

# 2010

## Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park Preservation Plan



Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation  
Department of Natural Resources  
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# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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December 15, 2010

Dear Alaskan,

Established to preserve the remnants of a World War II coastal defense installation, Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park is a cherished community asset due to the park's wealth of natural and historical resources. In February of 1985, the park's historical value as part of the United States' first line of defense, along with naval bases at Sitka and Dutch Harbor, was formally recognized and Fort Abercrombie was designated as a National Historic Landmark.

The Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park Preservation Plan was created to provide a framework for decisions pertaining to cultural resource protection and interpretive development. Its intent is to supplement the Fort Abercrombie State Historic Park Management Plan by providing management guidelines specific to the preservation of the park's historic resources. It is designed to be used over the next twenty years, though periodic reviews are expected and encouraged.

This plan represents the Division's efforts to conserve and interpret Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park's historical and cultural resources for the use, enjoyment, and welfare of Alaskans and visitors. It is the product of a year-long planning effort and the involvement and participation of a variety of individuals and organizations. Those who participated in this planning process have helped shape not only this document, but the way in which the valuable heritage resources of Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park will be preserved and interpreted for future generations. I am grateful to all who helped develop this plan.

Sincerely,



**James King**  
Director

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY





The [Advisory Council on Historic Preservation](#), in coordination with the [National Park Service](#), manages the **Preserve America** program—a federal initiative that encourages and supports community efforts to preserve and enjoy cultural and natural heritage resources. In 2008, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation awarded a Preserve America grant to the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (ADPOR), Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) to create preservation plans for the units of the Alaska State Park system designated as National Historic Landmarks. Those units include Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park in Kodiak, and Fort Rousseau Causeway State Historical Park, Baranof Castle Hill State Historic Site, and Old Sitka State Historical Park—all located in Sitka.

Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park (SHP) was the site of a coastal defense installation during the United States' involvement in World War II (WWII). The fort was abandoned after the war and in 1969 Fort Abercrombie became a unit of the Alaska State Park System by means of an Interagency Land Management Agreement (ILMA), with the Division of Mining, Land and Water. The park was designated as a National Historic Landmark in February, 1985 because of its role as part of the United States' first line of defense along with naval bases at Sitka and Dutch Harbor; the southern Alaska coast was the most direct sea route between Japan and the continental United States.

The ***Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park Preservation Plan*** provides a framework for decisions pertaining to cultural resource protection, interpretive program development, and stewardship of the park. The preservation planning process involved inventorying resources, compiling research, and discussing and sharing ideas with park managers, industry professionals, and interested members of the public during public meetings and comment periods.

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION



## HOW DID THE PLANNING PROCESS BEGIN?

In 2008, the Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) recognized that the development of preservation plans could help meet the goal to “*sustain Alaska’s cultural, ecological, scenic and scientific assets through proactive stewardship pursuant to the division’s parks and programs*” outlined in the division’s ten year strategic plan.<sup>1</sup> The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s *Preserve America* program awarded a planning grant to the Office of History and Archaeology because preservation plans are valuable tools for efforts aimed at preserving and enhancing historical, cultural, archaeological, and anthropological values, and promoting the enjoyment and stewardship of heritage resources. **Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park Preservation Plan** is one of four preservation plans developed for National Historic Landmarks managed by the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (ADPOR).

## WHAT IS A PRESERVATION PLAN SUPPOSED TO DO?

The preservation plan provides guidelines to assist park staff in reaching their short- and long-term objectives for the preservation and enhancement of cultural and historical resources and in making informed decisions regarding the day-to-day management of these resources. The document is intended to be a dynamic tool used to enhance and preserve the park’s historical, cultural, archaeological, and anthropological values, to promote the enjoyment and stewardship of the park resources, to support local recreation and tourism, and to encourage a variety of recreational and educational opportunities in the park for visitors of varying abilities. This preservation plan provides guidelines rather than hard and fast rules. The plan supports, but does not replace, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Alaska Historic Preservation Act, or National Environmental Policy Act.

## WHAT IS A STATE HISTORICAL PARK?

The “Alaska State Park System: Statewide Framework” identifies designations for different types of parks based on their primary values to the public. Fort Abercrombie is a *state historical park* defined as “an area containing an assemblage of significant historical, cultural, archaeological, or anthropological resources from representative eras of Alaska’s history or prehistory. The dominant management objective of a historical park is to preserve and interpret historic resources for Alaskans and visitors to the state.”<sup>2</sup>

## PLAN ROAD MAP

The plan has four principal components—goals and objectives, brief historical and cultural background overview of the park, current park conditions, and recommended preservation and interpretation strategies for achieving the outlined goals. In addition, useful documents such as a glossary for preservation-specific language, architectural survey forms, preservation briefs on material conservation, condition assessment forms, and treatments standards are attached as appendices.

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<sup>1</sup> Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, *Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation: Ten Year Strategic Plan 2007-2017*, 22-25.

<sup>2</sup> Park Planning Section of Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, *Alaska State Park System: Statewide Framework*. (Alaska Div. of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, 1982), 8.

## PUBLIC PROCESS

During the last week of July, 2009, an interdisciplinary team visited Fort Abercrombie to identify and inventory all historic features and existing interpretive programs, evaluate current uses and preservation issues, and outline interpretive possibilities. During this visit, a public scoping meeting was held on July 27, 2009, in Kodiak to allow the interested public and professionals to voice their concerns related to the use of Fort Abercrombie, identify appropriate interpretive themes, and preservation priorities. Public comments were accepted through September, 2009. After the public comment period ended, the preservation planning team compiled additional information, evaluated alternatives, and developed preservation strategies.

A draft plan was prepared and distributed for public review on February 27, 2010. A public meeting was held on March 11, 2010, in Kodiak to receive comments on the draft preservation plan. Comments were collected through April 15, 2010. The planning team addressed comments and circulated the plan for final internal review. The Director of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation signed this plan on December 15, 2010 making it ADPOR policy.



