

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Redoubt St. Archangel Michael Site (AHRS SITE SIT 006)

AND/OR COMMON

Old Sitka

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Mile 6.9, Halibut Point Road

\_\_NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Sitka

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Alaska

STATE

Alaska

CODE

02

COUNTY

Sitka Division

CODE

220

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Alaska Division of Parks

STREET & NUMBER

323 East 4th Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage

\_\_ VICINITY OF

STATE

Alaska

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Alaska Division of Lands

STREET & NUMBER

323 East 4th Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Anchorage

STATE

Alaska

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

DATE

1960-62

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

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Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka), Alaska

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Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS)  
State

Alaska Division of Parks  
323 East 4th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED    DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excavated	

---

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) Site occupies an area of approximately five acres bounded on the west by Starrigavan Bay, on the east by Halibut Point Road, and on the north by the Starrigavan River. There is no natural boundary to the south. Owned and operated by the Alaska Division of Parks, it has been levelled by bulldozing and forms a flat presently covered with grass and a few trees on the western portion of the site. This side of the site has been extensively eroded by wave action and little remains of the area occupied by Russian buildings as identified by archaeological investigation. The eastern half of the site has been covered with a gravelled parking area. Other than an interpretive plaque in the parking area indicating locations of buildings identified in the 1935-36 Forest Service archaeological excavations and a wooden cross commemorating the burial of Russian and Aleut victims of the Tlingits' 1802 attack on the post, there is nothing left to associate the site with the historical events that took place there.

A July 24, 1800, letter from Alexander Baranov to Emelian Grigorievich Larionov describes construction that took place at the site during Baranov's stay there from July of 1799 through the spring of 1800. Noting that only a low barabara was on the site prior to the Russian activity, he writes that a warehouse in which to keep supplies was the first building up. A two-story barracks measuring about fifty-six by twenty-eight feet with sentry boxes appended followed. Under the barracks was a cellar for storing provisions. During the fall and winter of 1799, an eight-cornered kashim for native workers was erected, as were a bath house, temporary blacksmith shop, kitchen, barn for cattle, and a portion of the fort wall. When Baranov left in the spring, another warehouse was planned, huts for drying and storing fish were to be built on the bank of the Starrigavan River, and the pallisade was to be completed.

No other description of the post has been located. When the Tlingits attacked in the spring of 1802, all of the buildings were burned to the ground. The site was never reoccupied permanently by the Russians or Tlingits, although tradition reports that it was occasionally used as a native camping place.

In 1878, the Cutting Packing Company of San Francisco built a cannery on the site. The cannery machinery was removed in 1882 and taken to the Kasilof River for use by the Arctic Packing Company. When the old Russian hospital, by then in use as a forerunner of Sheldon Jackson College, in Sitka was destroyed by fire in January of 1882, the students were scattered to other quarters. In 1883, a number of the students, Sheldon Jackson, and perhaps others, went to the old cannery and salvaged the lumber to build the first structure on what is now the Sheldon Jackson College campus in Sitka. No traces of the cannery remain at the Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) Site.

Five native smokehouses are reported on the site in 1910, and in 1914 Father Sergius George Kostrometinoff obtained a special use permit from Tongass National Forest "an area of approximately one acre located on the

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shore of Old Sitka harbor...including the burial place of the Russians and Aleut Indians surrounded by the Tlingit Indians in the year 1802...in order to protect the graves." The traditional burial ground (no actual burials have ever been found) was marked by a large cross and annual memorial services were held. As time passed, interest waned and the cross rotted away.

In the fall of 1934, the U.S. Forest Service began extensive archaeological investigations of the site. A Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was established on the property and from November 1, 1934 to September 14, 1935, excavation was carried out under the direction of W. A. Chipperfield, Admiralty Division District Ranger, and field supervision of John R. Maurstad, crew foreman.

The area excavated was approximately one acre. The crew set up one-hundred foot squares oriented true north and lettered A through J. A four-foot wide trench was run from the Forest Service Monument southeast to stake P.388+P.I. of a preliminary road survey for the Halibut Point Road for a total distance of one-hundred and ninety-three feet. Next, another four-foot trench was run at right angles from the first forty-four feet to the southwest.

