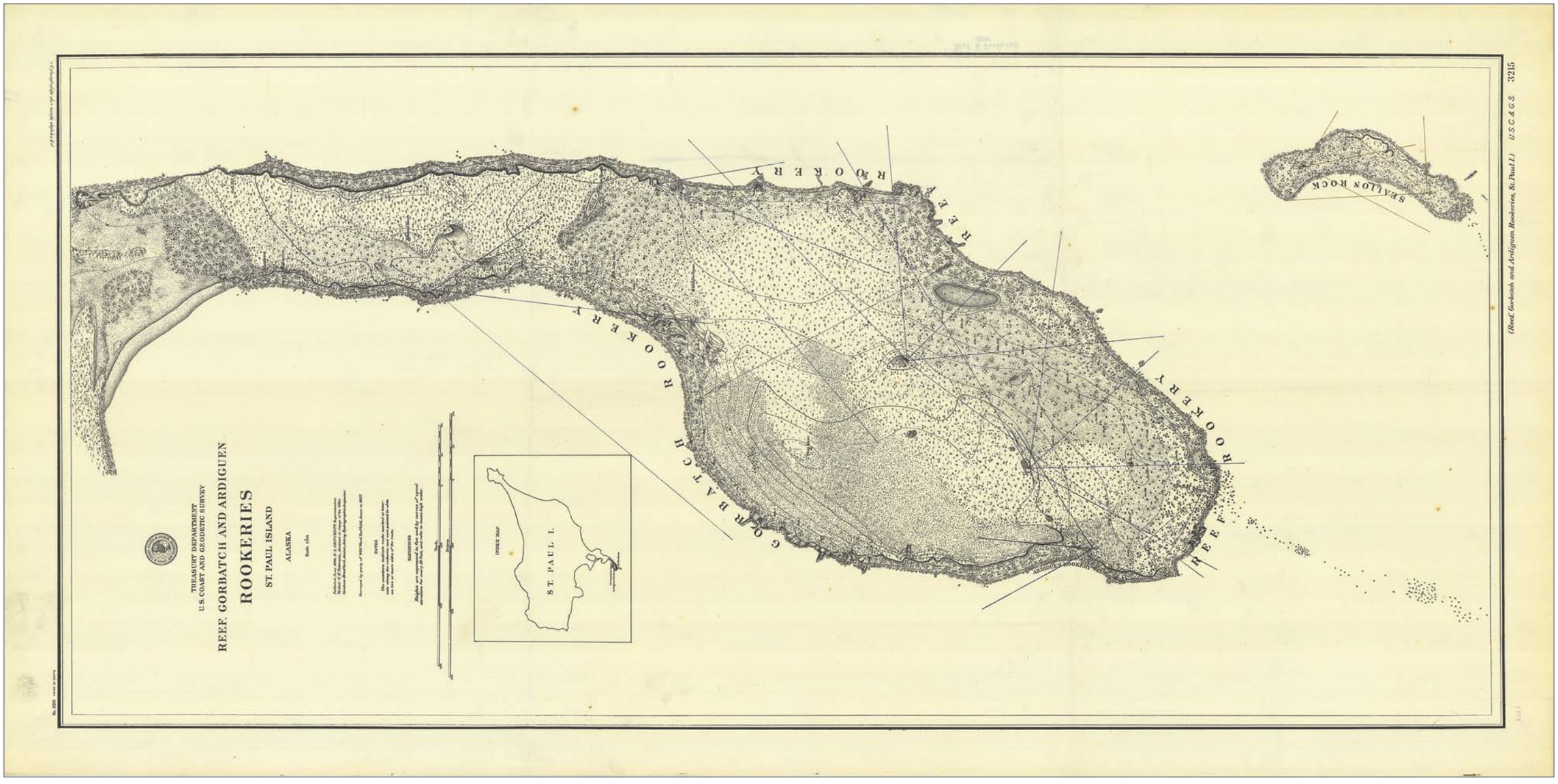


Map RG76cart157 (Surveyor Joseph Stanley-Brown, 1891; rookery data revised by Charles H. Townsend), July 16, 1896; Northeast Point, annotated with fur-seal data, including notes regarding updating chart. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

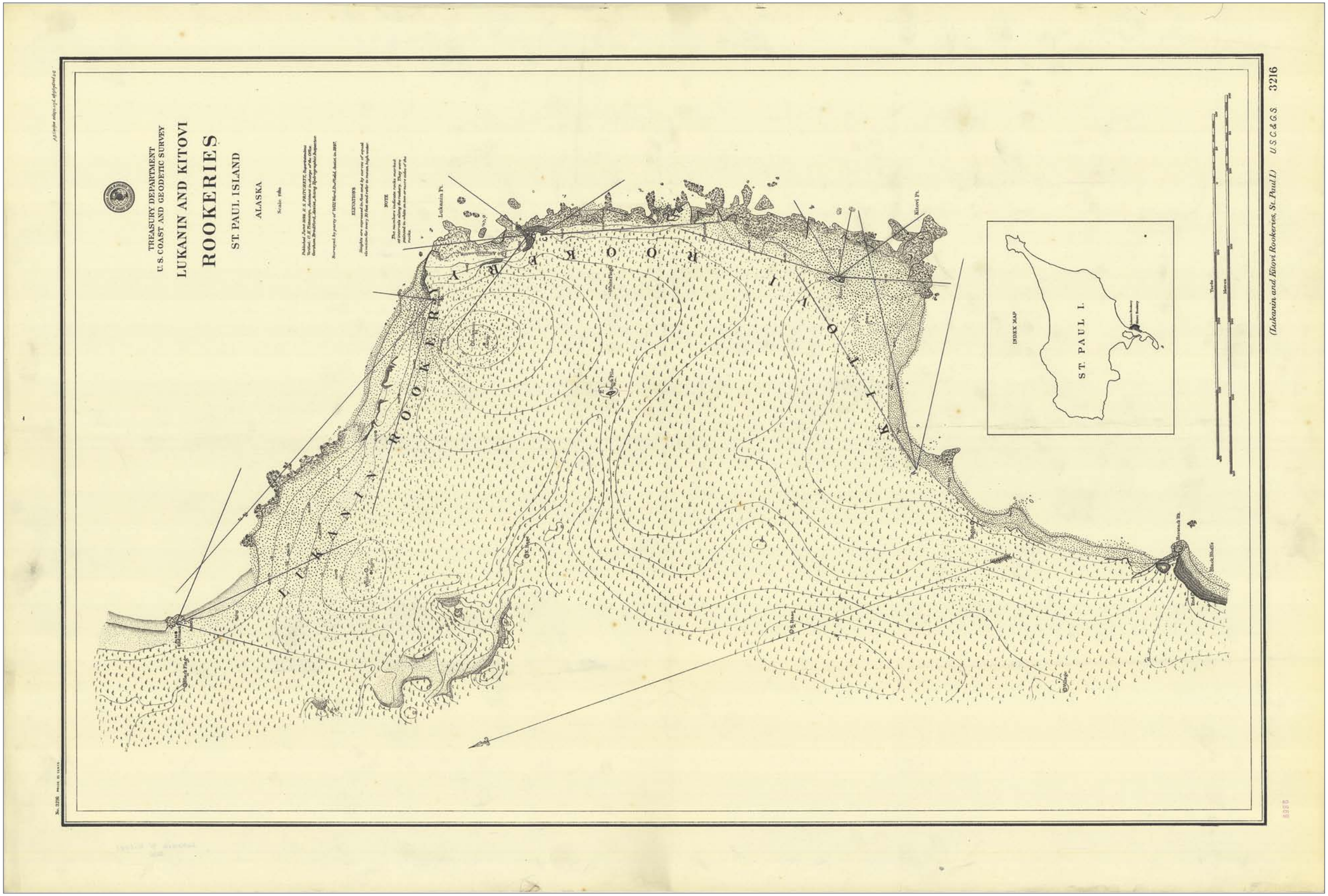
Rookery Charts Revised by Frederic A. Lucas and George A. Clark, 1897



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.*

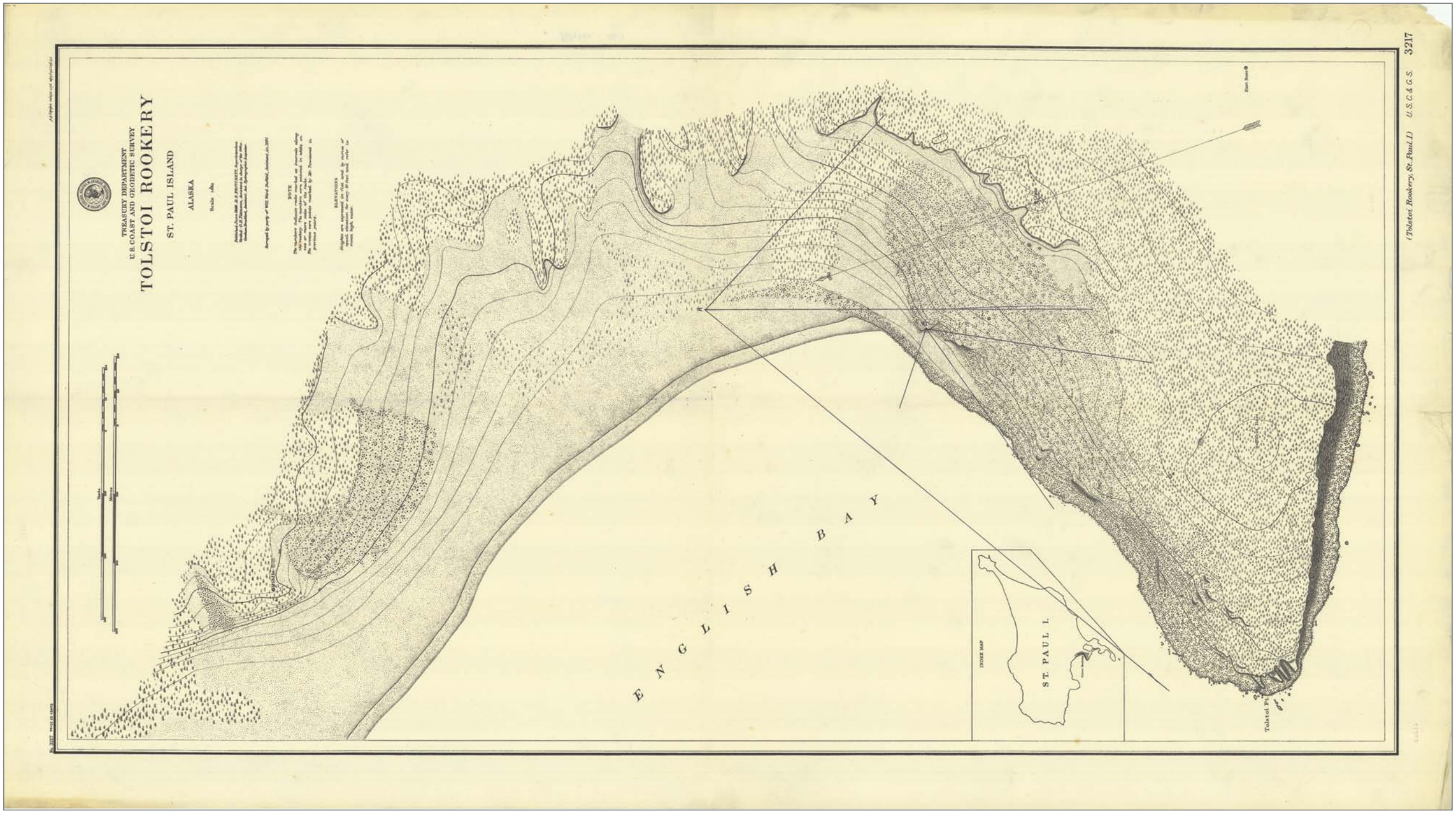


Map cart7_Chart3215 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Reef, Gorbatch, and Ardiguen Rookeries, St. Paul Island." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

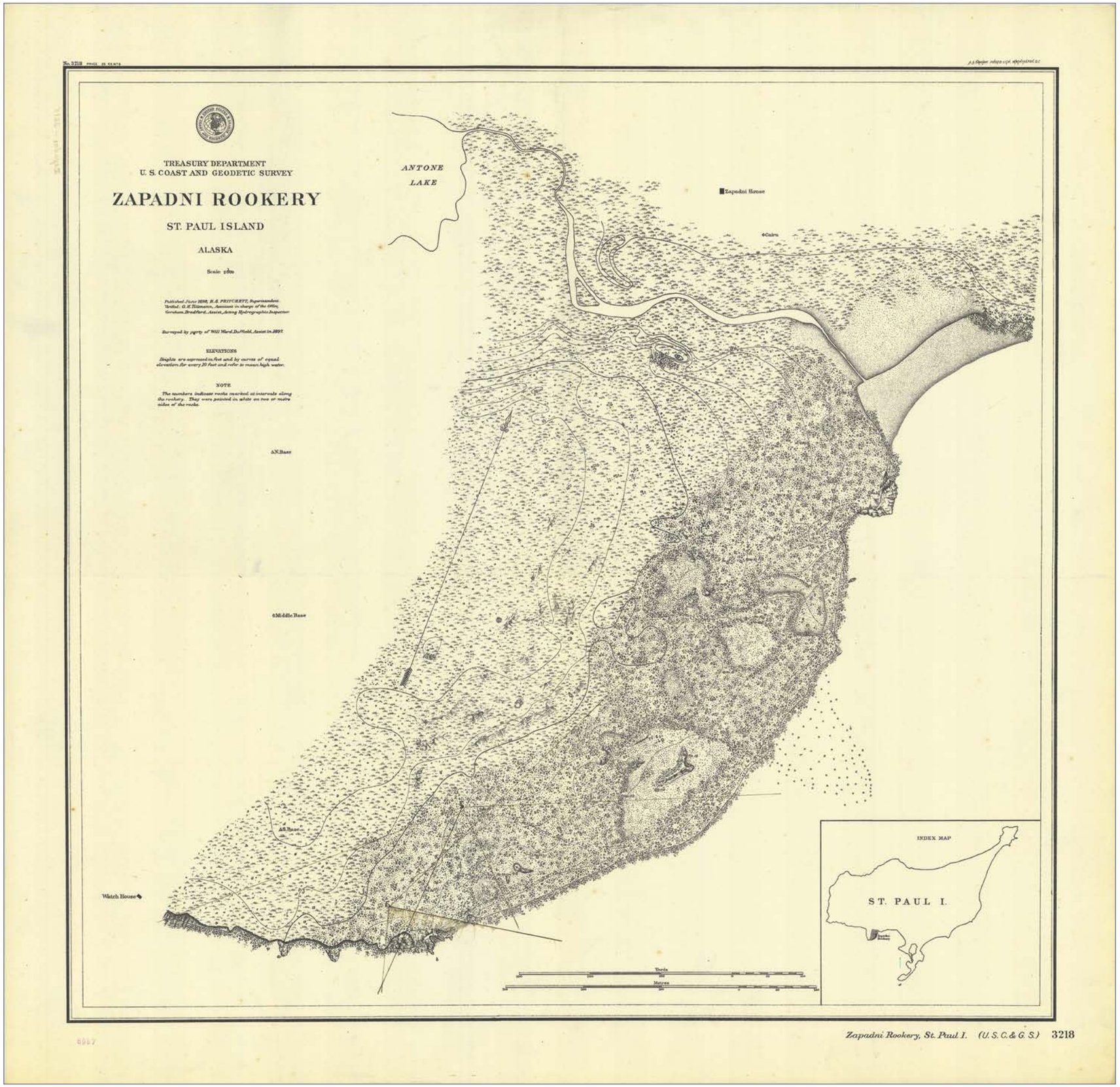


(Lukanin and Kitovi Rookeries, St. Paul I.) U.S.C.&G.S. 3216

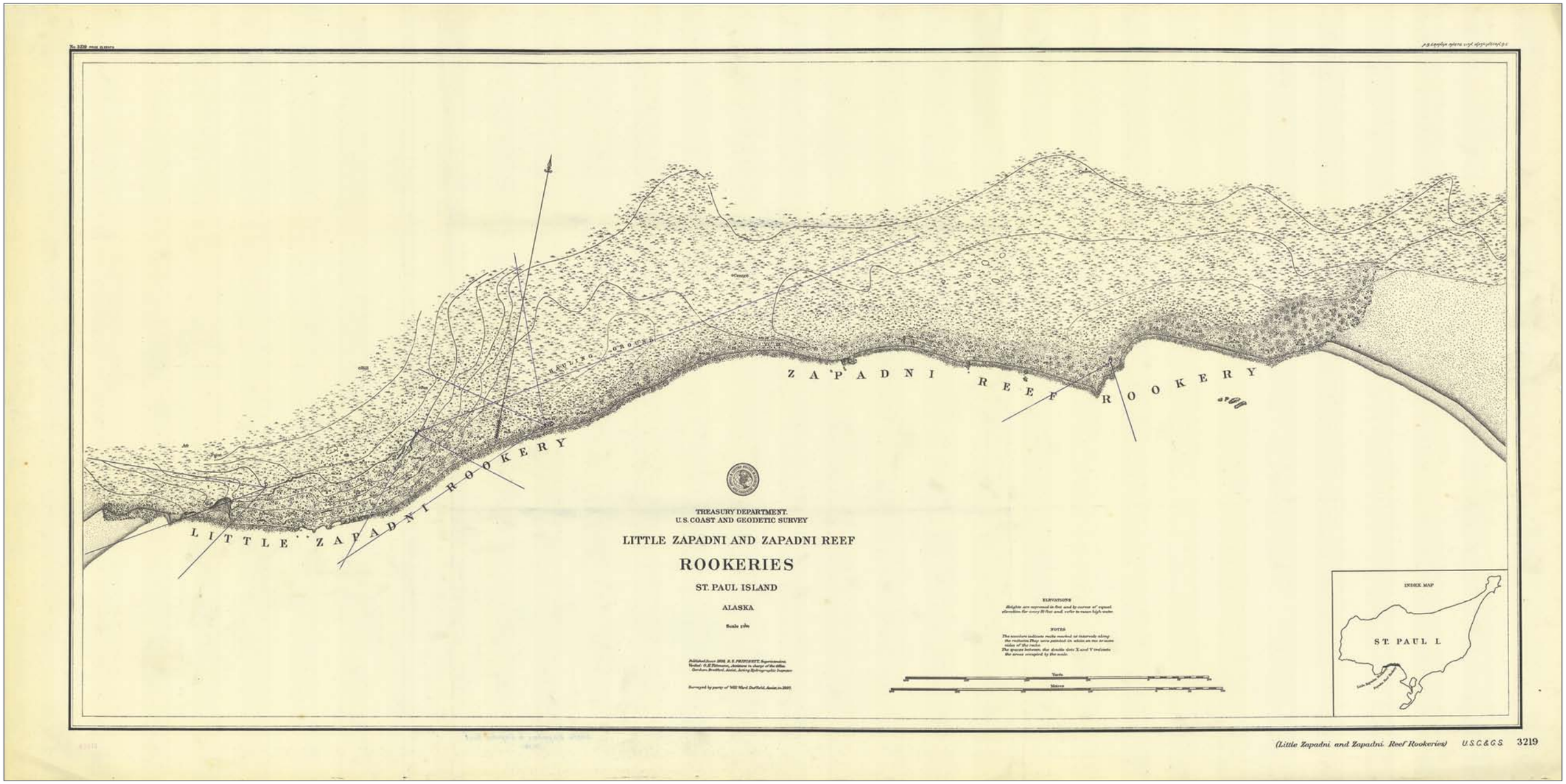
Map cart7_Chart3216 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Lukanin and Kitovi Rookeries, St. Paul Island, Alaska." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



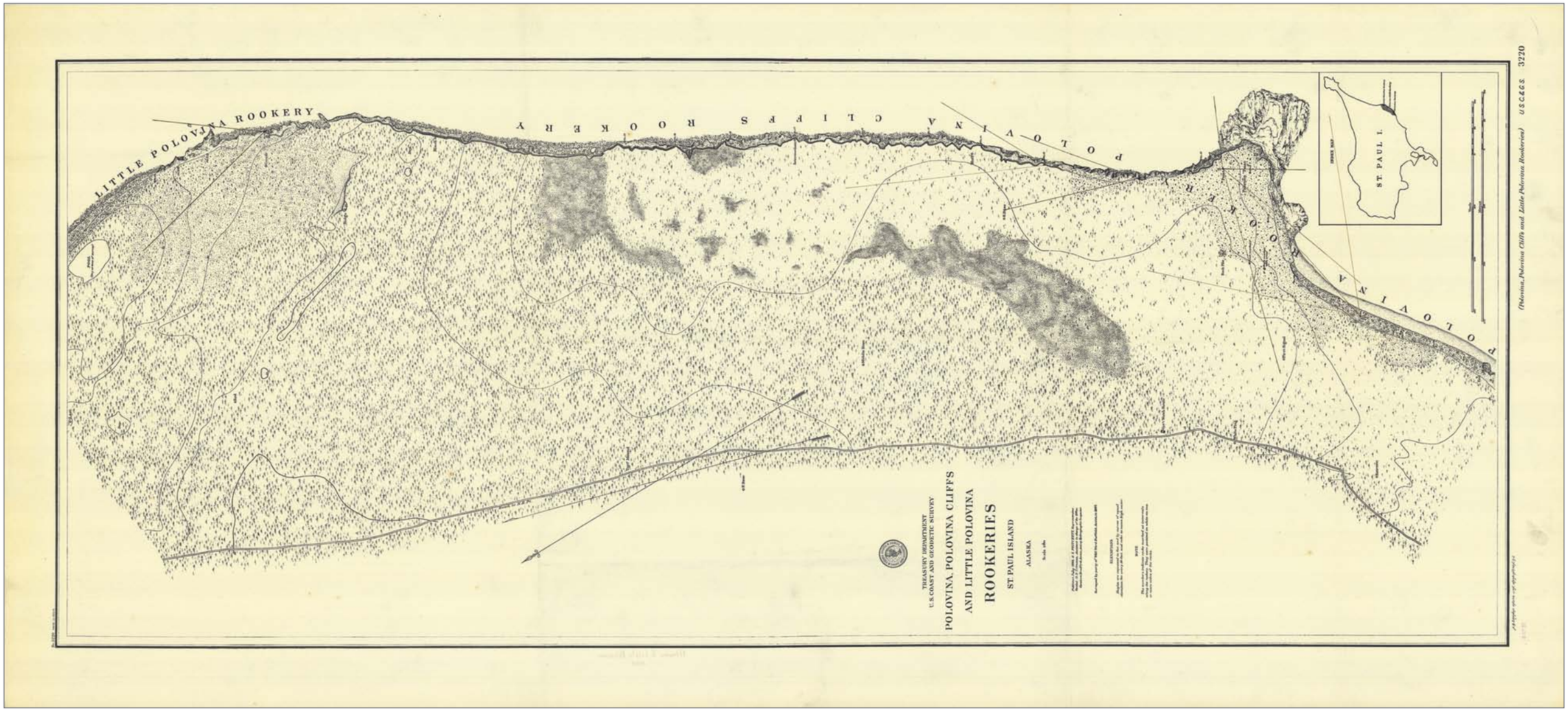
Map cart7_Chart3217 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Tolstoi Rookery, St. Paul Island." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



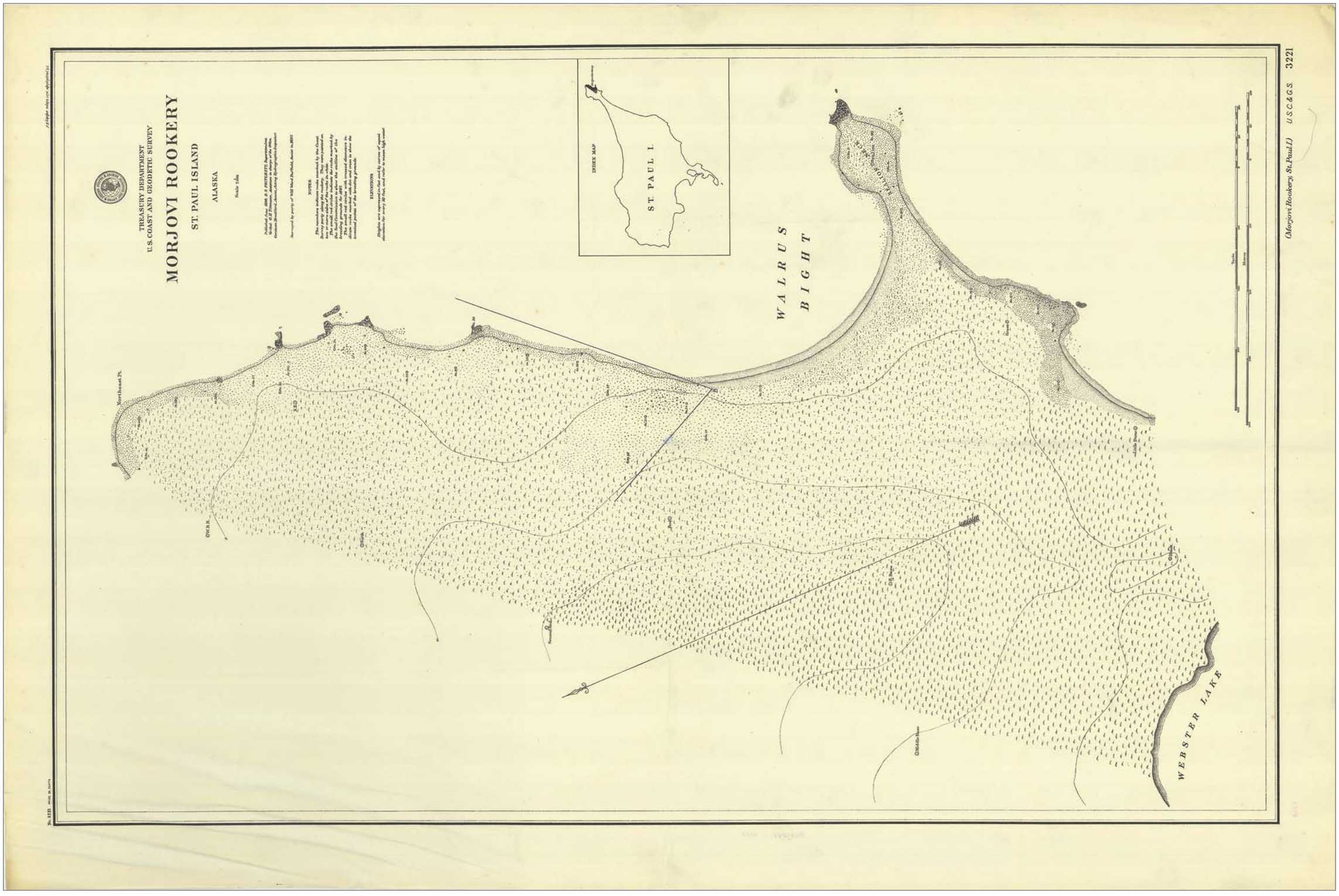
Map cart7_Chart3218 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Zapadni Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



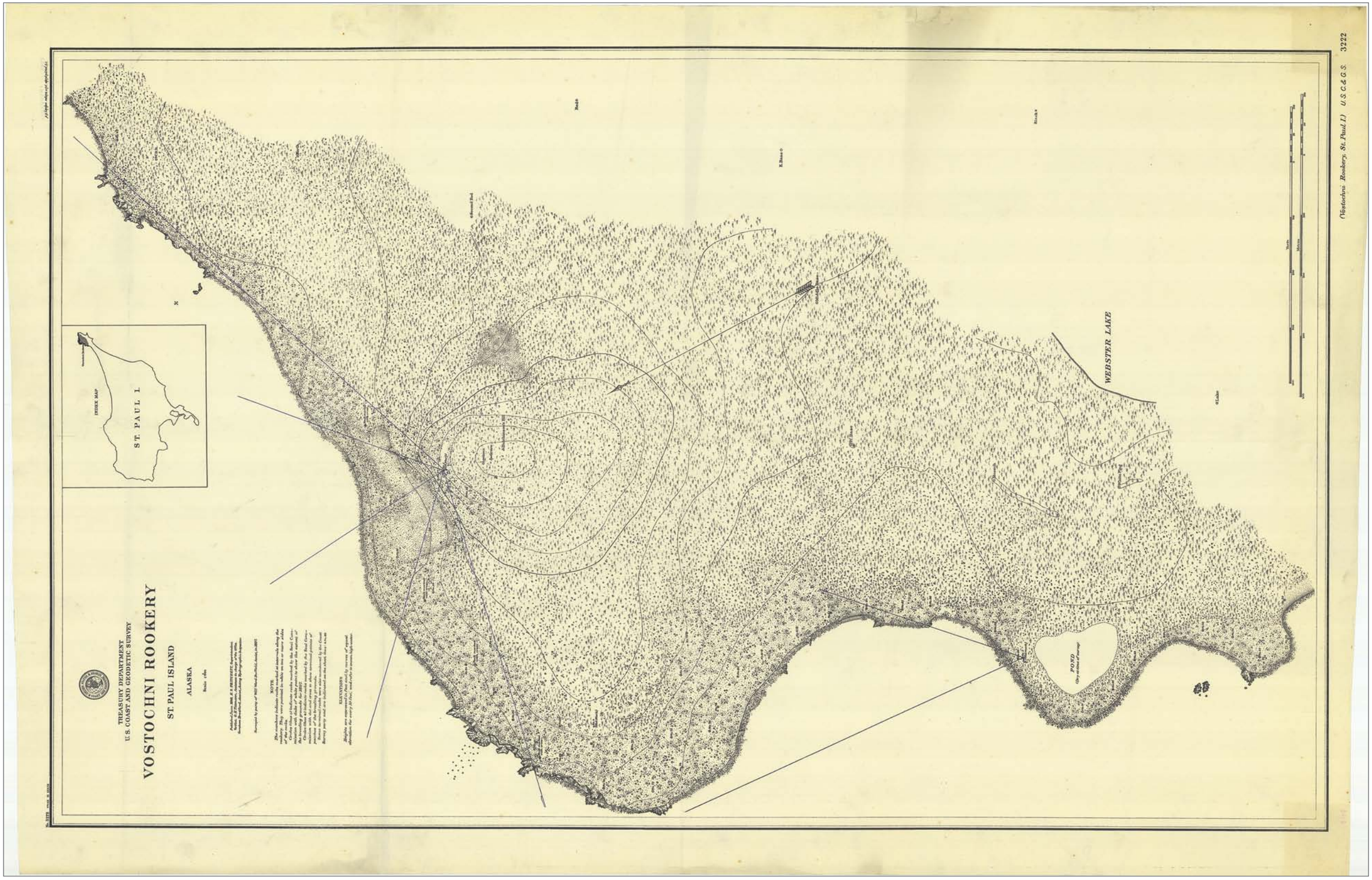
Map cart7_Chart3219 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Little Zapadni and Zapadni Reef Rookeries, St. Paul Island." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



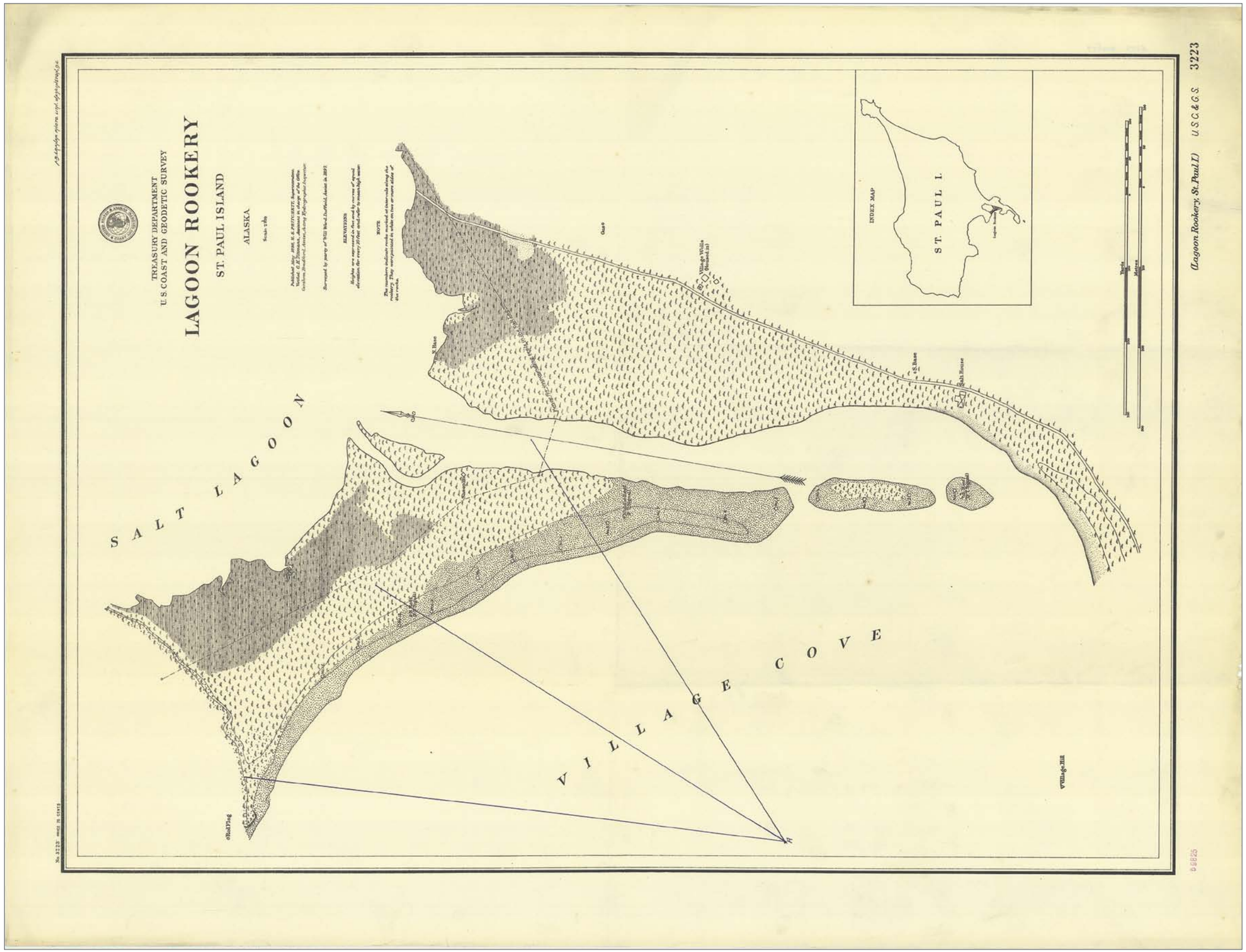
Map cart7_Chart3220 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Polovina, Polovina Cliffs, and Little Polovina Rookeries, St. Paul Island, Alaska." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



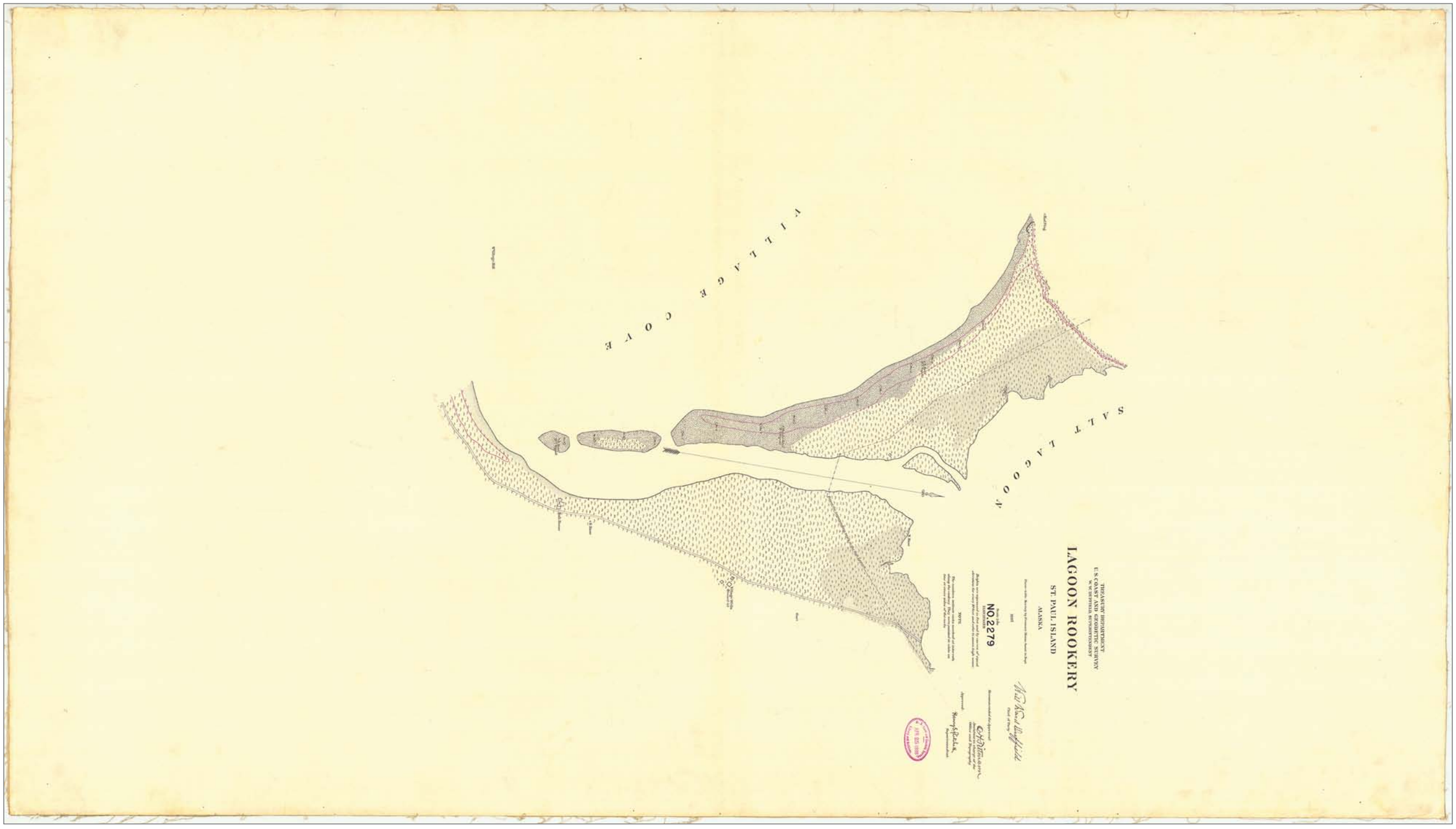
Map cart7_Chart3221 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Morjovi Rookery, St. Paul Island." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



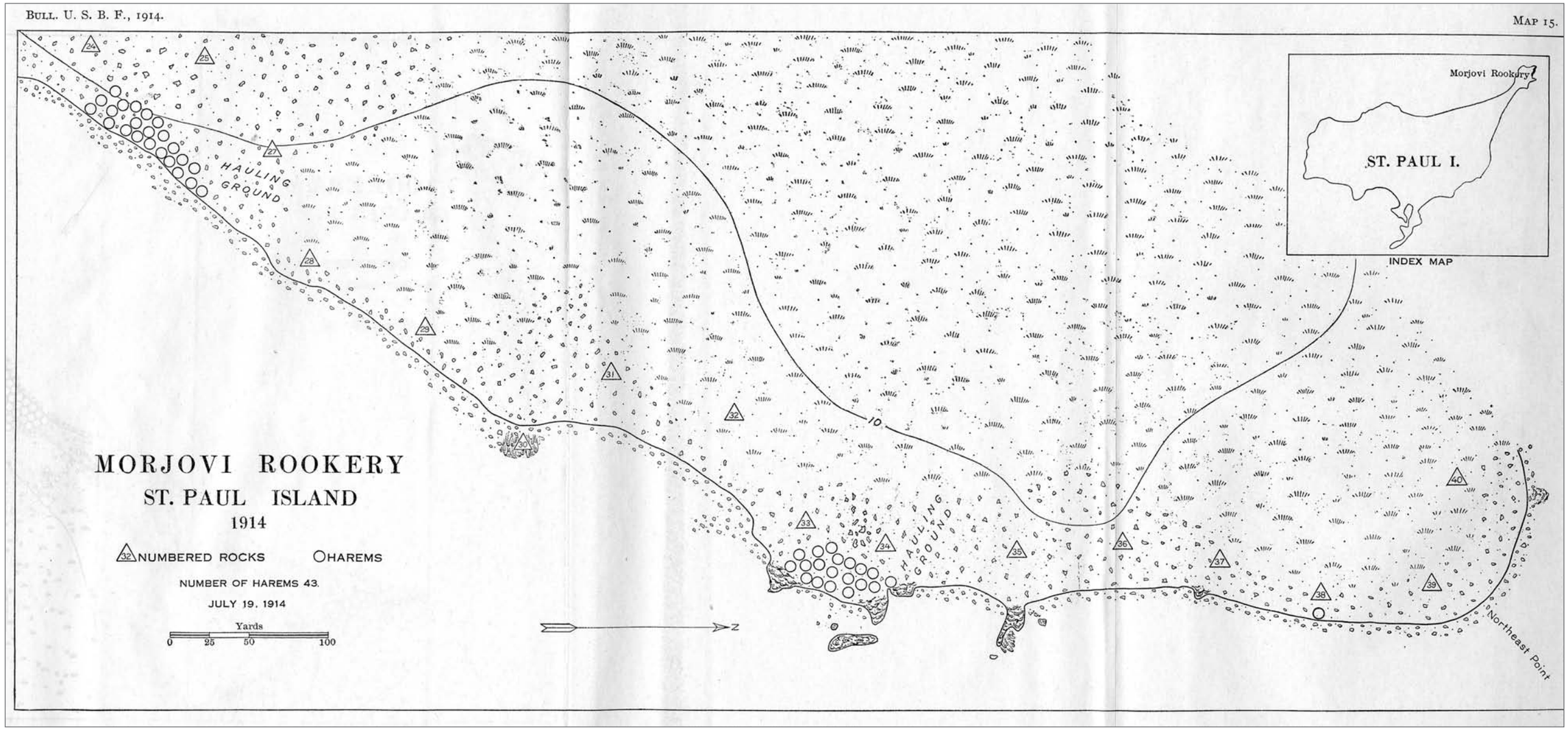
Map cart7_Chart3222 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), 1897; "Vostochni Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



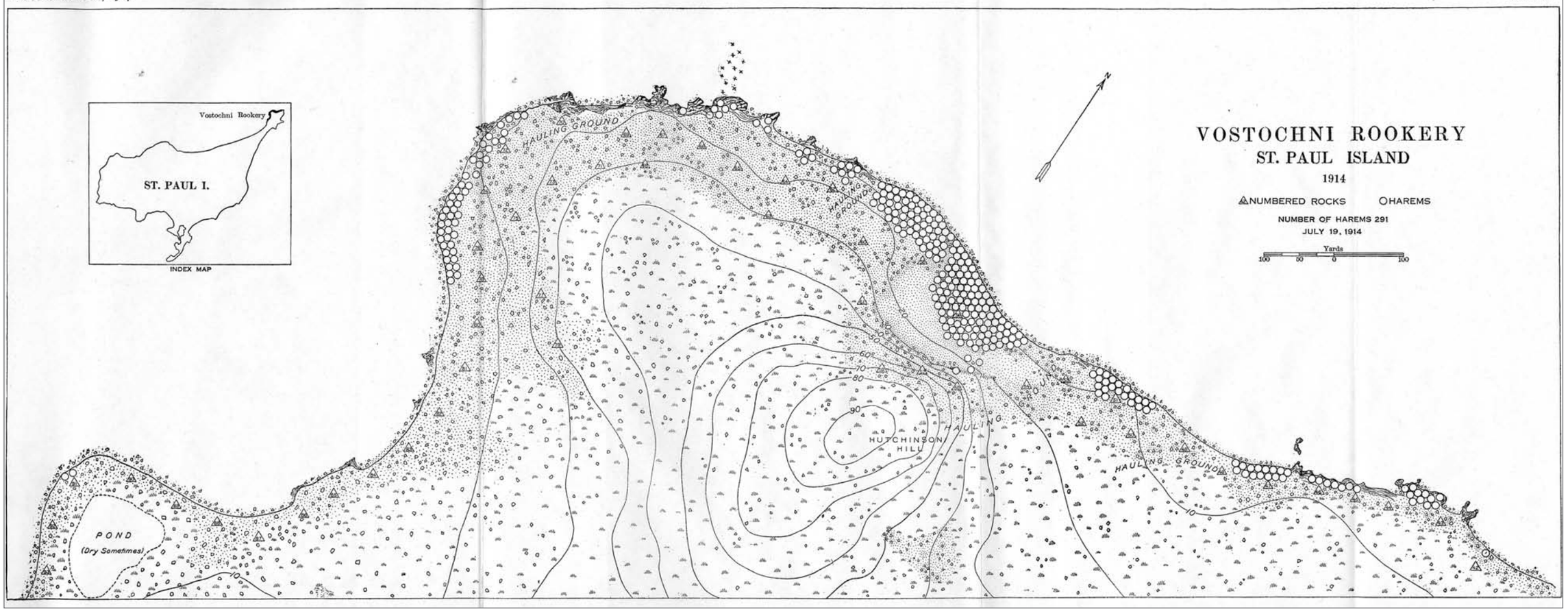
Map cart7_Chart3223 (Surveyor Will Ward Duffield and party), Surveyed 1897, published 1898; Lagoon Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska. *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, RG 22; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, 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 Gorbatch 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 Gorbatch 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.

