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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 16 1996

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

LAND RESOURCES DIVISION

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.

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1. Name of Property

historic name Stedman-Thomas Historic District

other names/site number Indian Town
AHRS Site No. KET-341

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2. Location

street & number Stedman, Thomas, Inman, Brown, Tatsuda streets

not for publication n/a

city or town Ketchikan vicinity n/a

state Alaska code AK county Ketchikan Gateway code 130

zip code 99901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith S. Butner
Signature of certifying official

Dec 27, 1995
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
 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): _____

Paul R. J. [Signature] 2/21/96

h Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification
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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	
<u>33</u>	<u>11</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>34</u>	<u>13</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

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6. Function or Use
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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>domestic</u>	Sub: <u>dwelling, hotel</u>
<u>commerce/trade</u>	<u>specialty stores, restaurants</u>
<u>social</u>	<u>meeting hall</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>domestic</u>	Sub: <u>dwelling, hotel</u>
<u>commerce/trade</u>	<u>specialty stores</u>

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

no style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation wood, stone
roof shingle, aluminum
walls wood, aluminum
other _____

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

The Stedman-Thomas Historic District is located in the City of Ketchikan, in southern southeast Alaska. Situated on Revillagigedo Island, Ketchikan is a small coastal town of roughly 13,000 inhabitants. The city fronts on Tongass Narrows with its long axis in a northwest-southeast orientation. Topographically, the island is a mass of steep, glacially cut mountains that drop abruptly into the ocean. A thick carpet of forest vegetation covers the mountain slopes--including endless stands of spruce, hemlock, and cedar. An average 168 inches of rain per year keeps the soil saturated.

The Stedman-Thomas Historic District includes tracts 26-28 of the Ketchikan Townsite Plat (U.S. Survey #437), and a small section of the Venetia Lode Mining Claim (Survey #731), along the northern boundary of the district. Included within the neighborhood are the 200-500 blocks of Stedman Street, the length of Thomas Street, as well as the remnants of three stairway streets known as Inman Street, Brown Way (formerly Bucey Way), and Tatsuda Way. The limits of the district follow geographical and historical boundaries. The district is traversed, from north to south, by Stedman Street which follows the natural shoreline of a small harbor. The northern boundary is delineated by Ketchikan Creek which, historically, separated downtown Ketchikan from "Indian Town," as the district was then known. To the east, a steep mountain slope serves as a natural barrier, while the ocean forms the western boundary. The southern limit of the neighborhood is bounded by Inman Street Hill, a rocky outcropping which juts into the ocean forming the U-shape of the basin. Historically, the city's southern limit also ended just south of this hill. Only during the late 1930s did

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the town begin to expand in earnest south of the Stedman-Thomas District. The historic district contains forty-seven buildings and structures. It has thirty-three contributing buildings and one contributing structure. These buildings reflect the overall character and feeling of the district during Ketchikan's booming years during the 1920s and 1930s. Also within the district boundaries are eleven non-contributing buildings and two non-contributing structures. Six of the non-contributing properties are buildings that existed during the period of significance but have since been altered from their historic appearance. The five remaining non-contributing buildings and two non-contributing structures were built after the period of significance.

Due to the rugged, mountainous terrain, Ketchikan originally developed by clinging to what little flat land was available along the shoreline. A tidal flat at the mouth of Ketchikan Creek provided the most hospitable place to build. In the early 1900s, the main commercial area of the city began to grow on the relatively level land northwest of Ketchikan Creek, while the Stedman-Thomas District grew to the south. Stedman Street was originally erected on piling set in bedrock over the tidal flat, just above the high-tide line. Likewise, most of the buildings which lined Stedman Street were also raised on piling. Although fill was hauled into Stedman Street in 1936, many of the district's buildings still are on piling. Thomas Street and its abutting homes and businesses were also built on piling following the curve of Inman Street Hill.

After the land along the shore was occupied, the hillsides were cleared of trees and brush and homes were built on wooden platforms, hanging precariously on the steep slopes. Wooden stairways were constructed to reach the hillside residences and were given street names--Brown Way, Tatsuda Way, and Inman Street are examples of these stairway streets. The majority of the district's residential buildings were built on the hillsides in this manner. Though many of the early Stedman-Thomas hillside homes no longer exist, the best remaining examples are nine houses on Inman Street Hill. The oldest existing building in the district appears to be the residence at 114 Inman, which can be seen in photographs as early as 1904.

By the 1920s the district had grown significantly. Most of the available land was occupied and a busy commercial and residential district developed. The overall plan of the district and general appearance of the buildings remain very much today as they did then. The isolated location of Ketchikan made obtaining building materials a slow, difficult, and expensive process. Items which were not produced locally had to be shipped by steamer from the West Coast. Ketchikan carpenters often had to make-do with the limited resources at hand. Locally milled wood served as the main framing material with exteriors constructed of bevel or drop wood siding. Due to limited resources, most of the buildings in the district are simple and utilitarian.

The district's residential buildings are classified as no style. The local historical architecture study Ketchikan--A City Historic Properties Survey uses Pioneer Farmhouse to describe the wood-framed homes in Ketchikan

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during this period. The following excerpt from this guide delineates the characteristics of a typical residence in the district:

. . . a plain two-story house with a shed-roofed kitchen addition in the rear. These buildings were often 18-20 feet wide and 30-40 feet long, or proportionately smaller, depending on the builder's means. . . . The roofs were covered with local wood shingles, and the walls with horizontal drop siding with exposed V-joints. In Ketchikan, much of the earliest siding was also locally milled. Corner boards and window and door trim tended to be broad with a shallow profile. . . . Double sash windows were most common, often provided with multi-lite upper units, which were frequently leaded. The Farmhouse style almost always had double or triple windows set into the attic on the front facade, which were duplicated at the back of the house. The windows were always rectangular in shape, tending to be narrow and tall. In Ketchikan these buildings typically were set on wooden posts and pads, many fitted later with more sturdy wood piling and/or partial concrete foundations to suit the hilly terrain.

As families grew, or as finances allowed, homes were improved. Rooms were added to many houses. Some houses were embellished with Craftsman style details to disguise their plain, utilitarian appearance.

Nearly all of the commercial structures in the district line Stedman Street. The commercial area along Stedman Street has false front buildings and simple wood frame structures with no distinctive style. False front buildings were popular in Ketchikan in the 1920s and were often added to existing buildings to modernize them. Most of the district's false front buildings have plain facades, but a few have more elaborate features. The false fronts are capped with classic cornices which in some cases are supported by scroll brackets, dentils, or other features. The roofs behind the false front facades generally are gabled and covered with metal, wood shingles, or roofing felt.

All of the historic properties on Stedman Street follow the line of the road. Only a four-foot wide concrete sidewalk separates the buildings from the street. Because of the short supply of land in Ketchikan, the district's buildings are closely spaced. Many commercial structures are only separated by inches or narrow alleyways. The size of the commercial buildings varies depending on the lot size. The average width of businesses on Stedman Street is about twenty feet with a depth of between fifty and sixty feet. The New York Hotel is the largest historic building in the district. It measures 60' x 55' and is the most prominent and impressive building in the Stedman Street panorama.

During the 1930s, it became popular to add hanging canopies to the facades of the commercial buildings in Ketchikan. Except for 211 and 521 Stedman, all of the existing historic Stedman Street commercial buildings have canopies. A variety of flat metal canopies, were suspended from the facades by ropes or chains. Because of the close proximity of the businesses this created an uninterrupted covered area for walking, which was particularly useful in Ketchikan's soggy climate.

