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SITKA
RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE



NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK / ALASKA

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
Administrative Data Section
Architectural Data Section

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE

SITKA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

ALASKA

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based on the
March 1977 report by
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PREFACE

The scope and intent of this report was originally outlined in a planning directive of April 1974. An updated task directive was written and approved in February 1979. This document fulfills the requirements of these directives for the administrative and architectural data sections of the historic structure report for the Russian Bishop's House, Sitka National Historical Park (package 109). Both directives are found in appendix F.

This document includes the extension and revision of the original architectural data section compiled by Anthony Donald in March 1977. The purpose of this report is to reflect the substantial amount of information, both documentary and physical, obtained since the 1977 report.

In the preparation of this report, data were gathered from a variety of people and sources, including numerous historical architects of the Denver Service Center. Of special help were Robert Carper, Randall Conrad, L.D. Smith, and of course, Anthony Donald. Also of great help were the superintendent and staff of Sitka National Historical Park, in particular Eugene Ervine, park maintenance worker. He has provided onsite information, which greatly facilitated the assembly of this report. Also contributing assistance in this study were John Robbins, Peter Snell, David Snow, Richard Geiser, and Scott Jacobs, all historical architects of the Denver Service Center.

Paul Cloyd
November 1980

The following is the preface to the original report:

The architectural data section provides descriptive information on the present condition of the fabric of the Russian Mission (bishop's house)

and grounds, the sequence of changes made to the building and alternative recommendations for restoration. The data gathered in the field concerning the existing conditions and changes made to the structure are presented in measured drawings, photographs, and a written statement. The restoration alternatives are thoroughly described in the text with a cost estimate for each alternative, and preliminary restoration drawings for the recommended restoration work are included.

As the majority of research had already been accomplished by historical architect Gary Higgins, it was my task to take that information and present it in as comprehensive a format as possible. Much appreciation is due historical architects Robert Carper and Carol Becker for their work on the drawings, and historical architect Harold La Fleur for his guidance in helping to put the information into coherent form.

Anthony S. Donald
March 1977

I ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Location

The Russian Bishop's House is part of Sitka National Historical Park, Sitka, Alaska. The structure is located on approximately ½ acre of land on the northeast side of the intersection of Monastery and Lincoln streets, the latter being Sitka's main street. Commercially zoned property abuts park property on the west, and across Lincoln Street to the south is city park land and a municipal small boat harbor. The east side of the property borders on Etolin Elementary School and the north side on the school playground. The rest of Sitka National Historical Park, including the visitor center, is located ½ mile east of the bishop's house at the intersection of Lincoln and Metlakatla streets.

B. Proposed Use

The exterior of the Russian Bishop's House will be restored to its 1853 appearance. The first-floor interior will be adaptively used for visitor contact and exhibits as proposed in the July 1979 "Addendum to the Interpretive Plan, Sitka National Historical Park," dated October 1976. First-floor finishes will be restored to a typical 1843 to 1853 appearance. The second-floor treatment will be restoration to the 1843 to 1853 period, including furnishings, to the fullest extent possible. The grounds adjacent to the building will reflect the 1853 scene.

C. Justification for Restoration

Under the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the bishop's house was designated a national historical landmark in 1962. With the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Russian Bishop's House, known at the time as the "Russian Mission Orphanage," was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The building is listed on the National Register as being of first order significance. This structure was also placed in category 1a of significance in accordance with NPS management policy. The Russian Bishop's House was legislated for NPS acquisition in 1972, and Sitka National Monument was redesignated Sitka National Historical Park.

Transfer of ownership was finalized in 1973, and the site was redesignated the "Russian Bishop's House" on the National Register in 1980.

D. Cooperative Agreement

The park has a contractual agreement with the diocese of Sitka and Alaska of the Russian Orthodox Church in America for use of the chapel on certain liturgical occasions. This agreement also provides for the use, care, or storage of the church icons (see appendix G).

Ⅱ ARCHITECTURAL DATA

II. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Documentary Information

1. Archeological Excavations

Excavations were undertaken at the Russian Bishop's House in June 1975 under contract no. CX-9000-5-0075 between the University of Alaska and the National Park Service. The purpose of the excavations was to determine, prior to any restoration activities, if any of the foundations or building lines of the original galleries remained, in order to retrieve any data that would be useful to the proposed restoration. It was also hoped that a sample of trade goods might be recovered, which would be of value to the interpretation of other archeological investigations in the state of Alaska that have yielded such materials.

Excavations showed a disturbed archeological context related to the original gallery building lines and other construction activities. Items related to construction (i.e. nails and window glass) represented the major portion of the artifacts, as expected; however, a surprisingly large percentage of artifacts were "kitchen" related. It has been suggested that kitchen items were deposited with fill material after the original construction. Anne Shinkwin, of the University of Alaska analyzed and discussed this work in the report "Archeological Excavations at the Russian Mission, Sitka, Alaska, 1975," dated July 1, 1977.

Archeological salvage was conducted on the insulation barrier on both the first and second floors. Zorro Bradley, archeologist for the National Park Service in Alaska, was onsite in June 1976 to conduct a preliminary investigation on the value of archeological salvage. The main intent was to determine if any architectural features pertinent to earlier construction activities could be found and recorded. No relevant architectural features were found, but a number of small artifacts were found scattered throughout the barrier levels. Objects on the first floor included a man's ring, clothing buttons, a padlock, clay marbles, etc. On the second floor, a variety of clothing buttons were found, along with two Russian coins dating from ca. 1840-50. These objects are now being stored at the visitor center in the park. One of the recommendations for future study is the conservation of these objects.

Dick Hsu, archeologist with the Midwest Archeological Center, conducted excavations in the summer of 1978 in preparation for the installation of scaffolding pads, now in place. Results of this study are pending. Additional archeological excavations or onsite monitoring prior to and during utility trenching and landscaping operations will be required.

2. Wood Pathology Observations, 1975

The National Park Service contracted Joe Clark, a consultant in wood products pathology, to examine the Russian Bishop's House. Three prinicipal areas of the building were examined: the attic, the foundations and crawl space, and to a limited extent, the exterior walls of the structure. Results of this preliminary investigation are found in appendix D. Locations, extent, and sources of deterioration are noted and photographed. Recommendations as to treatment and further studies are also stated. As subsequent work has proceeded, additional fabric has been revealed to be more deteriorated than anticipated at the time of Mr. Clark's report. These conditions are also discussed in the "Building Analysis" portion of this report.

3. History Studies

Historian James Mote, Denver Service Center, has completed three studies for the Russian Bishop's House--a historic resource study, a historic structure report (historical data section), and a historic furnishing study. The three studies, which were combined in one published document, deal with historic events and key individuals in Russian America, historic descriptions of the bishop's house, and its furnishings.

4. Historic Photographs and Drawings

A number of photographs dating from ca. 1867 to 1967 are included and referenced throughout this report. The existing historic drawings include the original floor plans and a sketch showing the west and south walls, all dating to 1843-44.

Another historic drawing on file at Sitka National Historical Park shows both the north and south elevations. This may be pertinent to the 1887 repairs performed on the bishop's house. John Panamarkoff, a former student at the house early in the 20th century, has provided a first-level floor plan from that period.

All historic drawings have been incorporated into this report (see section IV).

5. Comparative Data

Some materials on Russian log construction are available and useful in a general sense. At Fort Ross State Historical Park in Jenner, California, some of the Russian methods of construction in the original buildings are comparable to the detailing at the Russian mission (see appendix J).

The other sources of comparative materials and construction are several articles and texts on Russian wooden architecture. These are listed in the bibliography under Russian Medieval Architecture, by David Buxton, Architecture of the Russian North, by B. Fiodorov; The Architecture of Russian Folk Dwellings in Transbaikalia, by I.V. Makovetskiy; and Art and Architecture of Medieval Russia, by Arthur Voyce.

6. Stabilization Construction Field Observations

Stabilization work on the Russian Bishop's House commenced in the summer of 1976. During this ongoing work, A.S. Donald, L.D. Smith, Eugene Ervine, and Randall A. Conrad, have recorded fabric conditions and observations through field notes and photography. Relevant data from these sources are integral to this report.

7. Wall and Ceiling Finish Documentation

Peter Snell, historical architect formerly with the Denver Service Center, documented the interior wall and ceiling finishes within the first-floor level of the Russian Bishop's House in 1977. This work

was completed in October 1979 by historical architects John Robbins and David Snow with their documentation of the second-floor walls and ceiling finishes. The reports on the first- and second-floor finishes are found in appendix C.

8. Addendum to the Interpretive Plan

The preparers of this document were Susan Edelstein, superintendent of Sitka National Park, Jean Swearingen of the Denver Service Center, Cliff Soubier of the Harpers Ferry Center, James T. Richardson of the Pacific Northwest Regional Office, and Robert Foster of the Alaska Regional Office. It contains information for the interpretive use of this structure. It is in the same format as the July 1979 addendum to the "Interpretive Plan" for Sitka NHP dated October 1976.

B. History Summary

A more comprehensive history is available in the "Historic Structure Report: Historical Data Section, The Russian Bishop's House, Sitka," published under separate cover. The general outline presented here summarizes the more pertinent aspects of the report relating to the architectural history of the Russian Bishop's House.

When the Russian fur traders came to Alaska, they brought with them missionary priests of the Russian Orthodox church. These priests were given very little support until 1821, when the tsar decreed that the Russian-American Company would support the church mission effort. From 1824 to 1838 one of these priests was Ivan Veniaminov. The last four of these years Veniaminov spent in Sitka, returning to St. Petersburg in 1839. Mote refers to the Diocese of Kamchatka and Alaska--the Kurile islands, and Aleutian islands in December 1840, which included the then-known Alaska, and was established with the seat of the diocese located at New Archangel (Sitka).

Ivan Veniaminov returned to Sitka in 1841 as Bishop Innocent, to administer the newly established diocese. Adolph Etolin, governor of Russian America (hence, chief executive of the Russian-American Company

in America), had a residence built for the bishop to fulfill his company's obligation to the church as required by the tsar's Ukase of 1821.[1]

Etolin was a native of Finland,[2] and it is known that he was accompanied by skilled axmen from his country. They were unexcelled as timber workers, and most of Sitka's finest log buildings were hewn out of native spruce by them. Thus, a good possibility exists that Finnish craftsmen constructed the bishop's house in the Russian vernacular, log building construction of northern Europe and Russia being similar.

Veniaminov may well have drawn the original plans for his residence as he did for St. Michael's Cathedral.[3] The cornerstone of the house was laid sometime in 1842. By December 1843, the majority of work was completed at a cost to the Russian-American Company of 25,000 rubles.

The building became the educational and administrative headquarters of the Orthodox faith in Alaska, although it was under the ownership of the Russian-American Company. The first floor of the building housed administrative offices, classrooms, living quarters, and the kitchen. The second floor housed the Church of the Annunciation (the chapel) and the bishop's living quarters.

Bishop Innocent was very pleased with the completed building and wrote memorandums to that effect to Adolph Etolin and a church administrator. But there were problems with the structure as time passed. The roof leaked; the unseasoned logs shrank as they air-dried

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1. Bishop Gregory (Alfonsky), A History of the Orthodox Church in Alaska, 1794-1917 (Kodiak, Alaska: St. Herman's Press, 1977), p. 41.

2. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, "Historic Resource Study, Historic Structure Report, Historic Furnishing Study, The Russian Bishop's House, Sitka National Historical Park, Alaska," by James Mote (August 1981), p. 119 (hereafter cited as USDI, NPS, DSC).

3. (Alfonsky), The Orthodox Church in Alaska, p. 52.

in place. The side galleries were roofed with sheet iron in 1849. In 1850 Bishop Innocent made recommendations for the rehabilitation of the structure to Cathedral Arch-Priest Peter Litvintsiev, who formalized the request in a report to the New Archangel Ecclesiastical Consistory.

In 1851 repairs were made at a cost of 5,400 rubles equal to one-fifth the original cost of the structure. A standing seam iron roof was placed on the main structure; wall log shrinkage was accommodated; brick stoves were rebuilt, and wall fabric was dried out and rehung.

In 1867, following the transfer of Alaska to American ownership, the Russian-American Company transferred ownership of the structure, along with other church-related properties, to the Russian Orthodox church in North America. Sometime after 1867 a small porch was constructed at the main entry on the south elevation of the building.

In 1872 permission was given to transfer the seat of the diocese to San Francisco. During the absence of the bishop, spatial uses were altered: the priests' living quarters were moved upstairs and a second-floor kitchen was added. However, the house suffered much neglect and by early 1886 permission had been sought from the St. Petersburg Synod for major repair work. The repair work was completed in May 1887.

The 1887 repair and rehabilitation is one of the key events in the building's history. The original timber-framed stairwell galleries were replaced by galleries of narrower width. The contract also called for replacement of the iron roof with a shingle roof, and for removal of the weather boarding on the facade, and replacement with new siding on all four sides of the structure. Rotted sill logs were replaced in the north wall where necessary. The interior was repaired and painted. Two doors in the chapel were sealed and a new one cut in. In one of the kitchens a door opening was closed and a new one cut.

Even as late as the 1880s students from the bishop's house were sent to the tsar's school in Russia for advanced training. During this

period part of the lower floor was used as an inn for travelers. In 1903 an auxiliary diocese was established for the Aleutian Islands and Alaska, with a bishop at Sitka under the authority of the archbishop in San Francisco. This was the first time since 1872 that a bishop had been in full-time residence in the bishop's house. The second-floor space functions again changed to make room for the bishop.

At some time (apparently ca. 1896) a small one-story frame addition was added to the east gallery. During the 1890s a door into the north end of the west gallery was closed off. The roof was probably reshingled by 1910. In the 20th century the first floor of the bishop's house continued to evolve in use, while the second floor continued to house the chapel and the bishop's quarters. During the 1920s (and possibly earlier) local newspapers, the Sitka Sun and the Sitka Tribune, were both printed within the house.

During the late 1920s the lower floor was converted into three apartments, and the large room in the southwest corner of the building was used for meetings and other activities. The initial electrical and plumbing systems were probably installed by this time. In 1936 the community library was housed in the large southwest room after the library building burned. In 1949 the same room was turned into a gift shop, and the west window in the south wall was enlarged for a door. The Sitka Historical Society also used the room for a meeting place and artifact storage from 1957 through November 1966. It was this group working with the church clergy that helped make the building a national historic landmark in 1962. When fire destroyed Saint Michael's Cathedral in 1966, the congregation met for services at the bishop's house chapel until the Saint Michael's basement was constructed and made usable. The first-floor apartments were closed in 1967. Finally, in 1969, Bishop Theodosius moved into a new residence, leaving the building empty.

Congress appropriated funds to purchase the structure on October 18, 1972. In 1973, after 130 years of continuous use by the Russian Orthodox church, the National Park Service took possession of the site including the Russian Bishop's House and two smaller structures:

the "old school," built in 1897, and a smaller residence which dates from 1887. From 1973 to 1977, background research and analyses were performed, and drawings were prepared for the stabilization and eventual restoration of the bishop's house. That data was incorporated into the "Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data Section, and Historic Resource Study for the Russian Mission," of which this document is an expanded revision. In the summer of 1976, Anthony Donald, historical architect, removed extraneous modern partitions on the first floor and also removed and stored the hand-hewn historic first-floor planking. L.D. Smith, historical architect, supervised more extensive investigations of the historic fabric as well as stabilization work. The additional fabric investigation showed dramatically the necessity of providing a foundation for the main structure and replacing rotten wall and sill logs. This work was completed during the first and second phases of the stabilization and restoration plan. The fourth phase is currently underway to reconstruct the original galleries and the standing seam metal roof.

In summary, the overall form and much of the fabric of the Russian Bishop's House has not been changed extensively since 1843. The sole exception to this was the removal and replacement in 1887 of the galleries on both ends of the building.

C. Architectural Significance

The designation of the Russian Bishop's House as a national historic landmark in 1962 was based on its historic use and most famous resident--Bishop Innocent (see appendix F). The bishop's house is a rare example of surviving Russian structures in the United States and the only one in the National Park System representing the historic influence of Russian culture on the North American continent.

Although the log construction, detailing, and finishing of the house are typical of Russian wooden building techniques of that time, they were unique on this continent. The house appears to lack architectural distinction under casual observation; however, after investigation, the distinctive qualities are especially visible in the architectural detailing and craftsmanship of the windows and doors. The

interior decorative detailing and finishing on the second floor are particularly significant.

The galleries, stoves, insulation, and ventilation techniques reflect a high level of understanding on the part of builders in providing environmental control systems to ensure comfort in subarctic climates. These characteristics are described in-depth in the "Building Analysis" section of this report.

Russian exploration and development progressed eastward, with the west coast of North America being the culmination of that movement. The Russian Bishop's House represents the historic development of North European and Russian wooden architecture.

D. Historic Conditions, 1842-1972

Bishop's House. The physical developments are noted in chronological sequence, ending with the last major alteration of each subject area prior to the acquisition of the structure in 1973 by the National Park Service.

The evolution of the Russian Bishop's House has been documented by its two previous owners, the Russian-American Company and the Russian Orthodox church, in their financial records. These documents consist of inventories, contracts, and memoranda. A sketch of the first-floor plan was done ca. 1955 from memory by a man who had been a student in the building during the early 20th century.

The floor plans in figures 2 and 3 are not dated; the plans depict the west gallery stairs. These were built at the bishop's request shortly after the completion of the house.[4] This suggests an 1843-44 date for these drawings. Architectural fabric investigations have verified

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4. Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, Russian Orthodox church records.

the historic floor plans. Figure 1 is an isometric sketch from the same period, but it is less accurate and should be viewed as a schematic. The plans are also substantiated by an 1868 Muybridge photograph from the southeast and a ca. 1885 photograph from the southwest. Additional photographs of the building dating from 1890 to 1967 show the exterior evolution of the structure after the pivotal 1887 date.

General information is presented first, then the south, north, west, and east exterior elevations, followed by the roof and chimneys. Next the adjacent grounds and landscaping are noted. Finally, interior historic conditions of the first and second floors are discussed.

1. General Appearance

The original construction appears to have followed, for the most part, the historic plans and documents of the early 1840s (see drawing sheets 2 and 3 (in section V) and appendix A). Conclusions of architectural investigations on existing fabric generally concur with the three 1843-44 drawings and the 1844 inventory; therefore, dimensions in this section for the original galleries are derived from these documents.

The main structure of the Russian Bishop's House is, as originally built, a two-story structure with a full attic and a partial crawl space. Hewn spruce logs make up the exterior and interior bearing walls and the floor and roof framing are of unhewn logs. In the 1844 inventory, the main building was recorded as being 9 sazhens by 6 sazhens (63 feet by 42 feet); however, the building actually measures 64 feet 3 inches by 42 feet 6 inches.

Formerly attached to the main house on the east and west were shed-roofed, two-story structures. These served as entries and "air locks" for retaining heat within the house. Also contained here were storage rooms, latrines, and stairways to the second floor. Evidence uncovered at the juncture of the main building and the galleries indicates that the original galleries were framed with heavy timbers. The west gallery was 13 feet wide and 32 feet long. The east gallery was 14 feet wide and 41½ feet long. Archeological evidence was found of the west

building line of the west gallery.[5] Thus, the overall dimensions of the house and original galleries were approximately 91 feet long and 42 feet wide.

A ca. 1885 photograph indicates that only minor exterior changes had been made by that time, compared with the early 1840s data.

The fundamental changes from the original 1842-43 construction, as previously stated, consisted of demolition and replacement of the original two-story, attached structures known as the galleries. In 1887 these were replaced with similar, though narrower, two-story structures. Also, interior partitions were added or changed on the first floor during the 1930s. These alterations brought the building to its overall form as seen in 1972.

2. Exterior

a. South Elevation

As the 1845 map of Sitka (fig. 4) indicates, the south elevation has always been the most visible facade of the Russian Bishop's House. In light of this, most of the historic photographs are of this side, and therefore the fabric here is best documented.

(1) Windows and Doors

The south wall of the main structure is depicted in the early 1840s sketch (fig. 1) as having nine windows on the first floor and nine windows on the second floor. The windows had six lights and eights lights respectively. The adjacent gallery walls can also be seen. The west gallery had four windows of eight lights each at the second floor. There was a double door of planks with a transom above on the first floor. The south wall fenestration of the east gallery is less clear, although four windows are indicated on the second floor. These are portrayed as rectangles totally darkened, and mullions are delineated

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5. Anne D. Shinkwin, Archeological Excavations at the Russian Mission, Sitka, Alaska, 1975 (Fairbanks: University of Alaska, 1977), pp. 10, 27.

in the other windows. It is possible that these represented the locations of false windows. Historic Russian architectural techniques did include placing false elements to present a symmetrical elevation.[6]

Also visible on the first floor in the early 1840s sketch is a porch and double door with a transom similar to that in the west gallery. The historic floor plan suggests that these were false decorative elements (the porch may have existed, but not as a functional structure, as was the case in the 1887 work [see fig. 20]). The historic first-floor plan would support this, both in the delineation of the walls and the rooms inside this "door." The spaces were noted as storage rooms with their common dividing partition corresponding to a position at the center of the "door."

The 1844 inventory notes: "The House . . . has on the facade 18 windows . . . in the upper story windows with 2 frames . . . [an apparent reference to storm windows] . . . in the lower floor with fourteen shutters" (see appendix A). This apparently concerns only the windows of the main building. There are currently a total of 18 windows (9 north and 9 south) on the first floor as also shown on the 1843-44 plan. Thus, the question arises as to which 14 of the 18 had shutters. It might be deduced that all of the south first-floor windows had shutters as this is the important elevation. The question is which four windows on the north were without. The confusion on this matter remains. An 1867 photograph (fig. 8) shows the shutters and hardware. Another 1867 photograph (fig. 7) does not clearly show the lower-floor windows, though shutters do appear in place there. These photographs show how the windows operated. Figure 7 also depicts two second-floor windows opened out as a casement window at the lower sash of six lights. This is again seen in the 1885 photograph. Additionally, the lower four lights of two of the first-floor windows are opened in a

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6. B. Fiodorov, Architecture of the Russian North, trans. N. Johnstone (Leningrad, U.S.S.R.: Aurora Art Publishers, 1976).

similar manner. Whether the two top lights were fixed or operable cannot be ascertained from these photographs.

The upper windows in figure 10 appear to have storm sash at four of the second-floor windows. These were probably the "winter frames" specified in the 1886 repairs contract (see appendix B). Three other feature changes are seen in figure 10. First, a door at the second-level west gallery leading to the porch roof is visible. Second, the first-floor windows appear without shutters. The date of their removal is unknown. Third, a window has been installed in the second floor of the east gallery.

The 1886 contract continues its reference to windows: "the Bishop's House requires . . .4) the windows in all the house repaired. The decayed window frames and also the missing winter frames replaced by new ones with glass . . .10) . . . and all the windows, sashes, and doors of the whole house painted in two coats of oil paint." An 1890 photograph (fig. 12) portrays the rehabilitated windows of the main structure. The new galleries each are seen with a six-light window on the second floor. Figure 22 shows the window in the east gallery opened in single-hung fashion.

Another photograph (fig. 14) gives a view of the door in the west gallery. A four-panel double door headed by a full-width transom of apparently a single light approximately 1 foot by 5 feet is seen here. Dimensions are estimated through comparison with extant features such as glass panes. The elevation (fig. 11), which has been suggested as related to the 1887 repair work, portrays a similar door in the east gallery. However, figure 20 shows this feature to be a repetition of false doors created by dark paint and applied trim. A third photograph (fig. 22), dated ca. 1905, illustrates two windows on the first floor with the top sash opened in an awning fashion. It also shows the one-story addition on the east with two double-hung windows of six-over-six lights. Figure 23 is a ca. 1907 E.W. Merrill photograph, which again depicts the top two-light awning sash on the south elevation. By 1959 (fig. 32), and in succeeding photographs through 1967, the

windows are unchanged in form, although decay and weathering have affected sash and muntins. Historic photographs indicate that a six-light window on the first floor of the east gallery was installed by the 1930s. During 1949 an additional door was introduced by conversion of the first-floor window adjacent to the west gallery. This door was composed of a single lower panel topped by a six-light window (see drawing sheet 25 in section V).

(2) Siding

There is no graphic indication of wall materials in the 1843-44 sketch, but it is apparent that the wall material terminates approximately 3 feet above grade. Another material, apparently the exposed stone foundation wall, continues to grade below the main wall material. Siding is mentioned in the future tense in the description at the beginning of the 1844 inventory: "will be covered (sheathed) with boards, covered with double spruce boards [siding]" (see appendix A), and again in the summary at the end of the inventory: "for the proposed outside siding is needed 170 [pieces of] boards." James Mote's report equates this to 3,570 feet, though it is not defined as linear or square feet. If this 3,570 was square feet, it would have been adequate to side the north and south walls of the main structure. This implies the intention to side both the north and south facades.

Within appendix A is an "account of materials used on repairing of the House of His Eminence," dated December 12, 1852. This lists for the siding of the House of His Eminence 5,259 sq. ft. in 178 boards. This amount of siding would have adequately covered all sides (including galleries) of the house. This document indicates that the material was obtained and specifically used for siding. However, neither physical nor photographic evidence has been found showing that siding was applied to any elevation other than the south prior to the 1887 repair work.

The 1867 photograph (fig. 8) shows a weather boarding (10-12 inches in width) on the main structure, which appears again in the 1885 photograph. It is possible that both photographs depict

the siding referred to in the 1852 inventory. The 1885 photograph shows the first-floor siding discolored, probably due to deterioration. In contrast, the second-floor siding appears in fair condition. Discoloration appearing in a vertical line pattern was possibly a result of rusting nailheads used to attach the siding. Located approximately at the center of the main building, there was some new siding indicative of repair work.

Fabric investigation has shown the profile of this siding to be a parallelogram, the siding joints being angled to carry off water (see drawing sheet 22 in section V).

With the replacement of the galleries in 1887, the wall appearance was homogeneous around the structure, the building having been covered by drop siding as called for in the 1886 repair contract. The new siding is apparent in the 1890s photographs. The single-story addition at the east gallery had a dissimilar siding, as can be seen in figure 20. This siding had less exposure to the weather. The same photograph shows the false door on the east gallery porch. Early 20th-century photographs portray siding at the lowest 3 feet (±) of the entire building as being a darker color. Extant siding and pieces recovered from excavations show that color to be dark green. The 1965 photographs show that the siding on the first floor had once again undergone substantial decay and had been replaced with plywood. They also show the upper siding in fair condition, though some courses were misaligned, no doubt due to the settling in the central and end portions of the building.

(3) Trim

The 1843-44 sketch is not detailed enough to distinguish trim work. However, a horizontal line does appear on the main structure at approximately the second-floor line. The significance of this is unknown. Dimensions of trim pieces have been estimated by comparison with features of known sizes such as the glass panes in the historic photographs. The 1867 and 1885 photographs both depict a window trim 6 inches (±) in width, projecting 1 inch (±) from the siding.

The finish of the trim appears similar to that of the siding. Other trim in the 1885 photograph is visible on the galleries. The board-and-batten siding is treated with narrow horizontal pieces. The lower of these aligns with the second-floor windowsills. Above this point the battens and trim appear to project out 1 inch (±) from the board siding. The upper horizontal trim piece coincides with the second floor window heads. It has been theorized that these trim pieces were to simulate the appearance of window frames at the wall surface, creating false windows. Similarly located trim surrounds the real windows and door on the second floor, west gallery. The same photograph (fig. 10) shows trim just below the eaves. It appears to be formed by a 1- by 6-inch board topped with two 1-inch pieces. These run the full length of the main structure. Notches at the lower edge may indicate the former location of gutter brackets. Also visible is vertical trim, 1 inch by 6 inches at the corners of the main structure. A projecting wood water table at approximately sill-log height (approximately 3 feet above historic grade) extends across the facade of the main structure. It has separated from the wall at the east end.

Figure 12 shows the window trim installed with the 1886-87 repair work. That trim likely replaced the original trim, which had to have been removed during the removal and replacement of the siding in 1886-87. The new window trim appears somewhat wider than the original. It is painted a lighter color than the new siding, both of which were to receive two coats of oil paint according to the 1886 repair contract (see appendix B).

Vertical trim boards are seen in figure 12 at the corners. Trim just below the eaves appears to be 1 foot (±) wide, and the full length of the building. The 20th century photographs indicate the trim here unchanged since 1887. Various pieces of the window trim had been replaced, as had the lower portion of the southeast corner trim as shown in the 1965 photographs.

(4) Gutters and Leaders

Gutters are not visible in the 1843-44 sketch and no mention is made of gutters in the 1844 inventory. None may have existed during the first few years. Gutters and leaders may have been installed in 1849 in conjunction with the metal roofing of the galleries. Gutters and leaders appear in the 1867 Muybridge photograph (fig. 7). A collection box is visible at the top of the most westerly leader.

Gutters and leaders are absent by 1885 (fig. 10). The 1886 repair contract called for "tin eave-troughs fastened to the roof and from which six water-pipes are to lead downwards." Circa 1890 photographs (figs. 12 and 13) show a gutter and at the approximate center of the facade a single leader. In ca. 1900 photographs, the center leader is absent. The location is indicated by two closely spaced gutter brackets (fig. 19). Figure 31, ca. 1943, depicts the central leader back in place. Early 1960s photos (figs. 33 and 36) show a gutter the full length of the main structure; however, no leader is seen at this elevation in the ca. 1964 photograph. A July 1965 photograph (fig. 37) shows a wooden leader had been installed. The gutter seen in place in the 1960s photographs appears to be the same as that found in 1975. The leader has a similar appearance in all the photographs, where it appears, dating since the 1940s. It is possible the leader was removed and returned in place for unknown reasons.

(5) Eaves

Shadows in the 1840s sketch indicate that the eaves originally had a substantial projection. This is supported by the 1867 photograph. Comparison of the 1867 photograph to the 1885 photograph indicates removal of the gutter, although the eave fabric appears unchanged.

In the succeeding photographs, the eaves of the west gallery and main structure appear unchanged. Those of the east gallery can be clearly seen, and the effects of weathering and building settlement can be observed.

(6) Attached Structures

The 1843-44 sketch and floor plans indicate stoops on the east and west galleries; however, only a western porch is seen in the ca. 1885 photographs, which is covered by a roof the full width of the gallery (13 feet) and projects out a distance 10 feet 8 inches (±). The dimensions have been derived through comparison with other features. The shed roof intersects the gallery wall at the second-floor line and slopes to the south. The roof functions as a porch for the second floor and is seen with an adult and child on it. This is supported by two simple square posts at the south corners. A railing, with turned balustrades (16 inches o.c.±) possibly 3 feet in height, encloses the upper porch. This structure does not appear in the 1867 photograph and it is not known when it was added.

The 1890 photograph (fig. 12) depicts two simple shed roofs over porches on the new east and west galleries. Again these are supported with two simple posts at their southern corners. The gable ends of the shed roofs are closed with siding somewhat wider than that on the building. A fascia board spans the distance between the posts.

Steps (five risers) to the porch can be seen in fig. 22 (ca. 1905), along with the above-described simple roof on the west gallery. A railing with simple turned balustrades had been added at this porch. The porch and roof of the east gallery were then absent, indicating [they were] removed between 1900 and 1905.

The west gallery porch roof was modified from the shed to a hip-type roof very early in the 20th century, and decorative wood trim and brackets were added just beneath the fascia board (see figs. 22 and 23). The additional south entry was opened at the first-floor window adjacent to the west gallery in 1949.[7] A simple shed roof and porch served this entry, as seen in figure 32.

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7. Correspondence from Marilyn Knapp, president, Sitka Historical Society, on file at Sitka NHP.

b. North Elevation

The available information on this elevation is extremely limited. The ca. 1887 sketch provides information on the north wall, but no historic photographs of the wall prior to ca. 1896 have been found.

(1) Windows and Doors

The main structure currently has nine windows on the first floor and nine windows at the second floor, symmetrical to those on the south facade as indicated on the 1843-44 plans. The type and style of the original gallery north windows are unknown. It is probable that they were similar to the gallery windows in the east and west walls (figs. 7 and 10). A single window on each floor is indicated in the east gallery, while the west gallery has a door shown on the first floor on the original plans (see drawing sheets 2 and 3, section V).

The 1844 inventory refers to window shutters on the lower floor. Hardware has been found for the east jambs of all the first-floor north windows of the main structure. This hardware indicates that single leaf shutters were used.

It is unknown if the ca. 1886 elevations represent the actual historic construction or only proposals.

All the windows on the north elevation are shown in the ca. 1886 drawings (fig. 11) as having six lights. The construction technique of cutting openings in standing log walls was used by the Russians. Enlargement of the original openings would have been somewhat difficult, and there is no physical evidence of modification. Therefore, the main structure windows have probably always had six lights.

The west gallery is shown with a first-floor door and transom in the 1886 drawing. A ca. 1896 photograph (fig. 17) indicates that this door had existed; however, it was boarded up by that time. Eventually the opening was changed to include a typical six-light

window. A 1920s photograph (fig. 27) shows this window in place although the date of its installation is unknown.

(2) Siding

The 1844 inventory is the only documentary reference of the original siding. The inventory notes a specific quantity of siding (3,570 feet), which might be interpreted as an intention to install siding on the north wall. Also the 1852 account states the use of 5,259 square feet in repair work, an amount sufficient to side all exterior walls of the building. However, no physical evidence of siding existing earlier than the 1887 siding has been found. Traces of yellow ochre paint have been found on the log surfaces. Historic records do not note any quantity of yellow ochre until the 1852 account (see appendix A). This suggests the north wall of the main structure originally had an exposed log facade, and during the 1851 repair work this surface was painted yellow ochre. The painted surface remained, probably redone at various times, until the 1887 repair work. The 1886 repair contract refers to "weather-boarding of the facade removed." Only one wall was to have siding removed, and that would have been the south facade. This and the lack of physical evidence indicate that the north wall had no siding prior to the 1887 repairs. Drop siding covering the entire north elevation (including the new galleries) was installed during the 1887 work. This siding appears unchanged in succeeding historic photographs. The lowest four or five courses of the siding were removed in July 1965 because of deterioration. The walls were then covered with plywood. Progression of the deterioration of the siding can be observed in the historic photographs.

(3) Trim

The earliest documentation of trim on the north elevation is seen in the ca. 1886 elevation. The most notable features are the vertical trim pieces at the locations of junctions with interior bearing walls, which apparently provided protection to the joinery of the exterior and interior bearing walls. The vertical pieces appear 10 inches wide (±) and extend from cornice to grade. These pieces were found beneath the extant siding. Window trim similar to that on the south elevation is

visible in figure 11 and was found extant on both the main structure and galleries. This trim appears in the 1886 elevation and in succeeding photographs. Horizontal trim just below the eaves and vertical corner trim, all probably installed during the 1887 work, can also be seen. Gutter brackets were probably installed at this time, most of which appear unchanged in later photographs.

(4) Gutters and Leaders

The earliest documentation of gutters and leaders on the north elevation is found in the 1886 repair contract, as was noted previously pertaining to the south elevation. Tin gutters and leaders were specified in that contract. Wood gutters and leaders were installed at some later time. Ghosting of a central leader is seen in the ca. 1896 photograph (fig. 17). A leader in this location is visible in a 1963 photograph (fig. 34), and it was in place into the 1970s.

(5) Eaves

The appearance of the eave on the 1886 north elevation is similar to that of the one on the south. The eaves as seen in later historical photographs again match those on the south elevation, with no significant changes made after 1887.

c. West Elevation

The west gallery occupies virtually all of this elevation. The 1840s sketch (fig. 1) is somewhat confusing, compared with the 1843-44 floor plans (figs. 2 and 3). In the sketch and plans, a single-story appurtenance is seen at the north end. Apparently, the sketch mistakenly depicts the two-story portion of the gallery as extending nearly the full length of the west side of the main structure. However, fabric investigation and the 1843-44 floor plans indicate a single-story portion at the north end of the west gallery. Paint traces were found at the end wall of the main structure where it apparently was not covered by the original galleries. Remnants of the roof flashing of the single-story portion of the west gallery were also found as indicated on the 1843-44 floor plans. This evidence shows that the north end of the west gallery was one story, and that the west end wall of the main

structure had no siding originally and was therefore partially exposed. Later it received a finish of yellow ochre paint and finally was totally enclosed by an enlargement of the original west gallery (fig. 10). The original west gallery was replaced in the 1887 repair work with the gallery extending the full length and height of the west wall of the main structure as it exists today.

(1) Windows and Doors

The 1840s sketch shows a single west door with a transom of three lights above. Three eight-light windows are shown at the second-story level. Again, at this level the areas between the windows are drawn, darkened rectangles, indicative of false windows as described in the drawings of the south elevation. The number and location of windows, both real and false, do not coincide with the 1840s sketch and the 1843-44 second-floor plan.

The 1885 photograph documents the existence of two real windows while the southernmost real window is absent. Board-and-batten appear to fill in this window location. The second-floor windows, as seen in the 1885 photograph, have six lights, although they appear to have originally had eight lights, with the two lowest lights blocked by boards. At the first-floor level the transom over the west door also has been blocked with boards. This photograph depicted a six-light window to the south of the doorway at the first-story level. It is indeterminable from this photograph how these windows were operated.

Figure 12 portrayed the west wall after the 1887 repair work. A single first-floor door with transom was seen, with two six-light windows on either side. Another six-light window appeared directly above the door. The two lowest lights of the first-floor north window and the second-floor window were seen raised in single-hung fashion in a ca. 1907 photograph (fig. 23). Succeeding photographs showed these windows as unchanged up to the present.

(2) Siding

As with the south elevation, the siding is not delineated in the 1840s sketch. The foundation is not exposed as it was at the south wall in the sketch. The earliest graphic documentation of the west-wall siding material is the ca. 1885 photograph. The board-and-batten siding seen here may have been the original material. The stains and discoloration on the siding are indicative of its exposure to the intense weather conditions. Portions of the siding appear in newer condition, such as at the probable second-story addition at the north end of the gallery and in the area of the south window shown in the 1840s sketch. The main structure's west wall is seen exposed on the gallery's south setback. It was covered with the board-and-batten siding. The treatment of the west wall (north end) of the main structure, which was exposed prior to the second-floor partial addition to the gallery, has been discussed.

The 1886 contract called for new siding on the new galleries, enclosing the structure in a single form. This effect is visible in the 1890 and later photographs. This siding appears unchanged, beyond weathering and settling effects, through the time of NPS ownership. Lower portions of this siding were removed in 1965 and replaced with plywood.

(3) Trim

As with the other features on the west elevation, the earliest documentation of the trim is found in the 1843-44 elevational sketch. This indicates only a narrow fascia board along the full length of the west gallery and at the single-story appurtenance on its north end. In the ca. 1885 photograph the fascia board had an apparent width of 10 inches (±). The board-and-batten siding made a slight projection at the second-floor windowsill level. This served to enhance the appearance of sash and frame at the false windows. A careful examination of the 1885 photograph revealed false muntins and mullions to the right of the second floor central window. This may have been either a painted effect or ghosting from removed trim. A simple fascia board was seen in this photograph, extending the full length of the gallery.

A ca. 1890 photograph depicted the window trim of the 1887 gallery as very similar to that on the south elevation. The trim at the door is much darker than the siding (figs. 12 and 14). The 1890 photographs depict vertical trim boards at the corners similar to those shown in earlier photographs. Lower portions of the corner trim were removed in July 1965. Those remaining were weathered extensively at the time of the 1972 purchase. Comparison of figures 12 and 23 indicates the installation of gutter brackets around the turn of the century. These were in damaged condition in the 1960s photographs.

(4) Gutters and Leaders

The 1885 photograph does not depict gutters or leaders on this wall. Discoloration visible on the siding in this photograph is likely due to excessive moisture resulting in part from the lack of a proper drainage system. The 1886 repair contract specified tin gutters and six leaders to be installed; however, church records indicate that iron gutters and only four leaders were installed. Figure 14 shows the west elevation with a leader at its north end. At the leader, a funnel-shaped leader box can be clearly seen in a ca. 1896 photograph (fig. 17). A gutter and leader appeared in succeeding photographs throughout the 20th century. At the time of acquisition a wooden leader and wooden gutter were in place, but when these were installed is uncertain. A 1963 photograph shows the north portion of the gutter missing from the bell canopy to the north corner leader, and a temporary gutter or trough placed about 1 foot below the eave.

(5) Attached Structures

The 1840s elevation sketch shows a canopy sheltering three bells on the west wall near the eave. The 1844 inventory (see appendix A) notes "4 hinges for the bells"; however, the historic photographs from 1885 onward portray only a single bell. The similarity of the canopy's support brackets throughout these photographs indicates that it has not been replaced or modified since at least the 1885 photograph, and it may date to the original (1843) construction period. Investigation of the hardware supports the 1843 dating of the canopy. A reprint of a 1901 article in the Alaska Journal, summer 1979, states that

the origin of the most recent bell in place is the Hudson's Bay Company Steamer "Beaver." Notes made on May 20, 1971, by Lewis Koué (historical architect formerly with the National Park Service) during the removal of this bell states:

> When I arrived back after lunch, the Indian caretaker had removed the bell for safekeeping and was going to turn it over to the Bishop this afternoon. I took some pictures of it. It has cast on its side 'Beaver/1835'. I could not find any markings on it as to where it was cast. The word 'Beaver' makes me wonder if it could have been off the Hudson Bay Company ship 'Beaver'. It was only held in place with a drift pin without any nut or bolt.

The 1901 article states this bell arrived in Sitka in 1894; however, several 1890 photographs show this or a very similar bell hanging in place. This discrepancy has not been resolved. The Russian Orthodox church has this bell located at St. Michael's Cathedral.

The other attached structure was a shed-roofed canopy added above the west entrance. Photographs indicate this was added in the late 1940s to early 1950s.

d. East Elevation

The 1843-44 floor plans delineate a setback of the north portion of the east gallery at two locations: an approximate 1-foot setback from the north wall of the main structure and a 3-foot (±) offset at the north end of the gallery's east wall. Fabric investigation has exposed evidence that the setback from the north wall was 2 feet rather than 1 foot as shown on the 1842 plan. The east wall of the main structure is exposed at the south, due to a 1-foot 6-inch setback of the gallery. The east gallery is drawn entirely as two full stories.

(1) Windows and Doors

The 1843-44 plans depict a single entrance on the east with an attached stoop. No windows are indicated on these plans in the east wall of either floor. The earliest documentation of the east elevation is the 1867 Muybridge photograph, which shows a two-light transom over the eastern entry and a window to the south of the entry.

On the second-floor wall, above the entry, a darkened rectangle was seen, possibly another window. A similar situation appears just to the south although the opening was the size of approximately one 12- by 14-inch light.

A ca. 1885 photograph shows a second-floor opening with muntins in the south portion of the east elevation (fig. 9).

With the replacement of the east gallery in 1887, an entry was located in a similar position as in the original east gallery, also with a transom. Figure 13, ca. 1890, shows six-light windows, one on either side of the entry, while the second level was shown with two windows, also of six lights. Photographic evidence shows that only one of these windows (the north first-floor window) remained in place through the acquisition date. Both first- and second-floor southern windows were boarded up, probably during the construction of the ca. 1896 single-story addition (fig. 19). The north second-floor window was also boarded up and another opened to the south of it. The date of this work is uncertain, but the most probable date would have been during the late 1920s modifications for apartments. Figure 29 shows that the northern first- and second-floor windows were aligned.

(2) Siding

Board-and-batten siding similar to that on the west elevation was used on the east side, as shown in the 1867 Muybridge photograph. A slight projection of the siding occured at the second-floor windowsill level. As noted previously, this simulated the appearance of windows where, in fact, the wall was solid.

Drop siding was used in the 1887 repair work. Photographs showed this siding mostly unchanged through succeeding years. A major change occurred in the ca. 1896 addition, which involved the removal of a 14- by 12-foot area of siding (first floor to ceiling) where the gallery and addition adjoined. The siding used on this ca. 1896 addition was narrower in width than the siding on the house. This siding was reused to cover the area of the juncture (below the ceiling

line) at the time of removal of the addition, ca. 1926. The addition's roof gable merely butted against the siding, leaving a ghost as shown on drawing sheet 16 in section V. This narrower siding has remained in place to the present. It was also found at the infill of the second-floor window. The east elevation drawing shows that in 1965 lower portions of siding were replaced with plywood at the south end.

(3) Trim

The trim features seen in the 1867 Muybridge photograph consist of a 10-inch-wide (±) fascia board at the eaves, window surround trim approximately 3 to 4 inches in width, a headpiece over the transom of 10-inch vertical width (±), and a horizontal trim feature accentuating the second-floor windowsill line. As on the west elevation, other vertical and horizontal pieces have either created the illusion of window sash, or may have been merely painted on.

The window trim on the 1887 galleries is painted a lighter color than the siding, a scheme consistent in the 20th century photographs. In the 1960s photographs the corner trim pieces appear unchanged but weathered, due to long exposure as does the trim at the fascia and around the windows and door. The historic photographs indicate that most of the trim in place today would be original to the 1887 gallery.

(4) Gutters and Leaders

Gutters and leaders are not pictured on this elevation in the 1867 Muybridge photograph (fig. 7). It is likely that in the 1887 work, a gutter and leader system similar to that on the west elevation was installed, using iron gutters as described in the church records (see appendix B). The gutters drained to a leader at the northeast corner. Wooden brackets supported the gutters (fig. 19). The progressive deterioration of gutters is seen throughout the 20th century photographs.

In the 1959 photograph (fig. 32), a wooden gutter and a leader were in place, installed at an unknown date. These continued to deteriorate but were in place through 1975.

(5) Attached Structures

Figure 19 shows a single-story addition constructed ca. 1896 (approximate dimensions, 12 feet by 14 feet) on the east end of the building. No windows are apparent on the east wall of the addition. The street maps of Sitka indicate the removal of the addition by 1927, and historic photographs support this (see fig. 29).

A gabled canopy over the east entry was constructed sometime in the 20th century, probably in the late 1940s or early 1950s. An open box structure appears adjacent to the north second-floor window in a ca. 1930s photograph (fig. 29). Its function is uncertain.

e. Roof

The 1840s elevation sketch gives no graphic indication of the roofing material. A temporary roof of either (or both) board-on-board or roofing paper preceded an iron roof on the main building, as suggested by records indicating early repair of the roof with roofing paper (see appendix A).

In the investigation of the building, roofing boards similar to those used at Fort Ross have been found. The boards were used as battens over ceiling board joints to prevent the sand insulation from sifting through the ceiling. These boards have obviously been weathered, but it is not known if their origin is a temporary roof on the Russian Bishop's House or another building.

The 1844 inventory lists 750 pounds of roofing iron in rolls, which may have been for the galleries only, as that amount would not be adequate to cover the roof of the main structure. Church records state that the galleries were roofed with sheet iron in the fall of 1849. A November 1849 inventory indicates that these were painted with 30 pounds of red ochre in an oil base.[8] In October 1980 red paint drippings were

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8. USDI, NPS, DSC, "Historic Structure Report, Historical Data Section," by James Mote, p. 33.

found on the east end wall at the original gallery roofline. Using the historic floor plans and the 1849 inventory, it can be determined that 30 pounds of red ochre pigment was used in painting 1,100 (±) square feet of metal roof. This gives a ratio of 1 pound to 36.6 square feet. The 30 pounds is assumed to be simply the amount of pigment mixed with white lead pigment and oil to create a final paint mix.

Another letter dated February 1851 (see appendix A) concerning major repair work to the building states "above all it is necessary to cover the roof," suggesting that the existing temporary roofing was not satisfactory. Funds were requested to install a metal roof on the main structure in April 1851.

Attached to a letter from the Russian-American Company to the church dated December 12, 1852, was a list of building materials "used on repairing of the house of his eminence." This list included a large amount of roofing iron, nearly 3 tons, and an appropriate supply of roofing nails (see appendix A).

The original finish color of the metal roof over the main house is uncertain. On the December 12, 1852, list 130 pounds of red ochre is noted, which is assumed to be pounds of pigment in mixes similar to that noted above. Using the 1849 ratio of 36.6 square feet per pound of red ochre pigment, the entire bishop's house roof, including galleries, would require 125 or more pounds of pigment, suggesting the galleries received a second coat of red with the main roof receiving one coat. This has been supported by a finding of red ochre paint as the first layer on a metal roofing panel. The logical conclusion is that the initial paint color of the entire roof was red.

A reference found at the Alaska historical library in the article "Eight Months at Sitka," Overland Monthly, vol. 2, no. 2, February 1869, p. 179, reads as follows: "There was this uniformity and appearance of order - that the government buildings have, which comprise the Governor's residence, the See-House, the Club House, the Hospital, Barracks and Warehouses, were very large and constructed of Ponderous hewn logs, painted yellowish and roofed with red metal." The

"see-house" is in reference to the Russian Bishop's House as confirmed in a telephone conversation between Paul Cloyd and Ms. Shalkop. In this same conversation Ms. Shalkop noted that earlier correspondence (the article was written in 1867-68 period), from the priests in Sitka, made references to a red roof on the Russian Bishop's House.

The 1867 and 1885 photographs show a metal roof on both the galleries and the main structure. It appears, in the 1885 photograph, that repair work had been attempted at the southwest corner of the roof, possibly using roofing paper materials. Another ca. 1885 photograph (fig. 9) shows contrasting colors on the roof of the east gallery. This may indicate repair work or painting in progress. Physical evidence indicates that the main roof eaves extended above and beyond the junction of the gallery with the end walls of the main structure, although the photograph does not show this distinctly. The 1886 elevations (fig. 11) also show this. Remnants of metal roofing found in the attic had standing seam joints perpendicular to the eaves and single-hooked, flat seams parallel to the eaves (drawing sheet 23 and fig. 59). Church records show that the iron roof was removed in 1887 and replaced by a shingle roof. These records also indicate some of this roofing iron was reused at St. Michael's Cathedral.[9]

Figure 17 (ca. 1896) portrays the north elevation of the bishop's house. Ladders and some scaffolding are seen in this photograph: equipment apparently used during cleaning of chimneys, which occurred on a frequent basis, making this equipment more or less permanent. The roof repairs seen at the original chimney locations are lighter in color than older, weathered shingles. The roof repair at the former west chimney appears to be smooth material held in place with wood framing. The possibility of this being a skylight is feasible as this would function to serve the garret access stairway.

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9. USDI, NPS, DSC, Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data Section, Russian Mission, by Anthony Donald, draft report (March 1977), p. 253.

Over the years of the 20th century the main building roof sagged at the ridge and the long walls of the additions settled, bringing the gallery roofs into a more or less continuous slope with the main house roof as of 1980.

In April 1903, three bids were received for reshingling the roof with "cedar shingles and galvanized nails" and for shoring up the sagging roof. The bids ranged from $330 to $425. However, no evidence has been found to show at what date a contract was let.

Fabric investigations yielded remnants of shingles on horizontal 1-inch boards nailed to vertical 1-inch boards, which were nailed to the purlins. In the garret there were pieces of broken shingles forming a layer of debris on the second-floor ceiling boards. Presumably the 1887 shingle roof was stripped during a subsequent reroofing, and much of the debris was left in the garret. Shingle debris was found with red paint on its originally exposed surface. In the subsequent reroofing various sized trapezoidal-shaped wood members were laid on the extant horizontal boards and a new set of horizontal 1-inch shingle boards were installed as a means of leveling the roof surface (see drawing sheet 23, section V).

On top of the last shingle roof were vertical rows of 10- to 30-pound roofing felt, which was held down with 1- by 2-inch battens at the joints. The felt apparently installed in 1965 by the Sitka Historical Society. It can be seen in place in a 1969 photograph (fig. 39).

f. Chimneys

The 1843-44 elevation and the 1867 and 1885 photographs (figs. 1, 7, and 10) show two chimneys projecting above the ridge from the north side of the main building roof. Brick joints are absent in these depictions; the smooth appearance of the chimneys in the photographs indicates that the brickwork may have been parged, or sheathed, with metal or wood.

In the 1843-44 drawing both chimneys are shown with flanged tops, an indication of a projecting course or a cap. The west chimney in the 1885 photograph has a shaped cap, probably metal.

The ca. 1886 elevations (fig. 11) show the same chimneys (and only these chimneys) again with the western one capped. In the ca. 1890 photograph (fig. 12), both chimneys are seen with barrel-type caps. Photographs from ca. 1892 show a chimney extending out of the east roof face. Figures 15 and 16 also depict a relatively short chimney at the east end of the north roof face. This chimney does not appear to be in the location of the original east chimney. (Both original chimneys extended out of the north face of the roof, one west, one east.) In the ca. 1892 photograph (fig. 15), neither of the original chimneys appear, suggesting a removal date of ca. 1890 to 1892.

Figure 17, ca. 1896, shows the repair work at the locations of the original chimneys. The east location is obscured by a new chimney, but the new shingles can be seen on either side of the chimney's upper portion.

All chimneys appear with some type of cement coating and masonry detailing at the top. The west chimney had a barrel-type cap. The cap material is unknown, though it may have been metal to facilitate easy removal for cleaning. This is absent in figure 28 and later photographs. The staining on the shingles below the chimneys may have resulted from rain washing paint or whitewash off the coating. By the 1960s, the chimneys had lost much of the pargeting. In the 1959 and April 1963 photographs, the east roof face chimney appears with a spar attached to it (figs. 32 and 34).

The early 1960s photographs show the chimneys of the north and west hips with pargeting and masonry in a decayed state. The east hip chimney appears to have its pargeting or some type of newer finishing intact through 1963.

g. Landscape

The bishop's house has always been surrounded by fairly large grounds. Distinct boundary lines were not drawn until 1867, at the time of the purchase of Alaska by the United States. These boundary lines were subsequently altered, so that by the time of the purchase of the land by the federal government in 1973, the total amount of ground including the house site, equalled 1.49 acres of land. Two surveys completed in December 1905 and March 1977 are found in appendix I.

Plank walks are visible in the 1843-44 sketch extending south and southwest from the west entry stoop, along the west side of the building, and along the south facade, turning at the southeast corner and along the east wall. Archeological evidence of an east side boardwalk has been found.[10] The walk appears to have no connection with the stoop at the east gallery--another indication that this was a false entry. Extending into the foreground from the southwest stoop in the 1842 sketch is another plank walkway.

The earliest indication of the size of the lot is a map of Sitka drawn in 1845. This map shows a garden area in front of the house running from the west end of the house approximately 63 feet, but offset to the east about 10 feet. The depth of the garden area (i.e. north-south) was approximately 28 feet. The offset would have allowed access to the main entry without entering the garden.

In the 1840s vegetable growing was apparently attempted in the garden; however the existence of the formal garden is questionable because it does not appear in historic photographs or in the 1840s sketch. Graphic indication of a fence surrounding the garden is shown on the 1845 map. A compost pile frame "with four glasses" was constructed (see appendix A).

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10. Shinkwin, Archeological Excavations, p. 38.

The financial records note expenses "for the clearing and construction of a second path to the northwest." This path appears on the 1845 map.

The 1867 transfer map gives the first legal metes and bounds of the lot. This description reveals an irregularly shaped lot around the house. The north side is enclosed by a line some 5 feet off the house wall line, and the west boundary is 10 feet off the wall line. A larger area is enclosed to the east and south (front) of the house; to the east the yard is shown as 43 feet in depth and runs eastward approximately 35 feet. The area in front (south) of the house is shown as 45 feet deep (north-south) and runs from the west wall line of the house eastward 175 feet.

By comparing the 1867 transfer map and the property surveys of 1905 and 1977 (see appendix I) one can observe the boundary line modifications over a period of time. The south boundary appears substantially unchanged from the 1867 location.

The northern halves of the east and west boundaries appear basically in the same location in all three drawings.

Property was extended to the north of the structure by 1905. The east half of the 1905 north boundary follows closely the north property line of today, and by 1905 the west, east, and south boundaries were very close to what they are today.

In the 1867 photographs, evergreen trees and a picket fence are visible. Figure 7 clearly shows the rough material of the fence. A picket fence and some kind of walk leading to the main entry can be seen in the ca. 1885 photograph (fig. 10). There also appears in this photograph a wooden retaining wall. Fencing is indicated on the rear (north) and east sides of the building, but the features are too indistinct to read accurately.

A new picket fence was included in the 1887 repair work. Landscape features are prominent in each of three photographs dated from the 1890s (figs. 12, 13, and 15). There is a low picket fence, 3- to 4-feet high across the front of the site. Two openings in the fence appear in figure 11 at the southwest corner of the site and another to the east.

East and west fences extend to the north from the south fence approximately 20 to 30 feet from the east and west ends of the building. The east fence appears to be a foot or so higher than the south fence (fig. 15).

The other prominent landscape features in the 1890s were large (40- to 50-foot tall) trees in front of the building. They were just inside the front fence and were approximately on center of the building. They can be seen in historic photographs from 1868 through the 1930s. According to a report from the late 19th century, "two mighty cedars lift their majestic heads, ever whispering their mysterious dreams to each other. They were planted by the same hand that planted the spiritual tree of Orthodoxy in the land--that of Bishop Innocentius."[11]

The contract for the 1887 repairs was to include "a ditch dug around the house not less than three feet deep and four and a half feet wide with its outlet on the beach. The whole of the ditch covered with boards that will serve as a path." This work was deleted from the contract but is indicative of the history of drainage problems, which still exist today.

Figure 17, ca. 1896, shows priests and students posing among beehives in the north yard. Here the yard appears as a kept lawn, but not too well maintained. A flagpole can be seen very faintly extending above the roof where the west gallery and main building

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11. Russian Orthodox American Messenger, June 1-13, 1897, p. 298.

join. In 1896 the building received a new flagstaff, which is likely the one seen in figures 17, 23, and 24.[12]

In 1895 the slow encroachment of the seawaters in front of the house was halted when a breakwater was built.[13] Early 20th century photographs generally depict a picket fence in very good condition and a maintained lawn. A large water tank is visible in a ca. 1900 photograph (fig. 19). This was located in the east yard. Another photograph of this time depicts a cobbled walk in the foreground (fig. 20).

Figure 21, ca. 1902, shows a picket fence on the west supported by rough log posts. A boardwalk appears to extend westward from the building toward the fence. From this walk another boardwalk departs diagonally, extending to the north side of the building. Some shrubbery is seen in the north yard.

Another photograph, ca. 1905 (fig. 22), shows the front south yard trimmed and well maintained. A boardwalk level with the ground extends from the southwest porch due south. Boardwalks noted as "plank walk" can be seen on the 1905 survey. A flagpole also appears in the eastern end of the south lawn.

Figure 28, probably taken sometime in the early 1920s, shows the timber breakwater in the foreground. A small deciduous tree appears to the southwest of the structure.

Photographs of the 1930s show a wire fence supported by timber posts and a top rail. Work appears in progress on a picket fence in a ca. 1943 photograph (fig. 31). In figure 29, what would apparently be a new flagpole appears in the center south yard. This

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12. The Alaskan, April 23, 1896, p. 2.

13. Ibid., March 23, 1895, p. 3.

pole appears unchanged in succeeding photographs and was in place through the 1967 photograph. Figure 30 shows two deciduous trees at the southwest corner of the site. The 1960s photographs show a picket fence around the south and north yards. Also indicated is a narrow asphalt path from the southwest entry towards the south. The south lawn appears trimmed, except that portion adjacent to the picket fence. A marker designating the structure as a national historic landmark was placed in the south yard in the mid-1960s. A wooden sign noting the name and construction date of the house was also located in the south yard. The date of its installation is uncertain, probably late 1950s. A wood sign in a similar location is seen in figure 32. Figure 38 shows the unkempt condition of the north yard.

3. Interior

The data on the history of the interior are relatively limited. Very few interior historic photographs have been located. However, the 1843-44 floor plans, a ca. 1910 first-floor plan from a former student, and historic newspaper articles are available sources. Much of the information obtainable from 1843-44 floor plans, church records, and newspaper articles has been presented in the "Historic Structure Report: Historical Data Section, Russian Bishop's House," by James Mote. Another documentation source is the physical evidence obtained on the site. A major portion of this is found in appendix C, "Wallpaper and Paint Documentation."

Because many of the finishes have been removed, the interior history is revealed primarily through the clues left on the structure. The intention of this section is to correlate this evidence with the documents, articles, and finish documentation. The galleries and the first and second floors of the main structure are discussed in that sequence. The crawl space and garret are presented in the "Building Analysis" section.

a. Galleries

The galleries functioned in part as an airlock space at the entries for the house. Other functions of these spaces are noted on

the historic plans on drawing sheets 2 and 3 in section V. The uses are not out of the ordinary (i.e., storage space and passages) except the internal latrines. (The 1887 work provided more typical external latrines.) The configuration of the stairs and landings as shown in the 1843-44 plans is substantiated by the finding of the mortise pockets in the log end walls of the main structure. These held the beams that supported the second floor and stair landings. Drawing sheets 19 and 20 in section V indicate the pockets as well as roofing and flashing remnants where the roof of the single-story appendage adjoined the west log wall of the main structure. There is also evidence on the east log wall of the main structure of a shed-roofed appendage at the rear of the east gallery. The only evidence of deviation from the original gallery plans occurs on the west wall of the main structure. Approximately 15 feet from the north end of the west log end wall, ghosting appears that suggests a panel wall on the first floor extending westward into the gallery. Although evidence of other interior gallery walls coincides with the 1843-44 plans, this wall does not. This indicates a change in space requirements. The evolution of spaces within the original galleries, if any, is unknown.

The existing galleries, constructed in 1887, served basically the same functions as the previous galleries. However, the width was decreased from 13 feet (±) to 6 feet (±). The existing conditions drawings (sheets 6 and 8 in section V) show the layout of these spaces. Fabric investigation reveals that little change occurred in their partitioning. There is physical evidence that some material used in the existing galleries came from the originals: The remnants of finishes on structural members match earlier finishes found inside the main structure, and the physical dimensions of certain members appear to coincide with those required for the original galleries. The roof sheathing of the existing galleries is reused material as shown by color and excessive weathering. Some of this appears to be original siding material, removed from the south wall during the 1887 work. Documentary support is found in the December 1886 repair contract:

> The iron, boards and timbers taken off the Bishop's House and church must be utilized, to the extent advisable and practical in the repairs mentioned above. And also the superfluous, old material remaining after the repairs are completed shall belong to the church and house.[14]

The 1843-44 plan shows the majority of rooms in the galleries as passages and storage areas, indicating spaces of secondary importance and suggesting a low level of finishing. Ghosting evidence indicates that the framing was mostly exposed. The narthex, the area of the west gallery outside the chapel, may have had a finished interior also indicated by paint ghosts.

The ca. 1900 first-floor plan and the existing conditions photographs and drawings confirm that little spatial change occurred in the 1887 galleries after their construction.

b. Main Structure - First Floor

The 1843-44 first-floor plan is substantiated by fabric investigation. Many of the partial walls drawn in the 1843-44 plan can be located by nailing patterns found on the floor planks, ceiling beams or planks, and wall mortises where they were anchored and by ghosting patterns on early paint finishes. In the following descriptions, the documentation is noted for each room. Individual room descriptions are headed by the titles on the 1843-44 plans; the specific uses of the rooms and the room numbers are shown in parentheses on the existing conditions drawings. Partial walls were constructed of vertical planks held in place by various anchoring devices. At the floor, moldings were nailed to the floor to form track slots that held the bottom ends of the planks. Tracks also held the top ends of the planks. These tracks,

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14. Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, Russian Orthodox church records, box 226.

approximately 7 feet above the floor, were anchored into the log walls with a tenon in a mortise. The mortises are evidences or confirmation, of plank-wall locations.

(1) Father Michael's Room, Parlor (Room 101)

Partial walls, which created a vestibule at the entry to this room from the passage, are evidenced by mortises on either side of the door (door 103). This confirms the depiction of walls on the 1843-44 plan. Investigations of finishes indicate that these walls may have been removed ca. 1851. They are not shown on the ca. 1900 first-floor plan.

Another major change in this room was the nearly total removal of the cross wall (between the original room of Father Michael and the west classroom) in 1887, as church records indicate (see appendix B). During the late 1920s partitions were added in the northwest area of this room enclosing a kitchenette. According to a member of the Sitka Historical Society, the southwest exterior door (door 102) was installed at the original window location in 1949. This is supported by photographic evidence.

(2) Father Michael's Sleeping Room (Room 101)

Partial walls that enclosed the sleeping section of Father Michael's quarters are evidenced by mortise and nail patterns. The wall between Father Michael's rooms and the west classroom was full height. The wall between Father Michael's room and the passage may have been partial.

(3) Passage (Room 101)

This was a connecting space for the adjacent rooms. Evidence of its partial east wall has not been found, but because of the accuracy of the 1843-44 plan, it likely existed. Its removal date is unknown. It does not appear on the ca. 1900 floor plan.

(4) West Classroom (Rooms 101, 102, 103)

This room was formed by the existing cross wall on the east, the original (later removed) full-height plank wall on the west between the classroom and Father Michael's rooms, the midwall on the north and the exterior wall on the south. A door through the cross wall in the southeast corner of this room has not been dated, but detailing indicates 1887 work. The late 1920s work introduced the 2- by 4-inch stud walls, which enclose rooms 102 and 103. All of the above rooms (Father Michael's rooms and west classroom) were used as a "bedroom for big boys" at the turn of the century (see drawing sheet 4 in section V).

(5) East Classroom (Rooms 104 and 105)

This space is enclosed by major cross walls on the east and west, the midwall on the north, and the exterior wall on the south. The 1843-44 plan indicates a plank wall extending east from the west wall. Investigation of the fabric revealed nailing patterns that confirmed the location and full height of this wall. Apparently the partition closed off the passage area created by the doorways (doors 106 and 108) on the east and west walls and a third door north through the midwall, which was infilled in 1887 and another was provided approximately 3 feet to the west of it (door 107). Additional doors were built into the east wall (door 110) and the west wall was infilled in the late 1920s. The west wall door was installed in the late 19th century. The ca. 1900 floor plan shows door 110 as not yet installed. It also notes the room's use as a "bedroom for small boys." During the late 1920s work, the west door was infilled and door 110 installed; the room then became an apartment and remained so until the 1966 vacating of the apartments. The space was divided with a plywood partition, probably after the 1920s work.

(6) Entry Hall (Rooms 106 and 108)

This space was bounded by the midwall on the north, the end wall of the main building on the east, and a cross wall on the west. On the south, a full-height log wall is indicated in the 1843-44

plan. When the ca. 1920s walls were removed in 1976, a vertical notch in the east and west walls confirmed the location of the south wall.

(7) Father/Steward Rooms (Room 107)

This was the room of the building manager, the west side being a parlor-type space, and the east side may have been sleeping quarters. The partitions separating these areas have been located by mortises in the south and east walls. The ca. 1900 first-floor plan refers to this space as a dining room. An opening in the midwall is on this plan and is noted as a "pass thru." This opening was covered probably in the 1920s with finish materials on the kitchen side. The sequence of finishes indicated the opening was introduced ca. 1872-87. As with the other rooms, the late 1920s conversion work is the source of the extant (1975) partitioning of this space. A door (door 110) was introduced into the west wall, probably in the late 1920s.

(8) Kitchen (Room 113)

The northeast room on the first floor is designated as the kitchen in the 1843-44 plan. It apparently continued in this function at least through ca. 1900, as seen in drawing sheet 4, section V. The cross wall and midwall bounding the room originally had no openings into the main structure (see the 1843-44 plan), which suggests that food was prepared on the first floor and taken up through the east gallery to the second-floor dining room directly above the kitchen. On the 1900s sketch a pass through opening in the midwall, provided access to room 107, which had become a dining room. The symbol depicted in the southwest corner on the 1843-44 plan is a large masonry cooking oven. The brickwork remnants of this oven have been found in the midwall and cross wall. The brickwork indicates that the oven top was a barrel vault oriented north-south. Iron flashing remnants held in place with bronze nails have been found on the midwall (south) side of the oven, indicating that an iron range top (a level cooking surface) adjoined the east side of the oven. The graphic symbol on the 1843-44 plan indicates the range with a single line within a rectangle. Information regarding Russian/Finnish ovens of the period support this

type of configuration.[15] Mortises have been found in the north and east walls of the kitchen. It is possible that these were for anchoring an open shelving system to the walls.

The removal of the massive oven may be indicated by the 1886 repair contract. The contract states, "In one of the kitchens [a second-floor kitchen was extant at this time] a new floor made, and in place of the destroyed furnace [original oven?] in this kitchen a brick chimney built for an iron stove" (see appendix B). A conventional floor framing system of 2- by 6-inch joists has been found in place. Remnants of original cross beams have also been found. Church records indicate that the stove was installed in this kitchen. The west door (door 119) of the first-floor kitchen appears to be part of the 1887 work, especially since a scrap of paper with that date has been found between the wall logs and the door jamb. The contract for this work does refer to "and also a door in one of the kitchens entirely closed up with timber, and in their stead new ones made in the same walls, but different places" (see appendix B). Yet no evidence has been found of an earlier west door having been closed. The ca. 1900 first-floor plan locates the west door (door 119) where it is found today. Finally, no change in the location of the east door (door 116) is apparent since original construction. The pass-through opening was eventually blocked on the kitchen side, probably during the late 1920s work. Plumbing fixtures and partitions were also installed in the southeast part of the room at that time.

(9) Seminary (Rooms 114, 115, 116, 117)

A cylinder stove is delineated in the southeast corner of this room on the 1843-44 plan. The remaining masonry of the kitchen oven fills the cross wall at this corner. Here remnants of a flue,

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15. Alfred Kolehmainen, National Board of Antiquities and Historical Monuments, Dept. of Architectural History, Helsinki, Finland, to Eugene Ervine, Sitka NHP, on file at park.

probably from the cylindrical stove, have been found. Also delineated are nine rectangles adjacent to the west cross wall. Russian Orthodox clergymen have identified these as carrels where large liturgical books were placed and studied. Ghosting on the painted wall surface and mortising is evidence of the location of these structures. The original plan also depicts another, much larger rectangle adjacent to the east wall. Its function is unknown, though physical evidence similar to that described above has been detected. The ca. 1900 first-floor plan notes this space as "teacher supervisor room," shown as a single space. Partitioning and bathroom fixtures were installed in the late 1920s. The south door was relocated approximately 3 feet west of its original location (see East Classroom).

One column in place and ghosting on the ceiling indicating another column have been found in the seminary. The 1844 inventory noted "2 turned columns." As no evidence of other columns has been found, it is probable that this is a reference to the columns in the seminary. The columns were located on an east-west line at the middle of the room at 7-foot centers. The east column (found in place) coincides with the location of the brick stove on the second floor; thus, it probably provided structural support. However, there was no apparent structural use of the west column, suggesting placement merely to provide a symmetrical appearance. Ghosting on the floor and on the extant column may be the result of a partition between the columns. How these features related to the use of the room is uncertain.

(10) East Consistory and Watchman's Room (Rooms 118 and 119)

The space as a whole is bounded by the north exterior wall, cross walls on the east and west, and the midwall on the south. The southern portion (watchman's room) was partitioned from the consistory room by typical plank walls, as indicated in the 1843-44 plan. Plugs in the mortises have been found at the locations where the plank wall would have been anchored. A cylindrical stove is depicted in the southwest corner of the east consistory room. Physical evidence suggests that this stove was vented vertically to the masonry stove above. The

ca. 1900 first-floor plan describes the entire space as a teacher's room, with no partitioning indicated. The date of removal of the original partitions is uncertain, although this may have occurred during 1851 work to "change the arrangement of the rooms below" (Feb. 1851 letter in appendix B).

(11) West Consistory and Archives Room (Room 120)

This space is bounded by the north exterior wall, the west end wall and an east cross wall, and an intermediate log wall on the south. The south wall is depicted on the 1843-44 plan (fig. 2), with a door at the center leading to the west entrance. The opening at this location is found infilled with four vertical logs. The horizontal log above this wall appears to have failed. It is surmised that immediately after the opening was cut, the log above split and the opening was infilled. With this opening closed, another entry was necessary, very likely accounting for the door in the west wall (door 127). Detailing of the jamb work there is similar to other 1843 work (drawing sheet 2, section V).

The southwest corner of this space is indicated as an archive space on the 1843-44 plan. Mortises found in the south and west walls verify the position of plank walls as located on the original plan. These partitions are not seen in the ca. 1900 floor plan. This entire room was noted as the location of book-binding equipment on the ca. 1900 plan.

A cylindrical stove is depicted in the southeast corner of the room on the plan, opposite the stove in the east consistory. The adjacent cross wall is penetrated by a thimble of brick, which appears to have allowed for venting through the wall to a vertical flue common to the east and west consistory stoves. This pattern was altered at some later time (possibly 1851), when the second-floor stove was rebuilt with a flue serving all three stoves. It was found on a frame support that held it 5 feet above the floor. Ghosting, possibly of a brick stove, appears in the southeast corner of the west consistory room. This stove may have been built at the same time as the second-floor stove was rebuilt.

(12) West Entrance (Room 121)

The previously discussed infilled door opening to the west consistory is found in the north wall of the entry. Finish sequences observed on the passage side of the door virtually confirm the closure date of early 1840s. Although it does not appear on the 1843-44 plan, a door was opened in the east wall, probably during the original construction, to compensate for the closed north door. This entrance has remained throughout the history of the building.

(13) Added Structures

The ca. 1896 addition on the southeast side of the building is indicated on the ca. 1900 first-floor plan as a simple storeroom and washroom. Figure 19 clearly shows a water tank behind this addition that likely serviced the washroom. As previously noted, this addition was removed before 1927, possibly in conjunction with the apartment conversion work.

c. Main Structure - Second Floor

As previously noted, the second floor of the building included the bishop's quarters, dining room, and chapel. When the bishop was transferred to San Francisco in 1872, his quarters became available for other uses. One likely use would have been as priests' quarters (previously on the first floor), thus allowing more space on the first floor for expansion of schoolrooms. The second-floor uses of the original galleries were similar to those of the first floor, i.e., storage and passages.

Masonry heating units are indicated on the second floor on the 1843-44 plans. They remained in the building into the 1970s. The units are discussed in the "Building Analysis" section of this report.

(1) Chapel (Rooms 204 and 205)

Centrally located in the chapel on the 1843-44 plan is a symbol consisting of a rectangle within a circle. Russian Orthodox clergymen have suggested that this would be a light fixture

with geometric forms incorporated into its design to represent the relationship of man to God.

Steps to the sanctuary level are also indicated on the original plan. The darkened rectangle with rounded steps at the west end and an even darker square at the east end have not been understood in detail, but this area is the altar used by the bishop, and it is shown on the plan because of its special significance. The iconostasis is also depicted on the 1843-44 plan and has been found in virtually the same location. However, finish discontinuities indicate that it may have been moved and returned to its original location (see appendix C). Framing members and finish fabric indicate that the extant iconostasis is the original. The east wall is shown with a rounded niche, which held the bishop's throne. Also depicted in the northeast corner of the chapel is a square, the symbolism of which is uncertain, but which may represent a vestment cabinet. An 1847 inventory of the chapel is found in appendix A. The north door to the bishop's parlor (which was used after 1872 as the priests' quarters) and the west chapel entry were infilled with planks. When the former north door was investigated, a note on the west jamb stated "the helper Shturmanskoi of Arkhangelsky sealed off the door in the year 1887 on April 23rd."[16] The 1886 repair contract included the closure of these doors as well as the installation of a door between the chapel and corridor (door 205).

Beyond these and finish modifications, the chapel has seen little architectural change in its history. This is attributed to the religious use which remained unchanged. Figure 18 shows the iconostasis in the 1890s.

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16. The note was translated by Antoinette Shalkop of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

(2) Guest Room (Room 208)

This space is enclosed by cross walls on the east and west, the midwall on the north, and the exterior wall on the south, coinciding with the 1843-44 floor plan. The insulation under the floor consisted of a hard concretelike mortar beneath a layer of sand. The framing is the typical crossbeam system, but additional subordinate beams span from the cross walls to the crossbeam (see drawing sheet 7, section V). These features are found only in this room suggesting a use beyond merely a guest room, although such use is unknown. However, these features may have resulted from repair work, although they appear contemporary to other original structural work.

(3) Bishop's Quarters - Sleeping Room, Library, and Study (Room 209)

These rooms are shown partitioned with the typical partial plank walls on the original plan. Mortise evidence has been uncovered, indicating a partition height of approximately 7 feet, as with the other plank walls. Also depicted is a hearth in the northwest corner of the sleeping area. The hearth was situated to share a flue with the drawing room hearth and was supported by the first-floor ceiling planks, the midwall, and the cross wall.

A 3- by 3-inch wood diagonal to provide support for the hearth has been found beneath the floor, spiked to the midwall and cross wall. The drawing room had an iron strap in a similar position, suggesting that the 3- by 3-inch wood piece replaced an earlier (original?) iron strap. Sheet metal found here is probably from rehabilitation work on the hearth.

When the bishop departed in 1872, this space became available for other uses. The 1886 repair contract refers to a new floor laid in the kitchens. As drawing sheet 7 indicates, the framing was reinforced and the original flooring relaid. Since it was referred to in the 1886 contract as an extant kitchen, the time of its conversion to this use falls between 1872 and 1886. Uses of the space that followed are uncertain, but it was a kitchen when the building was vacated in 1969.

Extant plumbing fixtures date from the 20th century, probably the late 1920s.

(4) East Corridor (Room 210)

This space has maintained its original function as an entry from the east gallery. The door to the gallery (door 215) is shown on the 1843-44 plan with sidelight at its south jamb. When the 20th century finishes were removed in 1976, the sidelight was revealed. The door in the north wall of this space (door 214) does not appear on the original plan. Fabric investigation has indicated a late 19th century (1887?) date for this opening.

(5) Pantry (Room 211)

This space, noted on the 1843-44 plan as the pantry, is in the northeast corner of the second floor. Historically, it provided a secure location for the storage of foodstuffs. The pantry is bounded on the south by an intermediate log wall, on the north by the exterior wall, on the east by the building end wall, and on the west by a cross wall. As discussed above, modifications consisted of a door opening (door 214) in the south wall. The advantage of this door in relation to the first-floor kitchen is apparent. Also, if the space was still functioning as a pantry when the bishop's private quarters (room 209) became a kitchen (1872-86), direct access to that kitchen would have been necessary. Thus, there is reason to believe that the door predated 1887.

The date of introduction of the plumbing fixtures into the space might be the late 1920s, although this is uncertain because the 1920s work appears not to have involved major changes other than finishes in other second-floor spaces.

(6) Dining Room (Room 207)

This room was noted on the original floor plan as a dining room and was adjacent to the bishop's quarters as a convenience. After 1872 the dining room functions were relocated to the first floor, southeast room (room 107). The second-floor room then became a bedroom for one of the priests.

A March 1890 newspaper article states, "Tons of sand and gravel fell from the ceiling of Father Donoskoy's bedroom."[17] Physical evidence confirms that the ceiling planks were renailed or replaced. Doweling of the ceiling planks, as found throughout the house, would have caused collapse as a single unit, as the article stated. This room remains virtually unchanged from its depiction on the 1843-44 plan.

On the floor adjacent to the brick stove at the west wall, a metal hearth or "spark plate" has been found, consisting of a piece of sheet metal extending from the masonry over the plank floor approximately 18 inches, to protect it from sparks. Iron hearths are noted in the 1844 inventory. The brick stove masonry also incorporated three metal shelves, possibly "plate warmers."

Also at the junction of the stove/plate warmer and log wall is an iron "strongback," which functioned to maintain the alignment of the logs after the wall opening was cut for the stove. This, however, is not a typical feature in this structure.

The spiking of the floor planks is somewhat unusual, as the spikes are recessed into the plank and wood plugs inserted over the spikes. This also occurs in the bishop's parlor and the chapel and may be indicative of repair work done on this floor.

A fortochka, a small circular vent through the exterior wall with a brass cap, is located in the north wall. It is not known why some rooms had fortochkas and others did not.

Beyond the 1890 article noting the use of this space as a bedroom, no other change in use has been documented. It remained a bedroom for the clergy until the 1969 vacating of the building.

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17. The Alaskan (Sitka), March 29, 1890, p. 3.

(7) Bishop's Parlor (Room 206)

This room functioned as a reception room and living room for the bishop. This space is delineated on the 1843-44 plan with stoves on the east and west walls. The existing (1975) conditions drawing (sheet 8) shows differences in configuration of the stoves as compared to the 1843-44 plan. This could possibly have been the result of repair work done in 1851 and 1887.

A small square representing a partitioned area is shown on the 1843-44 plan in the southwest corner of the room adjacent to the door to the chapel; its use is unknown. As noted previously, this door was infilled in 1887.

The condition of the room in 1963 can be seen in figure 35. The floor is sloped because of a north wall foundation failure. Shims were placed at the north end of the floor beams in 1887 to level the floor.

(8) Laymen's Room (Room 203)

This room is in the northwest corner of the second floor. The 1843-44 plan depicts a stove common with the bishop's parlor. Also shown in this room's southwest corner is a space apparently enclosed by the typical plank walls; its function is unknown. Modifications to this room consisted of the removal of the partial walls at some unknown date. Also at an unknown time, a major opening was cut in the west wall, providing access directly to the west gallery. Detailing and physical evidence discovered to date suggests a late 19th century date for this opening. However, this work is not mentioned in either the 1886 contract or the 1887 church records. Following this alteration, no other major architectural modifications were made in this room.

(9) West Corridor (Room 201)

This room is virtually unchanged from the 1843-44 plan. The south wall is shown as solid; however, the 1887 repair work included a door (door 205) through this wall into the chapel. Fabric evidence indicates that the door was originally in the former

parlor/chapel doorway. The southeast part of the room is depicted in the 1843-44 plan as enclosed with the typical plank walls, which indicated the stair enclosure as seen today. The stairs are of original construction. The stair enclosure's plank walls may be the only original plank wall construction remaining in the house. The sidelights adjacent to the west door (door 201) may have been altered. Although they are depicted on the 1843-44 plan, the detailing found here suggests a later date, possibly 1851.

E. 1975 Conditions

This section describes the state of the building prior to stabilization work by the National Park Service. The bulk of the information is provided in drawing sheets 1 through 29 and related photographs. The text supplements these sheets as required. The format of the presentation follows that of the previous section: general appearance, exterior, (elevations, roof, chimneys, landscape), and interior. Only the "shell" of the building--the surfaces before removal work of any kind--is described. The attic and crawl space are discussed in the "Building Analysis" section.

As of 1975 the building had been vacated for six years. It may well be that during these years more damage occurred than at any other time. The extremes of the weather and lack of maintenance accelerated deterioration, resulting in the debilitated condition of the building. However, the construction techniques used by the Russian/Finnish carpenters helped maintain the structure's integrity. Although deterioration was extensive, it was far less than might be expected in a wood structure of this age in such a climate.

1. Exterior

In 1975 the Russian Bishop's House was rectangular, 64 feet 3 inches by 42 feet 6 inches. It was a two-story structure with a hip roof. The approximately 6-foot-wide 1887 galleries added additional length at each end of the building. The siding was extensively weathered, with nearly all paint deteriorated. In a few places it was separated at both horizontal and vertical joints. This was caused by the

settlement of east and west gallery foundations, resulting in straining, bowing, and failure of the siding. Exposed nailheads and leaking gutters had stained the siding. Lower portions of all elevations were covered with varying amounts of plywood.

There were wood gutters on the north and south elevations. Shaped gutter brackets held the gutters in place. One wooden downspout on each side of the building was approximately in the center of the elevation.

The wood gutters on the east and west elevations had been replaced with new metal gutters and downspouts. The shaped gutter brackets still exist on both elevations. Figure 42 shows the gutter conditions typical of the house. Deterioration of the wood is apparent and is emphasized by the growth of plants from the gutters. Also seen are the other elements of the cornice such as the fascia board and gutter brackets. They have suffered from extreme weathering and are virtually without paint. As the elevations show (drawing sheets 13-16), certain brackets are absent, and the fascia board is askew, because of the settling of the building.

a. South Elevation

(1) Windows and Doors

On the south elevation, 20 windows existed, 9 on the first floor and 11 on the second floor. Hardware cloth had been placed over all the windows except one that was covered with plywood.

The first-floor windows were fitted with a four-light fixed sash, with either one-light or two-light transoms above. The only exception was the fourth window from the west, which was a six-light fixed sash. The fifth window from the west had a sash of later date than the other windows. For the most part, the condition of these first-floor windows varied from poor to fair.

All but three of the windows on the second floor had eight-light fixed sash for the outer windows. The two windows in

the galleries were four-light fixed sash with two-light transoms above. The other window in the main building was a six-light fixed sash with a two-light transom.

The inner windows were intact on only three windows. Two of these windows were eight-light fixed sash, one with some old glass. The other inner window was a double casement, which swung in and had three lights per casement with old glass. There was a two-light fixed sash above it. Three of the second-floor windows had plastic sheets on the interior. The condition of the second-floor windows varied from poor to fair for the outer windows and from fair to good for the inner windows.

In 1975, the exterior doors (101 and 102) of the south elevation were in a worn condition. Door 101, leading into the west gallery, consisted of 2 four-panel doors. The panels were painted gray, with the rest of the door white. The surfaces were alligatored and extremely worn. Due to settlement of the west gallery wall, the doors are now out of alignment. Door 102 provided access into room 101. It had a six-light panel with a wood panel below. Drawing sheet 25 provided elevations and a door schedule for the structure.

(2) Siding

The south elevation siding was the most deteriorated on the structure, nearly one-half covered with plywood.

(3) Attached Structures

The porches attached at the west end of the elevation were in a typically weathered condition (except recent hip roof reshingling), as can be seen in drawing sheet 24. Little change is visible in these when compared with the historic photographs (figs. 24 and 32). Figure 43 provides a detailed view of the west porch. There have been a number of porches in this location for access into the west gallery, which in turn provides an entrance to the upper floor. The turned columns holding the porch roof in place were in extremely poor condition in 1975. A plywood deck covered both porches, and drop

siding covered the lower elevations, except the west, which was open. The stair railing was made up of 2- by 4-inch studs. The stair risers were open. This differs from the historic appearance, as the risers were formerly closed.

(4) Gutter and Leader

In 1975 the wood leader in the center was functional, as was the gutter at this elevation.

b. North Elevation

(1) Windows and Doors

In 1975 there was a total of 18 windows on the north elevation. The windows were covered with either hardware cloth, or plywood.

The first floor had nine windows. The majority of windows were four-light fixed sash with two-light transoms above. The exceptions were two windows with six-light fixed sash and some four-light casement; each had a two-light transom above that operated like an awning.

There were nine windows on the second floor. Four of the windows were four-light fixed sash with two-light transoms. Each of the remaining five windows had an inner and outer sash. The inner sash was fixed, with six lights. Each outer window was four-light fixed sash with a two-light transom.

Some of the glass in the second-floor windows was old, possibly dating to ca. 1880. The condition of the windows on both floors varied from fair to good.

A carpenter-type door provided access to the east gallery (door 118). It was painted pink, with the 12-inch transom above closed, and was in a dilapidated condition.

(2) Siding

Weathered siding was typical on the north wall. Staining from the leaking gutter was prevalent at the central area. The siding just above the west gallery first-floor window was an infill of a former doorway. Just below the fascia were five 2-foot by 8-inch attic vents. On the lowest 2-feet (±) of this elevation, the siding had been replaced with plywood. This material had been in place ten years, and it too was weathered.

(3) Gutter and Leader

These wooden elements were also in a deteriorated condition.

c. West Elevation

(1) Windows and Doors

In 1975, the first floor had two windows. Each had a four-light fixed sash with a two-light transom above. The condition varied from fair to poor.

The second floor had one window with a four-light fixed sash and a two-light transom above. The condition of the sash was fair.

The first-floor door in the center of the wall was a four-panel type with a 10-inch transom above. The 1974 photographs show the doors and windows covered with plywood, but the record drawings show these covers removed.

(2) Siding

The siding was heavily stained beneath a broken gutter. Nail patterns could be observed by the exposed and rusted nailheads. The siding was mostly intact. The footing area was covered with plywood.

The door canopy consisted of moderately weathered framing members with wood shingle roofing.

(3) Gutters and Leaders

Gutters were virtually absent; only an 8-foot length at the south end remained.

(4) Bell Canopy

On the west elevation there is a wooden canopy with a fire alarm bell underneath it. The supporting brackets identified it as the same canopy seen in the 1885 photograph. An electric meter and a junction box were at the north end of this elevation.

d. East Elevation

The first floor had only one window, which was boarded over with plywood. The sash was fixed, with six lights and no glass, and was in fair condition.

The second floor also had only one window with a four-light fixed sash and a two-light transom above. There was no glass and the condition was very poor. The sash was removed and is being stored inside the gallery. The other windows on the second floor were filled in with siding.