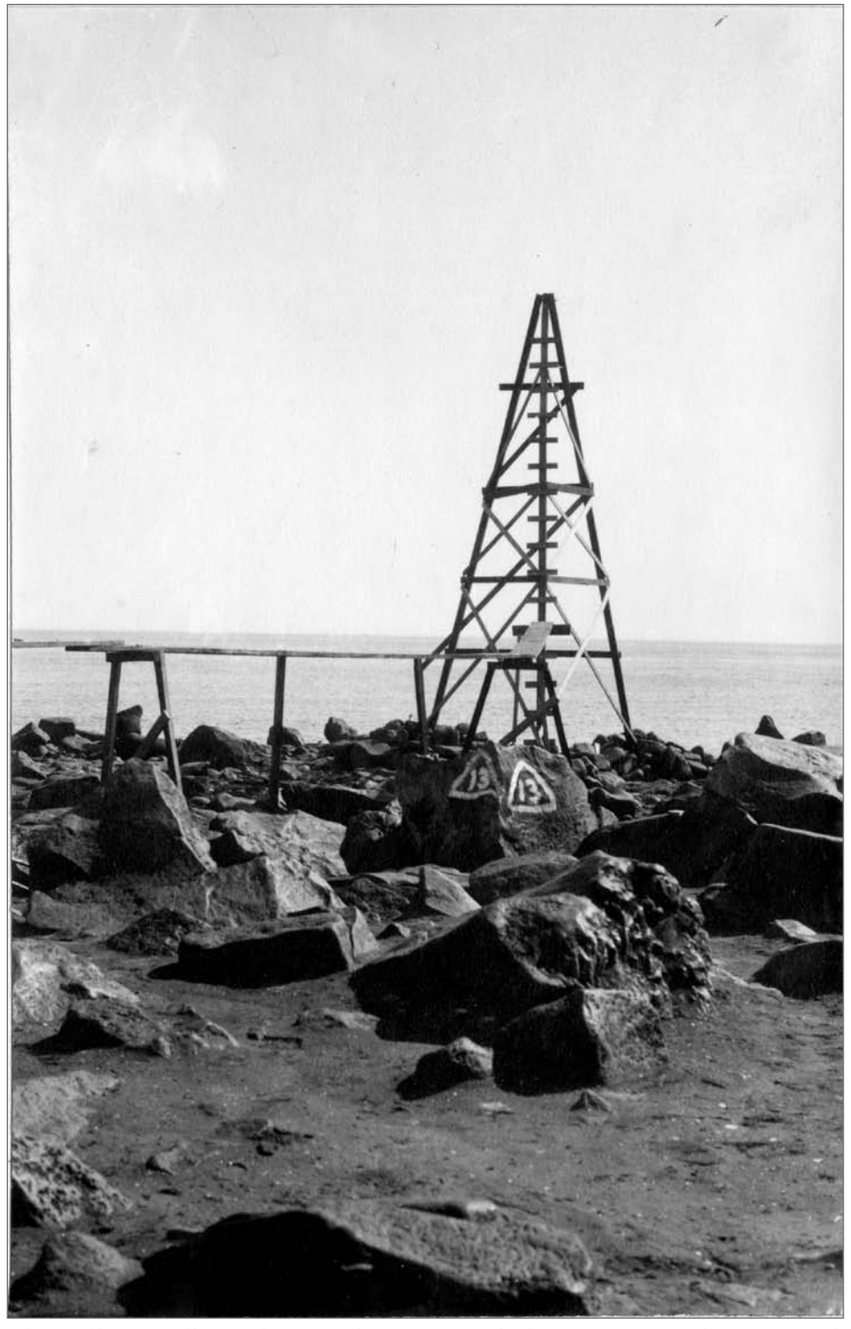
Chichester, Harry Dennison, photographer. Circa 1891–1905. Panorama of Polovina Rookery, St. Paul Island, Alaska.
Photograph. American Museum of Natural History, Special Collections: HDC 80–82, neg. nos. 46412, 46411, 46413.

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).*



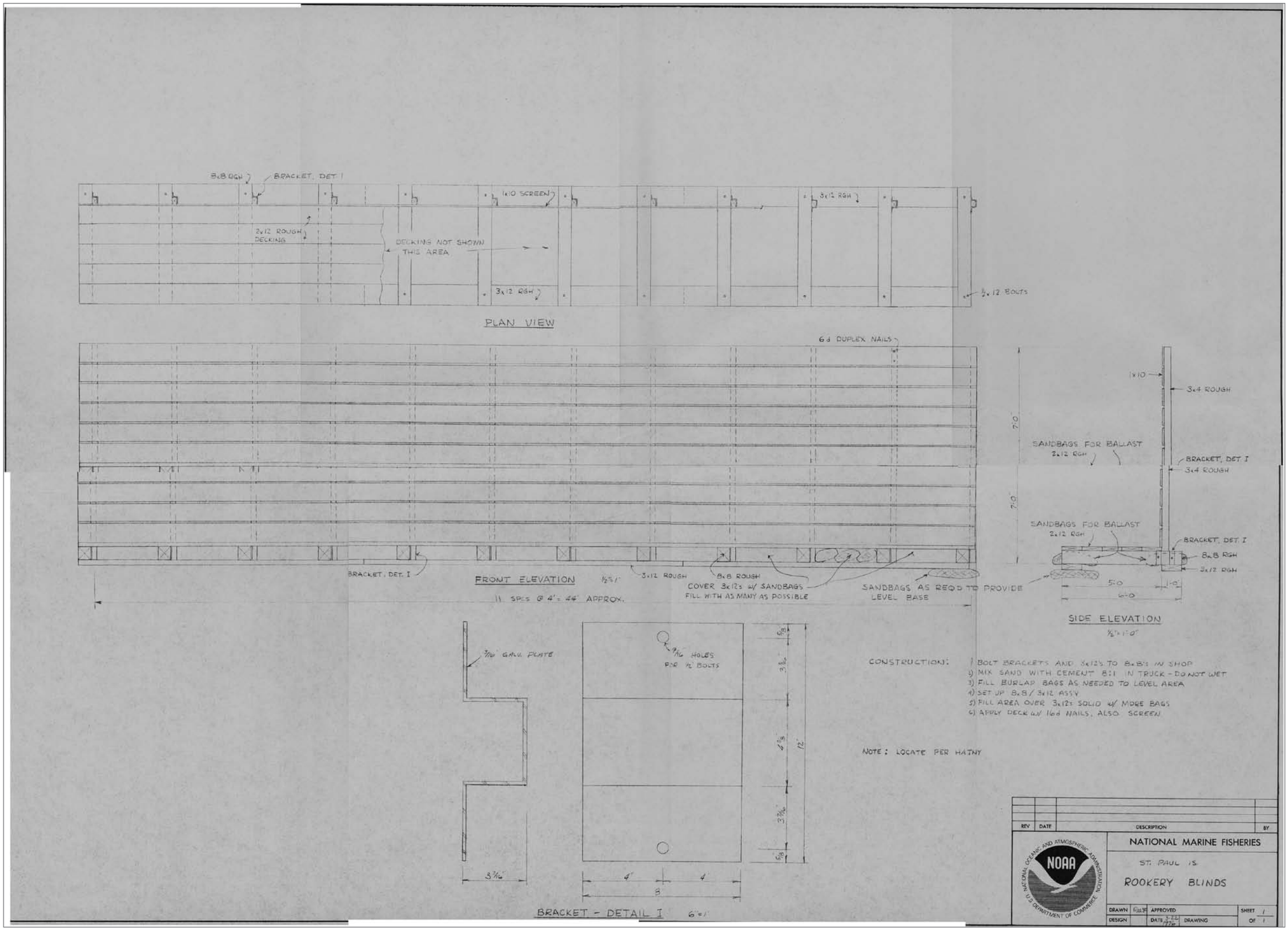
Christoffersen, Albert, photographer. 1921. Seal-observation tripod constructed by Albert Christoffersen. The numbers on the rock are photographic and census station markers. *Photograph. Courtesy California Academy of Sciences: G Dallas Hanna Collection, Item 9.*

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 Gorbatch 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).*

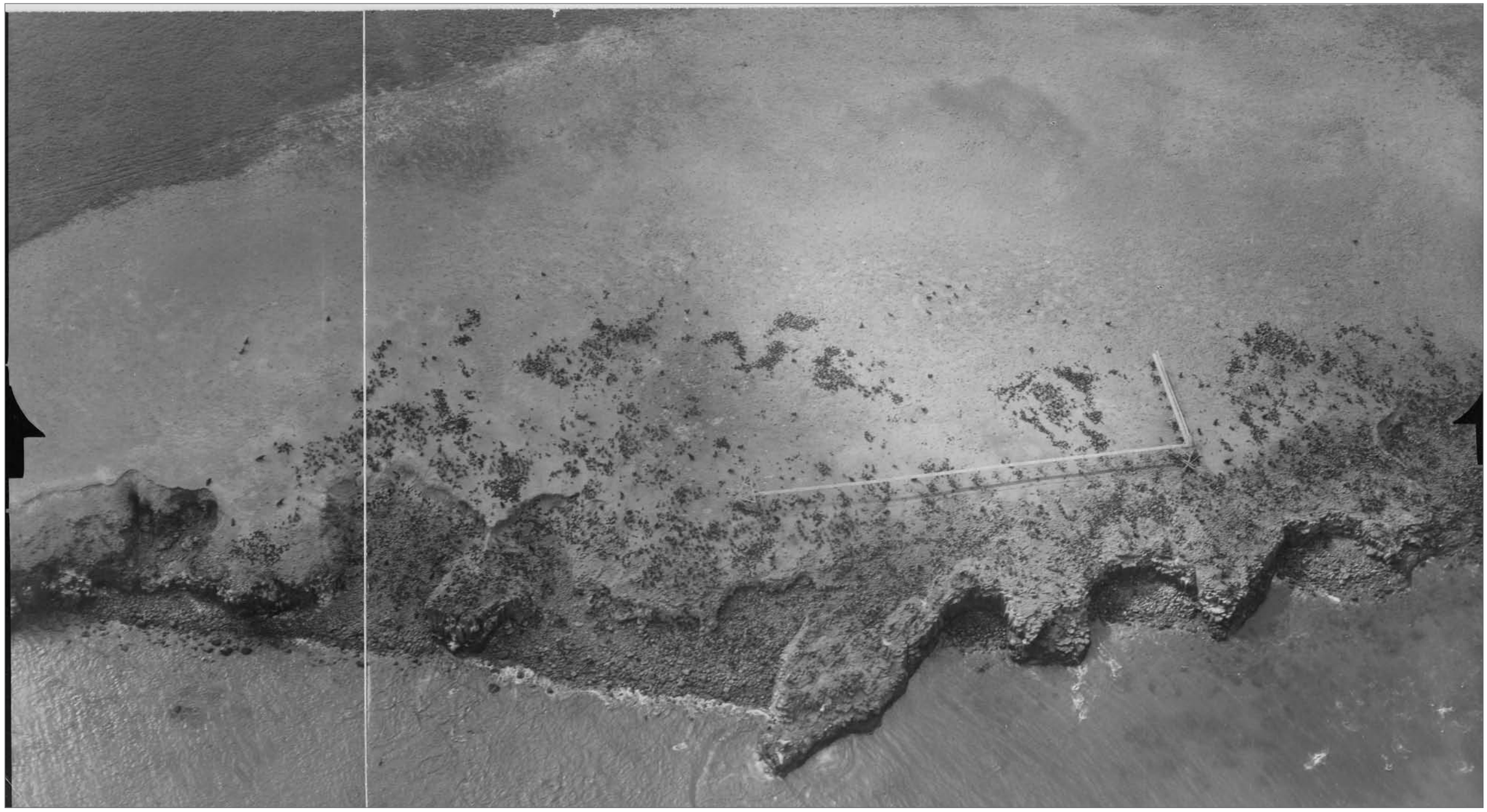


Plan and elevations. Frazier, Richard W., engineer. March 22, 1976. Construction drawing for rookery blinds, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries. *NOAA, NMML Library, Fur-Seal Archives, Seattle.*

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).*

Robert Fortuine, photographer. November 1971. Seal observation stands at St. Paul Island rookery. *Photograph (35mm). Courtesy Robert Fortuine papers, Archives and Special Collections, Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage. Collection number 7111dP7K17.*

Lidfors, photographer. 1985. Reef Rookery, showing observation stands. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01010010.*



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

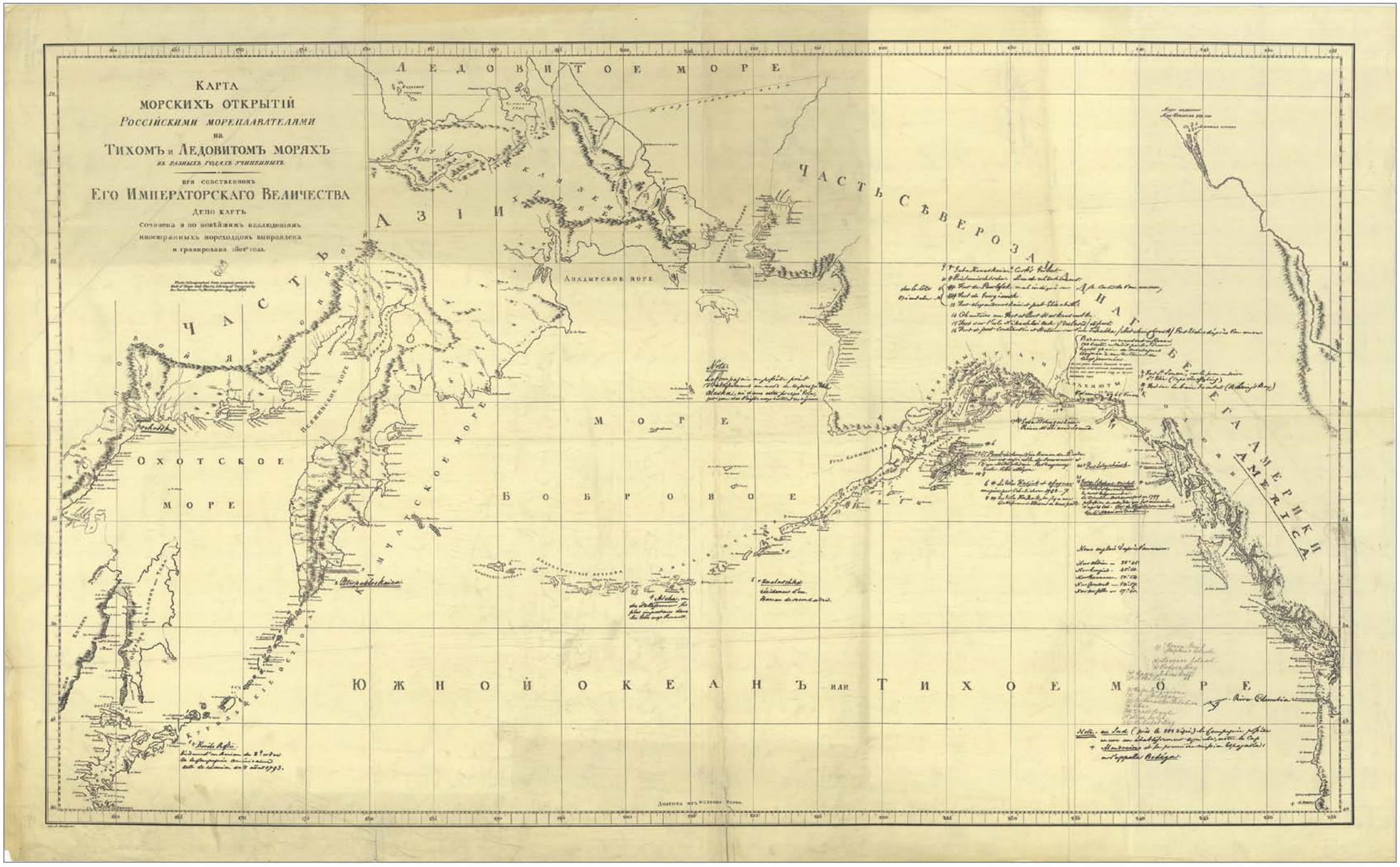


Chart RG23LA945-1898 [copy] (Draftsman unknown), 1802. Russian chart of Alaskan seas (annotated in French). *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

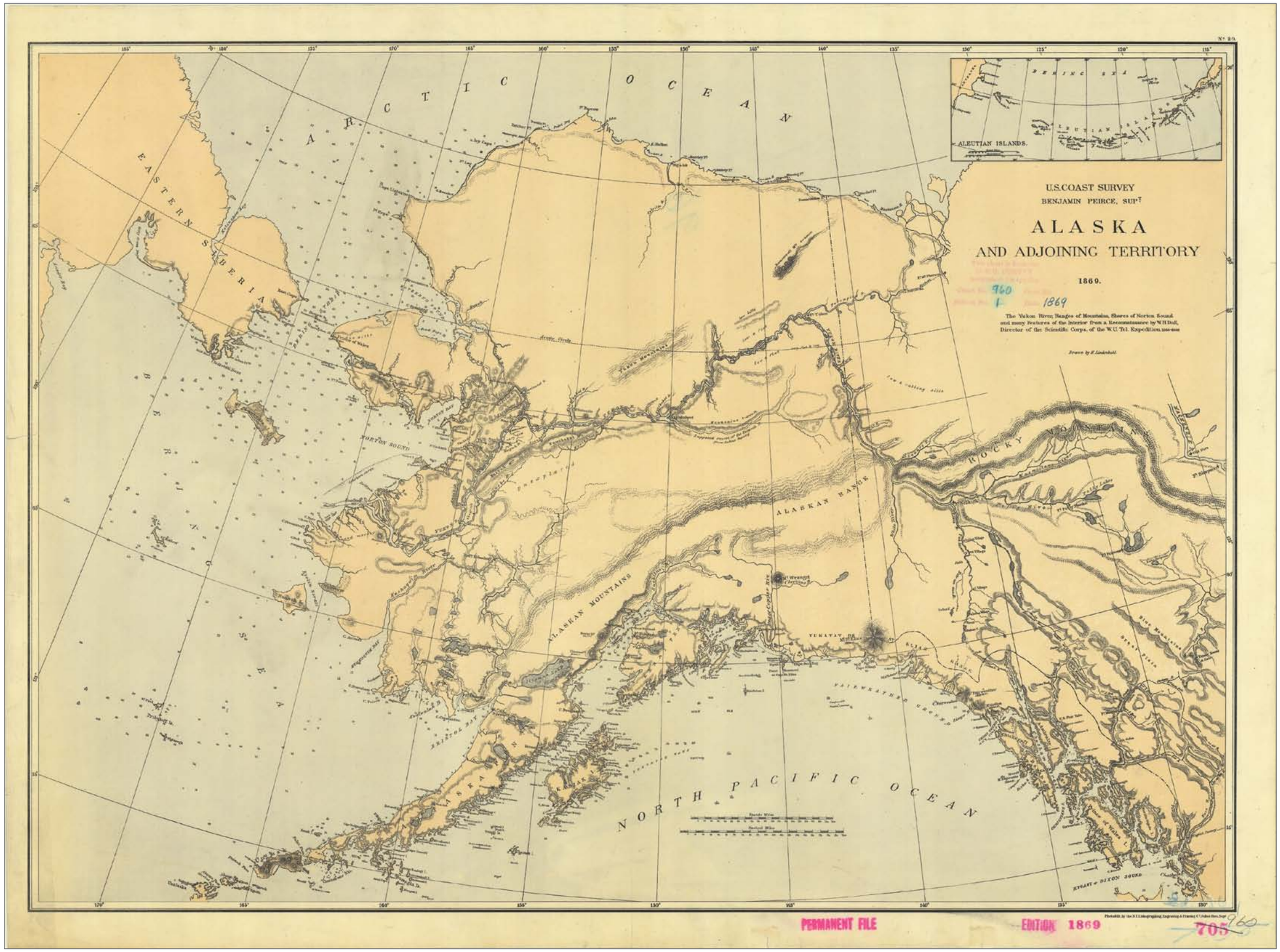
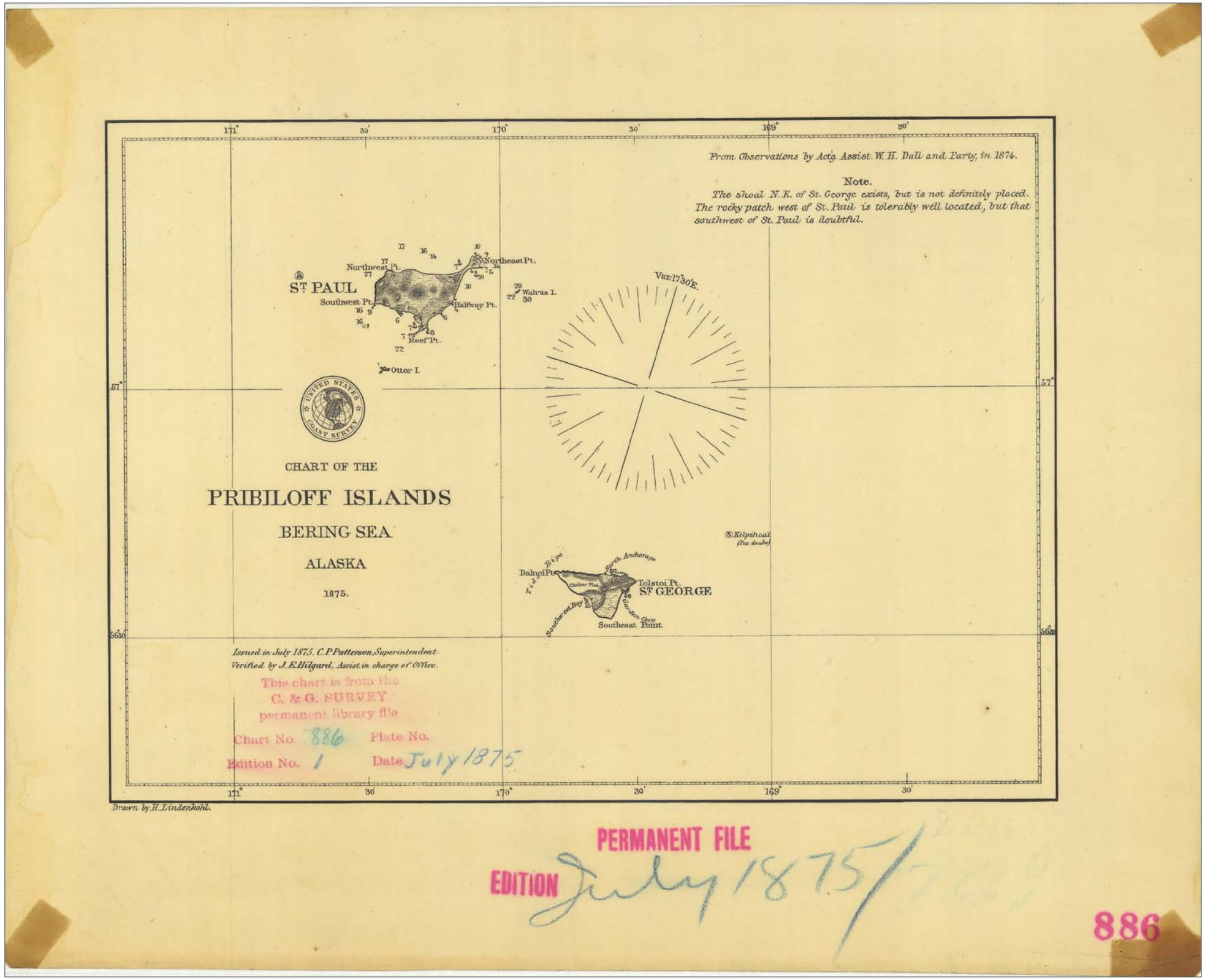


Chart RG23LA945-1865 (Draftsman unknown), 1869. "U.S. Coast Survey, Alaska and Adjoining Territory." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



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.*

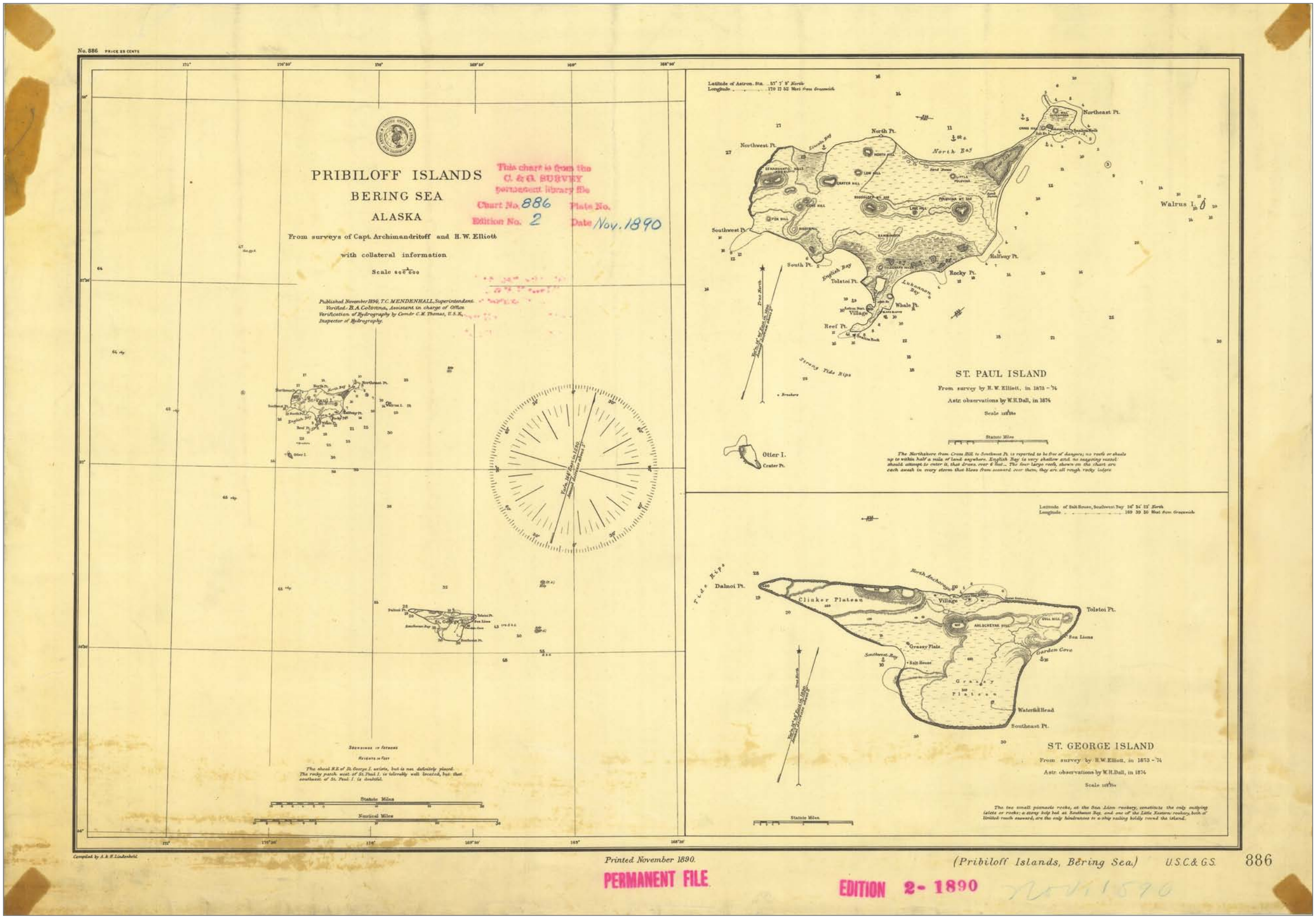


Chart RG23LA945-1890 "From the Surveys of Capt. Archimandritoff and H. W. Elliott with Collateral Information", 1890. "Pribiloff Islands, Bering Sea, Alaska." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

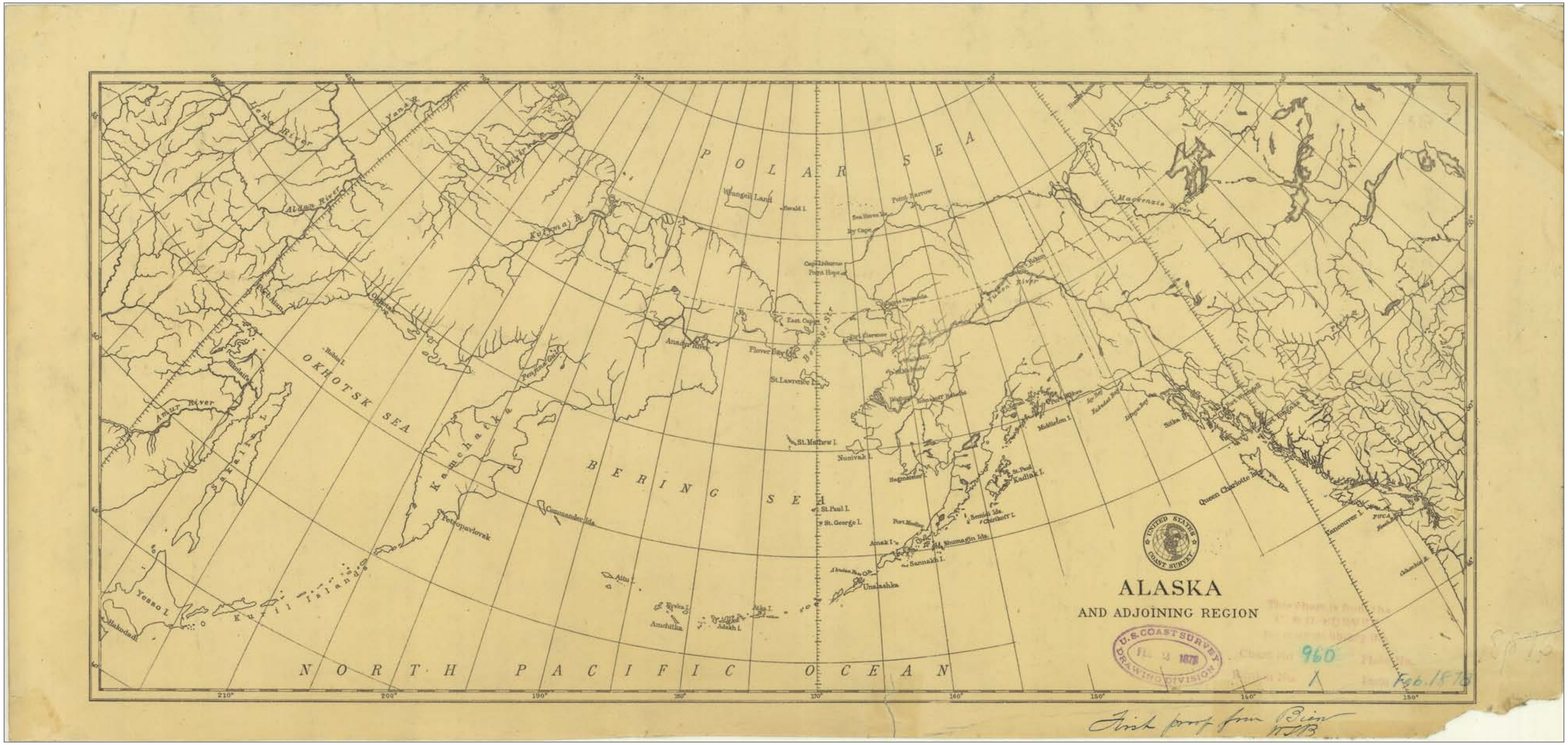


Chart RG23LA945-1878, (Cartographer unknown), 1878. “Alaska and Adjoining Region.” *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

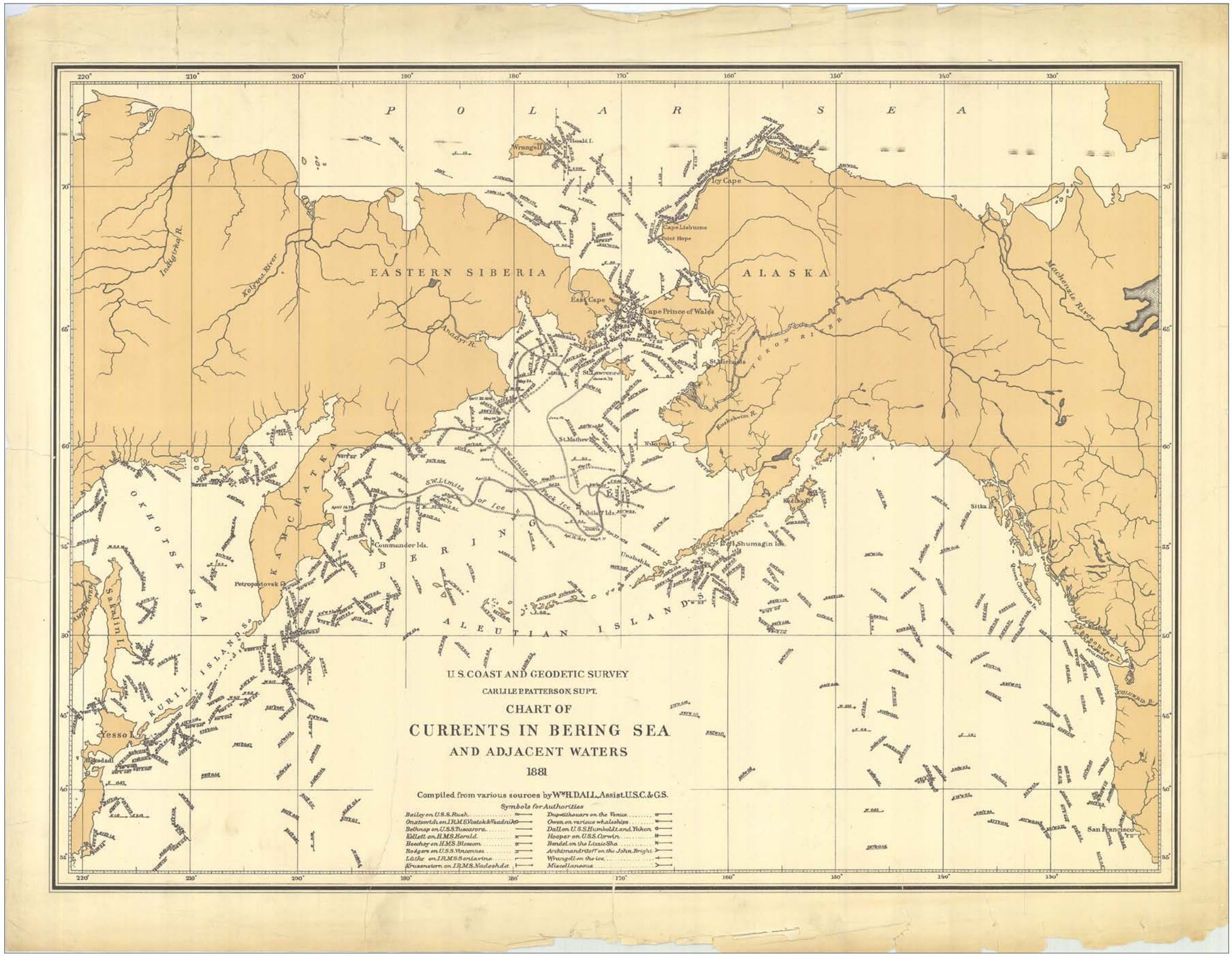
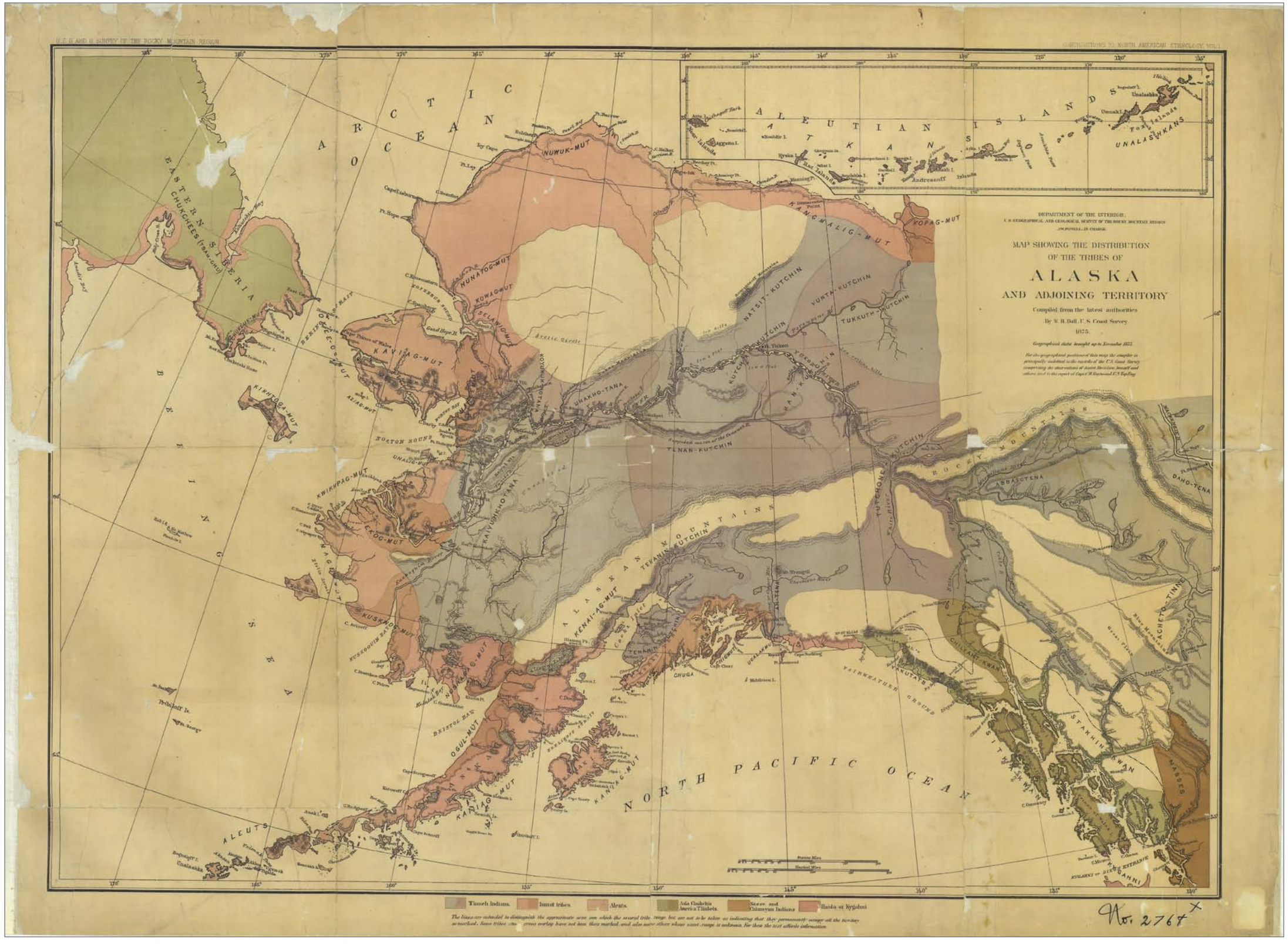
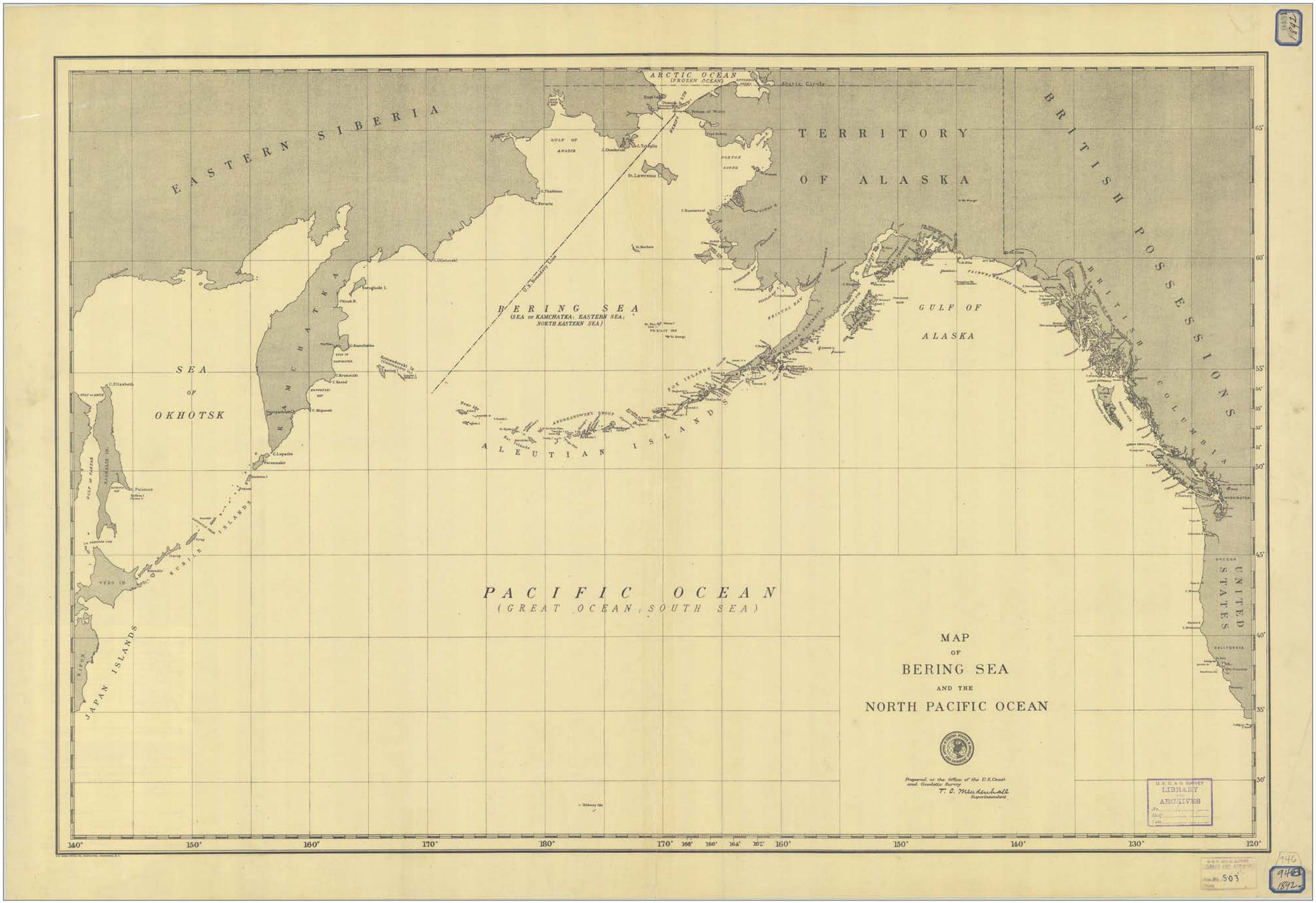


Chart RG23LA945-1881, (Dall, William, cartographer), 1881. "Currents in Bering Sea and Adjacent Waters, 1881." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, 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.*

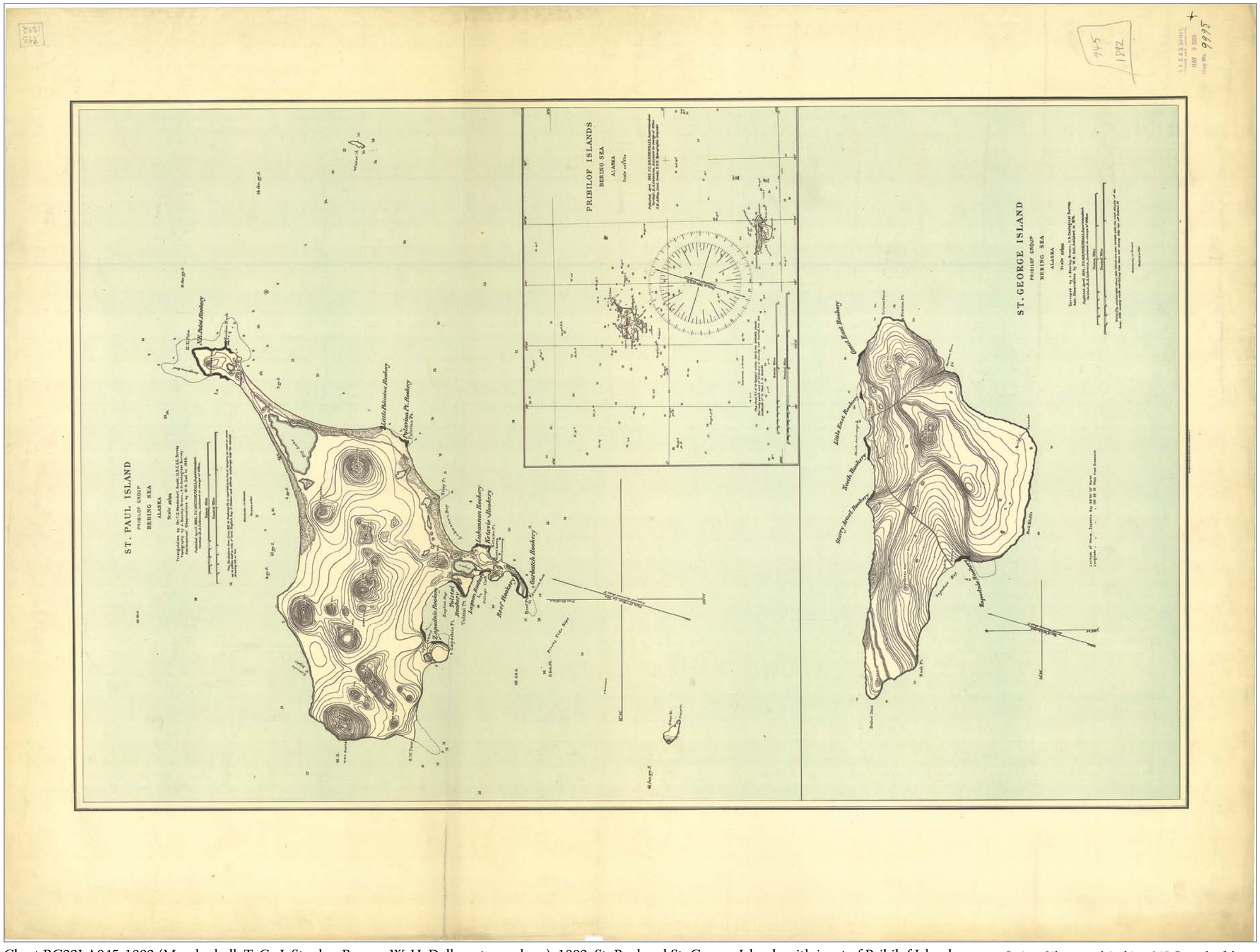


Chart RG23LA945-1892 (Mendenhall, T. C., J. Stanley-Brown, W. H. Dall, cartographers), 1892. St. Paul and St. George Islands with inset of Pribilof Islands group. *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1892

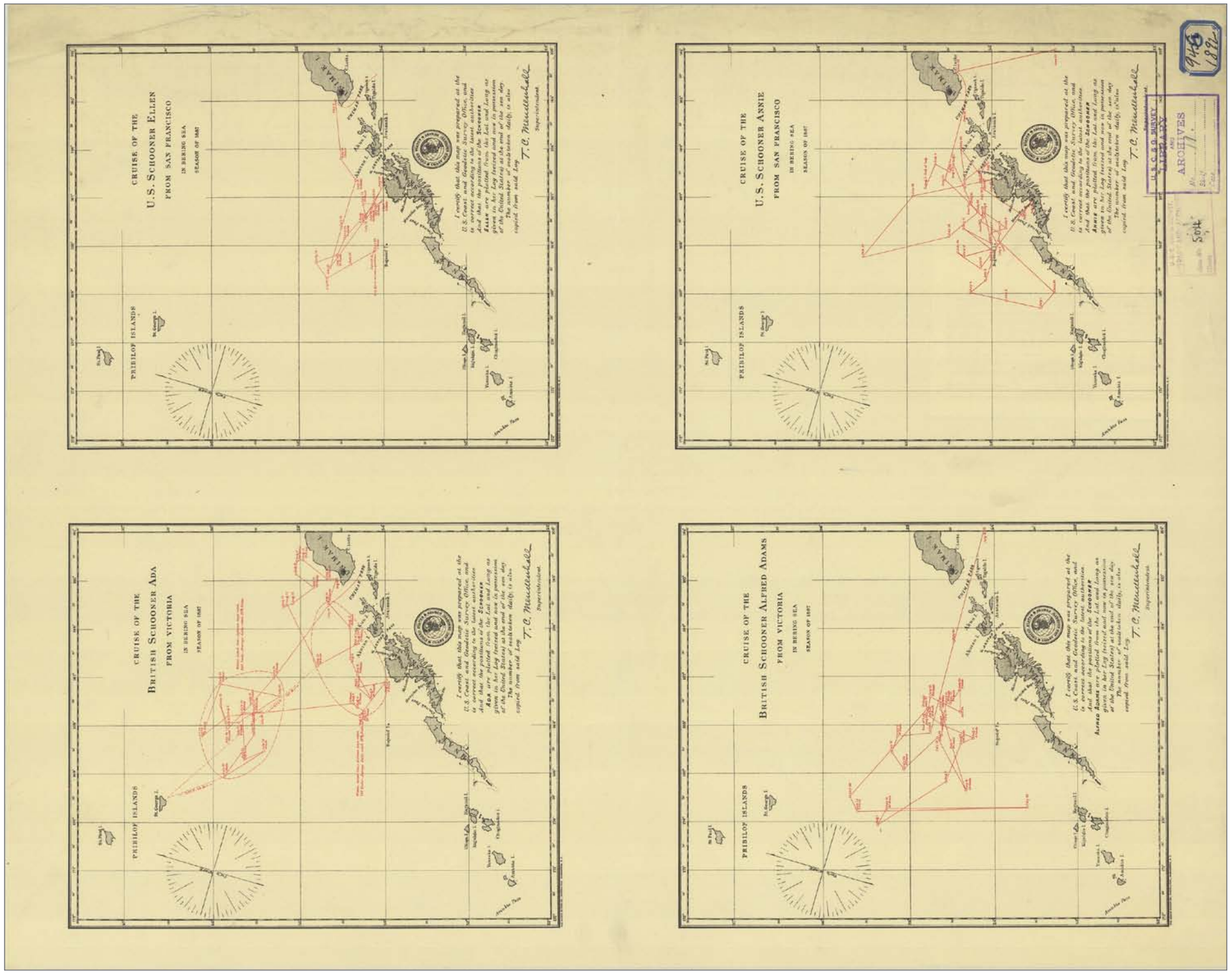
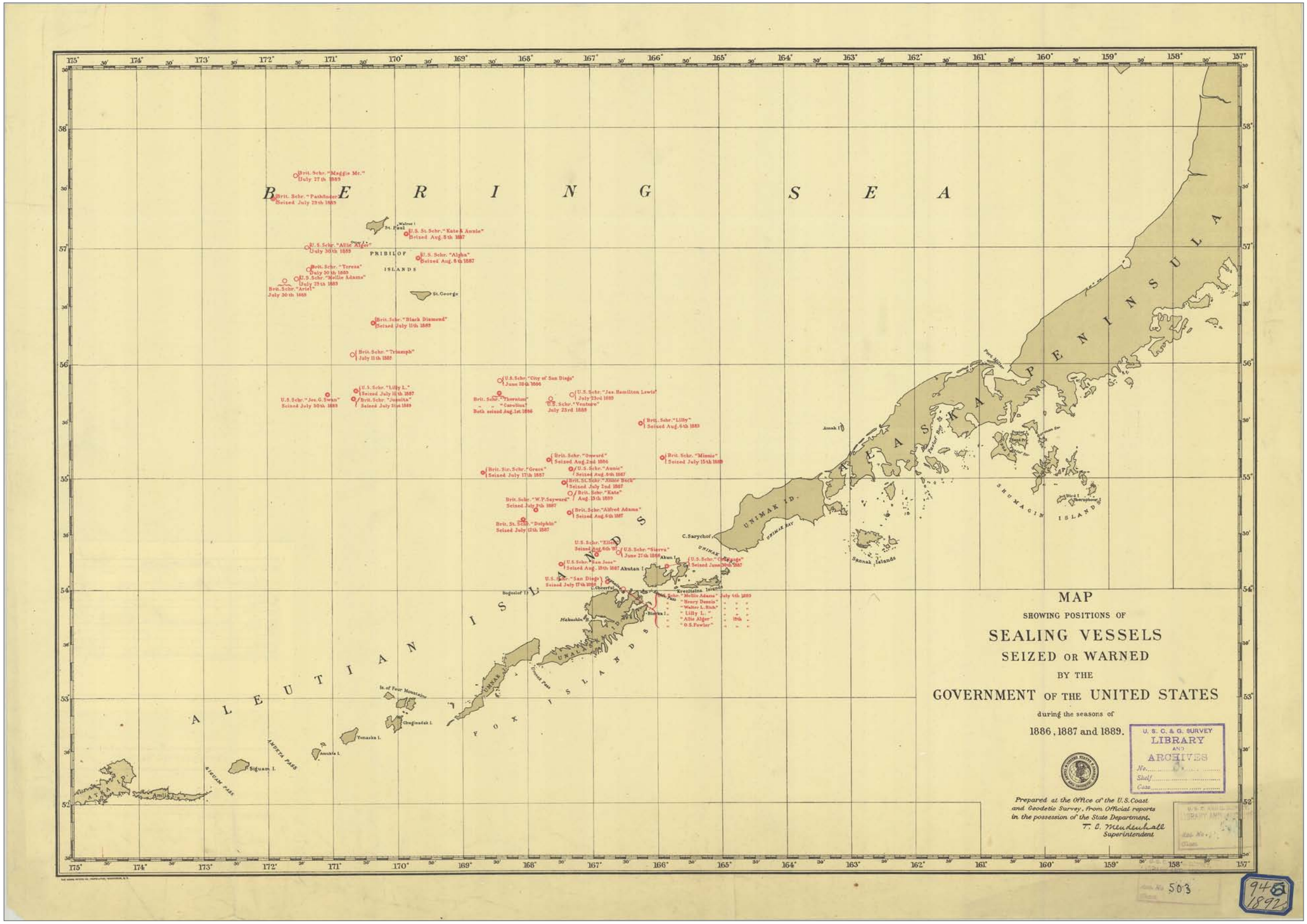


Chart RG23LA945-1887 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), 1887. Track charts of cruises of British Schooners *Ada* and *Alfred Adams*, and U.S. Schooners *Ellen* and *Annie* made from seized logs. *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 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.