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Thomas Street features simple, utilitarian buildings with no distinctive style. All are wood frame with wood or metal siding. Historically, the majority of the Thomas Street buildings served as tenements. Several other buildings were used for storage and boat repairs.

Changes to the district since the period of significance

Although the overall historical integrity of the district remains intact, there have been some changes in the spatial relationship between buildings since the period of significance. This is largely due to the loss of properties through fire, natural deterioration, or progress. Residential buildings have been most affected by these agents. Where once the buildings were densely packed, some gaps have developed. Several homes have been lost behind the commercial buildings lining Stedman Street and on the hillside along Tatsuda Way. A handful of commercial buildings and residences were destroyed on the southwestern or water side of Stedman Street when the harbor was dredged in the 1930s, and later, when the road was widened in the 1970s.

Many of the buildings have also been impacted by the harsh, damp climate of the region. With an average rainfall of 168 inches per year, avoiding deterioration in the largely wooden buildings requires much attention. To combat the destructiveness of the weather, many building owners have turned to more durable, modern materials when making repairs. Although the majority of the district's buildings retain original materials, wooden siding on some buildings has been replaced by sections of aluminum siding. Wood sash windows which are highly susceptible to rot have, in many cases, been replaced with modern aluminum sashed equivalents. These changes have not significantly impacted the cohesiveness or overall appearance of the district.

Representative contributing properties:

Stedman Street commercial buildings

**New York Hotel and Cafe--211 Stedman, 1924, (AHR Site No. KET-113):
This typical 1920s, two story, wood frame building measures 60' x 55', and is built on piling. The asymmetrical front facade has three recessed entrances, each symmetrical, with a single-light glassed door. There are single-light windows on either side of this door, and six transom windows above. The transom windows above each door are operable. A trim board demarcates the second floor level where six double sashed, glazed windows are placed symmetrically. Above the windows is a trim board which is labeled NEW YORK HOTEL AND CAFE. A wooden cornice with original molding and supporting brackets is at the roof line. The exterior of the facade is the original 4 1/4" beveled shiplap siding and all the doors and windows are original. Round columnar mullions call out each entryway, and below the plate windows of the storefront facade a raised kick panel meets the sidewalk.

The west elevation, a narrow space abutting a neighboring building, has clapboard siding with a window which is boarded up. The east elevation is

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asymmetrical. In the second story portion, which has a shed roof, there is a single, double hung sashed window. At the rear of this elevation, which is gable roofed, there are three double hung sashed windows on the second story as well as a double hung sashed window in a wall dormer. On the grade level is a multi-light window and an opening for another window. There is a slab door at grade level and another slab door in the original frame at the rear of the building, accessed by exterior stairs. The roofline drops from the false front in a shed configuration and the two story layout continues for only half the building.

Various businesses have operated out of the street level of this structure during and since the period of significance. The building was rehabilitated in the late 1980s and early 1990s using original materials. No significant changes were made to the building to alter its historic appearance. The New York Hotel reopened in 1991. The building maintains its historic integrity and has one of the best detailed wooden storefronts in Ketchikan.

**Ohashi Store--223 Stedman, circa 1908, (AHRs Site No. KET-120): This two story false front building, 22' x 53', has a three story rear addition, 25' x 35'. On the facade, the original bevel shiplap siding is covered with T1-11 on the lower level, and with wood shingles above the full-width canopy. The facade is symmetrical; the first story has double single-light windows on each side of the glazed front door which has an iron horizontal bar in the center. The second story facade has a three part window set nearly at the canopy level. The false front appears to be original from the size and condition of the wood shingles on the back side. On the west elevation, the original window panes are painted over and the original siding is covered with wooden shingles. In addition to the six original windows, there are two newer windows, one door, and one boarded over window opening. The west elevation nearly abuts the adjoining building (221 Stedman). The addition on the rear elevation was in place by 1914. It is connected at a slight angle with the two story section by an aluminum clad section. This has an original exterior brick chimney. The addition has aluminum sash, sliding windows, except for one wood sash window. The roof is covered with corrugated aluminum sheeting.

This building retains its historical character and integrity. As with many of the buildings in the district, the facade has had a variety of cosmetic changes over time. By 1935 a canvas awning had been replaced by the fixed canopy. Sometime before 1940, windows in the facade had been replaced with the present windows, but the fenestration pattern has remained unchanged. The false front, canopy, and relationship to Stedman Street and other structures make this building integral to the historic feeling of the district. Ohashi's has been operated by the same family longer than any other business in Ketchikan. It currently operates as a general merchandise store during the summer months.

**Hiatt-Pool Hall/Southeast Communications--325/329 Stedman, circa 1920, (AHRs Site No. KET-328): This commercial building has two stories and a false front. It measures 28' x 34'. There are four double hung, sashed windows in wooden casings, set one, two, one. The facade is symmetrical on

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the second story above what appears to be the original canopy. At street level, the facade is asymmetrical with a window with four lights to the left of a recessed door with three-light panels on either side. A four-light window is to the right of the door. A second door accessing the apartment above is on the right. Trios of transom windows exist above the doors and windows. On the west elevation there are six horizontally-sliding windows on the second story elevation. Exterior stairs access the rear apartment.

In the early 1970s, business spaces in 325 and 329 Stedman were joined. During the late 1980s through 1990 the building was restored. The original siding on the facade and west elevation was replaced with similar bevel shiplap of clear red cedar. Two picture windows, which had been installed by a previous owner in the facade, were replaced with the dual, double hung windows more reminiscent of the historical period of the building. This building has been renovated in a style which is consistent with the historical character of the district. It appears today much as it did in a 1923 photograph. A variety of businesses have operated in this building since its construction, including a grocery store, pool hall, and hardware store.

Thomas Street

****Thomas Street Viaduct**, circa 1920, (AHR Site No. KET-089): This wooden plank street, approximately 350 feet long, built on piling, is a major access to the Thomas Basin Boat Harbor. Because there was little level land in Ketchikan, most of the city's first roads were built on piling suspended over the ocean like marine docks and piers. Around 1910, the Alaska Packer's Association (APA) constructed a warehouse off the mouth of Ketchikan Creek. It was reached by a pile driven boardwalk which started about where the present Thomas Street intersects with Stedman Street. In 1912, APA leased the warehouse to A.W. Thomas. For years the structure was known as Thomas Dock. Sometime before 1920, Thomas Street replaced the boardwalk. It accessed several buildings which had been built on piling fronting the street.

Due to natural deterioration, the street required rehabilitation in October 1938. Red cedar piling with yellow cedar caps were installed. It was again rehabilitated in 1966 with creosote piling and new decking. It was widened several feet at this time. The street is significant for its contribution to the marine atmosphere of the district. It is also Ketchikan's only remaining wooden plank street built over the water

Thomas Street Buildings

****Jacobsen's Storage--121 Thomas**, circa 1927, (AHR Site No. KET-188): This rectangular, 33' x 57' two story wood frame building built on piling has original galvanized sheet metal siding. The aluminum clad gable roof extends on the north side of the building. The front facade is symmetrical with two original double hung wood sash windows with heads placed at the bottom of the gable wall. It has upper story balconies on the south and north elevations, protected by the gabled roof's overhang.

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On the lower story of the north elevation, facing the courtyard of 106/110 Thomas, are four original flat panel doors and three four-light wood double hung windows. Each door has a letter of the alphabet above it. On the second story, reached by a stair from the corner of the front facade, there are again four original doors with alphabetical identifiers. The east elevation, facing the rock cliff, has four, four-light windows with wooden casings and sills, two on each level.

