

DIVISION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Alaska Regional Office

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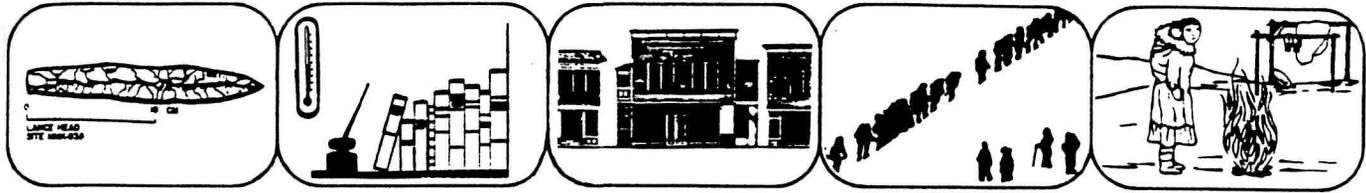
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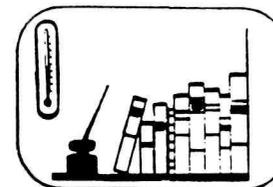
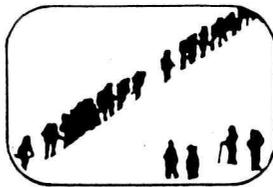
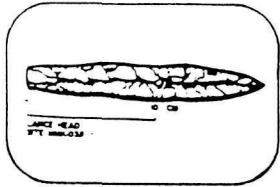
Introduction to the Division of Cultural Resources

The Alaska Region is one of the five "Super Regions" of the National Park Service. Therefore, the Division of Cultural Resources serves both the parks and the broader mission of the National Register Programs. In contrast to other regions, these two primary functions are carried out and integrated within the organizational framework of a single division and its component branches. Here, the "in-park" and "external" programs operate in a mutually supportive manner and give strength to one another. For instance, the Archeological Assistance Program's public education campaign on archeological looting helps to alleviate threats to archeological sites within the parks; similarly, in-park inventory and evaluation studies can result in new landmark documentation of direct value to the National Historic Landmark Program. Moreover, in a state where Federal land-owning agencies are frequently viewed with suspicion, the delivery of technical preservation assistance to local communities through the auspices of the National Register Programs can enhance the overall public image of the National Park Service among Alaskans.

At present, the Division consists of five branches: the Branch of Archeology, the Branch of Curatorial Services, the Branch of Historical Architecture, and the Branch of History. Each branch is headed by a senior cultural professional for the discipline represented by the branch. In fiscal year 1992, the newest branch, the Branch of Cultural Anthropology, was added to serve the ethnographic programs of the National Park Service. Funding provided by the Alaska Region Science Initiative made the creation of this new branch possible, and the science initiative has been used to place Cultural Resource Management Specialists in the parks. Thus far, Cultural Resource Management Specialist positions have been filled for Klondike Gold Rush, Northwest Areas, Katmai/Aniakchak, Sitka, and Wrangell-St. Elias. We hope to see more such positions going to the parks in the near future, but we do not expect their presence to reduce the need for a strong core of in-depth professional expertise resident within the Regional Office. Based on the experience of other regions the workload taken on by the Cultural Resource Management Specialists will be balanced by their park-based advocacy for additional work to be carried out by the Regional Office. Consequently, the growth of Cultural programs in the parks will not necessarily result in a reduced staff at the regional level; instead, it will result in better resource management and programs that are more sensitive to park needs.

DIVISION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Chief: Ted Birkedal 2668
 Secretary: Kathy Small 2543



ARCHEOLOGY

Vacant

Christopher, John 2437
 Crowell, Aron
 Davis, Wendy 2657
 Griffin, Kristen SITK
 Harritt, Roger 2450
 Klingler, Steve 2539
 Leeper, Karlene 2539
 Lynch, A.J. 2444
 Morton, Susan 2559
 Olympic, Martha 2435
 Saleeby, Becky 2443
 Schaaf, Jeanne 2663
 Schoenberg, Ken 2666
 Shah, Monica 2657
 Thibault, Theresa 2431
 Vinson, Dale 2440

HISTORY

Vacant

Beckstead, Doug 2542
 Burkhart, Carol 2416
 Cook, Linda 2658
 Faulkner, Sande 2547
 Hovis, Logan 2445
 Kain, Ann 2436
 Kurtz, Rick 2665
 Norris, Frank 2685

HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE

Peterson, Steve 2667

Creech, Jim 2438
 Evans, Dave 2439
 Houston, Bonnie 2442
 Solovjova, Kate 2441

CURATORIAL SERVICES

Swearingen, Jean 2656

Devinney, Eileen 2432
 Hein, Kay 2430
 Wolfe, David 2434

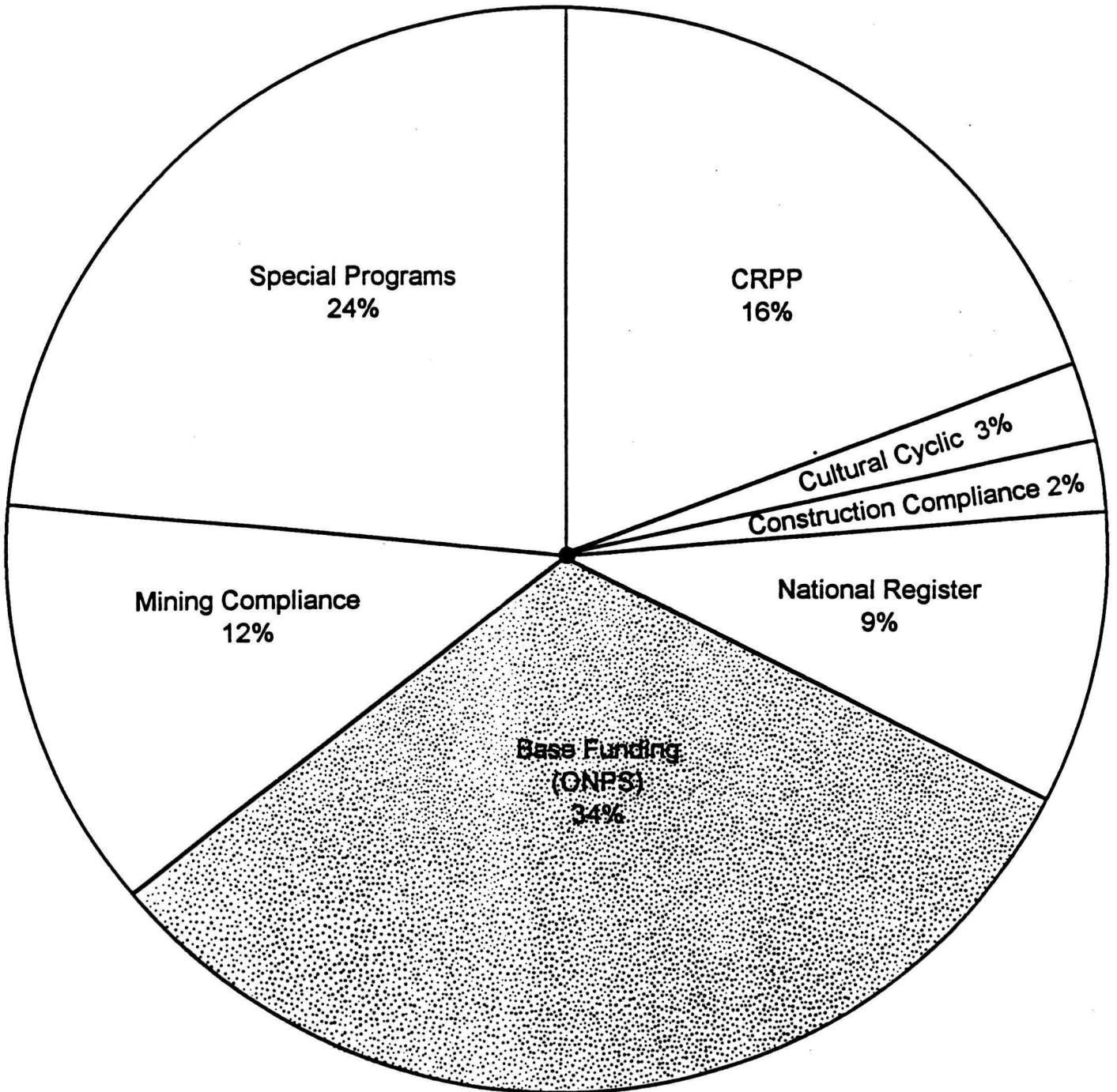
CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Cochrane, Tim 2661

Anungazuk, Herbert 2417

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Funding Sources



Total Funding \$2,620,000

ONPS BASE FUNDING

(Includes part of 186)

Division Level:

Birkedal, Ted	-Chief	GM-14	Perm
Small, Kathy	-Secretary	GS-5	Perm

Branch of Archeology:

Regional Archaeologist	-Vacant	GM-13	Perm
Archeologist	-Vacant	GS-12	Perm
Shaaf, Jeanne	-Archeologist	GS-9	Perm
Schoenberg, Ken	-Archeologist	GS-12	Perm
Christopher, John	-Archeologist	GS-7	Temp
Olympic, Martha	-Archeologist	GS-5	Temp
Leeper, Karlene	-Archeologist	GS-9	Temp

Branch of History:

Reg Historian	-Vacant	GS-13	Perm
Norris, Frank	-Historian	GS-11	Perm
Beckstead, Doug	-Historian	GS-11	Perm

Branch of Curatorial Services :

Swearingen, Jean	-Reg Curator	GS-12	Perm
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Branch of Cultural Anthropology

Cochrane, Tim	-Reg Cult.	GS-11	Perm
Anungazuk, Herbert	-Native Liaison	GS-7	Perm

Branch of Historical Architecture

Peterson, Steve	-Reg Hist Archl.	GS-12	Perm
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CULTURAL CYCLIC PROGRAM

Evans, Dave	-Exhibit Spec.	GS-11	Perm
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NATIONAL REGISTER PROGRAMS

[National Historic Landmark, NRHP, Certified Local Government, Federal Tax Act, Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid, HABS/HAER, Technical Assistance, SHPO Review, Archeological Assistance, and Monuments Programs]

Morton, Susan	-Archeologist	GS-11	Perm
Davis, Wendy	-Archeologist	GS-9	Temp
Shah, Monica	-Archeologist	GS-5	Temp
Faulkner, Sandra	-Historian	GS-11	Perm
Burkhart, Carol	-Historian	GS-7	Temp
HABS/HAER			
Architect	-Vacant	GS-7	Seas
Architect	-Vacant	GS-7	Seas

SECTION 106

CONSTRUCTION COMPLIANCE

Kingler, Steve	-Archeologist	GS-9	Temp
Partlow, Megan	-Archeologist	GS-5	Temp

CRPP - CULTURAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Harritt, Roger	-Archeologist	GS-9	Temp
Cook, Linda	-Historian	GS-9	Temp
Devinney, Eileen	-Museum Tech	GS-7	Temp
Wolfe, David	-Biological Tech	GS-6	Temp

SPECIAL PROGRAMS [Beringia, National Archeological Survey Inventory, List of Classified Structures, NAGPRA, Backlog Museum Catalog, Oil Spill]

NASI:

Crowell, Aron	-Archeologist	GS-11	Temp
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Beringia :

