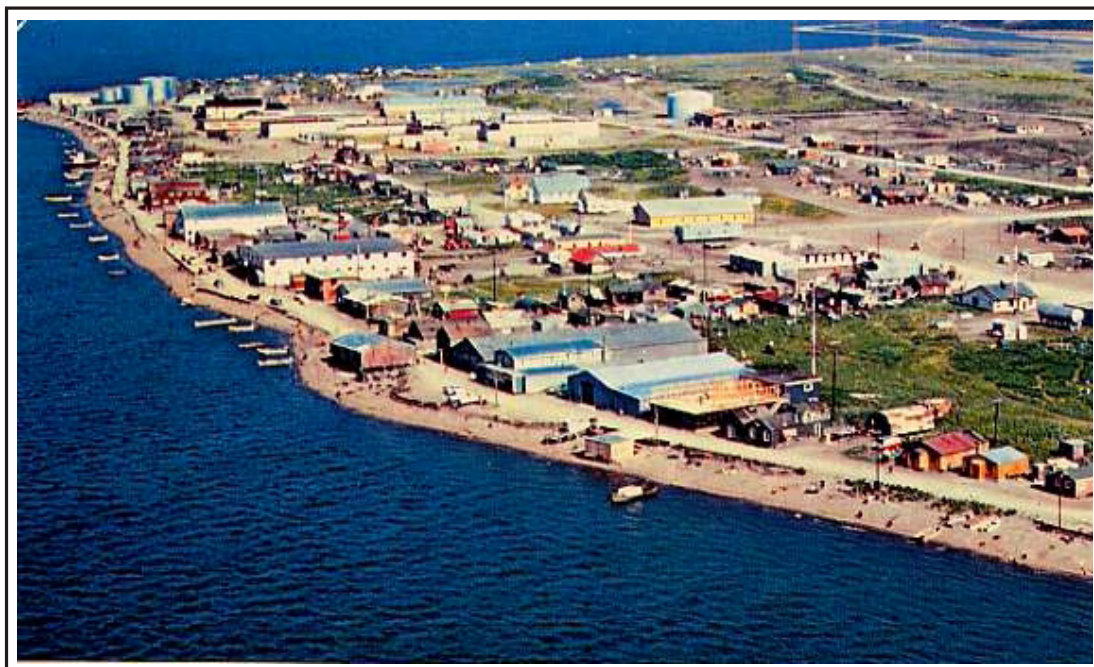

KOTZEBUE/SHORE AVENUE HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY REPORT (Project No. 60788)



Rolfe G. Buzzell and John C. Breiby

December 2003

OFFICE OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT NUMBER 102

Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation



Alaska Department of
**NATURAL
RESOURCES**



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Cover: Postcard photo of Kotzebue, taken in the 1970s. Shore Avenue is the road running along the edge of Kotzebue Sound. Photo by Mel Anderson.

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by

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December 2003

**Office of History & Archaeology
Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1310
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following individuals provided assistance during this project. Patti Wightman (Environmental Coordinator) and Christine Storey and Bruce Campbell (Environmental Analysts), Patricia Miller (Design Engineer), and John Alvis (Project Engineer) of the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT&PF), Northern Region provided technical assistance. Frank Rast and Todd Jacobson of R& M Consulting provided mapping information.

Al Breitzman, Townsite Trustee, U.S. Bureau of Land Management in Anchorage, and Diana Kodiak and Matthew Mobley, National Archives and Records Administration, Anchorage, helped locate Kotzebue townsite records.

Alan DePew and Daniel Thompson (archaeologists) of the Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) provided assistance during the field work. Bob Dittrick (Chief of Interpretation and Education) of the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation provided information on bird species in Kotzebue.

Employees of the City of Kotzebue provided plats of the city and assistance in finding public records of buildings. They included Tim Rayburn (Public Works Director), Abraham Snyder and Jeff Hadley (City Planners), and Kathy Berry and Walter Banks (Department of Public Works). Ron Munson (City Fire Chief) and Nancy Mercer (City Clerk), were helpful with building histories.

Employees of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Arctic National Parklands Headquarters, including Marlene Wolf (Receptionist), Maryann Porter (Chief of Interpretation), and Jonah Ramoth (Park Interpretation Ranger), provided information on Kotzebue's history and introduced the investigators to residents knowledgeable about local history.

Various people from local organizations assisted in answering questions regarding the history of various buildings. They included John Ehrlich (Kotzebue IRA Tribal Council), Frank Green and Emma "Ivalu" Snyder (NANA Regional Corporation), Grant Hildreth (Kikiktagruk Inupiat Corporation) and Clara Glover (Maniilaq Health Center). Michael Purple (Pastor of the Baptist Church) and David Miller (Superintendent of Pastors at the Friend's Church) helped us with information and allowed us to copy historic photos from their collections. Roxie Harris (Chukchi Community College Library) helped with finding and copying of otherwise unavailable manuscripts. Beverly Dexter (Director, Museum of the Arctic) shared her knowledge of Kotzebue and took us on an orientation tour of Shore Avenue.

Kotzebue residents who shared their knowledge about the history of buildings along the proposed project on Shore Avenue included: Guy Adams, Herbert Adams, Chester Ballott, Lillian Brantley, Jimmy Brown, Edna Coffin, Barbara Collison, Bob Douglas, Johnny Evak, Hannah Gallahorn, Lance Gallahorn, Ida Hadley, Jeff Hadley, David Harris, Edna Harris, Burton Haviland, Dan and Easter Henry, Hadley Hess, David Hodges, Max Hunnicutt, Jason Jessup, Bill Katrell, Enoch Kenworthy, Kenneth Kikik, Daisy Lambert, Carl Lennox, Doris Lincoln, David Mathews, Bird Norton, Denise Norton, Ester Norton, Frank Norton, Fred Norton, Lena Norton, Chapter Norton, Wanda Radakovitch, Mrs. Rich, Clement Richards, Sally Rotman, Bob Schaeffer, John Schaeffer III, Carl and Dan Snyder, and Ed Ward. A special thanks to Art Fields, Abraham Ito, and Gene Starkweather who answered our numerous questions about the history of Kotzebue and specific buildings. People outside of Kotzebue who provided assistance and shared their knowledge included "Lonnie" Brantley of Anchorage, Shirley Ipalook of Point Hope, and Lawrence Kaplan (Director of the Alaska Native Language Center, Fairbanks).

ABSTRACT

Between July 10 and 18, 2001, historians Rolfe G. Buzzell and John C. Breiby of the Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) conducted a historic building survey for the proposed widening and paving of Shore Avenue in Kotzebue, Alaska. OHA staff conducted the survey under Reimbursable Services Agreement #2512120 with the Northern Region of the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT&PF).

The Kikiktarmiut Inupiat Eskimos have inhabited the Baldwin Peninsula for at least the past 600 years. Kikiktagruq, the largest village in the Kotzebue Sound area, became present day Kotzebue. Contact with outsiders began in 1816 when Otto Von Kotzebue explored the Sound. Subsequent explorations led to increased use of the area, particularly by arctic whaling ships. Between 1850 and 1880, contact with American whalers and traders led to the spread of European diseases and the introduction of firearms and alcohol. In 1897 the Society of Friends established a mission at Kikiktagruq. Between 1898-1908, a gold rush to the Noatak and Kobuk Rivers brought about 1,000 prospectors to Kotzebue. Miners sometimes employed the Inupiat to build boats and dog sleds, and helped introduce a cash economy. The first permanent trading post was established at Kotzebue about 1903, and the first salmon cannery in 1912. Early Kotzebue was a maritime-oriented community, and most of the town's buildings stood along Front Street. Front Street, as the narrow foot path along the beach was known, was primarily residential. By 1942, Kotzebue's location had helped it become a regional hub, but the influx of outside cultural influences resulted in changes for the Inupiat. Employment in town was limited and subsistence remained the dominant way of life. The federal government platted Kotzebue Townsite in the early 1950s and changed Front Street's name to Shore Avenue. The town incorporated in 1956. Over time, growth resulted in a shift in the center of the town from the beach to the interior. The construction of new commercial and residential buildings has changed the southwest end of Shore Avenue. The central and northeastern portions of Shore Avenue, however, contain the town's largest concentration of pre-1954 historic buildings.

During the 2001 survey, OHA staff investigated 104 buildings, structures and sites along Shore Avenue. Forty-two of these resources are 50 or more years old. **Twenty-nine of these buildings and one structure meet the eligibility criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A as the Front Street Historic District (KTZ-250).** The historic buildings constitute a cohesive district spanning the oldest section of the town. The district is characterized by an orientation to the beach, close spacing between buildings, similar building types, and common building materials. The 30 contributing properties retain the integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling and association of a typical rural Alaskan village of the 1940s and early 1950s.

Two historic buildings within the historic district, the Acumak Jessup House (KTZ-267) and the John Gregg House (KTZ-282), and a historic archaeological site, the Jessup House Ruins (KTZ-268), have lost physical integrity and do not meet the eligibility criteria for the NRHP. Seven historic buildings outside the historic district boundaries, at the southwest end of Shore Avenue, do not meet the eligibility criteria for the NRHP as individual buildings or structures. They are the Sara Evak House (KTZ-251), the Dan Henry House (KTZ-294), the Daniel Snyder House (KTZ-295), the Willie Hensley, Sr. House (KTZ-252), the Ipalook House (KTZ-253), the Art Fields House (KTZ-

254), and the First Baptist Church (KTZ-256), and one structure, the remains of the Cooperative Cannery Dock (KTZ-255). There are too many recent buildings surrounding them to retain the look and feel of a historic district. Three historic buildings at the northeast end of Shore Avenue, outside the district boundaries, the Enoch Kenworthy House (KTZ-291), the Maggie Green House (KTZ-292), and the Yiyuk Harris/Old Riley Shipwreck House (KTZ-293), do not meet NRHP eligibility criteria as individual buildings. The seven buildings at the southwest end of Shore Avenue and two of the buildings on the northwest end would be eligible as contributing properties if they were part of a historic district. However, they are too far from the Front Street Historic District and there are too many non-contributing properties between them. The Cooperative Cannery Dock (KTZ-255) and the Maggie Green House (KTZ-292) have lost physical integrity and do not meet NRHP criteria.

The close proximity of the Front Street Historic District to the road and the narrowness of the existing road and the beach make it likely that the proposed project will impact many of the contributing resources of the Front Street Historic District. Direct impacts could include direct contact with the buildings that are in the right-of-way, particularly arctic entries, porches, or stairs that intrude on the street. Indirect impacts include changes to the visual setting of the buildings and the district from road construction, as well as increased noise and traffic. Another impact of the proposed project is the potential to change the character or destroy the beach. Front Street has always been oriented to the beach. Residents use the beach to transport people, supplies, and fish in and out of town, dry fish on racks, and as a place to meet and socialize.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Project Description

From July 10 to 18, 2001, historians Rolfe G. Buzzell and John C. Breiby of the Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) did a field survey to identify, document and evaluate historic buildings and structures along Shore Avenue in Kotzebue. OHA staff conducted the survey under a Reimbursable Services Agreement (RSA #2512120) with the Northern Region of the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT&PF).

The proposed transportation enhancement project that triggered this survey is the stabilization of the beach along Shore Avenue and upgrading of Shore Avenue from Lake Street to the Crowley Maritime Services complex (ADOT&PF Project No. 60788).

Environmental Setting

The project area is located in the City of Kotzebue in the Northwest Region of Alaska (Figure 1). The proposed project is located within United States Geological Survey (USGS) Kotzebue Quadrangle (D-2). Kotzebue has a population of about 3,800 and is a hub community for northwest Alaska. The city is 550 miles northwest of Anchorage and 390 miles west northwest of Fairbanks. Kotzebue is built on a low, three-mile long sandspit that varies in width from 1,100 to 3,600 feet. The sandspit protrudes from the northwest side of Baldwin Peninsula, which separates Kotzebue Sound from Hotham Inlet. A marshy lagoon on the east side of Kotzebue separates the sandspit from the rest of Baldwin Peninsula. Baldwin Peninsula is west of Hotham Inlet, across from the Kobuk-Selawik Lowland. This area is drained by the Kobuk and Selawik rivers, which empty into Hotham Inlet, and the Noatak River, which drains into the strait between Hotham Inlet and Kotzebue Sound, north of Baldwin Peninsula. The Kobuk-Selawik Lowland consists mostly of broad river flood plains and lake-dotted lowlands terminating in deltas at their seaward ends. Baldwin Peninsula is a rolling, lake-dotted lowland with hills up to 350 feet high. Kotzebue Sound, from Cape Krusenstern on the north to Cape Espenberg on the south, is a shallow embayment filled with sediments and has no natural harbors. Hotham Inlet, west of Baldwin Peninsula, is kept nearly fresh by the large outflows of river water from the Kobuk, Noatak and Selawik Rivers (Selkregg 1976:51-52).

The bedrock geology in the Kobuk-Selawik Lowlands is underlain with Mesozoic graywacke, slate and volcanic rocks in the Kiana, Selawik and Shungnak districts. Unconsolidated and morainal materials are concentrated principally in the Noatak, Kobuk-Selawik Lowlands and Baldwin Peninsula. Coastal deposits of interlayered alluvial and marine sediments and gravel make up the three-mile sandspit where the city of Kotzebue is located. Baldwin Peninsula is underlain by moderately thick to thin permafrost, with a maximum depth to base of about 600 feet. Locally, the permafrost is absent around large water bodies (Selkregg 1976:69, 71).



Figure 1. Map showing the location of Kotzebue and other communities in Northwest Alaska.

The vegetation of Baldwin Peninsula's gently rolling hills and ridges is generally moist tundra, which is common in foothills areas. Diverse vegetation includes 300 species of vascular

plants, 100 species of moss, 80 species of lichen and an undetermined number of fungi species. The tundra varies from continuous cotton grass tussocks to stands devoid of tussocks where dwarf shrubs dominate, including dwarf birch, willows, and Labrador tea. Important herbs include mountain avens, bistort and saxifrage (Selkregg 1976:134). Wormwood is locally abundant in the gravelly and disturbed soils of Kotzebue itself.

Kotzebue is located within the “Transitional” climatic zone, with weather fluctuating between patterns common to the maritime and continental zones. The climate is characterized by low precipitation and considerable daily and seasonal variations in temperature. The average temperature in Kotzebue is 37° to 59° Fahrenheit (F) in the summer, -13° to -4° F in the winter, with extremes ranging from -52° to 85° F. Annual precipitation is 8.9 inches, including 47 inches of snow. Average winds are east-southeast at 11 knots with extreme east-southeast winds up to 93 knots (Selkregg 1976:5, 17).

Wildlife of Kotzebue Sound is rich and varied. Except for areas immediately adjacent to Kotzebue Sound, the region is within the wintering ground for the arctic caribou herd. The area has wolves, grizzly and black bears, fox, wolverines, moose, musk oxen, muskrat, mink, river otter, lemmings, and tundra hares. Arctic fox and polar bear occur along the outer coast, but rarely range into the lands surrounding Kotzebue Sound. Eleven species of eagles, hawks and owls are known to be present as well as more than 50 species of passerine birds. Waterfowl include loons, geese, and ducks, and shorebirds include plovers, turnstones, and sandpipers. Sandhill cranes are also in the area (Selkregg 1976:150-152, 155, 168; Bob Dittrick, personal communication, September 25, 2003).

Marine life in the Kotzebue region is based on an abundance of zoo- and phytoplankton, echinoderms, tunicates, molluscs and crustaceans, including small tanner and king crabs. There are several fish species such as salmon, capelin, Pacific herring, smelt, cod, sand lance, sculpin, flounder and sole. Sea birds include cormorant, gull species, jaegers, and alcids (murres, guillemots, puffins and auklets). Sea mammals include walrus, harbor, ringed, ribbon and bearded seals. Harbor porpoise and six species of whales occur. The most important species of whale to the people of Kotzebue Sound are beluga (Selkregg 1976:160, 162, 163, 165; Bob Dittrick, personal communication, September 25, 2003).

The community of Kotzebue is located within the Northwest Arctic Borough. Kotzebue was platted as a townsite in 1952. The Federal Townsite Trustee auctioned off lots for homes and businesses a few years later. Kotzebue incorporated as a city on October 14, 1958, under the Small Village Incorporation Act (Smith, 1966:119). The city began charging for building permits in July, 1978. The proposed project is part of an ongoing program to improve the town's streets. Third Avenue was paved in 1999. Fifth Avenue and portions of Mission, Bison, and Lagoon avenues were paved in 2001. Second Avenue and Ted Stevens Way are proposed for paving in 2004. The proposed rebuilding and paving of Shore Avenue, encompasses a significant portion of the north shore of the City of Kotzebue (Figure 2). Most of the property along Shore Avenue is privately owned. The city owns some property. Other parcels are owned by Kikiktagruk Inupiat Corporation and NANA Regional Corporation.

Survey Goals and Project Personnel

The scope of work called for a survey to locate, identify and evaluate for significance historic buildings and structures along the proposed alignment of Shore Avenue.

Specific tasks called for locating, recording, mapping, photographing, and evaluating historic buildings, structures and features. The scope also called for a search of published literature, archival collections, and site inventory data, and interviews with informants to aid in identifying and



**Figure 2. Aerial view of Kotzebue, taken in the late 1990s.
Shore Avenue is located along the beach at the far left.
Photo reprinted from the cover of Donahue 2000.**

evaluating historic features. Determining significance included evaluating buildings, structures and features in terms of the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

Field activities were supervised by personnel meeting the Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology or history as outlined in 36 CFR 61 [*Federal Register* 48 (190)]. Field activities were divided into investigations of historical and archaeological resources. The OHA personnel participating in the 2001 field work and write up of the report on the historical resources included Rolfe G. Buzzell, Ph.D. (historian, field and research coordinator for history) and John C. Breiby, M.A. (historian).

OHA staff conducted a separate study on the archaeological resources along Shore Avenue. The results were reported in *Preliminary Report of Investigations along Kotzebue's Shore Avenue, Kotzebue, Alaska* (ADOT & PF Project No. 60788), Office of History and Archaeology Report Number 87, May, 2002.

Legal Mandates and Guidelines

Because the ADOT&PF proposes to widen and realign portions of Kotzebue's Shore Avenue with federal funding, the project must comply with state and federal laws and regulations for identification and evaluation of cultural resources. State of Alaska legislation governing historic preservation and the management of historical and archaeological sites is set forth in the Alaska

Historic Preservation Act of 1971 (as amended in 1974) and its implementing regulations (11 AAC 16).

The most significant federal laws pertaining to cultural resource management are the Antiquities Act of 1906 (Public Law [PL] 59-209); the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (PL 74-292); the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 (PL 86-523); the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (PL 89-670); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (PL 89-665, as amended in 1976, 1980 and 1992); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL 91-190); the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (PL 93-291); the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (PL 96-95); and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (PL 101-601). Federal regulations most pertinent to field investigations pertaining to this project are **36 CFR 60** which authorizes the National Register of Historic Places, and **36 CFR 800** which implements **Section 106** of the National Historic Preservation Act. 36 CFR 800 establishes the review process for dealing with cultural resources affected by federal management, funding, or permits.

The ADOT&PF is acting as the agent for the Federal Highway Administration, the lead federal agency for the Shore Avenue project. Responsibilities for the identification and evaluation of archaeological and historic properties which could be affected by these projects are outlined in 36 CFR 800, which:

... requires a Federal agency head with jurisdiction over a Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertaking to take into account the effects of the agency's undertakings on properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and, prior to approval of an undertaking, to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

The initial steps of the Section 106 review process required by 36 CFR 800 are: 1) identification and evaluation of historic properties, and 2) assessment of the effects the undertaking will have on the historic properties. Those actions lead to consultation on the appropriate treatment of cultural resources and an opportunity for the public and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to comment on the federal undertaking as it relates to cultural resources. The Archaeological Survey Unit of OHA collected and analyzed data to further the requirements of steps 1 and 2.

II. ETHNOHISTORY

In protohistoric and historic times, the peninsula, where present-day City of Kotzebue is located, was part of the territory of the Kikiktarmiut (or Qikiqtagrunmiut).¹ This Inupiat group occupied the northern part of the Baldwin Peninsula, the north shore of Hotham Inlet, and the lower reaches of the Noatak River (Burch 1998:189). In their dialect of Inupiat, the Kikiktarmiut name for the site that became present-day Kotzebue was *Kikiktagruk*, “the place that is almost an island.” The Kikiktarmiut regarded this site as their permanent home and place of origin (Smith 1966:11). According to Giddings (1952:33), there has been continuous occupation on the sandspit for at least 600 years.² The Kikiktarmiut are one of eleven Inupiat societies inhabiting Northwest Alaska in the Kotzebue Sound area (Figure 3). Each society had its own autonomous territory, thought of itself

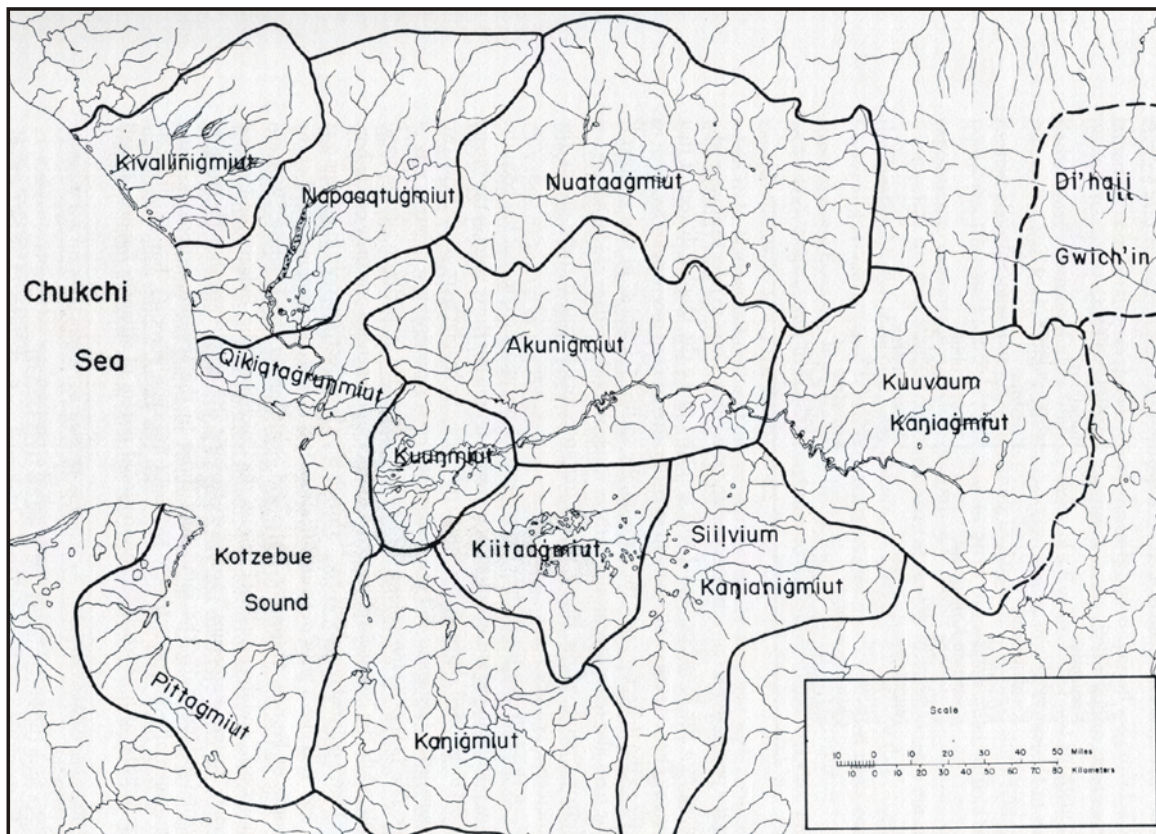


Figure 3. Map showing the territory of the eleven Inupiat societies inhabiting Northwest Alaska in the Kotzebue Sound area around 1860. The Qikiqtagrunmiut (Kikiktarmiut) occupied present day Kotzebue. Map from Burch 1998:9.

¹ The name Kikiktarmiut is spelled phonetically Qikiqtagrunmiut by Burch (1998:189, 1984:303). For the sake of simplicity, and because it is spelled Kikiktarmiut in local usage, this spelling will be used here.

² For archaeology in the project area of Kotzebue's Shore Ave. (Front St.), see Alan D. DePew and Rolfe G. Buzzell, *Preliminary Report of Investigations along Kotzebue's Shore Avenue, Kotzebue, Alaska (ADOT & PF Project No. 60788)* Office of History and Archaeology Report No. 87.

as being separate, or distinct, and engaged the other societies in war and trade (Burch 1998:8). Each nation was differentiated by a distinctive annual subsistence cycle of movements and each had its own subdialect of Inupiaq. “These factors combined to impart a sense of unity to the members of each society and of separateness from people belonging to the other societies” (Burch 1984:304). With the increase of outside influences, the Inupiat peoples’ perception of themselves as belonging to different nations was gradually lost the different societies intermingled (Burch 1998:8).

Each nation or society was subdivided into locally autonomous, self-sufficient villages or families. They ranged in size from small, geographically isolated conjugal groups of six people, to large, bilaterally extended families of up to 100 individuals. The average size of each group was 20 to 30 individuals. Each local family was under the leadership of a chief, or “umialik,” (an umiak owner). Many families also included a shaman. Families made up of more than three or four households often had a community hall, or kashim, where men made hunting tools and the community gathered (Burch 1984:304).

In spite of the autonomous nature of the different families and nations in the Kotzebue Sound area, there was an overall unity of culture and language. The unity was reflected in the geographic integrity of the region and a common cultural heritage derived from several centuries during which the historic population developed out of a prehistoric Thule culture base (Burch 1984:304). Geographic unity was enhanced by the central presence of Kotzebue Sound and the confluence of the three main inland river highways, the Noatak, Kobuk, and Selawik Rivers. Each spring and summer the population of the region came down the rivers to fish and hunt marine mammals. The convergence of the different nations at Kikiktagruk (Kotzebue) and Sheshalik (also known as Sisualik), on the coast northwest of Kotzebue, and the seasonal concentration of natural resources – particularly beluga and salmon – fostered the establishment of a large annual trade fair during July and early August (Smith 1966:21-23). This annual gathering of 2,000 or more people was “the largest regular concentration of people in the entire Eskimo world” (Burch 1984:305; Marianne Porter, personal communication, July 17, 2001).

Smith describes Kikiktagruk as the main location of aboriginal intercontinental trade in arctic Alaska, stating that “few other sites could have supported such a large population throughout the summer without jeopardizing winter food reserves” (Smith 1966:23). According to Burch, Sheshalik was the original location of the trade fair. Its location shifted to Kikiktagruk (Kotzebue) in 1884-1885 as American traders found it easier to land there (Burch 1984:305; Burch 1998:206-208, 215). The annual trade gathering regularly attracted the entire population of the eleven Inupiat nations of northwestern Alaska and people from as far away as Cape Prince of Wales, the Chuckchi coast of Siberia, and the Colville River delta on Alaska’s north coast. Nelson (1899:261) described a visit to Kikiktagruk in 1881 and was impressed by the almost military precision of the layout of the camps, tents, kayaks and umiaks: each in long lines, parallel to the beach. He estimated this encampment to contain 600 to 800 people, with more umiaks on the way. An observer in 1884 estimated 1,400 people at the trade fair (Cantwell 1889:72). The Kikiktarmiut traded seal oil, muktuk and mammoth ivory for pelts of fur-bearers, jade and waterproof fish-skin boots and parkas from upriver people. They received spotted reindeer, black muktuk, walrus ivory and walrus hides from people farther to the west, from Siberia and Cape Prince of Wales, in return for land otter and beaver pelts (Smith 1966:21-23).

The average number of inhabitants per house at Kikiktarmiut throughout the nineteenth century, based on archaeological excavations and interviews, was eight. In 1800, there were about 352-424 inhabitants, or an average of 390 people within Kikiktarmiut territory. The two villages that made up Kikiktagruk held approximately 184 people, or almost half the population, making it the largest settlement in the area (Burch 1998:203). A major drowning accident occurred at Kikiktagruk sometime between 1815 and 1835, when all of the adult men, women and older children were on the lagoon ice playing football. The ice broke, slanting towards the center of the lagoon, dumping the participants into the water and making it difficult to climb out. An estimated 110-120 people died. Only 40 to 50 of the very young and old, who were on shore, survived (Burch 1998:203-204). The population gradually recovered, but began to decline again in the 1870s. Whalers and traders introduced diseases when they came in contact with the population at the annual trading fair. About the same time, the western arctic caribou herd, a major food source, went into decline and didn't recover until the 1940s. People in the area began emigrating to Norton Sound and Point Barrow seeking more productive food sources. The 1880 census listed 300 people at Kikiktagruk. Right after the census, few fish were taken in the summer, fall, or during the winter. The fall seal hunt was also a disaster, and the caribou had already deserted the country. During this disastrous year, an estimated two-thirds of the population died from starvation or disease brought on from their weakened condition. The famine lasted until 1883. Two years later, trader Charles Brower visited Kikiktagruk and described it as a healthy and prosperous village. The 1890s, however, were a time of hardship, with long periods of hunger and resulting emigration. The population declined to about 128 (Burch 1998:213-215). The 1900 census identified 196 people as being the society known as Kikiktarmiut. Sixty percent, or 116, still lived in their home territory. The rest were scattered along the coast to Point Hope, along the Colville River, and on Norton Sound (Burch 1998:216, 218).