After the trenching, the entire one acre was stripped inch by inch. Excavation was carried down to hard pan, one to four feet below the surface in 1934-1935. Artifacts were recovered in crevices, shallow soil, and at depths of four feet and more.

A total of 1145 specimens catalogued in 331 entries were identified in a 1966-1967 recataloguing effort by the Western Regional Office, National Park Service. The total number of items originally recovered is unclear because the field inventory grouped many items and because blocks of artifacts (including five mica items, thirty-seven lithic items, forty bead items, and about seven crockery items) were lost between 1936 and 1966 when the materials were restudied. In the interim, they had been stored at the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks. Materials still in the collection include one iron and bronze identification plaque, one bronze and two iron keys, sixty iron implements ranging from blacksmith tongs to scissors to a spoon, three draw knives and five knife blades, thirteen iron axes, six iron hammerheads, many spikes, wedges, and nails of iron, guns and gun parts, hinges, and assorted iron and brass hardware. There are also a number of copper and bronze, stone, and ceramic pieces including bricks, porcelain, and one clay smoking pipe.

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Most of the material recovered was in from the beach and no further than sixty to eighty feet from the shoreline. Very little was found beyond that limit. Four percent of the artifacts were earlier than the Russian occupation and found deeper, including stone mortars and pestles and hammers, also a small stone scraper with a knife edge on one side and a sawtooth edge on the other.

A number of postholes, log sills, etc., were uncovered during the excavation, which involved a total of four-hundred and four man days. After the work, Chipperfield plotted the Russian buildings on the ground plan. The location of the Forest Service Monument on which excavation maps were based, however, has been lost so that it is now impossible to accurately place the locations of the buildings.

Even so, it appears from records of the 1934-1935 excavations that much of the area excavated has been lost to erosion and that the balance of the Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) site has been disturbed by subsequent activity.

During World War II, the U.S. Navy claimed the property and bulldozed and leveled the acreage. Later, it was occupied by a squatter. Patented to the State of Alaska in 1962, the area was then used as a gravel bailing site and the shoreline receded considerably. In 1966, a State wayside was built at the location. This included grading, levelling, and landscaping, with gravelled parking area, log barriers, and interpretive markers placed there.

Apparently, the 1934-1935 excavations did not recover all of the buildings reported in contemporary narratives. Subsequent activity, however, probably destroyed any other remains and ended the potential for further archaeological examination.

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES July 1799-June 1802

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Significance

The site of Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) represents the first Russian attempt to check English expansion into North Pacific commerce and also typifies a pattern that was to be repeated in Russian-native relations: careful negotiation and sometimes payment for a trading site, native realization and objection to the true impact of the arrangement, Russian attempts to maintain their presence by show of force, and finally open conflict.

Redoubt St. Archangel Michael was established in July of 1799 and destroyed by Tlingit attack in June of 1802. Not reoccupied during the Russian administration of Alaska, it is reported to have been used occasionally as a native camping area and was the site of a cannery from 1878-1883. From 1934-1935, the U.S. Forest Service excavated a portion of the site, determined some Russian building locations, and recovered many artifacts.

Later construction activity extensively disturbed the remaining area, while erosion is believed to have destroyed much of the site excavated by the Forest Service. In 1966, a State wayside was built at the location. It is now operated as a unit of the Alaska Park System open for year-round use.

#### Historical Background

After the ships of Captain James Cook's third expedition reached Macao in 1779 and sold furs obtained on the Northwest Coast of North America at high prices, Europeans other than Russians greatly increased their interest in the North Pacific fur trade. By 1786, English, Flemish, French, and Americans were sailing into what the Russians regarded as their colonial waters to trade for sea otter pelts that could be exchanged at Canton for Chinese goods.

Fear of this competition, coupled with overharvest of sea otter that had required the Russians to follow the otter from the shores of Kamchatka to the Aleutians, from the Aleutians to Prince William Sound, from Prince William Sound to Yakutat, and finally from Yakutat to Sitka, made Baranov decide that it was necessary to establish a post at Sitka to thwart English and American attempts to infringe on the lucrative fur trade and to exploit that trade to it fullest.