The building was condemned in 1978, but was brought up to fire code. The piling were replaced at that time. Front stairs were removed in 1966 when Thomas Street was widened. A 1930 description of the building lists a shingle roof, which since has been replaced with aluminum sheeting. A 1935 photograph shows the front facade, size and shape, as it appears today.

Throughout the period of significance, the building was used as lodgings. The current owner purchased the building in the late 1960s and uses it as a residence and storage area. Original wood and sheet metal siding, doors, and windows give the building the same appearance it had in the 1930s. The building contributes to the character of Thomas Street.

****Potlatch Bar--126 Thomas, circa 1925, (AHR Site No. KET-185):**
Constructed on piling over the water, this two-story wood frame building measures 26' x 68'. The facade is symmetrical, with two single light windows on either side of the entrance door on the street level. There are two single-light windows on the second story above a sign board made of aluminum sheeting with raised wooden letters. Another vertical, projecting signboard has been replaced with a different sign at least once in the past decade. The second story, above the sign board, has horizontal bevel shiplap siding. The street level has wood shingles over the original bevel shiplap siding. The north elevation has a door which accesses a covered wooden walkway. There is a random railing, part of which is covered with sheets of aluminum. The horizontal board siding on the north elevation appears to be the original bevel shiplap. A stairs leads to a second story about midway on the walkway. Some of the windows and doors are boarded over. The south elevation has aluminum sheeting and abuts 124 Thomas. The roof also has aluminum sheeting.

In the mid-1960s, the facade was renovated. The original double sashed windows were replaced with single-light windows, though the fenestration remains the same. Shingles were placed over the original siding on the lower portion of the street level. The building originally functioned as lodgings; it has been a bar since 1953. Though the historical function of the building has not remained the same, the building retains its architectural integrity and historic character.

****Union Machine Shop--130 Thomas, 1936, (AHR Site No. KET-184):** This 1 1/2 story building measures 31' x 68' and, like the other structures on Thomas Street, is constructed on piling. It was built by Harley Bray in 1935, reportedly of salvaged lumber and galvanized sheet metal from a local cannery. The Thomas Street facade has asymmetrical fenestration with the relocation of the southeast window on the ground floor. A sliding warehouse door in the center also contains a conventional door. Above the

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main door is a multi-pane window protected by vertical metal bars. A signboard is centered above the window. In the gable wall is a double door of vertical wood boards with a porthole window at the upper section of each half of the door. It contains a pulley hoist. This replaced a double hung sashed window of six lights each sometime around 1980. On the left of the front facade is an original double sashed six-light window. At the north are two different sized windows--one above the other. The lower, single pane has two horizontal bars near the bottom to protect it from breakage. The upper is an original three-light window.

The north elevation is asymmetrical with six windows of varying sizes, all multi-light double sash. The south elevation has aluminum siding and has a small shed vent in the center of the elevation on the lower edge. Two windows are boarded over on the east elevation. The roof is aluminum sheeting. The chimney is on the left roof and a separate gable roofed vent is on the roof ridge.

A photo taken just after World War II shows the facade with the same fenestration pattern with the exception of the large warehouse door and the single pane window on the first floor. In this photo, a window of the same size was aligned below the central four light window and a door was aligned with the three light window to the south. Most of the original architectural detailing of this building remains, including nearly all of the original multi-light sash windows with raked head trim and much of the bevel shiplap wood siding. The building is in excellent condition. Minor alterations to the facade have not affected the integrity of the structure.

Residential buildings

****Williams' House--507 Stedman**, circa 1910, (AHR Site No. KET-127): This cross gabled, 2 1/2 story wood frame dwelling measures approximately 31' x 37' and has a daylight basement. It is covered with horizontal bevel shiplap wood channel siding. The front facade has an L-shaped, shed roofed porch with 4" x 4" wooden supports and a columned railing. The door enters the dwelling on the east. There is a single-light, double hung, wood sashed window on the west. The dwelling is accessed by stairs on the west of the front facade. The basement entrance, a set of double doors, is east of the stairs at the ground level. There are two multi-light windows at the basement level. A modern single-light window in the gable wall replaces a smaller window.

The west elevation has a double hung sashed window in the gable wall. The east elevation has a single window asymmetrically placed near the north end. The north elevation faces a tree covered slope. The dwelling and yard have been enclosed by a high wooden fence along the west and south sides.

The home was purchased in 1924 by Frank and Emma Williams. At that time they raised and leveled the structure and extended the kitchen to the rear. The Williams' resided in the home until the 1980s. They were instrumental in recording Tlingit legends and linguistic patterns.

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Minor changes were made to the building during the 1980s. Four-light double hung windows on the facade were replaced with two-light windows. Latticework was added at the facade end of the porch, and a room was added at the north end of the east elevation replacing a lean-to. The renovations are sympathetic to the historical character of the dwelling. It is in excellent condition and is meticulously maintained.

****108 Inman**, circa 1910, (AHRS Site No. KET-339): This is a 1 1/2 story wood frame dwelling and features Craftsman style details. It measures approximately 25' x 48' and has a daylight basement clad with bevel shiplap siding. The front facade has two double hung, Craftsman style windows in the wood shingle gable wall. There is a rake board on the roof line supported by brackets at the ridge and ends. Original clapboard siding with corner boards covers the facade below the gable wall. There is a cutaway porch with a door and double hung window on the right side. A double hung window is on the left of the cutaway porch. At the Inman Street level, an original flat panel door on the south corner leads to the basement. All the windows in the front facade are original Craftsman windows.

The south elevation, covered with bevel shiplap siding, has a shed dormer which starts at the peak of the roof and extends nearly to the eaves. The shingled dormer has two eight-light casement windows. There are two double hung windows on the first story level near the front facade and a small single light awning window near the rear elevation. A door and two single-light awning windows are in the basement elevation. A path from the Inman Street boardwalk accesses this door.

The north elevation also has a shed dormer with two eight-light casement windows. On the first story level are three single-light awning windows, one toward the east below the dormer and two spaced evenly under the eave. The east elevation is covered with composition shingles and is symmetrical in design with two single-light awning windows in the gable wall. The concrete block chimney is on the right side of the roof. There is a shed-roofed addition with a composition sheeting roof attached to the rear elevation. The rear elevation has the same bevel shiplap siding. One window is in the first story level.

Early photos show the structure as it appears today. No significant changes have altered the historic appearance of the structure. It remains in very good condition.

****114 Inman**, circa 1904, (AHRS Site No. KET-414): This small gable front and wing house faces west towards Inman Street. The entry is inset on the northwest corner. A low pitched shed roof covers an addition as well as the front door. The first floor elevation is sided with asbestos shingles with one fixed window approximately centered in the facade and one aluminum casement window to the right. Above the casement window is a small aluminum sliding window in the gable. The house is roofed with composition shingles and rests on a partial basement. The south elevation has one original wood window on the east side and two aluminum windows spaced evenly on the west. Below is one aluminum window in the basement level.

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A photo from 1904 shows the existing house without the shed addition. The west facade had one tall, double hung window on the east (eave) side, and a pair of double hung windows in the east gable end with one small window or vent above. The entry was under a small shed hood in the east side. By 1916, the entrance had been moved to the location of the tall window on the northeast corner and a window had been added to its right. In a 1930 photo, the addition had been added and the pair of windows in the east gable wall had been changed to four evenly spaced windows. To their left one larger window was added as part of the new addition wall. The door had been moved to its present location.