The Kikiktarmiut were semi-nomadic. They moved about in seasonal rounds to take advantage of abundant fish and game resources, but lived in permanent villages during winter. By the end of winter, they were usually out of most stores except dried fish and seal oil. During the spring, they caught migrating birds using set snares or bolas. Later in the season, the Kikiktarmiut gathered the eggs. In late May, with the breakup of the pack ice, they hunted bearded seals (ugruk) from kayaks and the women butchered the seals using ulus. Seal hunting ended in late June or July with the disappearance of the ice from the Sound (Smith 1966:13-14) and most families moved to Sheshalik (meaning "hunting place for sheshak," or beluga) to hunt beluga whales. They camped along the beach in conical caribou skin tents or, in later years, canvas tents (Figure 4). Beluga hunting was a cooperative effort and done from several umiaks. The hunters attempted to drive a beluga into shallow water where men in other umiaks waited to harpoon the whale. They dragged the beluga ashore where the women butchered it. The meat was divided equally among the hunters' families (Smith 1966:16). The great trade fair usually coincided with the end of the beluga hunting. While they were waiting for everyone to arrive and for the fair to begin, the people also hunted ducks and geese and fished for salmon and whitefish. After the fair, the people spread out along the north coast of Kotzebue Sound and the west side of the Baldwin Peninsula for the salmon run, which began between late June and mid-July (Burch 1998:208). The Kikiktarmiut set sinew gill nets from the shore. They also did seining from the beach with nets up to 60 feet long. The salmon

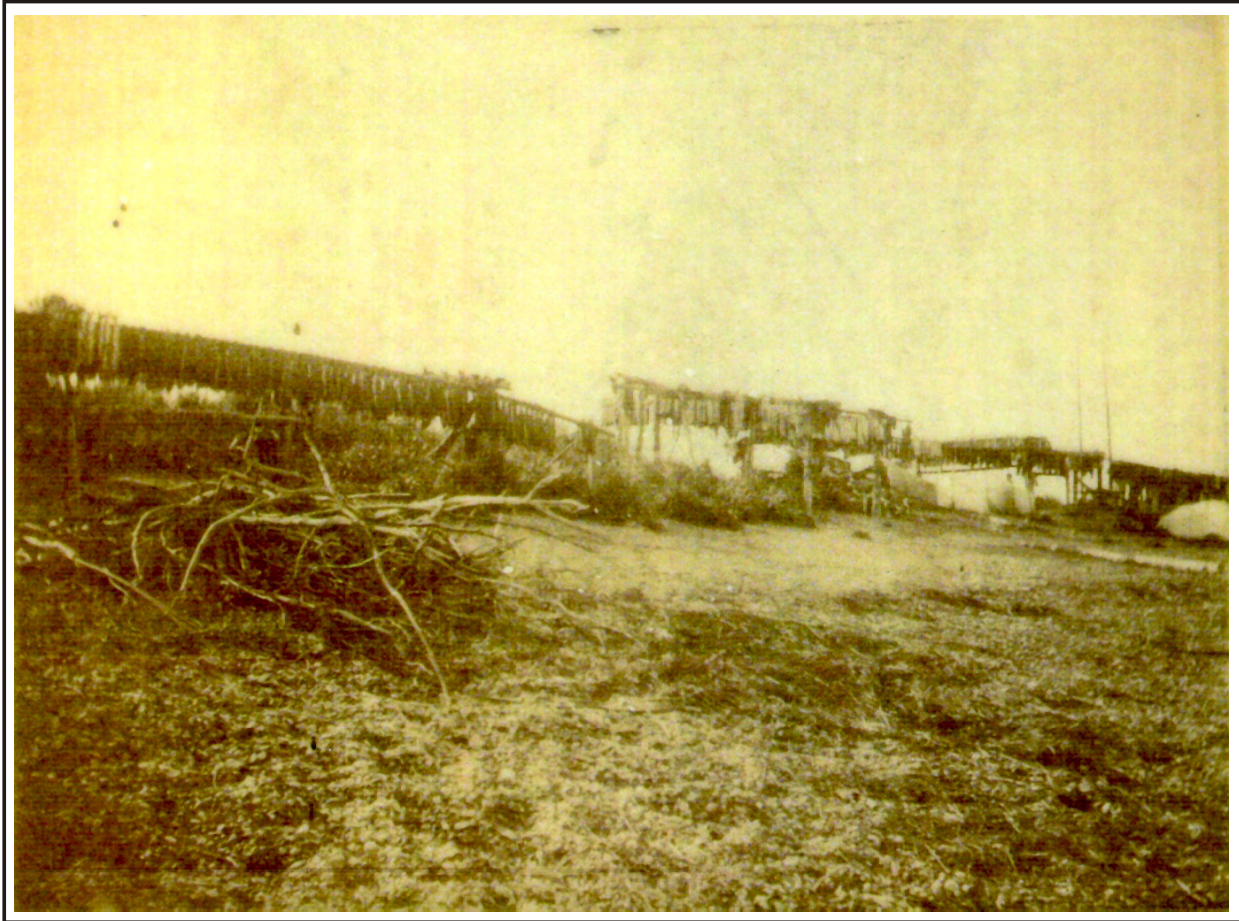


Figure 4. Kougarouk, an Inupiat shaman, and his family on the beach at Kikiktagruk around 1898. Photo courtesy of the Friends Mission, Kotzebue.

run lasted until late-August. The fish were fileted with ulus and dried on pole racks (Figure 5) (Smith 1966:16; Nelson 1899:186).

Although men helped with salmon fishing, most of them went caribou and grizzly bear hunting in early August on the mainland north of Kotzebue Sound or on the tundra near the village. Caribou were hunted with snare and bow and arrow. Grizzly bears were hunted with spears. Kikiktagruk, a sandspit, did not have berries, but these were plentiful in early August around Sheshalik, along the coastal plain, and to the east of Kikiktagruk on Baldwin Peninsula. The women and children gathered crowberries, cloudberryes and blueberries, as well as various greens and Eskimo potatoes (*masruk*) (Burch 1998:208; Smith 1966:16-17).

In the fall, after caribou hunting, families moved back to their winter settlements. This time of year was important for hunting spotted seals and young bearded seals. They were caught primarily with nets set out in the water from projecting points or near lagoon outlets where the seals congregated.



**Figure 5. Inupiat fish racks on the beach at Kikiktagruk about 1900.
Photo courtesy of the Friends Mission, Kotzebue.**

gated for fish. After the water began to freeze, fishing became important again and remained so throughout the winter. People hooked tom cod, sculpin and flounder through holes in the ice, and set willow-bark nets in lagoons and lakes for whitefish. They also hooked sheefish under the sea-ice (Burch 1998:210-211). Hunting and trapping continued during the winter. Although the Kikiktarmiut territory had abundant food resources, food shortages and hunger, especially in the late spring before breakup, were not uncommon as food supplies from the previous year began to run out (Smith 1966:17).

The Kikiktarmiut used several types of structures, depending on the season. In the spring and summer they lived in caribou skin tents supported by spruce poles cut and hauled by umiak from the forested area at the mouth of the Noatak (Smith 1966:14; Burch 1984:307). Snow houses were occasionally built when hunting on the spring sea ice (Burch 1984:308). More permanent winter dwellings were semi-subterranean four-post center houses with a square rectangular open living area in the center (Figure 6). A large house held up to six families. Alcoves for sleeping were on two or three sides. Each family had its own alcove and lamp (Burch 1998:210; Lee and Reinhardt 2003:

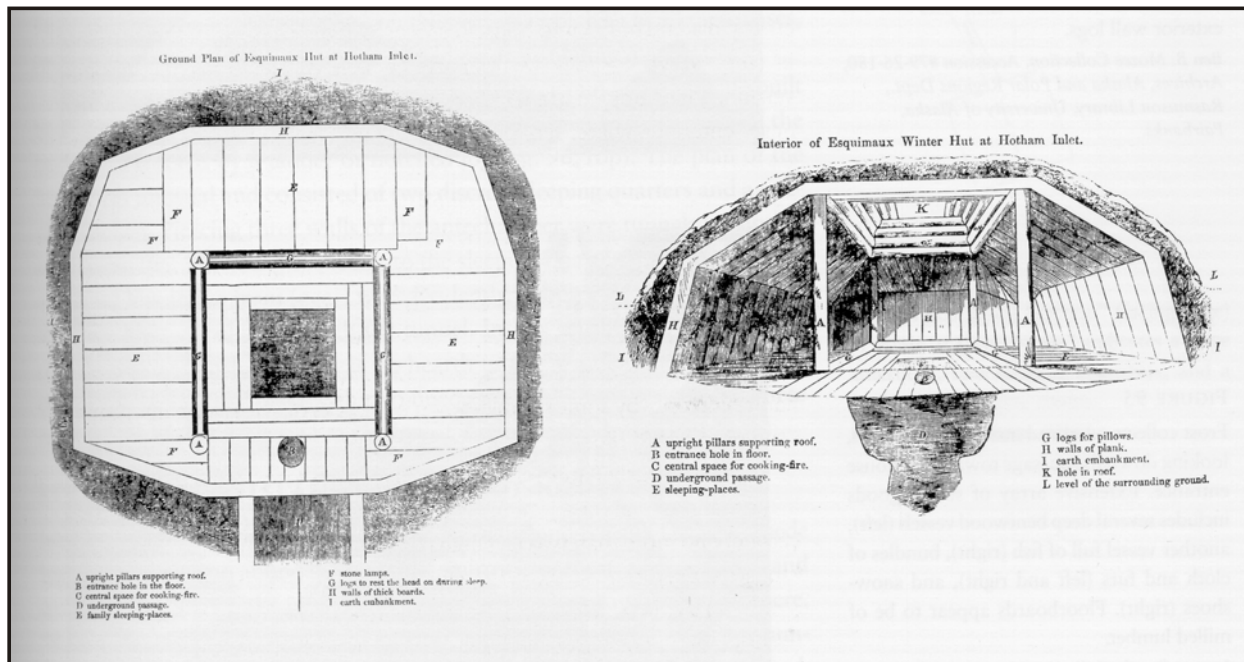


Figure 6. Ground plan and interior of an Inupiat winter hut at Hotham Inlet, near Kikiktagruk. Reprinted from Lee and Reinhardt 2003:85.

85). The sod-covered houses usually had a long entry tunnel, a central hearth located below a skylight, and a sloping roof supported by posts at each corner (Burch 1984:307). Some winter houses were built with outside cribbing rather than four-post central construction, which was the most common. The Kikiktarmiut used driftwood and seal oil as fuel for heating. Small driftwood fires burned in the center of the floor. Seal-oil lamps, most commonly made of pottery or less often of imported soapstone, were used to provide light and to do most cooking (Smith 1966:18; Burch 1984:308).

Winter clothing usually consisted of two layers made from untanned skins cut and sewn to fit with caribou sinew. Caribou skin and smaller fur bearing animals were preferred over sealskins for warmth. Mens' parkas had rounded hoods and came down to the waist. Womens' parkas had pointed hoods, were cut larger all around so infants could be carried within, extended below the knees, and had long, rounded flaps front and back. Both sexes wore a double layer of pants during winter, and a single layer in summer. Mens' pants went from the waist to the ankle. The womens' outer pants were similar, but the inner pants had the socks attached to the leg. Boots most commonly had bearded sealskin soles and caribou skin uppers, with fur socks inside. Clothing was beautifully sewn, often in decorative patterns, and well adapted for the arctic climate (Burch 1984:308-309; Smith 1966:20).

Travel in summer was either by foot or by boat. Overland travel was assisted by dogs as pack animals (Burch 1974:22; Burch 1984:310). Both kayaks and umiaks had a wooden frame covered with scraped bearded seal skins. Kayaks were used mainly for hunting by individual men. The Eskimos in area of coastal Alaska had their own style of kayak. Kayaks from Kotzebue Sound were

smaller and narrower than other kayaks along the coast in northwest Alaska. They varied in design but ranged in length from 14 to 17 feet. Some had an up-curved bow and a blunt stern. Others were spindle-shaped without the upturned bow (Nelson 1899:220-221; Adney and Chapelle 1964:200, 201). Kayaks were best suited for the calmer waters of Kotzebue Sound, rather than the rough waters and erratic currents of the open coast (Smith 1966:19-20). Umiaks were used primarily to transport large volumes of goods or people, but were also used seasonally in group hunting of belugas. Umiaks ranged in length from 25 to 50 feet, and were covered with skins from six to 16 bearded seals. An 8 skin boat, about thirty feet long, could carry over a ton plus a crew of 10. Umiaks were powered by paddles and a large square sail made of matting. They could also be tracked along the shore by dogs and people (Burch 1984:310; Nelson 1899:23, 216ff.; Smith 1966:19). Transportation in the winter was mainly by basket sled pulled by dogs, people or both. Large heavy loads were hauled on flat sleds. Dog traction seems to have been in use for about 400 years (Smith 1966:20). Snowshoes were used in deep snow, but not to the extent that interior Inupiat people used them along the Kobuk, or Athabaskans used them in the interior (Burch 1984:311).

Hunting equipment was varied, and included the bow and several kinds of specialized arrows, thrusting and throwing spears, and several kinds of harpoons. Deadfalls were used to catch fur-bearing animals. Snares were used, for animals as large as caribou and bear, as well as for small game such as ground squirrel, ptarmigan and hare. Bolas were used for waterfowl. Fish and seals were caught with gill nets, seines and dip nets. Webbing was made from sealskin, caribou sinew and willow bark, depending on the net and prey. Fish were also caught using weirs, leisters (a pronged fish spear), and hook and line (Burch 1974:21, 22; Burch 1984:310). In addition to the major task of skin preparation and sewing, women wove mats, baskets and sails from beach grass (wild rye). They also gathered and prepared a crude clay for pottery and lamps, which was tempered with sand, ptarmigan or duck feathers. These were shaped by beating on the outside with a stick while holding the other hand inside to support it. This crude and fragile pottery was dried slowly and turned frequently on the edge of a fire (Smith 1966:19; Giddings 1952:102).

III. HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Early Exploration and Trade to 1897

The first recorded visit by Euro-Americans to the Kotzebue Sound area was an expedition commanded by Otto Van Kotzebue. Commanding the *Rurik*, Kotzebue spent nine days exploring the area in 1816. He came upon the Sound which bears his name while looking for the Northwest Passage to Hudson's Bay. It is doubtful that he reached Kikiktagruk or Hotham Inlet on the east side of Baldwin Peninsula (Smith 1966:103). In 1826, Captain Frederick W. Beechey, of the *Blossom*, visited Hotham Inlet. During his visit to the area, 150 men in skin boats approached from a large camp, probably Sheshalik, to trade (Smith 1966:103). A Russian expedition, commanded by Aleksandr F. Kashevarov, arrived in Kotzebue Sound near Cape Lisburne in July 1838, on the ship *Polyphem*. Kashevarov was born on Kodiak Island of a Russian father and an Aleut or Sugpiaq mother. The Russian American Company organized the expedition to explore the Arctic Coast east of Kotzebue Sound. Kashevarov was dropped off with a party of twenty-seven men to explore the coast with five three-hatch bidarkas (kayaks) and an umiak. His mission was to explore the coast northward to Point Barrow. His party included a Yupik interpreter who also spoke Inupiaq and Russian. The expedition collected useful information until it reached just beyond Barrow, at which point it was forced to turn back when the crew's lives were threatened by the local natives. The expedition returned to Kotzebue Sound where it was picked up by the *Polyphem* in September (Burch 1998:11; Smith 1966:104). In 1849-1850, the *Plover*, participating in the search for the missing expedition of Sir John Franklin, became the first European ship to winter over in the Kotzebue Sound area. While Inupiat groups in the Kotzebue Sound area had contact with these outsiders, they continued to live in a traditional manner during this period (Burch 1984:313).

The period 1850 to 1880 was a time of increased contact and influence by American trading vessels and whalers, especially during the annual Sheshalik trade fair. In 1850, 300 commercial whaling vessels visited arctic waters, and in later years as many as 500-600 Euro-American whaling ships visited the Arctic Ocean annually. Whalers frequented Kotzebue Sound as the last safe harbor before the Arctic Ocean (Smith 1966:103; Elliott 1897:432) and they traded rum to the Inupiat for furs, baleen and oil (Bancroft 1960:548). Increased contact between Americans and the Inupiat brought profound changes and further social disintegration to the Eskimos of Northwest Alaska. The decade of the 1880s was particularly disruptive for most people living in the Kotzebue Region. Contact with whalers and traders led to the spread of European diseases and the acquisition of firearms and alcohol (Burch 1984:314; Burch 1998:11-12).

In 1880, the Revenue Marine Service of the U.S. Treasury Department initiated patrols in the area to police sealing and whaling activities, and to halt the sale of firearms and liquor to the Native people. Vessels commanded by John C. Cantwell, S. B. McLenegan, and George M. Stoney made patrols for the department, but efforts through 1895 to stop the sale of alcohol and firearms met limited success. Captain Michael A. Healy, who commanded the *Bear* and later the *Corwin* for the Marine Revenue Service, noted the frequent beatings of Native women when the men were under the influence of alcohol (Healy 1889:13). In 1881-1883, a famine decimated the populations of

Kikiktarmiut, Kivalinirmiut (the people around Kivalina), Napaaqturmiut (the people on the middle Noatak River) and Kuungmiut (the people at the mouth of the Kobuk River). Many of the survivors abandoned the country and emigrated north. As the number of caribou in the area declined, the Nuatagmiut (upper Noatak River people) abandoned their homeland in 1886 and migrated to the Arctic coast (Burch 1984:314). In 1889, Cantwell observed that syphilis was common among the Kikiktarmiut, but rare in the interior along the Kobuk and Selawik Rivers. He found little evidence of smallpox or other diseases in the area that had affected coastal settlements so badly elsewhere (Cantwell 1889:83).

After the introduction of steam whaling in the 1880s, Americans established permanent trading stations at sites on the Arctic coast between Barrow to the mouth of the McKenzie River. The Kikiktarmiut, who had previously served as middlemen in trade with on the Arctic coast, resented the attempts of white traders to establish new, permanent trading stations in that area. Barter increased with the coming of the trading schooners, and the Inupiat obtained such items as tinned goods, coffee, flour, Siberian tobacco, tarpaulins for tents, guns, knives and containers (Smith 1966:104). Commercial spring traps became available in 1884. They became a staple of trade between the coastal people and Natives on the Kobuk River (Cantwell 1889:86-87, 103).

By 1890, Eskimo life in the region was physically, intellectually, and emotionally impoverished compared to what it had been when Kotzebue and Beechey had visited during the second and third decade of the century (Burch 1974:33). During 1896, the Inupiat people asked Sheldon Jackson, the U.S. agent for education who was visiting the annual trading fair, to set up a mission and school similar to missions that had been established at Point Hope, Barrow and Cape Prince of Wales. The people said they wanted education and freedom from the *angakoks* (Shamans). Jackson told them that his church, the Presbyterian, could not undertake another mission (Smith 1966:106-107), but referred their request to another missionary group.

Early Kotzebue, 1897-1919

The arrival of American Society of Friends missionaries in Kikiktagruk during 1897 brought a close to the early contact period with the Kikiktarmiut and marked the beginning of the town of Kotzebue (Burch 1998:216, 314). On August 27, 1897, Robert and Carrie Samms and Anna Hunnicutt, set up a mission which marked the beginning of the present-day community of Kotzebue. The missionaries had planned to set up their operation on one of the major rivers in the area, but the shamans in those areas refused to allow them (Nelson 1899:429). The missionaries met no opposition at Kikiktagruk, so they decided to set up their church there. During their first winter, the missionaries lived in an 8 foot by 12 foot “igloo,” built with the help of local people with lumber brought by the missionaries. The lumber was covered with sod in the manner of local homes (Smith 1966:107). Initially, church services were conducted on the beach (Jonas Ramoth, personal communication, July 17, 2001). The missionaries assigned English surnames to each family and Christian names to individuals. The names for families were drawn from names of friends back home in Whittier, California. Unfamiliar with Inupiat kinship and terminology, the missionaries gave at least four sets of siblings different surnames. Later, they established branch missions in the area around Kotzebue (Smith 1966:108). While the Friends were establishing missions and schools,

the Inupiat continued to live in dispersed settlements and carry out seasonal rounds in a semi-nomadic way of life (Burch 1984:314). The 1900 Census lists 100 people living in Kotzebue (Burch 1984:316).

In 1898, the Friends built the first frame building (Figure 7) in what would become the town of Kotzebue, with lumber they received from the states. A 12 foot by 12 foot frame house replaced their sod-covered house. The missionaries asked the government for a post office. The U.S. Postal Service established a post office at Kikiktagruk in 1899 and named it Kotzebue, after the Sound. Two years later, the Federal government granted the mission title to the section of land on which they had settled. Also in

1901, the mission acquired a herd of 100 reindeer to replace the depleted caribou in the area. Two Saami (Lapp) herders joined the community to train the Inupiat as herders (Burch 1984:314; Smith 1966:109). Another herd was established in Buckland and ten Saami lived there (Gene Starkweather, personal communication, July 15, 2001). A Kotzebue family, the Greggs, is descended from the early Buckland herders.

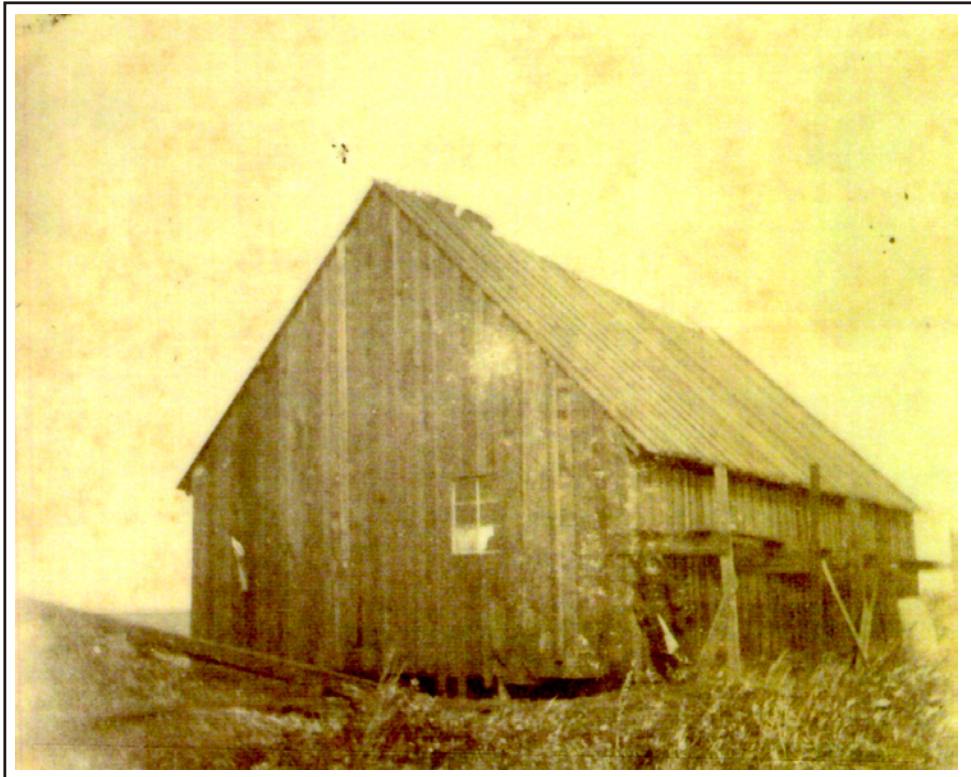


Figure 7. One of the first buildings constructed by the Friends missionaries at Kotzebue, 1898. Photo courtesy of the Friends Mission, Kotzebue.

The missionaries built a school in Kotzebue in 1902 using lumber provided by the U.S. Government. The government also appointed one of the missionaries to be U.S. Commissioner. The Friends acquired more lumber seven years later and built a hospital. In the 1910s, the Friends built the existing Friends Church.³ Between 1905-1915, they extended their activities into all the villages of the river valleys, establishing schools and churches (Burch 1984:314; Smith 1966:113). In 1922, the Friends constructed the existing 9-room mission building (Smith 1966:109).

³ Smith (1966:109) wrote that the current Friends Church building was built in 1919, but Jonas Ramoth (personal communication, July 17, 2001) contends that it was built in 1914.

To become a member of the Society of Friends, the missionaries required a person (Figure 8) to swear a strict oath of abstinence from dancing, alcohol and tobacco, and required the person to make a promise of marital fidelity. Most people in Kotzebue joined the church. During the early mission years, the Kikiktarmiut allowed outsiders to live in the village on a probationary basis for two years. If newcomers failed to conform to Christian values, they were forced to leave.

The missionaries encouraged people to build log cabins instead of sod houses, though sod was still used for insulation on the roof. Logs



Figure 8. An Inupiat woman, the missionaries' closest neighbor, mending her fishing net. Photo, taken about 1900, is courtesy of the Friends Mission, Kotzebue.



Figure 9. A Native grave at Kikiktagruk about 1898. Photo courtesy of the Friends Mission, Kotzebue.

were brought in from the mouth of the Noatak River by umiak. A number of these early cabins still stand along Shore Avenue. The missionaries also introduced furniture at this time (Smith 1966:110).

During these early years, the Friends pressed the Kikiktarmiut to change their burial practices and relocate old burials. Prior to this time, the Kikiktarmiut wrapped the bodies of the deceased in cloth or skins and left them on the ground, on caches, or under poles set up like a tepee (Figure 9). One of the missionaries collected hundreds of corpses and skeletons and placed them in a mass grave north of the present day Friends Church (Stern 1982:140-141). The missionaries laid out a new cemetery and encouraged the Inupiat to bury their

dead in the new cemetery. This was a significant undertaking, because they had to help the Inupiat overcome their fears of going near or handling the dead (Smith 1966:110; Ida Hadley, personal communication, July 14, 2001; Starkweather, personal communication, July 14, 2001).

The discovery of gold in northwest Alaska brought a thousand prospectors to the Kotzebue Sound area between 1897 and 1908. Most of the gold rushers (Figure 10) stopped at Kikiktagruk on their way to the Noatak and Kobuk Rivers. Their contact with the Inupiat brought more economic and social change to the area. According to one visitor, prospectors and merchants sold liquor "...to the

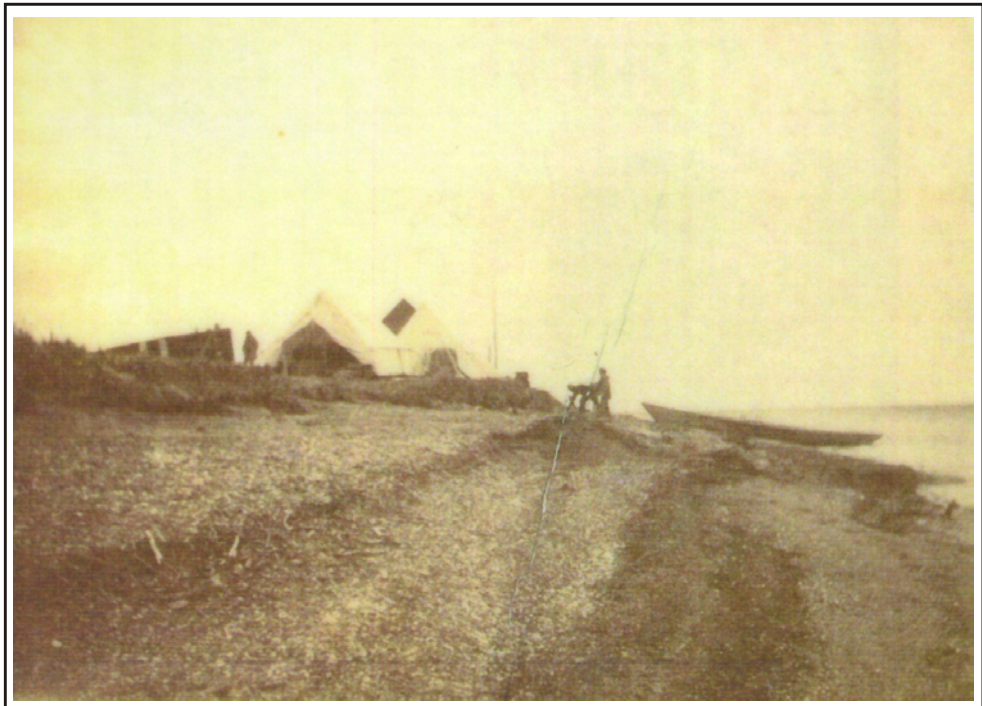


Figure 10. Part of the gold hunters' camp at Kotzebue, 1898. Photo courtesy of the Friends Mission, Kotzebue.

Natives without stint," invaded their homes and killed them at will, with little or no excuse. Many of these gold-hunters "have done more harm in a few days than the missionaries can make up for in years." The Kikiktarmiut were reportedly at the limit of their endurance and the visitor feared they would kill the whites (Grinnell 1901:85). Many of the miners built boats on the sandspit to travel to the gold fields and they sometimes employed the Inupiat to help build boats and dogsleds (Smith 1966:111-112; Burch 1984:314). Most of the miners did not bring enough supplies. Some died of scurvy, while others begged food from the missionaries as they would not eat Native foods. (Jonas Ramoth, personal communication, July 17, 2001). Native reindeer herders provided meat for the miners. The Inupiat also sold dried salmon to the miners and their dogs (Figure 11). Fur trapping and skin sewing, to produce clothing for the prospectors, flourished (Smith 1966:111-112; Burch 1984:314).

The outsiders introduced money into the economy, but it did not supplant traditional subsistence pursuits in the early 1900s. With the availability of jobs, the *karigi* (community house), where the men had worked on subsistence tools and important for social gatherings, fell into disuse. The church took its place as the social center of daily life (Smith 1966:112).

Several merchants were operating at Kikiktagruk at the time the Friends established their mission in 1897 (Jonas Ramoth, personal communication, July 17, 2001). Dick Hall opened a trading post at Kotzebue in 1903 in a log cabin that he built. A short time later, Charlie Lockhardt,

Sam and Boris Magids, and A.E. Ferguson established trading posts along the beach. The names of these merchants are remembered by the older people today (Smith 1966:113). The building used by Charlie Lockhardt as a trading post stands at 715A Shore Avenue (AHRs number KTZ-288). The Magids were Russian immigrants who operated a general store and hotel in Kotzebue. Other whites who set up stores in Kotzebue



Figure 11. Crew from the Penelope Mining Company and Natives at early Kotzebue. Photo courtesy of the Friends Mission, Kotzebue.

included Tom Berryman and Louis Rotman. These early traders often had posts in neighboring communities, while basing their operations at Kotzebue (Morgan 1981:70-71).



Figure 12. The Midnight Sun Cannery on the beach at Kotzebue about 1912. Photo from the Nichols Collection, courtesy of Mark Ocher, reprinted from Morgan 1984:44.

Commercial salmon fishing began in Kotzebue Sound in 1912. John Backland of Seattle built Midnight Sun Packing Company in Kotzebue, the first cannery in the area. The facility consisted of five buildings (Figure 12) along the beach (Morgan 1981:132-133). Kotzebue became

a regional trade, service and distribution center. Kotzebue did not have a deep water port, so passengers and goods had to be transferred by lighter (a shallow bottomed barge) from ocean going vessels to shore (Morgan 1981: 174). In 1913, Kotzebue was described as “the seaport for the entire district” and the “home of a missionary and his family, three or four white traders, a few boatmen and mechanics, and a number of native families.” After breakup each spring, Inupiat from neighboring rivers congregated on the beach at Kotzebue with merchants and prospectors to trade and fish at the annual trade fair (Donahue 2000:2).

Years of Gradual Change, 1920 to 1940

From 1920 to the onset of World War II, the population of Kotzebue grew from 225 to 375 people (Burch 1984:316). Although Kotzebue served as a regional trade and distribution center, most of town’s buildings were residences constructed along the shore. Primary access to the town was from the beach (Figure 13). A few buildings were inland, including the Friends Mission complex. The town grew slowly, but changes in technology linked Kotzebue more closely to the outside world. The Alaska Communication System set up radio service in Kotzebue in 1924, establishing radio links to the states and other Alaskan communities. In 1926, Siberians came to the



**Figure 13. Aerial view of Kotzebue, taken about 1940.
Photo courtesy of Clement Richards, Kotzebue.**

trade fair for the last time. After that, the Soviet Union closed the border across the Bering Strait (Jenness 1957:157). Joe Crosson flew the first airplane to Kotzebue in 1927. Wien Airlines, founded that same year, flew diphtheria serum to Kotzebue and soon after began regularly scheduled commercial flights to the town (Morgan 1981:175). A group called the Kotzebue Aviation Committee obtained funding from the Territory and built an air field with two runways in 1928 on what is now Second Avenue, near the Friends Mission (Sommers 1929:24; Stern 1982:141). Archie Ferguson started a local flying service in 1931. He also brought the first cow and the first car to Kotzebue, and operated one of several mink farms (Smith 1966:114-115). A Catholic Church was established in town in 1929. Catholics held services in several different buildings over the years. The Society of Friends built a new church in 1939 or 1940. The Federal Aviation Administration upgraded the airstrip in 1939 (Art Fields, personal communication, July 12, 2001).

During the Great Depression, the reindeer population in the Kotzebue Sound area crashed. Fur prices also dropped, and fur trapping and fox farming ceased to be profitable. Many Native people in the area abandoned their seasonal rounds, opting to live year-round in one place (Burch 1984:314). Kotzebue slowly grew as the Inupiat people came to use a cash economy. In 1937, Friends missionaries Robert and Carrie Samms and Anna Hunnicutt retired after forty years of service (Smith 1966:115). The following year, the federal government relocated the health clinic it had set up in Noorvik in 1916 to Kotzebue (Smith 1966:115).