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As early as 1796, Baranov dispatched James Shields in Northern Eagle to survey "Chilkat Bay", paying attention to the Sitka harbor where foreign ships frequently traded. Two years later, a hunting party killed and traded 1,200 sea otter plus other furs in a very short time in the Sitka area and Baranov decided to build a settlement there at the first opportunity.

The rewarding venture was followed by increasing alarm, for in 1799 Baranov wrote:

they [the Spanish or English] will be bound to spread their trade and develop activities in our direction. From the Americans [the natives of Alaska] I have heard that they are organizing a special company to found a permanent settlement in the vicinity of the Queen Charlotte Islands, on the Sitka side (or in that direction). It is possible that also from the standpoint of the Imperial court it would be proper to build fortifications for the defense of our industry and trade against the newcomers...The advantage of the local territory are great enough to insure for the future a million-ruble acquisition for the government.

In the summer of 1799, Catherine was sent from Kodiak to Sitka with building materials for the new fort and Baranov followed shortly thereafter in Olga. He arrived at Sitka July 7, a few days before Catherine. Meeting with local Tlingit chiefs, he gave presents and obtained cession of a site.

Six days were spent looking for a location for the new post and ultimately the area now known as Old Sitka was chosen. Building began on July 15, 1799.

Baranov left Sitka for Kodiak in the summer of 1800, leaving one Medvednikov in charge of the redoubt with instructions to complete the fortifications.

Even before Baranov left, "rascals coming in from remote villages" and other natives, who had not expected the Russians to settle permanently in Sitka, insulted the Russians and their Aleut hunters. In one instance, a woman interpreter was badly beaten and Baranov with twenty-one men visited the Indian village in a show of force. Natives who had not been party to the original negotiations charged that the others had made themselves slaves of the Russians and a continuing game of challenges ensued.

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In the spring of 1802, a series of hunting parties were sent out and this left only twenty-one Russians, some convalescent Aleuts, and women and children in the redoubt. Encouraged by this weakness, the Tlingits of Indian River and others from Crab Apple Island and some distant villages attacked the post in mid-June. The settlement was burned, many were killed, one Russian and eighteen women were captured and enslaved, and two Russians and one woman with a child escaped.

Two years later, in 1804, Baranov led an expedition to Sitka from Kodiak to recapture the area. He defeated the Tlingits in a pitched battle at the site of a sapling fort known as "shiske-nu" at the mouth of the Indian River. After this, the Tlingits fled the Sitka area and did not return for some twenty years. The Russians did not reoccupy Redoubt St. Archangel Michael but built a new post centered around the downtown Sitka area now known as the American Flag Raising Site or Castle Hill.

The significance of the Redoubt St. Archangel Michael (Old Sitka) Site was recognized with its designation as a National Historic Landmark on June 13, 1962.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Barnett, Anthony W. and Paul J. F. Schumacher, "An Analysis of the Archaeological Excavations by the U.S. Forest Service at Old Sitka, Sitka, Alaska, in 1934-1935", in mimeo., National Park Service, December 1967.  
 Berk, Vasilii Nikolaevich, A Chronological History of the Discovery of the Aleutian Islands or The Exploits of Russian Merchants with a Supplement of Historical Data on the Fur Trade, St. Petersburg, 1823: -continued-

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5

UTM REFERENCES

A 0,8 47,7 5,5,0 63 3,1 8,5,0  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B                    
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C                  

D                  

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

That portion of Lot 2, U.S.S. 3670, to the west of Halibut Point Road.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

William S. Hanable

ORGANIZATION

Alaska Division of Parks

STREET & NUMBER

323 East 4th Avenue

CITY OR TOWN

Anchorage

DATE

May 12, 1975

TELEPHONE

(907) 274-4676

STATE

Alaska

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL   

STATE   

LOCAL   

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Materials for the Study of Alaska History No. 5, Dimitri Krenov, trans., Richard A. Pierce, ed., The Limestone Press, Kingston, Ontario, 1974.