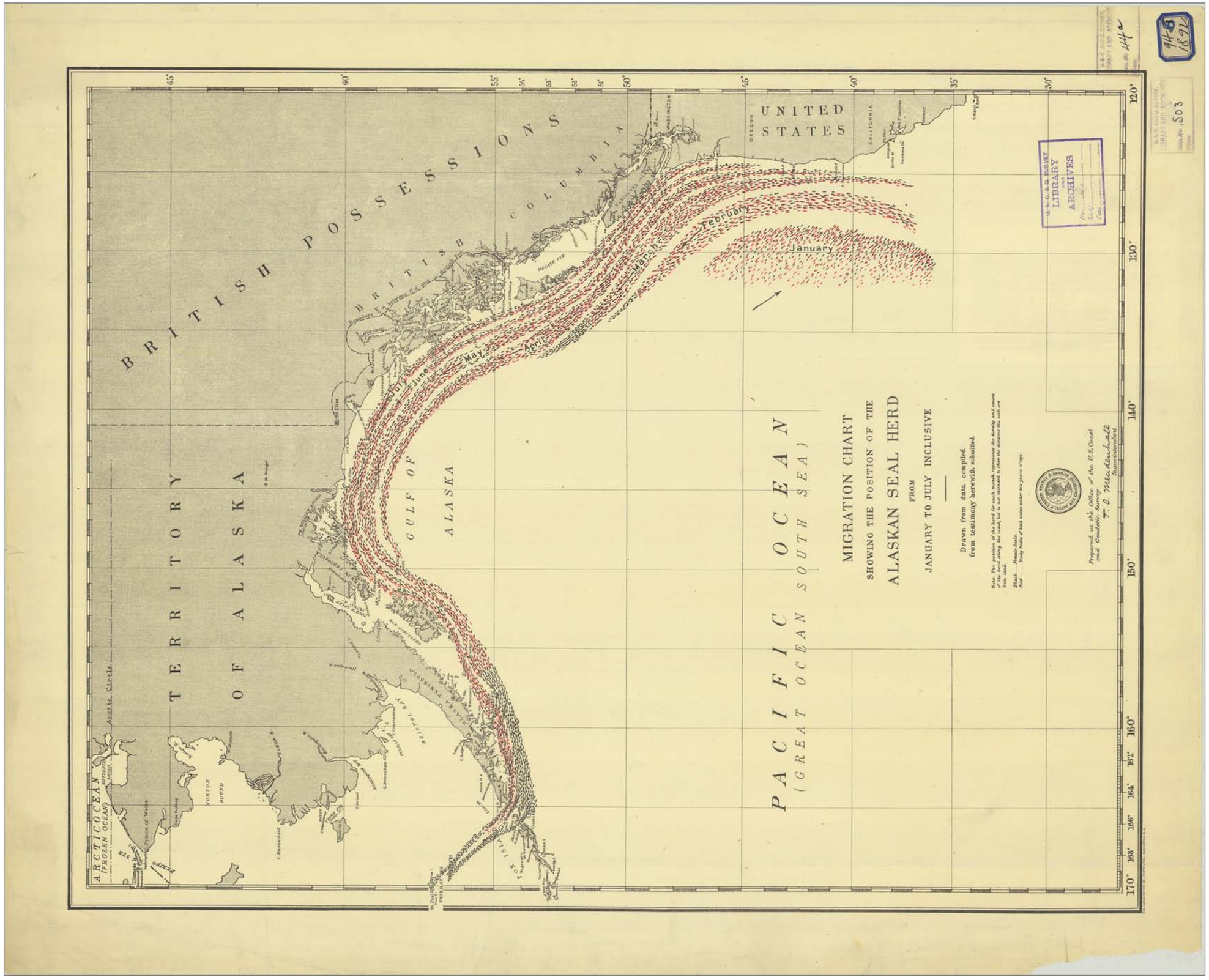


Chart RG23LA945-1891 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), circa 1891. "Migration Chart Showing the Position of the Alaskan Seal Herd from January to July Inclusive." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

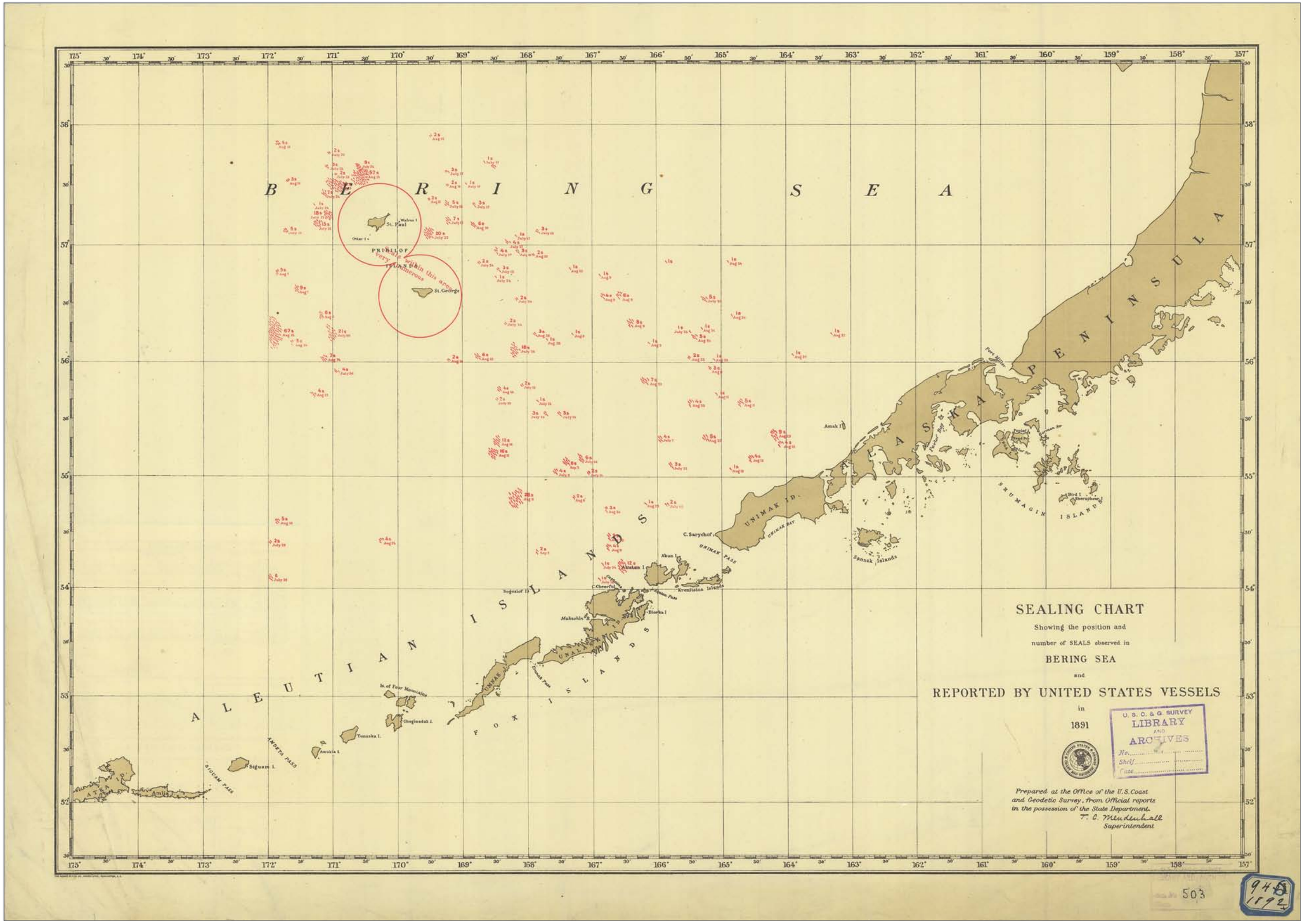
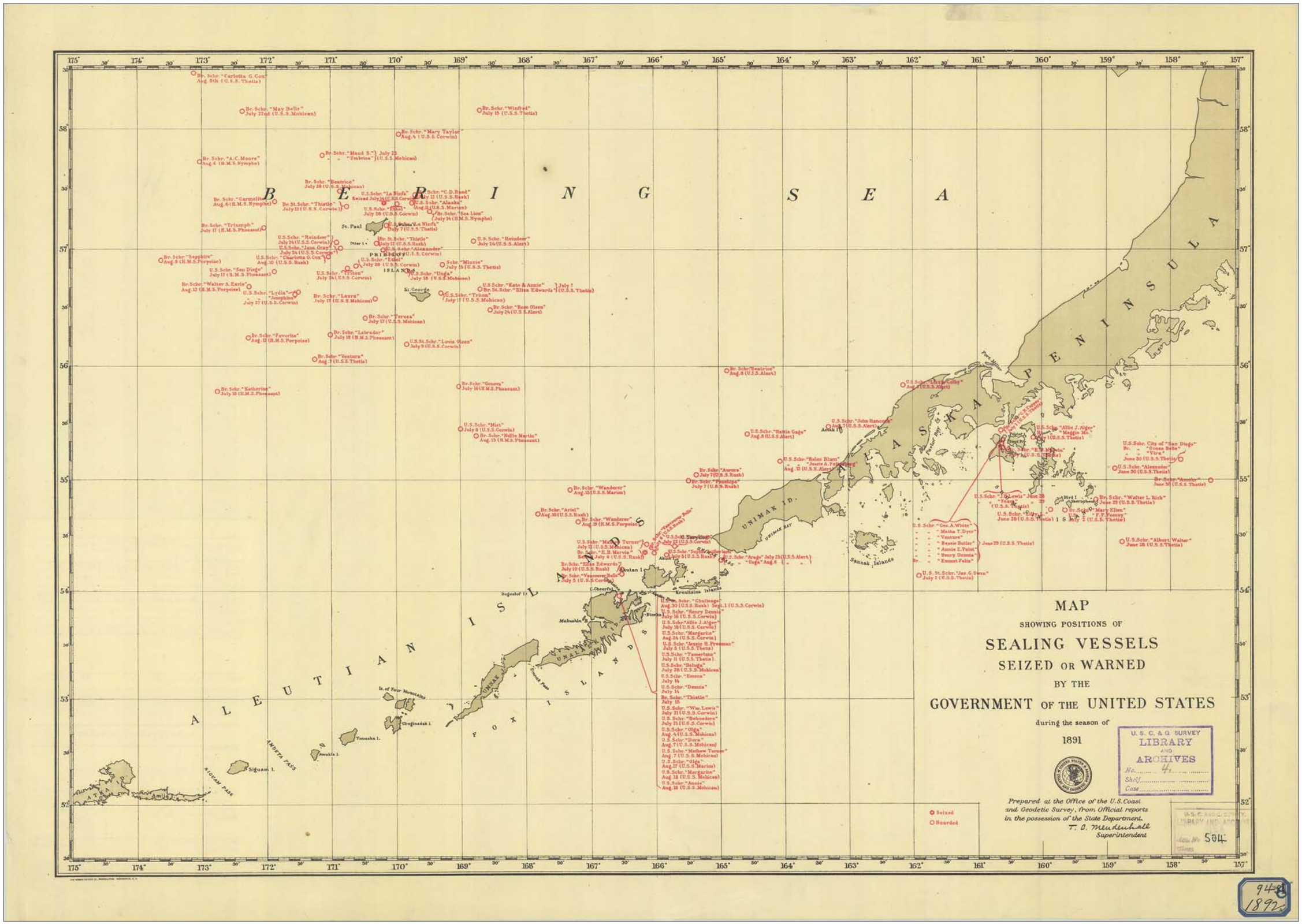


Chart RG23LA945-1891 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), 1891. "Sealing chart Showing the Position and Number of Seals Observed in the Bering Sea reported by U.S. Vessels in 1891." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic 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.*

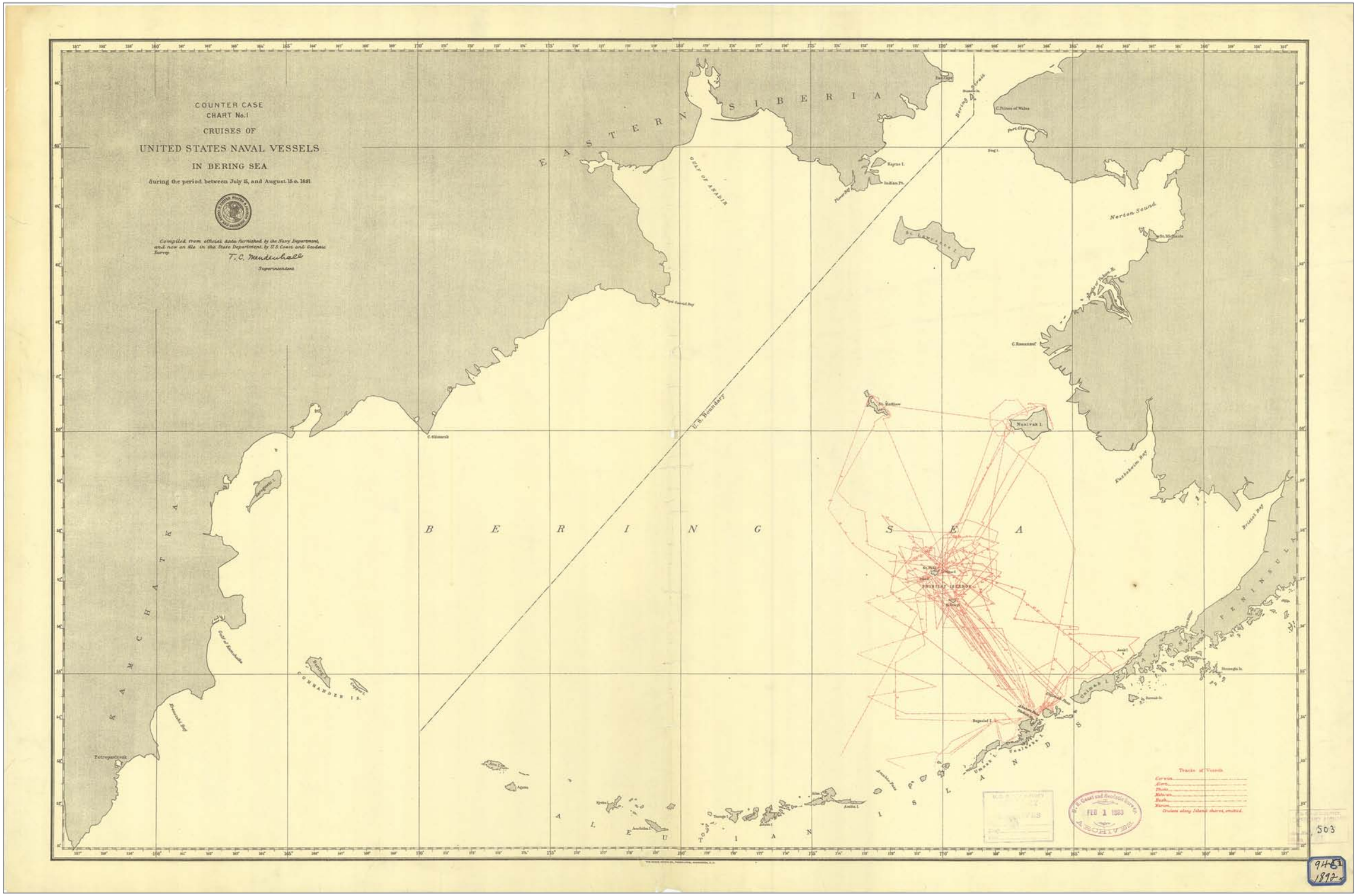


Chart RG23LA945-1891 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), 1891. "Counter Case Chart No. 1 Cruises of United States Naval Vessels in the Bering Sea during the period between July 15 and August 15, 1891." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

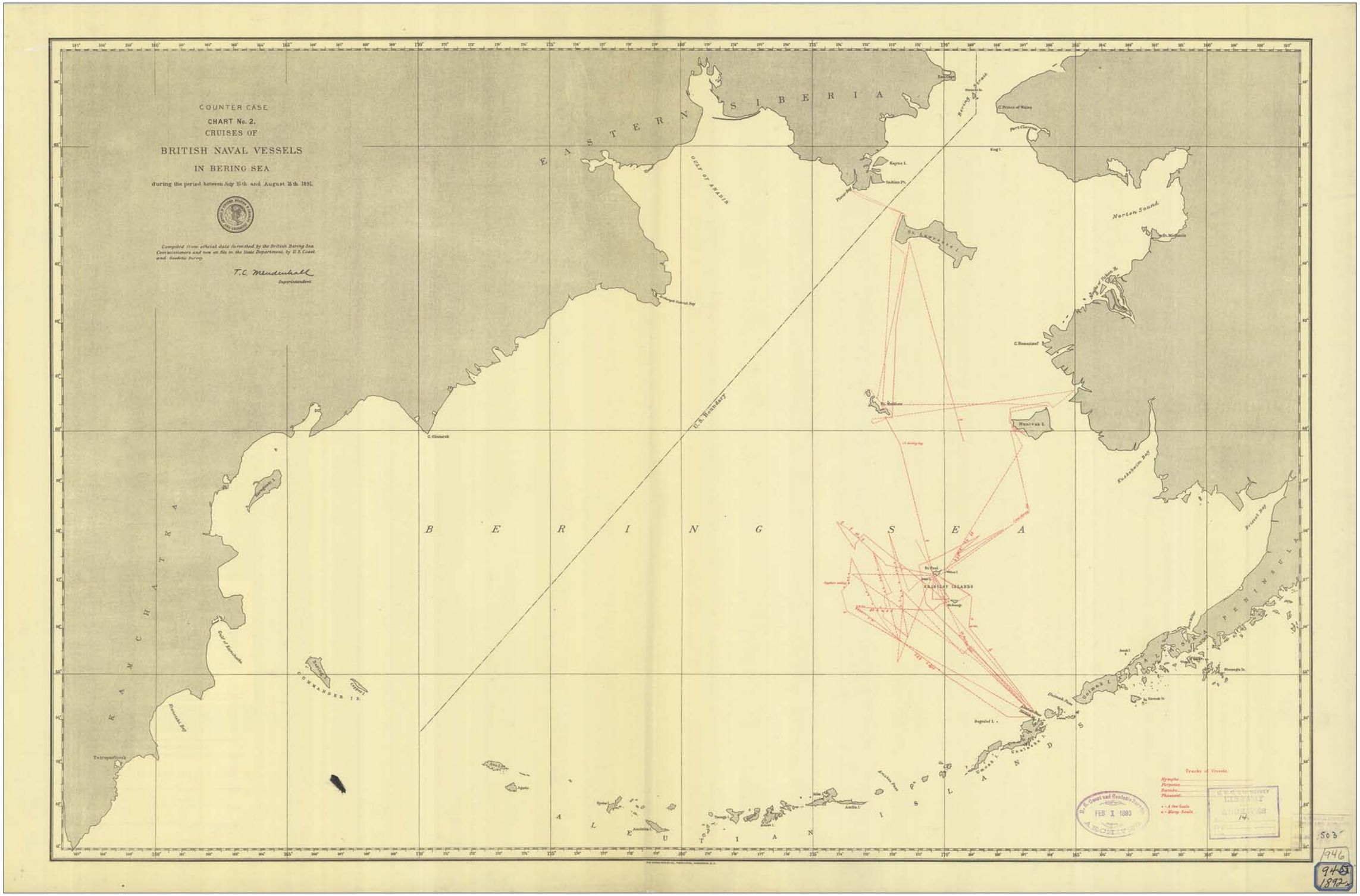


Chart RG23LA945-1891 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), 1891. "Counter Case Chart No. 2 Cruises of British Naval Vessels in the Bering Sea during the period between July 15 and August 15, 1891."
Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

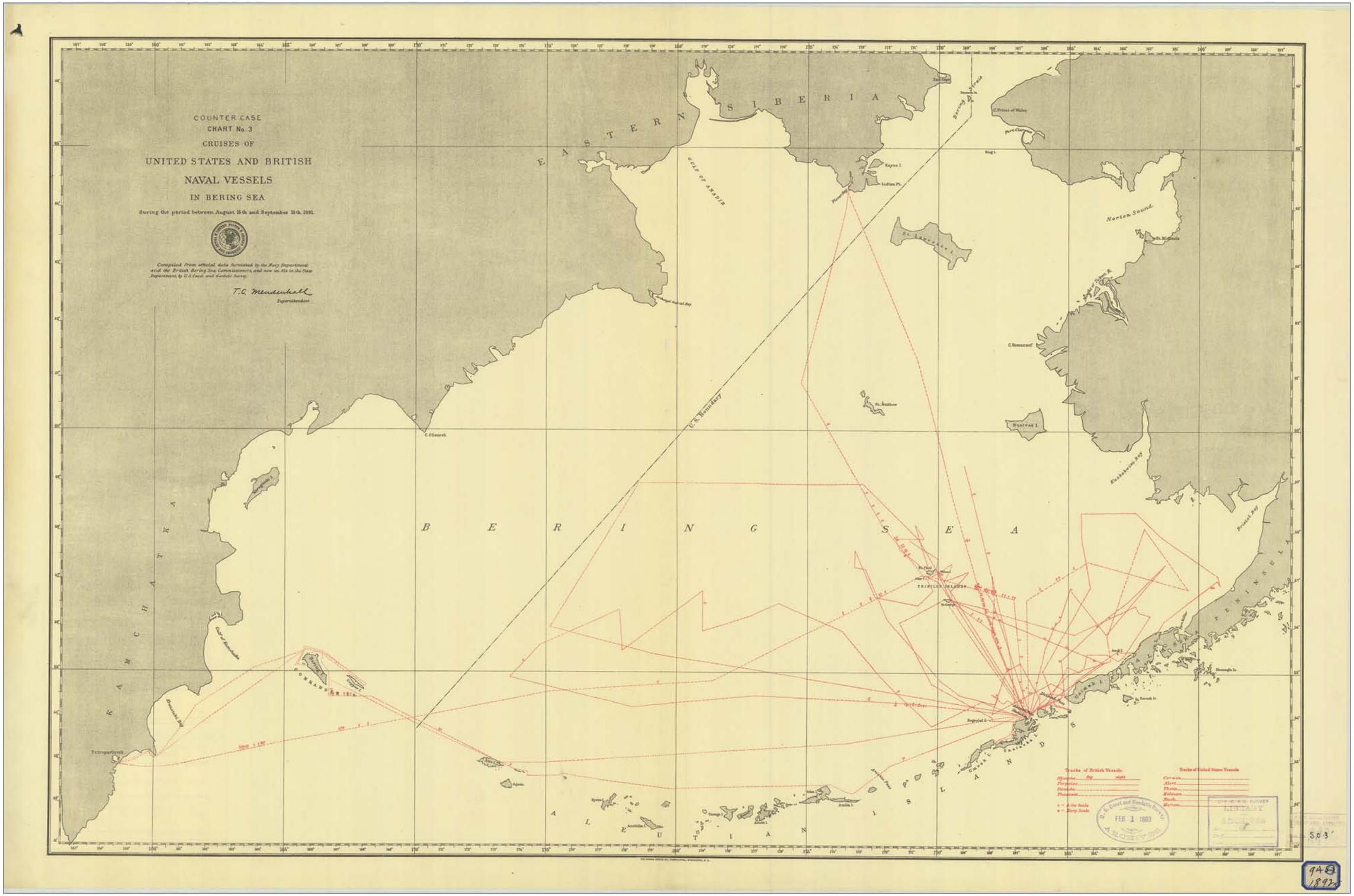
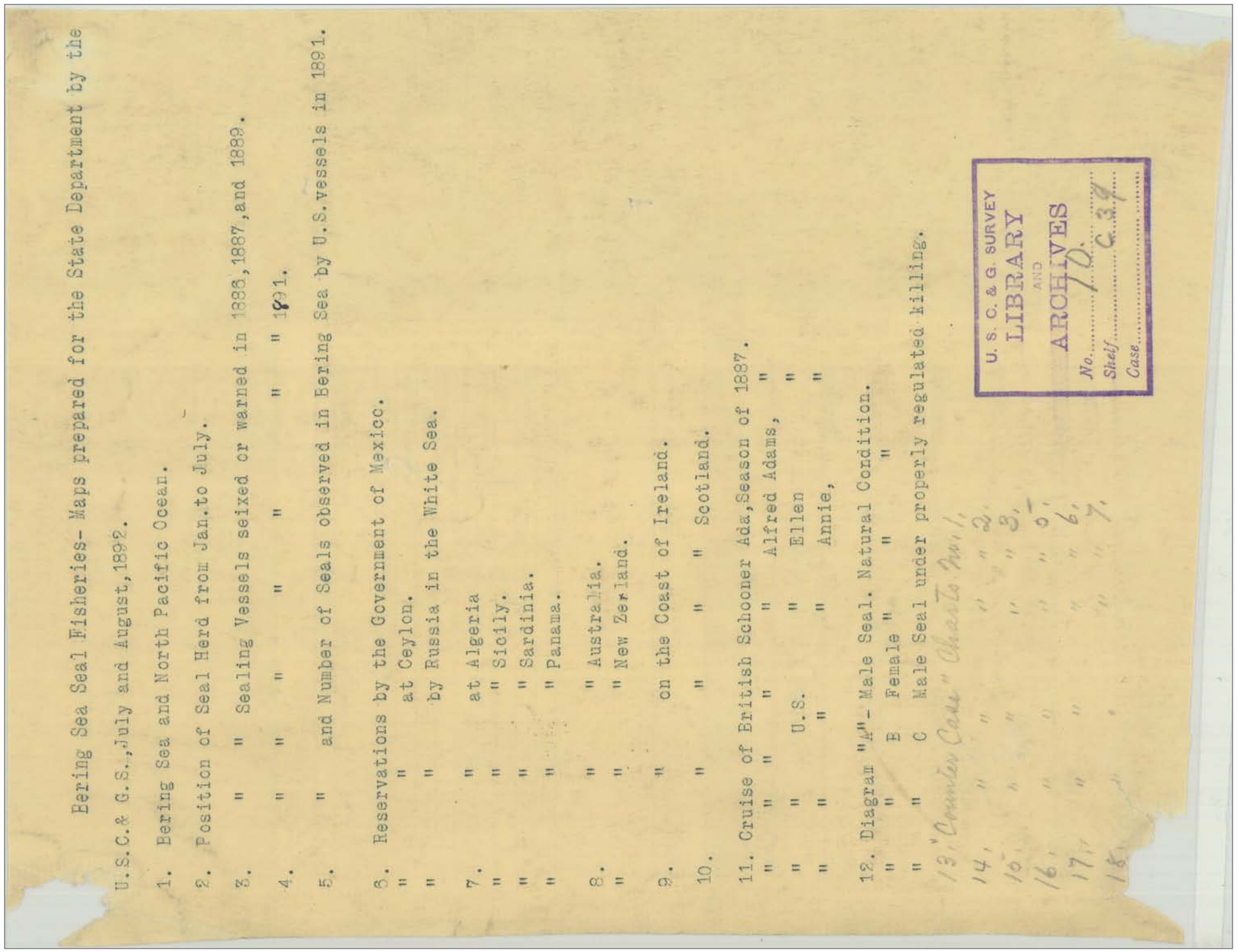


Chart RG23LA945-1891 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cartographer), 1891. "Counter Case Chart No. 3 Cruises of United States and British Naval Vessels in the Bering Sea during the period between August 15 and September 15, 1891." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



Bering Sea Seal Fisheries- Maps prepared for the State Department by the
U.S.C.& G.S.,July and August,1892.

1. Bering Sea and North Pacific Ocean.
2. Position of Seal Herd from Jan.to July.
3. " " Sealing Vessels seized or warned in 1886,1887,and 1889.
4. " " " " " 1891.
5. " and Number of Seals observed in Bering Sea by U.S.vessels in 1891.
6. Reservations by the Government of Mexico.
" at Ceylon.
" by Russia in the White Sea.
7. " at Algeria
" Sicily.
" Sardinia.
" Panama.
8. " Australia.
" New Zealand.
9. " on the Coast of Ireland.
10. " " " Scotland.
11. Cruise of British Schooner Ada,Season of 1887.
" " " " Alfred Adams, "
" " U.S. " Ellen "
" " " Annie, "
12. Diagram "A"- Male Seal. Natural Condition.
" " B Female " " "
" " C Male Seal under properly regulated killing.
13. "Counties Code" Charts. Pub.
14. " " " " " " " " "
15. " " " " " " " " "
16. " " " " " " " " "
17. " " " " " " " " "
18. " " " " " " " " "

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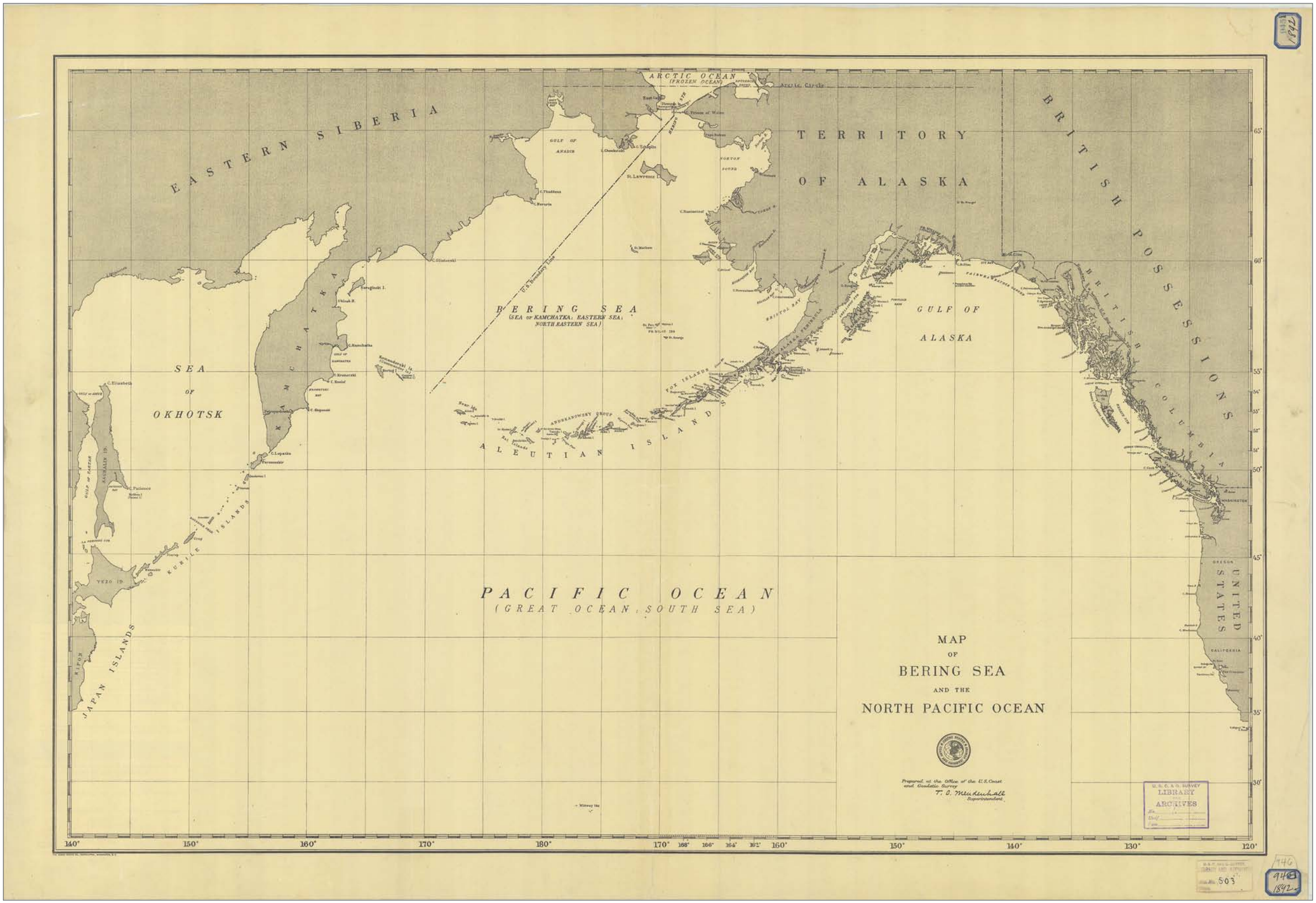
Document RG23LA945, 1892. "Bering Sea Seal Fisheries'—Maps Prepared for the State Department by the U.S.C & G.S., July and August, 1892." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



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.*

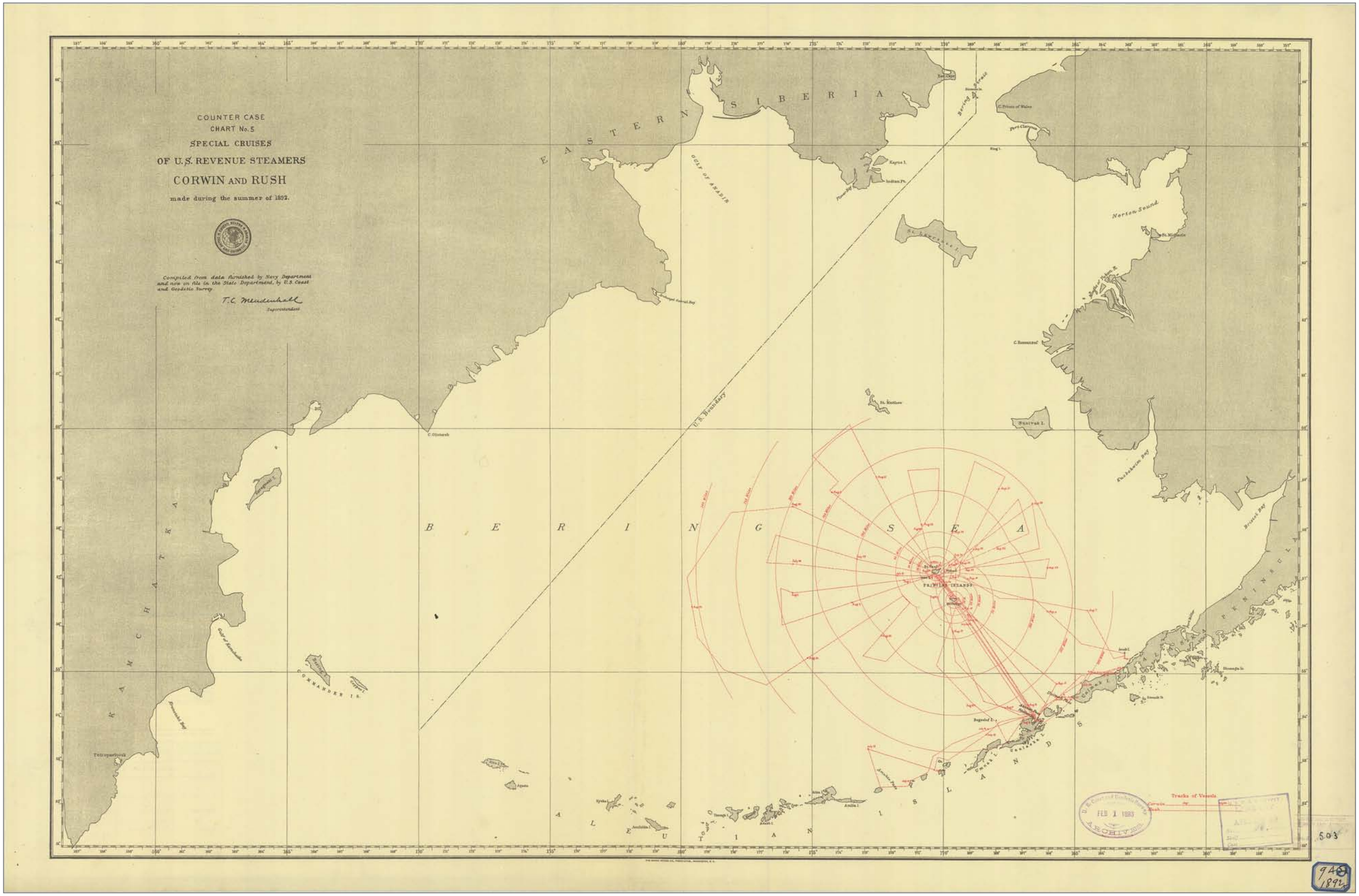


Chart RG23LA945-1892 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Office, cartographer), 1892. "Counter Case Chart No. 5 Special Cruises of U.S. Revenue Steamers Corwin and Rush." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