World War II and the Early Postwar Years, 1941-1950

World War II impacted Kotzebue, although less so than Alaskan communities closer to military bases. Mobilization by the Army and other federal agencies brought projects, dollars, outside workers, and new employment opportunities for the Inupiat. In 1942, the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) relocated the airfield at Kotzebue from near the Friends Church to its present location at the southern edge of the village (Stern 1982:141). The CAA set up an aviation radio station in Kotzebue and 35 other Alaskan communities (Chattey 1999:I-5). Two years later, the CAA built communication towers at Kotzebue. Major Marvin “Muktuk” Marston started a unit of the Alaskan Territorial Guard in northwest Alaska. He recruited Eskimos from Kotzebue and other villages to serve in the unit (Morgan 1981:76; Art Fields, personal communication, July 12, 2001). A few Inupiat people served in military units outside the Arctic during World War II. Others found employment constructing military bases in the interior or helping build the Alcan Highway (Smith 1966:115, 119).

After the war ended, residents and business owners purchased surplus military prefabricated buildings. The buildings were shipped to Kotzebue from the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands. New employment opportunities opened for Kotzebue residents. Some worked in nearby gold mines at Kiana, Candle and Deering. Gold mining slowed in the 1950s and the last mine closed in 1961. The Bristol Bay salmon fisheries in Southwest Alaska also employed people from the Kotzebue area (Smith 1966:119). Archie Ferguson started a lightering service in Kotzebue Sound in 1945. He used a steel hulled vessel called the *Kotzebue* to transport mail and supplies between Kotzebue and villages in the area. In 1951, the vessel froze in the Sound seven miles from Kotzebue. Passengers and a barge were rescued, but the vessel later vanished (Morgan 1981:174, 176).

Caribou began to return to northwest Alaska during the 1940s and 1950s. Moose also moved into the area. These animals, along with fish and sea mammal stocks, allowed the Inupiat people to continue harvesting local resources for food and much of their clothing needs. The population grew rapidly in spite of a high mortality rate (Burch 1984:315). The annual trade fair decreased in importance during the 1940s as trade goods became more readily available throughout villages in northwest Alaska. With limited employment opportunities, subsistence remained dominant. The trade fair finally ended in 1952, the last year the people from Diomedes came to Kotzebue (Smith 1966:117).

The Postwar Era, 1950–1971

The population of Kotzebue in 1950 was 623 people, nearly double the number of residents in 1940 (Smith 1966:120). In 1951, Kotzebue merchants Louis Rotman and John Bullock formed B & R Tug and Barge to provide lighterage and marine services. The company built the first docking facilities at Kotzebue. It invested heavily in land and equipment, and constructed buildings, warehouses and fuel storage facilities at Kotzebue. B&R contracted with the federal government and delivered materials and supplies to Cold War installations along the coast. Crowley Marine purchased the company in 1975 and still operates at the former B & R site at the north end of Shore Avenue (Smith 1966:115; Morgan 1981:176). During the 1950s, several federal agencies expanded their presence in Kotzebue. The Civil Aeronautics Authority (CAA) built a flight service station in 1955 (Chattey 1999:I-39). Three years later, the U.S. Public Health Service began construction on a hospital which opened in 1961. The first bank opened in Kotzebue in 1960 (Morgan 1981:78). A few years later, Kotzebue became the first arctic community in North America to have residential phone service (Smith 1966:119-120). An office complex (the Ferguson Building), a cannery, and a Baptist Church (Figure 14) were built along Shore Avenue. Entrepreneurs began marketing Kotzebue as a tourist destination in the late 1960s, promoting Eskimo culture and heritage. Tourism operators touted Kotzebue as the “capital” of northwest Alaska and the “gateway to the arctic” (Stern 1982:141).

Kotzebue’s development as a transportation and commercial hub after World War II was inhibited because people did not own the land they lived on. In 1946, sixty-four residents petitioned the General Land Office (now called the Bureau of Land Management) to establish a Native townsite under the Indian and Eskimo Townsite Act of May 25, 1926. Signers of the petition included 36 Inupiat, seven part-Natives, 19 whites, and one Japanese (Ferguson *et. al* 1946). The Bureau of Land Management conducted the first of four surveys in 1952 to plat the community. The surveys divided the town into blocks and lots, and designated roads and trails (Donahue 2000:3). A resident who occupied a house was able to buy the lot for \$15-\$25. Unoccupied lots sold for \$25-\$40, while choice commercial and residential property facing the beach cost as much as \$300. The Bureau of Land Management issued the first deeds to residents in 1956.

As residents began receiving title to their lots, the community took the first steps toward self government. In 1956, the village became an unincorporated city (Beverly Dexter, personal communication, July 12, 2001). In March of 1958, the Kotzebue village council voted to incorporate as a city and hired attorney Fred Crane to draft ordinances and set up a city government (Crane



Figure 14. The First Baptist Church under construction on Kotzebue's Shore Avenue, 1954. Rotman General Store is in the background. Note the narrow width of the street at the time. Photo courtesy of Michael Purple, First Baptist Church, Kotzebue.

1958). Kotzebue was the second village to incorporate under the federal Small Village Incorporation Act of 1957 (Smith, 1966:119; Abraham Snyder, personal communication, July 17, 2001).

Kotzebue's population doubled in a decade, reaching 1,290 in 1960 (Burch 1984:316). Residents lived in wood-frame single family houses or log cabins. They made their living by a combination of hunting and fishing, seasonal employment and welfare. By 1966, English had become the primary language of the Native population. Only two individuals, born in 1879, did not speak English (Burch 1984:315; Smith 1966:124-125). A steady stream of people migrated to Kotzebue from outlying villages. Kotzebue hunters found it necessary to go farther afield to obtain game, doing so with outboard skiffs and snow machines (Smith 1966:120-122). A few residents earned part of their annual income during the 1960s and 1970s working as commercial guides before the hunting of polar bears was outlawed (Clement Richards, personal communication, July 12, 2001; Art Fields, personal communication, July 13, 2001). Kotzebue continued to grow so that by 1970, the city's population was 1,696 (Alaska Community Database 2003).

Native political organizations began to form in Alaska in the 1960s. The first such organization in northwest Alaska began as a protest against Project Chariot, the Atomic Energy Commission's plan to use nuclear bombs to create a harbor near Cape Thompson, south of Point Hope. This organization, Inupiat Paitot, evolved into the Northwest Alaska Native Association. The organization represented the Inupiat of the region during the push for Native rights and the settlement

of aboriginal land claims. In 1971, Congress passed the Alaska Native Land Claims Act (ANCSA). The act created regional and village corporations to administer the settlement. The Kikiktagruk Inupiat Corporation (KIC) formed as the village corporation representing Kotzebue. The other ten villages in northwest Alaska were too small to operate profitably as village corporations. So they combined to form the NANA Corporation, which has become one of the more successful regional Native corporations in the state. Its non-profit arm, Maniilaq, provides social services to the inhabitants of the region (Burch 1984:315).

Kotzebue from 1971 to the Present

NANA, Maniilaq, and KIC corporations established headquarters in Kotzebue and quickly became important in the local and regional economies. Section 14 (c) (3) of ANCSA also provided for grants of municipal lands under state law. The City of Kotzebue set about selecting those lands, which were conveyed in the 1990s. In 1971, the City of Kotzebue prepared its first comprehensive plan. The city created a municipal code in 1975 (Donahue 2000:4). Three years later, in July 1978, the city required residents to obtain building permits for new construction. On January 16, 1986, the city council passed Ordinance 85-11, creating Title 15, which established building codes for construction and revised building permit procedures. The Department of Public Works assigned building numbers to residences and businesses for the first time in the mid-1980s (Abraham Snyder, personal communication July 17 and 19, 2001).

In 1980, Congress passed the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA), which created conservation areas totaling more than 12 million acres within the Kotzebue region, including two wildlife refuges, a national monument, two national preserves, and a national park. The Noatak, Kobuk, Salmon and Selawik Rivers were added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system (Burch 1984:315). Administrative offices for these conservation areas were set up in Kotzebue, bringing more federal jobs to the community. In 1976, the CAA expanded its flight service operations at Kotzebue and built housing for its employees (Chattey 1999:I Section 4). Reliance upon subsistence decline as new jobs became available. Federal authorities imposed limits on caribou hunting because of a rapid, but ultimately temporary, decline in the Western Brooks caribou herd. Contentious debates occurred between the local population and federal authorities over who should be allowed to hunt on ANILCA lands (Burch 1984:316).

In 1980, Kotzebue's population was 2,525 (Burch 1984:316). The community had spread out over the length and width of the three-mile long sandspit. Programs sponsored by the state, the federal government and NANA Regional Corporation helped residents build new multi-room, frame houses. Most people made a living by a combination of hunting, fishing, welfare and wage employment. Subsistence hunting, fishing and gathering provided over half of the calories and protein of food stuffs consumed in Kotzebue. Non-Natives relied almost exclusively on imported food stuffs, while Natives relied more than fifty percent on subsistence procured foods. Wage labor opportunities increased in the 1980s and 1990s, but most permanent employment was in professional services such as education, government and social services (Stern 1982:141). In contrast to the 1960s, most private sector jobs in Kotzebue were through the Kikiktagruk Inupiat Corporation, the NANA Regional Corporation or one of its subsidiaries (Burch 1984:316). By 2002, Kotzebue's

population had grown to 3,107 residents (Alaska Community Database 2003). Changes in the economy mirrored significant cultural changes. English has become the first language of most Native people and English was used at home by both adults and children (Smith 1966:124-125; Burch 1984:316). Kotzebue has seven churches. The Friends Church is the largest congregation, followed by Baptists (located on Shore Avenue), Catholics and Church of God. Smaller congregations include the Assembly of God, Bible Baptist and Episcopal churches (Michael Purple, personal communication, July 13, 201).

Since World War II, Kotzebue predominately Native residents have adopted numerous material and social traits of western society, including purchasing large quantities of western goods and services, and building multi-room houses (Chance 1984:646). Eskimo acceptance of Euro-American values such as Christianity, education, public service agencies, and wage employment has paralleled the population growth of the community (Smith 1966:139). Over the last 150 years, Kotzebue has evolved from a seasonal trading center on the beach to a sprawling city that is the transportation hub and redistribution center for northwest Alaska.

The Front Street Neighborhood

Originally, Shore Avenue was called Front Street. The federal government renamed it when platting the streets in the 1950s. Long-time residents still refer to it as Front Street (Abraham Ito, personal communication, July 10, 2001). From its earliest days, the beach was the focus of life in Kotzebue. Most village activities took place or originated along the beach: fishing, drying fish, and storing kayaks and umiaqs above the high tide line. In the winter, hunters departed the beach by dogsled to hunt and ice fish. In late spring, entire families left the shore in kayaks and umiaks to hunt seal and beluga, and to visit and trade with friends and relatives at the annual trade fair in Sheshalik. In the second half of the nineteenth century, Inupiat from throughout the region arrived and camped on the beach for the annual trade fair at Kikiktagruk. Later, traders and merchants landed their goods on the shore and traded from tents and buildings that lined the water front. Still later, commercial fishermen built canneries along the beach. Shore Avenue parallels the beach and is one of the main thoroughfares in Kotzebue today. Front Street was a narrow path, wide enough for two people, until the 1950s. Then the city made it a road, about the same time it was renamed.

The buildings lining the street and shore line are built on the beach ridge closest to Kotzebue Sound. Until 1950, this was the most desirable location for homes and businesses for a maritime oriented people. Virtually every excavation for a house foundation, meat cellar, or new building has unearthed artifacts from the late prehistoric and early contact period. Shore Avenue is cut into the beach ridge to a depth of up to two feet along much of its length on the inland side of the road (Stern 1982:143).

Shore Avenue's character as a neighborhood stems from its orientation to the beach. In its earliest days, sod-covered, semi-subterranean houses and *karigi* (mens' houses for community gatherings) stood along the water front. None of the original native buildings are intact. The historic buildings along Shore Avenue illustrate the evolution in building styles. Many of the changes in housing along Shore Avenue are common to other nearby coastal settlements. The first buildings along Shore Avenue were small. Additions were built as needed and resources allowed, and as the

Inupiat adapted to the concept of multi-room houses in the post World War II era (Chance 1984:646). The small size of the first buildings stemmed from traditional Inupiat house sizes, the high cost and limited availability of materials, and the cost of heating poorly insulated homes in the arctic environment. Early buildings stood close together in the tradition of prehistoric Inupiat housing patterns. The shore line was the first area settled in Kotzebue and construction of the first above-ground buildings predated the platting of blocks and lots by 50 years. As a result, there were often two or more buildings on a parcel of land that later became a standard city lot.

Housing styles in the early years were mostly of log cabins and rectangular wood frame buildings. The missionaries encouraged the Inupiat to build log cabins with sod roofs rather than traditional semi-subterranean sod covered houses (Smith 1966:110). The number of log cabins built along Shore Avenue is unknown, but five still stood in 2001. Local residents recalled three other log cabins on sites where frame buildings are now.⁴

Missionaries built the first frame building in 1897. Twenty frame houses along Shore Avenue are 50 or more years old. The oldest, the Elwood Hunnicutt House, at 519 Shore Avenue, dates from 1904. Frame residences are similar to log cabins in size and shape. Most are rectangular with gable roofs and have one or more additions. Frame buildings were sided with horizontal and diagonal boards or shiplap. Roofs were often gabled and covered with shingles, 90-pound rolled-roofing or corrugated galvanized steel. Other materials, often covering the original materials and used on additions or added later, include Beaver Board, 90-pound rolled-roofing, asphalt shingles, plywood and T1-11 siding, and painted standing seam steel or aluminum used as siding or roofing. In the late 1970s, various state, federal and Native corporation housing programs introduced a few different styles of frame homes. Many of the newer houses along Shore Avenue are recognizable as having been built under one or another of these programs (Burch 1984:316).

Following the Second World War, residents purchased prefabricated surplus military buildings. These buildings were cheap, readily available, and easy to assemble. They came in four widths: 12 feet 1 inch, 16 feet 4 inches, 16 feet 9 inches, and 20 feet. These buildings were designed to basic widths so they could be constructed in 5-foot increments (Clement Richards, personal communication, July 12, 2001). These buildings were used in Kotzebue for public, business and residential purposes.

Over the years commercial and public buildings have been constructed along Shore Avenue. The oldest standing is the Lockhardt Trading Post and Warehouse (KTZ-288), built at the north end of the community in the early 1900s. The Kotzebue Trading Company built a two-story building (KTZ-263) on Shore Avenue in the 1930s. Later, it was Walker's Place (a liquor store) and a movie theater. Several canneries were built along the shore prior to the 1950s. The only remnant of commercial fishing is the Cooperative Cannery Dock (KTZ-256) located in front of today's Nullagvik Hotel. In the postwar years, several general stores were built, including Rotman Store (KTZ-260) and Annex (KTZ-261). Other large buildings constructed in the 1950s include the

⁴ A log cabin was formerly known to have been located at 701 Shore Avenue. It was torn down before the current resident's house was built (Daisy Lambert, personal communication, July 15, 2001). Another two-story cabin, owned by Charlie Adams, was located at 121 Shore Avenue. This used to be the end of town, with only tents located further down the beach to the south (Art Fields, personal communication, July 13, 2001). Another cabin was located at 132 Shore Avenue. It was torn down about ten years ago (Guy Adams, personal communication, July 15, 2001).

Ferguson Building in 1955, which houses the U.S. Post Office, Wells Fargo Bank and other businesses, and the Baptist Church (KTZ-256) in 1954. Both are located mid-way along Shore Avenue.

During the 1960s, additional commercial buildings were constructed along Shore Avenue. Most were located in the middle portion of the length of the street (Figure 15). In the 1960s, Art Fields built a restaurant and liquor store (now called the Empress Restaurant), Tony Calasino built the Bay Side Restaurant and Bar, Archie Ferguson built Hansen's Store (now part of the Carrs Grocery chain), and Nick Ferguson built a two-story building that became Hansen's Dry Goods store (Art Fields, personal communication, July 7 and 12, 2001; Grant Hildreth, personal communication, July 13, 2001). Chris Berg Construction built a two-story building in 1962 as a bunkhouse for construction workers. Wien Airline later bought the building and used it as a hotel (Art Fields, personal communication, July 13, 2001; David Mathews, personal communication, July 12, 2001). In the early 1970s, NANA built a warehouse for fish storage (Emma Snyder, personal communication, July 12, 2001). At the north end of Shore Avenue, Bullock and Rotman Maritime (now owned by Crowley Maritime) built new facilities for their freight and fuel outfit in the 1970s. In the 1980s, Wien Airlines opened an office on Shore Avenue. The facility later became Drake's Camp, a tourist facility and a B & B, that held Eskimo games and dances before it was torn down (Art Fields, personal communication, July 12, 2001). The City of Kotzebue had a museum on Front

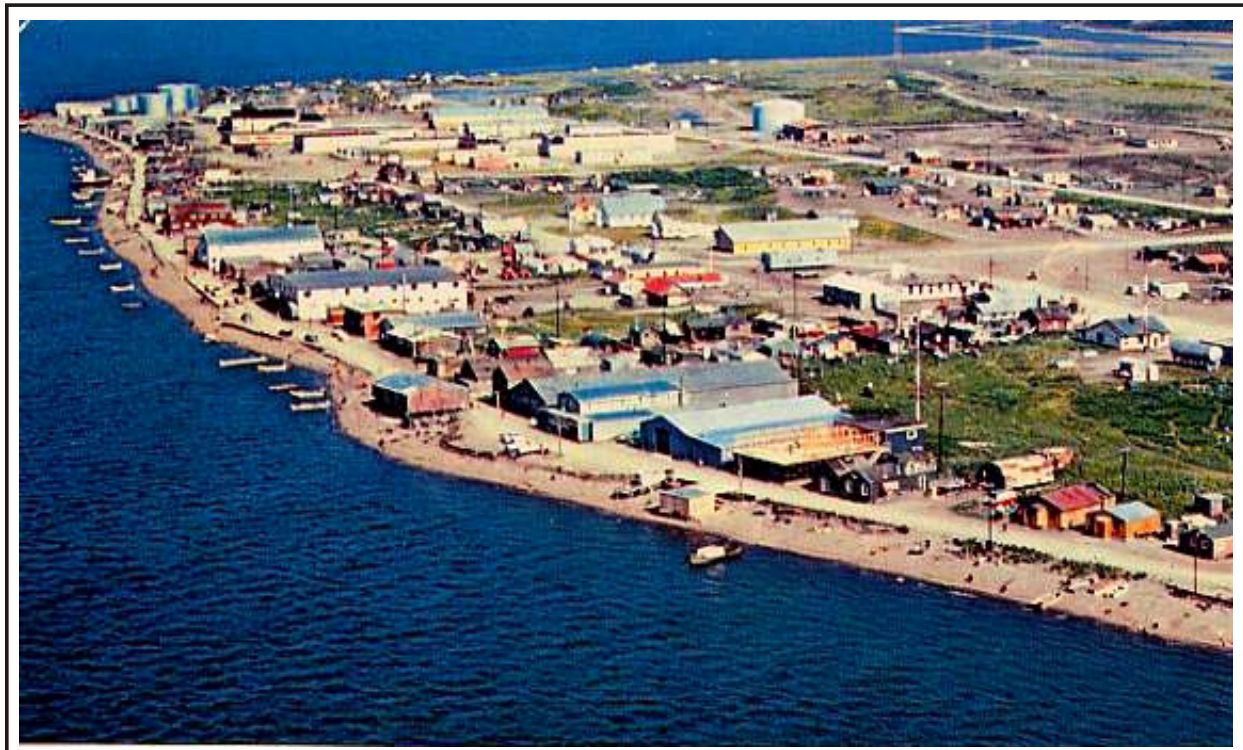


Figure 15. Postcard of Kotzebue in the 1970s, showing the mix of commercial and residential buildings in the middle portion of Shore Avenue. Photo by Mel Anderson.

Street in a residence. The facility closed about 10 years ago (Beverly Dexter, personal communication, July 12, 2001).

The architectural styles of buildings along Shore Avenue today range from frame homes of plywood and tarpaper construction, to elegant modern prefabricated cedar homes, with trailer units, log cabins, and big commercial buildings in between (Stern 1982:142). Shore Avenue houses are closely spaced, reflecting spacial patterns of Front Street from the first half of the twentieth century. Doors and windows open almost directly onto the street. Residents, friends and families often congregate on the beach or sit on the steps of their homes conversing, drying fish, mending nets, watching boats leave the beach and return from fishing, or enjoying the cool breezes off the waters of Kotzebue Sound. It is also a destination for tourists attracted by the scenic views, historic buildings, and ambience.

Storms have caused considerable erosion on the beach and Shore Avenue over the years, cutting into the width of the beach and the road, sometimes forcing the road closer to the buildings. A big storm in the 1960s heavily damaged the road, and waves carried sand and gravel a block inland. Storms cause the worst damage when waves come from the west. The waves damaged arctic entryways (*kanicaqu*) of houses and undercut building foundations. During another storm, wind and waves drove ice up the beach, over the road, and into the buildings at Arctic Lighterage/Crowley Maritime, and Rotman and Hanson stores (Ida Hadley, personal communication, July 14, 2001, Jeff Hadley, personal communication, July 14, 2001, Lance Gallahorn, personal communications, July 15, 2001). A gigantic sheet of sea ice from Kotzebue Sound advanced up the beach during breakup in May 2002. It smashed vehicles, snowmachines and four-wheelers and pushed them into houses along Shore Avenue (Mason 2002). A storm on October 8, 2002, eroded much of the sand on the beach and under cut portions of the Shore Avenue's road bed.

The narrow corridor between the ocean and the buildings, and the narrow road bed, has created problems. Motor vehicle accidents on the street have damaged buildings. City snow plows have hit porches and arctic entries of buildings (Abraham Ito, personal communication, July 10, 2001). Before the storms diminished the size of the beach, "hundreds of fish racks" lined the beach (Jeff Hadley, personal communication, July 14, 2001). Storms damaged fish racks, prompting some residents to move fish racks next to the street (Figure 16). Increased auto traffic created dust, contaminating the fish drying on the racks. The combination of these factors has led to a decline in the use of racks to dry fish along the beach in recent years (Ed Ward, personal communication, July 13, 2001).



**Figure 16. Fish racks lining Shore Avenue during the summer of 1954.
Photo courtesy of Michael Purple, First Baptist Church, Kotzebue.**

IV. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Archaeological research in Kotzebue has been sporadic, most resulting from public construction projects. The earliest investigations were conducted by Giddings (1941 and 1948) and VanStone (1951). Giddings mainly focused on dating sites along the Kobuk River, but he also excavated 13 house pits at Kotzebue. He called nine of them “Intermediate Kotzebue” and four others “Old Kotzebue” (Giddings, 1944, 1952, 1967). VanStone excavated eight houses pits in Kotzebue during 1951 (VanStone 1951, 1955). He also carried out dendrochronological studies (Vanstone, 1953) to expand on Gidding’s work in that area. Neither Giddings nor VanStone produced overall site maps of their excavations. Stern (1982, 1984) and others (Stern, Newell and Cook 1976) conducted archaeological surveys focusing on street improvement projects. Gal (1986) provides a good synthesis summarizing archaeological work at Kotzebue, which he identified as an archaeological district. A recent evaluation of archaeological resources on Shore Avenue can be found in DePew and Buzzell (2002).

Early ethnohistory sources on northwest Alaska, such as Beechey (1831) and Hooper (1881), make few references to the area encompassed by present day Kotzebue. Nelson (1889) is the most comprehensive early ethnographic source for northwest Alaska and includes material on the Kikiktarmiut. Stoney (1900), Cantwell (1889) and Brower (1942) visited the Kotzebue area in the late nineteenth century and made important observations about the Kikiktarmiut.

Ethnohistory data is found in recent studies by Burch (1974, 1984, 1998) and Smith (1966). Burch has written several definitive ethnographies of northwest Alaska. He places an emphasis on social anthropology, with a lesser emphasis on material culture. Smith focused specifically on Kotzebue. She includes ethnohistorical background material, but emphasizes social development from the late nineteenth century to the present. The Field Museum of Natural History sent Miner W. Bruce to gather a collection of Eskimo “articles and materials” from Kotzebue Sound in 1894. VanStone (1980) published a description of this collection of material culture. A new study on Eskimo architecture (Lee and Reinhardt 2003) summarizes Inupiat traditional dwellings in the Kotzebue Sound area. Selkregg (1976, Volume V) provides botanical, zoological, geological, social and economic information on the Kotzebue Sound region.

Little has been published on the development of Kotzebue as a town. The most detailed study to date on the development of Kotzebue as a community is Smith (1966). The Alaska Geographic Society’s volume on Kotzebue Sound (Morgan 1981) provides historical information on the development of Kotzebue as a city.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

Research Methodology

In preparation for the field activities, OHA staff reviewed reports of previous cultural resource surveys, the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (the statewide inventory of prehistoric and historic sites), and earlier studies on the ethnohistory and history of the Kotzebue area.

The cultural resource survey of the proposed project along Shore Avenue included: walking the right-of-way; photographing, measuring and drawing diagrams of the buildings; and interviewing residents about the history of the Shore Avenue and specific buildings. The investigators mapped, measured, took photographs and recorded data on each cultural site visited. The investigators also did historical research, including informal interviews with people knowledgeable about the local area, to understand the development of the area and the uses of the buildings. The OHA crew recorded the data in field notebooks and took color print photographs. Measurements of buildings and structures were taken in the English measurement system. No artifacts were collected during the survey. Artifacts, when encountered, were left *in situ*.

OHA staff conducted research in the Chukchi Community College Library (Kotzebue), the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services Center (Anchorage), and the Z.J. Loussac Library (Anchorage),

Criteria for Evaluating Significance

The investigators evaluated the historic buildings and structures that might be affected directly or indirectly by the proposed widening of Shore Avenue to determine if the buildings are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NRHP program uses two key concepts to establish whether or not properties qualify for listing. Properties must possess historic significance and physical integrity.

Historic significance is defined as the importance of a property to the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture of a community, state or nation. Historic significance is achieved in meeting one or more of the following criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4:

- A. *Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;*
- B. *Association with the lives of persons significant in our past;*
- C. *Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
- D. *Yielded, or has potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

The **historic significance** of properties is evaluated by the property's association with an important theme in the prehistory or history of a community, state or the nation during a particular period of time. Information about historic properties is organized by theme, time period, and place into historic contexts that can be used to weigh the historic significance and physical integrity of each building, structure or site (USDI/NPS 1991:1). The significance of a property should be considered in terms of its importance individually as well as part of a continuous or discontinuous historic district.

Physical integrity is the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's period of significance. These characteristics include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

VI. FINDINGS OF THE 2001 INVESTIGATION

A list of the 106 buildings and structures along Kotzebue's Shore Avenue is in the Appendix. Forty of the buildings and structures are 50 or more years old. Sixty-six are less than 50 years old. Only those that are 50 years or older are described below. Figure 17 shows the project area, which has been divided into five maps.

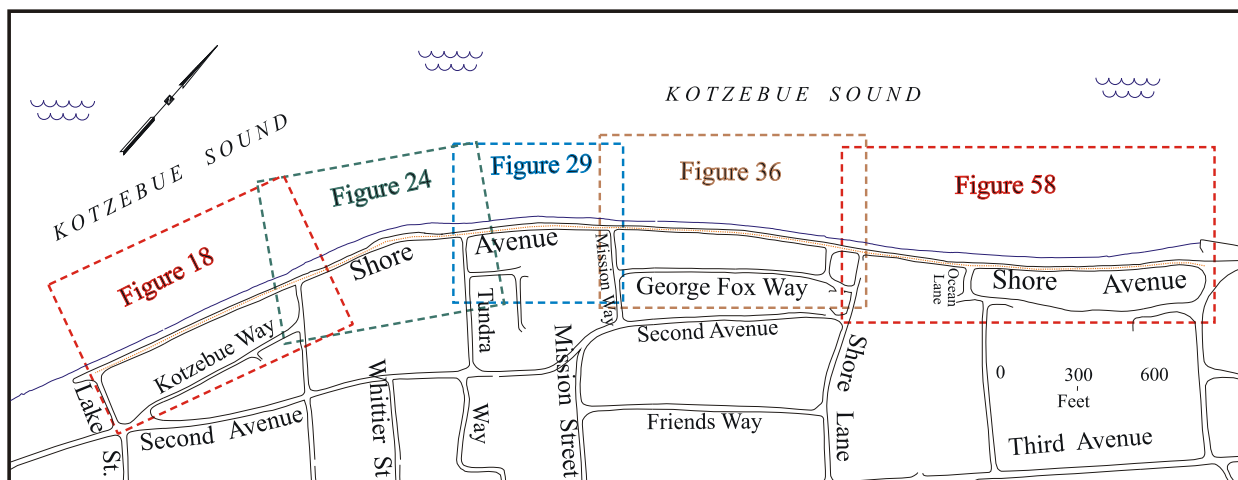


Figure 17. Map of Shore Avenue, showing the area of the historic building survey.

Block 7, U.S. Survey 2863

Block 7 (Figure 18) is residential in character. Only four buildings are 50 or more years old.

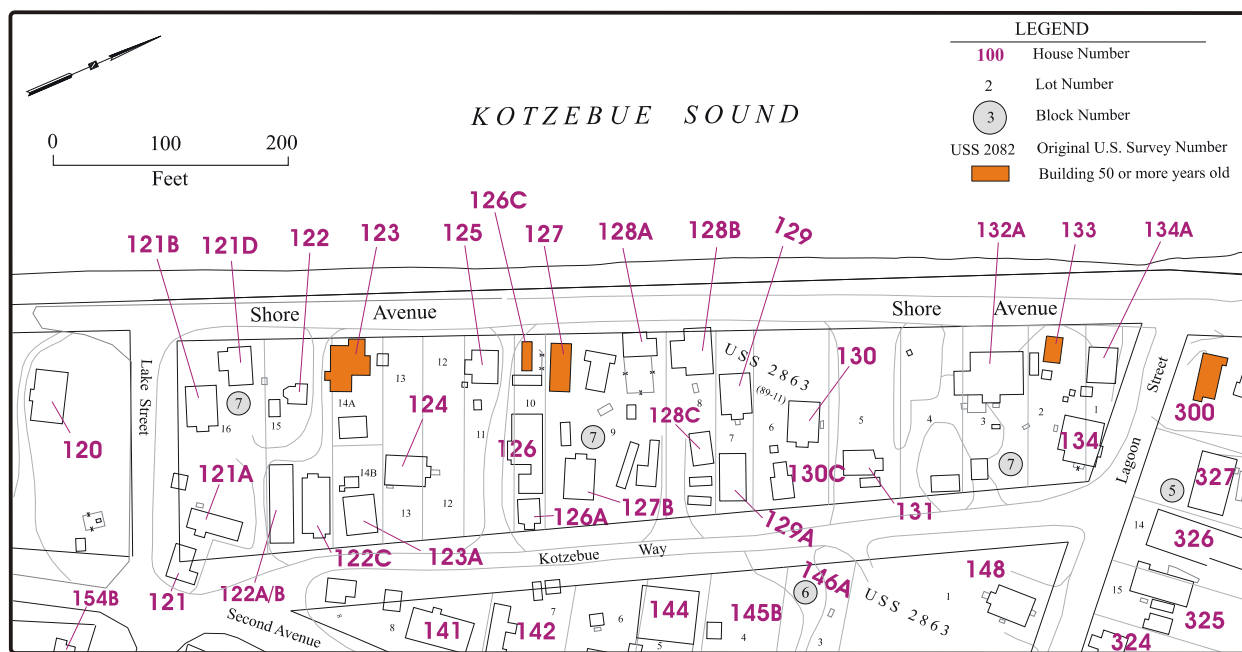


Figure 18. Map of Block 7, U.S. Survey 2863. Buildings 50 or more years old are shaded.