114 Inman is a good example of the way residential structures were added to over time as the owners acquired needed resources. All the major additions to the building appear to have been completed prior to 1930. Only cosmetic changes to the siding and windows have been made in recent years. The overall integrity of the structure and significance to the character of the Inman Street neighborhood have remained intact.

**237 Brown Way, circa 1928, (AHR Site No. KET-324): This single story dwelling, approximately 28' x 31', is constructed on exposed posts in the front and solid rock in the rear of the building. The gabled roof has a center chimney at the ridge. The facade (facing Tongass Narrows) has a full porch covered with a shed roof, and an added deck extends from the porch. A single light window is in the gable wall. The door is on the left, and there is a double light window on the right. The east elevation has a double hung, sashed window on the north and an aluminum single-light window on the south. The west and the south elevations are not accessible. The building has wood shingle siding which appears to be original, and a composition shingle roof.

The building appears in photographs beginning in the late 1920s. Few changes have been made to this residence over the years. A 1937 photo shows the building as it appears today. The building maintains its historic integrity and is one of the few remaining Stedman Street hillside homes.

Additional contributing properties

The following properties, not previously mentioned, also maintain historic integrity for the period of significance:

- 203/203A Stedman (AHR Site No. KET-342)
- 221 Stedman (AHR Site No. KET-322)
- 227 Stedman (AHR Site No. KET-323)
- 307 Stedman (AHR Site No. KET-327)
- 331/333 Stedman (AHR Site No. KET-329)
- 335 Stedman (AHR Site No. KET-330)
- 337/339 Stedman (AHR Site No. KET-331)
- 349 Stedman (AHR Site No. KET-332)

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401 Stedman (AHR Site No. KET-333)
407 Stedman (AHR Site No. KET-334)
408 Stedman (AHR Site No. KET-415)
212 Tatsuda Way (AHR Site No. KET-335)
511 Stedman (AHR Site No. KET-196)
521 Stedman (AHR Site No. KET-336)
100 Inman (AHR Site No. KET-340)
114A Inman (AHR Site No. KET-338)
122B Inman (AHR Site No. KET-337)
127 Inman (AHR Site No. KET-416)
106/110 Thomas (AHR Site No. KET-186)
124 Thomas (AHR Site No. KET-189)
158/160 Thomas (AHR Site No. KET-182)
225 Brown Way (AHR Site No. KET-326)
231 Brown Way (AHR Site No. KET-325)

Non-contributing properties

The thirteen non-contributing buildings and structures in the district do not have an overwhelming impact on the historic character of the neighborhood. Six of the non-contributing properties are historic buildings which have been altered from their original appearance (102, 146/148/150, 554 Thomas, and 122, 122A, 117 Inman). Although these buildings contain significant modern alterations and new materials, most of them retain some of their original architectural elements. These buildings do not detract from the overall feeling and association of the district. The building at 301 Stedman was constructed in 1991. It was designed to mimic the features of the false front commercial buildings along Stedman Street, and blends with the historic character of the district.

The placement of other non-contributing buildings helps the district maintain its integrity. Because the Stedman-Thomas area is fronted by a harbor to the west, and steep mountains to the east and south, the main panoramic view is best seen from a vantage point northwest of the neighborhood. Two buildings of new construction (516 and 526 Stedman) are located south of Inman Street Hill. In this location, they are obscured from the main view of the rest of the district. One modern aluminum structure exists along the eastern side of Stedman Street. Constructed in 1991, 317 Stedman measures 42' x 36'. It is set back forty-five feet from the line of the street; the historic buildings are placed directly abutting the roadway. Despite its modern utilitarian appearance, the building does not overwhelm the historic street view.

The Salvation Army headquarters at 342 Stedman is the most visible of the non-contributing buildings. This aluminum clad building, of recent construction, stands on the site of an earlier Salvation Army building. Although centrally located within the district, its impact is minimal. A bridge and radio tower are also located within the district boundaries. The Stedman Street Bridge (circa 1945) traversing Ketchikan Creek is at the district's northwestern limit, and the KGBU radio tower (circa 1968) sits atop Inman Street Hill on the site of the original tower built in 1936. These structures do not adversely affect the historic appearance of the district.

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8. Statement of Significance
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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)

commerce
ethnic heritage

Period of Significance 1920-1940

Significant Dates 1932

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

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder n/a

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

The Stedman-Thomas Historic District was one of the earliest neighborhoods in Ketchikan. It played an important role in the economic history of the city and in the lives of the district's residents. Early in Ketchikan's history, the Stedman-Thomas area became a cultural melting pot for the city's Native population and for ethnic minorities who migrated to the region seeking work. Natives first settled the neighborhood which became known as Indian Town. Beginning in the early 1900s, social segregation compelled Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Filipinos, and a handful of other minority groups to reside in the district. Virtually all of Ketchikan's non-white inhabitants lived in the Stedman-Thomas neighborhood. The residents established homes and businesses as well as a strong social and cultural support network. By the 1920s, the industriousness of the early residents helped the neighborhood develop into a busy commercial and residential district. Its significance continued throughout the 1920s and 1930s as Ketchikan became the headquarters for the fishing industry in southern southeast Alaska. Located on the shores of an important boat harbor, the district became a city within a city. Its businesses provided supplies, lodging, recreation, and a myriad of other services for fishermen. In 1932, the harbor facilities were expanded and improved, bringing more business to the district. Thirty-four buildings in the neighborhood reflect the commercial and residential flavor of the district during this booming era of the 1920s and 1930s. Although time has altered some details, the district maintains a continuity to the past and an unmistakable historic feeling.

The early days of the Stedman-Thomas district

The development of the Stedman-Thomas district dates to the beginnings of the town of Ketchikan. For centuries an abundant supply of salmon, halibut, and other resources from the sea sustained the first inhabitants of Southeast Alaska. At the mouth of a prolific salmon spawning stream, now known as Ketchikan Creek, native Indians of the Tlingit tribe established a summer fishing camp. The people placed traps at the mouth of the creek. They preserved the salmon in wooden smoke houses constructed near the creek. These people were the first inhabitants of Ketchikan--and of the area just south of Ketchikan Creek that is now known as the Stedman-Thomas District. By the late 1880s, the wealth of the creek and the protection of the harbor brought the first Euro-Americans to Ketchikan. These newcomers lived in small shacks at the mouth of the creek, alongside the Natives. A trading post and fish saltery were the first commercial enterprises undertaken by the white settlers.

The great gold rushes of the 1890s in the Yukon and Alaska brought thousands of people north. Ketchikan's location as the southernmost community in Alaska made it an ideal stopover for north-bound steamships. Some folks stayed to seek gold in the area. The city incorporated in 1900, and by that time, was well on its way to becoming a major outfitting and supply center for prospectors and other speculators. By 1900, Ketchikan had also become the regional supply center for the fishing industry that was expanding rapidly in southeast Alaska.

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As more settlers and entrepreneurs came to Ketchikan, the Native and white populations became increasingly segregated. The white men settled to the north of the creek and created an active business district. They continued to settle farther up the northern coast of the island, while the Native inhabitants settled on the southern shore of the creek in what is currently known as the Stedman-Thomas District. This polarization became more pronounced as Haida, Tsimshian, and Tlingit Indians from outlying island communities left their villages to seek work in Ketchikan. The newcomers settled in the Native enclave south of town. This area became known as Indian Town--a term that was commonly used in Ketchikan as early as 1903 and continues to be used today by long time residents.

