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.
Greetings, Members!

It is that time of year when we call for nominations to AAHP’s 10 Most Endangered Historic Properties list. Through this grant program, with your help, we identify threatened and endangered properties and offer financial assistance in their preservation. Concurrent with professional/technical support, AAHP awards grant funding to serve as seed money to leverage further backing from other sources for preservation projects. The recipient of the grant award is announced at our annual meeting in the fall.

Last year, among the 10 Most Endangered Historic Properties listed—and by way of a successful fall fundraiser—AAHP was able to present grant funds to two worthy historic properties’ stewards and their projects. A $2,500 grant was awarded to the Talkeetna Historical Society for the Ole Dahl Cabin #1 in Talkeetna, built in 1916. This cabin is the first of two cabins in need of a real foundation to stabilize the lower log deterioration. A second grant, also in the amount of $2,500, was awarded to the Port Chilkoot Company for the Fort William H. Seward Barracks building (also known as the Chilkoot Barracks) in Haines. The grant will assist with roof flashings at eaves and the elimination of four invasive trees that have contributed to building deterioration.

Congratulations to AAHP board members and staff, and the Friends of Nike Site Summit, for their recognition by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) in their website publication Section 106 Success Stories. ACHP cites the Nike Site Summit project as an example of positive compliance and cooperation with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

In keeping with this good work of historic preservation for the State of Alaska, AAHP is collaborating with the Friends of Kennicott to restore the Kennecott Mines’ High Grade Ore Chute of the Kennecott mill building. Together, the group will campaign to raise funds through grants, donations, and other means for the reconstruction of the Ore Chute on the exterior of the iconic mill building (more about this partnership program is on page 6). Volunteers are welcome! It is such a pleasure to be working with this energetic and fun group!

These are a few of the successful programs your contributions help support. AAHP very much appreciates your backing. Please take the opportunity to visit our website and donate to a program of your interest and our general fund so we may continue this noble work.

Thank you,

Anne Pollnow
AAHP President

The Alaska Association for Historic Preservation has joined Pick.Click.Give., and we need your financial support! When applying for the dividend, please remember us. Even if your application has already been sent in, you can log in to MyAlaska and add a Pick.Click.Give. donation before August 31.

Your support means historic preservation in Alaska matters!

Oscar Anderson House Museum Summer Tours
Open June 1

The Oscar Anderson House Museum will open for the 2016 Summer Season on Wednesday, June 1.

Admission will be $10 for adults and teens, $5 for children ages 3-12, $5 for Alaska residents, and free for AAHP members.

For more information:  http://www.aahp-online.net/oscar-anderson-house-museum.html

Find us on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram!
Preservation50

2016 is a landmark year in the world of historic preservation. On October 15, 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act was signed into law, enabling official recognition and preservation of historic and archaeological resources within the United States. The act, which established the National Register of Historic Places, made cultural resource reviews mandatory for all projects utilizing federal funds.

This year commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the landmark legislation, and it is being celebrated by the National Park Service and numerous other entities in the Preservation50 campaign.

Alaska holds a special distinction in the world of preservation. Although the National Historic Preservation Act improved the conditions by which significant cultural, historical, and archaeological resources were treated, many states were slow to pass their own legislation to support and adequately fund preservation programs, even mandatory programs set out by the National Historic Preservation Act. Alaska, however, enacted legislation in 1976 which set out requirements for the proper recognition, preservation, and treatment of historic Alaskan resources.

Alaska’s act recognizes that Alaska is a vast expanse of land, encompassing climate regions from rain forests to arctic tundra, and cultures and ownership issues that are just as diverse. Alaska was not the first state to enact legislation, but the act is studied in preservation law courses as the ideal example of historic preservation legislation.

◊ “10 Most” Success Stories ◊

Alaska Governor’s Mansion

The Alaska Governor’s Mansion has been listed on AAHP’s 10 Most Endangered Historic Properties list twice: in 2005 and 2006. The reason for this was the building’s deteriorating exterior condition and badly needed interior renovations to make the building inhabitable.