123 Shore Avenue – Sara Evak House (KTZ-251) (Block 7, Lot 14A-15): The Sara Evak House is a small, one-story frame residence with four additions (Figure 19). The house is oriented northwest-southeast and sits on a wood-block foundation. The original one-story building (Figure



Figure 19. The Sara Evak House, July 10, 2001. The original portion of the house is at center. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

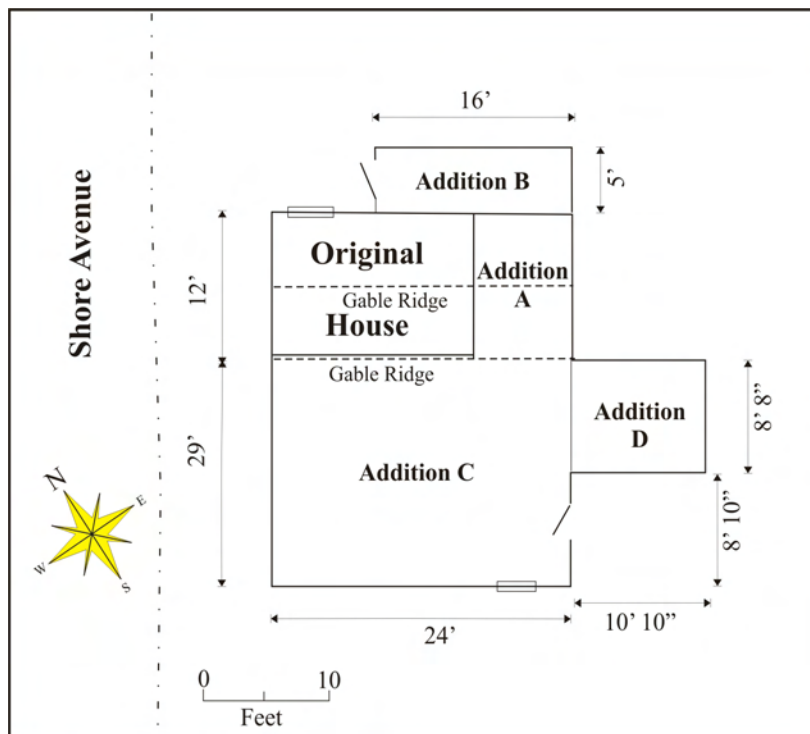


Figure 20. Plan of the Sara Evak House (KTZ-251) at 123 Shore Avenue.

20) has a shallow gable roof and is sided with shiplap. The walls and roof are covered with 90-pound black and green rolled-roofing. The two layers of siding on the northwest elevation are also covered with T1-11 plywood. The original building is 12 feet wide and 16 feet long. A window is at the north end of the northeast elevation.

The house has three shed-roofed additions on wood-block foundations. **Addition A** is 12 feet long and 6 feet wide. The gable-roof is an extension of the roof of the original building. **Addition B**, which has a shed roof and is used for storage, is on the northeast side of the house. **Addition B** is 5 feet wide and

16 feet long. The siding and roof are covered with the same materials as the original house. An entry is in the short, northwest wall. **Addition C** has a shed roof and covers the southwest elevation of the house and **Addition A**. **Addition C** has a shallow pitched roof and is sided with T1-11. It measures 17 feet by 24 feet. The main door to the residence is at the south end of **Addition C**. **Addition D** has a shed-roofed and measures 8 feet 8 inches by 10 feet 10 inches.

Johnny Evak Sr. built the original house in 1947 (Riley, last name unknown, personal communication, July 13, 2001). **Addition A** was added in the 1950s. **Addition B** is similar in construction to the original building and appears to be about the same age. **Addition C** was added in 1962 and **Addition D** was built after that. Sarah Evak owns the house. Johnny Evak and Riley live in the building (Johnny Evak, personal communication, July 13, 2001).

126C Shore Avenue – Dan and Easter Henry House (KTZ-294)

(Block 7, Lot 10): This small rectangular one-story wood frame building rests on a wood block foundation (Figure 21). The shed roof is covered with rolled-roofing over plywood. The walls on three sides are covered and rabbeted



Figure 21. The Dan and Easter Henry House at 126C Shore Avenue. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 10, 2001.

shiplap covered with plywood. The south wall is covered with plywood. The building is 8 feet 6 inches wide and 24 feet 10 inches long. Two windows facing northwest are boarded over.

Dan and Easter Henry have lived on this parcel of land since it was given to them in 1946 or 1947. They lived in a tent until about 1954, when Dan built the house at 126 C. He constructed it of pre-fabricated wall and floor panels from World War II surplus buildings brought to Kotzebue from the Aleutians on a barge as part of housing project. The Henrys lived in the house until they built a new, larger home behind it (126 Shore Avenue) in 1974. Dan cut the old house (126C Shore

Avenue) roughly in half, used the materials from part of the house for other building projects, and turned what remained of the old house 90 degrees. Since the mid-1970s, he and his wife have used the standing portion of the building for storage. In the fall of 2003, he completely rebuilt the structure, further changing its appearance (Dan and Easter Henry, personal communication, November 19, 2003).

**127 Shore Avenue
– Daniel Snyder
House (KTZ-295)**

(Block 7, Lot 9):

This small, rectangular one-story wood frame residence has a gable roof covered with ribbed metal roofing (Figure 22). The foundation is on grade. The walls are covered and rabbeted shiplap covered with T1-11 plywood. The original building is about 16 feet 5 inches wide and 42



Figure 22. The Daniel Snyder House at 127 Shore Avenue, July 10, 2001. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

feet 6 inches long. A 4-light window is located on the southwest and northeast elevations. An addition facing the beach on the northwest elevation has a gable roof covered with rolled-roofing and walls covered with T1-11 plywood. The addition is about 10 feet wide and 16 feet 5 inches long. A door and a single-light window are on the northeast elevation of the addition. A second addition, about 10 feet square, is attached to the south end of the southeast elevation of the house. The second addition has a shed roof covered with rolled-roofing and the walls are covered with plywood. A third addition, measuring 5 feet 8 inches by 7 feet, is attached to the north end of the southeast elevation. It is made of the same materials as the second addition. A door opening faces northeast.

Daniel Snyder, Sr., a carpenter and dog sled racer, built this house about 1954 from pre-fabricated materials from World War II surplus buildings from the Aleutians. The shed roofed addition on the front was built at the time the house was built. It was replaced with the existing gable roofed arctic entry about 1977. The shed roof on the back (southeast) side of the house was built in the 1960s. The T1-11 siding was added over the original siding in the 1980s under a project sponsored by the Native Village of Kotzebue. Daniel Snyder raced dogs in the Kotzebue area, Anchorage and Fairbanks. He won North American Sled Dog Race in 1949. He and his wife Eva

resided in the house until they passed away in the 1980s. One of their sons lived in the house until he passed away recently. The house is still owned by the family (Carl Snyder, personal communication, July 13, 2001; Daniel Snyder, Jr., personal communication, November 19, 2003; Dan Henry, personal communication, November 19, 2003).

133 Shore Avenue—Willie Hensley, Sr. House, (KTZ-252) (Block 7, Lot 2): This small, one-story rectangular, frame building is oriented northwest-southeast and faces Kotzebue Sound (Figure 23). The foundation, although not visible, is likely wood blocks. The building has a gable roof covered with 90-pound green rolled-roofing. The siding consists of various widths of 1-inch thick lumber. Beaver Board, 90-pound green rolled-roofing, and scraps of blue plastic tarp cover the lumber. The original building is 14 feet 1 inch wide and 15 feet 3 inches long. A boarded-up window is centered in the back (southeast) gable. Another window is centered in the southwest elevation. A shed-roofed addition runs the width of the northwest elevation of the building. The addition is built with

the same materials as the main building and appears to date from the same time period. The addition is 6 feet 6 inches wide and runs the full width of the main building. The entry to the house is through a door in the southwest elevation of the shed addition.

Two wood frame sheds are located behind (southeast) the main house. The



Figure 23. The Willie Hensley, Sr. House, July 2001. The original portion of the house is behind the shed addition. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

first shed is 6 feet 6 inches from the house. The shed is 8 feet by 8 feet square and has a shed roof. The second shed is 2 feet southeast of the first shed, and is 11 feet 8 inches wide and 12 feet long. It has a gable-roof. Both sheds have plywood walls and roofs covered with galvanized sheet metal.

Willie Hensley Sr. built this small house in 1928. Willie's son-in-law, Herbert Adams, moved to Kotzebue in 1931, when he was 16 years old. Herbert and Rachel, Willie's daughter, and their family stayed in the small house whenever they were in Kotzebue. They later moved into a log house they built nearby. After Herbert and Rachael moved into the log cabin, they used the old house to put up visiting family members or as storage. The two sheds in the back appear to be less than twenty years old. In recent years, the Willie Hensley, Sr. House has only been used for storage.

The building belonged to Herbert Adams' younger sister in 2001 (Herbert Adams, personal communication, July 15, 2001).

Block 5, U.S. Survey 2863

Block 5 of U.S. Survey 2863 contains a mixture of residential and commercial buildings (Figure 24). Two residential buildings and part of a cannery dock are the only structures on the block that are 50 or more years old.

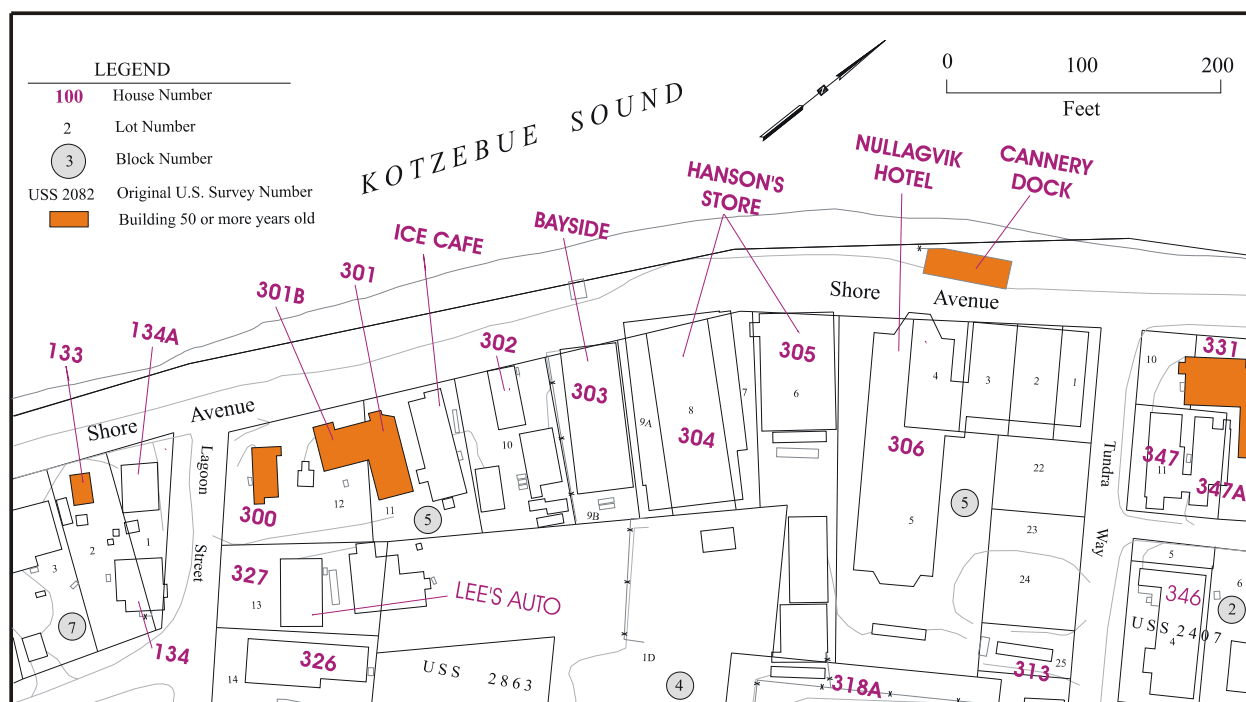


Figure 24. Map of Block 5, U.S. Survey 2863, showing the buildings that are 50 or more years old (shaded).

300 Shore Avenue–Ipalook House (KTZ-253) (Block 5, Lot 12): The Ipalook residence is a one story, rectangular wood-frame building, oriented northwest-southeast, that has two additions (Figure 25). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof is covered with 90-pound green rolled-roofing. The walls are covered shiplap planks also covered with 90-pound green rolled-roofing. T1-11 plywood covers the original siding. The house is 38 feet long and 17 feet 9 inches wide. The windows in the original part of the house are the original 3/3 double sash windows. There are two windows on the southwest elevation and one on the north end of the northwest elevation. A single pane casement window is on the south end of the northwest elevation.

The first addition is attached to the southwest (rear) gable end of the original building. The addition, which faces Lagoon Street, has a gable roof and the walls are sided with rolled roofing.

The addition extends 4 feet south of the main building. The second addition is on the northeast side of the original building. The northeast addition has a shed roof and is sided with T1-11. It extends about 20 feet beyond the main building to the northeast. A picture window is in its northwest facing elevation.

The original part of the Ipalook House was a WWII surplus house, one of several that were brought to Kotzebue after the war from Unalaska around 1946 or 1947. The



Figure 25. The Ipalook House (KTZ-253) at 300 Shore Avenue. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 10, 2001.

owner re-sided it with T1-11 in 1988 or 1989. The original beveled shiplap siding and rolled roofing are still under the T1-11. The southwest addition was built in the mid or late-1960s and the shed-roofed addition about 1995. Shirley Ipalook currently owns the house (Wanda Radakovich, personal communication, July 13, 2001; Barbara Collison, personal communication, July 13, 2001; Shirley Ipalook, personal communication, July 27, 2001).

301A and 301B Shore Avenue–Art Fields’ House (KTZ-254) (Block 5, Lots 11-12): The residence of Art Fields consists of a one-story and a two-story rectangular frame buildings that were later attached to each other by a shed (Figure 26). The complex is oriented northwest-southeast. The two buildings have shallow-pitched gable-roofs and are connected (Figure



Figure 26. Art Fields’ House at 301A Shore Avenue, July 10, 2001. The former garage, 301B, is on the right. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

27) by a woodshed with a shed-roof. The foundations of the building and additions are not visible. The majority of the complex is sided and roofed with ribbed aluminum roofing. Three arctic entries are attached to the house and larger additions.

The northeast portion of the complex (301A Shore Avenue) is the oldest part of the building. A second story was added to this one-story house about three years after construction of the original building. The original house is 24 feet wide and 60 feet long. Initial construction included an enclosed 6 feet by 8 feet gable-roofed arctic entry on the center of the front (northwest) elevation. A window is located on both sides of the enclosed entry. Two small single-pane windows are on the upper story above the arctic entry. The northeast elevation has three single-pane windows in the upper story. An enclosed entry, measuring 4 feet by 8 feet, is attached to the northeast elevation. This enclosed entry has a shed roof and the walls are covered with plywood. The door is in the northeast elevation. Upstairs, on the southwest elevation, a door close to the north corner opens onto the woodshed roof.

A one-story shed-roofed addition is attached to the southwest elevation of the original building. This addition was built as a wood-shed four years after the original building. It is 12 feet wide and 24 feet long. A door is located on the northwest (front) elevation. The former garage (301B Shore Avenue) is one-story and has a gable-roof. It is attached to the southwest elevation of the wood-shed and was used originally as a garage. In 2001, it was being used for storage and living space. The garage is 20 feet wide and 24 feet long and has an enclosed gable-roofed entryway addition attached to the front (northwest) elevation. This entryway is 6 feet long and 12 feet wide. The entry to the former garage is through the northeast elevation of the addition. The garage doors on the front of the building were eliminated when the building was converted to storage. A single-pane window is next to the entry on the northwest elevation. A window is centered on the southwest elevation. The siding is T1-11 on the northwest elevation of the front entry addition. Board and batten covers the walls on the southwest elevation of the garage.

Mr. Fields built the original house in 1951 as one-story residence. He built the arctic-entry at the same time. He added a second story in 1954. He built the wood shed addition in 1956. During

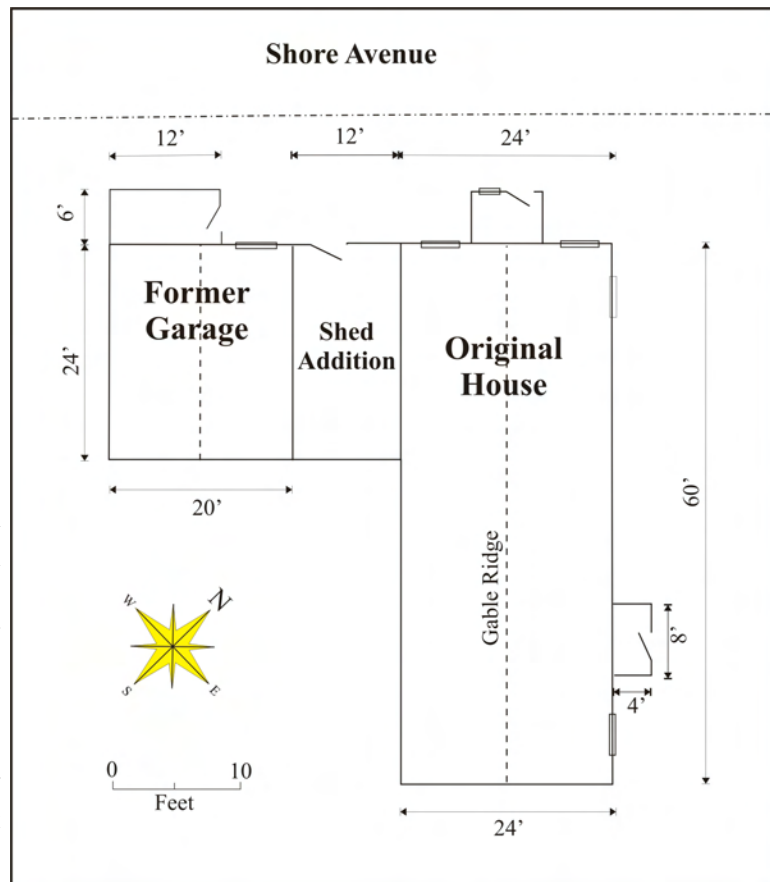


Figure 27. Plan of Art Fields' House at 301A and 301B Shore Avenue.

the same year, Mr. Fields replaced the windows with thermal pane windows. In late 1950s, Art Fields put metal siding on the house and the additions. In the 1970s, he built the garage. The enclosed addition on the northeast elevation was added later (Art Fields, personal communication, July 12, 2001).

306 Shore Avenue – Cooperative Cannery Dock (KTZ-255) (Block 5, Lots 4-5): The remains of the Cooperative Cannery Dock are located across Shore Avenue from the Nullagvik Hotel (Figure 28). The dock is rectangular in shape and is oriented northeast-southwest parallel to the beach. The dock is supported on three rows of pilings running lengthwise along the beach. Each row consists of 8 pilings, about 8 inches to 14 inches in diameter. The pilings support 12x12 inch beams running horizontally along the top and lengthwise along the beach. Planks measuring 3x12 inch run perpendicular to and are fastened to the upper surface of the 12x12 inch beams. The dock is 20 feet wide and 62 feet long. The deck is about 5 feet above the beach. A hand railing built of 2x4 inch lumber, and extending 3 feet 3 inches high, has been built around the dock's perimeter. The fence is a recent addition put up for safety purposes.

The dock is all that remains of the Cooperative Cannery that was built in the 1940s and operated into the early 1950s. The facility appears in a 1952 aerial photo of Kotzebue. Dances were held at the cannery and on the dock during weekends (Wanda Radakovich, personal communication, July 13, 2001). The Nullagvik Hotel covers most of the area where the cannery was located.



Figure 28. The remains of the Cooperative Cannery Dock at 306 Shore Avenue, July 10, 2001. The Nullagvik Hotel Restaurant is on the right. The view is looking northeast. Photo by Rolfe. G. Buzzell.

Block 2, U.S. Survey 2863

Block 2 of U.S. Survey 2863 (Figure 29) contains a mixture of commercial, cultural and residential buildings. Four buildings on the side of the block facing Shore Avenue are 50 or more years old.

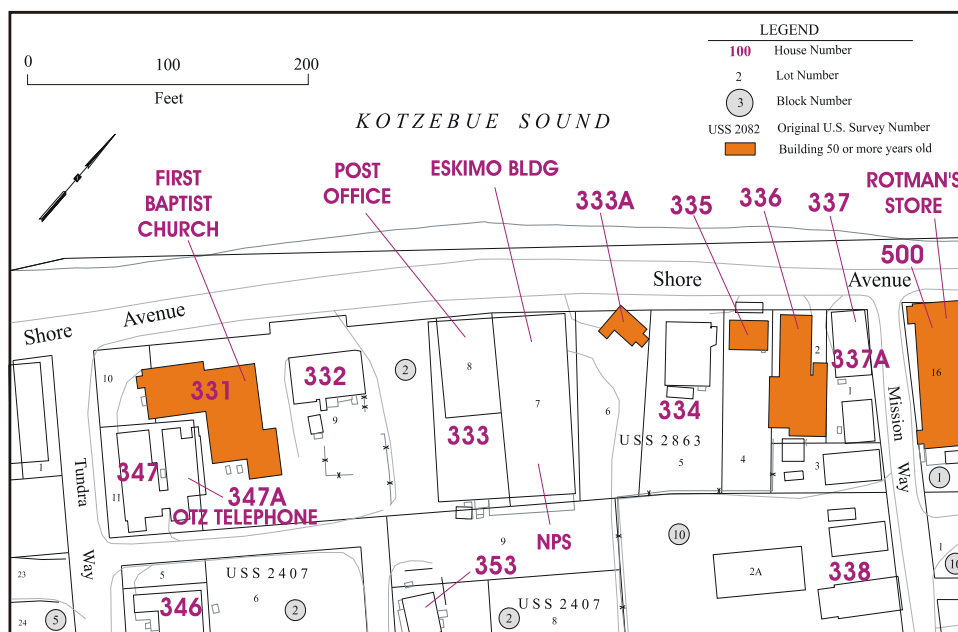


Figure 29. Map of Block 2, U.S. Survey 2863. Buildings 50 or more years old are shaded.

331 Shore Avenue – First Baptist Church (KTZ-256) (Block 2, Lots 9-Lot 10): The Baptist Church is a one-story, L-shaped frame building with three additions (Figure 30). The walls of the church and additions are sided in composition asbestos shingles and the roofs are covered with ribbed galvanized steel. The original church is rectangular in shape and oriented northwest-southeast. It has a full, poured concrete basement and a gable roof. The church is 36 feet wide and 55 feet long. The northwest wall of the church has six side-by-side 1/1 windows. The northeast elevation has three windows. The north window is a 1/1 fixed sash window. The other two windows are double casement.

The parsonage addition (Figure 31) is rectangular in shape and has a gable-roof. It has a full, poured con-



Figure 30. The First Baptist Church at 331 Shore Avenue, July 10, 2002. The parsonage is on the right. The view is looking south.
Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

crete basement and a gable roof covered with ribbed galvanized steel. The parsonage is 32 feet 5 inches wide and 42 feet long. The northwest elevation of the parsonage has three casement windows and a small awning window.

Four smaller additions have shed roofs covered with ribbed galvanized steel. A partially enclosed entry, measuring 3 feet 9 inches by 5 feet 11 inches, is on the west side of the front (northwest elevation) of the church. The entry way is open on the northeast and has a shed roof. Four steps lead up to the main door, which opens into the northeast elevation of the parsonage. A small shed-roofed addition is on the southwest elevation of the parsonage. The addition is 5 feet 2 inches wide and 8 feet 5 inches long. An arctic entry with a shed roof is on the south end of the northeast elevation of the church. This arctic entry measures 9 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches. A door is located on the northwest elevation of the entry. A garage addition with a shed-roof is attached to the east corner of the church. The garage is 20 feet 1 inch wide and 22 feet 6 inches long and the garage door faces northeast. A personnel door is centered in the southwest elevation of the garage.

Archie Ferguson had a home at 331 Front Street, but it burned in the early 1950s. The Baptist congregation obtained the land and built the church in 1954. Dick Miller was the founding pastor of the congregation and the first to live in the church. The parsonage was added in the 1970s. The partially enclosed front entry and the garage were built after that. The original church had a metal roof. The composition shingles are the original siding (Sally Rotman, personal communication, July 12, 2001; Pastor Michael Purple, personal communication, July 13, 2001; Art Fields, personal communication, July 13, 2001).

333A Shore Avenue – Flood House (KTZ-257) (Block 2, Lot 6): The Flood House is a one-story, rectangular frame building with two additions (Figure 32). The foundation is not visible. The main portion of the house is oriented east-west and is sited diagonally rather than perpendicular to the street. The house has a gable roof covered with corrugated aluminum. The walls are sided with one inch boards, about 8 inches to 10 inches wide. The boards are covered with 90-pound green rolled-

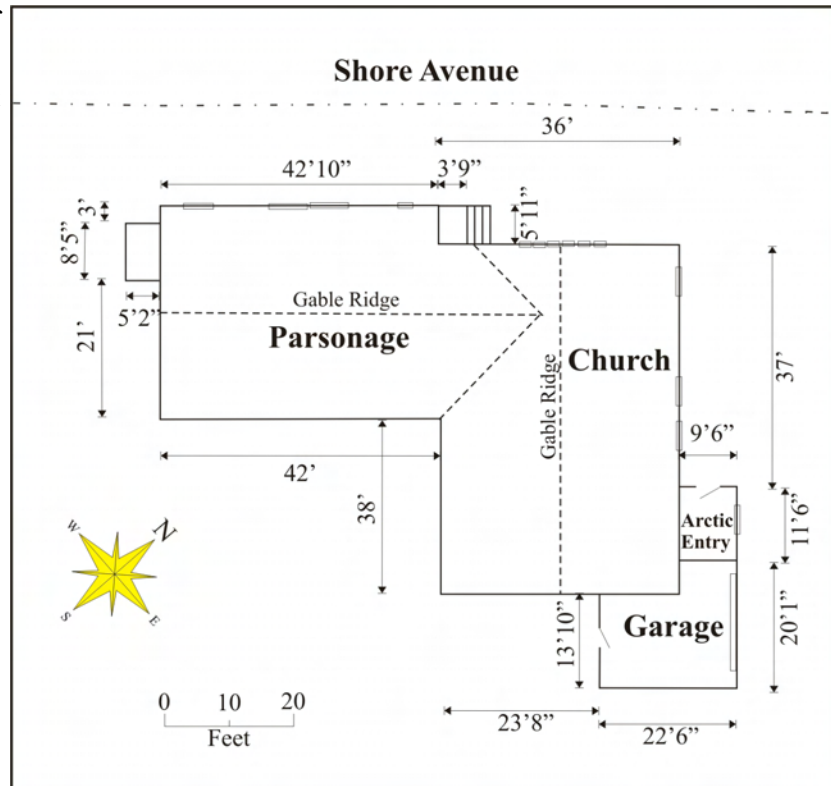


Figure 31. Plan of the Baptist Church at 331 Shore Avenue (KTZ-256).

roofing. The building is 14 feet 3 inches wide and 24 feet 4 inches long. A single-pane window is centered in the gable of the west elevation. A boarded-up window is on the north elevation. The south elevation has two windows. A small, enclosed arctic entry is on the east elevation. The arctic entry has a shed roof and is 6 feet wide and 7 feet 3 inches long. A door is on the south side. A larger addition, on the south side of the house, has a shed roof covered with aluminum. The walls are covered with plywood. The addition is 9 feet 7 inches long and 8 feet 2 inches wide. A door is on the south elevation.



Figure 32. The Flood House at 333A Shore Avenue. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 10, 2001.

The date the Flood House was built and the identity of the builder are unknown. The house reportedly dates from about 1907 and is one of the oldest buildings in Kotzebue. Fred Flood lived in the house with his family in the 1950s and 1960s (Art Fields, personal communication, July 13, 2001; Wanda Radakovich, personal communication, July 13, 200; Barbara Collison, personal communication, July 13, 2001).

335 Shore Avenue – Ruth Sandvik Residence (KTZ-258) (Block 2, Lot 8): The Sandvik House is a one-story, rectangular frame house with a shed addition (Figure 33). The original house has a gable roof and is oriented northwest-southeast. The roof is covered with rolled-roofing. The foundation is not visible, due to the skirting. The walls of the original house are sided with 1x6 inch shiplap covered with 90-pound green mineral surfaced rolled-roofing. These



Figure 33. The Sandvik House at 335 Shore Avenue, July 10, 2001. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

two layers of siding are covered on the front and northeast sides with ribbed aluminum roofing. The house is 20 feet 4 inches long. The gable end facing the street is 15 feet 4 inches wide. The opposite gable end is 14 feet 10 inches wide. The main entry was boarded-up in 2001. A single pane picture window is next to the door. The northeast elevation has two boarded-up windows. A window is centered in the southeast elevation. The shed-roofed addition is 11 feet wide on the street side and 11 feet 4 inches wide on the back side. The length of the addition is 20 feet 7 inches. The northwest elevation has a boarded-up window and the southwest elevation has a door.

The date the house was built is unknown, but it has been at that location at least since 1951 (Doris Lincoln, personal communication, July 12, 2001). Little is known about this residence. Ruth Sandvik of Kiana owned it in 2001, when it was unoccupied.

336 Shore Avenue – John Schaeffer House (KTZ-259) (Block 2, Lots 2 & 4): The Schaeffer House is a one-story log building with six wood framed additions (Figure 34) . The original cabin and the additions are aligned northwest-southeast (Figure 35). The foundation appears to be on grade. The overall length of the building is 77 feet 6 inches. The original log-cabin has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The log walls are double notched at the corners. The cabin is 17 feet 9 inches wide and 19 feet 7 inches long. A 1/1 single sash window is centered in the front gable end. The south-west elevation contains a former entry that has been filled in with logs at the bottom to form a single-pane window and a second win-



Figure 34. The John Schaeffer House at 336 Shore Avenue. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 10, 2001.

Three framed, gable-roofed additions have been added, one behind the other, to the southeast gable wall of the log cabin. Each has a roof covered with corrugated metal and walls sided with plywood. The first, **Addition A**, is 17 feet 9 inches wide and 22 feet 5 inches long, and has a window centered in the southwest elevation. **Addition B** is 17 feet 9 inches long and 16 feet 6 inches wide. It is covered on the southwest and northeast elevations by shed-roof **Addition D** and **Addition E**. **Addition C**

is 17 feet 9 inches wide and 21 feet 4 inches long. A small, shed-roofed arctic entry is on the southeast elevation of the third addition. The arctic entry is 4 feet 6 inches wide and 12 feet long, has a shed roof and is sided with plywood.

Addition D, which has a shed roof, is located on the southwest side of the building. The walls are covered with green 90-pound rolled-roofing. This addition is 8 feet 5 inches wide on the northwest end and 7 feet 7 inches wide on the southeast end, a difference of 11 inches. The length is 36 feet 10 inches. Four 1-light windows are equally spaced along the southwest wall. **Addition E** extends 33 feet 6 inches along the northeast elevation of the original log cabin and half of **Addition A**. The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal and the walls are sided with plywood. A door is located on the northeast side of the addition. **Addition F**, which also has a shed roof, is attached to the east corner of **Additions A** through **C**. The shed roof is covered with

corrugated metal and the walls are covered with plywood. **Addition F** is 12 feet 6 inches wide and 45 feet 6 inches long. Three windows are located on the northeast elevation and one on the southeast elevation. A small shed-roofed arctic entry is on the northwest end of **Addition F**. The arctic entry is 4 feet wide and 8 feet 3 inches long.

