



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Hydaburg Totem Park

other names/site number AHRS Site No. CRG-00532

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 5th and Main Streets

not for publication n/a

city or town Hydaburg vicinity n/a

state Alaska code AK

county Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan code 201 zip code 99922

100 Cotton
SELECT

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith E. Bittner
Signature of certifying official

May 1, 2006
Date

Alaska
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register BPR 6/16/2006
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register _____
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register _____
- removed from the National Register _____
- other (explain): _____

X _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> 22	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
<input type="checkbox"/> 23	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register n/a

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) n/a

FOX RIVER
100 Cotton
SELECT

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Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan, Alaska

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and culture
Recreation and culture

Sub: work of art
outdoor recreation

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and culture
Recreation and culture

Sub: work of art
outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

n/a

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation n/a

roof n/a

walls n/a

other wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Hydaburg is located on the southwest coast of Prince of Wales Island, 45 air miles northwest of Ketchikan in southern Southeast Alaska. Haida people from three area villages, Howkan, Klinkwan, and Sukkwan, moved to the site and founded the community in 1911. At that time, the federal government designated the new town site and adjacent land an Indian reservation. The residents asked the government to revoke the reservation and in 1926 the land, except for 189 acres around the community, was restored to the Tongass National Forest. Residents incorporated the city in 1927 and were the first in Alaska to organize a village council under the Indian Reorganization Act in 1935. Over the years, the town has had several fish processing plants and timber loading facilities. In 2005, the town had 369 residents.

Part of a larger Civilian Conservation Corps federal government project conducted by the U.S. Forest Service in Alaska, the Hydaburg Totem Park was established in 1939 on lots in the center of the community. The park site measures 125 feet by 250 feet. Adjacent and east of the park is a school and across the street to the north is a church. To the west of the park Sukkwan Strait is visible. The site is flat and grassy. The taller totems are around the perimeter of the park facing the center of the park. The house posts and monuments are in a circle inside the circle of the tall poles. The stone carving is in the center of the park (see site plan).

The poles are set in concrete bases. The taller poles have support poles set in the hollowed backs. Some of the poles are several figures bolted together instead of carved from a single red cedar log.

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The park is a contributing site and the 21 totem poles and the stone carving are contributing objects of this nomination. In 1939, carved cedar poles were brought to Hydaburg from several abandoned Haida villages. Five of these poles were restored. Sixteen of the poles, however, were so badly deteriorated they were copied. John Wallace was the chief carver. The details on some of the replica poles are different from the original poles, and some have new figures on them. As part of the project, all of the poles were painted. Bright colors of paint were used, some different from the original colors. In places paint was applied to areas that had not been painted.

The poles were cleaned and small parts repaired and painted in 1970, and again in 1991. They have weathered over the years and the paint on many has worn off. The two original bear monuments from Klinkwan were copied and replaced in 1971. The replicas have weathered over the 35 years they have stood in the park, and are compatible with the others. There have been no changes to the original layout and design of the park.

Contributing properties (see site plan):

1. Howkan pole. 1939.
2. Bear monument, Klinkwan. Original replaced in 1971.
3. Bear monument, Klinkwan. Original replaced in 1971.
4. Howkan pole. 1939.
5. Howkan pole. 1939.
6. Klinkwan pole. 1939.
7. Sukkwan pole. Original.
8. Klinkwan pole. Original.
9. Klinkwan pole. 1939.
10. Howkan pole. 1939.
11. Howkan pole. 1939.
12. Klinkwan pole. 1939
13. Howkan pole. 1939.
14. Sukkwan pole. 1939.
15. Killer Whale pole. 1939.
16. Stone figure. Howkan. Carver and date created unknown.
17. Eagle pole, Howkan. Original.
18. Klinkwan house post. 1939.
19. Klinkwan house post. 1939.
20. Bear pole, Klinkwan. 1939.
21. Klinkwan house post. 1939.
22. Klinkwan house post. 1939.
23. Park site. 1939.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.) n/a

