United States Department of the Interior **National Park Service**

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

Pilgrim 100B Aircraft historic

and or common Pilgrim N709Y, Gillam's Pilgrim

2. Location

street & number Dillingham Municipal Airport

____ vicinity of

city, town

state

Dillingham

3. Clas

- Category _ district _ building(s) ___ structure _ site X object
- 4. Ow

name

street & numbe

city, town 5. Loc

P.O. Box 7001

courthouse, reg

title Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) has this property been determined eligible? X yes _

Alaska Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation

street & numbe

city.	town
uny,	(OWII

6.

date

AHRS SITE NO. DIL-035

For NPS use only

JUN 2 5 1986 received 8.7-86 date entered

_ not for publication

Alaska	code 02	countyBr	istol Bay Division	code 070
ssificatio	on			_
Ownership public private both Public Acquis in process being cons	wo ition Acces X_ ye	cupied occupied ork in progress sible s: restricted s: unrestricted	Present Use agriculture X commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific _X transportation other:
ner of Pr	operty			
Ball Brother	rs Seafoods		(907) 243-44	40
r 4041 West Ir	nternational A	irport Road	·	
Anchorage		_ vicinity of	state	Alaska 99502
ation of	Legal De	escriptio	on	
jistry of deeds, etc r	• Bristol Bay	Recording Di	strict (907) 842-3721
Dillingham		-1- 41 4	state	Alaska 99576
resenta	tion in E	KISTING 3	burveys	

99510 state Alaska

federal _X_ state

____ no

_ local

county ___

Anchorage city, town

depository for survey records

July 20, 1980

Rep

7. Description

Condition		Check one
excellent _X good fair	deteriorated ruins	<u>X</u> unaltered
	unexposed	

Check one ______ original site _____ moved date ____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Pilgrim is a single engine aircraft that was built for commercial purposes. It was manufactured in December of 1931 by the American Airplane and Engine Corporation, at Farmingdale, Long Island, New York. The aircraft was designed as a nine passenger commercial aircraft, Model 100B. The Pilgrim has a Commercial Aircraft License No. NC709Y, and its serial number is 6605.

The Pilgrim has a high, single 58'-span wing, 18" thick at the fuselage. It has a comparitively narrow, separated single-seat cockpit between the cowl and front wing-end. Three windows are placed along the passenger section on each side of the aircraft, with a fourth window at the top of each aft door. A two-wheel landing gear is truss-rigged from the wing. A single landing wheel is located below the rear horizontal stabilizer at the tail section of the aircraft.

A nine cylinder Wright Cyclone cowl-enclosed 575 H.P. radial Rl820E engine drives a two-bladed propeller. The motor cowling is encased in metal. The fuselage, wings and tail sections are fabric covered. The Pilgrim has a maximum payload of 1806 lbs. with 150 gallons of fuel, or 2188 lbs. with 86 gallons of fuel. The cargo space includes 476 lbs. of capacity in the forward section, 60 lbs. of capacity under the front cabin seat, and 70 lbs capacity in each of three compartments under the cabin.

In the 1940s, a larger motor was installed in Pilgrim NC709Y which increased the horsepower by about 40 percent. The larger motor and three-blade propeller increased take-off, landing, airspeed and lift performance. The motor and propeller conversion are the only major alterations that have been made on NC7096, the Pilgrim left in Alaska.

The Pilgrim is still flight worthy and continues to fly.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—C	heck and justify below		
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architectur	e religion
1400–1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500–1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600–1699	architecture	education	military	social/
1700–1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
1800–1899	X_ commerce	exploration/settlement	philosophy	theater
<u> X 1900 </u>	communications	industry	politics/government	X transportation
		invention		other (specify)

Specific dates 1936

Builder/Architect American Airplane and Engine Corporation

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Pilgrim N709Y is significant for its historic role in the development of aviation in Alaska. This aircraft was the first Pilgrim aircraft flown to Alaska and was one of approximately thirteen Pilgrims (out of the 26 that were built) that served as the workhorse of Alaskan aviation in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Pilgrim aircraft were a favorite among Alaskan "Bush Pilots" during this time period when air transportation were establishing superiority over dog teams, steamboats and railroads in transporting passengers and freight in the territory of Alaska. The Pilgrim N709Y is still flight worthy and is the only Pilgrim aircraft still in existence.