During Ketchikan's boom-town expansion of the early 1900s, the Indian district experienced its own period of growth. A 1907 newspaper article in Ketchikan's The Daily Miner made the following observation:

In the building activity which has marked the progress of Ketchikan during the past year the native people have not been idle. From fifteen to twenty new buildings, some of them rather neat and tasty structures, in outward appearance at least, have been erected in the native section. Evidencing the fact that our native population has had possession and own not a little of the most desirable portion of the water front. . . .

To overcome the challenge of Ketchikan's steep, mountainous terrain, new businesses, homes, and roadways were built on wooden piling just as marine docks and piers are constructed. Buildings were raised above the relatively flat tidal lands at the mouth of the creek and along the rocky shore line. This allowed the average 13-foot ocean tide to rise and fall below the buildings and roads. Stedman Street was one of Ketchikan's first raised streets. It began as a narrow foot bridge in 1900 when the Fidalgo Island Packing Company built a cannery south of Indian Town. To connect the cannery with the business district of downtown Ketchikan, the city helped to construct a walkway across the mouth of Ketchikan Creek. The narrow bridge-like structure passed through the Native section of town. A large sign was posted at the entrance to the walk with an arrow and words Indian Town.

Despite the name, Natives were not the only inhabitants of the Stedman-Thomas District. In 1903, the Ketchikan City Council decided to relocate the "tenderloin district" that had entrenched itself in Newtown. The bawdy houses were ordered "to move to Indian Town on the other side of the Creek." They reestablished themselves in shacks at the mouth of Ketchikan Creek in a section of Indian Town included in the Venetia Lode mining claim. The bawdy houses were connected to Stedman Street by a wooden walkway that became known as Creek Street. This move changed the face of the Stedman-Thomas District considerably. From this point forward, the two districts were inseparably linked in the minds of most Ketchikan residents. The Stedman-Thomas neighborhood would always be associated with the unfavorable reputation of Creek Street, thus adding to the social segregation of the area. From the early 1900s through the late 1930s, it was an unspoken rule that respectable citizens should only pass through the

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Stedman-Thomas District for one of three reasons--to go to the cemetery, to work at the cannery, or to go to the Bugge Beach recreational area, which were all located south of Indian Town. The Creek Street red light district operated until 1954 when the houses of prostitution were closed by the city. Today the buildings of this district still abut the northeastern boundary of the Stedman-Thomas District. Though both neighborhoods were once considered part of Indian Town, their functions in the community were separate. In the mid-1970s the city established the Creek Street neighborhood as a local historic district.

Several important historical trends also affected the residential composition of the Stedman-Thomas District. The 1910 and 1920 federal census figures show virtually all of the city's non-white residents living along Stedman Street in Indian Town. As Alaska continued to be seen as an economic utopia and land of opportunity, individuals who had immigrated to the United States began to migrate northward. As early as 1908, a small community of Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos were already living in Ketchikan. Later, Koreans, Mexicans, and a handful of South Americans joined the influx of foreigners. The ethnically diverse non-white newcomers experienced geographical isolation similar to the Native population. At a time when social and cultural segregation was the norm, the Stedman-Thomas District emerged as Ketchikan's multi-cultural melting pot. The neighborhood also attracted a number of European immigrants and African-Americans. Several bi-racial families also chose to make the district their home. As the ethnic and racial composition of the district fluctuated with the influx of different immigrant groups, the native Indian population remained in the majority.

The Stedman-Thomas District continued to grow as more permanent residents located within its boundaries. In 1910, the wooden walkway through Indian Town was extended and improved; it became commonly known as Stedman Street (named after John Stedman, an early Ketchikan businessman and civic leader). This same year Indian Town was surveyed as part of the city townsite plat (U.S. Survey #437). Only a small section of the district remained outside the city limits as part of the Venetia Lode mining claim. Thomas Street, originally known as Thomas Dock, was built circa 1914 as a raised-plank walk to a wharf and warehouse owned by the Alaska Packers Association and leased to A. W. Thomas. Several years later the walk was widened creating an actual roadway with houses and businesses lining its length.

As the land along the shoreline was occupied, the hillsides were cleared and buildings were built on the slopes with wooden stairway streets reaching them. Bucey/Brown Way and Tatsuda Way were named after families who lived in homes abutting the paths. Inman Street took its name from one of Ketchikan's earliest residents, A.J. "Ott" Inman, who came to town in 1891. Inman claimed to have been one of several individuals involved in naming Ketchikan, which according to his version, was an Indian word meaning stinking waters. The name, he asserted, was given the town after spawning season when the banks of Ketchikan Creek were littered with dead salmon. Unlike Stedman Street's namesake, Ott Inman actually lived in the district and owned one of the first homes (500 Stedman--no longer standing)

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near what is known as Inman Street Hill. Inman Street is a set of stairs reaching the top of the rocky knoll and then a series of boardwalks connecting the hilltop residences.

Although not considered part of the district, the harbor that fronts Stedman and Thomas streets had become important to the neighborhood. For years, the tidal flat at the mouth of the creek was used by the city as a baseball field during low tides. In 1912, the city claimed the tidelands along Stedman Street for use as a boat harbor and playground. After the tide receded, a sandy playing field remained for several hours. As the water returned, leaving outfielders waist-deep in water, the game was called until the next low tide. Games continued to be played on this makeshift field until 1921 when an inland ballfield was built. It was the use of the tide flats as a boat harbor, however, which contributed more significantly to the future of the district. A lack of protected mooring for boats in Ketchikan increased the importance of the small harbor along Stedman Street. The natural bay provided some protection for a small, but growing fleet of fishing boats.

Stedman-Thomas during the 1920s and 1930s

Throughout the early to mid-1910s, the Stedman-Thomas District consisted largely of residential structures with the beginnings of a small commercial area along Stedman Street. By the early 1920s, most of the important commercial structures that exist in the district today had been built; including, 211, 221, 223, 227, 307, 325/329, and 331/333 Stedman Street. A new era of economic prosperity was upon Ketchikan. Mining fever faded as salmon and halibut became Alaska's new gold. Improved fishing technology, the depletion of southern Pacific fisheries, and a growing worldwide demand for seafood were the impetus for an exponential growth in the Alaska fishing industry. The beginning of World War I also created additional demand for protein sources such as seafood, and caused a rapid price increase. By the end of World War I the Alaska fishing industry was highly prosperous. The economic importance of fishing continued to increase until the 1930s when Alaska was providing nearly two-thirds of the world's salmon, in addition to a significant portion of halibut, herring, and other seafood.

Ketchikan, which now supported a population of over 3,500, adapted easily to this economic shift. Its location in the midst of an abundant fishing ground and proximity to major markets in the United States, helped Ketchikan play a significant role in the fishing industry. The town was soon known by the nicknames, "Canned Salmon Capital of the World" and "Halibut Headquarters." In 1923, Polk's Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer labeled Ketchikan "the largest center of the fishing industry in Alaska." By the mid-1920s, the home port for an estimated two thousand boats was Ketchikan. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, Ketchikan acted as a principle outfitting and supply center for the fishermen in the region. The city also became a headquarters for buying and selling, canning, freezing, and shipping fish. Lumber, fur farming, and mining continued to play minor roles in the economy throughout this period.

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The Stedman-Thomas District held a significant place in this new era of prosperity. The tide flats along Stedman Street, during the 1920s, provided one of the safest harbors during periods of inclement weather. As more fishermen chose to moor their boats in this location, businesses emerged in the district to supply their needs. Indian Town soon became a self-contained city within a city, supporting several hundred permanent and transient residents. Its growth during this time is said to have outpaced that of the main commercial area in downtown Ketchikan. A row of two story, false front, commercial buildings, typical of the day, lined Stedman Street; while industrial/utilitarian buildings made up the backbone of Thomas Street. Residential structures were largely found on Inman Street Hill and southern Stedman Street, and along Tatsuda and Brown Ways. A few were interspersed among commercial structures on Thomas Street.