The door canopy remained in place. Its framing members and shingle roofing were moderately weathered. The door opening had been closed with a sheet of plywood. The siding was heavily weather-stained, particularly the window infill siding. A small amount of plywood covered the lowest foot of the wall on the south end of the east elevation. A major portion of the siding above this level was of 5-inch (±) exposure, a deviation from the typical 6-inch (±) exposure drop siding. The siding covered an area from the first-floor level to the first-floor ceiling level on the south half of the elevation and was apparently an infill of the opening to the 1896 washroom addition.

The northern portion of the gutter was absent. A tubular leader in the center of the elevation was no longer connected to the gutter. Both gutter and leader were metal. An electrical meter box

was attached to the wall adjacent to the south jamb of the door at approximately door-head height.

e. Roof

In 1975 the roofing was very deteriorated. It consisted of 10- to 30-pound felt held down with 1- by 2-inch battens. It had been in place approximately ten years. The 1975 photographs show the felt torn away in places, exposing the wood shingles below. The battens followed the ridge lines.

f. Chimneys

As can be seen in figure 41, the chimneys had deteriorated because of weakened mortar and severe weathering.

There were three chimneys: Two were located on the north face and one on the east face of the hipped roof--their mass projecting into the interior of the building.

The chimney on the east hipped roof, which was approximately 1 foot 8 inches square by 5 feet high was covered with a plywood box with a sheet metal cap in 1976. During the installation of this box, it was noticed that the chimney had broken loose at the roofline and would have to be rebuilt at least from that point.

The two chimneys on the north roof were of approximately the same size, 1 foot 8 inches square by 2 feet 6 inches high. Both were in exceptionally poor condition, their tops were broken off and a large number of bricks were loose on both. A plywood box with a sheet metal cap was installed over each of these chimneys, also in 1976.

g. Landscape

The site slopes to the south and toward the bay. The grade was relatively flat across the front of the building.

The east and west elevation grades rise until they reach the north elevation, where the dirt had been pushed against the building. The sill log was approximately 1 to 2 feet below grade at the north elevation.

Approximately 20 feet north of the building, the ground rises sharply (about 6 to 8 feet) and then levels out. This area was filled in during the early 20th century and is being utilized today as a playground for the surrounding schools.

A small ditch at the top of the swell takes all the surface water off the playground area and drains it to the west onto Monastery Street.

In 1975 the site was covered by high grass and flowering weeds. Two evergreen trees were southwest of the structure.

2. Interior

a. First Floor

When first investigated in 1975, the first floor consisted of 24 rooms, 17 rooms in the main log structure and 7 in the side galleries. Removal of extraneous nonhistoric partitions during the 1976 stabilization program reduced the number of rooms in the main structure to 8.

This section includes descriptions of the ceiling, floor, and wall finishes that were visible during the 1975 investigations. These materials were the latest applied over the historic finishes described in appendix C. Where historic finishes were not covered there are redundant descriptions in both sections.

(1) Room 101

(a) Floor

The floor had linoleum on 1- by 4-inch tongue-and-groove flooring which ran east-west. The tongue-and-groove flooring was nailed directly onto the original plank which ran north-south.

(b) Walls

All the walls had wood wainscoting up to 3 feet 2 inches above the floor. The wainscot was painted gray (the latest finish), constructed of vertical tongue-and-groove boards (7/8- by 3½-inch actual dimensions, with 3¼-inch exposure) beaded on one edge; there was a 7/8- by 3½-inch (net) cap trim set on edge at the top and a 1- by 4-inch (nominal) base trim.

All the walls from the wainscot to the ceiling were finished with ½-inch Celotex, painted green and applied over ¼-inch plywood, which was left in place to protect historic fabric.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was finished with ¼-inch plywood, painted yellow and applied to the ceiling planks.

(d) Doors

Door 102 is an exterior door, which replaced a window ca. 1949. Cased opening 104 and door 105 were added with the partition in the late 1920s and were removed during the stabilization work of 1976.

No door was found at opening 106, but hinge marks indicate that a door once existed, which swung into rooms 104-105. This door corresponds to the opening on the historic plans.

Door 103 is original, ca. 1843, and is probably what is referred to in the inventory as common woodwork. Pintle hinges were used to hang the door.

The frames for doors 103 and 106 are original. One side of each frame was beveled. These frames are identical to the window frames.

(2) Room 102

(a) Floor

The flooring consisted of 1- by 4-inch (nominal) tongue-and-groove boards running east-west over the original planks, which ran north-south. The original plank flooring was numbered, removed, and stored.

(b) Walls

The wainscot on the north and east walls was similar to that in room 101. The remaining wall areas were finished in fiberboard, hardboard, and plywood.

The partitions between rooms 101-102, 102-103, and 101-103 were of modern 2- by 4-inch stud construction; they were removed.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was finished with ¼-inch plywood, painted red and applied to the ceiling planks.

(d) Doors

See room 101.

(3) Room 103

(a) Floor

The flooring was tongue-and-groove boards over original planks, similar to that in rooms 101 and 102.

(b) Walls

The lower portions of the walls were ¼-inch painted Masonite. The upper portions were finished with wallpaper on ½-inch fiberboard. Some areas of wallpaper were painted. Removal of the hardboard and fiberboard revealed wainscoting and plywood, as well as a ca. 1887 door opening.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was finished with ¼-inch plywood, painted red and applied to the ceiling planks.

(d) Doors

See room 101.

(4) Rooms 104 and 105

(a) Floor

The floor was finished with linoleum on red painted 1- by 4-inch (nominal) tongue and groove boards running east-west. The tongue-and-groove flooring was nailed directly to the original plank flooring. The plank flooring was numbered, removed, and stored.

(b) Walls

All the walls, except the center divider partition, had a wood wainscot up to 3 feet above the floor. The wainscot was constructed of vertical tongue-and-groove boards (3/4 inch by 2-5/8 inch) beaded on one edge. The base trim was 1- by 6-inch (nominal) plain section. The wainscot had a cap molding at the top. The walls from the wainscot to the ceiling were finished with ¼-inch plywood, painted pink. Some cove molding remained at the ceiling.

The divider partition between rooms 104 and 105 was of modern 2- by 4-inch stud construction and was finished with ¼-inch plywood. This partition was removed.

The removal of the wainscot on the south wall revealed several layers of wallpaper on cotton cloth. Further investigation on the north wall adjacent to door 107 revealed the historic opening which had been filled in with vertical planking.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was finished with ¼-inch plywood, painted white. The beam at structural line H was exposed on the underside but painted the same color as the ceiling.

(d) Doors

Doors 107 and 110 were added in the late 19th century. Opening 109 had no door and was probably added during the late 1920s. Door 108 is original and is similar to door 103 in room 101. This door was hung on pintle hinges. The window frames matched the frame on door 108.

(5) Room 106

(a) Floor

The floor had linoleum on 1-inch by 4-inch (nominal) tongue-and-groove flooring running north-south. The tongue-and-groove flooring was applied over plank flooring which ran east-west. The moisture created by the plumbing fixtures in this room totally destroyed the plank flooring. The plumbing fixtures were removed.

(b) Walls

All the walls were covered with ¼-inch painted plywood. Under the plywood were several layers of wallpaper on a fine cotton cloth. This wallpaper was removed in one piece and stored. The east wall was of modern 2- by 4-inch stud construction; it was removed. The south wall, constructed of 1-inch vertical boards of varying widths, was also removed. The removal of the two modern walls revealed a log wall that corresponded to the one in the historic floor plan (also see appendix C).

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was covered with ¼-inch painted plywood.

(d) Doors

See rooms 104/105.

(6) Room 107

(a) Floor

The floor had linoleum on 1- by 4-inch tongue-and-groove boards running east-west. The original plank floor

was under the tongue-and-groove flooring and ran north-south. The plank flooring was spiked into place and pegged on edge. The plank was numbered, removed, and stored.

(b) Walls

The north wall had plywood wainscoting to 3 feet above the floor, with cap molding and 1- by 6-inch (nominal) plain section base trim, painted green. The upper portion of the wall had ¼-inch painted plywood. Under the plywood were several layers of wallpaper on cotton cloth. The wallpaper was removed and stored for further investigation. The 1-inch-thick vertical plank wall was removed. (The 1843-44 plan showed a log wall here, not plank.)

The east wall had wainscoting to 3 feet above the floor, which was constructed of 3½-inch-wide vertical tongue-and-groove boards, beaded on one edge with cap molding. The base trim was a 1- by 6-inch (nominal) plain section, painted green. The upper portion of the wall was painted plywood. The wall cabinets and wood counter, all of modern construction, were removed. Wallpaper similar to that on the north wall was found under the wainscot and plywood.

The south wall was wainscot and plywood, painted white, similar to that on the east wall. Wallpaper under both of these layers was similar to that on the north and east walls.

The west wall had wainscoting similar to that on the south and east walls, with white and green painted plywood above. Wallpaper under the plywood and wainscot was similar to that on the other walls.

(c) Ceiling

The plywood ceiling, painted white, was removed.

(d) Doors

See rooms 104/105 for door 110. Opening 111, a cased opening dating from the ca. 1930s, was removed during 1976.

(7) Room 108

(a) Floor

The floor had linoleum over 1- by 4-inch tongue-and-groove boards, which ran east-west. The tongue-and-groove flooring was applied directly to the original plank flooring, which ran east-west. The original plank flooring, which was badly deteriorated, was removed in 1976.

(b) Walls

The north and east walls had wood wainscoting similar to that in room 107. Above the wainscot was wallpaper which had been painted on top of finely woven cotton cloth.

The south and west walls were made of vertical boards. The south wall consisted of random-width boards 1 inch thick. The west wall had 5-inch-wide boards with paper strips over butt joints. Both of these walls were removed in 1976.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was painted wallpaper on finely weave cloth.

(d) Doors

The door at opening 112 was probably not original, but the frame was. This opening corresponds to the one on historic plans.

(8) Room 109

(a) Floor

The flooring was 1- by 4-inch (nominal) tongue-and-groove boards running north-south.

(b) Walls

The north wall was made up of 5-inch-wide rusticated siding with a V-groove joint and set vertically. The east wall had been left unfinished, with framing members and the interior side of the siding exposed. The west and south walls had horizontal 1- by 4-inch (nominal) tongue-and-groove boards beaded on one edge.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling had 1- by 4-inch (nominal) tongue-and-groove boards beaded on one edge and running north-south.

(d) Doors

Doors 113 and 114 were installed in the mid-1880s and were probably reused from the original construction.

(9) Room 110

(a) Floor

The flooring was 1- by 12-inch boards running east-west.

(b) Walls

The north and west walls had 1- by 4-inch (nominal) tongue-and-groove boards beaded one edge and running horizontally.

The west wall siding was removed during 1976 and revealed notches which relate to the original gallery setback. The logs under the siding had also been whitewashed. The east wall was unfinished. The south wall consisted of random-width boards running horizontally.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was 1- by 4-inch (nominal) tongue-and-groove boards, beaded on one edge and running east-west.

(d) Doors

See room 109 for door 113.

(10) Rooms 111 and 112

These two rooms contained no finish materials. The framing members and the interior side of the siding were exposed. The bottom side of the flooring above (ceiling) and the log wall were painted white. Room 111 contained one of the two stairways that gave access to the second floor.

(a) Stairs

The stairway was one of two that served the second floor. It was 2 feet 10½ inches wide and served as a private stairway for use by the bishop and priests.

(b) Doors

When the galleries were rebuilt during the 1887 repairs, doors 115 and 118 were probably reused from the previous galleries. Door 117 was probably added during the 1887 repairs.

(11) Room 113

(a) Floor

The floor had linoleum on tongue-and-groove boards, which ran north-south. Under the tongue-and-groove flooring were 3/4-inch by 7¼-inch boards, with another layer of tongue-and-groove flooring underneath. A final layer of 1- by 12-inch boards running diagonally was found under the last layer of tongue-and-groove flooring.

A conventional framing system of 2- by 6-inch joists in 1887 had replaced the historic floor framing system. No original flooring was found in this room.

(b) Walls

Each major wall had a wood wainscot to 2 feet 9 inches above the floor. The wainscot was constructed of vertical

3¼-inch-wide (net) tongue-and-groove boards painted blue. The base trim was 1- by 6-inch (nominal) plain section. The wainscot had a cap molding at the top. The upper portions of the walls were ¼-inch painted plywood. A modern cove molding was at the ceiling. The nonhistoric partitions, which extended into the room, were removed. They did not have a wainscot.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was 1- by 4-inch (nominal) tongue-and-groove boards beaded on one edge and running north-south. The boards were painted with two coats of yellow over two coats of brown over white.

(d) Doors

Opening 116 is the original opening into the room and retains its original frame. Door 119, which is a cased opening, was added ca. 1887.

(12) Rooms 114 and 115

(a) Floor

The floor consisted of linoleum on 1- by 4-inch (nominal) tongue-and-groove flooring, which ran north-south over 1- by 12-inch boards running east-west. The original plank flooring running north-south was located under the 1- by 12-inch boards. The north ends of many planks were rotted and past salvage.

(b) Walls

All the walls were covered with ¼-inch plywood painted yellow. The wall dividing the rooms was of modern 2- by 4-inch stud construction. It was removed in 1976.

The west wall of both rooms was made up of 1- by 12-inch vertical boards with wallpaper and finely woven cotton cloth under plywood. The wallpaper and cloth were removed and stored for further investigation. Removal of plywood and wallpaper on the west wall of room 115 revealed a door opening approximately 7 feet 2 inches south

of the east-west cross wall. Hinge marks found on the frame indicated that a door once swung out into room 115.

Under the plywood on the south wall of room 115 at door 107, the finishes were layers of wallpaper on finely woven cotton cloth, on top of layers of wallpaper of coarsely woven fabric. A modern cove molding existed at the ceiling. The base trim was a 1- by 6-inch plain section.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was ¼-inch plywood painted yellow.

(d) Doors

Two arched openings (120 and 121), probably added in the late 1920s, were removed in 1976.

(13) Room 116

(a) Floor

The floor was linoleum on tongue-and-groove boards, which ran north-south. Under the tongue-and-groove flooring were 1- by 12-inch boards running east-west, with the original plank flooring, running north-south, underneath. The north ends of many planks were rotted and past the salvage stage. All existing plumbing fixtures were removed in 1976.

(b) Walls

All the walls were covered with painted plywood. Removal of the east wall revealed a layer of plywood, then wallpaper, then tongue-and-groove boards running horizontally. The south wall, of modern 2- by 4-inch stud construction, was removed.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was covered with painted plywood.

(d) Doors

Door 122 was probably added ca. 1930. The door may have been one that had been utilized in the earlier galleries.

(14) Room 117

(a) Floor

The flooring was identical to that of room 116.

(b) Walls

The finishes on the west wall were yellow paint, on tan paint, on cardboard. The north and south walls were covered with painted cardboard; the east wall was identical to the east wall in room 116.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling had painted wallpaper on a finely woven cotton cloth.

(d) Doors

Door 123 was probably installed during the 1851 repairs. It does not show on the historic plans, and the frame does not match the earlier frames. However, mortise and tenon work indicates the 1851 period.

(15) Rooms 118 and 119

(a) Floor

The flooring consisted of linoleum on 1- by 12-inch boards, which were on the original plank flooring.

(b) Walls

The partition between rooms 118 and 119 was constructed of 2- by 4-inch framing and extended to approximately 1 foot below the ceiling. It was covered with fiberboard on both sides, painted on the south, and wallpapered on the north. This partition was removed in 1976.

The other walls had similar finishes. The nonhistoric finishes, from latest to earliest, were green oil-base paint, yellow/tan oil-base paint, yellow oil-base paint, then cardboard. Historic finishes are described in appendix C.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was covered with painted cardboard.

(d) Doors

Opening 124 was a cased opening in a modern 2- by 4-inch stud wall, which was removed during the 1976 work. Doors 125 and 126 have their original frames. Door 125 is an original door of common woodwork. Although door 126 is missing, hinge marks on the frame indicate that it once swung into room 120.

(16) Room 120

(a) Floor

The floor was linoleum on 1- by 12-inch boards, which were over the original north-south plank flooring.

(b) Walls

All the walls had a wood wainscot up to 3 feet above the floor. The wainscot was made of vertical 3¼-inch-wide (net) tongue-and-groove boards beaded on one edge, with a cap molding. The base was a 1- by 5-inch plain section, painted. The walls above the wainscot were finished with painted cardboard, with a loosely woven gauze fabric underneath.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was similar to the upper portions of the walls.

(d) Doors

The opening for door 127 was probably made in 1843. The door itself may have been used in the mid-19th century in the original galleries.

(17) Room 121

(a) Floor

The flooring was tongue-and-groove boards, 3¼-inches wide, painted red and running east-west over original plank flooring, which also ran east-west.

(b) Walls

The walls had wood wainscoting up to 3 feet 2 inches above the floor. The wainscot was made up of vertical 3½-inch-wide (net) tongue-and-groove boards beaded on one edge, with a cap molding. The wainscot was varnished, except for a portion on the south wall which was painted. Removal of the wainscoting in 1976 revealed Russian and American newspapers dating 1898-99 attached to the logs. The upper portion of the walls above the wainscot were painted cardboard.

A door opening could be seen approximately in the middle of the north wall, under the cardboard. It had been filled in with vertical timbers. This opening corresponds to the one shown on the historic plan (fig. 2).

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was finished with painted cardboard.

(d) Doors

For doors 103 and 125, see rooms 101 and 118-19. Door 129 is an original door of common woodwork, but the frame was different from the original beveled-edge frames found throughout the remainder of the building. The frame for this door was higher than the door, which also indicates that the door was moved to this location at a later date, or that the frame was changed at some time to accommodate a larger door. The first assumption is more probable.

(18) Room 122

(a) Floor

The floor was linoleum on 1- by 4-inch (nominal) tongue-and-groove boards running north-south.

(b) Walls

The walls are vertical 1- by 4-inch (nominal) tongue-and-groove boards, beaded on one edge. The tongue-and-groove boards at the northern section of the east wall were removed to investigate the possibility of notches in the log wall indicating the earlier gallery.

(c) Ceiling

Tongue-and-groove boards (1- by 4-inch, and one beaded edge like those on the walls) were used on the ceiling, running north-south.

(d) Doors

See room 120 for door 127. Door opening 128 was installed in 1887, and the door itself may have been used in the earlier galleries.

(19) Room 123

Same finishes as room 122.

(20) Stair 1/Room 124

These were the formal 1887 stairs providing access to the chapel for the congregation. This public function accounts for its generous size.

(a) Floor

The flooring was wood plank, painted brown.

(b) Walls

The walls were all similar--a blue wash over whitewash on finely woven cotton cloth. An effect of a wainscot was created by a molding nailed to the wall with the cloth below the molding painted a dark gray. The molding and the 1- by 5-inch (net) base trim, with a bead at the top edge, and 1- by 3-inch wood trim at the ceiling were all painted a red brown. The doors and the door and window trim were painted white, except for door 101, which was painted red brown.

Removal of the cloth on the east wall produced evidence of the construction and finishes of the earlier end additions. The log joints were covered with paper strips and the wall was painted with a whitewash. In the second-floor level, which was the parvis, the upper portion of the log wall was painted white, and the lower portion, a wainscot, was painted gray. Later, cardboard was applied and painted blue.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was made up of 5½-inch-wide boards painted white.

b. Second Floor

(1) Room 201

(a) Floor

The floor was of brown-painted wood planks running east-west.

(b) Walls

All the walls were covered with a plain green wallpaper with a 1-foot 6-inch-wide paper border. A flower-basket pattern wallpaper was found on the ceiling. The wallpaper was on finely woven cotton cloth. The wallpaper was loose, torn, and water-stained. Beneath the wallpaper, at door 204, heavy brown paper was painted on the lower portion of the wall and paper painted with a whitewash on the upper portion of the wall. The base trim was 2¼- by 2¼-inches with the front chamfered to a 2-inch-wide sloped face, painted dark brown.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was wallpaper on cotton cloth and was loose, torn, and water-stained.

(d) Doors

Door 201 was the original common woodwork door and frame, with sidelights adjacent to the door. The last finish on the woodwork was white paint, except the outer jamb and head surfaces which were dark red.

Doors 204 and 207 were in original frames and are probably the doors referred to in the inventory as "fine workmanship" (see drawing sheet 25). The door into the chapel, door 205, was added in 1887. The main double door from the gallery into the chapel was boarded over at this time. The last finish at doors 204, 205, and 207 was dark red paint.

Door 206, which leads to the garret, was covered over with wallpaper. The hardware consists of a cabinet latch.

(2) Rooms 202 and 203

(a) Floor

The flooring was wood planks painted dark reddish brown. The floor in room 203 ran east-west and in 202 north-south.

(b) Walls

The wall coverings are all similar. There is a plain blue wallpaper over finely woven cotton cloth with a 1-foot 7-inch paper border. The border had a silver and white scroll and flower pattern on a blue background and ran over a wood cove molding. The wallpaper was loose, torn, and water-stained. The paper color appeared green, due to an acid reaction.

Beneath the wall coverings on the east wall of room 202, earlier finishes were dark yellow paint (yellow ochre) over whitewash on logs.

The base trim is 3/4 inch by 5 inches (net) with a milled top edge, painted a dark reddish brown. The window trim was painted white.

(c) Chimney

A chimney was located in the southeast corner. Its construction was brick with unpainted white plaster covering the brick.

(d) Ceiling

The ceiling was covered with blue wallpaper on cotton cloth. The wallpaper was loose, torn, and water-stained.

(e) Doors

See room 201 for door 204. The opening between rooms 202 and 203 was not indicated on the historic plans. This opening may have been cut during the 1887 repairs.

(3) Room 204 (Chapel)

(a) Floor

The flooring was wood planks 2 inches thick by 7 to 13½ inches wide, painted brown. The flooring ran east-west. At the east end of the room was a raised platform, which started just west of the iconostasis. The platform was made up of wood planks similar to the main floor. Two risers led to the platform. The risers were painted dark red. The main floor planks continue under the platform for approximately 1 to 2 feet, and the risers were built up on top of the plank. The planks were pegged on edge with wooden pegs. Under the floor planks was a layer of sand and sawdust approximately 6 inches deep.

(b) Walls

The north, south, and west walls were all similar, but the number and order of finishes varied. There are three to four layers of wallpaper and two to three layers of paint, generally,

between the wallpaper layers. The outer wallpaper was a blue, brown, and gold cross pattern on a white background. There was a 9-1/4-inch-wide matching paper border at the ceiling below the cove molding. All of the wallpaper and paint was applied over a finely woven cloth. Beneath the cloth on the north wall the logs were painted blue and gray. The east wall was the iconostasis described under room 205.

There were wood rails along the walls centered at 2 feet 6-1/2 inches and 3 feet 11 inches above the floor. The rail was blocked out 1-3/4 inches from the wall. The rail itself was 1-5/8 inches by 2-7/8 inches with the outer edges rounded and painted dark brown. This rail dates from the 1887 work. The wallpaper below the wood rail was painted dark gray.

The base trim was 2-1/4 inches by 2-1/4 inches with the front chamfered to a 2-inch-wide sloped face. The base was painted a dark brown. The south wall window sash and frames were painted white.

(c) Chimney

The chimney on the north wall was brick and had been covered with gypsum board and plastered over.

(d) Ceiling

The ceiling had a blue water-base paint on wallpaper. The ceiling wallpaper and paint were brought down over the cove trim. The wallpaper pattern had bled through the paint. The paint was peeling and the wallpaper and cloth were torn in places, loose, and water-stained.

(e) Doors

See room 201 for door 205. On the chapel side, this door and trim were grained and varnished.

(4) Room 205

(a) Floor

The floor was similar to that in room 204.

(b) Walls

The walls were all similar. There was a wallpaper with a gold-and-brown flower pattern on a tan background. This wallpaper was over successive layers of paint and wallpaper (see appendix C for complete layering).

(c) Iconostasis (see drawing sheet 28)

The west wall iconostasis was constructed of a light, wood frame with three doorways and was arranged in panels for icons. On the room 204 side the wall was finished with a tan-patterned wallpaper and moldings. On the room 205 side the finishes were similar to the adjacent walls as described previously. The finishes were loose, torn, and water-stained. The base trim was similar to that in room 204.

(d) Ceiling

The ceiling was painted green on a tan-patterned wallpaper which was on a whitewashed finely woven cloth. The wallpaper was torn and water stained.

(5) Room 206 (see figs. 55 and 56)

(a) Floor

A patterned carpet previously covered a brown painted wood plank floor which ran east-west. The wood plank was spiked into place. The wrought-iron spikes were countersunk and a wood plug placed over the spike heads. The plank was also pegged on edge with wood pegs. Removal of the plank showed that the flooring had been removed at least one other time, as the original wood pegs had been cut and replaced with newer ones in different locations. Under the flooring was a layer of 4 to 6 inches of sand and sawdust, which was removed in 1976.

(b) Walls

All the walls were covered with layers of patterned wallpaper on whitewashed canvas. There was a 7/16-inch half-round gold-leaf molding 1 foot 5 inches from the ceiling at the bottom of the wallpaper border. The cove molding at the ceiling was covered with layers of ceiling papers and wallpaper. The layers of wallpaper were loose and water-stained.

The wood base trim was similar to that in room 204. Door and window frames and window sash were painted white.

(c) Chimneys

The chimneys located on the east and west walls were brick covered with unpainted white plaster.

(d) Ceiling

The ceiling consisted of white paint over a patterned paper, which was on a thin cardboard over the layers of wallpaper and a whitewashed canvas. Paper strips cut from ledger books were glued over the cracks between the ceiling boards. The finishes were loose, torn, and water-stained. The northwest portion of the ceiling finishes had collapsed and was removed and stored for further investigation.

(e) Doors

See room 201 for door 207. Doors 208 and 209 both had original frames. The doors may have been the original referred to in the inventory as being of fine workmanship.

(6) Room 207

(a) Floor

The flooring was wood plank painted brown and ran east-west. The plank was spiked and pegged similar to the flooring in room 206. Under the flooring was a layer of 4- to 6-inches of sand and sawdust. This was removed in 1976.

(b) Walls

All the walls were covered with stained and varnished plywood to 4 feet 8 inches and 4 feet 10 inches above the floor. There was a 1/2- by 3½-inch (net) wood trim piece at the top. The portions of the walls above the varnished plywood were of plywood painted yellow. At the north end of the west wall a strip of wallpaper with a cotton cloth backing approximately 4 feet 2 inches wide was found under the plywood. Other traces of wallpaper were located behind the wood base. The plywood was removed in 1976.

The base trim board, 5/8- by 5½-inch (net), painted brown, was set on top of an earlier base trim similar to that in room 204. The cove molding at the ceiling was painted a dark brown. These were also removed in 1976.

(c) Chimneys

The chimney at the south wall was brick with plaster over it, which was painted yellow. The brickwork continued through the log wall and was supported off the south wall.

The chimney on the west wall was plaster over brick. The plaster was scored at 6-1/4 to 6-3/4 inches each way. The upper portion of the chimney was painted yellow and the portion under the plywood was unpainted. Toward the bottom of the chimney, centered on the face, a 1 foot 1/4-inch by 11-3/4-inch cast iron door. A sheet metal plate in the form of a half-circle with a radius of 1 foot 10-3/4 inches was located directly in front of the chimney. It was nailed to the plank floor with cut nails and apparently served as a hearth.

(d) Ceiling

The ceiling had plywood painted yellow covering earlier finishes.

(e) Doors

See room 206 for door 208. Doors 212 and 213 were both original frames with doors identical to those which were

probably the ones described as fine workmanship. Door and window jambs and window sash were painted white.

(7) Room 208

(a) Floor

The floor had a paper underlayment for carpet, with linoleum around the perimeters. The wood plank flooring, painted brown, under the paper ran north-south. Under the plank floor was a 2-inch (±) layer of sand with a 3-inch (±) layer of mortar. All of this has been removed.

(b) Walls

All the walls were similar--stained and varnished plywood to 4 feet 8 inches above the floor with a 3/4-inch by 1-3/4-inch projecting rail at the top of the stained plywood. The upper portion of the walls was plywood painted a cream yellow. A 3/4- by 5¼-inch (net) base trim was set on top of the earlier trim. A wood cove molding at the ceiling was painted brown.

(c) Chimney

The chimney at the northeast corner was plaster over brick. The brickwork passed through both the east and north walls. A sheet metal plate in the form of a half-circle with a radius of 1 foot 10-3/4 inches was located directly in front of the chimney. It was nailed to the plank floor with cut nails and served as a hearth.

(d) Ceiling

The ceiling had plywood painted cream. Under this was loose, torn, and heavily water-stained wallpaper.

(e) Doors

For door 209, see room 206. Door 210 was an original frame and the door was possibly one of fine workmanship.

(8) Room 209

(a) Floor

The flooring had linoleum over 3/4-inch plywood which was shimmed on top of the original plank flooring. The plank floor ran east-west. Under the layer of plywood were remnants of linoleum and newspapers dating to 1904. The plank flooring was nailed in place with wire nails. Structural renovations had been made under the plank flooring (see appendix B). There was evidence of a sand layer under the flooring similar to that in room 207.

(b) Walls

Except for the wallpapers under the plywood, the latest wall finishes were similar to those in room 208, including the moldings and chimney. The base trim was a 3/4- by 7¼-inch plain section. Ghosts on the layers of wallpaper at the east and west walls corresponded to the locations of walls as shown on the historic floor plan.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling had plywood painted cream, similar to that in room 208. All plywood in this room was removed in 1976.

(d) Doors

See rooms 208 and 210 for doors 210 and 211.

(9) Room 210

(a) Floor

The flooring had linoleum on the wood boards that ran north-south. This flooring was over the original plank flooring.

(b) Walls

The walls had horizontal 1- by 4-inch (nominal) tongue-and-groove boards, some beaded, painted yellow, over a

few layers of wallpaper, which were heavily water-stained, loose, and torn. The baseboard was similar to that in room 204.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was similar to the walls.

(d) Doors

See room 207 for door 212. Door 214 was cut into this log partition at a later date, possibly in 1887. Doors 211 and 215 both had original frames. Door 211 was original and probably one of common woodwork. Door 215 may be original and may have been moved to this location from the earlier constructed galleries.

(10) Room 211

(a) Floor

The floor had linoleum over 3/4-inch plywood, which was shimmed up similar to room 209. The original plank flooring was in extremely poor condition due to water damage from plumbing fixtures. Under the plank flooring was a layer of 4 inches (±) of sand and rubble.

(b) Walls

All the walls had a plywood wainscot similar to that in rooms 208 and 209, which was removed in 1976. Layers of wallpaper over cotton cloth was found under the plywood. The area above the wainscot had several layers of wallpaper. The layers of wallpaper were loose, torn, and water-stained.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling had layers of wallpaper over cotton cloth. The layers of wallpaper were badly torn, loose, and water-stained.

(d) Doors

See rooms 207 and 210 for doors 213 and 214.

(11) Room 212

(a) Floor

The flooring was made up of 5¼-inch-wide (net) boards running north-south and painted red.

(b) Walls

The walls were unfinished exposed clapboard. The west wall was the exposed log wall.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was unfinished.

(d) Doors

No door was found at opening 216.

(12) Room 213

(a) Floor

The floor was made up of 5¼-inch-wide (net) boards running north-south and painted red.

(b) Walls

The walls were horizontal 5-inch-wide (net) rusticated siding with V-groove joints.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was similar to the walls with the siding running north-south.

(d) Doors

See room 210 for door 215. Door 217 was probably moved to this location during the 1887 repairs. The door was probably one referred to in the inventory as fine workmanship.

(13) Room 214

(a) Floor

The flooring was 5¼-inch-wide (net) boards running north-south and unfinished.

(b) Walls

The walls were 7/8-inch by 2¼-inch beaded horizontal tongue-and-groove siding, unfinished.

(c) Ceiling

The ceiling was similar to the walls, and the boards ran east-west.

(d) Doors

See room 213 for door 217.

F. Building Analysis

This section describes features and systems of the building, some existing, others known through physical and documentary evidence, how they functioned, and what problems existed as of 1980. In contrast, note that the "Historic Conditions" section focused on major changes in the building. There are three major topics: structural, architectural detail, and environmental control systems. This information is critical to a proper appreciation of the significance of this resource.

1. Structural

a. Foundations

The south and midwall original foundations consisted of a row of large stones varying in size from 2- to 3-feet long by 12- to 18-inches wide by 1½- to 2-feet high. These were still extant as of 1975. Barnacles found on the stones indicate they were retrieved from the nearby shore. The stones were not dressed and, while the tops of the stones were quite square, they were nevertheless uneven. Archeological investigation in the 1970s, just below grade at the interior of the southeast perimeter, showed a series of smaller stones placed under the larger ones for leveling purposes.

The east and west end walls of the main structure had a stone rubble foundation that varied from one to two courses in height. This variance in foundation height allowed the builders to construct a reasonably level surface for the building without excavating

into the sloped site. As they proceeded north, the stones used for the foundation were smaller or placed in only one course to accommodate the grade slope.

The north foundation wall was a continuation of this technique. Because of the shorter foundation wall, the north wall sill log was close to grade, subjecting it to rot conditions. In addition, soil accumulated against the north wall from natural erosion. Rough-sawn timber posts were placed along the north foundation during the 1887 repair work. These posts ranged from 6 by 8 inches to 8 by 8 inches, with a few 9 inches in diameter. The remnants of the rubble stone foundation were found in 1975 between these posts. The stone foundations of the east, west, and north walls were disturbed when sill logs were repaired or replaced during the 1887 work.

Archeological excavation revealed disturbed soil at the locations of the original gallery foundations,[18] but did not suggest what material made up these foundations. They may have been timber piers as are the "as found 1975" gallery foundations. These had decayed extensively causing the exterior walls of the galleries to settle (similar conditions existed on the north wall of the main structure), causing stresses throughout the structure and buckling of the siding. The original galleries were partially supported at the junction with the main structure by an extension of the east-west midwall sill log through the end walls, which provided support to a gallery floor beam that ran north-south adjacent to the end wall.

The gallery structural system above the foundation was built of heavy timber material.

b. Wall Construction

Exterior walls and the midwall of the main structure were constructed of 8½-inch-wide logs, ranging in height from 9-3/4

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18. Shinkwin, Archeological Excavations, p. 38.

inches to 19 inches. The logs were found continuous through the length of each wall with a few exceptions (the bottom log at the north wall was found with a scarf joint as was a lower midwall log). Additional splices were found (one at the south and three at the north walls) locked into the cross wall joints.

Interior log walls (cross walls) ran north and south. These logs were 6½ (±) inches in width but varied in height, although 12 inches was average. The cross walls tied the midwall to the north and south exterior walls. These walls were through-joined with the exterior walls, the joints were planed flush at the exterior face. Windows and doors were cut into the in-place log walls during the original construction. The logs were hewn before placement with a concave bottom created to join with the convex top of the log below. Doweling between wall logs was found in place during removal of deteriorated fabric. On the interior faces after placement, the logs were planed flush as indicated by shavings found between ceiling and floor planks. The wall sill logs were found treated with a pine tar solution, apparently as a preservative. However, years of exposure and moisture penetration, particularly at windowsills, had caused major rot problems, predominantly at the north and south walls.

Appendix D is a survey of the rot problem as found in 1975. Further investigation revealed the deterioration more severe than was suspected at the time of the 1975 report. A beetle infestation had invaded the sapwood of a number of wood members. In November 1979, a bark borer was found by a contractor at the west wall. However, no additional evidence of an active infestation has been found.

The galleries were of heavy timber framing. Pockets found at the exterior face of the east and west end walls (see drawing sheet nos. 19 and 20) indicated that the original galleries were also of a heavy timber frame.

Floor and ceiling framing is depicted on drawing sheets 5, 7, and 9. On the first floor, 12-inch-diameter logs (called

insulation beams because they support the insulation layer) were joined into the sill logs of the midwall and south wall. These insulation beams support the slab log deck of the insulation layer. Beams were not found north of the midwall, although support mortises indicate that they were in place at one time (see drawing sheet 22, detail 3/22). The stub of one of these north beams was found in place at the west end of the building.

The 12-inch diameter first-floor beams were dovetailed into the sill logs of the east and west end walls and the cross walls. They were found supporting a heavy plank floor. A relief cut in the sill logs allowed the planks to be fitted into a slot. Wedges and floor moldings running north-south secured the planks in place. In addition, the planks were joined by wooden dowels.

A drop-in notch and slot-system provided support for the first-floor ceiling. Just above the ceiling were the second-floor beams (shown on drawing sheet 7). These supported the second-floor planks, which were installed in a manner similar to that on the first floor, although they were oriented east-west. In the chapel and bishop's parlor, the floor planks were found spiked into the floor beams.

The second-floor ceiling was built of heavy planks. Spikes into the ceiling beams held the ceiling planks in place. These planks were also found doweled together.

The kitchens of the first floor (room 113) and second floor (room 209) had 2-inch conventional joist floor-framing members installed during the 1887 repairs. Ledgers had been added to level the floors throughout the building to adjust for the foundation failure.

Floors and ceiling construction of beams dovetailed into place and planking created horizontal diaphragms through the structure. This was enhanced by the orientation difference between the first-floor planks and second-floor planks. These diaphragms, together with the cross walls and well-crafted joints at wall intersections, created an impressively rigid structure, a lesson learned in the Russian north.

The general deterioration of the building had obscured this effect, although the lifting and manipulating of the structure during the 1975 foundation work displayed the structural integrity of this building.

c. Roof Framing

The attic area is one of the most interesting spaces in the building. The massive log construction is exposed to view (see figs. 57 and 58). A typical rafter-and-ridge support system is evident upon casual observation. Upon closer inspection, the rafters were found tied to opposing rafters by tie beams. The hip rafters and center hip rafters were also found tied into the system with "hip tie" beams. This system of truss work provided a rigid frame (when joints were in good condition) for the roof. Drawing sheet 24 shows the connection of the trusses into the log walls and receiving pockets in the walls for the bottom chords of the trusses. The trusses were found tied into the walls with steel pins.

The trusses were composed of 7- by 9-inch upper chord (rafter) members while the bottom chord (tie beam) is a 14- to 15-inch diameter log. Timber braces (6 by 6" were introduced between the upper and lower chords in the mid-1960s (see drawing sheet 18). Collar beams tying the upper chords may be original but the rough material suggests they may have been added with the 1851 metal roof.

There are two collar beams at each north-south truss. The upper collar (9 feet above the tie beam) is 3 inches in diameter. The lower collar (7 feet above the tie beam) was found 6 inches in diameter. These are held in place with forged spikes. A 6- by 6-inch timber was used for the ridge member.

Log strut braces at the hip trusses appeared to predate the other braces. They may be original.

Because of improper flashing on a chimney, water had extensively damaged the east center rafter. Jack rafters supplemented the main truss system. They were not functional as a truss, as they are not combined with a tie beam.

Purlins span between the top chords of the trusses. Two types are found. The 3- by 3-inch timbers spaced approximately 2 feet 3 inches on center were the original purlins. At some later time, perhaps in 1851 when the metal roof was introduced round members with the bark left on were set between the original purlins. Subsequently, some of the original purlins were replaced by the round purlins. All the purlins rested in notches cut into the top chords of the trusses, generally about 1 inch in depth. Details of the roofing are covered in the following section.

2. Architectural Detail

The detailing on the building has been subjected to degradation as the years have passed. The original and early repair work display a high level of craftsmanship. However, later renovation work has resulted in removal or alteration of some of the high-quality early work. The following description of doors provides a good example.

a. Doors

Three door types of original or very early origin remain; they are shown on drawing sheet 25 as door types K, I, and C. Type K is a door with hand-planed panels pegged together, hung with wrought-iron hardware overlaid with brass (see fig. 60). The 1844 inventory (appendix A) referred to these as "fine crafted doors." Another door, type C, of that period was referenced as carpenter or common door. Type I was similar to C. An example of this type remains at the garret stairway. Type I and C are composed of planks held together by battens nailed in place. In the 1844 inventory 18 "fine" doors and 32 common doors were accounted. Drawing sheet 25 includes a door schedule and elevations of other doors found in the building in 1975. Investigation of these doors indicated that several had been moved from their original locations. Very likely some of these came from the original 1840s galleries (see the interior description in "1975 Conditions").

b. Windows

Where repair work was described in the church documents, windows were always mentioned. The windows found with the

building in 1975 were the result of much repair, replacement, and neglect (especially in the years between 1969 and 1975). The portions of the windows that are original and those that are replacements has not been determined. Their general form, however, appears unchanged. The records show that the problem of the deterioration of the window sash is not a new one. A schedule for the windows is found on drawing sheet 26.

c. Door and Window Framing

The jambs and headers of the door and window frames were found shaped from solid pieces of wood. Drawing sheet 24 shows the joinery at the door and window frames. Sills were found directly cut from wall or wall sill logs. The jamb members were found rabbeted (slotted) to fit tongues formed in the wall logs. The head fitted onto the jambs with a tenon and mortise. Similarly, at the sill, a pocket received the jamb tenon. This system provided structural stability at the log wall openings. As the isometric drawing (sheet 24) shows, the frames were locked into place by opposing wedges inserted between the header and the continuous log above. Typically, the wedges extended the full width of the rough opening. Occasionally small wedges were found in place, possibly indicating repair work.

The major areas of rot were evidence of a flaw in the water-shedding ability of the windows. Water apparently became trapped behind the siding, aggravating rot problems in the extremely wet climate.

Upon removal some deteriorated window heads were found to be of Douglas fir rather than the Sitka spruce, used in original work. This indicated that deterioration problems are not recent and that replacement occurred historically.

It would appear that the original 1840s sill functioned adequately, but the siding and trim applied later (1851 and 1887) created conditions conducive to rot. The work of 1887 did not rectify the problem. Repair work on the wall in 1980 removed rotted material and created water-shedding sills (see drawing sheet 44). The restoration or reconstruction of the window frames has also been accomplished.

d. Siding

Original detailing of the siding has been virtually impossible to determine from historic photographs. A piece of siding, possibly from the south side of the building, was reused in the 1887 gallery. This piece shows a parallelogram profile (drawing sheet 22, detail 5/22, type C). Spikes that secured the first siding have been located and are described below with the hardware. Furring strips and the water table can be located from photographs.

Further investigation at the extant fascia board may reveal some information on the early siding.

e. Roof

Figure 59 shows the metal sheet remnant of the 1851 roofing (see drawing sheet 23, detail 5/23). It is described in church documents as Russian iron and was produced by a now unused treatment of pounding carbon into the metal.

A number of the round roof purlins were found in 1979 with metal clips that held the 1851 metal roofing in place. This is strong evidence that no roof sheathing was provided for the metal roofing. Again, further investigation of the roof may clarify this detail.

f. Moldings

Many rooms of the Russian Bishop's House were found with trim pieces at the ceiling and floor junctures with the walls. Profiles of some of these pieces are shown on drawing sheet 27, details A through K. The cloth and paper finishes were sometimes held at the corners by moldings.

g. Hardware

Archeological excavation and building investigation have revealed many kinds of hardware artifacts.[19] Door hardware is

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19. Shinkwin, Archeological Excavations, pp. 41-47.

illustrated in figures 60 and 61. Drawing sheet 25 details the rougher wrought-iron strap hinges found with the common doors. Some of the hardware is listed in the early church inventories for the house (appendix A). Among the items inventoried are the pintle hinges used for first-floor shutters and the shutter dogs that held the shutter open (see fig. 8).

Many types of nails have been found. Figures 63 through 66 show many of these. The following list gives a short description and indicates the use of each:

A: 1842-51--floor spike found on ledger boards supporting flooring

B: 1842-51--framing spike

C: 1851--siding nail

D: 1841-43--trim nail, bar stock with wrought head

E: 1842-43--T-head sprig, use uncertain

F: 1842-43--L-head sprig used to secure chinking strips to log walls

G: 1842-43--floor spike found on second floor

H: 1842-51--interior finish nail

I: 1842-51--interior nail used on batten door, bar stock with stamped head.

J: 1851--fabric tack, hand-wrought rossette head

K: 1842-51--fabric tack from window of bishop's study

L: 1851--bronze nail used to secure iron sheeting to wall in layman's room

M: 1851+--wall fabric tack from layman's room

N: 1842--wall fabric tack from layman's room

O: 1851+--wall fabric tack from layman's room

P: 1842?--bronze fabric tack from ceiling of meditation cell

Q: ?--lead-zinc alloy fabric tack from ceiling of meditation cell

R: 1887--iron fabric tack from ceiling of meditation cell

S,T, and U: 1887+--three typical late 19th century cut nails

h. Paints

In October 1980, historical architect Paul C. Cloyd took samples of the paint finishes of the Russian Bishop's House. Analyses were completed the following month; the results are in appendix C. Early exterior paint traces were found within the attics of the present galleries.

There is yellow-ochre paint on the west end and north wall logs in the attic; that on the west end wall covers the area that was exposed before the second floor of the original west gallery was extended north and enclosed.

Refer to historic conditions section for a discussion of the roof paint scheme.[20]

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20. Oskar Teichman, A Journey to Alaska in the Year 1868 (New York: Argosy Antiquarian, Ltd. 1963), p. 173.

i. Wallpaper

The sequence of layers of wallpaper is documented in appendix C. The problems associated with deterioration of the layers of wallpaper and cloth will require in-depth study by conservators to determine a preservation solution.

3. Environmental Control Systems

One of the most interesting and sophisticated techniques used in the structure is the least obvious--those developed by the Russians to maintain heat and provide ventilation in harsh climates. The following is a description of these systems and how they functioned.

a. Heating

The 1843-44 plans depict cylindrical Russian metal stoves on the first floor and masonry stoves on the second floor. The building, when acquired by the National Park Service no longer contained any Russian stoves. An example of these is exhibited at the Sheldon Jackson Museum. It is made of sheet iron rolled into a cylinder and riveted. A lining of firebrick is incorporated. The dimensions of this stove are 6 feet 5 inches in height and 1 foot 6 inches in diameter. Located 7 inches above the bottom is a clean-out door (12¼" x 10-3/8"). Above this is another door (7-1/8" x 6-1/8") for feeding fuel. Wood was the most available fuel in Sitka and was almost certainly used in the bishop's house.

A flue opening is found at the top (5¼" x 5-3/4"). Church documents state that seven stoves were built (i.e., located) in the galleries during the 1887 work. No evidence has been found indicating these were masonry stoves, so presumably they were a metal-type stoves.

The second floor, as previously noted, was serviced by brick stoves. The hot exhaust was channeled through the masonry to allow maximum heating of the brick. The brick in turn radiated the heat into the rooms. The remaining example of this is found at the north wall of the chapel.

The system of flues ran from the various stoves to the original main chimneys at the garret level. The flues on the first floor occasionally extended horizontally to tie into another first-floor stove. The flues then ran vertically into second-floor brick stoves, and they extended into the garret where a horizontal run tied into the main chimneys. The main chimneys were supported by platforms resting on the ceiling beams.

In the early 1890s these chimneys were removed and replaced by flues that ran directly from the stoves to the exterior. The chimneys were found in a state of disrepair in the garret. Old brick from them had been placed on the ceiling boards and beams. The northeast chimney, above the remaining in-place brick (fig. 58) had been cast in concrete. Repair was probably related to the decay of the north foundation, which dropped the north wall and the roof. The chimney from the chapel terminates in the garret and has metal stovepipe extending to a thimble entering the chimney rising from room 203. The east chimney, originating from the kitchen's (room 113) southwest corner, extends 6 feet above the second-floor ceiling boards.

b. Insulation

A major part of the heat-conserving system was the galleries, which functioned as "air locks." Access to the main structure was only through the galleries; consequently no heat from the main portion of the house was lost directly to the outside through door openings.

Other insulation used by the builders consisted of moss packed into the horizontal joints of the exterior log walls. The outer edges of the joints were packed with strands of raveled hemp treated with tar. This material (oakum) was a typical method of sealing joints in ships, and its use supports the theory that Etolin's Finnish shipwrights constructed the building.

Sand and wood shavings from log planing were found beneath the first and second floors (see fig. 62). This was not an

uncommon insulation method in Sitka during the Russian period. Drawing sheets 22 and 23 show how this layer was supported. The garret floor (i.e., second-floor ceiling) was also covered with a layer of sand and construction refuse. The insulation layers beneath the first and second floors (except the chapel) were covered by stalks of devil's club (see "Glossary").

The second-story windows are described in church documents as having been fitted with storm windows. A few storm windows were found in place in 1975, though their date of origin is unknown. The first-floor windows were equipped with shutters, which not only reduced heat loss but also provided security.

c. Ventilation

The 7-foot-high plank walls shown on the 1843-44 plans allowed enclosure of spaces. The heat from a stove in one room could rise over these partial walls and warm the adjacent room.

Raised thresholds, from 1 to 6 inches in height, in second-floor doorways reduced drafts between rooms.

It appears that at one time two types of fortochkas (see "Glossary") were used in the house. Through-wall vents have been found between windows in several locations. Another type of through-wall vent can be seen penetrating the top right light of the right window in figure 8; however, no vent like this now exists. Two types of rectangular vents at the garret level are shown on drawing sheet 9. Those through the exterior log walls allowed ventilation of the attic. Three more vents above the chapel penetrate the ceiling, allowing ventilation of the chapel.

d. Lighting

Church records from 1853 through 1909 indicate that lamps and candles were typical light sources in the building.[21] Archeological excavations revealed lamp parts probably in use at the house during the 1870s.[22]

In 1971 architect A. Lewis Koue found in the attic "some old brass kerosene lamps and wall bracket fixtures for the old kerosene lamps."[23] It is probable that electric lighting was not introduced until the late 1920s or early 1930s.

e. Water Heating

An 1853 register lists "2 iron basins for heating water."[24] Probably in the 1890s, a kerosene water heater was acquired. This is noted in church records of 1909.[25]

G. Stabilization and Restoration, 1975-80

A variety of work completed on the Russian Bishop's House has been done in an effort to prevent further deterioration of the structure, and some restoration work has been completed.

1. 1976

In 1976, historical architect Anthony Donald directed the removal of first-floor partitions, which were of no historical significance to the restoration period. Also first-level flooring planks were removed, recorded, and sound material salvaged.

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21. USDI, NPS, DSC, "Historic Furnishing Study," by James Mote, pp. 43-71.

22. Shinkwin, Archeological Excavations, p. 50.

23. Transcript of tape, Pacific Northwest/Western Team files, Denver Service Center.

24. USDI, NPS, DSC, "Historic Furnishing Study," by James Mote, p. 43.

25. Ibid., p. 71.

The extant roll roofing was removed and replaced by another cover of roll roofing. Existing chimneys were enclosed in plywood. Grading to provide drainage away from the structure also took place.

A fire alarm system with rate-of-rise detectors was installed on the first and second floors of the house. The master panel for the system is located in the northwest corner of room 122. The alarm is connected to the fire department, which is located about two blocks away. It is also connected into an alarm bell located on the west side of the building.

2. 1977

Historical architect L.D. Smith continued investigation of the structure in 1977. This primarily involved the removal of 20th century interior finishes; with the aid of historical architect Peter Snell, the first-floor 19th century finishes were also investigated. Plastic sheeting was installed over windows and removal of the west gallery stairs occurred during that time. In November, Eugene Ervine, park maintenance worker, began dismantling and recording the chimneys.

3. 1978

The insulation layer beneath the chapel was removed during the summer of 1978. A scaffold system with needle beams was installed, and the rotted lower portions of the north and south walls were removed.

4. 1979

In the autumn of 1979, the raising of the structure and the installation of a new reinforced concrete foundation was accomplished. This work was completed under the direction of historical architect and project supervisor Randall A. Conrad.

5. 1980

During this year the north and south walls were to be rehabilitated (phase III of the restoration project). Design work for

reconstruction of the galleries and metal roof (phase IV) was also commenced.

6. 1981

Phase IV design was completed and construction begun. Phase V involves mechanical and electrical design, which began in the autumn of this year.

7. 1982

Design for phase V was completed in the spring, and construction on this phase followed.

H. Alternative Treatments

During the several years that historical architects have studied the bishop's house, many alternative treatments have been considered, including those covered in Donald's earlier HSR. These alternatives are summarized in this section. Appendix H contains details concerning these earlier deliberations.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires a determination of whether an action or treatment will have an effect on a structure, and if there is an effect, whether it will be adverse or not. The memorandum of agreement (appendix F) finds no adverse effect in terms of historic and cultural characteristics. These are the characteristics that qualified the bishop's house as a registered national historic landmark and as a property to be included on the National Register of Historic Places. However, there are specific architectural features that further qualify the structure as a National Register property. These were not considered in the original study for the survey of historic sites and buildings, and hence they were not taken into consideration in the finding of no adverse effect. These architectural features were reflected in a revised National Register nomination form. It should be understood, given acceptance of the significance of these features, any of the treatments presented below would cause an adverse effect on one or another architectural feature.

1. Alternative A--No Treatment

This is an important alternative because its potential impact justifies the past and future work on the structure. If stabilization work had not occurred, accelerated degradation of the structure would have occurred, leading to its eventual loss.

Under this alternative, routine maintenance would be carried out to keep the building in the form and condition that existed when the building was acquired. It would not be possible through routine maintenance to keep the building in a stable condition since the conditions of deterioration (moisture and rot) would not have been eliminated through routine maintenance.

2. Alternative B--Stabilization of Interior and Exterior of the Structure and the Grounds

This alternative would be a temporary stabilization measure until alternative F could be implemented. Stabilization of the north and south walls and the first-floor framing have been completed. The treatment of this fabric by removal and replacement (with sound material) alleviated the visual and functional impact. This reduces the possibility of future deterioration that would have occurred if unsound material had been left in place and consolidated (see alternative F). Temporary measures would consist of the following actions:

Stabilize the north wall, replace the sill log, and add continuous footings and foundation wall

Stabilize the south wall, replace the sill log, and replace deteriorated upper logs

Reduce the grade at the north wall where it is against the building, and regrade at the north, east, and west elevations to facilitate drainage away from the building

Replace the salvaged plank flooring

Add bracing under the cross walls, using a combination of concrete pads and steel jack posts.

Add bracing under the floor cross beams

Replace broken glass in windows and seal around windows to prevent moisture penetration.

Replace the wood gutters on the north and south elevations with aluminum gutters and downspouts similar to those on the east and west elevations; salvage the wood gutters

Provide minimal heat, 40°-50°F range

Conserve extant interior finishes in situ to the extent feasible, as determined by Harpers Ferry Center

Provide instrumentation of the structure to monitor environmental conditions, i.e., hydrothermograph and other recording methods

Install intrusion and fire alarm systems connected to appropriate city departments and the superintendent's office and residence

Install fire suppression system

The extent of the work required would not justify retention of the building in its ca. 1970s form but would essentially initiate the process of restoration to an earlier period. Also retention of the building in its as-acquired form and detail would not provide for interpretation in such a way as to properly represent the building or its cultural context during its most important historic period. This alternative is not recommended as a permanent treatment.

3. Alternative C--Stabilization of the Interior and Exterior of the Structure and Complete Restoraton of the Exterior Facades and the Grounds to ca. 1917 (Termination of Russian Support to the Church)

Figure 28 shows the appearance of the structure during that time period.

This alternative would include the actions of alternative B above in its entirety, with minor modifications (gutters, alarm systems, and windows), plus the following actions:

Plumb the structure, if required (sag need not be totally eliminated as it characterized the structure historically

Plumb the windows, consistent with the situation of the entire structure

Replace the roof with a cedar shingle roof

Rehabilitate existing galleries (the 1977 report proposed the reconstruction of the extant galleries, apparently based on the belief that the present galleries could not be rehabilitated, but rehabilitation of the existing galleries would be feasible in the context of this alternative)

Install new wood gutters and downspouts

In-fill door at south elevation into first floor and replace with a window (refer to door 102, drawing sheet 5)

Install new door and window frames where necessary

Restore and replace exterior doors, sash, and lights for door and window openings where necessary

Restore chimney at the east roof and the ca. 1892 chimneys at the north roof

Reconstruct the entrance stair and porch at the west gallery, south elevation

Reconstruct the single-story east wing (washroom and storage, drawing sheet 4)

Replace deteriorated logs above the sill in both the north and south elevations

Reside all elevations as necessary; retain extant siding where feasible

Restore maintained lawn; plant Alaskan cedars on south lawn; reconstruct picket fence and boardwalks

Install intrusion and fire alarm systems (these should have minimum visual impact on the exterior of the structure)

The economics of restoration to this time (1917) would compare poorly with restoration to periods more suitable to the interpretive themes of the park. This alternative was not recommended.

4. Alternative D--Complete Restoration of the Exterior and Second Floor to ca. 1878 and Adaptive Restoration of the Lower Floor

Figure 10 shows the building's appearance in this period. This alternative would include all of the relevant portions of alternative B except the reconstruction of the washroom addition and modifications (gutters, chimneys, alarm systems, and windows) plus the following items:

Install visitor contact and exhibit space on first floor (original fabric at first floor would be preserved and minimally impacted)

Reconstruct galleries and southwest porch to their pre-1887 form

Reconstruct standing seam metal roof

Preserve extant and restore appropriate second-floor finishes

Refurnish second floor as appropriate

Reconstruct original chimneys at north elevation of roof and at attic

Reconstruct second-floor masonry stoves

Reconstruct gallery interior finishes to be compatible to 1878 period

Restore wood gutter and leader system

Install alarm and fire suppression system with minimum visual and physical impact on the structure

Restore or replace all window and door frames, sash, and lights

Restoration to ca. 1878 would be the approximate midpoint of the building's significant historic period, but it would not represent an especially signifcant time or event, nor would the cost or effect be advantageous over other restoration alternatives. This alternative was not recommended.

5. Alternative E--Restoration of the Exterior, Upper Floor, and Grounds to their 1887-92 Appearance

This treatment is best exemplified by figures 12 and 13. All of alternative C would be included except the reconstruction of the washroom addition. Also only the original north elevation chimneys would

be reconstructed. At the south side of the galleries, both porches with shed roofs would be reconstructed, with a false entry at the southeast (fig. 20).

This treatment would restore the building to the time immediately following its major change in form. More photographic, documentary, and physical information is available for this period than for the periods of any of the other restoration alternatives. While this period is not the optimum for interpretive purposes, it is workable. This treatment would involve less loss of building fabric than alternatives to restore the building to earlier periods and it would still provide an interpretable resource. The effect would be adverse owing to disturbance or removal of significant building fabric. The adverse effect would be mitigated by recording of fabric prior to work. The cost of this treatment would not be substantially different than for other restoration alternatives. Although this alternative was not recommended in the 1977 report and was not selected, this author would recommend it as the best option to the selected treatment (alternative F).

6. Alternative F--Restoration to the 1843-53 period for the Interior Second Floor, Exterior, and Grounds, with Adaptive Use of the First Floor (Selected Treatment)

This alternative was developed from the recommended treatment found in the 1977 report. It differs in that the 1977 report proposed an 1867 restoration whereas this alternative proposes an 1843-53 restoration. This resulted from additional data gathered onsite following the writing of the original report and the belief that this information was sufficient for an acceptable 1843-53 restoration. Also an 1843-53 restoration was judged more suitable to the interpretive themes of the park. Appendix H includes these alternatives (1867 and 1843-53) in their original form.

This selected alternative was initially proposed to, and accepted by, National Park Service managers prior to the involvement of this author. In an August 1980 meeting with personnel from the Alaska Regional Office, Sitka National Historical Park, and Denver Service Center, the commitment to the 1843-53 restoration was reaffirmed.

This selected alternative will best present the building in its completed form and detail as originally planned. The cost and adverse effect will not be greatly different from alternative E.

a. Bishop's House

(1) Stabilization

It was accepted that a new foundation was necessary to stabilize the structure. This was due to the condition of the extant foundations; a minimal stone foundation on the north side, and rubble foundations on the east and west sides. The stone foundation on the south side did not protect the sill log from soil contact and moisture causing the sill log's deterioration. This in turn contributed to the sag found in the south wall. To install a new foundation and replace decayed wall logs, the load of the building was transferred to scaffolding and needles. Simultaneously the structure was leveled. It should be noted that there was a 15½-inch sag to the middle of the north wall, and a 6½-inch sag to the middle of the south wall. It was believed that these sags were detrimental to the fabric, and to the interpretation of the building and its period. For these reasons this condition has been corrected as much as possible without jeopardizing the historic fabric. Stabilization has been treated as follows:

The historic stones have been relaid on the south foundation on a continuous concrete spread footing and incorporated into a stem wall to prevent entry of sand into the crawl space.

Continuous concrete spread footing and stem wall was installed on the north foundation.

Concrete spread footings and stem walls have been installed on the east and west foundations.

Continuous concrete spread footings and stem walls have been tied into the main building's foundations at the east and west gallery foundations.

A foundation drain system has been installed to keep the crawl space dry.

(2) Exterior

The exterior of the structure will be restored or reconstructed to its 1853 appearance. The following work is scheduled for completion in 1982:

Walls

Remove all decayed logs in the south wall and replace with bolt-laminated timbers; install permanent strong backs, and sheath with period lapped siding

Remove all decayed logs at the bottom of the north wall and replace with logs in kind; restore minor decayed areas in the upper wall

Reconstruct east and west galleries with exposed timber framing, and finish the exterior with period vertical board-and-batten siding; no reconstruction of the east and west walls is anticipated

Paint all exterior walls yellow-ochre

Doors and windows

Restore or reconstruct all historic frames

Restore or reconstruct all historic doors, window sash, and hardware

Paint all frames, doors, and window sash white

Reglaze all windows with period glass, as required

Trim, shutters, gutters, and downspouts

Restore or reconstruct bell canopy and bells, cornice, and corner boards

Reconstruct historic louvered (south wall) and panel-type (north wall) shutters and hardware

Reconstruct historic gutters and downspouts

Paint all trim according to historic evidence

Roof and chimneys

Restore historic roof framing and cover with a concealed plywood diaphragm

Reconstruct historic standing-seam metal roof

Paint roof historic color

Reconstruct historic chimneys

Porches and steps

Reconstruct all historic wooden porches and steps

Treat all porches with preservative

1887-1981 Galleries

Demolished in the summer of 1981

(3) Interior

The first floor will be adaptively restored, and the second floor will be fully restored to its historic appearance. The following work will be completed in 1983.

Walls and ceilings

Preserve in situ extant wall and ceiling finishes; except where historic finishes are to be exhibited, cover original finishes to protect them and provide backup for new; on second floor install reproduction finishes of the 1843-53 period type and design; on the first floor install a typical 1843-53 period finish; install finishes in the reconstructed galleries compatible with the 1843-53 period

Reconstruct plank walls on second floor, using physical evidence and historic sketch drawings

Close nonhistoric openings in the walls with bolt-laminated timbers

Possibly install first-floor exhibit panels to reflect location and size of original first-floor partial walls

Floors

Restore or reconstruct all historic planking in the building

Paint and seal all plank flooring

Doors and windows

Restore or reconstruct all door and window frames

Restore or reconstruct all doors and window sash

Paint all frames, doors, and window sash white

Reglaze all windows with period glass, as required

Provide nonpermanent ramps at raised door thresholds for wheelchair access.

Interior trim

Restore or reconstruct all base and ceiling trim

Paint all trim with appropriate historic colors

Stoves, ovens, and chimneys

Reconstruct some representative cylindrical iron stoves at first-floor historic locations for use as exhibits only

Restore masonry radiator-type stoves on the second floor

Reconstruct chimneys in the attic space

(4) Mechanical Systems

The following work is scheduled for completion during 1983:

Heating and humidity control system

Construct a basement under the east gallery to house heating and climate control systems (basement space to be sound insulated from first floor of gallery)

Incorporate for interpretation one stove of each type historically used in the building

Provide for an elevator in east gallery (elevator to be installed at a later date if needed for handicapped access)

Electrical System

Install the minimum electrical service necessary for interpretive and mechanical needs; conceal all outlets

(No permanent electrical light fixtures are to be attached to the structure. Nonattached exhibit cases should be used with self-contained artificial lighting on the first floor. Nonattached, free-standing fixtures should be used to provide artificial light at the second floor and garret. The use of historic lights-i.e., oil lamps-will not be used, because they constitute a fire hazard.)

Plumbing

Provide a staff-only restroom and a janitor's closet

b. Landscape

The landscape at the bishop's house will be adaptively restored as described below:

Modify the existing grade to permit drainage, and maintain a grade similar to the historic one

Install boardwalks, log slab fencing, and other structures as part of the landscaping; boardwalks and entries should accommodate handicapped persons

Erect a security fence along the north boundary and use native trees and shrubs to screen it

Plant trees, shrubs, and gardens of the historic period to complete the landscaping

c. Old School

This structure will be restored as described below:

Restore the exterior of the old school to its ca. 1896 appearance

Adaptively restore the interior to accommodate quarters for interpretive personnel

Prepare a historic structure report well in advance of adaptive-use construction

d. Priests' Residence

This structure is on the west side of Monastery Street, and it should serve as a buffer to adjacent commercial development. The following actions are proposed:

Adaptively restore the structure, retaining as much extant original fabric as possible

Prepare a historic structure report simultaneously with one for the old school

7. Summary

All restoration alternatives would have adverse effects, because the deteriorated fabric that threatens other fabric would be removed and replaced. Another adverse effect would be the removal of

nonoriginal, though significant, material which reflects the evolution of the structure through time, such as the extant galleries.

These effects would be mitigated since replacement of decayed fabric would stop deterioration and preserve the structure, and removal of nonoriginal material would facilitate interpretation of the early significant period.

The deteriorated and nonoriginal fabric that will be removed will be recorded, as it has been in the past, with drawings, photographs, and written descriptions; archival samples will be retained.

I. Design Criteria

Design and construction for the restoration will require unique approaches to minimize the intrusion of mechanical and electrical systems and exhibitry if the historic sense of the building is to be developed to its maximum. The preliminary criteria presented here will need to be refined to incorporate final design details.

Heating and Climate Control

Maintain temperature and humidity ranges to provide a climate conducive to preservation of furnishings, the building, and its finishes (the ranges do not need to be as stringent as in many historic structure museums; it is expected that these systems will operate well within energy conservation goals of the National Park Service)

Minimize system noise, ensuring that it is at a level well below the average background level

Conceal all piping, ductwork, and wiring in the main house and public areas of the reconstructed galleries.

Avoid removal or alteration of historic fabric

Electrical System

Conceal wiring and components

Install lighting fixtures, including emergency equipment, with no permanent attachments to the main house

Elevator

Install elevator in the north end of the east gallery to serve and be operable by handicapped persons

Isolate equipment noise

Plumbing

Conceal all plumbing in public areas

Provide noise isolation

Exhibit Systems

Install exhibit system with no permanent attachment to the structure

Install climate control system (if required); ensure lighting of exhibit cases is self-contained

Fire and Intrusion Detection Systems

Conceal wiring, ensuring that it is accessible (use concealed conduit)

Recess fire and intrusion detectors, or use other means to reduce visibility of components

Install automatic notification for fire and police departments, park office, and superintendent's residence

Fire Suppression

Install no exposed piping or discharge heads

Examine alternative systems

J. Recommendations for Further Study

1. Site Boundaries and Landownership

The 1977 "Historic Structure Report" noted boundary discrepancies which required a new survey. Appendix I includes a March 1977 survey which has resolved some discrepancies. However, the following items remain:

Use and ownership of property to the west of the site

Status, use, and treatment of Monastery Street

2. Archeology

Testing and onsite monitoring are needed for the construction of utility trenches, foundation work for the old school building and residence if required, and site development north of the bishop's house for drainage control.

The archeological study initiated by Mr. Dick Hsu in 1978 is not currently funded. It is recommended this work be funded for completion. In lieu of this, the data should be forwarded to an appropriate location such as Sitka National Historical Park or the Alaska Regional Office for storage until as funding is available.

Cataloging and conservation of artifacts recovered from the building and the site during archeological investigations are needed.

3. Historic Structure Report - Old School and Priest's Residence

A historic structure report is required for the old school building and the priests' residence. The significance of both buildings must be determined so that proposed use, treatment, or disposition can be established in accordance with cultural resource management policies and the National Historic Preservation Act requirements. The old school building is proposed for adaptive use as quarters for interpretive personnel.

Treatment requirements must be established, with respect to structural and historic scene aspects.

4. Mechanical and Electrical Systems - Preliminary Design

Advance planning for a preliminary design for the mechanical and electrical systems in the bishop's house is a high priority. (Arrangements are currently in progress for partial funding of this work.) Systems types and detailed design must be accomplished before the advanced stages of building restoration can proceed. This must be done in conjunction with conservators, exhibit specialists from Harpers Ferry Center, and historical architects from the Denver Service Center.

5. Finishes Analysis

To complete building restoration, detailed analyses are required for hardware, moldings, and wallpaper. Wall and ceiling finish sequences have been documented and are presented in appendix C. Detailed analyses of the finishes are required to determine specific restoration treatment, including which finishes are to be used, in situ treatments, reproductions, dimensional data, materials, patterns, and colors, so that specifications can be prepared. The Denver Service Center and Harpers Ferry Center have completed this phase of the work.

6. Fabric Investigation and Building Artifacts

This type of project requires ongoing investigation of all aspects of the building. Recording of data will continue as the project progresses. All original field data are to be placed on file with Sitka National Historical Park.

Significant architectural items that have been removed from the structure must be catalogued and conserved.

Ⅲ COST ESTIMATES

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER
755 Parfet Street
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H22-TWE-DSC

March 31, 1980

Memorandum

To: Director, Alaska Area Office

From: Assistant Manager, Pacific Northwest/Western Team, DSC

Reference: Sitka, Pkg. 115, Russian Bishop's House Restoration

Subject: Revised 10-802, Project Cost Estimate Update

Enclosed is a revised Package Estimating Detail, Form 10-802, showing updated cost estimates for the subject project, including advance planning, project planning and Harper's Ferry Center elements.

Sue Edelstein, Superintendent, Sitka National Historic Park, Bill Locke, Pacific Northwest Region, John Demer, Reference Services, Harper's Ferry Center, and Ralph Roan, Harper's Ferry Center Coordinator, Denver Service Center have all provided valuable assistance in preparing this revision.

Figures shown on previous drafts of the program revision should be disregarded due to differences in methods of calcualtion, year in which shown, attempts to show gross amounts, etc. The figures shown are based on estimates by the Denver Service Center and Harper's Ferry Center (provided by John Demer), and are net costs (direct cost times 1.6 for overhead) and escalated (15% per annum) to the year shown.

Based on current information, this update provides a complete set of work elements and estimated costs for this project to assist in improving your programming.

Kenneth Raithel, Jr.

Enclosure

cc:
Reg. Dir., PNR, w/c enc.
PNR-Mr. Locke, w/c enc.
Supt., Sitka, w/c enc.
HFC-Mr. Demer, w/c enc.

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802

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

REGION	PARK
Pacific Northwest	Sitka National Historic Park
PACKAGE NUMBER	**PACKAGE TITLE**
115	Russian Bishops House Restoration

(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
This 10-802 is submitted as a partial revision of the 10-802 for Package 115, Russian Bishops House Restoration, Sitka National Historic Park. This revision consists of up-dated construction cost estimates and related tasks (including historic structure reports, construction documents, construction supervision and Harpers Ferry Center support.) The construction cost estimates are escalated by 15% per year to the year shown. All figures are net estimated cost. See attached programming detail. For other project elements see Package 109, Historic Structure Report, and Package 148, furnishings.		

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES

CLASS OF ESTIMATE: ☐ A Working Drawings ☒ B Preliminary Plans ☐ C Similar Facilities

Proj. Type		Totals from Above B & U	R & T
52	Museum Exhibits	117,000	XXXXX
55	Wayside Exhibits		XXXXX
62	Audio-Visual	429,000	XXXXX
89	Ruins Stabilization		XXXXX
91	Construction	1,381,000	
92	Utility Contracts		XXXXX

ESTIMATES APPROVED (Signature)	(title)	(date)

POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM

SCHEDULING OF DEVELOPMENT RELATED PROJECT TYPES

(Amounts in Thousands)*

	DEVELOPMENT RELATED PROJECT TYPES (Add on to line item)	C-3 YEARS	C-2 YEARS	C-1 YEAR	C: YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION
07	Construction Drawings B&U				
07	Construction Drawings R&T				
36	Historic Structures Const. Drawings			(FY82) 71.7	(FY81) 127.5
43	Archeological Salvage B&U				
43	Archeological Salvage R&T				
51	Museum Exhibit Design		(FY81) 17	(FY82) 17	
55	Wayside Exhibit Design				
61	Audiovisual Design		(FY81) 14	(FY82) 31	(FY83) 18
57	Object Acquisition (Advance Planning)			(FY82) 61	(FY83) 53
05	Surveys				
06	Comprehensive Design (Prel. Design)			(FY81) 39	
14	Utility Negotiations				
15	Special Studies				
34	Historic Furnishings Report				
35	Historic Structures Report (HIST)				
35	Historic Structures Report (ARCHIT)			(FY81) 34	(FY83) 40
42	Archeological Research			(FY81) 40	

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY YEARS

	ALL OTHER PROJECT TYPES	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
01	New Area Study				
02	Existing Area Study				
03	Development Concept Plan				
04	Interpretive Prospectus				
15	Special Studies (Non-Develop. Related)				
16	E.I.S.				
17	Service-wide Projects				
18	Wilderness Studies				
31	Archeological Investigations				
32	Park History Study				
33	Special History Report				
53	Museum Exhibit Operations	(FY81) 44	(FY82) 128	(FY83) 51	(FY84) 43
54	Curatorial Services				
63	Audiovisual Maintenance				
71	Free Folder				
72	Sales Folders				
73	Books				
74	Archeological Publication				
75	Gen. Information Booklet				
76	Posters				
77	Special Publications				
	Other				
	Other				

* FY notation is for Year Funding needed

PACKAGE 115, RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE RESTORATION
SITKA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
REVISED PACKAGE PROGRAM, MARCH 1980

Project Type	Dollars in Thousands (Net) FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	TOTAL
Advance Planning:						
06 Climate control des.	11[a] =	(19)[a]				19
06 Elec., fire & sec. sys. des.		20				20
35 Old school & res. HSR		34				34
35 Post const. & HSPG				40		40
42 Archeo/utilities, site		40				40
Project Planning:						
36 Const. doc. (for FY81 const.)		70.5				70.5
36 Const. doc. (for FY82 const.)		57				57
36 Const. doc. (for FY83 const.)			71.7			71.7
51 Exhibit design		17[b]	17			34
53 Collection conservation[c]	27[c] =	(44)[c]				44
53 Coll. cons. (phase I)			64			64
61 AV design		14[b]	31	18		63
Construction:						
52 Exhibit production				117		117
53 Collection conservation (phase II-IV)			64	37	43	144
53 Coll. manag. plan				14		14
57 Object acquisition			61	53		114
62 AV production				95	334	429
(sound/slide show)				(44)		
(10 min. movie)				(51)		
(25 min. movie)					(334)	
91 Construction		470	380	478		1,328
(37) (Const. supervision) (d)		(70.5)	(57)	(71.7)		(199.2)
(Park)(day labor) (d)		(40)	(46)	(53)		(139)

(a) If FY 80 DSC PCIP fails, move to FY81. (No overhead is shown in FY80 figure)

(b) If FY81 PCIP fails, reschedule in FY82.

(c) Wallpaper and paint analysis. If FY80 PCIP fails, reschedule in FY81. (No overhead is shown in FY80 figure).

(d) Add to net construction figure.

COST ESTIMATE - CONSTRUCTION - FY80

Phase III, Russian Bishop's House Restoration

Install north wall logs	$ 9,000
Rebuild south wall	11,000
Rebuild cross walls	2,000
Exterior rot injection	5,000
(Subject to change. Treatment methods and effectiveness at issue)	
South wall nailers	1,400
South wall insulation, vapor barrier, and siding	15,000
(Subject to change. Effectiveness of insulation and vapor barrier are questionable)	
Exterior finishes (main building)	5,000
Window heads and jambs	
First floor, south, reconstruct (9)	7,200
All others, repair or reconstruct (27)	4,500
Repair or reconstruct and install all sash (36)	18,000
(Subject to change. Relates to when scaffolding system is removed)	
Remove and replace roof	44,200
(Details subject to change. Need data from analysis of existing material when removed)	
Gutters and downspouts	7,250
(Subject to change. Permanent installation should be after roof completed)	
Subtotal	$129,550
Plus escalation to 1980 (15%)	19,433
	148,983
Plus force account (5%)	7,450
Total	$156,433

(Estimate dated 7/30/79)

COST ESTIMATE - CONSTRUCTION - FY81

Phase IV, Russian Bishop's House Restoration

Install hydraulic elevator in east gallery		$ 50,000
Remove existing and reconstruct historic galleries (complete shell)		212,000
Exterior finishes (galleries and ends of main building)		5,200
	Subtotal 1	$267,200
Remove poles and scaffold system		$ 10,000
Reinstall footing drain, backfill and grade		1,500
Remove midwall jacks, install concrete piers		6,000
Remove column jacks and pads		1,300
Install interior footings		4,000
Reinstall insulation beams		1,000
Reinstall first-floor beams		1,000
Install first-floor subfloor and insulation		14,600
Reinstall first-floor ceiling		2,600
	Subtotal 2	$ 42,000
	Subtotal (1 plus 2)	$309,200
Plus escalation (15% to 1980 + 15% to 1981)		$ 99,717
		$408,917
Plus force account (5%)		$ 20,446
	Total	$429,363

Additional item for consideration not included in proposed program and above estimate:

Subsurface footing drain (cost estimated for FY81)

Alternative A. To daylight at seawall	$ 13,886
Alternative B. To city storm sewer	$ 2,800

(cost estimate dated 7/30/79)

COST ESTIMATE - CONSTRUCTION - FY82

Phase V, Russian Bishop's House Restoration

Restore old school building (Exterior restoration, interior adaptive use - mechanical for RBH and possible quarters)		$150,000
Mechanical system		27,000
Electrical system		30,000
Plumbing		30,000
	Subtotal	$237,000
Plus escalation (15% each year to FY82)		$123,446
		$360,446
Plus force account (5%)		$ 18,000
	Total	$378,446

(cost estimate dated 7/30/79)

COST ESTIMATE - CONSTRUCTION - FY83

Phase VI, Russian Bishop's House Restoration

Interior finishes		$220,000
Landscaping		40,000
	Subtotal	$260,000
Plus escalation (15% each year to FY83)		$194,741
		$454,741
Plus force account (5%)		$ 22,737
	Total	$477,478

COST ESTIMATE - DECORATIVE ARTS ANALYSIS

Russian Bishop's House Restoration

(Includes wallpaper and paint analysis, interior finishes; to be done by Harper's Ferry Center)

Initial research and reconnaissance (wallpaper and paints). Take paint samples onsite. (Wallpaper samples have been taken.)

a.	Salary:	2 months (includes two weeks travel) 40 days (8 hrs/day)($15/hr.)	$ 4,800
b.	Travel:	Air fare = $800 (from Harper's Ferry)	800
		Per diem: 12 days ($61/day)	732
		Vehicle (Denver stop)	100
		Lab analysis (wallpaper), say 100 samples, separation and recording 50 days (8 hrs/day)($15/hr.)	6,000
		Lab analysis (paint), say 100 samples, analysis and recording 25 days (8 hrs/day)($15/hr.)	3,000
		Data analysis and preparation 60 days (8 hrs/day)($15/hr.)	7,200
		Subtotal	$ 22,632
		Record drawings, wallpaper patterns (for reproduction) 40 days (8 hrs/day)($15/hr.)	4,800
		Report typing 15 days (8 hrs/day)($5/hr.)	600
		Report printing (lump sum)	500
		Supplies (lump sum)	500
		Total direct cost	$ 27,032
		Direct cost plus overhead (D.C. x 1.60) = Net	$ 43,251

COST ESTIMATE/WORK PROGRAM
PRELIM DESIGN - CLIMATE CONTROL
RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE, SITKA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Obtain Design Data from Conservator	
HFC Contact: John Demer	
Temp/humidity requirements	
Critical spaces/items	
Time: 2 weeks	
Cost: 2 weeks ($600/week)	$ 1,200
Obtain System Design Constraints	
DSC Contact: Randy Conrad	
Historic fabric	
Museum/exhibits/visitor contact	
and staff uses	
Time: 1 month (2 persons, 2 weeks each)	
Cost: 4 weeks ($600/week)	2,400
Determine Alternative Systems & Relative Cost Factors	
Time: 6 weeks	
Cost: 6 weeks ($600/week)	3,600
Prepare Prelim Design (Conceptual) and Cost Estimate	
Time: 5 weeks	
Cost: 5 weeks ($600/week)	3,000
Total Direct Cost	$ 10,200
Direct cost plus overhead (D.C. x 1.60) = Net	$ 16,320
(for FY81 escalate 15%)	$ 18,768

COST ESTIMATE - HSR - OLD SCHOOL AND RESIDENCE, RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE RESTORATION

This work required to meet Activity Standards and Section 106 requirements and to determine disposition of residence

Research: 4 weeks ($600/week)		$ 2,400
Field work: 2 week ($600/week)(2 people)		2,400
Report preparation: 6 weeks ($600/week)		3,600
Drawings: 6 weeks ($600/week)		3,600
Travel: 2 trips, 1 person = 1 trip, 2 persons		4,000
Publication		5,000
	Direct cost	$ 21,000
Direct cost plus overhead (D.C. X 1.60) = Net		$ 33,600

COST ESTIMATE - ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS - FY81
RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE RESTORATION

This work relates to restoration/adaptive use of old school building, site utilities, and grounds treatment

Field Work:	
1 GS-11 Archeologist, $13/hr (160 hrs)	$ 2,080
3 GS-5 Archeologists, $6.50/hr (160 hrs)	3,120
Per diem, 4 at $40/day, 26 days	4,160
Plane fares, 4 at $700	2,800
Equipment and supplies	200
	$ 12,360
Report Preparation:	
1-GS-11, $13/hr (480 hrs)	$ 6,240
1-GS-5, $6.50/hr (480 hrs)	3,120
Drafting	750
Typing, etc.	1,500
Photo and report reproduction	600
	$ 12,210
Total direct cost (FY81)	$ 24,570
Direct cost plus overhead (D.C. X 1.60) = Net	$ 39,312

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: April 16, 1980

REPLY TO ATTN OF: From: Bill Locke; PNR-ABP

SUBJECT: Sitka Package 115, Restore Russian Bishop's House

TO: Sue Edelstein(SITK), Bob Carper(DSC-TPN), Ralph Roan(HFC) and Ray LaPierre(ALAS)

With the good information provided by you all, SITK 115 is at last ready to code. Enclosed is how it will look. A few of the FY 1981 amounts had to be adjusted to agree with what is already in the budget, but compensation was made in FY 1982 so the totals agree.