Fair, Susan	-Anthropologist	GS-9	Temp
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Oil Spill:

Kurtz, Rick	-Historian	GS-7	Temp
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Backlog Curatorial Catalog Program - Material

Hien, Kay	-Museum Tech	GS-7	Temp
DENA	-Museum Aide	GS-5	Seas
SITK	-Museum Aide	GS-5	Seas
KATM	-Museum Aide	GS-5	Seas

LCS - List of Classified Structures - Material

Creech, Jim	-Architect	GS-9	Temp
Houston, Bonnie	-Historian	GS-7	Temp

MINING COMPLIANCE

Archeologist	-Vacant	GS-11	Perm
Hovis, Logan	-Historian	GS-11	Perm
Kain, Ann	-Historian	GS-9	Temp
Archeologist	-Vacant	GS-9	Temp
Lynch, Alice	-Archeologist	GS-9	Temp
Saleeby, Rebecca	-Archeologist	GS-9	Temp
Vinson, Dale	-Archeologist	GS-9	Temp
Thibault, Theresa	-Archeologist	GS-9	Temp
Bland, Richard	-Archeologist	GS-9	Seas
Flynn, Kathleen	-Archeologist	GS-5	Seas

An Overview of the Alaska Region's Cultural Resources

The image of the Alaska Region's park lands as uninhabited wilderness has created a misconception of the historic and prehistoric use of the areas and the types of cultural resources found within them. People have lived on what is now National Park Service land for at least 14,000 years, utilizing the resources of Alaska's varied environmental zones. Thus, in Alaska, natural and cultural resources are inextricably linked; one cannot be understood without reference to the other. Although we are beginning to develop an understanding of the extent of these interactions and what they mean for the region, what we actually know of the human story in this expanse of time and space remains quite limited.

A vast array of historic properties, both prehistoric and historic, are contained within the park units. The number of known sites probably represents a small fraction of the total number of existing sites on park land. Ongoing cultural resource inventories and compliance surveys are adding to the record each year. Collections of cultural and natural history materials exist for each of the parks, and new collections are added yearly.

What follows is a summary of the types of cultural resources found within the region, and their place within the broader scope of cultural resources on a national level.

Prehistoric Archeological Resources

The majority of the Alaska Region's archeological resources date from between 8000 B.C. and the coming of Europeans around A.D. 1750. These sites document the diverse and changing adaptations of Alaska's Aleut, Eskimo and Indian peoples through time. The oldest sites within the park units document the entry of the first humans into North America by way of the land bridge known as Beringia. Though the "bridge" has long been inundated by the waters of the Bering Strait, archeological and historic records speak of the continuing contact between peoples of Siberia and Alaska.

Much exploration and documentation is necessary before we fully understand the complexities of Alaska's prehistoric cultural resources. A quick look at the existing data reveals that Alaska's archeology is just as interesting, varied and complex as any in the lower 48 states. It includes impressive architecture and items of superb craftsmanship as well as stark simplicity. The diversity represented in the archeological record can be attributed to the broad range of ecological variation within the region, as well as to trade, movement, conflict and other forms of interaction between Native groups. This variety further characterizes the Alaska Region's prehistoric cultural resources.

Ethnographic Resources

Together with archeological and historical resources, ethnography links the past to the present in an important way, documenting acculturative changes and elaborating upon a remembered past. Because of the continuity of the record from prehistoric to modern times, it is difficult to separate ethnographic sites from historic or archeological sites. This quality of continuity is found in very few areas of the United States, and is valued by native Alaskans as well as archeologists, cultural anthropologists and historians. Forming a living link with the past, existing traditional lifeways are an important cultural resource priority within the region.

As Mack Shaver, former Superintendent of Northwest Areas once pointed out, the park lands of the Alaska region do not enclose ethnographic homelands, the homelands enclose the parks. Unlike similar areas in the lower 48 states, Alaska's ethnographic resources are not limited to occasional use, but serve real, continuing subsistence and other life needs for Natives. As part of a living system, ethnographic resources demand careful study.

Historic Resources

The historic sites within the region represent the broad themes of Alaskan history. Parks in Alaska include National Register properties and eligible sites representing the Russian colonial period, American exploration and settlement, social and economic life, and military activities in Alaska during World War II. These resources range from entire abandoned towns and vast historic landscapes to single structures. Sitka National Historical Park commemorates the history of the Tlingit people and the Russian American period. The Gold Rush Era is commemorated at Kondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

There are many valuable written sources of information about spiritual, political, economic and industrial forces at work in Alaska's past. Even with this wealth of period publications, personal papers and public documents, we still know relatively little about the lives of individuals in Alaska. The true extent of gold rush era activity, and the locations of many World War II structures and downed aircraft remain unknown. More important from a management standpoint, we do not know what resources remain undiscovered on the vast Alaska park lands. Even the trails, sites and structures which are best documented still present questions of extent, use, and significance.

Historic resources in the Alaska Region provide rich interpretive experiences for visitors from the Lower 48 and other countries. The same century that witnessed the Spanish advance into California also marked the Russian colonization of Alaska. The Gold Rush era culminated a half-century of western mining rushes. The bunkers and sunken ships related to World War II are as significant as other American battlefields. Issues related to federal Indian policy are still of concern to park managers. Cabins, caches, trails and tailings piles provide insight into lifestyles uniquely adapted to Alaskan conditions and culture.

Historic Architecture

The historic structures within the Alaska Region give an account of man's adaptability to a harsh and challenging environment. Through primarily wooden structures, Alaskans have built simple shelters, monuments to industrial technology, and places of worship.