John Schaeffer built the log cabin about 1926. The cabin, which was a store at one time, was owned by a man named Eckhart (Maryann Porter, personal communication, July 17, 2001). The original cabin was being used in 2001 as a shop and the first gable addition as storage. The second and third gable additions and the two shed additions were being used as living space. The additions were built in various stages over a period of time, with the shed additions dating to 1986 (Ed Ward, personal communication, July 13, 2001; Beverly Dexter personal communication, July 12, 2001; Doris Lincoln, personal communication, July 12, 2001).

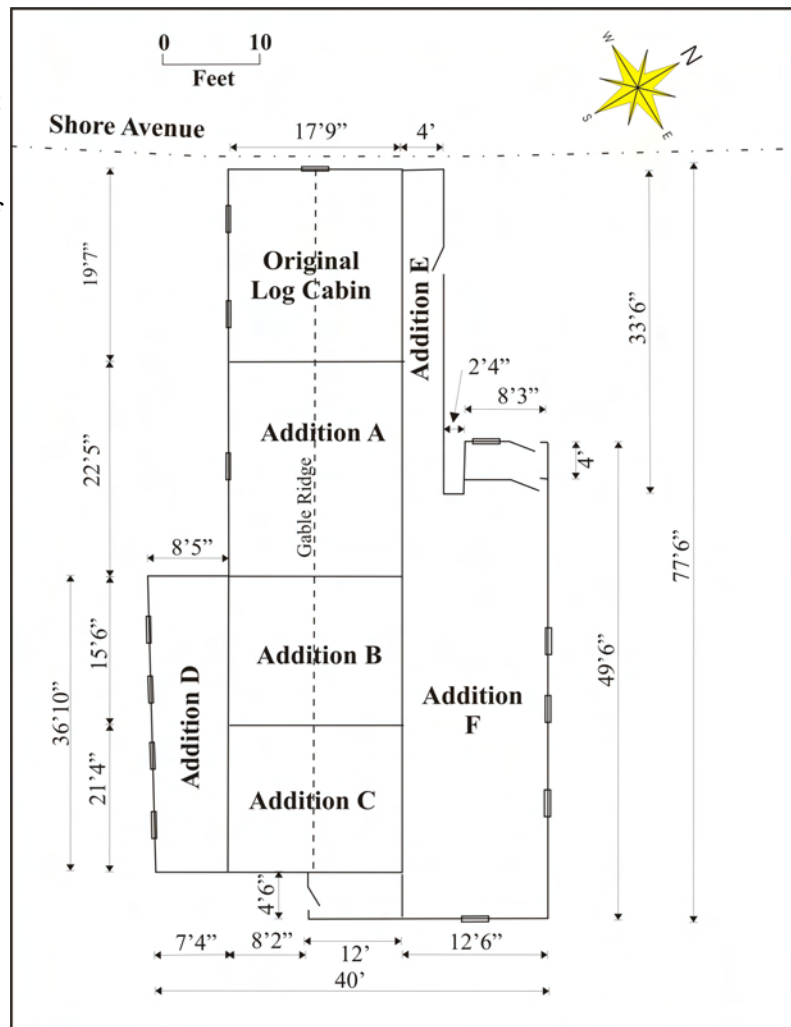


Figure 35. Plan of the John Schaeffer House (KTZ-259) at 336 Shore Avenue.

Block 1, U.S. Survey 2863

Block 1 of U.S. Survey 2863 is a mixture of commercial and residential buildings (Figure 36). Thirteen buildings and one site (building ruins) are 50 or more years old.

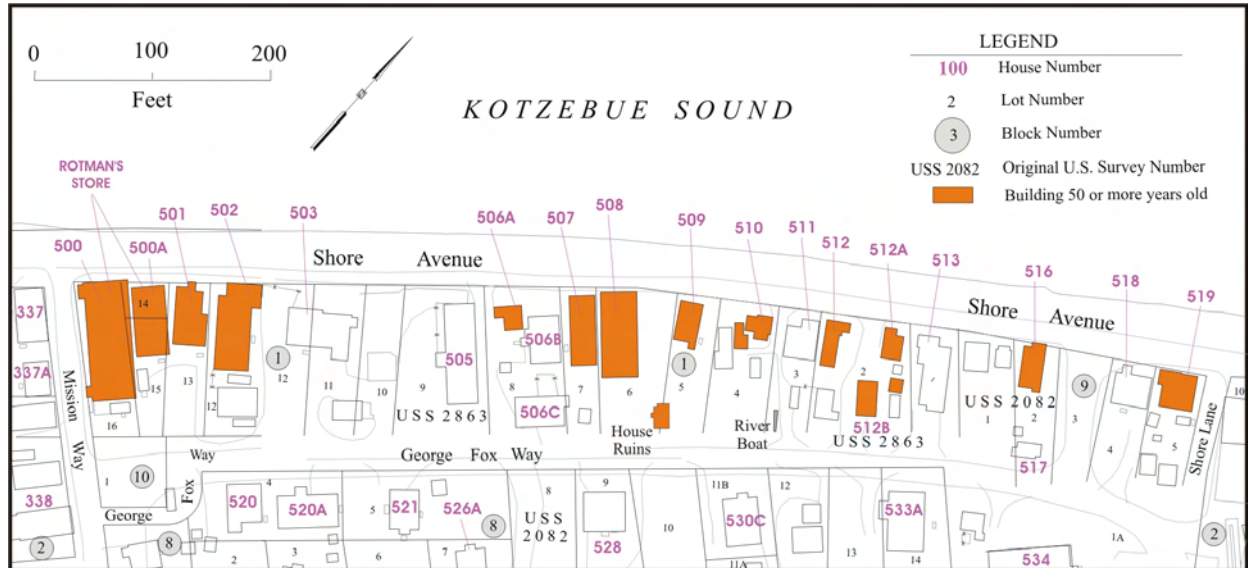


Figure 36. Map of Block 1, U.S. Survey 2863 and Block 9, U.S. Survey 2082. The buildings that are 50 or more years old are shaded.

500 and 500A
Shore Avenue –
Rotman Store
(KTZ-260) and
Annex (KTZ-261)
 (Block 1, Lots 13-16): Rotman Store (KTZ-260) is a large, rectangular two-story frame building that has a concrete foundation and basement (Figure 37). The first floor is used for commercial purposes. Living quarters are upstairs. The store is oriented



Figure 37. Rotman Stores at 500 Shore Avenue, July 10, 2001. The Annex (500A) is on the left. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

northwest to southeast and has a gable roof covered with ribbed metal roofing (Figure 38). The building is 36 feet wide and 100 feet long. The exterior walls are covered with asbestos shingles. The gable end of the building facing Shore Avenue has three large single pane windows on the first floor and four on the second floor. The southwest elevation, facing Mission Way, has an entry at each end of the first floor. The entries feature a porch covered by an awning roof. Six 1/1 double sash windows and a large single pane window line the second floor. A porch and detached refrigeration unit, measuring 8 feet by 16 feet, are located at the back (southeast elevation) of the store.

The Annex (KTZ-261) is a rectangular, two-story frame building, oriented parallel to the main structure. The Annex, which is 28 feet wide and 46 feet 2 inches long, has a gable-roofed covered with ribbed metal roofing. The walls are sided with plywood. Battens cover the plywood joints.

The northeast elevation has five windows on the lower floor, all of them boarded up. A door and porch are located on the second floor facing northeast, but the stairway leading to the ground level is missing. A gable-roofed passageway connects the store to the Annex. The passageway is three feet two inches wide and 18 feet long. A gable-roofed arctic entry, measuring 5 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 5 inches, is located on the Shore Avenue side of the Annex. Boarded up doors are on the northwest and northeast elevations of the entryway. A shed-roofed addition is located on the southeast end of the Annex. The shed addition, which measures 12 feet 2 inches by 28 feet, has a door at the south end and a window at the north end. Three recent, unattached structures, a trailer, a large fuel tank and a free-standing refrigeration unit, are located a short distance behind the Annex.

A roadhouse, located at this site in the 1930s and early 1940s, burned down in the mid-1940s (Ida Hadley, personal communication, July 14, 2001). Louis Rotman, a trader who owned a store in Selawik, opened a store in Kotzebue in 1947 or 1948 in a leased building. He purchased Lot 13 from Esther Berryman Ipalook in 1948 or 1949. A contractor built him a new store, which was

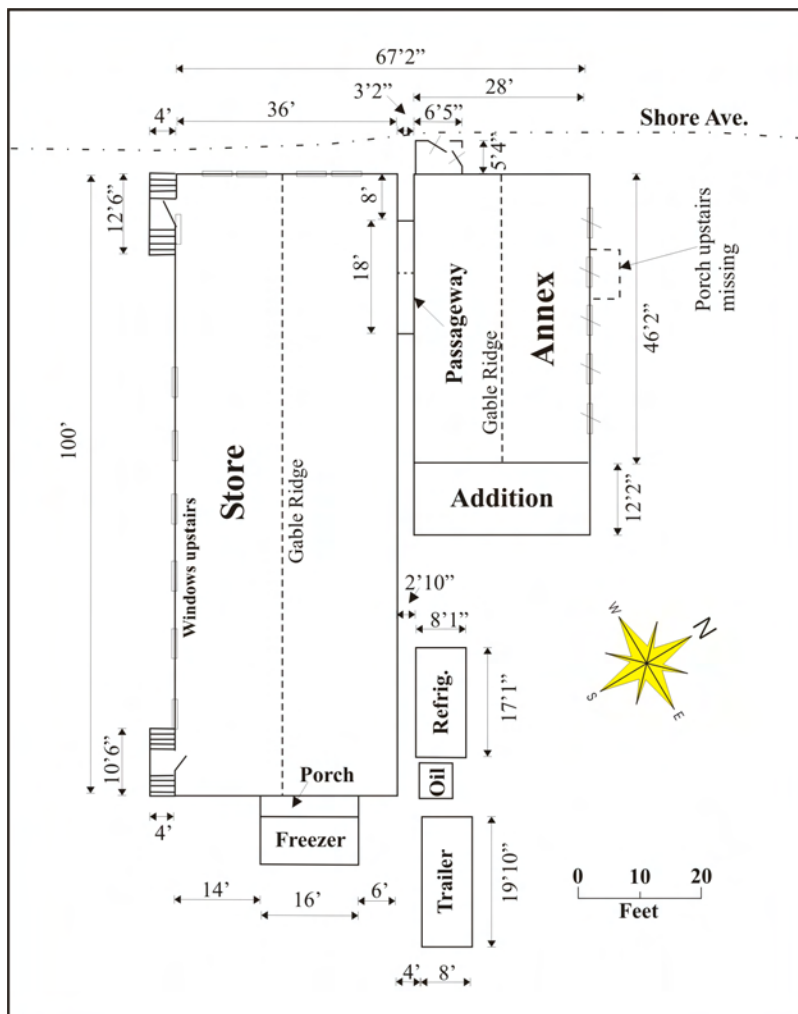


Figure 38. Plan of Rotman Store (KTZ-260) and Annex (KTZ-261) located at 500 and 500A Shore Avenue.

completed in 1951 (Sally Rotman, personal communication, July 12, 2001; Doris Lincoln, personal communication, July 12, 2001). In 1956, the Rotman family purchased Lots 14 and 15, and a freezer building from Charles McGowan. The family later tore the freezer building down and moved the Annex, which had been constructed earlier in a nearby location, to Lots 14 and 15 in 1959 for use as a dry-goods store (Sally Rotman, personal communication, July 12, 2001).

501 Shore Avenue – Ipalook House/Arctic Club (KTZ-262) (Block 1, Lot 13): This one-story, rectangular frame building is oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 39). A larger rectangular, gable-roofed addition has been added to the southeast end and



Figure 39. The Ipalook House (KTZ-262) at 501 Shore Avenue. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 10, 2001.

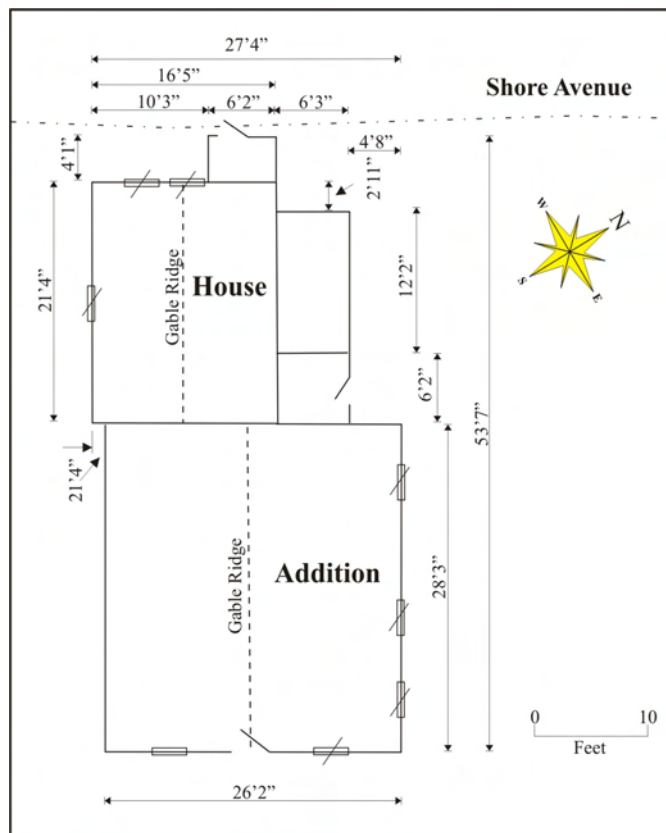


Figure 40. Plan of Ipalook House (KTZ-262).

two shed-roofed additions added to the northeast and northwest elevations (Figure 40). The original portion of the house is 16 feet 5 inches wide and 21 feet 4 inches long. It has a gable roof covered with shiplap and 90-pound black, mineral-surfaced rolled-roofing. The foundation is not visible. The original siding, visible only on the southwest elevation, is coved and rabbeted shiplap. The northwest elevation (facing the beach) has plywood over the original siding, two boarded up windows and a gable-roofed arctic entryway. The arctic entry is 4 feet 1 inch wide and 6 feet 2 inches long. It is sided with plywood and has a plywood door facing the beach. The southwest elevation has a boarded-up window.

A gable-roofed addition is on the southeast elevation of the house. The southwest elevation of the addition is covered in Beaver Board and has no window openings. The southeast elevation of the addition is covered with plywood and has a

window on either side of a door. The northeast elevation is covered with beaver-board and has three boarded-up windows. The addition is 26 feet 2 inches wide and 28 feet 3 inches long. Two shed-roofed additions are located on the northeast elevation of the original building. The addition closest to the beach is 6 feet 3 inches wide and 12 feet 2 inches long. The other addition is 6 feet 2 inches wide and 6 feet 3 inches long. The walls of both additions are covered with Beaver Board. The second addition contains a door. Both shed roofs are covered with rolled roofing.

Molly Berryman originally had a small log cabin on this site. The cabin was torn down when the current building was moved here in 1956 (Ida Hadley, personal communication, July 14, 2001). The Ipalook House is an Army surplus prefabricated house from the Aleutians. It was brought to Kotzebue after World War II at a cost of \$500. The materials may have been used at a military site at Cape Lisburne before they ended up in Kotzebue. Esther Berryman Ipalook lived in the house for many years. In the 1970s, she leased it to a polar bear hunter and professional guide named Shellabarger, who operated it as the “Arctic Club” bar. Esther Ipalook later sold the house to a man named Walker, who owned Walker Liquor Store next door (502 Shore Avenue). Walker used the house as warehouse and he built Esther Ipalook another house. The house returned to the Ipalook family after Esther’s son, Percy Ipalook, purchased the property (Art Fields, personal communication, July 13, 2001; Sally Rotman, personal communication, July 12, 2001; Grant Hildreth, personal communication, July 13, 2001; Jeff Hadley, personal communication, July 14, 2001).

502 Shore Avenue – Kotzebue Fur Trading / Walker Liquor Store (KTZ-263) (Block 1, Lot 12):

The Kotzebue Fur Trading building is a rectangular, two-story, frame building (Figure 41). The main building consists of three gable-roofed sections (Figure 42) of similar widths (20 feet 5 inches).

The original or front portion is 21 feet 7 inches long. The length of the two additions to the rear are 29 feet 1 inch and 24 feet respectively.

The total length of the building 74 feet 8 inches. The gable roofs are covered with cor-rugated aluminum. The foundation is not visible. The main part of the building is sided with Beaver Board and Celotex shingles. The front end of the building facing the beach has three single pane fixed sash windows on the first floor and



Figure 41. The Kotzebue Fur Trading Building at 502 Shore Avenue, July 10, 2003. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

a boarded up window on the second floor. **Addition A** has two windows on the northeast elevation. **Addition B**, the gable-roofed addition in the rear, has a door on the northeast elevation.

Addition C, which has a shed roof, is on the northeast elevation of the original building. This addition is one-story high and is 8 feet 2 inches wide and 20 feet 2 inches long. The roof and walls are covered with ribbed aluminum roofing. The northeast elevation addition contains a door flanked by two small windows. **Addition D**, which is two-stories and has a shed roof, nearly covers the southwest side of the building. This addition is 8 feet wide and 64 feet 5 inches long. The shed roof is covered with corrugated aluminum and the walls are covered with T1-11.

Tom Berryman, who owned the Kotzebue Fur Trading Company, built this building around 1930 to house his trading business (Art Fields, personal communication, July 13, 2001). Trader Sam Magid and, later, Molly Berryman, owned the building. In the 1930s, the Kotzebue Fur Trading Building had a porch that extended out to what is now the middle of the street. The tide and storms ate away at the beach until the trail running along the beach ended up against the building. Later the building became Walker's Liquor Store (Ed Ward, personal communication, July 13, 2001; Jason Jessup, personal communication, July 14, 2001; Ida Hadley personal communication, July 14, 2001; Grant Hildreth, personal communication, July 13, 2001). After Walker's Liquor Store closed, the building served as a movie theater in the 1960s (Barbara Collison, personal communication, July 13, 2001; Wanda Radakovich, personal communication, July 13, 2001).

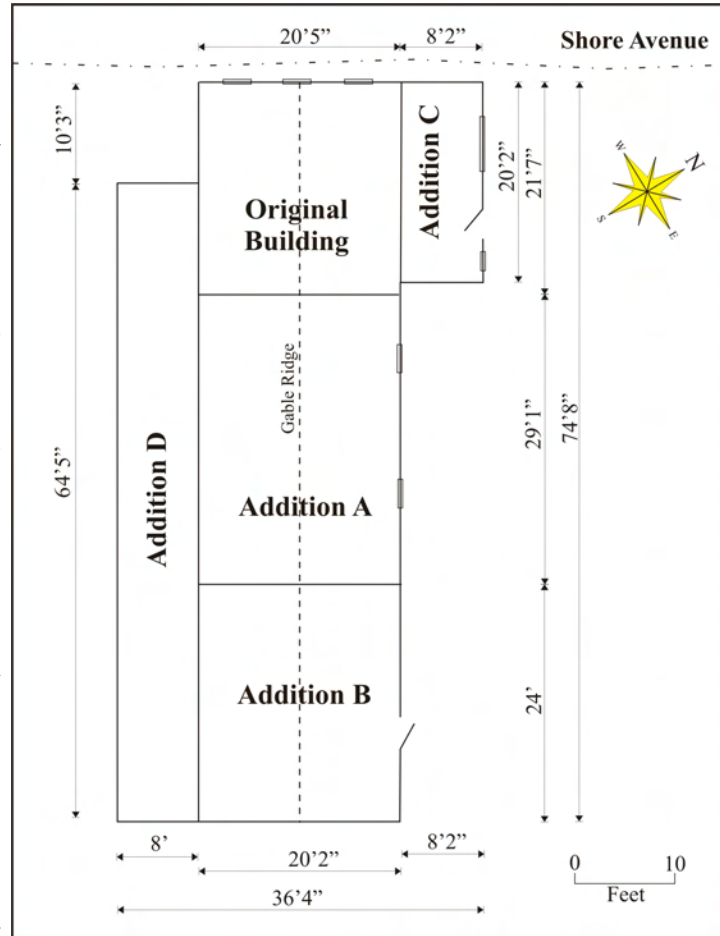


Figure 42. Plan of the Kotzebue Fur Trading Building at 502 Shore Avenue.

506A Shore Avenue – Taylor House (KTZ-264) (Block 1, Lot 8): The Taylor house is a small one-story, rectangular frame building oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 43). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof is covered with 90-pound green rolled-roofing. The walls are sided with shiplap covered with 90-pound green rolled-roofing and 1x4 inch trim boards on the corners. The house is 16 feet 3 inches wide and 20 feet 3 inches long. A single pane fixed sash window is centered in the northwest elevation and a similar window is centered on the southwest elevation. A gable-roofed arctic entry is at the north end of the southwest elevation. The arctic entry, which

is 8 feet wide, is 6 feet 10 inches long on the northwest elevation and 7 feet 2 inches long on the southeast elevation. The door is centered in the southwest elevation.

The Taylor House was built in 1942 and the walls are insulated with grass. A fish-rack used to be in front of the building (Clement Richards, personal communication, July 12, 2001). The house was owned for many years by a resident named "Taylor" (Art Fields, personal communication, July 13, 2001).



Figure 43. The Taylor House at 506 Shore Avenue. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 10, 2001.

507 Shore Avenue – Old National Guard Armory (KTZ-265) (Block 1, Lot 7): The Old National Guard Armory is a rectangular one-story, wood frame building that is oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 44). The building has a wood post-and-beam foundation. The gable roof is covered with 90-pound green rolled-roofing. The walls are sided with Beaver Board covered by tarpaper. On top of the tarpaper is coved and rabbeted shiplap. The building is modular in design and was constructed



Figure 44. The National Guard Armory at 507 Shore Avenue, July 10, 2001. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

in 5-foot sections. Each section has 2x4 studs on 2.5 foot centers. Where two sections come together, the adjoining 2x4s are bolted together at the top, center and bottom. The building is 20 feet 4 inches wide and 60 feet 3 inches long. The northwest gable end (facing Shore Avenue) has a single pane fixed sash window on each side of a boarded-up double door. The north-east elevation has four equally spaced boarded-

up windows. The southeast (back) elevation has a window opening, but the window is missing. The southwest elevation has a 5-foot wide door at the north end. The building is in poor condition. Part of the siding on the southeast elevation is missing. A portion of the roof at the south end of the building has collapsed, leaving 10 feet by 20 feet hole.

The Old National Guard Armory is a World War II surplus pre-fabricated building brought to Kotzebue from the Aleutians and put together at this site in 1946 or 1947. The local Kotzebue contingent of the Territorial Guard used the armory in the late 1940s and 1950s during the Cold War build up (Clement Richards, personal communication, July 12, 2000; Art Fields, personal communication, July 13, 2001).

508 Shore Avenue – Rotman Warehouse (KTZ-266) (Block 1, Lot 6): Rotman Warehouse is a rectangular, 1.5-story wood frame warehouse that is oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 45). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof and walls are covered with corrugated, galvanized steel. The building is 30 feet wide and 72 feet long. A fascia board lines the rafter heels along the edges of the roof. A double industrial door is located on the northwest elevation (facing Shore Avenue). A boarded-up window is under the rear gable on the southeast elevation.

Louis Rotman built this warehouse in the early 1950s. During the 1960s and 1970s, it was used principally as cold [dry] storage (Clement Richards, personal communication, July 12, 2001). NANA Corporation owned Rotman Warehouse in 2001 (Grant Hildreth, personal communication, July 13, 2001).



Figure 45. The Rotman Warehouse (KTZ-266) at 508 Shore Avenue. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 10, 2001.

509 Shore Avenue – Acumak (Esther) Jessup House (KTZ- 267) and Jessup Homesite Ruins (KTZ-268) (Block 1, Lot 5): The Jessup property consists of five structures, including the main residence, three sheds and the ruins of another structure. The Acumak Jessup House is the main residence (Figure 46). It is a rectangular, 1.5 story frame residence oriented northwest-southeast. It has a wood-block foundation. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal, and the walls are shiplap siding covered by rolled roofing and T1-11. The rear (south) portion of the house (Figure 47) is the oldest (Jason Jessup, personal communication, July 14, 2001). It began as a flat roofed

shed. A second story and gable roof were added later. The upper story overhangs the lower by 2 inches on the northeast elevation and 11 inches on the southwest elevation. The rear section of the house is 12 feet 6 inches wide and 17 feet 6 inches long. An enclosed, shed-roofed arctic entry is located on the northeast elevation. The entry is 3 feet 3 inches wide and 4 feet 1 inch long. The door faces northeast. The newer (north) part of the house was built as a 1.5 story unit. The northwest elevation (facing the



Figure 46. The Acumak Jessup House, 509 Shore Avenue. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 10, 2001.

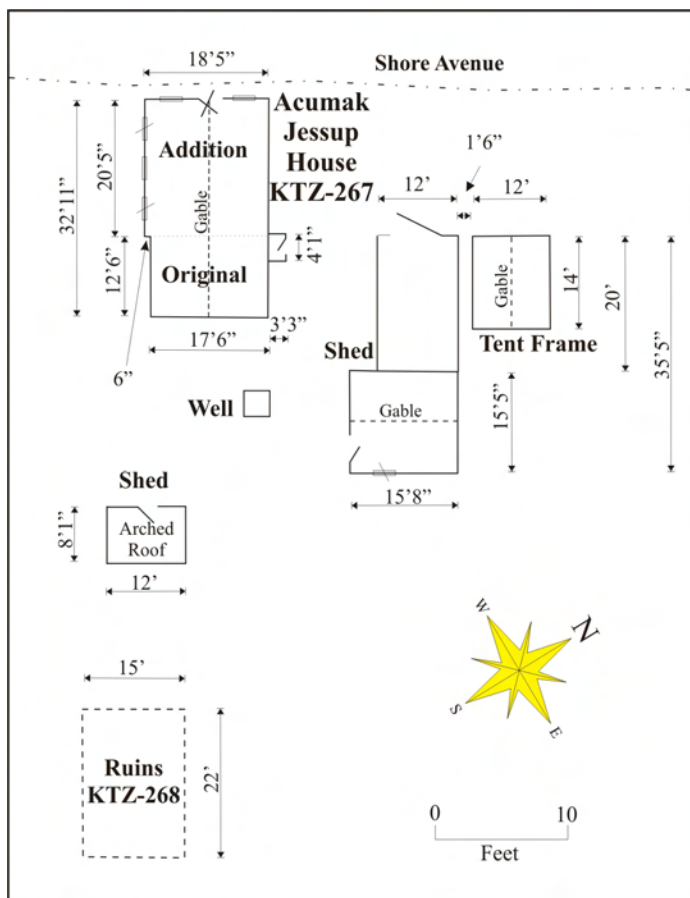


Figure 47. Plan of the Jessup property.

street) has a blocked off door flanked on each side by a single pane fixed sash window. A double casement window is located under the gable on the upper story. There are four windows on the lower story of the southwest elevation and one window is centered on the second story. The windows do not appear to be original. This new section of the house measures 18 feet 5 inches by 20 feet 5 inches. At the time of the survey, the owner was jacking up the building to replace the wooden foundation.

An inoperative well is 8 feet south of the southeast corner of the house. It is encased in a 4 feet by 4 feet wooden box. The well was used for wash-water rather than for drinking. An L-shaped frame storage shed, consisting of two buildings fastened together, is located 16 feet northeast of the house. Both parts of the shed are sided with plywood and have roofs covered with rolled roofing. The southern portion is 15 feet 5 inches wide and 15 feet

8 inches long, and has a shallow pitched gable roof. A door and a small, boarded-up window are on the southwest elevation. The northwest portion of the storage shed, which is 12 feet wide and 20 feet long, has a shed roof. A double plywood door is on the northwest elevation. A gable-roofed tent frame, measuring 12 feet by 14 feet, is 18 inches northeast of the first shed. The tent frame is covered with an orange polyethylene tarp. A third storage structure is 28 feet southeast of the house. It is rectangular in shape, sided with plywood, and has an arched roof with about a 3 inch rise that is covered with corrugated metal. The shed is 8 feet 3 inches wide and 12 feet long. A door faces northwest. The ruins of another rectangular frame structure (KTZ-268) is 57 feet southwest of the house. The ruins measure 15 feet by 22 feet. A small portion of a collapsed wall with 2x4 inch framing is all that remains of the building.

Acumak (Esther) Jessup lived in this house for many years. The original one-story house was built in 1945-1947. The two-story addition facing the beach was built in the 1960s. She died in the mid-1990s and her grandson, Jason, owned the building in 2001. The third storage structure dates from the 1940s or 1950s. The ruins (KTZ-268) in the south corner of the lot predate the other structures on the lot (Jason Jessup, personal communication, July 14, 2001).

510 Shore Avenue – Coppock House (KTZ-269) (Block 1, Lot 4): The Coppock House is a one-story wood frame building oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 48). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof is covered with ribbed aluminum roofing. The original shiplap is covered with oriented-strand-board (OSB) siding. The house is 12 feet 5 inches wide and 14 feet 5 inches long. Two windows are evenly spaced in the northeast facing elevation. The house has three shed-roofed additions (Figure 49).

Addition A, located at the north end of the southeast elevation, is an arctic entry with a flat roof and walls sided with plywood. The arctic entry measures 5 feet 11 inches by 8 feet 2 inches. The door is in the northeast elevation. **Addition B** is attached to the southwest wall of the arctic entry. The shed, also sided with plywood, is 4 feet 2 inches wide and 6 feet 7 inches long. **Addition C** is attached to the southwest elevation of the main building. This shed is sided with



Figure 48. The Coppock House at 510 Shore Avenue, July 10, 2001. The entry is in the addition at left. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

OSB on the walls and the shed roof is covered with plywood. It is 7 feet wide on the southeast elevation, 6 feet 10 inches wide on the northwest elevation and 13 feet 3 inches long. A boarded-up window is centered in the shed's southwest elevation.

The first of two outbuildings is 15 feet 6 inches southeast of the house. It is a one-story, gable-roofed structure, oriented northwest-southeast, apparently built in two stages. The overall measurements of the two sections are 9 feet 5 inches by 17 feet. The first part is covered with shiplap on the walls and aluminum on the roof. It is 7 feet wide and 9 feet 5 inches long. The second portion has walls covered with plywood and a roof covered with a blue plastic tarp. It is 9 feet 5 inches wide and 10 feet long. Two shed additions are attached, one at the back on the southeast elevation and one on the northeast elevation. The southeast addition, which is 9 feet wide by 2 feet 6 inches long, is sided with flattened 55-gallon oil drums and the roofed is covered with plywood. The second addition is 6 feet 3 inches wide and 12 feet 6 inches long, and is built with similar materials to the first addition. The second outbuilding consists of two attached gable-roofed tent frames 3 feet southwest of the house. The tent frames are oriented northwest-southeast. The larger is 12 feet by 14 feet, and the smaller is 8 feet by 10 feet. The side walls of both tent frames are covered with plywood. The roof of the larger one is uncovered. The roof of the smaller one is covered with an orange, plastic tarp.

The second outbuilding consists of two attached gable-roofed tent frames 3 feet southwest of the house. The tent frames are oriented northwest-southeast. The larger is 12 feet by 14 feet, and the smaller is 8 feet by 10 feet. The side walls of both tent frames are covered with plywood. The roof of the larger one is uncovered. The roof of the smaller one is covered with an orange, plastic tarp.

The Coppock House was reportedly built in 1925. It was occupied for many years by a woman named Coppock. The oldest part of the first outbuilding dates to the 1940s. The other outbuildings and the additions to the house were built in the 1960s or later (Gene Starkweather, personal communication, July 14, 2001). The tent frame structures appear to be less than 50 years old.