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

art
ethnic heritage, Native American
entertainment/recreation

Period of Significance 1939-1942

Significant Dates 1939

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation Haida

Architect/Builder Wallace, John

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

The Hydaburg Totem Park, established in 1939, preserves the totemic art of Pacific Northwest Coast Haida people. The totem poles represent the people, their stories, and their history. The park includes 21 totem poles, three carved before 1939 and moved to the site at that time, 16 carved between 1939 and 1942, two carved in 1971 to replace two carved before 1939, one carved stone figure, and the site. Haida carvers, led by master carver John Wallace, carved the 16 poles between 1939 and 1942 for the site based on totem poles too deteriorated to restore. The Civilian Conservation Corps, supervised by U.S. Forest Service personnel, created the park to preserve the totems and the Haida people's heritage and to enhance tourism. The Hydaburg park is one of six totem heritage projects in Southeast Alaska communities. All but two of the poles at the Hydaburg park today are ones installed at the site in 1939. The two totems carved in 1971 are copies of bear monuments installed at the park in 1939. The park is located in the center of the community of Hydaburg. The period of significance for the park begins in 1939, when it was established, and ends in 1942 when the park was completed and the totem project ended. Because the nomination is for the park and the totems at their present locations, where they have been for more than fifty years, the criteria consideration for moved properties is not applied. The criteria considerations for less than 50 years of age and for reconstruction for the two replica bear monuments carved and mounted in 1971 are acknowledged. The three totems moved to the site and restored are nominated for their current locations at the park and have stood at their present sites for more than 50 years. The two bear monuments are faithful replicas of their predecessors, stand at the same sites as the originals and have been part of the park for 35 years.

Historic background

The Haida are indigenous Pacific Northwest Coast people. During the 1700s, Haida people migrated north to Prince of Wales Island, a predominantly Tlingit peoples' area, from the Queen Charlotte Islands to the south. Recent scholarship suggests the Haida moved north at the invitation of area Tlingit. Prince of Wales Island has red cedar trees. The Haida people were known for their abilities to carve canoes and house posts from red cedar, and the Tlingit people were known to hire them to do so.

Haida people from three villages on or near Prince of Wales Island, Howkan, Klinkwan and Sukkwan, established a new community named Hydaburg in 1911. The people moved to the site to get a U.S. Government school for their children. The U.S. Government designated the community and surrounding area an Indian reservation in 1912, but at the request of the residents the U.S. Government revoked the reservation in 1926, and except for 189 acres, the land was restored to its former status as part of Tongass National Forest.

Haida people from the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia and Dall and Prince of Wales islands in Southeast Alaska have oral histories

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indicating the tradition of carving poles, monuments, and houseposts is ancient among their people. The figures carved on the poles generally represent ancestors and supernatural beings once encountered by them. The people acquired the right to use the figures as crests, as symbols of their identity, and as records of their history through battles, ceremonies, and deeds.

During the nineteenth century the number and size of totem poles increased in the Pacific Northwest for several reasons, among them the wealth brought by the fur trade with Europeans, the availability of iron tools, and the changing social and political environment that included new wealth, population loss, family relocations, and rivalries. Multi-figure poles became more common. In the late 1800s Indian agents and missionaries discouraged the carving of new poles and associated ceremonial activities. The people began to move from their villages to be near schools, fish canneries, lumber mills, and trading posts. At the same time, totem poles became a symbol of the Northwest Coast indigenous people, largely through tourism. Totem poles were taken to large international expositions such as the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904.

In the 1930s, the U.S. Government established the Civilian Conservation Corps as a Depression-era jobs program. In Alaska, the U.S. Forest Service used the program to provide jobs for local residents and to get recreational and cultural projects done in the Tongass and Chugach national forests. In Southeast Alaska, the agency hired Native carvers in 1938 to move old poles from abandoned village sites, restore them, and if that was not possible carve replicas, and also to carve some new poles. Hydaburg was one of the Southeast Alaska communities the Forest Service chose for a totem park. Others included Kasaan, Saxman, Ketchikan, Klawock, Wrangell, and Sitka (all but the Klawock and Hydaburg parks are listed in the National Register of Historic Places). In all, 48 old poles were restored, 54 duplicated, and 19 new poles carved, not including the 18 poles at Sitka National Monument restored or replicated.