Enclosure

Bill

Bill Locke

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

(Original was handwritten)

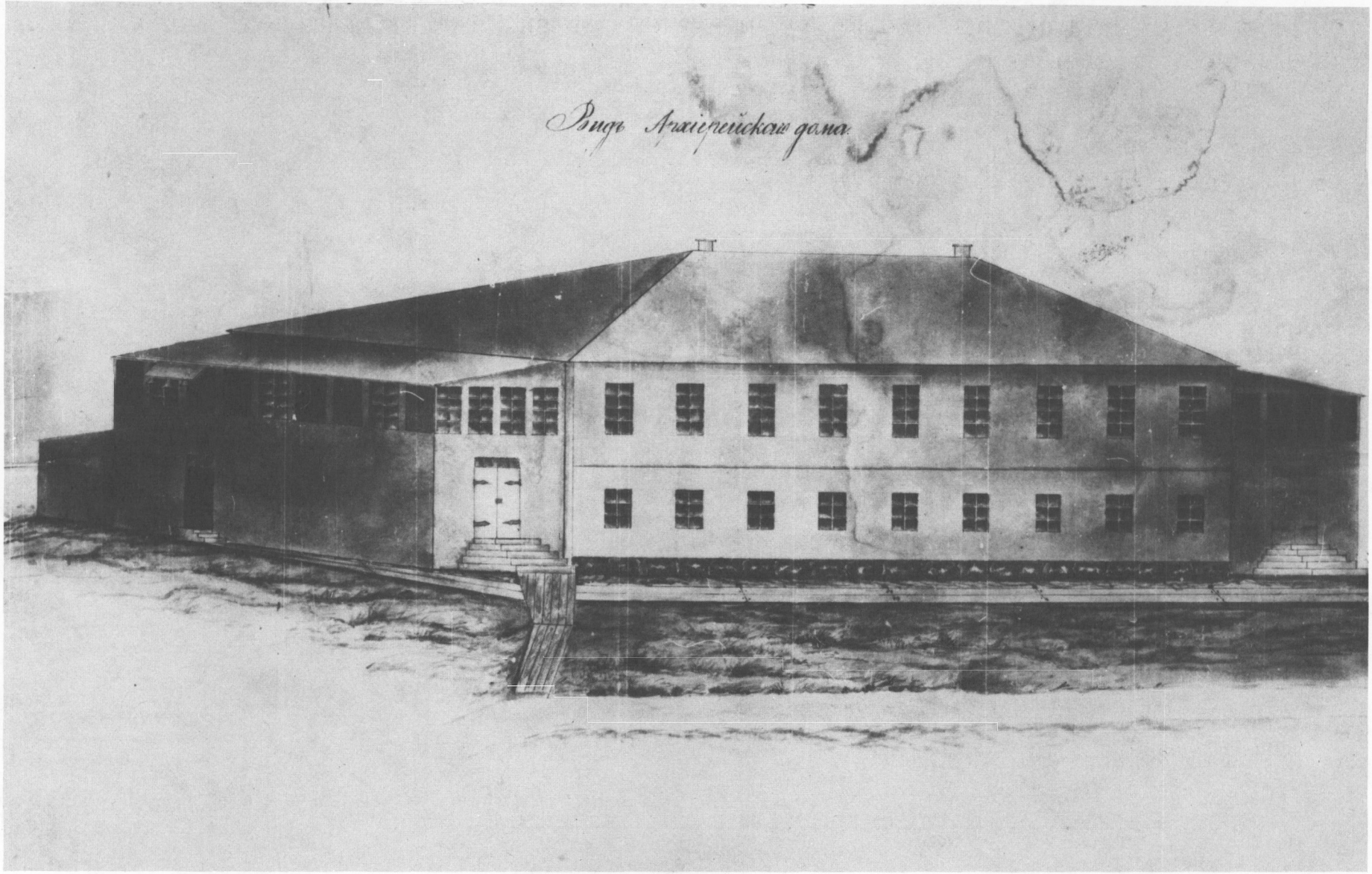
SITKA 115 - RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE - PROGRAMMING

($ in thousands)

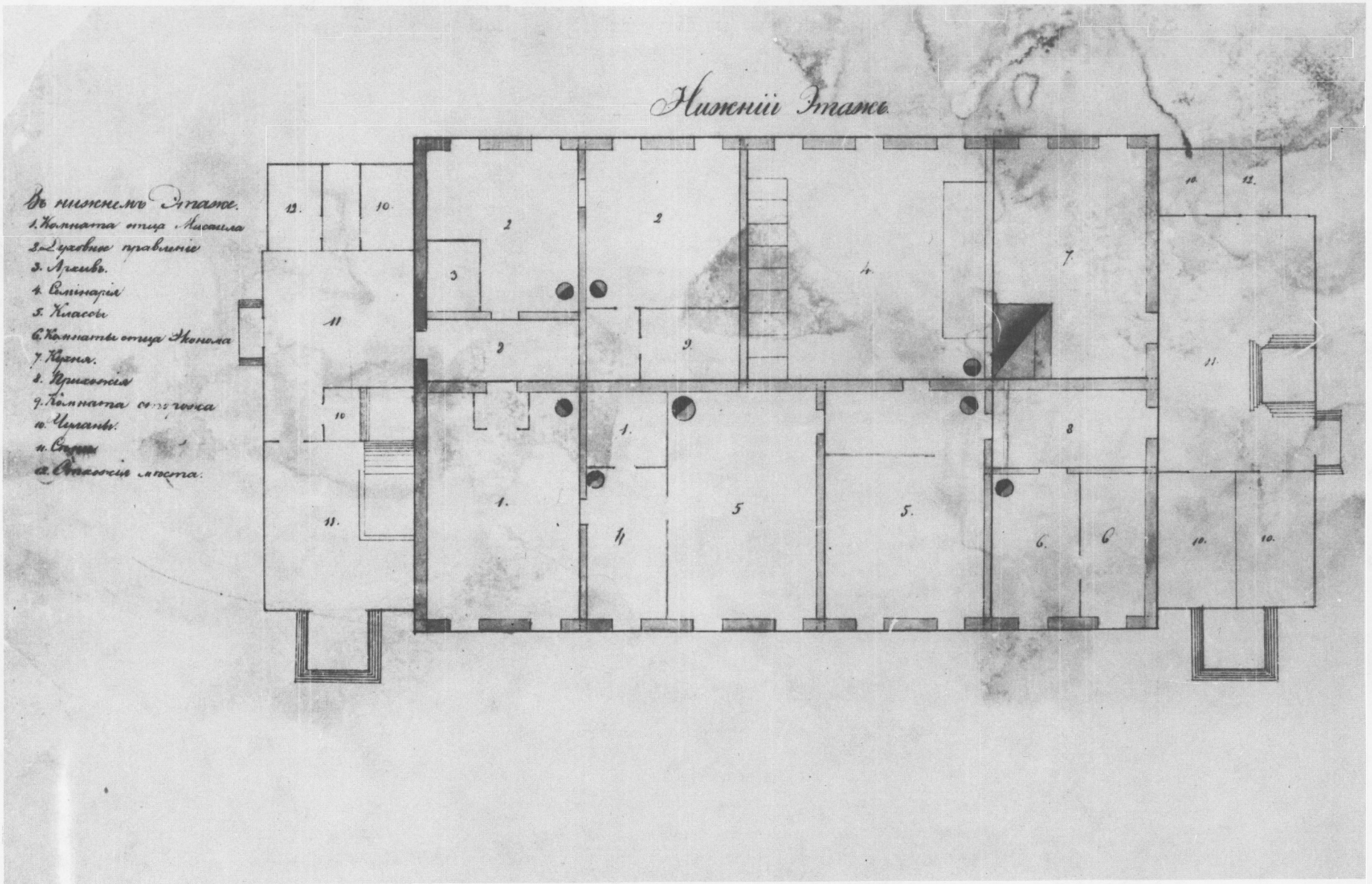
Project Type	FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	TOTAL
Advance Planning:						
06 Climate control		19				30
06 Elec, fire & security	11 (If FY80 DSC PC/IP fails, move to FY81)					20
35 Old School & residence		20				34
35 RBH "post const" & HPG		34				40
42 Utilities, trench, etc				40		40
		40				
Project Planning:						
36 For FY81 const		58*				58
36 For FY82 const		52*				52
36 For FY83 const			90			90
51 Exhibit design		16*	18			34
53 Collection conservation		71	64			135
	27 (via PC/IP)					
61 AV design		13*	32	18		63
* (If FY81 PC/IP fails, reschedule in FY82)						
Construction:						
52 Exhibit production				117		117
53 Collection conservation			64	51	43	158
57 Object acquisition			61	53		114
62 AV production				95	334	429
(sound/slide show)				(44)		(44)
(10 min movie)				(51)		(51)
(25 min movie)					(334)	(334)
91 Construction (net)		470	426**	531**		1,427
(Day labor portion)		(40)	(46)	(53)		(139)
(E galley elevator)		(70)				(70)
(Reconst galleries)		(300)				(300)
(Remove jacks & reinstall material)		(60)				(60)
Restore school bldg			(380)			(380)
Interior finishes				(405)		(405)
Landscaping				(73)		(73)

** After FY81 only $224,000 gross development ceiling remains; ceiling needs to be raised before FY82

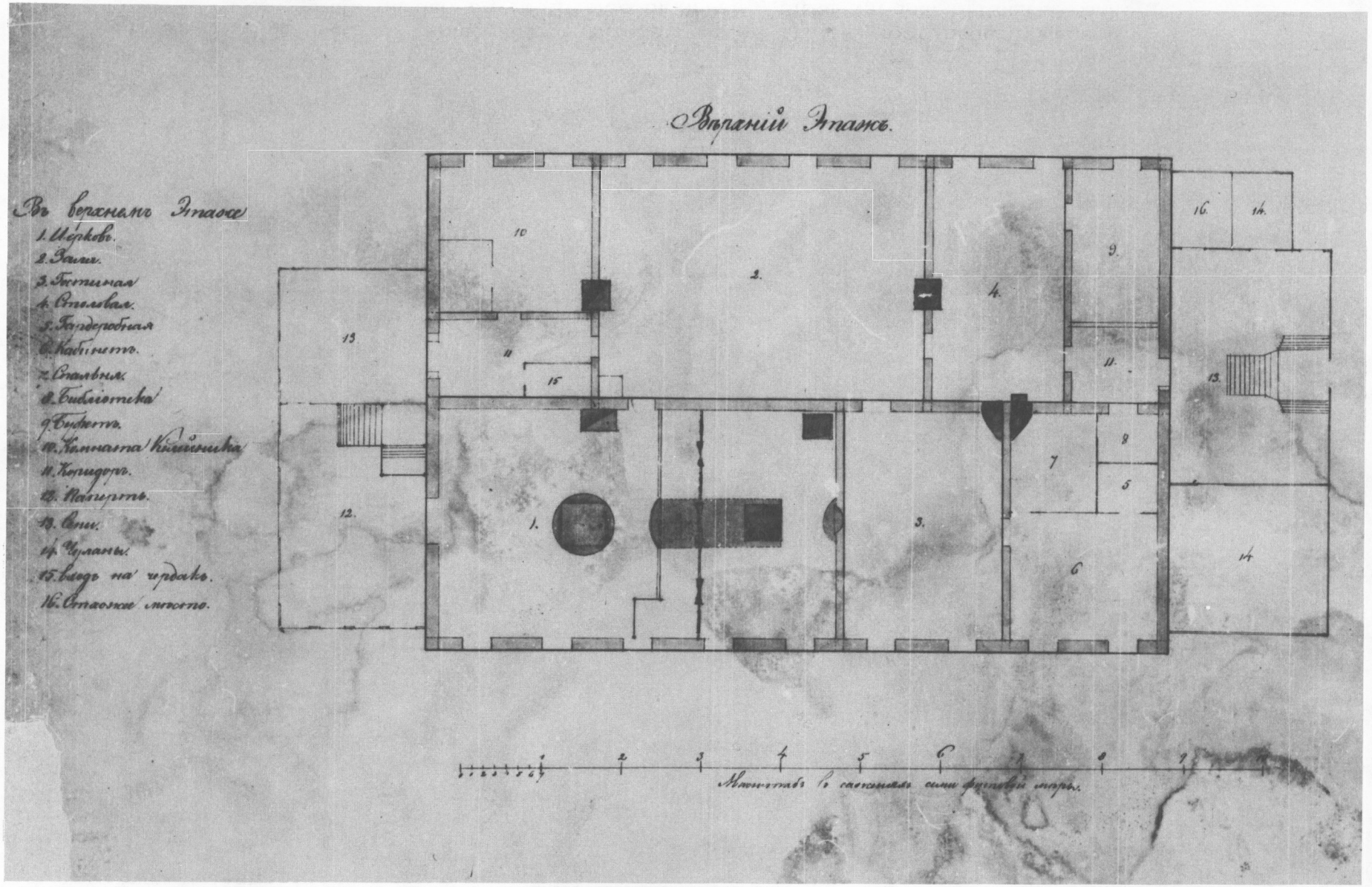
IV HISTORIC MAPS, DRAWINGS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS



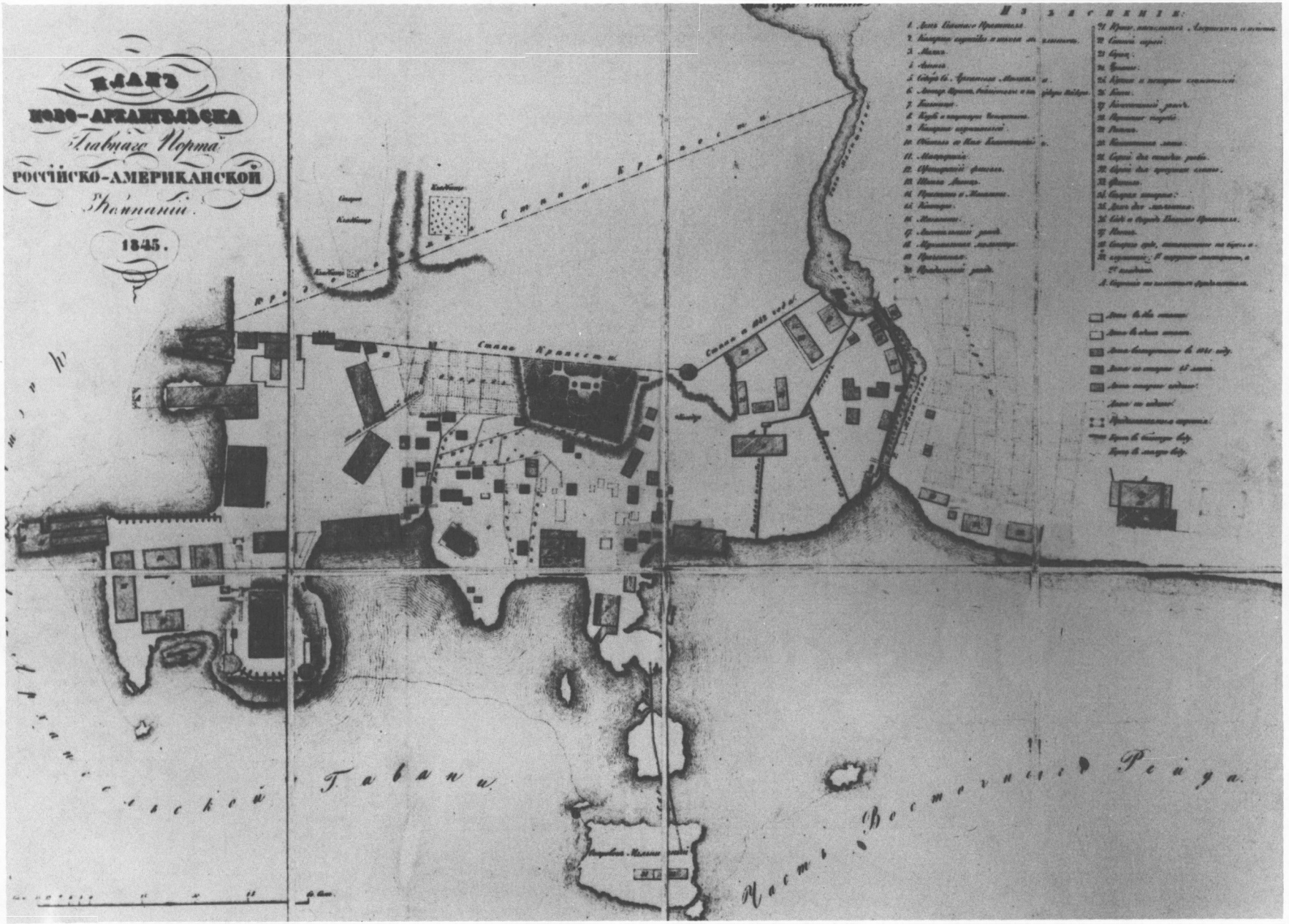
1. Southwest elevational sketch, Russian Bishop's House, 1843-44, Sitka National Historical Park.



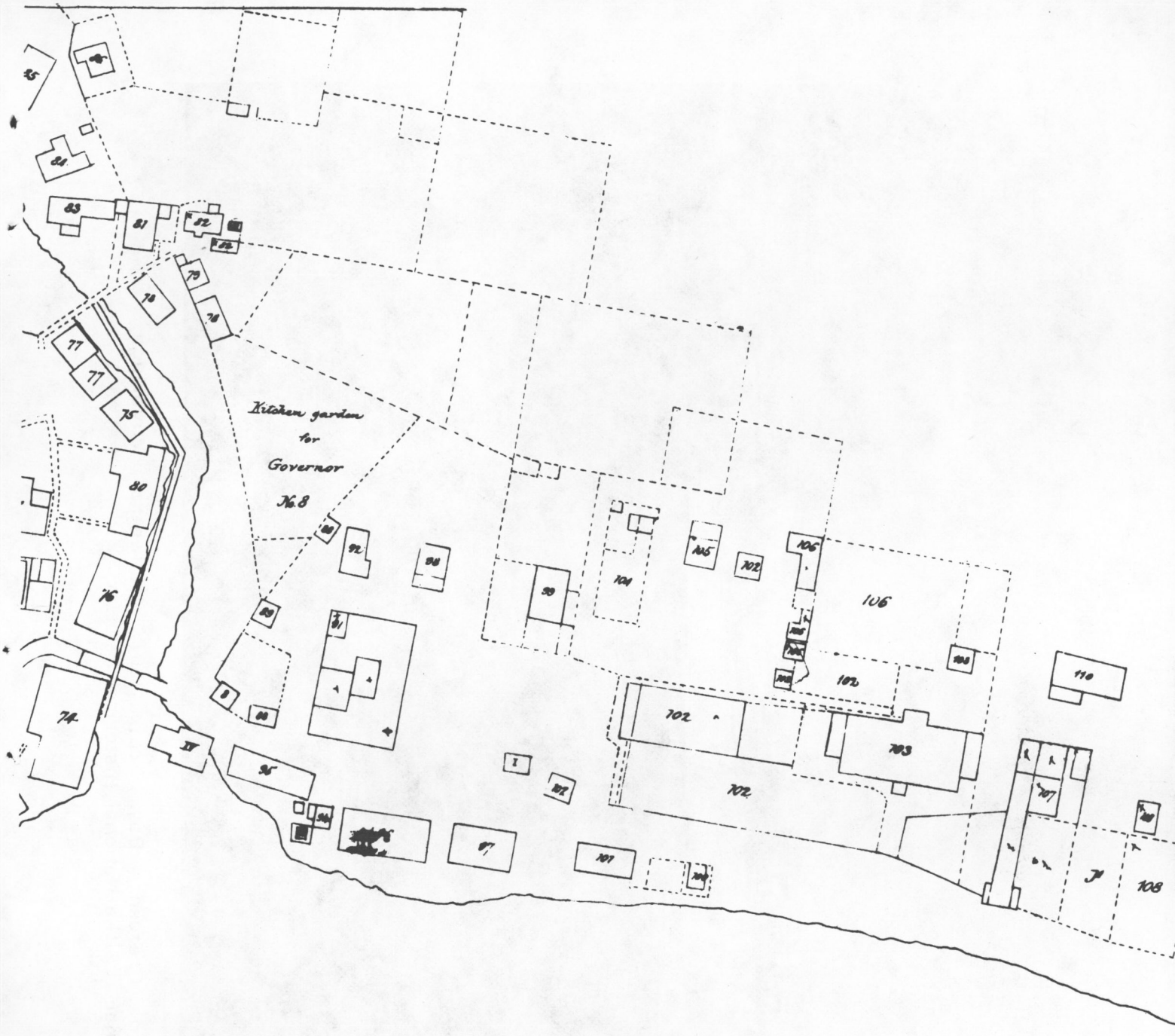
2. First-floor plan, Russian Bishop's House, 1843-44, Sitka National Historical Park.



3. Second-floor plan, Russian Bishop's House, 1843-44, Sitka National Historical Park.



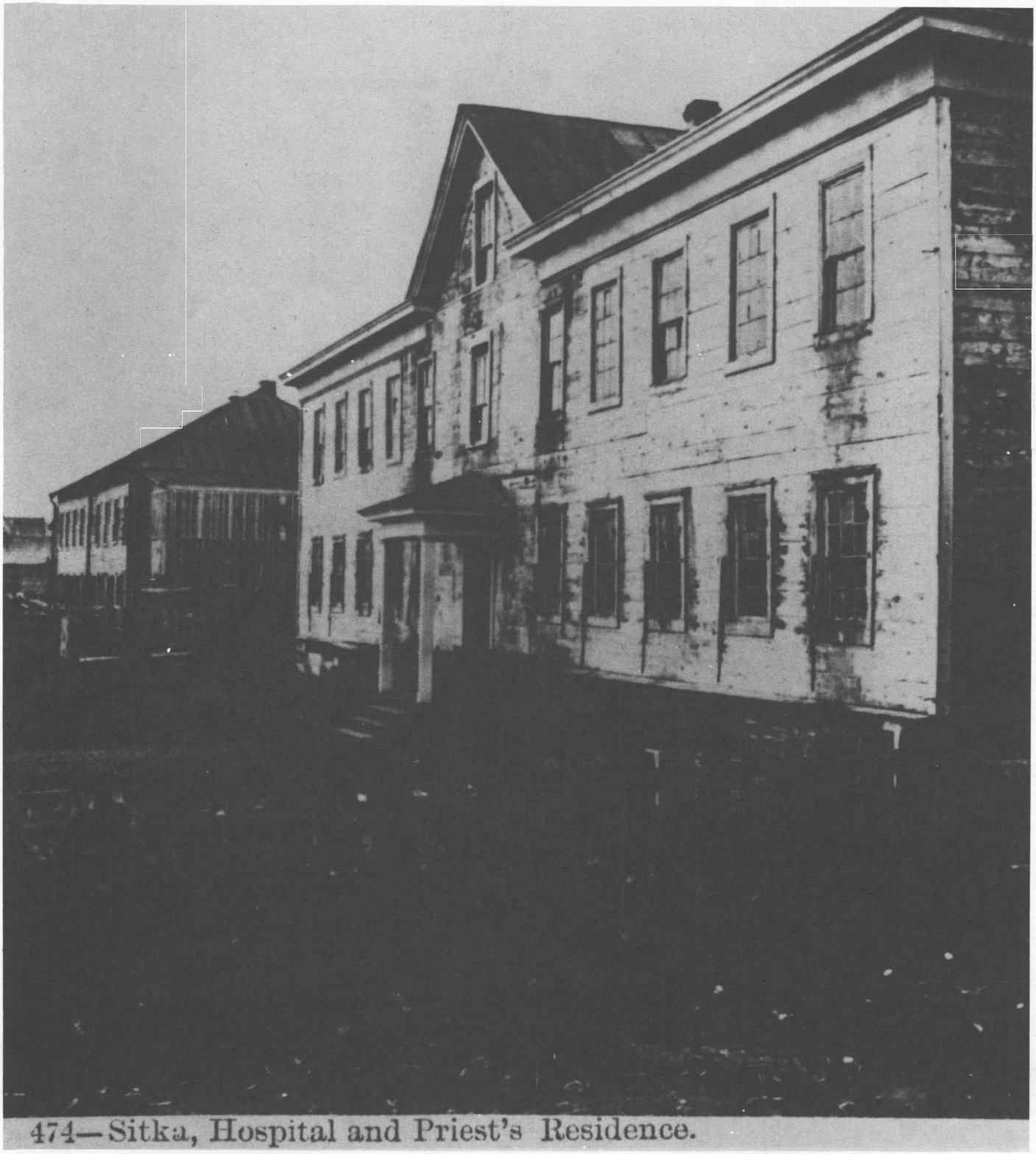
4. Map of Sitka, 1845. Bishop's house at far right beneath legend. Note garden on south side of house. Sitka National Historical Park.



5. Portion of 1867 transfer map. Russian Bishop's House is center right (102) and hospital (103) is east of house. Sitka National Historical Park.



6. Sitka and Crescent Bay, ca. 1867. Edweard Muybridge, photographer. Sitka National Historical Park.



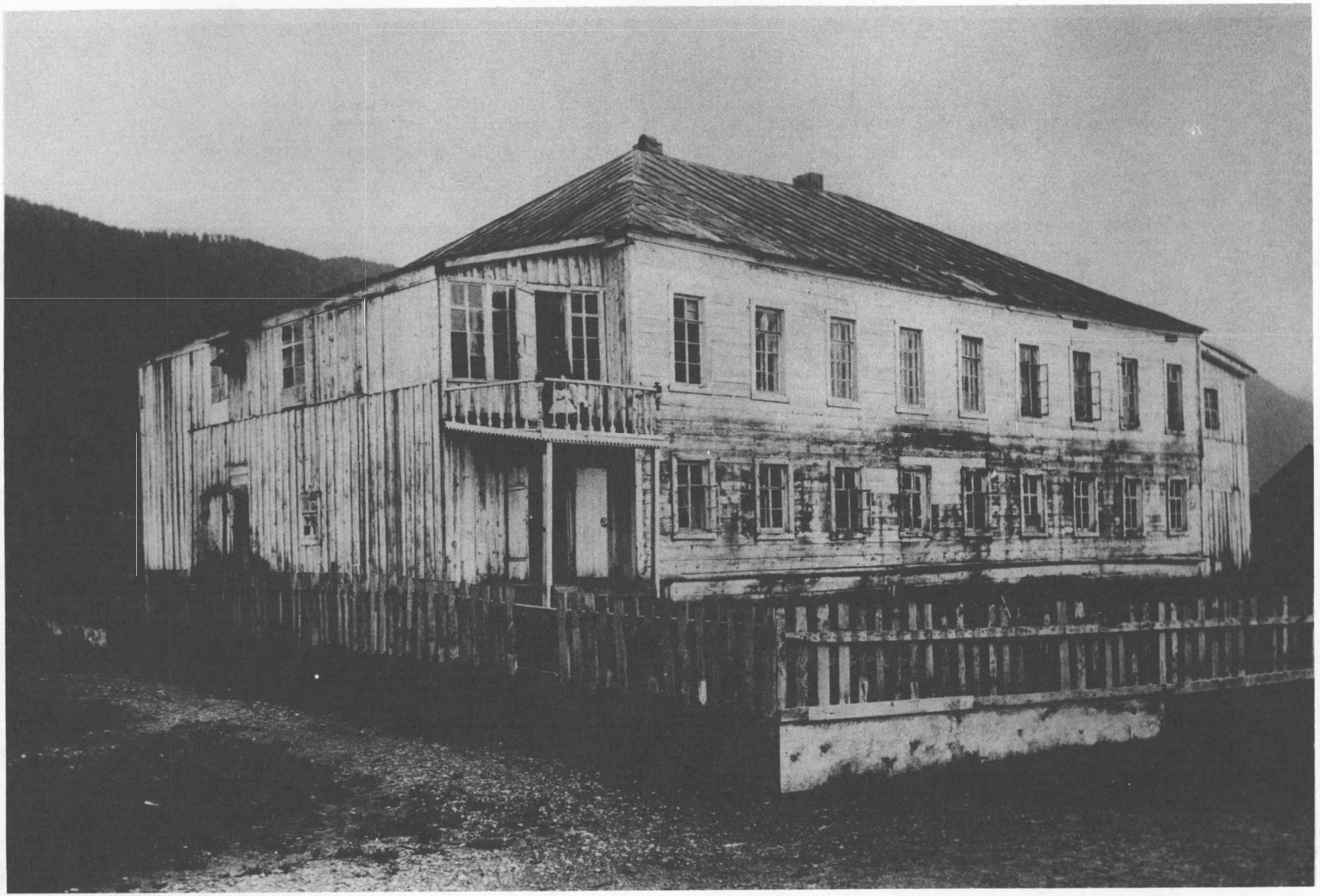
7. Russian Bishop's House and hospital, 1867. Edweard Muybridge, photographer. The Bancroft Library, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Ca. Special courtesy of San Francisco College for Women.



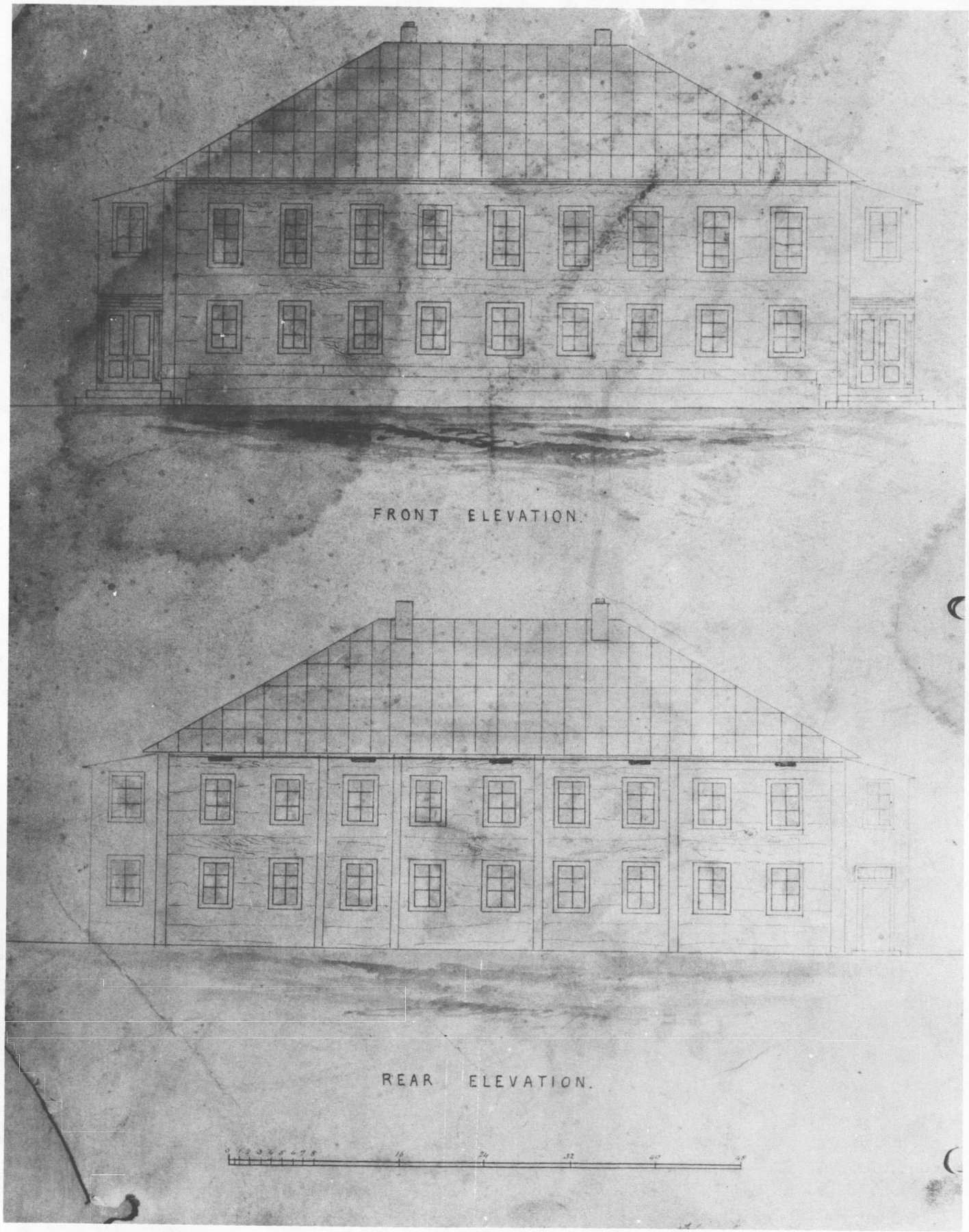
8. Bishop Paul in front of house, 1867. Edweard Muybridge, photographer. Sitka National Historical Park.



9. Sitka and Crescent Bay, view looking west, ca. 1885. Note porch at west gallery of bishop's house and stained siding at first floor. Sitka National Historical Park.



10. Southwest view of Russian Bishop's House, ca. 1885. Note west gallery is entirely two stories. Sitka National Historical Park.



11. Elevations of reconstructed galleries, probably attached to repair contract of December 1886. Sitka National Historical Park.



12. Southwest view of house, ca. 1890. Note reconstructed galleries, new siding, porches, and new cap at east chimney. Sitka National Historical Park.



13. Southeast view of house, ca. 1890. Degroff Collection, Kettleson Public Library, Sitka.



14. Southwest entry, ca. 1890. Latrine in backyard is visible. Note panel doors. Archives, Alaska Historical Library.



15. Sitka and Crescent Bay, view looking west, ca. 1892. Note alterations in chimneys of bishop's house. Archives, Alaska Historical Society, Juneau.



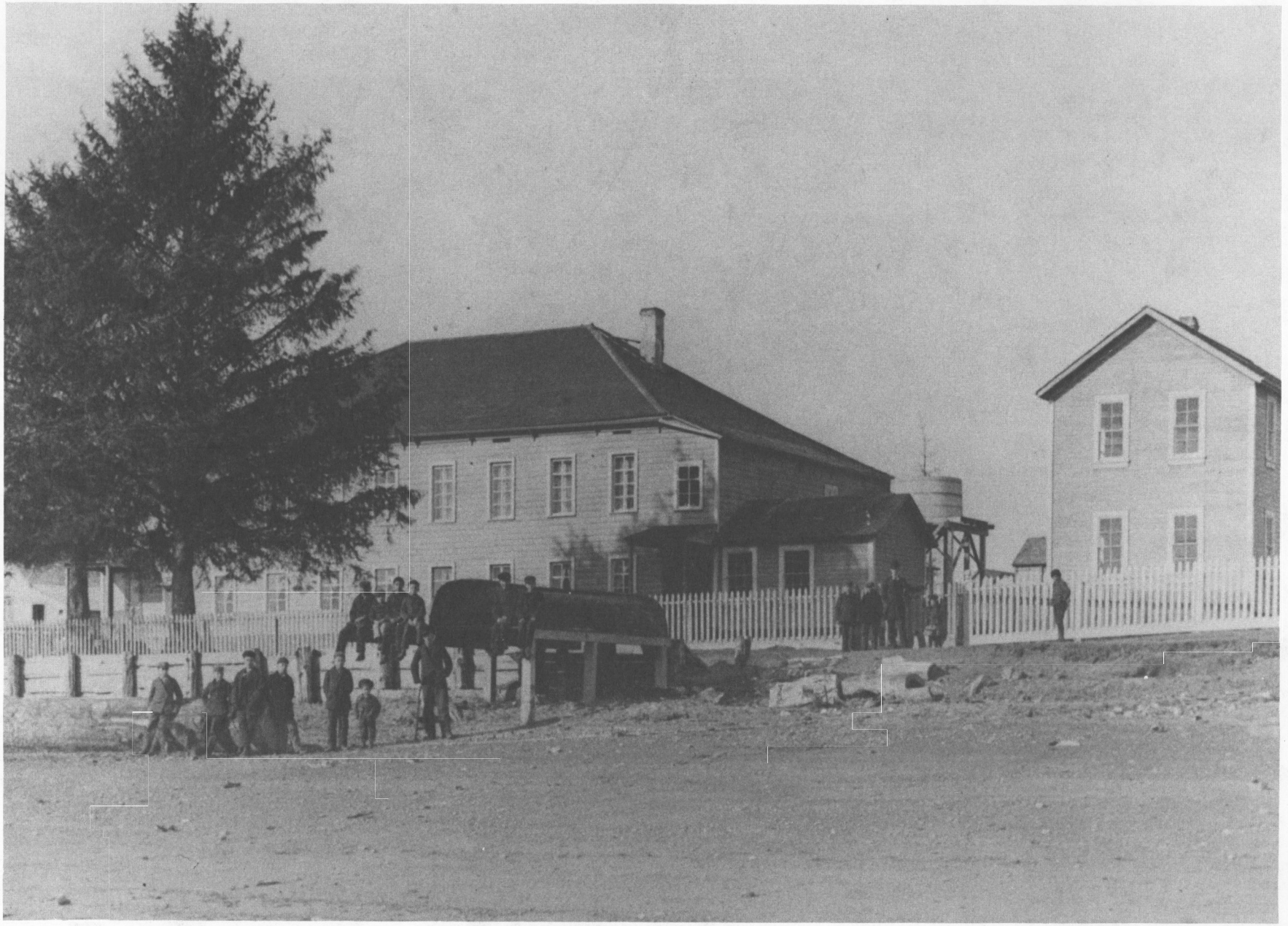
16. Sitka and Crescent Bay, view looking west, winter of 1894-95. Sitka National Historical Park.



17. North side of bishop's house, ca. 1896. Note patchwork at original chimney location and at west gallery first floor. E.W. Merrill, photographer. Sheldon Jackson Library, Sitka.



18. Bishop Nicholas in front of iconostasis in chapel, ca. 1896. Sitka National Historical Park.



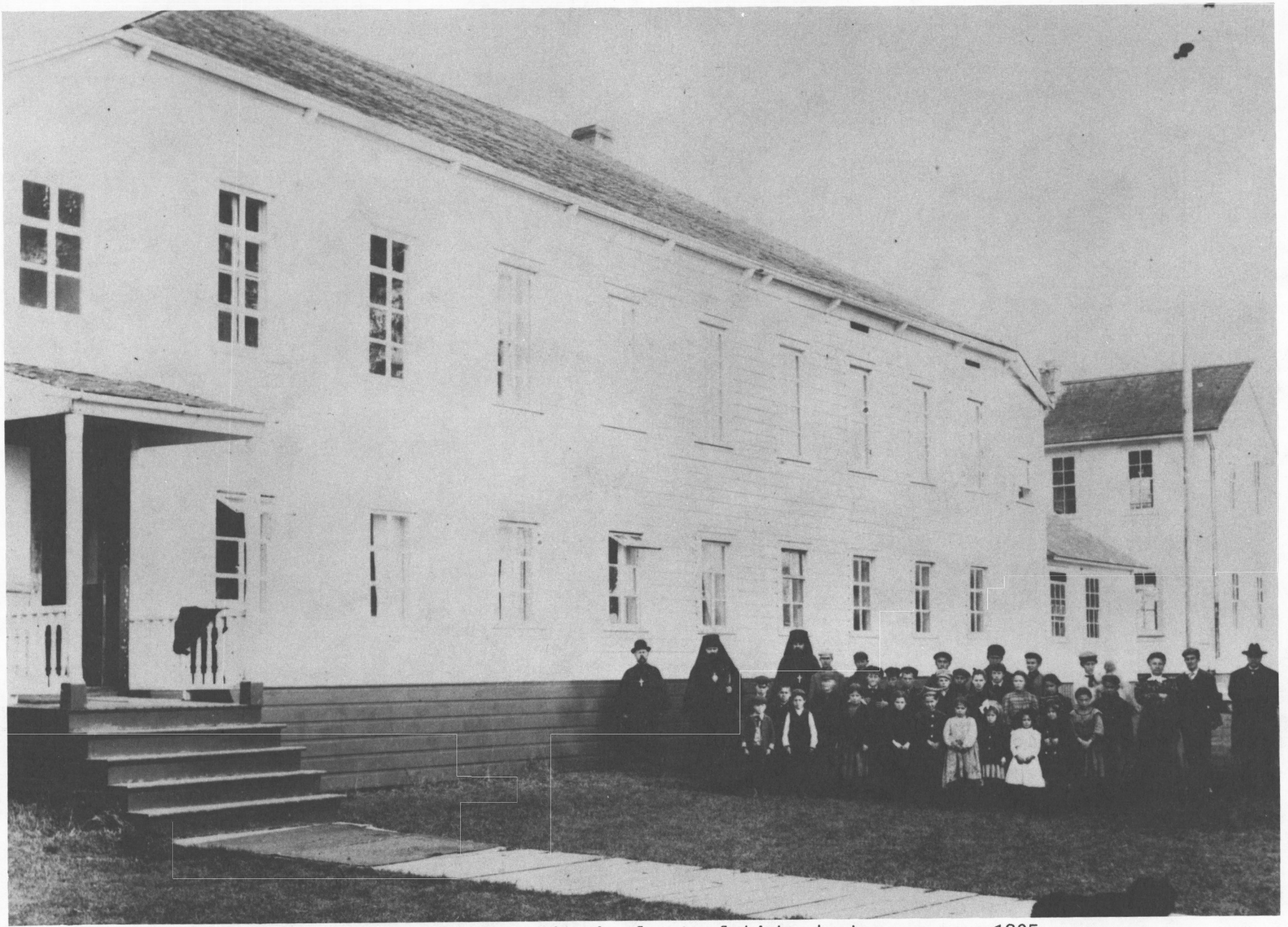
19. Southeast view of bishop's house, ca. 1900. "Old School" is at right. E.W. Merrill, photographer. Sitka National Historical Park.



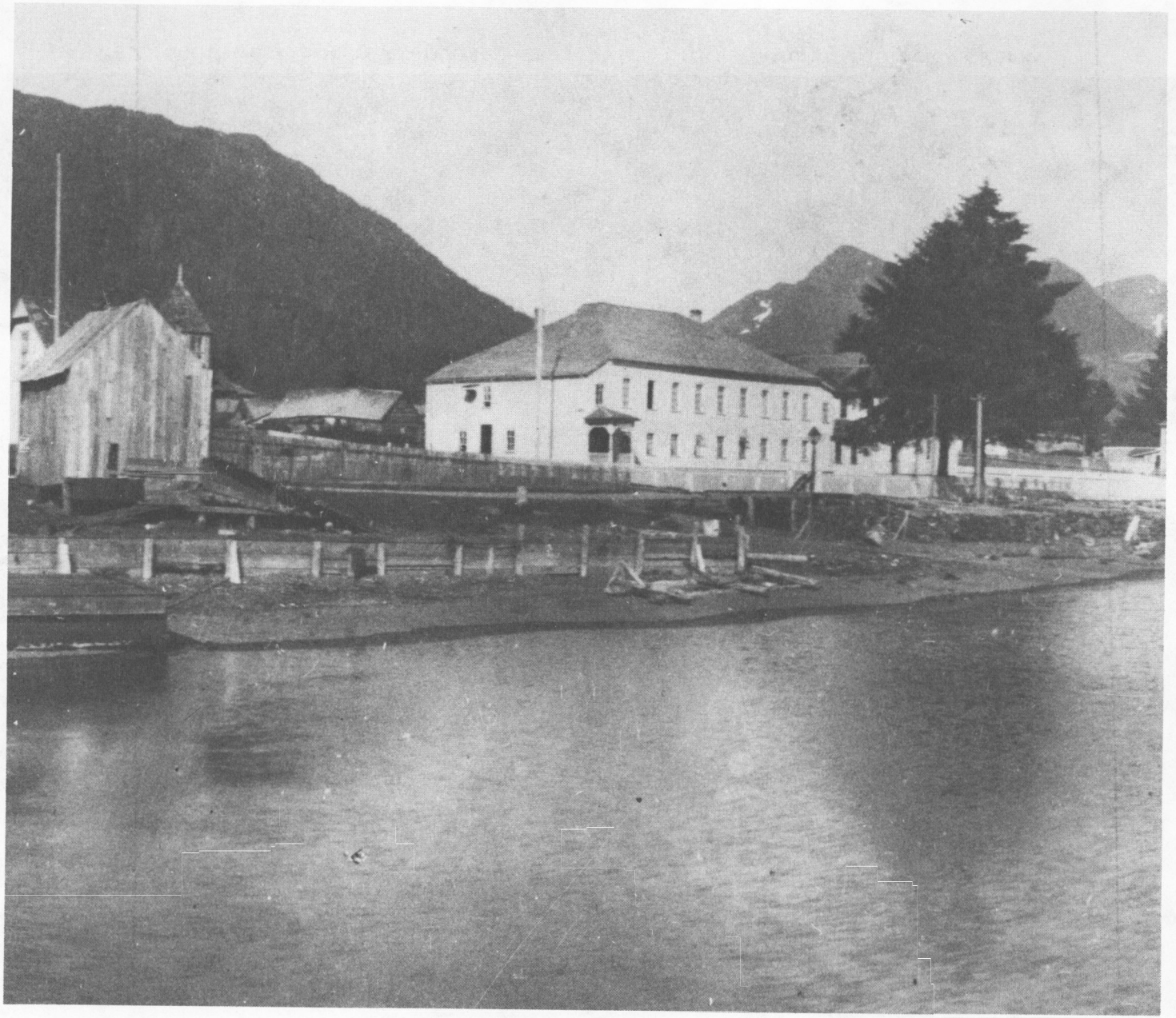
20. Southeast porch of bishop's house, ca. 1900. Sitka National Historical Park.



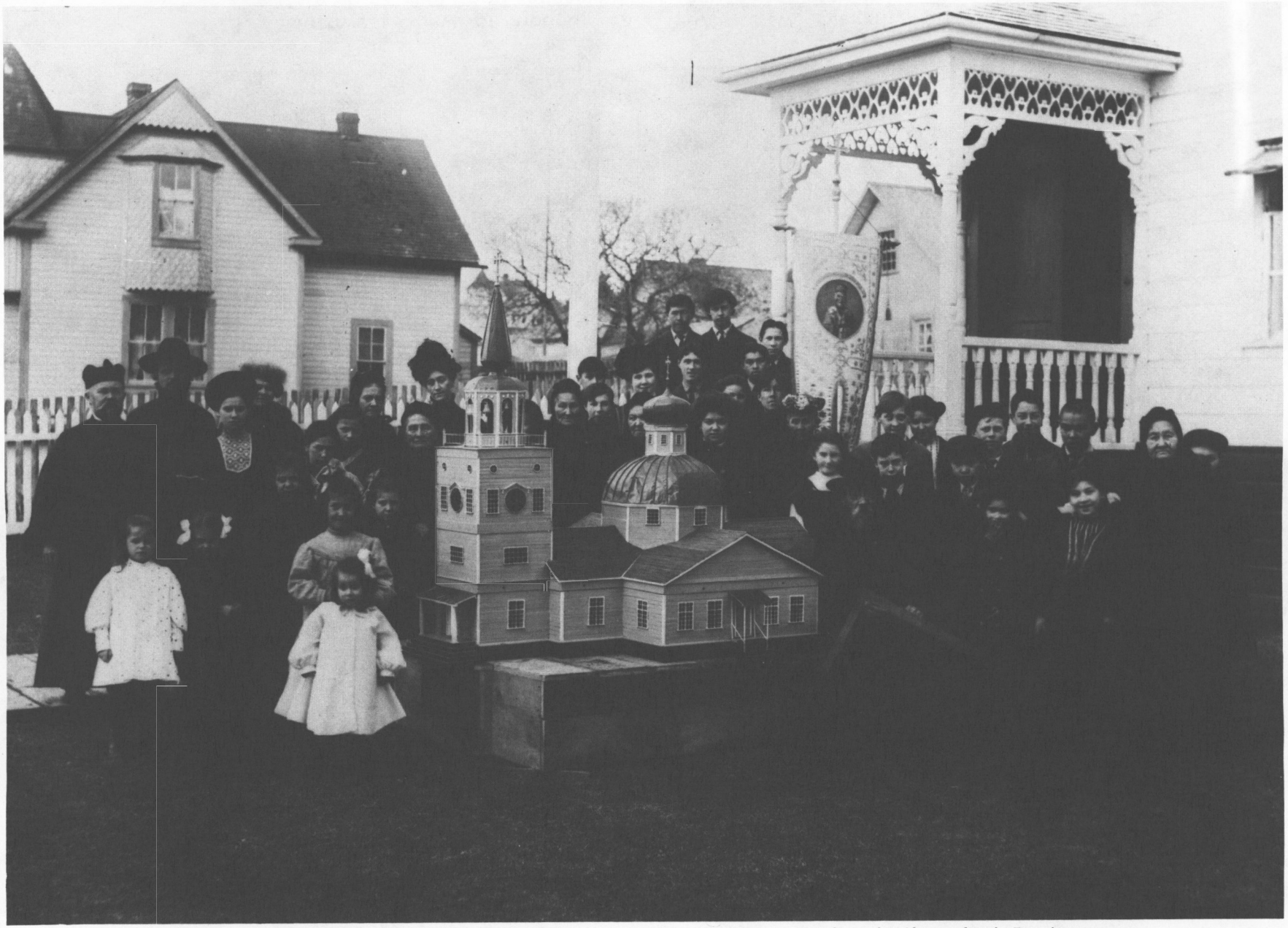
21. Southwest entry to bishop's house, ca. 1902. Note change in doors from figure 14. Sitka National Historical Park.



22. Bishop Innocent Putstynsky in front of bishop's house, ca. 1905. Note addition of railings at southwest porch and removal of southeast porch. Sitka National Historical Park.



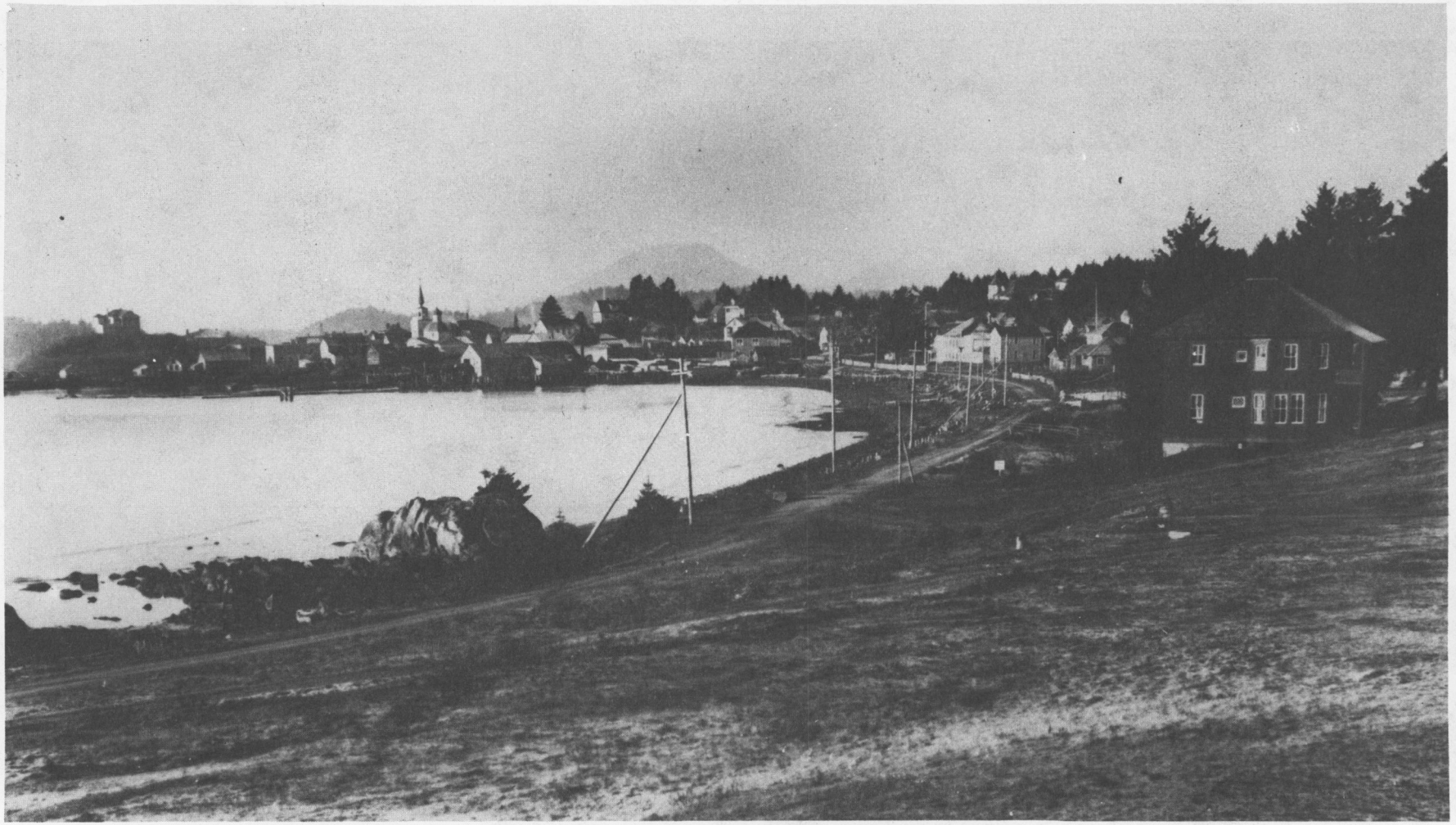
23. Southwest view of house, ca. 1907. E.W. Merrill, photographer. Note hip roof and ornament at southwest porch. Sitka National Historical Park.



24. Southwest porch of house, ca. 1907. Sitka National Historical Park.



25. Bishop Alexander at southwest entrance to house, 1909-10. Sitka National Historical Park.



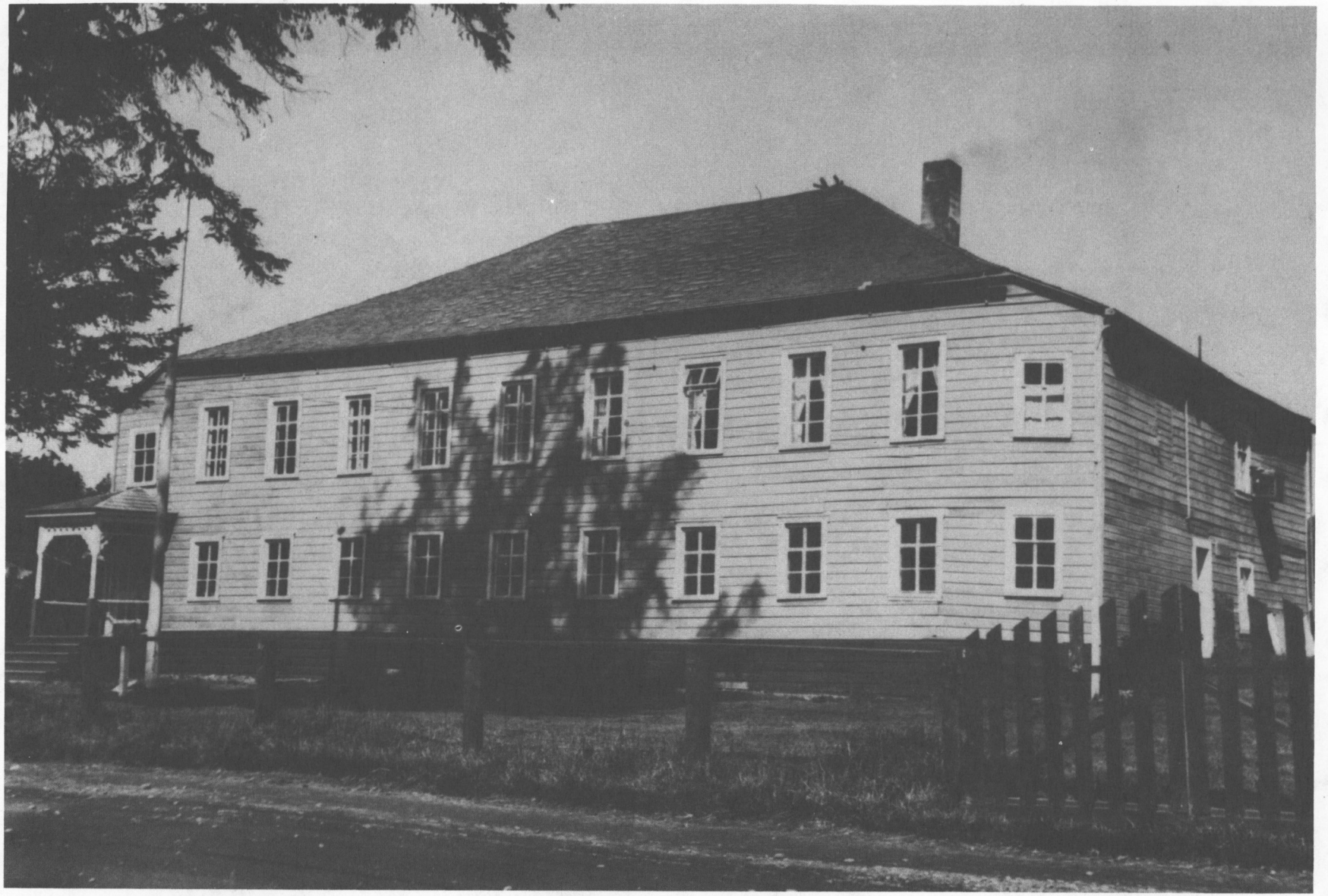
26. Sitka and Crescent Bay, view looking west, ca. 1915. Note power line poles. Sitka National Historical Park.



27. View of north wall of house, 1920s. Note window at first-floor west gallery and Veniaminov-made chairs in foreground. Sitka National Historical Park.



28. South elevation of bishop's house, early 1920s. Sitka National Historical Park.



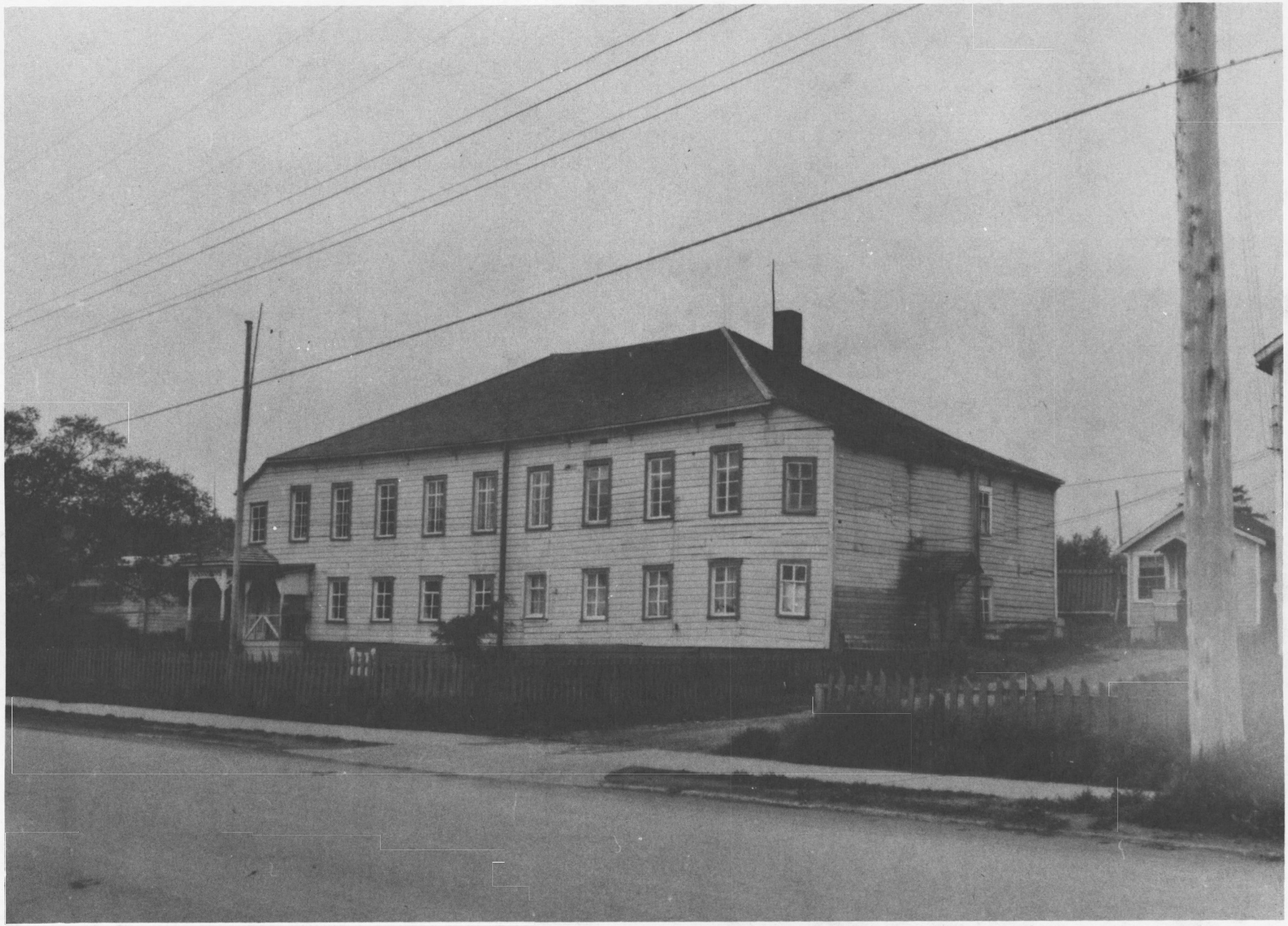
29. Southeast view of bishop's house, early 1930s. Note addition of south window at first-floor east gallery and alterations on east wall. Sitka National Historical Park.



30. Southwest view of bishop's house, late 1930s. Sitka National Historical Park.



31. Southwest view of bishop's house, ca. 1943. Note work on fence. Sitka National Historical Park.



32. Southeast view of bishop's house, 1959. Note canopy at east door and addition of porch and door at southwest entry. Negative 1283, Sitka National Historical Park.



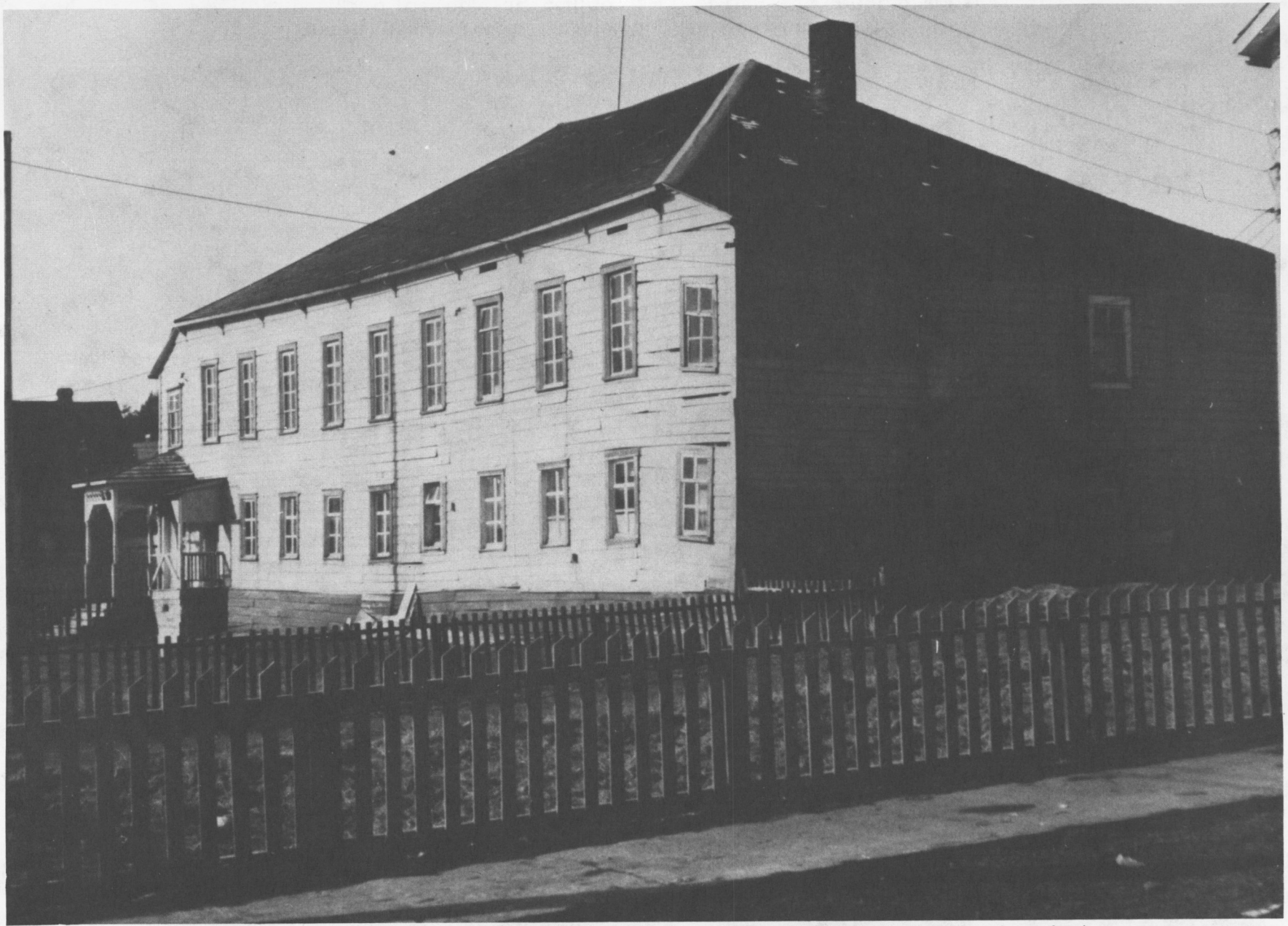
33. Southeast view of bishop's house, 1962. Note progressing deterioration of siding. Sitka National Historical Park.



34. Northwest view of bishop's house, April 1963. John Hussey, photographer. Note staining of shingles below chimneys. Negative 3414-22, Sitka National Historical Park.



35. Bishop's parlor (room 206) looking east, October 1963. Note slope in floor and damage at ceiling. Fred Belcher, photographer. Sitka National Historical Park.



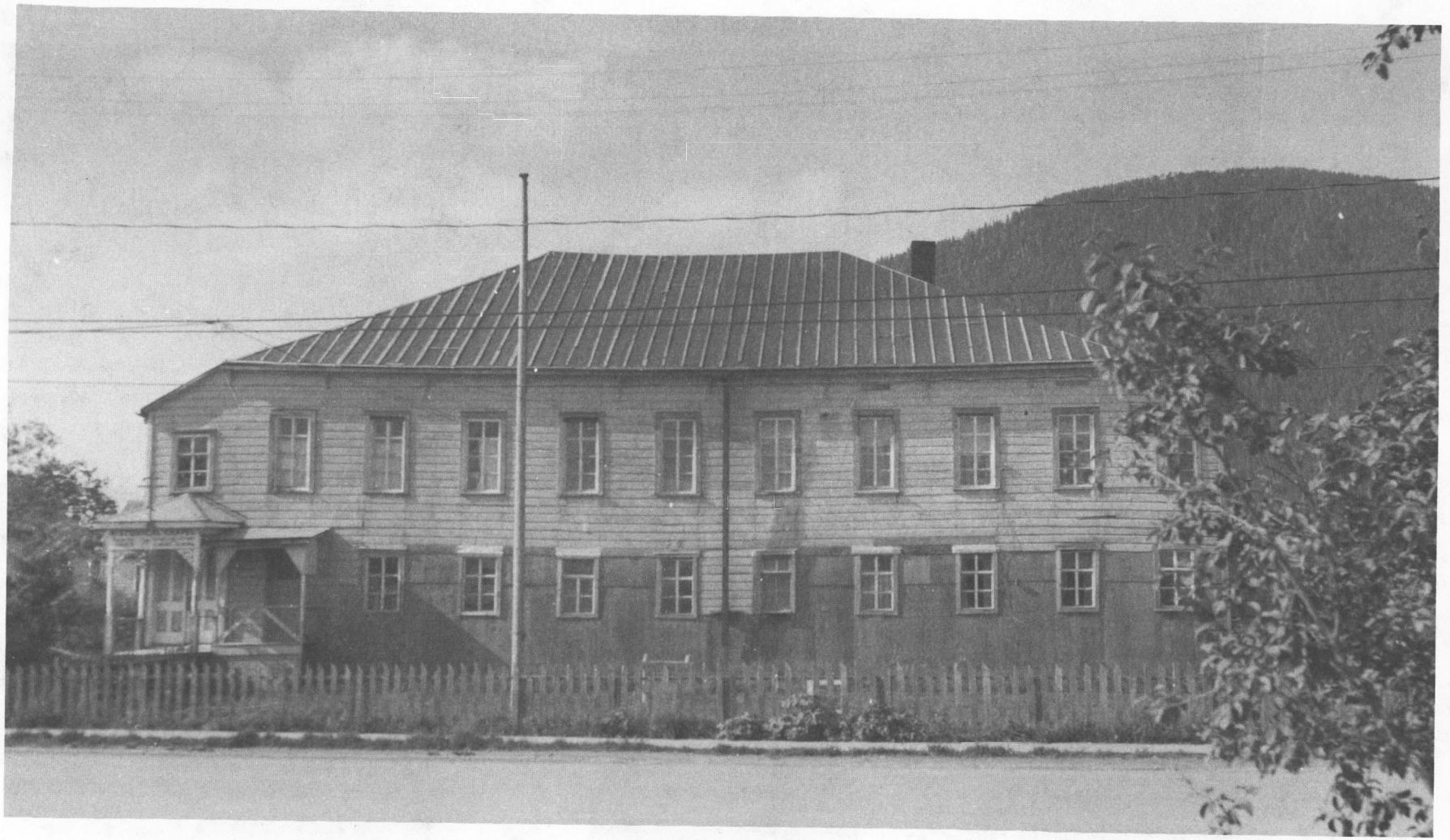
36. Southeast view of bishop's house, 1964. Sitka National Historical Park.



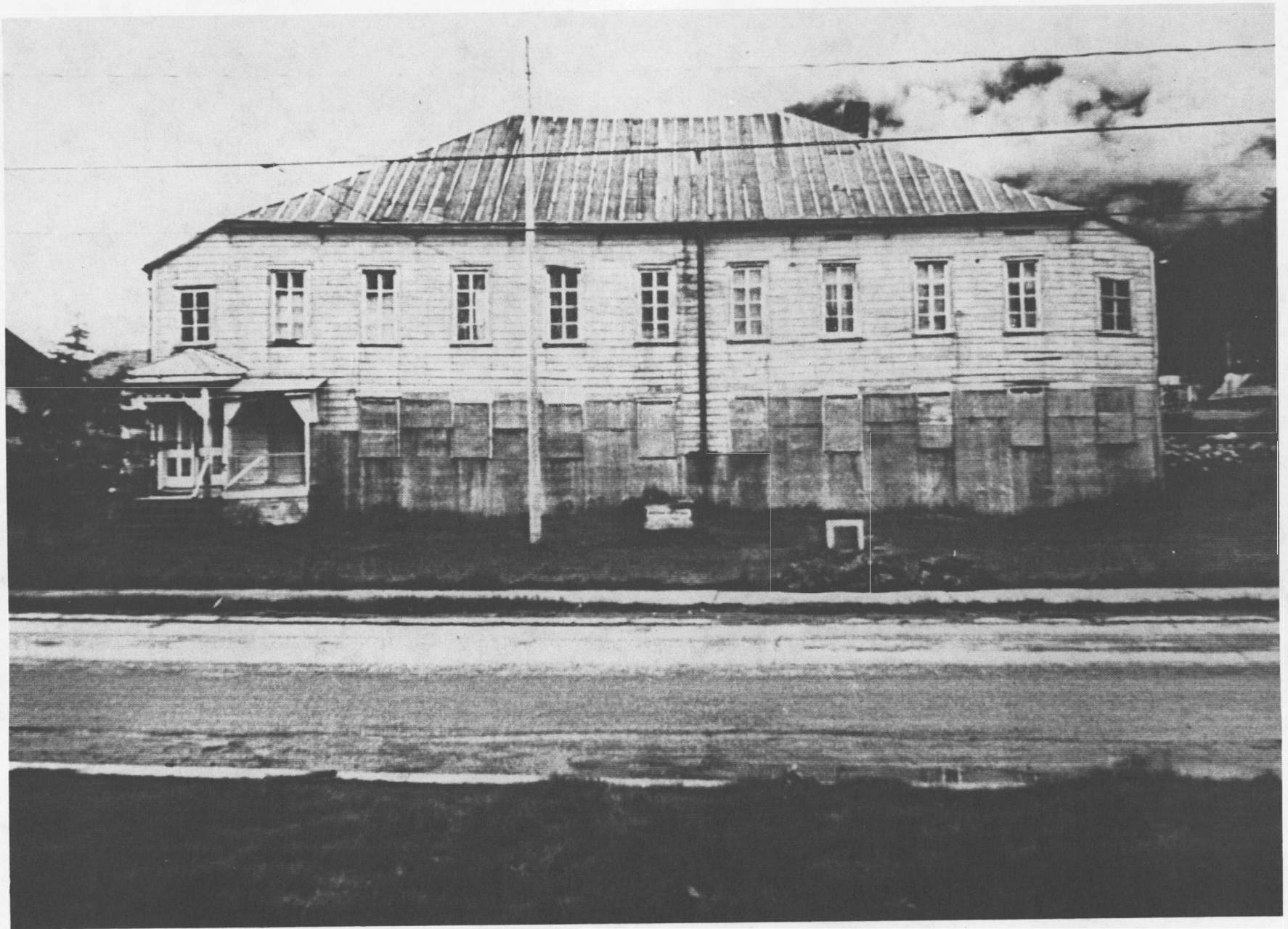
37. Front repair work in progress, July 1965. Paul J.F. Schumacher, photographer. Negative 3514, Sitka National Historical Park.



38. Rear repair work in progress, July 1965. Negative 3518, Sitka National Historical Park.



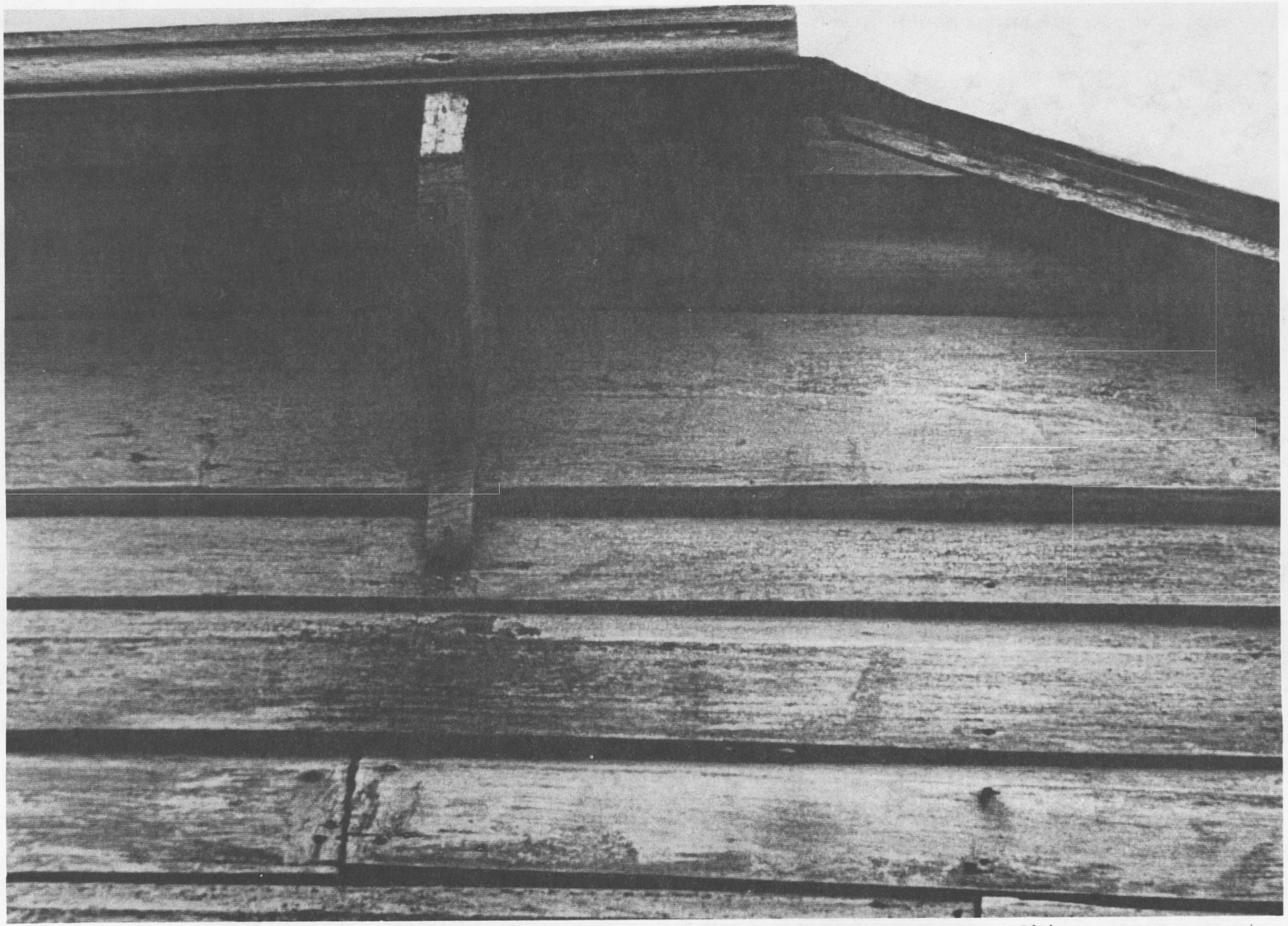
39. South elevation of bishop's house, August 1969. Kuchl [?], photographer. Sitka National Historical Park.



40. South elevation, 1975. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.



41. North elevation, 1975. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.



42. Gutter detail, southeast corner, 1975. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.



43. Southwest porch, 1975. Sitka National Historical Park.



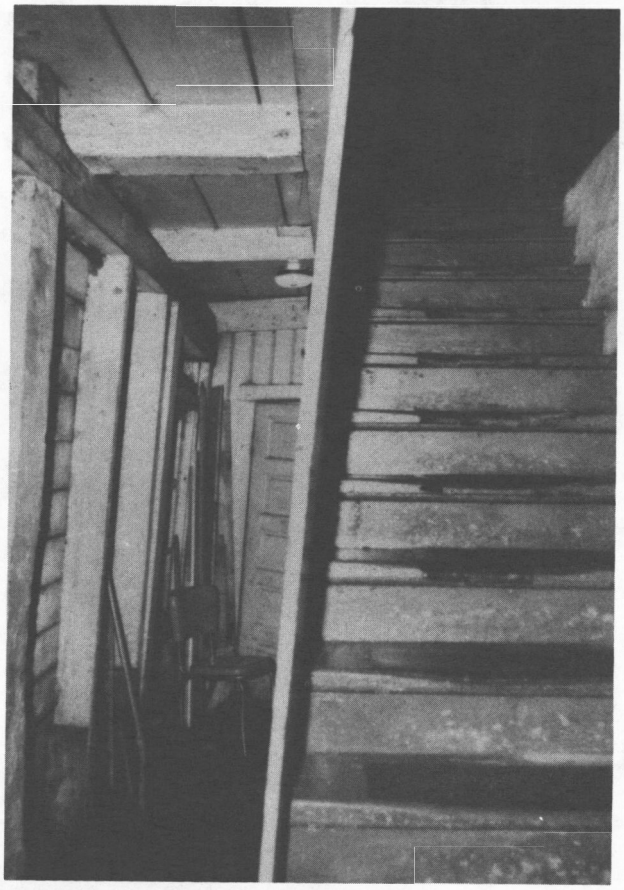
44. Bell canopy at west elevation, 1975. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.



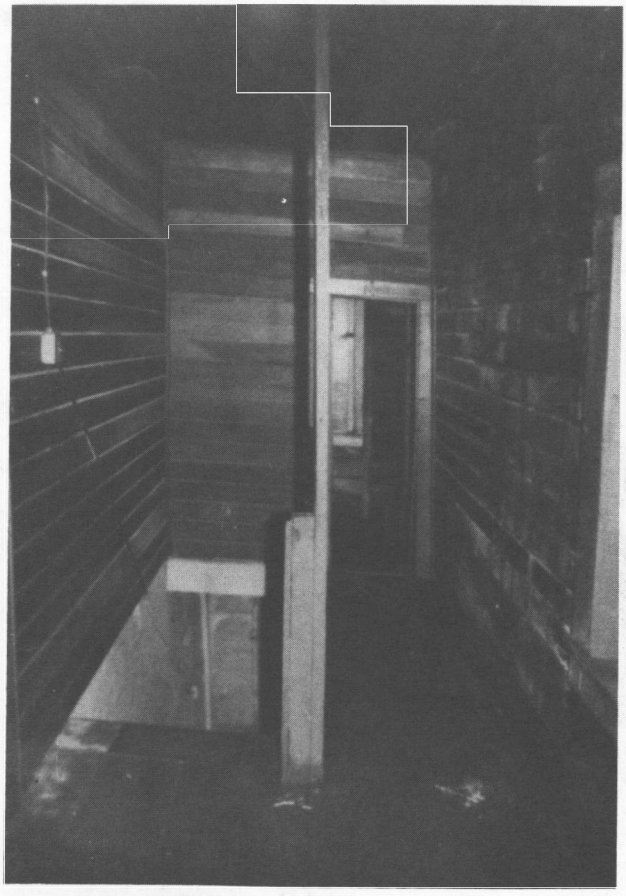
45. West gallery from top of stairs, looking south, 1975. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.



46. West gallery from top of stairs, looking north, 1975. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.



47. East gallery at foot of stairs, looking south, 1975. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.



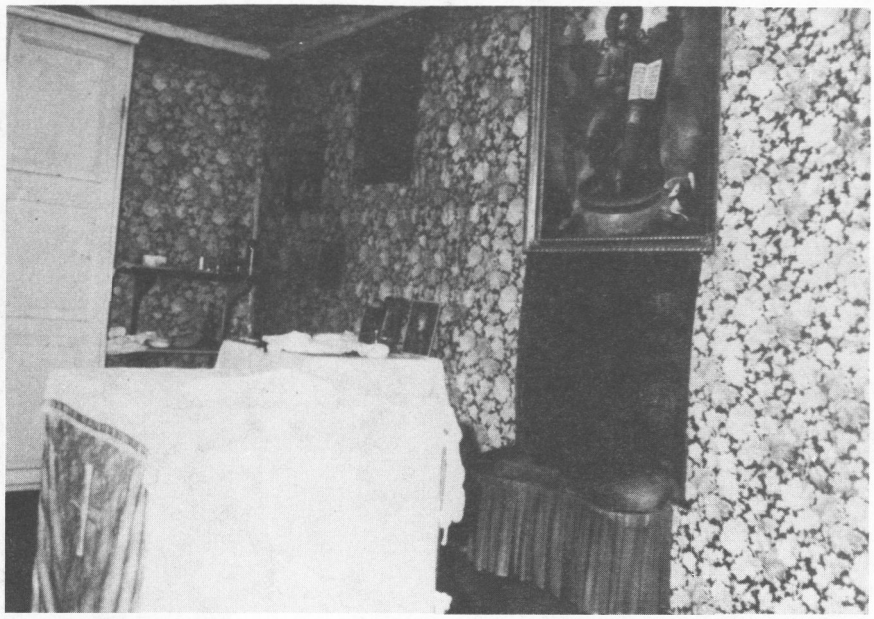
48. East gallery at top of stairs, looking north, 1975. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.



49. North wall of chapel, 1974. Sitka National Historical Park.



50. South wall of chapel, 1974. Sitka National Historical Park.



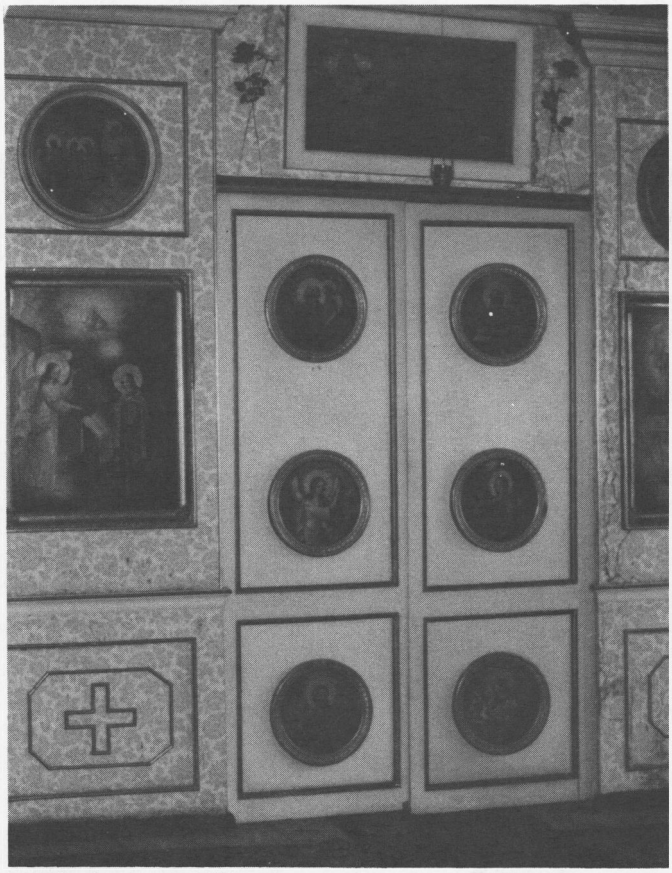
51. Northeast corner of sanctuary, bishop's throne at right, 1974. Sitka National Historical Park.



52. Iconostasis, looking east, 1974. Sitka National Historical Park.



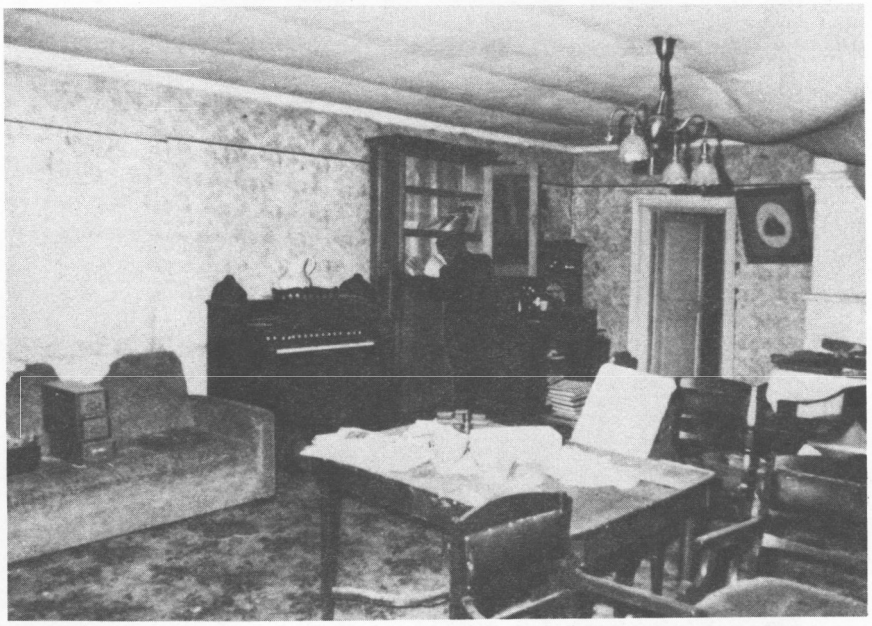
53. Right side of iconostasis, priest's door, 1974. Sitka National Historical Park.



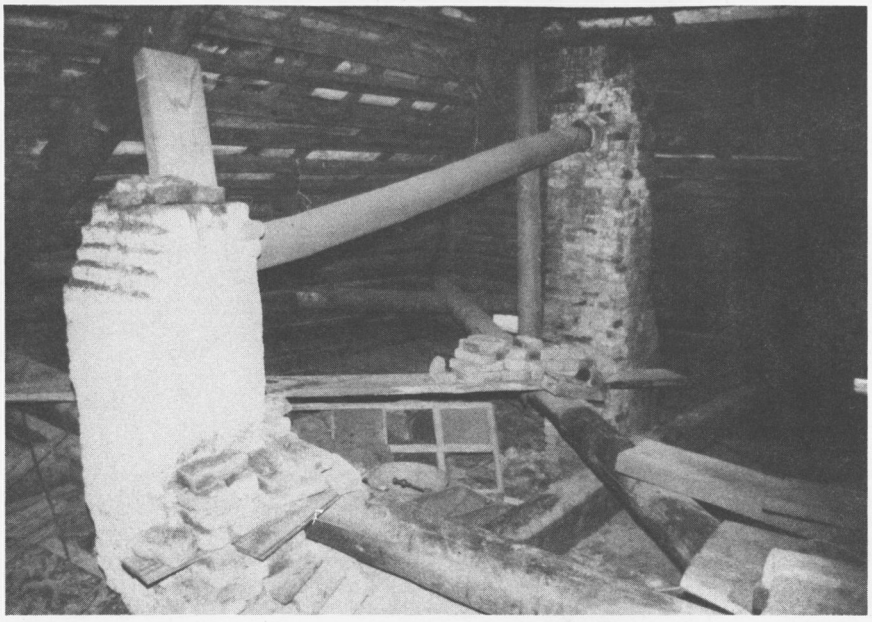
54. Royal doors of iconostasis, 1974. Sitka National Historical Park.



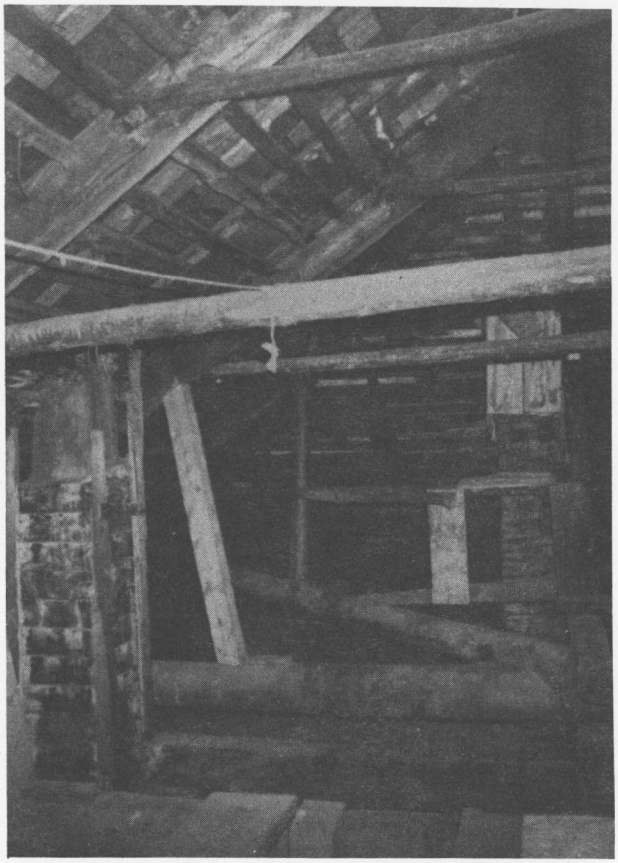
55. Bishop's parlor (room 206), northeast corner, 1975. Sitka National Historical Park.



56. Bishop's parlor (room 206), southwest corner, 1975. Sitka Ntional Historical Park.



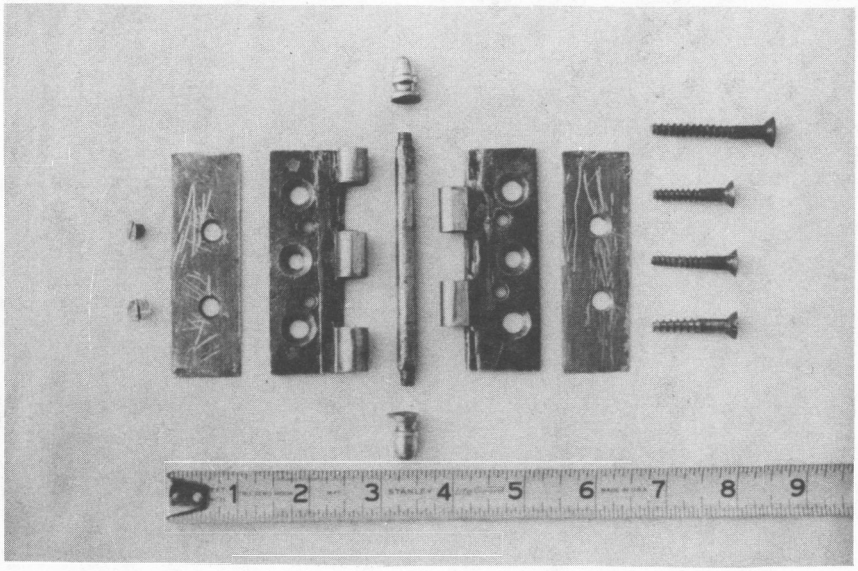
57. Garret, northwest corner, 1975. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.



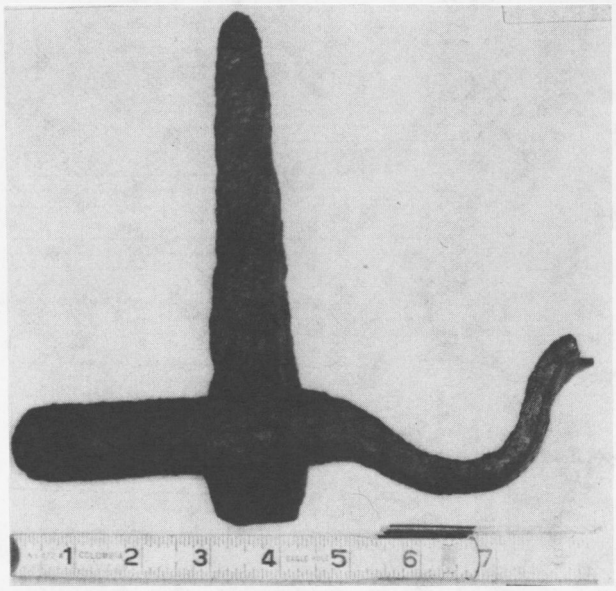
58. Garret, northeast corner, 1975. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.



59. Sheet metal roofing remnant found in garret, 1975. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.



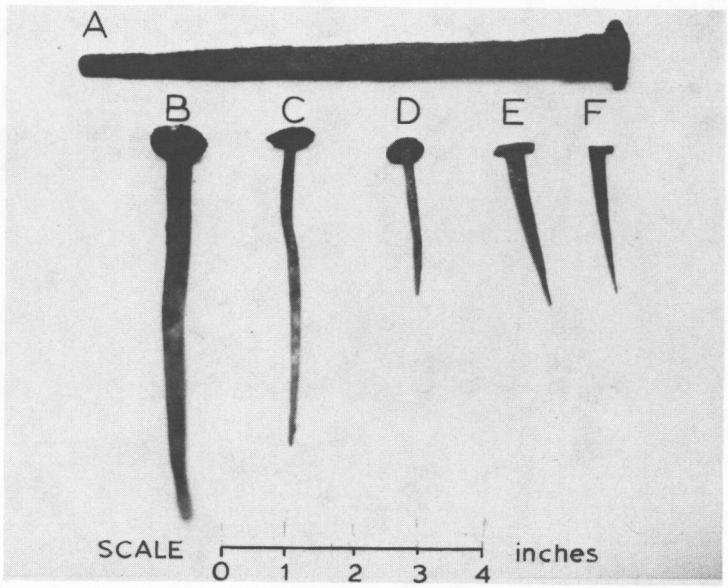
60. Interior hinge found at second floor. Note brass cover plates, 1975. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.