Businesses and houses often changed owners throughout the 1920s and 1930s, but the district always maintained the same general function. Most of the neighborhood's businesses were geared to service the fishing industry. Marine Hardware and Supply (site of 301 Stedman), and Harbor Hardware (331 Stedman) retailed provisions for fishermen and boats. Various other supply stores came and went during this time. Boats were built, repaired, and painted right in the harbor at Ott Inman's boat shop on the water side of Stedman Street (site of 342 Stedman). The Union Machine Shop was also conveniently located for boat repairs at 130 Thomas Street--it operates as the same family owned business today. The Stedman-Thomas District was seen as a gathering place for fishermen to meet and discuss industry matters such as regulations and pricing. Restaurants along Stedman Street hosted meetings of various fisheries unions and groups. In the mid-1930s, the Alaska Trollers Association (ATA) rented the building at 521 Stedman for use as a permanent meeting place--for years the building was known as ATA Hall.

Besides providing gear and other practical needs for the fishing boats, various establishments in the neighborhood catered to the physical needs of the fishermen and cannery employees. Although some individuals lived on their boats, several boarding houses, hotels, and private residences provided housing for the large population of transient workers. Many fishermen and cannery employees lived in second story lodgings over businesses such as Tatsuda's Grocery Store (337-339 Stedman) or had rooms at the New York Hotel (211 Stedman). 121, 124, and 126 Thomas Street were apartments and tenements. Weary fishermen could go to the neighborhood bath house at 315 Stedman (since destroyed), or indulge in a Finnish steam bath, which operated on the second floor of 106 Thomas Street. Several barber shops existed in the district, such as those on the main floors of 211 and 221 Stedman Street. Clothes cleaning businesses and tailor shops also operated out of several different buildings. Grocery stores and restaurants were interspersed among the businesses along Stedman Street. Ohashi's Grocery (223 Stedman) was one of the neighborhood's first businesses. It still operates in the same location as a family owned confectionery and dry goods store. Tatsuda's Grocery (337/339 Stedman) was another well-known, family operated business. District residents and fishermen could stock-up on food and supplies in these and other stores. The building at 227 Stedman housed several restaurants during the 1920s and

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1930s, including Northern Chili and Delicatessen Parlor, The Palace, and Jimmy's Noodle Cafe/Jim's Cafe. The Alaska Home Bakery (307 Stedman), owned by the Hagiwara family, operated in the same building throughout the period of significance.

The district is also known for its recreational establishments. Fishermen, cannerymen, and other blue-collar workers, if so inclined, could find a number of diversions within the district. During prohibition, which in Alaska lasted from 1918 through 1932, pool halls and card rooms were popular hang-outs. George Ohashi had a pool hall behind his grocery store at 223 Stedman. Bootlegged liquor could be obtained through secret stills located in the district. In 1930, police raided the building at 121 Thomas Street and discovered that beer and whiskey were being manufactured in rooms D and K of the apartments. After the incident, the District Court judged the building a public nuisance and ordered the rooms closed to use for a year. After prohibition, bars and liquor stores were established--the pool hall at 223 Stedman became Welexum Bar; the Shamrock Bar operated at 217 Stedman; and Rainbow Liquor Store and Taxi operated out of a portion of 211 Stedman. Police blotters and newspaper briefs for this period are replete with entries detailing incidents involving fishermen who had "recreated" in excess. During the 1930s, boxing became a popular sport. Makeshift rinks were constructed in buildings or on vacant lots. The building at 337/339 Stedman, which served as a Filipino community hall and boarding house, was the scene of a number of boxing matches. With such close proximity to Creek Street, the recreational activities of the red-light district also spilled-over into the neighborhood. A handful of madams operated houses in the Stedman-Thomas area. Oral tradition places several brothels in the apartments along Thomas Street and in the upstairs boarding houses along Stedman Street. One of Creek Street's most notorious madams, Dolly Arthur, owned a home on Inman Street Hill (100 Inman). Although it is not clear if she ever worked out of this home, she did use it as her personal residence at various times.

Activity in the district increased with improvement of the harbor facilities in the early 1930s. During the coldest months of winter, boat owners found the harbors in Ketchikan too unprotected. Many left town to winter their boats in other Southeast Alaska cities. Civic leaders became alarmed by the potential economic impact of losing the fishing fleet to other towns. As early as 1920, plans to improve the harbor were being discussed, including, dredging the tide flats along Stedman Street and building a breakwater. In the early 1930s, Congress approved this plan and appropriated \$272,000 to the city for its completion. An 855-foot breakwater at the entrance to the harbor was completed in December 1931. Dredging continued virtually day and night to make the harbor ready for the 1932 fishing season. The new facility was called Thomas Basin Harbor, after Walter Thomas, a City Council member who advocated the dredging plan. Although the district was already involved in supporting the fishing industry, its role intensified with the building of the new boat facilities. More fishermen adopted the harbor and district as their home base. A 1935 Ketchikan newspaper article in The Alaska Fishing News describes the hub of activities in the new harbor on a typical day:

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Wednesday, which was a fine day, fishermen swarmed about the Thomas Basin . . . like a disturbed swarm of bees. The hum of industry was in the air, with repairs being made, hatches overhauled, trolling poles tested, machines over-hauled, and a thousand and one things which need attending to on boats being looked after.

Rock and debris from dredging the harbor were used as fill beneath the Stedman Street wooden road/trestle. Later, the wooden framework of the street was removed and a paved roadway was created.

Cultural life in the Stedman-Thomas district

The district's significance during the 1920s and 1930s is also tied to its role in the lives of the town's ethnic minorities. Behind the scenes of this busy business district existed an active, ethnically-diverse community. By 1920, along with the Natives, the neighborhood's permanent residents included Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Filipinos, Mexicans, and a handful of Euro-Americans and Blacks. A myriad of languages could be heard spoken in homes and businesses throughout the district. Most of these immigrants came to Alaska in search of economic opportunities. Some had left communities in the Lower 48 to escape the discrimination and racial prejudice being experienced by immigrant workers. Despite the social and geographical segregation they experienced in Ketchikan, many thought there were more opportunities and acceptance in Alaska than in other parts of the United States. The tolerant climate of the Stedman-Thomas District, in particular, helped many to realize their economic goals, while continuing their cultural activities. The Native, Asian, and Filipino communities were particularly active in the neighborhood. They built most of the homes and businesses in the district and created strong ethnic support organizations.

Because there was no space in the district by the 1920s, public building and halls, which were significant to the various ethnic groups, had to be located outside the neighborhood boundaries. The Stedman-Thomas District was surrounded by such buildings. In 1926, an elementary school for Indian children was built southeast of the neighborhood and attended by the children of the district. Most of the Natives, by this time, had embraced Christianity and were very active in the religious community. In 1927, the district's Native Episcopalians, who felt discriminated against in Saint John's Episcopal Church, constructed their own building, St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church (AHRS site no. KET-139) on a hill just southeast of the district. It was reached by a wooden walkway connected to Stedman Street. The first minister of the congregation and first ordained Native minister in the Episcopal Church, Paul J. Mather, lived in the district. Two other churches stood along the northern boundary of the neighborhood. In 1935, the Salvation Army moved its building to a site within the district where the organization's present building stands. These churches acted as social centers for the neighborhood--bake sales, dances, musical programs, and youth activities were frequent.

