Save the Date for the Alaska Association for Historic Preservation 30th Anniversary Party!

May 19, 2012 (6-9pm)

Can you believe it? AAHP is turning 30!

And to celebrate we will be holding a preservation party at our new home, the Oscar Anderson House in downtown Anchorage. The 30th Anniversary Party will benefit the 10 Most Endangered Properties Grant Program. More details to come!

Call for Nominations for AAHP’s 10 Most Endangered Properties of 2012

To nominate a property to the list, download the form located on our website (http://www.aahp-online.net/10-most-endangered.html). Nominations must be received by mail or email (akpreservation@gmail.com) by May 15, 2012.

About AAHP

The Alaska Association for Historic Preservation (AAHP) was founded in 1982 as a private, nonprofit corporation. AAHP is dedicated to the preservation of Alaska’s prehistoric and historic heritage as manifested in its buildings and sites.

AAHP aids in historic preservation projects across Alaska and monitors and supports legislation to promote historic preservation, serving as a liaison between local, statewide, and national historic preservation groups. Additionally, AAHP publishes a quarterly newsletter and holds educational workshops.
Hello Members!

In December, AAHP held its annual meeting and board elections where I was elected the new AAHP Board President. Many thanks to Jessica Verges for her presidential service the past few years, where, under her direction AAHP flourished so much was up for discussion and planning at our meeting. Congratulations to Elizabeth Grover, Vice President; Lisa Graham, Secretary; and thank goodness we won’t lose Jessica who will serve as Treasurer. AAHP’s Executive Director Doug Gasek ran a fantastically well organized and productive meeting allowing the board to assess priorities, goals, and opportunities. The outcome included several objectives to strengthen the Association and continue preservation efforts for our citizenry.

One of the goals was to develop new house museum programs where the Oscar Anderson House will be the first such program in partnership with the Municipality of Anchorage. AAHP is now in the final stages of developing an agreement with the Municipality.

Another goal was to create more educational venues where preservation professionals and advocates can gather to share ways to protect important. Along these lines, I’d like to share with everyone, if you’re not already aware, that annual National Trust for Historic Preservation Conference will be held in Spokane, Washington this October. This is the closest it has ever been to Alaska and Spokane Historic Preservation Officer, Kristen Griffin, formerly with the Sitka National Historical Park, is very eager to involve Alaskans. For more information, http://www.preservationnation.org/resources/trainingnpc/.

Besides enhancing and growing a stronger membership base and reaching fundraising goals, AAHP will work to solidify an easement program. This program will include developing monitoring plans, partnering with appraisers, and creating investment protocol for easement endowments. AAHP will also move forward to formalize Program committees. This program will provide organizations around the state with the support they need to accomplish their preservation goals. Of course, we will still have our 10 Most Endangered Historic Properties Grant Program that has successfully seeded money to leverage funding from other sources for several preservation projects throughout the state.

About me?? Well, I’m an archaeologist practicing out of Sitka the past thirteen years. I had the honor to study with the likes of William Andrefsky, Robert Ackerman, Grover Krantz (Bigfoot), and William Lipe at Washington State University and am completing a Masters Program at the University of Leicester in England. I served on the Sitka Historic Preservation Commission for seven years, two as chair where together with the community and stakeholders were successful in creating preservation deed restrictions for the once in trouble now saved National Historic Landmark Sheldon Jackson College Campus. As chair, I helped Sitka receive the admiration of being one of the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s Dozen Distinctive Destinations. This was first such award given in the State of Alaska that nationally recognizes unique communities, their efforts to preserve historic character and promote heritage tourism. I’m so grateful to serve my community and region in this manner and look forward to continuing in the spirit of my predecessors to strengthen AAHP.

-Anne Pollnow
Centennial Musher Dan Seavey

By Allegra Hamer

On March 13th, Dallas, the youngest of the three generations of Seaveys in this year’s race, crossed the finish line in Nome to win the 2012 Iditarod Sled Dog Race. Family patriarch Dan Seavey rested in Kaltag, some 350 miles down the trail.

And, that’s exactly where he planned to be. Dan entered this year’s race – the 40th Iditarod on the 100-year-old Trail – sponsored by the Iditarod Historic Trail Alliance, an AAHP partner. As “Centennial Musher,” he highlighted the history of the Iditarod Trail, the importance of communities along the Trail, and the value of stewardship.

