



PILGRIM HOT SPRINGS—NOME

All of the buildings in the immediate vicinity of the Mission were constructed between 1910–1930. The church and the nun’s quarters are still structurally stable and retain most of their original architectural attributes, though they have been diminished through weathering and some vandalism. Other structures at the mission have not fared as well. Stabilization of the buildings and the development of interpretive signage would add greatly to that experience and would preserve the ambiance and history of this important place in Alaska’s history. The property is also threatened from the effects of a changing climate.



BISHOP ROWE CHAPEL ARCTIC VILLAGE

The log Bishop Rowe Chapel in Arctic Village is an iconic structure, renowned not only in the sub-Arctic region bordering the East Fork of the Chandalar but indeed, across the state of Alaska. In the

past several years local villagers have done their best to maintain the property. It is the Number one tourist attraction in the village.

This list is intended to bring public awareness to Alaska’s architectural and cultural treasures that are threatened by destruction or irreversible damage. Heightened awareness often leads to increased support for the conservation of endangered historic properties, which are state assets important to tourism, economic development, and the heritage of Alaska.

THE TEN MOST ENDANGERED GRANT PROGRAM funds hands-on preservation efforts on endangered properties and serves as seed money to leverage funding from other sources. To donate to the Grant Program, please contact us. The Alaska Association for Historic Preservation (AAHP) was founded in 1981 as a private, nonprofit corporation.

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Preservation Alaska 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.

Preservation Alaska partners with, and advocates for, local non-profit historic preservation organizations, such as the *Iditarod Historic Trail Alliance*, *Friends of Nike Site Summit*, *Naknek Cannery History Project*, and community-based historical societies.

Preservation Alaska also serves as a consulting party for the *Section 106* process.

Preservation Alaska announces their annual *Ten Most Endangered Historic Properties* list every May during Historic Preservation Month.



— 2026 — TEN MOST ENDANGERED HISTORIC PROPERTIES



Ten Most Endangered Historic Properties since 1991





1 Tolovana Roadhouse *Tanana and Tolovana Rivers*

The Tolovana Roadhouse sits on the bank of the Tanana River 60 river-miles downstream from Nenana, and is only accessible by boat (summer) or trail/air (winter.) It is a 100+ year old log structure approximately 25' x 80' comprised of four separate rooms with a log walls between. The shoreline has been stable for 100 years, the main channel of the Tanana river has been shifting over the last decade, causing new and now increasingly rapid erosion of the bank in front of the Roadhouse.



2 Wolf Creek Boatworks *Prince of Wales Island*

Originally called Twelve Mile Arm Boat Shop, this beautiful landmark started out in 1939, building boats out of local SE Alaska timber. For years, Israel Stevens built and sold skiffs using the same belt driven tools that still operate inside the boat house today. The facility is in danger of being lost forever due to a land transfer which requires the entire facility to be removed.



3 St. George the Victorious Church *St. George Island*

The building is largely unheated due to no fuel (cost of fuel). The first floor and second floor have been severely damaged due to water infiltration at the Cupola level.

The ceiling has been removed in the Narthex. The hanging light fixture in this space has been ruined. Water infiltration in the bell tower appears to be from the joint between the copper cupola and the cupola windows. Windows failing, paint peeling, mold, and wood rot plague the structure. The church was built in 1935.



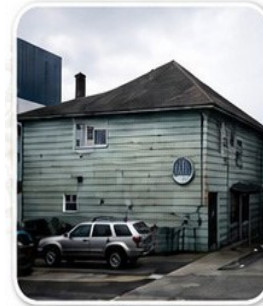
4 Ascension Church of Our Lord—Karluk

The church is located on the far side of Kodiak Island and is the oldest existing Russian Orthodox church in Alaska. It is also one of the most professionally designed. Built in 1888, the church was in danger of sliding off into the Karluk River due to erosion. It was moved inland about 80 feet pending moving to a new location. It is in need of restoration.



5 SS Nenana Sternwheeler Riverboat Fairbanks

Built in 1932 in service to the Alaska Railroad, the boat was in operation until 1954. She once burned a cord of wood an hour, with storage space for 230 cords of wood. The boat rests in Pioneer Park in a state of massive wood decay. It is on the National Register and is an Alaska Landmark.



6 Pioneer Hall *Ketchikan*

The building needs considerable rehabilitation to meet health and safety standards that would enable the Pioneers to continue to use the property. The building needs immediate attention to its foundation and structural deficiencies as well as extensive upgrades to its mechanical and electrical systems.



7 Bristol Bay Boats *Naknek*

This historic collection of Bristol Bay fishing boats are all constructed with wood—in order to preserve and maintain them, they must be stored under cover and out of the elements. A number of our boats are stored under cover in warehouses, but others are stored outside in the elements and thus are subject to deterioration that comes with exposure to wind, rain, and snow.



8 Sitka Indian Village *Sitka*

The Sitka Indian Village continues to display distinctive Tlingit cultural patterns, particularly as they existed through the Russian and early decades of American rule, when all clan houses were actively used. The Sitka Indian Village displays the history of the community through its unique lot sizes and the architectural styles which are distinct from the entire community of Sitka. It is their deepest wish that the historic built fabric of the village is saved.