Properties such as Alaska's Russian Orthodox churches represent unique adaptations of traditional forms. They must be recorded or lost to time. No less important are the cabins occupied by miners and trappers, the roadhouses which provided shelter to hundreds of northern travelers, and the mills, tramways, and utilitarian buildings which reflect the economic activity and the dreams which brought settlers to Alaska.

The number of structures actually documented at this time is but a fraction of the hundreds of historic properties which are known to exist, and an untold number which have yet to be discovered. Without proper care and documentation, Alaska's architectural resources will vanish, taking with them valuable pieces of the story of early Alaska.

Museum Collections

Many collections have been made within the Alaska Region, in all of the parks. Some date from as early as 1910. They include natural history materials as well as prehistoric and historic artifacts.

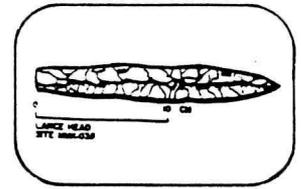
Natural history collections document the paleontology, geology, flora and fauna of temperate, arctic and sub-arctic climates within the Alaska Region. These collections consist of fossil and rock specimens, vertebrate study skins and skeletons, invertebrate specimens, insects, and aquatic samples.

The cultural collections cover at least 14,000 years of human occupation and 300 years of European exploration and settlement. They represent prehistoric, historic and contemporary Eskimo, Aleut, Athabaskan and Tlingit cultures, as well as non-Native objects from the exploration, gold rush and World War II periods. Archival records document the whole range of natural and cultural materials in the collections, as well as research projects throughout the state. The regional data base is constantly augmented as information on collections formerly removed from the state are added to the park's catalog systems.

Curatorial concerns include the accurate documentation of the over 400,000 items in collections presently in the Region, and careful storage to ensure preservation. Constant additions to the existing body of material present an ongoing challenge.

BRANCH OF ARCHEOLOGY

Internal Programs



Program Description

Three basic programs make up the Branch of Archeology: Resource Management, Research, and Archeological Assistance. The first two programs are directed toward the parks; the third supports National Register Programs.

In its in-park role, the Branch of Archeology provides professional technical services and advice to the parks in the protection, preservation, evaluation, and interpretation of prehistoric and historic archeological sites. The Regional Archeologist interprets National Park Service policy and standards for application at the regional level and administers the issuance of archeological permits. The Resource Management Program centers on Section 106 historic preservation compliance ("archeological clearance"), preservation planning, and resource protection. The Research Program staff conducts Section 110 archeological inventories, park-wide archeological overviews and assessments, and other large-scale, research efforts. In practice, the two program boundaries are kept permeable in order to allow for maximum staff flexibility.

Recent Accomplishments

Set national precedent for the successful integration of archeology in oil spill compliance response and injury assessment. Completed survey report on GAAR together with archeological overviews and assessments for CAKR, DENA, YUCH, and the Skagway Historic District (KLG0). Developed computer-based mapping as a planning tool for Brooks River DCP (KATM). Provided public interpretive programs as part of compliance field work at KATM, KLG0, and NWAK. Together with the Natural Resources Division, developed Shared Beringian Heritage Program, initiated first field research under this program (One Man's Heritage Project), and collaborated with Russians on a joint Russian/ English archeological dictionary project. Finally, kept apace with the various compliance needs related to mining and facility development.

Current Priorities and Goals

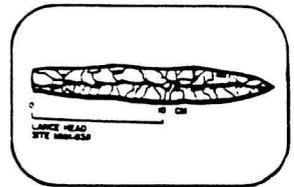
Completion of Phase I of One Man's Heritage Program; completion of archeological overview and assessment for NOAT plus creation of a multi-year plan for survey under the National Archeological Survey Initiative (NASI), bring oil spill injury studies to successful conclusion; finish draft of report on archeology of historic mining; complete archeological evaluation report on erosion-threatened sites in BELA; implement new NASI study of erosion-threatened sites in seven coastal parks; complete archeological analysis for Brooks River DCP (KATM); complete overview of archeological resources at DENA headquarters; conduct archeological overviews and assessments for GAAR and WRST; continue outreach to Native Alaskans; fully establish the Cultural Sites Inventory (CSI) in region; and establish peer review system with NSF to ensure research quality.

Critical Issues

Inadequate archeological inventory coverage, lack of park-level staff, massive and widespread wave and water erosion of archeological sites, and archeological looting.

BRANCH OF ARCHEOLOGY

External Programs



Program Description

The Archeological Assistance Program is part of the National Register or external cultural resources programs of the National Park Service. The Alaska Region is one of the five "super regions" providing these programs for the rest of the country.

The major focus of the Archeological Assistance Program is to provide leadership and coordination for the federal archeology program whose goals and objectives are determined by the Secretary of the Interior. The program is implemented by working closely with other federal and state agencies as well as to local and Native groups. The program provides training for Alaska state and federal agencies in the identification, evaluation and preservation of their archeological resources. The program maintains the Alaska version of the National Archeological Database, a congressionally mandated program, and also collects data from Alaska for the Annual Report to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program. Management of the archeological portion of the National Historic Landmarks program is another Archeological Assistance function. Involvement in education about/enforcement of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) has also been a key role.

Recent Accomplishments

Created Alaska Archeology Week, and the ARPA hotline, poster and brochure. Recruited an Assistant US Attorney, and the USFWS Law Enforcement Division to work on joint ARPA investigations with NPS. Completed an NHL nomination for the Kijik sites, head of program obtained law enforcement commission, and conducted nationwide study of market in Alaska antiquities.

Current Priorities and Goals

Work to bring the Alaska Federation of Natives and other Native organizations into the ARPA/public education network developed by NPS in the last three years. Work with the Regional Law Enforcement Specialist on ARPA investigations and public education programs, continue to host Archeology Week as flagship for public archeology, press forward with study of archeology of WWII NHLs in Aleutians, and provide continued multi-agency advice and assistance for oil spill archeological restoration.