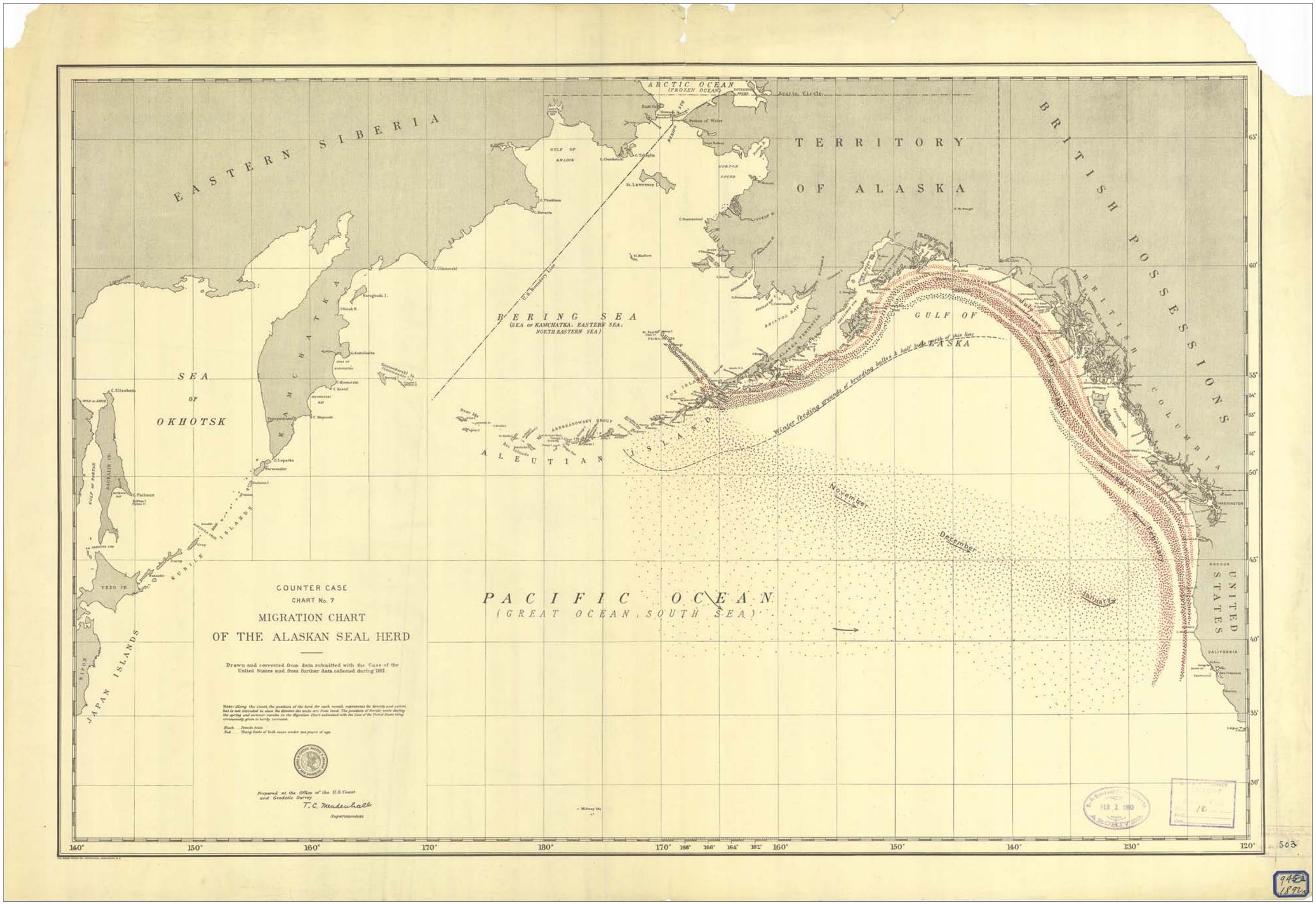
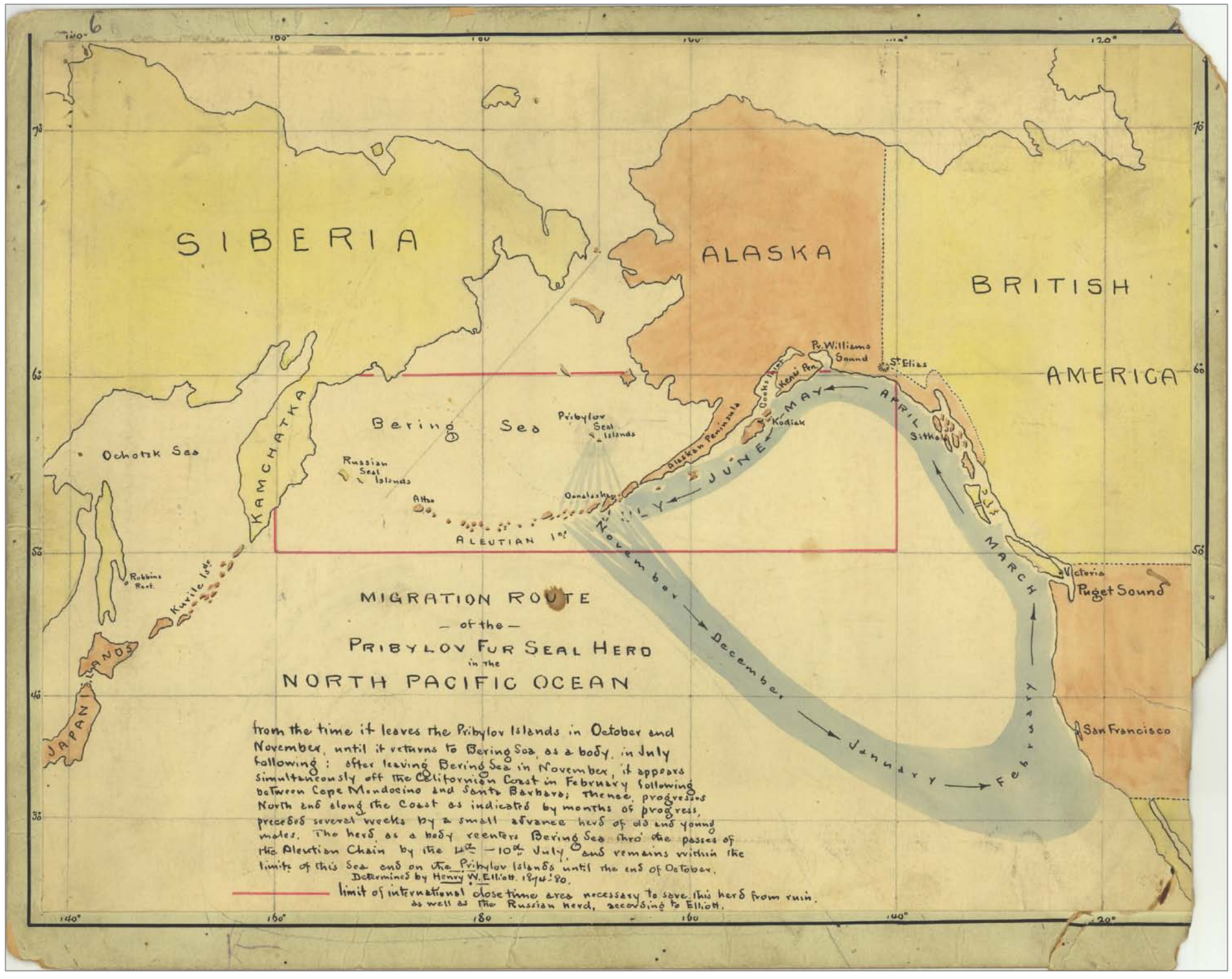
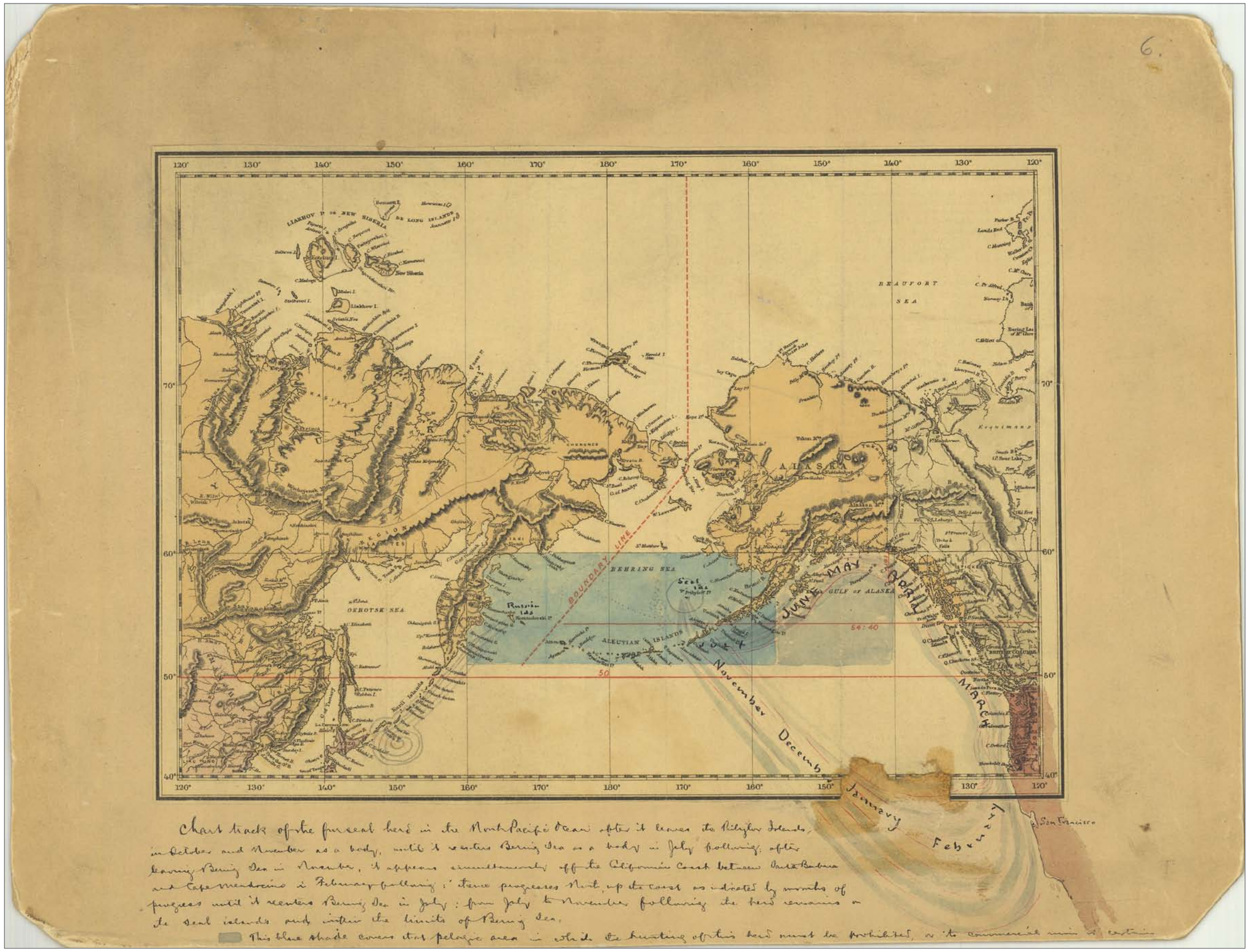


Chart RG23LA945-1892 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Office, cartographer), 1892. "Counter Case Chart No. 7, Migration Chart of the Alaskan Seal Herd." *Series—Library and Archives 945; Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group (RG) 23; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



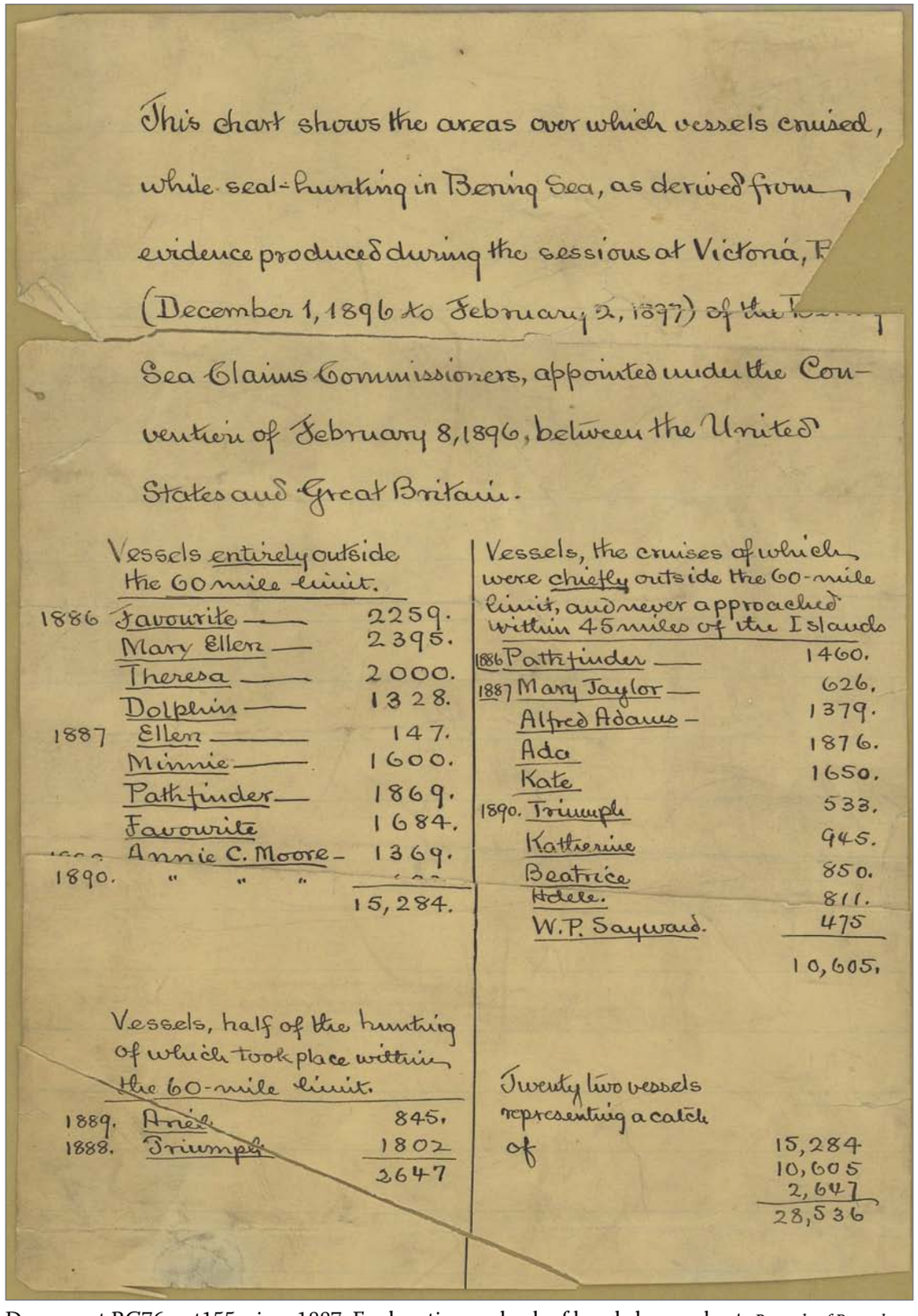
Map RG76cart155 (Cartographer Henry W. Elliott), circa 1880; Migration Route of the Pribilof Fur Seal Herd in the North Pacific Ocean. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



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. (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.

1886	Favourite	2259.
	Mary Ellen	2395.
	Theresa	2000.
	Dolphin	1328.
1887	Ellen	147.
	Minnie	1600.
	Pathfinder	1869.
	Favourite	1684.
	Annie C. Moore	1369.
1890.	" " "	[illegible]
		15,284.

Vessels, the cruises of which were chiefly outside the 60-mile limit, and never approached within 45 miles of the Islands

1886	Pathfinder	1460.
1887	Mary Taylor	626.
	Alfred Adams	1379.
	Ada	1876.
	Kate	1650.
1890.	Triumph	533.
	Katherine	945.
	Beatrice	850.
	Adele.	811.
	W.P. Sayward.	475
		10,605.

Vessels, half of the hunting of which took place within the 60-mile limit.

1889.	Ariel	845.
1888.	Triumph	1802
		2647

Twenty two vessels representing a catch of

15,284
10,605
2,647
28,536

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

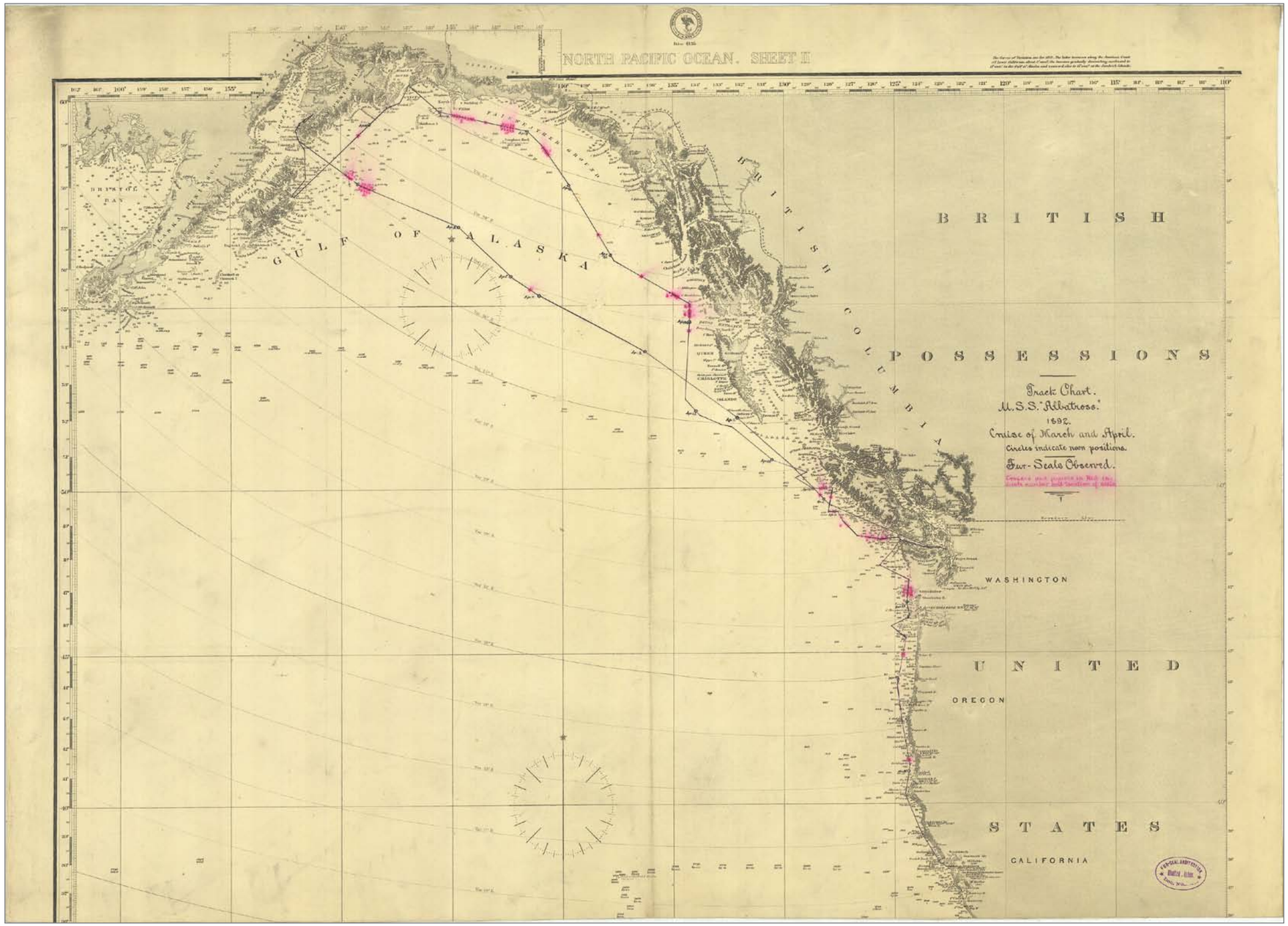


Chart RG76cart158; "Track Chart of USS *Albatross* in the North Pacific Ocean with locations of fur seals observed," March–April 1892; *Series 158, Track Charts of Vessels and Seal Herds; Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

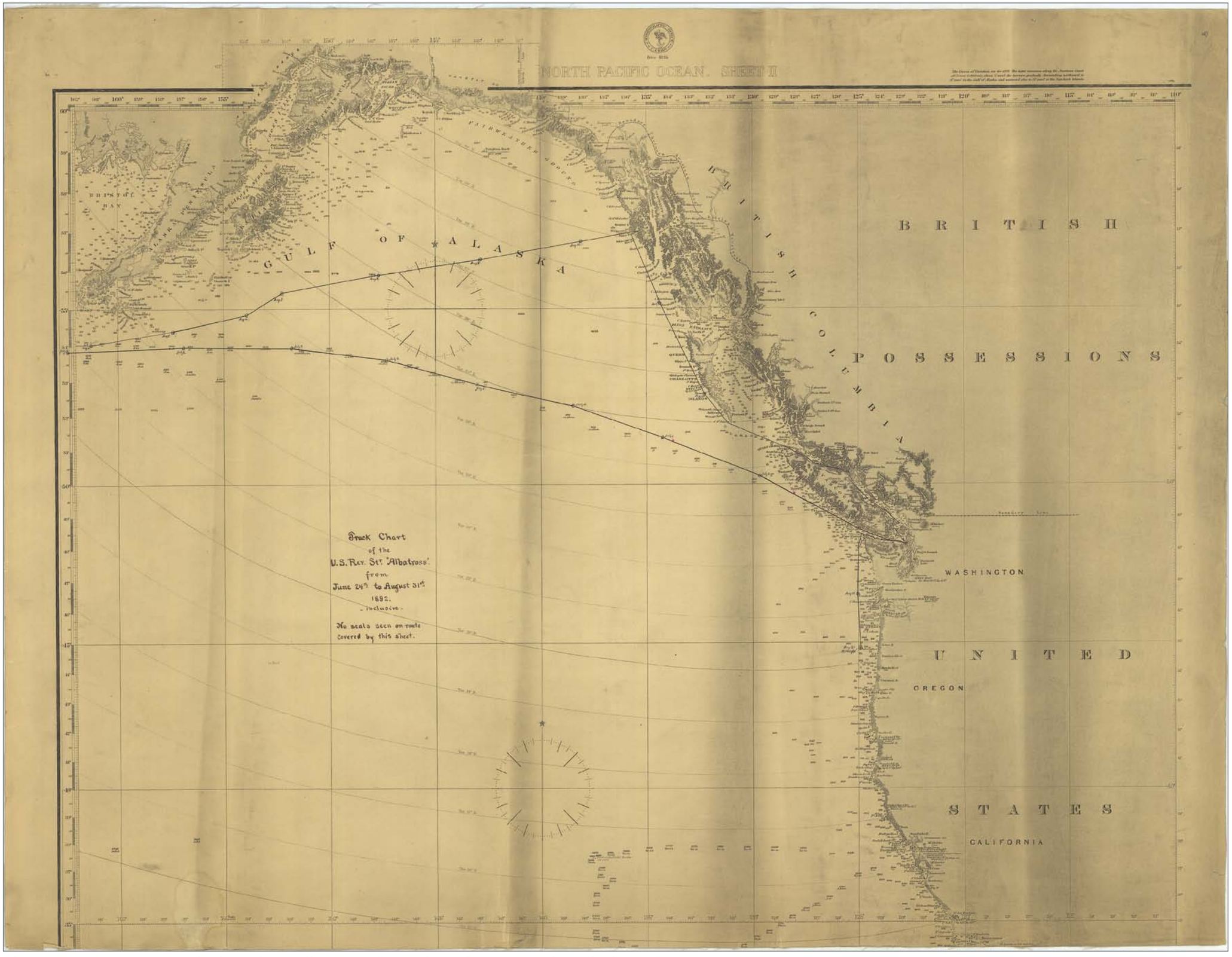


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track Chart of USS *Albatross* in the North Pacific Ocean, no fur seals observed, June–August 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

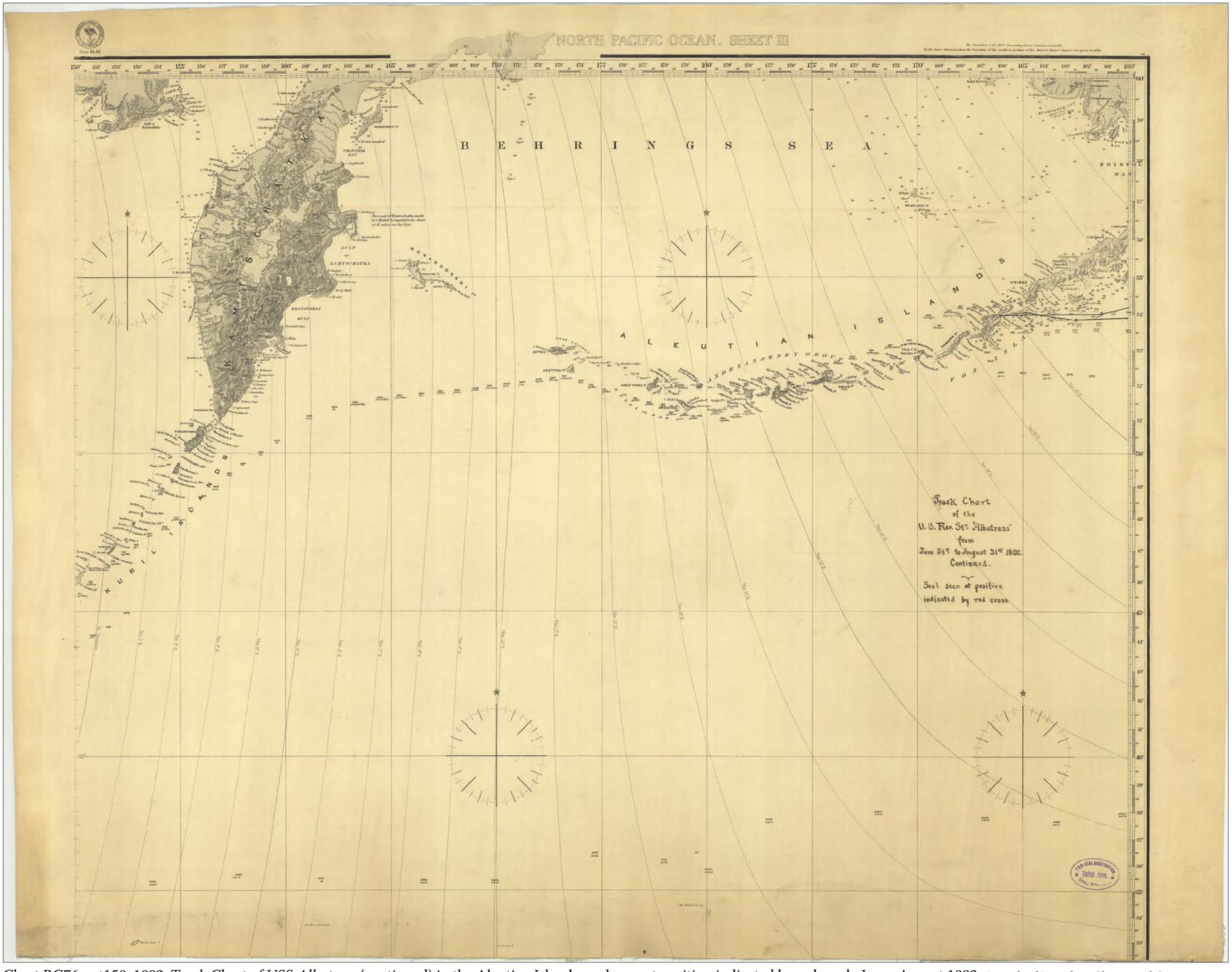


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track Chart of USS *Albatross* (continued) in the Aleutian Islands, seal seen at position indicated by red mark, June–August 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

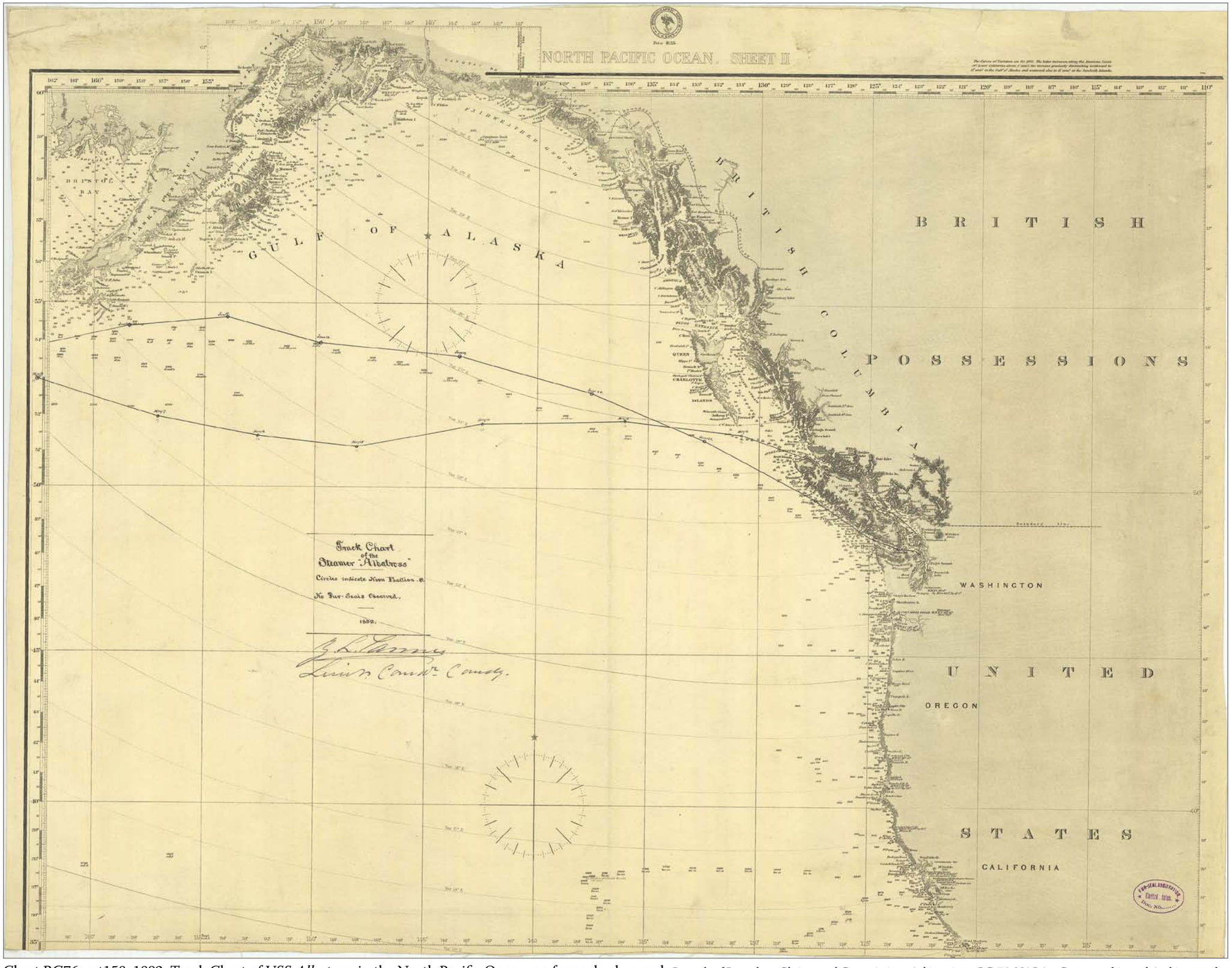


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track Chart of USS *Albatross* in the North Pacific Ocean, no fur seals observed. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

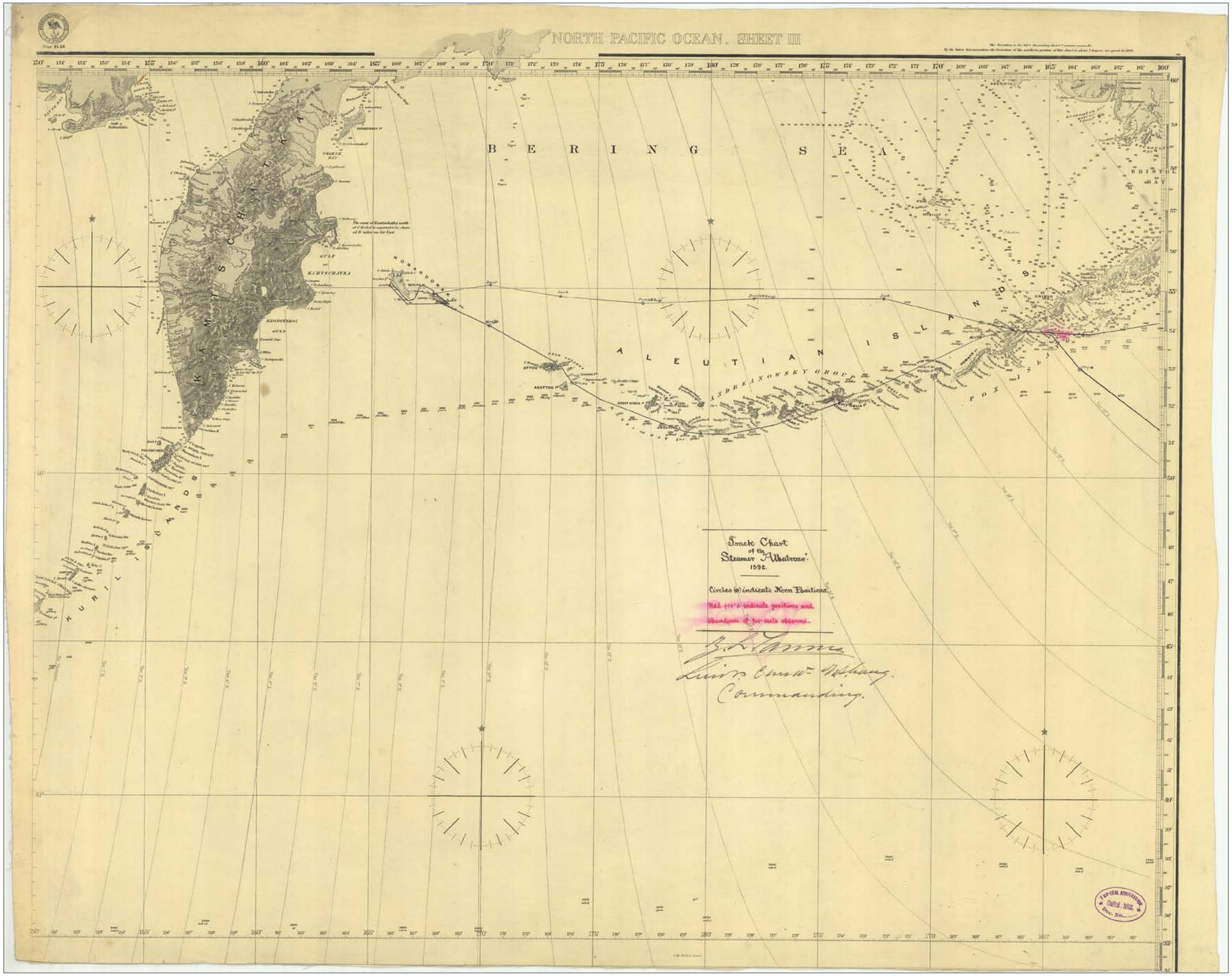


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track Chart of USS *Albatross* (continued) in the Aleutian Islands, red marks indicate positions and abundance of seals observed. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

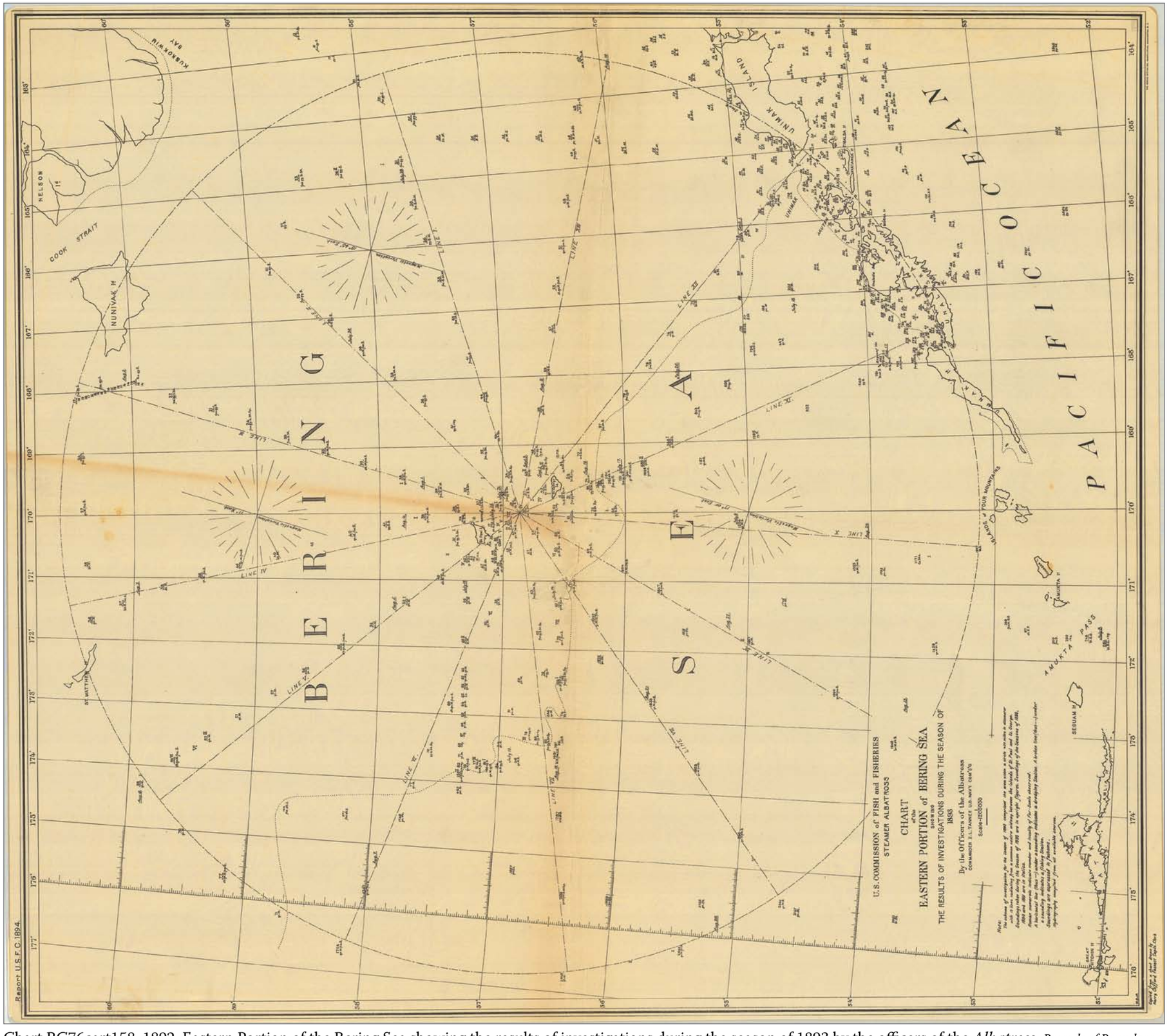


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Eastern Portion of the Bering Sea showing the results of investigations during the season of 1893 by the officers of the *Albatross*. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

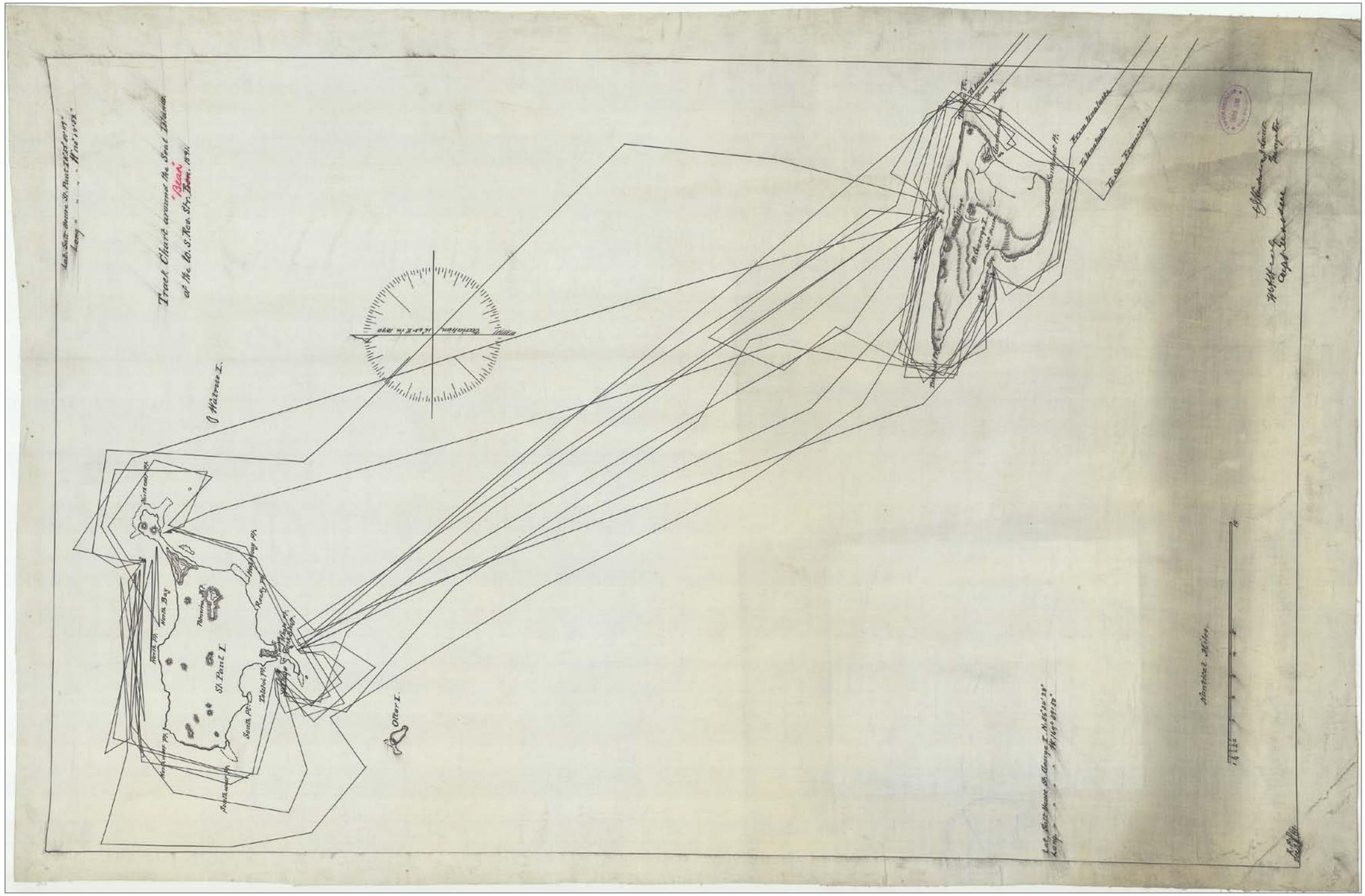
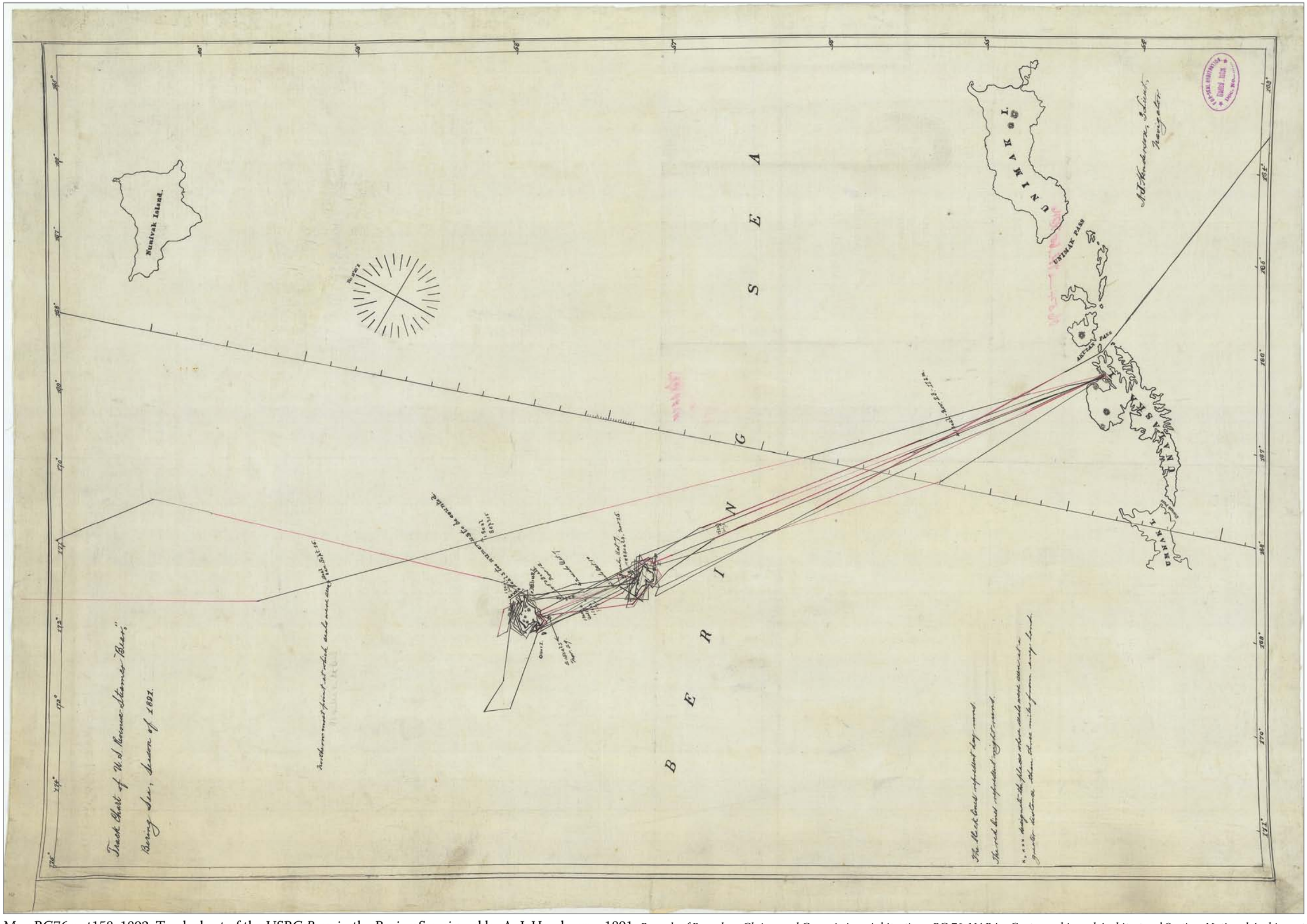
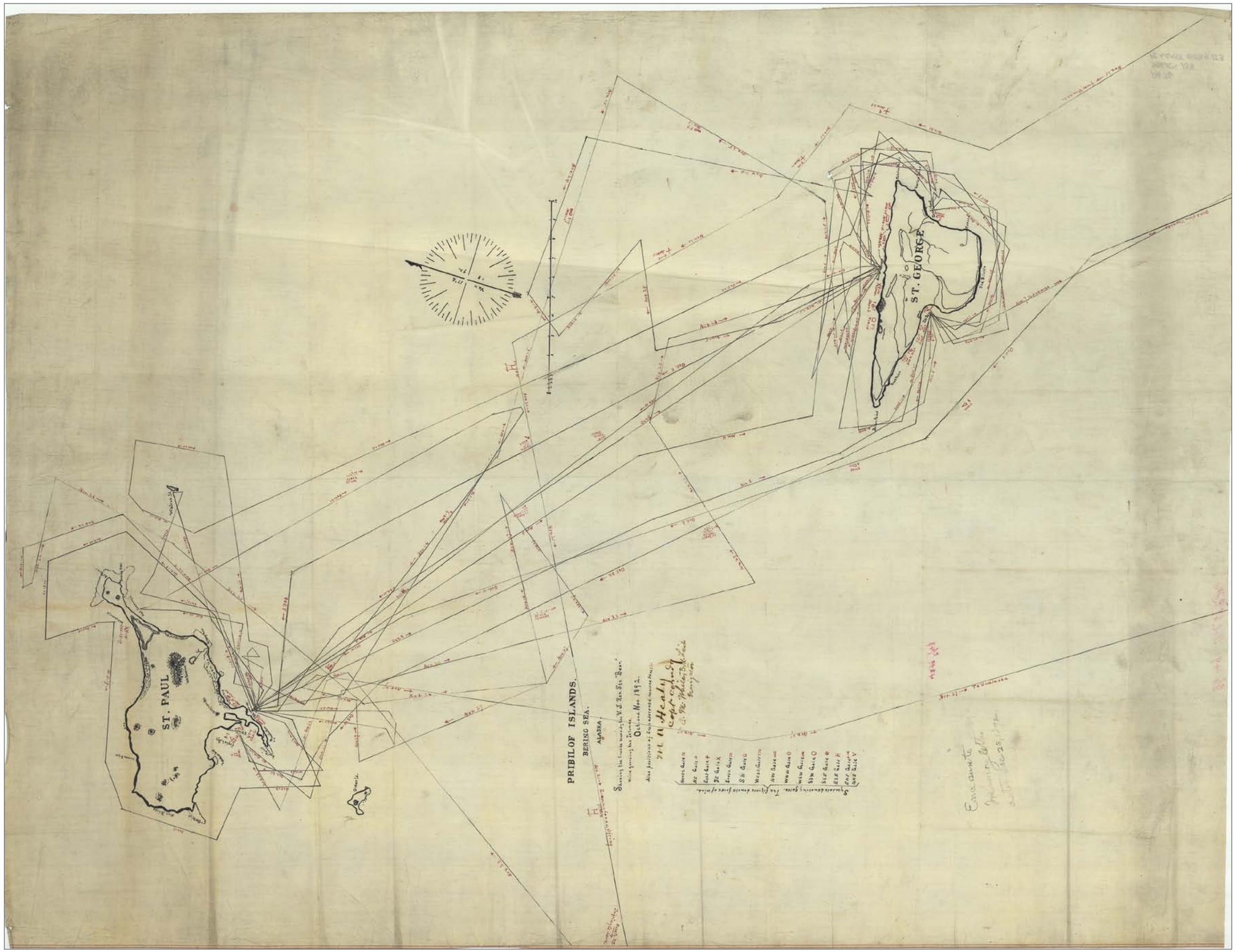


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track chart of the USRC *Bear* around the Seal Islands, signed by A. J. Henderson and M. A. Healy, 1891. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*



