

**CITY OF UNALASKA, ALASKA
PLANNING COMMISSION & PLATTING BOARD
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING
THURSDAY, MAY 19, 2016, 6:00 P.M.
UNALASKA CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AGENDA**

PLANNING COMMISSION & PLATTING BOARD

CALL TO ORDER
ROLL CALL
REVISIONS TO THE AGENDA
APPEARANCE REQUESTS
ANNOUNCEMENTS
MINUTES: Planning Commission & Platting Board, May 3, 2016

PUBLIC HEARING

1. **RESOLUTION 2016-07:** A RESOLUTION APPROVING A CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT FOR TWO RESIDENTIAL UNITS ON LOT 1F and PARCEL G, AIRPORT SUBDIVISION, LOCATED ON TUNDRA DRIVE
2. **RESOLUTION 2016-08:** A RESOLUTION APPROVING PRELIMINARY PLAT OF COXCUMB SUBDIVISION ADDITION NO. 1, A REPLAT OF LOTS 1 AND 2, COXCUMB SUBDIVISION, AND A PORTION OF UNSUBDIVIDED GOV. LOT 4, SECTION 1, T73S, R118W, SEWARD MERIDIAN
3. **RESOLUTION 2016-09:** A RESOLUTION APPROVING A CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT FOR THREE RESIDENTIAL UNITS ON LOT 3, BLOCK 2, ILULAQ SUBDIVISION, LOCATED AT 178/180 CHERNOFSKI DRIVE

OLD BUSINESS

No Items

NEW BUSINESS

1. **RESOLUTION 2016-07:** A RESOLUTION APPROVING A CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT FOR TWO RESIDENTIAL UNITS ON LOT 1F and PARCEL G, AIRPORT SUBDIVISION, LOCATED ON TUNDRA DRIVE
2. **RESOLUTION 2016-08:** A RESOLUTION APPROVING PRELIMINARY PLAT OF COXCUMB SUBDIVISION ADDITION NO. 1, A REPLAT OF LOTS 1 AND 2, COXCUMB SUBDIVISION, AND A PORTION OF UNSUBDIVIDED GOV. LOT 4, SECTION 1, T73S, R118W, SEWARD MERIDIAN
3. **RESOLUTION 2016-09:** A RESOLUTION APPROVING A CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT FOR THREE RESIDENTIAL UNITS ON LOT 3, BLOCK 2, ILULAQ SUBDIVISION, LOCATED AT 178/180 CHERNOFSKI DRIVE

WORKSESSION

No Items

ADJOURNMENT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

CALL TO ORDER
ROLL CALL
REVISIONS TO THE AGENDA
MINUTES: Historic Preservation Commission, March 15, 2016

WORKSESSION

1. Update: Unalaska Historic Sites & Resources Inventory; Discussion with consultant and questions/comments from Commissioners and public

ADJOURNMENT

**CITY OF UNALASKA, ALASKA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING
TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 2016, 6:00 P.M.
UNALASKA CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AGENDA**

CALL TO ORDER: Commissioner Down Tran called the meeting to order at 6:00 PM.

ROLL CALL

Commissioners Present

Billie Jo Gehring
Doanh Tran
Lottie Roll (arrived at 6:06 pm. And taking leave at 7:05 pm.)
Erin Reinders, City Manager
Anthony Grande, Planning Director

Commissioners Excused

Vicki Williams (medical)
Jessica Earnshaw (non-medical)

REVISIONS TO THE AGENDA: None

APPEARANCE REQUESTS: None

ANNOUNCEMENTS: None

MINUTES: Historic Preservation Commission, January 21, 2016. Commissioner Gehring moved to approve the minutes from January 21, 2016 meeting, Commissioner Grande seconded it. Chair Tran call for a vote, the vote was unanimous (4-0). The minutes for the January 21, 2016 meeting were approved.

PUBLIC HEARING

No Items

OLD BUSINESS

No Items

NEW BUSINESS

No Items

WORKSESSION

1. PRESENTATION BY DOWL – CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTANT – ABOUT HISTORIC SITES AND RESOURCES INVENTORY;
DISCUSSION AND INPUT FROM COMMISSIONERS AND PUBLIC

Commissioner Grande invited Ms. Jennifer Flathman a Project Leader form DOWL. Ms. Jennifer introduced herself and Ms. Caitlin Kennedy, a historian with DOWL. Ms. Jennifer Explained the project in detail.

The Commissioners and Project Leader discussed the project. Commissioners had questions and Ms. Jennifer answered them. Chair Tran asked if any member of the public would like to testify. Ms. Rufina Shashnikoff, member of the public, stated that how important this community is for her and is interested in preserving the historic locations. Commissioners, Ms. Jennifer and Ms. Rufina continued discussion about the project and new ideas.

Chair Tran asked the Commissioners and member of the public if they had any questions or further discussion, Hearing none. Chair Tran express thanks to Ms. Jennifer for the presentation.

ADJOURNMENT: Chair Tran adjourned the meeting at 7:16 PM.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 19th DAY OF MAY, 2016 BY THE CTY OF UNALASKA, ALASKA PLANNING COMMISSION.

Jessica Earnshaw
Commission Chair

Date

Anthony Grande, AICP
Secretary of the Commission

Date

Prepared by Ruchi Patel and Anthony Grande, Planning Department

**City of Unalaska, Alaska
Historic Preservation Commission
Staff Report**

OVERVIEW

Planning staff has been working with DOWL consultants to create the Unalaska Inventory of Historic Sites and Resources. In March, the consultants were in Unalaska to perform fieldwork and also visited with the Historic Preservation Commission. Since then, the consultants have been performing background research and putting the final document together. We are presenting a draft of the final document here for comment by the Commission and the public. No formal action will be taken at this meeting.

RELATED RESPONSIBILITIES

Unalaska Code of Ordinances §2.76.040 identifies the duties and responsibilities of the HPC. This is based on the requirements of local governments participating in the Alaska Certified Local Government Historic Preservation Program. The duties and responsibilities related to the inventory are as follows: *SURVEY AND INVENTORY COMMUNITY HISTORIC RESOURCES. The Commission shall conduct, or cause to be conducted, a survey of the historic, architectural, and archeological resources within the community. The survey shall be compatible with the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey and be capable of being readily integrated into statewide comprehensive historic preservation planning, and other planning processes. Survey and inventory documents shall be maintained by the City and released on a need-to-know basis to protect the site location from possible vandalism. The survey will be updated at least every ten (10) years.*

LOCAL PLAN GUIDANCE*Unalaska Comprehensive Plan 2020 (2011)*

Unalaska's Comprehensive Plan has a section entitled Cultural and Historic Assets, where Unalaska's historical and cultural history is reviewed, an overview of Unalaska's cultural and historic assets is provided, the 2003 Unalaska's Inventory of Historic Sites and Resources is described. Several related action items listed would directly utilize an inventory, including:

- Identify historic sites that should be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, based on the historic inventory completed by the City and the Unalaska Historic Preservation Commission;
- Continue to place interpretive markers at significant historic sites within the City limits;
- Using the historic inventory, and in cooperation with the Unalaska/Port of Dutch Harbor Convention and Visitors Bureau, create a walk/drive tour brochure (with map) that notes sites of local and national historic significance;
- Working with the Museum of the Aleutians, create an on-line inventory of historic photographs that show Unalaska's past; and

Unalaska Historic Preservation Plan (1994-95 Edition)

The current Preservation Plan, used in development the Unalaska's Comprehensive Plan, still provides a helpful and relevant list of goals and objectives. Those related to a Historic Resources Inventory and the information it helps to gather include:

- To discover additional information, become more knowledgeable, and preserve data and artifacts about Unalaska's historic and cultural resources, by establishing and maintaining an inventory.

- To provide an environment in which preservation of Unalaska's historic resources will flourish by applying for National Register designation for all significant historic resources owned by the City of Unalaska.
- To make the general public more aware and appreciative of the historic resources in the community by instituting a program for marking sites significant in Unalaska's past, providing for the publication of information regarding the markers, and cooperating with the CVB in project to providing information to the public.

ANALYSIS

In November of last year, the HPC approved a Request for Proposals to search for a consultant to update our inventory of historic resources. The RFP was publically posted and after reviewing proposals, City staff selected DOWL as the consultant. During DOWL's site visit in March, project consultants Jennifer Flathman and Caitlin Kennedy presented information to the HPC and requested feedback. Since that time, they have been doing additional research and writing the report. They have provided a draft of the report for the Commission to view and comment on.

At tonight's meeting, the consultants will be available on the phone to discuss the project, present their progress, and collect additional feedback from the Commissioners and the public. The draft report is included in this packet. Following this meeting, final edits will be made and the final deliverable will be provided, which will close out the project. At that time, the final document will be made available publically and shared with the Commission.



**HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY REPORT
UNALASKA, ALASKA**



PREPARED FOR:

City of Unalaska
Planning Department
and
Historic Preservation Commission

Prepared by:

DOWL
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May 2016

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AHRS Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

CLG..... Certified Local Government

DOE Determination of Eligibility

HPC Historic Preservation Commission

NHL National Historic Landmark

NHPA..... National Historic Preservation Act

NOB Naval Operating Base

NPS National Park Service

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

OHA..... Office of Historic and Archaeology

OAC Ounalashka Corporation

SHPO State Historic Preservation Officer

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study would not have been possible without the support of the City of Unalaska Planning Department and Historic Preservation Commission. Erin Reinders and Anthony Grande of the Planning Department were extremely helpful in locating information on property ownership. Many community members shared historic photographs and information on previously undocumented historic structures. The archivists of the Ounalashka Corporation provided researchers access to photographs, maps, and other documents that were important in verifying the original locations and descriptions of many World War II-era structures. The Office of History and Archaeology provided guidance on previously recorded resources and procedures for recording new resources.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This project was conducted on behalf of the City of Unalaska Historic Preservation Commission (HPC). The City of Unalaska's Historic Preservation Ordinance directs the Commission to conduct or arrange for an inventory of historic, prehistoric, or archaeological resources to be conducted every ten years. This study focuses on updating the inventory of historic resources—buildings, structures, objects, districts—within the City boundary that are over fifty years old.

More than ten years have passed since the City last updated its inventory of historic resources. In that time, conditions of previously recorded resources may have changed. Additionally more than one inventory has been produced in the past 25 years. This inventory represents the synthesis of the results of these studies into one comprehensive inventory.

1.1 Goals of the project

In addition to meeting the requirements of the Historic Preservation Ordinance, maintaining an inventory of historic resources is also a required by communities participating in the Certified Local Government Program (CLG). This program is administered by the Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) and provides funding and technical support to communities like Unalaska. The Historic Preservation Commission recognized the need to conduct the inventory in order to further the following goals:

- Create a single, comprehensive, inventory of resources in Unalaska
- Create a geodatabase and tools to help the City track historic resources
- Provide up-to-date information to OHA for use in the AHRS system
- Foster an understanding of significant resources in the community

By creating a comprehensive inventory of resources in Unalaska and the accompanying geodatabase and spreadsheet, the City will have the data on its historic resources readily available. These data will help the community understand their condition and identify threats to their preservation. Additionally, many agencies such as the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and the United States Army Corps of Engineers, rely on the data in the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) system for their project planning. Ensuring the

current information at OHA is current will help that office provide accurate information to these groups on potential impacts to historic properties.

1.2 Summary History of previous inventories and plans

Several previous surveys of Unalaska's historic resources have been undertaken since the 1980s. Some research was directed towards supporting documentation for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or National Historic Landmark (NHL) nominations (see Barbara Smith's "Holy Ascension Orthodox Church," [1984] and "Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base and US Army Defenses" [Johnson 1990]). Other studies were undertaken in support of military cleanup activities and mitigation. Of these, Denfield's "Defense of Dutch Harbor, Alaska from Military Construction to Base Cleanup," (1987) and the Historic American Building Survey documentation "Naval Operating Base Dutch Harbor and Fort Mears on Unalaska and Amaknak Islands" (Faulkner et al. 1990), offer the most thorough accounting of military structures and activities on Unalaska.

Three notable historic resource inventories have been completed for the City since 1990. Linda Cook produced both "Unalaska Survey Site Report" (1991) and "Historic Mooring and Dock Sites Unalaska, Alaska" (1993). The most recent survey, "Unalaska Inventory of Historic Sites and Resources," was completed by Carl McWilliams in 2003. Unalaska's historic resources have been considered in two historic preservation plans. Linda Cook prepared "The Plan: Historic Preservation for Unalaska, Alaska" in 1990. The second edition of this plan, "Unalaska Historic Preservation Plan 1994–1995" was prepared by Nancy Gross.

The above examples and numerous reports produced in compliance with cultural resources regulations have resulted in several inventories and individual resources records, none of which offers a comprehensive overview of the extant historic resources in Unalaska

2.0 REGULATORY OVERVIEW

The following discussion briefly described federal, state and local laws and regulations that provide protections for historic resources. These laws and regulations provide guidance for evaluating historic resources and may apply to projects conducted within Unalaska.

2.1 City of Unalaska Ordinance

Chapter 2.76 of Unalaska, Code of Ordinance established the HPC. The HPC is charged with conducting, or causing to be conducted, surveys of historic, architectural and archaeological resources. The survey is to be updated at least every ten (10) years. Chapter 17.32 of the Ordinance establishes the Unalaska Register of Historic Places. The HPC is empowered to establish the criteria for selection, placement, and removal of resources from the Unalaska Register, however, no criteria have currently been established.

2.2 Alaska State Historic Preservation Act

Enacted in 1971 the Alaska Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) regulates the treatment of historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources on State of Alaska lands or lands threatened by state construction. The AHPA requires the Alaska Department of Natural Resources to identify historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources and to determine whether public construction projects will have adverse impact on these resources. The AHPA also:

- Authorizes the state to designate monuments and historic sites on state land or on private land with owner consent.
- Authorizes state agencies to use funds to maintain sites and provide funding to maintain privately owned sites.
- Authorizes the state to acquire sites through purchase or establish conditions for maintenance.
- Establishes a permit requirement for removal, excavation, investigation of historic, prehistoric, or archaeological resources.

2.3 National Historic Preservation Act

Enacted in 1966, this federal law established protections for historic and archaeological resources and created the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NRHP is the federal list of historic, archaeological, and cultural resources worthy of preservation. Resources listed in the NHRP include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, prehistory, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The NRHP is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior.

The law also included requirements for projects considered undertakings by federal agencies (requiring federal permits, funding, or other action). Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, requires that any federal or federally-assisted project or any project requiring federal licensing or permitting take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Key elements of the Section 106 process include the identification of historic properties potentially affected by a project and consultation with the public, Indian tribes, and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on effects on those properties.

In order for a particular property—a district, site, building, structure, or object—to qualify for the National Register, it must be significant in American history, prehistory, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. To guide the determination of eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register, the National Park Service has developed the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR Part 60.4). The criteria are standards by which every property is evaluated for listing in the National Register. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture is possible in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity and meet one of the following criteria:

- Criterion A: Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Criterion B: Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Criterion C: Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or

that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- Criterion D: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archaeological sites are primarily assessed under Criterion D. Buildings less than 50 years old do not meet the National Register criteria unless they are of exceptional importance under Criterion Consideration G, as described in the National Park Services Bulletin No. 22, “How to Evaluate and Nominate Potential National Register Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last 50 Years” (National Park Service 1998).

Retaining integrity means that the property has the ability to “convey its significance” (National Park Service 1990:44) through its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The National Park Service provides this guidance on the meaning of the elements of integrity:

- Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place.
- Design is the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- Setting is the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the character of the place.
- Materials are the physical elements combined in a particular pattern or configuration to form the property during a period in the past.
- Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history. Workmanship is important because it can furnish evidence of the technology of the craft, illustrate the aesthetic principles of a historic period, and reveal individual, local, regional, or national applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles.
- Feeling is the quality that a historic property has in evoking the aesthetic or historic sense of a past period of time. Although it is itself intangible, feeling is dependent upon the property’s significant physical characteristics that convey its historic qualities.

- Association is the direct link between a property and the event or person for which the property is significant. A period appearance or setting is desirable; integrity of setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, and feeling combine to convey integrity of association; and,
- Bulletin 15 states that in order “to retain historic integrity a property will always possess several and usually most of the aspects” (National Park Service 1990:44).

Properties important under Criteria A or B ideally should retain some features of all seven aspects of integrity. However, integrity of design and workmanship might not be as important as other aspects (National Park Service 1990:46). Retention of the physical features that demonstrate design, workmanship and materials and characterize its type, period, or method of construction is important to be eligible under Criterion C.

2.4 Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act

Enacted in 1935, the act made it national policy to preserve historic sites and objects of national significance, including those located on refuges. It provided procedures for designation, acquisition, administration and protection of such sites. Measures to protect the sites included establishing the National Historic Landmark Program. The NHL program has similar criteria to the NRHP but in order to be eligible must possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Research

DOWL's cultural resources management team (CRMT) conducted archival and historic research in support of this project prior to and following the field survey.

Prior to fieldwork, the CRMT consulted the AHRS database to identify previously recorded historic resources located within the survey area. The resultant resource list was then compared to the City's most current inventory to ensure that all documented resources were accounted for in both databases. Information from earlier inventories was incorporated into a comprehensive spreadsheet upon which to base the field survey and verify/confirm known resource information and condition. All historic resources and associated documents were compiled for further review during the analysis phase.

Archival research was conducted at the University of Alaska, Anchorage, City of Unalaska Public Library, the Ounalashka Corporation (OC) office, and using the Alaska Digital Archives (vilda.alaska.edu). Primary resources reviewed included historic photographs of the city, maps, and historic documentation of the built environment. Map resources obtained from the OC consisted of survey maps produced as part of the military build-up of Unalaska during the 1940s and military debris disposal and restoration efforts in the 1980s. These resources were invaluable for the identification of resources associated with wartime activities on the island.