Critical Issues

Public education, resource protection, providing leadership and coordination for the federal archeology program in Alaska.

BRANCH OF CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY



Program Description

The Branch of Cultural Anthropology is newly established, small, and emerging. The branch has four closely related functions: (1) promote documentation and understanding of Native culture and ethnohistory which is integral to Alaska parklands; (2) assist Native heritage preservation efforts; (3) provide Native liaison assistance for NPS staff; and (4) insure NPS compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Using an integrative, multi-disciplinary approach, the Branch of Cultural Anthropology works with other branches and divisions. Primarily providing in-park assistance with park based traditional associated groups, the branch also provides some external assistance.

Recent Accomplishment

The two member staff have provided research assistance to Sitka NHP by adding a sorely needed Tlingit perspective to the battle for which the park was established. Hosted a NAGPRA workshop for Alaska Natives and federal archeologists. Provided liaison assistance to Beringia research including translation of an Inupiat elder's tapes. Research administration and implementation of NAGPRA studies and Beringia social science projects. Boosting a cultural anthropological voice through participation in existing cultural resource programs such as RMP development, Science Initiative, Shishmaref Lab, Oil Spill history, 106 Compliance.

Current Priorities

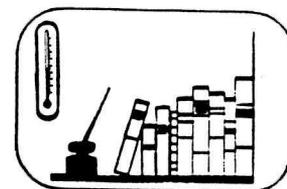
Publication of LACL ethnography in cooperation with Smithsonian Press. Implement a cultural anthropological program which raises NPS knowledge of, and sensitivity to, Native cultures traditionally associated with Alaska parks. Seek out research collaboration opportunities with native groups such as the writing of Traditional Cultural Property nominations (National Register). Fulfill NAGPRA responsibilities including repatriation of human remains/objects of cultural significance, consultation on future archeological research, and studies which identify Native groups affiliated with NAGPRA objects.

Critical Issues

Rate of cultural and economic change affecting Native groups, such as the loss of their Native language and loss of rich environmental knowledge. Lack of adequate baseline information. Among Alaska Natives, NPS reputation as an agency which makes unilateral decisions deeply affecting them without meaningful consultation.

BRANCH OF CURATORIAL SERVICES

Internal Programs



Program Description

The regional curatorial program has concentrated on compliance with the 1984 "Audit of Museum Collection Management, National Park Service" written by the Office of Inspector General. The NPS was told to account for existing natural and cultural museum collections, to secure them from theft and fire damage, and to store them properly to deter further deterioration and loss.

The long process of locating, cataloging, storing and inventorying the extensive natural and cultural collections that reside in the parks, throughout the country and the world has been supported by the Congressional Add-On Program. The work has just begun. Collections in Alaska number in excess of 900,000 single objects, including an estimated uncataloged backlog.

Natural history collections comprise a sizeable database for the parks that is increasing daily, using the Automated National Catalog System (ANCS). These include paleontology, geology, botany and zoology type specimens, voucher specimens and study collections.

Cultural materials, both prehistoric and historic, make up over half of the collections and represent at least 14,000 years of human occupation.

Recent Accomplishments

- * 490,000 objects have been cataloged since 1985. See Appendix A.
- * Alaska Regional Curatorial Center was recently established in the Regional Office, providing centrally located secure storage of collections **until such time as the parks are able to care for the materials themselves**. Approximately 40,000 objects from 10 parks are now stored there.
- * SITK and KLG0 now have permanent curatorial positions.

Current Priorities and Goals

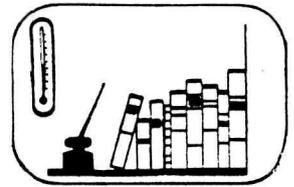
- * Provide continued professional Curatorial Services in the Regional Office to assure year-round trained support to all 15 parks for cataloging, ANCS entry, and inventory of collections.
- * Cooperate with the Division of Protection and Ranger Services to develop a collections section within the Emergency Operation Plans for each park.
- * Initiate major inventory and cataloging of collections held in non-NPS institutions to increase knowledge of existing natural and cultural collections for all 15 parks.

Critical Issues

Lack of Base Funding for ongoing Region-wide Curatorial Program, including year-round curatorial personnel, a long range program of locating and cataloging into ANCS Alaskan collections throughout the country, and training.

BRANCH OF CURATORIAL SERVICES

External Programs



Program Description

The Regional Curator and Curatorial Services provides assistance to Native Corporations, Native groups, and Native Cultural Centers as indicated in Section 1318 of ANILCA, Statewide Cultural Assistance Program. We also provide copies of the NPS Conserve O Grams, NPS and general museum articles on collection management, conservation, and administration, technical assistance and training to approximately 60 museums, cultural centers, tribal organizations, and historical societies.

Support is also provided to Museums Alaska, Inc., the state division of the Western Museums Conference of the American Association of Museums, through distribution of curatorial articles, publication sources, information and technical advice, and articles for the organization's newsletter.

Recent Accomplishments

- * Provided information and answered specific questions for approximately 60 museums, historical societies and individuals throughout the state.
- * Staff participated in Orientation to Management of NPS Resources, Treasures For Our Children workshop (given to Native Alaskans), Council on Northern Resources Information Management meeting, and Museums Alaska workshops.
- * Regional Curator served as President of Museums Alaska, Inc., 1990-1992, and program manager for 1992 annual meeting in Anchorage.
- * About 80 copies of the 1990 Checklist of Flora and Fauna in Collections of National Park Units in Alaska distributed to Alaska national and state parks, all regional offices, and institutions throughout the world holding collections from the parks. (Computer-generated report from Automated National Catalog System.)

