Congressman Nick Begich

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PH0055727 Form 10-300 (July 1969) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE <u>Alaska</u> COUNTY NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Gateway Borough INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER (Type all entries - complete applicable sections) 71,6,02,0002 II. NAME COMMON A Heritage in Peril Alaska Totems: AND/OR HISTORIC: 2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: 1977 Between Park and Deermount Avenues NATIONA Ketchikan STATE COUNTY: CODE CODE Gateway Borough 02 Alaska 3. CLASSIFICATION **ACCESSIBLE** CATEGORY OWNERSHIP STATUS TO THE PUBLIC (Check One) Z X Public Public Acquisition: Yes: District Occupied Building 0 Restricted Private X In Process **7** Site ☐ Structure X Unoccupied X Unrestricted □ Both Being Considered Preservation worl Object □ No in progress C PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) ☐ Park Agricultural Government Transportation Comments ☐ Industrial Private Residence Commercial 2 X Other (Specify) ■ Military unoccupied lands Educational Religious Scientific Entertainment Museum 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY Z OWNER'S NAME: City of Ketchikan ш STREET AND NUMBER: (Box 110) ш 334 Front Street, Room 10 STATE: CITY OR TOWN: S CODE 02 Ketchikan Alaska 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Ketchikan Recording Precinct STREET AND NUMBER: U.S. Federal Building CITY OR TOWN: CODE Alaska 02 Ketchikan 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE OF SURVEY: None DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County ☐ Local DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: NPS USE STREET AND NUMBER: CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE Senators Mike Gravel and Ted Stevens NOTE:

	CONDITION	(Check One)							
601		☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	X Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed		
الم			(Check O	1e)		(Check One)			
		☐ Altere	ď	▼ Unaltered		X Moved	Original Site		

ESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This site's significance is due to the totem pole collection to be housed thereon.

The site itself is a lightly wooded area in a medium density residential district; it is faced on one side by Ketchikan Creek, and on the other three sides by scrub brush and trees.

The poles appear as they did when they were retrieved in the summer of 1970 from their original locations; they are well-weathered, and a silver-grey in coloration. No paint remains on them, and generally they show marked deterioration. They are presently being treated to permanently preserve their appearance when retrieved, and will become the focal point of a series of exhibits to be housed in a building to be exected on the site.



PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	20th Century
15th Century	☐ 17th Century	X 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicab	le and Known)		
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Che	ck One or More as Appropris	ite)	a sparring to the same
Abor iginal	Education	Political	Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
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<b>⊠</b> Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	MATIONA
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Communications	Military	Theater	AST KERIOLO LINE
Conservation	Music	☐ Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Totem poles are synonomous with Indian history, and particularly with Alaska, and yet until the development of Alaska Totems only four original 19th century poles had been permanently preserved in Alaska. The totems in the Alaska Totems collection are the last salvable examples of an ethnic art form which flourished from British Columbia to Yakutat, Alaska from the mid 1700's - early 1900's. This form was indigenous to only one area of the North American continent now a State of the United States -- Alaska. Thus this collection has unique national significance culturally, esthetically and historically, as it will be permanently located in the community (Ketchikan) where the majority of the descendants of Village Island, Tongass Island (both Tlingit), and Old Kasaan (Haida) now live.

Totem poles appear to be a relatively recent development on the Northwest Coast; early explorers accounts mention the presence of small carved pieces but little of great size. The poles preserved in Alaska Totems are of several types: memorial poles, story poles, family or clan poles. The poles were traditionally the specific property of a given family or clan; today they are still recognized as legally belonging to the Tlingit and Haida peoples.

(Continued)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES											
Alaska State Council on the Arts, Proceedings, Conferences on Southeast											
Alaska Native Artifacts and Monuments, Vol. I & II, July, Nov. 1967.											
Barbeau, Marius, Totem Poles, Vol. I & II. National Museum of Canada,											
Ottawa, 1950, 1964.											
Clark, Joe W., Preservation of Totem Poles. U.S. Forest Products											
Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, 1967.											
Duff,	Duff, Wilson (editor), Jane Wallen, Joe Clark, Report of Field Survey and										
Fo1	Follow-up Activities (Totem Pole Survey of Southeastern Alaska),										
Ala	Alaska State Museum, Juneau, 1969.										
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A HERITAGE IN PERIL ALASKA TOTEMS:

> Form 10-300a (Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Alaska						
county Gateway Borough						
FOR NPS USE ONLY						
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE					

7/16,02,0002 6/21/7

(Number all entries)

8. Statement of Significance: (Continued)

In the late 1800's life in Southeastern Alaska drastically changed with the advent of gold-seekers, missionaries, cannery operations and Groups of Indian peoples moved from their older communities to schools. "modern" towns. The totem poles have remained at the older villages (now unoccupied) until this time, and as such constitute some of the few remaining memorials to the traditional life-style which once predominated in Southeastern Alaska.

Major Bibliographical References: (Continued)

Garfield, Viola E. and Linn A. Forrest, The Wolf and the Raven, University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1961.

Keithahn, Edward L., Monuments in Cedar, Superior Publishing Co., Seattle, 1961.

Kuh, Katharine, "Alaska's Art in Peril", Saturday Review, March 25, 1967.

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