The Pilgrim N709Y aircraft was manufactured in 1931 by the American Airplane and Engine Corporation, a division of Aviation Corporation. Between 1931 and 1932, twenty-two of the nine passenger Model A and B Pilgrims were produced for American Airways (later, American Airlines) and four modified versions (known as YIC-24's) were built for the U. S. Army Air Corps. The manufacturer was forced out of business by the Great Depression in 1932. Even though the Pilgrim proved to be a reliable passenger aircraft, American Airways phased out use of the Pilgrims in 1936 in favor of larger, faster aircraft.

Between 1936 and 1939, more than half of all the Pilgrim aircraft (including the military model) were pressed into service in Alaska to serve the rapidly changing needs of air transportation. Many famous early Alaskan bush pilots, such as Harold Gillam, Murrell W. Sasseen, Herbert Nicholson, Lucien "Frank" Barr, and Oscar Winchell, used pilgrim aircraft in general and the Pilgrim N709Y specifically to carry mail, freight and passengers to the isolated communities in Alaska's rugged terrain. During the early 1940s, the Pilgrim aircraft developed a reputation as being ideally suited to Alaska's needs because of its durability and capacity to fly in all-weather conditions. Pilgrim aircraft were used in Alaska well into the 1960s, by which time they were being replaced due to attrition and the availability of more powerful, all-metal aircraft.

The first Pilgrim brought to Alaska, N709Y, was flown to Alaska from the East St. Louis, Illinois area in August of 1936 by veteran bush pilot, Murrell W. Sasseen. The Pilgrim N709Y was initially operated by Alaska Air Express (AAE), until 1940 when AAE merged with Star Air Service. The **Pilgrim** served the Juneau and Anchorage areas, as well as the Kuskokwim and

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographi	c al D ata		
Acreage of nominated property Quadrangle name Dillingham UTM References	-1 (A-7) Alaska U	SGS	Quadrangle scale 1: 63 360
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	small hangar a angar at Intern	t the Dillingha ational Airport	am airport; when in Anchorage, t, Anchorage; or at Lake Hood Runwa
state	code	county	code
11. Form Prepa	code	county	code
organization Office of Histo street & number P.O. Box 700		<u></u>	ate May 15, 1984 Alephone (907) 762-4108
city or town Anchorage		st	tate Alaska 99510
12. State Histo The evaluated significance of this national			Officer Certification
As the designated State Historic P 665), I hereby nominate this prope according to the criteria and proce	rty for inclusion in th	e National Register	oric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- and certify that it has been evaluated rvice.
State Historic Preservation Officer	signature	- Pron	E. Bitter
title State Historic Prese	ervation Office	r	date (118186
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this prop William B. B. Keeper of the National Register	ishow	ne National Register	date 7/7/86
	\sim		- I
Attest: Chief of Registration			date
GPO 911-399			

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Iditarod regions for AAE and Star Air Service. In 1941, the aircraft was sold to Alaska Airlines, which used the Pilgrim for scheduled flights out of Anchorage, Cordova and Valdez, and for feeder flights to remote fishing villages out of Sitka, Petersburg and Juneau. During World War II, when most airlines in Alaska were under government contract, N709Y participated in the military build up of Alaska. The aircraft was used, amoung other assignments, in round-the-clock shuttle flights to haul asphault in barrels for the construction of airfields that were used to transfer "Lend-Lease" aircraft from the U. S. Ferry Command to Russia.

During the war years, the Pilgrim N709Y was damaged in rough landings near Yakutat, Iditarod and Bethel. Various repairs were made to the aircraft after these accidents. A larger, Wright Whirlwind motor with 3-blade propeller was installed which increased the horsepower by 40 per cent.

After the end of World War II, the Pilgrim was grounded for a period of time, after which it saw duty carrying fish for Alaskan and Washington salmon canneries. The aircraft was owned by Bellingham Cannery, Marine Packing Company and Wenatchee Air Service. In the 1960s, N709Y was leased by the State of Washington and used as a fire-fighting aircraft. In 1970, the aircraft was repurchased by Alaska Airlines and used for public relations as an historical aircraft. In 1971, the Pilgrim was purchased by the Shenk Brothers who used it to carry salmon for Washington and Alaska canneries. That same year, the aircraft was sold again to the present owners, Ball Brothers Fisheries of Bristol Bay. The present owners have been using the aircraft as a salmon-hauling work plane and it is based at Dillingham. They also value N709Y as an historic aircraft, the last known Pilgrim in existence.

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(AHRS Site No. DIL-035) Continuation sheet Pilgrim 100B Aircraft Item number 9

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