In addition to archival research, the CRMT consulted secondary source material in order to develop an historic context from which themes of development in Unalaska's history could be derived. These themes were then used to contextualize resources listed, or recommended for listing, on the City's inventory.

3.2 Fieldwork

The CRMT performed a reconnaissance-level survey of resources currently listed on the City's Historic Structures Inventory, and those resources identified from other inventories and previous studies March 14–March 19, 2016. Access to a small number of properties was limited by weather and road conditions but the majority of the previously recorded resources were revisited.

Section 5.0 (Results) provides additional information on the properties visited. The survey boundary included the incorporated area of the City (roughly 115 square miles of land). Resources were surveyed from the public right-of-way. The CRMT verified property location and coordinates (re-mapping, where necessary), took photographs, and noted design elements, materials and condition of each resource. Additionally, the CRMT used address and tax parcel maps (provided by the City) to cross-reference and correct (where necessary) these data for each resource. Resources no longer extant (moved or destroyed) were documented with overview photographs of the property.

3.3 Reporting

Following the field survey, all photographs and notes were digitized and organized for analysis. The CRMT used field notes, photos, and archival information to verify, update and/or add to the City's inventory of historic resources. These data were then used to complete updates to existing AHRS records, and to create new records for resources not previously recorded. As a significant number of the resources on the City's inventory are associated with the military build-up on Unalaska, Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base and Fort Mears National Historic Landmark (NHL) documentation was consulted to establish which resources have been identified as contributing to the NHL in previous studies.¹ This information will be particularly useful if future projects have the potential to impact these resources, as NHLs are given special consideration during federally funded or permitted projects.²

The CRMT compiled information gathered during fieldwork into a database to document resources' attributes. The goal of the database was to condense resource information into an

¹ The NRHP nomination form does not discuss each of the contributing resources; rather it highlights a select few (the brick apartment house at the naval; radio station, the power plant, the aerology and air administration buildings, and the torpedo assembly complex). Subsequent HABS documentation was undertaken by Faulkner and Spude (1987) to document buildings which had been determined hazardous and were slated for removal. The resultant report, *Naval Operating Base Dutch Harbor and Fort Mears, Unalaska Island, Alaska*, included maps depicting military construction and outlining those structures which were considered contributing, non-contributing, or ruin. These maps were updated to reflect current conditions in the 1992 NPS publication "World War II in the Aleutians: Alternatives for preservation and interpretation of historic resources at Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base and Fort Mears, U.S. Army, National Historic Landmark." Finally, several structural remains (primarily foundations) have been determined to be contributing elements to the NHL by SHPO.

² Section 110(f) requires that, prior to the approval of any Federal undertaking that may directly and adversely affect any National Historic Landmark, agencies must undertake such planning and action as may be necessary to minimize harm to the landmark and obtain comments on the undertaking from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The review required by Section 110(f) is similar to that required under Section 106 but involves a higher standard of care. Generally, Section 110(f) review is accomplished under the Council's procedures implementing Section 106 [16 U.S.C. § 470h-2(f) (1994)].

efficient and usable format. Database fields included location (geospatial coordinates, tax parcel and address information), AHRS number, property description, determination of eligibility (DOE) status, and theme/association. The resultant database (including property info, resource description, locational information, etc.) was mapped using ESRI ArcGIS software. In addition to providing a spatial representation of resources and “at a glance” information for individual resources, the geodatabase also links each resource to a source folder containing photographs of the property. The ability to cross-reference geospatial data with up-to-date locational information, resource descriptions, and photographs will make the identification and condition assessment of resources more efficient in future inventory updates. The geodatabase will also enable the HPC and Planning staff to more easily review proposed projects for impacts to historic resources.

4.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

Unalaska has a history of human occupation spanning thousands of years. As this inventory is focused on historical resources, the breadth of historical context will be comparatively narrow. What follows will be a brief outline of Unalaska's historic context, with discussion of how these various themes are represented in the built environment.

4.1 Aleut

This history of the Aleutian people predates European contact by thousands of years. Prehistory along the Aleutian chain is described in some detail by Knecht and Davis (2001) and will not be elaborated upon here. At the time of European contact in the mid-1700s, cultural development in the Aleutians had been ongoing for nearly 9,000 years (Knecht and Davis 2001:270). People living along the Aleutian chain had access to numerous marine resources including sea mammals, marine invertebrates, fish, seaweeds and birds. In addition, land-based resources were used for both consumption and the construction of material goods (especially basketry). Archaeological evidence of the Late Aleutian phase (dating to ca. 1,000 BP) suggests that material culture signatures of this culture phase were present at the time of contact. One of the most recognizable of these is the long house, documented at the time of contact (Veltre and McCartney 2001). The process of contact and acculturation had a traumatic impact on Aleut livelihoods and culture. As such, evidence of pre- and proto-contact Aleut history is found only in the archaeological record.

4.2 Russian Period

Russians arrived in Unalaska as early as 1759. At the time the Russians arrived in Unalaska there were approximately 3,000 Aleuts living on Unalaska and Amaknak Islands. By the late 1760s traders established a permanent settlement, the first Russian settlement in North America. Within a decade, Unalaska had become a major port for the fur industry (USACE 2015:10). Other Europeans also showed interest in the area, primarily the Spaniards, who also laid claim to Unalaska in 1788, calling it *Puerto de Dona Maria Luisa Teresa de Parma, Princesa de Asturias* (www.ci.unalaska.ak.us).

The early period of Russian colonialism had a profoundly detrimental impact on the Aleutian population which by the 1800s had been reduced some 80 percent. This period saw armed conflicts, forced labor, disease, and shifts in cultural norms. Prior to 1800 many Aleut were forcibly relocated to the Pribilof Islands by the Russian American Company to harvest fur seal. Sparsely populated villages relocated and consolidated with others resulting in fewer and fewer Aleut communities. By 1806 relations between the Russian traders (at this point represented by the Russian-American Company) had stabilized and the village of Unalaska was renamed *Ddobroye Soglasii*, “the Harbor of Good Accord,” (www.ci.unalaska.ak.us).

The Russian Orthodox faith was introduced and Aleut people baptized into the church by Russian laymen, even prior to the arrival of Russian Orthodox priests. The first Russian Orthodox chapel, a modest hexagonal structure, was built circa 1812. Unalaska did not have a permanent priest until 1824 when Father Ioann Veniaminov (Saint Innocent) arrived. He served as the first priest to the Unalaska parish for ten years and was an advocate for the use of vernacular religious texts. He supervised the construction on the Holy Ascension of Our Lord Jesus Christ Church at Unalaska beginning in 1825, established schools and a college. Following his tenure at Unalaska he was made Bishop of the Aleutians in 1840.

The later Russian period saw some Aleuts become fluent in both their native tongue and Russian. Russian missionaries and doctors provided medical care and vaccines, and built schools. Some Aleut were educated as priests, doctors, or shipbuilders. Although the population had been irreparably reduced in number, some cultural practices survived including arts and subsistence practices. By the 1840s fewer than 500 Aleut lived in Unalaska (AKDCCED 2016).

4.3 Early American Period

4.3.1 Commercial Development

Following the cession of Russian Alaska to the United States in 1867, Hutchinson, Kohl and Co. acquired the remaining Russian-American Company business interests in Alaska, including those at Unalaska. Eventually the conglomerate became the Alaska Commercial Company (ACC) and continued fur operations in the Aleutians and Pribilof Islands without competition until 1890 when the North American Commercial Company (NACC) outbid ACC for the fur seal lease. In

the interim years, Unalaska was central as a supply and coaling station for various maritime industries, British naval ships, and U.S. government vessels (Cook 1993:29). Instead of operating out of the existing ACC facilities in Unalaska village, the NACC established warehouses and a coaling station across Iliuliuk Bay at Dutch Harbor (Kitchener 1954:129-30). Eventually the settlement at Dutch Harbor included construction of a dock, company store, warehouses, bunkhouses and dwellings for company staff, amongst other facilities (Cook 1993:29-32).

Dutch Harbor became an important stopping point for scientific expeditions and gold seekers alike. In 1899 the Nome gold rush brought an influx of people seeking gold or aiming to profit off of the gold-seekers. That same year the Harriman Expedition stopped at Dutch Harbor to resupply and await the breakup of ice in the Bering Sea (Denfield 1987: 18, 26-27). By the early 1900s the fur and gold booms had played out and within a decade only a caretaker remained at the once bustling waterfront. In the 1920s and 1930s Dutch Harbor was used primarily as a fuel-oil station and shipping base for the fishing industry (Yarborough 2002:19).

During the late 1800s Unalaska's front beach and Dutch Harbor were home to a thriving shipbuilding industry, catering in particular to the need for stern-wheeled river boats bound for the St. Michael and Yukon Rivers during the gold rush (Cook 1993:41). By the early 1900s fish processing was becoming more of an economic driver (Smith 1984), and in the 1920s Unalaska saw a brief herring fishery boom. This attracted a number of floating processors and inspired construction of several small local salteries. A series of poor herring runs cut the profitability of herring processing and the larger processors soon left, while smaller operations closed shop.