In 1939, the Hydaburg city council reserved lots in the center of town for the park. Forest Service architect Linn Forest laid out the totem park on the 125 by 250 foot reserved area. Walter Aiken was the CCC project foreman. Chris Burdick, assistant regional forester, made agreements with the people of Klinkwan, Hydaburg, Klawock Creek, and Sukkwan for the transfer of the poles to the park. CCC workers brought 21 totem poles--9 from Howkan, 5 from Klinkwan, 1 from Sukkwan, and 1 from Kolanglas--to Hydaburg using the Forest Service vessel *Ranger 7*. Five of the poles were repaired and placed in the park. The other sixteen were copied and destroyed. The carvers repaired and carved the poles in the basement of town hall. John Wallace, whose grandfather and father had been respected Haida artists at Klinkwan, was the head carver. At the time Wallace was in his eighties. Wallace changed some details and added new figures to several of the replica poles. Other carvers who worked at Hydaburg included Bill Wallace, Fred Wallace, Sam Yeltatzie, and Reverend Davis. The CCC project ended in 1942.

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In the 1910s and 1920s John Wallace carved totem poles and canoes commercially. Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur commissioned Wallace in 1931 to carve two poles. The poles, The Raven and The Chief's Daughter, were placed in front of the Department of the Interior offices in Washington, D.C. Wallace and other family members also carved a number of 14 foot model war canoes. The Alaska State Museum and the Burke Museum, University of Washington have canoes carved by Wallace in their collections. In 1939, Wallace demonstrated carving slate and wood at the San Francisco World's Fair. The Denver Public Library has one of the poles he carved there. Wallace died in 1950 at 92 years of age.

The original configuration of the park and placement of poles and monuments at the site have not changed since its establishment in 1939. The park represents the CCC New Deal program in Alaska. Over the years the poles at the park have been repaired and painted several times. All but two have been at the park in their original locations for over sixty years. The two, carved in 1971, are replicas of monuments determined too deteriorated to repair. They have weathered over their 35 years in the park and are compatible with the others. The totems, the house posts and monuments, and the stone carving along with the park are important to the community of Hydaburg. The totems and stone carving are artistic symbols of the Haida people and worthy of preservation.

FOX RIVER
100 Cotton
SELECT

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Garfield, Viola and Linn Forest. *The Wolf and the Raven*. Seattle:
University of Washington Press, 1948.

Keithahn, Edward. *Monuments in Cedar*. Seattle: Superior Publishing Co.,
1963.

Rakestraw, Lawrence W. *A History of the United States Forest Service in
Alaska*. Anchorage: Alaska Historical Commission and U.S. Forest
Service, 1981.

Wright, Robin K. *Northern Haida Master Carvers*. Seattle: University of
Washington Press, 2001.

----- . Totem Poles: Heraldic Columns of the Northwest Coast.
<http://content.lib.washington.edu/aipnw/wright.html#introduction>.

- Previous documentation on file (NPS) n/a
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been
requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

KOT RIVER
100 Cotton
SBLER

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	08	638398	6119852	3		
2				4		

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The park, a site measuring 125 x 250 feet, occupies all of lots 1 and 2, block 29, and lots 1 and 2, block 39 of the Hydaburg townsite.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the lots reserved for the park in 1939. The boundaries encompass the totem poles (including the two replicated in 1971) and the stone carving that have historically been part of the park.

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Doreen Witwer, Tribal Administrator

organization Hydaburg Cooperative Association

date March 15, 2006

street & number 8th Street Extension, P.O. Box 345

telephone 907-285-3666

city or town Hydaburg **State** AK **zip code** 99922-0345

100 Cotton
SELECT

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)
=====

Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name City of Hydaburg

street & number P.O. Box 49

telephone

city or town Hydaburg state AK zip code 99922-0049

FOX RIVER
100 Cotton
SELECT

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Section photograph identification
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1. Hydaburg Totem Park
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan, Alaska
Doreen Witwer
March 3, 2006
Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, 550 West 7th Ave., Suite 1310, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Looking southwest at the park
2. Hydaburg Totem Park
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan, Alaska
Doreen Witwer
March 3, 2006
Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, 550 West 7th Ave., Suite 1310, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Looking west at Eagle on Top, Figure Holding Frog, and Whale on top totems at the park
3. Hydaburg Totem Park
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan, Alaska
Doreen Witwer
March 3, 2006
Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, 550 West 7th Ave., Suite 1310, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Looking east at the Man with Beard/Two Watchmen totem at the park
4. Hydaburg Totem Park
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan, Alaska
Doreen Witwer
March 3, 2006
Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, 550 West 7th Ave., Suite 1310, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Looking at the stone carving located at the center of the park