Current Priorities and Goals

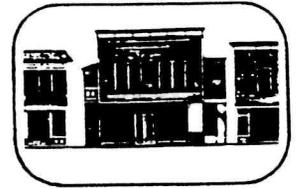
- * Continue providing the above services statewide.
- * Distribute updated Checklist of Flora and Fauna.
- * Increase technical assistance to Native Alaskan groups represented in Keepers of the Treasures workshop.

Critical Issues

Lack of Base Funding for ongoing support to Native Alaskan groups, to museums of Alaska, for distributing information on NPS collections and collection management, as well as distribution of general museum information and technical assistance which is not available to the many small museums throughout the state.

BRANCH OF HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE

Internal Programs



Program Description

The Branch of Historical Architecture provides both internal and external assistance. Assistance from the regional historic architect is given for compliance review, planning, resource evaluation, recommendation, and supervision of preservation activities. ARO's largest projects are located in KLGO and Sitka. The recent completion of the restoration of the Russian Bishop's House (RBH), Sitka, puts the structure into a maintenance mode. Preservation efforts at KLGO, Skagway, are ongoing with work presently underway on the Lynch-Kennedy Building, the tenth building to be rehabilitated within the park. All of the other parks are wrestling with issues of priority and protection of historic structures within their parks.

Recent Accomplishments

YUCH: Completed Historic Structures Report (HSR) and rehabilitation of Slaven's Roadhouse and the stabilization of the Coal Creek Worker Cabins.

WRST: HSR and rehabilitation of the Ed S. Orr Transportation Co. Residence at Chitina for use as the Chitina Ranger District Office and Visitor Contact Station.

SITK: Annual maintenance inspection of Russian Bishop's House; completed Historic Structures Preservation Guide (HSPG). Beginning year 2 of a 4 year Totem Rehabilitation project with Harper's Ferry and Williamsport Training Center, member of current GMP planning effort.

KLGO: Annual maintenance inspections of 9 rehabilitated structures; member of current GMP planning effort; project manager for design and construction of Skagway Maintenance Facility and Peniel Mission Rehabilitation; Overview of rehabilitation of Lynch and Kennedy Building; implement a Cultural Landscape Plan for the Moore House area.

DENA: Rehabilitation of historic patrol cabins; preparing guiding documents for exterior rehabilitation of historic buildings.

EXHIBIT SPECIALIST: Hired a preservation specialist to assist and train park maintenance worker in preservation techniques; work to date includes (2) historic patrol cabins, Chitina Ranger Station, Slaven's Roadhouse.

LCS: Began year 2 of a 4 year inventory of ARO's historic structures in response to a National Material Weakness.

Current Priorities and Goals

YUCH: Complete preservation of Slaven's Roadhouse and continue with Coal Creek Camp (year 3 of 5)

WRST: Complete rehabilitation of Ed S. Orr Residence

SITK: Continue totem preservation project; continue annual maintenance inspection of RBH; design studies of potential development impacts on parcels adjacent to the RBH; develop a cultural landscape plan for SITK

DENA: architectural drawings for rehabilitation of historic district structures; foundation design for Wonder Lake Cabin

KLGO: complete Chilkoot Trail Cultural Landscape Report for historic district; GMP plan team; design of maint. facility, Peniel Mission Housing

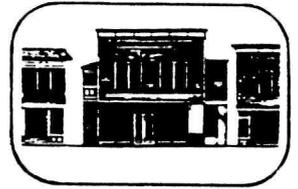
BELA: team member on One Man's Heritage Project for Beringia Heritage International Park--Esenberg Peninsula

Critical Issues

ARO does not have an adequate base inventory of its historic structures nor the resources to take care of them. Current designation of the LCS as a material weakness will solve the inventory problem. Questions then arise as to priorities for preservation and resources to preserve.

BRANCH OF HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE

External Programs



Program Description

External assistance is provided to other governmental agencies and private owners of NHLs and historic properties upon request. Primary activities include performing building condition assistance, HABS/HAER documentation and recording as part of the National Register Program, Tax Act review, assistance in organizing local preservation efforts and providing technical information to owners of historic structures.

Recent Accomplishments

EAGLE: HABS recording of the Gold Rush era NC Company Warehouses

KENNECOTT: prepared a plan for stabilization and a stabilization cost estimate; provided stabilization drawings for Friends of Kennecott's stabilization activities at the site; view of Kennecott Hazardous Waste Cleanup Plan

SKAGWAY: provided, at the request of a private owner, a compatible design for a store front within historic district

UNAK: worked with restoration committee for the Holy Ascension NHL; provided technical assistance in the definition of restoration needs/fundraiseing activities

ARO: NPS team member for Taj Mahal, Agra, India planning effort

EXTERNAL: presented papers at the Russian America Forgotten Frontier Exhibit and American Institute of Architects 7-state regional convention; completed HABS documentation of 50 National Register sites associated with Russian American architecture in Alaska (coordinated and lead by the NPS, jointly funded/performed by Alaska SHPO, University of Alaska and private sources).

Current Priorities and Goals

KENNECOTT: Continue to provide Friends of Kennecott assistance in their stabilization work; continue with planning for Kennecott and review proposed cleanup activities.