## CHAPTER 2: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES



## ALASKA STATE PARK SYSTEM

In 1982, the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation devised a system to manage different types of park units. This work was published as the ***Alaska State Park System: Statewide Framework***. The framework identified designations for different types of parks based on their primary values to the public. Using these guidelines, Fort Abercrombie has been designated a *state historic park*. As such, Fort Abercrombie is defined as “an area containing an assemblage of significant historical, cultural, archaeological, or anthropological resources from representative eras of Alaska’s history or prehistory. The dominant management objective of a historic park is to preserve and interpret historic resources for Alaskans and visitors to the state.” This statewide framework provides a foundation to establish the mission of the park.

The mission of Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park is “Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park shall be managed and developed to [ensure] that:

- *The historical, cultural, archaeological, or anthropological values for which the park was established are not diminished*
- *The natural and scenic resources of the park are protected and maintained for long-term use and enjoyment*
- *The safety and welfare of park users are maintained*
- *The park promotes its resources through education and interpretation and supports local recreation and tourism*
- *The park affords a variety of opportunities for visitors of varying abilities without compromising the overall purpose of the park”<sup>3</sup>*

## FORT ABERCROMBIE STATE HISTORICAL PARK

The approved ***Fort Abercrombie State Historic Park Management Plan*** originally adopted in 1973 and revised in 2006 identified seven management goals. They provide a framework for interpretation and preservation objectives outlined in this preservation plan:

- Preserve, stabilize, interpret, and ultimately restore the unique historical resources of the park
- Provide high-quality recreational opportunities and facilities for the enjoyment of both the historical and natural resources of the park
- Acquire additional land to expand recreational opportunities and facilities in areas that will not adversely impact the historical resources of the park
- Define appropriate park uses and development, and maintain a plan for long term management of the park’s resources

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<sup>3</sup> Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, *Fort Abercrombie State Historic Park Management Plan*, 2006.

- Rehabilitate, repair or enhance park resources in a manner and order that is consistent with the park’s mission, but also in an equitable fashion that will benefit diverse types of park uses
- Foster community health by promoting outdoor exercise through the wise development and maintenance of trails and facilities that link the community with the park
- Acquire funding and staffing necessary to implement the recommendations contained in this plan

After reviewing the established **Fort Abercrombie State Historic Park Management Plan**, performing a historic property survey, conducting a general conditions survey, holding public meetings in Kodiak, and gathering the views of historic preservation groups, the planning team identified the following goals for preservation and interpretation at Fort Abercrombie.

## PRESERVATION GOALS

### PRESERVATION

Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation will implement strategies that preserve and protect elements of Fort Abercrombie as they exist today or apply an appropriate preservation treatment (rehabilitation, restoration, renovation) to these elements to appear as they did during the period of significance—1943 to 1945. ADPOR intends to maintain the sense of discovery, adequately accommodate public use, and protect cultural and natural resources while focusing on its preservation and interpretation mission for the park.

### EDUCATION

ADPOR will share with visitors Fort Abercrombie’s national, state, and local importance as part of the Kodiak Naval Operating Base National Historic Landmark during World War II. Additionally, ADPOR will convey the importance of preservation, respect for historic resources, and reuse of buildings as part of the educational mission of the park. Furthermore, ADPOR will discuss the importance of the natural environment independently and in relation to soldiers’ lives at Fort Abercrombie and the design of the historic properties at Fort Abercrombie.

### STEWARDSHIP

ADPOR will identify partners, research possibilities, and educational opportunities that may aid ADPOR in its efforts to preserve and interpret the parks resources. Appropriate stewardship strategies must be developed for specific areas and resources. ADPOR will maintain its leadership role in historic preservation, natural resource conservation, and interpretive innovation in Alaska by advocating for the resources, protecting significant features and stories, and actively managing the historic resources.

### ACCESS

ADPOR will continue to foster an accessible environment through new technologies and strategies as necessary and practicable. Adequate accessibility will allow visitors and residents to better enjoy and understand Fort Abercrombie. Accessibility should be considered for the diverse population that exists within Alaska and the

visitors served at Fort Abercrombie. Increased accessibility may necessitate changes to character-defining features of the landscape. Core interpretive programs will also meet the Americans with Disabilities Act standards.



## CHAPTER 3: HISTORY AND CULTURE



## PREHISTORIC CULTURES

The Kodiak Archipelago has been home to the Alutiiq people for at least 7500 years. A maritime people, the Alutiiq share similar cultural adaptations with geographically adjacent populations. On Kodiak, archaeological work continues to reveal the long and complex history of the Alutiiq and the development of their societies.

Archaeologists divide the prehistory of the Kodiak region into three traditions, each representing a distinct way of life. The *Ocean Bay Tradition* (7500 to 4000 BP) is characterized by a mobile hunting and gathering lifestyle; the *Kachemak Tradition* (4000 to 900 BP) by settled village life and an increased emphasis on fishing, and the *Koniag Tradition* (900 BP to Russian contact in 1784) by ranked societies with hereditary chiefs who maintained power through trade, warfare, and ceremony.

In 1988 archaeologists excavated the Monashka Bay site, a prehistoric settlement located on land adjacent to the park and managed by ADPOR, and discovered occupations from both the Kachemak and Koniag Traditions. Important finds from this excavation included the remains of semi-subterranean structures, materials indicative of long distance trade (e.g., copper and coal), and a multitude of pebbles etched with images of people in ceremonial garb. The presence of a substantial settlement with multiple prehistoric occupations, just beyond the park boundary, suggests that the area was used repeatedly in the prehistoric era.

## WORLD WAR II ERA

Fort Abercrombie, an outpost of Fort Greely, derives its primary importance from its association with World War II. From 1943 to 1945, soldiers at Fort Abercrombie stood ready to defend the coast from Japanese invasions. The threat of enemy attack was ever present after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, but the Japanese never came to Kodiak. In June 1942, American soldiers encountered the Japanese in the Aleutians Islands. For six months, from October 1942 to March 1943, Kodiak was the Alaska Defense Command center for the Aleutian campaign. The coastal defense remains of Fort Abercrombie, a component of the Kodiak Naval Operating Base National Historic Landmark, serve as evidence of World War II campaigns in Alaska.