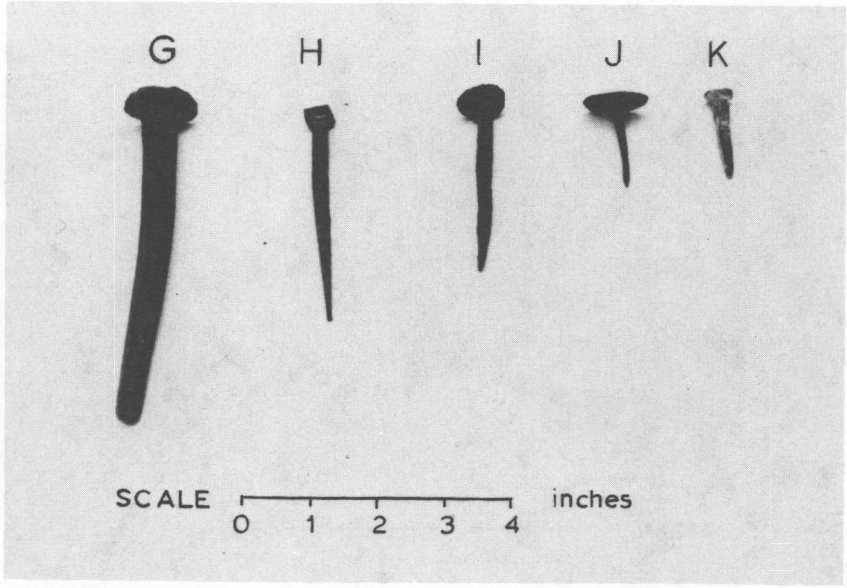
61. 1842-43 iron pintle hinge for exterior shutters, 1976. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.

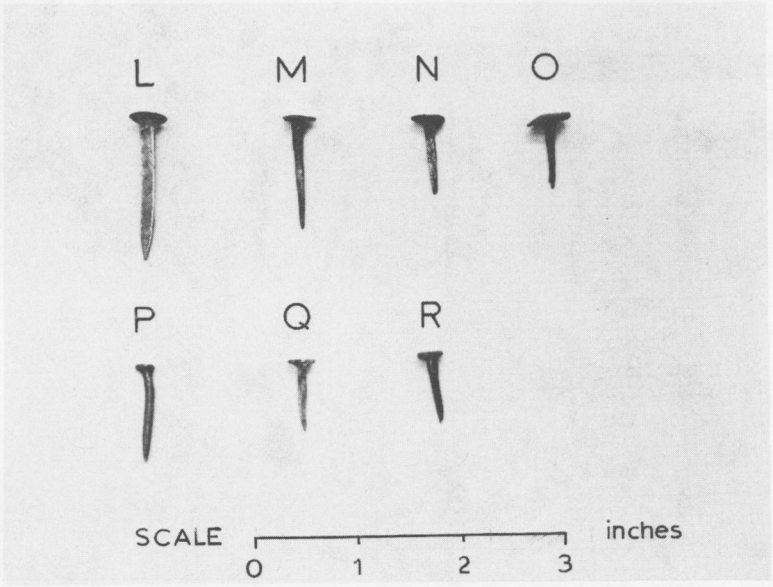


62. Insulation layer as found at first floor, 1976. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.



63-66. Various nail types found in Russian Bishop's House, 1890. See "Building Analysis" section for detailing information. NPS photograph. Sitka National Historical Park.

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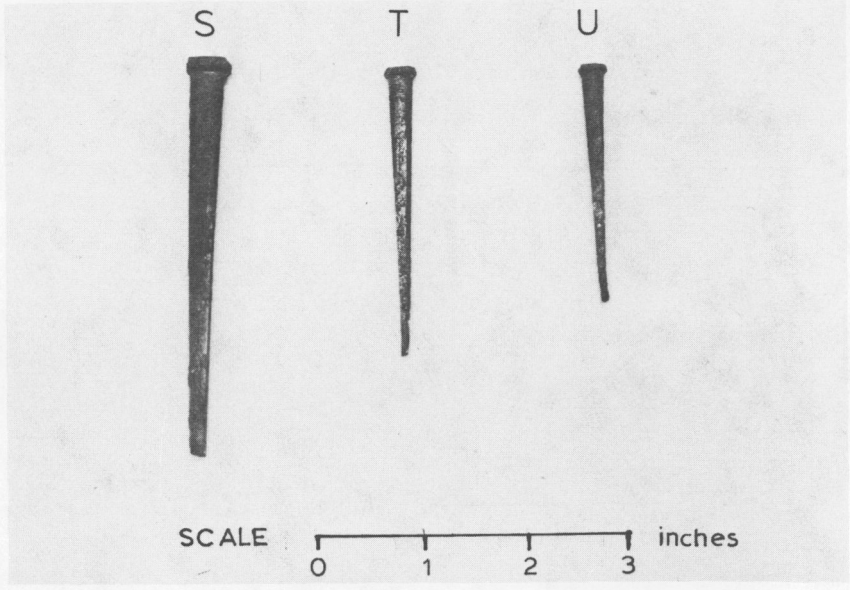
inches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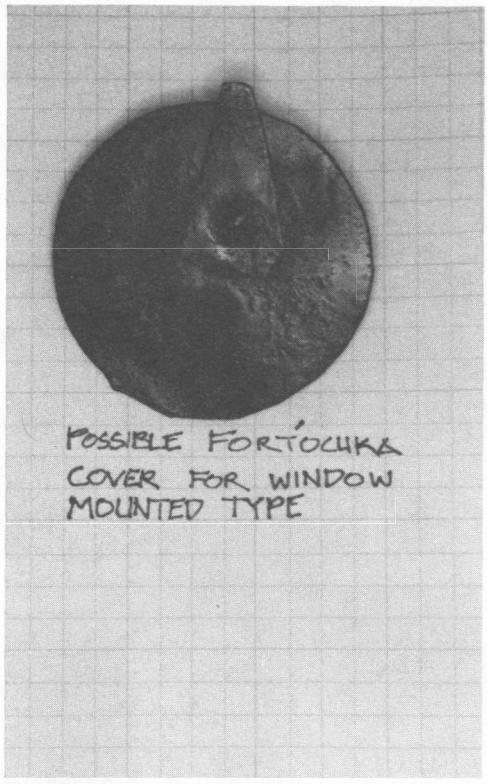
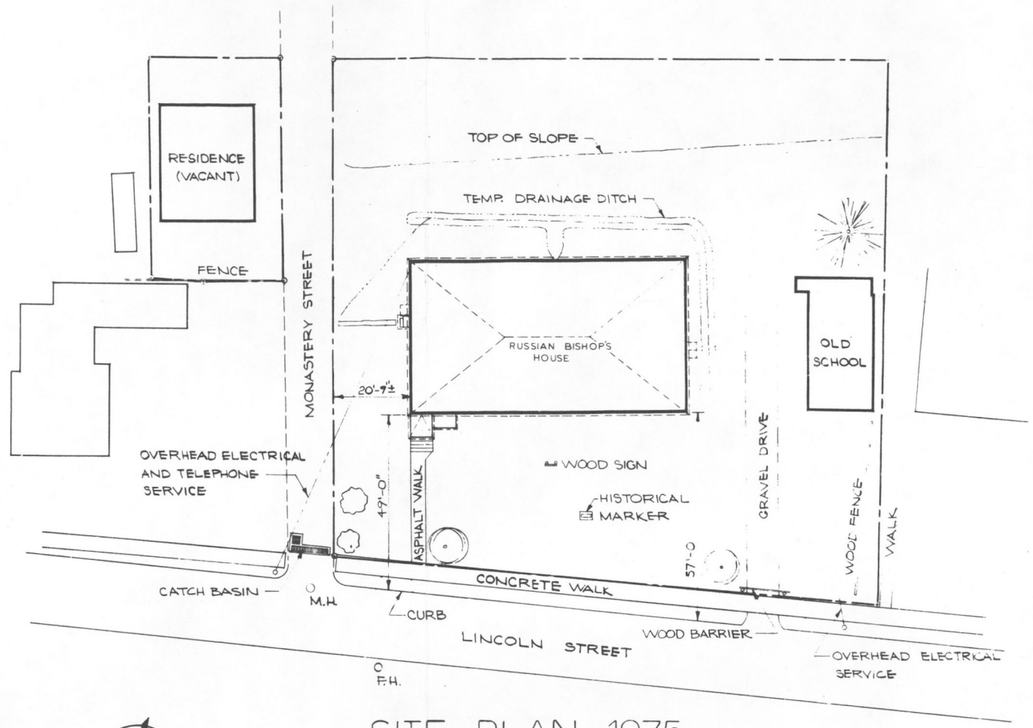


67. Cover for window mounted fortochka, 1978. Sitka National Historical Park.

V RECORD AND PROPOSED RESTORATION DRAWINGS



ALASKA REGION



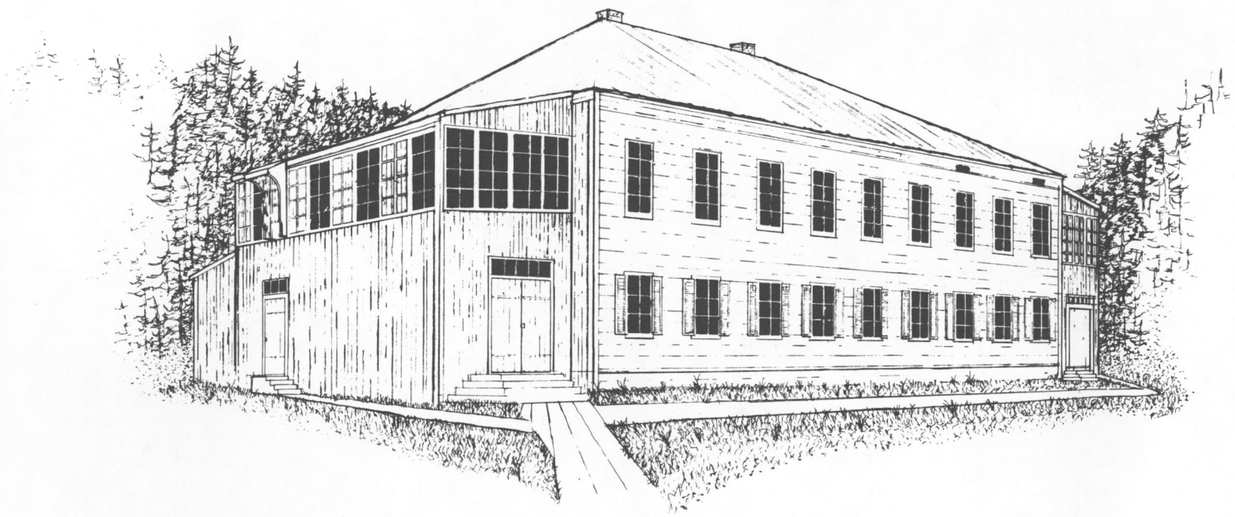
SITE PLAN-1975

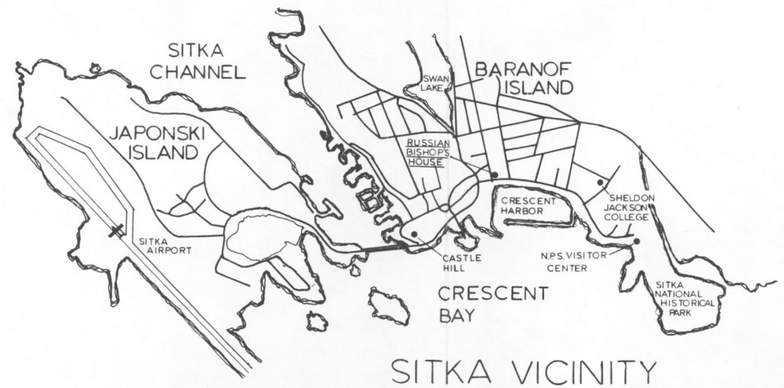


SCALE 1" = 20'

0 10 20 30 40 50 100 FEET

0 5 10 20 30 METERS





SITKA VICINITY

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

BASIC DATA: 1974-75 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED REGIONAL AND VICINITY MAPS AND PERSPECTIVE	6/15/80	P.C.C.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER
ALASKA/PACIFIC NORTHWEST/WESTERN
BRANCH OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

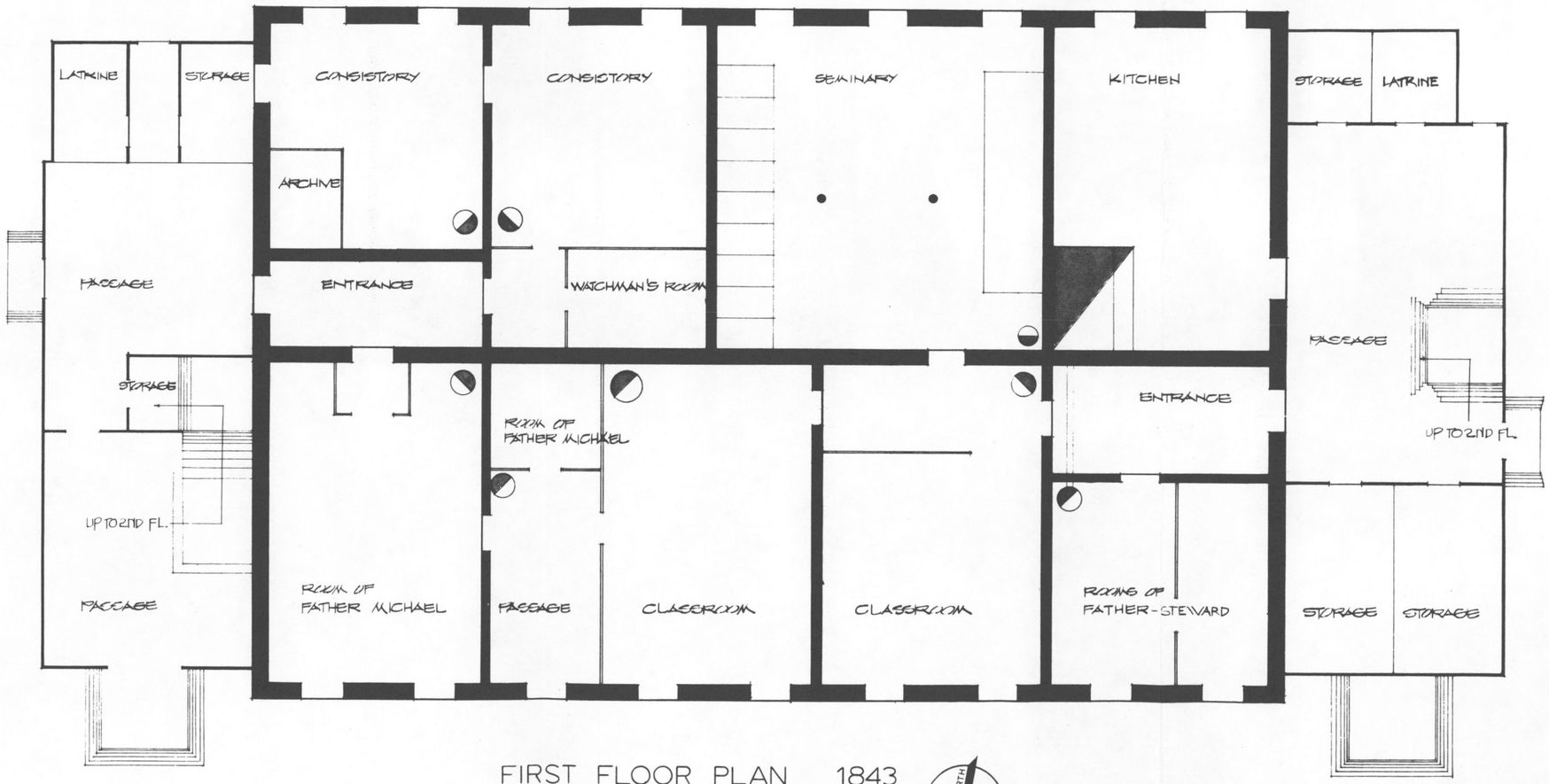
ARCHITECTURAL DATA ON THE
RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE
SITKA NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK

ALASKA (REGION) SITKA (BOROUGH) ALASKA (STATE)

PREPARED
DESIGNED
R.L. CARPER
DRAWN
DONALD
CHECKED
FEB. 3, 1977
DATE

DRAWING NO. 314
28,000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 1 OF 44

GPO-1974-678-710



FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1843

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0" FROM 1842 PROPOSED PLAN SEE FIGURE 2

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

NORTH

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

BASIC DATA: HISTORIC DATA SECTION & FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

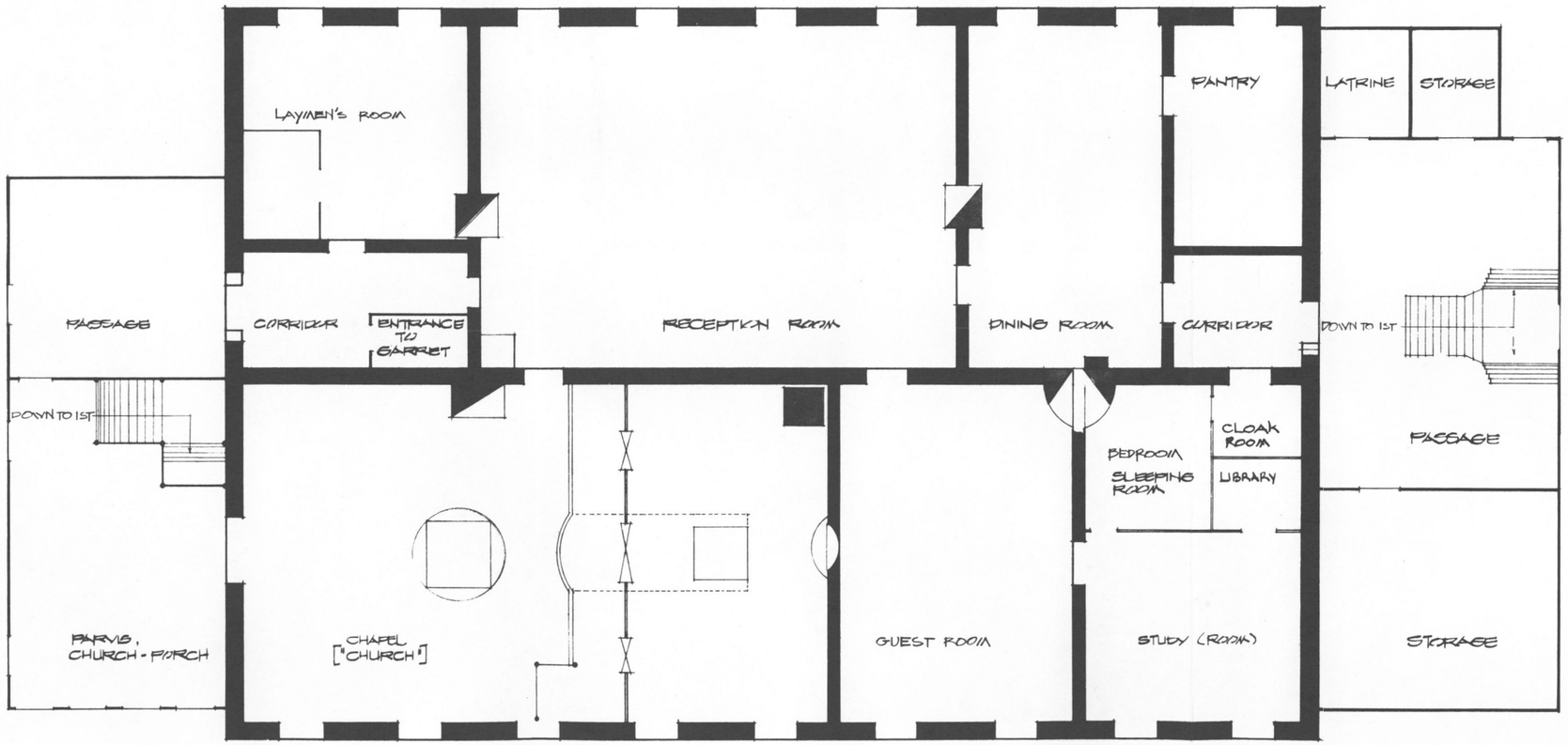
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES NOTED N.E. LATRINE	6/15/80	P.C.C.

PREPARED — DESIGNED HIGGINS DRAWN DONALD CHECKED FEB 3, 1977 DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28000-A

PKG. NO. 109

SHEET 2 OF 44



SECOND FLOOR PLAN 1843

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0" FROM 1842 PROPOSED PLAN SEE FIGURE 3

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

NORTH

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

BASIC DATA: HISTORIC DATA SECTION & FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES	6/15/80	P.C.C.

PREPARED — DESIGNED HIGGINS DRAWN DONALD CHECKED FEB. 3, 1977 DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28000-A

PKG. NO. 109

SHEET 3 OF 44



FIRST FLOOR PLAN ca.1900

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

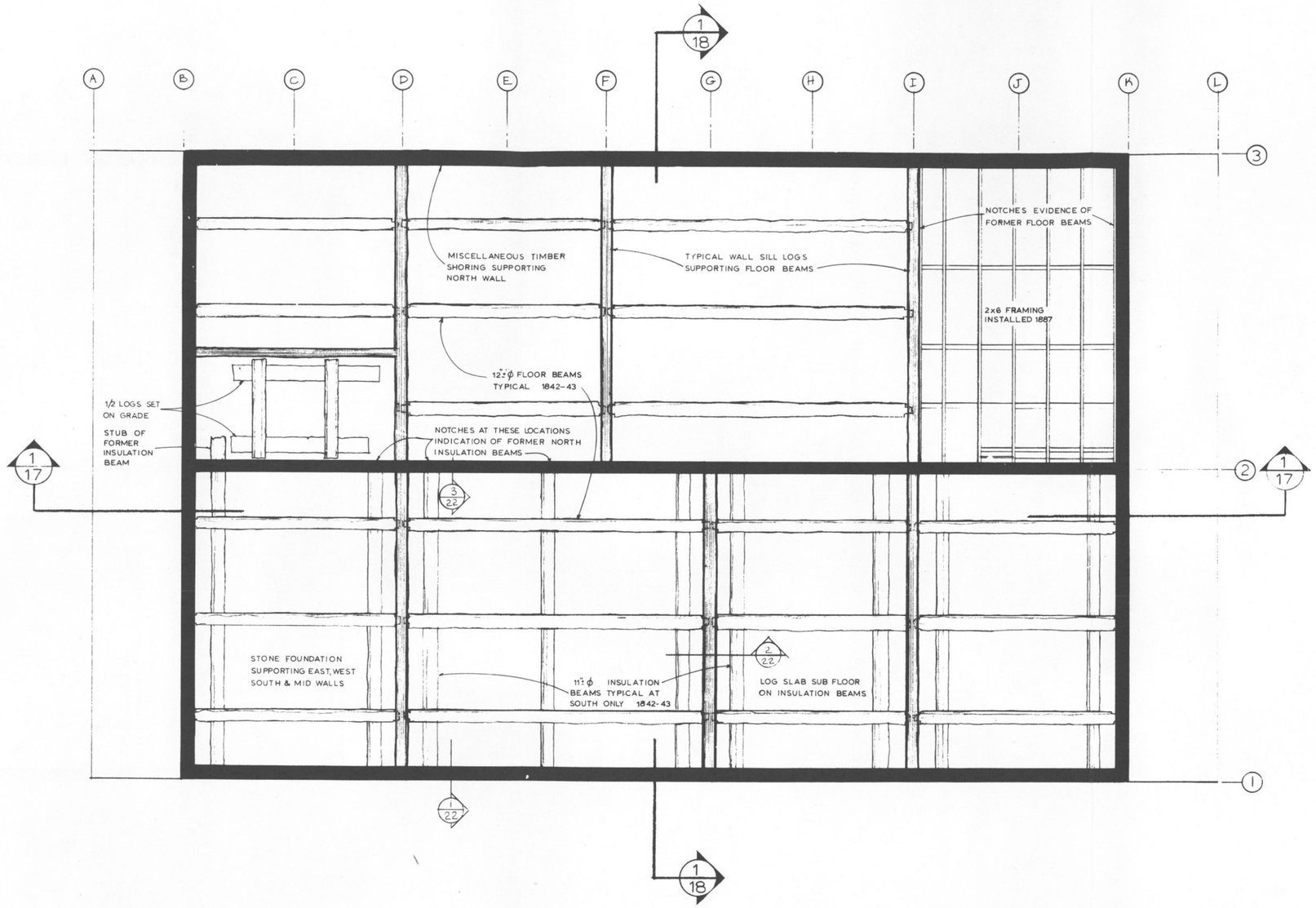
METERS 0 1 2 3

NORTH

RUSSIAN BISHOPS HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO. 314 28000-A
DESIGNED F. S. CLOYD	PCIP PKG. 109
DRAWN R. L. SARPER	SHEET 4 OF 44
CHECKED JUNE 15, 1980	
DATE	

BASIC DATA : SKETCH BY JOHN PANAMARKOFF, FORMER STUDENT AT R.B.H.



FIRST FLOOR FRAMING 1975

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

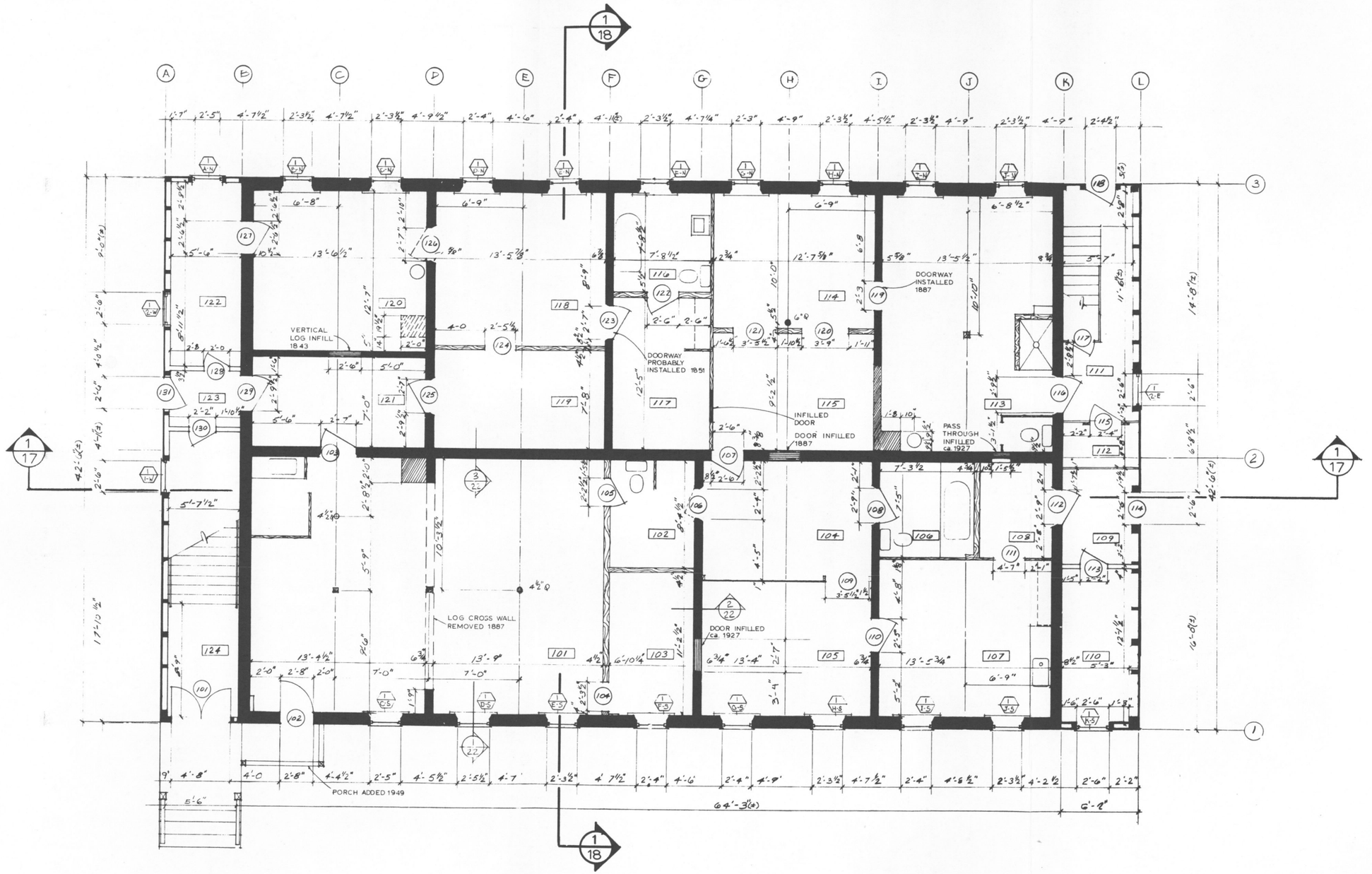
NORTH

RUSSIAN BISHOPS HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATION 1976

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED P.G.LLOYD	314 28,000-A
DRAWN R.L.CARPER	PCIP PKG. 109 — —
CHECKED	SHEET 5 OF 44
DATE JUNE 5 1980	

* GPO: 1977 781-786



legend

- SOLID LOG 1842 43
- TIMBER FRAMED 1887
- STUD FRAMED ca 1927
- MASONRY
- SECTION
- 101 ROOM NUMBER
- 02 DOORWAY NUMBER
- DETAIL
- floor / bay / elevation — WINDOW DESIGNATION

FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1975

SCALED AT 1/4"= 1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

NORTH

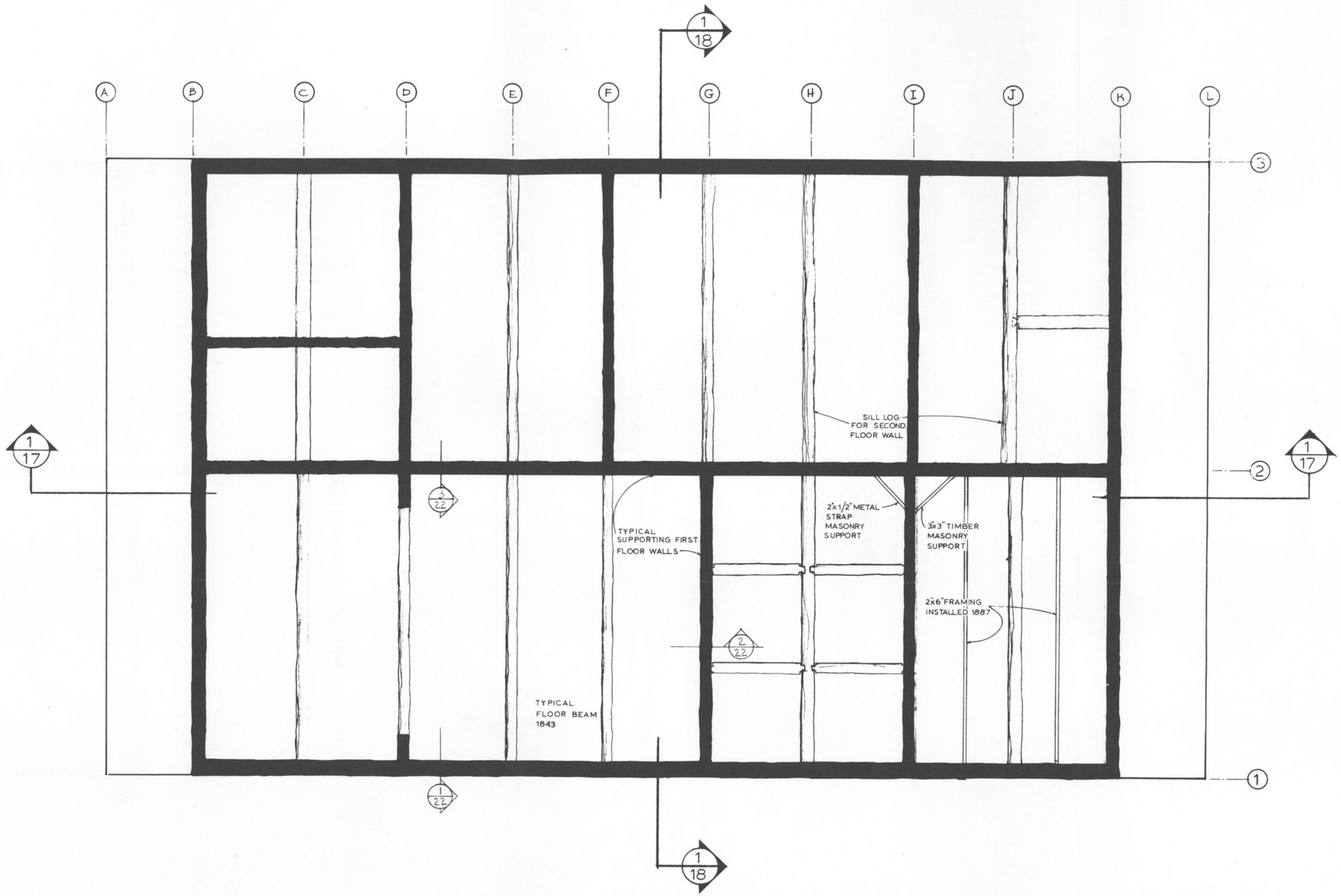
RUSSIAN BISHOPS HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES & NOTES	6/15/80	PC.C.

PREPARED
DESIGNED —
DRAWN R.L. CARPER
CHECKED DONALD
DATE FEB 3, 1977

DRAWING NO. 314
PKG. NO. 28,000-A
SHEET 6 OF 14
109



SECOND FLOOR FRAMING 1975

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

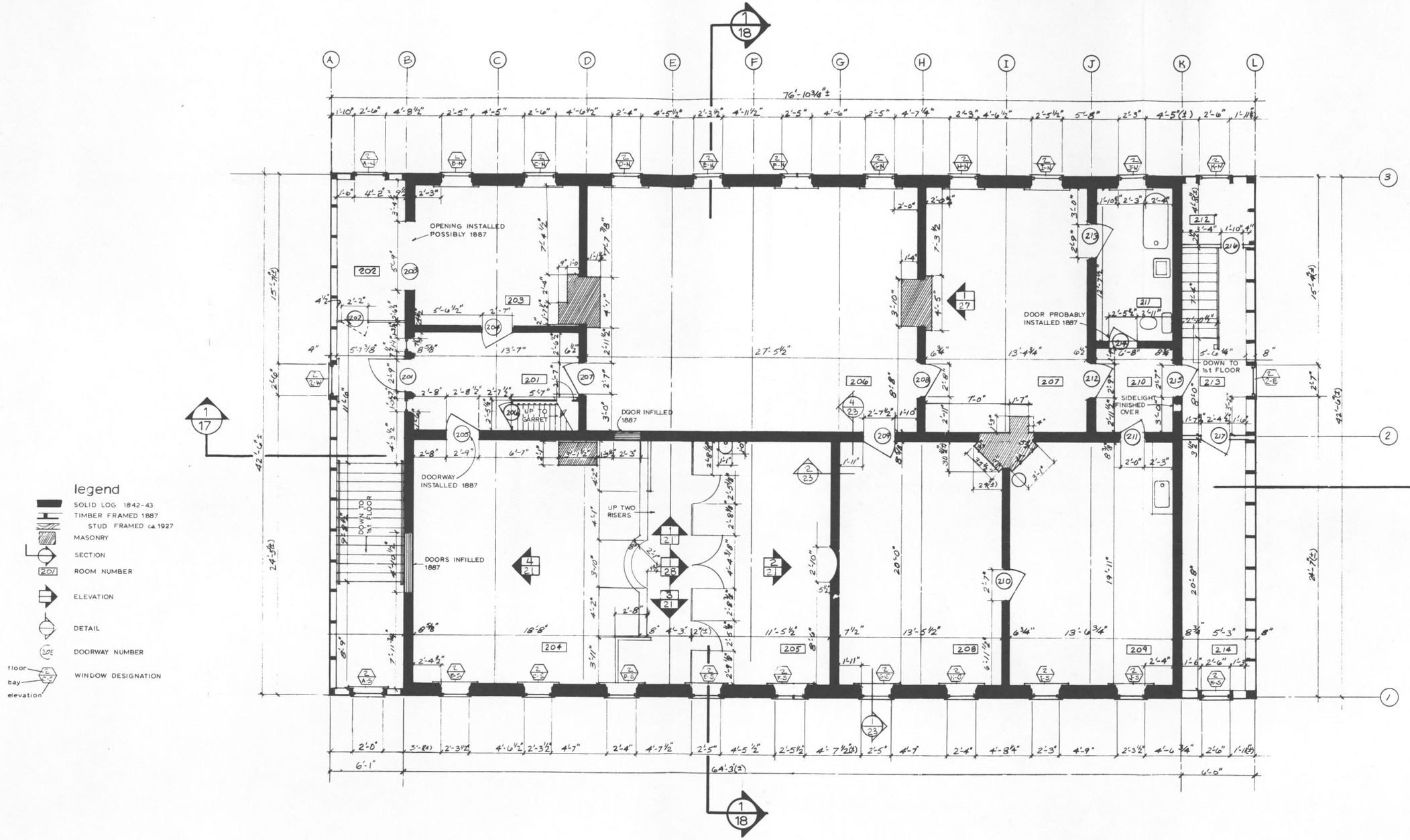
METERS 0 1 2 3

NORTH

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED P.C. CLOYD	314 28,000-A
DRAWN R.L. CARPER	PCIP PKG. 109 — —
CHECKED	SHEET 7 OF 44
DATE JUNE 15, 1980	

GPO: 1977 781-788



SECOND FLOOR PLAN 1975

SCALED AT 1/4" = 1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

NORTH

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

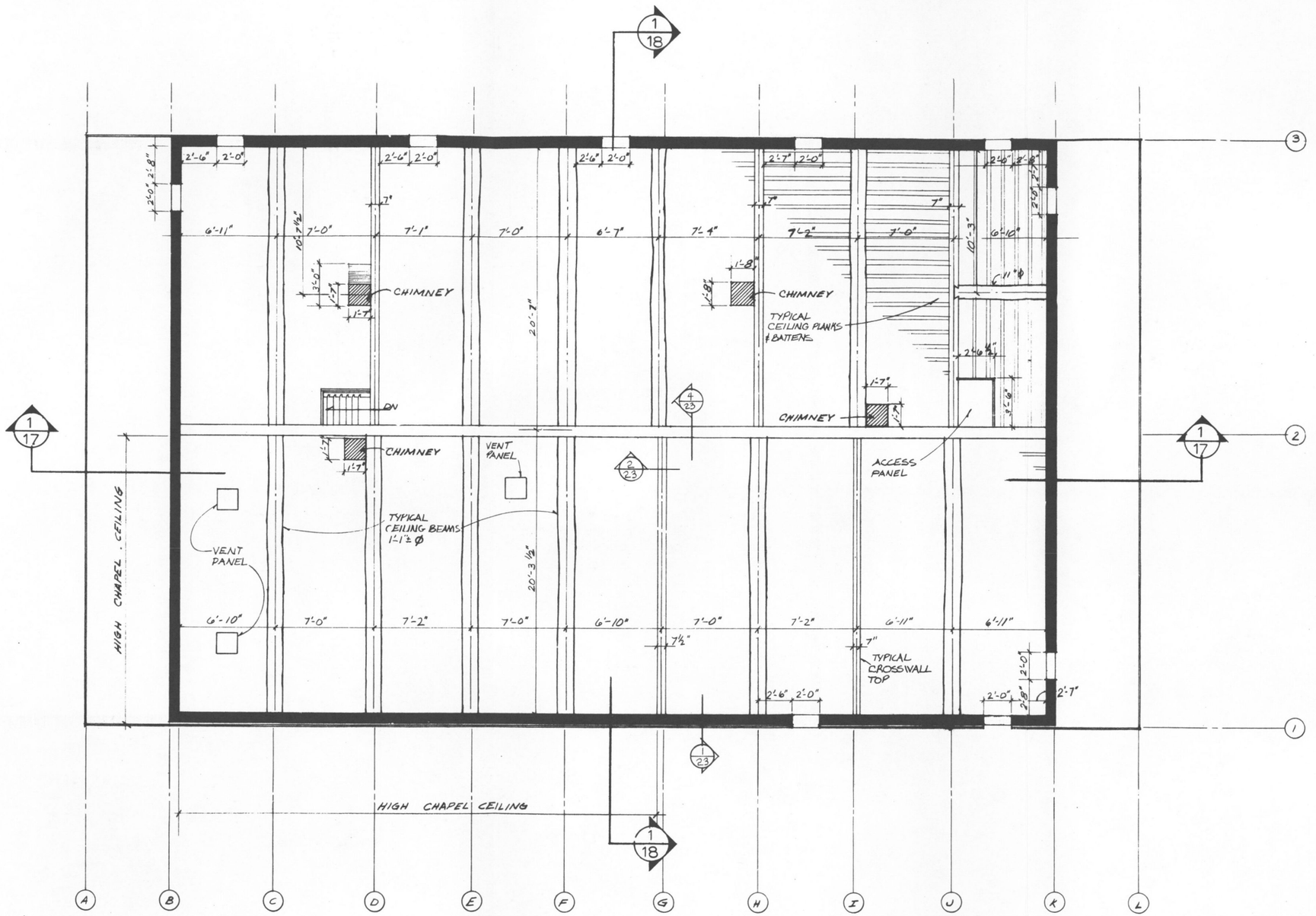
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES & NOTES	6/5/80	P.C.C.

PREPARED — DESIGNED C.G. BECKER DRAWN DONALD CHECKED FEB. 3, 1977 DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28,000-A

PKG. NO. 109

SHEET 8 OF 44



GARRET PLAN AT CEILING BEAMS 1975

SCALED AT 1/4"= 1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

NORTH

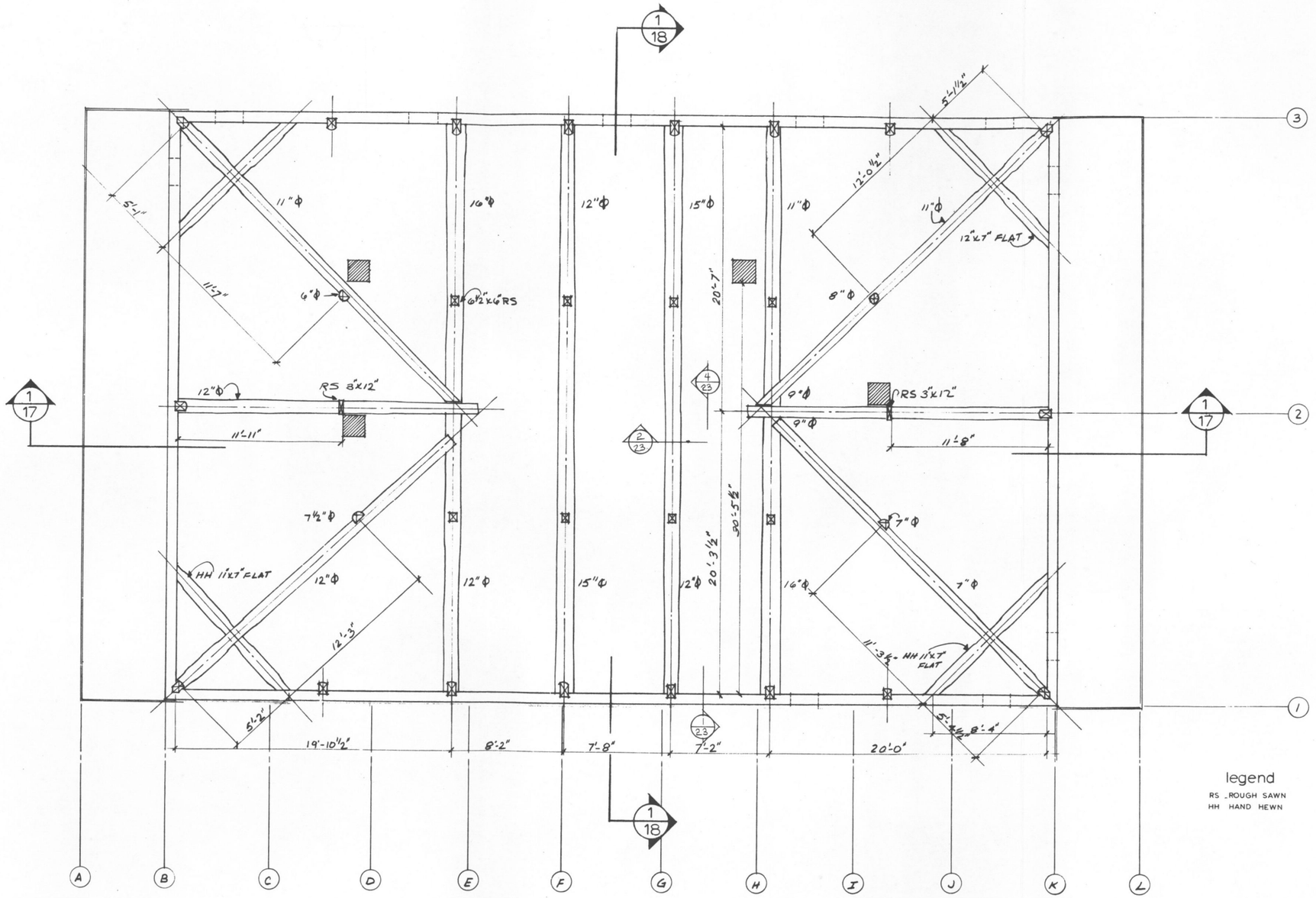
RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES	6/15/80	P.C.C.

PREPARED
—
DESIGNED
C.G. BECKER
DRAWN
DONALD
CHECKED
FEB 3, 1977
DATE

DRAWING NO.
314
28,000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 9
OF 44



legend

RS - ROUGH SAWN
HH HAND HEWN

GARRET PLAN AT TIE BEAMS

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

NORTH

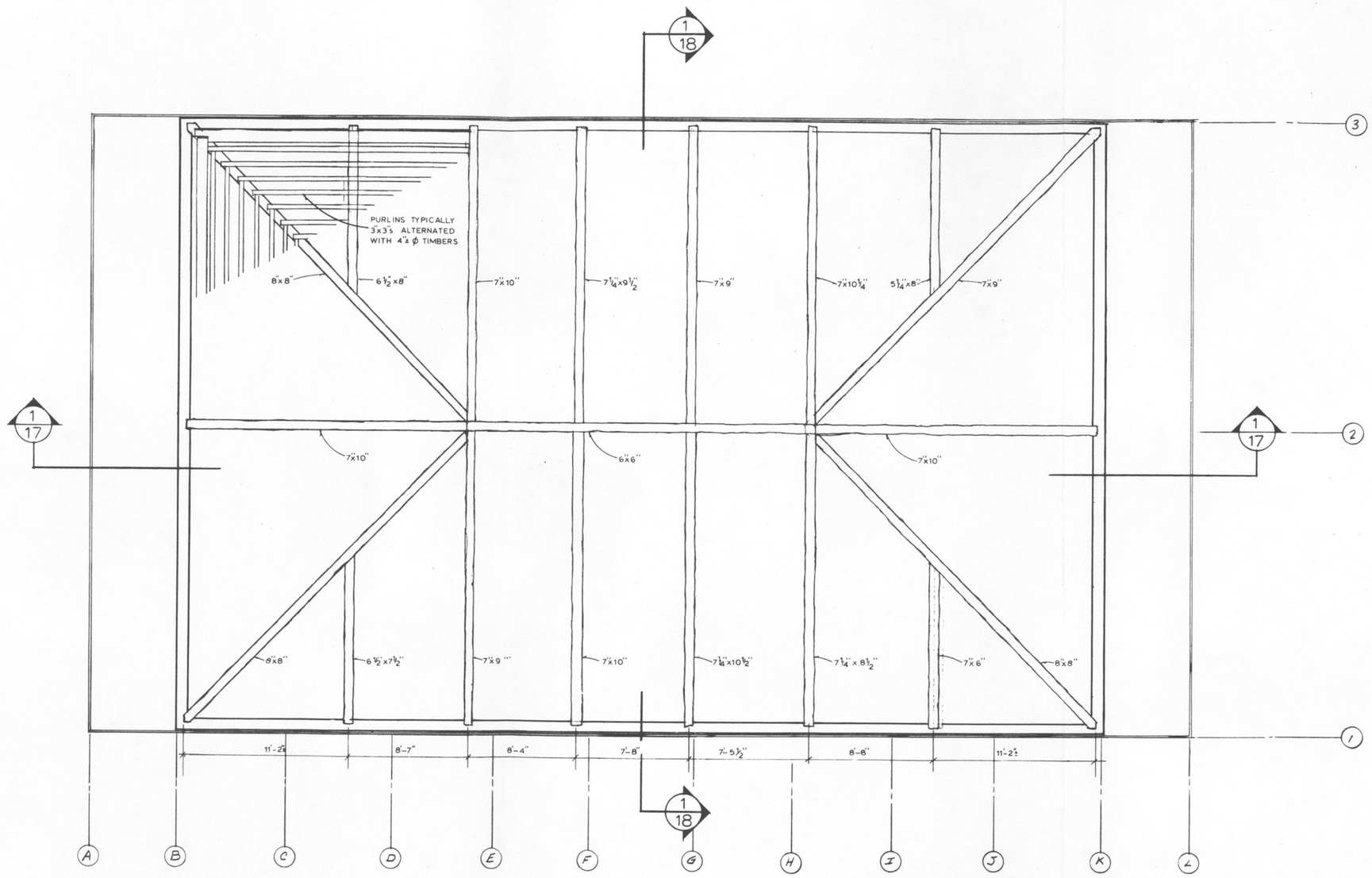
RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES	6/15/80	P.C.C.

PREPARED
DESIGNED
C.G. BECKER
DRAWN
DONALD
CHECKED
FEB. 3, 1977
DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28.000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 10 OF 44



ROOF FRAMING 1975

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

NORTH

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

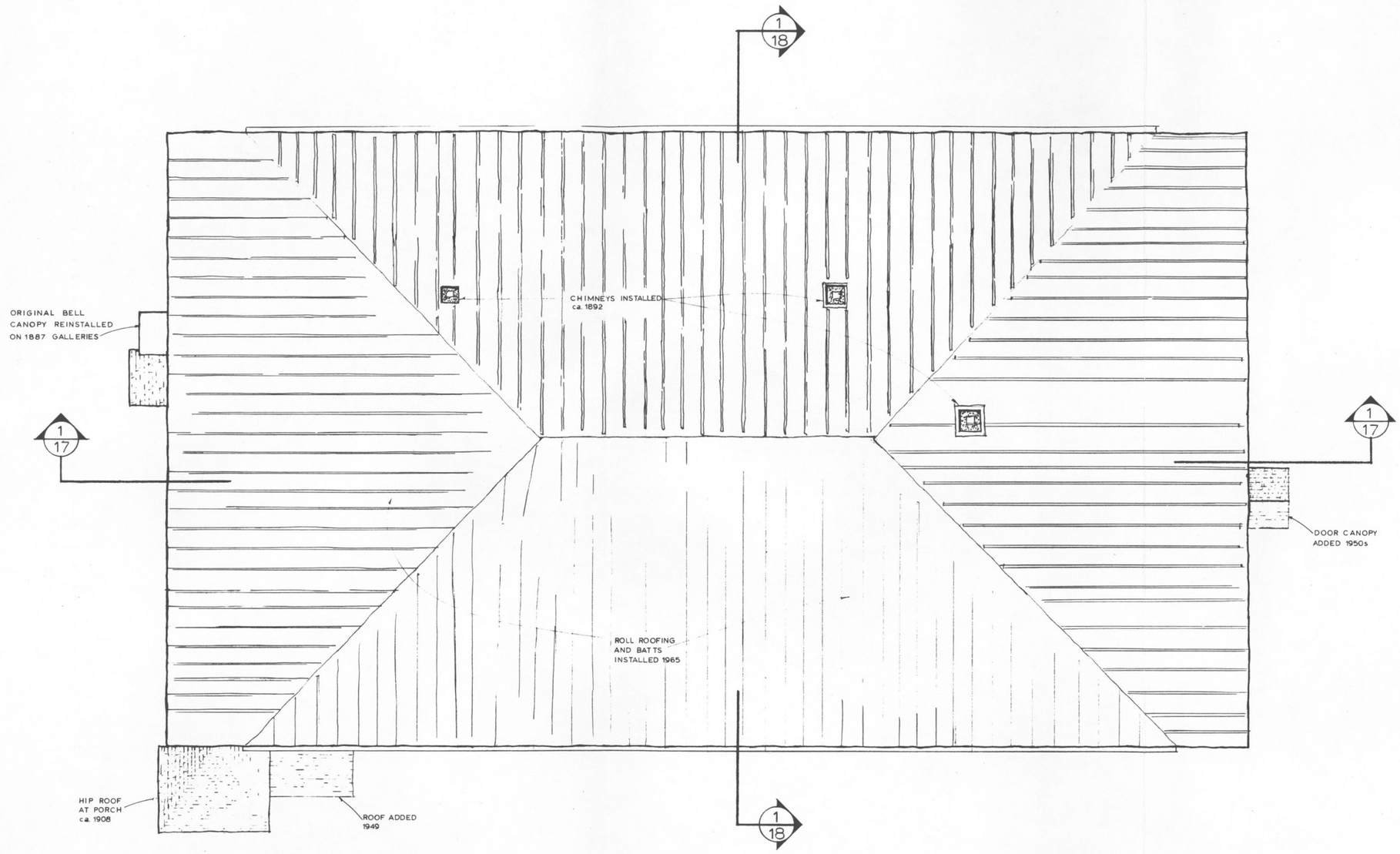
BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES & COMPLETED PLAN	6/15/80	PCC

PREPARED
—
DESIGNED
C.G. BECKER
DRAWN
DONALD
CHECKED
FEB 3, 1977
DATE

DRAWING NO.
314
28,000-A
PKG. NO. —
SHEET 11
OF 44

GPO-1974-678-710



ROOF PLAN 1975

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

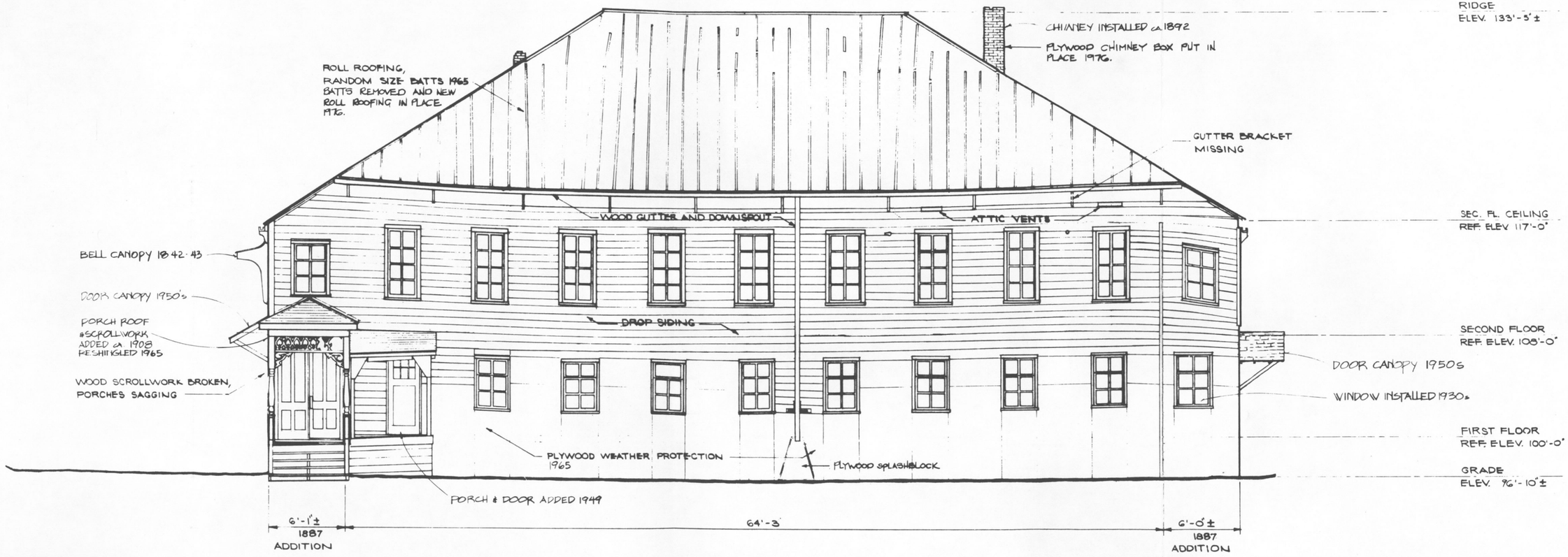
NORTH

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED P.C. CLOYD	314 28000-A
DRAWN R.L. CARPER	PCIP PKG. 109
CHECKED	SHEET 12 OF 44
DATE 6/15/85	

* GPO: 1977 781-788



SOUTH ELEVATION 1975

SCALED AT 1/4" 1'0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

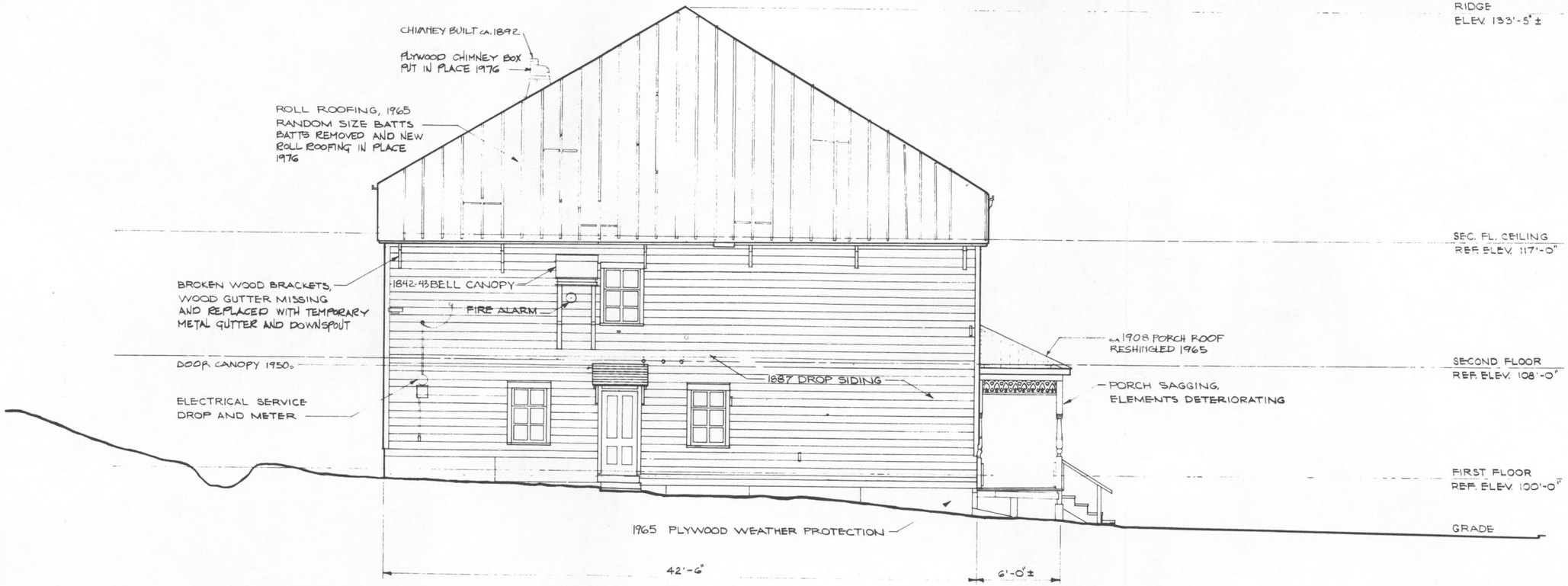
BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES & NOTES	6/15/80	PCC

PREPARED
DESIGNED R.L. CARPER
DRAWN DONALD
CHECKED FEB 3, 1977
DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28.000 A
PKG. NO. 102
SHEET 13 OF 44

GPO 1974-678-710



WEST ELEVATION 1975

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

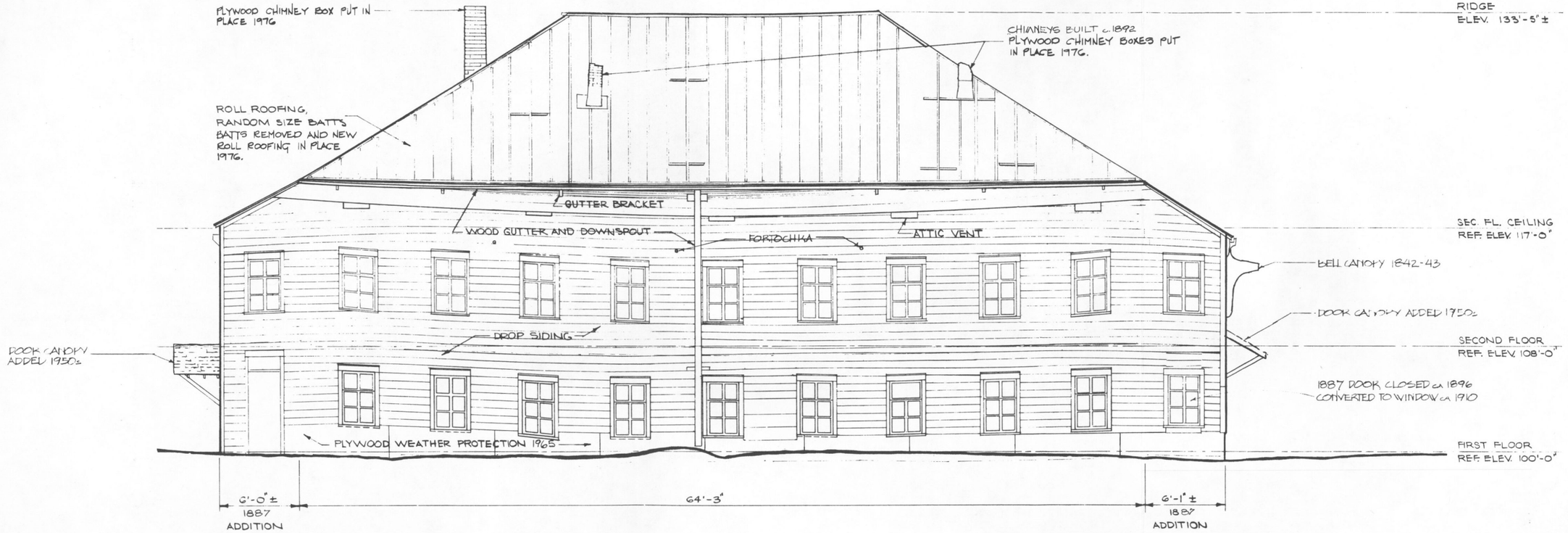
BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES & NOTES	6/1980	P.C.C.

PREPARED
DESIGNED R.L. CARPER
DRAWN DONALD
CHECKED
FEB. 3, 1977 DATE

DRAWING NO. 314
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 14 OF 44



NORTH ELEVATION 1975

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

RUSSIAN BISHOPS HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES & NOTES	6/15/80	P.C.C.

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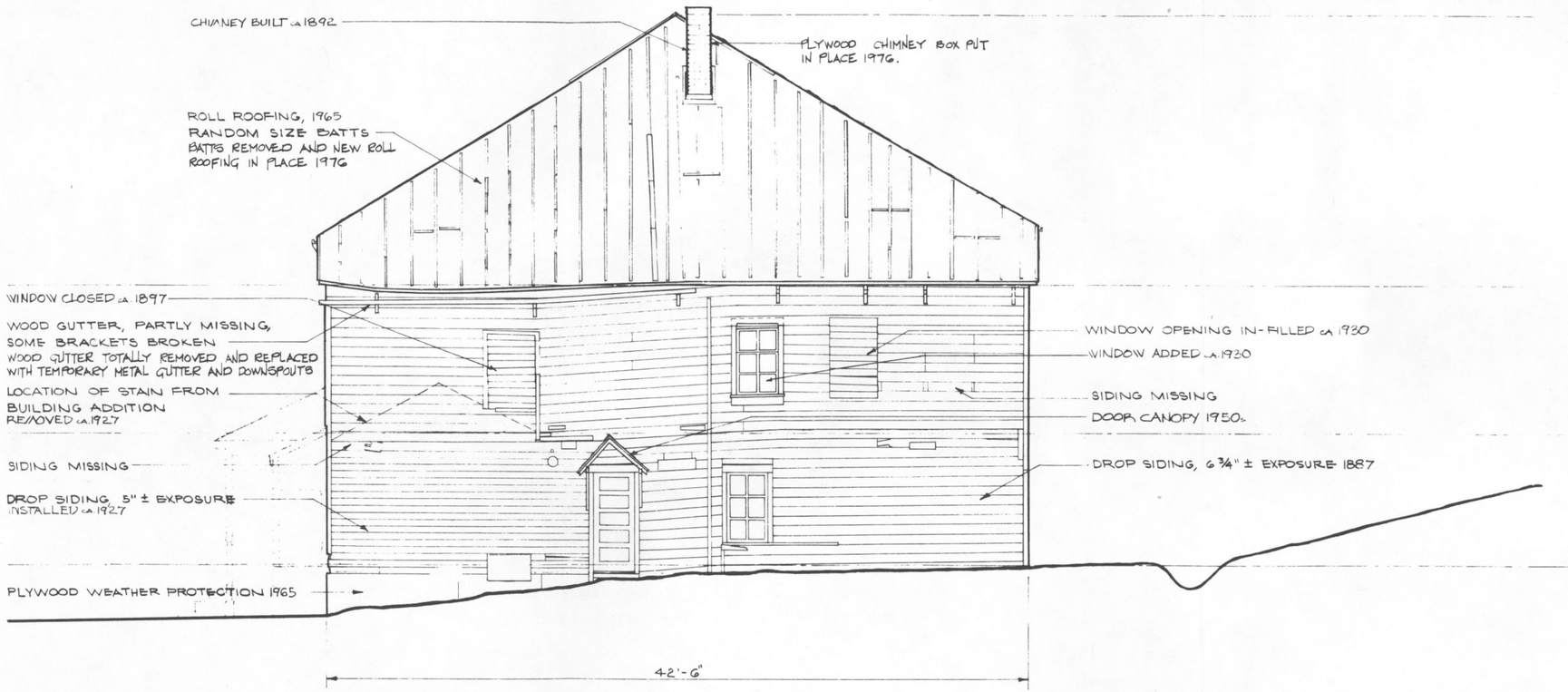
DESIGNED R.L. CARPER
DRAWN DONALD
CHECKED FEB 3, 1977
DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28,000-A
PKG. NO. 105
SHEET 15 OF 44

BASIC DATA FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

GPO-1974-678-710



EAST ELEVATION 1975

SCALED AT 1/4"-1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

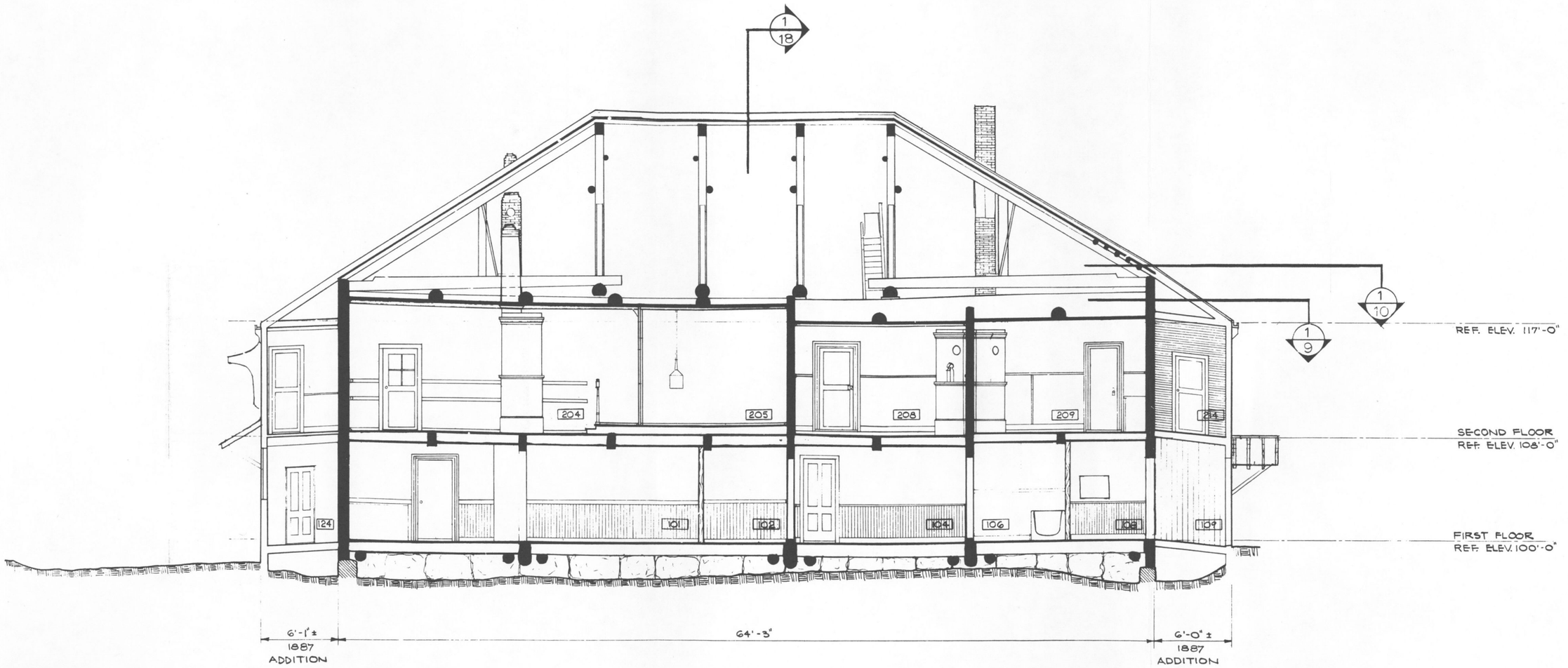
BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES & NOTES	6/15/80	P.L.C.

PREPARED
DESIGNED R.L. CARPER
DRAWN DONALD
CHECKED
FEB 3, '77
DATE

DRAWING NO. 312
23000-A
PKG NO. 105
SHEET 16 OF 44

GPO 1974 678-710



SECTION 1975

1/17

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

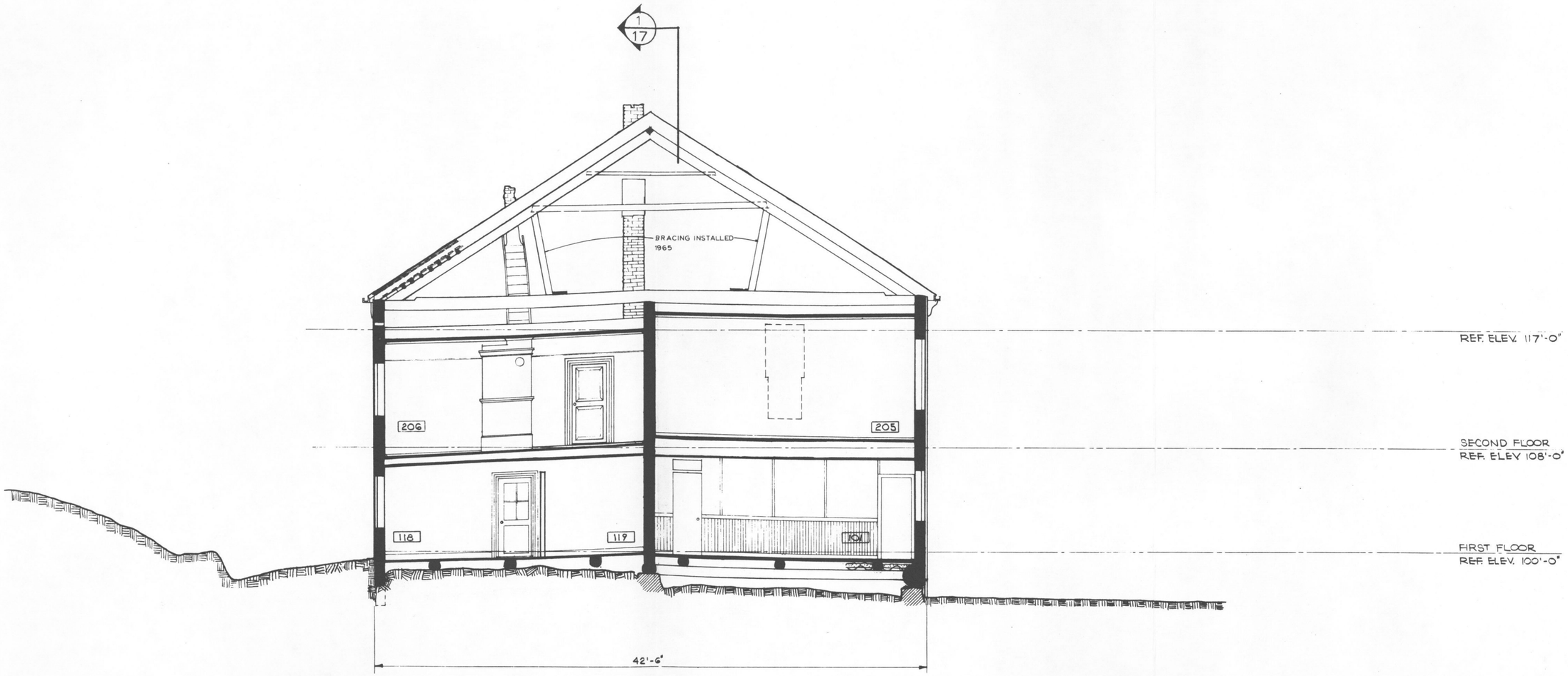
RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES	6/15/80	PCC

PREPARED
DESIGNED R.L. CARPER
DRAWN DONALD
CHECKED
FEB 3, 1977
DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28,000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 17 OF 44

GPO-1974-678-710



SECTION 1975 — 1/18

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

RUSSIAN BISHOPS HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

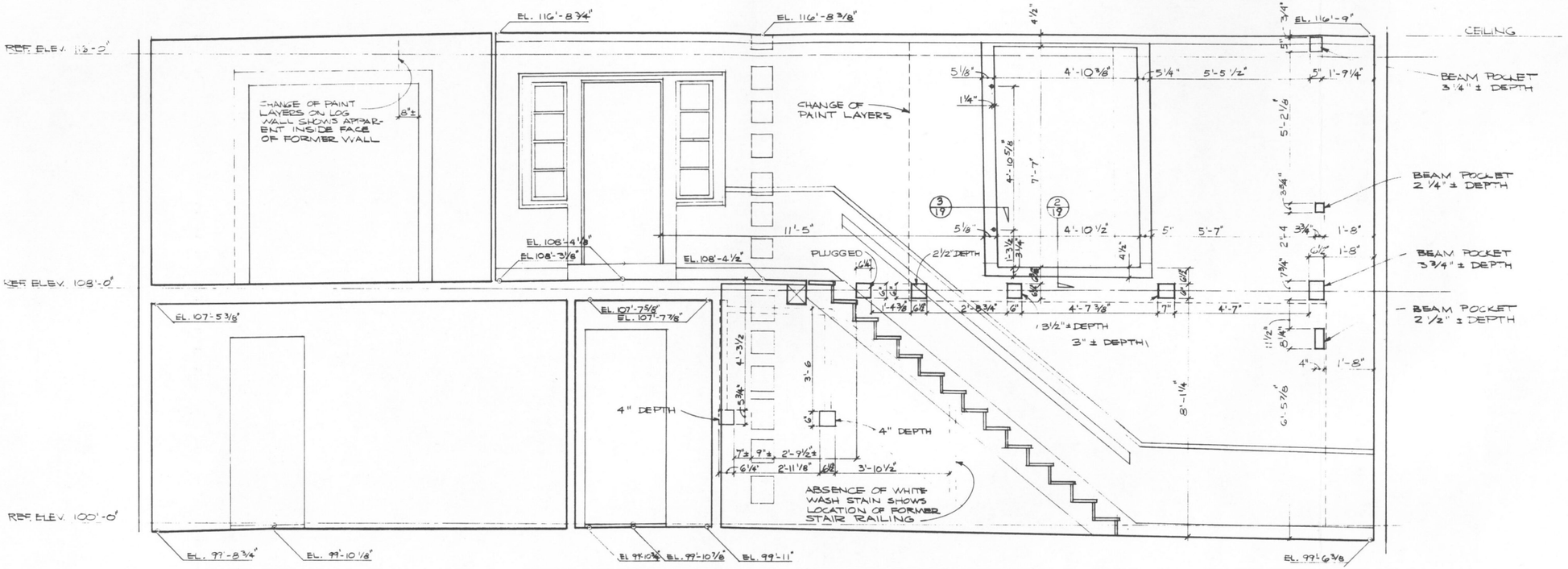
BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES & NOTES	6/15/80	P.C.C.