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

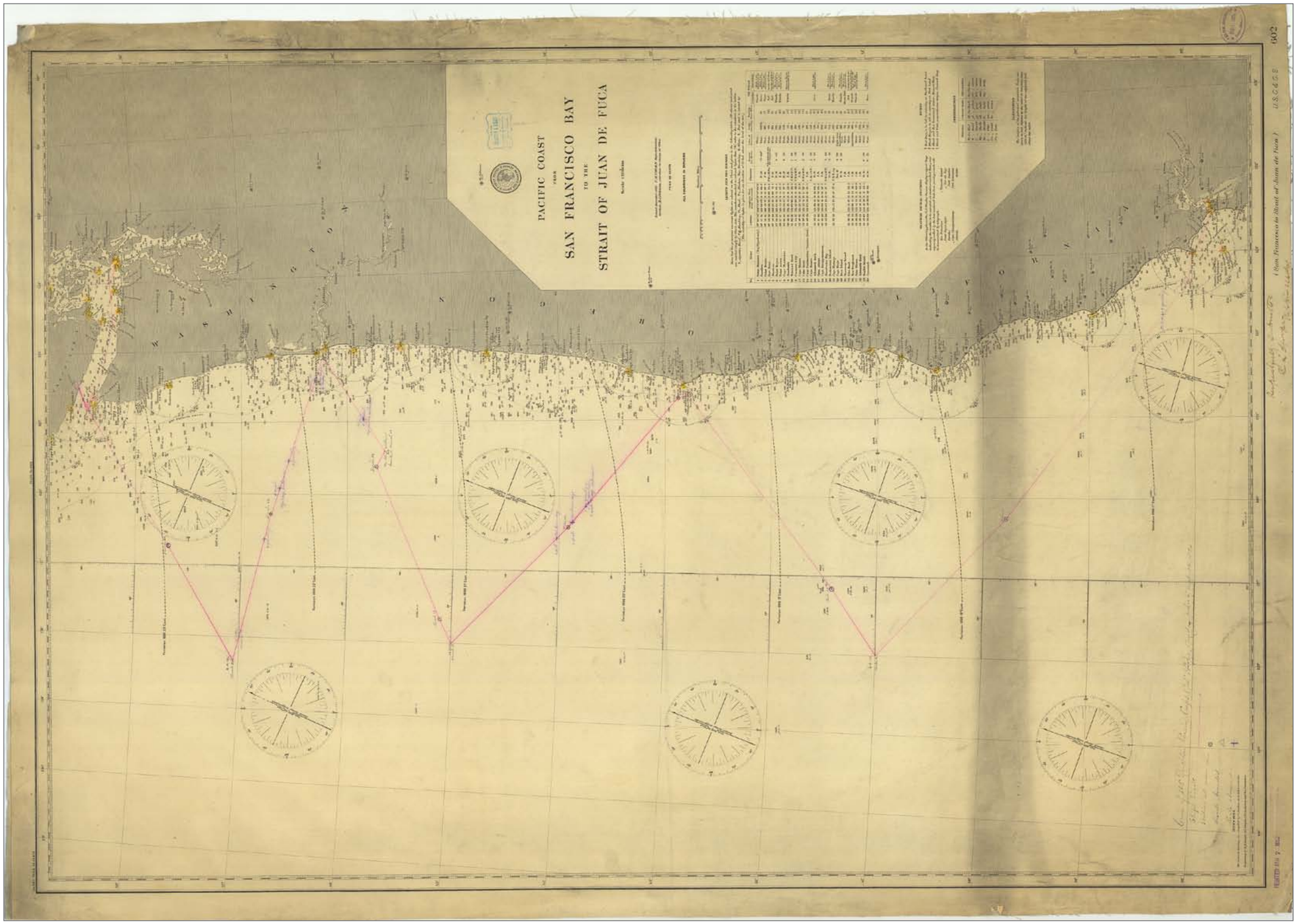


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track chart of the USRC *Corwin* along the Pacific Coast from San Francisco Bay to the Strait of Juan De Fuca, with locations of vessels sighted or boarded and seals observed. Signed by Captain C. L. Hooper, March 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

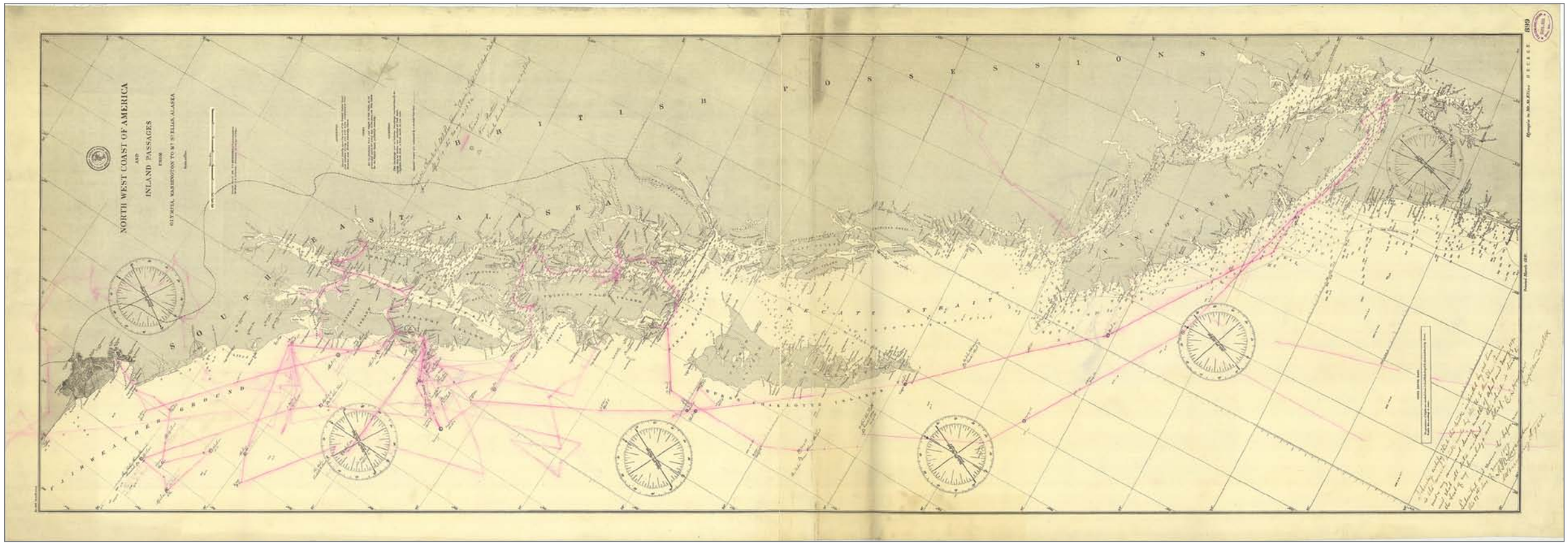


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track chart of the USRC *Corwin* along the Northwest Coast of America and Inland Passages, with locations of vessels sighted or boarded. Signed by Captain C. L. Hooper and Treasury Agent A. W. Lavender, April–May 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

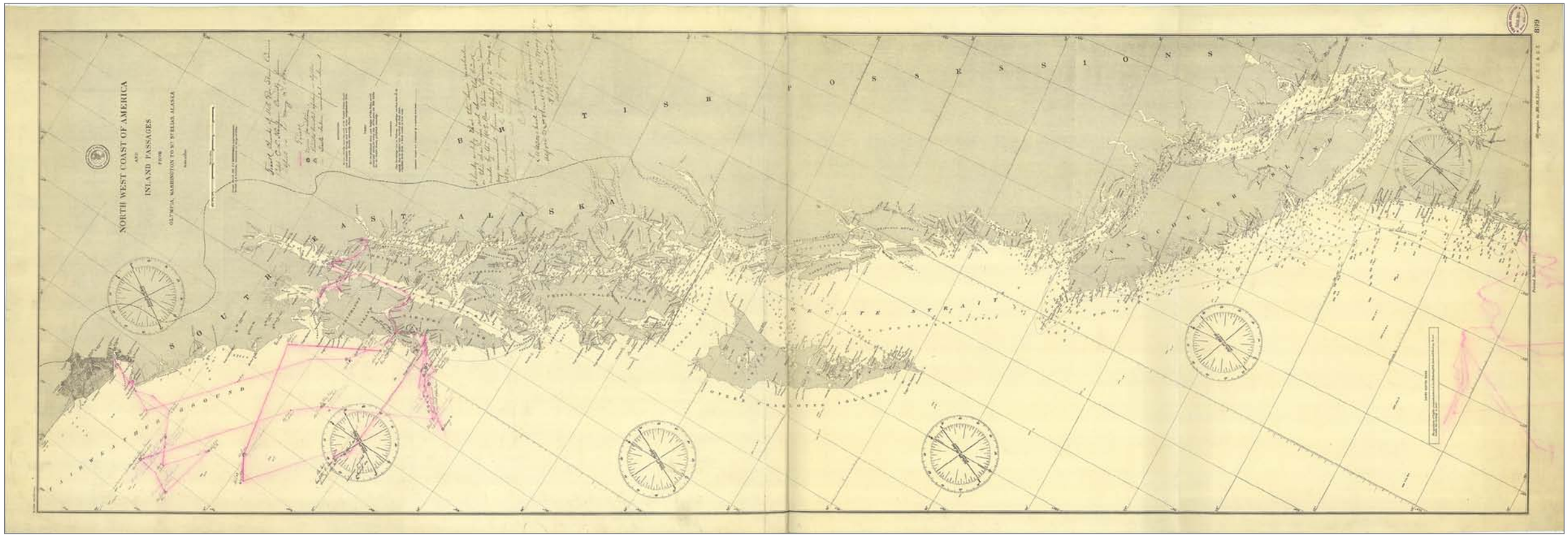
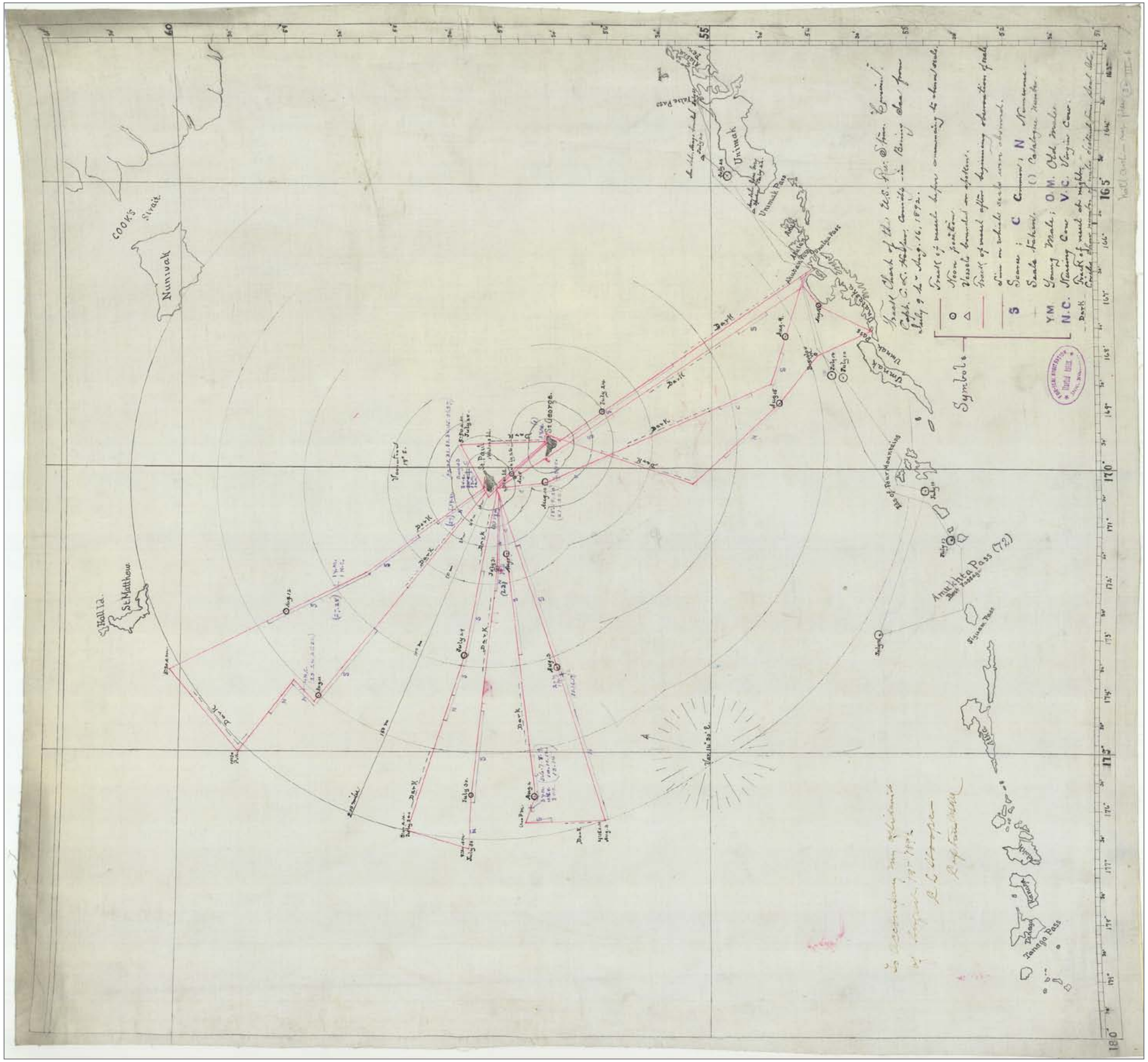
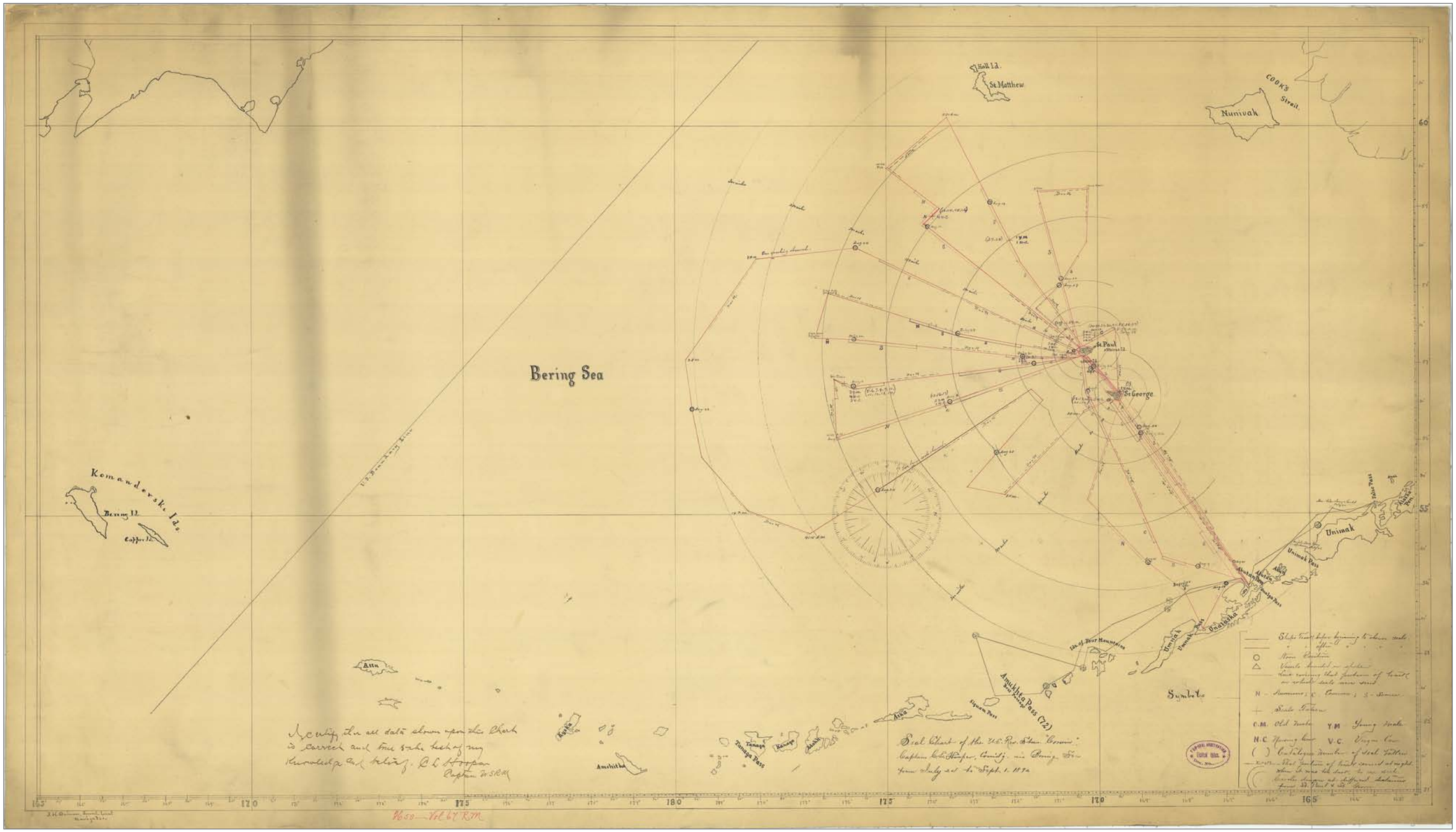


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Track chart of the USRC *Corwin* along the Northwest Coast of America and Inland Passages. Signed by Captain C. L. Hooper and Treasury Agent A. W. Lavender, April–May 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

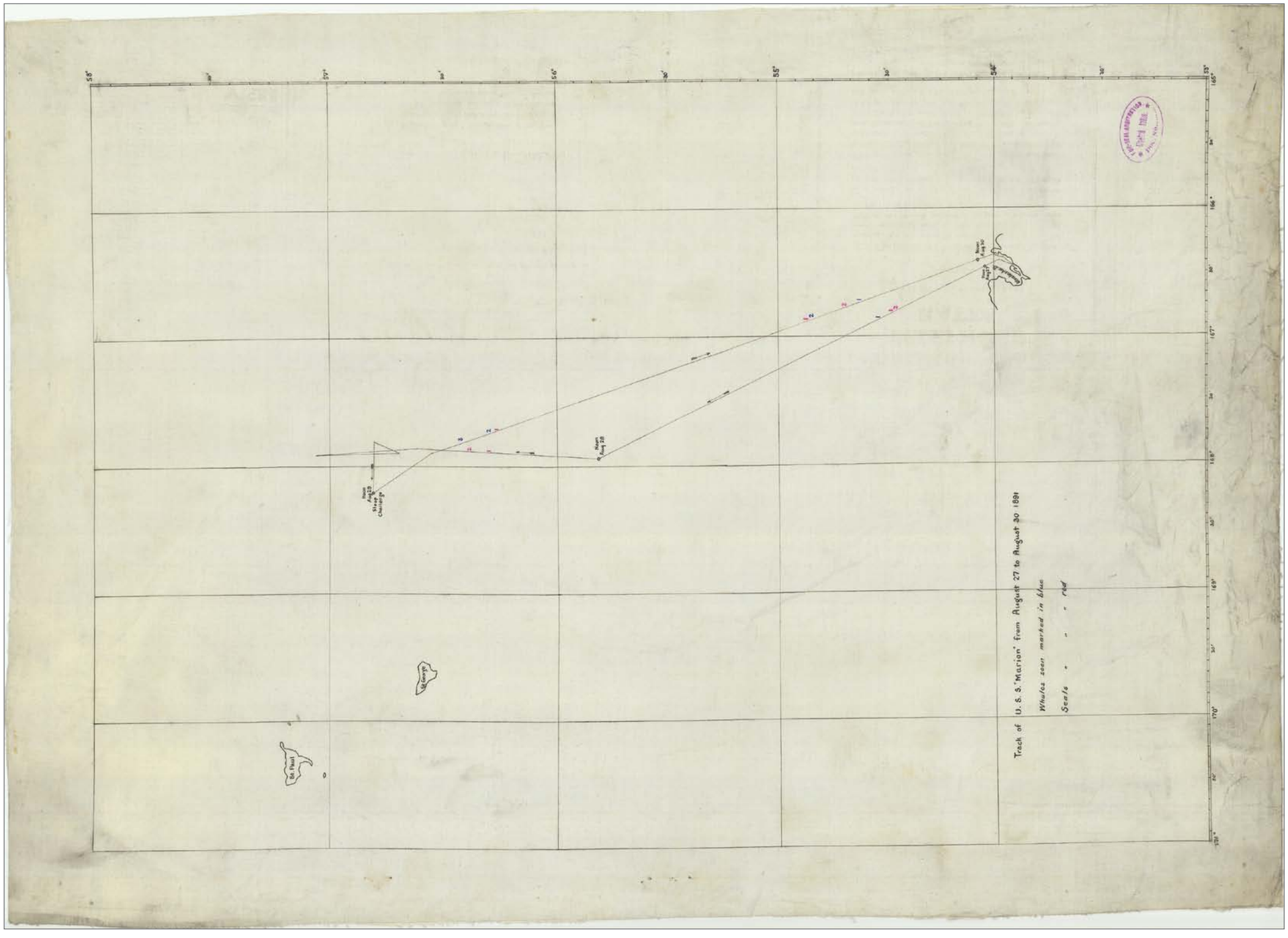


Map RG76cart158, 1892. Track chart of the USRC *Corwin* in the Bering Sea, with locations of vessels sighted or boarded and seals observed. Signed "to accompany my affidavit of August 19, 1892" by Captain C. L. Hooper, July–August 1892. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; 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.*

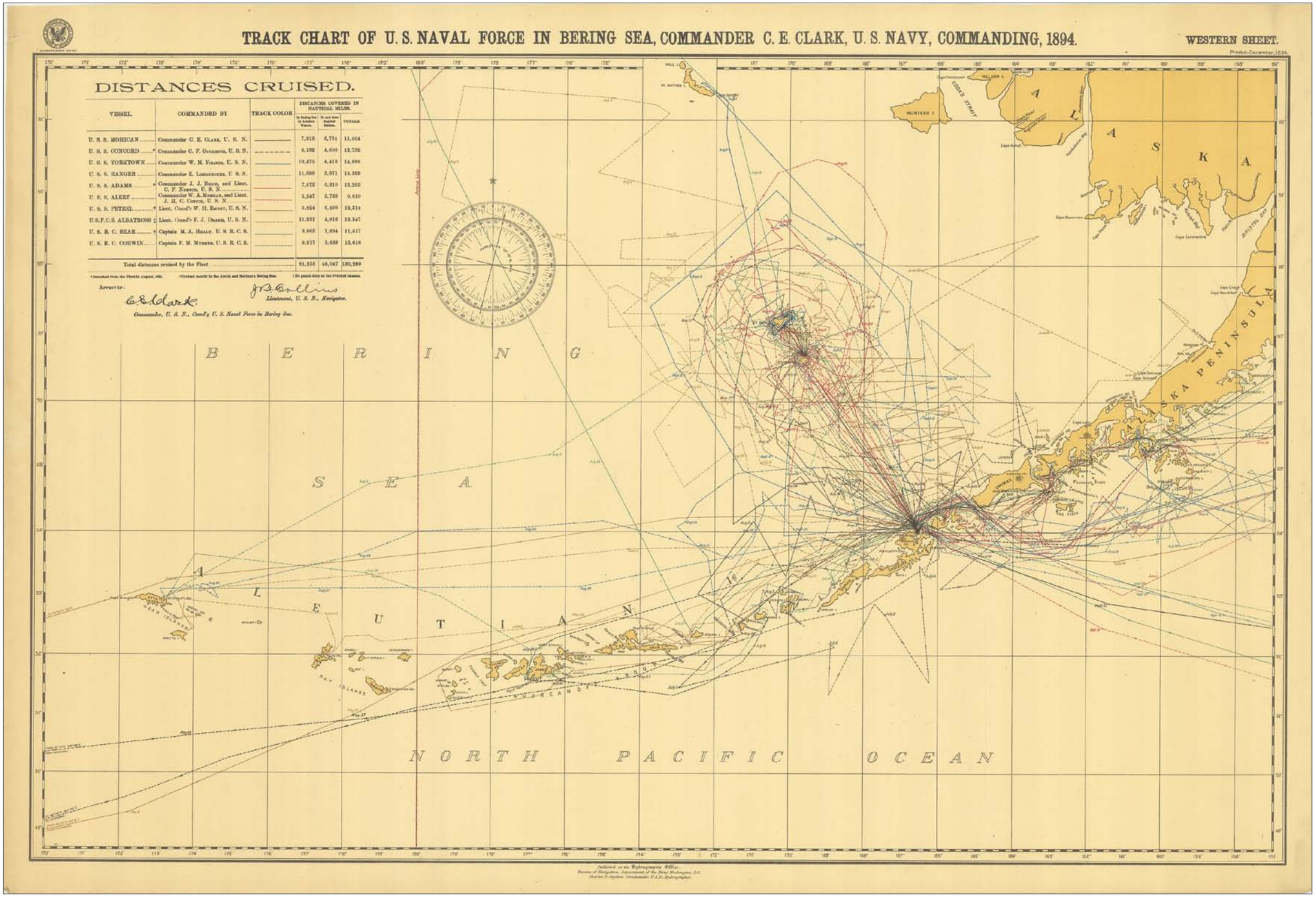


Chart RG76cart158, 1894. Track chart of U.S. Naval Force in Bering Sea (Aleutian Islands), Commander C. E. Clark, U.S.N. Commanding, 1894. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

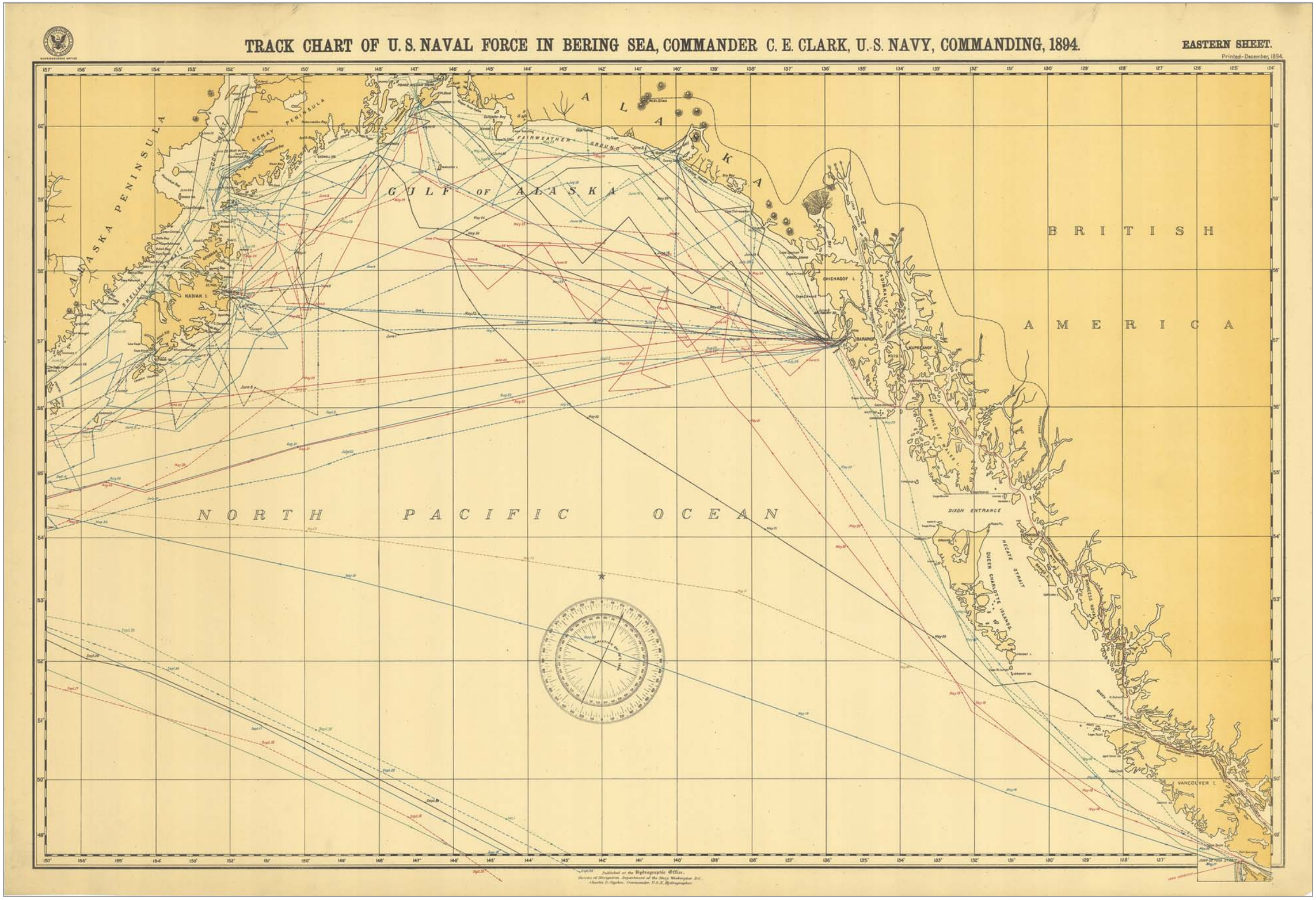


Chart RG76cart158, 1894. Track chart of U.S. Naval Force in North Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Alaska, Commander C. E. Clark, U.S.N. Commanding, 1894. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

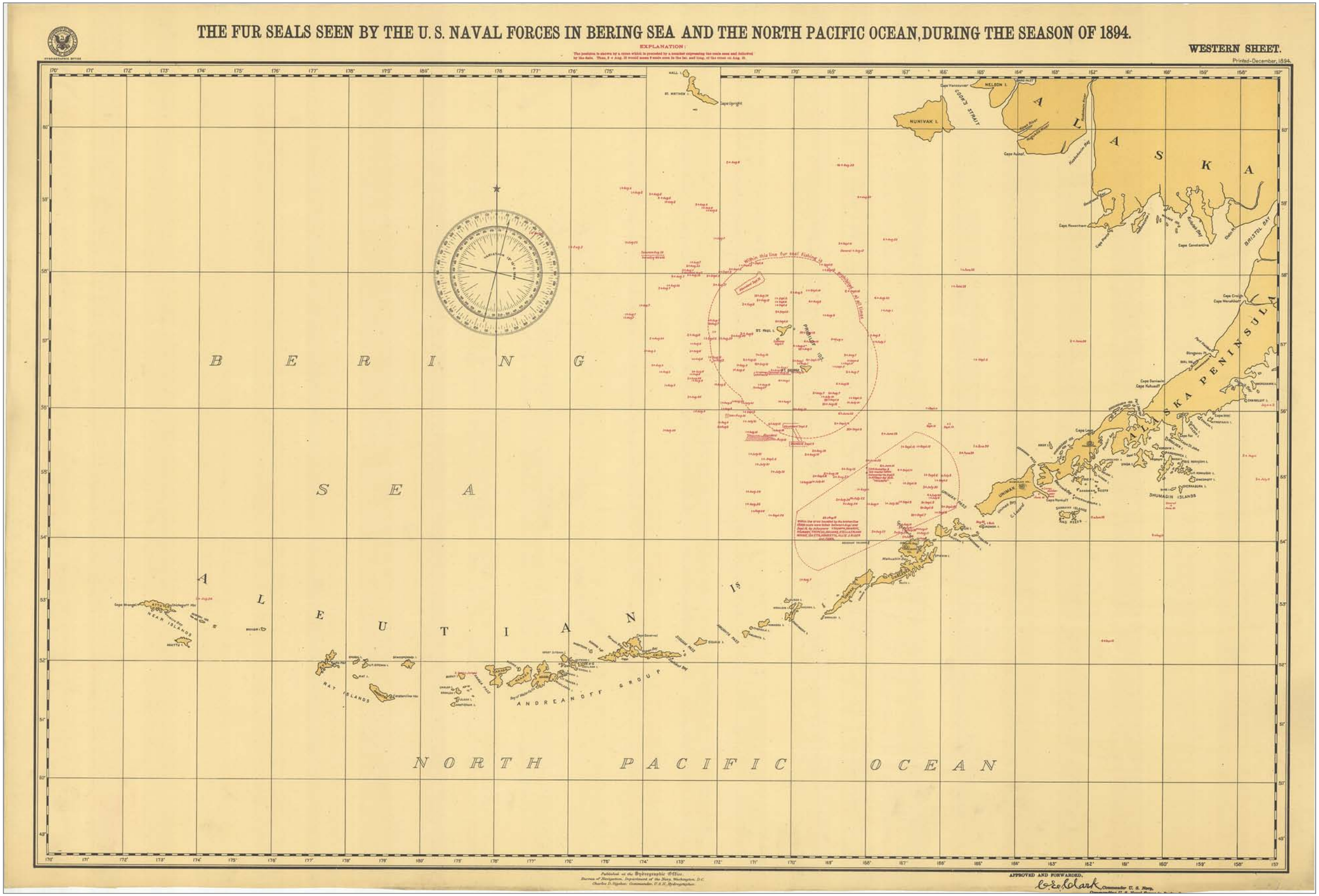


Chart RG76cart158, 1894. "The fur seals seen by the U.S. Naval Forces in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, during the season of 1894." *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

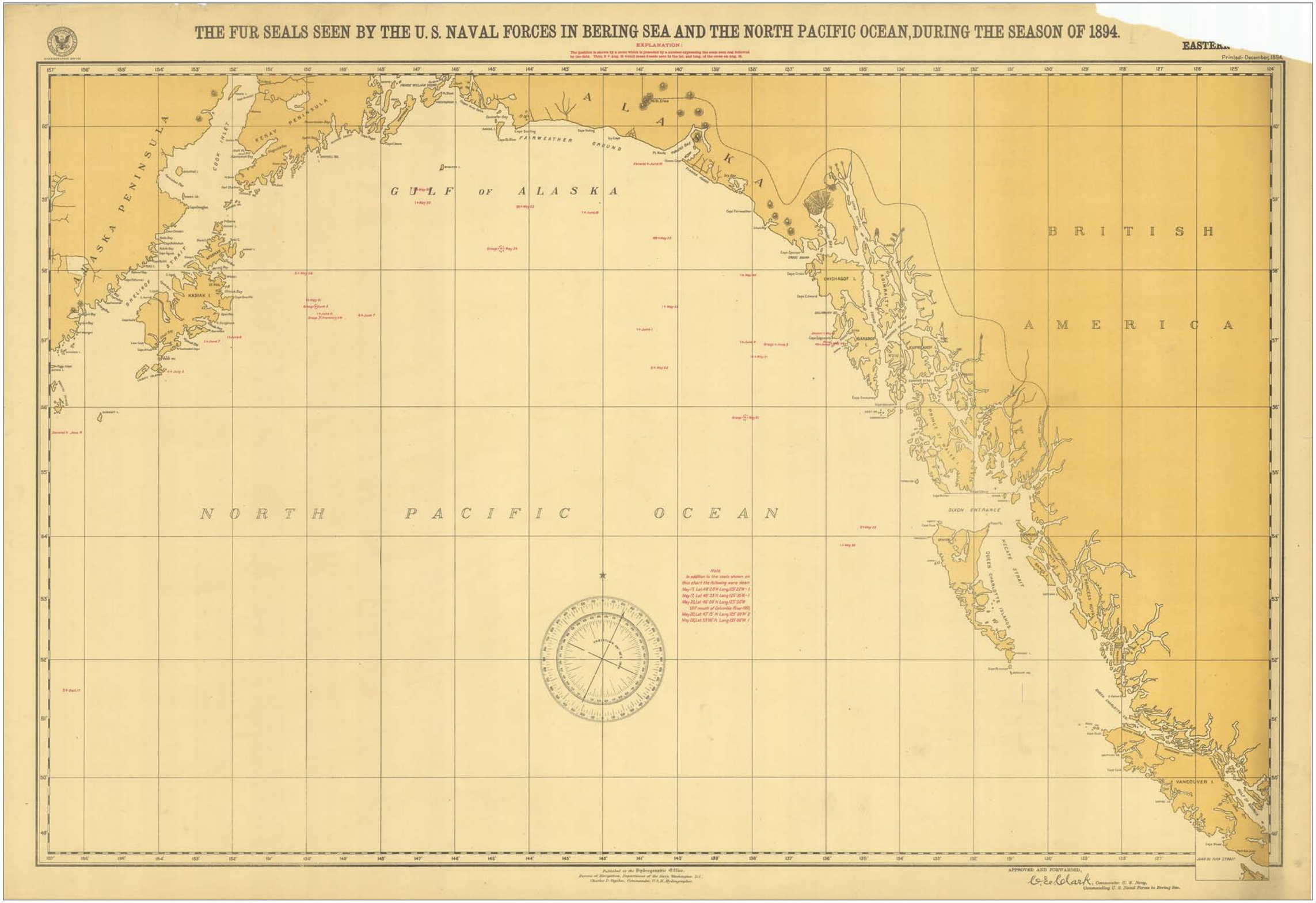


Chart RG76cart158, 1894. "The fur seals seen by the U.S. Naval Forces in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, during the season of 1894." *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.*

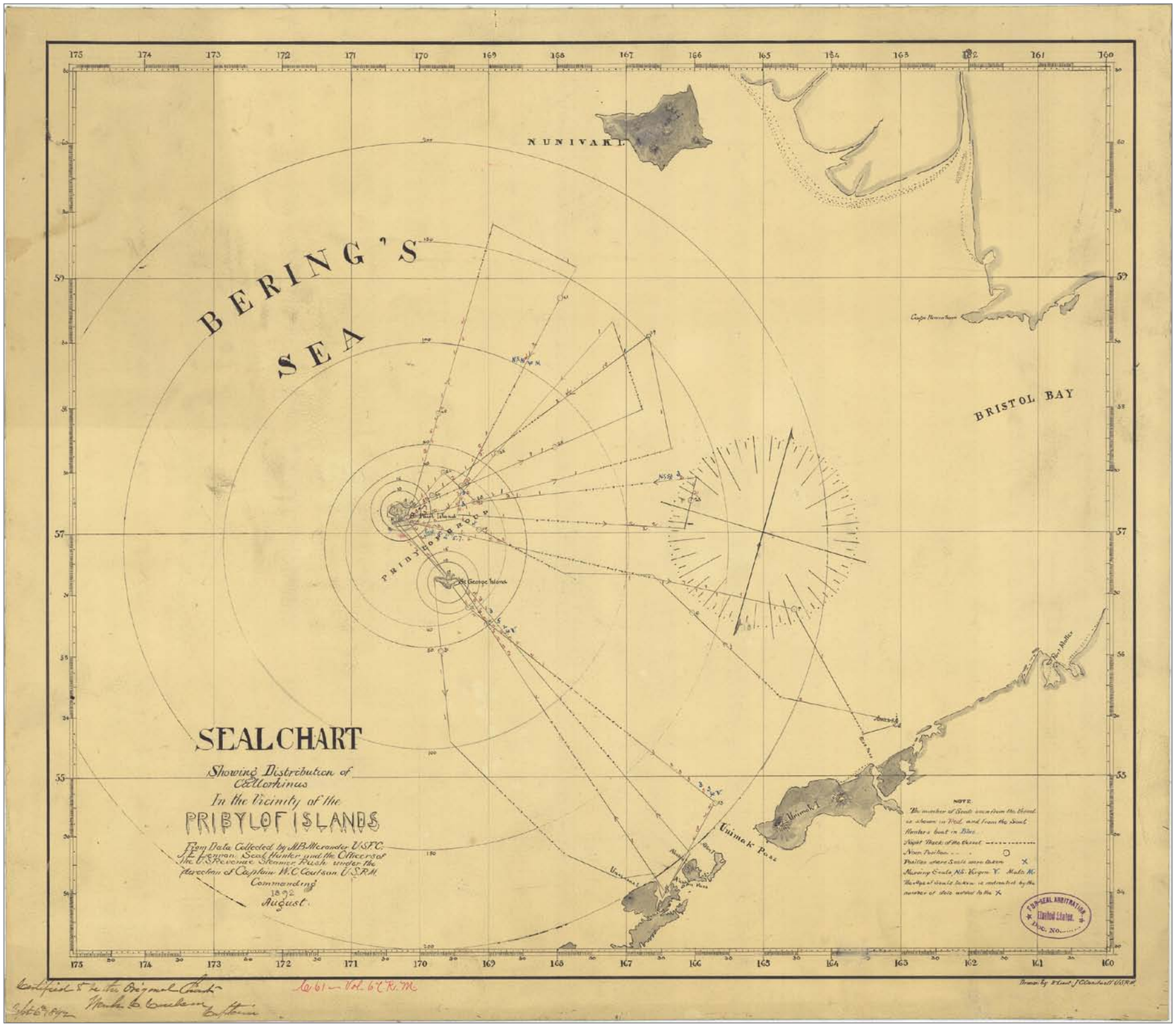


Chart RG76cart158, 1892. Distribution of the northern fur seal in the vicinity of the Pribilof Islands observed by officers and passengers on USRS *Rush*. *Records of Boundary Claims and Commissions Arbitrations, RG 76; NARA—Cartographic and Architectural Section; National Archives at College Park, College 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 detailing. 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.

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.*

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.*

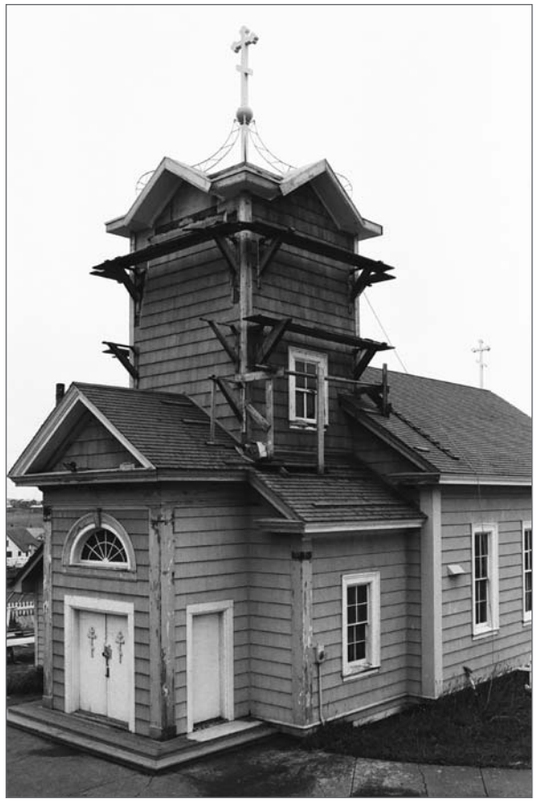
McIntyre, Dr. Hugh H., Alaska Commercial Company Superintendent, photographer. 1872. Chapel, St. Paul Island, constructed of driftwood in 1840. The image is from a stereograph. *Courtesy Hugh H. McIntyre III.*

Gray, Nicolas and William S. Hereford, 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.*

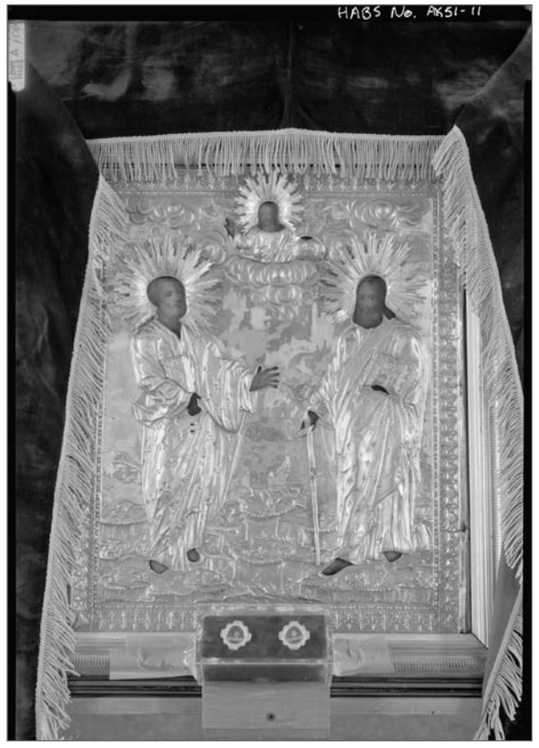
Interior, sanctuary, looking to west, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-14*, 1989.

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 iconstas, 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.

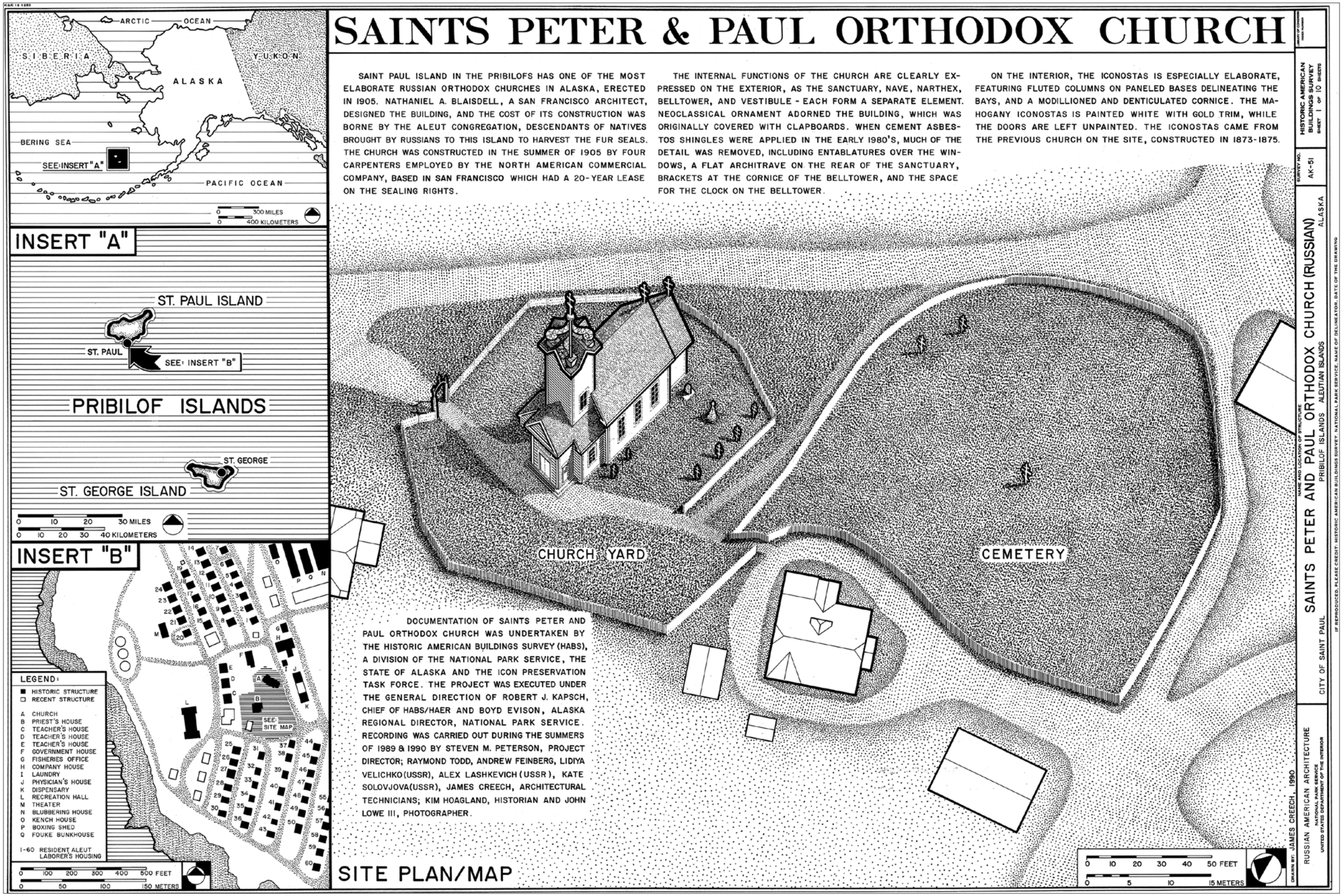
Brodherson, photographer. 1985. Interior, nave, looking to east southeast, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01060002.*

North side, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-22*, 2004.