FOX RIVER
100 Cotton
ELECT

11 .		10 .		. 9
12 .		17 .		. 8
13 .	18 .		. 22	. 7
14 .	19 .	16 .	. 21	. 6
15 .		20 .		. 5
.
1	2	3	4	

N ←

Hydaburg Totem Park
 layout of poles, monuments and house posts, and stone carving
 Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan, Alaska

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hydaburg Totem Park

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALASKA, Prince of Wales-Outer K.

DATE RECEIVED: 5/04/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/23/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/07/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/17/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000491

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Hydaburg Totem Park is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Art, Ethnic/Heritage (Native American), Conservation, and Entertainment/Recreation. Established in 1939 through the efforts of the CCC, the park reflects significant activities in local tourism and heritage preservation development during the early twentieth century in southeast Alaska. Representing the unique cooperative efforts of the Federal government (U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Indian Service, CCC), local officials and native Alaskans to recognize, protect (and capitalize on) the distinct, vibrant nature of local Alaskan culture, the park contains unique works of art associated with longstanding native traditions. The period of significance reflects the nature of the extant carvings, as either moved resources or historic reproductions illustrating the skilled hands of twentieth-century master craftsmen using culturally-derived techniques and representative forms.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criteria A+C

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignan DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 6/16/06

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



#1 Hydaburg Totem Park

Prince of Wales - Outer Ketchikan, Alaska

Dorcas Witwer

March 3, 2006

Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, 550 W. 7th Ave, Suite 1310,

ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

Looking south west at the park.



#2 Hydaburg Totem Park

Prince of Wales Outer Ketchikan, Alaska

Doreen Wetwer

March 3, 2006

Alaska Office of History & Archaeology, 580 West
7th Ave., Suite 1310, Anchorage, AK 99501

Looking west at Eagle on Top, Figure Holding
Frog, and Whale on Top stems.



#3 Hydaburg Totem Park

Prince of Wales Outer Ketchikan, Alaska

Doreen Witwer

March 3, 2000

Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, 550 West
7th Ave., #1310, Anchorage, AK 99501