In 1919 all NACC facilities were deeded to the ACC. Although the ACC was bought out by the Northern Commercial Company (NCC) in 1922, the ACC maintained ownership of the Unalaska and Dutch Harbor posts, ostensibly for sentimental reasons, until 1940 (Kitchener 1954:129).

4.3.2 Government

Beginning in 1867 the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey conducted a survey of Unalaska's economic potential. Of particular interest were potential sites for revenue stations, customs houses, government coaling stations, commerce routes, and fishing grounds (Cook 1993:21).

Although the U.S. military did not develop a defense post until World War II (see below) the government had long recognized the strategic position of Unalaska and the adjacent port at Dutch Harbor (Rourke 1997; Wright 1999). In 1902 the Navy appropriated 23 acres on Amaknak Island for a coaling station, which went unused until 1911 (Faulkner and Spude 1987:9). In 1915 the U.S. Coast Guard assumed patrol duties for the Bering Sea and established a post at the end of the Unalaska Spit.

4.4 Military Activities

The oldest Navy installations at Dutch Harbor actually predate World War II by three decades. These were associated with the radio station complex constructed in 1911 which by 1932 included a brick apartment house, cottage, powerhouse and pumphouse (Faulkner and Spude 1987:9). No further military buildup was undertaken, in accordance with the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922 between Japan and the U.S. Government, in which the U.S. Government agreed to take no steps to fortify the Aleutian Islands (Faulkner and Spude 1987:15; Thompson 1984:3). The Treaty was not renewed at its expiration in 1936. As Japan expanded its holdings in the South Pacific and tensions increased, increasing fears of a Japanese attack prompted the buildup of defenses in Alaska. The 1939 Protective Mobilization Plan approved expansion and equipping the Army and resulted in the construction of roughly “45 new communities...for Army populations of 10,000 to 63,000, more than half of them on new sites,” (Conn 1959).

The U.S. military purchased the NCC facilities at Dutch Harbor and commenced construction, using civilian contractors, beginning in 1940. The Dutch Harbor Naval Section Base and Naval Air Station were commissioned in 1941 (Faulkner and Spude 1987:19). Facilities included the air station, a ship repair facility, the submarine base and support facilities. Most of the original NACC buildings (warehouses, offices, etc.) at Dutch Harbor were destroyed as part of construction of the naval facilities. Remaining structures were used by the Navy during the war. Four Coast and Geodetic Survey cottages built in the 1920s were used as quarters. Two of the cottages functioned as Bachelor Officers Quarters (one of these burned to the ground in 1943). Another was used as Aerology housing between 1939 and 1943, at which point it was converted to Yeoman housing. The fourth also served as Yeoman housing (Denfield 1987:249).

Defenses were constructed primarily on Amaknak Island. The four original Army cantonment areas were Mt. Ballyhoo, Hog Island, Summer Bay, and Margaret Bay, where Fort Mears was constructed. These were supplemented by the installation of fixed defenses at Ulakta Head (Fort Schwatka), Eider Point, Wislow, Erskine Point, Ugadga, Hill 400 (Battery Hill), Constantine Head, and Amaknak Spit (Wooley and Welsh 2007:5). As the number of men stationed on Amaknak Island increased, it became clear that the Army would need to move Fort Mears' facilities to another location. The Army commenced construction on Unalaska Island, primarily in Unalaska and Pyramid Valleys (Thompson 1984:5).

In June of 1942 the Japanese executed their long-anticipated attack. The Japanese attacked Dutch Harbor over a period of two days, and then retreated to occupy the two easternmost islands in the Aleutian chain, Attu and Kiska (Wooley and Welsh 2007:6). Most of the bombs were centered on the military installments on Amaknak Island, particularly Margaret Bay, but the Japanese fighter pilots strafed Amaknak Island and the Unalaska indiscriminately. One Japanese bomber targeted the City of Unalaska, causing severe damage to the Native Services Hospital.

Following the Japanese attacks and occupation of Attu and Kiska, fears of a land invasion increased, and the military responded by rebuilding and adding additional defenses. Buildup included the installation of concrete bunkers and pillboxes along the coast, at road intersections and on ridges around Unalaska Valley. As a combined unit all of these defenses were dubbed the Iron Ring (Thompson 1984:5). Construction on Unalaska Island continued up until 1944 (Faulkner and Spude 1987:27-28).

Planned military construction at the naval air station (including runway, torpedo repair shop, housing, recreational facilities, fire station, power house and warehouses) continued into 1943 (Denfield 1987:141, 261-262; Faulkner and Spude 1987:15-16). That same year the naval air station was upgraded to a naval operating base, responsible for defense missions and facilitating Soviet shipping to and from the United States (Thompson 1984:4-5). By 1944 the Navy had taken over most of the Army facilities (besides the harbor defenses) on Amaknak Island. At its peak, the military presence on Unalaska and Amaknak Islands numbered more than 5,600 naval and nearly 10,000 army personnel (Thompson 1984:5).

The war had a profound impact on the Aleut people. When the Japanese captured Attu and Kiska following the attacks on Dutch Harbor, the U.S. Government determined to remove the Aleuts from the Aleutian Islands. The Aleuts were transported from their respective villages (sometimes by force) and interned at camps in Southeast Alaska. Residents from Unalaska were sent to Burnett Inlet near Wrangell, while members of Makushin, Biorka, Kashega and other villages on Unalaska Island and other Islands along the Aleutian chain were sent to the Ward Lake Civilian Conservation Corps camp, Killisnoo, or Funter Bay. Conditions at the camps were inhumane, lacking toilets, electricity, plumbing, and with only dilapidated structures for housing. Rations were poor and medical care all but nonexistent. Nearly ten percent of the 881 residents evacuated from nine villages died (primarily the very young and the elderly) (NPS, accessed 4/30/2016).

By the summer of 1944 military action had shifted to other fronts. As fears of an invasion diminished, the army reduced its numbers and eventually yielded defense of Unalaska to the Navy. The Naval Air Station was downgraded to Naval Air Facility in July of that year and closed in November 1945 (Denfield 1987:167). Reduction of personnel continued until 1947 when the NOB was decommissioned (Faulkner and Spude 1987:20).

4.5 Post-War and Contemporary Culture of Reuse

As the War wound down in 1945, Aleut internees were sent back to the Aleutian Islands but not all Unalaska survivors were allowed to return to their home villages. People from Biorka, Makushin and Kashega were denied repatriation and forced to resettle in Unalaska. Those who were repatriated to their homes found their property looted, destroyed through neglect, or demolished by military activities/construction (Sepez et al. 2007:198). This included the Russian Orthodox Church, which was nearly destroyed during evacuation of U.S. troops (AKDCCED 2015).

The Aleut were quick to make use of the buildings, materials and debris abandoned by the military. Residents rebuilt using salvaged lumber, and gathered materials and goods left by the military, including canned foods and clothing. The residents also found guns, ammunition and even “boxes and boxes of hand grenades, which the local children used to throw into the bay for entertainment,” (Sepez et al. 2007:199).

Following decommissioning some defense buildings remained in use by the Army or Navy as storage facilities. Others were left vacant, or leased to private interests (ECI/Hyer 2003:1). The Army declared lands and buildings associated with Fort Mears as surplus in 1952 (Faulkner and Spude 1987:35). By 1985 many of the military buildings had become derelict and hazardous and were demolished and removed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of a remediation effort (Denfield 1985). Remaining buildings and features were documented and determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark (Thompson 1984).

4.6 Contemporary Fishing Economy

In the three decades following the war, Unalaska had fewer than 250 permanent residents (AKDCCED 2016). This does not include itinerant residents, however. The 1960s saw rapid growth of the fishing industry, particularly for king crab. As in the late 1800s, Unalaska became a hub, this time for fishermen and processors. Just as in the late 1800s, the town was unprepared for the lawlessness that accompanied the economic boom. Abandoned military buildings were used as flop houses by both fishermen and those working in processing. Misnamed Dutch Harbor by the outsiders passing through, Unalaska was inundated with drugs, alcohol, and violence. By 1979 Unalaska/Dutch Harbor was the most productive and profitable fishing port in the United States.

When commercial fish and crab populations declined in the 1980s, the U.S. Government responded by passing the Magnuson Fishery Management and Conservation Act, which banned foreign fishing vessels from operating within 200 nautical miles around U.S. coastlines. Foreign investors responded by financing onshore processing operations. This boosted the Unalaska economy and signaled an exponential increase in the population, which rocketed from 178 persons in 1970 to more than 1,300 in 1980 (AKDCCED 2016). The population more than doubled by 1990, and grew to more than 4,000 by the year 2000. Since 2000 population growth has continued, but at a much slower rate. Today the population is nearing 5,000 permanent residents and supports thousands of transient fisheries workers (AKDCCED 2016; Allison 2002).