Originally constructed in 1912, the mansion is arguably one of the finest examples of Neoclassical Revivalist style standing in Alaska today. The design is credited to James Knox Taylor, the Supervising Architect for the United States Department of the Treasury at that time. Taylor is credited with many federal buildings from the period of 1897 to 1912.

The mansion was completed by 1913, and Territorial Governor Walter E. Clark and his family took residence upon completion. The mansion has served as the Juneau residence of the Alaska Governor ever since.

Extensive rehabilitation work and interior renovations have taken place over the previous decade, beginning not long after the mansion’s original listing to the 10 Most Endangered Historic Properties List and continuing through summer 2015. Today, the building stands as a proud testament to the awareness and advocacy that can be brought about through a nomination and listing to AAHP’s 10 Most Endangered Historic Properties list.
Save the Date! April 20

Friends of Nike Site Summit

SPRING OPEN HOUSE

Wednesday, April 20th

Atwood Conference Room
Atwood Building
550 W. 7th Avenue, Anchorage
5:30 - 7:30 pm

Join us for refreshments and learn about Alaska’s Cold War mountaintop fortress in Arctic Valley!

Interested in becoming involved?
Come learn how you can volunteer* with us and be a part of the exciting restoration efforts to bring Cold War History alive!

For event information, contact Doris Thomas at fonss2007@gmail.com, or (907) 694-3570
Additional information about FONSS is available at www.nikesitesummit.net
Or visit us on Facebook at Friends of Nike Site Summit

*Mandatory 2016 Range Safety training will be provided for all current and prospective Nike Site Summit volunteers
Nike Site Summit 2016 Tours

Dates for the August and September 2016 Nike Site Summit public tours have been confirmed with Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson. Reservations can be made starting March 21, 2016.

http://www.nikesitesummit.net/nike-site-summit-tours.html

New Products from the Iditarod Historic Trail Alliance

The Iditarod Historic Trail Alliance (IHTA) has updated its website. The site includes information about the historic Iditarod National Historic Trail; current information about trail projects with IHTA partners; trail-related events; and educational activities through i-TREC, Iditarod Trail to Every Classroom.

A visit to the IHTA Store at http://www.iditarod100.org/store/c1/Featured_Products.html reveals publications and other products that celebrate the Iditarod National Historic Trail. All prices for publications include shipping by the U.S. Postal Service.

For a short movie about the Iditarod Trail’s history, from the early days of the Gold Rush to present day, enjoy the DVD Iditarod National Historic Trail: A History. DVD, $15.00

Other Products

Printed Materials

The Frozen Trail
$13.00

The Reports of Walter L. Goodwin Trail Blazer
$13.00

Custom-designed Iditarod mug by Jon Van Zyle. $15.00
(No shipping available. Pick up in Anchorage only)

Patch
$6.00

Pin
$8.00
The Alaska Association for Historic Preservation is pleased to announce our partnership with the non-profit organization, Friends of Kennicott, to form a new historic preservation program: the Kennecott Ore Chute Program. This partnership program will focus on fundraising through private and corporate sponsorships in order to restore the high-grade copper ore chute at the mill building in the Kennecott townsite near McCarthy, Alaska.

The ore chute was once a prominent exterior feature of the mill building in Kennecott. It is significant as being a physical element that will help restore historical integrity to the building, as well as a symbol of the quality of much of the copper ore from the Kennecott operation. This high grade ore chute is a relatively unique feature among the many hard-rock-mine hillside-gravity-fed mills all over the map.

The original high-grade ore chute over the years had partially collapsed and generally deteriorated. In 2004-2005, the National Park Service was required to dismantle it for public safety. As the preservation and restoration work continue on the Kennecott buildings now owned by the National Park Service, restoring the ore chute will paint a more complete picture of historic Kennecott mining activities.

Kennecott was not only one of the great copper mines in the world, the development of the mining enterprise in the Alaskan wilderness more than 100 years ago is a testament to vision, creativity, and perseverance. Set within Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, our nation's largest national park, Kennecott included mines in the mountains and a company town where the copper ore was processed for shipment by train to Cordova, and from there went by boat to a smelter in Washington state. The Kennecott landscape includes mountains, a glacier, mine sites, tramways to carry the ore, and the iconic mill building that cascades fourteen stories over the edge of a hill in the company town.