In 1941 Franklin D. Roosevelt set aside 780 acres of land for the defense of the country that would later become Fort Abercrombie. At the height of Fort Abercrombie's occupancy, immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor, 150-200 men were stationed here. Gun emplacements did not arrive at Fort Abercrombie until after the Japanese attacks on Attu and Kiska in the Aleutian chain. With the Japanese invasion of Attu and Kiska, suddenly, the threat of attack was imminent and guns finally arrived in May 1943. The Army also established a radar unit and two searchlights with power plants at Fort Abercrombie, truly establishing a presence at the outpost.

For planning purposes, Fort Abercrombie can be divided into Miller Point and Piedmont Point. Furthermore, the functionality of Miller Point can be divided into operations, personnel support, and logistical support facilities. Operations facilities are those that are directly related to coastal defense such as the gun emplacements and ammunition bunkers. Logistical support facilities include all buildings and structures used to collect information, synthesize it, and inform decisions made by commanders to carry out operations. Personnel support facilities include all buildings and structures related to housing and supporting the people living and working at the fort.

## AFTER THE WAR

In December 1944, most Kodiak installations were placed in caretaker status. Fort Abercrombie was largely abandoned. In 1948, the guns at Abercrombie were destroyed, sending gun fragments over the cliffs. Overall, military use of Fort Abercrombie was short-lived, but played a significant role in the defense structure of the United States during World War II.

In 1969 Fort Abercrombie became a unit of the Alaska State Park System by means of an Interagency Land Management Agreement (ILMA), with the Division of Mining, Land and Water. The park was designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in February, 1985 because of its role as part of the United States' first line of defense along with naval bases at Sitka and Dutch Harbor.

## CHAPTER 4: EXISTING CONDITIONS AND ISSUES





## CULTURAL ZONES

Two cultural zones established in the *Fort Abercrombie State Historic Park Management Plan* cover Miller Point and Piedmont Point. Cultural resources are designated as the top resource priority in these. Development must be associated with public access, safety, and interpretation, and must not interfere with the characteristics that make the area a National Historic Landmark.

## MAINTENANCE

Maintenance is currently conducted as needed by park staff responsible for all parks in the Kodiak area. Emergency stabilization measures are currently being conducted on Fort Abercrombie buildings with more attention given to the Ready Ammunition Bunker and the War Reserve Bunker. Those two buildings are actively maintained and have a defined uses—museum and maintenance respectively. Vegetation is actively managed near the Ready Ammunition Bunker. The vegetation management includes clearing trees near the gun mounts to maintain their character-defining views. The lawn is also maintained near the Ready Ammunition Bunker to ensure that the functionality of the historical relationship among the area structures is evident. Maintenance of the lawn also enhances the visitor experience.

## INTERPRETATION

The following paragraphs provide a summary of current personal and non-personal interpretation in the park. **Personal interpretation** occurs when one person is interpreting to another, such as during a guided tour. **Non-personal interpretation** occurs when the person interpreting is removed and replaced with another type of media, such as an interpretive display, audio tour, or self-guided brochure.

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### PERSONAL INTERPRETATION

#### COMMERCIAL TOURS

Two cruise ship companies, Holland America and Royal Princess, commonly make Kodiak a destination during the summer season; other companies such as Hapag-Lloyd and Regent Seven Seas Cruise Lines occasionally stop in Kodiak as well. However, all cruise ship lines may change their routes and schedules from one year to the next, so the number of ships that stop at Kodiak may vary widely from year to year.

On cruise ship days, First Student charter buses shuttle approximately six bus-loads of approximately 40 passengers to the Kodiak Military History Museum and one or two smaller buses shuttle groups of approximately eight to 15 passengers (per bus) to Miller Point for a guided hiking tour. The guides for the hiking tours are hired by First Student and do not receive training from park or museum staff. Approximately 2155 cruise ship passengers visit Fort Abercrombie each summer; this equals approximately 48 large buses and 16 short buses per summer.

## KODIAK MILITARY HISTORY MUSEUM

The Kodiak Military History Museum located in the Ready Ammunition Bunker on Miller Point in Fort Abercrombie provides visitors with information and stories about a variety of displays and artifacts relating to World War II in Alaska, including what Kodiak's role was in the war and how the war effort affected Kodiak. The museum is staffed by volunteers who take pleasure in bringing the displays to life with personal interpretation and storytelling.

The museum serves the public year-round, but has limited hours of service. The museum is usually open Friday, Saturday, and Sunday from 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm during the summer, on Memorial Day from 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm, and by appointment the rest of the year, however, these hours of operation may change in the future. More information regarding hours of operation, directions, and resources can be found at <http://www.kodiak.org>.

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### NON-PERSONAL INTERPRETATION

#### SELF-GUIDED TOUR BROCHURES

An interpretive self-guided tour brochure was created by ADPOR and distributed at Fort Abercrombie, but is no longer available due to information inaccuracies.

A publication titled "Road System Guide to Kodiak Island World War II Sites" is available at the Kodiak Visitor Center and the Fort Abercrombie Ranger Station and provides information on WWII in Alaska and describes the different WWII sites in Kodiak, including Fort Abercrombie, and what their functions were during the war. Maps and driving directions are provided throughout the publication.

## KODIAK MILITARY HISTORY MUSEUM

The Kodiak Military History Museum boasts a large collection of WWII military artifacts, documents, reports, and photos from many of Alaska's WWII military installations, including Fort Abercrombie. This collection is constantly growing due to continuing donations received from interested public such as WWII veterans that served in Kodiak and their children and grandchildren. Many of the displays interpret different aspects of WWII in Alaska such as how soldiers lived while stationed at Fort Abercrombie and other locations in Alaska and what types of machinery (guns, radios, telephones, etc.) were used and how. These interpretive displays provide visitors a snapshot of the wartime in Alaska and help them imagine what it was like to be a soldier serving in Kodiak during WWII.