PREPARED
DESIGNED R.L. CARPER
DRAWN DONALD
CHECKED
FEB 3, 1977 DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 18 OF 44

GPO-1974-678-7

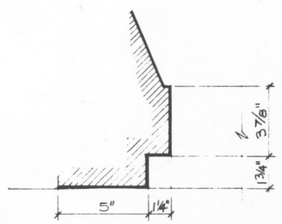


SECTION SHOWING WEST END WALL OF MAIN BUILDING

1/19

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

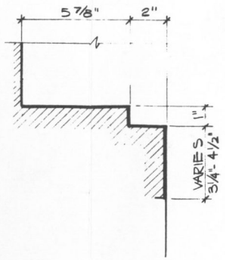
0 1 2 3 METERS



(3/19) SECTION AT JAMB CHAPEL DOOR

SCALE 3"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 12 INCHES

0 5 10 20 30 CENTIMETERS



(2/19) SECTION AT SILL CHAPEL DOOR

SCALE 3"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 12 INCHES

0 5 10 20 30 CENTIMETERS

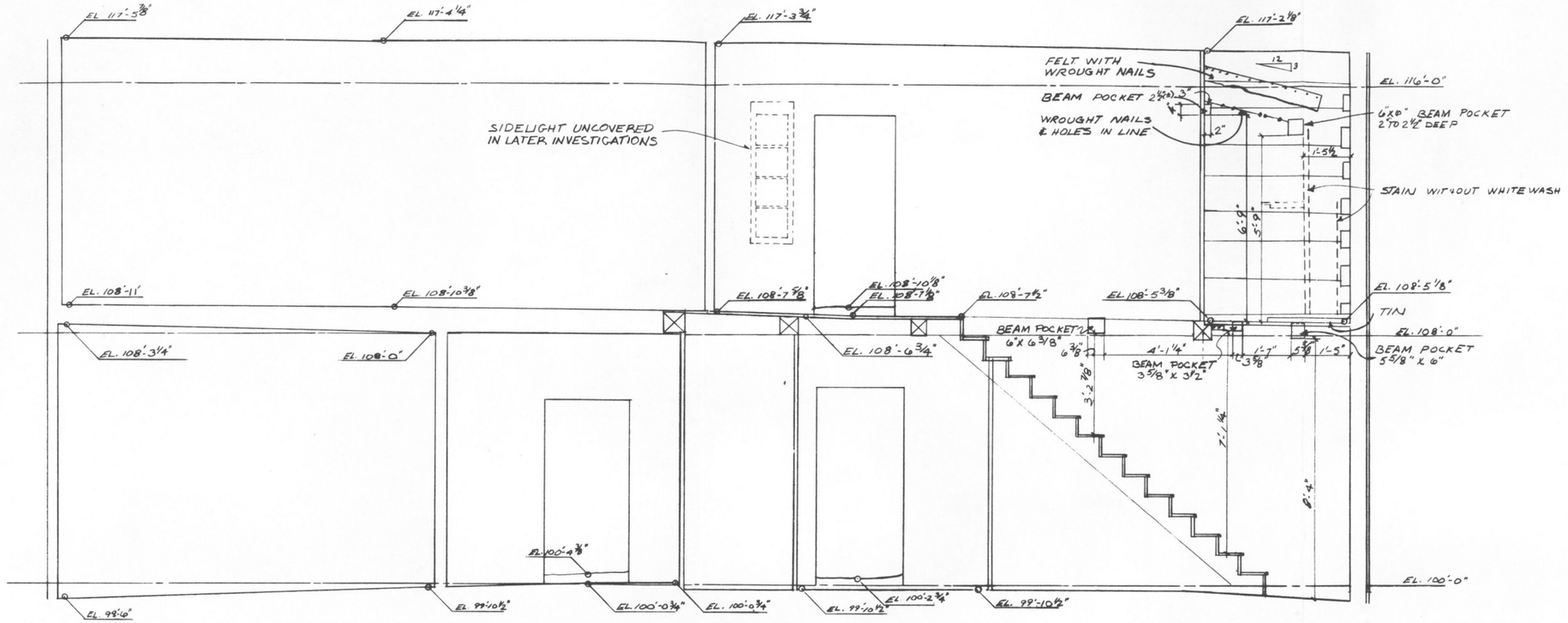
1975 CONDITIONS

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
— DESIGNED	314 28,000-A
R.L. CARBER DRAWN	PKG NO. 109
DONALD CHECKED	SHEET 19
FEB 3, 1977 DATE	OF 44

GPO-1974-678-710



SECTION SHOWING EAST END WALL OF MAIN BUILDING (1/20)

SCALE ½"=1'-0"

FEET 0 1 2 3 4 5 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

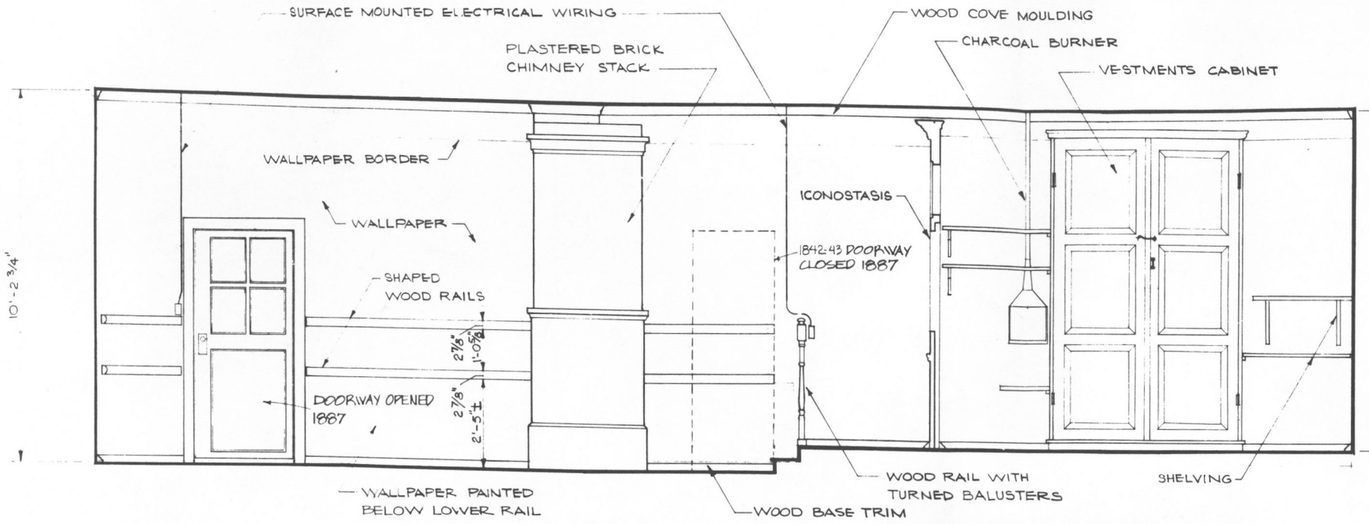
1975 CONDITIONS

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

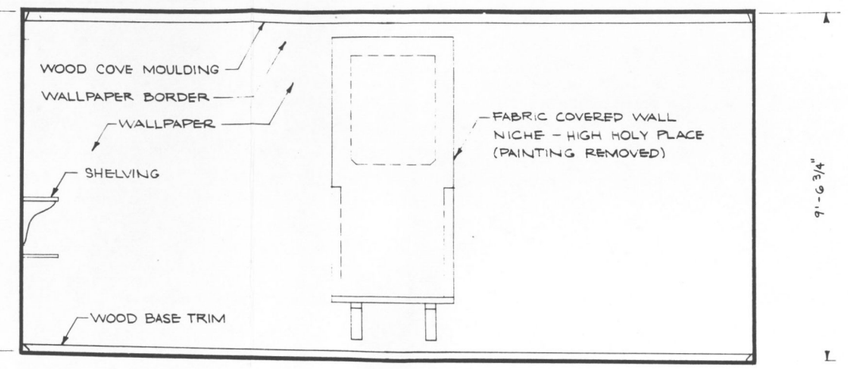
BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
— DESIGNED	314 28,000-A
C.G. BECKER DRAWN	PKG. NO. 109 / SHEET 20
DONALD CHECKED	— OF 44
FEB 3, 1977 DATE	

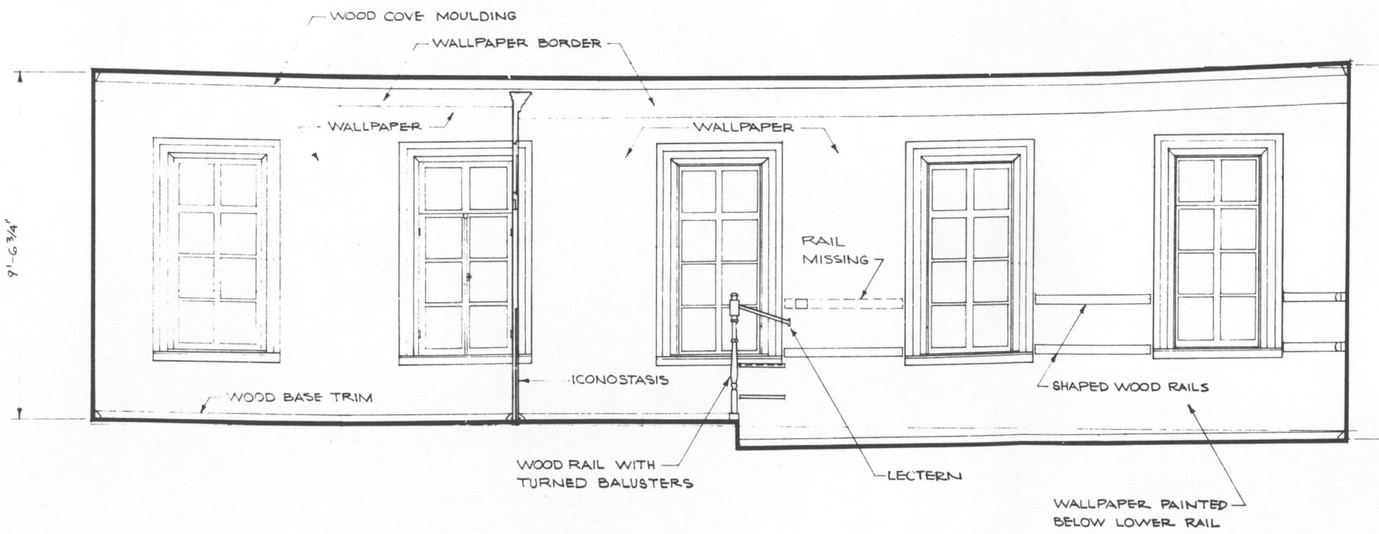
GPO-1974-678-718



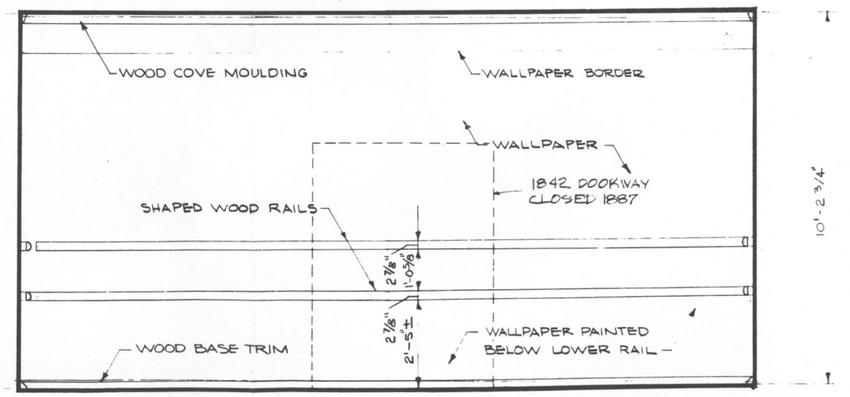
NORTH 1/21



EAST 2/21



SOUTH 3/21



WEST 4/21

SCALED AT 1/2"=1'-0"

FEET 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

INTERIOR ELEVATIONS — ROOMS 204/205 — CHAPEL

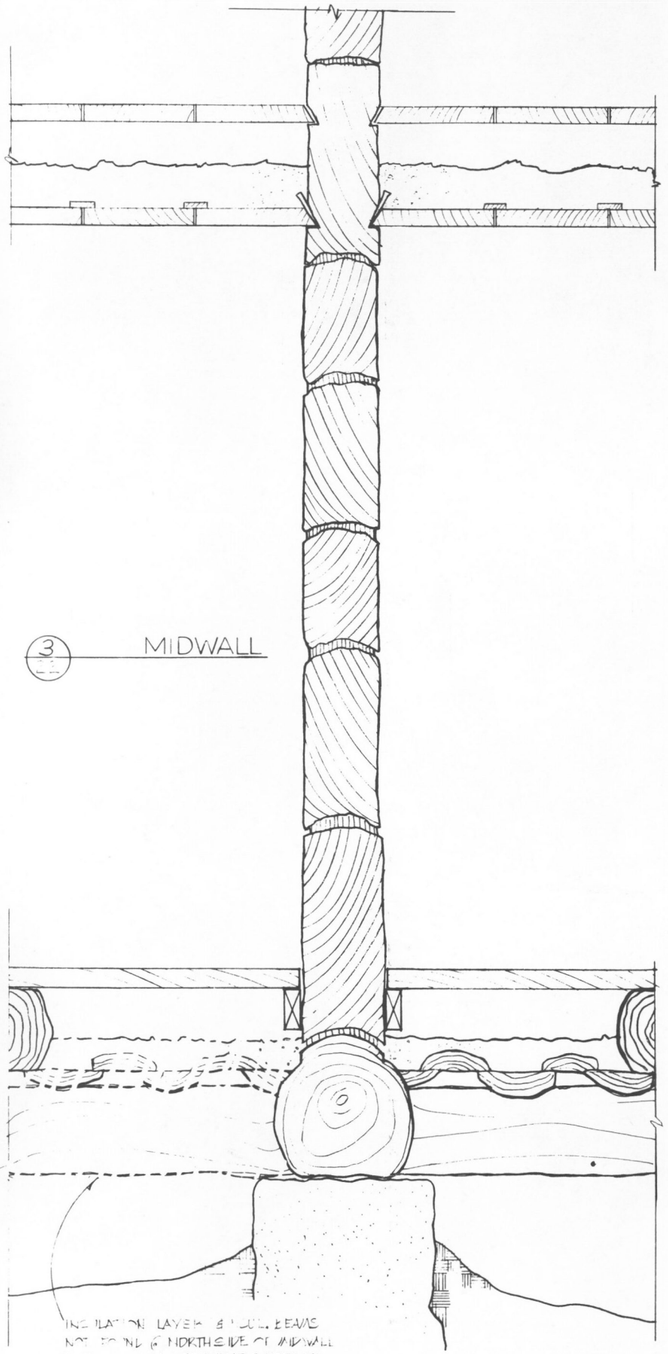
1975 CONDITIONS

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

BASIC DATA FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

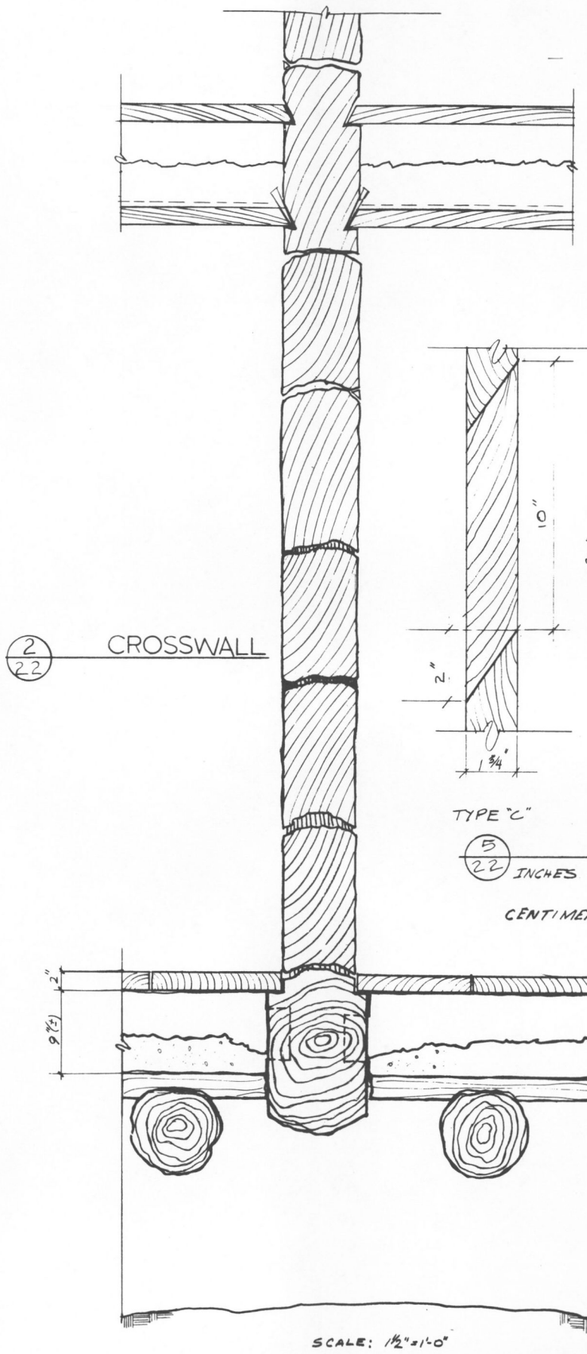
PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED R.L. CARPER	314 28,000-A
DRAWN RONALD	PKG. NO. 109
CHECKED FEB. 3 1977	SHEET 21 OF 44
DATE	

GPO-1974-678-710

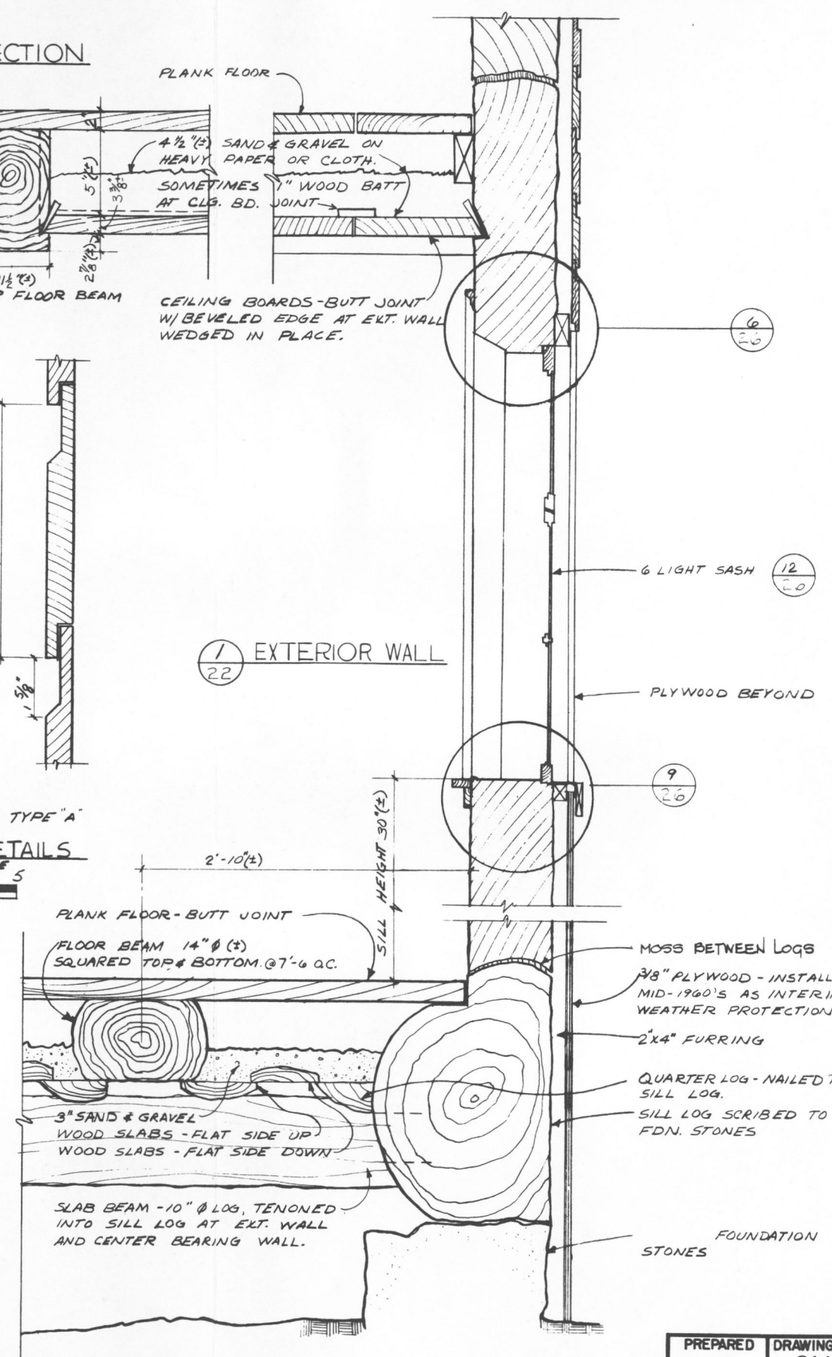


3/22 MIDWALL

INSULATION LAYER & FLOOR BEAMS NOT FOUND @ NORTH SIDE OF MIDWALL NOTCHED BEAMS REMNANT EVIDENCE OF PARTITION'S EXISTENCE



2/22 CROSSWALL



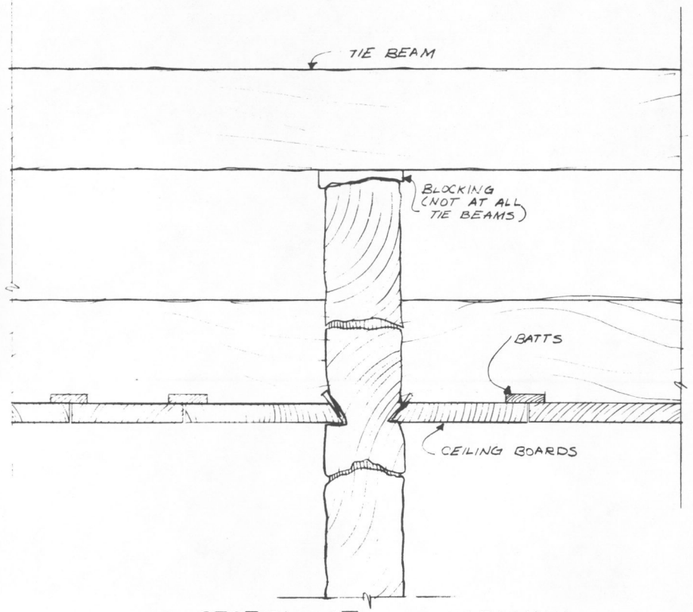
WALL SECTIONS 1975 CONDITIONS

BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

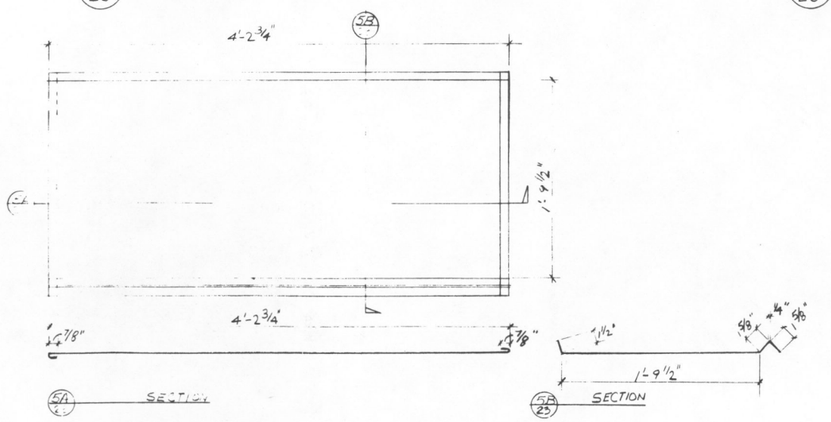
RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

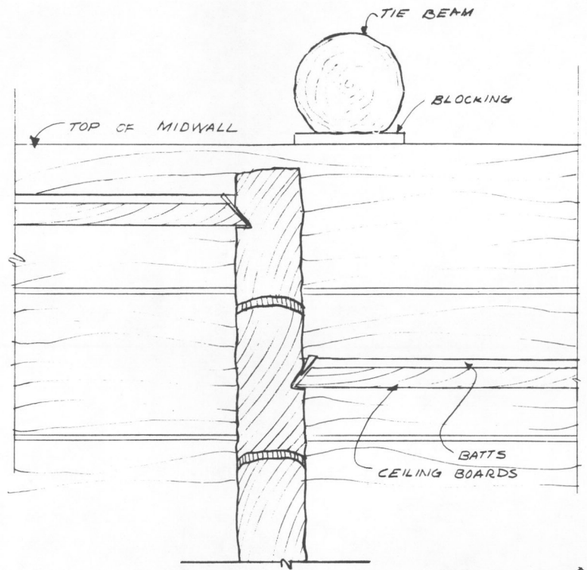
PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
—	314
DESIGNED	28,000-A
C.G. BECKER	PKG. NO. / SHEET
DRAWN	109 / 22
DONALO	OF 44
CHECKED	
FEB 3 1977	
DATE	

GPO-1974-678-710

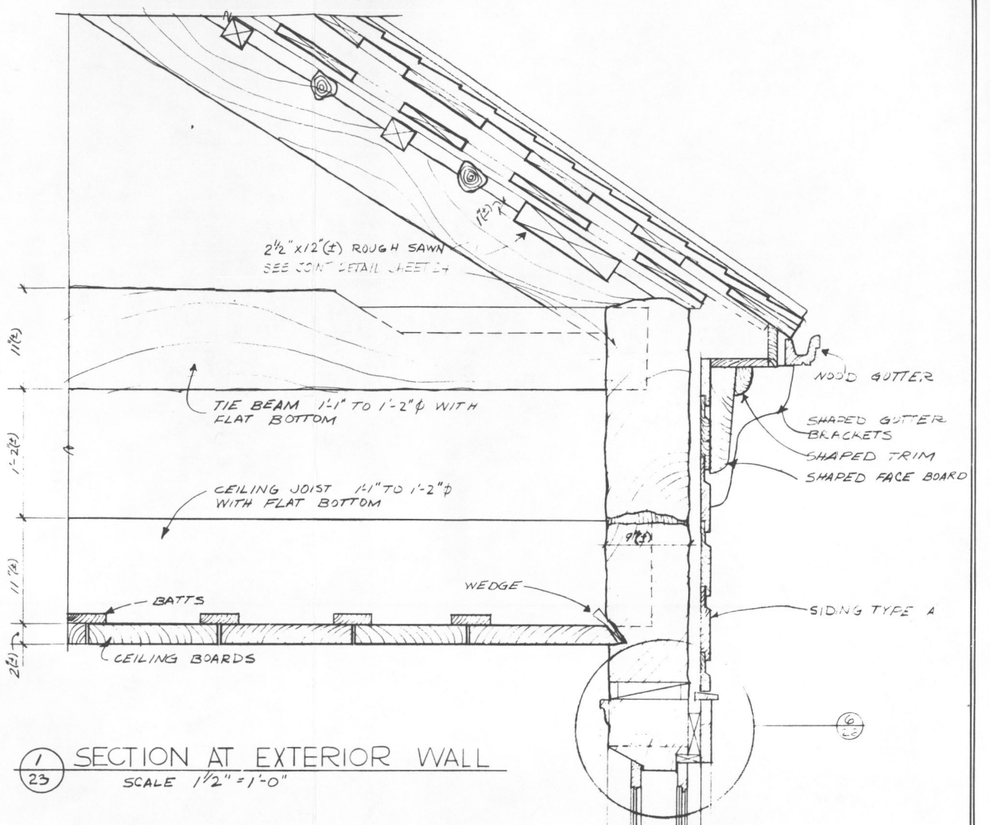


4/23 SECTION AT MIDWALL
SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

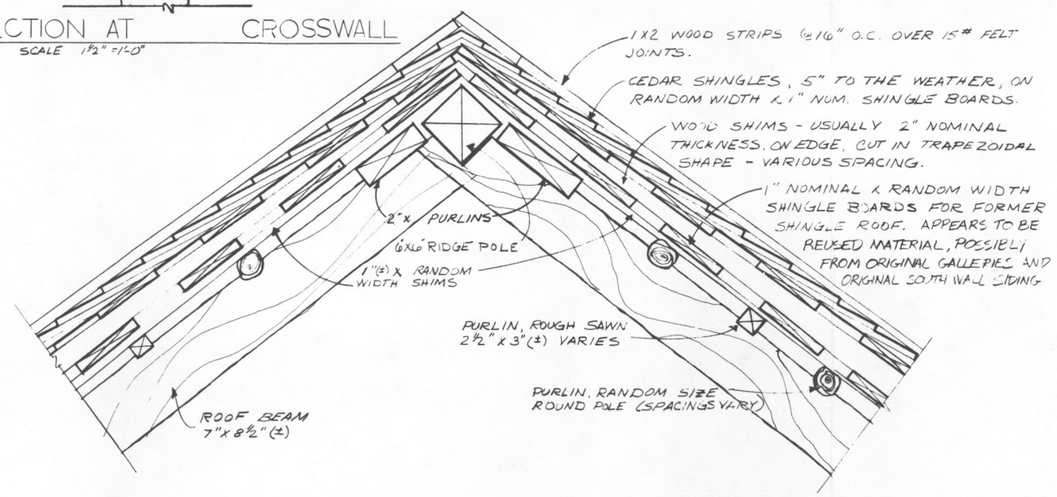




2/23 SECTION AT CROSSWALL
SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"



1/23 SECTION AT EXTERIOR WALL
SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"



5/23 METAL ROOFING PANEL
SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

3/23 SECTION AT RIDGE
SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

FEET 0 1 2 3
CENTIMETERS 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

2'-6" (±) SILL HEIGHT

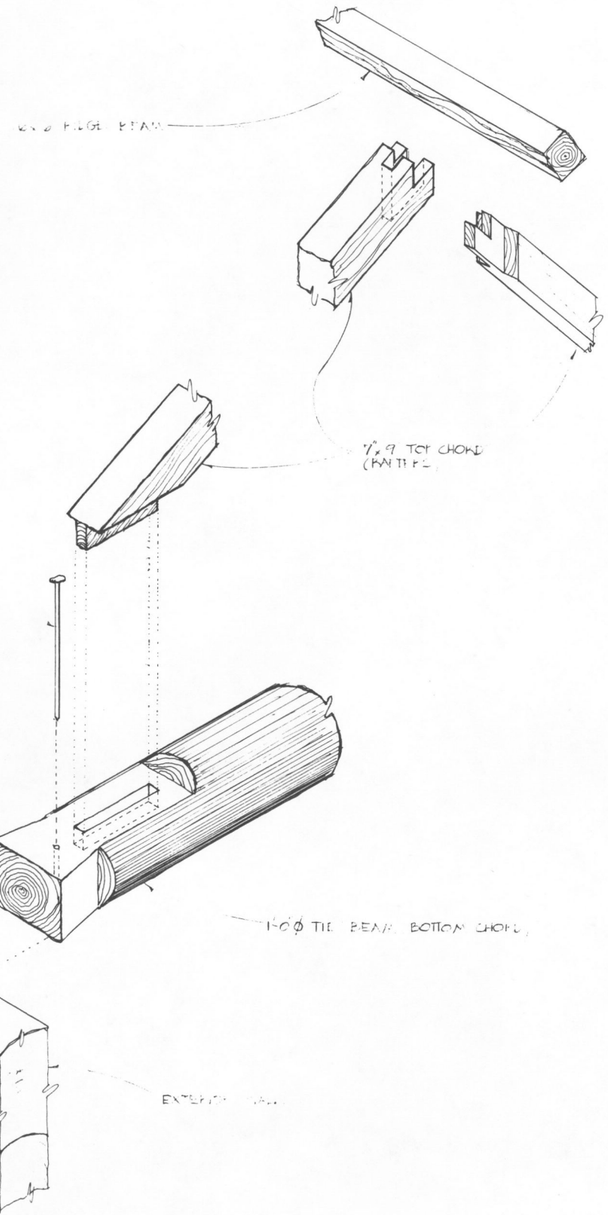
1975 CONDITIONS

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

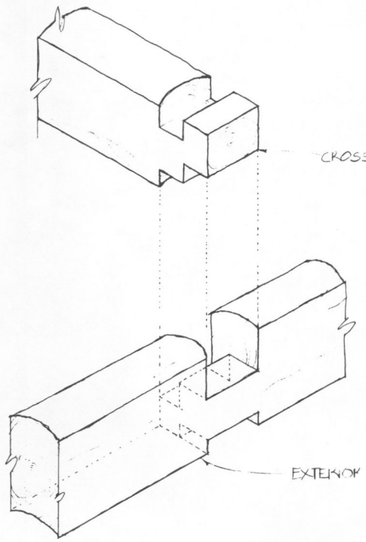
BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
—	314
DESIGNED	28,000-A
C.G. BECKER	PKG NO. 109
DRAWN	SHEET 23
DONALD	OF 44
CHECKED	
FEB. 3, 1977	
DATE	

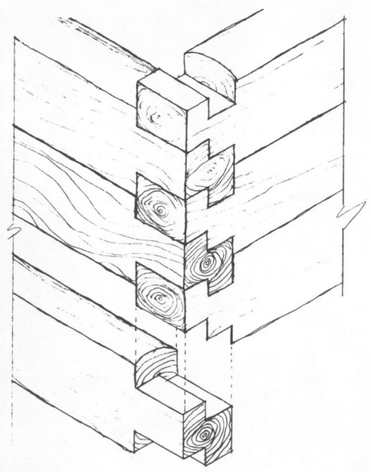
GPO-1974-678-716



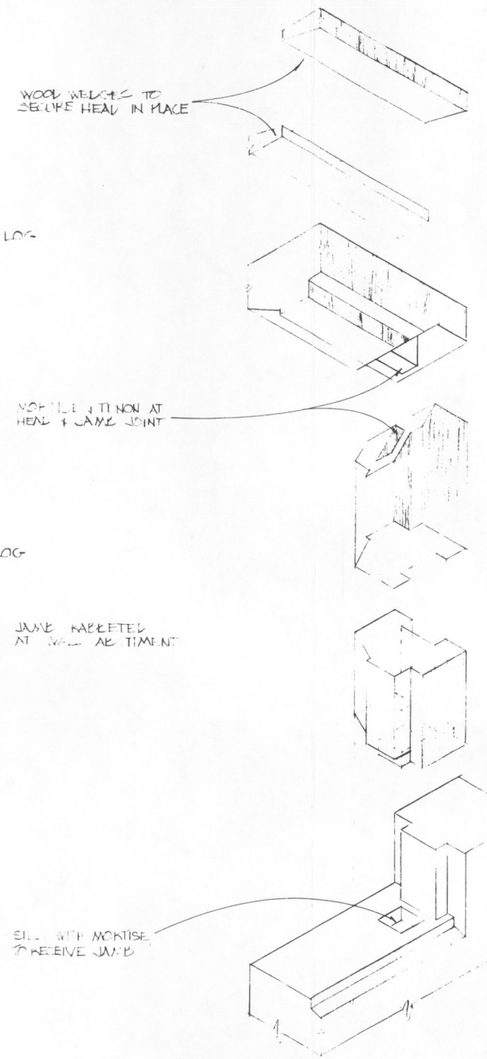
DETAIL AT ROOF TRU 1/24



DETAILS AT INTERIOR WALLS & EXTERIOR WALLS JOINTS 2/24



DETAILS AT WALL CORNER 3/24



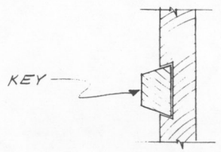
DETAILS AT WINDOW FRAMES 4/24

CONNECTION DETAILS
NO SCALE

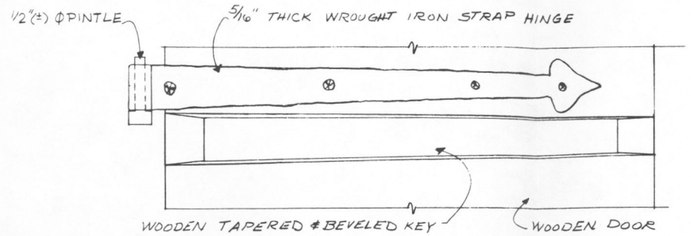
RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED	314 28000-A
DRAWN	PCIP PKG. 109 / SHEET 24
CHECKED	OF 44
DATE JUNE 1978	

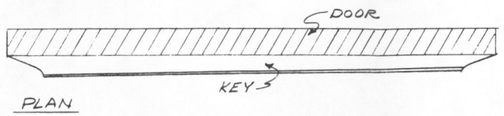
GPO 1977 781 786



SECTION



ELEVATION



PLAN

(3/2.5) ORIGINAL DOOR KEY AND PINTLE HINGE

SCALE 3" = 1'-0"

FEET 0 1 2

CENTIMETERS 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

DOOR SCHEDULE

NL = NO LOCK OR = ORIGINAL R.T. = RAISED THRESHOLD

DOOR #	TYPE	THK.	WIDTH	HEIGHT	HEAD	JAMB	SILL
101	—	3/4"	3'-0"	7'-6"	1"x FRAME		CONC.
102	E	1 3/4"	2'-3 1/2"	6'-8"			
103	C	1 3/4"	2'-6 1/2"	6'-8"	OR.	OR.	OR.
104	NL				SCALED OPENING		
105	J	1 3/4"	2'-4"	6'-4"	2"x4"s, 1"x		
106	J	1 3/4"	2'-4"	6'-4"	2"x4"s, 1"x		R.T. 1"
107	NL						
108	H	1 1/2"	2'-6"	6'-5"	1"x	1"x	R.T. 1"
109	C	1 3/4"	2'-7"	6'-13/4"	OR.	OR.	OR.
110	NL						
111	E	1 3/4"	2'-7"	6'-2"	1"x	1"x	
112					SCREEN MOLD		
113	E	1 3/4"	2'-1"	5'-8 1/2"	ADDED	O.K.	R.T.
114	C	1 3/4"	1'-11"	5'-4 1/2"	2"x4"	2"x4"	R.T. 4"
115	G	1 1/2"	2'-6 1/4"	5'-9 1/2"	MAKE SHIFT		
116	E	1 3/4"	2'-1"	6'-8"	1"x	1"x	

DOOR #	TYPE	THK.	WIDTH	HEIGHT	HEAD	JAMB	SILL
117	E	1 3/4"	2'-7"	6'-8"			
118	C	1 1/2"	2'-4 1/2"	6'-8"	RABBETTED		
119	NL				1"x	1"x	R.T. 1"
120	NL				ARCHED OPENING		
121	NL						
122	H	1 3/8"	2'-6"	6'-5 1/4"	1"x	1"x	
123	J	1 3/8"	2'-7"	6'-0 1/2"	OR.	OR.	ADDED
124	NL	—	—	—	1"x OVAL OPENING		
125	C	1 3/4"	2'-3 3/4"	6'-1"	OR.	OR.	R.T. 1"
126	NL	—	—	—	OR.	OR.	OR.
127	H	1 3/8"	2'-6"	6'-5"	1"x	1"x	WOOD
128	H	1"	2'-0"	5'-11 1/2"	1"x	1"x	WOOD
129	C	1 3/4"	2'-8 3/4"	6'-1 1/2"	1"x	1"x	WOOD
130	H	1 1/4"	2'-2"	6'-0"	NO FRAME		
131	H	1 3/8"	2'-6"	6'-1"	1"x FRAME		
201	C	1 1/2"	2'-4"	6'-2 1/2"	OR.	OR.	R.T. 6"

DOOR #	TYPE	THK.	WIDTH	HEIGHT	HEAD	JAMB	SILL
202	K		2'-3"	6'-6"			
203	NL						1"x FRAME R.T. 2"
204	K	1 3/8"	2'-9"	6'-4 1/4"	OR.	OR.	R.T. 4"
205	J	1 3/8"	2'-8 1/2"	6'-3 3/4"	1"x FRAME		
206	I	1"	1'-9 3/4"	6'-0 3/4"	OPNG. IN 1' BRICK WALL		
207	K	1 1/2"	2'-8 3/4"	6'-4"	OR.	OR.	R.T. 4"
208	K	1 1/2"	2'-8 3/4"	6'-4"	OR	OR	R.T. 3"
209	K	1 1/2"	2'-8 1/2"	6'-4 1/2"	OR.	OR.	R.T. 5"
210	K	1 1/2"	2'-9 1/8"	6'-4 1/4"	OR.	OR.	R.T. 4 1/2"
211	C	1 1/2"	2'-1 1/2"	6'-4 1/2"	OR	OR.	R.T. 2"
212	K	1 1/2"	2'-7"	6'-4 3/4"	OR.	OR	R.T. 2"
213	K		2'-8 1/2"	6'-4"	OR.	OR	R.T. 3"
214	L	3/4"	2'-3 1/4"	6'-3"	1" FRAME		R.T. 1"
215	G	1 3/8"	2'-6"	6'-2"	OR.	OR.	R.T. 7"
216	NL				1" FRAME		
217	K	1 1/2"	2'-5 1/4"	4'-11"	1"x FRAME		WOOD

(2/2.5) DOOR TYPES

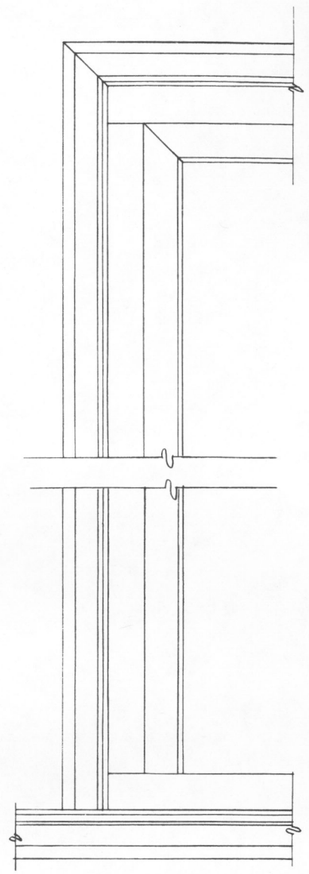
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

FEET 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

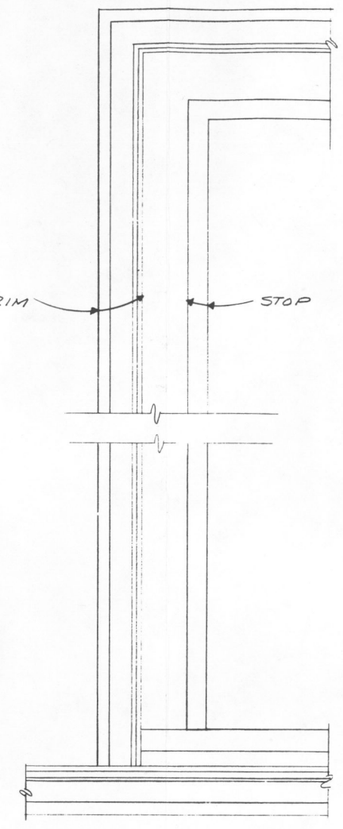
METERS 0 1 2 3

(1/2.5) ORIGINAL INTERIOR DOOR FRAMES

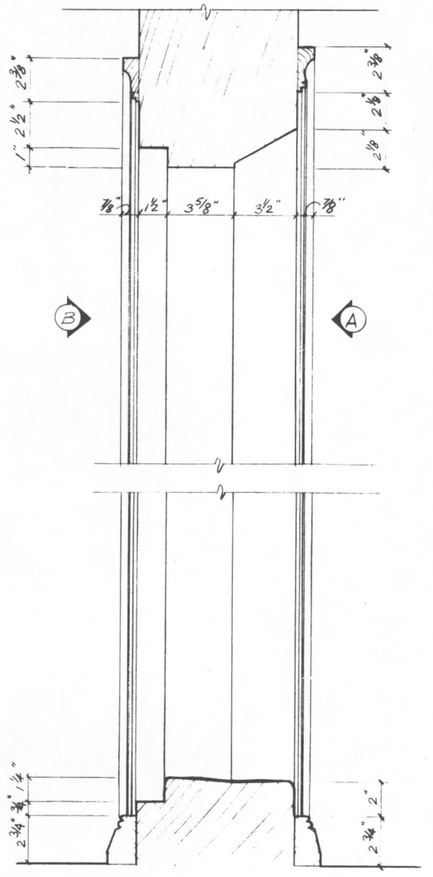
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



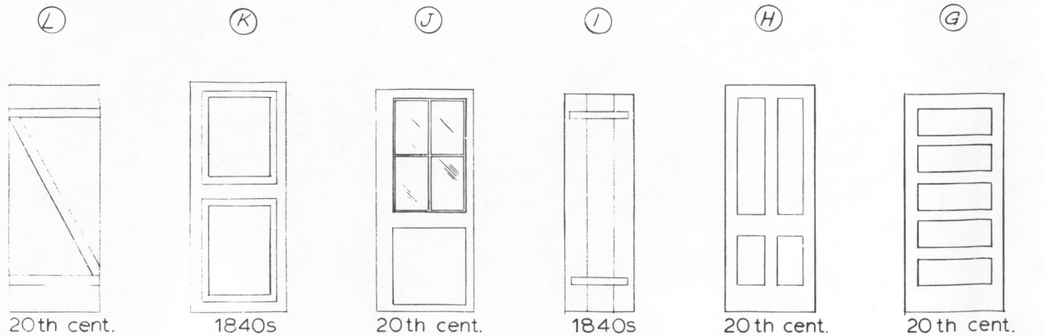
(A) PARTIAL ELEVATION



(B) PARTIAL ELEVATION



SECTION



1975 CONDITIONS

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLE & DOOR SCHEDULE	6/15/80	P.C.C.

PREPARED — DESIGNED C.G. BECKER DRAWN DONALD CHECKED FEB. 3, 1977 DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28.000-A

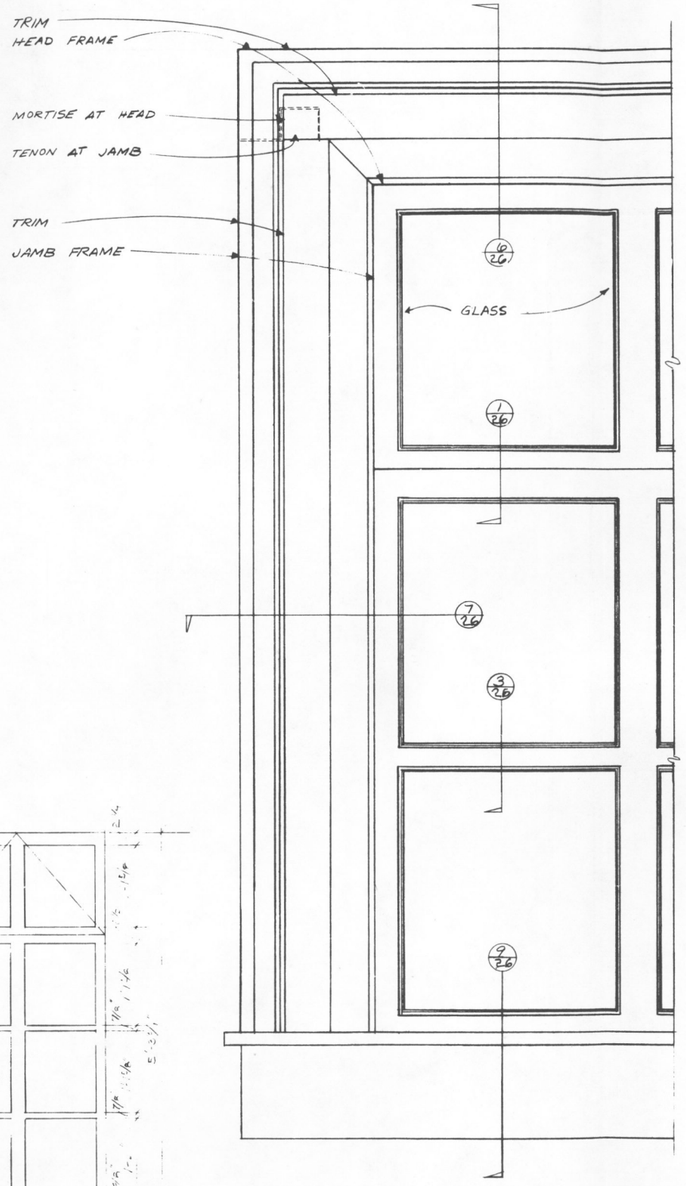
PKG. NO. 109

SHEET 25 OF 44

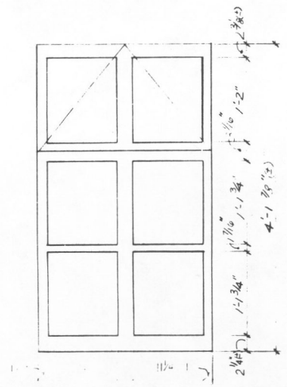
WINDOW SCHEDULE

CMT.=CASEMENT C.I.=SWINGS IN S.O.=SWINGS OUT, O.G.=OLD GLASS
I.W.=INNER WINDOW P.S.=PLASTIC SHEET

WINDOW	# LIGHTS	OPERATION	TRANSOM # LGTS.	CONDITION	I.W. # LIGHTS	I.W. OPERATION	I.W. CONDITION	REMARKS
1-C-S	4	FIXED	2	FAIR	NONE	—	—	TRANS. POOR
1-D-S	4	FIXED	2	FAIR	NONE	—	—	
1-E-S	4	FIXED		FAIR	NONE	—	—	
1-F-S	6	FIXED		POOR	NONE	—	—	
1-G-S	4	FIXED	2	FAIR	NONE	—	—	LATER STYLE SASH
1-H-S	4	FIXED	2	POOR	NONE	—	—	
1-I-S	4	FIXED	2	POOR	NONE	—	—	
1-A-C	4	FIXED	2	POOR	NONE	—	—	ADDED IN LATE 1920S
1-E-E	4	FIXED		FAIR	NONE	—	—	NO GLASS.
1-A-N	4	FIXED		FAIR	NONE	—	—	CONVERTED FROM DOOR
1-B-N	4	FIXED	2	POOR	NONE	—	—	
1-C-N	4	FIXED	2	POOR	NONE	—	—	
1-D-N	4	FIXED	2	POOR	NONE	—	—	
1-E-N	4	FIXED	2	FAIR	NONE	—	—	
1-F-N	4	FIXED	2	POOR	NONE	—	—	
1-G-N	4	FIXED	2	FAIR	NONE	—	—	
1-H-N	4	FIXED	2	FAIR	NONE	—	—	
1-I-N	6	FIXED		FAIR	NONE	—	—	
1-J-N	4	FIXED	2	POOR	NONE	—	—	
1-I-W	4	FIXED	2	POOR	NONE	—	—	
1-E-W	4	FIXED	2	FAIR	NONE	—	—	
2-A-S	4	FIXED	2	FAIR	NONE	—	—	OLD GLASS
2-B-S	8	FIXED	—	POOR	NONE	—	—	HORIZONTAL JOINT-MID RAIL
2-C-S	8	FIXED	—	FAIR	NONE	—	—	
2-D-S	8	FIXED	—	FAIR	P.S.	—	—	
2-E-S	8	FIXED	—	POOR	@	CMT.C.I.	GOOD	I.W. W/OLD GLASS
2-F-S	8	FIXED	—	POOR	@	FIXED	GOOD	
2-G-S	8	FIXED	—	POOR	@	FIXED	FAIR	SOME OLD GLASS
2-H-S	6	FIXED	—	POOR	NONE	—	—	
2-I-S	8	FIXED	—	POOR	P.S.	—	—	
2-A-E	9	FIXED	—	POOR				SOME O.G. & PLASTIC INSIDE
2-B-E	4	FIXED	—	POOR				
2-E-E	4	FIXED	—	POOR	NONE	—	—	NO GLASS
2-A-N	4	FIXED	2	FAIR	NONE	—	—	
2-B-N	4	FIXED	2	POOR	6	FIXED	GOOD	TRANS. FAIR
2-C-N	4	FIXED	2	POOR	6	FIXED	GOOD	TRANS. FAIR
2-D-N	4	FIXED	2	GOOD	NONE	—	—	TRANS. FAIR
2-E-N	4	FIXED	2	GOOD	NONE	—	—	TRANS. FAIR TO POOR
2-F-N	4	FIXED	2	FAIR	6	FIXED	GOOD	SOME O.G. SOME BROKEN
2-G-N	4	FIXED	2	FAIR	6	FIXED	GOOD	SOME O.G. SOME BROKEN
2-H-N	4	FIXED	2	GOOD	NONE	—	—	TRANS. FAIR TO POOR
2-I-N	4	FIXED	2	FAIR	6	FIXED	FAIR	SOME OLD GLASS
2-J-N	4	FIXED	2	POOR	NONE	—	—	GLASS BROKEN
2-K-N	4	FIXED	2	FAIR	NONE	—	—	
2-Z-W	4	FIXED	2	FAIR	NONE	—	—	

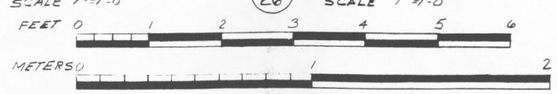


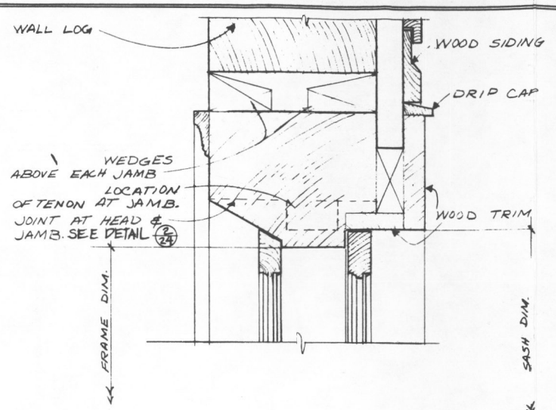
PARTIAL WINDOW ELEVATION
(10/26) LOWER FL - UPPER FL SIM.
SCALE 3"=1'-0"



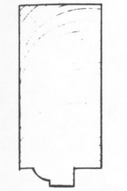
(12/26) 6 LIGHT SASH
SCALE 1"=1'-0"

(11/26) 8 LIGHT SASH
SCALE 1"=1'-0"

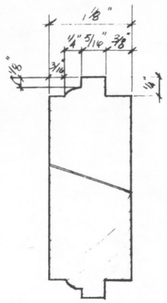




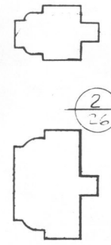
(6/26) HEAD
SCALE 3"=1'-0"



(4/26) TOP RAIL
STILES SIM.

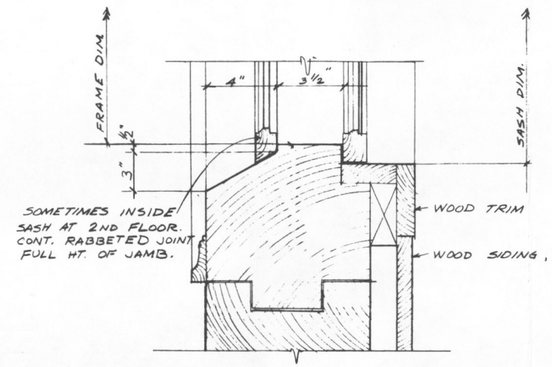


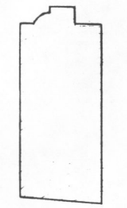
(1/26) MEETING RAIL



(2/26) MUNTIN

(3/26) MUNTIN



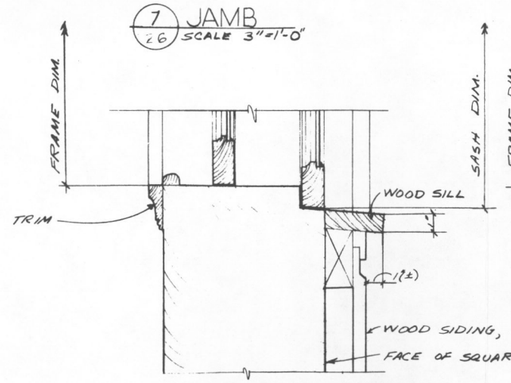


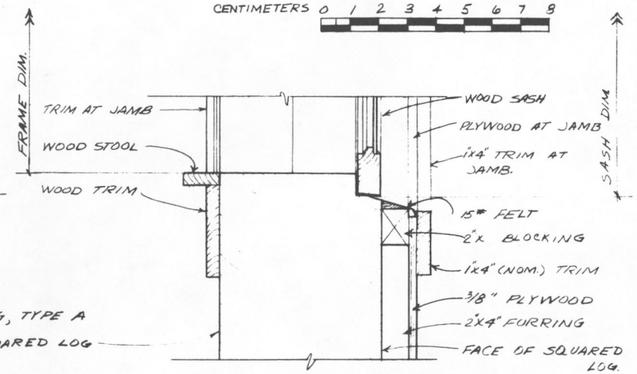
(5/26) BOTTOM RAIL

SASH DETAILS

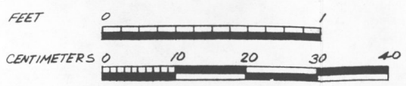
FULL SIZE
INCHES 0 1 2 3
CENTIMETERS 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

(7/26) JAMB
SCALE 3"=1'-0"





(8/26) SILL - UPPER FLOOR
SCALE 3"=1'-0"



(9/26) SILL - LOWER FLOOR
SCALE : 3"=1'-0"

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED WINDOW SCHEDULE	6/15/80	PCC

PREPARED — DESIGNED C.G. BECKER DRAWN DONALD CHECKED FEB 3 1977 DATE

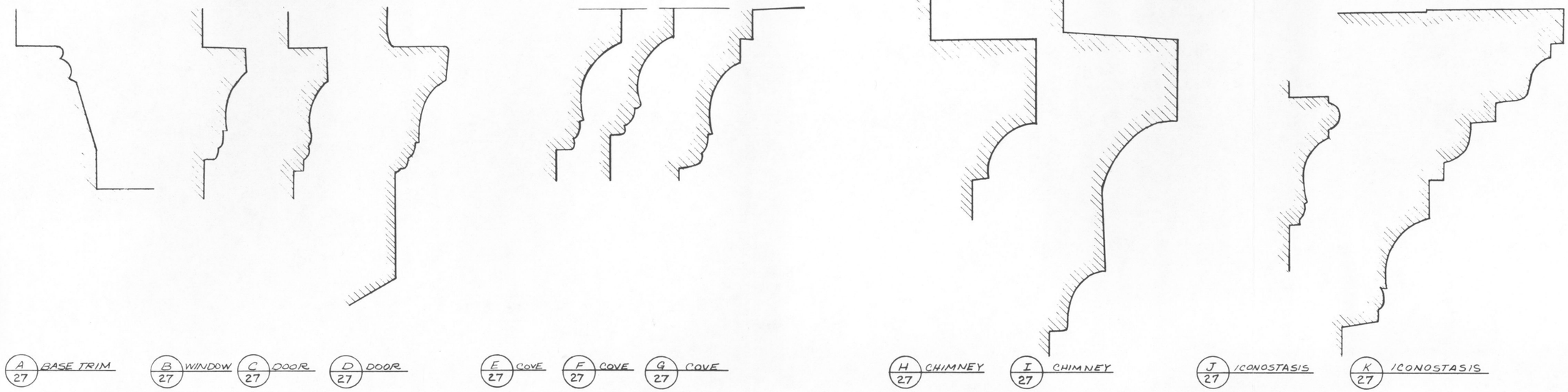
DRAWING NO. 314 28,000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 26 OF 44

BASIC DATA FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

1975 CONDITIONS

RUSSIAN BISHOPS HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

GPO-1974-678-710



A/27 BASE TRIM
B/27 WINDOW
C/27 DOOR
D/27 DOOR
E/27 COVE
F/27 COVE
G/27 COVE
H/27 CHIMNEY
I/27 CHIMNEY
J/27 ICONOSTASIS
K/27 ICONOSTASIS

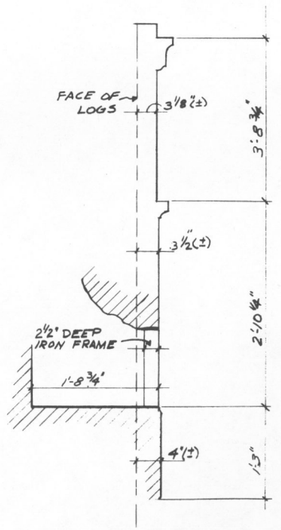
MOULDING PROFILES

SCALE: FULL SIZE

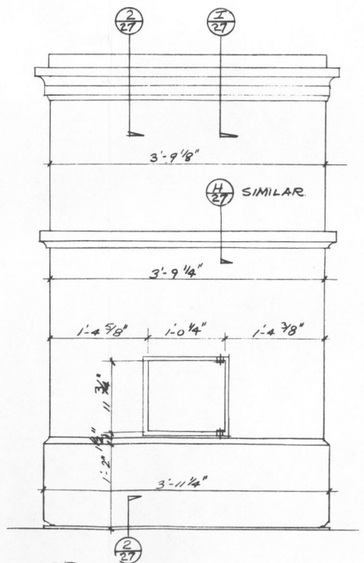
INCHES 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

CENTIMETERS 0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15

A. BASE TRIM
B. WINDOW TRIM, DOOR JAMB IN CHAPEL, ROOM 204 (HEAD SIMILAR)
C. DOOR STOP, DOOR NO. 205, CHAPEL
D. DOOR TRIM AT SOUTH JAMB, DOOR NO. 208
E. COVE AT CEILING, ROOM 206.
F. COVE AT CEILING, WEST WALL ROOM NO. 209 (ALL WALLS SIMILAR)
G. COVE AT CEILING, CHAPEL AND ALTER, ROOMS 204 & 205
H. MOULDING AT MANTLE HEIGHT, CHIMNEY IN CHAPEL, ROOM 204
I. MOULDING AT TOP OF CHIMNEY, WEST END ROOM 206
J. MOULDING AT CHAIR RAIL HEIGHT, ICONOSTASIS, ROOM 204.
K. MOULDING AT TOP OF ICONOSTASIS, ROOM 204.



2/27 SECTION



1/27 ELEVATION

FIRE PLACE IN ROOM 207

SCALE 1"=1'-0"

FEET 0 1 2 3 4 5

METERS 0 1 2

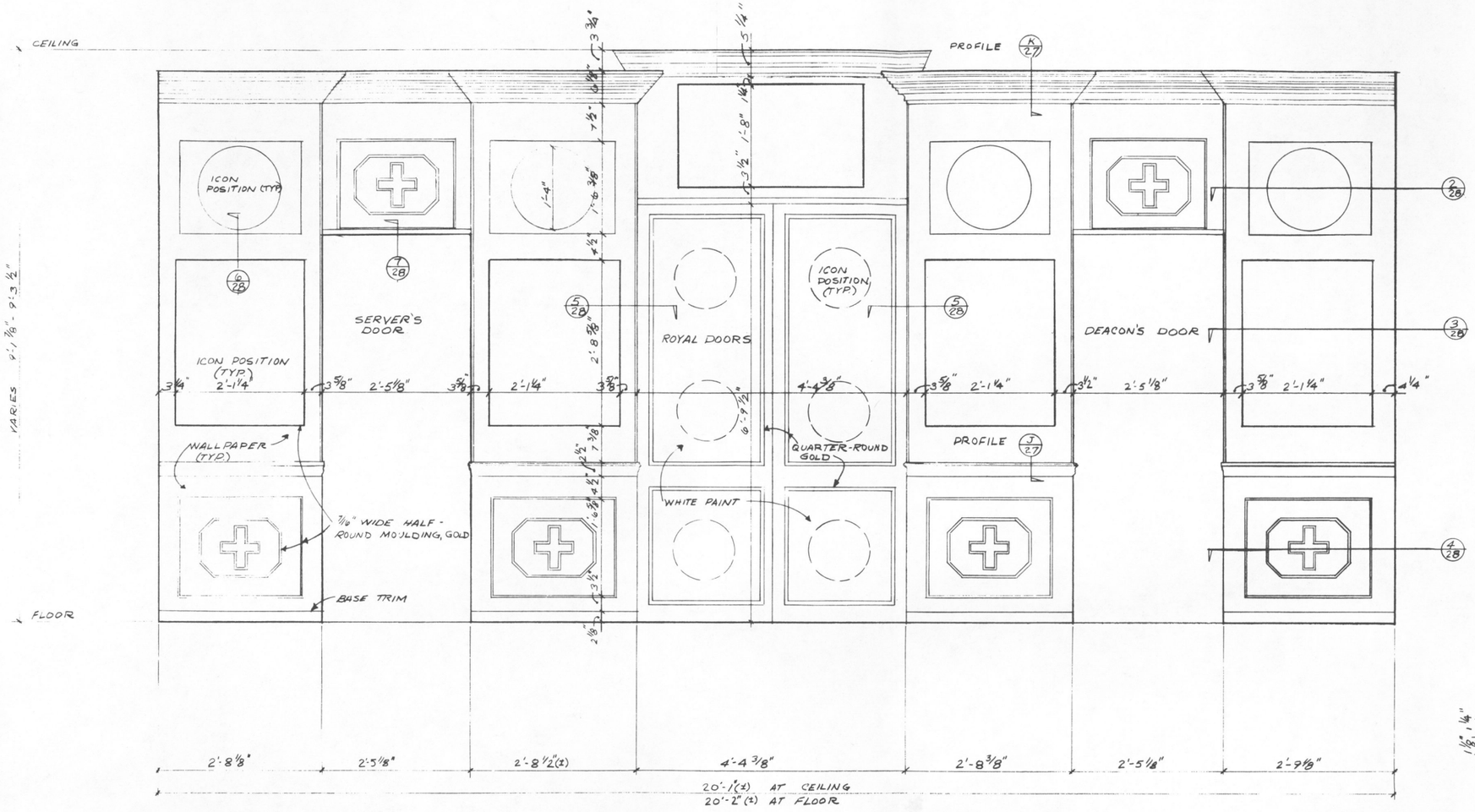
1975 CONDITIONS

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

BASIC DATA: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 1974-80

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
— DESIGNED	314 28,000-A
C.G. BECKER DRAWN	PKG. NO. 109 / SHEET 27
DONALD CHECKED	— OF 44
FEB 3, 1977 DATE	

GPO-1974-678-710

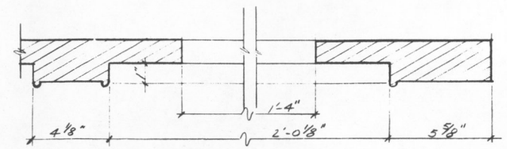


WEST ELEVATION, ICONOSTASIS (1/28)

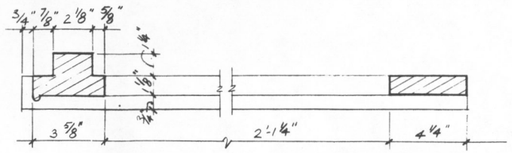
SCALE 1"=1'-0"

FEET 0 1 2 3 4 5

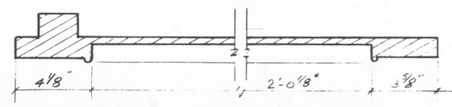
METERS 0 1 2



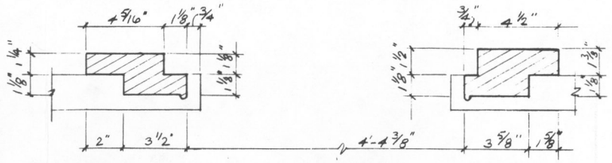
(2/28) PLAN SECTION AT ICON POSITION



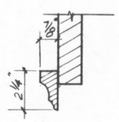
(3/28) PLAN SECTION AT ICON POSITION



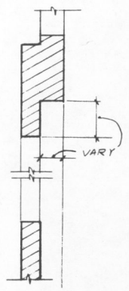
(4/28) PLAN SECTION AT LOWER PANEL



(5/28) JAMBS AT CENTER DOORS



(7/28) HEAD AT DOORS



(6/28) SECTION AT ICON POSITIONS

1975 CONDITIONS

ICONOSTASIS DETAILS

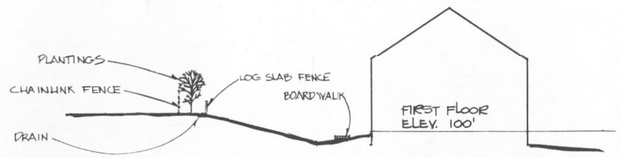
SCALE: 3"=1'-0

FEET 0 1 2

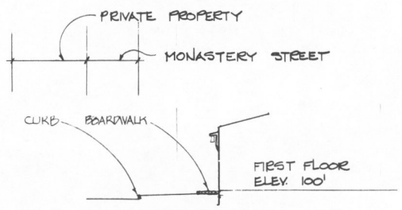
CENTIMETERS 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
— DESIGNED	314 28,000-A
C.G. BECKER DRAWN	PKG. NO. 109 / SHEET 28
DONALD CHECKED	OF 44
FEB 3, 1977 DATE	

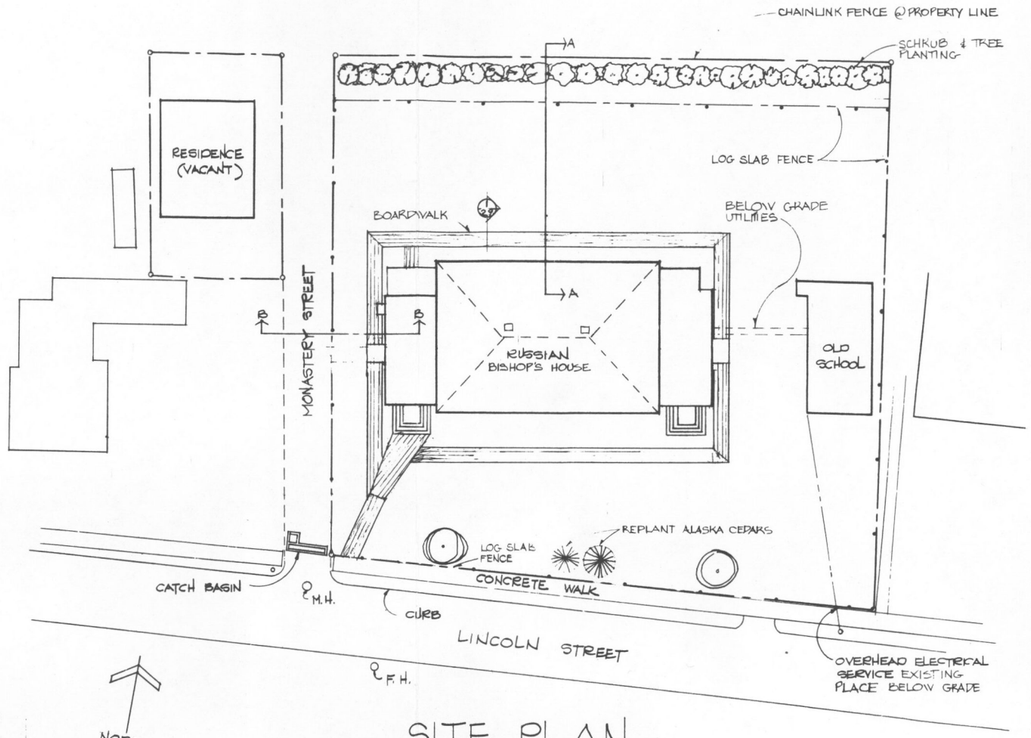
RUSSIAN BISHOPS HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT



SECTION A-A
SCALE 1" = 20'

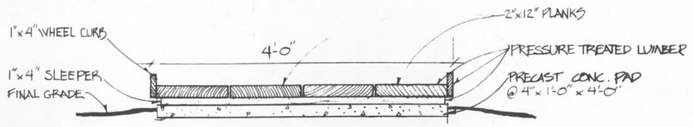


SECTION B-B
SCALE 1" = 20'

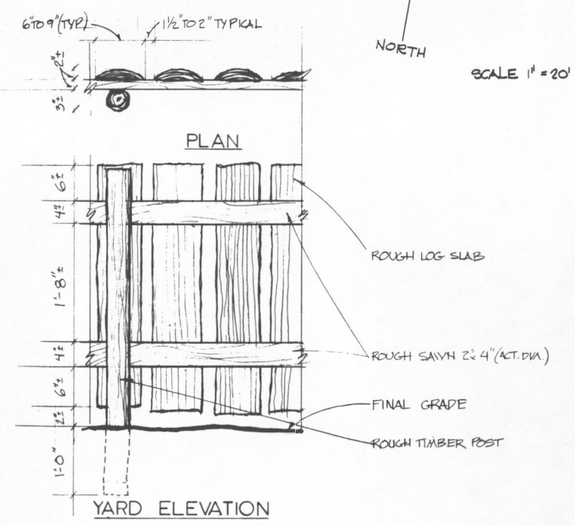


SITE PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'
0 10 20 30 40 50 100 FEET
0 5 10 20 30 METERS

GRADING



BOARDWALK DETAIL (1/29)
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



YARD ELEVATION

LOG SLAB FENCE DETAIL
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

SELECTED TREATMENT

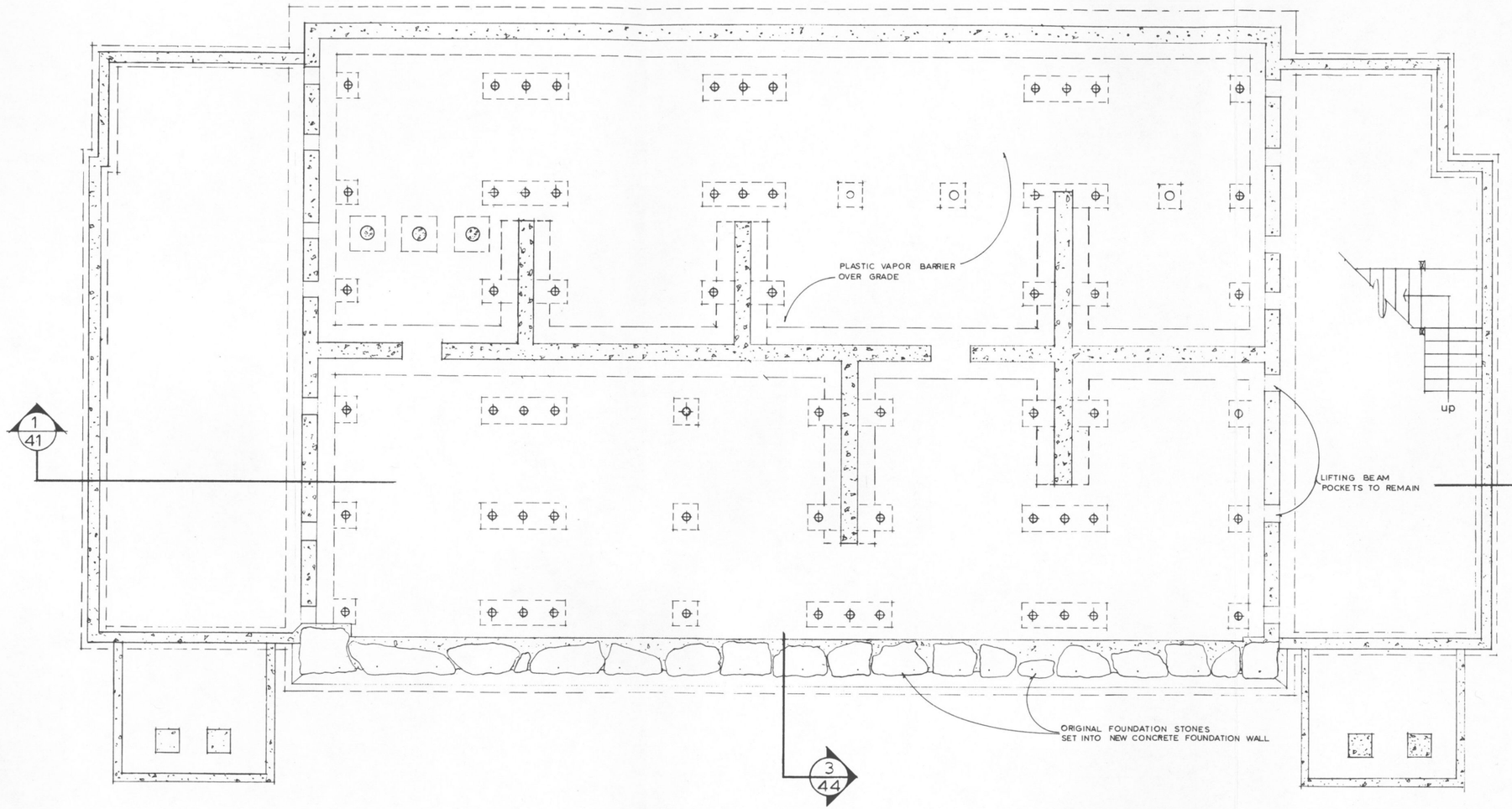
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES, REVISED SITE PLAN	6/15/80	P.C.C.
A	ADDED FENCE & BOARDWALK DETS.	6/15/80	P.C.C.

PREPARED HIGGINS
DESIGNED DONALD
DRAWN R.L. CARPER
CHECKED
FEB 3, 1977 DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28,000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 29 OF 44

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

GPO-1977-777-370



FOUNDATION PLAN (reconstructed)

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

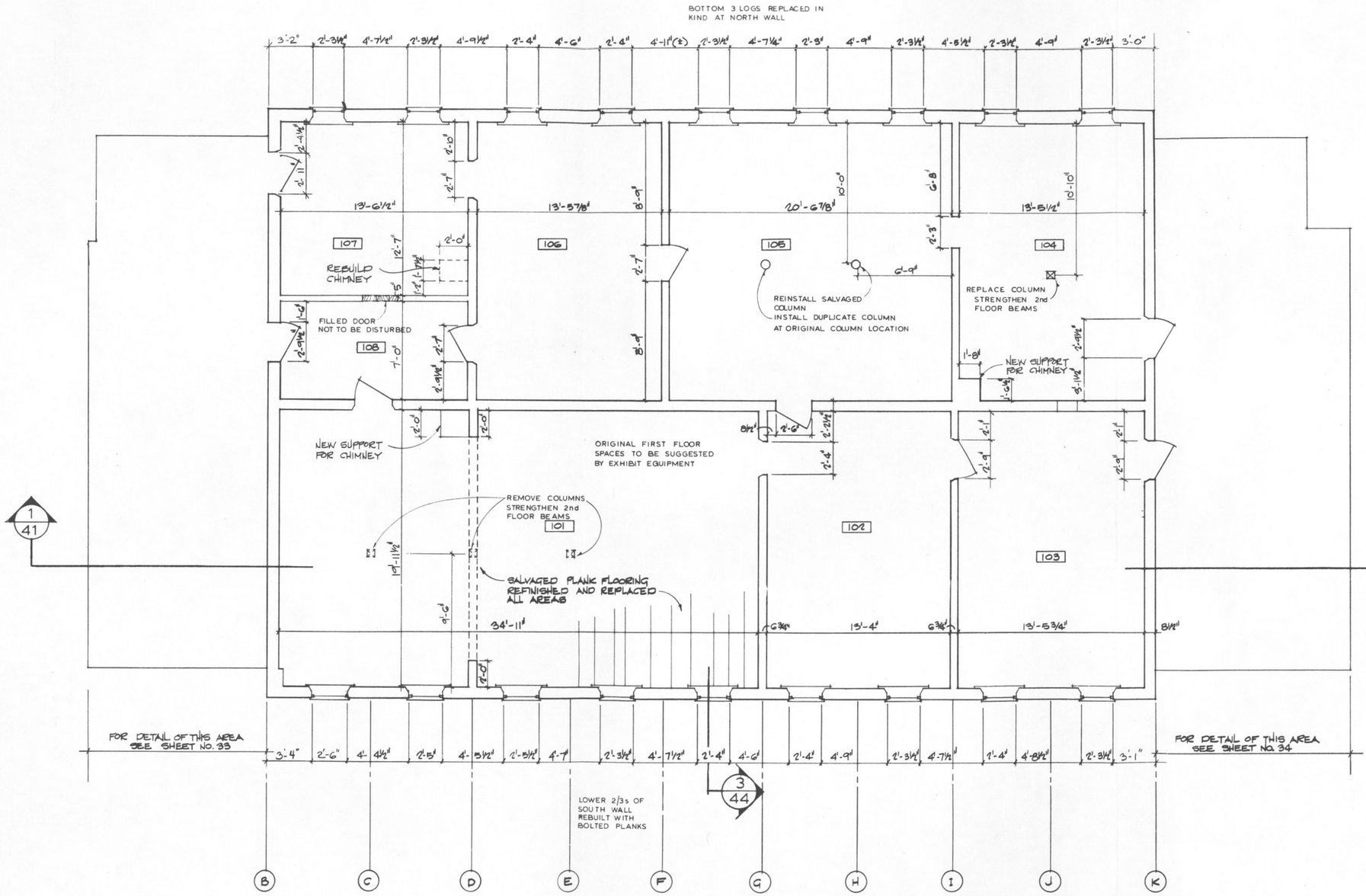
NORTH

SELECTED TREATMENT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
TOMKA & CONRAD	31
DESIGNED	
F. CLOYD	
DRAWN	PCIP PKG. 109 / SHEET 30
B.L. CARPER	
CHECKED	OF 44
6/15/85 DATE	

RUSSIAN BISHOPS HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

GPO: 1977 781-788



FIRST FLOOR PLAN (adaptive use)

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

NORTH

SELECTED TREATMENT

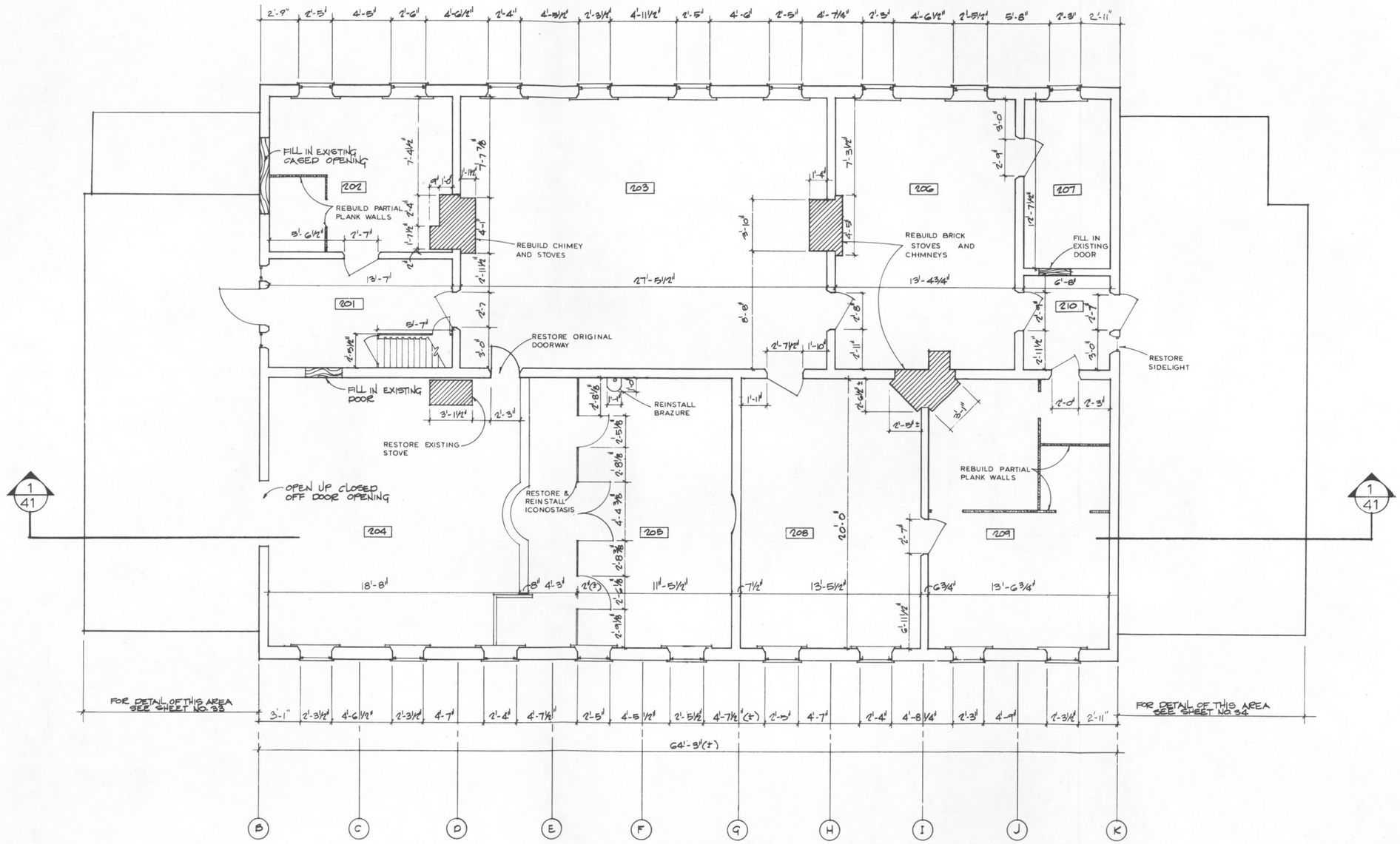
RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES	6/15/80	P.C.C.

PREPARED
DESIGNED A.S. DONALD
DRAWN R.L. CARPER
CHECKED
DATE FEB. 3, 1977

DRAWING NO. 314 28000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 31 OF 44

GPO-1977-777-370



SECOND FLOOR PLAN (restored)

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

SELECTED TREATMENT

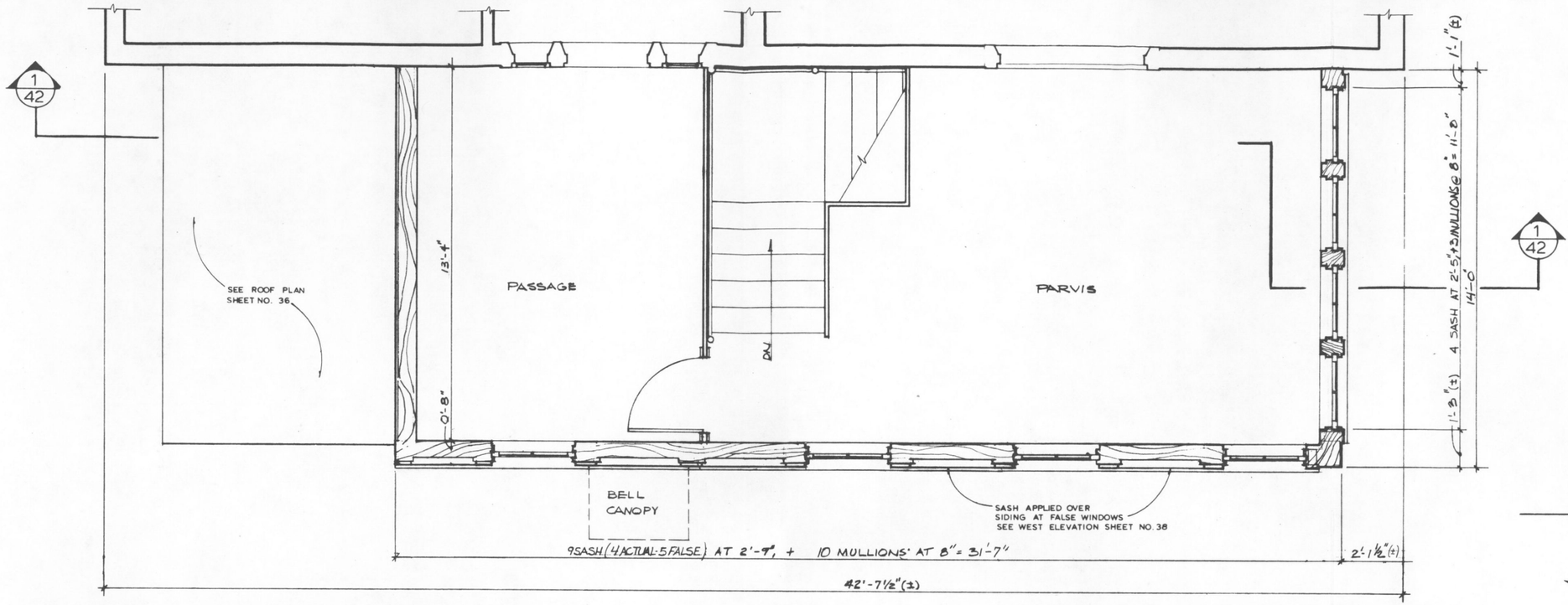
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED NOTES AND TITLES	6/15/80	P.C.C.

PREPARED —
DESIGNED A.G. DONALD
DRAWN R.L. CARPER
CHECKED
FEB. 3 1977 DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 32 OF 44

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

GPO-1977-777-370



UPPER FLOOR PLAN

FEET 0 1 2 3 4 5

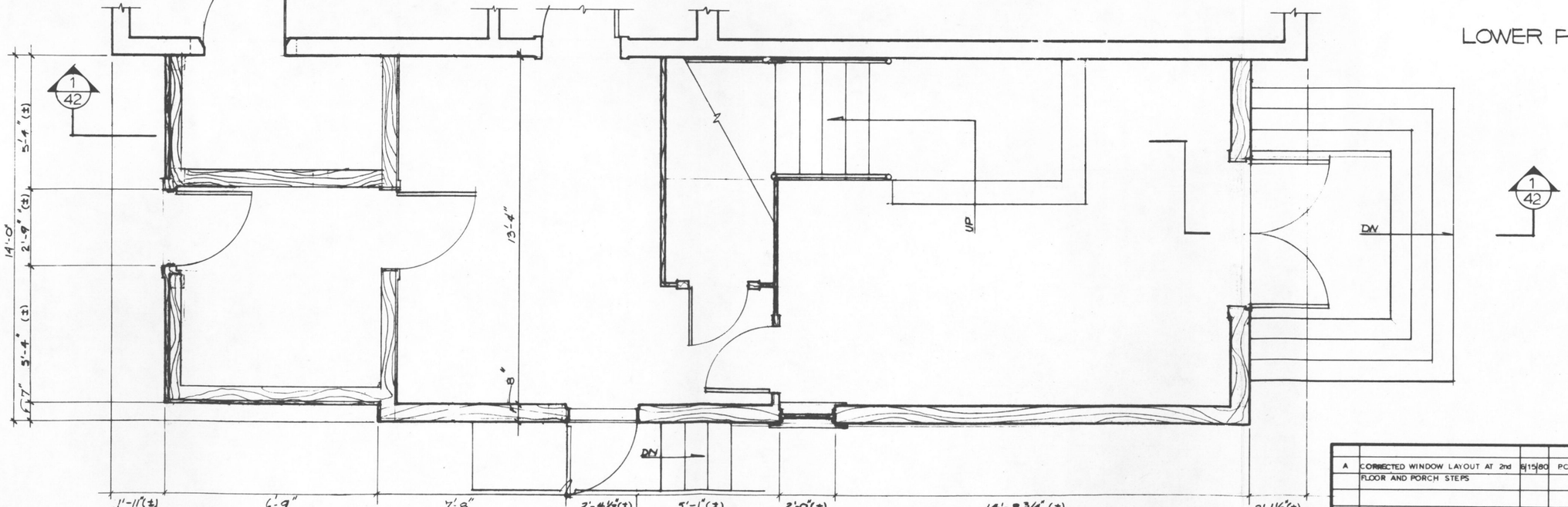
METERS 0 1 2

RECONSTRUCTED
WEST GALLERY

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

1
33





LOWER FLOOR PLAN

SELECTED
TREATMENT

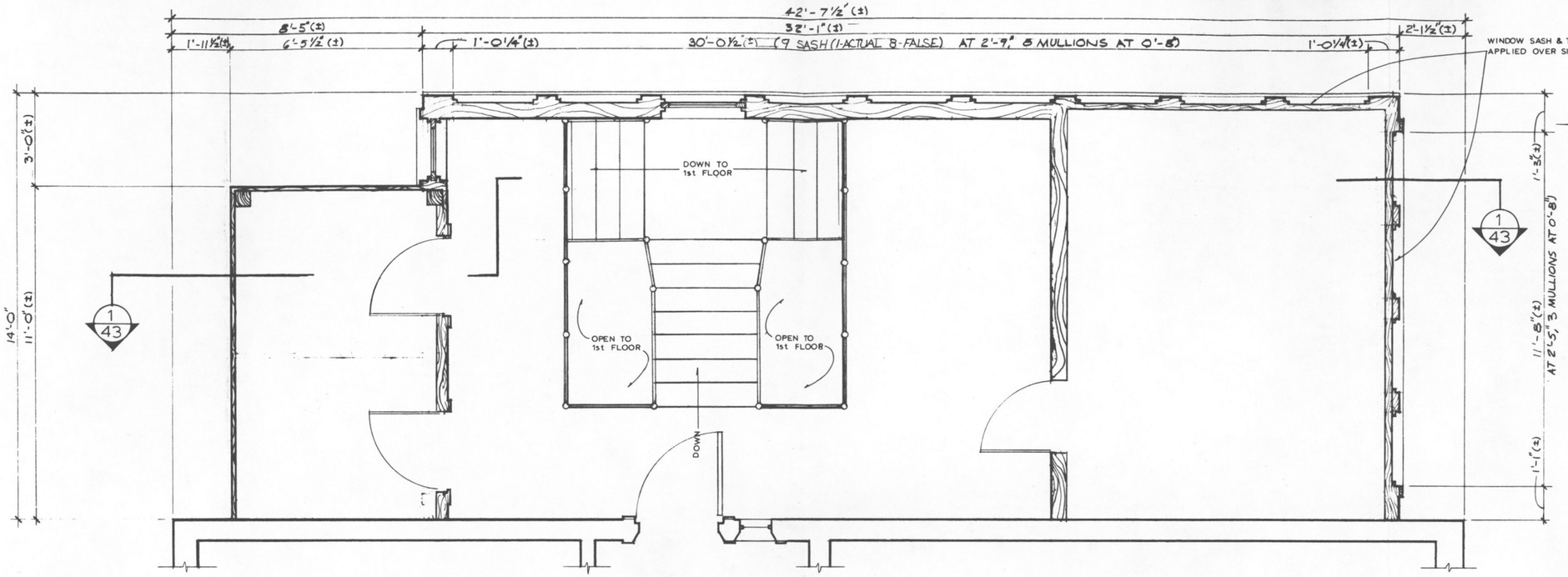
RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	CORRECTED WINDOW LAYOUT AT 2nd FLOOR AND PORCH STEPS	8/15/80	P.C.C.