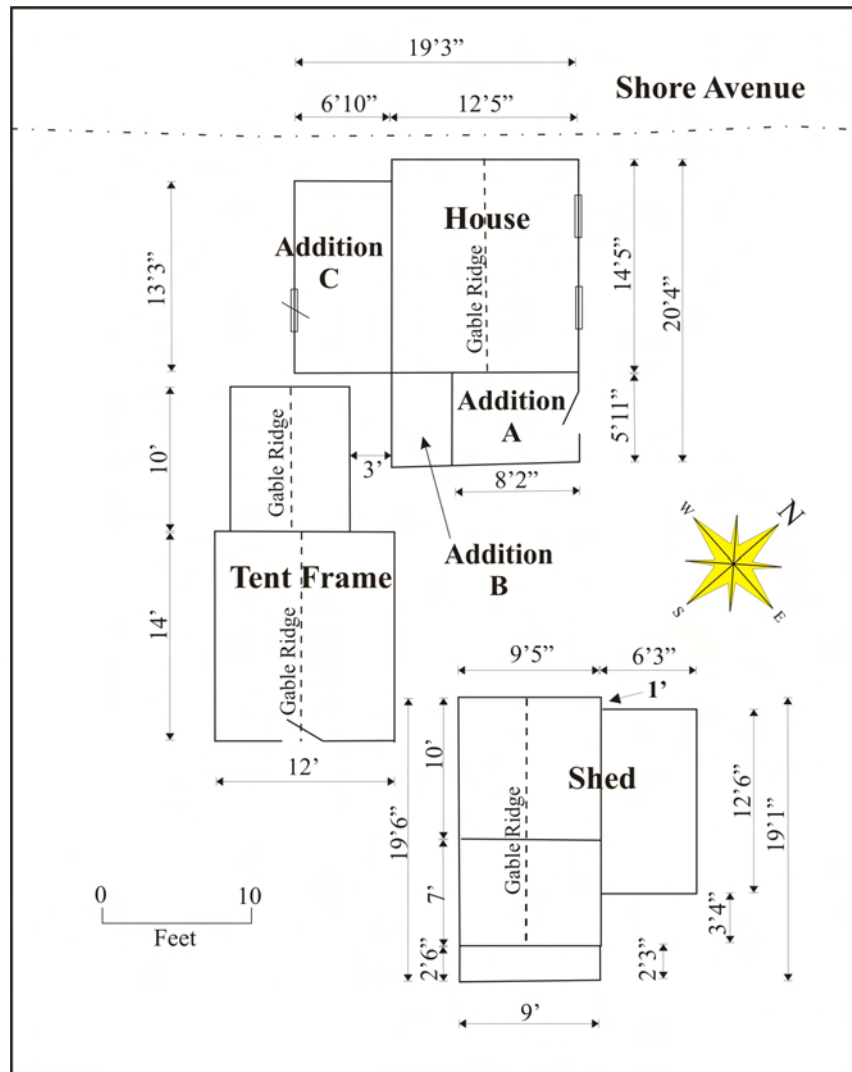


Figure 49. Plan of the Coppock House (KTZ-269).

511 Shore Avenue – Kenneth Mills River Boat (KTZ-270) (Block 1, Lot 3): A wooden boat is located on the back (southeast) side of the lot behind the house at 511 Shore Avenue. The craft, which is upside down in the grass (Figure 50), is a long, narrow, semi-V shaped river boat built with 3/4-1 inch marine spruce planks on the bottom and ½ inch marine plywood planking on the sides. The bow stem rakes slightly and there is a hollow entrance at the forefoot. The sides flare about 10-12 degrees from vertical. A pronounced V in the bottom at the bow flattens out towards the transom stern. The boat is 33 feet long, 4 feet 10 inches at the widest part of the bottom. The transom is 3 feet wide across the bottom and 5 feet 4 inches wide at the top. A notch in the transom is designed to support an outboard motor.



Figure 50. Kenneth Mill's River Boat at 511 Shore Avenue. The view is looking northwest. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 14, 2001.

Except for aboriginal skin boats, there is little documentation of wooden boats built in northern Alaska. Kenneth Mills of Noatak built this river boat in Sheshalik around 1955. He used the boat to go back and forth between Kotzebue and Noatak. The boat has been laying in its current location for about 20 years (Gene Starkweather, personal communication, July 14, 2001).

512 Shore Avenue – Okaylak Abraham Lincoln's Log House (KTZ-271) (Block 1, Lot 2): This rectangular shaped log building is oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 51). The foundation is not visible. The oldest portion is 1.5 stories and has a gable roof covered with boards and tarpaper. The logs are double saddle notched at the corners. The cabin is 11 feet 8 inches wide. The length is 15 feet 6 inches on the northeast elevation and 14 feet 9 inches on the southwest elevation. The log walls were covered at one time with tar paper, perhaps to help keep out the wind. The cabin has one window centered in the southwest elevation of the lower story and another centered in the southwest gable. A one-story log addition on the northwest side of the cabin faces Shore Avenue. The gable roof is covered with boards and tar paper. The log addition is 11 feet 5 inches wide. It is 15 feet 6 inches long on the southwest elevation and 16 feet long on the northeast elevation. A window is centered in the southwest elevation and another is centered in the northwest elevation.

The cabin has two framed, shed roofed additions (Figure 52). **Addition A** is attached to the northeast elevation of the one-story log structure. This shed-roofed addition was built of rough-cut lumber and is 8 feet wide by 9 feet 2 inches long. Tarpaper covers the horizontal plank walls and

the roof. The addition has a door centered in the northeast elevation and a door on the southeast elevation. **Addition B** is on the southeast gable end of the 1.5 story log cabin. The addition has a gable roof and is sided with shiplap. Tarpaper covers the walls and roof. The shed addition is 11 feet 10 inches long, 8 feet 4 inches wide on the northeast elevation, and 8 feet 10 inches wide on the southwest elevation. The addition has a window centered in the



Figure 51. The Okaylak Abraham Lincoln Cabin at 512 Shore Avenue, July 10, 2001. The view is looking west. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

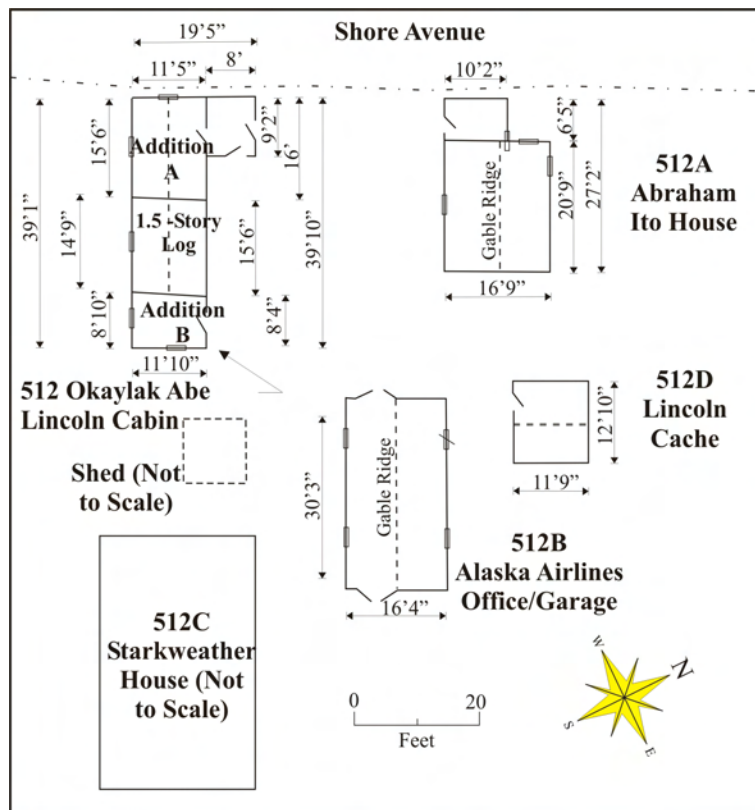


Figure 52. Plan of the Lincoln/Ito Homesite.

southwest and southeast elevations, and a door centered in the northeast elevation.

This log cabin is reportedly one of Kotzebue's oldest buildings and one of its first log cabins. Miners originally built the cabin on the Kobuk River at or near Noorvik. In 1918, the miners sold the cabin to Okaylak Abraham Lincoln, who took it apart, tied the logs end to end, floated them down the Kobuk River and over to Kotzebue, and re-assembled it at its present location. The log addition was probably built a few years after the original cabin. In 1947, Lincoln and a brother started digging a root cellar under the main part of the cabin. He found the body of a woman, probably a burial dating back to the era before the missionaries when the spit was a native burial ground. Lincoln and his

brother covered up the woman's remains and abandoned the idea of having a root cellar. Lincoln continued living in the cabin until the 1950s, when he built a new house (KTZ-274) next door (Gene Starkweather, personal communication, July 14, 2001; Abe Ito, personal communication, July 10 and 14, 2001).

512A Shore Avenue – Abraham Ito House (KTZ-272) (Block 1, Lot 2): This one-story, wood frame World War II surplus, pre-fabricated building is oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 53). It is 38 feet northeast of the Lincoln Log Cabin (KTZ-271). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof is covered with ribbed aluminum roofing. The walls are sided with the original coved and rabbeted shiplap, and covered with T1-11. The building is 16 feet 9 inches wide and 20 feet 9 inches long. A window is centered in the southwest elevation (Figure 52). Another window is on the northeast wall. A third window is on the northwest elevation. An arctic-entry is attached to the northwest elevation (facing Shore Avenue). The arctic entry is sided with plywood and the shed roof is covered with ribbed aluminum roofing. The addition measures 6 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 2 inches. The door is on the southwest elevation, and a single pane fixed sash window is centered in the northwest elevation.

Okaylak Abe Lincoln, along with his brother and father, constructed this house from World War II surplus prefabricated house materials. The materials were brought to Kotzebue in 1947 or 1948. It is unclear whether they built the house at that time or later between 1954 and 1956. Okaylak Lincoln acquired the house without no down payment. He made payments of \$10 per month from of his old age pension until it was paid off (Abraham Ito, personal communication, July 10, 2001; Gene Starkweather, personal communication, July 15, 2001).



Figure 53. The Abraham Ito House at 512A Shore Avenue. The Okaylak Abraham Lincoln Cabin is on the right in the background. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 10, 2001.

512B Shore Avenue – Alaska Airlines Office/Garage (KTZ-273) (Block 1, Lot 2): This former Alaska Airlines Office, now a garage, is another rectangular one-story, World War II surplus, pre-fabricated building. The building is located 19 feet southeast of the Abraham Ito Residence (KTZ-

274) and is oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 52). The foundation is on grade. The gable roof is covered with ribbed aluminum roofing. The walls are covered with rabbited shiplap, and the dimensions are 16 feet 4 inches wide by 30 feet 3 inches long. A set of double doors is at the northwest and southeast elevations. Two windows are in the northeast elevation and one of them is boarded up. Two windows and a personnel door are on the southwest elevation.

Alaska Airlines constructed this building during the late 1940s. It was originally located near the Eskimo Building (333 Shore Avenue). After the airlines relocated to the terminal at the airport, this building became a souvenir shop. It was moved to its current location in the 1970s (Gene Starkweather, personal communication, July 14, 2001).

512D Shore Avenue – Okaylak Abraham Lincoln’s Storage Shed (KTZ-274) (Block 1, Lot 2): This storage shed is a rectangular, one-story wood frame building that is oriented northeast-southwest. It is 10 feet 9 inches northeast of the Alaska Airlines Office/Garage (KTZ-273). The storage cache is framed with log posts. The gable roof is covered with rough cut lumber (Gene Starkweather, personal communication, July 14, 2001). The walls are covered with flattened 55 gallon oil drums. The storage building is 11 feet 9 inches wide and 12 feet 10 inches long. A door is in the southwest elevation.

Okaylak Abraham Lincoln built this storage shed prior to WWII (Gene Starkweather, personal communication, July 14, 2001).

Block 9, U.S. Survey 2082

The side of Block 9 of U.S. Survey 2082 that faces Shore Avenue is primarily residential in nature (Figure 36). Only two of the buildings facing Shore Avenue are 50 or more years old.

516 Shore Avenue – Leslie Williams House (KTZ-275) (Block 9, Lot 2): This house is a rectangular one-story, frame residence oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 54). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof is covered in painted ribbed steel roofing. The original shiplap siding is covered by Beaver Board and tarpaper and sheets of OSB. The original house is 18 feet 4 inches



Figure 54. The Williams House at 516 Shore Avenue, July 10, 2001. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

wide and 24 feet 3 inches long (Figure 55). A single-pane fixed sash window is centered on the northeast elevation. A large single pane fixed sash window, covered by an awning, is on the northwest elevation. The southwest elevation has three boarded-up windows. An arctic entry on the northwest elevation is sided with shiplap and Beaver Board. The roof is covered with plywood. The arctic entry is 3 feet 10 inches wide and 11 feet 8 inches long. The door faces northeast. A shed-roofed addition is attached to the southeast elevation of the house. The addition is 6 feet 7 inches wide and 18 feet 4 inches long. A single pane fixed sash window is in the northeast elevation of the addition and a similar window is centered in the southeast side. A smaller, enclosed shed is attached to the southeast side of the addition. This shed is 3 feet 11 inches wide and 6 feet 2 inches long. A door opening covered with a blue plastic tarp faces northeast.

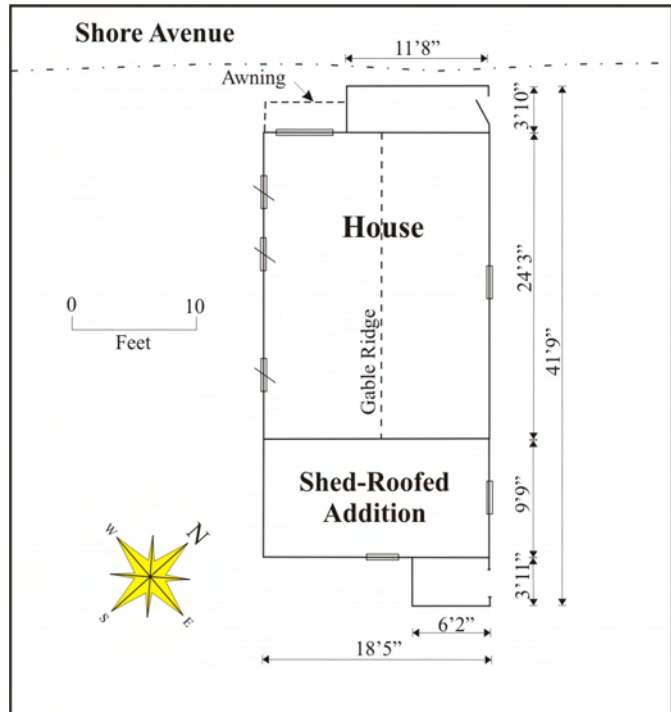


Figure 55. Plan of the Leslie Williams House at 516 Shore Avenue.

Leslie Williams built this house in 1948 and lived in it for several decades. The addition on the southeast side of the house was built about 1968 to 1970. Burton Haviland, Jr., Williams' grandson, owned the house in 2001 (Burton Haviland, Jr., personal communication, July 12, 2001).

519 Shore Avenue – Elwood Hunnicutt House (KTZ-276) (Block 9, Lot 5): The Elwood Hunnicutt House is a rectangular one-story wood frame building. The oldest portion of the house (Figure 56) is oriented northeast-southwest and has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The foundation is not visible.



Figure 56. The Elwood Hunnicutt House at 519 Shore Avenue. The original part of the house at center. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 10, 2001.

The original shiplap siding is covered with plywood. This portion of the house is 14 feet 4 inches wide and 15 feet long. A 1/1 single sash window is on the northwest elevation and a 4-pane fixed sash window is on the northeast elevation. The first gable-roofed addition is oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 57). The foundation is not visible, the roof is covered with corrugated metal, and the original shiplap siding is covered with plywood and T1-11. This addition is 15 feet wide and 16 feet 2 inches long. A boarded-up window is on the southeast elevation. A second gable-roofed addition is attached to the southwest side of the house and is oriented northwest-southeast. This second addition also has a corrugated metal roof and the walls are covered with T1-11 and plywood. The addition is 12 feet 6 inches wide and 32 feet 2 inches long. A boarded-up window is centered in the front (northwest) elevation of this addition. The southeast elevation has a 4 pane fixed sash window. The main entry to the house is through a shed-roofed arctic entry on the northwest corner of the building. The roof of the arctic entry is covered with corrugated metal and the walls are covered with plywood. The entryway is 4 feet 5 inches wide and 4 feet 10 inches long. The door faces northeast. A shed-roofed addition is attached to the arctic entry and the second gable-roofed addition. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and the walls are covered with plywood and T1-11. This addition is 4 feet 1 inches wide and 11 feet 8 inches long.

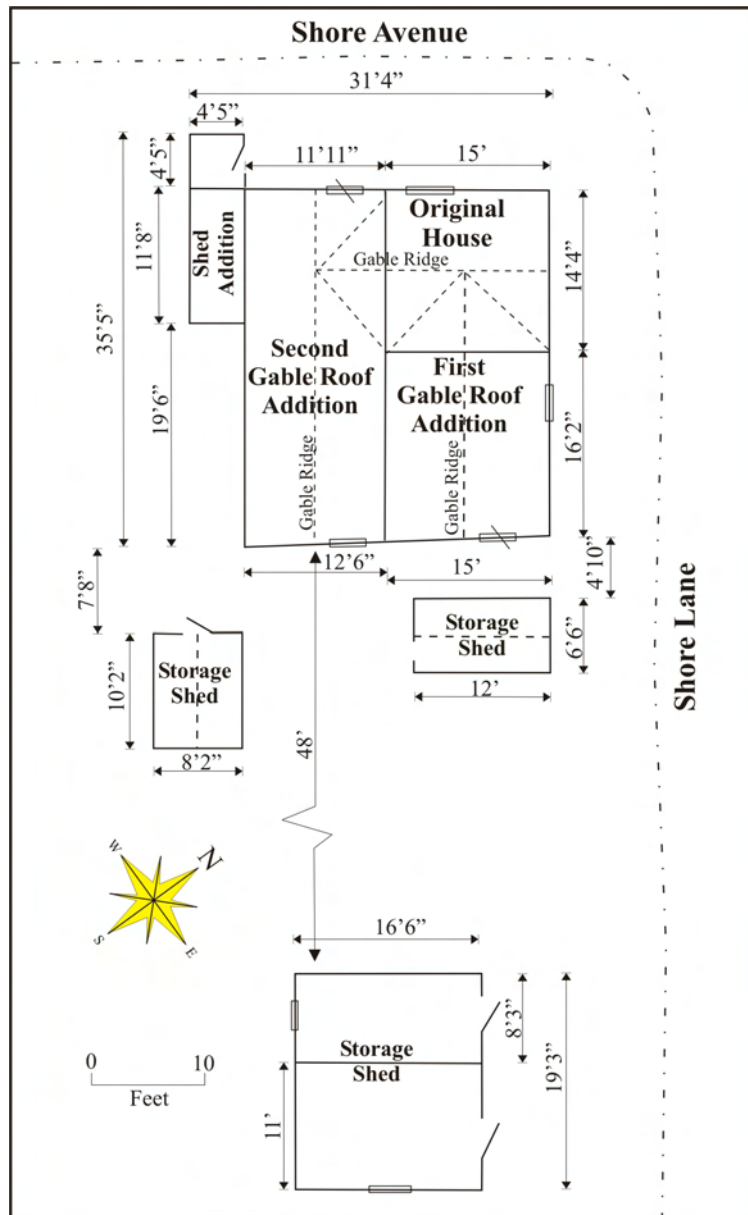


Figure 57. Plan of the Elwood Hunnicutt House at 519 Shore Avenue.

A rectangular, gable-roofed storage shed is four feet 10 inches southeast of the house. The shed is oriented northeast-southwest, the roof is covered with corrugated metal, and the walls are covered with shiplap and plywood. The shed is 6 feet 6 inches wide and 12 feet long, and the door opening is on the southwest elevation. Another rectangular, gable-roofed storage shed is 7 feet 8 inches southeast of the house. This shed is oriented northwest-southeast and is 8 feet 2 inches wide

and 10 feet 2 inches long. The roof is covered with 90-pound rolled-roofing, and the walls are sided with shiplap, and the door faces northwest. A third storage building is 48 feet southeast of the house. It is rectangular in shape and was built in two sections. Both sections have roofs covered with 90-pound green rolled-roofing and patched with blue tarpaulin. The siding is shiplap covered with 90-pound green rolled-roofing. The overall size of the building is 16 feet 6 inches wide and 19 feet 3 inches long. The northwest portion appears to be the oldest and has a shed roof. It is 8 feet 3 inches wide and 16 feet 6 inches long. A window is on the southwest elevation and a door faces northeast. The addition on the southeast side has a flat roof and is 11 feet wide and 16 feet 3 inches long. The door is on the northeast elevation and a window is centered on the southeast elevation.

The original portion of the house was built near the Friends Church in 1904. It was moved to its present location before 1952. The first gable-roofed addition was also built at an early date and was moved to this location at the same time the house was moved. Elwood Hunnicutt, senior lived in the house from the 1950s to the 1970s. The second gable-roofed addition was added on about 1956 or 1957. The shed addition and arctic entry were built about 1998 to replace an arctic entry destroyed when hit by a drunk driver (Max Hunnicutt, personal communication, July 16, 2001). The date the sheds in back were built are unknown.

Block 2, U.S. Survey 2083

The buildings on the Shore Avenue side of Block 2 of U.S. Survey 2083 (Figure 58) are residential in character. Eight of the buildings are more than 50 years old.

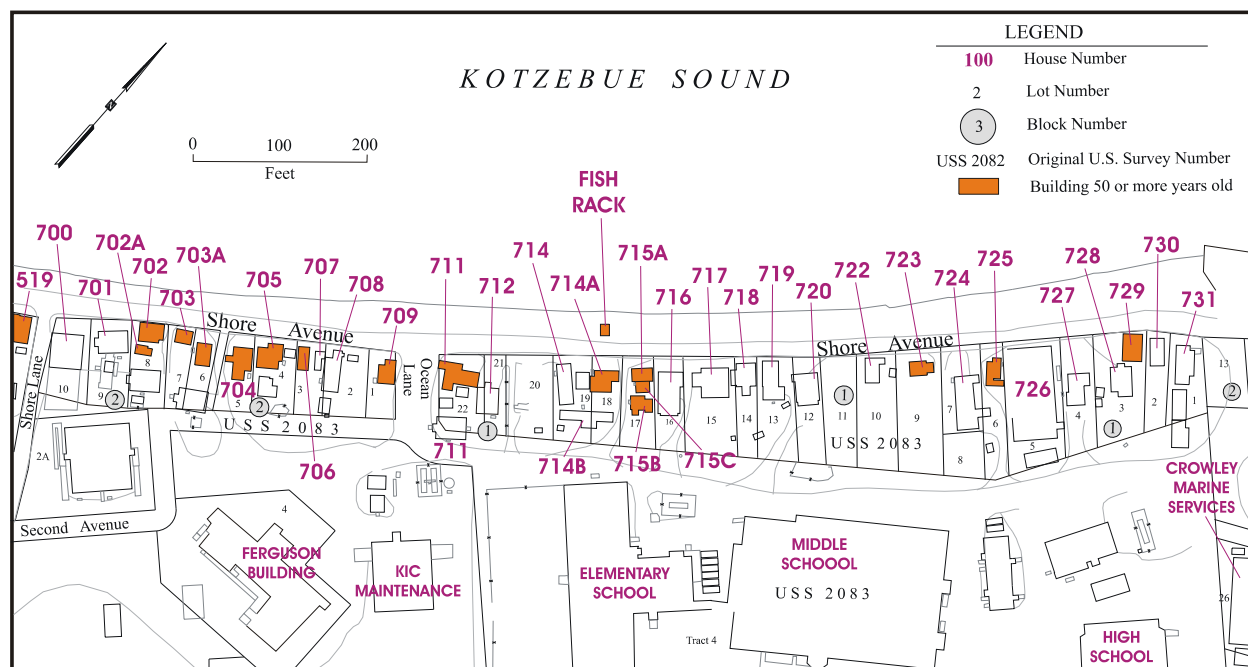


Figure 58. Map of Blocks 1 and 2 of U.S. Survey 2083. Buildings 50 or more years old are shaded.

702 Shore Avenue – Lester Gallahorn House (KTZ-277) (Block 2, Lot 8): This building is an abandoned one-story, rectangular log cabin (Figure 59). The building has a wood-block foundation and is oriented northeast-southwest, parallel to the street. The partially collapsed gable roof is framed with rough-cut 2x6 inch



Figure 59. The Lester Gallahorn House at 702 Shore Avenue, July 10, 2001. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

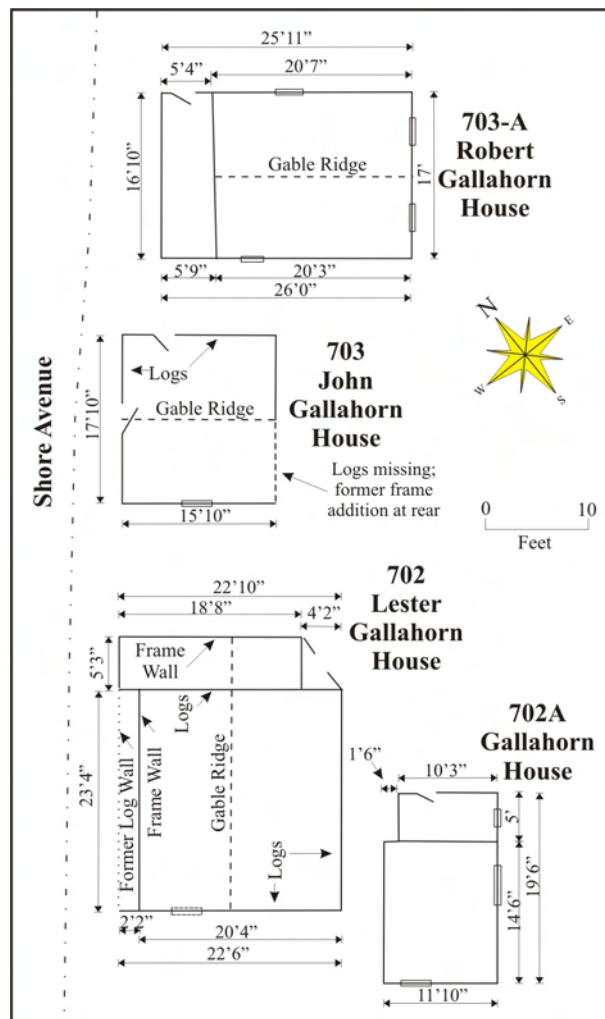


Figure 60. Sketch of Gallahorn property.

lumber and covered with 1x6 inch shiplap. A mix of 90-pound green, mineral surfaced rolled-roofing and flattened 55 gallon oil drums covers the shiplap. The logs are double saddle notched at the corners. The main part of the building is 22 feet 6 inches wide and 23 feet 4 inches long (Figure 60). Some years ago, a car hit and heavily damage this and three adjoining buildings (Daisy Lambert, personal communication, July 15, 2001). The front (northwest) log wall and part of the southwest log wall are missing. They were replaced with framed walls inset 2 feet 2 inches from the footprint of the original wall. The replacement frame wall on the northwest elevation is covered with shiplap and pieces of 90-pound rolled-roofing. A boarded-up window is in the center of the replacement wall. Flattened 55-gallon drums cover the logs on the rear (southeast) elevation.

A wood framed addition covers most of the northeast elevation of the house. The roof, which is mostly missing, was an extension of the main cabin's roof. The addition is 5 feet 3 inches wide and 18 feet 8 inches long. It is sided with 1x10 inch lumber and framed with rough-cut 2x4s. A small window is in the northeast wall, but only a few boards from the wall remain. A triangular shaped arctic entry is built into the east corner of

the cabin. The covered entry is 4 feet 2 inches wide and 5 feet 3 inches long, covered with a hip roof, and was the main entry to the framed addition and cabin.

This log cabin was built in the 1910s or 1920s. The identity of the builder is unknown. Lester and Mildred Gallahorn lived in the house during much of the twentieth century. Lester was a mail carrier for the U.S. Government. Mildred left Kotzebue in 1946 and returned in 1956. The cabin was occupied as late as the 1970s. After a car hit the building, the front logs were gone for a number of years before the building was hit again by a pickup truck. George Gallahorn owned the building in 2001 (Daisy Lambert, personal communication, July 15, 2001; Lila Gallahorn Brantley, personal communication, July 17, 2001).

702A Shore Avenue – Gallahorn House (KTZ-278) (Block 2, Lot 8): The Gallahorn House is a small, rectangular, one-story wood frame residence oriented northeast-southwest (Figure 61). It is 3 feet 9 inches southeast of the Lester Gallahorn House (702 Shore Avenue, KTZ-277). The foundation is not visible. The walls and flat roof are covered with 90-pound green rolled-roofing over plywood. The main structure is 11 feet 10 inches wide and 14 feet 6 inches long. There is one window on the southeast elevation and another on the southwest elevation. A shed-roofed addition, which serves as the entrance to the building, is on the northeast elevation. The addition, which is 5 feet wide and 10 feet 3 inches long, is covered with shiplap on the northeast elevation, plywood on the southeast elevation, and Beaver Board on the northwest elevation. The door is on the northeast elevation and a small window is centered in the southeast elevation of the addition.



Figure 61. The Gallahorn House at 702A Shore Avenue. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 10, 2001.

The Gallahorn family built this small house in 1950 (Lila Gallahorn Brantley, personal communication, July 17, 2001). It was originally a residence, but in recent years it has been used for storage (Daisy Lambert, personal communication, July 15, 2001).

703 Shore Avenue – John Gallahorn House (KTZ-279) (Block 2, Lot 7): This small, rectangular, one-story log cabin is oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 62). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof is covered with corrugated galvanized steel over 1x10 inch rough-cut boards. The cabin

is 15 feet 10 inches wide and 17 feet 10 inches long. The walls are 10 logs high to the eaves and the corner notches are dovetailed. The logs on the south half of the southeast elevation have been sawn off. At one time, a two-story frame addition covered this end of the building, hence the missing logs. The addition was later torn down. A window opening is centered in the southwest elevation. A plank door with a wooden latch is centered in the northwest elevation. There is another door on the northeast elevation.



Figure 62. The John Gallahorn House at 703 Shore Avenue, July 10, 2001. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

John Gallahorn built this log cabin in the 1920s. He died before 1929, when his granddaughter, Lila Gallahorn Brantley, was born in the cabin. Later, the building had a two-story framed addition on the back (southeast) elevation. The family lived in the addition and used the front of the cabin for storage (Lila Gallahorn Brantley, personal communication, July 17, 2001).

703A Shore Avenue – Robert Gallahorn House (KTZ-280) (Block 2, Lot 6): This small, rectangular, 1.5-story wood frame residence is oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 63). It is located just northeast of the John Gallahorn House (KTZ-279). The front of the Robert Gallahorn House abuts the edge of Shore Avenue. The foundation is not visible. The gable roof is covered with ribbed



Figure 63. The Robert Gallahorn House at 703A Shore Avenue. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 10, 2001.

aluminum roofing. The original shiplap siding is covered with T1-11 and 90-pound rolled-roofing. The building is not symmetrical. It is 16 feet 10 inches wide on the northwest elevation and 17 feet wide on the southeast elevation. The southwest elevation is 20 feet 3 inches long and the northeast elevation is 20 feet 7 inches long. A boarded-up window is centered in the northeast elevation. Two windows are evenly spaced in the southeast elevation and there is one window in the southwest elevation. A boarded-up window is in the gable of the northwest elevation, above an arctic entry. The arctic-entry has a shed roof covered with ribbed aluminum roofing. The addition is 16 feet 10 inches long. The southwest wall is 5 feet 9 inches wide and the northeast wall is 5 feet 4 inches wide. The door is centered in the northeast elevation of the arctic entry.