5.0 RESULTS OF INVENTORY

The update of Unalaska's Historic Sites and Resources has resulted in a comprehensive inventory of documented sites including 201 total resources. Appendix A contains a table showing all of the resources included in the inventory and maps showing the locations of each resource. Of those 161 resources on the 2003 inventory: twenty-nine (29) were re-mapped with corrected coordinates; one (1) had additional elements mapped and added to the site record, seventeen (17) have been moved or destroyed, six (6) lack visible evidence of any above ground features, four (4) consist only of foundations/ruins, and one (1) was determined not to be historic (i.e. constructed more recently than 50 years). Twenty-three (23) resources previously recorded in the AHRS records were not part of the existing inventory. These sites were researched and visited in the field. Of these twenty-three, two (2) have been destroyed or moved, nine (9) consist only of foundation/ruins, three (3) lack sufficient physical integrity to be considered historic structures, and three (3) are duplicates of other AHRS records. The CRMT will correct these records with OHA. A survey of all resources over 50 years old within the city limits was beyond the scope of the project, but seventeen (17) newly recorded sites/structures were added to the inventory based upon field observation, OHA guidance, and feedback from the community regarding notable structures and resources. There were eight (8) sites associated with a previous study relating to fishing camps that were not visited as part of the survey, primarily due to access and confidentiality issues.

The resources in the inventory represent a range of construction periods, architectural styles, and resource types. The earliest resources in the inventory reflect the inhabitation of the Aleutian Islands by Russians and their descendants, notable resources from this period include the Holy Ascension Orthodox Church and Bishop's House (UNL-00005 and UNL-00006), however, the majority of the resources were constructed during World War II. Table 1 summarizes the resources by construction era. With the exception of the Holy Ascension Orthodox Church and Bishop's House, the majority of structures were built in a vernacular style or standard military design. Most of the resources in the inventory are residences but there are also docks, warehouses, bridges, and churches.

Table 1: Summary of Resources by Era

The majority of the resources on the inventory are representative of Unalaska's military history. This is to be expected as many of the historic structures that predated the war were destroyed, whether by military buildup, occupation, or the attacks on Dutch Harbor.

Many of the resources on the inventory associated with World War II have been moved to new locations. After the departure of the military, the residents of Unalaska regularly repurposed structures that had been part of the navy facilities for new uses. This can be seen throughout the City, in both residential and commercial settings. One of the most notable examples is the use of the former officer's housing at the Naval Operating Base on Amaknak Island as residences. After sitting vacant for a number of years, the Ounalashka Corporation (OAC) acquired many of the buildings in this part of Unalaska in the 1970s. The OAC refurbished the structures before selling them to private owners. While there have been modifications to the materials, the majority also retain significant aspects of their design and workmanship including the original layout, roof forms, and pattern of fenestration. Virtually all of the resources on Standard Oil Hill retain their setting, location, feeling, and association.

Many of the buildings in downtown Unalaska are constructed from cabanas moved to residential properties. Although the cabanas have been moved and their designs modified, they represent a significant development trend and an ethos of reuse driven in part by economic necessity, but also from the recognition of the important role these structures played in the community. Table 2 shows the locations of notable World War II resources including cabanas and other structures moved to new locations. The Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base and Fort Mears NHL boundaries encompass a large portion of Unalaska. While many of the World War II related resources retain sufficient integrity to be considered part of the NHL, some of the resources, particularly the moved cabanas do not.

Table 2 Notable World War II Resources (including moved)

Although most of the resources in the inventory are associated with World War II, notable exceptions to this are the Holy Ascension Orthodox Church and Bishop's House (UNL-00005 and UNL-00006), the Jesse Lee Home Dormitory (UNL-00388), the Coast and Geodetic Cottage

(UNL-00330/00427), the Sitka Spruce Plantation (UNL-00074) and several domestic buildings located in downtown Unalaska. Table 3 provides additional information on the notable Non-World War II resources in Unalaska. Additionally, there are also several subsistence sites/fish camps which reflect long-term and continued use. These resources have not been included in the inventory to maintain their confidentiality but they are important to understanding the traditional use of the area.

Table 3: Notable Non-World War II Historic Resources

The community of Unalaska has done a remarkable job in maintaining and reusing its historic resources. Despite this commitment to preserving its heritage, there have been changes to important resources, and more significantly, structures that have been demolished. Appendix B provides a list of the resources included in previous inventories or studies that were found to be demolished.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Further Studies

This inventory set out to create a comprehensive list of Unalaska's documented historic sites, and includes, to the extent possible, all resources from the full body of previous surveys in Unalaska. Discussions with the City of Unalaska Planning Department, HPC and community members and the results of this inventory suggests several areas where further research could be beneficial to understanding the resources present and providing for their long-term protection.

6.1.1.1 Survey and addition of properties contributing to the NHL

In the course of this project it has become apparent that many properties previously identified as "contributing" to the Naval Operating Base Dutch Harbor and Fort Mears National Historic Landmark have not been surveyed since the late 1980s. Some of these contributing properties have been described and/or documented in previously published inventories of military buildings, but are not yet accounted for in the AHRS. Other resources are in a significant state of disrepair. This study revisited the buildings and structures that were included in a previous inventory but did not identify all resources associated with the NHL. A more comprehensive survey of extant resources related to the NHL would assist the City in protecting these resources and in the associated consultation with the NPS and other agencies if these resources require repair or alteration.

6.1.1.2 Survey of mid-twentieth century resources

The goal of this inventory was to provide up to date information on resources previously known to the City or the OHA to be historic. The majority of these resources were constructed before 1950. There are likely resources constructed between 1950 and 1966 that should be identified, included in the inventory, and analyzed for their potential eligibility to the Unalaska Historic Register and the NRHP.

6.1.1.3 *Standard Oil Hill*

Although many of the materials have been altered, the Standard Oil Hill has one of the highest concentrations of resources from the World War II era. These resources are contributing resources to the NHL, but may also retain sufficient integrity for consideration as a historic district. A study to define the boundaries and contributing resources to such a district would be warranted.

6.1.1.4 *Cultural Sites*

Unalaska has a rich cultural history and a community that is growing continually more diverse. A study addressing those sites of importance to the community could address these topics of continuity and change. Two cultural landscapes are discussed below, but other studies may include other themes such subsistence or the fishing industry.

Community members have expressed concern for protecting the Iliuliuk River and Front Beach. While these resources were included in the inventory, a historic sites inventory is better suited to addressing the preservation issues related to buildings and structures. There are, however, other types of sites increasingly recognized by the NPS, OHA, and other groups concerned with heritage preservation. A cultural landscape approach may be a more appropriate tool to document, define the importance, and protect these types of resources. As defined by the NPS, a cultural landscape is "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or that exhibit other cultural or aesthetic values" (Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports, 1998). These may include historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes. Conducting detailed studies on the Iliuliuk River and Front Beach would require more detailed interviews and oral histories with community members to determine the boundaries of the resources, locations of significant activities, and the natural resources and cultural practices that have occurred at these areas.

6.2 Design Guidelines

Currently the City does not have design guidelines or recommendations for maintenance strategies for historic sites. Guidelines for how to preserve and protect the resources, particularly in the Standard Oil Hill area would be beneficial. Such guidelines would provide guidance to community members on the choice of windows, siding, and other materials when making repairs and renovations to their properties. The CRMT recommends the HPC work with community members to develop these guidelines and implement a brochure, website, or other program to provide education and resources for property owners but not formally adopt these as part of the City's code.

6.3 Ordinance Changes

There are no changes currently recommended to the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance, however, the CRMT does recommend that the HPC adopt criteria for listing on the inventory and formally add resources to the inventory. This action would assist the HPC in protecting resources that may not meet the eligibility criteria for the NRHP but are locally significant.