### INTERPRETIVE PANELS

There are eight interpretive panels at Miller Point in Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park that interpret some of the natural and historical themes of the area. Six panels are at least 20 years old, and two are from 2004. The following is a list of the interpretive panels of Fort Abercrombie and a brief description of each:

1. **The Aleutian Campaign:** describes the WWII battles fought on U.S. soil including the Japanese occupation of Attu and Kiska and the American recovery of these islands.
2. **Protecting the Backdoor:** shares with visitors the reasons Kodiak was a strategic location for a naval air base and what Kodiak's role was in the Aleutian Campaign. It also gives readers a glimpse into the soldiers' lives and into how the influx of soldiers affected the community of Kodiak.

3. **Ft. Abercrombie:** explores the different types of defense installations at Fort Abercrombie and their functions.
4. **Spruces on the Move:** interprets the type, species structure, origin, and advance of the forests of the Kodiak Island group. Insets explore the origin of the name “Kodiak” and the raven’s fame as creator in Native myth and its infamy due to destructive behavior.
5. **An Island Alive:** explores the great variety of wildlife present in the Kodiak Archipelago—whales, sea birds, sea otters, intertidal organisms and sea bottom dwellers—and provides picture identification of many species found in Kodiak.
6. **The Emerald Isles:** describes the three major vegetation communities found on the Kodiak Island group and provides picture identification of many common plants in the area.
7. **The Birds &:** is a seabird and waterfowl identification panel is designed to be read in tandem with “The Mammals of Miller Point” panel and provides information on birds’ appearances and their nesting and feeding habits, interpretation of the *Alcidae* family of birds, and the particular nesting habits of marbled murrelets.
8. **The Mammals of Miller Point:** is designed to be read in tandem with “The Birds &” panel and provides identifying information for six whales that frequent the area. Interpretive material explores differences between baleen whales and toothed whales.

## PLANT IDENTIFICATION SIGNS

There are eight native plant identification signs installed along the wildflower meadow trail at Fort Abercrombie. The signs were designed and installed as part of a partnership program between the Alutiiq Museum, the City of Kodiak Parks and Recreation, ADPORA, and the National Park Service. These small signs identify common and scientific plant names and provide information on the plants’ growth habits and traditional uses. Plants identified are:

1. Chocolate lily (*Fritillaria camschatcensis*)
2. Fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*); the scientific name has changed and is now *Chamerion angustifolium*
3. Cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*)
4. Angelica (*Angelica lucida*)
5. Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana*)
6. Northern yarrow (*Achillea borealis*)
7. Nootka lupine (*Lupinus nootkatensis*)
8. Devil’s club (*Oplopanax horridus*)

## PARTNERSHIPS

ADPORA has significant and well-established relationships with the Kodiak Military History Museum, Friends of Kodiak State Parks, and the Kodiak State Parks Citizen Advisory Board. These organizations provide educational

materials to visitors, operate the museum, provide a source of volunteers, generate funds for maintenance and restoration, curate museum objects, and advocate for Kodiak Area Parks and Fort Abercrombie. ADPOR also manages another former coastal defense site, Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park in Kodiak and Caines Head State Recreation Area near Seward. These parks currently share information about management strategies, preservation issues, and research.

## RESEARCH

Currently there is no known research conducted by ADPOR on Fort Abercrombie, World War II in Alaska, military archaeology, preservation strategies for military resources, prehistory of Kodiak, and archaeology of Fort Abercrombie. However, the Kodiak Military History Museum is continually seeking new military artifacts that meet the needs of their interpretive program and collection policies.

## STAFFING

Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park is managed as a unit of ADPOR's Kodiak District. Other units of the Kodiak District include Shuyak Island State Park, Afognak Island State Park, Woody Island State Recreation Site, Buskin River State Recreation Site, and Pasagshak River State Recreation Site. Kodiak District staff consist of a year-round Park Ranger II, a seasonal Park Ranger I, two seasonal Natural Resource Technicians, and one Administrative Assistant (full-time during the summer and part-time during the winter). No positions are assigned specifically to Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park. Rangers spend time traveling between the various units under their care, performing building maintenance and inspection, gathering trash, collecting fees, administering park operations, and providing public safety, and visitor services to park users.

Volunteers are an integral component of Fort Abercrombie management. Campground/park hosts, museum volunteers, and other park volunteers accomplish needed routine maintenance on park facilities. Current volunteerism allows the small staff to provide basic services to residents and visitors. Volunteer programs incrementally improve local support of park programs through active engagement—residents that work in the park will support park efforts.

## LAND AND BUILDING USE

Fort Abercrombie is a military landscape used for historic interpretation, historic preservation, camping, day recreation, and wildlife viewing. There are two distinct cultural areas identified in the management plan, one at Miller Point and the other at Piedmont Point. Of the two, Miller Point is the cultural and interpretive hub of the park. Assets located at Miller Point include the Kodiak Military History Museum in the restored Ready Ammunition Bunker<sup>4</sup>, the majority of surface features associated with the military landscape, the gun emplacements, easy vehicular access, and commanding views of surveillance areas. For building- and structure-specific information, refer to Appendix A.

At both locations, all original concrete structures are still standing, but are in various states of disrepair. The Ready Ammunition Bunker and War Reserve Magazine are in excellent condition due to recent restoration work;

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<sup>4</sup> In many original military documents, the Ready Ammunition Bunker is called the Emplacement Magazine. The National Historic Landmark nomination refers to the building as the Ready Ammunition Bunker. Since Ready Ammunition Bunker is the common nomenclature for this specific building, Ready Ammunition Bunker will be used throughout this document.



however, moisture penetration continues to be an issue. All concrete buildings and structures have similar problems including efflorescence, spalling, graffiti, moisture, and accumulation of organic material due to the moist coastal climate.

