

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC Holy Resurrection Church (AHRS Site No. KOJ 195)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Mission Road and Kashevaroff Street

CITY, TOWN Kodiak NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Alaska, at large

STATE Alaska VICINITY OF COUNTRY Kodiak Division CODE
150

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Orthodox Church in America, Diocese of Sitka and Alaska

STREET & NUMBER Box 55 (907) 486-3844

CITY, TOWN Kodiak STATE
Alaska

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC District Recorder

STREET & NUMBER Box 1367

CITY, TOWN Kodiak STATE
Alaska

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS)

DATE May 18, 1973 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS State Historic Preservation Office, 510 Warehouse Avenue

CITY, TOWN Anchorage STATE
Alaska

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Setting

Holy Resurrection Orthodox Church faces southwest, overlooking the business section of Kodiak, a fishing community of about 4,000. The last major structure encountered as one looks from the shoreline of the Inner Harbor of St. Paul Harbor, through the downtown area and into the residential areas of the town, the church is the most distinguished feature of the Kodiak skyline.

Exterior

Built on the apsidal and transept ground plan to overall dimensions of about 70' by 30' (see attached plan), the frame church is covered with white shingles on its exterior walls and roofed with darker shingles. All windows are center pointed. A single extended church tower on the southwest or front is capped with the traditional Orthodox onion dome, painted blue. Beneath the dome the line of the extended tower is broken first by a plain parapet and below that by a plain boxed cornice with return. Two windows with four lights each face south in this section, while below the windows an open porch screens double doors leading into the church. Viewed from the west side, the church seems to consist of four elements. These are the extended tower described above, with two four-light windows on its west face; the nave, again with two windows, larger than those in the tower and with six lights each; the transept with three six-light windows and a center-pointed louvre just beneath the peak of the medium gable transept roof --which is surmounted by a second onion dome and supporting hexagonal tower with a four-light window in each side. The view from the east is similar. From the northwest or rear one sees the exterior of the apse, with a window in two of its three sides. A detached bell tower, believed to be over one hundred years old and possibly surviving from the church built on this site between 1843 and 1867, stands to the left of the front doors on the southwest side of the building. Several graves marked with marble monuments are found to the northwest of the church, but still in the churchyard which is raised above street level and enclosed with an iron fence.

Interior

Public access to the church is through the double doors on the southwest. Passing through the interior of the extended tower, which serves as a vestibule, one finds an anomaly in Orthodox Church furnishings--pews installed at the decision of the local parish. Normally Orthodox churches do not including seating for the congregation, which is expected to stand during services--men on the right side and women on the left.

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Holy Resurrection Church, Kodiak, Alaska (AHRS Site No. KOD 195)

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER: 7 PAGE 1 of 1

Going beyond the pews which occupy the 35' x 23' nave, a more traditional Orthodox setting is encountered. Icons and religious objects, some dating from the early 19th century, adorn the interior. One icon, that of the Holy Resurrection, was brought by Saint Herman (then Monk Herman) from Russia with the original party of Orthodox missionaries in 1794. It is dated 1793. An ikonostas with painted icons inset, rather than ornamented icons, separates the sanctuary from the rest of the church. Two royal doors, over which is an icon of the Last Supper, are flanked on either side by deacon's doors that provide access through the ikonostas to the sanctuary. In front of the royal doors is a lampada or ornamental lamp which is raised by pulley toward the ceiling when services are in progress. In the sanctuary itself is the altar on which rest the sacred objects used in services.

The basement of the church is used for social meetings and storage, being divided into miscellaneous rooms.

Access to the church may be gained by contacting church officials at St. Herman's Pastoral School, immediately to the northwest of the church building.

Legal description: USS 444C.



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

SPECIFIC DATES 1945

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Ralph Shupp

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance

Holy Resurrection Church, while less than 50 years old, is the most distinguished architectural feature of the Kodiak skyline. As such, it is worthy of preservation and of the recognition accorded by listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As one looks inland from the shoreline of the Inner Harbor of St. Paul Harbor through Kodiak's business district toward residential areas, the white frame structure with its two blue onion domes adds grace and beauty to the island community's townscape.