PREPARED R.L. CARPER
DESIGNED
R.L. CARPER
DRAWN
DONALD
CHECKED
FEB. 3, 1977
DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28,000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 33 OF 44

GPO-1974-678-710



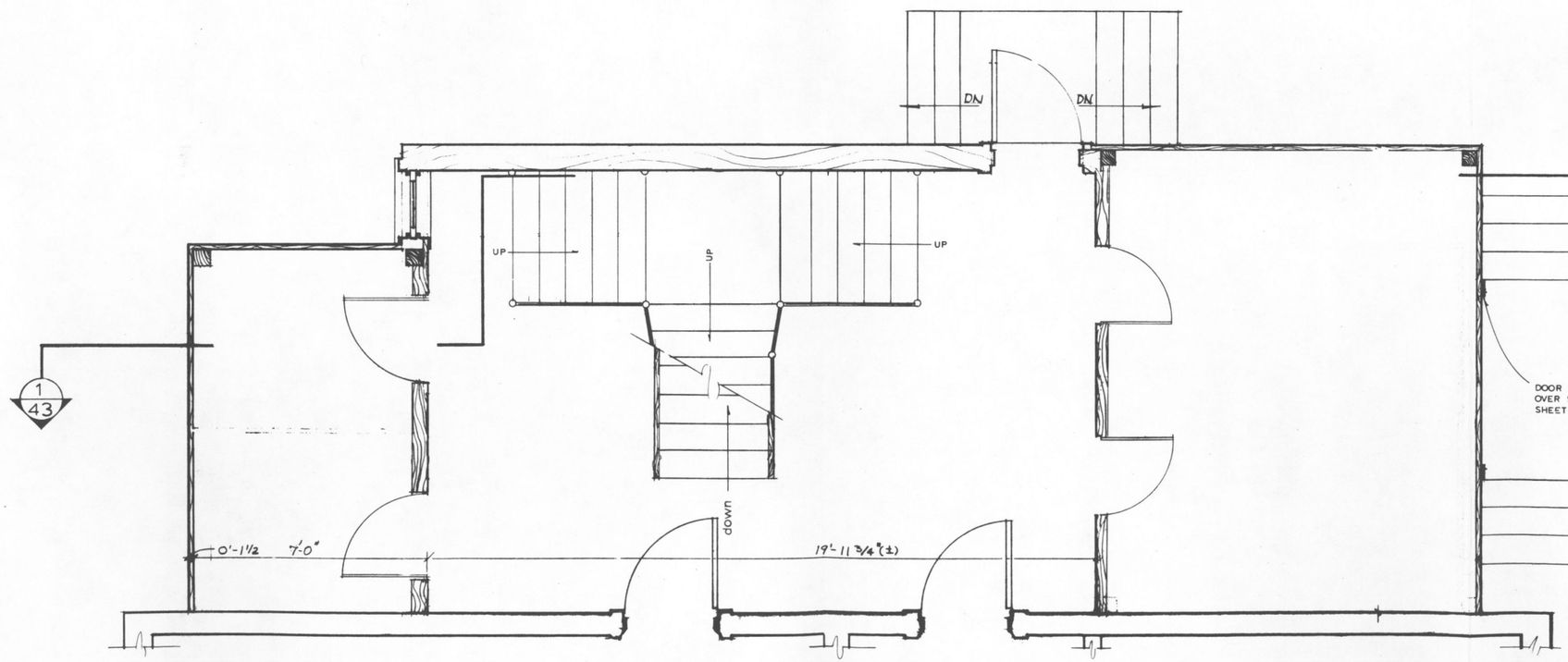
1/34 UPPER FLOOR PLAN

FEET 0 1 2 3 4 5

METERS 0 1 2

RECONSTRUCTED EAST GALLERY

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



2/34 LOWER FLOOR PLAN

SELECTED TREATMENT

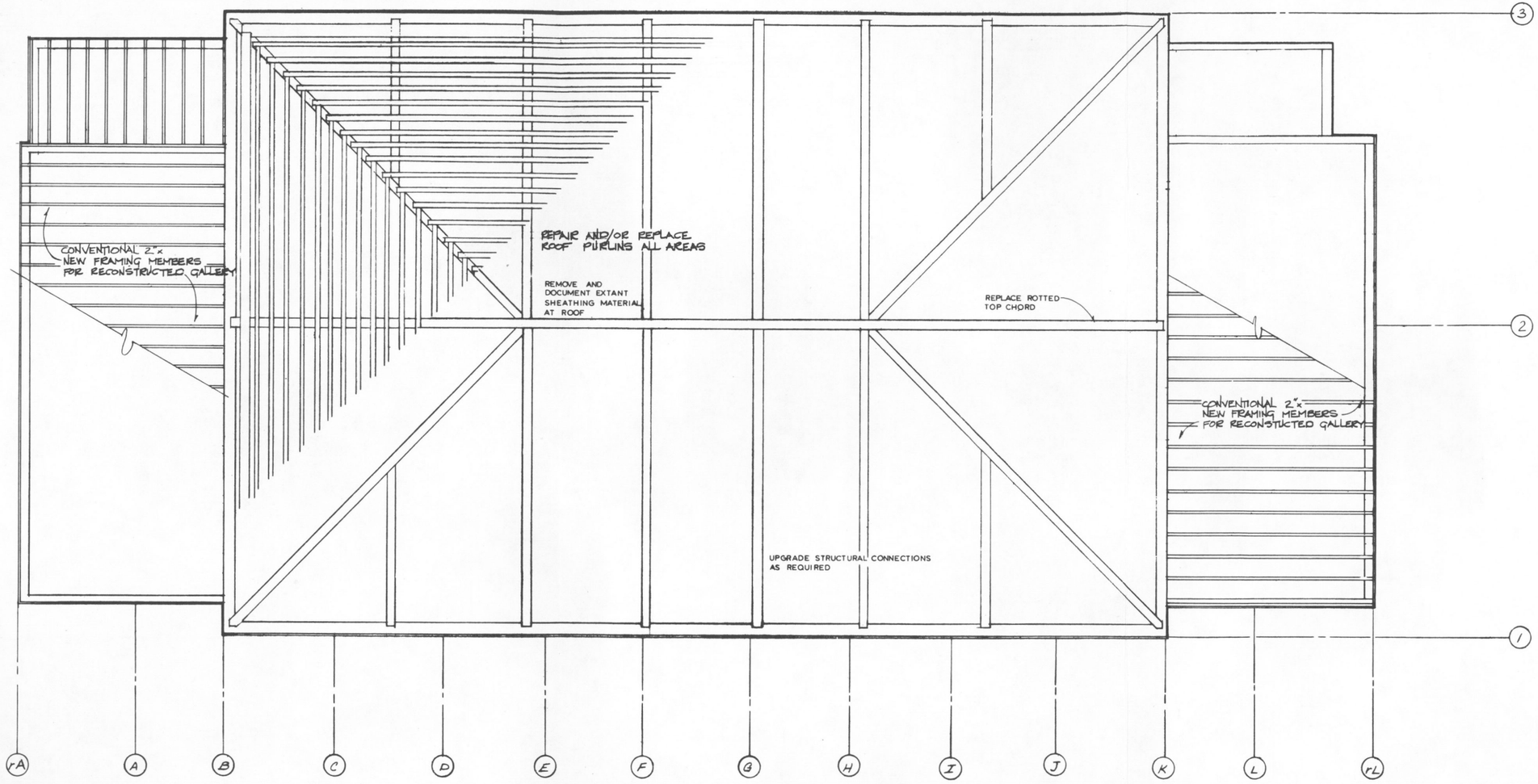
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	CORRECTED WINDOW LAYOUT AT 2nd FLOOR AND PORCH STEPS	6/15/80	PCC

PREPARED: C. G. BECKER
DESIGNED: R. L. CARPER
DRAWN: DONALD
CHECKED:
DATE: FEB. 3, 1977

DRAWING NO. 314 28000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 34 OF 44

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

GPO-1974-678-710



ROOF FRAMING PLAN

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

NORTH

SELECTED TREATMENT

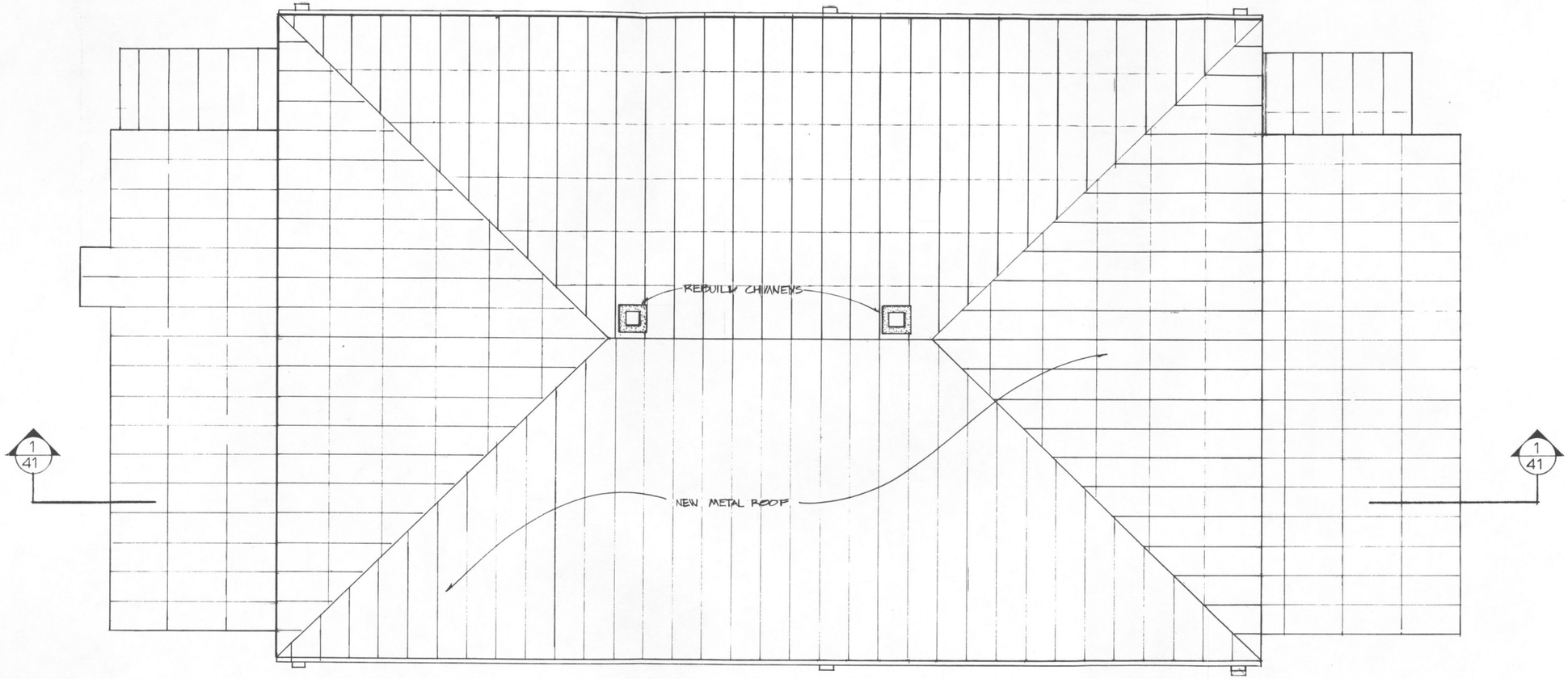
A	ADDED NOTES	6/15/80	P.C.C.	
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial	

PREPARED HIGGINS
DESIGNED C.G. BECKER
DRAWN DONALD
CHECKED
DATE FEB. 3, 1977

DRAWING NO. 314 28,000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 35 OF 44

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

GPO-1974-678-710



ROOF PLAN (restored)

SCALED AT 1/4" = 1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

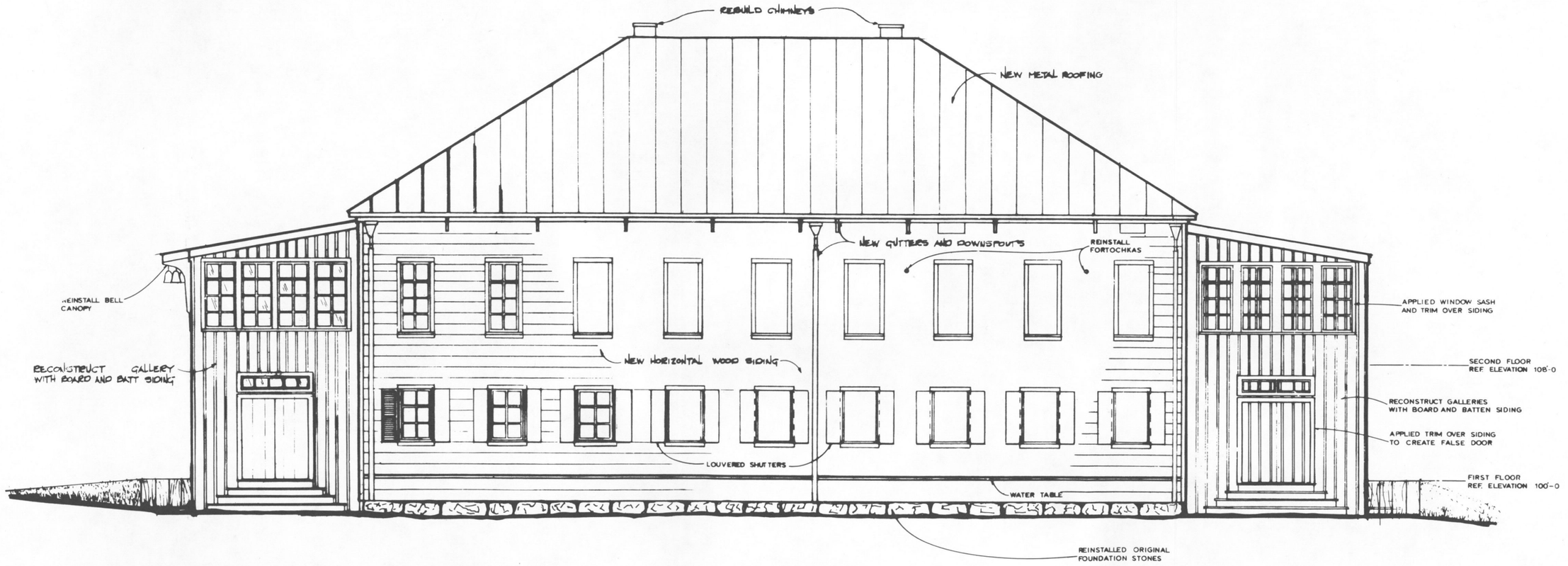


RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

SELECTED TREATMENT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
P.C. CLOYD	314
DESIGNED	28,000-A
P.C. CLOYD	PCIP PKG.
DRAWN	109
R.L. CARPER	SHEET
CHECKED	36
JUNE 15, 1980	OF 44
DATE	

☆ GPO: 1977 781-786



SOUTH ELEVATION (restored)

SCALED AT 1/4"-1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

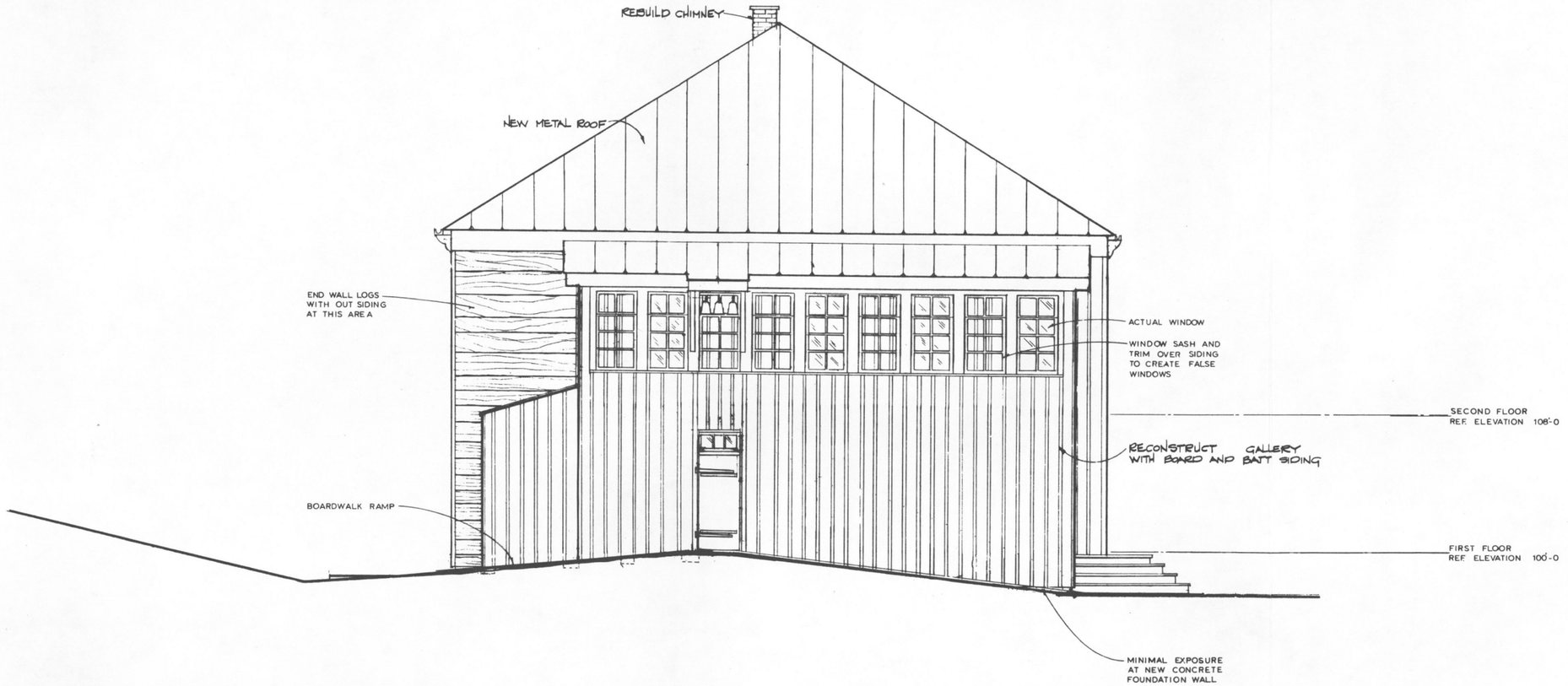
SELECTED TREATMENT

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLE AND NOTES	6/15/80	P.C.C.

PREPARED R.L. CARPER
DESIGNED R.L. CARPER
DRAWN DONALD
CHECKED
FEB. 3 1977 DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28,000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 37 OF 44

GPO 1974-678-710



WEST ELEVATION (reconstructed)

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

SELECTED TREATMENT

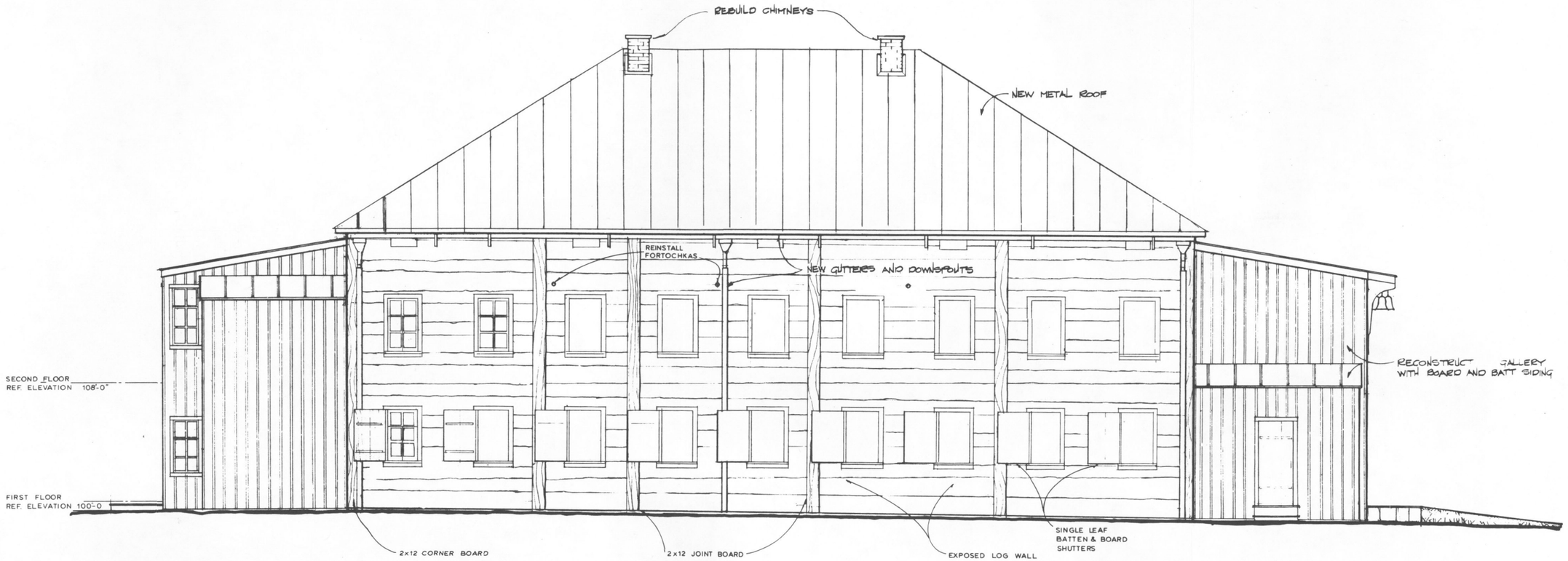
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	CORRECTED WINDOWS AT 2nd FLOOR & NOTED LOG EXPOSURE AT NORTH END	8/15/80	P.C.C.

PREPARED R.L. CARPER
DESIGNED R.L. CARPER
DRAWN DONALD
CHECKED
DATE FEB 3 1977

DRAWING NO. 314 28,000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 38 OF 44

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

GPO-1974-678-710



NORTH ELEVATION (restored)

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

SELECTED TREATMENT

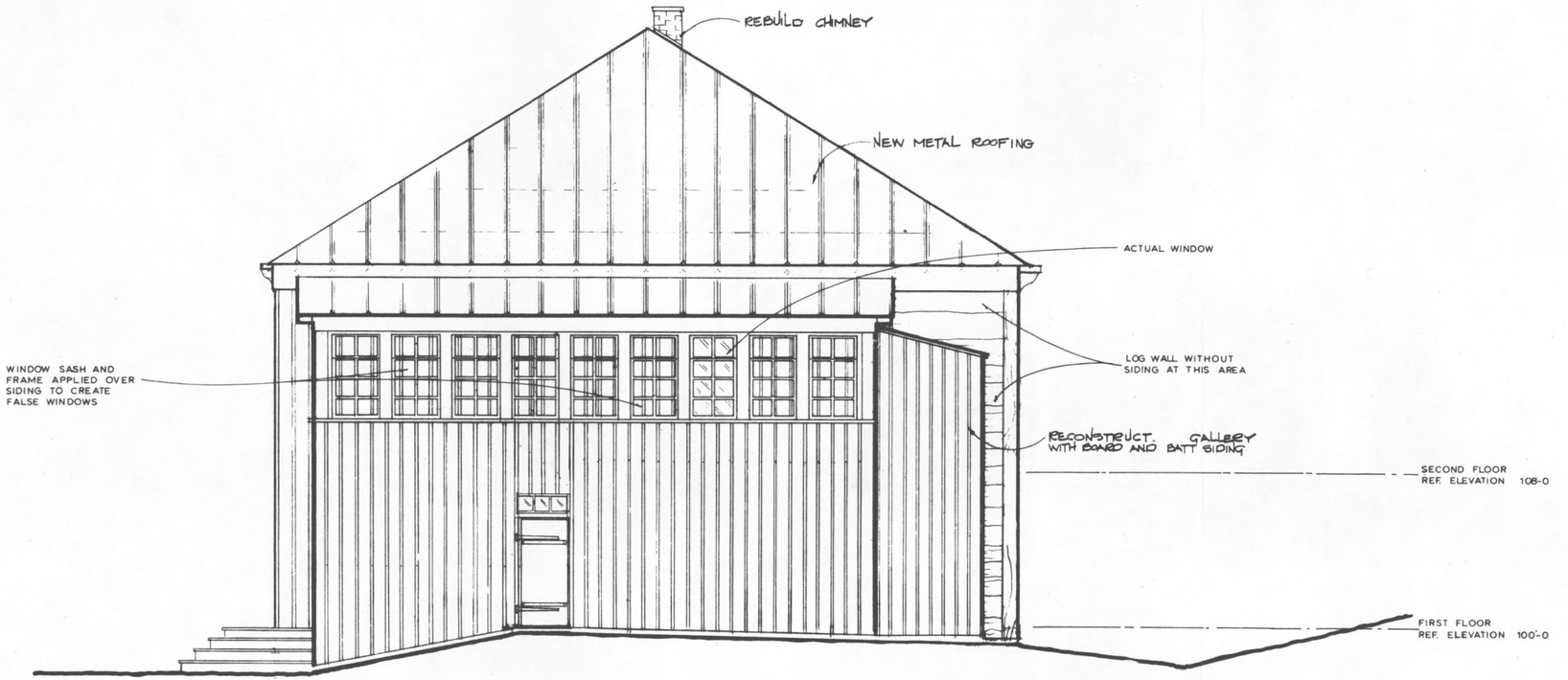
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED SHUTTERS, NOTED LOG	6/15/80	PCC
A	EXPOSURE		

PREPARED R.L. CARPER
DESIGNED R.L. CARPER
DRAWN DONALD
CHECKED
FEB. 3, 1977 DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28,000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 39 OF 44

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

GPO-1974-678-710



EAST ELEVATION (reconstructed)

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

SELECTED TREATMENT

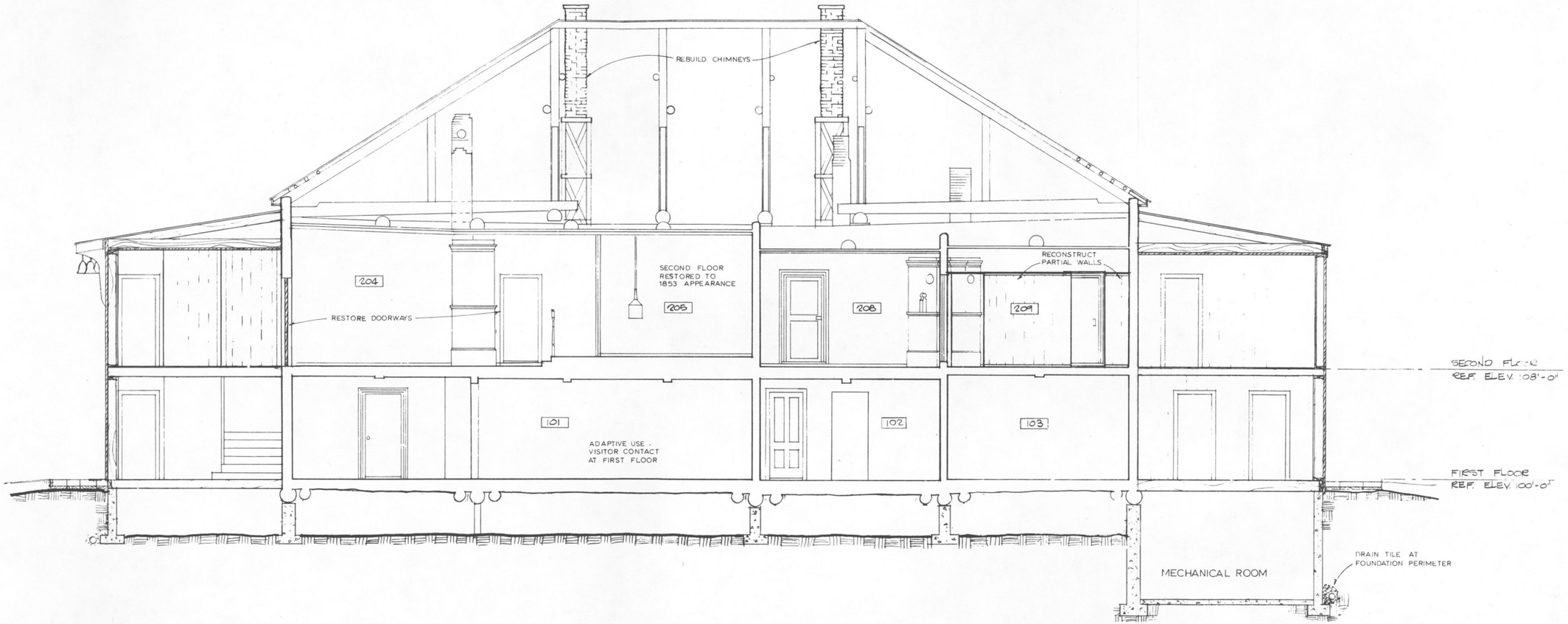
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	CORRECT WINDOWS AT 2nd FLOOR	6/19/80	P.C.C.
A	ALSO DELETED SIDING AT NORTH		
	END		

PREPARED R.L. CARPER
DESIGNED R.L. CARPER
DRAWN DONALD
CHECKED
DATE FEB. 3, 1977

DRAWING NO. 314 28,000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 40 OF 44

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

GPO-1974-678-710



SECTION (restored) 1/41

SCALED AT 1/4"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

SELECTED TREATMENT

RUSSIAN BISHOPS HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLE & NOTES AND REBUILT CHIMNEYS	6/15/80	P.C.C.

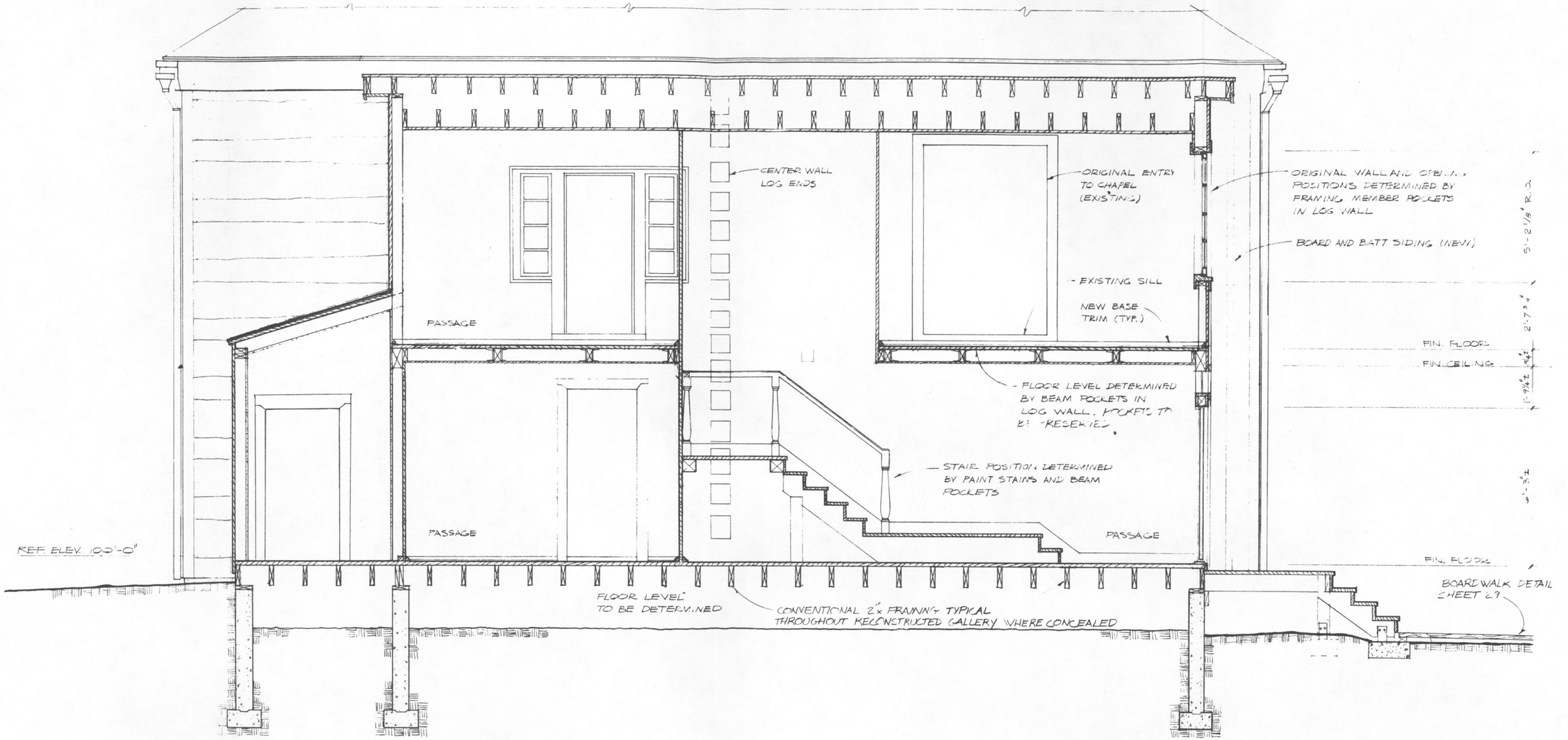
PREPARED — DESIGNED DONALD DRAWN R.L. CARPER CHECKED FEB. 3, 1977 DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28,000-A

PKG. NO. 109

SHEET 41 OF 44

GPO-1977-777-370



WEST GALLERY SECTION (reconstructed)

SCALED AT 1/2"=1'-0"

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

1/42

SELECTED TREATMENT

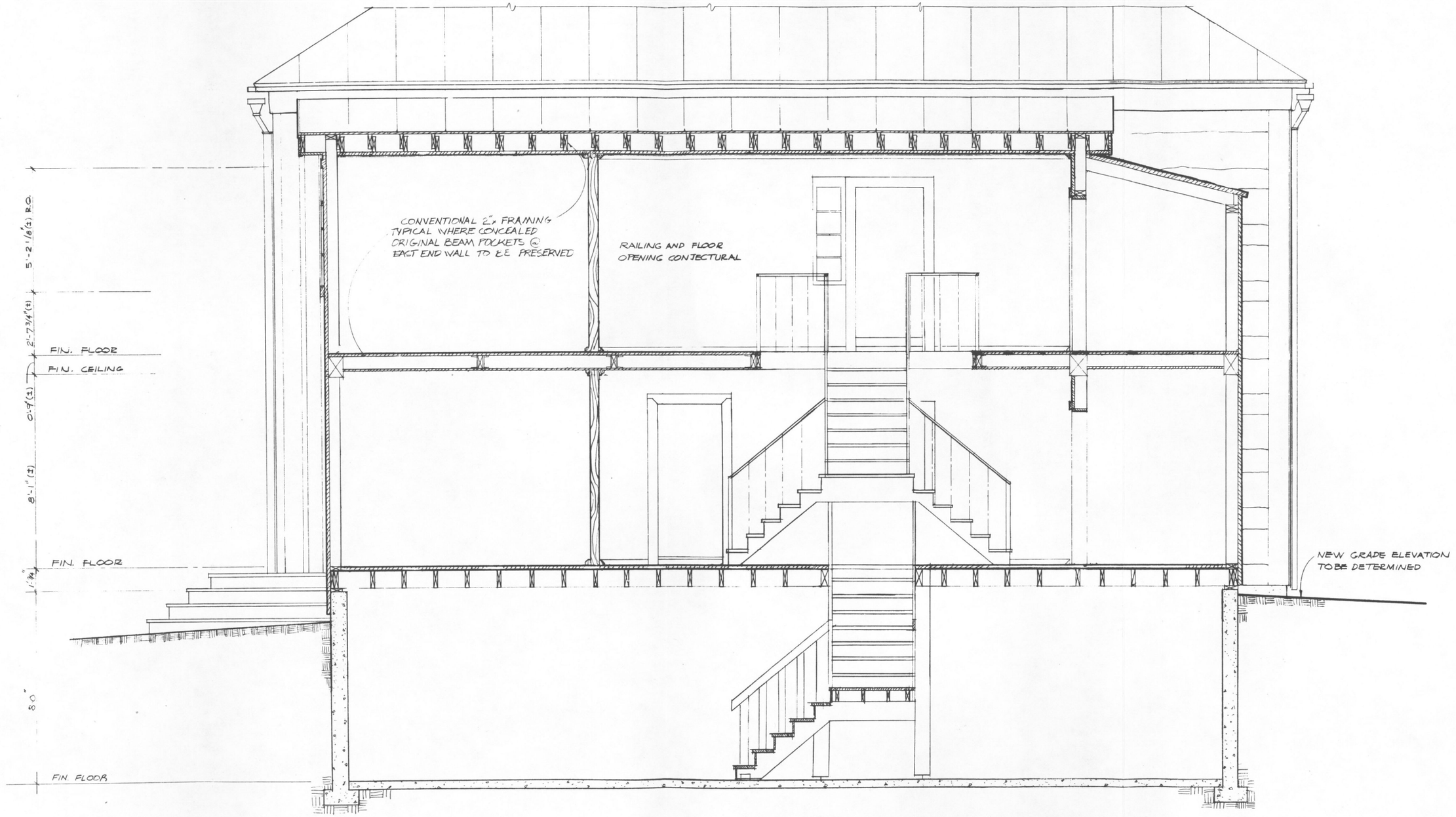
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	CORRECTED ROOF LINES AND	6/15/80	P.C.C.
A	DELETED SIDING AS NEEDED		
A	DELINEATED 2"x FRAMING		

PREPARED: R.L. CARPER
DESIGNED: R.L. CARPER
DRAWN: DONALD
CHECKED: FEB. 3, 1977
DATE

DRAWING NO. [illegible]-A
PKG. NO. [illegible]
SHEET 42 OF 44

RUSSIAN BISHOPS HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

GPO-1974-678-710



EAST GALLERY SECTION (reconstructed)

SCALED AT 1/2"=1'-0"

1/43

FEET 0 2 4 10

METERS 0 1 2 3

SELECTED TREATMENT

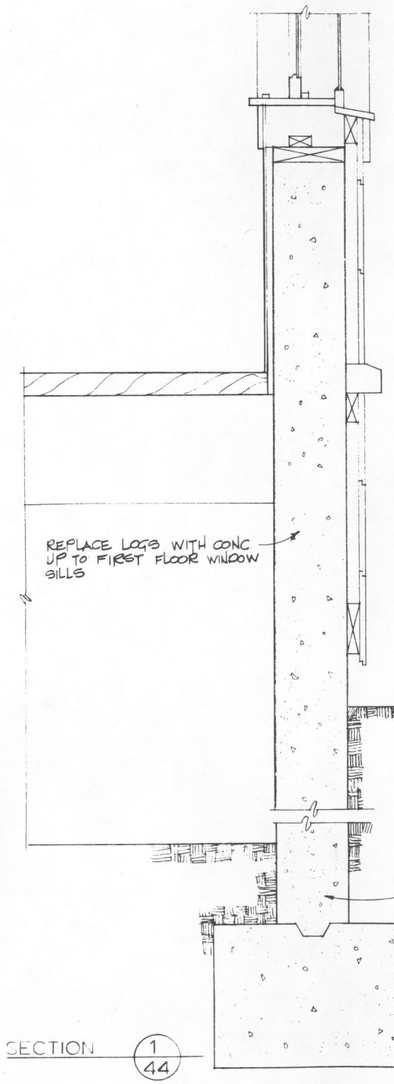
Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	CORRECTED STAIRWAY LOCATION	6/15/80	PCC.
A	ADDED SIDELIGHT		
A	DELINEATED 2"x FRAMING		

PREPARED R.L. CARPER
DESIGNED R.L. CARPER
DRAWN DONALD
CHECKED
FEB 3 1977 DATE

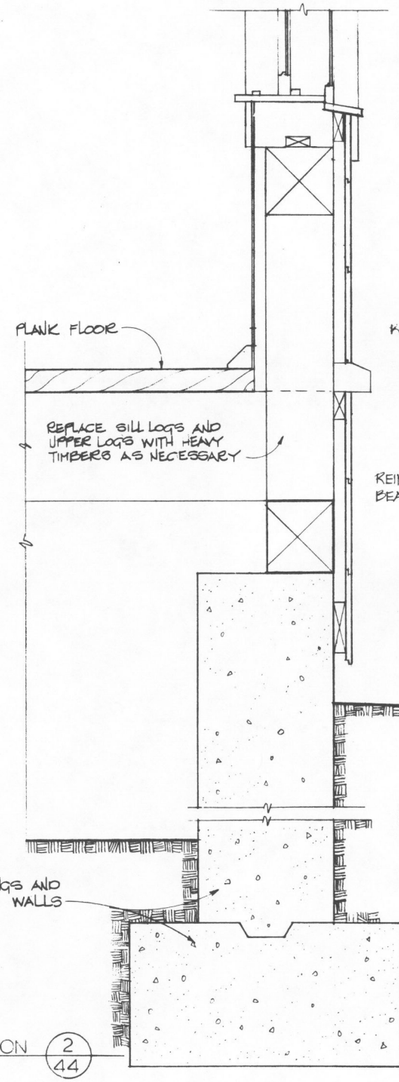
DRAWING NO. 312
28,000-A
PKG. NO. 100
SHEET 43
OF 44

RUSSIAN BISHOPS HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

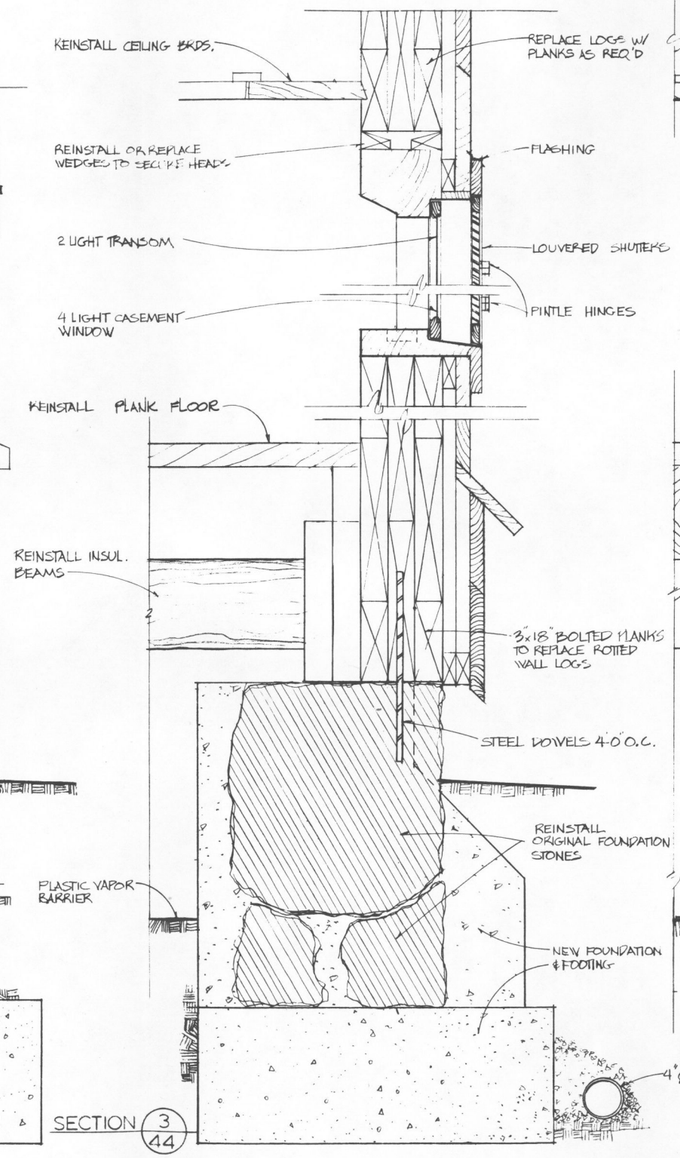
GPO 1974-678-710



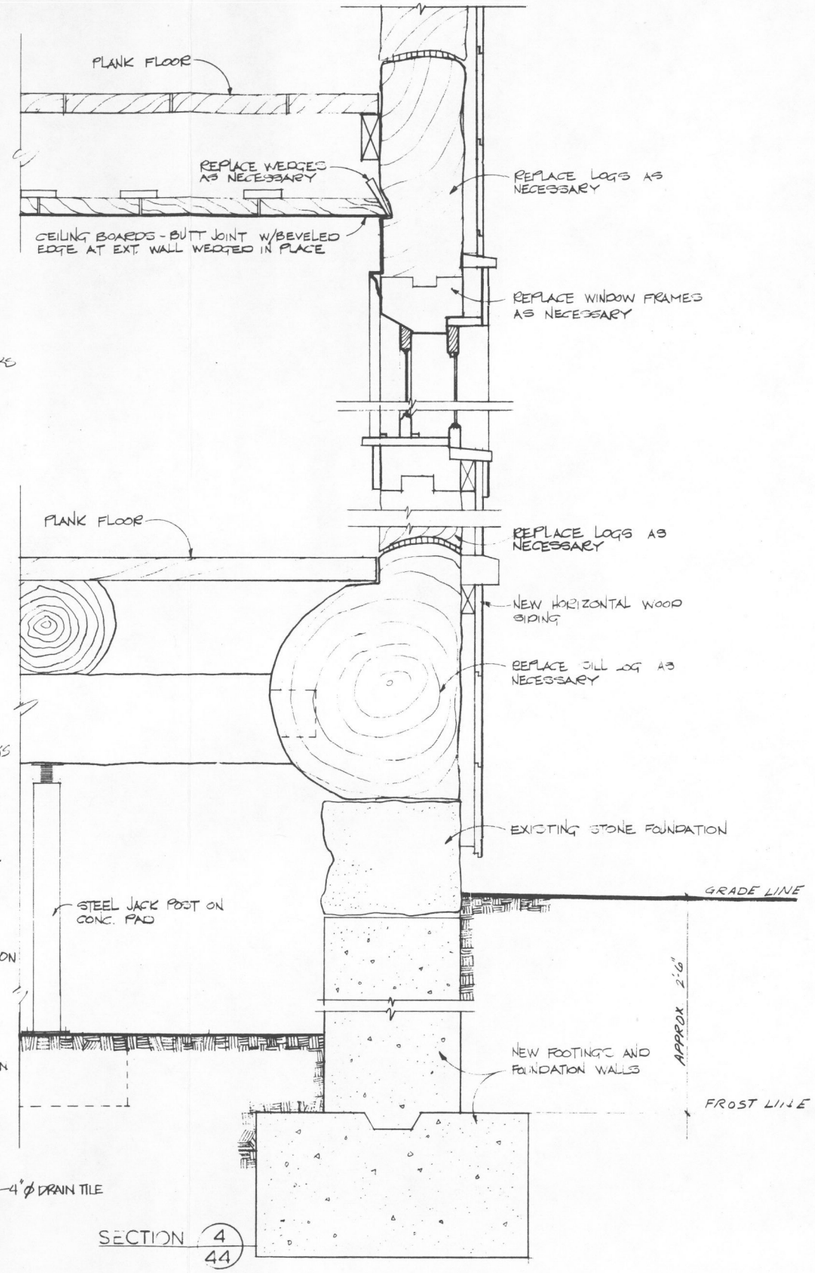
SECTION 1/44



SECTION 2/44



SECTION 3/44



SECTION 4/44

ALTERNATIVE SOUTH WALL SECTIONS (restored) (no. 3 selected)

SCALED AT 1½"=1'-0"

FEET 0 .5 1 2

CENTIMETERS 0 10 20 30 40 50

SELECTED TREATMENT

RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
A	ADDED TITLES, REVISED ALTERNATE	6/15/80	P.C.C.
A	NO. 3		

PREPARED HIGGINS
DESIGNED DONALD
DRAWN
CHECKED
FEB. 3, 1977 DATE

DRAWING NO. 314 28,000-A
PKG. NO. 109
SHEET 44 OF 44

GPO-1974-678-710

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APPENDIX A: SELECTED RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH RECORDS

The following documents are translations by historian James Mote of church documents located in the Library of Congress, Washington D.C.

1844 INVENTORY[1]

Of the Annunciation Residence [i.e. archbishop's house] in the port of Novoarchangelsk, or the home of His Eminence Innokentii, Bishop of Kamchatka, the Kuriles and the Aleutians, and Bearer of the Order.

The two-story house, on a stone foundation, was built of thick spruce wood, nine sazhens long [1 sazhen - 7 ft.], six wide, will be sheathed with boards [and then] covered with double spruce boards [siding] with two galleries [each] with 9 windows and two outside stairways, has on the facade 18 windows - in the upper story windows with double frames [i.e. double sash] (of these fourteen are not finished); windows in the lower floor with fourteen shutters; in it one oven, fourteen hearths bordered with bricks, eighteen doors of [fine] woodwork and thirty two doors of [common] woodwork; in the upper story was located domestic chapel and five rooms occupied by the apartment of the Bishop; in the lower [floor] are eight rooms occupied by the Consistory, the Ecclesiastical School and by the quarters of the priests of the American churches, the steward of the house of His Eminence, the Arch-Deacon, choir-boys, pupils and servants.

Timbers (Lumber) used in Construction

240	logs for the main walls, beams and door posts
1329	planks and squared beams (30,042 ft.)
80	slabs [probably means rough-cut 1/4-sections of logs for floor]
2000	wooden - ? -

Materials, etc.

10,000	[pcs.] of bricks
1	barrel of tar
2	whetstones
211:18	hawser
38" 29 1/2	various nails
4	cases [boxes] of glass
126	pcs. Ditto
19	glue
3	brads
116	pr. hinges

1. Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, Russian church records, box 274.

67	pr. various window-hinges
494	[pcs. of] screws
2	forged iron stove doors
2	brass " "
2	stove ventilators [pipes]
1	damper
3	iron oven doors
30	various locks
15 3/4	wire in spools
1/2	white paint [laquer]
2	crystal handles
3	[glasses]
4 1/2	jute

Various Articles

18Pd 14	roofing iron in rolls
1	(copper-) brass for try-squares
4 pd 13 (sheet?-)	iron in 3 hearths
8 1/4	brass wire in spools
3	(copper-) brass in oven doors
35 3/4	(boiler-) brass in 4 pr. hinges, 2 latches, 4 nails, 1 ball-and-socket hinge, and 1 kettle
6 1/2	brass wire in 1300 spools, 12 coils, and 4 handles
1	bolt - copper in 2 cramp-irons (shackles)
10	sheet copper in 3 funnels with tubes
1/2	iron wire in 12 coils
1 1/2	tin
3/4	ammonium chloride (for solder and glue)
10	flour)

33 Pd 9 iron: in 39 (wire-) brushes, 3 legs and the hearths, fenders (grilles) in the fireplaces, 14 iron bars, 24 hinges, 64 ties (couplings), 91 bolts, 32 cramp-irons (shackles), 5 stove frames, 63 try-squares, 12 tenons, 15 covers, 1 post (stanchion), 13 strap hinges, 4 bolts (door, window), 2 planks [?], 35 pr. of hinges; 1 trivet, 3 pokers, 3 tracks 4 screws, [metal-] bar for the Royal Doors, 4 hinges for the bells, 10 linch-pins, 2 lugs, 18 bolts for the window frames, 5 oven doors, 2 prs. of hinges and 1 ventilator for the cauldron

Paints, etc.

1/2	Prussian blue
1/4	
6	turpentine
4	pieces of wallpaper (-trellis?)
1/2	white paint
2Pd 27	covering
2" 19	primer
2" 16 1/2	calcimine (whitewash)
1/2	copper acetate
2Pd "	dry chalk
1 1/2	dark ochre, ground
10	lamp black

Various Wooden Objects

2	turned columns
60	window frames
132	pcs. (bannister-) posts
110	" ballusters, turned
6	turned discs for pictures [frames]
1	handle for brazier

For the Classrooms

4	tables
3	benches
21	shelves
1	coal cabinet
7	stools

In the house, there is:

1	icon in a silver frame
1	lectern
1	screen
2	buckets
1	tub
4	tanks

For the proposed outside siding is needed 170 [pieces of] boards (3750 ft.); and for the interior finishing of the rooms, paint, paper and canvas. For the complete finishing of the house, counting here as well the workers, it [the house] will cost the Russ.-Amer. Co. up to 25,000 rubles.

Administrator of the Office A Kostromethinov

No. 55
4 March, 1844

EXTRACT FROM HOUSEHOLD BOOKS (1843-53)

From the household books of the Consistory of the moneys used for improvement of the Arch-Episcopal House from the time of its occupation in the quarters of his Eminence, i.e., from 15 Dec. 1843 to 1853.

Year	No. of Item	Expense
1844	18	Paid for cleaning the foundation of the house on the north side.
		For digging the ditch on one side of the house.
		For making the garden fence. Nails bought for putting up the fence boards.
		Paid for work on the gates of the fence with large hinges and small hinges of steel.
		For building of the compost pile.
		For clearning out and construction of the path near the house.
1845	6	For the claring and construction of a second
	7	
	8	path to the NW - everything paid.
1847	25	For the repair of the house roof [there was] bought 10 sheets of roofing paper and nails for.
	32	For the preparation of the roof.
1848	11	For repair of the chimneys.
	18	For repair of the floor in the lower story.
	19	For repair of the oven and puttying of the glass.
1848	21	For repair of inside lock.
	22	For repair and cleaning of the oven
	25	chimneys.
1849	1	For repair of inside lock.
	13	For payment for 6 hooks and eyes.
	15	For a pair of iron hinges.
	25	For three glass panes, half-white.

After making inquiries recently, it turned out that the [following] missed items were added to the account:
1 lb. of T-nails.
1 lb. French Green [paint].
4 pcs. of border [molding?].
5 pcs. screws.

INVENTORY

Of the Archepiscopal Home Chapel Compiled in 1847

Private Chapel
in the name of the Most Holy
Annunciation of the Mother of God

Built in one of the rooms of the upper floor of the Bishop's Residence, built in the year 1843 with the support of the American Company (which counts it in its capital [i.e. as its possession]).

The walls and ceiling are covered with brocade and the floors are painted with oil paint.

The icon panel is of woodwork with molding on top and baseboards below, covered with wallpaper. On the doors of the icon panel [are] four pairs of cast iron hinges, and two glass arms. (handles).

Into the altar is built a high [holy] place with one step; altar and table of oblations of wood, a cabinet for vestments, and an iron burner for charcoal.

In the middle of the church [chapel] is a bishop's ambo with two round steps; a lectern with a cabinet for books, and two choirs with railings.

All the above-mentioned was built on the account of the [Russian-American] Company, also the church utensils, books, etc., either donated, or bought on the general account of the capital of the American Church [i.e. the Russian Church in America], also the frames on the icons and the gilded moldings on the account of general funds, for which almost 220 rubles assign were expended. The icon panel is covered with brocade at the expense of these same funds.

The consecration of the church was performed on 15 December 1843, by the (Right Reverend) Bishop Innocent with the co-celebrants: Hieromonk Mikhail, the Priests Andrei Sizov and Lavrenty Salamatov, and Arch-Deacon ["Hierodeacon"] Nikolai (who was on this day ordained into the priesthood) and Deacon Mikhail Maslokov.

1851 REPORT

13 February 1851

To the New-Archangel Ecclesiastical Consistory
Report
of Cathedral Arch-Priest Peter Litvintsiev

His Eminence, Right Reverend Innocent, in his letter to me of September 4, 1850 deigned to write the following regarding the repairs of his house: "above all it is necessary to cover the roof, then dismantle all the stoves except in the church; take off the siding on the south wall; move the jambs of the doors and windows so that the house will contract; after this inspect the floors; rearrange or change the arrangement of the rooms below, assemble the stoves, cover again the house with siding; repair the wallpaper or change [it]; and paint the floors.

Without a doubt, there is no possibility of doing all this without a good number of workers, and for this reason the upper floor can stay as it is. . . . The Administration can be moved upstairs and for it two windows can be partitioned off from the living room, downstairs there remains for the Arch-Bishop a small place for a kitchen and pantry, and otherwise all [rooms] are for the quarters of the priests, so that there is no sleeping room under the altar and so that the entrances to my rooms will be separated, where possible, from the priests."

I have the honor to bring this to the attention of the N.A. Ecclesiastical Consistory, for the appropriate purpose, the subject of his order.

BUILDING MATERIALS LIST

12-12-1852

Russian-American Company
Novo-Archangelsk Office

Account

of materials used on repairing of the house of His Eminence

---

for the house of His Eminence

		lath
2 poods	30-1/2 lbs.	plaster nails
(pood = 40 lbs.)		
	08-1/2 "	spikes
	[three more entries for spikes - 1 pood 20 lbs; 09 lbs; 05 lbs.]	
	39 "	cut nails
1 "	90 "	wire [factory] nails
1 "	16 "	coopers' nails
1 "	35 "	roofing nails
	[another entry for this - 4.50]	
4 "	00 "	hoop iron
	30 "	strap iron
2 "	33 "	old (used) iron
145 "	14 "	roofing iron
	34 "	roofing iron
	22 "	wheel iron
	04 "	iron in rivets
	10-1/2 "	iron in wire (steel)
5 "	08 "	cast-iron plate
	35 "	in one cast-iron stove

1 iron damper
1 oven door
2/m pcs. bricks
2 pr. hinges
1 box lock
9 quires of wrapping paper [3 more entries of this: 21; 6; & 6 quires, the last "for papering"]
17 lbs. wax
2 poods
16 lbs. glue
16 lbs. sail-cloth thread
403-1/2 inches binding twine
3 pcs. of glass
1/2 lb. of Prussian Blue [another entry for 2 lbs.]
2 pcs. (rolls?) of wallpaper
[another entry for 12 pcs., 54 rubles]
1 pood of French Green
38 gal. drying oil
3 poods 10 lbs. red ochre

1 " 20 " yellow ochre
1 " putty
1 " 20 " glueing flour
10 " white flour
14 " 10 " chalk (whiting)
11" of Kolosh [i.e., native] clay
07 " asbestos
12 " red lead (minimum)
30 poods 20 lbs. white lead, ground
2 " verdigris
6 " turpentine
[another 8 lbs @ 65, 4.80]
3 " 20 " hemp
05 " [starch?]
06 " sheet (i.e. "rolled") lead
1/2 b. (barrel?) resin

For the siding of the house of His Eminence
5259 sq. ft. in 178 boards
336 inches 16 slabs
25 pcs. timber

(signed) Bookkeeper K. Ganter

[This list was attached to a letter from the Russian-American Company.]

APPENDIX B: REPAIR CONTRACT OF 1886 AND RELATED CHURCH REPORT

These documents were obtained from the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. No translation was required as these were originally in English.

REPAIR CONTRACT OF DECEMBER 1886[1]

In and on the Bishop's House and Cathedral Church of Sitka, Alaska.

The Bishop's House requires:

1), The iron roof to be taken off and replaced by a shingle roof.

2), The decayed logs in the foundation of the building removed, and new ones of sufficient thickness placed in their stead.

3), The additional buildings on both sides of the house taken down, and in their stead place new ones erected on both sides of the house, corresponding to the width of the building, according to the plan and drawing.

4), The windows in all the house repaired. The decayed window frames and also the missing winter frames of the windows replaced by new ones with glasses.

5), The weather-boarding of the facade of the house removed, and the house weather-boarded on all sides with new boards.

6), Tin eave-troughs fastened to the roof and from which six water pipes are to lead downwards. A ditch dug around the house not less than three feet deep and four and a half feet wide with its outlet on the beach. The whole of the ditch covered with a pavement of boards that will serve as a path.

7), The door leading to the church (chapel) of the house, and also a door in one of the kitchens entirely closed up with timber, and in their stead new ones made in the same in the same walls, but different places. In the rear of the house two water-closets built; each closet having two apartments. A reservoir or basin underneath the seat.

8), The ceilings, doors, walls, fire-places and floors of the house, where necessary, to be repaired. In one of the kitchens a new floor made, and in place of the destroyed furnace in this kitchen a brick chimney built for an iron stove.

---

1. Church records, box 226.

9), The canvass on the ceilings and walls of this house cleaned, and in places, if necessary, replaced by new canvas.

10), The exterior of the house and roof, the floors of the upper story, and all the windows, sashes, and doors of the whole house painted in two coats of oil-paint.

CHURCH REPORT ON 1887 REPAIR WORK

Archive of the Ecclesiastical Administration No. 265
(excerpts)

. . . [the work] performed by Master Callsen for the repair of the former Bishop's House . . . resulted in the following . . .

1. Outside the House:
   a. Iron roof taken off and replaced by a shingle roof.
   b. Rotten wooden logs in foundation replaced.
   c. Side additions done out of new material, the entry hall covered with boards and covered with a coarse cotton material (calico?).
   d. Windows in the whole building repaired, new frames put in place of the rotten ones half of the winter frames repaired, half of them replaced with new ones.
   e. The siding taken off the facade of the house, (bad rotting appeared on the walls in the front, so that the carpenter had to cut out the bad spots and put in new timbers in them) and cover the whole house with new siding.
   f. Iron gutters fastened to the roof and from them four downspouts lead down.
   g. The whole house outside and the roof painted in two coats of oil paint.
   h. Two latrines built behind the house, each with two compartments and pits under the stools.
   i. Built in front of the building two stairways with covers.
   j. Glass replaced in all the frames of the house.
2. Inside the House:
   a. Doors, leading into the chapel from the [illegible] rooms of the priest as well as the doors (on/from) the west wall closed up with boards, and in their place new ones cut through from the corridor in another place.
   b. Ceilings, doors, fireplaces, pipes and floors in the whole house repaired.
   c. Two kitchens a new floor laid.
   d. In one of the kitchens a Russian stove installed.
   e. Canvas on the ceilings and walls of the house cleaned, and in five rooms, including the chapel, replaced with new (canvas).
   f. In one of the rooms of the lower floor a wall designed for the school apartment [was] cut out.
   g. The floors of the upper story and the ladder to the attic with its entry hall repainted with two coats of oil paint.
   h. Summer and winter sashes and frames of the windows and lintels(?) and all doors painted in two coats of paint.
   i. In the galleries on the sides of the house [were] built seven stoves.

APPENDIX C: WALLPAPER AND PAINT DOCUMENTATION

Included herein are two sets of data presenting basic identifying characteristics of historic wall and ceiling decorative finishes of the first and second floors, Russian Bishop's House. The finishes described are from the intitial 1843 decoration and from the ca. 1930-60 period, with a few exceptions. The ca. 1930-60 period finishes not described consisted of plywood, fiberboard, hardboard, and wood wainscoting, which had been finished with paint or stain and varnish, or in some cases, wallpaper. These materials have been described in the existing conditions portion of the revised historic structure report.

FIRST-FLOOR INTERIOR FINISHES

The onsite portion of this study was completed March 31-April 13, 1977, by Peter Snell, historical architect with the Denver Service Center. In 1979, Snell's findings were edited by John Robbins, also a historical architect, to make room numbers and names consistent throughout the report. (Evidence found since 1977 will modify some of the dating in the Snell data).

The restoration period for the bishop's house is assumed to be the time before the American purchase of Alaska in order to reflect the period of tsarist-Russian influence in Alaska. The structure is significant during this period as the residency of Bishop Vaniaminoff, known as Bishop Innocent.

The decorative schemes of the house are thought typical of upper middle class Muscovite homes and, while the resident monks and bishop may have taken vows of poverty, this building seems to have been repeatedly decorated, not always in the current style, but completely and not crudely.

The structure's early decorative programs can be categorized in three periods:

1843-44 - The structure's interior was decorated throughout. Interior walls and ceilings were finished with paint on log walls or plank ceilings, paint on paper applied to walls or ceilings, or paint or paper on fabric over walls or ceilings. Painting often incorporated striping. Spatter painting was executed in a wide range of colors: gray, black, red, browns, white, yellows, and greens. Subdivisions of larger rooms sometimes were made only with light frames, probably hung with curtains.

1851 - Most ca. 1851 work was in the interior. Rooms not previously hung with fabric had cloth applied to their walls. Most of the cloth ceilings and walls were taken down and restretched.

Ca. 1887 - The next major datable period of interior redecoration is the late 1880s. By this time, a large number of layers of wallpaper had accumulated. It was during the ca. 1887 work that rooms were

first papered with unmatched patterns and discontinuous border papers.

Room 101

The present room was originally divided into five rooms as shown on "Historic Plan - ca. 1843, Lower Floor" (drawing 314/28,000-A sheet 2): the large room of Father Michael and its small vestibule or anteroom, the small room of Father Michael, the passage, and the western half of the western classroom. Partitions between these rooms have been removed. In order to document the historic finishes as well as possible, the historic rooms are described as if the partitions were in position.

Room of Father Michael and Vestibule. The north wall has a doorway into room 121. Approximately 6 inches to either side of this doorway are small holes for mortising the walls of a former vestibule. Evidence on the north wall suggests that the earliest finishes of the interior of the vestibule were similar to the earliest finishes of room 121: whitewash on scrap paper and newspaper on wood.

The room of Father Michael was initially finished with canvas hung over unpainted wood. A few stray threads remain, but very few woven pieces of canvas. The fabric was unpainted, unlike painted canvas applied in the 1850s. The canvas also seems to have been hand-spun thread, whereas later canvases seem to have a much more regular, possibly machine-spun, thread. It is attached to the walls with broad-headed hand-wrought nails, almost all of which are still in place. Smaller nails, corresponding to those which held canvas installed in the 1850s, are also evident, and where all canvas had been removed from the walls, as occurred in most of this room, these later nails have fragments of both the initial and ca. 1851 fabrics caught under their heads. When the initial canvas was removed, ca. 1851, new canvas was reinstalled in the entire room. There is good reason to believe that the vestibule was removed at that time, as were other possible subdivisions of this room. None of the ca. 1851 fabric remains above the wainscot level. Samples of the ca. 1851 fabric were all taken from the wainscot level because there is reason to believe that the upper wall color was different. Fragments of the upper wall color can be seen at the very edge of the samples while wainscot color is seen on the main body of the samples. It was common practice at the Russian Bishop's House to first make a white plaster slip or gesso and work it into the canvas, which was done with the canvas installed in 1851, and then paint a color over it; therefore, the second paint layer on these samples probably is the first color used in the room.

All ceiling fabric had been removed and the initial ceiling treatment cannot be determined. A burn mark on the ceiling at the center of the west wall may correspond to the use of a votive lamp or candle. A burn mark on the floor in the northeast corner of the room probably corresponds with a stray spark from the fireplace or furnace that stood in that corner. The chimney construction is 20th or late 19th century. Boards which support the bricks in this corner were installed over fabric and wallpaper, characteristic of the 1890s decorative schemes.

A door in the southwest corner of this room was originally a window. The door is contemporary with the installation of wood wainscoting in this room. The use of canvas on the wall ceased before the door was in use.

The three or four major colors of the wainscoting have not been recorded. These do not correspond with the use of plywood above the wainscot except in the last two layers of gray and yellow paint.

The entire east wall of this room was removed before the wood wainscoting was installed (probably early in the 1920s), but during the time fabric wall coverings were still used. The amount and nature of material on the wall, found in fragments at ends of the wall, suggest that this wall was removed between the 1870s and the 1890s. At that time the entire room 101, which is composed of four bays of the original structure, was hung in cloth and painted to match the extreme southwest room, except for the vestibule which was dismantled in 1851. The initial decoration was canvas applied in strips, which were not stitched together. These strips were blind-nailed to the walls. The ceiling of this room was not hung or treated in any way and shows considerably more soil accumulation than do the walls.

In 1851 the ceiling was hung in fabric, and the walls where the fabric was in bad condition were rehung. This material is linen of the same weave as that initially hung on the walls; however, it shows a slight degree more regularity, that is, fewer "slubs" and a more consistent evenness to the weave. This second generation of material was stitched together. The panel width was 52 inches. Panels were hung vertically on the walls and north-south on the ceiling in alignment with the structural beams. Similar to other rooms at the Russian Bishop's House, this canvas, whether it dated from the initial decoration or was a replacement, and the new canvas installed on the ceiling all received a coat of white gesso and then the first decorative color. A determination of possible polychrome decoration of these walls such as baseboard or corner decoration painted on the canvas will require laboratory analysis. Baseboard and wainscot level samples of this fabric were taken for each room where the canvas wall covering has been disturbed or where samples are available from fragments left on the walls.

After several decorative schemes in white, pink, and blue, the last color scheme evident from visual inspection appears to have been gray-painted walls with a dark blue waxed wainscot color, 3 feet from floorline to top of wainscot. Most of the wax-covered blue paint has turned very dark, almost black. When the subsequent wood wainscoting was installed covering the lower 3 feet of the walls, all fabric above the wainscot was removed. There is also evidence to suggest that wallpaper was hung at some intermediate times onto the canvas wall. Only wallpaper fragments remain. Reversed wallpaper (pattern side glued to the wall) was also used to patch fabric wall covering before repainting.

The following is a summary of the first two decorative schemes of room 101. The ceiling was initially without any treatment at all. The walls had 38-inch-wide strips of canvas nailed up in such a way that stitching was unnecessary. It is necessary, however, to stitch canvas that is applied to the ceiling into large sheets. At some time this was done, and

ceiling canvas (probably 38-inch-wide strips) was installed. No other finishes were investigated. Probably in 1851 the walls were rehung with 52-inch-wide canvas strips, which were also blind-nailed, but this time they were coated with white paint and decorated with a color, probably bright blue. The column support in the center of this room is 20th century and probably is contemporary with the introduction of an eastern doorway.

Room of Father Michael and Passage. These two rooms occupied the next most eastern bay of the present large space of room 101 and represented a division of the building as constructed. Evidence of the partition wall between this and the classroom (part of room 101 and all of rooms 102 and 103) can be found on the north wall. The decorative history of these two rooms is very nearly the same as that of the room of Father Michael. Only the north and south walls of this room are intact. The south wall has a single window; the north wall is blank. There is evidence on both walls of the original canvas covering. In these rooms only a single canvas was used, which was subsequently patched with canvas. The 38-inch-wide vertical panels of canvas probably date from the original construction of the building. The ceiling has had modern canvas applied at a later date, probably in 1888 or 1889, to replace the original canvas. The original canvas was applied with brass nails in the center and hand-wrought nails at the edge, at the beams. Although the canvas may have been used on the walls at the earliest date without any paint whatsoever, it was later gessoed and painted in the same manner as the room just described. Samples of the fabric covering in this room were not considered redundant, and some were taken with the consideration that wall colors may have been different and that subsequent treatments may have been more or less elaborate. This room showed considerably more fragments of wallpaper incorporated into the layers of paint on the canvas walls. Initial decoration of this room probably was a bright pink color on top of the gesso on canvas, followed by whites, grays, and wallpapers. After the wall between the room of Father Michael and the passage was removed, subsequent decorative schemes of the two areas were identical, in terms of painted walls and wainscot. Subsequent wooden wainscoting was installed with plywood above.

Eastern Quarter of Room 101; Rooms 102 and 103

These rooms comprised the historic western classroom. The decoration of this room was very similar to that of the consistory, rooms 118 and 119. The initial decoration was heavy paper applied over the log joints and over the roughest portions of the logs. The initial decoration was painted: the body of the wall was painted yellow-ochre, and a 30-inch-high wainscoting was painted gray with black-and-white speckles. The ceiling and the upper 8 inches of all walls were painted gray. There is no striping as there was in the consistory at the top of the baseboard or along the ceiling; the colors simply abut one another. The molding at the ceiling level was removed and there was no paint behind it. The molding would have been painted gray along with the ceiling in 1844 and would have been reinstalled and used to anchor the fabric ceilings that were applied later. The south wall of the historic western classroom was two bays wide and had two windows. The west wall of this classroom is

not extant. Historically, the west wall was a board partition wall, floor to ceiling, for which there is good evidence of thickness and some evidence of construction. The east wall now has two door openings. The more northern one was original to the construction of the building. The more southern one was cut while this room still was hung in fabric and a considerable time before it was wainscoted with wood. From evidence of the general construction of the casing, this door was probably added ca. 1900. The western classroom was originally decorated in 1842 in tan with gray wainscoting and gray ceiling painted throughout directly on wood. In the 1850s canvas was applied to both ceilings and walls. The canvas was gessoed and painted, probably blue with some detail in dark blue and red. When the western partition was removed, the western classroom and adjacent rooms were decorated as room 101. By the turn of the century an additional doorway had been cut in the extreme southeast corner.

Rooms 104 and 105

The passage and eastern classroom are described as a single space. Initial decoration survives very well. Kraft paper was applied in strips over the log joints and over the roughest portions of the logs. The walls were painted bright green with a gray wainscot spattered in black and white. The ceiling was painted gray with an 8- to 10-inch-deep gray-painted cornice. No original ceiling molding or corner molding survives in these rooms. Corner moldings were generally quarter round and installed with the wall canvas; the cove molding is a back-band molding installed during initial construction.

On the north wall no early decorative finishes were found. The bare wood wall implies a wall covering or a wall cabinet. The northeast corner of this room is directly beneath a chimney flue and may have been the location of a built-in brazier type heater, protective tin sheeting in the corner of the room, or some wood construction relative to a furnace or stove in this corner. Since this room does not have spatter gray-painted wainscot wich is continuous around the northwest corner below the area of bare wood, this room probably had canvas applied to the walls in the 1850s. Canvas was not continuous into the northeast corner. Subsequent layers of wallpaper were applied to the entire room regardless of this feature.

In summary, this room always received the same decorative treatment on all its walls with the exception of one painting, which was the second decorative treatment in the room that preceded modification in 1851. The entire room, passage and eastern classroom, was initially painted with a gray wall color and dark gray wainscot with black-and-white speckles. At this time the room had three doorways off the passage, a construction in the northeast corner of the passage, and a lightly constructed wall separating the passage from the body of the eastern classroom. Some time later the eastern classroom was painted bright green over the gray wall paint, and the wainscot was retained unaltered. After this treament, the entire space received the same decoration. Probably in 1851, canvas was nailed to the walls and given first a gesso coat and then a bright yellow, probably yellow iron oxide, coat. No canvas exists as evidence of a cornice treatment of striping or any baseboard delineation. Throughout

the next years the room was painted a brown-red, several tans, and grays. The canvas was periodically patched and eventually, probably around the mid-1870s or early 1880s, the bulk of the room was rehung with finer cotton canvas. This was face-nailed to the walls and was not applied to the entire room. The decorative treatment on this canvas was the installation of a gold gilt and yellow flower print wallpaper. Later a red and yellow print wallpaper was applied as a wainscot border, probably when the previous paper became marred. Subsequent repapering in green print with gray and pink florals has been saved in samples. Samples of all wall coverings have been taken except for the plywood and vertical beaded board wainscoting, which, when used together, were painted first tan-yellow, then green, then pink. Only fragments of the gold gilt and red wallpapers are available because these papers were almost completely removed before repapering. No samples of woodwork or trim color have been taken.

The closed north doorway suggests that the original trim color was dark gray-tan, used in conjunction with the light gray walls and dark wainscoting. It also suggests that the woodwork color may have been white when the yellow-painted canvas was installed. The ceiling and the walls of this room was painted gray and continued to be gray in the body of the eastern classroom even when the walls were painted green. There is no evidence of either of the two canvas ceiling coverings, except for threads attached to remaining nails. The present ceiling is plywood painted white. A dark red floral-patterned wallpaper has been found in many places and was used to patch torn canvas. There is no evidence to suggest that the wallpaper was used as a decorative treatment; it was often applied reversed.

Rooms 106, 107, and 108--Entrance and Rooms of the Steward

Since construction, the division between the entrance and the rooms of the steward has been maintained. The common wall was a structural log wall. Like room 121, this room was for most of the early life of the building decorated only by lime wash. The log walls were first painted light gray or white with scraps of paper covering the largest cracks between logs. Scraps of paper were continually added to this wall, along with subsequent lime washes in white, salmon, cream, and gray. The ceiling received all the same wash treatments with the exception of the salmon and dark gray coats, which were used as wall color only; the ceiling was whitewashed with these treatments. Fabric was applied to the walls and ceiling in 1889. This corresponds with the decoration applied over the alteration of the east doorway, which was shortened (an 1889 dated signature appears on a portion of the wall concealed by this work). The only remaining evidence of fabric and wallpaper is on the west wall of this room. Samples were taken, although they are water damaged, and faded. Samples include a typical 1890 square tile-patterned wallpaper and some ca. 1910 oilcloth wall covering. The treatment of this room as found was wood tongue-and-groove wainscoting with painted cardboard above.

In these rooms many layers of wallpaper were used. The decoration follows closely that of the room of Father Michael, part of room 101.

Found during further investigation were the mortises of the north-south partition wall which divided room 107 in half, and another partition wall dividing the east wall of room 107 into two small cells. The doorway in the west wall of room 107 was probably cut in the 1890s. This should be compared to other door casings which are datable.

Another section of bare wall has been found in the northwest corner of room 107--that is, the corner did not have any fabric applied to it originally, or with the 1851 redecoration, or many years since. This wall has a similar corner feature, as was evident in room 104. This relates to a stove used in the corner of this room, which was vented through a brick portion of the log wall in common with rooms 106 and 108 and the "entrance" room. The vent crossed below the ceiling of the entrance and entered the chimney stack in the kitchen, room 113.

Nail and fabric investigation has shown that room 107, exclusive of the northwest corner, received fabric upon initial decoration, but that the fabric was not painted. This is the same as the treatment of the room of Father Michael, room 101. Then, when other rooms were being rehung with canvas and painted in the 1850s, room 107 was also painted.

Very definite evidence of striping near the ceiling can be found around the perimeter of this room. The strips are red and blue on a bright green wall color. The stripes were retained and renewed when the wall color was changed to tan. Russian journals found on the south wall of this room behind the former partition wall between the east and west portions of the room may give a possible date as to when the partition was removed. It is unlikely that the partition was built to the ceiling.

Room 107 and its subdivisions were decorated the same after 1851, and in fact, all were probably decorated exactly alike after initial construction of the building. Because of recent structural reinforcement, there is no access to the intersection of the partition wall, the beam and the remnant of wall that would have separated the entrance from the two rooms of the steward.

Rooms 109-112

The west walls of these rooms were originally given one coat of whitewash. The west walls show evidence of the original gallery partitions mortised into the body of the Russian Bishop's House and show the thickness of the plank partition walls. The heavy timber structure of the original gallery, exposed on the interior, is evident. In room 110 evidence of one shelf can be seen about 3 feet from the approximate floor level.

Since only the west wall of the original east gallery remains, it is the only evidence of the gallery's decoration or special use. The extant partition dividing rooms 109 and 110 is approximately 4 inches to the north of the original partition.

The historic room labeled "passage" contained the grand stair to the bishop's private quarters. On the extant west wall of rooms 109, 111,

and 112, there is evidence of the original gray with black-and-white speckled wainscot of the passage. This wainscot, however, stops within 6 inches of one of the western doorways. When subsequent paint layers were scraped away near the door, there seemed to be a ghost of what was probably a cabinet attached to the wall which would have preempted the wainscot treatment. The wall color and wainscot may have continued onto the cabinet. The cabinet was probably 6 feet tall with a slightly overhanging top board. Nails attaching the cabinet to the west wall are extant. Above the cabinet the wall was decorated in light gray, the same as the remainder of the room. This was followed by pink then by white or tan lime washes. The washes subsequent to the gray are extant in the position of the cabinet. This suggests that the cabinet was in place only as long as this room was used with its original decoration, that is, light gray walls with dark gray spatter-painted wainscot.

The woodwork and doors original to these rooms were not investigated. No overlying fabric, wallpaper, or cardboard was extant on the west wall, and no samples were taken.

Room 113-Kitchen

The historic kitchen, more than any other room on the first floor of the Russian Bishop's House, related to the upper floor where the pantry and dining room were located. Its single original door is in the east wall leading to the grand stair to the upper floor. The numerous changes to the kitchen include the introduction of plumbing and the removal of masonry work.

Excepting subdivision of the kitchen after 1900, the size and shape of this room has not been changed. Like most of the rooms on the first floor, the kitchen was originally decorated with a black-and-white spattered gray wainscot painted on the adzed log surface with occasional strips of paper to cover large cracks and chinks. Above the wainscot, the walls were painted white. The intitial treatment of the ceiling is unique in the building: the cracks between the boards were covered with cloth strips before gesso and paint were applied. (This was probably done to prevent cooking odors and soot from entering the dining room above.)

The second treatment of the kitchen was completed during the refurbishing in 1851, at which time the room was hung in canvas and the walls gessoed with a white plaster and painted. Samples show that either a light gray or yellow-ochre color was the first finish. When the walls were painted yellow-ochre the ceiling was painted that color as well. The fabric with several later coats of lime wash paint in grays and yellow continued to be used until 1890-93. At that time a doorway was cut in the west wall leading to the seminary, rooms 114-117. White cotton fabric wall covering was hung and the walls were generally patched. A green and white tile pattern shellacked wallpaper was hung on this fabric above wainscot level, and the remaining cloth or new patched cloth was used from the wainscot down. This was painted several colors of gray and blue over the following years, corresponding to several layers of wallpaper and their matching cornice borders. Samples of these have been taken.

The present appearance of the wall of this room is wood tongue-and-groove wainscoting with a cap mold installed about 1920. Plywood or fiberboard was applied above. These were initially painted white, then yellow, then turquoise. On the bare log wall, before the installation of fabric in 1851, several ghosts of built-in cabinets can be found. The full extent of the built-in oven or range in the southwest corner of this room probably corresponds with the pre-1851 layers. Major masonry construction of this oven was removed between 1893 and 1920. The heavily scarred walls, which are partially constructed of masonry, were covered with railroad car siding, and a new corner chimney flue was built to support masonry above. Sheet iron on the south wall of this room was installed after 1851 and before 1893. A masonry wall on the west of this room is built on top of a log sill and is partially painted, indicating perhaps that the original range and oven would not have covered the masonry area completely. Paint on these bricks and the log wall below corresponds with all pre-1893 paint layers in this room.

Until 1893 a small built-in cabinet was centered on the south wall of the room and a partition or cabinet work was attached to the wall just north of the door opening on the west wall. No paint samples have been taken from this room. Samples of fabric and wallpaper have been salvaged.

All ceiling finishes other than paint applied directly to the ceiling planks were removed prior to the installation of the extant tongue-and-groove ceiling.

When all materials postdating the 1893 introduction of cotton canvas and wallpaper have been removed, there will probably be more evidence of built-in cabinetry or partition walls in this room.

A turned column used in the center of this room to support the center beam has been removed. It is not original to this room but was originally installed in the seminary, rooms 114-117.

Rooms 114-117--Seminary

The original seminary was later subdivided into four rooms. Only the perimeter walls of these rooms were investigated.

The seminary was three bays wide, with three windows in the north wall and two major supporting beams running north-south in the ceiling.

The general decoration of the seminary is similar to that of all other major rooms of the first floor: first painted with decorative details, later hung in canvas which was gessoed and decorated, then several paintings of that canvas and subsequently a great many layers of wallpaper, wallboard, and other canvas. The final appearance of the room was a room completely sheathed with plywood.

Portions of the north wall which were investigated were those most heavily damaged by water. The original tan walls with gray spatter-painted wainscot below had faded and were soiled considerably. The original decoration of the ceiling was light gray paint with the ceiling crack covered by strips of paper and occasionally a piece of canvas.

The west wall exhibits its original paint colors and evidence of built-in furnishings, either desks or benches at wainscot height. The door centered in the west wall probably was added in the 1850s. When the door was added, a partition wall immediately to the south of that door was retained, but six wood carrels were removed. The carrels had been attached to the west wall of the seminary room and painted gray with black-and-white spatters, the same as the wainscot.

At some time the walls were hung with canvas and painted bright blue with a red, white, and dark blue striped cornice. At this time the ceiling was also hung with canvas and gessoed. It is not likely that the ceiling was ever painted any color other than white since the corner molding strips exhibit no dribbles or spatters of any color except white. Subsequently, the wall canvas was painted light blue, gray, and pink. When the building had settled significantly and the wall canvas had warped, the wall canvas was patched and tucked to flatten the warps. This was completed prior to the first wallpaper treatment. Kraft paper and scrap wallpaper were glued to the canvas as a base for the first wallpaper treatment. The first wallpaper has not survived. It was removed along with many layers of early papers when the more recent wallpapering was completed.

The south wall has one extant opening which was cut in the 1890s. Immediately to the east of that doorway is a much older doorway which was used from the initial construction of the building throughout the 1850s and 1860s, probably until the adjacent door was cut. At the upper right-hand corner of the door as one faces it is a small mortise, possibly where a partition wall was anchored. The doorway was filled with 1-inch-thick shiplap boards which may have been part of interior partition walls removed when the doorway was filled. The first wallpaper evident on this wall was a yellow wallpaper with red and orange daisies, probably dating from 1870s. Only a fragment of its corresponding cornice papers has survived.

The east wall had a door cut subsequent to original construction. From evidence of two handwritten notes stuck into the door casing, the door probably was added in 1893. Initially the east wall was painted tan with a wainscot of spatter paint, but it is expected that bench and desk construction will be found along this wall, since the wainscoting is not continuous. Bare wood in the southeast corner of this room indicates the location of a stove corresponding with the insulated stovepipe on the east wall above the kitchen stove brickwork.

Room 118--Eastern Consistory

Whitewashed heavy canvas remains on the walls. The 51-inch-wide hand-stitched linen canvas is vertically hung. A second nailing pattern is evidence that canvas similar to that on the walls of room 120, the western consistory, was installed here too, probably in 1898. The second canvas was removed (being cotton and more subject to rot), leaving the early linen canvas intact. No samples of the remaining canvas were taken.

The canvas walls of this room are intact and the paint layering is, roughly, a white gesso or ground with salmon pink as the first finish color on the canvas, followed by tan, then by several colors of white. A red brocade pattern wallpaper which does not exist now has bled through onto the white in a few places. Underneath this canvas, which may date to the decoration of the building in 1851, is the initial decoration of this room painted directly on to the log wall.

The eastern consistory was originally three rooms which were converted to a single room when the canvas was hung. Previously, the north end of this room was one large room and the south end was divided into two smaller rooms. The north room had a dark gray wainscoting painted on the wall, spatter painted with black-and-white speckles. A black stripe was painted at the top of this wainscoting. Above were yellow-tan walls with a brown stripe approximately 6 inches from the ceiling. The brown stripe appears to be evidence of a picture mold. The ceiling was painted gray (or white and subsequently sooted) above this stripe. All of this painting is executed on the bare wood with strips of paper covering the rougher junctures between the logs and splices. Some of the roughest areas of this room were totally papered in kraft paper before initial decoration.

The southeastern corner of the consistory is painted yellow with a red baseboard and probably represented one small room. It may not have been divided from the remaining part of the room by a solid wall, but perhaps by a partition which was not continuous to the ceiling, or perhaps by a heavy curtain hung on a frame for which there is evidence. The south wall also exhibits the 1851 canvas and has the 1844 decoration of yellow wall with red baseboard and gray ceiling. The extreme southwest corner of this room was a separate room or division of this room and is painted white. Prior to the 1851 hanging of canvas, it had been painted only white. This corresponds with the decoration of the entry room immediately to the west of the door in the west wall.

The east wall is now finished with ca. 1851 canvas painted white. Under this canvas is the gray, black, and white spatter-painted wainscot, the ochre or tan colored wall above, brown picture mold stripe, and gray-painted ceiling. This decoration is continuous to just south of the door in the east wall.

The north wall has two original windows which are now painted green. Interior trim on the windows dates from the 1850s. Removed from this wall was a gray cardboard painted with several layers of cream and green. Intermediate layers of wallpaper dating from the 1880s to the 1920s or 1930s were removed before this cardboard was installed.

In summary, this room was originally divided into three parts by either solid walls or curtained partitions with heavy wood frames. The north section was painted brown with a gray ceiling, black and red striping, and gray imitation stone spatter painted wainscot. The southeast corner room division was yellow with red baseboard and the southwest corner division was painted all white to correspond with the entry room immediately west of it. A fragment of canvas and a few of the wallpapers used after 1880 remain near the ceiling of the west wall. Samples of this

wallpaper have been taken. No paint samples have been taken and an effort has been made to leave all of the canvas installed ca. 1851 in place. All canvas on the west wall of this room had been removed prior to installation of cardboard.

Room 119--Entry and Watchman's Room

This room was not specifically documented. Reference to this room is found at the end of the description of room 118.

Room 120--Western Consistory and Archive

North Wall. A detailed investigation of the north wall revealed the following layering: The original construction is bare wood; the first decorative finish is tan paint on heavy kraft paper; the second, a red paint; the third, white paint, and the fourth, gray paint. These paints are all water based. Soot accumulation on top of the second layer (red) is extreme, suggesting heavy use or a long period without redecoration. The second layer almost appears as a layer of black paint.

The fifth decorative finish is wallpapering. Some muslin was applied to the walls before the first wallpaper layer. The wallpaper is a green and red "Eastlake" stencil-like flower pattern with gold highlights on a yellow-tan background. No manufacturer's information was found. One piece of accompanying cornice paper was found and removed as a sample. Much of this paper was removed before the next layer of canvas and paper was installed.

The sixth decorative finish is green floral wallpaper on cotton canvas. The ca. 1889 wallpaper was a green floral pattern with a matching wallpaper cornice. There are better samples of this paper in room 118. Wallpapering continued with more layers culminating with cardboard which has received several layers of paint. When found, the room had yellow painted walls and green-painted trim.

East Wall. The east wall has one doorway to room 118, the eastern consistory. The doorway is original construction. This wall has a brick insulated flue passage to room 118; the passage is also original construction. Subsequent chimney support dates from the 20th century.

Layering on the east wall is the same as on the north wall. Immediately prior to the ca. 1898 installation of canvas, this wall had two strips of tin nailed to it to cover cracks. These are from automobile headlight oil cans and have their original labels. South of the doorway are traces of blue paint on the wall on top of the first layer of tan paint. That is, the paint layering is paper, tan, blue, red, soot, white, gray, and then the first canvas. There are also traces of bright blue at the baseboard level.

South Wall. The south wall has one closed doorway, which is discussed at the end of the description of room 121. One square hole cut immediately to the west of that doorway would correspond with the room

division as noted on the historic construction plan. A few fragments of green wallpaper remain affixed to the wall over this doorway. Samples have been taken of all wall coverings that lend themselves to being removed from the wall. No paint samples were taken in this room. Paint and wallpaper applied to the wall predating 1898 are still in place. Shadows or pre-1898 shelving are visible in this area.

West Wall. The west wall was not documented.

Ceiling. The ceiling was initially painted gray or white. Varying amounts of soot and dirt have accumulated on it. Paint seems to have been the only decoration until the 1890s when it was covered with canvas. Samples of the ceiling layering were taken. The canvas, which was very deteriorated, has been removed. Some of the wallpaper layering on the ceiling shows fairly elaborate 20th century wallpaper. There are significantly fewer decorative layers on the ceiling than on the walls, which may suggest that early treatments were lost if the ceiling was replaced.

Room 121--Entrance

This small west central room was originally papered in areas of the worst cracks and log roughness and painted white throughout. The white paint was later followed by a light gray coat, by another white coat, by a light green coat, and by a white coat. In 1898, the walls were given an insulating or leveling coat of newsprint (old Russian newspapers) and most likely wallpaper was hung, tacked, or glued over the top. None of this wallpaper remains. A layer of heavy gray cardboard was applied to all the walls and a single vertically striped brown wallpaper applied. This probably was done well into the 20th century. A wainscoting of some kind, none of which exists now, was used in connection with this vertically striped brown paper. The ceiling was always painted white until its present single wallpaper was applied. Samples of all applied papers have been taken. No paint samples have been taken from this room.

The north wall of this room has a door which was never used. It was cut, then filled with logs during the initial construction of the building. The east wall has one original door with antique pintles still in place. The west wall of this room has a doorway which has been altered.

A General Note on First-Floor Cornice Papers

Very rarely do cornice papers survive intact for wallpapering schemes in these rooms. Cornice papers were applied over the cove moldings and therefore left gaps behind them. These papers were easily damaged and often removed before the next layer of wallpaper was applied. Sometimes cornice papers were pasted on the wall over the molding and onto the ceiling. In many cases there was not enough of a single cornice paper to decorate an entire room, and similar papers of different patterns were used.

SECOND-FLOOR INTERIOR FINISHES

Documentation of all interior finishes is to be included in this report for the restoration and adaptive use of the Russian Bishop's House. The following study of second-floor finishes completes this aspect of investigation.

The onsite portion of this study was completed October 17-26, 1979, by John Robbins and David Snow, historical architects with the Denver Service Center. In this investigation, they were aided by Eugene Ervine of Sitka National Historical Park who has been involved with the "Historic Structure Report, Russian Bishop's House."

All second-floor interior finishes have been disturbed since the National Park Service acquired the structure. Indeed, most wall and ceiling coverings have been removed. Some of the materials removed have been discarded and some stored in the "schoolhouse" structure adjacent to the Russian Bishop's House. Investigation of second-floor finishes involved studying both in situ and stored materials.

The goal of this study is to provide data on the available sequence of decorative schemes and some idea of how easily the finishes can be reproduced. The decorative schemes are numbered sequentially from the earliest finish to the most recent. In this report, reproduction potential is described by code at the end of most schemes. As a code, 1 means easily reproduced, 2 means reproduced with difficulty, and 3 means that a scheme or a portion of a scheme probably is impossible to reproduce. In this study whether a finish can be reproduced is based on whether the full pattern and colors can be determined, not on the techniques or expense involved.

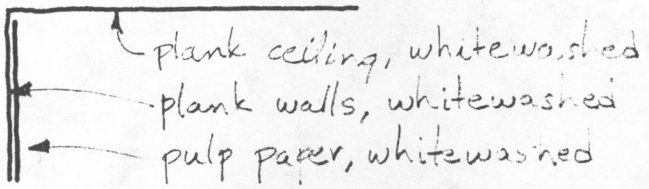
One note should be borne in mind: Generally, all fabric and paper coverings were applied with the length of the covering oriented in the shortest possible direction, e.g., all wallpapers are vertically hung, most ceiling papers are hung across the short dimensions of rooms, etc. Border papers are an obvious exception to this rule.

Room 201 - Corridor

Decorative schemes:

1. Log and plank walls and plank ceiling. The walls of the entrance to the garret are vertical planks. The balance of the walls of 201 are horizontal logs. All joints are taped with newspaper, scrap paper, and wallpaper remnants. (Strips of room 206, scheme 1, wallpaper were used as joint tape with the decorated face against the wood.) No cove mold. The walls and ceiling were whitewashed.

2. Heavy pulp paper was glued to all walls except those of the entrance to the garret. All walls were whitewashed. In addition, the ceiling was probably whitewashed.



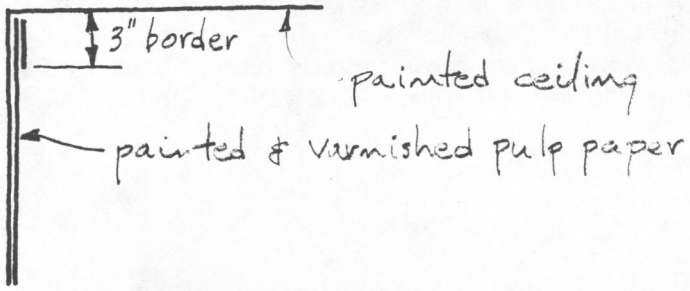
(All diagrams, except as otherwise noted, show sections through ceiling and wall corners [as shown above] or through wall and floor corners. The diagrams are not to scale.)