Robert Gallahorn, a mail carrier, built this house in 1942. Robert, his wife Carrie and their daughter Lila had been living in the house at 702 Shore Avenue before they moved into this new house during World War II (Lila Gallahorn Brantley, personal communication, July 17, 2001; Maryann Porter, personal communication, July 17, 2001).

704 Shore Avenue – Fred Kowunna House (KTZ-281) (Block 2, Lot 5): This rectangular, one-story, wood frame residence is oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 64). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof is covered with black and green 90-pound rolled-roofing. The walls are covered with Beaver Board shingles. The original portion of the house is 22 feet 3 inches wide and 26 feet 4 inches long. There are two windows on the northwest elevation, one window on the northeast elevation and one window on the southeast elevation. The southwest elevation has an arctic entry flanked by a window on each side. The arctic-entry is 8 feet square. The shed roof is covered with 90-pound black and green rolled-roofing. The walls are covered with a mixture of plywood and Beaver Board shingles. The door faces southwest. A small window is centered in the southeast elevation. A shed-roofed addition on the southeast elevation is 10 feet 2 inches wide and 14 feet 2 inches long. The roof is covered with black and green 90-pound rolled-roofing and the siding is covered with plywood. A window is centered in the southeast elevation.



Figure 64. The Fred Kowunna House at 704 Shore Avenue, July 12, 2001. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

Fred Kowunna built this house two hundred yards north of its present location in the early 1950s. Several years later, he moved the house. His grandson, Kenneth Kikik, resided in the house in 2001 (Kenneth Kikik, personal communication, July 15, 2001).

705 Shore Avenue – John Gregg House (KTZ-282)

(Block 2, Lot 4): The original part of this log and wood frame residence is a rectangular one-story, wood frame building (Figure 65). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof and walls are covered with 1-inch clear vertical grain tongue-and-groove fir flooring. The house is 8 feet 7 inches wide and 12 feet 4 inches long. A door is on the northeast elevation and a large window is centered in the southeast elevation.



Figure 65. The John Gregg House at 705 Shore Avenue. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 12, 2001.

A gable-roofed passageway connects the original house with a 1.5-story addition (Figure 66). The

passageway is 2 feet wide and 4 feet 9 inches long and is covered with the same materials as the original house.

The 1.5-story addition has log walls on the first floor and wood frame walls on the second floor. The foundation is not visible and the gable roof is covered with corrugated aluminum. The exterior walls on both stories are covered with T1-11 siding. The 1.5-story addition is 16 feet 5 inches wide and 20 feet 6 inches long. A boarded up door and 1/1 single sash window are on the first floor of the northwest elevation and a 6-pane fixed sash window is centered under the gable. A similar window is centered in the gable on the upper story of the southeast elevation.

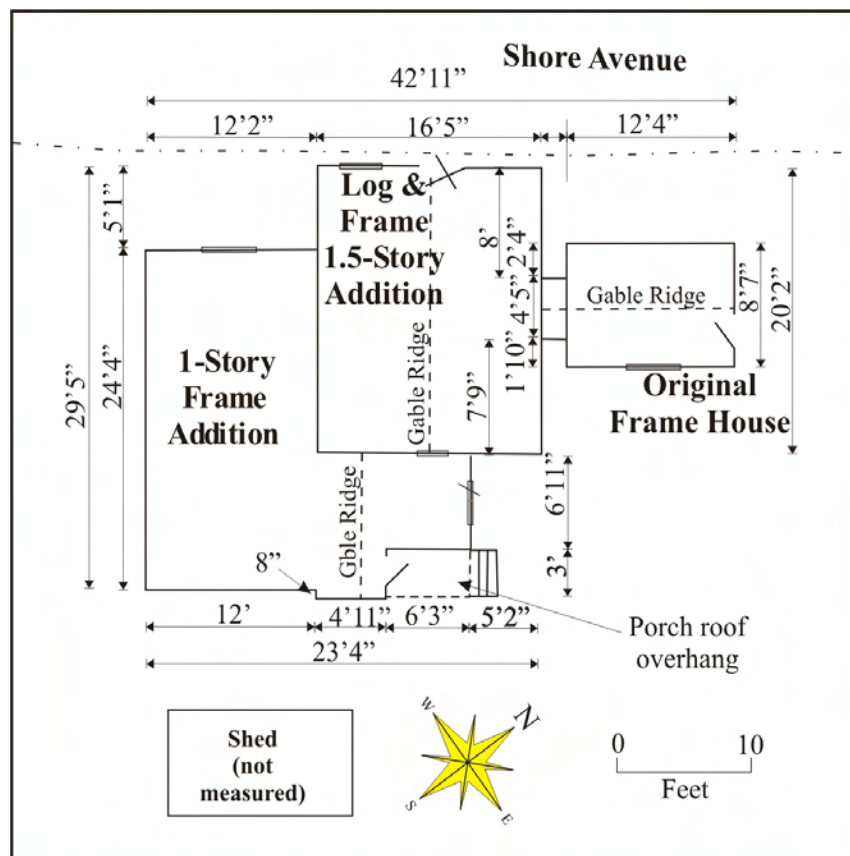


Figure 66. Plan of John Gregg House at 705 Shore Avenue.

A one-story wood frame addition wraps around the southeast and southwest elevations of the 1.5 story addition. The foundation is not visible and the gable roof is covered with rolled-roofing. The walls are covered with plywood. The one-story addition is 23 feet 5 inches wide at the back and 12 feet 2 inches wide in the front. The addition is 24 feet 4 inches long on the southwest elevation and 6 feet 11 inches long behind the 1.5 story addition. A porch with an overhanging roof is located in the east corner of the addition. The porch is 3 feet wide and 6 feet 3 inches long. Steps lead from the porch down to ground level. A window is centered in the northwest elevation. A blocked off gable-roofed entry is on the southeast elevation. The entryway roof is a continuation of the gable roof of the one-story addition. The entry is 4 feet 11 inches wide and the porch covering it extends 8 inches out from the roof line. A partially boarded up window is centered in the northeast elevation. A detached, rectangular plywood storage shed is 10 feet to the south of the residence.

John Gregg, a fisherman and carpenter, built the original framed part of the house in the late 1930s or early 1940s. John and his wife Maggie lived in the small frame house, then passed it on to their son-in-law, Harry George. Gregg died in the late 1940s. Harry George built the log cabin portion of this building as a one-story building in the late 1940s or early 1950s. He later attached the log building to the wood frame building constructed by John Gregg. George lived in the log cabin with his wife, Pauline, until he died in 1957. Pauline expanded the house in 1962, adding the second story to the log portion of the house and the frame addition on the southwest and southeast part of the log part of the building. Pauline died in 1985. Edna Coffin, the daughter of Harry George, owned the house in 2001. The shed in the back was built in the 1970s. The log portion of the house had a storm porch, but it was destroyed when hit by a car (Edna Coffin, personal communication, July 15, 2001).

706 Shore Avenue –John Gregg/Ada Ward House (KTZ-283) (Block 2, Lot 3): This rectangular, one-story, wood frame structure is oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 67). The foundation is not visible. The original portion of the house has a gable roof covered with 90-pound green, rolled-roofing. The walls are sided with bevel-lap siding shaped so each 5 inch wide board looks like two 2.5 inch wide clapboards. The original house is 12 feet 1 inch wide and 14 feet 2 inches long. A boarded-up window is in the



Figure 67. The Gregg/Ward House at 706 Shore Avenue, July 12 12, 2001. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

southwest elevation and two windows are centered on the northeast elevation. One of these two windows is boarded-up, the other has six lights.

An addition on the front (northwest) elevation of the house is 5 feet 2 inches wide and 12 feet 1 inch long. The gable roof and exterior walls are covered with plywood. An entry is on the southwest elevation, but the door is missing. A second addition is located on the back (southeast elevation) of the house. The gable roof is covered with green rolled-roofing and the walls are covered with plywood. The second addition is 8 feet 2 inches wide and 19 feet 1 inch long. A six-light window is centered in the southeast elevation.

The original portion of this house is a modular World War II surplus prefabricated building from the Aleutians. It was brought to Kotzebue in the late 1940s and served as the National Guard annex. John and Maggie Gregg purchased the building for \$150, and passed it on to their granddaughter, Nancy Geistler. Ada Ward owned the house in 2001, but it was not occupied. The addition on the rear was built in the late 1960s or early 1970s. The addition on the front (facing Shore Avenue) was built in the 1980s (Edna Coffin, personal communication, July 15, 2001).

709 Shore Avenue – Lena Norton House (KTZ-284) (Block 2, Lot 1): This rectangular, one-story, wood frame residence has a steeply-pitched gable-roof and an arctic entry (Figure 68). The building is oriented northwest-southeast. The foundation is not visible. The roof is covered with corrugated galvanized steel. The exterior is covered with black 90-pound rolled-roofing. The house is 18 feet 1.5 inches wide and 20 feet 2 inches long. A 6-light window is centered in the northeast elevation and two 4-light windows are evenly spaced in the southeast elevation. A 6-light window is on the southwest and northwest elevations.

An arctic entry is attached to the northwest (front) elevation. The shed roof and walls of the entry are covered with 1x10 inch boards and rolled-roofing. The addition is 6 feet 9 inches wide and 10 feet 11 inches long. A door on the northwest elevation is flanked on each side by a small polyethylene-covered window. Another door is located on the northeast elevation of the arctic entry.

Cyrus and Frank Norton, Lena Norton's younger and older



Figure 68. The Lena Norton House at 709 Shore Avenue, July 12, 2001. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

brothers, built this house in 1952 with materials salvaged from one of the early Hanson store buildings. They built the arctic entry at the same time as the house (Lena Norton, personal communication, July 15, 2001; Bird Norton, personal communication, July 15, 2001). The house is a good example of the size, scale and style of early 1950s Kotzebue houses. There have been no changes to the building.

Block 1, U. S. Survey 2083

The buildings on the Shore Avenue side of Block 1 of U.S. Survey 2083 (Figure 58) are mostly residential in character. Historic structures more than 50 years old in 2001 are shaded (Figure 57). They included seven buildings and a fish rack. One of the buildings, a residence at 725 Shore Avenue, was heavily damaged by a storm in the spring of 2003 and subsequently demolished.

711 Shore Avenue – Jerry Coppock House (KTZ-285) (Block 1, Lot 22): The Jerry Coppock House consists of a small, one-story wood frame house and six additions (Figure 69). The additions are listed as **Additions A** through **F** in the probable order of their construction (Figure 70). The foundation of the original house and **Additions A** through **E** are not visible. The original house is oriented northwest-southeast and is 13 feet wide and 14 feet long. The gable roof is covered with green 90-pound rolled-roofing. The walls are 1x12 inch lumber covered in places with 90-pound rolled-roofing. A broken window is centered in the southwest elevation of the house.

Addition A is attached to the southeast elevation of the house. The addition is rectangular and the gable roof is covered with 90-pound red rolled-roofing. The walls are 1x12 inch horizontal boards partially covered with red 90-pound rolled-roofing. The addition is 8 feet 5 inches wide and 12 feet long. A window opening is in the southeast elevation. **Addition B** is attached to the northwest elevation of the house and has the same orientation. The gable roof is covered with corrugated



Figure 69. The Jerry Coppock House at 711 Shore Avenue. The original house is in the center. Addition A is on the right, and Additions B and C are on the left. The view is looking east.
Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 16, 2001.

galvanized steel and the walls are sided with red composition Beaver Board shingles. **Addition B** is 9 feet wide and 10 feet 10 inches long. **Addition C** is a shed-roofed arctic entry attached to the southwest elevation of **Addition B**. The roof, which has a very slight slope, is covered with corrugated galvanized steel. The walls are sided with red composition shingles. **Addition C** is 8 feet 10 inches wide by 8 feet long. A door and a small, boarded-up window are on the southwest elevation.

Addition D has a gable roof and is attached in a perpendicular orientation to the northeast elevation of the house. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. The original siding is coved and rabbeted shiplap similar to other WWII surplus buildings brought to Kotzebue from the Aleutians. T1-11 plywood covers the original siding, except for the gable end and southeast elevation, where the original siding is still visible. **Addition D** is 16 feet 8 inches wide and 21 feet 7 inches long. A 2-light window is centered in the northwest elevation of **Addition D**. **Addition E** is attached to the northeast elevation of **Addition D**. The shed roof and walls are covered with galvanized corrugated sheet metal. Plywood has been added over the top of the sheet metal on the northwest elevation. **Addition E** is 7 feet 11 inches wide and 15 feet 11 inches long. A door is centered in the northeast elevation. **Addition F** is attached to the southeast side of **Addition D** by an enclosed passageway. **Addition F** has a wood post foundation. It has a shed roof covered with 90-pound rolled-roofing. The walls are covered with plywood. The northwest and southeast elevations are 12 feet 8 inches long. The northeast elevation is 10 feet 4.5 inches wide and the southwest elevation is 10 feet 7.5 inches wide. The passageway that connects **Addition F** to **Addition D** is 4 foot 8 inches wide and 1 foot 8 inches long. A 1-light window is centered in the southeast elevation.

A rectangular wood frame work shop is 9 feet 7 inches to the southeast of **Addition A** and about 4 feet south of **Addition F**. The building has shed roof covered with 90-pound green rolled roofing. The walls are covered with plywood. The work shop is 10 feet wide and 16 feet 1.5 inches

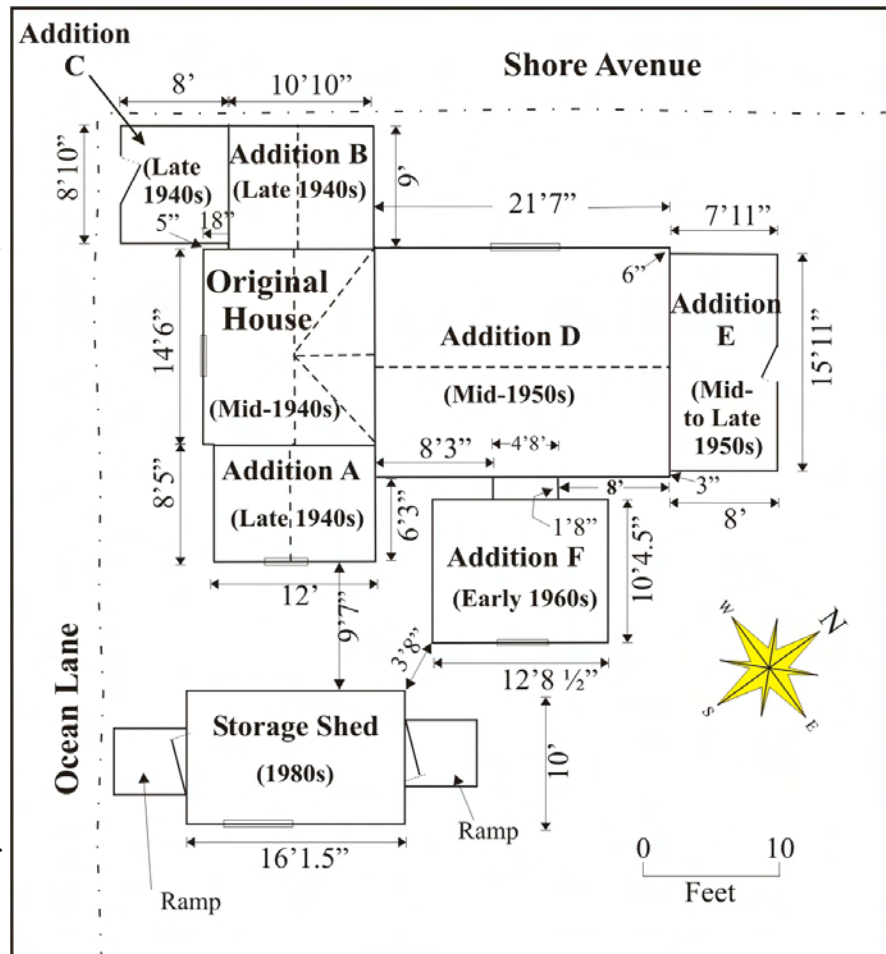


Figure 70. Plan of Jerry Coppock House at 711 Shore Avenue.

long. A 10-foot wide door is centered in each of the northeast and southwest elevations. A plywood-over-plank ramp extends down from both doors. A 25-light fixed sash window is on the southeast elevation.

Jerry Coppock, a carpenter and fisherman, built this house in the mid-1940s for himself and his wife Mary. Coppock was born east of Barrow, and came to Kotzebue in the 1930s. Mary was from Kivalina. The land upon which the house stands was a Native Allotment. After Jerry and Mary died, the house went to their daughter and her husband, Chester Ballot. **Additions A and B** were built in the late 1940s. The arctic entry, **Addition C**, was built about the same time period. **Addition D**, a World War II Army surplus prefabricated building, was added in the mid-1950s as part of a Territorial housing project. **Addition E** was added to **Addition D** in the mid to late-1950s. **Addition F** was built in the early 1960s and the detached work shop was built in the early 1980s as a snow machine shed (Chester Ballot, personal communication, July 16, 2001; Bob Schaeffer, personal communication, July 16, 2001).

714A Shore Avenue – Esther Norton House (KTZ-286) (Block 1, Lots 18-19): The original portion of Esther Norton's residence is a rectangular 1.5 story, wood frame building oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 71). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof is covered with ribbed aluminum roofing. The walls are covered with T1-11 plywood. The original building is 18 feet 10.5 inches wide and 24 feet 9 inches long. The northwest elevation has two 6-light windows on the first floor and a 2-light window centered under the gable.

Two shed additions, both with ribbed aluminum roofs, are attached to the northeast side of the original house (Figure 72).

Addition A is 8 feet 2 inches wide and 12 feet 3 inches long. The walls are covered with Beaver Board. A door is on the northwest elevation and a small 2-light window is on the northeast elevation. **Addition B** is 8 feet 2 inches wide and 12 feet 6 inches long. The walls are covered with plywood. A single-light window is on the northeast elevation and a door is on the southeast elevation. A small



Figure 71. The Esther Norton House at 714A Shore Avenue, July 16, 2001. The original house is at right with the gable roof. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

porch, measuring 4 feet by 4 feet with two steps to ground level, is just southeast of the door. A third shed addition is on the southwest elevation of the house. **Addition C** is 5 feet 6 inches wide and 19 feet 3 inches long. The roof is covered with 90-pound green rolled roofing and the walls are covered with T1-11 plywood.

A recent, two-story frame addition is on the back (southeast) side of the original house. The gable roof is covered with ribbed aluminum roofing. The walls are sided with T1-11 plywood. **Addition D** is 16 feet 2 inches wide and 28 feet 2 inches long. The northeast elevation has two windows, one on the lower floor and one on the upper

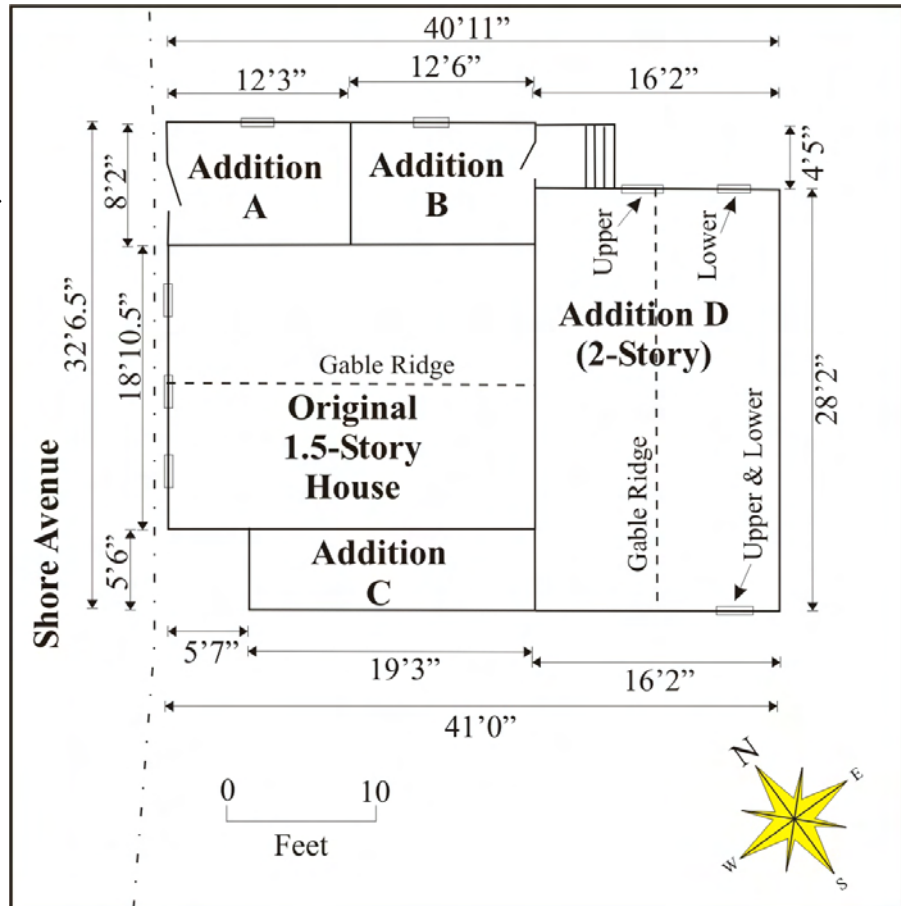


Figure 72. Plan of Esther Norton House at 714A Shore Avenue.

story. The southwest elevation of the new addition has two windows, one above the other in the upper and lower story. A single-light window is on the second floor of the northwest elevation.

Dick Norton built the original house in 1952 and lived there with his wife Esther and family until he died in 1988. The property on which the house sits is part of the estate of Suzie Kiana Lockhardt, Esther Norton's aunt. Charlie Lockhardt had a trading post next door and he obtained deeds to the land in 1916 and 1932. The three sheds additions were built in the 1960s or 1970s. The two-story addition on back of the house was built in the summer of 2000. Dick's widow, Esther Norton, lives in the house. She was born in Selawik in November 1913 (Esther Norton, personal communication, July 16, 2001).

714A Shore Avenue – Esther Norton's Fish Rack (KTZ-287): This rectangular, pole frame structure has a gable roof and is oriented northwest-southeast. It is located across the road from Esther Norton's House (KTZ-286) on the beach (Figure 73). The corner poles are drift wood logs and tree trunks, which support horizontal top plate poles on the gable ends. The top plates on the side consist of 2x4 and 2x6 inch lumber. Vertical dimensional-lumber ridge support posts, located in the center of each gable end, support a ridge pole made up of 2x4 or 2x6 dimensional lumber. The vertical ridge supports are dug into the beach and fastened to the log top plates where they cross.

Six to eight poles, used to hang the filleted fish for drying, run lengthwise on the structure, parallel to the ridge pole. The ends rest on the gable-end log top plates. The gable roof is covered with a blue plastic tarp draped over the ridge and the side top plates. This is approximately 10 feet by 12 feet, and 5 feet high at the corners. A plywood fish-splitting table is on the road side of the rack.

The Norton family built this fish rack in the 1940s and has used it every year to dry fish. It has been rebuilt several times after it

was damaged by storms and spring ice flows. The tarp is used to protect the drying fish from rain and dust created by automobile traffic, which has increased in recent years (Fred Norton, personal communication, July 16, 2001). Fish racks were common on the beach throughout the twentieth century.



Figure 73. Ester Norton's Fish Rack, located across the street from her house at 714A Shore Avenue. The view is looking northeast. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 16, 2001.

715A and 715C Shore Avenue – Lockhardt Trading Post (KTZ-288) and Lockhardt House (KTZ-290) (Block 1, Lot 17): The Lockhardt Trading Post is a rectangular one-story, wood frame commercial building oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 74). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof is covered with ribbed aluminum roofing. The warehouse is 15 feet 4 inches



Figure 74. The Lockhardt Trading Post at 715A Shore Avenue, July 16, 2001. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

wide and 23 feet 11 inches long. The original siding, vertical board-and-batten siding, is still visible on the south-east elevation. The original siding on the northeast and south-west walls are covered with horizontal ribbed aluminum roofing. The north-west elevation (facing the beach) is covered with a patchwork of horizontal boards. A wide plank door is on the southwest elevation.

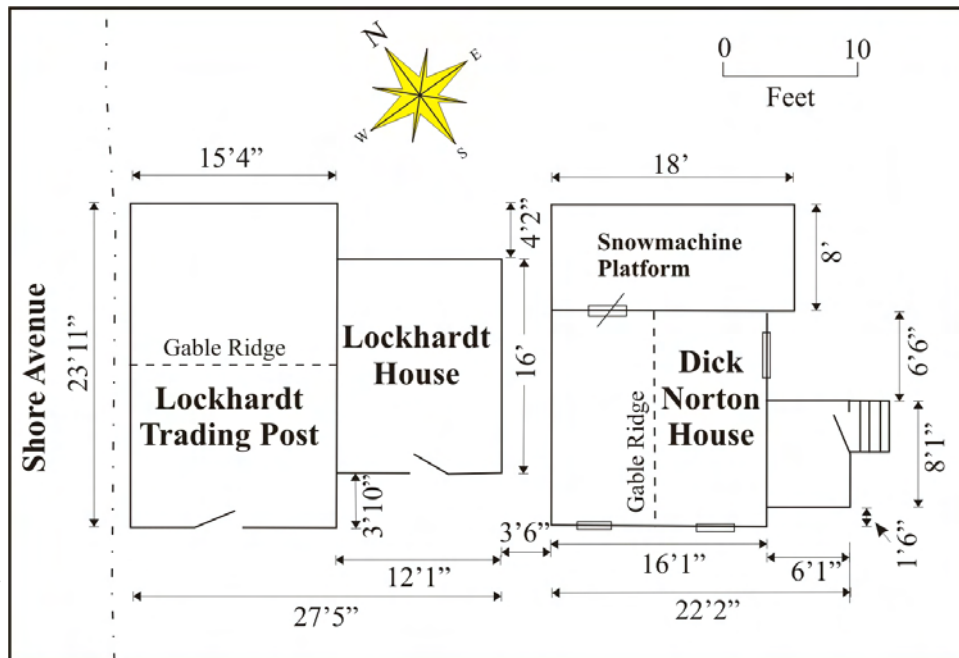


Figure 75. Plan of the Lockhardt Trading Post, Lockhardt House, and the Dick Norton House at 715A, 715C, and 715B Shore Avenue.

Attached to the southeast side of the Trading Post is a rectangular, one-story shed-roofed building, the Lockhardt House (Figure 75). This former residence was the original building on the



Figure 76. The Lockhardt House at 715C Shore Avenue, attached to the back of the Trading Post. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 16, 2001.

site and it is oriented in the same direction as the trading post. The foundation is not visible. The partially collapsed shed roof is covered with shiplap and rolled-roofing (Figure 76). The walls are covered with a patchwork of shiplap and 1x10 inch boards. The Lockhardt House is 12 feet 1 inch wide and 16 feet long. A plywood door is in the southwest elevation.

The Lockhardt Trading Post and the Lockhardt House attached to the back of it are among the oldest buildings in Kotzebue. Charlie Lockhardt built the shed-roofed residence first, then built the trading post several years later. Charlie Lockhardt and his Inupiat wife, Suzie Kiana Lockhardt, operated trading posts at Selawik and Ivakpak

(below Noorvik) before he built the trading post at Kotzebue. He lived in the Kotzebue store during summers. Miners in the area shipped their gold to Charlie Lockhardt, who sold it for them through the trading post. The Trading Post is the oldest commercial building in Kotzebue. It originally extended about 50 feet further out onto the beach, when the beach was wider. Over time, the store portion of the building was damaged by storms, leaving only the warehouse portion. The Lockhardts allowed people from out of town who were sick to stay in the small shed-roof house attached to the back of the warehouse. Charlie Lockhardt obtained a deed for the property in 1916 (Esther Norton, personal communication, July 16, 2001).

715B Shore Avenue – Dick Norton House (KTZ-289) (Block 1, Lot 17): Dick Norton's house is 3 feet 6 inches southeast of warehouse/shed (KTZ-288 and KTZ-290). The residence is a square, one-story wood frame building with a wood post foundation (Figure 77). The gable roof, which has a very slight (1:12) pitch, is covered with 90-pound mineral surfaced rolled-roofing. The walls are sided with plywood. The main part of the building is 16 feet 1 inch square. A window is on the southeast elevation, a boarded-up window is on the northeast elevation, and two single-light windows are on the southwest elevation. A flat-roofed arctic entry is on the southeast elevation. It is 6 feet 1 inch wide and 8 feet 1 inch long. The roof and walls are covered with the same materials as the house. The door is on the southeast elevation and is accessed by four steps. A platform for snow machines is next to the northeast elevation of the house. The platform has a wood post foundation and is 1.5 feet off the ground. It is 8 feet wide and 18 feet long.



Figure 77. The Dick Norton House at 715B Shore Avenue, July 16, 2001. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

This house was built before 1950 at another location. Dick Norton bought the house and moved it to this site a few years later, probably in the early 1950s. He and his wife Esther lived in the house. Their son, Fred Norton, resided in the house in 2001 (Esther Norton, personal communication, July 16, 2001).

723 Shore Avenue – Enoch Kenworthy House (KTZ-291) (Block 1, Lot 9): This rectangular one-story residence is oriented northeast-southwest, parallel to Shore Avenue and the beach (Figure 78). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof is covered with ribbed metal roofing. The walls are covered with coved and rabbeted shiplap siding. The house is 16 feet 4 inches wide and 20 feet 5 inches long. A 1/1 fixed sash window is centered in the northwest elevation and a single light fixed sash window is in the southeast elevation. Two other window openings on the southeast elevation have been covered with siding. A shed-roofed addition has been added to the northeast elevation. The roof of the addition is covered with 90-pound, black rolled-roofing and the walls are covered with plywood. The addition, which provides the only entry to the house, is 8 feet 3 inch wide and 12 feet long. The door is centered in the northeast elevation of the addition.

A rectangular wood frame shed with an outhouse attached to one side is located 15 feet southwest of the house. The shed roof and walls are covered with corrugated galvanized metal. The building is 7 feet 4 inches wide and 9 feet 5 inches long. The only door is centered in the northwest elevation. An outhouse is attached to the southeast side of the shed. The outhouse is constructed of scrap



Figure 78. The Enoch Kenworthy House at 723 Shore Avenue. The view is looking south. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 12, 2001.

lumber and tin, and the southeast wall is made from a door. The outbuilding is 2 feet 3 inches wide and 3 feet 10 inches long. A door opening is on the southwest elevation, but the door is missing.

The Kenworthy House is another World War II Army surplus pre-fabricated modular building brought to Kotzebue from the Aleutians after the war. The building was brought to Kotzebue between 1945 and 1947. Enoch Kenworthy's father set it up on this site (Enoch Kenworthy, personal communication, July 16, 2001; Bob Schaeffer, personal communication, July 16, 2001).

725 Shore Avenue – Maggie Green House (KTZ-292) (Block 1, Lot 6): This small rectangular, one-story house is oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 79). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof is covered with ribbed aluminum and the walls are sided with unpainted, weathered plywood. The building is about 16 feet wide and 24 feet long. A single-light window is on the northwest and southeast elevations, and two single-light windows are on the southwest elevation.

A trailer is parked behind the house. An arctic entry is attached to the northwest elevation. The gable roof is covered with corrugated aluminum and the walls are sided with plywood. The arctic entry is 4 feet wide and 8 feet long. The door faces southwest.