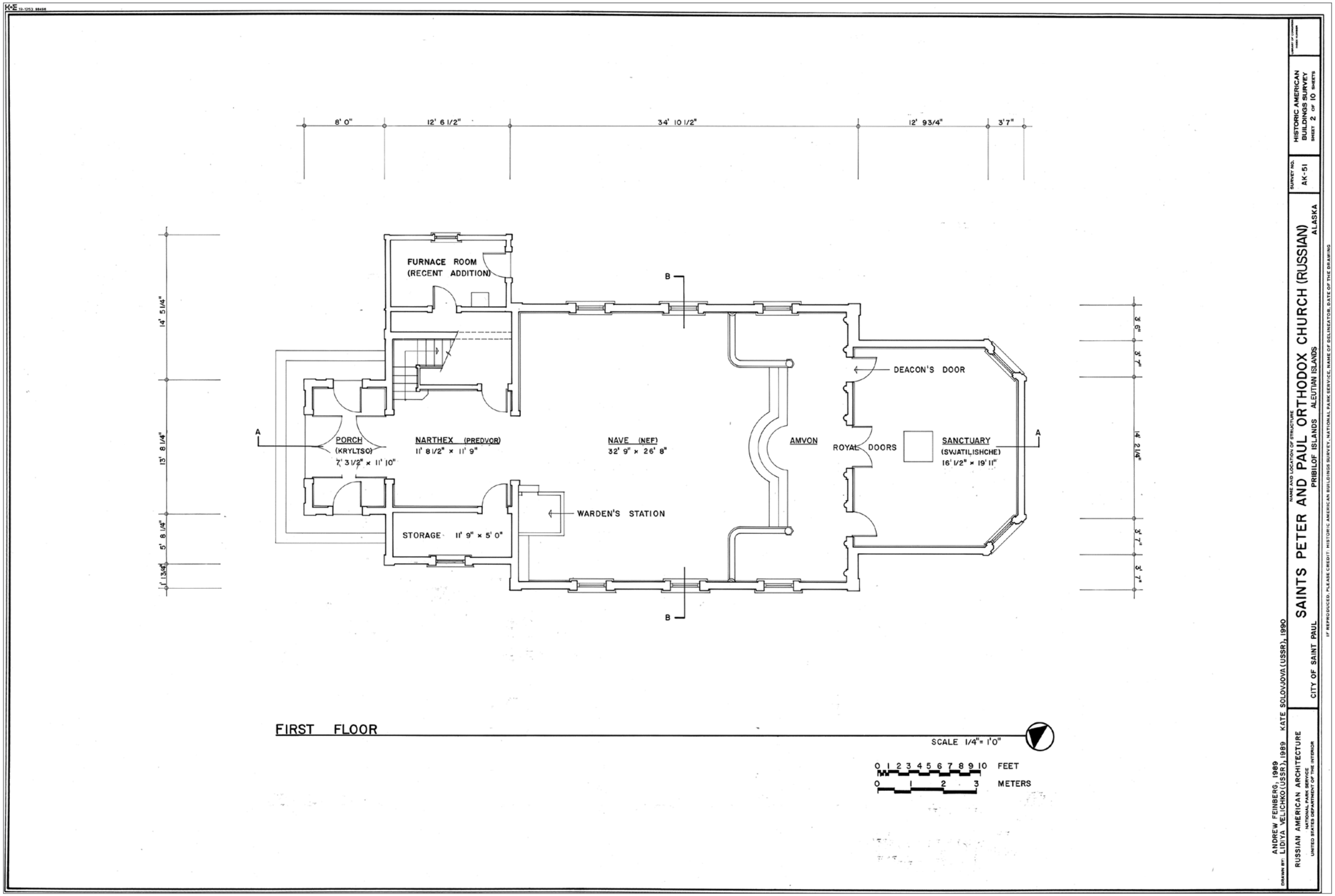
West and south side, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul, greenhouse foundation in foreground. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-21*, 2004.

South side, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-51-23*, 2004.

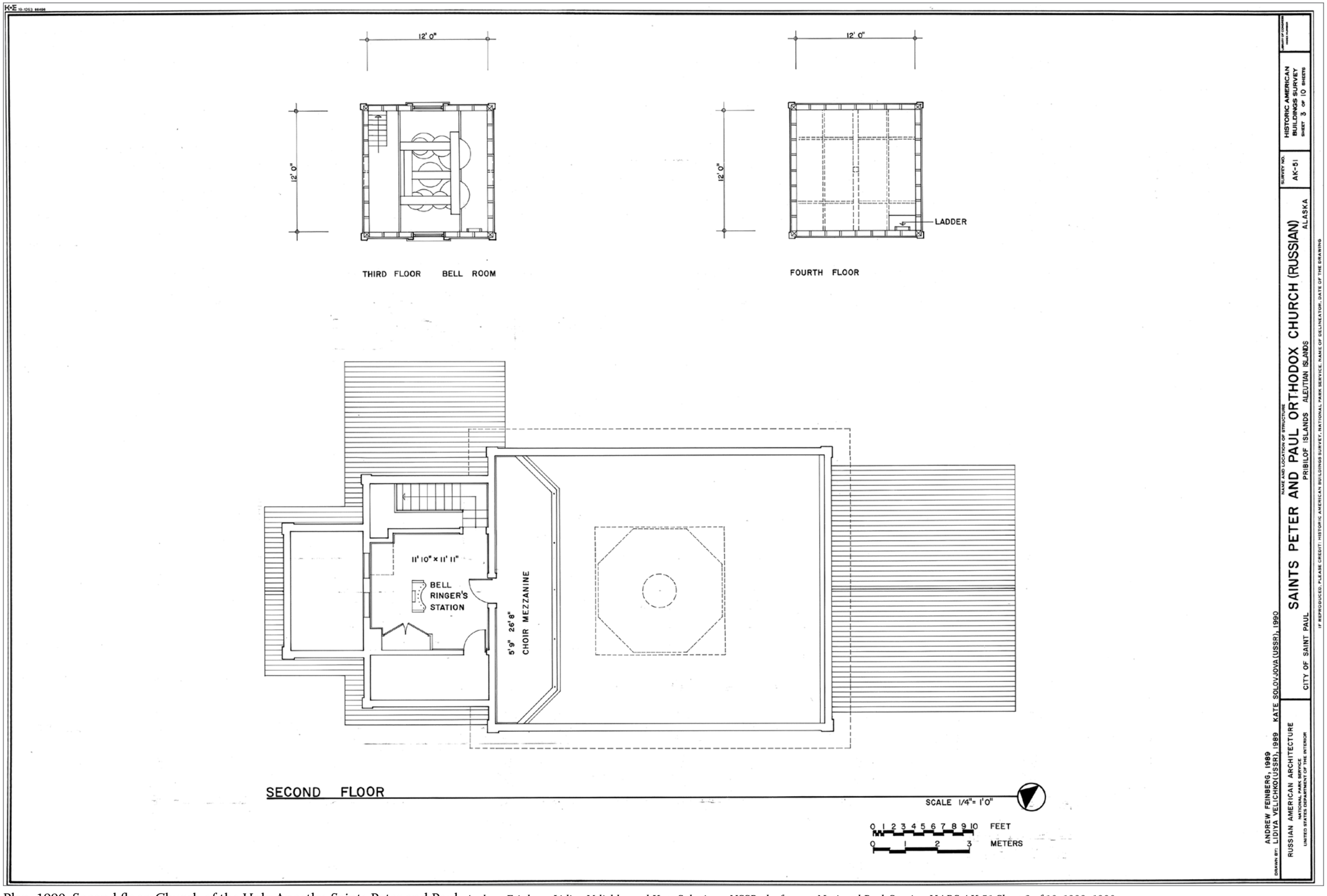
Lindsay, John A., photographer. 2001. South side of Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul during renovations. *Photograph (6x7cm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle: sheet JL110930.3, neg. 3815.*



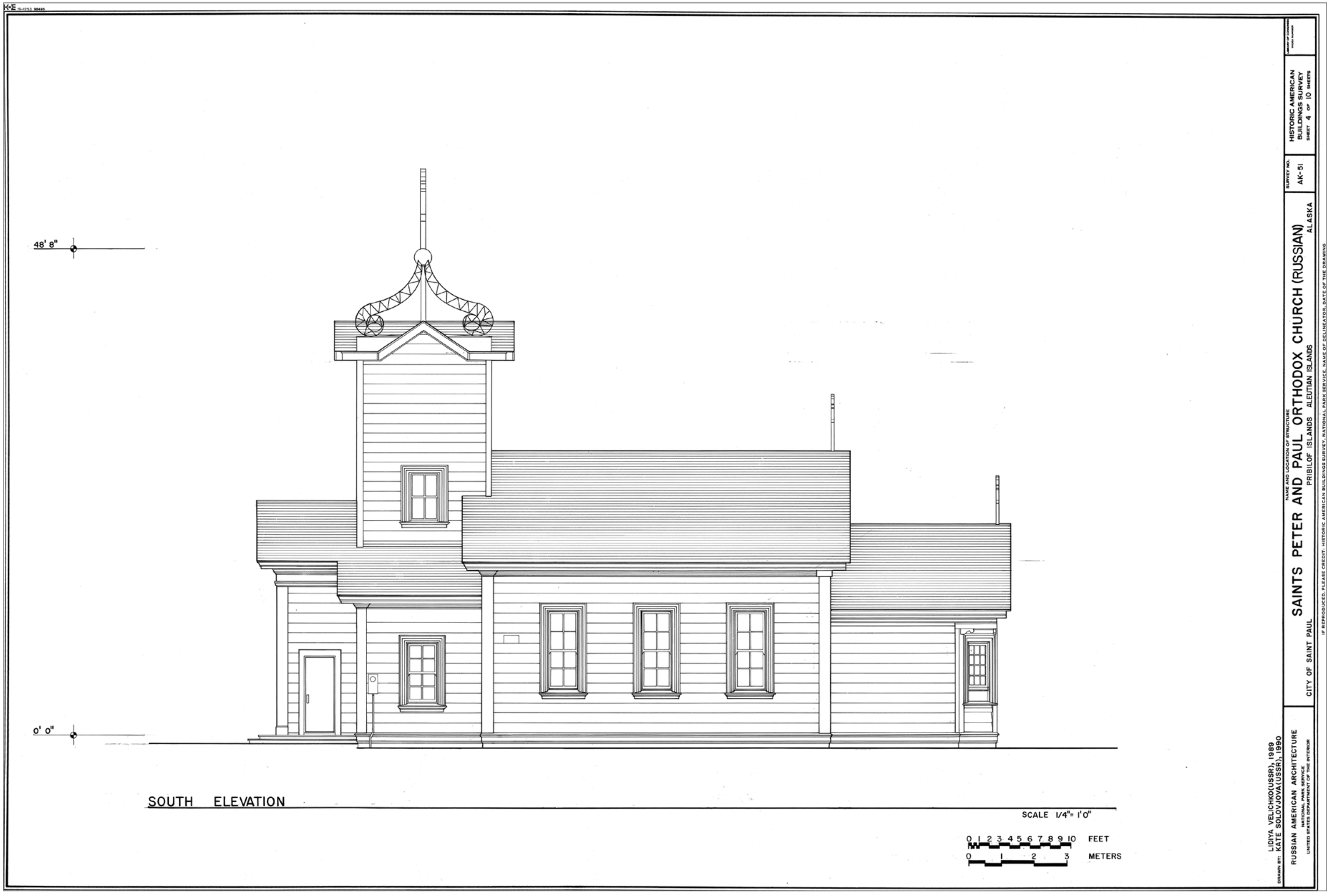
Site Plan. 1990. Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. *James Creech, draftsman. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 1 of 10, 1990.*



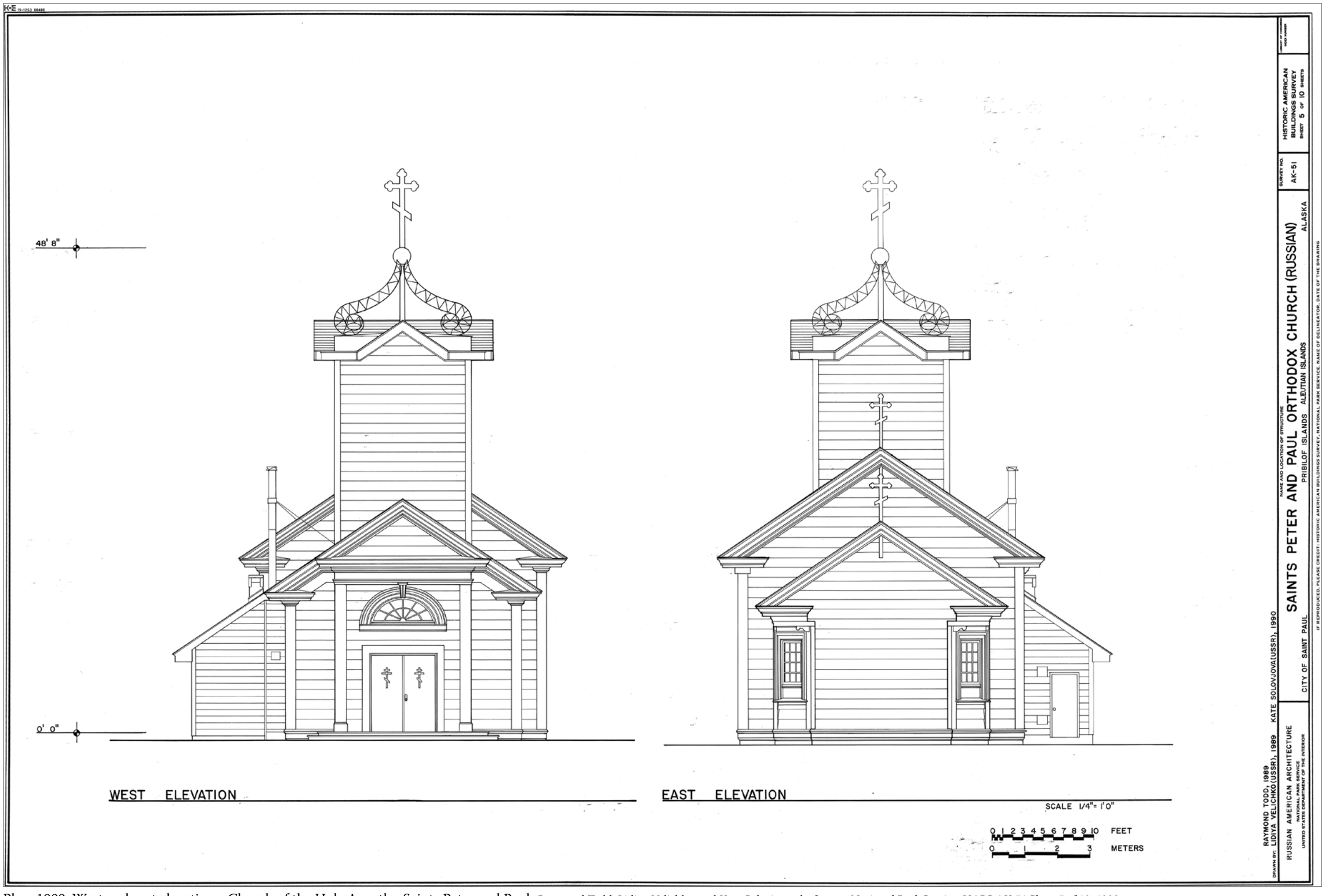
Plan. 1990. First floor, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. *Andrew Feinberg, Lidiya Velichko, and Kate Solovjova, draftsmen. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 2 of 10, 1989, 1990.*



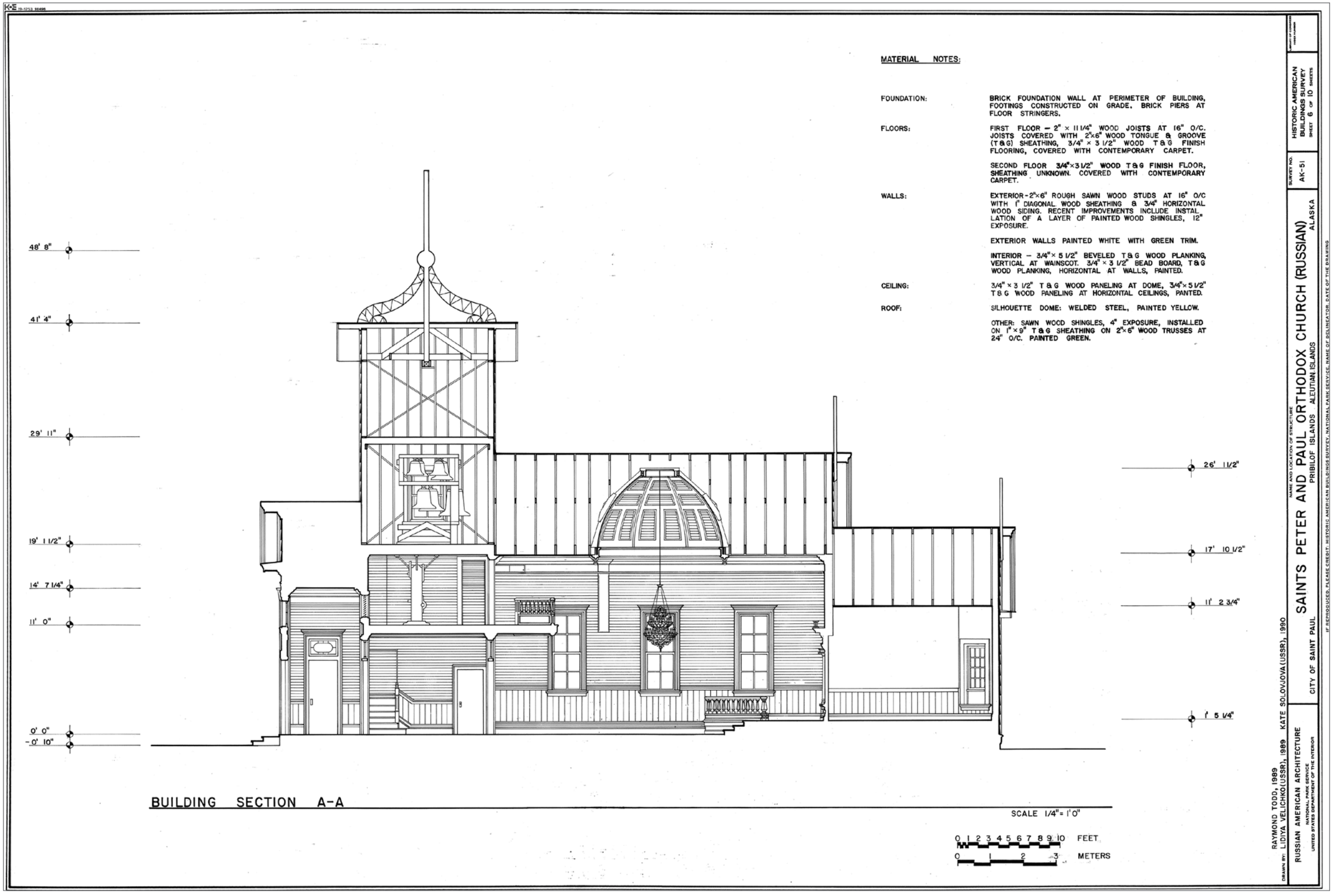
Plan. 1990. Second floor, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. *Andrew Feinberg, Lidiya Velichko and Kate Solovjova, USSR, draftsmen. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 3 of 10, 1989, 1990.*



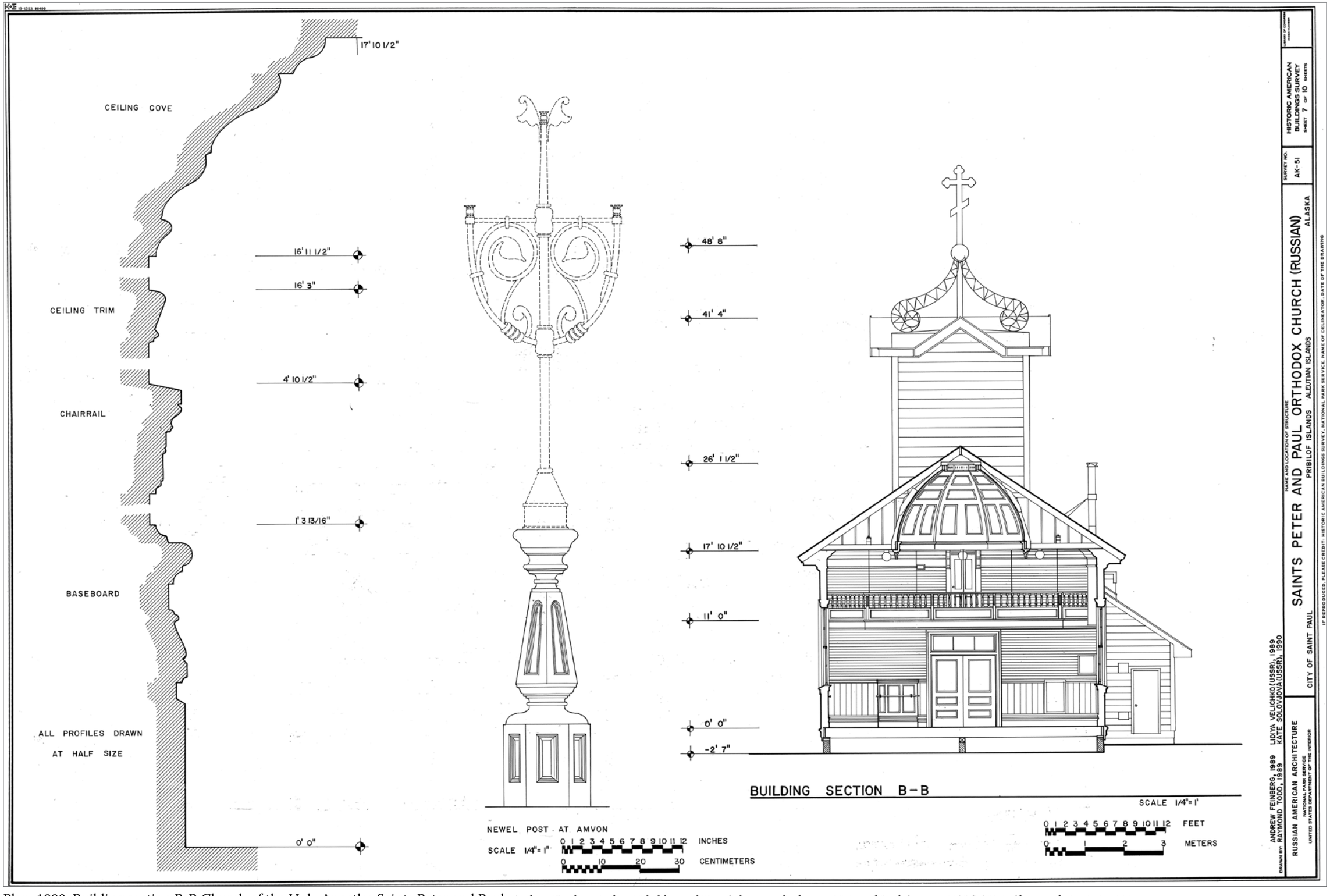
Plan. 1990. South elevation, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. *Lidiya Velichko, and Kate Solovjova, draftsmen. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 4 of 10 1989, 1990.*



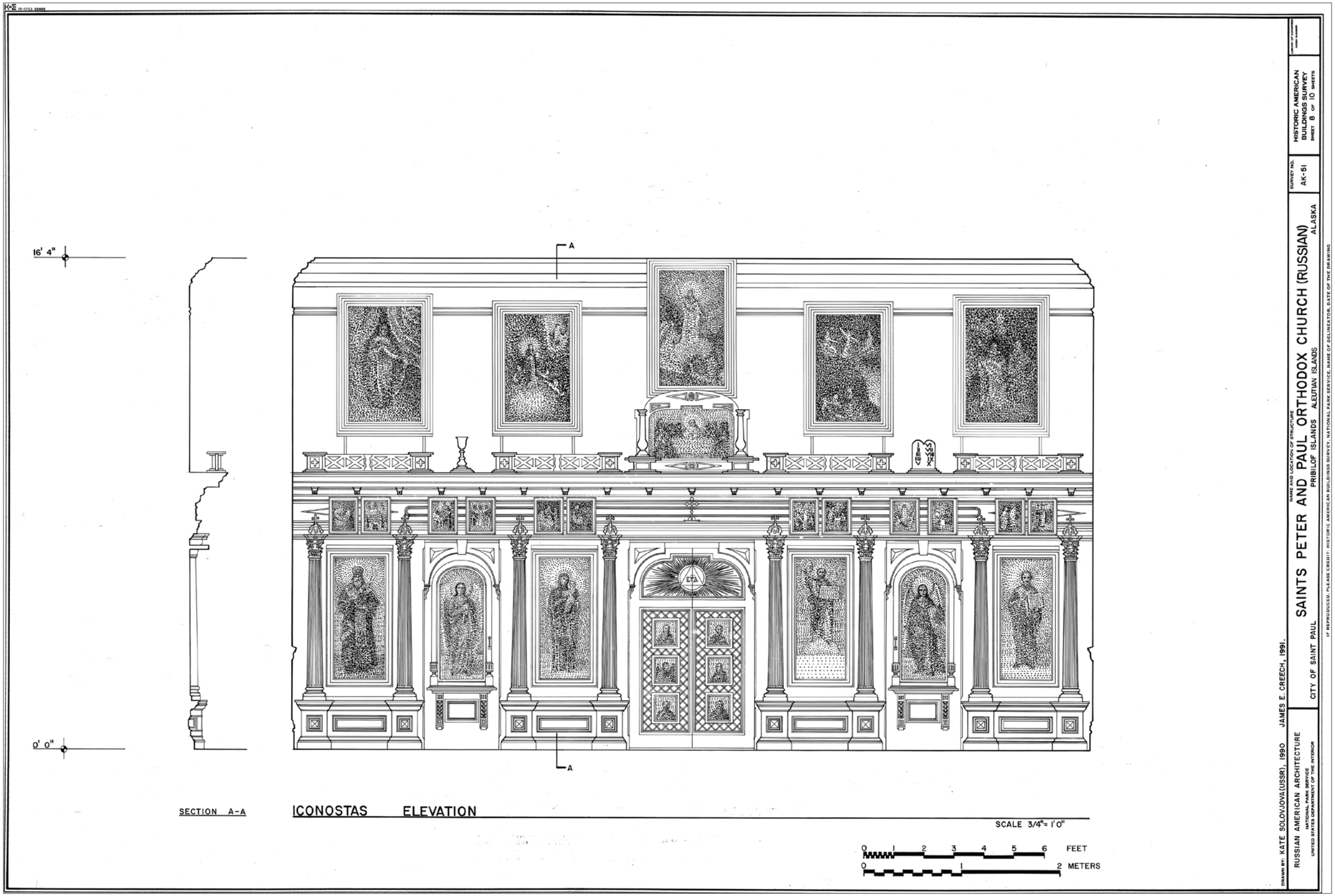
Plan. 1989. West and east elevations, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. *Raymond Todd, Lidiya Velichko, and Kate Solovjova, draftsmen. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 5 of 10, 1989.*



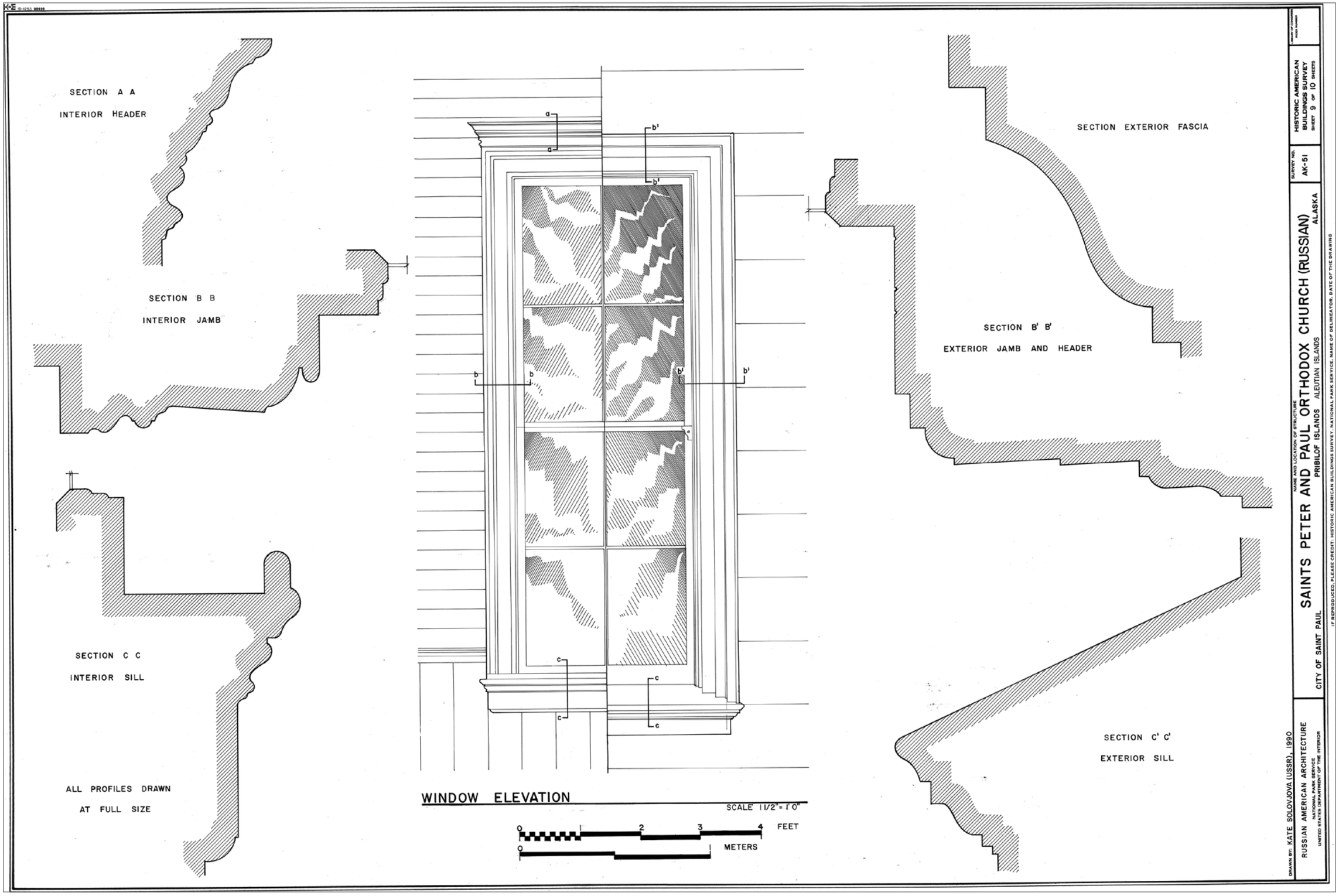
Plan. 1990. Building section A-A, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. *Raymond Todd, Lidiya Velichko, and Kate Solovjova, draftsmen. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 6 of 10, 1989, 1990.*



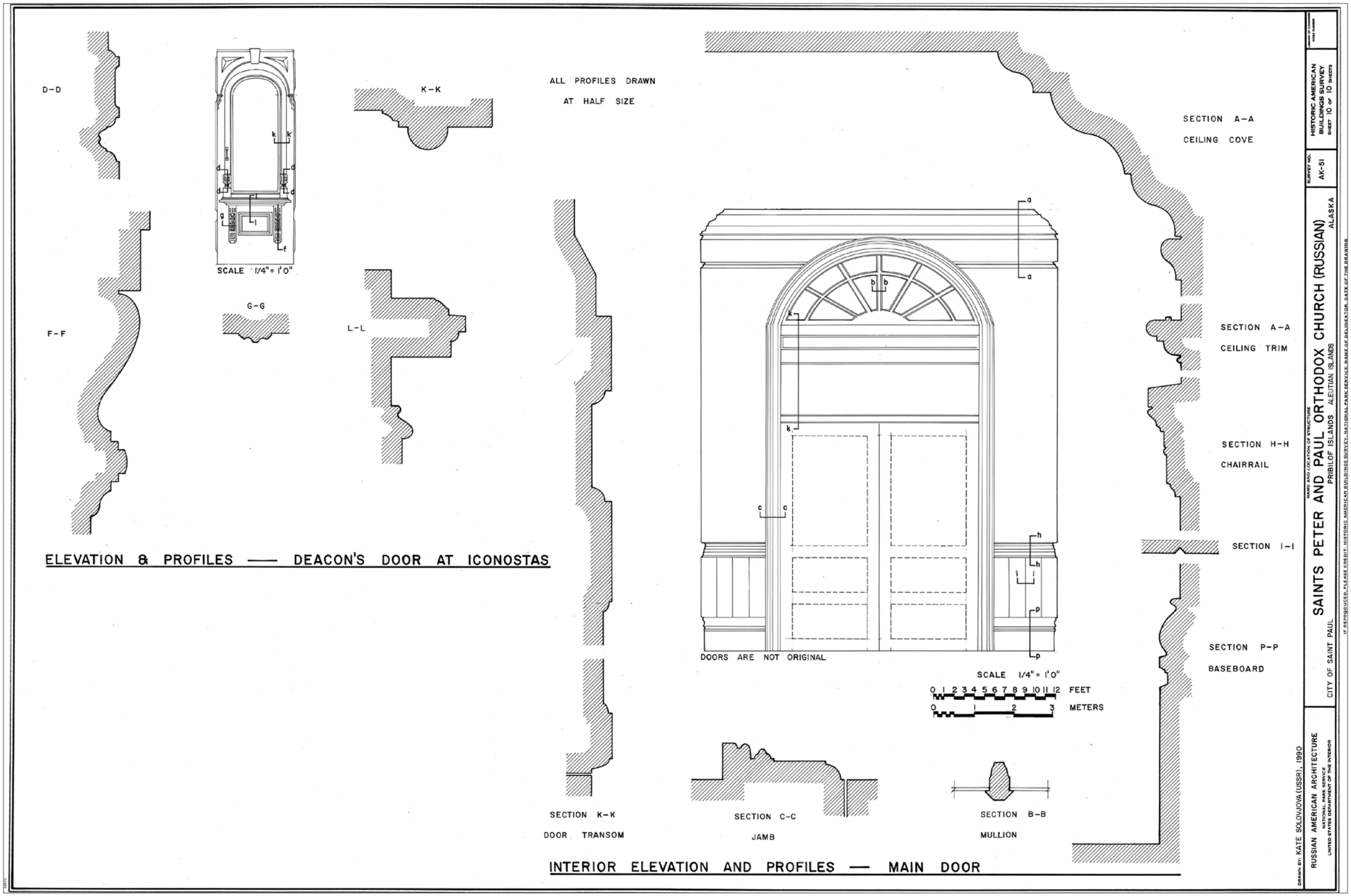
Plan. 1990. Building section B-B Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. *Andrew Feinberg, Lidiya Velichko, and Kate Solovjova, draftsmen. National Park Service. HABS AK-51 Sheet 7 of 10, 1989, 1990.*



Plan. 1991. Iconstas elevation, Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul. *Kate Solovjova and James Creech, draftsmen. National Park Service: HABS AK-51 Sheet 8 of 10, 1990, 1991.*



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,1-SAPA,1-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) (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.

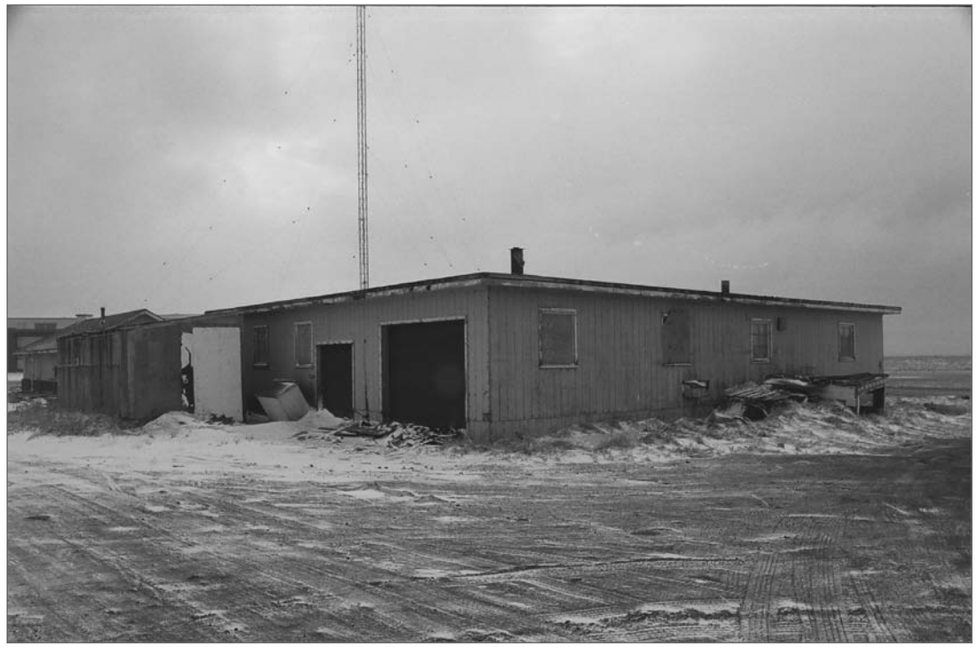
Location: At the corner of Sandy Lane and Polovina Turnpike, St. Paul Village, St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

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.*

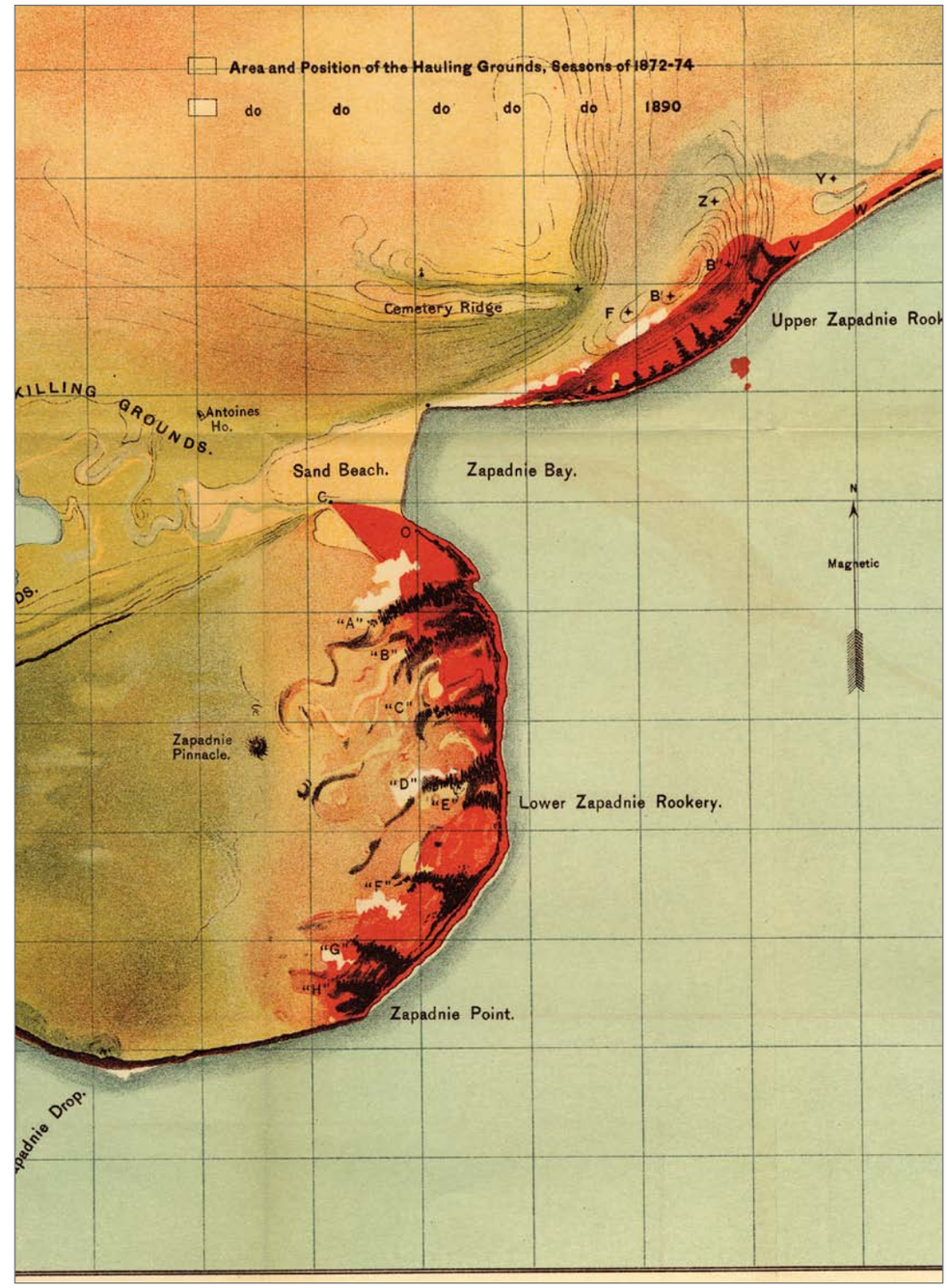
Cemeteries, Graveyards, and Gravesites

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 it 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 depict 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 cremetorial 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 Zapadnie Seal Rookery. Taken from: R*eport 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.

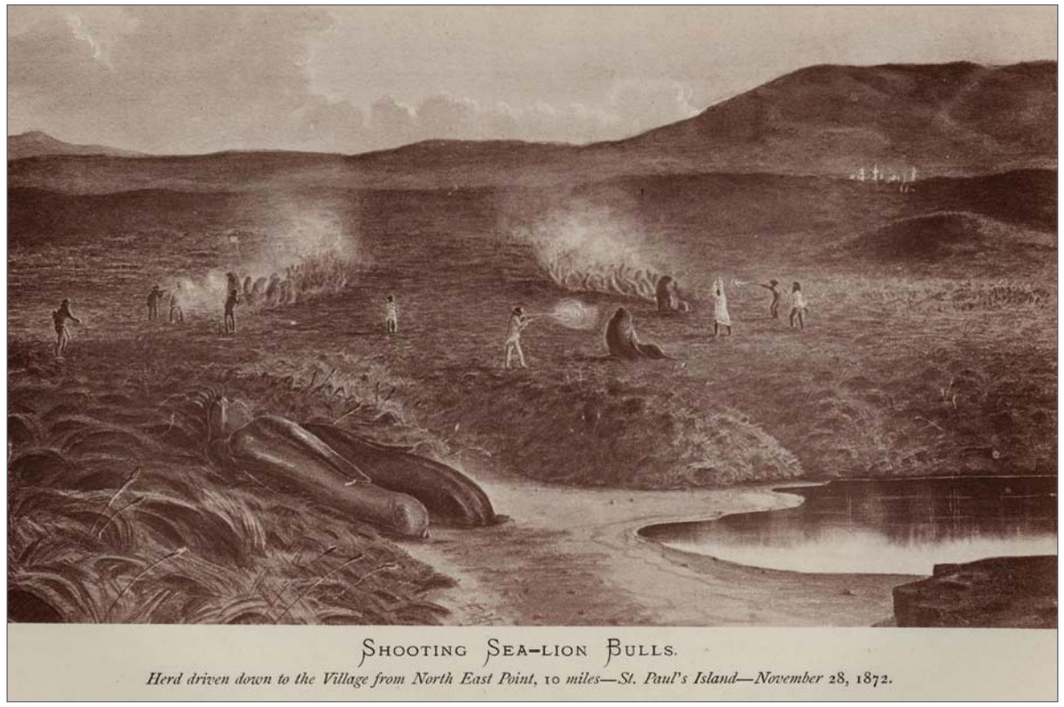
1 Elliott, Henry W., 1881. "The History and Present Condition of the Fishery Industries: The Seal Islands of Alaska," in *Report on the Tenth Census of the United States*. Washington, DC: GPO; also published as Elliott, Henry W. *The Seal-Islands of Alaska*: 57 (Kingston, ON: The Limestone Press; 1976).

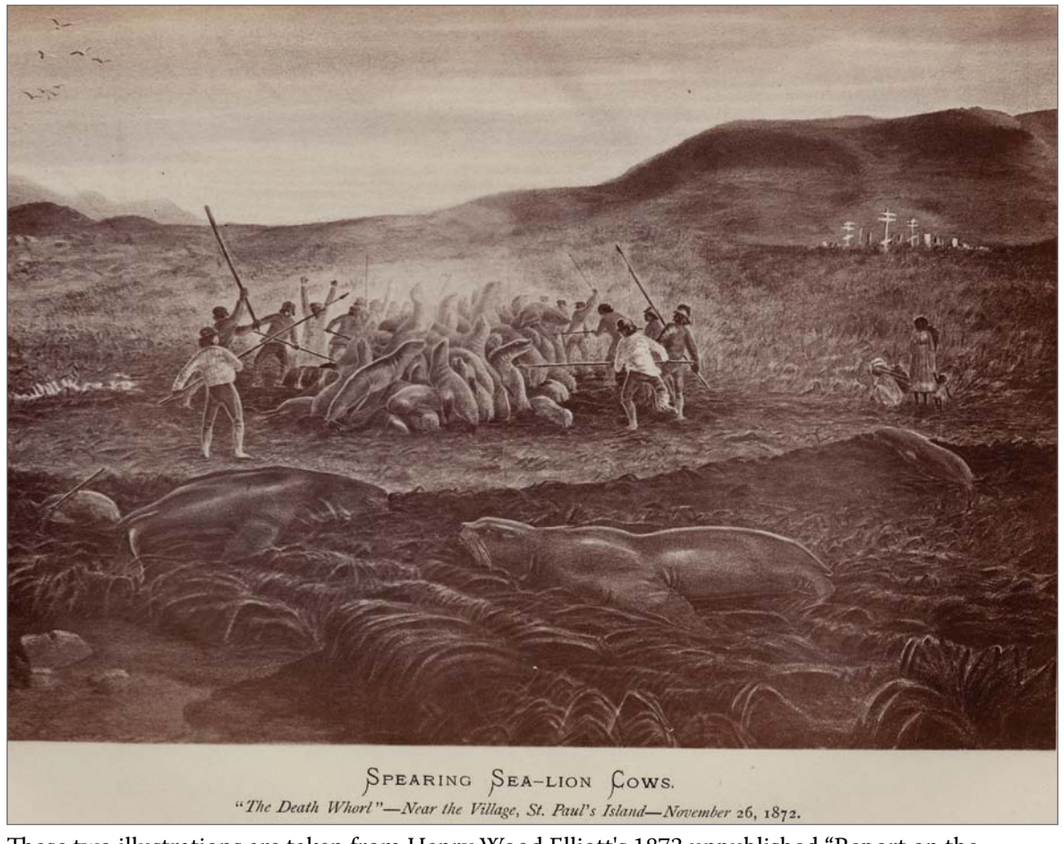
2 Ibid., 54.