SITKA: HABS recording of Building #29

KAKE: HAER recording of Kake Salmon Cannery

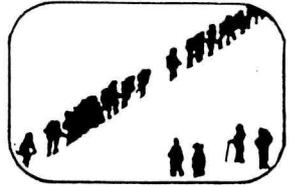
EXTERNAL: Continue, as a Task Force Member, to provide architectural and historical assistance to the Aleutian Pribilof Island Association Native Corp. Assistance given to document WWII damage to six national register buildings (3 are NHLs). Assistance requested to comply with provisions under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 - Title II Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution. Hosted Russian delegation from the All Union Institute of Architecture and Town Planning; article published in "Pacifica"; presented paper at Bering conference, Unalaska; worked with BIA in the HABS recording of a Tlingit Clan House in southeast Alaska

Critical Issues

Staffing

BRANCH OF HISTORY

Internal Branch



Program Description

The History Branch has a complex role to play in the region's cultural resources programs. History has the lead role in National Register and Resources Preservation Programs (external); branch staff have become key players in state and federal agency decisions on cultural resources planning and protection in Alaska. In relation to the parks, the branch provides a variety of services including historical research, cultural resources management planning, professional guidance on preservation and interpretation issues, and administration of the region's Section 106 compliance program. Because of its broad perspective, History often serves as the "glue" to bind together the more specific emphases of archeology, historical architecture, and curatorial disciplines in an inter-disciplinary approach to park resources issues and preservation challenges. In addition, the branch coordinates an expanding exchange program with the Soviet related to Russian American history and resource preservation in Alaska. The branch has an active publications program.

Recent Accomplishments

Several major historical studies were completed or got under way this year, including Historic Resources studies for DENA, WRST, and LACL; concessions history for KATM; administrative history for GLBA; and a major study of the impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on National Park Service lands. An important initiative was a cooperative agreement with UAF to conduct oral history projects in several parks. The results of these studies will be available to park visitors through a computerized format. Following a re-organization of the mining compliance program and the addition of a second mining historian in 1990, the branch was able to significantly expand its assistance to the various regional programs related to mining and minerals. We made major strides in responding to park Section 106 compliance needs by developing a computerized tracking system and providing a regional 106 training course. We expanded our Soviet exchange program by hosting a delegation of counterpart specialists for intensive explorations of mutual interests and work plan definition. We completed a two-year study of alternatives for preservation and interpretation of World War II resources in the Aleutians.

Current Priorities and Goals

Studies: Begin administrative history for KATM and Historic Resources Study for KEFJ. Complete/continue current studies.

CRM Planning: Assist in WWII park/interpretive center planning at Dutch Harbor; Work closely with other regional planning efforts, especially Kennecott and the Dyea/Chilkoot DCP. Involve branch staff to a higher degree in park RMP drafts and revisions.

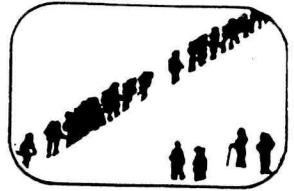
Compliance: Fully implement new Programmatic Agreement with training in region and meetings with SHPO.

Critical Issues

Complexity and intensity of work load in relation to staffing and budget.

BRANCH OF HISTORY

External Programs



Program Description

The National Register Programs include the National Register of Historic Places; National Historic Landmarks; Historic Preservation Fund Grants-in-Aid; Certified Local Governments; Tax Act; Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record; and the transfer of historic properties. The Historic Preservation Act of 1966 created these programs in recognition of the need for accelerated government programs and activities in the face of ever-increasing pressures on the historical and cultural foundations of the nation.

The major focus of the National Register programs is the consideration and preservation of cultural resources, as defined by the Secretary's Standards and federal regulation, in planning and development activities. The program is implemented in partnership with other federal and state agencies, local governments and Alaska Native groups. The programs provide technical expertise and funding to afford equal opportunities for protection and consideration of cultural resources in each state. The NHL program recognizes our special responsibilities to these resources through the annual Section 8 report to Congress and participation in all Section 106 consultations which concern NHLs within the Alaska Region.

Recent Accomplishments

Completed a Historic Preservation Plan with the City of Unalaska, site of three endangered NHLs. Through Cooperative Agreement with Unalaska Aleut Development Corporation, completed an educational booklet on the WWII NHLs in the Aleutians. Established a visible positive role among Alaska Native people through the special tribal grants program. In cooperation with Archeology Branch, coordinated curatorial training for Alaska Native people. Hosted training for state and local Certified Local Government coordinators. Completed National Register nominations for properties in KLGO, KATM, and ANIA and initiated others at park request. Completed boundary review for Skagway and Dyea NHL. Completed in-depth site inspections for four WWII theme NHLs.

Current Priorities and Goals

Complete WWII in Alaska historical context narrative to enable evaluation of significance of remaining WWII resources and establish meaningful boundaries for WWII NHLs. Expand positive role with Alaska Native groups. Host Alaska At War, a week-long symposium in cooperation with other federal and state agencies, the Alaskan Command, and private organization over Veteran's Day 1993. Initiate NHL nomination process in cooperation with Kake Tribal Council under new Labor Theme national initiative.

Critical Issues

Development pressure on NHLs. Public education on preservation issues and NPS programs.



Major Cultural Resources in Alaska's Parks

The following list presents some of the major sites and site types associated with the Alaska Region's 15 parks.

ANIA: The Aniakchak Bay Historic Landscape District, a village and fishing area, contains both archeological and historic components; various coastal historic and prehistoric sites contain remnants of the lifestyles of Pacific Eskimo and possibly Aleut peoples.

BELA: The Preserve contains remnants of ancient Beringia; incomparable paleoenvironmental, archeological and ethnographic sites dating back 14,000 years. Prime examples include Trail Creek Caves and the Cape Espenberg archeological district.

CAKR: The entire monument is classified as a World Heritage Site as well as a National Historic Landmark because of its extensive coastal and interior Eskimo sites, pointing to 10,000 years of continuous occupation.

DENA: Rich in cultural resources, the park contains the Teklanika National Archeological District and many Athabaskan historical ethnographic sites, and may well contain Early Man sites dating back 12,000 years or more. It also contains many historic mining sites, a headquarters complex listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and a series of 13 historic patrol cabins.