In the early 1920s, a large hall was built on the hill just above the residence at 237 Brown Way. It was commonly known as YPF Hall (Young

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People's Fellowship) or YPAC Hall (Young People's Advancement Club). Native youths met in the hall on Friday nights for dances and various activities. The building was also the meeting place for the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Alaska Native Sisterhood, fraternal organizations that actively fought for citizenship rights and land claims. The close social network of the Stedman-Thomas District allowed Native residents to maintain their strong family and cultural ties.

The Asian population also contributed significantly to the character of the district. Most of the neighborhood's first businesses were owned and operated by Japanese, Chinese, and Korean families. George Ohashi operated a store at 223 Stedman as early as 1910. In 1923 he had a running advertisement in the Ketchikan Daily News:

Geo. Ohashi Grocery--Make your Own 'Chop Suey'--We have the Bamboo sprout, dry Mushrooms Japanese Sauce and best Rice

Other Asian immigrants and businesses included George Shimizu and family who owned and operated the New York Hotel and Cafe at 207-211 Stedman Street; Harry Kimura who owned Harry's Place at 325 Stedman; Jim Tanino who operated Jimmy's Noodle Cafe at 227 Stedman; J. C. Hagiwara and family who had the Alaska Home Bakery at 327 Stedman; and James Tatsuda who owned and operated Tatsuda's Grocery Store at 339 Stedman. The Japanese community had a small school and meeting house on the hill above Stedman Street. Here, their children were taught their native language by adult volunteers.

As laws restricted Japanese and Chinese immigration to the United States in the 1920s, more Filipinos were enlisted to work in Alaska canneries. Ketchikan had one of the earliest permanent Filipino communities in Alaska. Those who did not stay in bunkhouses at the canneries generally lived in the Stedman-Thomas District. Many Filipinos resided in group homes. Individuals who had established themselves in Ketchikan often acted as sponsors for new arrivals until they had the means to find their own living quarters. The building at 337/339 Stedman housed a Filipino social hall and bunkhouse until the late 1920s. Social organizations developed to serve the needs of this ethnic community, including the Filipino Social Club (which later became the Council of the Filipino Circle, and in 1938, the Filipino Community Club). This organization, formed by district residents, is touted as the first Filipino community club in Alaska.

Stedman-Thomas today

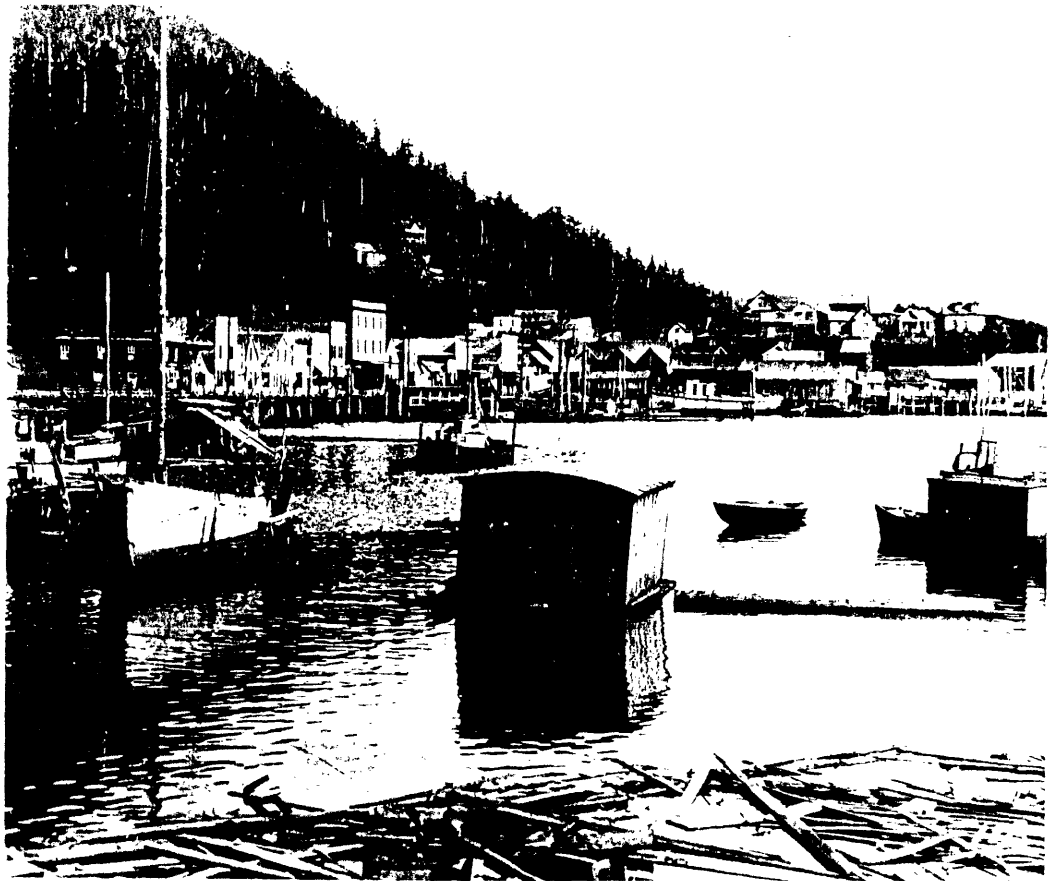
In the early 1940s, the Stedman-Thomas District entered a period of rapid change. The social and geographical isolation that had existed for several decades began to ease. Through government road projects, the boundaries of the town extended south of the neighborhood. Stedman Street became a main thoroughfare. Slowly the prejudices and isolation surrounding the neighborhood began to ease and it became socially acceptable for Ketchikan residents to pass through Indian Town. The district's businesses and restaurants no longer serviced only neighborhood residents and transient customers--the city within in a city slowly became part of Ketchikan proper.

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The ethnic composition of the district began to change as well. During World War II, Ketchikan's Japanese residents were relocated to internment camps in the Pacific Northwest. Forty-two Japanese individuals left at this time and many did not return. The backbone of the Stedman-Thomas business community was broken. During the ensuing years, attitudes about racial segregation changed. Social barriers in Ketchikan lifted allowing ethnic minorities the freedom to reside in other parts of town. Although the sobriquet Indian Town remained, the district's social boundaries became more fluid.

This period also changed the Alaska fishing industry. The outbreak of war in 1939 brought a greater demand on fishery resources, but years of unregulated fishing greatly depleted the number of fish available. As the war progressed, a decline in manpower and resources plagued the industry. Cannery operations consolidated their operations. The Alaska fishing industry never completely recovered--lumber was southeast Alaska's next economic hope. The hustle and bustle of the Stedman-Thomas District during the 1920s and 1930s gave way to a calmer pace. Many businesses that had thrived with the patronage of fishermen ceased to operate or changed emphasis.

Although most of the businesses and people that made the district what it was are gone, the buildings remain to tell the story of this once dynamic section of town. Concerned residents and an active neighborhood association have undertaken improvement projects to preserve the district's historic integrity. Located within a busy tourist area, the district has become an important link to the history of Ketchikan. An estimated 500,000 tourists visited Ketchikan in 1994 and most of them passed through the Stedman-Thomas neighborhood. The Stedman-Thomas Historic District provides residents and visitors with an important glimpse of Ketchikan's rich past.

② borrowed
for inventory, OKPA
6/7/99
by aqmc



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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Alin, Romeo. Long-time resident of Ketchikan. Interview conducted by Norman Dupre, February 20, 1994.

Henn, Marie. Long-time resident of Ketchikan. Interview conducted by Linda Cole, October 1993.