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.





These two illustrations are taken from Henry Wood Elliott's 1873 unpublished "Report on the Prybilov 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.

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):

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 west. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-2*, 1989.

Cemetery fence and grave markers, looking southwest. Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-11*, 2004.

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

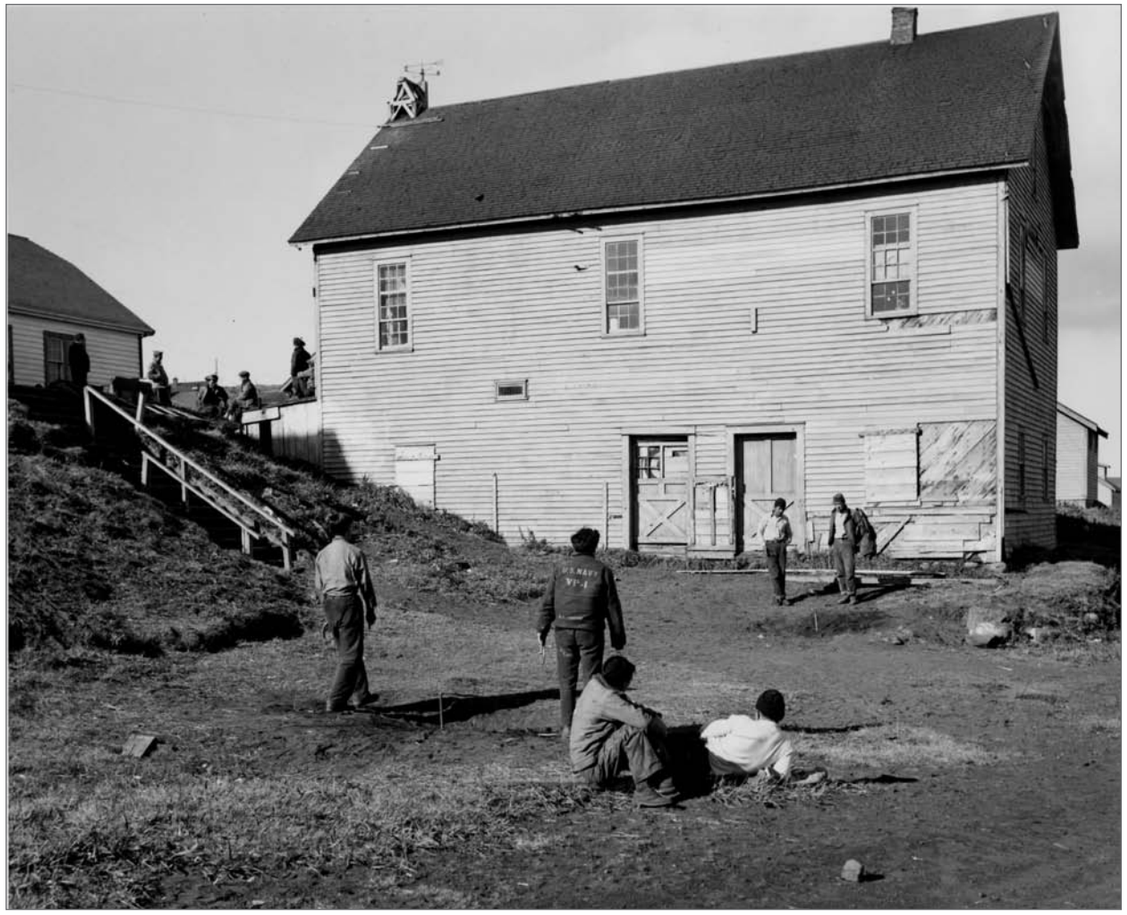
Martin, Fredericka, photographer. 1925. Bath House. *Photograph. Ernest and Helen Watson Collection, no. 2002-158-26, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections, Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks.*

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.*

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.*



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.*

Ice House

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XPI-185 Aliquot:
Lat./Long.: 57° 08.433' N; 170° 16.173' W Acreage: <.25
Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000) 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: Northeasterly 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:

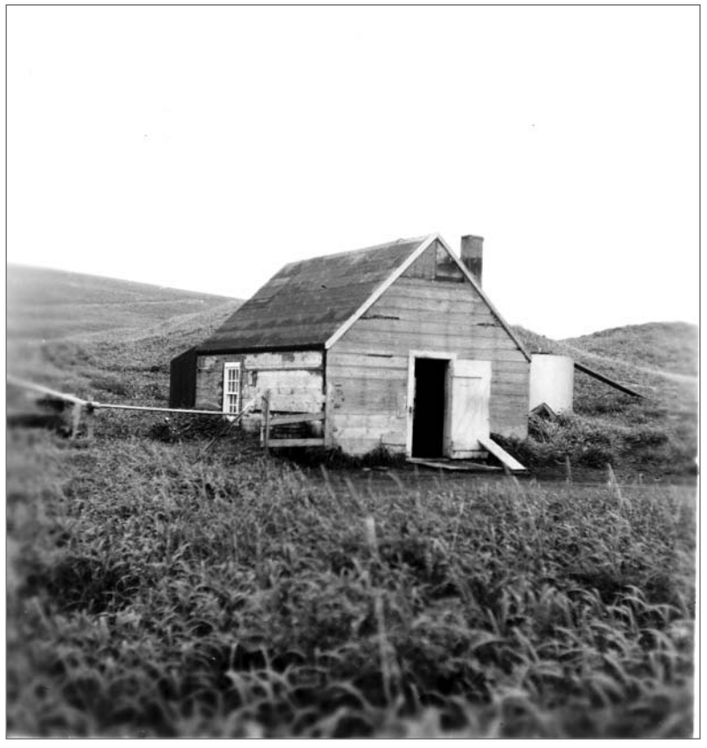
Agent's Annual Report, St. Paul Island, Year Ending March 31, 1935. Agent's and Manager's Annual Reports, St. Paul Island, 1929–1963, RG 22, NARA—Pacific Alaska Region, Anchorage.

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.*

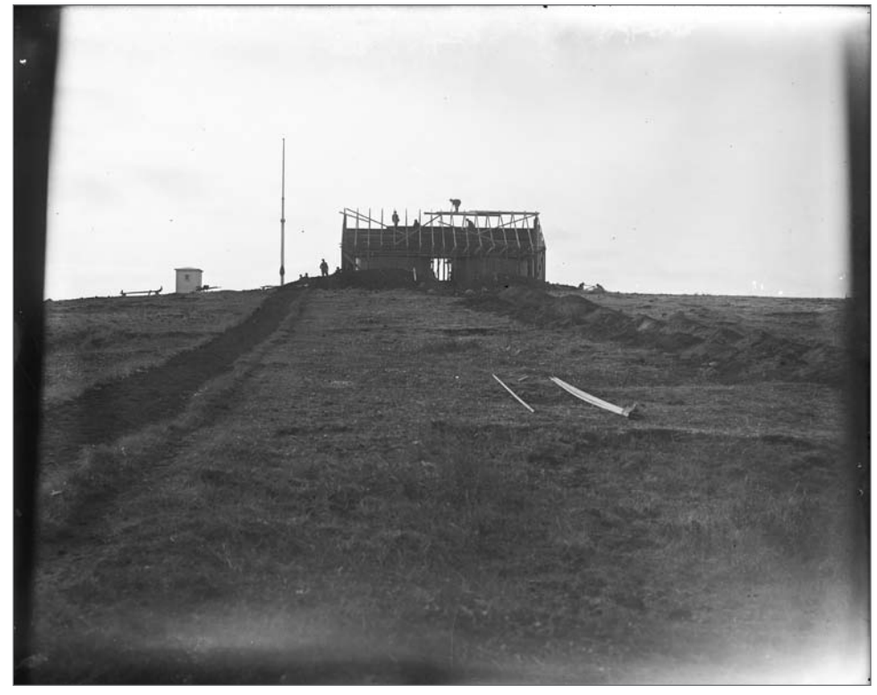
Water System

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 freshwater 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 1.62 (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).*



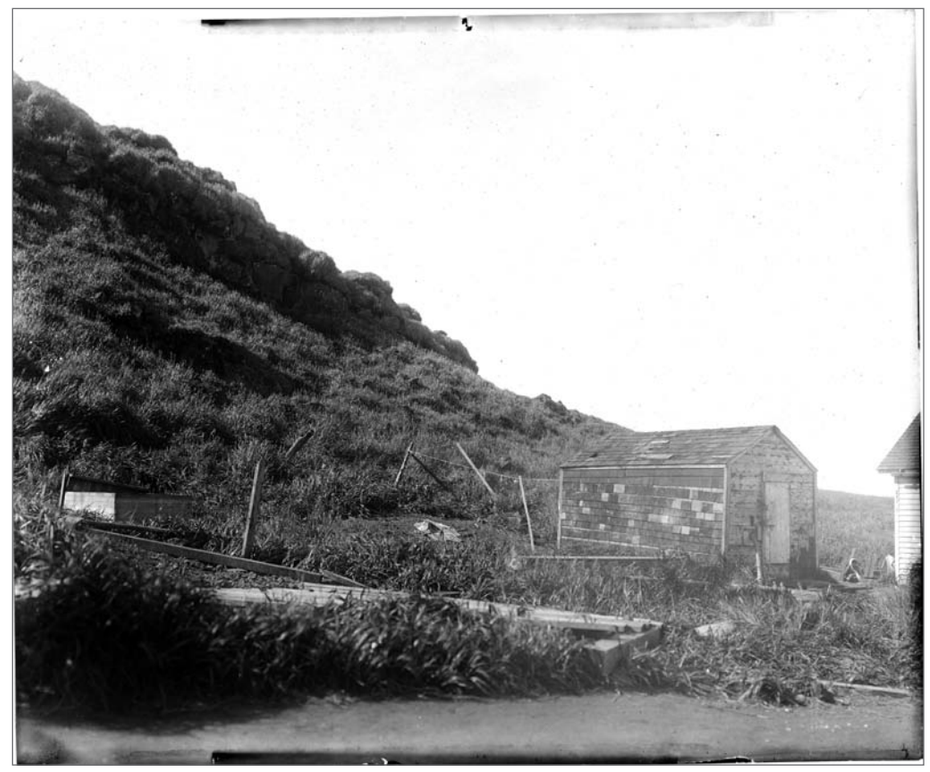
Photograph No. USBF 1.63 (Photographer unknown), 1912; Tank House under construction on Village Hill, showing one of two 20,000-gallon redwood tanks. The small building at left is the Signal House, containing signal flags. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

Photograph No. 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.*

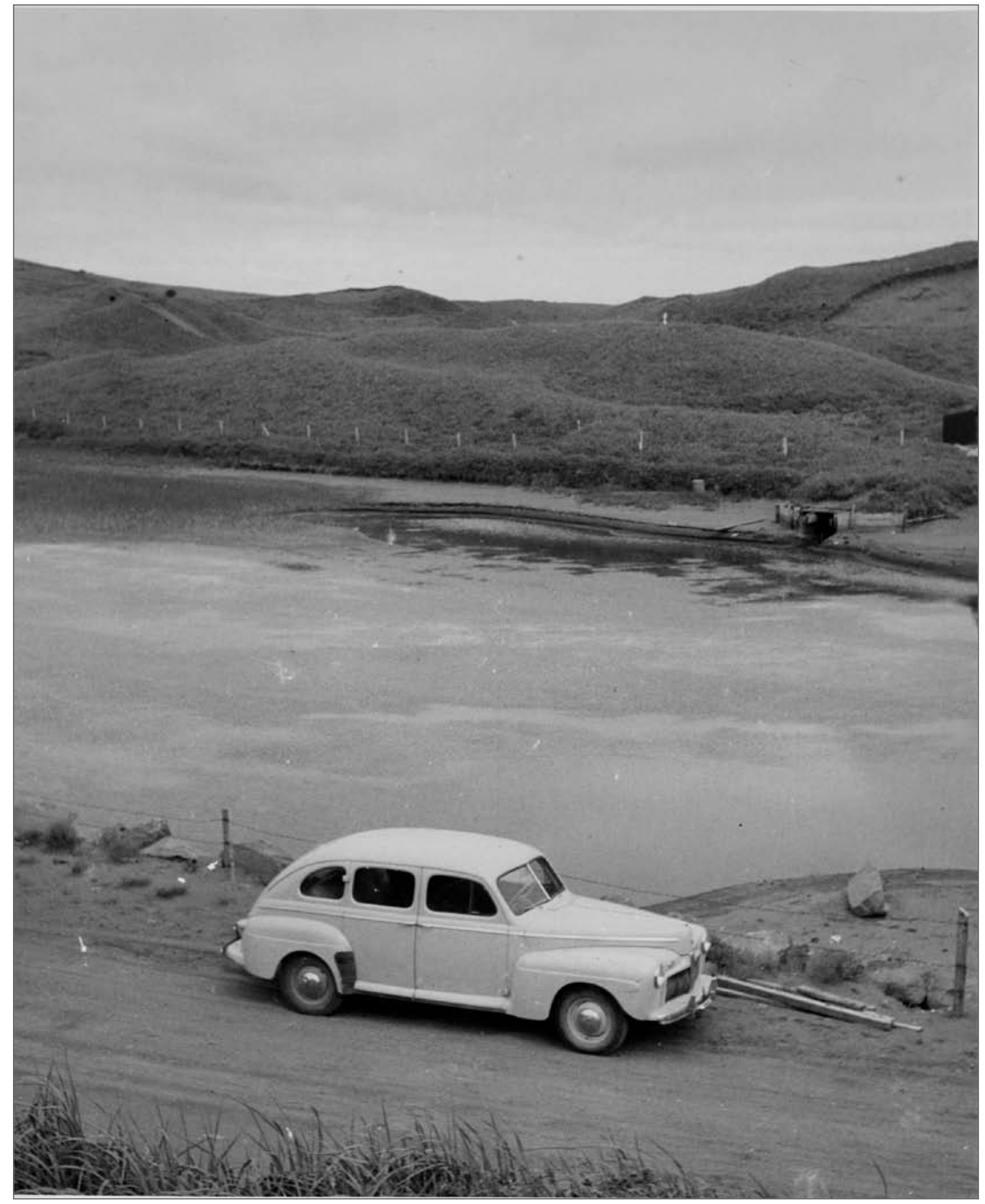
Photograph No. USBF 1.69 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), 1919; Wells and Pump House, located near site of future By-Products Plant. These wells, approximately 3,000 feet east of the Village, supplied water to residents. In 1915, the Navy installed a small gasoline engine and pump at the wells to deliver 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).*

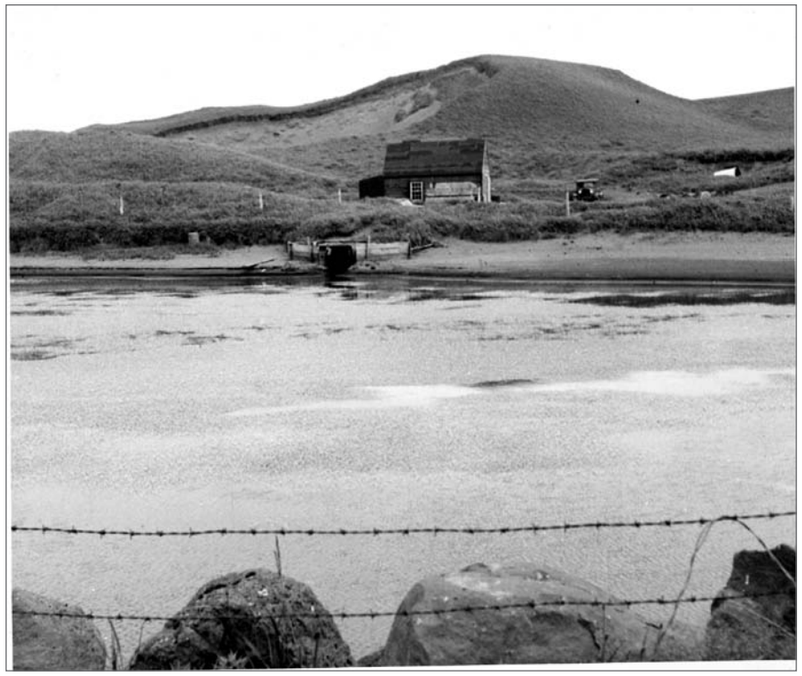
Photograph No. USBF 1.59 (Photographer G Dallas Hanna), circa 1912; Aboveground water line pipe next to shingled building, with Company House and Church of the Holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul in background. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska 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.*



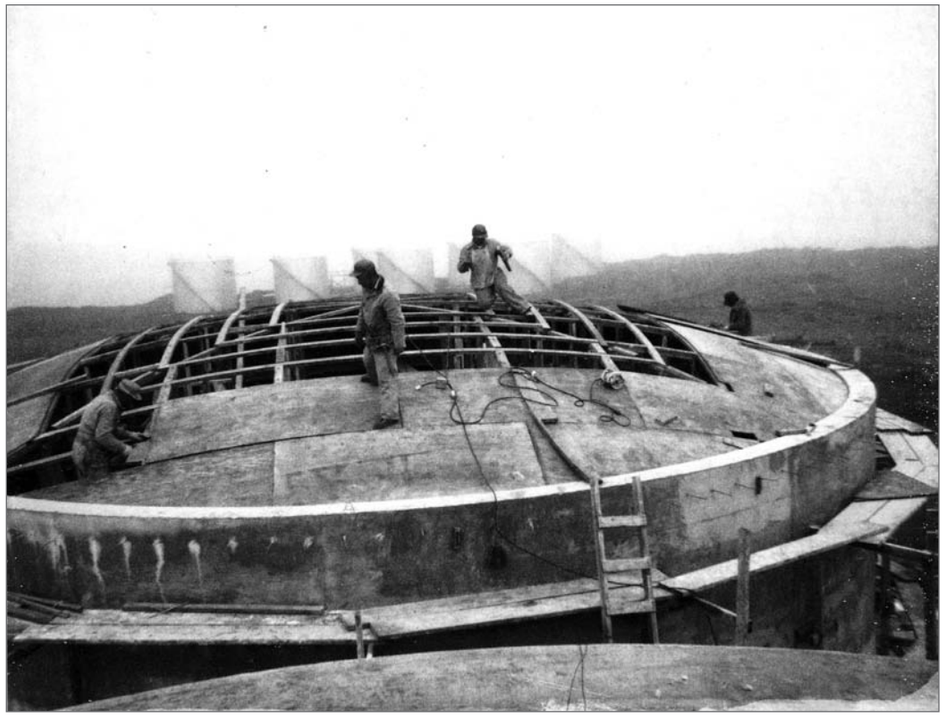
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-257 (Photographer unknown), 1948; Icehouse Lake water reservoir and Pump House. The St. Paul Village obtained its municipal water supply from four wells located about 1.5 miles northeast of the city and immediately east of Telegraph Hill (Fredreka I, Fredreka II, south well, and 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).*

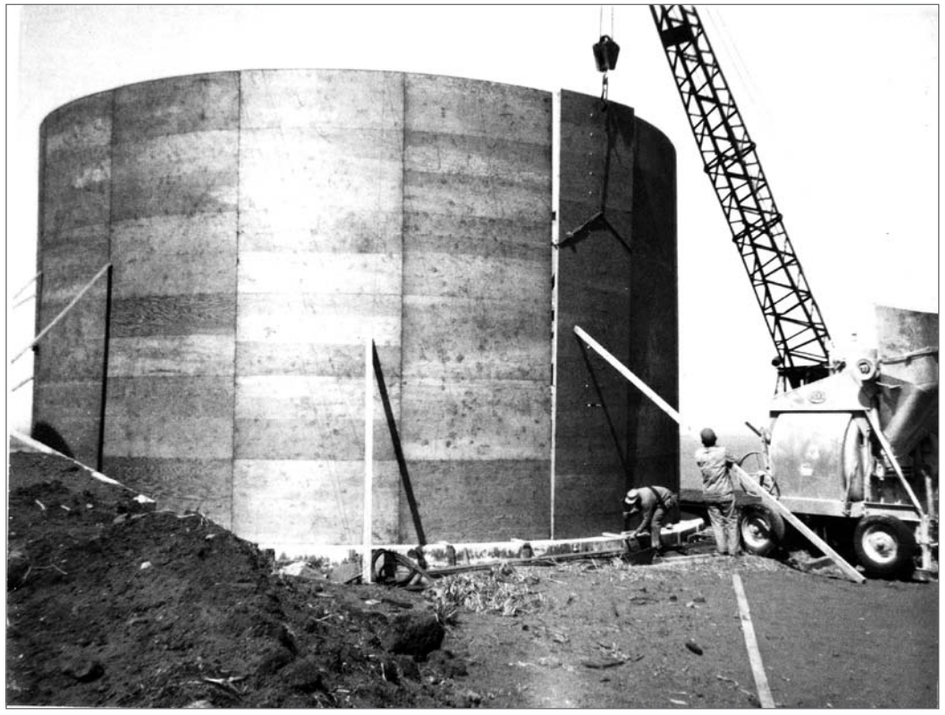
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-926 (Photographer unknown), 1956; Pump at Pumphouse (Stony) Lake. The lake supplied drinking water for the use of residents. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

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).*

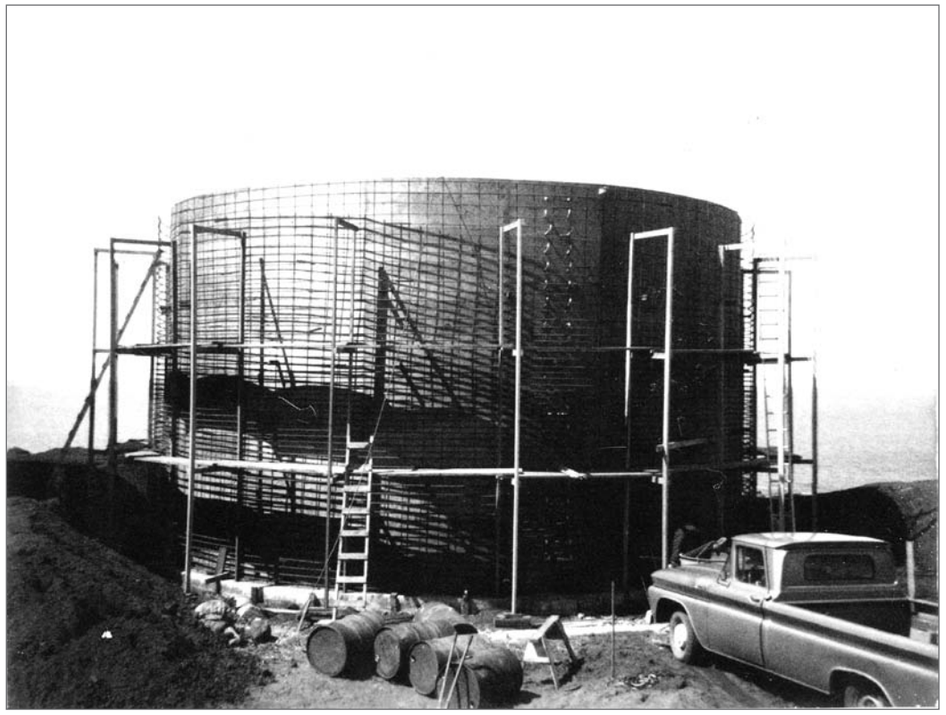
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-3024 (Photographer unknown), 1966; Water reservoir under construction on Village Hill. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*



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

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).*

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]

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.

South and east sides, Company House with Laundry (left). Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-7*, 1989.

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):

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
Map sheet: St. Paul Island West (1:25,000) UTM:

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 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North side and west front, Recreation Hall, St. Paul Island, Alaska.
Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

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:

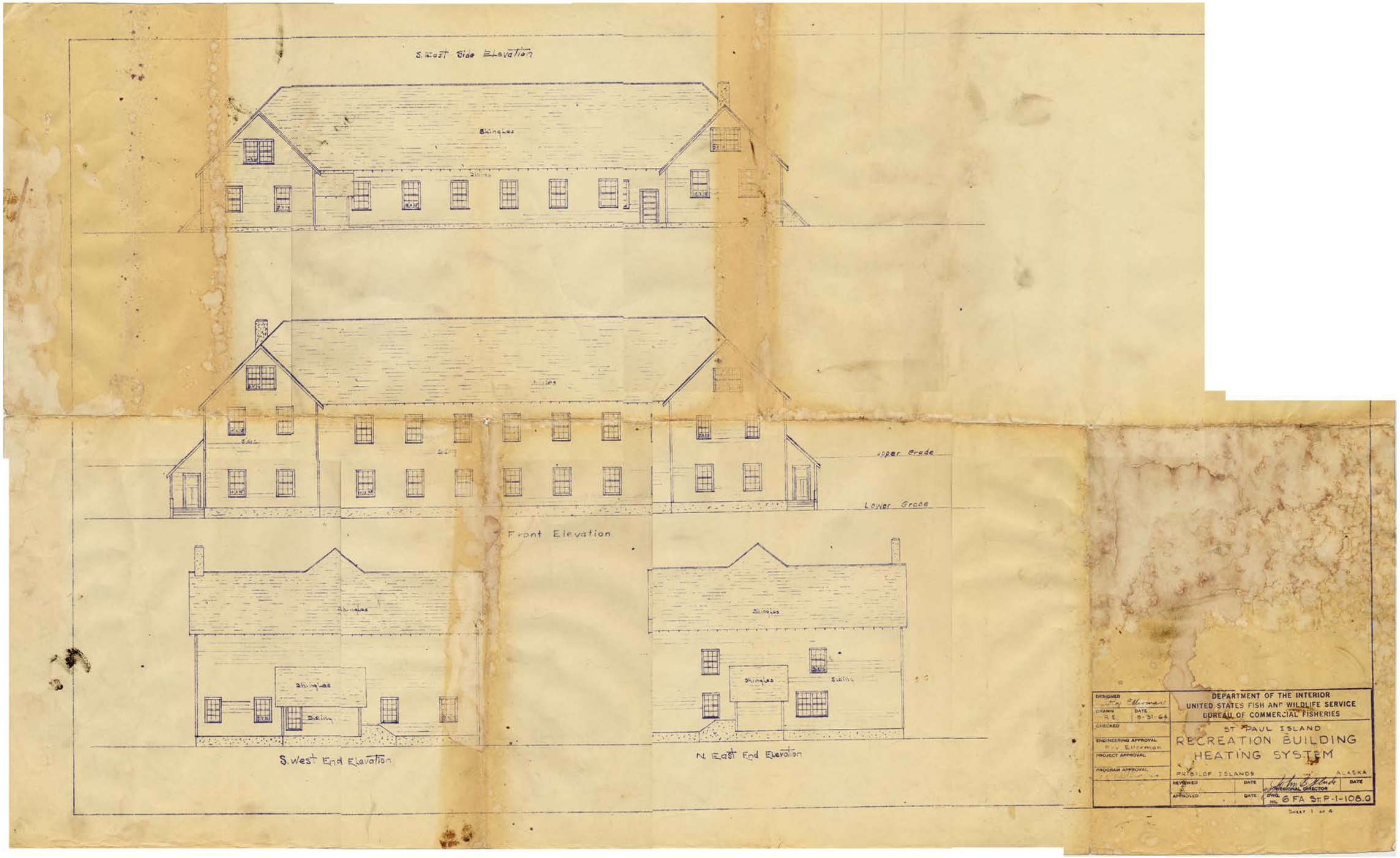
AK-208-1	Front view, looking southwest
AK-208-2	Rear view, looking southeast
AK-208-3	Second floor recreation hall, looking toward stage
AK-208-4	Second floor recreation hall, looking away from stage

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West front and south side, Recreation Hall. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

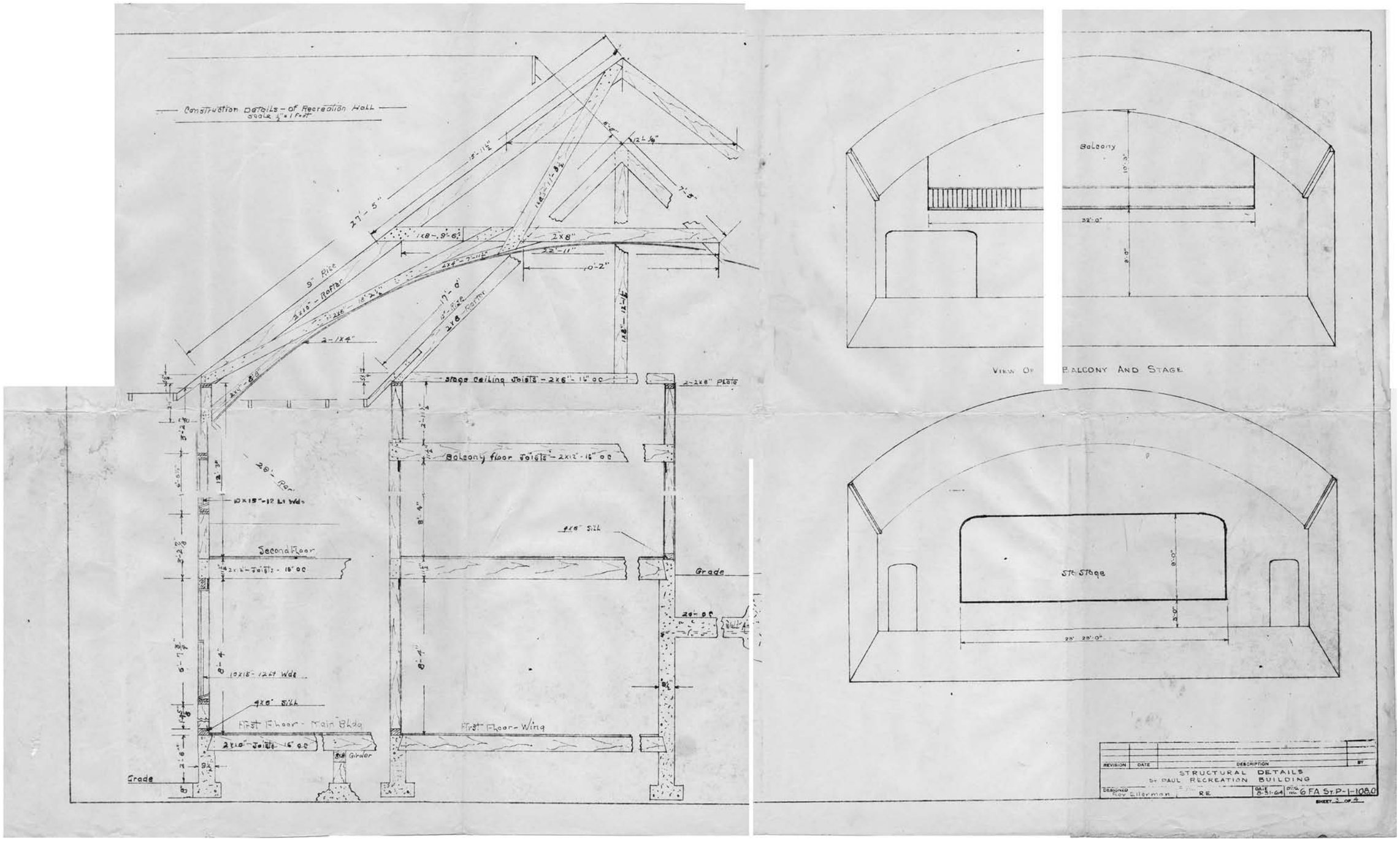
Photograph No. 95-ADMC-2244 (Photographer unknown), 1950's; Recreation Hall interior. *Records of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, RG 370; NARA—Pacific Alaska Region (A).*

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.*



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.*



Construction details. Ellerman, Roy, engineer. August 31, 1964. St. Paul Recreation building. 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):

THEATER (BUILDING M)
HABS No. AK-209
AHRS 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.*

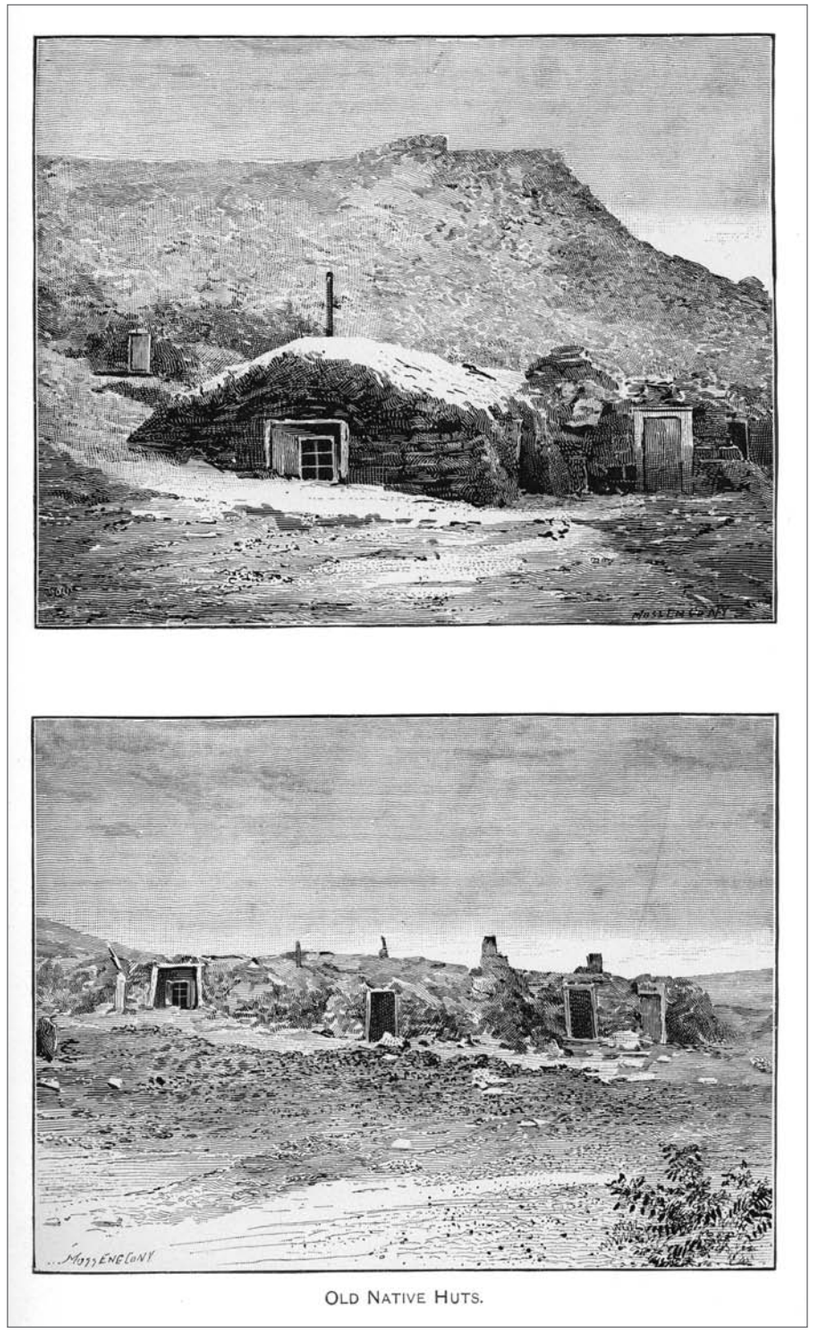
Barabaras: Historical Photos and Drawings

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 *ulax̂* (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]

Ulax̂ 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 overlayed 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 (*ulyagámax̂*) 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 *promyshylenniki* 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.

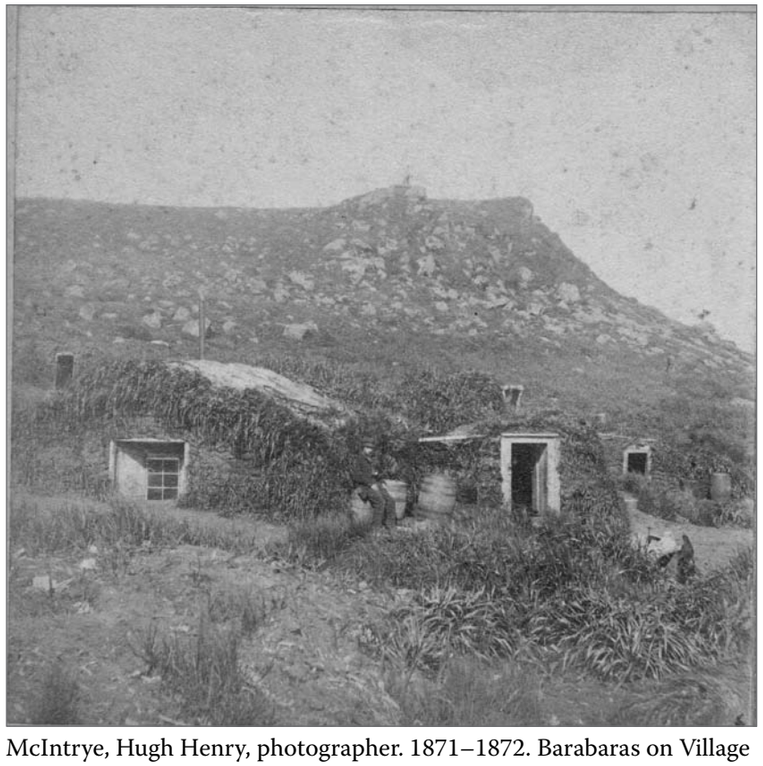


Elliott, Henry W., artist. Circa 1872. Barabaras, showing European influences of windows, doors, and metal chimneys. *From U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor,* Compilation of Documents, Alaskan Seal Fisheries, *vol. 8, plate between pp. 60–61. (Washington, DC: GPO, 1906).*

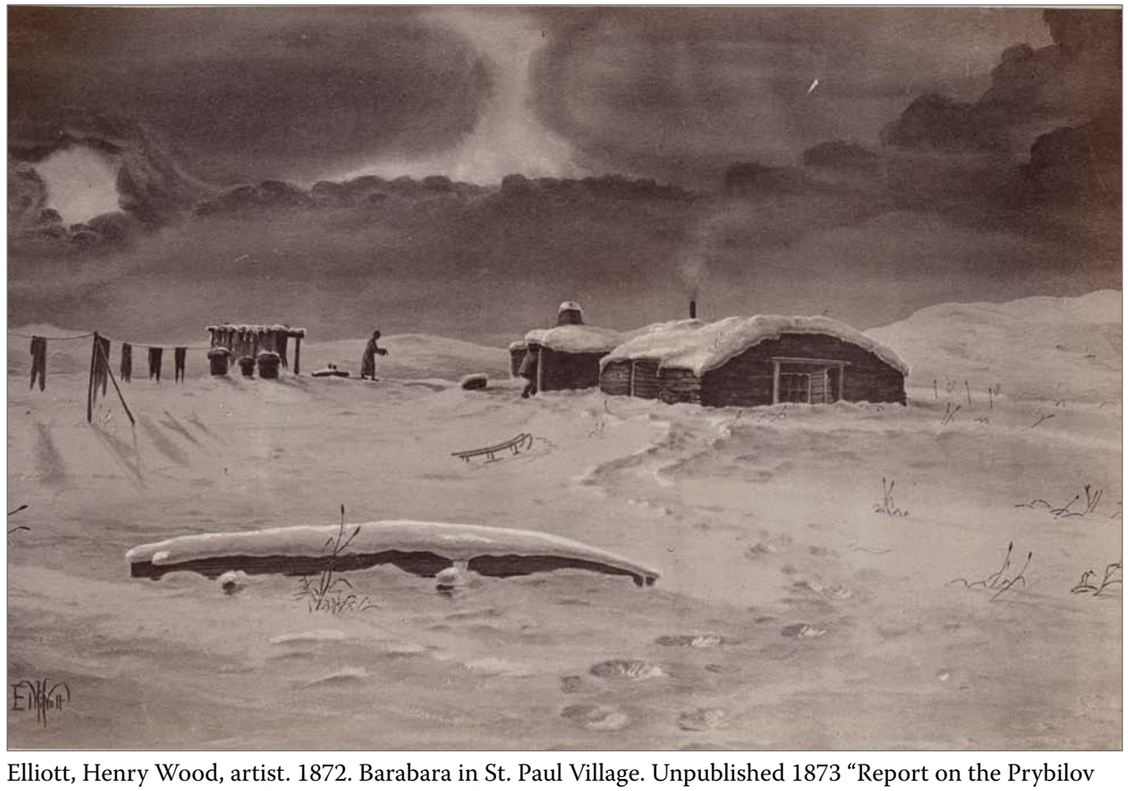
1 Lydia T. Black and R. G. Liapunova, "Aleut: Islanders of the North Pacific," in William W. Fizhugh, et al., *Crossroad of Continents: Cultures of Siberia and Alaska:* 53 (Washington, DC: Smithsonian, 1988).

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.

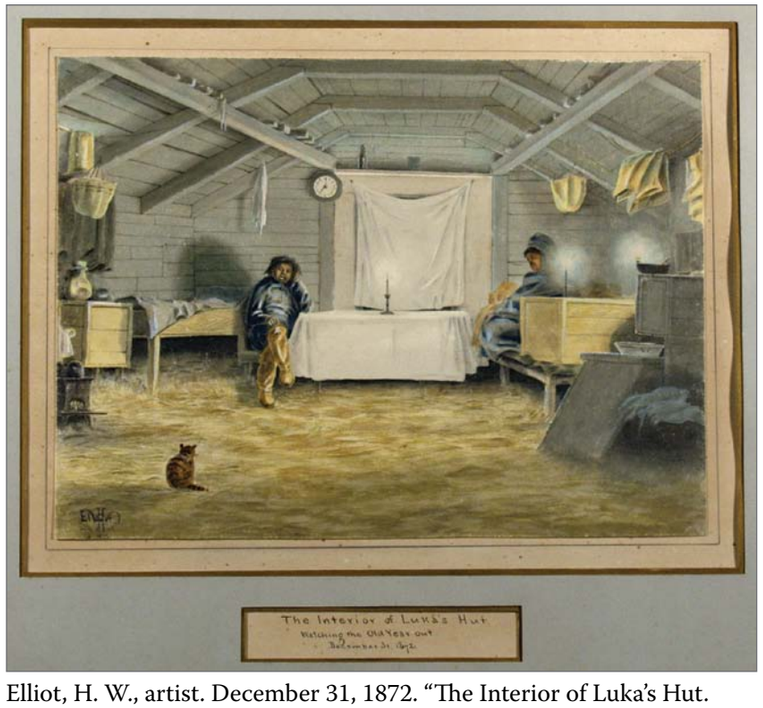
3 Ivan Veniaminov, *Notes on the Islands of the Unalaska District*: 261–62 (Kingston, ON: Limeston Press, 1984).



McIntrye, 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.

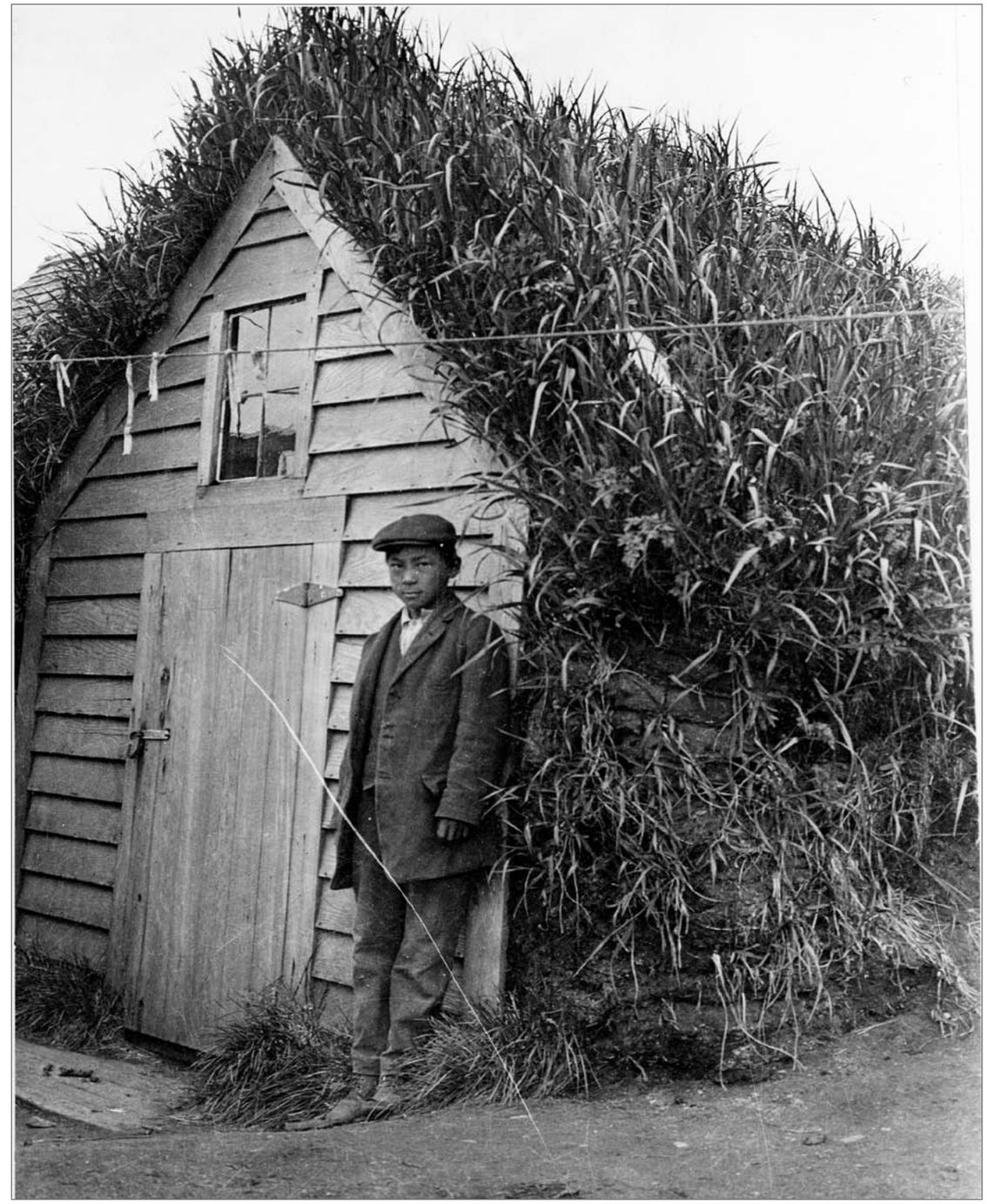


Elliot, H. W., artist. December 31, 1872. "The Interior of Luka's Hut. Watching the new Year Out." *Watercolor. Courtesy Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Regents of the University of California—artist, Henry Wood Elliott, 17-233.*

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.*

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 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 2. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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 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 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"

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 4. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 6. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 7. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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 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. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 10. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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 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. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 11. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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 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. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 12. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 13. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East front and north side, Aleut Laborer House 14. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 14. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east side, Aleut Laborer wash house. *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:

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):

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 from1939 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 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east side, Aleut Laborer House 17. *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 08/14/2009).