GAAR: This vast area contains a broad range of Paleoarctic to Eskimo/Athabaskan sites covering some 10,000 years of prehistory. Major resources sites at Kurupa and Itkillik lakes. It also contains a smattering of historic cabins and associated artifacts connected with turn-of-the-century mining operations.

GLBA: Included are remnants of early prehistory associated with coastal entry to the New World, along with prehistoric sites related to both Tlingit and Eyak peoples. Historic resources include abandoned canneries, settlers' cabins and the remnants of John Muir's early cabin.

KATM: Spectacular coastal and inland archeological sites, all related to Eskimo or Aleut occupation, are located along the Brooks River, Savonoski River and on Takli Island. A total of seven prehistoric sites are on the National Register of Historic Places. Fure's Cabin, recently restored by the NPS, is one of several early trappers' cabins.

KEFJ: Chugach Eskimo prehistoric and ethnographic sites, rich and complex coastal assemblage of archeological sites. In addition, the Denton Site is reminder of a Russian-Native settlement, the Resurrection River offers several historic sites, and the Nuka Bay area is the site of historic mining impacts.

KLGO: Dyea and Skagway were the major entrepots through which tens of thousands of stampeders; the trails inland climbed to Chilkoot and White Passes, respectively. The park includes over twenty miles of gold rush trails, six "ghosted" towns or camps and 15 restored buildings in downtown Skagway.

KOVA: Onion Portage, nominated as a National Historic Landmark, is one of Alaska's earliest and most diverse archeological sites; other portions of the park, such as those commemorating the Arctic Woodland Culture, contain the prehistoric remains of Eskimo and Athabaskan peoples.

LACL: The Kijik Historic District, nominated to the National Register, is a huge Athabaskan village grouping; other parts of the park contain sites dating back at least 10,000 years. Historic impacts include the Telaquana Trail and the Bowman Mine.

NOAT: The archeological sites along the Noatak River present one of the most varied and in-depth stories of Eskimo adaptation, high potential for Early Man sites documenting entry of humans into the New World. Feniak Lake, and other sites rich in burial artifacts, were established by the Ipiutak people, known as the "magicians of the north."

SITK: The original park unit, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, boasts world-renowned totem poles, the site of an 1804 battle between the Tlingits and Russians, a Tlingit fort, and a memorial at the site of several Russian graves. The nearby Russian Bishop's House, also in the park, is the painstakingly restored home and chapel of Ivan Veniaminof (later St. Innocent) and other bishops who served during the mid-19th century.

WRST: The Kennecott mine and mill complex, listed as a National Historical landmark, was one of America's largest copper mines and may be the best known mine in Alaska. The Chisana Historic District commemorates the well-preserved remains of a 1913 boom town. The Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, which connected Cordova with Kennecott, ran from 1911 to 1938. The park also boasts many archeological sites from several Athabaskan cultures; examples include the Batzelnetas and Taral village sites.

YUCH: Along the Yukon River are a number of historic cabins and camps (the Ed Biederman Fish Camp, George McGregor Cabin, Frank Slaven Roadhouse, and Woodchopper Roadhouse), all of which are on the National Register. The Coal Creek mining complex boasts a historic dredge. The park also includes numerous unglaciated archeological sites that have very high potential as Early Man sites, along with several Han ethnographic sites. Some sites along ridge lines are miles in length.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BRANCH</u>	<u>FLOOR</u>	<u>EXT.</u>
ANUNGAZUK, HERBERT	CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY	2	2417
BECKSTEAD, DOUGLAS	HISTORY	2	2542
BIRKEDAL, TED	DIVISION CHIEF	2	2668
BURKHART, CAROL	HISTORY	2	2417
CHRISTOPHER, JOHN	ARCHEOLOGY	1	2437
COCHRANE, TIM	CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY	2	2661
COOK, LINDA	HISTORY	2	2658
CREECH, JIM	HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE	1	2438
CROWELL, ARON	ARCHEOLOGY		
DAVIS, WENDY	ARCHEOLOGY	2	2657
DEVINNEY, EILEEN	CURATORIAL SERVICES	1	2432
EVANS, DAVE	HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE	1	2439
FAULKNER, SANDE	HISTORY	2	2547
GRIFFIN, KRISTEN	ARCHEOLOGY	SITK	
HARRITT, ROGER	ARCHEOLOGY	1	2450
HEIN, KAY	CURATORIAL SERVICES	1	2430
HOUSTON, BONNIE	HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE	1	2442
HOVIS, LOGAN	HISTORY	1	2445
KAIN, ANN	HISTORY	1	2436
KLINGLER, STEVE	ARCHEOLOGY	2	2539
KURTZ, RICK	HISTORY	2	2665
LEEPER, KARLENE	ARCHEOLOGY	2	2539
LYNCH, AJ	ARCHEOLOGY	1	2444
MORTON, SUSAN	ARCHEOLOGY	2	2559
NORRIS, FRANK	HISTORY	2	2685
OLYMPIC, MARTHA	ARCHEOLOGY	1	2435
PETERSON, STEVE	HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE	2	2667
SALEEBY, BECKY	ARCHEOLOGY	1	2443
SCHAAF, JEANNE	ARCHEOLOGY	1	2663
SCHOENBERG, KEN	ARCHEOLOGY	2	2666
SHAH, MONICA	ARCHEOLOGY	2	2657
SMALL, KATHY	SECRETARY	2	2543
SOLOVJOVA, KATE	HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE	1	2441
SWEARINGEN, JEAN	CURATORIAL SERVICES	2	2656
THIBAUT, THERESA	ARCHEOLOGY	1	2431
VINSON, DALE	ARCHEOLOGY	1	2440
WOLFE, DAVID	CURATORIAL SERVICES	1	2434

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SITK	GRIFFIN, GENE	747-6281
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