Historical Background

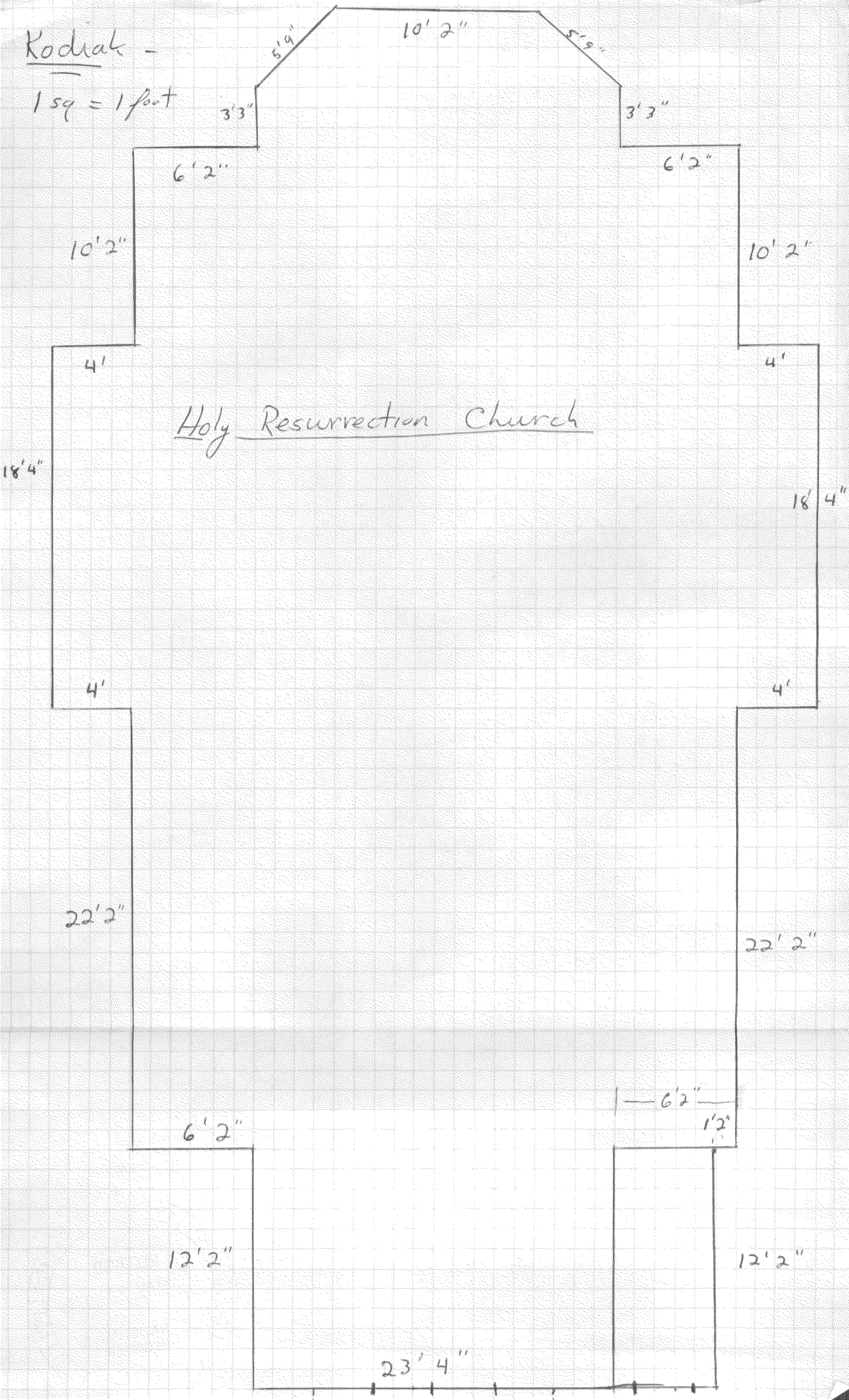
The Harbor of Three Saints, some 150 miles to the southwest of the present town of Kodiak, was established in 1784--the first permanent European settlement in Alaska. Some eight years later the focus of Russian settlement was shifted to St. Paul Harbor--what is now Kodiak. Within a year after this move, Empress Catherine II responded to petitions of Gregorii Shelikov, founder and principal owner of the settlements by directing, in an Imperial ukase of June 30, 1793, that the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg dispatch an ecclesiastical mission to Alaska. Nine persons were sent: archbishops Juvenali, Makari and Afanasi; archdeacons Stefan and Nektari; and monks Herman and Iosaf.

The party left for Alaska August 13, 1794, destined for Kodiak Island. After arrival, the clerics began missionary work among the Natives of Alaska and ministered to the needs of the Russians employed there.

The first Kodiak church was consecrated in 1796. According to surviving sketches it was located at the present site of the Elks Club (1798, 1842-43). By the time of the 1867 transfer, a map prepared by the U.S. Army shows the church in its present location. This building is known to have been destroyed by fire in 1943, with the existing structure erected in 1945.

Kodiak -

1 sq = 1 foot





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

The attached property, the Holy Resurrection Church, in Kodiak Island County, ALASKA, reference number 77001574, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register on 12/12/1977, as evidenced by the FEDERAL REGISTER/WEEKLY LIST notice of Tuesday, February 6, 1979, Part II, Vol.44, No. 26, page 7421. Sections 9-12 are missing from the National Register file (Section 12, Certification of Nomination, is where the Keeper's signature appears on the National Register form).



Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

3/5/2009
Date