There could be no better example of lifelong stewardship than that of Dan Seavey. He helped establish both the Iditarod Sled Dog Race and the Congressional designation of the Iditarod National Historic Trail in the 1970s. He competed in and completed the 1st, 2nd, 25th, and 29th Iditarod races before entering this year.

Over 35 years ago, Dan started the Seward Iditarod Trailblazers – an organization that is actively dedicated to restoring and maintaining the historic trail on the Kenai Peninsula [the original trail stretched from Seward to Nome]. He also served on the Secretary of Interior’s Iditarod Trail Ad-

Dan Seavey completed the 2012 Iditarod Sled Dog Race, his fifth, on March 18th in time to celebrate at the Finishers Banquet with his family of mushers (from left: Mitch, Dallas, Dan, Conway) Photo courtesy of Judith Bittner

visory Board, the board of the Iditarod Trail Committee, and is a past present and current board member of the Iditarod Historic Trail Alliance. A retired Seward high school teacher and head of the Seavey clan of sled dog
KETCHIKAN GENERAL HOSPITAL BUILT IN 1922 SCHEDULED FOR DEMOLITION

Photos and information for the article provided by Alaska State Library- Historical Collection and City of Ketchikan Museum.
Compiled for this newsletter by Jessica M. Verges
by Beta Sigma Phi for the Ketchikan General Hospital.

Bad news in 1959! Ketchikan General was declared a fire hazard by the State, mostly due to its wooden construction. The Sisters of St. Joseph were not willing to build a new hospital, so the City of Ketchikan started looking for government funding to build one. The Sisters of St. Joseph planned on abandoning the Ketchikan General Hospital by 1959.

The original Ketchikan General Hospital building started to change hands rapidly. Beginning in 1964, the building was purchased by a private individual and was considered vacant until 1966, when the State of Alaska leased office space there for the Division of Public Welfare. The building became known as the Alaska Building, and the State of Alaska stayed the principal tenant until 1971. Between 1972 and 1975 the owners of the building rented out rooms and apartments (the property was sold in 1974 to a new owner).

After 1974, the primary function of the building was an apartment house with leased space. Everything from a Catholic Chapel, to an Art Gallery, to a

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racing champions, he is a living legacy and example of citizen stewardship. As Centennial Musher, at each community he visited from Nikolai to Nome, Dan presented a citation from the 27th Alaska Legislature — carried in his dog sled much like the dog sled mail carriers of 100 years ago would have done. The Legislature and all Alaskans officially recognized the stewardship and dedication of individuals and organizations in the interior and coastal communities along the Iditarod Trail. These communities contribute to the success of the race and to safe winter travel on the trail through their assistance in marking the trail and maintaining safety cabins. Much as it did in the past, the Iditarod Trail continues to serve as a transportation route between villages and is used to access mining and subsistence areas. In many of the communities he visited, Dan also spoke with community leaders and citizens about the trail, its story, and the value of their stewardship.

Thanks to Dan Seavey and other stewards of the trail, we know there is more to this story than the Iditarod Sled Dog Race. The rich history of the Iditarod Trail — and the people and dogs who travelled it hauling freight, mail, and gold — were remembered and celebrated during the 2012 race, as the musher wearing bib #100 traveled by dog team from Anchorage to Nome.

Please visit www.iditarod100.org for more information about the Iditarod National Historic Trail.

Anchorage Mayor Proclaims
February 11-12 Historic Preservation Weekend

By Jaime Robinson Fawcett

Members of the Anchorage community celebrated the first annual Historic Preservation Weekend on February 11th and 12th, 2012. Anchorage Mayor Dan Sullivan read out the official Proclamation on the steps of the historic Pioneer School House, expressing the “importance of understanding our past as we plan for our future.”

In a true community effort, the Historic Preservation Weekend was hosted by the Anchorage Woman’s Club, the Alaska Association for Historic Preservation, the Anchorage Garden Club, the Anchorage Historic Preservation Commission, and the University of Alaska Anchorage Special Archives. Weekend events included tours of the Oscar Anderson House Museum and University of Alaska Special Archives, as well as a ribbon cutting, pot luck dinner, and silent auction, with proceeds going to support the Oscar Anderson House Museum operations and the Pioneer School House renovations.

Let them eat Preservation Weekend Cake!