3. The walls were painted light blue from the baseboard to the ceiling line. The ceiling was probably whitewashed.

4. The walls were painted dark blue from the baseboard to the ceiling line. The ceiling was probably whitewashed.

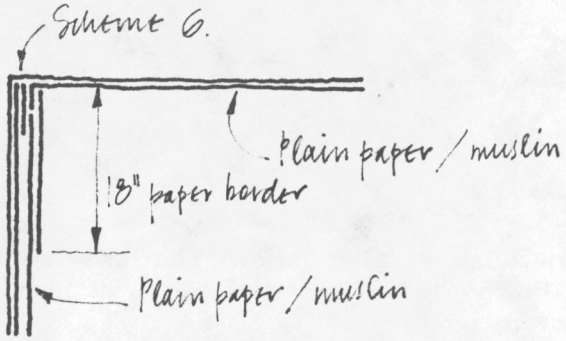
5. The walls and ceiling were painted beige.

6. The walls were painted gray from the baseboard to the ceiling line. Either the beige ceiling of scheme 5 was retained or the ceiling was repainted beige. The gray walls were varnished except for 1 inch at the ceiling line. A 3-inch-wide olive, yellow, red-orange, and white on black ground floral- and geometric-patterned paper border was nailed to the walls with the top of the border flush with the ceiling line.



This treatment was continuous around the entire room, including the entrance to the garret. (Scheme 6 is 75 percent intact and well preserved, except the paper border, most of which was removed.)

7. Muslin cloth was nailed to the walls and ceiling. Corner molding was nailed in all corners. The ceiling and walls were covered with a plain dull-green paper. An 18-inch-wide green, white, and silver floral- and scroll-patterned paper border was glued over the wall and ceiling paper, with the top of the border flush with the ceiling line:



(Scheme 7 is approximately 50 percent intact and preserved.)
Reproduction of schemes 1-7: Walls, border, and ceiling - 1

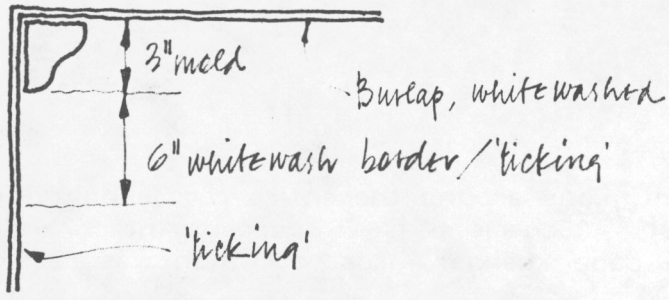
Room 202 - West Gallery

This room was a replacement for the original gallery and was not investigated.

Room 203 - Laymen's Room

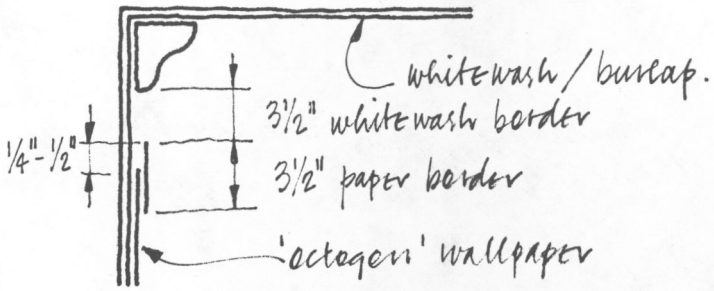
Decorative schemes:

1. Log walls and plank ceiling. All joints were taped with scrap paper, mostly scrap correspondence and records written in Russian. Burlap cloth was nailed to the ceiling. Blue and white stripe "ticking" was nailed to the walls. Corner and cove molds were installed. The ceiling, cove mold, and upper 6 inches of wall were whitewashed.



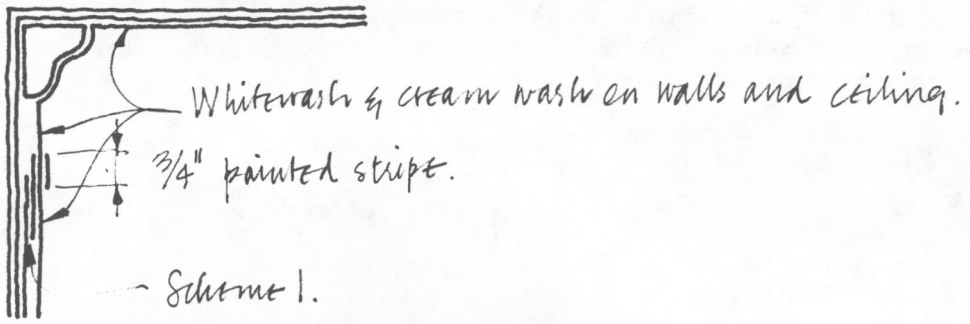
A blue and white "octagon" paper was glued to the ticking and covered the walls from behind the baseboard to approximately 4 inches below the bottom of the cove mold. The baseboard was then nailed in place.

A 3½-inch-wide paper border with a red, dark green, and gold flower and leaf pattern characterized by two green stripes at the bottom of the border was glued to the walls, with the top of the border 3½ inches below the bottom of the cove mold.



Reproduction: Walls - 1, border - 2, ceiling - 1

2. The walls and ceiling were whitewashed and then painted cream throughout with a 3/4-inch-wide painted red border stripe. The top of the stripe was in line with the top of the scheme 1 border.



(In several areas the scheme 1 papers were overlaid with Russian newspapers prior to the scheme 2 whitewash.)

Reproduction: Walls, border, and ceiling - 1

3. The walls and ceiling were whitewashed and then the walls were painted deep pink. Possible cove treatment or border stripe has not been found.

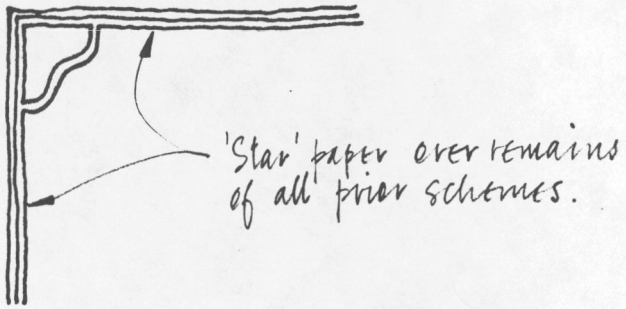
4. The ceiling was painted deep cream and the walls were painted deep tan. Possible cove treatment or border stripe has not been found.

Reproduction of schemes 3 and 4: Walls and ceiling - 1, border - 3 (Most paint on paper is very deteriorated and discerning paint layers is difficult. Schemes 3 and 4 are at least two of the painted schemes.)

5. The walls and ceiling were whitewashed. A green floral-striped paper was glued to the walls. Possible cove or border treatment has not been found. (Most of this paper was removed prior to scheme 6. Small remnants remain only on the north and east walls.)

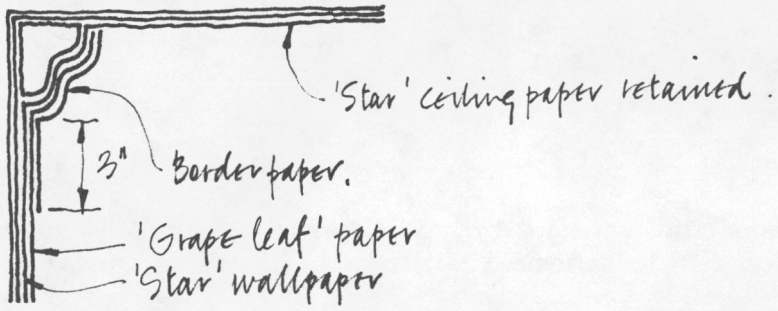
Reproduction: Walls and border - 3, ceiling - 1

6. Gold, pink, and blue on white ground star-patterned paper was applied to all walls and the ceiling.



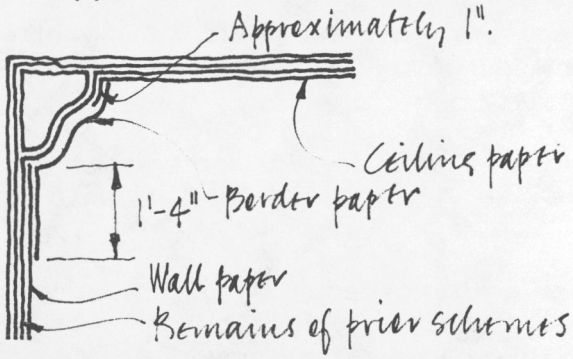
Reproduction: Walls and ceiling - 1

7. In this scheme, the star paper of scheme 6 was retained on the ceiling. The walls were covered with a gold, beige, and brown grapeleaf-patterned paper. The paper was glazed and pebble textured. From evidence of paper behind baseboards, all baseboards were removed when this paper was applied, then reinstalled. The cove border was a gold, dark red, dark green, and tan floral pattern on pebble textured paper.



Reproduction: Walls and ceiling - 1, border - 2

8. A plain blue paper was glued to walls and ceiling and a paper border (silver and white scroll and flower pattern on blue paper) was applied over the cove mold and tops of walls.



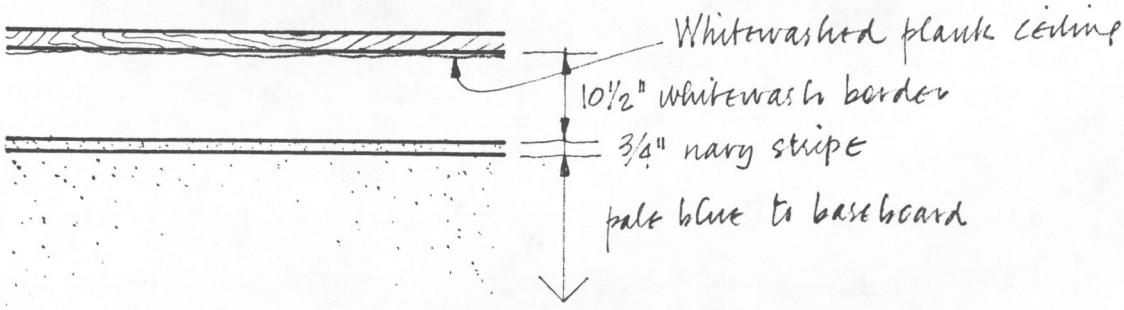
Reproduction: Walls, border, and ceiling - 1

Rooms 204 and 205 - Chapel

The iconostasis which separated rooms 204 and 205 has been removed and stored along the north wall of room 205. The decorative schemes of rooms 204 and 205 are discussed as if the iconostasis were in place.

Decorative schemes:

1. The iconostasis is constructed of wood boards. The perimeter walls of rooms 204 and 205 are horizontal logs, and the ceilings are wood planks. The joints of the east and west faces of the iconostasis and the perimeter walls and ceiling of room 204 were not taped. The joints of perimeter walls and the ceiling of room 205 were taped with scrap paper. The western face of the iconostasis was covered with a blue on white ground geometric floral patterned paper glued directly to the wood. The ceiling and upper 10½ inches of the perimeter walls of rooms 204 and 205 were whitewashed. The perimeter walls below the whitewash border were painted pale blue. A 3/4-inch-wide navy stripe separated the whitewash border from the pale blue below.

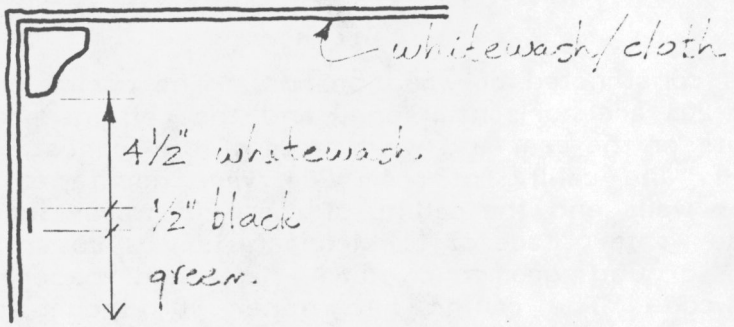


The eastern face of the iconostasis was painted the pale blue of the perimeter walls, with no whitewash border or border stripe. (Investigation of the navy stripe revealed that the perimeter walls were painted prior to installation of the iconostasis. With the iconostasis removed, it is evident that the navy stripe is uninterrupted. However, the navy stripe is well-worn in similar locations on the north and south walls. This may indicate the earliest position of the iconostasis: approximately 6 feet 10 inches from the east wall. Prior to recent removal, the iconostasis was approximately 11 feet 6 inches from the east wall.)

Red-painted crosses in the whitewash border above the central window on the south wall and above the historic central door on the north wall are probably original to the initial decorative scheme. No cove or corner moldings were installed as part of this scheme.

Reproduction: Walls, border, and ceiling - 1

2. Cloth (both burlap and linen were used) was nailed to all perimeter walls and to the ceiling. From evidence of unpainted cloth in corners and coves, moldings were installed in these positions prior to the first coat of paint on cloth. The perimeter walls and ceiling and the western face of the iconostasis were whitewashed throughout. The perimeter walls from the baseboard to approximately 4½ inches below the cove mold and the full height of the western face of the iconostasis were painted bright green. On the perimeter walls, a ½-inch-wide black stripe was painted between the whitewash border and the green walls.

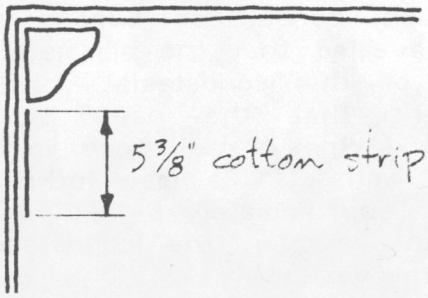


(On the eastern face of the iconostasis, furniture arrangements, etc., appear to have precluded a green coat. Some areas remained white.)

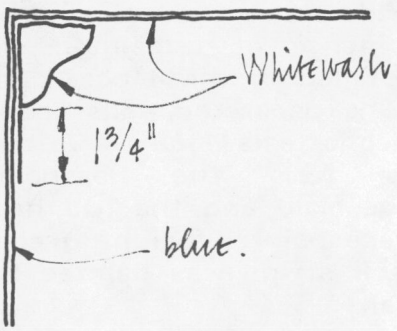
It is not clear when the second layer of wallpaper was applied to the western face of the iconostasis. With scheme 2, either the western face remained the blue and white paper of scheme 1 or the joints were taped with strips of silk, and a gray on white ground floral-patterned paper was applied.

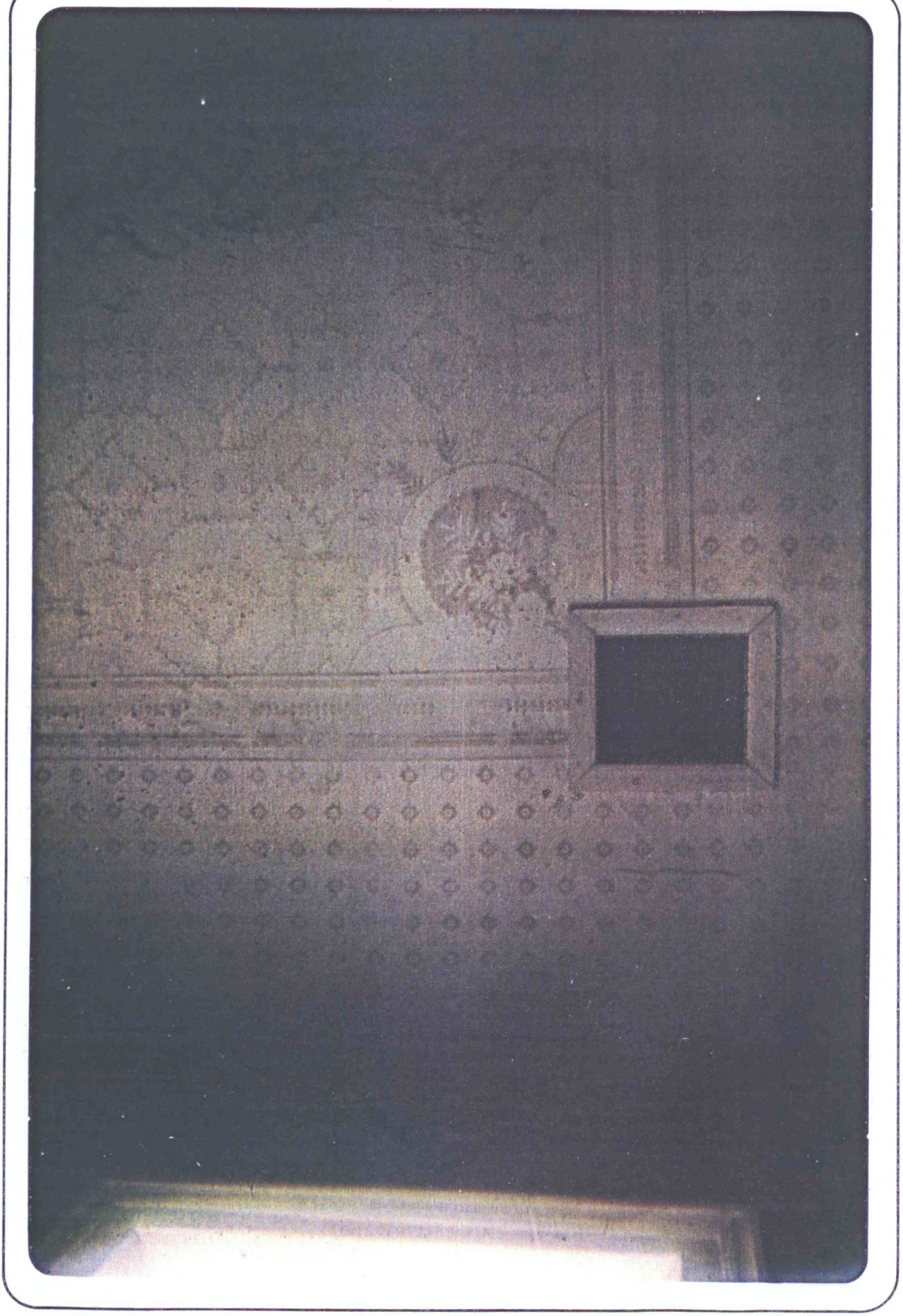
Reproduction: Walls, border, and ceiling - 1

3. A 5-3/8-inch finely woven cotton strip was glued below the cove mold at the top of the perimeter walls.



The perimeter walls, ceiling, and eastern face of the iconostasis were whitewashed throughout. The perimeter walls of room 204 were painted pale blue, from the baseboard to the bottom of the cove mold. The perimeter walls of room 205 and the eastern face of the iconostasis were painted slightly deeper blue. A 1-3/4-inch-wide red, yellow, black, gold, and green floral-patterned paper border was glued below the cove mold.



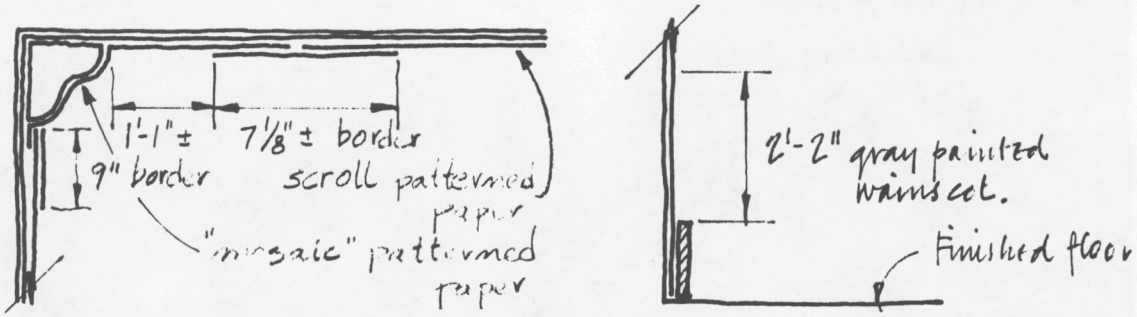


If the gray on white floral-patterned paper was not applied to the western face of the iconostasis as part of scheme 2, it was applied as part of this scheme.

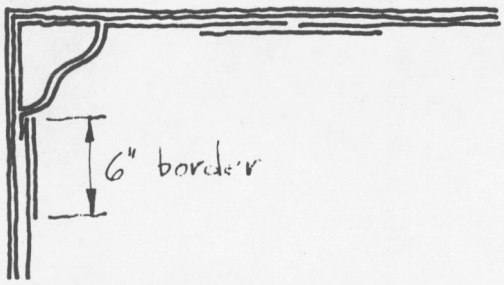
(In room 204, the first gray-painted wainscot was probably applied to the perimeter sometime between the completion of scheme 3 and the beginning of scheme 4, probably when the lower part of the pale blue walls became soiled. The first wainscot was approximately the same height as a similar treatment apparent in scheme 4, approximately 2 feet 2 inches, top of baseboard to top of painted wainscot. The first wainscot was a slightly lighter gray than subsequent treatments. Whether there was a leaning-rail with the first wainscot has not been determined.)

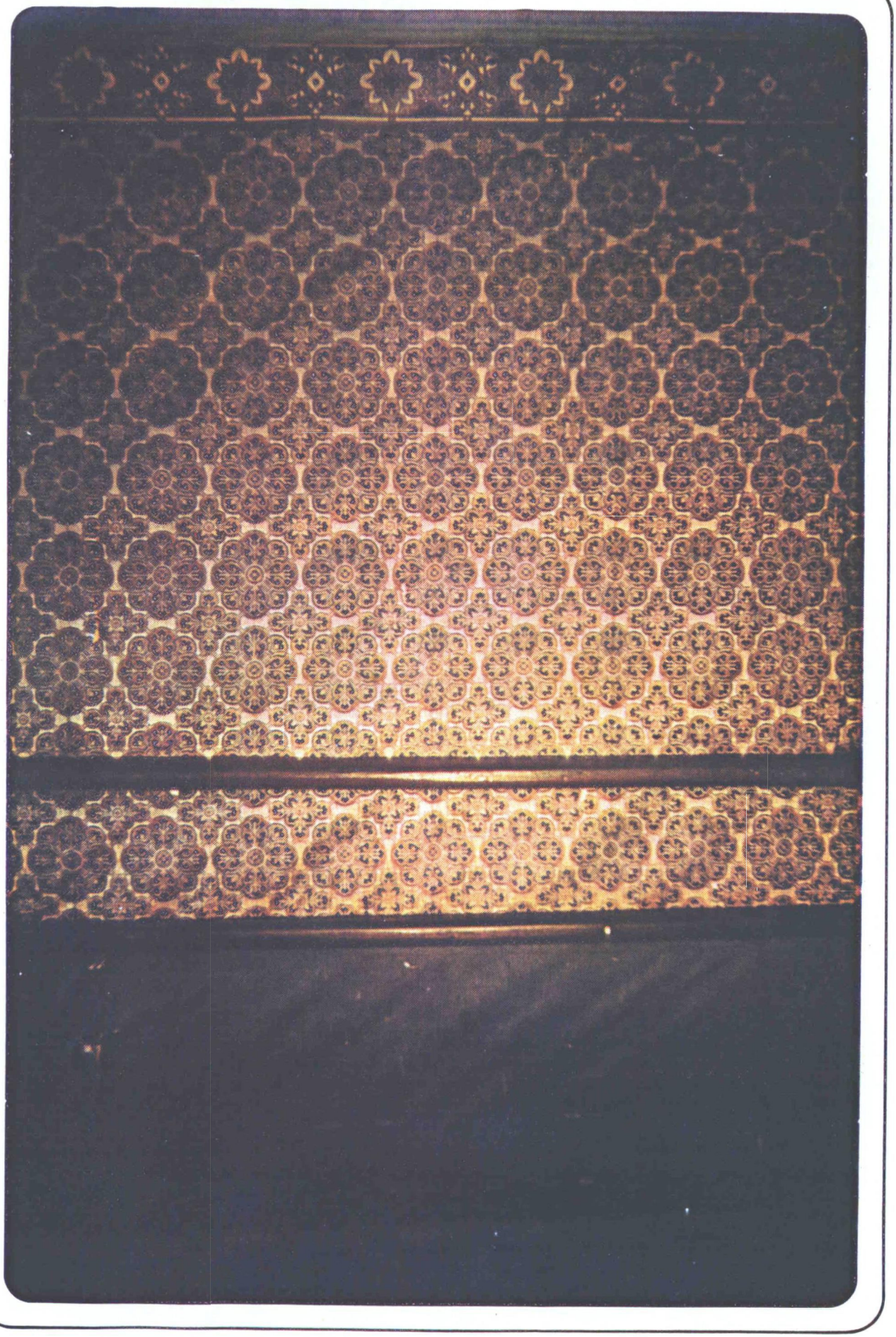
Reproduction: Walls, border, and ceiling - 1

4. The ceiling treatments in rooms 204 and 205 were similar: "mosaic" patterned paper was applied to the cove mold and edge of the ceiling. Silver and cream scroll-patterned paper was then applied over the balance of the ceiling. A gold, red, and white floral-patterned paper border was applied over the joint between the mosaic-patterned paper and the central scroll paper. Cut-out appliques accented corners, etc., as shown in the photograph on page 321. The exact configuration of the border paper and the central ceiling paper has not been determined. In room 204 a blue and gold cross-patterned paper was applied to the perimeter walls from below the cove mold to the top of the gray-painted wainscot. A matching border was applied at the top of the walls:



A double leaning-rail was installed as shown in the photograph on page 323. In room 205, there was no wainscot and a gold floral-patterned paper was applied full height on all perimeter walls and on the eastern face of the iconostasis. A matching border was applied at the top of walls and the eastern face of the iconostasis.





Reproduction: Walls, border, and ceiling - 1

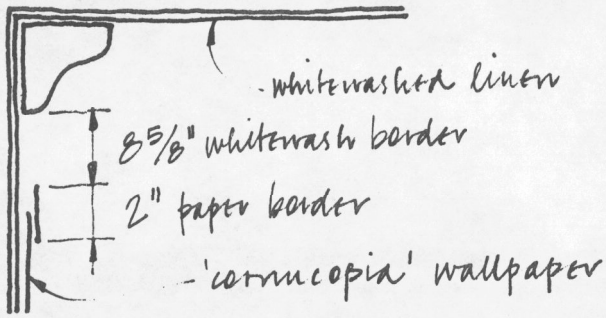
5. The ceiling and cove mold in room 204 were painted light blue. The same in room 205 were painted light green. Since the iconostasis did not touch the ceiling, the blue and green paint met at a line between rooms 204 and 205. The exact position of the line has not been determined.

Reproduction: Ceiling - 1

Room 206 - Reception Room

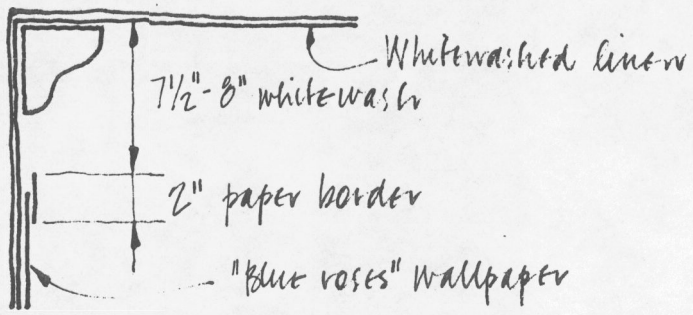
Decorative schemes:

1. The walls are horizontal logs with untaped joints. The ceiling is wood planks with scrap paper taped joints. The ceiling was covered with linen and the walls were covered with burlap. Cove and corner moldings were installed. The ceiling, cove mold, and approximately 6½ inches of the wall below the cove mold were whitewashed. A green, red, and white on cream ground cornucopia-patterned wallpaper was applied from approximately the floorline to approximately 8 inches below the cove mold. (The baseboards were installed after the wallpaper was in place.) A 2-inch-wide green, black, and rose border paper was added at the top of the wallpaper.



Reproduction: Walls and ceiling - 1, border - 2

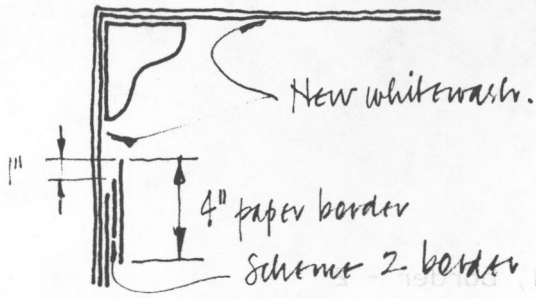
2. As much as possible of the scheme 1 papers was removed. The ceiling, cove mold, and approximately 8 inches of the wall below the cove mold were whitewashed, including remnants of the scheme 1 papers. A blue roses on white ground wallpaper was applied from approximately 7½ inches below the ceiling line to the top of the baseboard. A 2-inch-wide red flock and gold leaf border paper was added at the top of the wallpaper.



(It should be noted that white, blue, red, and gold were the colors of the Russian imperial flag.)

Reproduction: Walls - 2, border and ceiling - 1

3. A second border was added to scheme 2: a 4-inch-wide gray, brown, red, and tan floral- and scroll-patterned paper characterized by two brown stripes at the bottom of the border.



From evidence of some whitewash on the red-flocked border, the ceiling, cove mold, and upper wall were probably whitewashed as part of scheme 3.

Reproduction: Border - 2, ceiling - 1

4. The room was whitewashed throughout, probably to prevent the chalky blue roses ink from bleeding through subsequent treatments. Generally, whitewash did not adhere well to wallpaper, subsequent wallpaper did not adhere well to whitewash, and subsequent wallpaper was easily removed. This sequence probably resulted in the very small and widely distributed fragments of scheme 4 wallpaper and apparent loss of the scheme 4 border.

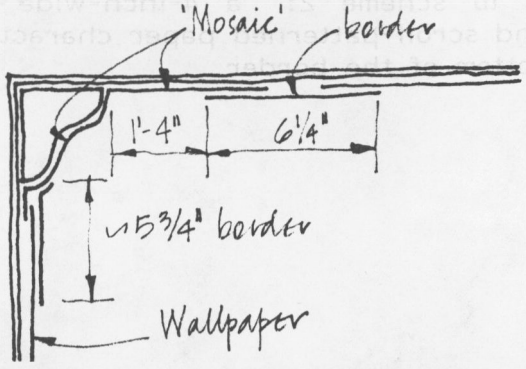
A brown, yellow, and red floral-patterned wallpaper was applied, but the extent has not been determined. Also, the existence of border has not been determined.

The ceiling of scheme 4 is also unclear. The initial whitewash was probably the finish; a paper may have been applied and substantially removed, but no ceiling paper has been found.

Reproduction: Walls, border, and ceiling - 3

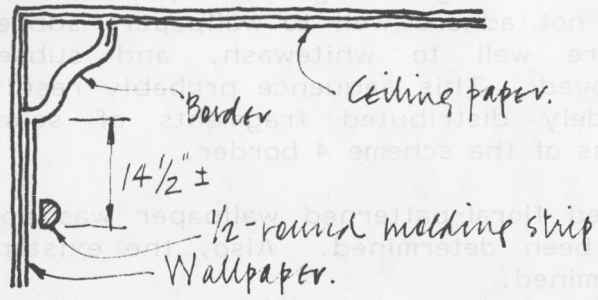
5. Green, red, gold, and tan on cream ground mosaic-patterned paper was applied over the cove mold and extended approximately 2 inches onto the wall and 1 foot 6 inches onto the ceiling. A gold, pink, and blue star-patterned paper was applied throughout the central portion of the ceiling. (The same paper was used in room 203, scheme 6.) The joint between the mosaic and star ceiling papers was covered with 6¼-inch-wide paper border. The pattern on the border is characterized by a red stripe at each edge. Some ceiling features, at least the central lighting fixture, were accented with gold palm leaf and medallion appliques. The extent of this treatment has not been determined. A maroon, red, and gold on white ground

(with gold dots throughout) floral-patterned wallpaper was applied between the bottom of the cove mold and the top of the baseboards. A 5-7/8-inch-wide red, green, maroon, and gold pebble-textured paper border was applied with its top edge overlapping the bottom edge of the cove mold.



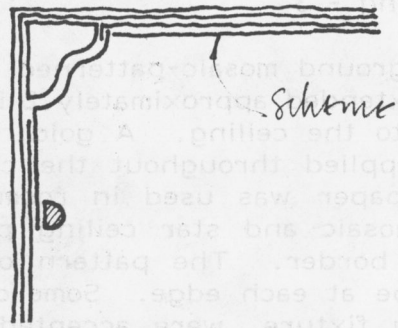
Reproduction: Walls and ceiling - 1, border - 2

6. The walls and ceiling were covered with similar silver, gold, and white on cream ground floral- and scroll-patterned pebble textured paper. The wallpaper was larger patterned than the ceiling paper. A 1-foot- 6-inch-wide matching border paper was applied to the cove mold and top portion of the walls. A ½-inch-wide gold-leafed half-round molding strip was applied at the bottom of the paper border.



Reproduction: Walls, border, and ceiling - 1

7. A gold on white ground interlocked medallion-patterned ceiling paper was applied.



Reproduction: Ceiling - 1

8. The scheme 7 ceiling paper was painted white.

Reproduction: Ceiling - 1

Room 207 - Dining Room

Very little remains of the room 207 finishes. A small area extant at the northern end of the west wall does not include border and ceiling treatments. Most information is from small paper and paint fragments on or behind a piece of sheet metal above the fireplace opening in the west wall. Because of the samples available, little correlation is possible among wall, border, and ceiling finishes, so each is described separately, followed by a summary of possible schemes.

Ceiling

1. Wood planks, joints taped with scrap paper
2. Linen
3. Cove molding
4. Whitewash
   Reproduction: 1
5. Widely spaced, floral-patterned paper
   Reproduction: 2
6. Most of treatment 5 was removed and the ceiling was whitewashed
7. Green on white ground geometric-patterned paper
8. Glossy blue line grid-pattern on white paper (from evidence of how this paper was applied in noncontiguous strips, this paper may have been a patch)
9. Silver moire pattern on beige ground paper (this treatment subsequently patched in the southeastern corner with a pebble-textured paper)
   Reproduction of treatments 6-9: 1

Walls

1. Horizontal logs, untaped joints
2. Burlap
3. Corner molding
4. The upper 6-7 inches of burlap below the cove mold were whitewashed. A yellow and maroon on pale blue ground paper was applied to the walls; the top of the paper was approximately 6 inches below the cove mold.
   Reproduction: 2
5. Wall treatment 4 probably was substantially removed, and the room was whitewashed throughout; a gold, blue, and white floral-patterned paper was applied.
   Reproduction: 3
6. Red, green, and gold on beige ground floral-patterned paper
7. Gold, brown, and white pansy-patterned paper
   Reproduction of treatments 6 and 7: 2
8. Glossy blue and white on beige ground, Delft tile-patterned paper

9. Gold and white on gray ground floral-striped paper
The extents of treatments 5-9 have not been determined.
Reproduction of treatments 8 and 9: 1

Borders

1. Whitewash on burlap
2. Green, orange, yellow, and black leaf pattern on 2-1/16-inch-wide paper
3. Violet, gold, and cream paper, pattern not discernible
4. Bright deep blue stripe on whitewash, approximately 3/4-inch wide and centered approximately 6½ inches below the ceiling line
5. Light and dark violet paper with beaded and cut scalloped lower edge; most pattern not discernible
6. Green and gold on tan-embossed paper characterized by a scalloped design
7. Matching border to wall treatment 9
Reproduction of all borders: 2-3

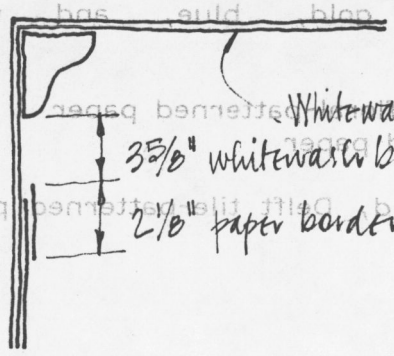
Possible decorative schemes:

1. Ceiling treatment 4, wallpaper 4, border unknown
2. Ceiling paper 5, wallpaper 5, border unknown
3. Ceiling paper 7, wallpaper 6, border unknown
4. Ceiling unknown, wallpaper 7, border unknown
5. Ceiling paper 8, wallpaper 8, border unknown
6. Ceiling paper 9, wallpaper 9, border paper 7

Room 208 - Guest Room

Decorative schemes:

1. The walls are horizontal logs with scrap paper taped joints. The ceiling is wood planks with untaped joints. The ceiling was covered with a closely knit muslin, and the walls were covered with burlap. Cove and corner moldings were installed. The ceiling, cove mold, and approximately 9 inches of the wall below the cove mold were whitewashed. A white and cream on red ground floral-patterned paper was applied from approximately the floorline to approximately 4 inches below the cove mold. The paper is glossy and diamond embossed. (The baseboards were installed after the wallpaper was in place.) A 2-1/8-inch-wide yellow, brown, grey, white, and green on black ground floral paper border was applied with the top of the borden 3-5/8 inches below the cove mold.



Reproduction: Walls, border, and ceiling - 1

2. An attempt was made to remove the scheme 1 wallpaper and border. Then the cove and corner molds, the baseboard, and the burlap were removed. The burlap was reversed and rehung. The moldings and baseboard were reinstalled. The ceiling, cove, and upper 6 inches of the wall were whitewashed. The walls were covered with a green floral and dot paper from the baseboard to within approximately 3 inches of the bottom of the cove mold. A 1-3/16-inch-wide black, white, and green S-patterned paper border was applied with the top of the border 2-3/8 inches below the cove mold.

   Reproduction: Walls and border - 2, ceiling - 1

3. Some of scheme 2 was removed. The walls were covered with a light and dark green and red on gray ground floral-patterned paper from the baseboard to the bottom of the cove mold. A paper border was applied with the top of the border at the bottom of the cove mold. The border is difficult to describe because it was removed nearly successfully. Only the top is evident and the border appears to have been a gray, green, cream, red, and black floral-patterned paper applied directly below the cove mold.

   Evidence of the ceiling treatment is not conclusive, but the ceiling was probably whitewashed.

   Reproduction: Walls - 3, border - 3, ceiling - 1

4. The walls were hung with a gold glitter pattern on pale gray-green paper. This treatment was substantially removed and no border was found. The ceiling was probably whitewashed.

   Reproduction: Walls - 2, border - 3, ceiling - 1

5. The walls were hung with a silver glitter and white pattern on blue-green paper. The ceiling was covered with a plain blue-green paper.

   No border treatment was found.

   Reproduction: Walls - 2, border - 3, ceiling - 1

6. This treatment may merely have been a patch or backing paper for subsequent treatments. Plain blue-green paper was found in several locations.

   Reproduction - 1

7. The walls were covered with a silver glitter, white, gray, blue, and pink on beige ground floral patterned paper. No border was found. The ceiling was covered with a gold and cream starburst-patterned paper.

Reproduction: Walls - 2, border - 3, ceiling - 1

8. The walls and ceiling were covered with a drab blue-green plain paper. No border was evident. The paper was probably continuous over the cove mold. There are two layers of this scheme's ceiling paper, and the second was probably a replacement of the sooted first.

   Reproduction: Walls and ceiling - 1

9. The walls were covered with a silver glitter, blue, and white on beige ground scroll-patterned paper. The ceiling paper was a beige ground with a gold, silver, and green or blue floral pattern. No cove treatment was found.

   Reproduction: Walls and ceiling - 1

10. The ceiling was covered with beige paper decorated with small and medium size silver dots. The ceiling paper was continuous over the cove mold. The wallpaper is a dark blue, gold, and white geometric floral pattern on pale blue ground. The wallpaper was applied the full height of the wall. A border paper that matches the wallpaper was applied below the cove mold.

    Reproduction: Walls, border and ceiling - 1

11. The ceiling paper of scheme 10 was subsequently painted white.

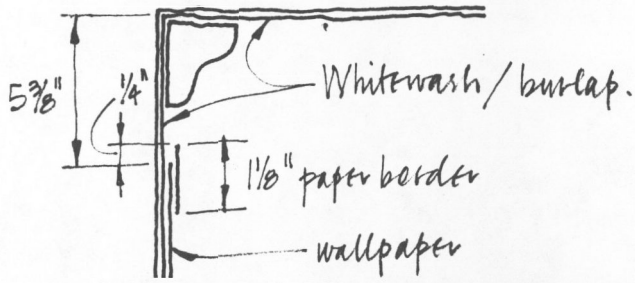
    Reproduction - 1

Room 209 - Sleeping Room, Library, Cloak Room, and Study

The partitions that divided the areas of this room were no higher than 7 feet, as evidenced by the pockets cut into the perimeter log walls to receive horizontal partition members. The partitions were probably installed after initial decoration of the room. The wall burlap is uncut around the partition pockets except where flaps the same size as the horizontal members were cut into the burlap and tucked into the pockets.

Decorative schemes:

1. The perimeter walls are horizontal logs with untaped joints. The ceiling is wood planks with scrap paper taped joints. The walls were covered with burlap and the ceiling was covered with linen. The cove and corner moldings were installed. The ceiling, cove mold, and upper approximately 9-11 inches of the wall below the cove mold were whitewashed. A green and red on white ground scroll- and dot-patterned paper was applied to the walls from approximately the floor line to approximately 5-3/8 inches below the ceiling line. A 1-1/8-inch-wide green and red gimping-patterned paper border was applied with the top of the border approximately ¼ inch above the top of the wallpaper. The baseboards were applied after the wallpaper was in place.



Reproduction: Walls, border, and ceiling - 1

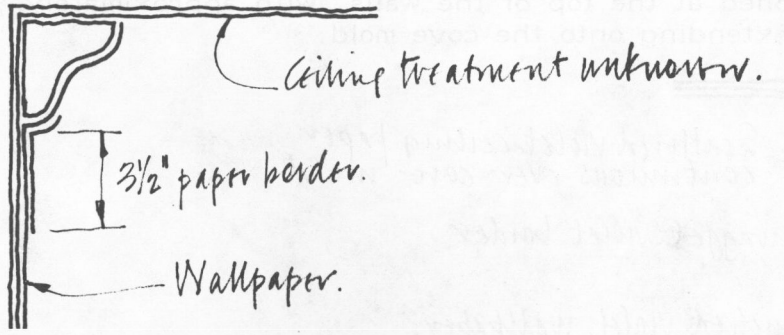
2. Every attempt was made to remove the scheme 1 papers. The room was whitewashed throughout. The walls were covered with a white and gold on cream ground scroll-patterned paper. The wallpaper was applied like the wallpaper in scheme I, but only to the top of the baseboard. A 3-inch-wide white, green, and black on tan paper border with green-flocked edge was applied with the top of the border in the same position as the top of the scheme I border.

   Reproduction: Walls and border - 2, ceiling - 1

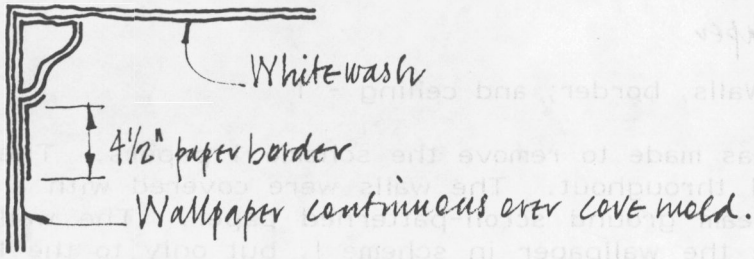
3. The ceiling, cove, and top of the wall were again whitewashed. A bright blue, white, and cream floral-patterned wallpaper was applied. A 2½-inch-wide red, pink, white, gray, green, and red flock roses pattern border was applied. The top of the wallpaper and border were in the same position as described for scheme I.

   Reproduction: Walls - 2, border and ceiling - 1

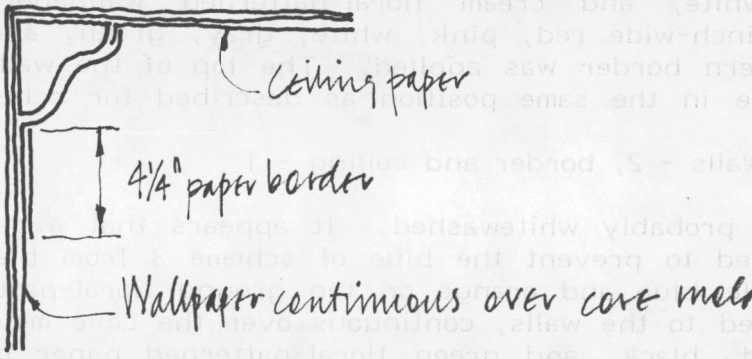
4. The ceiling was probably whitewashed. It appears that a backing paper was applied to prevent the blue of scheme 3 from bleeding through. A pale blue and orange on tan ground floral-patterned paper was applied to the walls, continuous over the cove mold. A 3½-inch-wide red, black, and green floral-patterned paper border was applied with the top of the border slightly overlapping the bottom of the cove mold. The border is characterized by a row of black dots on the lower edge.



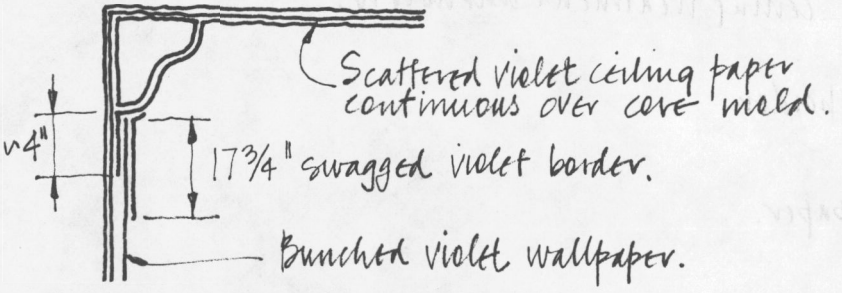
5. The ceiling was probably whitewashed. The walls were covered with a yellow, red, dark beige, white, and gold cross-patterned paper. The border paper was another roses pattern in blue, red brown, and gold. The top of the border extended slightly over the bottom of the cove mold and 4½ inches onto the wall.



6. The ceiling was covered with a silver star- and dot-patterned cream paper. This was applied slightly overlapping the cove mold. The walls were covered with a gold, silver, and gray leaf- and dot-patterned paper which was continuous over the cove mold. An approximately 4¼-inch-wide silver roses paper border was applied with the top of the border at the bottom of the cove mold.



7. The ceiling was covered with a scattered violet paper, extending down the eastern and western walls approximately 4 inches. The walls were covered with a bunched voilet paper to the bottom of the cove mold. An 18-inch-deep swagged violets and pale blue paper border was applied at the top of the walls, with approximately ¼ inch of the border extending onto the cove mold.



Reproduction of schemes 4-7: Walls, border, and ceiling - 1

8. The walls and ceiling were covered with a thin chipboard, probably as a backing paper. The ceiling was covered with a silver, white, and blue scroll-patterned paper. The walls were covered with a gray, beige, white, silver glitter, and dark blue floral- and

scroll-patterned paper. The border paper matches the wallpaper. The cove treatment of this scheme has been obscured; the exact size of the border and the exact arrangement of the wall and ceiling papers has not been determined.

Reproduction: Walls and ceiling - 1, border - 2

9. The ceiling and walls were covered with the same glossy mottled tan paper used in room 211 scheme 8. The 5½-inch-wide wheat-patterned border, also used in room 211, was applied with the top of the border at the bottom of the cove mold.

   Reproduction: Walls, border, and ceiling - 1

10. The ceiling was painted white, and the walls and cove mold were painted light blue.

    Reproduction - 1

Room 210 - Corridor

Decorative schemes:

1. The initial treatment is the same as room 211: The log walls and plank ceiling both have scrap paper taped joints subsequently whitewashed. The papers used to tape joints were Russian manuscripts, and wallpapers from each scheme 1 in rooms 203 and 206. Newspapers were used to patch broken joint tapes.

2. Sometime during the sequence of ceiling and wall whitewashes, the walls were covered with a heavy pulp paper which was also whitewashed. After the initial whitewash on paper, the walls were painted successively yellow, pink, blue, and olive green.

3. The ceiling was continuously whitewashed (one coat appears to have been cream colored). The first wallpaper was a white, yellow, green, and pale blue starburst- and flower-patterned paper. The paper border for this treatment was a red, yellow, and blue interlaced cross pattern, 4-3/4 inches wide, with the top of the border at the ceiling line.

4. Prior to the next treatment, a green, gold, and white paper was used as a backing paper on the walls, with the patterned side turned to the wall. Backing paper was not used throughout; those areas not covered with paper were covered with plain cloth.

   The walls were then covered with a gray, yellow, and white floral-patterned paper from top of baseboard to ceiling line. With this wall treatment, the ceiling was whitewashed.

   Reproduction of schemes 1-4: 1

Room 211 - Pantry

Decorative schemes:

1. It appears that for a long time after construction, this room was very simply decorated. The joints of the horizontal log walls and the wood plank ceiling were scrap paper taped. Initially, only the walls were covered with newspapers, and the room was whitewashed throughout. During subsequent whitewashings, the ceiling was also newspapered. Successive colored washes were applied to the walls: deep yellow, deep pink, tan, and white. Generally, the ceiling was whitewashed, but at least one coat of tan or cream wash was applied. When paper over joints broke, sometimes it was repaired and sometimes not. Both Russian and English newspapers were used.

2. From the number of wash layers evident, it probably was the late 19th or early 20th century when the first fabric was applied. The walls and ceiling were covered with muslin, but no corner or cove molds were installed. The walls and ceiling were covered with a pink, green, and blue floral-patterned paper. No border was used.

3. The wall and ceiling papers of scheme 2 were left in place. An orange and red floral-patterned paper was applied as a wainscot, from the baseboard to approximately 4 feet 2 inches above the baseboard. A blue and red roses patterned wainscot border was applied, with the top of the border 4 feet 3 inches above the top of the baseboard.

4. The ceiling was covered with a green, white, and cream star- and dot-patterned paper. The walls were covered with a beige, gold, white, green, and tan geometric-patterned paper continuous to the ceiling line. A 4-3/4-inch-wide paper border was applied, with the top of the border at the ceiling line.

   Reproduction of schemes 1-4: 1

5. The walls were covered with a pale blue-green and silver fleur-de-lis patterned paper. The exact ceiling and border treatments cannot be determined.

6. The walls were covered with the plain pale blue-green paper and scroll border used in room 203, scheme 8. The ceiling was probably covered with a silver, green, and cream swirl- and bead-patterned paper.

   Reproduction of schemes 5 and 6: 2

7. The walls were covered with a blue on beige glossy tile patterned paper. Scheme 7 ceiling and border treatments cannot be distinguished, but very possibly there was no border, and the ceiling paper of scheme 6 was retained.

8. The walls were covered with a glossy mottled tan paper. The ceiling was covered with a silver diagonal-square patterned paper which extended approximately 3 inches onto the eastern and western walls. A 5-3/4-inch-wide wheat-patterned border was applied with the top of the border at the ceiling line.

9. Some silver, gold, and white circle-patterned paper was apparently used as a ceiling patch.

10. The walls were covered with a heavily textured plain beige paper approximately 3 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 8 inches above the top of the baseboard. The glossy paper of scheme 9 was retained below and covered with some other wainscot material to approximately 4 feet above the finished floor. The wainscot has been removed. The ceiling was covered with a plain tan paper. A 5-inch-deep pink, tan, green, and white paper border was applied, with the top of the border at the ceiling line.

Reproduction of schemes 7-10: 1

Rooms 212-214 - East Gallery

These rooms were replacements for the original gallery rooms and were not investigated.

PAINT ANALYSIS

Samples were collected by Paul C. Cloyd in October 1980 and analyzed by him in November 1980.

Exterior

Few exterior samples were collected because the major concern involved the exterior colors prior to the 1887 work. Very little of the early paint remains and that which does remain is in poor condition.

Location	Layers	Comments
West end wall, within extant gallery attic	Whitewash primer 2.5 Y 7/6 yellow	Yellow earliest exterior paint; all layers chalky
North wall logs, exterior face	2.5 Y 7/6 yellow	As above
West end wall, within extant gallery attic	10 R4/6 red	Found at juncture of original gallery roof and west end wall, these are drippings of roof paint; it is

		presumed to be the original color of the metal roof
East end wall, within attic of extant gallery	2.5 BG 8/6 blue green	Found at juncture of original gallery roof and east end wall, these are drippings of roof paint; it is presumed that the color was applied over the original red but this sample had no red layer
Roofing, sheet metal remnants	Green paint found but not matched to Munsell color	No traces of red found, although extremely weathered condition of sample may explain this
North window, exterior of jamb	5 Y 9/2 off-white, weathered surface N 9/6 neutral bright white	1/2" band at outside edge of frame lacking first layer, probably indicative of original trim
South window, exterior trim	N 9/0 neutral white	Original paint not in place
North wall, cornice board	5 Y 8/1 off-white	This is the color found in place; it is questionable if the extant cornice board is original

Interior

Many interior samples were collected, and the following data records all paint layers found on a given sample, from original to latest. Many samples were found with fragile and brittle surfaces. This caused great difficulty in obtaining a sample with all layers intact. However, the early layers did remain attached to samples.

The following list shows the samples by room number, giving the sequence from material base to extant exposed layer. This data should be used in conjunction with the previous finish documentation reports by Snell and Robbins. All door numbers refer to Historic Structure Report sheets 6 and 8.

Location	Layers	Comments
Room 101		
Wainscot	5 PB 7/1 gray background splattered with 5 B 2/1 dark blue and N 9/6 neutral white	Typical wainscot colors
Floor trim	2.5 Y 9/2 off-white 10 B 4/4 blue 10 R 9/4 buff-red 2.5 Y 9/2 off-white 10 PB 5/1 dark gray 5 PB 7/1 light gray 5 PB 4/8 dark blue	First layer on heavy rough cloth
North wall, upper portion	N 9/0 neutral white 10 YR 8/6 yellow-ochre	Neutral white typically whitewash
Room 102		
Ceiling trim	5 PB 8/1 gray	
East door jamb (door 106)	2.5 Y 8/4 off-white 2.5 Y 9/2 2.5 Y 8/4 2.5 Y 8/4 5 PB 7/1 gray	
Ceiling	10 B 8/1 light blue	
Room 104		
West wall, upper portion	N 4/0 neutral white 2.5 G 8/4 light green	
North wall, upper portion	N 9/0 neutral white	
		Wainscot and ceiling trim similar to room 101
Jamb at east door (door 108)	2.5 Y 9/4 off-white 5 Y 9/2 off-white 5 Y 8/4 off-white 5 Y 9/2 off-white 5 RP 8/2 light purple	

Room 108

Jamb of east door (door 112)	8 layers off-white 5 Y 9/2 off-white 5 G 8/2 light green	In early layers, 2.5 Y 9/2 is typical

Room 109

East end wall, south portion	5 PB 6/1 gray Neutral white	Later layers spalled from sample

Room 111

East gallery, exterior wall, interior face	5 PB 5/1 gray 5 PB 6/1 gray 2.5 Y 9/2 off-white 5 PB 6/1 gray 5 B 7/2 gray	

Room 113

East wall, 4'-0" above floor	5 Y 9/1 off-white 10 YR 8/6 yellow-ochre 10 R 7/4 light red neutral white 5 PB 7/1 gray	
South wall at former oven location	Deteriorated black surface Neutral white 5 PB 6/1 gray	

Room 114

Jamb of east door (door 119)	5 PB 6/1 gray 10 R 2/4 red 5 PB 6/1 gray Weather-soiled layer 2.5 Y 7/10 yellow-ochre 10 R 3/8 red Neutral white 2.5 Y 9/2 off-white 7.5 B 6/2 blue-gray 2.5 Y 9/2 off-white	

Room 115

Wainscot	5 PB 6/1 gray background 10 B 6/4 dark blue specks N 9/0 neutral white specks 5 PB 2/2 dark gray specks	

South wall, upper portion	N 9/0 neutral whitewash 10 YR 8/6 yellow-ochre	
Room 117		
East end wall, above stairs	5 PB 6/1 gray Soiled gray-green layer (no Munsell match) 5 PB 6/1 gray 7.5 GY 8/2 light yellow-green N 6/0 neutral gray N 6/0 neutral gray	
Room 118		
West wall, upper portion	N 9/10 neutral white-wash 10 YR 8/6 yellow-ochre	
West wall, ceiling trim	N 9/0 neutral whitewash 2.5 YR 4/2 buff red brown	
West wall, divider stripe 1/2" (+) wide between yellow-ochre and buff red brown	10 R 4/2 dark red	
West wall, 1/2" (+) divider stripe between yellow-ochre and typical gray wainscot	10 B 2/2	
Room 119		
Southwall, floor trim, 3/4" wide	10 YR 8/6 yellow-ochre 10 R 2/2 dark red	No gray wainscot found on this wall
Jamb of west door (door 125)	5 Y 9/4 N 9/0 neutral white	
West wall, upper portion	N 9/0 neutral white	
South wall	N 9/0 neutral white 5 Y 8.5/6 yellow	No gray wainscot
West wall	N 9/0 neutral white 5 Y 8.5/6 yellow	Gray wainscot at north portion terminates 1'-0" south of door 123

Room 120

East wall	N 9/0 neutral white	Later layers spalled from sample; ceiling light blue as in room 102 - 10 B 8/1
Window jamb	2.5 Y 9/4 off-white 2.5 Y 8/4 off-white Soil 10 B 7/1 gray 2.5 YR 2/4 dark red 6 layers of off-white 2.5 Y 8/4 typical 10 YR 9/1 off-white 5 G 8/2 light green	
East wall, 4" wide band 16" from ceiling, south side of door 126	2.5 YR 3/6 red specks on 2.5 Y 9/2 off-white background 7.5 GY 6/4 green	First layer on paper

Room 121

Floor	7.5 YR 5/10 red brown	
North wall	N 9/0 neutral white 5 PB 6/1 gray 5 PB 8/1 light gray 10 YR 8/6 yellow 2.5 Y 9/2 off-white 5 PB 6/1 gray	

Room 123

West end wall, adjacent to door 129	N 9/0 neutral white	

Room 124

Ceiling beam, supporting second floor; original wainscot color when beam was vertically situated as a column	10 B 6/1 light blue-gray	Possibly member reused from original gallery
As above, original upper portion of "column"	N 9/0 neutral white	As above
As above, divider stripe at middle of "column," 1/2" ± wide	Unable to match due to extreme deterioration	

As above, floor trim	7.5 YR 2/4 brown	As above
West end wall, upper landing of stairway	5 PB 6/1 gray wainscot, 10 B 2/1 dark blue band, and N 9/0 neutral white upper wall	These colors are not a layer sequence, but one decorative scheme
West end wall, upper portion adjacent to original double doors to chapel	N 9/0 neutral white	
West end wall, beneath stairs	5 PB 6/1 gray wainscot 10 B 2/2 dark specks	Typical wainscot colors
<u>Room 201</u>		
North wall of attic stair enclosure	10 BG 6/2 gray No Munsell match; olive color 2.5 Y 9/4 off-white paper layer 10 B 4/4 blue 5 B 3/4 dark blue 10 YR 8/6 yellow-ochre 5 PB 7/1 gray 5 GY 8/2 green paper	
Side light frame and jamb at door 201	10 YR 8/6 yellow ochre N 9/0 neutral white 7.5 Y 8.5/4 yellow 2.5 Y 9/4 off-white 10 R 2/4 dark red N 9/0 neutral white 17.5 Y 9/2 off-white N 9/0 neutral white N 9/0 neutral white 10 Y 9/1 off-white	
Jamb at door 204	2.5 Y 9/2 off-white 10 B 3/4 dark blue 2.5 Y 9/2 off-white 2.5 Y 8.5/4 off-white 5 YR 2/1 dark brown 10 R 2/6 dark red	
<u>Room 202</u>		
West end wall, exterior face adjacent to door 203	N 9/0 neutral white 10 YR 8/6 yellow-ochre	

Room 203

Jamb at door 203	10 G 5/1 gray green 10 R 2/2 dark red	Lack of numerous layers here supports the theory that at least the door frame and perhaps the entire opening was installed in 1887 or later
Window jamb	2.5 Y 7/4 yellow-ochre 2.5 Y 9/4 off-white 2.5 Y 9/4 off-white 5 Y 9/1 white	The two 2.5 Y 9/4 layers have no soil layers between them; these may be the two oil coats specified in the 1887 repair work
Jamb at door 204 on molding trim	5 Y 8.5/2 off-white	
Jamb at door 204 on molding trim	2.5 Y 8/4 off-white 2.5 Y 9/2 off-white N 9/0 neutral white	
Floor	5 YR 5/8 red brown 7.5 YR 5/6 red brown 10 R 3/4 dark red	

Room 204

Plaster from stove	N 9/0 neutral white 2.5 Y 9/2 off-white 7.5 B 7/2 light blue-gray 2.5 Y 8.5/4 off-white 7.5 GY 5/4 gray green 5 B 7/8 bright green 7.5 GY 5/4 gray green N 9/0 neutral white 2.5 Y 9/2 off-white N 9/0 neutral white
Ceiling trim	N 9/0 neutral white
3/4"-wide band beneath ceiling trim	10 B 2/6 dark blue
Walls	10 B 9/2 light blue
Cross at ceiling trim	2.5 YR 6/12 bright orange

Floor	7.5 YR 5/10 brown	
Window jamb	N 9/0 neutral white 2.5 Y 9/2 off-white N 9/0 neutral white	
Room 206		
Window jamb	2.5 Y 9/2 off-white 2.5 Y 9/2 off-white N 9/0 neutral white N 9/0 neutral white	The two 2.5 Y 9/2 layers may have been the two coats specified in the 1887 work
Floor	10 R 3/6 red N 2/1 neutral balck 2.5 Y 5/6 brown 5 YR 5/8 red brown 7.5 YR 5/6 red brown	Of first two colors combined, red predominant; black may simply be soil worked into paint surface
Room 207		
Window jamb	2.5 Y 9/2 off-white	Later layers spalled off
Floor	7.5 YR 5/10	Possibly two or three layers of matching paint
Jamb at door 213	2.5 Y 9/2 off-white 2.5 Y 8/4 off-white 2.5 YR 4/6 salmon 10 R 2/2 dark red 2.5 Y 8/4 off-white 2.5 Y 9/2 off-white 2.5 PB 5/6 blue 4 layers off-white 2.5 Y 9/2 typical	
Jamb at door 212	2.5 Y 9/4 off-white 2.5 Y 8/4 off-white 2.5 Y 9/4 off-white 2.5 Y 8/4 off-white 2.5 YR 2/4 red 2.5 Y 9/4 off-white 2.5 PB 5/6 blue N 9/0 neutral white 10 YR 9/2 off-white	

Room 208

Window jamb	2.5 Y 9/2 off-white	Top layers spalled off

Room 209

Window jamb	2.5 Y 9/4 off-white 2.5 Y 9/4 off-white 5 Y 9/1 white	Top layers spalled off
Jamb at door 211	2.5 Y 9/4 off-white 10 R 2/2 dark red N 9/0 neutral white	

Room 210

Floor	2.5 YR 2/4 dark red brown	
North wall	N 9/0 neutral white 7.5 YR 8/8 salmon 5 PB 8/1 gray	
		No paint on ceiling, trim, floor trim, or painted wainscot

Room 212

East end wall, north corner	5 PB 6/1 gray 2.5 Y 9/2 off-white 2 layers of soil surfaces - a dirty gray and a dirty green 5 PB 6/1 blue gray 7.5 GY 8/2 yellow green Soiled layer N 9/1 neutral gray	Analyzed paint attached to felt covering corner joint

Room 213

East end wall, adjacent to door 214	5 Y 9/1 white 5 Y 9/2 off-white 5 PB 7/1 gray 5 PB 4/1 gray	

APPENDIX D: OBSERVATION OF WOOD PATHOLOGY

OBSERVATIONS MADE IN JUNE 1975 OF THE RUSSIAN MISSION BUILDING AT SITKA, ALASKA

By
JOE W. CLARK, Consultant
Wood Products Pathology

Introduction

At the request of the U.S. Park Service, Denver, Colorado, I spent 2-1/2 days examining this structure in the company of Kenneth Holmes, Park Service staff member at Sitka. Mr. Holmes' knowledge of the structure and his assistance during the examination was most helpful and appreciated.

Three principal areas of the building were examined: the attic area, the foundation and crawl space area, and to a limited extent the exterior walls of the structure. The lower parts of the latter are presently covered with a temporary plywood sheathing and this material was removed for inspection purposes at only one area on the back and at one area on the front of the structure. However, an earlier examination had been made of the exterior wall and in the time available it seemed more important to concentrate on the attic and crawl space areas.

Exterior Walls

The plywood sheathing and siding have to be removed to properly appraise the hand-hewn logs of the wall. While only limited exposure of the wall was obtained, I believe that all, or at least most, of the lowest course of squared log members will need to be replaced. This may also be true of the next higher course as well in at least some areas. I think condensation of moisture vapor from the crawl space has been the major source of water in these lower log members. I would anticipate that some additional higher replacements may be needed where rain penetrations in the past have caused high sustained moisture contents in the wall logs with resulting decay. Such areas may be found adjacent to lost or poorly maintained caulking, to damaged siding, faulty gutters, or possibly associated with poorly fitted window or door trim.

Some decay can be tolerated in these heavy log members and considerable decay can be left in place at the higher levels where lower compression loads must be carried by the wall logs. For example, an inch or so of decay on the log face under the siding would not be a basis for replacement. This assumes, of course, that the area will be dried (if it is not already dry) and will be maintained in a safely dry condition from now on. Photos 1, 2, and 3 show the area on the back side of the building that we examined which seemed most likely to have problems as judged by exterior evidence of probable wetting. Time would not permit removal of siding at points higher than shown, but this area in particular

and some others should be inspected much more thoroughly and all the way up to the roof edge.

This area, at approximately the center of the north side, is very evident from the heavy dark stain that extends from the roof overhang to the bottom course of the siding, photo 1. The stain has resulted from an excessive moisture build-up in the surface layers of the siding and thus indicates possible decay in the heavier members if the moisture has worked into the logs back of this area of stain. This part of the wall is also suspect due to the settlement in the area indicated by the sag in the center of the building which I estimated to be at least 6 inches. Loss of foundation support at some time in the past is indicated by the temporary repairs in the form of replaced foundations (blocks of wood and sawed timber), photo 3.

This general area of the wall logs is particularly vulnerable to decay for the reason that it represents the juncture between the outside and a crossing partition wall resulting in a concentration of large keying joints, photo 3, with potentially water-absorbent end-grain faces and water-trapping joint interfaces. Other such areas and the corners of the structure having similar arrangements of end-grain faces and joint interfaces must be inspected carefully.

The Attic Area

Much more time was spent on the attic and crawl space areas than on the building exterior. In the attic structural members both insects and decay fungi have been active in the past and in some areas decay is still active. The insect damage is largely restricted to the sapwood portion of round, half round, or quarter round sections of logs or small poles. Roof and attic framing members, used with the bark in place, all show heavy attack of sapwood parts. Removal of the bark as shown in photo 4 reveals the deteriorated and powdery condition of the sapwood.

For round logs that were peeled prior to use (the larger members which are those shown principally in the tie-beam plan) insect attack has not been so severe in the surface wood but has generally reduced the effective cross section of the member by the thickness of the sapwood present. Photo 5 shows such a surface with numerous 1/8 to 1/4 inch, oval holes from which the adult beetles emerged to start their mating activity. In their larval stage they have thoroughly reduced the interior sapwood to wood powder and debris having no useful strength properties. Some of this material is exposed and shown in photo 5 where the surface shell of intact material has been pried up. The hand-hewn log squares have little of this type of degrade since the sapwood was largely removed in the "squaring" process.

I was impressed with the very extensive amount of this insect activity. The insect involved is one of several flat-headed borers. No larvae or adult beetles were found; so the species was not identified. However, I think most of the sapwood has been utilized by the insects to a point that it may no longer be attractive to them. Careful searching would likely turn up a few isolated larvae, but identification is of little further practical importance. If living borers are detected, local

applications of insecticide will be needed. Some additional bracing, such as the sawn 6 by 6 timbers already installed, should permit retention of the original and interesting heavy framing. The smaller roof sheathing supports should be replaced.

Specific areas of defects noted in the attic area are coded on the attached drawing. These include the following:

A. First area examined showing roof leak wetting, see photos 6 and 7. The principal problem is in the tie-beam member. In addition to insect damage (largely restricted to the sapwood) rain leakage through the old roof has permitted prolonged wetting which has resulted in decay. I think this member is still serviceable but would like to consider it with an engineer. Photo 6 shows the area before it was disturbed. Photo 7 shows the exposed punky material after the "shell" of surface wood was disrupted by prying up the 1/8 inch of surface material. Some decay in the heartwood is present.

B. This is the most serious defect noted in the attic area and includes the commonly present insect damage plus advanced decay, see photos 8, 9, and 10. The round tie-log (running east and west above the center partition wall and at the extreme east end of the attic area) has deep decay at the heavy rafter joint. The squared wall log running north and south also contains some decay but can likely be retained. The lower end of the rafter is also partially decayed. Photo 8 shows the area as found and photo 9 shows the same area with some of the decay exposed. This deterioration resulting from roof leaks (the evident wetting pattern is shown in photo 10) is so severe that replacement or supplemental reinforcing is considered mandatory. I would also like to review this condition with an engineer at the site. A system of tie braces could very likely be used for holding this "joint" in place and thus keep the original frame members. I assume the attic area will be an exhibited part of this structure because of its unique form and architectural interest. At least I would hope so.

The roof over the area marked B on the drawing is in very poor condition. Since the roof is to be replaced, I did little more than make simple observations of it from the attic area. However, extensive deterioration by both insects and decay has made this and possibly other areas somewhat hazardous for workmen who will do roof repairs. Numerous instances of past rain leakage in other parts of the roof are evident and while such areas may not now show leakage during rainy periods, much strength loss in the old members has surely occurred. Photo 11 of area B shows the wet condition of the smaller roof framing members and sheathing with an assorted growth of surface molds and other fungi present.

C. Brown cubical decay is evident on the inner face of the third from the top wall log. This is a rather shallow infection associated with a past leak and was not judged to be structurally significant.

D. Area of brown cubical decay noted on upper surface of ceiling plank, associated with a leak in the past. Area now dry and considered to be of no structural significance.

E. Area of brown cubical decay similar to C above. Not structurally significant.

F. Area of brown cubical decay similar to D above.

G. Brown cubical decay present on lower face of ceiling joists, only the sapwood has been affected. Not significant unless ceiling plank fasteners are no longer secure. This is an area of severe roof leakage in the past.

H. Area of brown cubical decay, similar to C above.

I. Area in northwest quadrant of attic that looks bad but is superficial. Insect and decay damage mostly restricted to the sapwood of the upper horizontal member--heartwood is sound. Wetting from the roof leaks in this area permits surface growth of fungi. All such areas point to serious need for roof repair.

I tried to go over the ceiling area generally but certainly a better job could be done when all the old shingles, pans, buckets, boxes, and other debris have been cleared out of the attic. In a few cases the battens covering the ceiling plank joints are no longer in place and this appears to have resulted from nail failures due to rusting. This is more evidence of past roof leaks.

The Crawl Space

The crawl space was entered at two points: one, through a hole in a northeast room floor which gave limited access to part of the northeast crawl space area, and second, through an opening on the front (south) wall near the center of the building. I judge the rather extensive amounts of decay in the floor and subfloor members are the result of three factors: localized wetting from plumbing fixtures, condensation, and soil contact of wood members.

Extensive decay is present in the areas associated with one of the downstairs bathrooms. This may have been the result of actual leaks, careless use of water with excessive spills and shower room neglect, or possibly condensation on cold water pipes. In any case much replacement of floor and subfloor members will be required.

The very extensive decay of the lower log squares in the outer walls is very probably the direct result of condensation wetting. Since these members are generally well supported on large boulders and out of soil contact, condensation seems the most probable source of water that could account for the extensive wetting that has permitted decay to develop so generally. Although much of the outer log walls remain to be examined, it seems probable that only the lower course, or two courses, of the log members are uniformly decayed. Rain penetration of the siding might occur occasionally, but I think not so uniformly around the structure nor in a pattern apparently restricted largely to the lower logs.

This condition points to the need for a soil cover over all the crawl space when the foundation and subfloor are reconstructed. Such a cover

will permit a safe reduction in the amount of crawl space venting necessary, and this should largely eliminate decay hazardous degrees of condensation wetting for subfloor members.

The third factor contributing to the extensive decay in subfloor members, other than outer wall elements, is directly attributable to the fact that much wood has come to be in direct soil contact. Such soil contacting exposures not only lead to high moisture contents in the wood, but provide a heavier fungus inoculation pressure for decay infections. The soil contacting conditions apparently resulted when indoor plumbing facilities were installed. Soil from the trenching (required for the sewer line) was not appropriately replaced or removed from the crawl space, but it was thrown back to rest on subfloor framing members and in some cases against the floor as well.

Photos 12 and 13 show this condition on the east and west sides of the main trench respectively. Photo 14 shows a section of the heavy longitudinal bearing partition wall support. Originally well supported on heavy stone blocks or boulders, extensive decay is now present as a result of the soil contact. Photo 15 shows another area of heavy decay in a longitudinal subfloor support member.

In some instances foundation repair has been made with short log sections used as posts, and these have been placed directly on the soil which has resulted in their decay. Photo 16 shows such a log section in the northeast quadrant of the crawl space used in repair work as a short post under a longitudinal subfloor member supporting the transverse floor joists. This member is heavily decayed. The longitudinal member also can be seen partially buried by the soil thrown against it that has resulted in its severe decay.

Correction of conditions in the crawl space of this structure should include the following:

1. An adequate crawl space should be established to provide access to all subfloor areas for regular inspections and maintenance as required. This can be done by either supporting the structure at a higher elevation or, alternatively, by the removal or shifting of soil to provide more clearance under the building. If the soil level is lowered below existing grade around the building, then provision should also be made for the drainage or removal of water that may accumulate under the structure.

2. A wall or terrace to divert surface drainage water from flowing under the structure is recommended on the north side and should be considered for the east and west sides.

3. After the soil is releveled under the structure, all wood members previously buried or in soil contact must be examined to determine whether they retain sufficient amounts of sound material to support the imposed loads. These must be replaced or repaired as necessary.

4. All wood members should be isolated from soil contact. The present wood foundation supports should be replaced with stone, masonry, or concrete.

5. During the repair and replacement of subfloor structural members, all wood materials taken out of service should be removed from the crawl space area. Also all other wood debris and scraps or pieces left from past or current work should be removed.

6. For a number of reasons it will be necessary to make extensive use of in-place preservative treatments during the subfloor reconstruction which include the following:

a. Some members that have been in soil contact are likely to be sufficiently sound to be retained, wholly or in part, even though some decay may be present. Since such large members are likely to dry slowly, preservative treatment should be applied to halt decay where possible without waiting for slow drying to result in safe moisture levels that will inhibit further spread of the established decay fungi.

b. Decayed wood is attractive to several kinds of insects either as food or as locations for their tunnels and nesting galleries. Over extended periods of time insect activity can cause severe strength loss but even more damage may result from new and interior decay fungus infections that start from fungus spores carried into the wood by the insects.

c. It seems highly probable that use will be made of some partially decayed members by retaining them in whole or in part as longitudinal or transverse support members. Any new replacement material going into the structure should receive on-site treatment to assure minimal chances of decay infection. This is highly important for new material that must be placed in joint contact with pre-existing material, and doubly so if the new material is green or unseasoned as it presumably would be if local spruce is used.

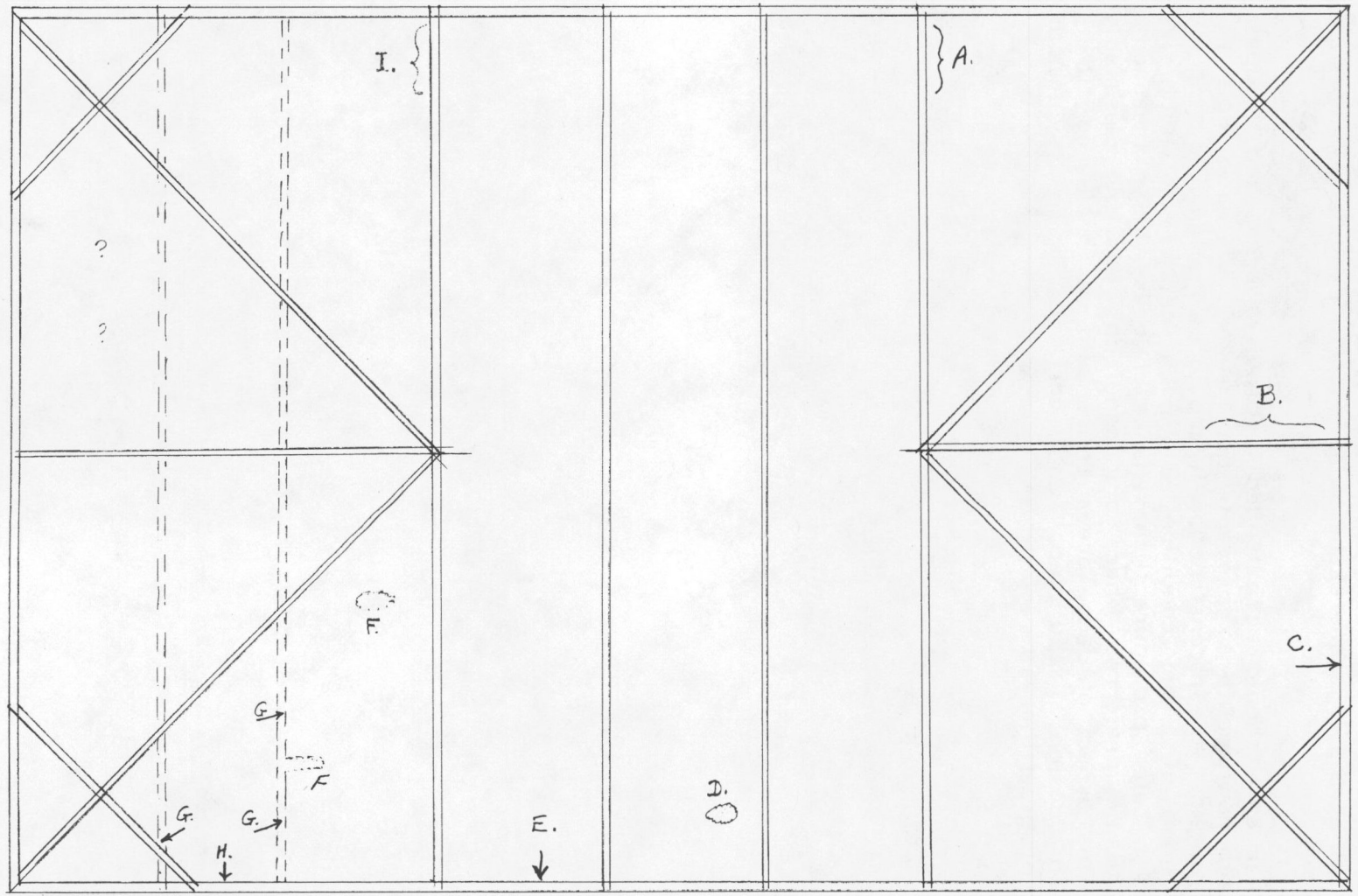
7. A soil cover should be installed throughout the crawl space. This will require an approximate leveling of the soil at a level 3 or 4 inches lower than the desired crawl space clearance. The soil cover should not be installed until all other repair and reconstruction work in the crawl space has been completed. I suggest the use of 6-mil polyethylene plastic for the soil cover material. It is light weight, has excellent permeance characteristics, and is virtually immune from chemical or biological degrade. It also comes in rolls of wide widths that make installation comparatively easy with a minimum of joint areas. The plastic should be lapped 6 inches at joints, should be turned up 3 or 4 inches against walls and footing, and should be covered with sand to a depth of 3 to 4 inches.

Exterior Reconstruction and Preservation

While an exterior of hand-hewn log construction would be far more interesting to visitors than a structure showing relatively modern horizontal siding, it would be extremely difficult and costly to maintain

the squared logs of this building as exterior faces in the Sitka climate. The presence of end-grain faces, joint interfaces, and deep seasoning checks on the exposed log faces would make decay prevention in the predominantly rainy climate an unending problem. It is strongly recommended that the log squares be sided over to exclude rain or snow wetting entirely.

Particular care should be extended to provide secure and adequate guttering and downspouts to prevent their leakage of water onto the siding. Throughout the reconstruction it should be remembered that dry wood, maintained in a dry condition, will not decay. Maintaining dry conditions is a safer procedure than reliance on preservative treatments and much to be preferred where dry conditions can be reasonably obtained. This aspect of decay prevention should be considered during reconstruction design, rebuilding, and certainly in a systematic maintenance program thereafter.



Russian Mission
Adapted from Attic Tie-Beam Plan
Circled numbers refer to attached notes for identifying locations
JWC



Photo 1.--North side of structure showing area of heavily stained siding. This has presumably resulted from a faulty gutter. Note sag in horizontal line of roof and siding.

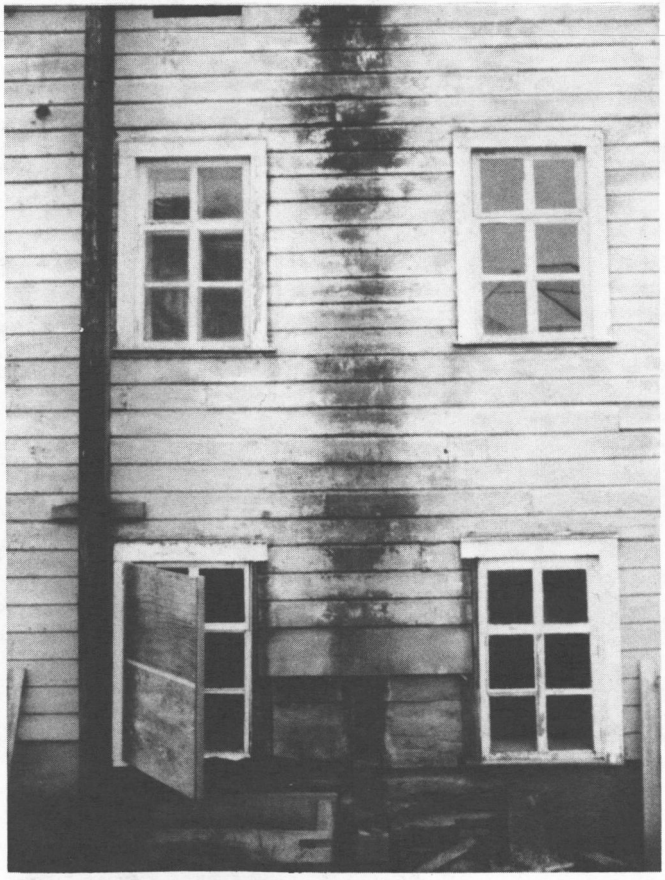


Photo 2.--Close-up of stained siding in photo 1. Heavy log wall back of stained area must be inspected for possible wetting and resulting decay.

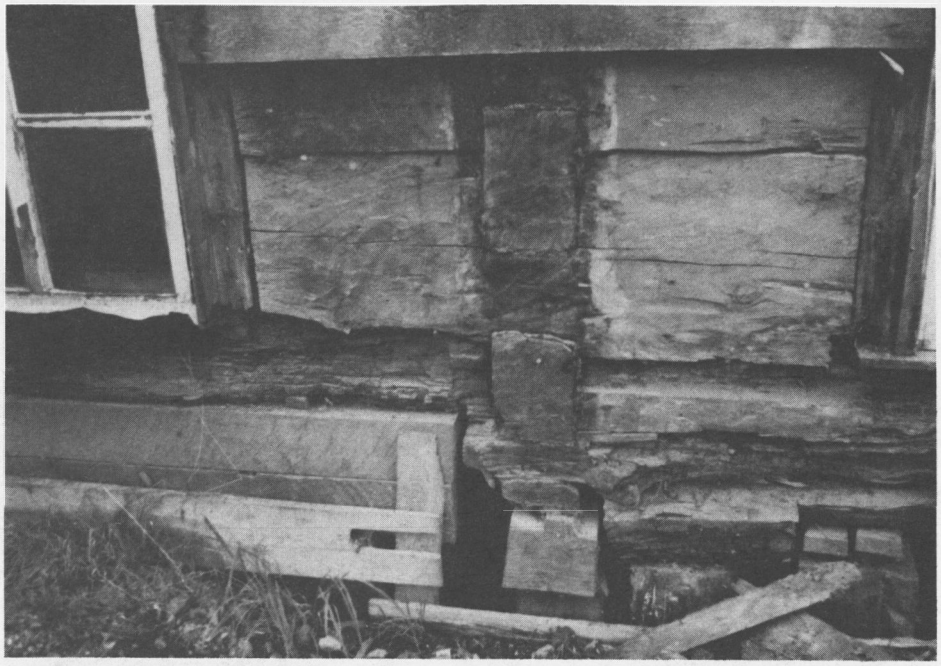


Photo 3.--Detail of partition joints in log wall (lower part of photo 2) and decay in lower logs of wall. Also note wood foundation repair and sawn timber replacement for lower log member.



Photo 4.--Insect damage by a species of flat-headed borer is very extensive in the sapwood parts of attic and roof-framing members. Bark removal of roof-framing member reveals powdery condition of the attacked sapwood indicated at arrows.

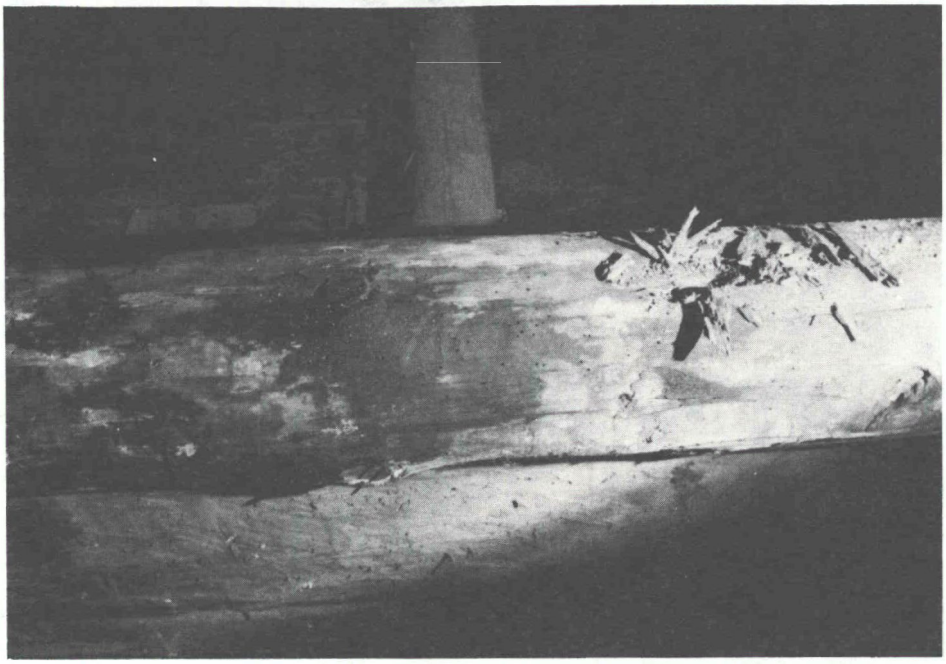


Photo 5.--Flat-head borer attack in log used without bark is evident by oval-shaped holes 1/8 to 1/4 inch in diameter. The wood appears nrmal but much deterioration lies under a 1/8-inch surface "shell" of reasonably sound material that has been exposed on the right.



Photo 6.--A general view of area A on north side as found showing roof leak wetting, surface growth of fungi, and rafter-tie beam joint in attic.



Photo 7.--Same joint shown in photo 6, but after surface "shell" of intact material pried off to reveal underlying decay and insect attack.

