Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 30 1977

DATE ENTERED

MAY 22-1978-

DATA SHEET

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

## 1 NAME

HISTORIC

Holy Transfiguration of Our Lord (Orthodox) Chapel (AHRS Site No.KEN-046)

AND/OR COMMON

## **2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER	Mile 135, Sterling Highway	
CITY, TOWN		
Ninilchik	VICINITY OF	Alaska, at large
STATE	CODE O2	COUNTY CODE Kenai-Cook Inlet Div 120
Alaska	02	Kenal-Cook inter Div 120

# **3** CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	CATEGORY OWNERSHIP		PRESI	PRESENTUSE		
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM		
X BUILDING(S)			COMMERCIAL	PARK		
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE		
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT			
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC		
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION		
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:		

## **4** OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME	Diocese	of	Sitka	and	Alaska,	Orthodox	Church	in	America
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STREET & NUMBER BOX 4	.79			
CITY, TOWN Sitka		OF	STATE Alaska 99835	
5 LOCATIO	N OF LEGAL DESCRIPTI	ON		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS	S,ETC. District Recorder			
STREET & NUMBER	Drawer "I"			
CITY, TOWN	Kenai		STATE Alaska 99611	
6 REPRESEN	NTATION IN EXISTING S	SURVEYS		
TITLE Alask	a Heritage Resource Survey	(AHRS)		
date May 1	18, 1973	FEDERAL	XSTATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Office of History and Arc	haeology		
CITY, TOWN	Anchorage		STATE Alaska	

# 7<sup>-</sup> DESCRIPTION

CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	X_UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL SITE	
_XGOOD	RUINS	ALTERED	MOVED DATE	
FAIR	UNEXPOSED		-	

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

#### Setting

Holy Transfiguration of Our Lord Chapel faces west, looking towards Cook Inlet and the mountains of the Alaska Range. To the south is Ninilchik, a small fishing village with a population of less than one hundred. As one approaches Ninilchik from the north, the chapel stands against the skyline.

#### Exterior

Built on modified cruciform plan to overall dimensions of about 20' by 50' (see attached plan), the frame church is faced with white shiplap on its exterior walls and roofed with dark shingles. All windows (see photographs 1, 2, and 3 for fenestration), framed with plain moulding, are double hung sash with twelve lights, except for those in the west tower. Here, two windows with six lights faced in each direction beneath an onion dome capped with an Orthodox cross. Beneath the vestibule roof, a small four light window pierces the north and south walls. Over the transept, an octagonal tower, with four six-light windows, is capped by another onion dome and Orthodox cross. At the east end of the medium gable roof is another onion dome with cross. A single metal stove pipe stick out from the tarpapered roof on the south slope of the roof between the west and transept towers. At the west end, an open porch leads to the interior of the church.

Interior management of the second sec

A single plain door on the west face leads into the vestibule. This, undecorated, provides access to the nave through double doors. In the nave are an oil stove, bookcase, and a few chairs on a tile floor. The amvon separates the nave from the sanctuary. Icons and religious objects adorn the interior. An ikonostas with painted doors separates the sanctuary from the rest of the church.

A small attic has no furnishings.

Access to the church may be gained by contacting church officials at Kenai.

Legal description: Tract C, USS No. 367, August 15, 1904.



PERIOD	H AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699		EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	X EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
<u>X_</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		- }
SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1901 (constructi	on) BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT Alexi Andreev	Oskolkoff

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### Significance

Holy Transfiguration of our Lord chapel, regardless of the direction from which one approaches, looms on the skyline as the symbol of Ninilchik's past. As such, it reflects the religious, educational and social traditions of the inhabitants and an institution that has molded those traditions.

#### Historical Background

At least one of six Creole and Russian pensioners' settlements established by the Russian American Company on the Kenai Peninsula in mid-nineteenth century, Ninilchik today retains strong impressions of Russian culture.

The founding of the village presents an interesting aspect of Russian American Company administrative policy. According to law, Company employees were not authorized to reside permanently in Alaska. In 1835, this policy was reversed due to requests of <u>promyshlenniki</u> (fur hunters), many of whom had married Native women and produced offspring (Creoles). By the "Supreme Command" of 1835, former employees, their families, and Creoles could remain in Alaska and establish special settlements. The Company was obligated to "select and donate a site, build a comfortable dwelling, furnish agricultural tools, seeds, cattle and fowls, and supply the pensioners receiving all this with provisions enough to support him and his wife for one year." (Elliott, 1886: 85-86) The Company was also obliged to purchase all of the surplus produce of the new settlements. Such was the founding of Ninilchik.

With the sale of Alaska, many Creoles remained in Ninilchik. Ivan Petrov, U.S. Census officer, noted in the early 1880's that the Ninilchik population was composed of only fifty-three Creoles. He also observed "Each family has quite a large garden patch of turnips and potatoes, yielding enough to allow the owners to dispose of a large surplus to traders and fishermen. They have quite a herd of cattle....The young men of the settlement go out to hunt the sea-otter at Anchor Point, or even lower down the coast." (Petrov, 1884: 27) By 1890, some sixteen Indians as well as a few whites had joined the Creole population; but the community's cultural essence remained rooted in its Russian heritage with Russian remaining the first language of the population and education and social fabric conforming to the standards of the Orthodox Church.

### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Elliott, Henry W., OUR ARCTIC PROVINCE, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1886. Federova, Svetlana, THE RUSSIAN POPULATION IN ALASKA AND CALIFORNIA, trans, and ed. R.A. Pierce and A.S. Donnelly, Kingston, Ontario: Limestone Press, 1973. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Census Office, REPORT ON THE POPULATION, INDUSTRIES, AND RESOURCES OF ALASKA, by Ivan Petrov. Washington, D.C.: USGPO, 1884; REPORT ON POPULATION AND RESOURCES OF ALASKA AT THE 11TH CENSUS: 1890. Washington, USGPO, 1893.

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



Holy Transfiguration of Our Lord (Orthodox) Chapel, Ninilchik, Alaska (AHRS Site No. KEN-046)

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Alexi Andreev Oskolkoff was the chief architect. He was born at Fort Ross, California, in 1844, lived in Sitka, and was sent from there to Ninilchik to oversee construction of the church in 1901. The church replaced another structure, built below the present church site in the middle of Ninilchik village, reportedly shortly after 1846 when Ninilchik was founded.

Fr. Bortlovsky from Kenai came to Ninilchik to dedicate the Holy Transfiguration of Our Lord Chapel in 1901.

Since then, the Russian atmosphere of Ninilchik has been retained, reinforced principally by the always present church, although the community has been served by visiting priests from Kenai and other nearby settlements. Only one other building in the community, an old school house, is believed to survive with Russian associations reminiscent of Ninilchik's origins and it has been greatly altered with concomitant loss of integrity.