Some of the great displays at Anchorage’s Historic Preservation Weekend Event
Surveying Company, made the Old Ketchikan General Hospital building home (by leasing space therein). The building’s primary function until 2001 was an apartment building (according to the local yellow pages). Unfortunately, this beautiful building has been vacant for the past eleven years.

In 2008, the City of Ketchikan issued an order to vacate and demolish the building. Again, Ketchikan General Hospital was considered a hazard. The owner transferred ownership to a non-profit organization based in Seattle, presumably, all in good intentions.

In 2011, the Ketchikan City Council was unable to come to any terms with the current owner, and budgeted in funds to demolish the building.

The building has been in the news recently due to imminent collapse. The Ketchikan City Council declared the building’s condition as a public emergency. Barriers were placed to keep pedestrians away from debris. Then there is the problem with the asbestos. Abatement, luckily for preservationists, is sometimes less expensive than demolition. However, the Ketchikan General Hospital is in such a state of deterioration, according to city officials, that pre-demolition abatement is not feasible. The responsibility of the owner continues to be debated, but the City of Ketchikan says they cannot wait any longer due to public safety. The 2012 budget for the City of Ketchikan allots $1 Million to demolish the building.

### Historic Property Spotlight

Every newsletter we’ll be focusing on a different historic property to show the distinctive and diverse properties we have in Alaska.

#### Teller Mission Orphanage
(Brevig Mission, Alaska)

Originally known as the Teller Reindeer Station, the Teller Mission Orphanage was constructed in 1917 in what is now Brevig Mission. The building housed the first Lutheran mission on the Seward Peninsula. Until 1933, the emphasis on the mission was on its orphanage and school which provided a home for Eskimo children left orphaned by the 1900 measles and 1918 influenza epidemics that ravaged the Seward Peninsula. In 1933, the orphanage closed, but the Lutheran Church continued to use the building until a new church was built in the 1970s. The property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001.
Preservation Notes

Preservation news from around the state. To submit, email us at akpreservation@gmail.com

Statewide:
Have you been involved with AAHP over the past 30 years? We’d love to hear from you! Our 30th Anniversary Party wouldn’t be the same without you and your memories! If you’re interested in sharing your AAHP experiences with us, please contact us at akpreservation@gmail.com or 907-929-9870

In Sitka:
Roofers took advantage of the sun between squalls to work on a new roof for Alaska Native Brotherhood Hall.

Advertise in the AAHP Newsletter

Business Card $35
¼ Page $65
½ Page $125

Prices are for one issue of the AAHP Newsletter. AAHP has the right to refuse advertisements that they deem inappropriate for this venue.

Invite your friends to join!

AAHP MEMBERSHIP 2012

Name _________________________________________________ Phone_______________________________
Address _________________________________________________ e-mail_______________________________
City ____________________________ State____ Zip___________

Membership term is 12 consecutive months.

☐ Student $15 ☐ Contributor $50 ☐ Sponsor $250
☐ Individual $25 ☐ Friend $100 ☐ Benefactor $500 & above
☐ Family $40 ☐ Corporate $100

☐ Non-Profit* $45 (*includes federal, state, & municipal agencies)

Membership $___________

I/we wish to make a tax-deductible gift to the AAHP Top Ten Most Endangered Historic Properties matching-grant account

(Donations to AAHP are tax deductible, as allowable under IRS regulations.)

Donation $___________

Total Enclosed $___________

I also wish to participate in AAHP activities in the following areas:

☐ Fund Raising ☐ Membership ☐ Education ☐ Legislation ☐ Public Relations ☐ Projects & Issues
Colonial Revival (1880-1955)

Colonial Revival homes originated during the centennial of the United States. Architects looked to their architectural precedence in the United States, closely examining and researching examples of English, French, and Dutch Colonial homes as well as Federal, Georgian and Adamesque. The style freely mixes components of all historical styles to create a truly unique interpretation that is Colonial Revival. At the turn of the century, it became fashionable to closely match particular types of Colonial architecture, especially Georgian. Homes were proportioned and detailed in an attempt to replicate, however the finished home still mixed components revealing its age.

Primary stylistic features include accentuated front door, elaborate entrances, symmetrical façade, multi-pane double hung wood windows, columned porch or portico, side gable or hip roof, paired or triple windows, and dormers. Secondary stylistic features include fanlights and sidelights, pedimented door, windows, and dormers, pilasters, and dentils and modillions.