Chris Berg Construction built this house in 1953 for Maggie Green after her husband, Andrew, died. Maggie had a house



Figure 79. The Maggie Green House at 725 Shore Avenue, July 12, 2001. The view is looking east. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell.

and fuel tank in the vicinity of 726 Shore Avenue. The construction company planned to build the Wien Hotel, but Maggie's 50-gallon fuel tank was in the way. The company built her a new home after it moved her old house and the fuel tank. Her old house was later bought and moved to another part of town. Frank Green owned the house in 2001 (Frank Green, personal communication, July 17, 2001). A storm in early 2003 heavily damaged the house, prompting the owner to demolish it.

729 Shore Avenue – Yiyuk “Albert” Harris /Old Riley Shipwreck House (KTZ-293) (Block 1, Lot 3): This rectangular, 1.5-story house is oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 80). The foundation is not visible. The gable roof is covered with galvanized corrugated steel. The walls consist of 2x4 inch rough-cut studs sided with 5.5-inch wide horizontal shiplap. The shiplap is covered with 90-pound black rolled-roofing and vertical wood battens. The rolled-roofing is intact on the northeast elevation and under the gable on the northwest elevation, but has deteriorated and fallen away between the battens on the southeast wall. Plywood covers the original siding on the southwest elevation. The house is 22 feet 2 inches wide and 24 feet 3 inches long. The southwest elevation has a pair of 6-light windows and a door. Two 6-light windows are on the southeast elevation and a 4-light window is on the northeast elevation. A 2-light window is under the gable above the arctic entry on the northwest elevation. The arctic entry has a shed roof covered with 90-pound rolled-roofing and the walls are covered with plywood. The addition is 8 feet wide and 22 feet 2 inches long. A 1-light window is on the northwest elevation of the arctic entry. The main entrance to the house is through a door on the southwest elevation of the arctic entry.

This house is known locally as the “Old Riley Shipwreck House,” because it was reportedly built with lumber salvaged from a ship called the *Riley*. Yiyuk “Albert” Harris built the house in 1919. The date the arctic entry was built is unknown, but it was rebuilt in the late 1970s or early 1980s. Nereus “Doc” and Edna Harris Sr. owned the house in 2001 (David Harris, personal communication, July 16, 2001; Lee Harris, personal communication, July 16, 2001).



Figure 80. The Yiyuk Harris House at 729 Shore Avenue. The view is looking west. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 12, 2001.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

A total of 104 buildings and structures were investigated along Shore Avenue during the July 2001 historic building survey (see the listing in the Appendix). Forty-four of these resources are 50 or more years old. They include (based on initial use) 33 residences, 6 commercial buildings, 1 public building, 1 cultural building, and 2 structures and 1 site. During the historic period, some were used for more than one use. By initial construction type, they include 28 conventional wood frame buildings, 9 pre-fabricated World War II surplus frame buildings, 4 log buildings, 2 pole frame structures, and a piling structure. Four of the historic properties were built in the years 1900-1909, 3 in the 1910s, 4 in the 1920s, 2 in the 1930s, 17 in the 1940s, and 14 in the years 1950-1954. Most of the buildings have one or more additions, and many of the buildings have outbuildings. About half or more of the additions and outbuildings were constructed after 1954, reflecting the adoption of outside influences in housing in this predominately Inupiat community.

Significance and Eligibility

The historic buildings and structures along Shore Avenue make up the vast majority of buildings in Kotzebue that are more than 50 years or older. Twenty-nine buildings and one structure meet the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a historic district. The remaining 14 buildings, structures and sites do not meet NRHP eligibility requirements because they are not individually significant or they have lost physical integrity due to changes made to the buildings since 1954 that have compromised their historic appearance.

The **Front Street Historic District** (KTZ-250) meets the eligibility criteria for the NRHP as a historic district of local significance under Criterion A for its association with “events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.” During Kotzebue’s early history, Shore Avenue was known as Front Street, and was the core of the community. The predominately Native village was oriented to the beach. Most villagers depended on subsistence hunting, fishing and gathering. They used small boats to catch fish and hunt marine mammals, and to transport themselves to and from fishing and hunting camps elsewhere in the region. The village has no natural harbor, so residents hauled their boats up on the beach, where they had their homes and dried their fish. The first merchants built stores, canneries, and other businesses along the shore. They relied on boats to transport goods and commodities in and out of the community. With the exception of the Friends Mission complex, located a block inland from the beach, most of early Kotzebue was built along Front Street and the buildings faced the beach.

The Front Street Historic District (Figure 81) is characterized by its orientation to the beach, the close spacing between buildings, similar building types, and common building materials. The historic buildings constitute a cohesive district spanning the oldest section of the town. They are examples of vernacular architecture, constructed of available materials. They frequently have new materials added over older for increased insulation value. Characteristics of residential and most commercial buildings in the district include their small original size, and the addition of arctic entries, small additions and free-standing outbuildings. The nineteen conventional frame buildings



Figure 81. A view of the Front Street Historic District, showing buildings 702 (right) to 711 (center). The view is looking northeast. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 12, 2001.

were initially one or two-story, framed with 2x4s, sided with shiplap, with overlapping siding of Beaver Board or 90-pound rolled-roofing on top of the shiplap. The 5 military pre-fabricated buildings were covered with coved and rabbeted shiplap. Original roofing materials were predominantly rolled roofing and corrugated metal. Four log buildings and 1 pole-frame building, and 1 pole-frame structure are included in the district. A few two-story commercial buildings constructed in the 1930s and 1940s (Figure 82) are in the middle of Shore Avenue, and are part of the historic district. They represent the commercial center of Kotzebue in the 1940s and early 1950s.

The average initial size of conventional frame houses was 317 square feet, smaller than the average size of 399 square feet for log cabins. The original average size of surplus military pre-fabricated buildings that were residences was 373 square feet. As the Inupiat residents of Kotzebue adapted to the concept of multi-room houses, they added additions.

Most of the 25 non-contributing buildings within the historic district are one-story, wood frame buildings, comparable in size, scale, and type of construction to the contributing buildings. Most are residences built in recent years. Many are close to Shore Avenue and oriented to the beach, like the historic buildings. Two non-contributing buildings (addressed below) are more than 50 years old, but have lost physical integrity.

Two contributing buildings, the Rotman Store Annex (KTZ-261) at 500B Shore Avenue and the Ipalook House (KTZ-262) at 501 Shore Avenue, are more than 50 years old but were built elsewhere in Kotzebue. They were moved to their present locations in 1956. They are contributing resources because they are similar in time of construction, materials and style to other buildings in the district. The Annex is similar in mass and scale to the Rotman Store, to which the Annex is attached. Local residents consider these two buildings as part of the historic Rothman commercial



Figure 82. View looking northeast along Shore Avenue at the southeast end of the Front Street Historic District. Building 333A is at right and Rotman's two-story store (500) is in the center. Photo by Rolfe G. Buzzell, July 13, 2001.

complex. The Ipalook House is a surplus U.S. Army World War II prefabricated building, similar to other contributing surplus prefabricated buildings in the district.

Boundaries of the district reflect the greatest concentration of historic buildings along Shore Avenue. The district (see map, Figures 83 and 84), which includes the beach as a contributing feature, extends from Norton Sound inland about 200 feet (to George Fox Way and the unnamed alley behind Blocks 1 and 2 of U.S. Survey 2083). The district begins at the boundary between Lots 6 and 7 of Block 2, U.S. Survey 2863 (335 Shore Avenue) and extends northwest to the boundary between Lots 16 and 17 of Block 1, U.S. Survey 2083 (715A-C Shore Avenue).

The Front Street Historic District is not eligible under Criteria B, C or D, as it is not associated with the life of a significant person in the area's history, its resources do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represent the work of engineering excellence, and the historic resources have not yielded and are not likely to yield, important information on the area's prehistory or history.

The 30 contributing properties of the Front Street Historic District have historic integrity. They retain integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling and association, and are characteristic of rural Alaskan villages of the 1940s and early 1950s. Twenty-nine buildings and 1 structure are contributing resources to the district. They are listed in Table 1.

Two historic buildings in the boundaries of the Front Street Historic District have lost physical integrity. A two-story addition was built on the front of the Acumak Jessup House (KTZ-268) at 509 Shore Avenue in the 1960s. At the same time, a second story was added to the original

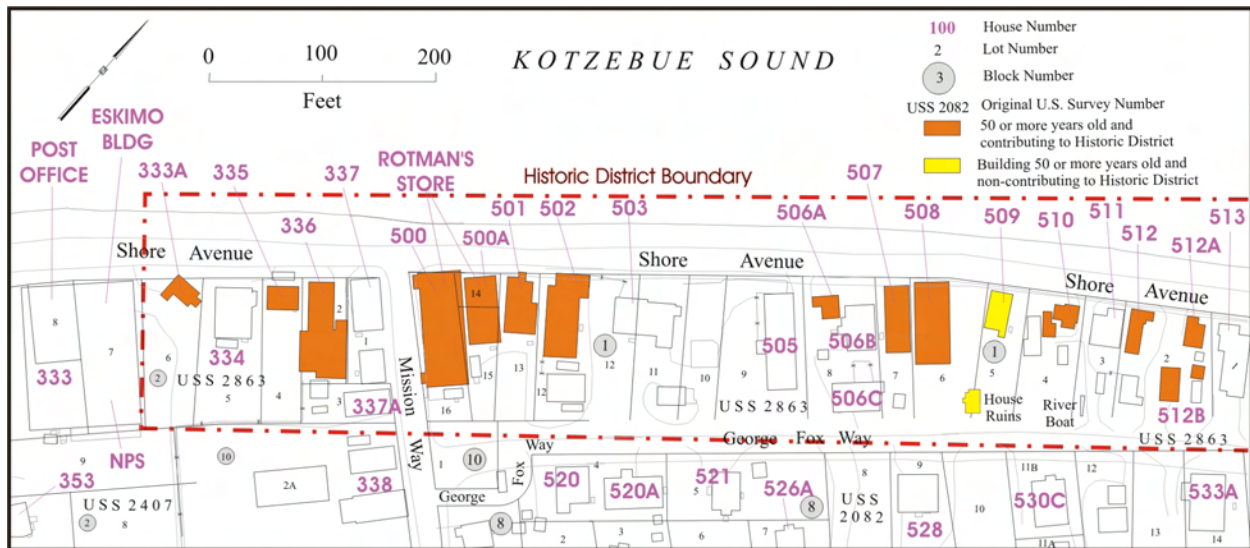


Figure 83. Map showing the southwestern half of the Front Street Historic District.

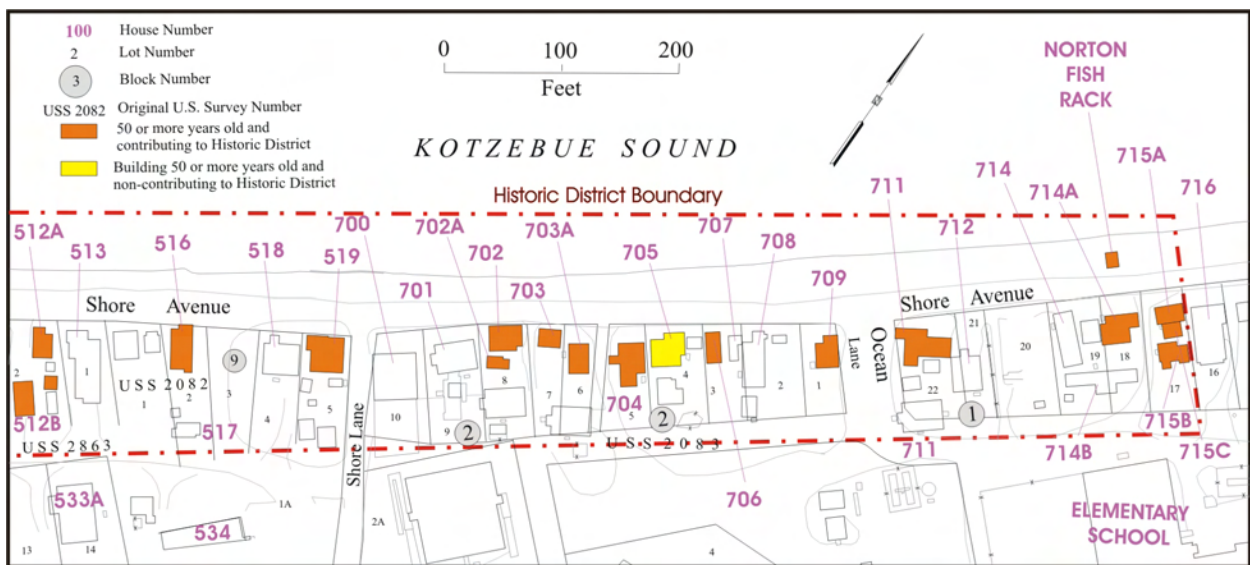


Figure 84. Map showing the northeastern half of the Front Street Historic District.

TABLE 1
CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS OF THE FRONT
STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (KTZ-250)

Street No.	Date Built	Type of Building	Const. Type	AHRS Number	Historic/Current Name
335A	1900s	Residence	Frame	KTZ-257	Flood House
335	1951	Residence	Frame	KTZ-258	Ruth Sandvik House
336	1926	Comm/Resid.	Log/Frame	KTZ-259	John Schaeffer House
500	1949	Commercial	Frame	KTZ-260	Rotman Store
500A	Early 1950s	Commercial	Frame	KTZ-261	Rotman Store Annex
501	1946-47	Residence	Frame/WWII	KTZ-262	Ipalook House
502	1930	Commercial	Frame	KTZ-263	Kotzebue Fur Trading
506A	1942	Residence	Frame	KTZ-264	Taylor House
507	1946-47	Public	Frame/WWII	KTZ-265	Old National Guard Armory
508	Early 1950s	Commercial	Frame	KTZ-266	Rotman Warehouse
510	1925	Residence	Frame	KTZ-269	Coppock House
512	1918	Residence	Log	KTZ-271	Okaylak Abe Lincoln Cabin
512A	1947	Residence	Frame/WWII	KTZ-272	Abraham Ito House
512B	1947	Commercial	Frame/WWII	KTZ-273	Alaska Airlines Office
512D	1930s	Residential	Pole Frame	KTZ-274	Okaylak Abe Lincoln Shed
516	1948	Residence	Frame	KTZ-275	Leslie Williams House
519	1904/1952	Residence	Frame	KTZ-276	Elwood Hunnicutt House
702	1910s	Residence	Log	KTZ-277	Lester Gallahorn House
702A	1950	Residence	Frame	KTZ-278	Gallahorn House
703	1920s	Residence	Log	KTZ-279	John Gallahorn House
703A	1942	Residence	Frame	KTZ-280	Robert Gallahorn House
704	Early 1950s	Residence	Frame	KTZ-281	Fred Kowunna House
706	Late 1940s	Residence	Frame/WWII	KTZ-283	Gregg/Ward House
709	1952	Residence	Frame	KTZ-284	Lena Norton House
711	Mid-1940s	Residence	Frame	KTZ-285	Jerry Coppock House
714A	1952	Residence	Frame	KTZ-286	Esther Norton House
714A	Late 1940s	Fish Rack	Pole Frame	KTZ-287	Esther Norton's Fish Rack
715A	ca 1909	Commercial	Frame	KTZ-288	Lockhardt Trading Post
715C	1907	Residential	Frame	KTZ-290	Lockhardt Residence
715B	1950	Residence	Frame	KTZ-289	Dick Norton House

house. The building no longer resembles its appearance from the historic period. The log and frame addition added in the late 1940s or early 1950s to the John Gregg House (KTZ-282) at 705 Shore Avenue was modified in 1962 when a second story was added to the log addition. A shed addition built in the 1970s on the southwest and southeast sides of the building also changed the overall massing and scale of the building. These additions tower over the original 1930s frame part of the house and have made the log addition unrecognizable.

The Jessup House Ruins (KTZ-268) at 509 Shore Avenue also do not meet the eligibility criteria for the NRHP. Little remains of the physical structure of this building that was constructed sometime between 1945 and 1947. No information is available about who in the Jessup family used the building or when it was torn down. Kenneth Mills' River Boat (KTZ-270), at 510 Shore Avenue, does not meet the eligibility criteria because the specific year of its construction is unknown and is likely less than 50 years old.

Seven buildings and one structure at the southwest end of Shore Avenue are more than 50 years old, but are outside the boundaries of the Front Street Historic District. They do not meet the eligibility criteria for the NRHP as individual buildings or structures. All but two of them would be eligible as contributing properties if they were part of a historic district, but they are too far physically from the concentration of historic buildings that comprise the Front Street Historic District. There are too many non-contributing buildings between them and the historic district, destroying the association. The historic buildings and structures that do not individually meet the eligibility criteria that are located towards the southwest end of Shore Avenue are the Sara Evak House (KTZ-251) at 123 Shore Avenue, the Dan Henry House (KTZ-294) at 126C Shore Avenue, the Daniel Snyder House (KTZ-295) at 127 Shore Avenue, the Willie Hensley, Sr. House (KTZ-252) at 133 Shore Avenue, the Ipalook House (KTZ-253) at 300 Shore Avenue, the Art Fields House (KTZ-254) at 301-301B Shore Avenue, the Cooperative Cannery Dock (KTZ-255) at 306 Shore Avenue and the First Baptist Church (KTZ-256) at 331 Shore Avenue. They are not individually significant under Criterion A as part of the development of Kotzebue. Likewise, each is not associated with a prominent person, are not significant for its architecture or engineering, and has not and is not likely to provide significant data about the area's history. The Dan Henry House (KTZ-294) has lost physical integrity and would not be eligible even if there were a viable historic district at the southwest end of Shore Avenue. Only part of the Cooperative Cannery Dock is still standing, and it is not a significant part of the cannery facility that once existed at the site now occupied by the Nullagvik Hotel.

Three historic buildings investigated in 2001 at the northeast end of Shore Avenue also do not meet the eligibility criteria for the NRHP. The Enoch Kenworthy House (KTZ-291) at 723 Shore Avenue and the Yiyuk Harris/Old Riley Shipwreck House (KTZ-293) are not individually significant as part of Kotzebue's development, are not associated with a prominent person, are not significant for their architecture or engineering, and have not and are not likely to provide significant data about the area's history. They would be eligible as contributing properties if they were part of a historic district, but they are too far physically from the concentration of historic buildings that comprise the Front Street Historic District. There are too many non-contributing buildings between them and the historic district, destroying the association. The Maggie Green House (KTZ-292) at 725 Shore Avenue was severely damaged by a storm in the spring of 2003. The owner tore the building down so it no longer has physical integrity.

Potential Impacts

Potential impacts on the Front Street Historic District are numerous due to the scale and scope of any project that seeks to widen and pave Shore Avenue and provide pedestrian amenities.

The close proximity of the buildings to the street and the narrowness of the existing road and the beach make it likely that the proposed project will have direct and indirect impacts on many of the historic buildings in the Front Street Historic District. Direct impacts could include direct contact with the buildings that are in the right-of-way, particularly arctic entries, porches, or stairs that intrude on the street. Indirect impacts include changes to the visual setting of the buildings and the district from road construction, as well as increased noise and traffic.

Another potential impact is the potential to change the character or destroy the beach, which is an important component of the historic district. Front Street has always been associated with the beach. Residents use the beach to transport people, supplies, and fish in and out of town, dry fish on racks, and as a place to meet and socialize.

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APPENDIX

INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS ON SHORE AVENUE

July 2001

Key: Bold = Building a contributing property to Shore Avenue Historic District (KTZ-250)

* = Building has lost historic integrity

** = Building is not historically significant

= Date moved to this location

Street Number	Type	Built	NRHP Eligible	AHRS No.	Legal Description	<i>Hist./Current Name</i>
[Side street is Lake Street]						
121B	Residence	1993 #	N		Lot 16, Blk 7, USS 2863	Moved here in 1993
121D	Residence	1970s	N		Lot 16, Blk 7, USS 2863	
122	Residence	1996	N		Lot 15, Blk 7, USS 2863	
123	Residence	1947-48	N**	KTZ-251	Lot 14A, Blk 7, USS 2863	<i>Sara Evak House</i>
124	Residence	1986 #	N		Lots 12-13, Blk 7, USS 2863	Moved here in 1986
125	Residence	1982	N		Lot 11, Blk 7, USS 2863	
126B	Residence	1974	N		Lots 10-11, Blk 7, USS 2863	
126C	Residence	1954	N*	KTZ-294	Lot 10, Blk 7, USS 2863	<i>Dan Henry House</i>
127	Residence	1954	N**	KTZ-295	Lot 9, Blk 7, USS 2863	<i>Dan Snyder House</i>
127A	Shop/Resid.	1956	N		Lot 9, Blk 7, USS 2863	
127B	Residence	1974	N		Lot 9, Blk 7, USS 2863	
128A	Residence	1965 #	N		Lot 9, Blk 7, USS 2863	# Moved here in 1965
128B	Residence	1965 #	N		Lot 8, Blk 7, USS 2863	# Moved here in 1965

128C	Residence	1975	N	Lots 7-8, Blk 7, USS 2863	
129	Residence	1995	N	Lot 7, Blk 7, USS 2863	
132	----	- - -	N	Lot 4, Blk 7, USS 2863	Log cabin demolished
132A	Residence	1979	N	Lot 3, Blk 7, USS 2863	
133	Residence	1928	N** KTZ-252	Lot 2, Blk 7, USS 2863	<i>Willie Hensley Sr House</i>
134A	Residence	1995	N	Lot 1, Blk 7, USS 2863	Herbert Adams House
[Side street is Lagoon Street]					
300	Residence	1946-47	N** KTZ-253	Lot 12, Blk 5, USS 2863	Ipalook House
301A	Residence	1951	N** KTZ-254	Lot 11, Blk 5, USS 2863	Art Fields House
301B	Garage/Resid.	1970s	N	Lot 12, Blk 5, USS 2863	“ ” “
301	Commercial	1962	N	Lot 11, Blk 5, USS 2863	Empress Restaurant
302	Residence	1995	N	Lot 10, Blk 5, USS 2863	
303	Commercial	Late 1960s	N	Lot 9B, Blk 5, USS 2863	Bayside Inn

<u>Street Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>NRHP Eligible</u>	<u>AHRS No.</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Hist./Current Name</u>
304	Commercial	1960s	N		Lots 7-9A, Blk 5, USS 2863	Hanson's Grocery
305	Commercial	1960s	N		Lot 6, Blk 5, USS 2863	Hanson's Dry Goods
306	Commercial	1975	N		Lots 4-5, Blk 5, USS 2863	Nullagvik Hotel
306	Structure	1940s	N*	KTZ-255	Lots 4-5, Blk 5, USS 2863	<i>Co-op Cannery Dock</i>
308	Commercial	1975	N		Lots 1-3, Blk 5, USS 2863	Nullagvik Restaurant
[Side street is Tundra Way]						
347	Commercial	1970s	N		Lot 11, Blk 2, USS 2863	(fronts on Tundra Way)
331	Church	1954	N**	KTZ-256	Lots 8-9, Blk 2, USS 2863	First Baptist Church
332	Residence	1958	N		Lot 9, Blk 2, USS 2863	
333	Commercial	1955	N		Lots 7-8, Blk 2, USS 2863	Ferguson/Eskimo Bldg
333A	Residence	1907	Y	KTZ-257	Lot 8, Blk 2, USS 2863	<i>Flood House</i>
334	Residence	1985	N		Lot 5, Blk 2, USS 2863	
335	Residence	Pre-1951	Y	KTZ-258	Lot 4, Blk 2, USS 2863	Ruth Sandvik (Kiana)
336	Residence	1926 ca	Y	KTZ-259	Lot 2, Blk 2, USS 2863	<i>John Schaeffer log House</i>
337	Residence	Late 1950s	N		Lot 1, Blk 2, USS 2863	Art Jessup House
[Side street is Mission Way]						
500	Commercial	1951	Y	KTZ-260	Lot 16, Blk 1, USS 2082	<i>Rotman's Store Bldg</i>
500A	Commercial	Moved here in 1959	Y	KTZ-261	Lots 14-15, Blk 1, USS 2082	Rotman's Annex (Attached to store)
501	Residence	1946-47	Y	KTZ-262	Lot 13, Blk 1, USS 2082	<i>Ipalook House</i>
502	Commercial	1930	Y	KTZ-263	Lot 12, Blk 1, USS 2082	<i>Kotzebue Fur Trading</i>
503	Residence	1965	N		Lots 10-12, Blk 1, USS 2082	
504	[Demolished]	—	N		Lots 9-10, Blk 1, USS 2082	<i>Old Wien Annex</i>
505	Residence	1980	N		Lot 9, Blk 1, USS 2082	Drake's Camp
506A	Residence	1942	Y	KTZ-264	Lot 8, Blk 1, USS 2082	<i>Taylor House</i>
506B	Residence	1971	N		Lot 8, Blk 1, USS 2082	
506C	Residence	1977-78	N		Lot 8, Blk 1, USS 2082	
506D	Commercial	1996	N		Lot 8, Blk 1, USS 2082	Hamburger Stand
507	Public	1946-47	Y	KTZ-265	Lot 7, Blk 1, USS 2082	<i>National Guard Armory</i>
508	Commercial	1951	Y	KTZ-266	Lot 6, Blk 1, USS 2082	<i>Rotman's Warehouse</i>
509	Residence	1945-47	N*	KTZ-267	Lot 5, Blk 1, USS 2082	<i>Ester Jessup House</i>
509	Resid. Ruins	Early 1950s	N*	KTZ-268	Lot 5, Blk 1, USS 2082	<i>Jessup House Ruins</i>
509A	Garage	1963-64	N		Lot 5, Blk 1, USS 2082	
510	Residence	1925	Y	KTZ-269	Lot 4, Blk 1, USS 2082	<i>Coppock House</i>
511	Residence	1980s	N		Lot 3, Blk 1, USS 2082	
511	River boat	1955	N	KTZ-270	Lot 3, Blk 1, USS 2082	Kenneth Mills River boat
512	Residence	1918	Y	KTZ-271	Lot 2, Blk 1, USS 2082	<i>Okaylak Lincoln Cabin</i>
512A	Residence	1946-47	Y	KTZ-272	Lot 2, Blk 1, USS 2082	<i>Abe Ito House</i>

<u>Street Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>NRHP Eligible</u>	<u>AHR No.</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Hist./Current Name</u>
512-B	Commercial	1947	Y	KTZ-273	Lot 2, Blk 1, USS 2082	<i>Alaska Airlines Office</i>
512-C	Residence	1985	N		Lot 2, Blk 1, USS 2082	Gene Starkweather House
512-D	Resid (shed)	1940	Y	KTZ-274	Lot 2, Blk 1, USS 2082	<i>Okaylak Lincoln's Shed</i>
513	Residence	1970s	N		Lot 1, Blk 1, USS 2082	
515	Residence	1999-2000	N		Lot 1, Blk 9 USS 2082	
516	Residence	1948	Y	KTZ-275	Lot 2, Blk 9, USS 2082	<i>Leslie Williams House</i>
517	Residence	1995	N		Lot 3, Blk 9, USS 2082	
518	Residence	1994	N		Lot 4, Blk 9, USS 2082	
519	Residence	1904 (moved here 1952)	Y	KTZ-276	Lot 5, Blk 9, USS 2082	<i>Elwood Hunnicutt House</i>
[Side street is Shore Lane]						
700	Warehouse	1970s	N		Lot 10, Blk 2, USS 2083	NANA Fish Co-op Whse
701	Residence	1976	N		Lot 9, Blk 2, USS 2083	
702	Residence	1910s	Y	KTZ-277	Lot 8, Blk 2, USS 2083	<i>Lester Gallahorn House</i>
702A	Residence	1950	Y	KTZ-278	Lot 8, Blk 2, USS 2083	<i>Gallahorn House</i>
702B	Residence	1976	N		Lot 8, Blk 2, USS 2083	Hanna Gallahorn House
703	Residence	1920s	Y	KTZ-279	Lot 7, Blk 2, USS 2083	<i>John Gallahorn House</i>
703-A	Residence	1942	Y	KTZ-280	Lot 6, Blk 2, USS 2083	<i>Robert Gallahorn House</i>
703-B	Residence	1974	N		Lot 6, Blk 2, USS 2083	
704	Residence	Early 1950s	Y	KTZ-281	Lot 5, Blk 2, USS 2083	<i>Fred Kowunna House</i>
705	Residence	Late 1930s	N *	KTZ-282	Lot 4, Blk 2, USS 2083	<i>John Gregg House</i>
706	Residence	1940s	Y	KTZ-283	Lot 3, Blk 2, USS 2083	<i>Gregg/Ward House</i>
707	Mobile Home	1966 #	N		Lot 3, Blk 2, USS 2083	Frank Norton's Trailer
708	Residence	1956	N		Lot 2, Blk 2, USS 2083	<i>Frank Norton House</i>
709	Residence	1952	Y	KTZ-284	Lot 1, Blk 2, USS 2083	<i>Lena Norton House</i>
[Side street is Ocean Lane]						
711	Residence	mid-1940s	Y	KTZ-285	Lot 22, Blk 1, USS 2083	<i>Jerry Coppock House</i>
711-B	Residence	1975			Lot 22, Blk 1, USS 2083	[HUD 500 house]
712	Residence	1970s			Lot 21, Blk 1, USS 2083	
714	Residence	1965			Lot 18, Blk 1, USS 2083	Sophie & John Evans House
714-A	Residence	1952	Y	KTZ-286	Lot 19, Blk 1, USS 2083	<i>Esther Norton House</i>
714-B	Structure	1940s	Y	KTZ-287	Lot 18, Blk 1, USS 2083	<i>Esther Norton Fish Rack</i>
715-A	Commercial	ca 1909	Y	KTZ-288	Lot 17, Blk 1, USS 2083	<i>Lockhardt Trading Post</i>
715-B	Residence	1940s	Y	KTZ-289	Lot 17, Blk 1, USS 2083	<i>Dick Norton House</i>
715-C	Residence	1907	Y	KTZ-290	Lot 17, Blk 1, USS 2083	Attached to Trading Post
716	Residence	1980	N		Lot 16, Blk 1, USS 2083	
717	Residence	1994	N		Lot 15, Blk 1, USS 2083	
718	Residence	1959	N		Lot 14, Blk 1, USS 2083	
719	Residence	1957	N		Lot 13, Blk 1, USS 2083	

<u>Street Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>NRHP Eligible</u>	<u>AHRS No.</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Hist./Current Name</u>
720	Residence	1980	N		Lot 12, Blk 1, USS 2083	
721	Residence	1992	N		Lot 11, Blk 1, USS 2083	
723	Residence	1946-1947	N **	KTZ-291	Lot 9, Blk 1, USS 2083	Enoch Kenworthy House
724	Residence	Early 1960s	N		Lot 7, Blk 1, USS 2083	Herman Barger House
725	Residence	1953	N *	KTZ-292	Lot 6, Blk 1, USS 2083	Maggie Green House (Demolished)
726	Comm/Resid.	1962	N		Lot 5, Blk 1, USS 2083	Wien Hotel
727	Residence	Mid-1970s	N		Lot 4, Blk 1, USS 2083	
728	Residence	1968-1969	N		Lot 3, Blk 1, USS 2083	
729	Residence	1919	N **	KTZ-293	Lot 3, Blk 1, USS 2083	Albert Harris House
730	Residence	1966 #	N		Lot 2, Blk 1, USS 2083	# Moved here in 1966
731	Comm/Resid	1970	N		Lot 1, Blk 1, USS 2083	Crowley Dock Office

Buildings, Structures & Objects <u>less</u> than 50 years old	=	61
Buildings, Structures & Objects 50 or more years old	=	<u>43</u>
Total Number of Properties	=	104

Buildings in Front Street Historic District	=	30
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