Lindsey, Rollie. Long-time resident of Ketchikan. Two interviews conducted by Elinore Jacobsen, February 1994.

Lindsey, Victoria Pawsey. Childhood resident of the Stedman-Thomas District. Two interviews conducted by Elinore Jacobsen, February 1994.

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Williams, Emma. Long-time resident of the Stedman-Thomas District. Two interviews conducted by Linda Cole, November 1993.

Williams, Pauline. Childhood resident of the Stedman-Thomas District. Three interviews conducted by Linda Cole and Elaine Reynolds, December 1993.

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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: _____

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 5 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
A	<u>09</u>	<u>332850</u>	<u>6135620</u>	C	<u>09</u>	<u>332560</u>	<u>6135720</u>
B	<u>09</u>	<u>332720</u>	<u>6135340</u>	D	<u>09</u>	<u>332645</u>	<u>6135840</u>
	___ See continuation sheet.						

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

The Stedman-Thomas Historic District includes block 26, lots 1-8; block 27, lots 1-8; and block 28, lots 1-21 of U.S. Survey No. 437. The district includes all buildings south of the Stedman Street Bridge and north of East Street. Within these boundaries are buildings numbered 203-526 along Stedman Street, and all structures along Brown Way, Tatsuda Way, Inman Street, and Thomas Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The limits of the Stedman-Thomas district are based on geographical and historical boundaries. The northern limit of the district is created by Ketchikan Creek. The Thomas Basin Boat Harbor traces the western boundary. A steep, rocky hillside is to the east. The southern boundary was chosen based on the historical limits of the city and the district.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Linda Cole

organization Ketchikan Historical Commission, City of Ketchikan

date September 30, 1994

street & number 334 Front Street

telephone 907-225-1297

city or town Ketchikan state AK zip code 99901
=====

Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs
=====

1. Stedman-Thomas Historic District
Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska
Photographer: ? Johansan
1923
Negative: Tongass Historical Society, 629 Dock Street, Ketchikan,
Alaska 99901
Camera facing east toward Stedman Street

2. Stedman-Thomas Historic District
Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska
Unknown photographer
Circa 1925
Negative: Tongass Historical Society, 629 Dock Street, Ketchikan,
Alaska 99901
Camera facing southeast, across Thomas Basin Harbor--Stedman Street is
left in the photo; Thomas Street and Inman Street Hill are located to
the right

3. Stedman Street
Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska
Unknown Photographer
Circa 1938
Negative: Tongass Historical Society, 629 Dock Street, Ketchikan,
Alaska 99901
Camera facing north, Stedman Street is to the right

4. Stedman Street
Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska
Photographer: Linda M. Cole
March 1994
Negative: photographer's files, P.O. Box 6362, Ketchikan, Alaska
99901
Camera facing east toward Stedman Street

5. Thomas Street and Inman Street Hill
Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska
Photographer: Linda M. Cole
March 1994
Negative: photographer's files, P.O. Box 6362, Ketchikan, Alaska
99901

=====
Camera facing southeast across Thomas Basin Harbor. Thomas Street and accompanying structures are located in foreground; Inman Street Hill homes are behind and above Thomas Street

6. 211 Stedman--New York Hotel (AHRS Site No. KET-113)
Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska
Photographer: Linda M. Cole
March 1994
Negative: photographer's files, P.O. Box 6362, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Southwest and southeast elevations, camera facing north
7. 221, 223, and 227 Stedman (AHRS Site No.'s KET-322, 120, and 323 respectively)
Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska
Photographer: Linda M. Cole
March 1994
Negative: photographer's files, P.O. Box 6362, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Camera facing east, from left to right, facades of 221, 223, and 227 Stedman Street
8. 325/329, and 331/333 Stedman (AHRS Site No.'s KET-328 and 329)
Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska
Photographer: Linda M. Cole
March 1994
Negative: photographer's files, P.O. Box 6362, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Camera facing east, from left to right, facades of 325/329 and 331/333 Stedman Street
9. 124, 126, and 130 Thomas (AHRS Site No.'s KET-189, 185, and 184 respectively)
Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska
Photographer: Linda M. Cole
March 1994
Negative: photographer's files, P.O. Box 6362, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Camera facing northeast--from left to right, west facades of 130, 126, and 124 Thomas Street
10. 212 Tatsuda Way and 507 Stedman (AHRS Site No.'s 335 and 127)
Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska
Photographer: Linda M. Cole
March 1994
Negative: photographer's files P.O. Box 6362, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Camera facing east--from left to right, southwest facades of 212 Tatsuda Way and 507 Stedman Street

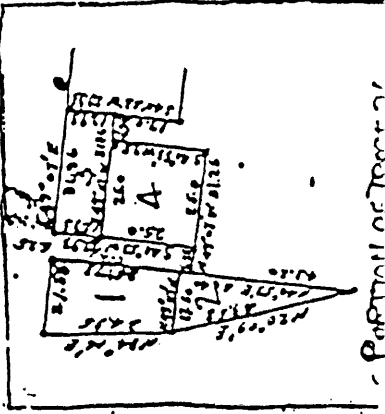
Stedman-Thomas Historic District
Ketchikan, Alaska

Tract C

VENETIA LODGE



Stedman-Thomas District
Tracts 26-28
Plat of Subdivisional Survey of Ketchikan Townsite
U.S. Survey No. 437--September 1910



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96000062

Date Listed: 2/21/96

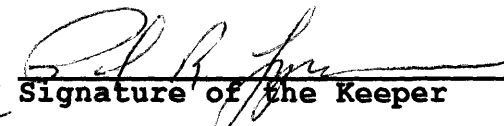
Stedman--Thomas Historic District
Property Name

Ketchikan Gateway
County

Alaska
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

2/21/96
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

When selecting "Ethnic Heritage" it is requested that the subcategory that best applies to the property's significance also be indicated.

The proper subcategories for the Stedman--Thomas Historic District are: Ethnic Heritage-Native American
Ethnic Heritage-Asian
Ethnic Heritage-Pacific Islanders (Filipino)

[These correspond to the major ethnic groups identified in the nomination narrative.]

This information was confirmed with Jo Antonson of the AK SHPO.

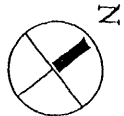
=====



DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

MAP OF PROPOSED STEDMAN/THOMAS STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Scale: 1"=100'-0"



-  Non-contributing (N/C)
-  Contributing (C)

Address	Evaluation
Stedman Street Bridge	-N/C
203-A/203 Stedman	C
211 Stedman	C
221 Stedman	C
223 Stedman	C
227 Stedman	C
301 Stedman	-N/C
307 Stedman	C
317 Stedman	-N/C
325/329 Stedman	C
331/333 Stedman	C
335 Stedman	C
337/339 Stedman	C
342 Stedman	-N/C
349 Stedman	C
401 Stedman	C
407 Stedman	C
408 Stedman	C
212 Tatsuda Way	C
507 Stedman	C
511 Stedman	-N/C
516 Stedman	C
521 Stedman	-N/C
526 Stedman	-N/C
Radio Tower	-N/C

100 Inman	C
108 Inman	C
114 Inman	C
114A Inman	C
117 Inman	N/C
122 Inman	N/C
122A Inman	N/C
122B Inman	C
127 Inman	C
Thomas Street Viaduct	C
102 Thomas	N/C
106/110 Thomas	C
121 Thomas	C
124 Thomas	C
126 Thomas	C
130 Thomas	C
146/148/150 Thomas	N/C
158/160 Thomas	C
225 Brown	C
231 Brown	C
237 Brown	C
554 East	N/C