Looking east at Man with Beard of Two Watchmen
totem



#4 Hydaburg Totem Park

Prince of Wales - Outer Ketchikan, Alaska

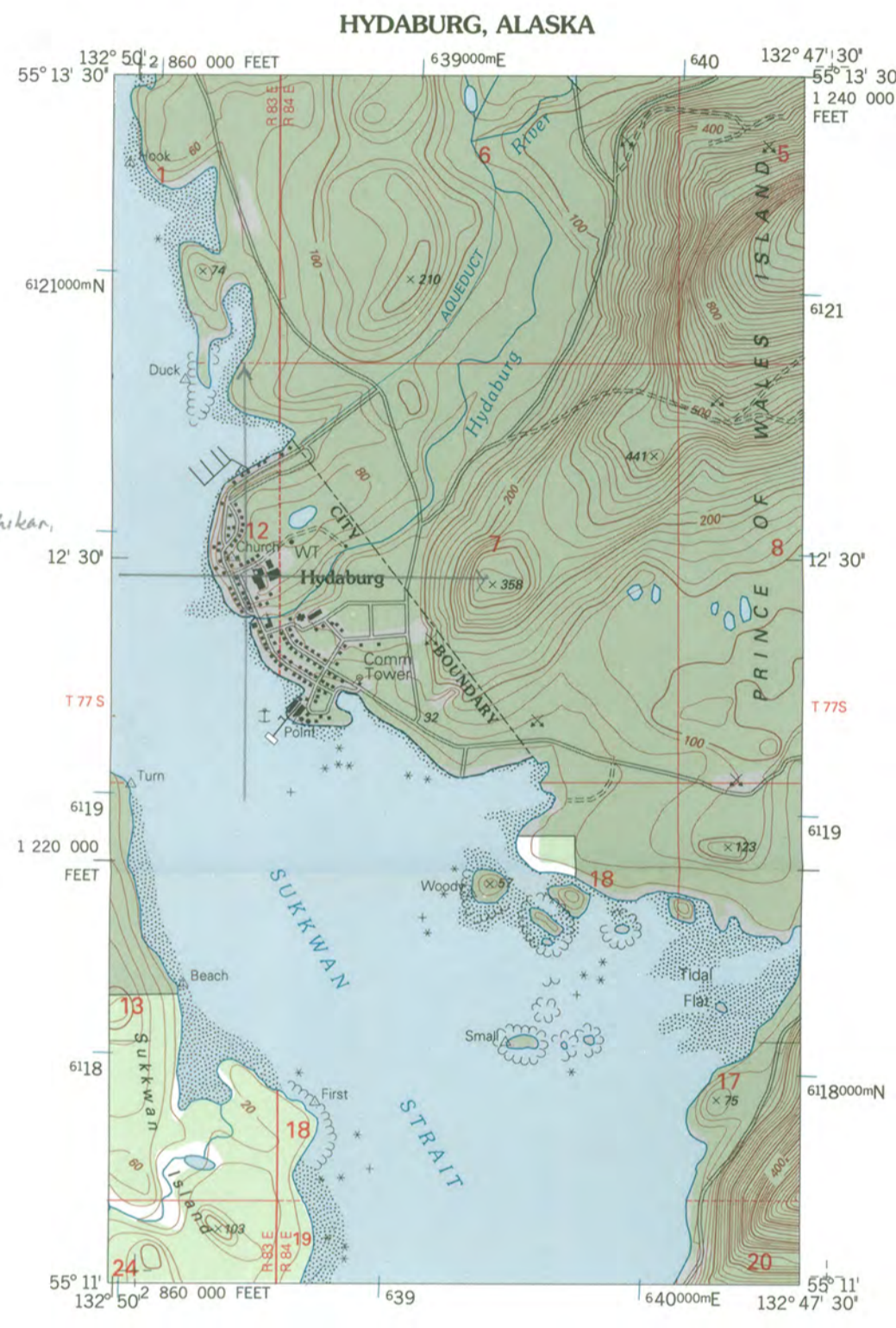
Doreen Wetwer

March 3, 2006

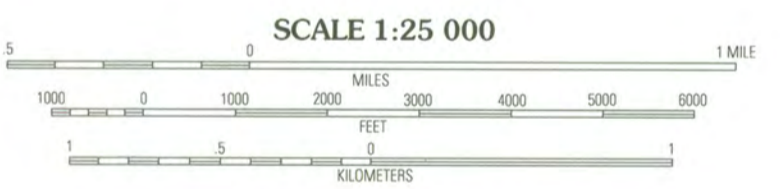
Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, 550 West 7th Ave., #1316,

Anchorage, AK 99501

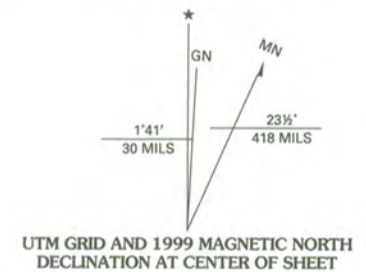
Looking at stone carving at the center of the park



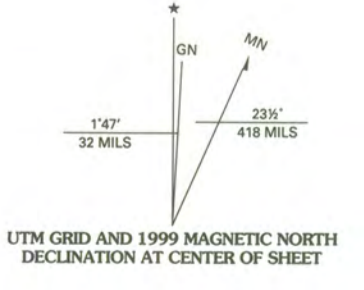
Hyدابurg Totem Park
Prince of Wales, Outer Ketchikan,
Alaska
UTM ZONE 8
638340 E
6119853 N



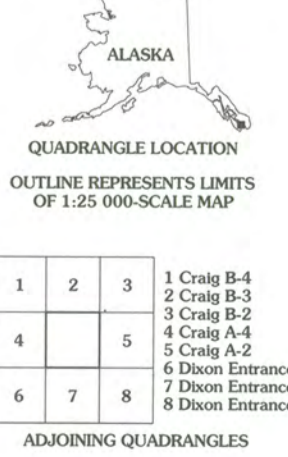
SCALE 1:25 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
Topography compiled 1985. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1996 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1997.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.