DeArmond, Robert N., letter to George A. Hall, February 5, 1975, in files of the Alaska Division of Parks.

Fedorova, Svetlana G., The Russian Population in Alaska and California Late 18th Century--1867, Materials for the Study of Alaska History No. 4, Richard A. Pierce and Alton S. Donnelly, eds. and trans., The Limestone Press, Kingston, Ontario, 1973.

Ricks, Melvin B., The Earliest History of Alaska, Cook Inlet Historical Society, Anchorage, 1970.

Tikhmenev, Petr Aleksandrovich, Historical Review of the Organization of the Russian-American Company and Its Operations Down to the Present Time, V. Tipografii Eduarda Veimara, St. Petersburg, 1861, 1863; Dimitri Krenov, trans., Works Progress Administration Project No. 5668, Seattle, Washington, 1939, 1940, photocopy in files of the Alaska Division of Parks.

SITKA (A-5) QUADRANGLE  
ALASKA

(SITKA B-4)

1:63 360 SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

2 350 000 FEET  
1980 000 FEET



REDoubt St. Archangel  
MICHEL (OLD SITKA)  
[AHS SITCOG]

62 31 850 N  
ZONE #08

LAT. 57° 07' 53" N

LONG. 135° 22' 15" W

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Revised

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE <b>Alaska</b>		2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. <b>XXI (Alaska History)</b>	
3. NAME(S) OF SITE <b>Old Sitka (Redoubt Sv Mikhail or St. Michael)</b>			4. APPROX. ACREAGE <b>2 acres</b>
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) <b>Old Sitka is located on Starrigavan Bay, Sitka Sound, six miles north of the present town of Sitka, on the west coast of Baranof Island, in Southeastern Alaska.</b>			
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) <b>State of Alaska (Division of Lands).</b>			
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)			

Redoubt St. Michael (Sv Mikhail or Old Sitka), 1799-1802, was the first European settlement in the Alexander Archipelago. It was burned to the ground in a surprise attack by the vigorous and warlike Tlingit Indians in 1802.

Here, on July 7, 1799, in an effort to circumvent American, British and Spanish penetration of Southeastern Alaska, Chief Manager Alexander Baranov and his party of Russian American Company hunters, accompanied by their Aleut allies, landed and founded the fortified trading post known as the Redoubt St. Michael.

By May, 1800, the post was comprised of a large two-story warehouse for furs, a blacksmith shop, a house for Baranov, barracks for the officers and hunters, a bath house, and a temporary kitchen. These log structures were enclosed by a strong stockade with blockhouses located at each of the four corners of the palisade. The post was manned by 25 Russian and 55 Aleut Hunters.

Irritated by this invasion of their territory, the Tlingit Indians surprised the fort and massacred all but a handful of inhabitants in June, 1802. The settlement was burnt to the ground and the few survivors, three Russian and two Aleut men, and 18 Aleut women, were forced to flee to St. Paul's Harbor (Kodiak). Thus was the first effort of Baranov to colonize the Alexander Archipelago completely frustrated by the resistance of the Sitka Indians.

Present Appearance. The former site of Redoubt St. Michael has been identified by means of archeological research conducted by the National Park (Continued)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)

See page 2.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, IIABS, etc.)

A. Arthur Woodward, "A Preliminary Survey of Alaska's Archeology, Ethnology, and History," NPS Typescript (San Francisco, Jan., 1952), 110; Map references

10. PHOTOGRAPHS USGS Sitka (A-5) Quadrangle, Alaska, 1948 ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) <b>No surface remains State Historical Park</b>	13. DATE OF VISIT <b>July 1, 1961</b>
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) <i>Charles W. Snell</i> <b>Charles W. Snell</b>		15. TITLE <b>Historian</b>	16. DATE <b>July 2, 1965</b>

\* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

UNITED STATES  
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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 the 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), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

Page 2.

STATE <b>Alaska</b>	NAME(S) OF SITE <b>Old Sitka (Redoubt Sv Mikhail or St. Michael)</b>
------------------------	---

7. Continued.

Service in the 1930's. There are no surface remains, but the setting is little changed since 1799. Old Sitka, comprising about two acres, is now a State Park.