The buildings and structures made of wood and metal that once stood at Fort Abercrombie are long gone, though wood remnants of the Observation Tower platform and foundation piers still exist. Foundations, depressions, military-related artifacts, and building remnants are scattered throughout the park. Roads that once transected the post are still discernible today and are now used as foot trails to gain access to many of the park's historic features. The canopy created by the trees is an important feature at Fort Abercrombie because the military used tree cover at the site for camouflage during the period of significance.

Views are critical components of the site. Currently, historic views from gun emplacements, DEC Bunkers, and Searchlight Bunkers<sup>5</sup> are maintained. These views help the visitor understand the role of the facilities, the interaction between component buildings, and the immensity of the protection and security infrastructure associated with American assets during World War II.

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## MILLER POINT

The majority of historic assets are located at Miller Point. These include ten standing structures/objects – War Reserve Magazine, Ready Ammunition Bunker, Plotting and Spotting Room, two gun emplacements with guns, three generator houses, one DEC Bunker, and one Searchlight Bunker. Additionally, there are numerous site features scattered throughout Miller Point that represent the social life of people that occupied Fort Abercrombie during the period of significance. These features include many foundation depressions from buildings such as the Mess Hall, Infirmary, Garage, Elephant Shelter, Recreation Hall, and numerous Quonset huts. Foundations of warehouses that contribute to the operations of Fort Abercrombie are also present.

According to the **Fort Abercrombie State Historic Park Management Plan**, Miller Point is the most visited portion of the park, receiving over 103,000 visitors a year.<sup>6</sup> During the summer of 2009, about 2,155 cruise ship passengers visited the museum. Vehicular and pedestrian traffic becomes congested during times of high visitation. During these times, access to programs is difficult and visitors stay near the Ready Ammunition Bunker, Gun Emplacements, and the Generator House nearest the road.

There are numerous non-contributing intrusions situated at Miller Point including parking facilities, a campground, interpretive signage, bollards, and restroom facilities. Two parking facilities are situated at Miller Point, one west of the Plotting and Spotting Room and another just to the north of the Ready Ammunitions Bunker. A campground is situated over a heavy concentration of Quonset hut foundations and the observation tower foundation. Interpretative facilities are located between the gun emplacements, north of the parking lot near the Ready Ammunition Bunker, and along the Wildflower Meadow Trail.

## GUN EMPLACEMENTS

There are two gun emplacements with mounted gun pieces at Miller Point. The emplacements are heavily vegetated with grasses and weeds. The concrete shows the same type of degradation evident in all concrete at

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<sup>5</sup> In many original military documents, the Searchlight Bunker is called the Searchlight Shelter. The National Historic Landmark nomination refers to the building as the Searchlight Bunker. Since Searchlight Bunker is the common nomenclature for this specific building, Searchlight Bunker will be used throughout this document.

<sup>6</sup> 2010 visitor numbers according to <http://int.dnr.alaska.gov/parks/dpor/visittcts/vc10/kodfy10.pdf> (12/8/2010).

the site. The metal components of the emplacements are heavily corroded. The guns themselves are badly pitted and stained. Adequate vegetation removal has maintained the historic views from the guns.

## **READY AMMUNITION BUNKER**

The Ready Ammunition Bunker is the central feature at Miller Point and it houses the Kodiak Military History Museum which is operated by a concessionaire. The restored bunker highlights the World War II campaigns in Alaska, life of soldiers at Fort Abercrombie, and communications during the war. Although restored, problems with preservation of this building still exist:

- There is a large tree growing on the east side of the bunker that could compromise the structural integrity of the building.
- Visitors use numerous routes to gain access to the top of the bunker and are causing braided trails and erosion problems.
- The parking area disrupts the connectivity between the bunker and gun emplacement #2.
- A non-contributing gate placed in close proximity to the bunker blocks traffic access.

Additionally, the bunker has the common problems associated with concrete World War II era buildings in this area including efflorescence, spalling, and organic material build-up.

## **PLOTTING AND SPOTTING ROOM**

A historic roadway, currently used as a trail, connects the Ready Ammunition Bunker to the Plotting and Spotting Room. The Plotting and Spotting Room is a large facility that once housed the “brains” of the operations at Fort Abercrombie. Its condition is similar to all other concrete buildings in the park. Spalling, efflorescence, graffiti, organic material, and moisture are the key concerns related to the preservation of this building. A parking lot and restroom are located close to the bunker causing undesirable visual impacts due to an insufficient vegetative barrier. A berm at the top of the road/trail blocks clear access to the Plotting and Spotting Room. The biggest issue at hand is the small forest growing on the roof of the building that could damage the structure. All the vegetation on the building is relatively young in comparison to the surrounding landscape.

## **SEARCHLIGHT BUNKER/DEC BUNKER/TOWER**

Both bunkers exhibit problems similar to those found on all concrete buildings in the park including efflorescence, spalling, moisture, organic material, and graffiti. The metal components of these buildings have completely corroded in places due to the wet coastal environment.

The steel roof supports have rusted away, and all doors and windows are missing from the buildings, though some of the original hinges and window frame elements are present. The campground is located directly on top of the tower foundation and extremely close to the remaining functional cluster of buildings. The DEC Bunker and Searchlight Bunker are located on the Wildflower Trail and non-contributing fencing is located near the buildings.

The narrow band of windows and the heavy concrete lid characterize the DEC Bunker. The spalling found on the DEC Bunker is extreme. It appears that two different sized aggregates were used in the construction. The small aggregate is relatively stable; however, the large aggregate is quickly crumbling. Vegetative growth on the

structure is heaviest in the large aggregate; in some instances the organic material is now holding the aggregate of the concrete lid together.

The volume of the interior space and searchlight tracks are critical in the understanding the Searchlight Bunker. The visual relationship between the Searchlight and DEC is essential to understanding the functionality of the site.