Produced by the United States Geological Survey 1988
Revision by USDA Forest Service 1997
Topography compiled 1948. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1996 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1997.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 20 000-foot ticks: Alaska coordinate system, zone 1 (transverse Mercator)
Blue 5000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 8
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest
Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations
This map is not a legal land line or ownership document. Public lands are subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with local offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands.
Protracted land lines are predetermined by the Bureau of Land Management, Folios CR-16 and CR-17, Copper River Meridian



SCALE 1:63 360
CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 11 FEET
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

State	.....	Primary highway	.....
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars	.....	Secondary highway	.....
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles	.....	Light-duty road	.....
National Forest Trail	.....	Composition: Unspecified	.....
		Paved	.....
		Gravel	.....
		Dirt	.....
		Unimproved; 4 wheel drive	.....
		Trail	.....
		Gate; Barrier	.....



ALASKA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
VOTING RECORD FOR NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY AND DISTRICT NOMINATIONS

Date: March 30-31, 2006

It is moved that the Hydaburg Totem Park **does** X /does not ___ qualify for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion/criteria A, C ; consideration(s) n/a ; level of significance local . The property is associated with Alaska Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan theme(s):

Intellectual and social institutions

Moved by: David Moore

Seconded by: Michael Martz

Vote on motion:

IN FAVOR	OPPOSED	ABSTAIN	RESULT
<u>Derr</u>	_____	<u>Bittner</u>	Passed <u>7-0</u>
<u>Diters</u>	_____	_____	
<u>Leman</u>	_____	_____	Rejected _____
<u>Martz</u>	_____	_____	
<u>Moore</u>	_____	_____	Tabled _____
<u>Paneok</u>	_____	_____	
<u>Roppel</u>	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	

If tabled or rejected, reasons or instructions on how to proceed: _____

Other comments: _____

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

550 W 7th Ave, SUITE 1310
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-3565
PHONE: (907) 269-8721
FAX: (907) 269-8908

May 1, 2006

Re: 3330-2 Hydaburg Totem Park



National Register of Historic Places
Attn: Paul Lusignan
National Park Service 2280
1201 I Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the Hydaburg Totem Park, in the city of Hydaburg on Prince of Wales Island in southern Southeast Alaska. The director of a community association prepared the nomination with the support of the City of Hydaburg, owner of the park and totems.

The property is not within the boundaries of a Certified Local Government. The Alaska Historical Commission, the state review board, met at Juneau, March 30-31, 2006. Commission members reviewed the nomination package and determined the Hydaburg Totem Park is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Their voting record is enclosed. Before the commission meeting, the mayor of Hydaburg received a letter about the National Register of Historic Places program with information on the results of listing and a copy of the nomination package to review. The Office of History and Archaeology, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, issued a statewide press release with specific mention of National Register nomination review before the meeting. Doreen Witwer, author of the nomination, attended the Alaska Historical Commission meeting and answered several questions.

Alaska Historical Commission members determined the Hydaburg Totem Park eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for associations with the Haida people and their heritage and with the Civilian Conservation Corps program in Alaska; and under criterion C for the distinctive characteristics and artistic values of totemic art. Commission members determined no criteria considerations apply, noting the three totems moved to the site and restored are nominated for their current location at the park and have stood there for more

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than 50 years. The two replica monuments carved in 1971 have weathered, are in the same places as the ones they replaced, and have stood at the site for 35 years. The less than 50 years criteria consideration is acknowledged. Commission members said the park is associated with the Alaska historic preservation planning theme of intellectual and social institutions. The period of significance for the property is 1939-1942, when the park was created. Commission members said the park is of local significance.

If you have any questions regarding this nomination please contact Joan (Jo) Antonson, State Historian, at e-mail joa@dnr.state.ak.us or phone 907-269-8714.

Sincerely,

Judith E. Bittner
State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures: registration form, USGS 1:63,360 and 25,000 map, site map, 5 photographs, AHC voting record

cc: Doreen Witwer, Hydaburg Cooperative Association, P.O. Box 345, Hydaburg, AK 99922