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 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 18. *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 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 19. *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 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 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 21, 2007. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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 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 22. *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
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 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 front and east side, Aleut Laborer House 24. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 35. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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 widows; 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 46. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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 are 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).

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):

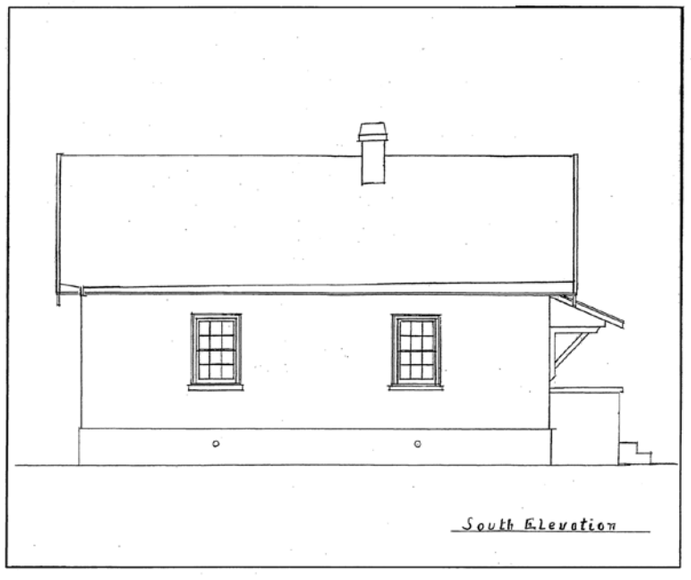
Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 49. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

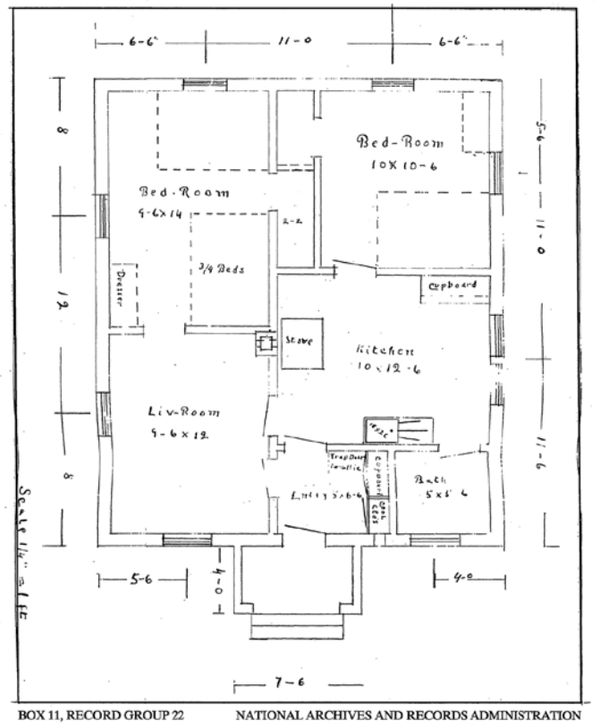
Brodherson, photographer. 1985. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 49 on Tolstoi Blvd. "Block 13 lot 3...'Native 1918 type'." *Photograph. From Faulkner, 1986. Courtesy National Park Service, Anchorage, neg. file 01090034.*

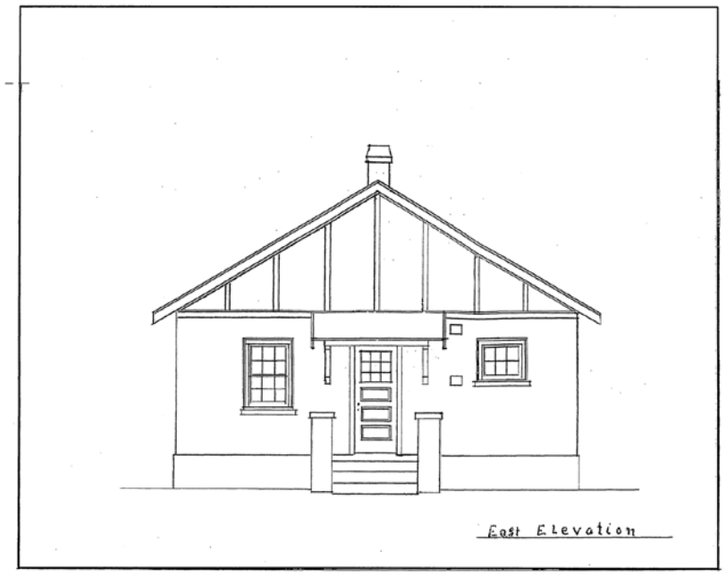
RUKOVISHNIKOFF HOUSE

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

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 FEET 1/4"=1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5 METERS 1:48

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS

SURVEY NO. AK-203

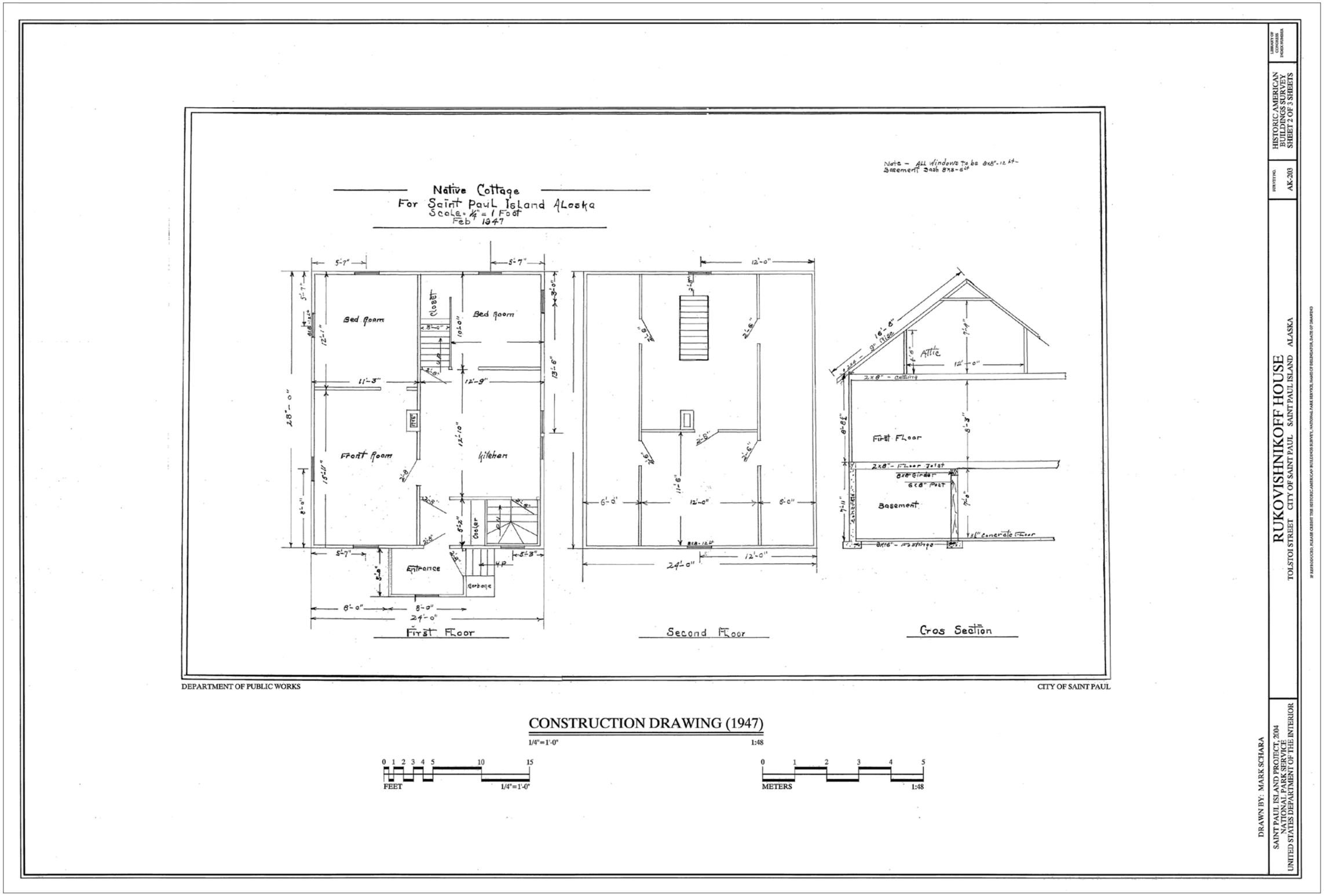
RUKOVISHNIKOFF HOUSE
TOLSTOI BOULEVARD CITY OF SAINT PAUL SAINT PAUL ISLAND ALASKA

DRAWN BY: MARK SCHARA

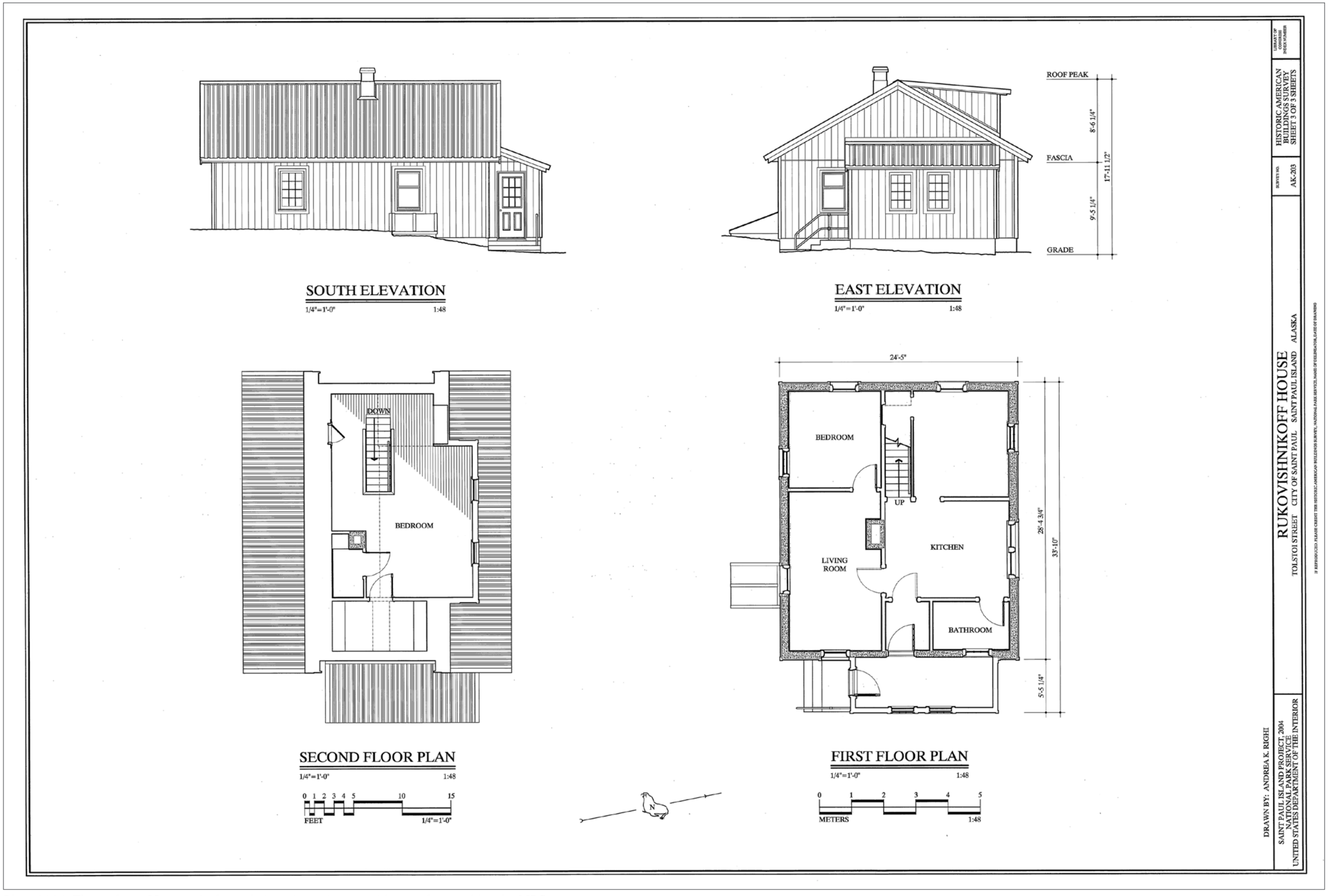
SAINT PAUL ISLAND PROJECT, 2004
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER, DATE OF DRAWING

Construction drawings. 1925, redrawn in 2004. Native house. Although the NPS attributed this 1925 drawing to the Rukovishnikofff 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 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.*



Plan. 2004. Floor plans, House 49, the only interior private residence observed by the NPS. *Andrea K. Right, Draftsman, National Parks Service, Washington, D.C.; HABS AK-203 Sheet 3 of 3, 2004.*

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 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 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, Aleut Laborer House 15. *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):

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:

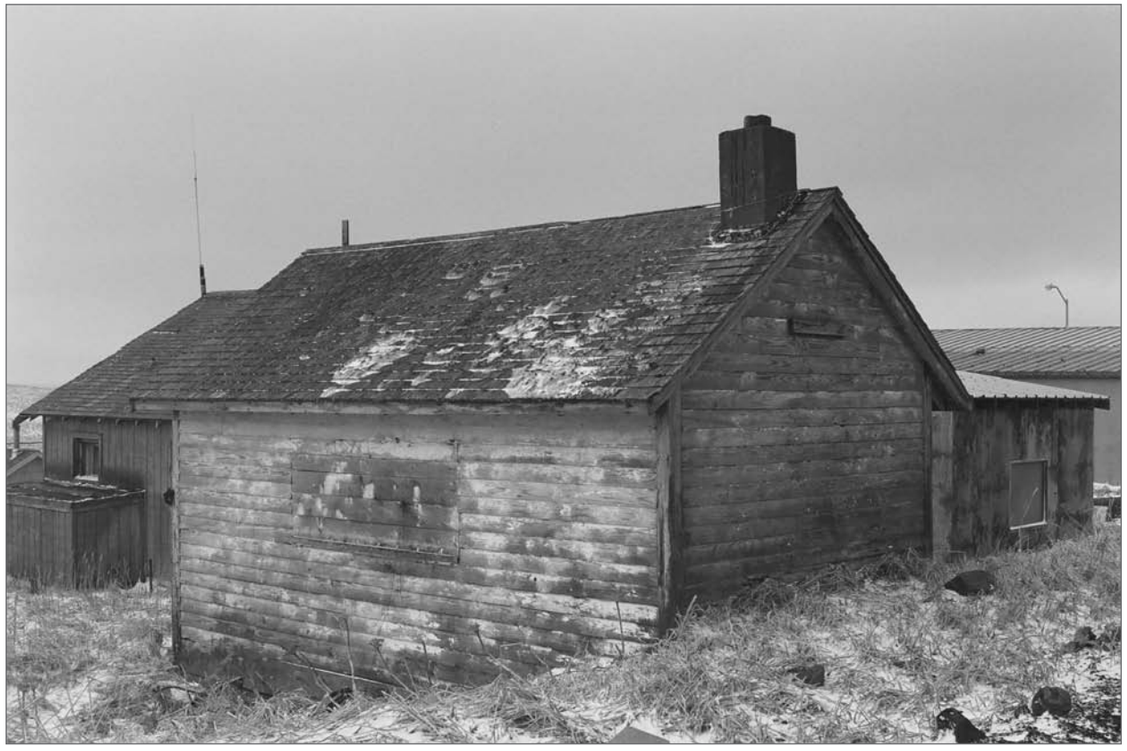
Bower, Ward T. *Alaska Fishery and Fur-Seal Industries 1939*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries (Washington, DC: GPO, 1941), 161.

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 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 37. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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):

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

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side, Aleut Laborer wash house. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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 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 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 39. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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):

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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 40. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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.

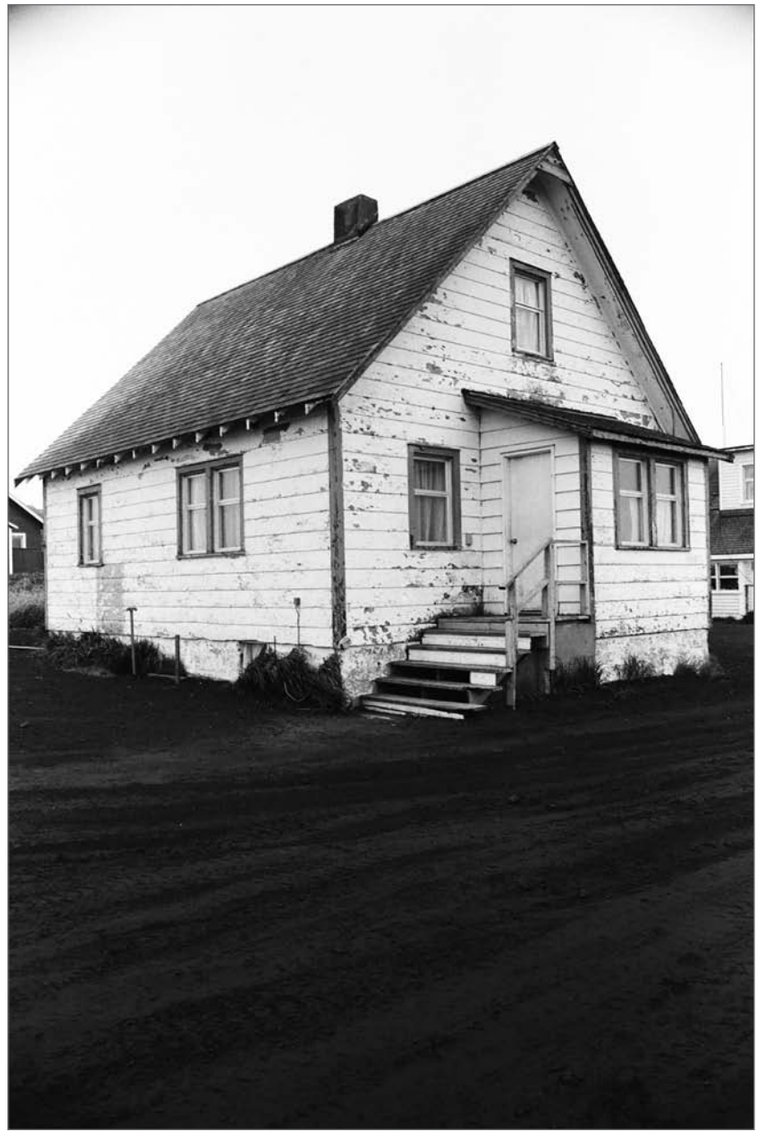
Danger of Destruction:
Present Condition: Good
Ecosystem:
Pertinent Dates: Constructed AD 1929
Period: Historic
Resource Nature: B
Cultural Affiliation: Aleut, Euro-American
Preservation Status & Date: Contributing building to Seal Islands NHL (1986)
Property Owner: Private
Repository:
Accession #:
BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. 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 March31, 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 29. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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 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 30. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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 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 36. *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, 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. Aleut Laborer House 52 (left), King Street, looking north. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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 an 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. 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 53. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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):

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.

Mobley, 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 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 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 57. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 59. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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):

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 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 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 32. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 33. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 34. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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 Gorbatch 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, Gorbatch 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; Gorbatch 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 Gorbatch 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; Gorbatch 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. P*hotograph (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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West and south sides, Aleut Laborer House 127. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 128. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 129. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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 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. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 1. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. East and north sides, Aleut Laborer House 8. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, Aleut Laborer House 25. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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):

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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east sides, Aleut Laborer House 26. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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 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 27. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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. 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 31. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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):

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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South front and east side, Aleut Laborer House 41. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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):

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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 50. *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:

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. 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Aleut Laborer House 55. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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):

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

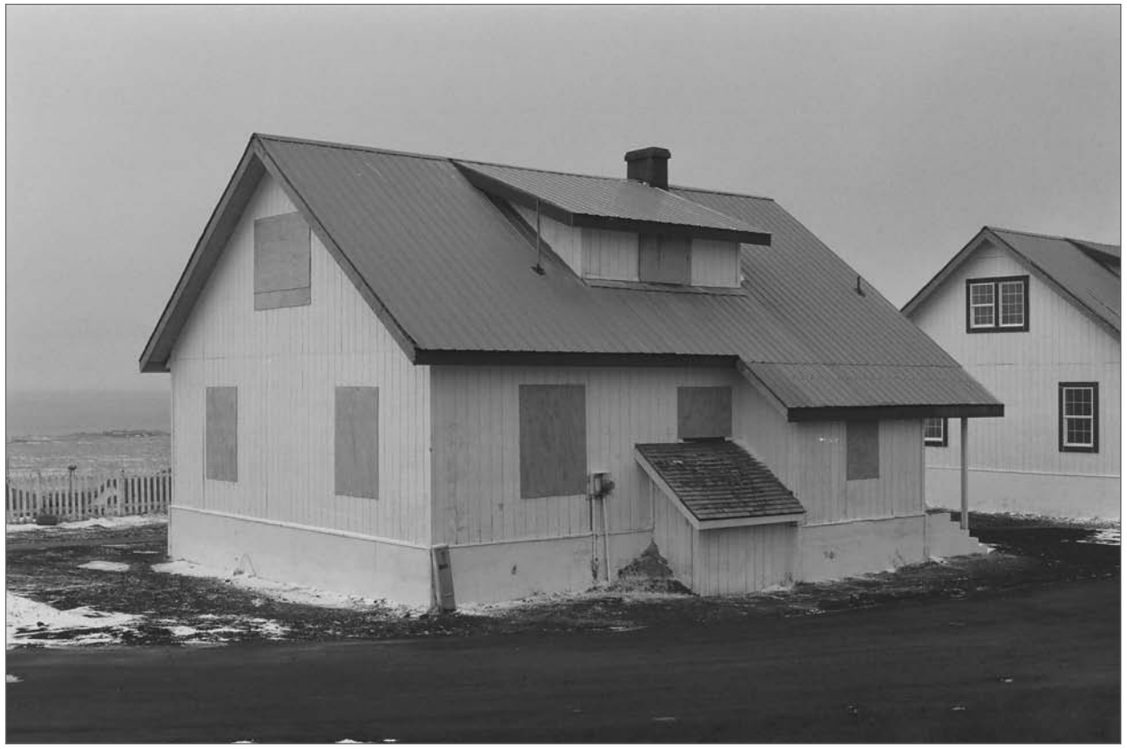
Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

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 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.



Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Teacher House 101, constructed 1923–25.
Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.

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
AHRS No. XPI-032

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

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 various 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. South side and east front, Teacher House 101. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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 Sclater, 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

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.

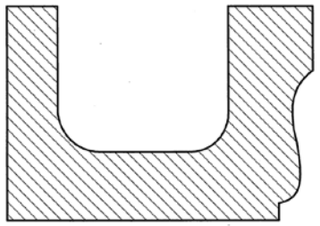
Interior, Teacher House 101, looking from kitchen to dining room (West to East). Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-206-4*, 2004.

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

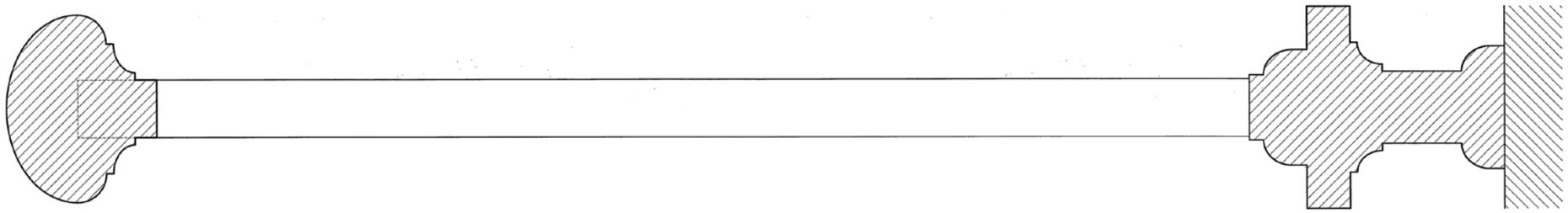
THE EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE IS ONE OF THREE IDENTICAL HOUSES BUILT IN 1924 BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES FOR ITS EMPLOYEES ON SAINT PAUL ISLAND. KNOWN LOCALLY AS THE TEACHER'S HOUSE, SINCE THE ISLAND'S TEACHER TRADITIONALLY RESIDED THERE, IT WAS BUILT OF POURED-IN-PLACE CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. WOOD 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

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 5 SHEETS

SURVEY NO. AK-206

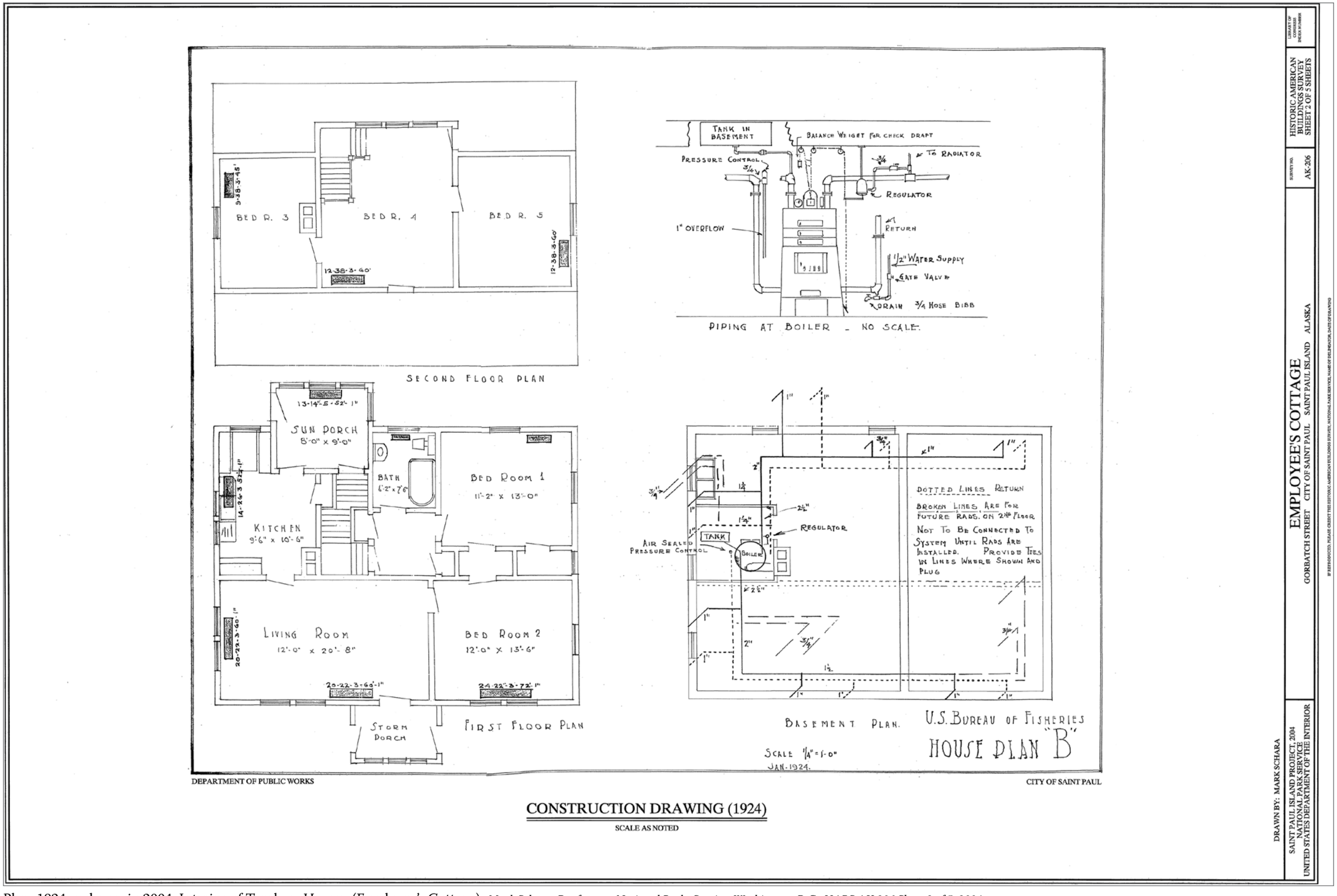
EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE
GORBATCH STREET CITY OF SAINT PAUL SAINT PAUL ISLAND ALASKA

DRAWN BY: MARK SCHARA

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 ENGINEER/ARCHITECT, DATE OF DRAWING

Plan. 2004. Wood trim detail in Teacher Houses (Employee's Cottage). *Mark Schara, Draftsman, National Parks Service, Washington, D.C.; HABS AK-206 Sheet 1 of 5, 2004.*

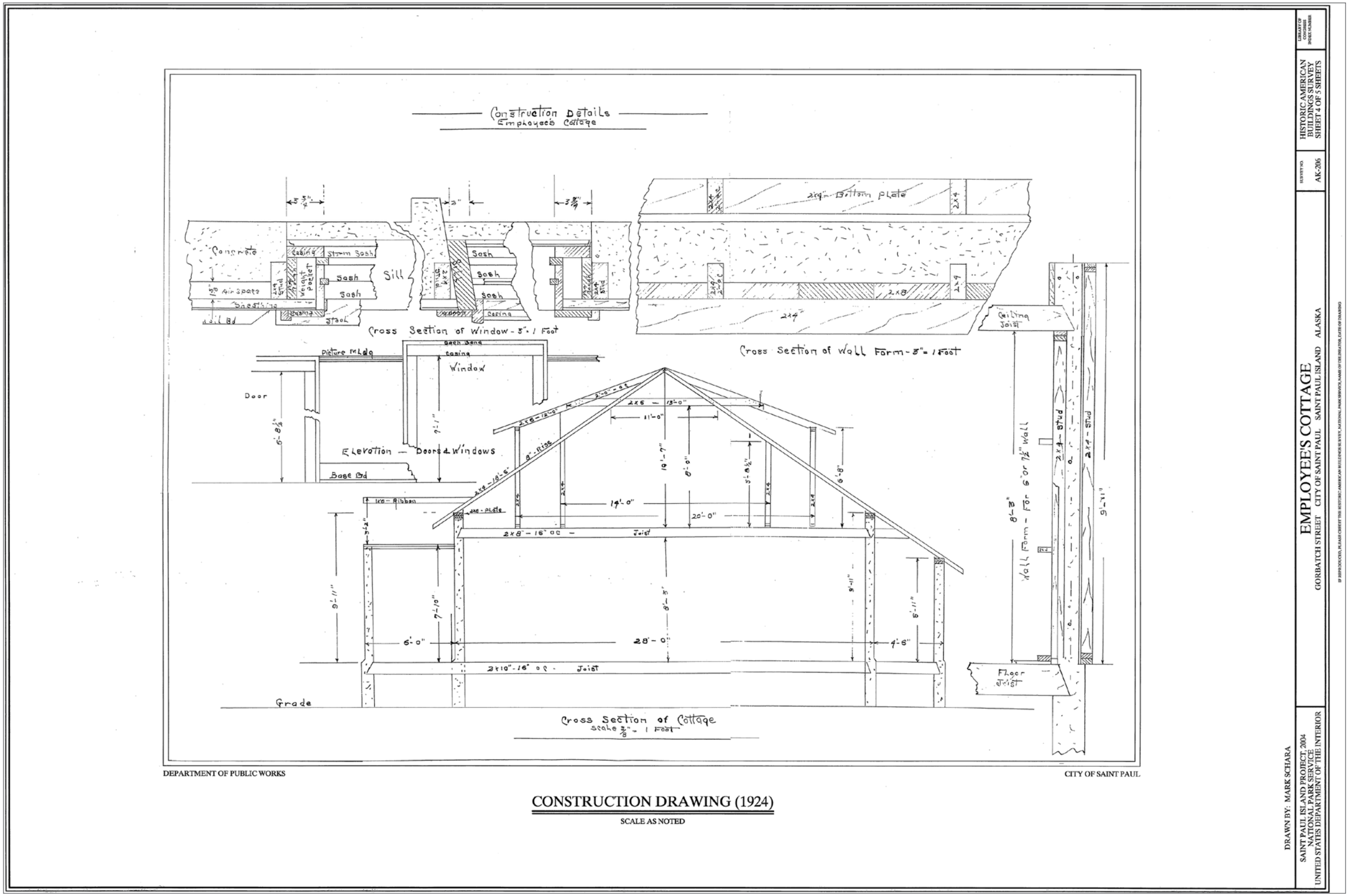


CONSTRUCTION DRAWING (1924)

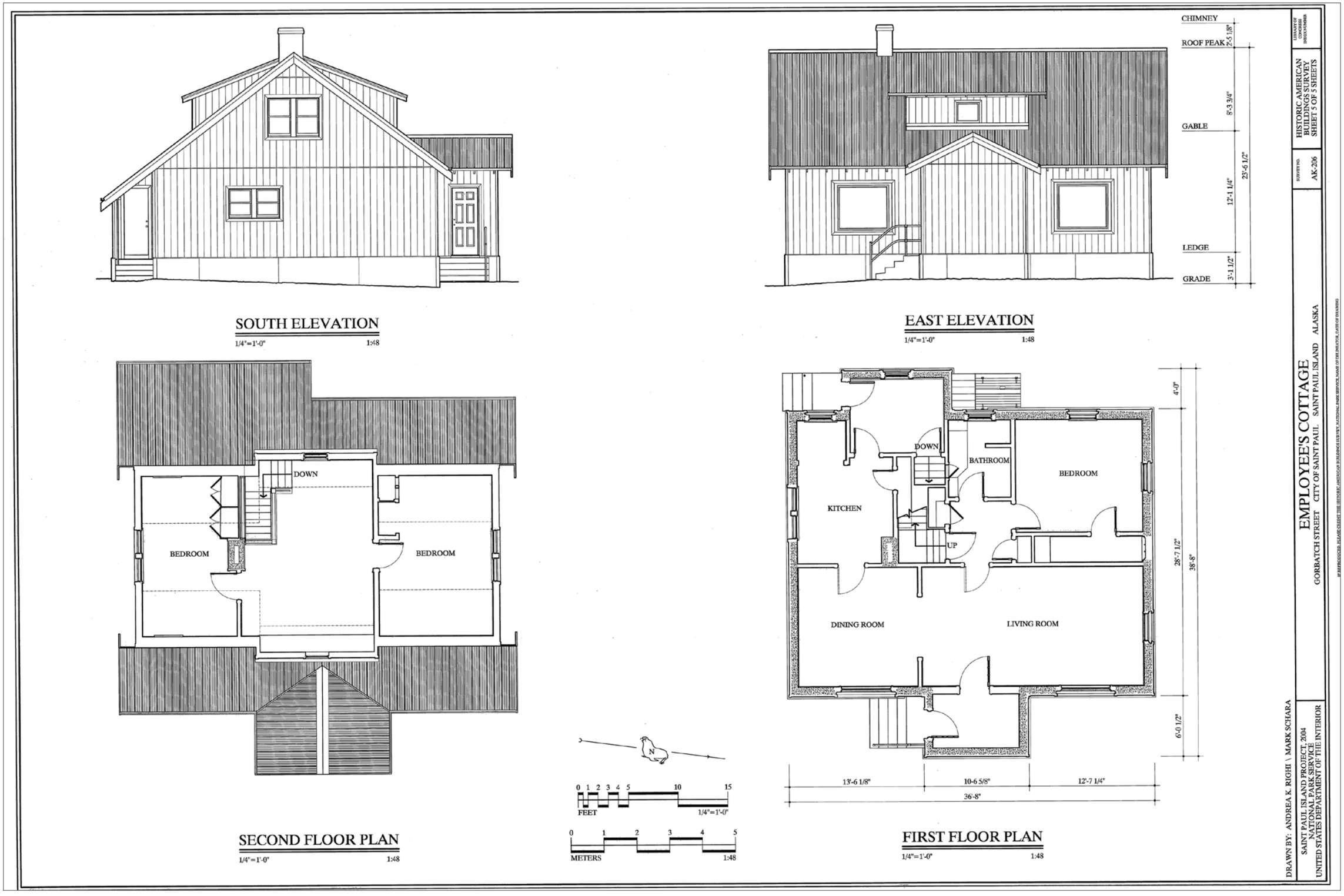
SCALE AS NOTED

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.*

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.*



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.*



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.C. 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

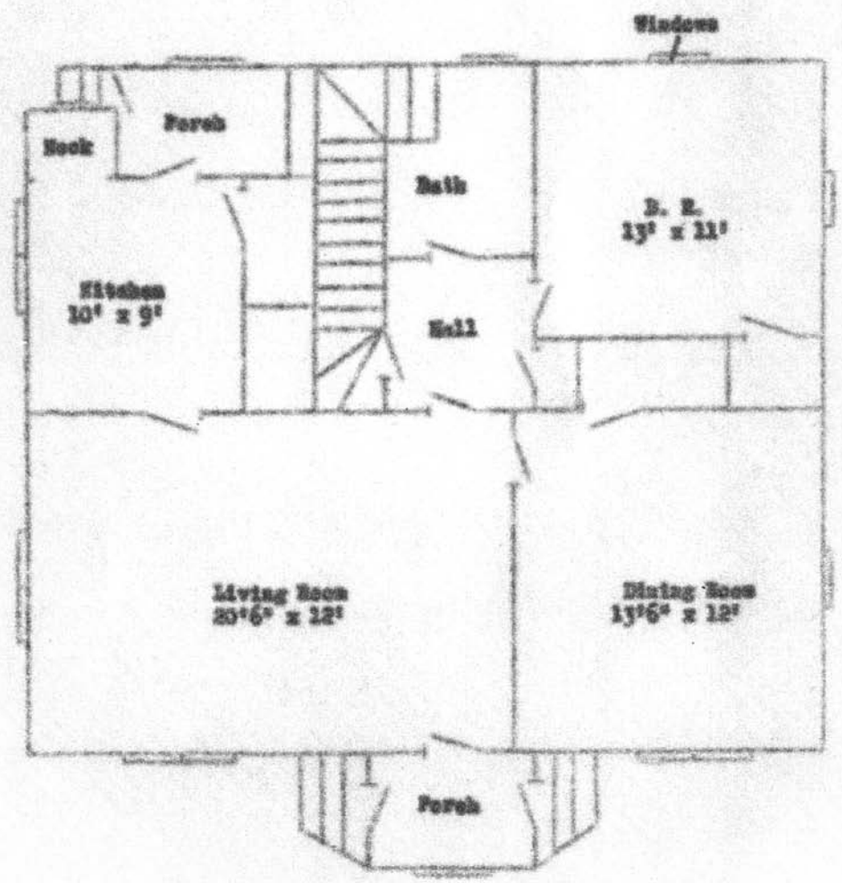
June 6, 1940

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

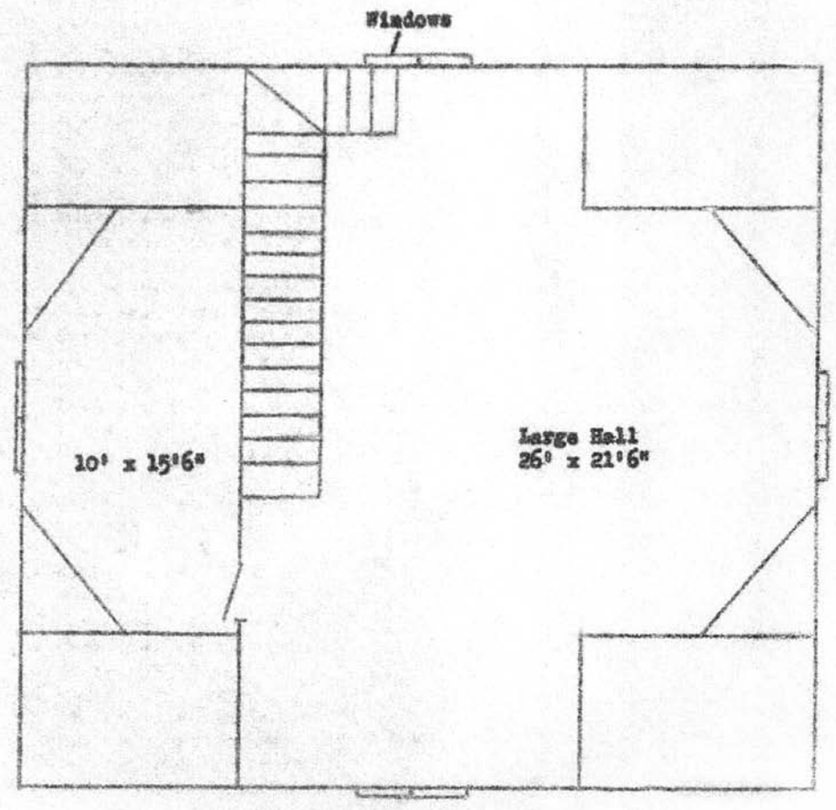
June 6, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Pribilof 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Teacher House 102. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

Location: Tract A, Block 9, Lot 2; 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):

TEACHER HOUSE 102
(BUILDING D)
HABS No. AK-[not assigned]
AHRS No. XPI-033

Location: Tract A, Block 9 Lot 2, Gorbatch 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

Pribilof 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.

OTHER ITEMS (ANNUAL BASIS)		FURNISHED BY	COST
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; food 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

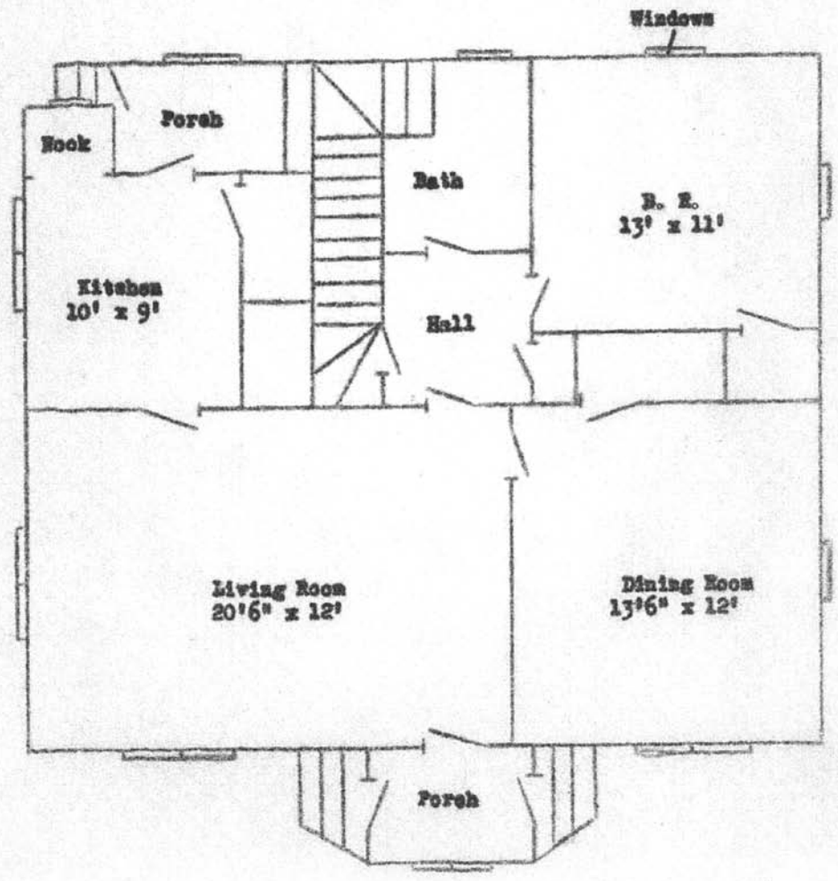
June 6, 1940

St. Paul Island.....Station

Pribilof 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

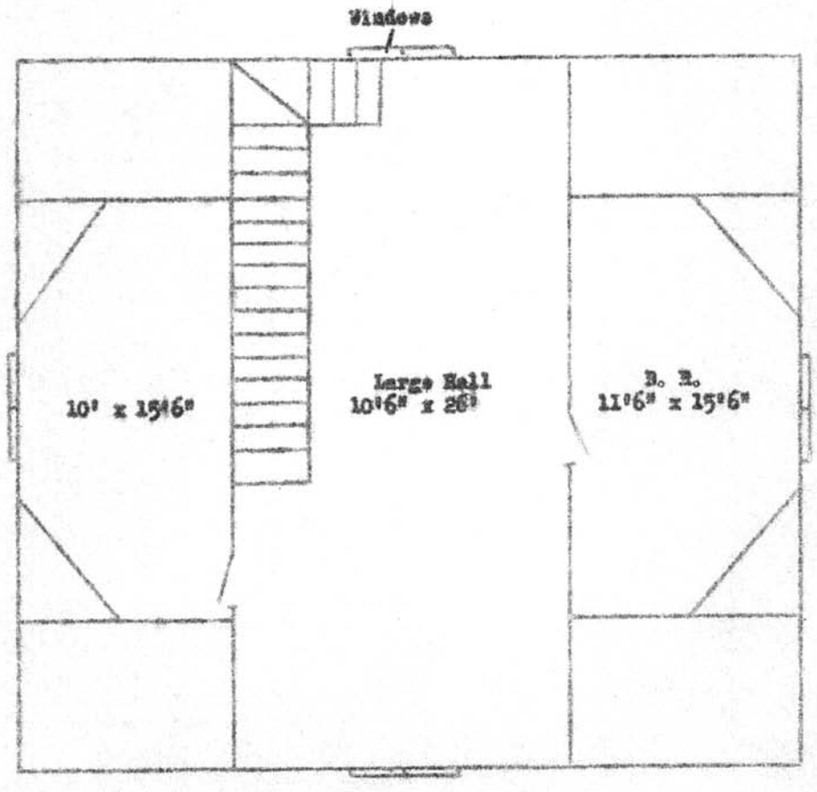
June 5, 1940

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 federal 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. North and west sides, Teacher House 103. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

Location: Tract A, Block 9, Lot 1; Gorbatch 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):

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 Gorbatch 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.

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. South front and east side, 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.*

Historic American Buildings Survey

HOUSE 113/QUARTERS 13
HABS No. [not assigned]
AHRS 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 March31, 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.

Mobley, Charles, photographer. 2007. West side and south front, House 112. *Photograph (35mm). NOAA, NOS, Pribilof Project Office, Seattle.*

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):

Historic American Buildings Survey

HOUSE 112/QUARTERS 12
HABS No. [not assigned]
AHRS 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 1951sewer 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 1951sewer 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 operating 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.

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North and west sides, Duplex 108/109 (right). Jet Lowe, photographer. Photograph (5x7). Library of Congress: *HABS AK-62-24*, 2004.

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