Receiving ore from the mines via tramways, the Kennecott mill building processed the ore for shipment. The high-grade ore chute on the building's exterior allowed the purer copper ore to bypass the ore concentrating processes housed inside the mill building by delivering the ore directly to the area where it was prepared for shipment by train. The current plan to restore the high-grade ore chute recognizes the role that the high quality ore played in helping Kennecott become a world-class copper mine.

The history of Kennecott encompasses periods of development, activity, abandonment, deterioration, and revitalization. Prior to written history, the Athabascans of the Copper River Basin utilized the area’s rich copper ore, as evidenced by millennia of traded copper goods. Following the 1898 Gold Rush and military-led exploratory expeditions into Interior Alaska, Clarence Warner and “Tarantula” Jack Smith rediscovered the area in 1900. They found 70% pure chalocite ore, which proved to be one of the richest copper deposits ever known. Eventually the claims were acquired by Stephen Birch, who gained the support of banker J.P. Morgan and the Guggenheim Family to form the Alaska Syndicate, later becoming the Kennecott Mines Company.

By 1911 the site had developed into a company town that included a 14-story timber-frame mill building set into the steep terrain. A $25 million railroad was constructed between Cordova and Kennecott for transporting the ore. By 1938, when the mines closed, the Kennecott Mines had extracted 591,535 short tons of copper from 4,525,909 tons of ore valued at $200 million in 1938 dollars.

(continued on Page 7)
The Kennecott Ore Chute Program  (continued from Page 6)

In Kennecott folklore, the company’s final closure on November 11, 1938, came as a surprise to most. But reality was something else. The managers as early as 1928 knew the mines would soon be worked out and started planning for the closure in 1935. By the time the last train left for Cordova on November 11, 1938, fewer than a hundred men were still employed. What could not be sold at a profit was left behind, and the site, despite a brief attempt or two to work with what was left behind, lay essentially as a ghost town for decades.

Visitors frequently remark about the time they had ventured through the deserted buildings in the 1960s and 1970s and felt as though they had stepped back in time. Much was still intact: the shelves were still stocked in the store, medical equipment and records were in the hospital, the mess halls had places set at the tables, and sheets were still on the beds in the staff cottages. It appeared as if the mine would start up operations again that very day. However, over the years, windows, doors, and other historic components began to disappear. Weather, time, and vandalism took their toll.

By the 1980s Kennecott was recognized as an important historic site, and by 1986 the Friends of Kennicott rallied the support needed to nominate and gain the site’s listing as a National Historic Landmark. In 1998, the site was acquired by the National Park Service, which has been overseeing historic stabilization and preservation of the buildings there ever since. In the intervening years, the lure of Kennecott has resulted in ever-increasing numbers of visitors annually.

The Friends of Kennicott and the National Park Service have made great strides in stabilizing the deteriorating site during the past two decades, but much work is yet to be accomplished. Please support our new preservation endeavor with a financial gift to the Alaska Association for Historic Preservation earmarked for the new Kennecott Ore Chute Program.

(Note: For an explanation of Kennicott vs. Kennecott spellings, please see http://friendsofkennicott.org/spelling.php)
Calendar of Upcoming Events

2016

March
   21 Nike Site Summit August-September Tour Schedule/Reservations Available
      www.nikesitesummit.net/nike-site-summit-tours

April
   20 FONSS Open House
       e-mail: fonss2007@gmail.com
   30 Nominations Due for 10 Most Endangered Historic Properties
       http://www.aahp-online.net/10-most-endangered.html

June
   1 Oscar Anderson House Museum Summer Tours Open
       http://www.aahp-online.net/oscar-anderson-house-museum.html

July
   14 FONSS Fundraiser and evening tour of Nike Site Summit

Alaska Association for Historic Preservation

P.O. Box 102205
Anchorage, AK 99510-2205
Phone: 907-929-9870
Email: akpreservation@gmail.com

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DEDICATED TO THE PRESERVATION OF ALASKA'S PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC HERITAGE AS MANIFESTED IN ITS BUILDINGS AND SITES