## **GENERATOR HOUSES**

Three Generator Houses are strategically situated throughout Fort Abercrombie. All three exhibit the same characteristics as all other concrete buildings in the park. One is located near the Ready Ammunition Bunker and is probably the most photographed building in the park.

## **WAR RESERVE MAGAZINE**

The War Reserve Magazine was built into the existing topography near the Miller Point Road. The rectangular reinforced concrete building is one story tall. Wing walls extend from the rectangular building to shelter both entrances to the building. The flat roof is clad with EPDM. Two tall chimneys are centrally located near the blasted hillside. Overall, the building is in fair condition because it is in use. Efflorescence and organic material accumulation are the key issues with the building. Water is seeping into the building where it meets with the hillside.

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## **PIEDMONT POINT**

Piedmont Point is a less developed microcosm of Miller Point. Piedmont is predominantly used by residents of Kodiak that recreate in the park. The majority of the historic resources at Piedmont Point are located at the very tip of the point. This area served as an outpost of Miller Point during the period of significance. Visitors must traverse a quarter mile trail following a military road to a cluster of historic structures that includes a DEC Bunker, Searchlight Bunker, and foundations. The building foundations represent different functions from the area including a tower, Transmission Building, Mess Hall, and barracks.

## **SEARCHLIGHT BUNKER/DEC BUNKER/TOWER**

Both bunkers exhibit the same problems as other concrete buildings in the park—efflorescence, spalling, moisture, organic material, and graffiti. The metal found on the two buildings has completely corroded in places due to the coastal environment. All doors and windows are missing from the buildings; some original components are still present such as hinges and window frame elements, but the steel roof supports have rusted away. Non-contributing fencing is also located near the buildings. The spalling found on the DEC Bunker is in the advanced stages of deterioration. It appears that two different sized aggregates were used in the construction of this building. The small aggregate has fared relatively well; however, the large aggregate is quickly crumbling. Vegetative growth is heaviest in the large aggregate and in some instances the organic material is now holding the concrete together.

## CHAPTER 5:

## PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION STRATEGIES





To meet the mission of Fort Abercrombie, the objectives of the Management Plan, and the goals listed in this plan, the planning team identified strategies for the ongoing preservation and interpretation at Fort Abercrombie.

## PRESERVATION ZONES

To better facilitate continued preservation, development, program expansion, visitor growth, and general enjoyment of Fort Abercrombie by residents and visitors, the planning team devised preservation zones to guide development, use, interpretation, and preservation treatments. These preservation zones were based on guidelines for historic preservation established by the Department of Interior. The overlays do not change the land-use designations identified in the **Fort Abercrombie State Historic Park Management Plan**. They provide additional guidance to Park staff, design professionals, park management, and the public as they make building- and area-specific decisions and recommendations related to historic preservation and interpretation.

The planning team established four preservation zones for Fort Abercrombie. Each zone has a unique preservation objective related to the buildings, landscape, archaeology, and interpretation. These objectives will be used to guide decisions in each zone, while keeping in mind the objective to preserve and interpret the historic resources at the park.

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### PRESERVATION ZONE ONE

**ZONE ONE** at Fort Abercrombie is anchored by the Ready Ammunition Bunker and two gun mounts, and it includes the connections between the bunker and guns. Also included in this zone are the Plotting and Spotting Room, the road between the Plotting and Spotting Room and the Ready Ammunition Bunker, DEC Bunker, Searchlight Bunker, Tower, and a portion of the Quonset hut (barracks) area (see Figure 2). The views and vistas from the gun mounts, Searchlight Bunker, and DEC Bunker are of primary importance and must be protected. The overall goal for this area is to portray the area as it looked in 1943-1944 when the military left Fort Abercrombie.

**The primary preservation treatment in ZONE ONE is restoration.** Cultural assets in this zone represent important historical functionality of the historic resource, are critical to the visitor experience and understanding of the resource, embody distinctive qualities (such as unique materials, features, details, or craftsmanship), or achieve additional significance due to associations with important people, styles of architecture, or events. The highest priority in ZONE ONE should be to maintain, preserve, and protect all historically significant resources. Work that takes place in ZONE ONE should follow the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration*, which are included in this plan as Appendix B, and use the period of 1943-1944 to guide decisions. The overall definition of restoration is *"the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period."*<sup>7</sup> The Restoration Standards are attached in Appendix B.

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### PRESERVATION ZONE TWO

**ZONE TWO** encompasses Piedmont Point and a small area at the "Cry of the Wild Ram" site. The DEC Bunker and Searchlight Bunker are the only standing buildings in Zone Two. Views from these two resources should be

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<sup>7</sup> The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, 36 CFR Part 67 and 68



maintained to enhance the visitor experience. The trail (historic road) leading people to Piedmont Point should be retained and preserved. Trail width is the primary characteristic that warrants preservation.

**The primary treatment in Zone Two is Preservation.** Areas designated as Zone Two are historically important to the understanding of the overall resource, augment the visitor experience, represent distinctive qualities (such as unique materials, features, details or craftsmanship), or achieve additional significance due to associations with important people, styles of architecture, or important events. Zone Two areas are designated when specific uses for the property have not been identified, but stabilization is necessary for future use, or when the level of deterioration has become a character-defining feature of the area. *“Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property.”*<sup>8</sup> All resources in Zone Two should receive regular monitoring in order to assess the condition. When work on Zone Two resources is needed, a “soft touch” approach should be taken (Appendix B). Public safety must always be a high priority when allowing nature to take its course, and structures should be stabilized to the extent necessary to keep the structures from being a safety hazard. The sense of discovery must remain intact at these locations.

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### PRESERVATION ZONE THREE

**Zone Three** has two standing buildings, both generator houses. These are the primary features; however, the spatial relationship between the other site features is important to for visitors to grasp because it helps in understanding the daily life of people that lived at Fort Abercrombie. However, the barrack foundations are numerous and it is not necessary to preserve them all. Also, from historic photos, it appears that the tree canopy may have played an important role in the site selection by the military. Areas of tree canopy that date from the period of significance should be preserved when possible if the trees in question do not negatively impact buildings.