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Appendix A: All Historic Structures

<u>AHRS #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Tax ID</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Assoc. Dates</u>	<u>Resource Nature</u>
UNL-00005	Holy Ascension Church (Church of the Holy Ascension)	04-09-190	265 Bayview Ave.	1894	Building: Religious
UNL-00006	Bishop's House	04-09-185	321 Bayview Ave.	1882	Building: Religious, Residence, Russian Orthodox
UNL-00074	Sitka Spruce Plantation	04-03-561	Tract A-1, Sitka Spruce Plant.	1805	Site: Commemorative, Spruce forest
UNL-00080	Expedition Island Evergreens	04-08-130	BLM Tract 39	1835	Site
UNL-00113	Dutch Harbor Naval Radio Station	04-03-580	East Point Rd.	1912	Site: Military, Communications, Radio station
UNL-00117	Unalaska Cemetery Site	03-07-918 & 03-08-275	Memorial Dr.	Historic	Site
UNL-00119	Fort Schwatka (Eagle's Nest)	02-02-501	Ulakta Head	1940	Site: Military, WWII, Coastal defense
UNL-00120	Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base and Fort Mears	N/A	Amaknak Island	1940	Site: Military, WWII, Installation
UNL-00121	Fort Mears	N/A	Amaknak Island	1940	Site: Military, WWII, Defense
UNL-00122	Hill 400 (Bunker Hill)	N/A	Amaknak Island	1940	Site: Military, WWII, Coastal defense
UNL-00195	S.S. Northwestern Shipwreck Site	N/A	Head of Captain's Bay	1906-1942	Structure: Shipwreck
UNL-00198	Iliuliuk Creek Saltery Site	N/A	South shore of Iliukiuk River	Late 1940s	Site
UNL-00199	Alyeska Seafoods Dock	04-04-275	N/A (near 551 W. Broadway)	1880-1940	Structure
UNL-00205	Delta Western Fuel Dock	01-10-180	1577 East Point Rd.	Historic	Site
UNL-00206	Agnes Beach	04-09- 400/04-09- 380	Near 34 Captains Bay Rd.	1940s-1970s	Buildings: Military, WWII
UNL-00291	Herring Saltery and Dock	05-02-300?	East Shore of Little South America	prior to 1940	Site: Saltery, Dock pilings
UNL-00294	Dutch Harbor Townsite	N/A	Amaknak Island	1890-1942	Site: Settlement, Townsite, Company post, Gold, Fur

<u>AHRS #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Tax ID</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Assoc. Dates</u>	<u>Resource Nature</u>
UNL-00329	Fort Brumbach Historic District	N/A	North of Summer Bay Lake	1940-1945	District
UNL-00330	Coast and Geodetic Survey Cottage (See UNL-00427)	04-03-444	438 Biorka Dr.	circa 1912	Building: Government, Research facility, Survey
UNL-00332	Bridge Across Outlet Stream from Summer Bay Lake	N/A	Summer Bay	1940-1947	Structure: Bridge
UNL-00334	Ernest Shaishnikoff House	03-07-201	494 Bayview Ave.	1950	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00335	Larry Shaishnikoff House	03-07-203	484 Bayview Ave.	circa 1950	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00336	Shaishnikoff Building	03-07-205	472 Bayview Ave.	circa 1942, 1955	Building: Storage, Domestic
UNL-00337	Chagin Estate Building	03-07-213	452 Bayview Ave.	circa 1942, 1945	Building: Defense, Civilian residence
UNL-00338	Blue Fox (Elbow Room)	03-07-217	28 N. 2nd St.	circa 1920, 1945, 1970	Building: Residence, Store, Bar
UNL-00339	Dyakanoff House	03-07-225	243 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1942, 1945	Building: Defense, Military, Civilian residence
UNL-00340	Nellie Bereskin Property	03-07-229	215 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1970	Building: Residence, Storage
UNL-00341	Barron House	03-07-245	226 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1942, 1970	Building: Defense, Civilian residence
UNL-00342	85 Aleutian Ave. House	03-07-247	85 Aleutian Ave.	circa 1942, 1950	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00343	71 Aleutian Ave. House	03-07-249	71 Aleutian Ave.	circa 1950's	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00344	Nicky's Place	03-07-302	426 Bayview Ave.	circa 1965	Building: Commercial Gift shop
UNL-00345	World War II Pillbox	03-07-502	Bayview & 4th St.	circa 1942-1945	Structure: Defense, Fortification, Pillbox
UNL-00346	Nick Lekanoff House	03-07-306	402 Bayview Ave.	circa 1942	Building: Defense, Military, Civilian residence
UNL-00347	66/68 Aleutian Ave. House	03-07-340	66/68 Aleutian Ave.	1997	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00348	Bahai Center	03-07-308	390 Bayview Ave.	circa 1942, 1953	Building: Defense, Civilian, Religious facility
UNL-00349	Henry Swanson House	03-07-312	149 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1942, 1950	Building: Single dwelling

<u>AHRS #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Tax ID</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Assoc. Dates</u>	<u>Resource Nature</u>
UNL-00350	Messersmith House	03-07-314	161 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1895-1905	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00351	Tino's Steakhouse (Dutch Harbor Fast Food)	03-07-316	11 N. 2nd St.	circa 1945	Site: Commercial, Restaurant
UNL-00352	Swanson House (Moller House, Dyakanoff House)	03-07-425	92 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1890's	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00353	Tcheripanoff House	03-07-320	166 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1920's-1930's	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00354	Tutiakoff House (Hope House)	03-07-326	136 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1930's	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00355	Shaishnikoff House (Aleutian Laundry)	03-07-330	13 Aleutian Ave.	1977	Building: Commercial, Business, Multiple dwelling
UNL-00356	Shapsnikoff Building	03-07-332	Lot 8, Block 8 USS 1992	circa 1942	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00357	Berikoff House	03-07-336	27 S. 2nd St.	circa 1942, 1950	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00358	Mercurieff House	03-07-341	48 Aleutian Ave.	circa 1942, 1950	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00359	Ermeloff House	03-07-342	52 Aleutian Ave.	circa 1930's-1940's	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00360	UNL-360 House	03-07-348	Lot 5, Block 9 USS 1992	circa 1942, 1980	Building: Government, Government office
UNL-00361	Gregory Building	03-07-348	20 Aleutian Ave.	unknown	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00362	Ermeloff Building	03-07-350	18 Aleutian Ave.	circa 1940's-1950's	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00363	Flora Tutiakoff House	03-07-352	6 Aleutian Ave.	circa 1942	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00364	Hilda Berikoff House	03-07-354	60 S. 3rd St.	unknown	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00365	149 Riverside Drive, Berikoff House	03-07-356	149 Riverside Dr.	unknown	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00366	Mushovic House (Zaharoff House or Lavigne House)	03-07-358	159 Riverside Dr.	circa 1920	Building: Single dwelling, Health care, Dentist
UNL-00367	Tellman House	03-07-360	177 Riverside Dr.	circa 1930	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00368	Spoiled Rotten Dog Grooming	03-07-409	22 N. 4th St. (addressed 16 N. 4th Street)	circa 1900, 1948	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling

<u>AHRS #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Tax ID</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Assoc. Dates</u>	<u>Resource Nature</u>
UNL-00369	Lackner Building	03-07-411	77 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1942, 1960	Building: Domestic, Multiple dwelling
UNL-00370	Brown Building	03-07-412	87 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1942, 1948	Building: Commercial, Business, Liquor store
UNL-00371	Marco Roller Rink (Old PCR or Rendezvous)	03-07-417	115 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1939, 1990	Building: Commercial, Business, Residential
UNL-00372	Aleutian Adventure Sports (Unalaska Tavern)	03-07-427	88 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1938	Building: Commerce, Tavern, Mercantile, Sports
UNL-00373	Oleyer Property	03-07-429	81 Riverside Dr.	circa 1930, 1952	Building: Domestic, Multiple dwellings, Rental
UNL-00374	UNL-00374 Building	03-07-344	Lot 4, Block 9 USS 1992	circa 1935	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00375	Catholic Church Property	03-07-431 & 03-07-435	107 Riverside Dr.	circa 1970	Building: Religion, Catholic church
UNL-00376	Svarny House (Hope House)	03-07-502	308/316 Bayview Ave.	1920's	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00377	Bereskin House	03-07-508	29 N. 4th St.	circa 1942	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00378	Moyer House	03-07-510	17 N. 4th St.	circa 1942	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00379	Unalaska Headstart Building	03-07-512	59 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1940	Building: Commercial, Store, Education related
UNL-00380	Neon Merculieff House	03-07-514	45 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1944	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00381	Tony's Express Pizza Building	03-07-526	10 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1942	Building: Commercial, Restaurant, Tax service
UNL-00382	36 or 38 S. 5th St. House	03-07-528 & 03-07-530	36 or 38 S. 5th St.	circa 1942	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00383	21 Cyri Cir. House	03-07-538	21 Cyri Cir.	circa 1942	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00384	Fletcher House	03-07-603	232 Bayview Ave.	circa 1920	Building: Education, Teacher residence, Residence
UNL-00385	Matrona Shaishnikoff House	03-07-605	220 Bayview Ave.	circa 1930	Building: Education, Dormitory, Residence
UNL-00386	Johnson House	03-07-607	208 Bayview Ave.	circa 1935	Building: Education, Teacher housing, Dwelling
UNL-00387	US Army Chapel (Burma Road Chapel)	03-07-615	28 S. 5th St.	circa 1942	Building: Religion, Religious facility, Chapel