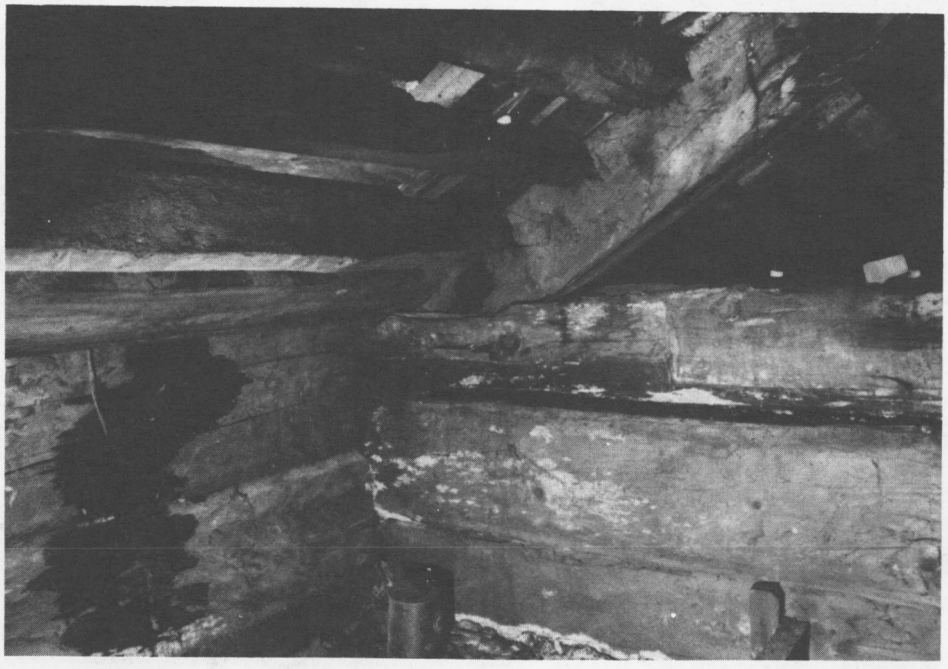


Photo 8.--View of most seriously deteriorated framing members found in the attic. This is at center partition at east end of structure. This photo shows area as found.



Photo 9.--Same area shown in photo 8 after decayed heartwood exposed. Insect damage is also present in sapwood. Note wetting pattern from rain leakage indicated by dark blotches in this and photo 8.



Photo 10.--Same area shown in photos 8 and 9 but also showing water draining down large rafter to deteriorated joint.



Photo 11.--Roof framing showing extensive and common wetting and fungus growth. These members are much weakened and may be hazardous for workmen when roof repair is to be done.

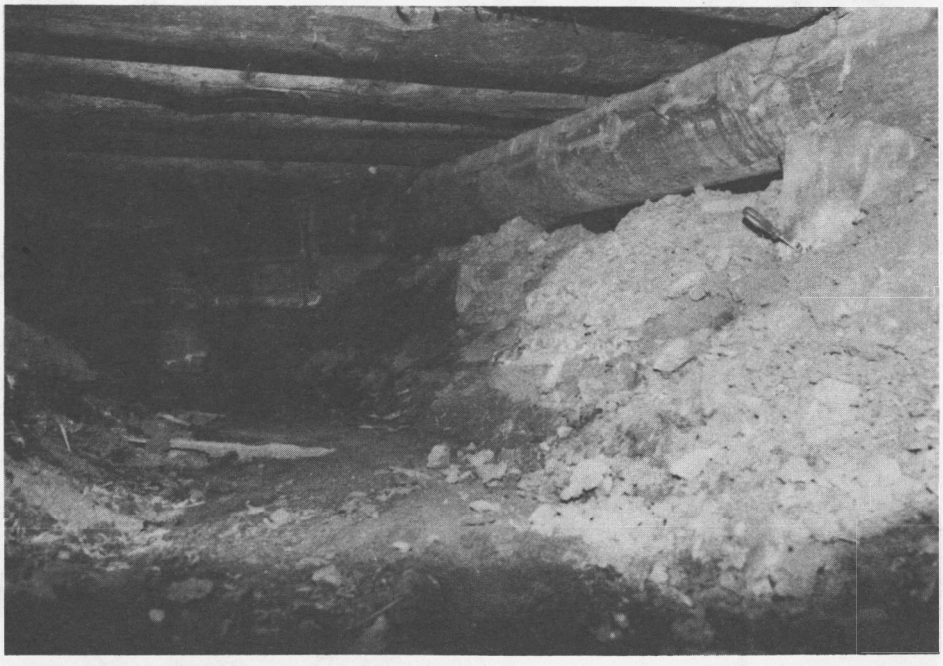


Photo 12.--Crawl space area near center of building showing piled soil (east of main sewer trench) covering or in contact with subfloor framing. Note screwdriver in foreground thrust into rotting support post.



Photo 13.--Pile of soil on west side of sewer trench in crawl space contacting subfloor log joists. Decay in this area is likely extensive and severe.



Photo 14.--Decay in rock-supported longitudinal log subfloor member where soil contact has provided avenue for water migration into wood. This appears to be the support for the center-bearing partition running east and west through the building.



Photo 15.--Log support member totally decayed at this point where log buried in soil. This may also be a hewn log wall partition support.



Photo 16.--Attempted repair of floor joist support member. Log section heavily decayed, as is the longitudinal joist support member buried by piled-up soil under northeast part of building.

APPENDIX E: FOUNDATION EVALUATION

RUSSIAN MISSION ORPHANAGE, SITKA, ALASKA
HISTORIC LANDMARK FOUNDATION RESTORATION PROJECT

Prepared For:

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
601 FOURTH & PIKE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

Prepared By:

PACIFIC TESTING LABORATORIES
3220 17TH AVE. W.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98119

NOVEMBER 1, 1976

CERTIFICATE NO. 769-39



Engineering Geologist: Calvin Weiss
Calvin Weiss

Chief Engineer: George R. Knight
Dr. George R. Knight

Approved: G. E. Huckabay
George E. Huckabay, P.E.
President

PACIFIC TESTING LABORATORIES

RUSSIAN MISSION ORPHANAGE, SITKA, ALASKA
HISTORIC LANDMARK FOUNDATION RESTORATION PROJECT

ABSTRACT

Herein detailed are the foundation restoration recommendations for the Russian Mission Orphanage - Historic Landmark Foundation Restoration Project in Sitka, Alaska. For each of the major areas of underpinning support required, specific recommendations are made which will enable restoration without compromising the historic value of the landmark.

WORK DIRECTIVE AND PURPOSE

Pacific Testing Laboratories was commissioned by Mr. L. Gentry, of the U.S. National Park Service, to perform the necessary field evaluations of the foundation conditions existing at the Russian Mission Orphanage in Sitka, Alaska. The resultant work directive was to sample the materials where access could be gained in the building to establish bearing capacities and other important parameters of foundation design. As verbal supplement stressed by all members of the commision, the desire is to properly restore the building but destroy as little of the original historic value as possible. With this work directive understanding and purpose of the project, Mr. Calvin Weiss, engineering geologist and laboratory manager of Pacific Testing Laboratories, and Dr. George Knight, chief engineer, spent two days in Sitka to obtain necessary samples and perform all field evaluations of the project. During this period Mr. Tony Donal, of the Park Service, assisted Pacific Testing personnel in all aspects of site examination.

SITE LOCATION AND SIGNIFICANT HISTORY

The Russian Mission Orphanage site faces on Lincoln Street between Baronof and Monastery Streets. As can be evidenced in Photograph No. 1, the building is a large two story timber building with a frontal dimension of approximately 68 feet by a depth of 42 feet. This structure was originally constructed utilizing the typical techniques of heavy timber construction of over a century ago. All of the primary walls are massive timber and beam hewn from logs of the area.

Within the structural system the floor systems are heavy doweled plank supported on the beam system. The original construction was, in principle, similar to log erection with native materials such as moss used as chinking in all of the exterior walls. The evaluation of the two stories of construction disclosed that the original erection resulted in very heavy weight for its size. In areas such as between the first and second floors the heavy plank ceiling of the first floor and the floor of the second floor contained a general layer of four to five inches of earth initially placed within the structure. The same condition was encountered in the hip-roof attic area where earth had been spread as a vapor barrier and/or insulation medium.

For foundation restoration, it is important to note that the gross average square foot load of the building as planned to be restored will be extremely high. It is estimated the original average weight of the structure may have approached 200 lbs per square foot. The anticipated restoration may reduce this loading to somewhere in the neighborhood of 125 lbs per square foot.

Though not part of this commissioned work, the structural system and general wood from the first floor and up was visually examined. In general, there were many locations that showed past dry rot and other forms of wood decay. The observations made of the bearing walls, flooring and attic area indicated the excessive massiveness of all timber was such that the materials were more than structurally adequate in terms of future longevity.

The building, as designed, has three primary east-west bearing walls; the south wall, which is logs placed on rock cobbled material for support, the central bearing wall, which was placed on soil and rock cobble, and the north bearing wall, which was placed on some rock but primarily earth. The building does show considerable settlement on the south and north bearing walls. The examination of the bottom base log in these areas clearly show dry rot failure due to prior moisture conditions.

The bottom logs directly in contact with the earth and stone functioning as a structural grade beam will have to be removed and upgraded. The examination of photographs No. 1 and 2 of the general exterior of the structure indicate

the magnitudes of subsidence that have occurred. It is anticipated that the heavy flooring system will function as the jacking points when the levelling of the structure is performed.

GENERAL CRAWL SPACE AREA

The Parks Service has undertaken, in its restoration program, the first phase of excavating all of the general crawl space area of the building. This excavation has proceeded through most areas of the building staying back from the bearing walls to an average depth of about two feet. During the excavation the main first floor stringer beams were braced for temporary suppor As shown in photograph No. 3 and in further detail by photograph No. 4, this underpinning has proceeded so that thorough examination could be made of the zones requiring timber replacement.

The four test pits dug within the general area of the crawl space showed that the submaterials to a depth of approximately four feet grade to be the typical native beach deposited cohesionless materials. As shown by the attached gradations of the material, they can be classified as a definite sandy gravel material with no plasticity characteristics. The material for the purpose of permanent shoring pedestals or positions within the structure to support the primary floor beams can be safely assigned a bearing capacity value of 2000 lbs per square foot for small pad footings that are less than 1.5 feet wide. For larger pad areas that are two feet wide and greater the bearing capacity can be assigned at 2,500 lbs per square foot with no potential constraints for settlement.

SOUTH FRONT BEARING WALL

The south bearing wall of the structure is founded upon large man placed rocks that have estimated weights ranging up to a possible 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. Between the larger rocks, smaller rocks were placed to provide uniform support to the structure. The primary sill log which runs the length has in several locations completely dry rotted and no longer exists. The examination of this log and the subsurface conditions indicates that the primary settlement that the structure has experienced is due to the slow compression failure of the

sill log. Photographs Nos. 5 through 8 show the typical rocks and the sill log conditions above the rocks.

The size of the rocks and the soil conditions found indicate the primary rocks are founded in the medium dense sandy gravel materials and not in the normal surface organics of prior concern. The rectification of the settlement along the south wall is a definite trade off of historic value and economic considerations for the project. In general, it is fully conceivable that a properly treated new sill log could be placed above the rocks to support the structure. To accomplish this it is suggested that a simple concrete pilaster system be placed inconspicuously within the rock system at each main floor beam tie position. This footing would be a poured concrete unit designed with a bearing capacity of 2,500 lbs per square foot.

NORTH BEARING WALL

The north exterior wall of the building, which lies on the uphill side of the structure shows similar evidence of major settlement. As can be seen in photograph No. 2 the general drainage of the area has permitted the maximum runoff to this zone of the building and the resulting dry rot of the sill log and joist logs show severe dry rot. At several locations along the north wall some excavation was performed and temporary timber supports installed to hold the wall from further settlement. Along this wall the rocks supporting the sill log are in general smaller and do not extend to as great a depth as in other areas of the building.

It appears that for the rectification of this particular zone the sill log should be replaced and underpinned with short pilasters and spread footings. The footing design for this wall should be limited to 2,500 lbs per square foot.

CENTRAL BEARING WALL

The central bearing wall was originally constructed in similar fashion to both the north and south bearing walls. The wall varies in the quantity of rock that was placed and in all locations examined the rocks, some of which are in

excess of 1,000 lbs in weight, are founded in the sandy materials. In general, the sill log is in better condition than the perimeter logs. The examination of the structure shows that the settlement of this wall has been insignificant in comparison to the adjacent walls resulting in a floor system high along the central bearing wall and sloping downward to both the north and south bearing walls.

It is suggested that this log should be replaced or receive definite treatment in special areas to maintain the structural capability required. It is also suggested that this wall at the floor beam locations have simple pilasters installed along the length of the central bearing wall. These pilasters should be founded on concrete footings bearing on the sandy subsoil material. A safe bearing design of 2,500 lbs per square foot can be utilized without concern of additional future settlement.

EAST AND WEST END WALLS

The east and west end walls are founded similar to the other bearing walls of the structure. Both walls have large rocks located beneath sill beams at most locations. As shown in photograph No. 7 the sill logs of both end walls have experienced considerable dry rot and in some locations no longer have any structural support capability.

It is apparent in these walls that the sill log will be necessarily replaced with the proper treated timber. Beneath the new sill log pilasters should be located at joist support points founded on spread footings designed at 2,500 lbs per square foot.

GENERAL GOVERNING FOUNDATION RECOMMENDATIONS

As herein previously discussed the foundation log system placed on rock, has experienced considerable dry rot and decay due to the over century exposure of the subfloor materials to moisture. In almost all locations the major support timbers in contact with the rocks and the earth will have to be replaced with equivalent new material. It is strongly recommended that during this replacement individual pilasters be installed to support the bearing walls of the

building on footings founded at a depth of approximately four to five feet beneath the average floor elevation of the existing building. These pilasters should be designed on rectangular or square footings that have a contact pressure not exceeding 2,500 lbs per square foot. By having the pilaster system, which may be constructed with concrete masonry units, it appears that with proper installation of these units the earth and rock in most areas can be returned for its historic significance.



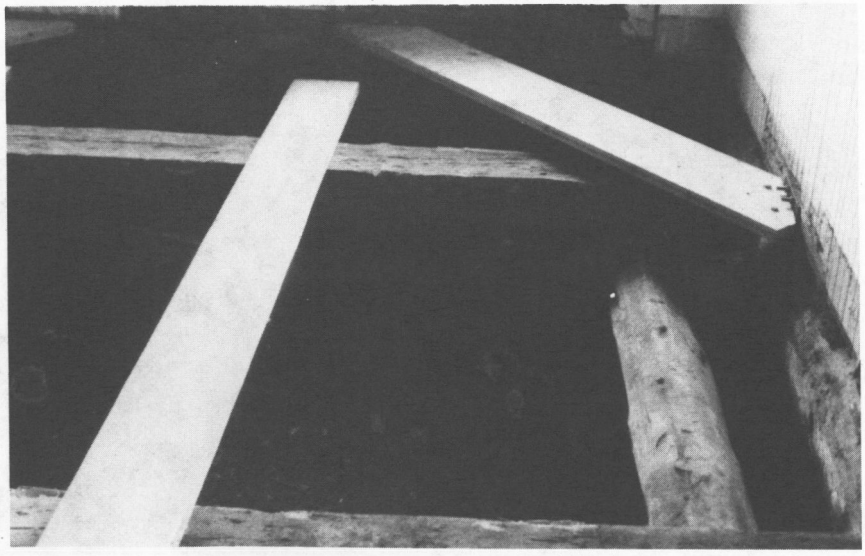
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 1



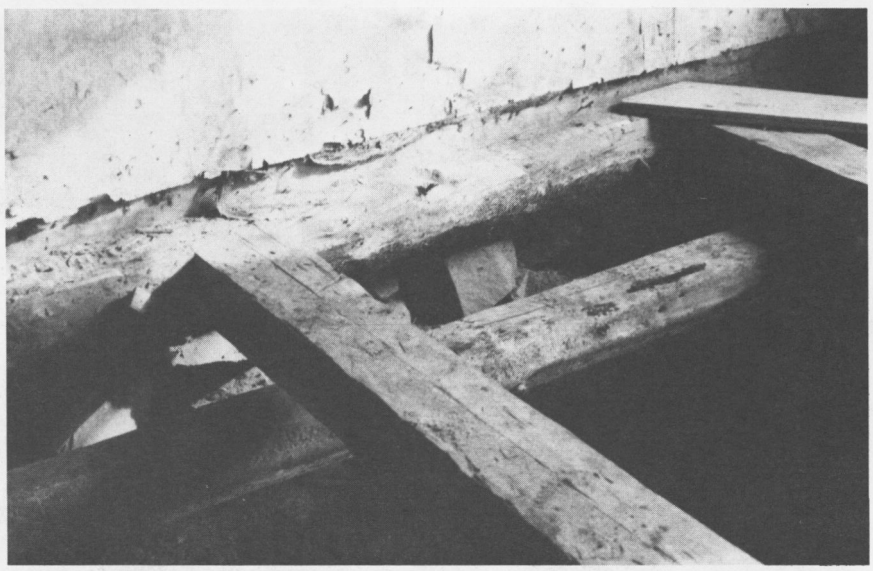
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 3



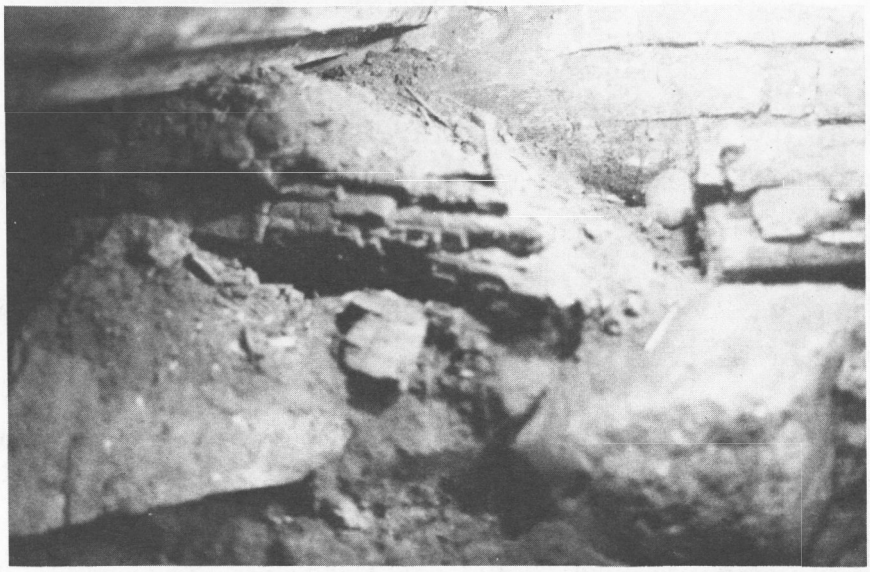
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 4



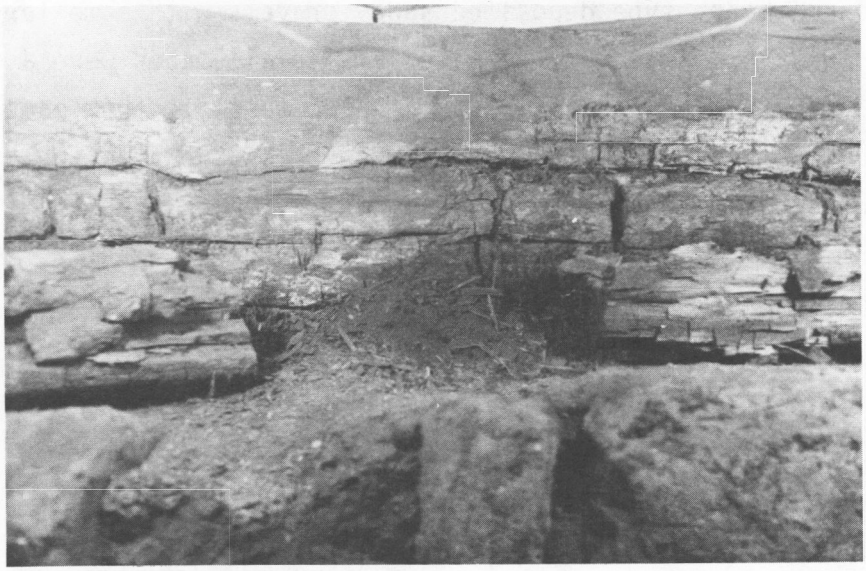
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 5



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 6



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 7



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 8

TEST PIT SPECIFICS

At the site, four test pits were excavated in the crawl space. The four test pits were hand excavated to a depth of four feet to establish the subsoil conditions. The pits were located as follows:

1. Test Pit No. 1 located six feet north of south wall and 25 feet east of west wall.

2. Test Pit No. 2 located eight feet south of north wall and twenty two feet west of east wall.

3. Test Pit No. 3 located five feet north of south wall and 12 feet west of east wall.

4. Test Pit No. 4 located five feet south of north wall and four feet east of west wall.

In general, all four of the test pits disclosed that the subsoils beneath the structure are beach type deposited sandy gravels with some larger stones up to six inches in diameter. The materials in all cases were a clean non plastic material. The typical gradations from each test pit from samples taken at pit bottom showed the subsurface materials to be as shown on the attached gradatior sheet for each sample.

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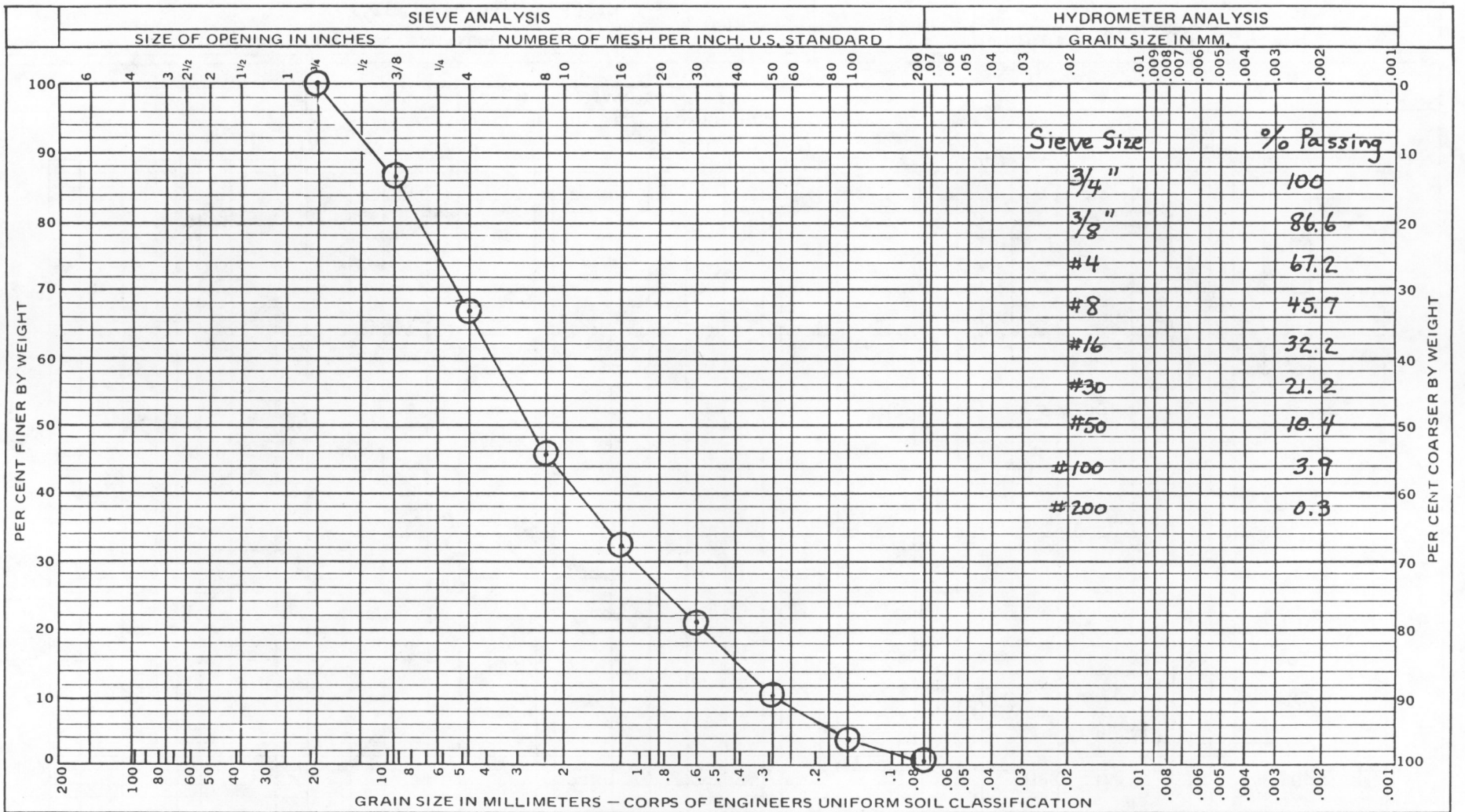
Report No. A
Transmittal No.
Date of Test 10-18-76
Specification



SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH	ELEVATION	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		LL	PI
			Grey-brown, Gravelly Sand			
Sample 1	3½'		moisture 5.4%			

PROJECT Cert. No. 769-38
Russian Mission
Sitka, Alaska

10/19/76

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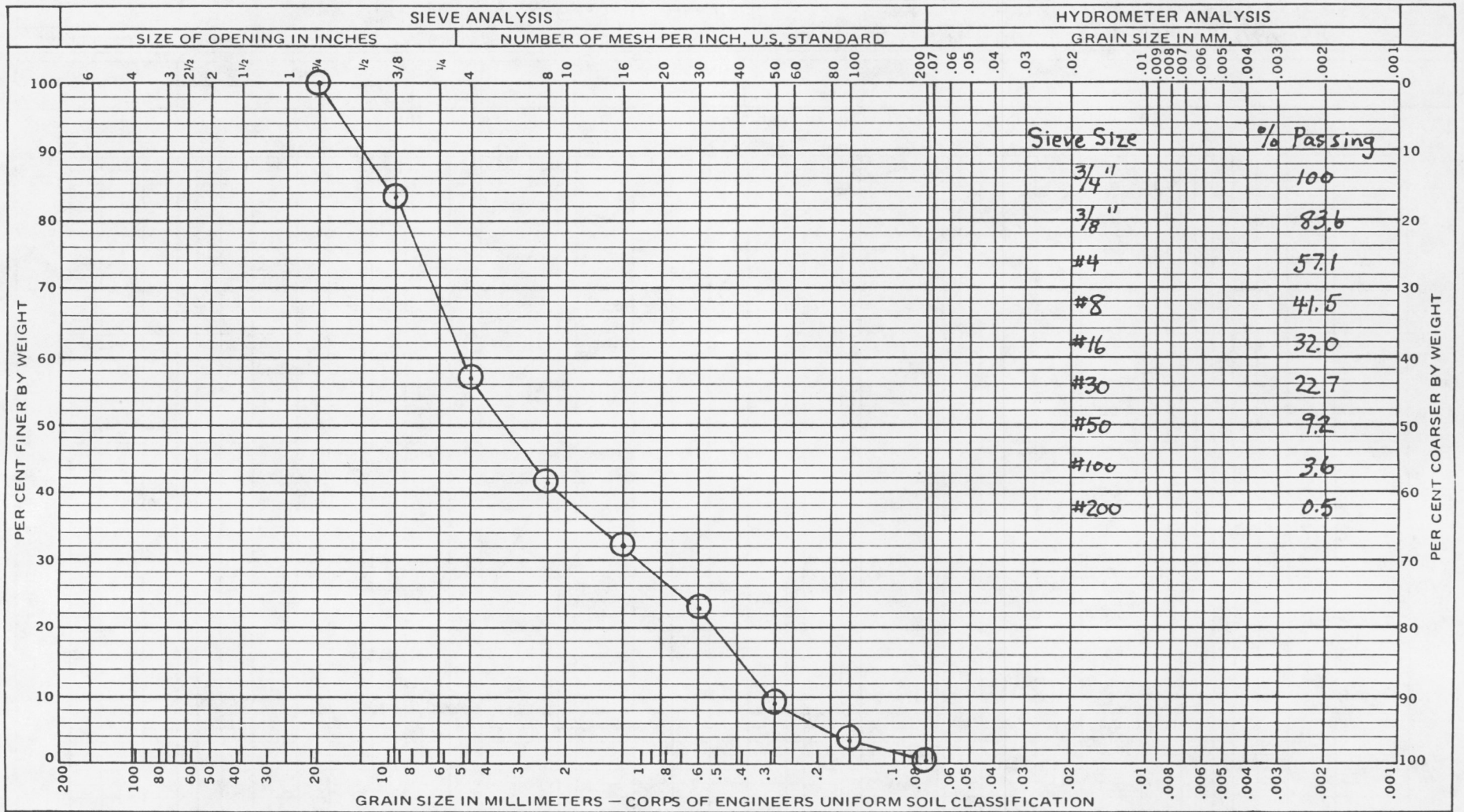
Report No. A
Transmittal No.
Date of Test 10-18-76
Specification



SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH	ELEVATION	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		LL	PI
			Grey-brown, Gravelly Sand			
Sample 2	3½'		moisture 7.6%			

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Russian Mission
Sitka, Alaska
10-19-76

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Report No. A
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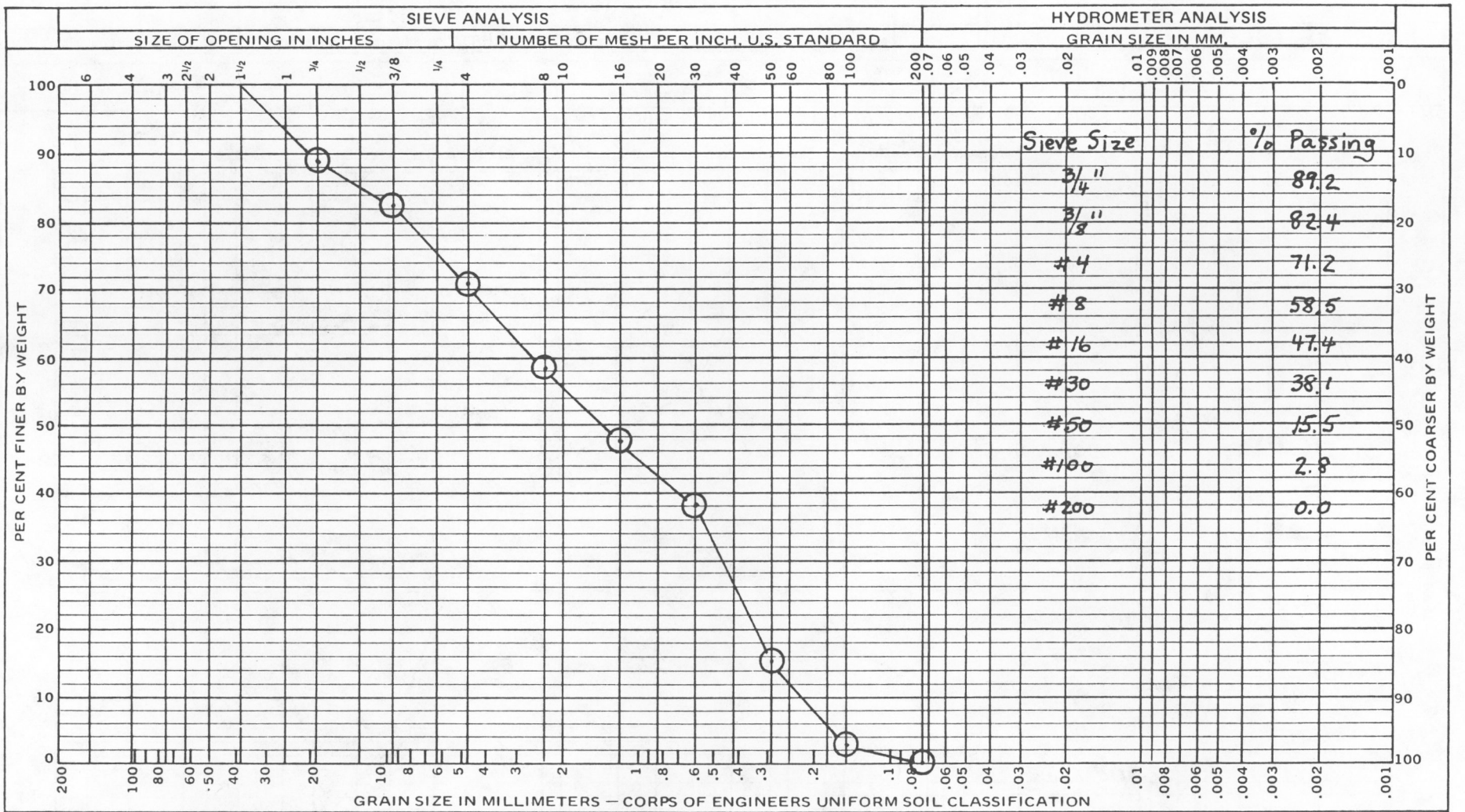
Specification



Sieve Size	% Passing
3/4"	89.2
3/8"	82.4
#4	71.2
#8	58.5
#16	47.4
#30	38.1
#50	15.5
#100	2.8
#200	0.0

SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH	ELEVATION	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		LL	PI
			Grey-brown, Gravelly, Coarse to med. Sand			
Sample 3	4'		Moisture 5.6%			

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Russian Mission
Sitka, Alaska
10/19/76

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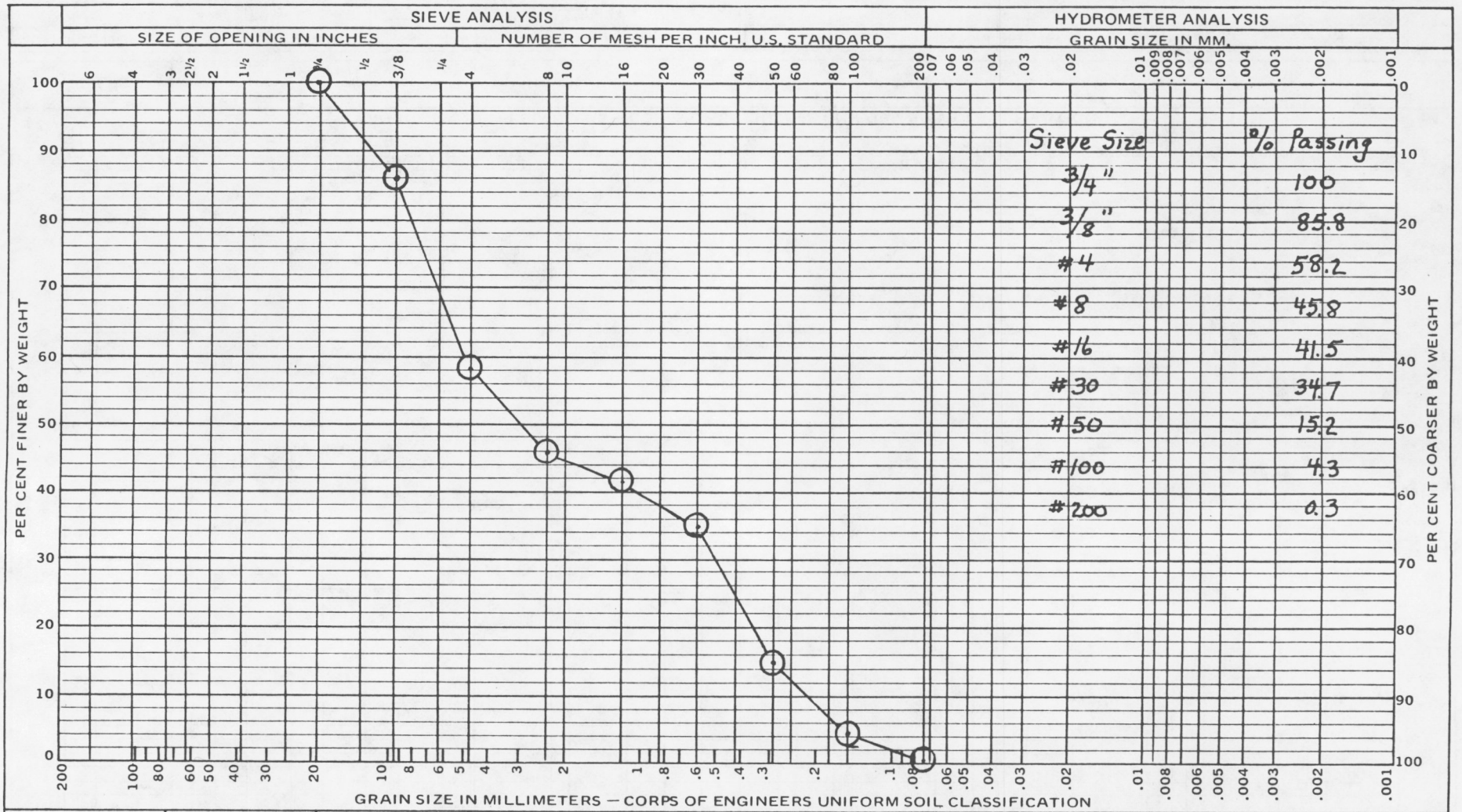
Date of Test 10-18-76
Specification



Sieve Size	% Passing
3/4"	100
3/8"	85.8
#4	58.2
#8	45.8
#16	41.5
#30	34.7
#50	15.2
#100	4.3
#200	0.3

SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH	ELEVATION	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		LL	PI
			Grey-brown, Gravelly, Coarse to Med. Sand.			
Sample 4	3'		Moisture 6.8%			

PROJECT Cert. No. 769-38
Russian Mission
Sitka, Alaska
10/19/76

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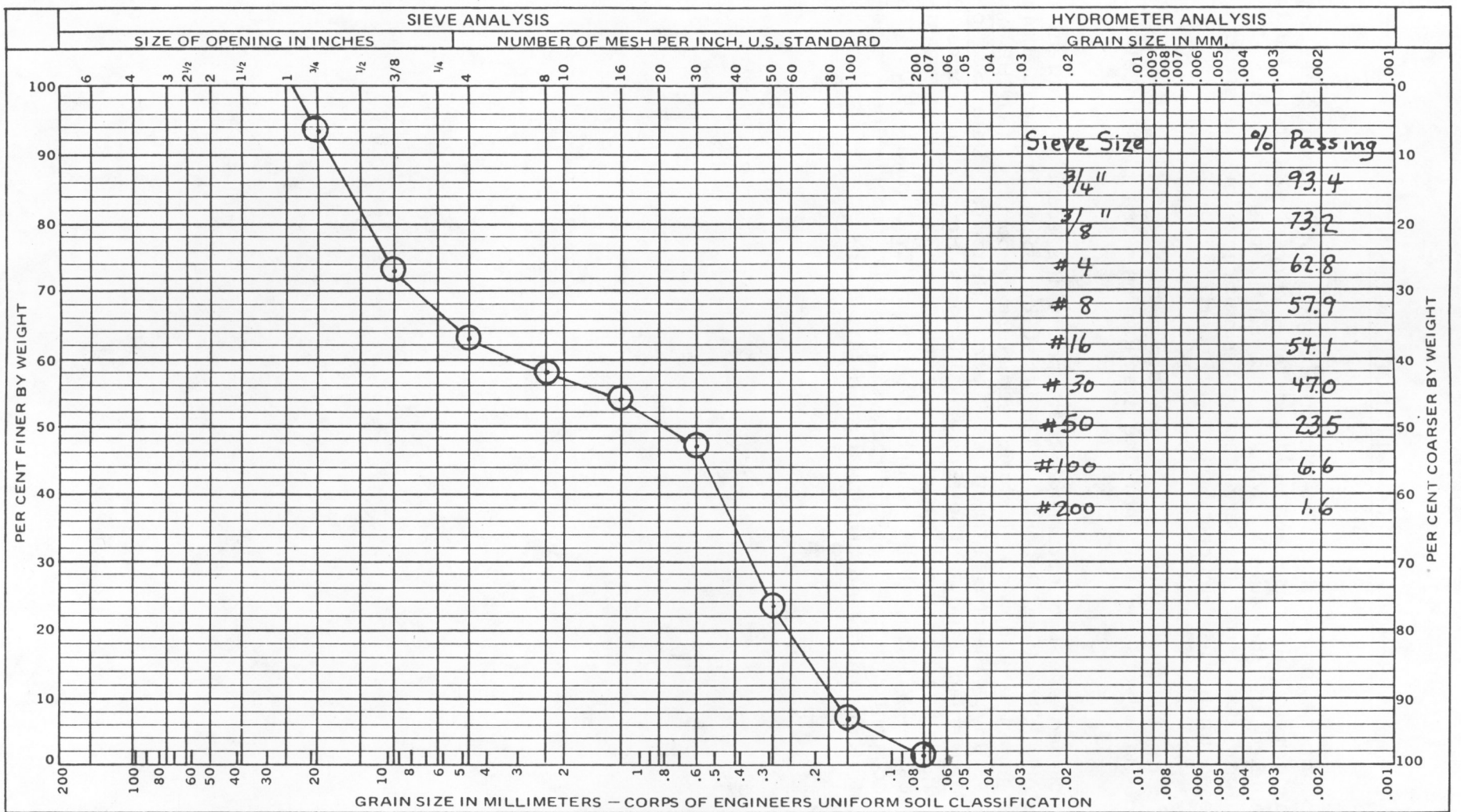
PACIFIC TESTING LABORATORIES

Report No. A
Transmittal No.
Date of Test 10-18-76
Specification



Sieve Size	% Passing
3/4"	93.4
3/8"	73.2
# 4	62.8
# 8	57.9
#16	54.1
# 30	47.0
#50	23.5
#100	6.6
#200	1.6

SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH	ELEVATION	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		LL	PI
			Black, Gravelly, Coarse to Med. Sand with Organic Debris			
Sample 5	South Wall (Material around Rocks)		Moisture 21.3%			

PROJECT Cert. No. 769-38
Russian Mission
Sitka, Alaska
10/19/76

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APPENDIX F: COMPLIANCE DOCUMENTS

This appendix contains the 1965 National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings form. This has been updated by a current National Register form completed by the author, which is currently under review. This updated form documents the architectural significance of the structure and is based upon this "Historic Structure Report."

Following the National Survey form are documents regarding the initial finding of no adverse effect from the stabilization work planned at that time.

Finally included are two documents that specify the scope and intent of this "Historic Structure Report." The first document is the planning directive for the following historic structure reports: (a) Historic Resource Study; Historic Structure Report, Historical Data Section; Historic Furnishing Study; The Russian Bishop's House, by James D. Mote, 1980; and (b) Historic Structure Report, Architectural Data Section for the Russian Mission, draft report by Anthony S. Donald, 1977. The second document is the task directive for this report--the revised administrative document and architectural data sections.

File: 333-2 Russian Mission Orphanage

Form 10-317
(Sept. 1967)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Revised

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
Alaska	XII (Alaska History)

3. NAME(S) OF SITE	4. APPROX. ACREAGE
Russian Mission Orphanage	1 acre

5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) Sitka is located on the west coast of Baranof Island in the Alexander Archipelago, in Southeastern Alaska. The orphanage is located [illegible] streets in Sitka.

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (If unknown, so state)

Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America.

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)

The Russian Mission Orphanage was the residence of Ivan Veniaminov, the great Russian religious leader and first Bishop of Alaska, and the administrative center of his missionary efforts among the native people of Alaska from 1842 to 1859. The great religious and moral influence exerted from this missionary center, particularly upon the Alaska native people, can be observed by the large number of Orthodox communicants still existing in the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands and other Alaskan coastal waters.

Returning from Russia to Sitka with the rank of Bishop of Kamchatka, the Kuriles, and the Aleutians, on September 27, 1841, Innocent Veniaminov set about expanding the educational and missionary efforts among the native people of his vast diocese. Native schools were established at St. Paul's Harbor (Kodiak), Alma Island, at the Nushagak and Kvikhpak missions, and Bering Island. From a missionary center at Redoubt St. Michael on Norton Sound his emissaries even penetrated into the lower Yukon and Kuskokwim River basins. Existing schools, such as those at Unalaska and the Pribilof Islands, were continued and improved.

As a result of these efforts, the number of orthodox communicants among the native people of Alaska increased from 5,512 in 1841 to 9,568 by 1860. By 1861 Russian America also had seven churches and 35 chapels in Alaska.

Russian Mission Orphanage was built in 1842 to serve as Veniaminov's residence, office, and private chapel. When Fort Ross in California was evacuated by the Russians in 1842, the church paraphenalia in its entirety from the California chapel were moved to Sitka and placed in the Bishop's chapel, also known as the Church of the Annunciation. In 1841, Veniaminov established an ecclesiastical school for Russian children and children of

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)

See page 3.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Abstracts and reports of studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)

None

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED YES ☒ NO ☐	11. CONDITION	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.)	13. DATE OF VISIT
1293	Needs repair	Church residence	July 1, 1961
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature)	**15. TITLE**	**16. DATE**	
Charles W. Snell	Historian	July 15, 1965	

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

Form 10-411a
(Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as m Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical o of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd) 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Alaska	Russian Mission Orphanage

7. Continued:

mixed blood at Sitka. This institution was located in the Russian Mission Orphanage after 1842. In 1845 the school was elevated to the status of a seminary, where the subjects of study were Russian, English, religion, mathematics, navigation, history, and bookkeeping. In 1858, the seminary at Sitka was transferred to the Asiatic mainland and, in 1859, Veniaminov also left Alaska to work in Siberia. In 1867 he became the Metropolitan of Moscow and died in 1880.

Present Appearance. The Russian Mission Orphanage is a large two-story building constructed of hewn logs covered over on the exterior with clapboard siding.[1] The first floor, which originally served as the Bishop's office and school rooms, is now divided into several apartments. The second floor still contains the former residence of Bishop Veniaminov intact and unaltered. His living quarters, equipped with a full set of furniture that he made with his own hands, is the finest example of a 19th century Russian residence in the United States. Also on the second floor, adjoining the Bishop's quarters, are the Church of the Annunciation, equipped with the original and priceless furnishings from the Fort Ross Chapel, and a large library. The library contains the original manuscripts and writings of the various clergymen and vital statistics of the mission, beginning with 1816; there is also a large collection of 19th century Russian books.

Except for the apartments on the first floor, the exterior and interior of the Russian Mission orphanage are original and unaltered. The log foundation of the building have deteriorated badly and the Sitka Historical Society has undertaken a fund-raising campaign in an effort to preserve this important and interesting building.

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[1] The structure was built by the Russian American Company at a cost of 30,000 roubles.

Form 10-617a
(Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd).

6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Alaska	Russian Mission Orphanage

8. Continued:

Rev. A. P. Kashevaroff, St. Michael's Cathedral, Sitka, Alaska (Pamphlet, Juneau, n.d., c. 1937); Hubert H. Bancroft, History of Alaska (San Francisco, 1886); Archie W. Shiels, "The Work of Veniaminov in Alaska," British Columbia Historical Quarterly, XI (Oct., 1947), pp 265-72; Stuart R. Tompkins, Alaska Promyshennik and Sourdough, (Norman, 1945) 166-169; Clarence C. Hulley, Alaska, 1741-1953 (Portland, 1953) 166-167, 179. Clarence L. Andrews, The Story of Sitka (Seattle, Washington, 1922); "Map of the Settlement of New Archangel, Sitka, accompanying a letter from Gen. L. H. Rousseau of Dec. 5, 1867, with inventories, House Executive Document No. 125, 40th Congress, 2d Session. Beardslee's Report to Congress," "Affairs in Alaska," Senate Document No. 105, 45th Congress 2d Session, Feb. 26, 1880.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Pacific Northwest Region
Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

IN REPLY REFER TO:
L1425(PNR)PS
SITK

July 16, 1973

Mr. Ken Tapman
Compliance Officer
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mr. Tapman:

A copy of your letter dated June 29, 1973, concerning the Russian Mission Orphanage has been referred to this office for reply.

We have secured offers for the Orthodox Church of Alaska property located at Sitka, Alaska. The Russian Mission Orphanage to which you make reference is located on this property. We have delayed the final closing on this tract because of a civil suit being brought against the Church concerning the westerly 20 feet of the property. Due to the urgency caused by the rapidly deteriorating condition of the Mission Orphanage, we are taking immediate steps to secure title to that portion which the Church can convey free and clear and the balance of the property, comprising the westerly 20 feet, will be conveyed at a later date. We anticipate that the portion containing the Mission Orphanage will be conveyed to us within the next 30 days.

Within the next few days Mr. Laurin C. Huffman, our Regional Historic Architect, will be sent to Sitka to determine exactly what immediate action will be necessary to prevent any further deterioration and this office will take whatever action is necessary to shore up the structure and prevent any further damage.

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Bohannon

Charles F. Bohannon
Acting Associate Regional Director
Professional Support

ADVISORY COUNCIL
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, proposes to acquire and stabilize the Russian Orphanage Mission National Historic Landmark, Sitka, Alaska to assure its preservation; and,

WHEREAS, the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, has determined that this proposal will affect the above National Register property and pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 has requested the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to the procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Federal Register, November 14, 1972, pp. 24146-24148) representatives of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Park Service and the Alaska Historic Preservation Officer have consulted and reviewed the undertaking to determine the nature of the effect; now,

THEREFORE:

It is mutually agreed that implementation of the undertaking, as indicated in the attached letter from Charles F. Bohannon, Acting Associate Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service, of July 16, 1973, will not have an adverse effect.

John D. McDermott 6/3/73
Acting Executive Secretary (date)
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

John G. Rutter (date)
National Park Service
Department of the Interior

William Hibbert 6/4/74
Deputy Alaska Historic Preservation Officer

Clem M. Silvestro 6/21/74
(date)
Chairman
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

THE COUNCIL, an independent agency of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, is charged on the Act of October [illegible] advising the President and Congress in the field of [illegible] commenting on Federal, federally assisted, and [illegible] [illegible]

PLANNING DIRECTIVE (PACKAGE 109): REHABILITATION AND ADAPTIVE RESTORATION OF THE RISSIAN MISSION HOUSE HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY OF SITKA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PART I

DESCRIPTION

This package will be the adaptive restoration of the Russian Mission House in Sitka. Current proposals contemplate the exterior and interior restoration of the mission.

Team

James Mote, Historian, Denver Service Center
(Not Assigned), Historical Architect, Denver Service Center

Consultants

Superintendent and staff, Sitka National Historical Park
Pacific Northwest Regional Office
Team Manager, Historic Preservation, Denver Service Center

Programmed Funds -- Package 109

Project Type	Amount	F.Y.	Account No.
32 - Historic Resource Study	$15,000	'72	2010
35 - Historic Structure Report (History)	15,000	'74	5445
35 - Historic Structure Report (Architecture)	15,000	'74	5445
42 - Archeological Research	20,000	'74	5464

PART II

Scope of Work

A. Historic Resource Study

This report will be prepared by the historian. He will provide data from primary and secondary sources on the Russian-American Company; its establishment in Sitka; its relations with the Indian population; effects of the Russian establishment on the Indian and history of the Russian Orthodox Church in Sitka.

B. Historic Structure Report

This report will be prepared by the historian and the historical architect. The historian will provide data from documentary sources on the history of the structure, its inhabitants and physical changes over the years. All available furnishings data will be included in this report also. The architect will examine the structures to provide written and graphic data on the physical attributes and condition of the structure and its environment and generally describe the work for rehabilitation and preservation. The report will provide basic design criteria for the preservation, interpretation, and management function of the structure and its environment. The basic design criteria will include but not be limited to the following general requirements:

1. Exterior restoration of the Mission House
2. Partial interior restoration of the Mission House, including furnishings
3. Partial adaptive use, interior
4. Restoration of the grounds

C. Archeological Research

It is anticipated that archeological research will be required to supplement and complete the research of the historian and the historical architect relative to the structure, grounds, and outbuildings of the mission building.

PART III

Basic Data

A. Alternatives Study for Proposed Additions to Sitka National Monument (1968)

B. A Plan for Historical Site Development, Sitka, Alaska (1970)

C. Interpretive Prospectus - Sitka National Monument (1972)
(By W. Ingersoll)

D. Interpretive Prospectus - Sitka National Monument (1961)
(By George Hall)

FNR - 752

10-238
Rev. 11/71

NITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIC
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEVELOPMENT/STUDY PACKAGE PROPOSAL

(or Professional Office)	Park (or Other Originator)	Developed Area
fic Northwest	Sitka National Historical Park	Park - General

Dr Area Code	PKG #	PACKAGE TITLE
P G	115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTORATION

XX New Package.

☐ Addition to an existing package.

☐ Revision to an existing package.

Complete for Development related Packages only

CAPACITY	Yr. of Const.	New/ Exist		CRIT-ERIA	State	CONG DIST	COUNTY
	6	N		02	50	01	

Will additional operating funds and or additional positions be required upon completion of this package?
YES [X] NO ☐
If yes, make certain a Form 10-237, Detail of Program Requirements, is prepared for this package.

Package Description

Complete restoration of the Russian Mission in Sitka in accordance with the on-going Historic Structures Report.

Package Justification

With the acquisition of the Russian Mission proper stabilization and restoration of this historic structure must be accomplished as soon as possible because of the poor condition of the building.

Management's Requirements (See reverse for outline. Use blank sheets for additional space.)

Class A estimate required ☐
Class B estimate required [X] Historic structures report is in progress
Class C estimate required ☐

Part 1: Stabilization: Relieve excess loads on structural, protect fabric from further deterioration. Lump Sum 70,000 (foundation repair and temporary supports for sagging structural members; protection over windows, doors, missing siding; roof repairs; water drainage; fire and security interim alarm systems).

Part 2: Restoration: Lump Sum $400,000 (based on similar structures, must be updated after HSR and determination of exact requirements.

Special Study (15) Analysis for stabilization	5,000
Construction Drawings (Stabilization) (36)	12,000
Historic Structure Report (Arch.) (35)	30,000
Construction Drawings (Restoration) (36)	60,000

V. Smith / M. Mathes

or-Title	Date	Approving Signature (Supt. or other orig.)	Date
Ellen Lang, Superintendent	5/22/74	Stanley T. Albright, State Director	5/22/74
☐ Approved for estimating by Professional office(s)		Regional Director (Signature) ACTING	Date
☐ Disapproved for reasons stated in transmittal memo and returned to originator		Edward G. Furr	6/6/74

TASK DIRECTIVE (PACKAGE 109):
HISTORIC PARK STRUCTURE REPORT
RUSSIAN BISHOP'S HOUSE, SITKA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
MARCH 1980

SCOPE OF WORK:

This Task Directive is to extend the original 1977 draft of Historic Structure Report (Administrative and Architectural Data Sections), to incorporate new data and produce an updated publishable report. This is exclusively for the Russian Bishop's House and its adjoining grounds.

Alterations of the original 1977 administrative data sections will be noted with its current 1980 version by the Project Historical Architect. This will be accomplished in conjunction with the park superintendent and staff.

The architectural data section will present the original information of the 1977 draft. This will be annotated with the data from investigations subsequent to the draft report. Documentation of extant restoration work as of March 1980 will also be included.

It sould be noted that additional studies (i.e. hardware, paint, and wallpaper analysis) will be required and produced under a separate cover at a later date.

TEAM:

Robert L. Carper, Senior Historical Architect, Denver Service Center

Anthony Crosby, Historical Architect, Denver Service Center

Paul C. Cloyd, Project Historical Architect, Denver Service Center

CONSULTANTS:

Superintendent and staff Sitka National Historical Park

Alaska Area Office, National Park Service

CONSULTANTS (cont):	Randall A. Conrad, Historical Architect, Denver Service Center
	Hugh Miller, Acting Chief Historical Architect, WASO
FUNDING:	
PACKAGE NUMBER 109	Account Number 2001-5445-399 Initial Funding in Fiscal Year 1974
Project Type 35	Total Funding to Fiscal Year 1979 = $37,074
Estimated balance as of 12/12/79	$1,500
Expected Fiscal Year 1980 additional funding	$13,500 (net)
ESTIMATED TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE	$14,500 ± (net)
Salaries, Travel, and Clerical	$14,500
Printing	$ 5,000±
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST	$19,500±
RELATED PROGRAMMED PACKAGES	
PACKAGE NUMBER 115	"Restoration of Russian Bishop's House."
Project Type 82	Includes support work for construction (i.e., design, archeology, and construction) and H.F.C. exhibit design and production.
PACKAGE NUMBER 116	"Historic Resource Study; Historic Structure Report, Historical Data Section; and Historic Furnishing Study." This package covers the history studies as required.
Project Type 34	
PACKAGE NUMBER 148	"Furnishings Conservation." Covers conservation work by Harpers Ferry Center on icons and furniture. This may be incorporated into package 115.
Project Type 53	
SCHEDULE:	Administrative and Architectural Data Sections - Underway
	Approved task directive February 28, 1980.

SCHEDULE (cont.)

Onsite investigation and meeting with park staff and Alaska Area Office - initiate January 1980.

Draft ready for review June 15, 1980.

COMPLIANCE CONSIDERATIONS:

In 1964 the Russian Bishop's House was designated a National Historical Landmark. As per the placement of the Russian Bishop's House on the National Register of Historic Places on May 13, 1971, it is considered to be of first order significance. National Park Service Management Policy places this structure into category 1A significance. Archeological investigations were carried out in 1975 and 1978 beneath and immediately around the building. Future investigation will be required prior to or utility installation and site work.

The architectural data section will discuss the restoration work to date and recommendations for future actions in regard to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Procedures. Recommendations presented will be subject to 106 compliance. While the Denver Service Center will provide these recommendations, the Alaska Area Office will be responsible for the compliance actions.

SECTION II

DISCUSSION:

The administrative data will identify the structure by name, location, significance and proposed use as per the Interpretive Plan of July 1979. This section will also note any applicable cooperative agreements and legislative provisions affecting building use or treatment.

The historical data section is being published under a separate cover. A summary of the building history will be presented with the architectural data section.

DISCUSSION (cont.):

The archeological data will be incorporated by reference to existing and future documents published under separate cover.

The architectural data section will, as stated, combine the information from the draft 1977 report and data gathered after the draft report. The restoration and adaptive use design is also to be presented in this report. All of this will be presented in written and graphic form. This section will include the following:

a) summary of the building's history
b) documentation of historic changes to the building, fabric and landscaping
c) existing conditions, structural and fabric deterioration as of 1976
d) alternative treatments as of 1977
e) recommended treatments as of 1977
f) documentation of completed restoration work
g) recommend treatments as of 1980
h) cost estimate for recommended treatment as of 1980
i) supplemental data as required

SECTION III

BASIC DATA:

1. Historic Resource Study; Historic Structure Report, Historical Data Section; Historic Furnishing Study, James Mote, Historian, National Park Service, January 1980

2. Addendum to Final Interpretive Plan, Russian Bishop's House of October 1976, Sitka National Historical Park, National Park Service, July 1979

BASIC DATA (cont.):

3. Historic Structure Report, The Russian Bishop's House, Administrative and Architectural Data Sections, Anthony S. Donald, Historical Architect, National Park Service, March 1977

4. Archeological Excavations at the Russian Mission - 1975, Anne D. Shinkwin, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska, July 1977

APPENDIX G: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND ORTHODOX CHURCH IN AMERICA AGREEMENT

The following document concerns the conveyance of church objects, either outright or by permanent loan, by the Russian Orthodox church to the National Park Service. It also sets conditions for future use of these objects and the chapel by the Russian Orthodox church.

AGREEMENT

WHEREAS the United States of America, by and through the National Park Service, hereinafter referred to as the Park Service, has acquired the historical site known as the Russian Mission Building in Sitka, Alaska, and

WHEREAS there are numerous items of personal property belonging to the Russian Orthodox Diocese of Sitka and Alaska of the Orthodox Church in America located within said building, and

WHEREAS said personal property has historical, cultural, and artistic significance for the interpretation of the Russian Mission historical site.

IT IS NOW THEREFORE HEREBY AGREED between the Park Service and the Russian Orthodox Diocese of Sitka and Alaska, of the Orthodox Church in America, hereinafter referred to as the Church, as follows:

1. All personal property owned by the Church and located in the above site has been inventoried by the Park Service and the Church and divided into two categories. Those items of personal property listed on Exhibit A, hereto attached and made a part hereof, are hereby transferred, conveyed, and set over to the Park Service. Those items of personal property listed on Exhibit B, hereto attached and made a part hereof, having not only historical and cultural value but also special religious significance to the Church, are retained by the Church and shall be on permanent loan to the Park Service for use in its interpretation of the Russian Mission Building.

2. The loan of those items listed on Exhibit B shall continue so long as the Russian Mission Building is a historical site and the Church is permitted to hold religious services in the chapel of the Russian Mission Building. The Church agrees that such services shall only be held with the concurrence of the Superintendent of the Sitka National Historical Park with a two weeks notice.

3. It is understood and agreed that the Park Service shall have full curatorial responsibility for the artifacts and other items listed in Exhibit B and that they shall be under the control of the Park Service and may be removed for purposes of restoration or for storage.

4. The ruling Bishop of the Russian Orthodox Diocese of Sitka and Alaska of the Orthodox Church in America, hereinafter referred to as the Bishop, may remove the objects listed in Exhibit B from the building for use in religious ceremonies for periods of time not exceeding fourteen (14) days. Such objects shall be returned by the Bishop to the Park Service. The Bishop agrees to provide the Superintendent for the historical park not less than two (2) weeks notice of his intention to remove an article.

5. It is also agreed that the Bishop and the Orthodox Church in America may photograph objects loaned to the Park Service and that said photographs may be sold by the Diocese or by the Church.

6. It is also agreed that the artifacts listed on Schedule B shall not be used by other religious denominations or Orthodox jurisdictions outside the Orthodox Church in America without the written permission of the Bishop of the Russian Orthodox Diocese.

7. The Library will be available for scientific research with the conditions stated in item 4.

8. It is mutually understood and agreed that the National Park Service shall not be liable for loss or injury to the hereinabove described personal property resulting from fire, theft, disaster, accidental casualty, or similar occurrences, nor for loss resulting from the inherent nature of the property itself or from infirmity thereof; nor shall the National Park Service be liable for loss resulting from the negligence of third persons or negligence or contributory negligence of the Orthodox Church in America, its servants or agents; nor shall the National Park Service be liable for loss resulting from failure to anticipate or guard against the occurrences of loss or injury resulting from

the above mentioned or similar causes nor for loss or injury proximately resulting from its lack of due care in this respect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunder subscribed their names.

2/29/76
date

/s/
V. REV. JOSEPH P. KRETA
Attorney-in-fact
ORTHODOX CHURCH IN AMERICA

3/5/76
date

/s/
RUSSELL E. DICKENSON
Regional Director
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Pacific Northwest Region

APPENDIX H: ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS, 1977 and 1978

This appendix summarizes the alternative treatments as presented in the March 1977 draft historic structure report by Anthony S. Donald. A memorandum from the director of the Pacific Northwest Region, dated May 1978 and detailing the revised recommended treatment, follows the summary of alternatives.

A. GENERAL

This section of the report will present various alternatives for restoration of the Russian Mission and the final recommendation for restoration as decided by a committee at Sitka National Historical Park during September 1976.

B. ALTERNATIVE "A": NO TREATMENT

Although this alternative is mentioned, it will not be discussed because of the adverse effect it would have on the structure.

C. ALTERNATIVE "B": STABILIZATION OF INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF STRUCTURE AND GROUNDS

The following is the work that must be performed if more complete restoration work is not possible or is delayed for more than 5 years.

1. Stabilize the north wall; replace the sill log and add continuous footings and foundation wall.

2. Stabilize the south wall; replace the sill log and replace deteriorated upper logs.

3. Cut the grading down at the north wall where it is against the building, and regrade at the north, east and west elevations to facilitate drainage away from the building.

4. Replace the salvaged plank flooring.

5. Add bracing under the cross walls using a combination of concrete pads and steel jack posts.

6. Add bracing under the floor cross beams.

7. Replace broken glass in windows and seal around windows to prevent moisture penetration.

8. Replace the wood gutters on the north and south elevations with aluminum gutters and downspouts similar to those on the east and west elevations. Salvage the wood gutters.

9. Provide minimal heat, 40° - 50°F range, with the use of exposed metal conduit to electric water heaters (free standing).

D. ALTERNATIVE "C": STABILIZATION OF INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF STRUCTURE AND COMPLETE RESTORATION OF EXTERIOR FACADES OF THE STRUCTURE AND GROUNDS TO ITS EVOLVED CONDITION CIRCA 1917

1. Items 1 to 7 and item 9 from alternative "B".

2. Plumb the structure to remove the sag; actual amount removed dependent upon the stress the building can take.

3. Plumb the windows.

4. Replace the roof with a cedar shingle roof.

5. Reconstruct the galleries.

6. Install new wood gutters and downspouts.

7. Fill in door at south elevation into first floor and replace with a window.

8. Install new door and window frames where necessary.

9. Install new doors and sash for door and window openings where necessary.

10. Remove chimney on east hip roof.

11. Rebuild chimneys on north elevation of roof.

12. Install shutters on lower floor windows where historic. Further investigation should provide this information.

13. Install new entrance stairs at the east and west galleries.

14. Replace deteriorated logs above the sill in both the north and south elevations.

15. Re-side all elevations.

16. Landscaping

17. Install intrusion alarm.

E. ALTERNATIVE "D": COMPLETE RESTORATION OF EXTERIOR AND UPPER FLOOR TO CIRCA 1878, AND ADAPTIVE RESTORATION OF THE LOWER FLOOR FOR INTERPRETIVE USE

1. Items 1 to 7 and item 9 from alternative "B" and items 2 to 17 from alternative "C".

2. Provide adequate bearing for the chimneys.

3. Rebuild the chimneys on the interior.

4. Preserve and refinish interior finishes.

5. Install new baseboard and ceiling moldings on the second floor wherever original trim is badly deteriorated or missing.

6. Replace rotted plank flooring.

7. Provide permanent utilities for first and second floors.

8. Provide archival storage on the first floor.

F. RESTORATION RECOMMENDATION

The major purpose of the meeting held at Sitka National Historical Park during September 1976 was to decide whether the Russian Mission should be restored to a period in time or be treated as an evolved structure, using the present architectural configuration

The final decision was to resore the mission to the late Russian period, circa 1867, which is comparable to the construction date of 1843-1844.

The elements considered in making the decision included:

1. Authorizing Legislation

The act states that acquisition of the Russian Mission site is for the purpose of "commemorating czarist Russia's exploration and colonization of Alaska . . .". Implicit in this charge is period treatment.

2. Preservation Standards

Salvage and perpetuation of original fabric would be similar for either alternative. Building and documentary research during the 1976 stabilization work has increased data on the original structure, thereby reducing conjecture to acceptable levels.

3. Cost Feasibility

Whether the building is returned to a point in time or treated as an evolved structure, the same structural work is necessary. The reconstruction of the galleries is needed under either alternative. The cost differential between the two would be minimal.

4. Functional and Interpretive Benefits

Better space esthetics, visitor flow and archive/artifact storage will result from the period restoration, as well as architectural compatibility with the main interpretive theme of the Russian period commemoration.

It is felt that there will be no adverse effects on the structure with this restoration proposal, but that the final restoration will be an asset to the National Park Service and the community.

G. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Other alternatives were considered, but only the more pertinent alternatives were discussed. Some of the alternatives rejected are:

1. Preservation of the Structure in its Present Form

The condition of the log structure is such that massive stabilization would be required in the near future simply to retain the existing fabric.

All exterior siding and interior wall finishes would have to be removed before a final determination could be made as to the amount of retainable fabric.

2. Restoration of the Exterior, the Upper Floor and the Grounds to the 1887 Repairs

Although major changes occurred at that time, they were not architecturally significant nor were they associated with any period or person of historical importance.

3. Restoration of the First Floor

Throughout the history of the building the first floor has undergone an evolution that reflects that changing direction of the community. To return this floor area back to a relevant point in time would entail the reconstruction of several walls, and much conjecture would be invovled as to the location and type of construction for other partitions.

As the Interpretive Prospectus calls for the first floor to be utilized as an interpretive facility, it is felt that the activities involved in the interpretation could best be handled by the adaptive restoration of the area.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER
755 Parfet Street
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H30-DSC-TWE

May 12, 1978

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region

From: Assistant Manager, Pacific Northwest-Western Team, DSC

Reference: Sitka, Type 82, Package 115, Park General, Emergency Stabilization

Subject: Recommendation for treatment of the Russian Bishop's House

This memorandum is in response to, and an elaboration on, conversations with you, March 3, 1978 at the Denver Service Center. The addendum to the Historic Structure Report is in process, and should be on review sometime in May, but in order to prepare construction drawings to obligate year-end money it is necessary at this time to make recommendations for the treatment of the Russian Bishop's House for your approval.

All of the following recommendations are supported by data in the Historic Structure Report or its addendum. There are no major changes anticipated in the final recommendations of the Historic Structure Report.

Briefly the recommendations are as follows:

1. Install new foundations to complete stabilization.

2. Restore and reconstruct the building exterior to its historic 1853 appearance.

3. Restore first floor interior architectural finishes to its 1843/1853 appearance, and adaptively use the space.

4. Restore second floor interior architectural finishes and furnishings to its 1843/1853 appearance for interpretation.

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5. Restore the attic area to its historic period appearance.

6. Reconstruct west gallery exterior and interior to its historic appearance.

7. Reconstruct the exterior of the east gallery to historic appearance, and adapt the interior to accommodate modern functions.

8. Install concealed hot water heating.

9. Install minimal electrical service.

10. Install minimal plumbing service.

11. Adaptively restore the "Old School" to house support facilities for the historic site.

12. Adaptively restore the landscape ~~to its historic appearance~~.

Stabilization

It is accepted that a new foundation is necessary to stabilize the structure. This is due to the deteriorated condition of the existing foundations; a minimal stone foundation on the north side, a rubble foundation on the east and west side, and a settled stone foundation on the south side. To install a new foundation and replace decayed wall logs, the historic architects propose to transfer the load of the building to scaffolding and needles. The method used to do this will simultaneously be used, in an attempt, to level the structure. It should be noted that there is a 15 1/2" sag to the middle of the north wall, and a 6 1/2" sag to the middle of the south wall. They felt that these sags are detrimental to the fabric, and to the interpretation of the building and its period. For these reasons an attempt will be made to correct this condition as much as possible without jeopardizing the historic fabric. Given that the system exists, it would be negligent not to make an attempt to correct the present sags in the structure.

1. Install a new foundation under the Russian Bishop's House, while supporting the structure on a scaffolding system.

    a. The south foundation will have historic stones relaid on a continuous concrete spread footing and incorporated into a stem wall to prevent entry of sand into the crank space.

    b. The north foundation will be a continuous concrete spread footing and stem wall.

    c. The east and west foundations will have underpinned concrete spread footings and stem walls tied into both the gallery foundations.

d. The east and west gallery foundations will have continuous concrete spread footings and stem walls tied into the main building's foundations.

e. A foundation drain system will be installed to keep the crawl space dry.

Exterior

Restore and reconstruct the exterior of the structure to its 1853 appearance.

1. Walls

a. Remove all decayed logs in the south wall and replace with bolt laminated timbers. Install permanent strong backs, insulation, vapor barrier, and sheath with period shiplap siding.

b. Remove all decayed logs at the bottom of the north wall and replace with logs in-kind. Restore minor decayed areas in the upper wall.

c. No work is anticipated on the east and west walls of the building except paint restoration.

d. Reconstruct east and west galleries with heavy timber framing, and cover with period vertical board and batten siding.

e. All exterior walls will be painted yellow ochre.

2. Doors and Windows

a. Restore or reconstruct all historic frames.

b. Restore or reconstruct all historic doors, window sash and hardware.

c. All frames, doors, and window sash will be painted white.

d. Reglaze all windows with period glass.

3. Trim, shutters, gutters and down spouts.

a. Restore or reconstruct bell canopy and bells, cornice, and corner boards.

b. Reconstruct historic panel-type shutters and hardware.

c. Reconstruct historic gutters and down spouts.

d. Paint all trim according to historical evidence.

4. Roof and chimney

a. Restore historic roof framing and cover with a concealed plywood diaphragm.

b. Reconstruct historic standing seam tin roof with galvanized metal.

c. Paint roof historic color.

d. Reconstruct historic chimneys based on future information.

5. Porches and steps

a. Reconstruct all historic wooden porches and steps.

b. Treat all porches with preservative and leave natural.

Interior

Adaptively restore the first floor, and fully restore the second floor to its historic appearance.

1. Walls and ceilings

a. Restore all wall finishes, except the east gallery, to their 1843/1853 appearance, paint or hang walls with linen or cotton ticking which in turn will be papered or painted.

b. Reconstruct plank walls using physical evidence and historic sketch drawings.

c. Close non-historic openings in the walls with bolt laminated timbers.

d. Use modern materials in the interior of east gallery because of the lack of information as to its historic appearance.

2. Floors

a. Restore or reconstruct all historic planking in the building.

b. Paint, or treat and leave natural all planking.

3. Doors and windows

   a. Restore or reconstruct all door and window frames.

   b. Restore or reconstruct all doors and window sash.

   c. Paint all frames, doors, and window sash white.

   d. Reglaze all windows with period glass.

4. Interior trim

   a. Restore or reconstruct all base, ceiling and chair rail moldings.

   b. Paint all trim appropriate historic colors.

5. Stoves, ovens, and chimneys

   a. Reconstruct cylindrical iron stoves on the first floor.

   b. Reconstruct masonry oven/grill in the kitchen of the first floor.

   c. Restore masonry radiator type stoves on the second floor.

   d. Reconstruct chimneys in the attic space.

Mechanical Systems

1. Heating system

   a. Install a modern concealed hot water heating system using the "Old School" as the boiler house.

   b. Install concealed radiator coils in the reconstructed cylindrical iron stoves of the first floor; using the tin flues as pipe chases.

   c. Install concealed coils in the brick work of the adapted kitchen oven/grill on the first floor and brick stoves on the second floor; using the masonry flues as pipe chases.

   d. Accommodations should be made to incorporate one historically operating stove of each type in building for interpretation.

2. Electrical

   a. Install the minimum electrical service necessary for interpretative and mechanical needs.

   b. Accommodations should be made to use historic lighting sources.

3. Plumbing

   a. No installation of plumbing is anticipated in the Russian Bishop's House.

   b. Install public restrooms in the "Old School".

4. "Old School"

   a. Restore the exterior of the "Old School" to its 1880's appearance.

   b. Adaptively restore the interior to accommodate the utility systems of the site, public restrooms, and offices for interpretive personnel, or quarters.

   c. Consideration should also be given to the "old residence" which could be adaptively restored to act as a buffer to adjacent commercial development.

Landscape

1. Adaptively restore the landscape of the site.

   a. Modify the existing grade to permit drainage while maintaining a grade similar to the historic plane.

   b. Install boardwalks, picket fencing, and other structures as part of the landscaping.

   c. Erect a retaining wall along the north boundary screened by native trees and shrubs.

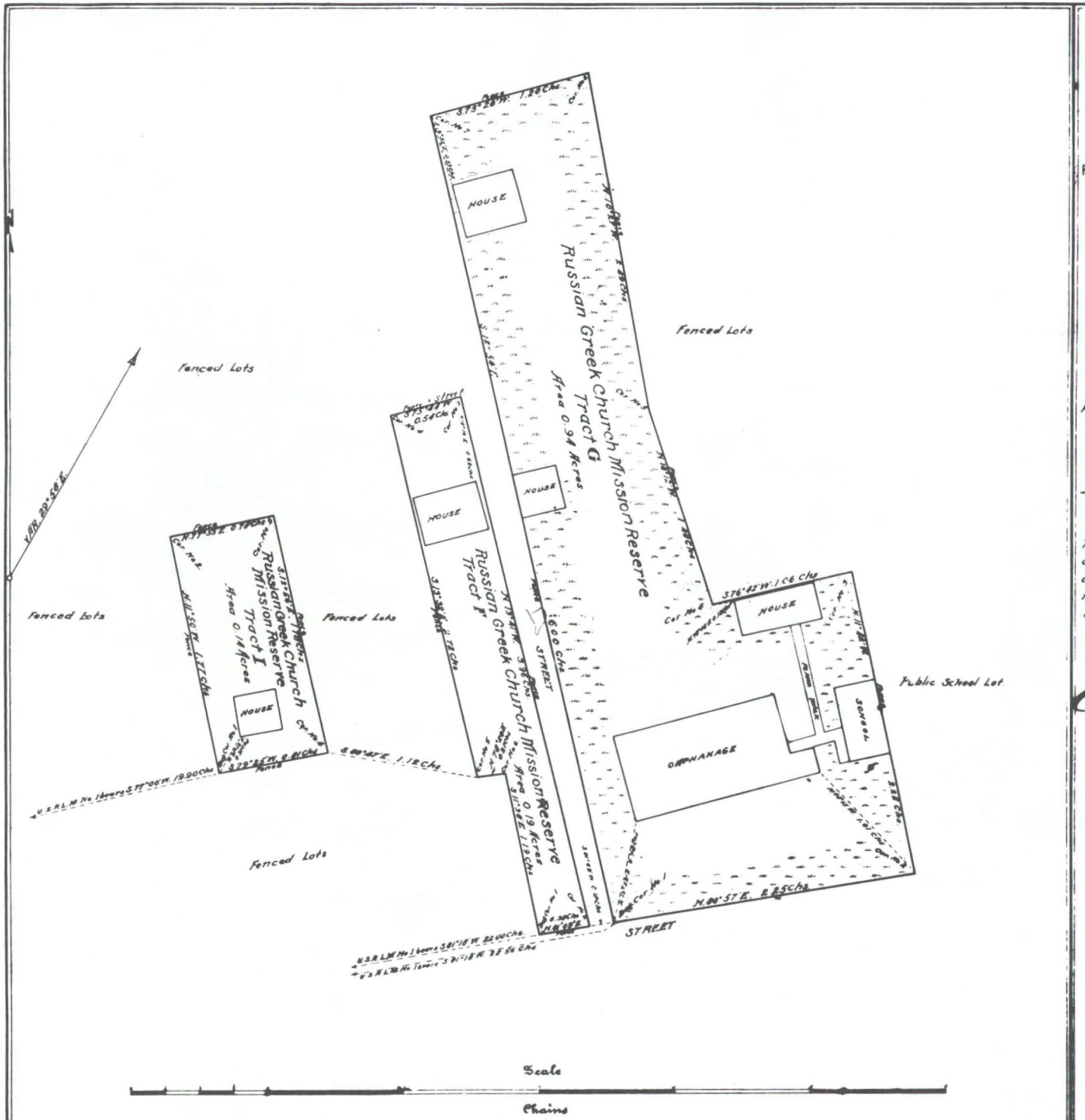
   d. Plant trees, shrubs, and gardens of the historic period to complete the landscaping.

The restoration of the Russian Bishop's House, will make a significant contribution to Sitka National Historical Park and the community. The building will also meet the goals of the enabling legislation and comply with preservation standards, and provide a tangible link to our past.

We hope these recommendations for the treatment of the Russian Bishop's House will meet with your approval and support. If any questions should arise, I will be glad to answer them.
Thank you.

for Allen D. Heubner

cc:
Area Director Alaska
Supt., Sitka, 3 copies
PNR-PCA-Mr. Bohannon, 4 copies
Klondike Gold Rush-Mr. Higgins, 3 copies
HFC-M-Dr. Kent



PLAT

of

U.S. Survey No. 404

of the

Russian Greek Church Mission Reserves

situate

at

Sitka

District of Alaska

AREA

Tract A	2.27 Acres	Tract J	0.14 Acres
Tract B	7.22 Acres	Tract J	0.29 Acres
Tract C	0.13 Acres	Tract K	0.04 Acres
Tract D	0.62 Acres	Tract L	0.15 Acres
Tract E	0.18 Acres	Tract M	0.15 Acres
Tract F	0.19 Acres	Tract N	0.06 Acres
Tract G	0.94 Acres	Tract O	0.05 Acres
Tract H	0.60 Acres	Total	13.62 Acres

Scale 50 links to the inch

Variation 29° 38' east

As surveyed under Contract No. 11, dated April 10, 1906

by

Charles E. Davidson

U. S. Deputy Surveyor

December 21-27, 1905

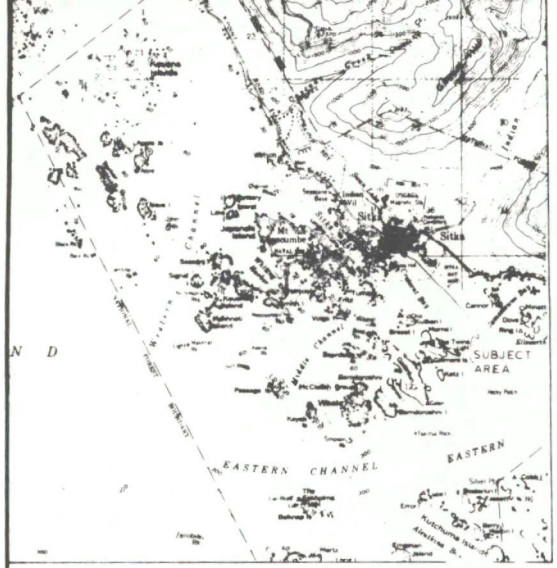
U. S. Surveyor General's Office

Juneau, Alaska April 9, 1907

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

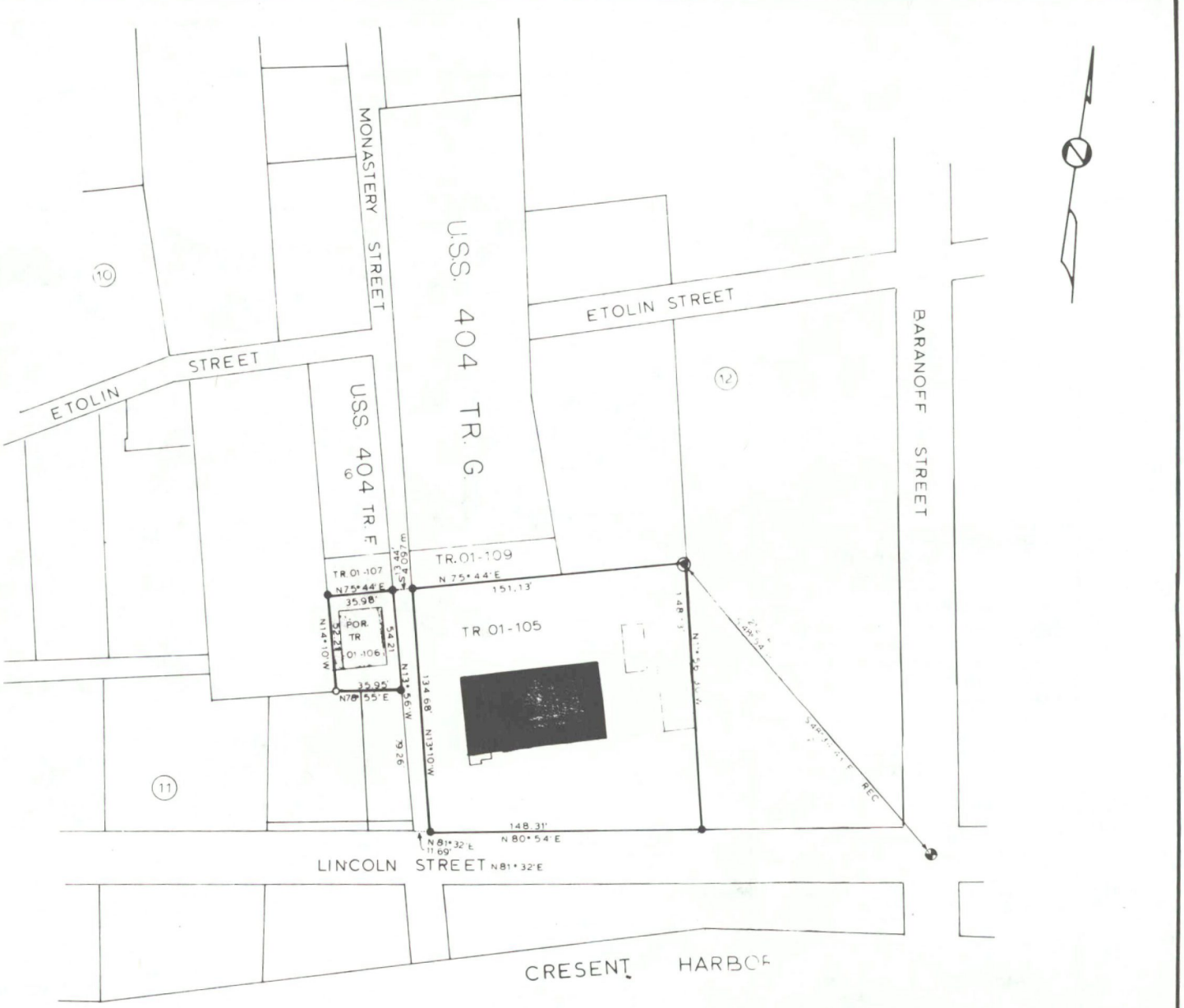
M. L. Distin

U. S. Surveyor General



VICINITY MAP

SCALE: 1 MILE



NOTE

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

LEGEND

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

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

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

date

BOUNDARY SURVEY

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

FOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BOX 738
SITKA, ALASKA

DAVIS - SWANSON SURVEYING
AN AFFILIATE OF CHARLES POOL & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS
P.O. BOX 1849, SITKA, ALASKA 99835

DATE	NAME OF SURVEYOR	PROJ. NO.
4 MARCH 1977	PHIL DAVIS	15121-02-00
SCALE: 1" = 40	DRAWN BY: B.D.	

408

APPENDIX J: NOTES ON RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION

This data, compiled by J.E. Neider, concerns the Russian settlement at Fort Ross and the restoration work done there by the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

Concerning the securing of the roof purlins to the rafters in the original roof of the Commandant's House, I interviewed Mr. John Howie, a pioneer of this neighborhood. He had been employed in the process of removing remnants of this roof after 1917. He stated that the purlins had been secured to the rafters by being recessed into the rafters and secured by heavy rawhide bindings. Few if any nails or spikes were used except where absolutely necessary. All joints were still tight and many had to be axe cut.

In 1960 when the original window sills, frames and headers were removed from the Commandant's House during the repairing of the structure, some of the old sills had the marks of a large cross-cut saw being used. This is the first suggestion or indication of the use of a saw during the construction of this building.

The headers had been set after the log walls were in place, so there was a space approximately three inches wide over each header to allow the headers to be set on tenons projecting upward from each side timber. Two sturdy shims had been set in opposition to each other at each end of the space above the header. Their bearing surfaces had been deeply scored and the two blocks driven against one another to hold the header down and in place. Rather thin boards with slightly "dove-tailed" edges had been set horizontally to fill in the openings on each side of the space above the headers and the space packed tightly with shavings such as a draw-knife or plane would make.

Redwood logs were generally used in the original construction of the Commandant's House. However, one badly deteriorated fir log still was in place on the northwest side of the building until replaced in 1973 restoration. Termites had damaged this log and much of the sapwood on the redwood logs.

The Russian method of constructing a wooden door is unique; clear redwood planks were cut to size, approximately 6 ft 8 inches long and about 1 3/4 to 2 inches thick. They were first fitted together with adjoining shiplapped edges, to make a door 3 ft 8 inches to 4 feet wide to fit the door opening. Two tapered grooves were then rabbetted or plowed across the tightly secured boards. Each had its widest opening at the hinge edge of the door and ran in an oblique angle going slightly toward the top or bottom of the door. The edges were

given a "dove-tail" slant. Carefully fitted, but strong, slats were cut and fitted tightly into each such rabbet cut to prevent the spreading of the planks. Then the great strap hinges were secured onto the door in such a way that the iron nails which held the hinges in place also went through the cross-slats securing them in place and making it unnecessary to use other nails to hold the door together. Usually three strap hinges with butterfly hinges set on the door posts completed the hanging of the door. The same design was used in the shutters and smaller doors. Glazed shutter-like windows were also used in the better buildings. Nine small frames to a large window and 6 to 8 frames in a double shutter hung window. (This glass came by trade with the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada, by some accounts.)

Very few nails or spikes were used or needed in Russian log house construction. So, on occasion, buildings were taken down and reassembled at a new location, such as in San Francisco. These were the first "pre-fabricated houses" in California.

GLOSSARY

Consistory - 1. diocesan administrative office subject to the archbishop's authority; 2. space containing such office

Cross-wall - north-south oriented interior log wall of the bishop's house

Devil's club - a native plant (Oplopanux horridus) of the coastal forest of the northwest; its stout leafless stem and the underside of its leaves are covered with numerous prickly spines; the plant is common in the lower moist elevations of this region from Oregon through southeastern Alaska

End wall - north-south oriented log walls at the east and west "ends" of the main house, separated the main house from the galleries

Fortochka - Vents through walls formed by brass tubes with attached caps, at approximately 6 foot above the floor in the bishop's house; can also be rectangular and part of a window

Gallery - structures attached to the east and west walls of the main house that contained storage and stairways and functioned as airlocks to prevent heat loss from the main structure directly to the exterior

Garret - attic

Insulation beam - north-south oriented beams situated beneath east-west first-floor beams and that supported a log slab deck which in turn supported sand insulation

Kolosh - Russian name for the southeast Alaska, British Columbia, and Pacific Northwest coastal Indians; probably adapted from the name given the Tlingits by the Aleuts or other western Alskan natives; the term Kolosh clay refers to a native clay or clay pigment of local origin

Mid-wall - East-west oriented log wall situated at the longitudinal center line of the house

Sazhen - Russian unit of measure equal to 7 feet

Shutter dog - holdback, a device to hold opened shutters against the wall of a structure

Tie beam - bottom chord at each of four roof trusses in the garret, (drawing sheet 24, detail 1/24, section V)

Ukase - edict, proclamation

Vershok - Russian unit of measure equal to one- and three-quarters of an inch

Weather boarding - Type of siding with parallel faces and edges, the horizontal edge butt joints angled to shed water

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