**The primary treatment in Zone Three is Rehabilitation.** Areas designated as Zone Three contain resources that are secondary in nature, though these resources may embody characteristics or features that are distinctive in their own right and establish spatial relationships from the period of significance. These areas are less rich in significance than Zone One areas. Even so, every effort should be made to retain original features and fabric in restoration areas. New materials and features can, however, be introduced in rehabilitation zones if it is done sensitively and the primary character-defining features that are intact are retained. *“Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.”*<sup>9</sup> All work conducted in a Rehabilitation Zone must adhere to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation (Appendix B).

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### PRESERVATION ZONE FOUR

Two standing buildings exist in **Zone Four**—one generator house and the War Reserve Magazine. Many foundation features are also scattered throughout this zone and are spatially disconnected. Although renovation of the area is appropriate; preservation of all documented sites is a priority. Proper siting of new features is of utmost importance to preserve what exists while making accommodations to keep the area in use. This zone can

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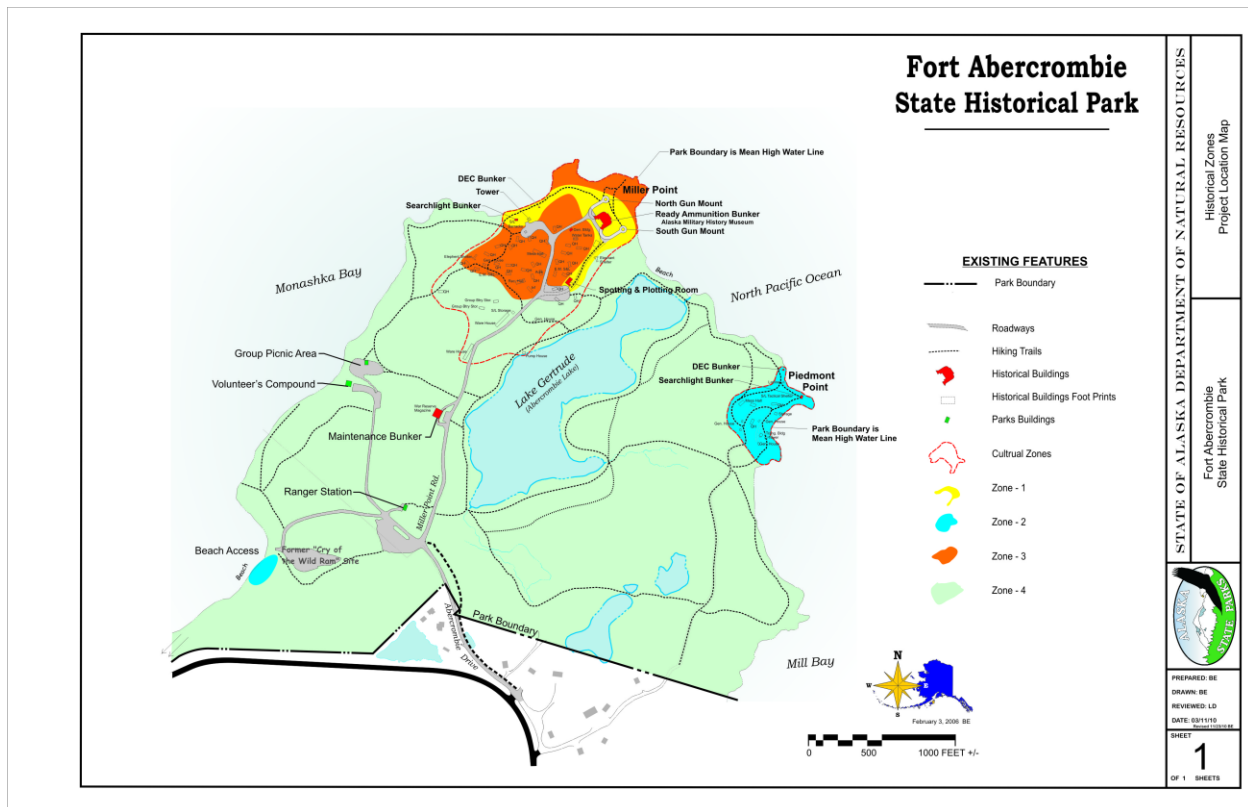
<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

accommodate new facilities that are larger in scale; however, the materials for new construction identified for Zone Three should also be used in this zone.

**The primary treatment in Zone Four areas is renovation.** Zone Four are those areas where changes will not significantly diminish the historic character and value of the property as a whole. Modifications, renovations, and intrusions are acceptable; however, additions must still be sympathetic to the historic nature of the park. Zone Four areas can accommodate more changes than other designated zones. Zone Four areas are often undistinguished or repetitive in nature unless they represent a part of a larger ensemble of features, or are closely associated with other more significant site features.

**Figure 2:** Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park's Historical Zones.



## MAINTENANCE

### RESOURCE INSPECTION TRACKING

Park staff or volunteers should complete resource inspection forms a minimum of twice per year for all standing buildings and structures to help park staff and preservation professionals gain a greater understanding of the speed of deterioration, changing conditions, safety issues, and vandalism. Park staff or volunteers, that have received adequate training to inspect the resources, should inspect all remaining historic and archaeological site features once per year. To track inspections, staff and volunteers can use the Alaska Building Inventory Form attached in Appendix C. Drawings and photographs should accompany each form.

*Short  
Range  
Priority*

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## CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Any preservation, restoration, or rehabilitation of a historic property should start with a complete condition assessment performed by a qualified preservation professional. Condition assessments should be completed prior to commencement of work on any buildings and reconsidered every five years. A good starting point to complete the Condition Assessment is attached in Appendix D as **Alaska Building Survey Forms**. A completed condition assessment will provide adequate information to prioritize the work on specific buildings and the urgency of the repairs. Thorough digital photo documentation should accompany all reports. Photos should be taken that capture each elevation, significant preservation issues, significant building features, and the setting. A standard condition assessment inventory form is included in Appendix D. Condition assessments should be completed for all buildings located in Zone One, followed by Zone Three. Condition Assessments are not necessary in Zone Two at this time.