In 1878 Old Sitka was also the site of the first salmon cannery in Alaska, erected by the Cutting Packing Company of San Francisco. There are no traces left of this cannery.

8. Continued.

Marcus Baker, Geographic Dictionary of Alaska (Washington, D. C., 1906), 480, 578; William H. Dall, Alaska and Its Resources (Boston, 1870), 319-320, 321; Hubert H. Bancroft, History of Alaska (San Francisco, 1886) (Vol. XXXIII of Works), 387, 388, 390 and f.n. 5, 402, 405-406.

- Clarence L. Andrews, The Story of Alaska (Caldwell, Idaho, 1947), 65-66, 71-74; Merle Colby, A Guide to Alaska - Last American Frontier (New York, 1950), 159-161, 174.

- Clarence L. Andrews, The Story of Sitka (Seattle, Washington, 1922), 18-25.

Stuart R. Tompkins, Alaska - Promyshlennik and Sourdough (Norman, Okl., 1945), 110, 113.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE <b>Alaska</b>	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. <b>Theme XXI (ALASKA)</b>
3. NAME(S) OF SITE <b>Old Sitka (Redoubt St. Michael)</b>	4. APPROX. ACREAGE <b>2 acres</b>
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) <b>On Starrigavan Bay, 6 mi. north of Sitka, Southeastern Alaska</b>	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) <b>State of Alaska</b>	

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)

Here, on July 7, 1799, in an effort to circumvent American, British, and Spanish penetration of Southeastern Alaska, Alexander Baranov and his party of Russian fur hunters landed and founded the fortified tradingpost known as the Redoubt St. Michael. By 1800 this Russian American Company post contained one two-story building 48 feet long by 24 feet in width, a blacksmith shop, a house for Baranov, accommodations for the officers and servants, a bath house, and a temporary kitchen. These log structures were surrounded by a strong stockade with at least three of the four blockhouses, located at the corners of the palisade, completed.

In June, 1802 the vigorous, warlike Tlingit Indians surprised the fort and massacred all but a handful of the Russian and Aleut inhabitants. The settlement was burned to the ground, and the few survivors were forced to flee to Kodiak. Thus was the first effort of Baranov to colonize the Alexander Archipelago completely frustrated by the resistance of the Sitka Indians.

Condition of the Site: The former site of Old Sitka has been positively identified by means of archeological research conducted by the National Park Service in the 1930's. There are no surface remains of the settlement. Note: The squatter's cabin, erected over the original site and shown in the July 1961 photograph, has, by November 1961, been removed and the site returned to its natural condition.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)
- : Marcus Baker, Geographic Dictionary of Alaska (Washington, D.C., 1906), 480, 578;
  - : William H. Ball, Alaska and Its Resources (Boston, 1870), 319-320, 321; Hubert H. Bancroft, History of Alaska (MUNICIPALITY OF SAN FRANCISCO San Francisco, 1886) (Vol. XXXIII of Works), 387, 388, 390 and f.n. 5, 402, 405-406.
  - : Clarence L. Andrews, The Story of Alaska (Caldwell, Idaho, 1947), 65-66, 71-74;
  - : Merle Golby, A Guide to Alaska - Last American Frontier (New York, 1950), 159-161, 174.

- : Clarence L. Andrews, The Story of Sitka (Seattle, Washington, 1922), 18-25.
- : Stuart R. Tompkins, Alaska - From Yshlennik and Sourdough (Norman, Okl., 1945), 110, 113.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, IIABS, etc.)
- : A. Arthur Woodward, "A Preliminary Survey of Alaska's Archeology, Ethnology, and History," NPS Typescript (San Francisco, Jan., 1952), 110; Map references USCS Sitka (A-5) Quadrangle, Alaska, 1948.

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION <b>No surface remains</b>	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) <b>unused</b>	13. DATE OF VISIT <b>July 1, 1961</b>
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) <b>Charles W. Snell</b>	15. TITLE <b>Historian</b>	16. DATE <b>Jan. 17, 1962</b>	

\* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)