<u>AHRS #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Tax ID</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Assoc. Dates</u>	<u>Resource Nature</u>
UNL-00388	Jesse Lee Home	03-07-706	82 & 88 King St.	1887, 1906-1924	Building: Education, School, Orphanage
UNL-00389	US Army Mess Hall Building	03-09-957	21 Armstrong Ct.	circa 1942	Building: Defense, Military facility, Messhall
UNL-00390	Manson's Saltery (Madsen's Saltery)	04-04-250	West base of Haystack Hill across from Expedition Island	circa 1928-1938	Site: Industry, Fishery, Herring saltery
UNL-00391	AT&T Satellite Building	04-09-165	17 or 19 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1942	Building: Industry, Communications facility, Telephone
UNL-00392	Schubauer Building	04-09-330	375 Airport Beach Rd.	circa 1942	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00393/UNL-00206	Agnes Beach Barracks	04-09-400	Near South Channel shore (Capt. Bay)	circa 1942, 1950	Building: Defense, Military facility, Barracks
UNL-00394	Grimnes Property (Williamsburg Cabanas)	06-02-420	Lot 8, Block 3 USS 778B	circa 1942, 1981	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00395	Rod House (Dorsey House)	03-07-318	174 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1900-1920	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling, Storage
UNL-00396	World War II Pillbox	03-07-306	402 Bayview Ave.	circa 1942-1945	Structure: Defense, Fortification, Pillbox
UNL-00397/UNL-00206	WWII Warehouse & Cabana	04-09-350	Lot 2, Block 6 USS 4988 A	circa 1942	Building: Defense, Warehouse, Dwelling
UNL-00398/UNL-00206	Agnes Beach WWII Cabanas	04-09-405	Lot 5A, Block 1 Haystack Hill	circa 1942, 1950	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00399	827 E. Broadway Ave. House	06-02-414	827 E. Broadway Ave.	circa 1942, 1950	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00400	23 N. 2nd St. Cabana	03-07-302	23 N. 2nd St.	circa 1942, 1965	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00401	35/37 Kashega Dr. House	04-03-518	35/37 Kashega Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military facility, Dwelling
UNL-00402	Kirker House	04-09-233	116/134 Raven Way	circa 1942	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00403	Cabana at 102 Haystack Dr.	04-09-311	102 Haystack Dr.	circa 1942	Site: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00404	House & Former Cabanas at 50 Haystack Dr.	04-09-317	50 Haystack Dr.	circa 1942	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00405	Stein-Robinson Property	04-09-319	34 Haystack Dr.	unknown	District: Domestic, Single dwelling

<u>AHRS #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Tax ID</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Assoc. Dates</u>	<u>Resource Nature</u>
UNL-00406	Army Mobilization Warehouse Bldg. 2674 Foundation Ruins	06-04-200	Tract B, Blueberry Hill Subd.	circa 1942	Site: Defense, Military, Warehouse, Ruin
UNL-00407	John Bush Property	06-04-260	1497/1513 E. Broadway Ave.	circa 1942	Building: Defense, Communications, Dwelling
UNL-00408	US Army Reclamation Bldg. 2461	06-05-100	304 Whittern Lane	circa 1942	Building: Defense, Military facility, Warehouse
UNL-00410	Former WWII Army Warehouse/Barracks (Williwaw Svc.)	06-09-100	1757 E. Broadway Ave.	circa 1942	Building: Defense, Warehouse, Civilian waste mgmt.
UNL-00411/UNL-00573	Holmes Property	06-09-145	169/171 Choate Ln.	circa 1942	Site: Defense, Barracks, Warehouse, Ruins
UNL-00412	True Value Hardware Bldg; Former Army Warehouse Bldg. 2672	06-04-110	1253 E. Broadway Ave.	circa 1942	Building: Defense, Warehouse, Hardware store
UNL-00413	Cabana at 53 Hawley Ln. Property	06-09-175	53 Hawley Ln.	circa 1942	Building: Defense, Storage shed
UNL-00414	Former Army Cold Storage Building (Alpha Welding)	06-04-050	1149 E. Broadway Ave.	circa 1942	Building: Defense, Military cold storage, Welding
UNL-00415	Icicle Seafoods House	03-07-437	57 S. 3rd St.	circa 1978	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00416	Cabana at 216 W. Broadway Ave.	03-07-243	216 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1942, 1970	Building: Military, Cabana, Civilian, Single dwelling
UNL-00417	Hawley Property (partially destroyed, only cabana in place)	06-09-125	45 Choate Ln.	circa 1942	Building: Military, Defense, Barracks, Cabana
UNL-00418	Morris Property	06-02-210	474 Dutton Rd.	circa 1942	Building: Military, Cabanas, Civilian single dwelling
UNL-00419	Storrs Property	06-02-230	538 Dutton Rd.	circa 1942	Building: Military, Residential, Single dwelling
UNL-00420	Grimnes/Henning Property	06-02-490	72 Loop Rd.	circa 1942	Building: Military, Civilian, Single dwelling
UNL-00421	Loop Road Property, Former WWII Barracks	06-02-430	137 Loop Rd.	circa 1942	Building: Military, Barracks
UNL-00422	Sparks Property	06-02-030	28 Dutton Rd.	circa 1942	Building: Military, Civilian, Single dwelling, garage

<u>AHRS #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Tax ID</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Assoc. Dates</u>	<u>Resource Nature</u>
UNL-00423	House at 176 Kashega Dr.	04-03-532	176 Kashega Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military facility, Duplex dwelling
UNL-00424	Cabana at 443 Dutton Rd.	06-02-190	443 Dutton Rd.	circa 1942	Building: Defense, Military facility, Cabana
UNL-00425/NEW 4	Cabana at 567 Dutton Rd.	06-02-180	567 Dutton Rd.	1940-1945	Building: Residence
UNL-00425	Cabana at 23 Nirvana Dr. Property	03-08-430	23 Nirvana Dr.	circa 1942	Building: Defense, Military, Dwelling, Cabana
UNL-00426	Former Commanding Officer's Quarters, Admiral's House	04-03-405	519 Biorka Dr.	1942	Building: Defense, Military facility, Single Dwelling
UNL-00427	Roraback House 1	04-03-444	438 Biorka Dr.	circa 1912	Building: Government, Research facility, Survey
UNL-00428	Stockade	N/A	Overland Dr. (Unalaska Valley)	circa 1942	Site: Defense, Military, Stockade
UNL-00429	House at 452/454 Biorka Dr.	04-03-446	452/454 Biorka Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00430	House at 468 Biorka Dr.	04-03-448	468 Biorka Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00431	484/486 Biorka Dr.	04-03-450	484/486 Biorka Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00432	Roraback House 2	04-03-452	498/500 Biorka Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00433	510 Biorka Dr.	04-03-454	510 Biorka Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00434	522 Biorka Dr.	04-03-456	522 Biorka Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00435	FDOC House	04-03-458	534 Biorka Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00436	255 Makushin Dr.	04-03-460	255 Makushin Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Single Dwelling
UNL-00437	Alyeska Seafoods House	04-03-462	237/239 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00438	221/223 Chernofski Dr.	04-03-464	221/223 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00439	205/207 Chernofski Dr.	04-03-466	205/207 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00440	Sundholm House	04-03-468	189/191 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling

<u>AHRS #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Tax ID</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Assoc. Dates</u>	<u>Resource Nature</u>
UNL-00441	173/175 Chernofski Dr.	04-03-470	173/175 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00442	157/159 Chernofski Dr.	04-03-472	157/159 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00443	Fishing Company of Alaska House	04-03-474	141/143 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00444	Peterson House	04-03-520	51/53 Kashega Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00446	144/146 Kashega Dr	04-03-528	144/146 Kashega Dr	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00447	32/34 Chernofski Dr.	04-03-482	32/34 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00448	48 Chernofski Dr.	04-03-484	48 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Dwelling
UNL-00449	64/66 Chernofski Dr.	04-03-486	64/66 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00450	98/100 Chernofski Dr.	04-03-488	98/100 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00451	114 Chernofski Dr.	04-03-490	114 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Dwelling
UNL-00452	130/132 Chernofski Dr.	04-03-492	130/132 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00453	McClain House	04-03-494	146 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Dwelling
UNL-00454	162/164 Chernofski Dr.	04-03-496	162/164 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00455	178/180 Chernofski Dr.	04-03-498	178/180 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00456	Shield House	04-03-500	194 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Dwelling
UNL-00457	210/212 Chernofski Dr.	04-03-502	210/212 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Dwelling
UNL-00458	229/231 Kashega Dr.	04-03-504	229/231 Kashega Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00459	Pound House	04-03-530	160/162 Kashega Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00460	Napper House	04-03-508	211 Kashega Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling

<u>AHRS #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Tax ID</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Assoc. Dates</u>	<u>Resource Nature</u>
UNL-00461	177/179 Kashega Dr.	04-03-510	177/179 Kashega Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00462	161/163 Kashega Dr.	04-03-512	161/163 Kashega Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00463	145/147 Kashega Dr.	04-03-514	145/147 Kashega Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00464	127/129 Kashega Dr.	04-03-526	127/129 Kashega Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00465	Ramberg House	04-03-526	128/130 Kashega Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00466	Torpedo Bombsight and Utility Shop	01-08-1400	2680 Airport Beach Rd.	1942	Building: WWII, Defense, Commercial, Storage
UNL-00467	Elephant Steel Magazine (x6)	N/A	NW Shore of Summer Bay Lake	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military
	Magazine 2				Building: Defense, Military
	Magazine 3				Building: Defense, Military
	Magazine 4				Building: Defense, Military
	Magazine 5				Building: Defense, Military
	Magazine 6				Building: Defense, Military
UNL-00468	World War II Bunker & Submarine Net Anchor	02-05-240	Base of Amaknak Spit	1941-1942	Structure: Defense, Fortification, Bunker, Sub net
UNL-00470	World War II Bunker (Amaknak Spit)	02-05-240	Base of Amaknak Spit	circa 1941	Site: WWII, Bunker
UNL-00471	Aerology Building (WWII Visitor Center)	01-08-1400	2716 Airport Beach Rd.	1940-1945	Building: WWII, Defense, Commercial, Storage
UNL-00573/UNL-00411	Barracks Building 2766 (SEE UNL-00411)	06-09-145	169/171 Choate Ln.	circa 1942	Site: Defense, Barracks, Warehouse, Ruins
UNL-00580	Carpenter Building 820	04-05-090	314 Salmon Way	1940-1945	Building
UNL-00581	Unalaska Bay Pill Boxes	04-05-030	Scattered between Unalaska Bay shoreline and Airport Beach Road, along the eastern front of Unalaska Bay	1940-1945	Building/Structure

<u>AHRS #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Tax ID</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Assoc. Dates</u>	<u>Resource Nature</u>
NEW 1	Memorial Park; Pillboxes	03-08-205	Memorial Drive	1940-1945	Building, Structure, Site
NEW 2	Pillbox	03-07-516	At Park on Bayview Ave.	1940-1945	Building/Structure
NEW 3	Cabana with Tower at 547 Dutton Rd.	06-02-180	547 Dutton Rd.	1940-1945	Building: Residence
NEW 5	Cabana at 46 Nirvana Road	03-08-342	46 Nirvana Dr.	1940-1945	Building: Residence
NEW 6	Cabana at 66 Jack London Drive	03-08-340	66 Jack London Dr.	1940-1945	Building: Residence
NEW 7	Cabana at 332 Raven Way	04-09-222	332 Raven Wy.	1940-1945	Building: Residence
NEW 9	Elephant Steel Magazine	04-07-050	W. Side of Little South America	1940-1945	Building: WWII, Defense, Storage
NEW 10	Magazine or Warhead Tunnel	04-07-100	W. Side of Little South America	1940-1945	Building: WWII, Defense, Storage
NEW 11	Magazine-Steel Igloo-type	04-07-100	W. Side of Little South America	1940-1945	Building: WWII, Defense, Storage
NEW 12	Torpedo Assembly Annex Building 447	01-10-230	2607 Airport Beach Rd.	1940-1945	Building: WWII, Defense, Commercial, Storage
NEW 13	Torpedo Assembly-Aviation Supply Building 443	01-10-100	2639 Airport Beach Rd.	1940-1945	Building: WWII, Defense, Commercial, Storage
NEW 14	Power House Building 409	01-10-160	1732 East Point Rd.	1940-1945	Building: WWII, Defense, Commercial, Storage
NEW 15	Marine Railway Ship Repair Shed Building 959	04-05-390	116 Gilman Rd.	1940-1945	Building: WWII, Defense, Commercial, Storage

Appendix B: Destroyed Properties

<u>AHRS #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Tax ID</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Assoc. Dates</u>	<u>Resource Nature</u>
UNL-00203	Expedition Island Dock	N/A	At the base of Hill 400 across the bay from the small boat harbor on Expedition Island		
UNL-00204	East Point Dock	N/A	On the south shore of Amaknak Island directly across Iliuliuk Channel from the north face of Alyeska Seafoods Dock		
UNL-00334	Ernest Shaishnikoff House	03-07-201	494 Bayview Ave.	1950	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00335	Larry Shaishnikoff House	03-07-203	484 Bayview Ave.	circa 1950	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00343	71 Aleutian Ave. House	03-07-249	71 Aleutian Ave.	circa 1950's	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00354	Tutiakoff House (Hope House)	03-07-326	136 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1930's	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00356*	Shapsnikoff Building	03-07-332	Lot 8, Block 8 USS 1992	circa 1942	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00357	Berikoff House	03-07-336	27 S. 2nd St.	circa 1942, 1950	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00358	Merculieff House	03-07-341	48 Aleutian Ave.	circa 1942, 1950	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00362	Ermeloff Building	03-07-350	18 Aleutian Ave.	circa 1940s-1950s	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00374	UNL-00374 Building	03-07-344	Lot 4, Block 9 USS 1992	circa 1935	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00377	Bereskin House	03-07-508	29 N. 4th St.	circa 1942	Building: Domestic, Single dwelling
UNL-00389	US Army Mess Hall Building	03-09-957	21 Armstrong Ct.	circa 1942	Building: Defense, Military facility, Messhall
UNL-00396	World War II Pillbox	03-07-306	402 Bayview Ave.	circa 1942-1945	Structure: Defense, Fortification, Pillbox
UNL-00403	Cabana at 102 Haystack Dr.	04-09-311	102 Haystack Dr.	circa 1942	Site: Domestic, Single dwelling

<u>AHRS #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Tax ID</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Assoc. Dates</u>	<u>Resource Nature</u>
UNL-00406	Army Mobilization Warehouse Bldg. 2674 Foundation Ruins	06-04-200	Tract B, Blueberry Hill Subd.	circa 1942	Site: Defense, Military, Warehouse, Ruin
UNL-00416	Cabana at 216 W. Broadway Ave.	03-07-243	216 W. Broadway Ave.	circa 1942, 1970	Building: Military, Cabana, Civilian, Single dwelling
UNL-00445	55/57 Kashega Dr.	04-03-522	55/57 Kashega Dr.	Post WWII	Building: Residential
UNL-00455	178/180 Chernofski Dr.	04-03-498	178/180 Chernofski Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00460	Napper House	04-03-508	211 Kashega Dr.	circa 1941-1942	Building: Defense, Military, Duplex Dwelling
UNL-00474	Building 400, Naval Laundry Facility	01-10-160	1700 East Point Rd.	1940-1945	Site
UNL-00559	Rocky Point (WWII Quonset Hut)	03-01-200	On Rocky Point at Naval Operating Base/Ft. Mears	1940-1945	Site: Quonset, WWII
UNL-00563	Building 575	03-01-300	N/A	1940-1945	Site
UNL-00566	UNL-00566	N/A	SE of Devilfish Point	1940-1945	Site: Depression
UNL-00569	Valve House H	04-03-580	Strawberry Hill (Uphill from Naval Radio Station)	1940-1945	Building
UNL-00574	Mess Hall 3860	N/A	On 165th Road, 3 miles south of the City of Unalaska	1940-1945	Site
UNL-00575	Recreation Hall 5264	06-05-800	Approx. 2,500 feet from junction of Pyramid Creek Road, east of Crowley Dock	1940-1945	Foundation
UNL-00576	Second Priest Rock, Fort Brumback Searchlights #7 & #8 Site	N/A	7 miles north of the City of Unalaska on the northern point of Second Priest Rock	1940-1945	Depressions
UNL-00577	Warehouse Building 2674 (SEE UNL-00406)	06-04-200	Tract B, Blueberry Hill Subd.	1940-1945	Foundation
UNL-00578	Ski Bowl Generator Building	03-04-010	Near the end of Ptarmigan Road, south of the roadway	1940-1945	Foundation

<u>AHRS #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Tax ID</u>	<u>Address/Location</u>	<u>Assoc. Dates</u>	<u>Resource Nature</u>
UNL-00582	Quonset Barracks Foundation	02-02-501	Fort Schwatka	1940-1945	Foundation
UNL-00583	Wooden Foundation	02-02-501	Fort Schwatka	1940-1945	Foundation
UNL-00584	Fort Mears Building #884, Marine Garage	04-05-030	Immediately northeast of former Fort Mears northern landfill on the eastern Front of Unalaska Bay	1940-1945	Foundation
UNL-00585	UNL-00585 - Foundation, Building 781 (Armory Warehouse)	04-05-030	Immediately northeast of former Fort Mears northern landfill on the eastern Front of Unalaska Bay	1940-1945	Foundation
UNL-00586	UNL-00586 - Foundation, Building 771 (Barracks)	04-05-030	Immediately northeast of former Fort Mears northern landfill on the eastern Front of Unalaska Bay	1940-1945	Foundation
UNL-00587	UNL-00587 - Foundation, Building 787 (Barracks)	04-05-030	Immediately northeast of former Fort Mears northern landfill on the eastern Front of Unalaska Bay	1940-1945	Foundation
UNL-00588	UNL-00588 - Foundation, Building 789 (Barracks)	04-05-030	Immediately northeast of former Fort Mears northern landfill on the eastern Front of Unalaska Bay	1940-1945	Foundation
NEW 8	Building 633, Foundation (previously marked UNL- 00355)	04-03-580	SW of APL dock on East Point Rd.	1940-1945	Foundation

*UNL-00356 Was recorded as a cabana, but this structure was actually an HUD house constructed in the 1980s