*Mid Range  
Priority*

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## GRAFFITI

Graffiti is an issue common to all buildings at Fort Abercrombie. The most effective deterrent of graffiti is vigilant monitoring and expedited removal. However, hasty removal of graffiti can cause irreversible damage to historic concrete. Currently, the graffiti at Fort Abercrombie is only located on concrete buildings, so a common approach can be devised for its removal. To meet established preservation standards, the gentlest means possible must be employed to remove graffiti, so a step by step outline is established in this document. However, testing must occur in the field to determine the gentlest method for different graffiti types. **Preservation Brief 38: Removing Graffiti from Historic Masonry** is an excellent source for additional information. The process for graffiti removal is outlined below:

- Identify the type of graffiti (spray paint, markers, pencils, etc.)
- Identify the substrate
- Choose the method and material that will be used
- Test the chosen application
- If the test is successful, continue application
- If the test is not successful, reevaluate the method and/or material

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## CONCRETE

Planning for concrete preservation is a four step process that includes document review, field survey, testing, and analysis. Document review can include examining plans, historic photos, repair records, and documents of similar buildings. The record review can provide information about intended concrete composition, location of reinforcing bars, and changes over time. Field survey will help understand the current condition, extent of conditions, and severity of structural stress.

Testing will likely include onsite and laboratory work. Nondestructive testing such as sonic tests or metal detectors may be utilized; however, voids can often be located through sounding. Inspectors can sound with a metal

hammer or drag three-foot chains over the slab while listening for hollow areas. In many cases, it may be easier to take a sample of the concrete and send it to a laboratory for a petrographic evaluation. This type of evaluation is expensive, so this method should only be used when it is absolutely necessary.

Analysis is the last step and a crucial step in the preservation process. Analysis should focus on the cause of the problem and development of short-term and long-term strategies to remedy the root cause of the deterioration.

Common concrete issues at Fort Abercrombie include cracking, spalling, and erosion. Quick remedies are found in ***Preservation Brief 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete***.

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## DEVELOP A VEGETATION CONTROL PLAN

Vegetation has the potential to impact the visitor experience, the historic views and vistas, structural integrity of the buildings, and archaeological features located in Fort Abercrombie; thus, a vegetation control plan should be developed. In certain cases, retention of vegetation is advocated by this plan and in other instances removal is justified. All decisions related to vegetation retention and removal should be based on the period of significance. Although part of the historically planned landscape, trees should be removed when they begin to threaten any standing building or archaeological resource. What constitutes a threat should be defined broadly to ensure continued enjoyment of Fort Abercrombie and the wellbeing of the park visitors. Threats can include rot, moisture retention, structural impacts, and visual impacts.

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

Historic views and vistas are of paramount importance at both gun mounts, both DEC Bunkers, and both Searchlight Bunkers. Large vegetation that impedes the historic perspective must be removed on an annual basis. However, tree cover was also an important component of site selection in some cases—tree cover was used strategically by the military in the vicinity of the DEC Bunkers and Searchlight Bunkers. A study of existing photos of life at Fort Abercrombie may provide insight to the location and use of trees at the fort. Clusters of trees should be allowed to grow in those locations where trees were important to the historical landscape so they can replace the older trees when their age or stability threatens the historic structures.

Vegetation located on and around the bunkers helped camouflage the structures during the period of significance. Therefore, non-woody native vegetation should stay in place, but all trees that begin to grow on top of the structures should be removed immediately. Trees growing on bunkers have the potential to impact the structural integrity of the building with their roots.

Tree cutting and removal that leaves the stump in the ground does not require an archaeological survey. Tree removal that includes root ball removal or other ground disturbance requires an archaeological monitor.

## INTERPRETATION



Interpretation is meant to enhance a visitor's experience by revealing what makes the site or resource significant, and is a valuable management tool because it "... forges emotional and intellectual connections between the interests of the [visitors] and meanings inherent in the resources"<sup>10</sup> prompting an appreciation of the resources that fosters stewardship. Interpretation at Fort Abercrombie will not only tell visitors what is significant about the site, but also aim to help visitors understand the park's value as part of the heritage of Alaska and the United States, to encourage preservation, and to instill a sense of community ownership in the park.

The following section outlines interpretive themes and the division's recommendations for personal and non-personal interpretation.

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### INTERPRETIVE THEMES

**THEMES** are the primary messages visitors should understand about a particular interpretive site or presentation. Themes bring a sense of continuity to a site and assist planners when organizing the content for interpretive materials. Each interpretive product developed will support the primary interpretive theme and one of the subthemes listed below.

#### **PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME:**

Fort Abercrombie played an important role in the WWII defense structure of Alaska; the fort and other local WWII installations changed the face of Kodiak and their effects are still seen and felt today. Visitors are presented with a unique recreational and educational opportunity at Fort Abercrombie enhanced by the historical importance of the park and its extraordinary natural and cultural setting.

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<sup>10</sup> NAI definition of interpretation [http://www.definitionsproject.com/definitions/def\\_full\\_term.cfm](http://www.definitionsproject.com/definitions/def_full_term.cfm) (07/22/10).



#### SUBTHEMES:

- 1) Increasing tensions between the U.S. and Japan prompted the U.S. to fortify its west coast during the late 1930s.
  - a) Alaska, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal formed a strategic triangle for U.S. defenses in the Pacific.
  - b) Three naval air bases were constructed in Alaska starting in 1937—one in Sitka, one in Dutch Harbor, and one in Kodiak—to defend Alaska from Japanese invasion. Fort Abercrombie, then called Miller Point, was one of three forts near the Kodiak naval air station at Women’s Bay.
- 2) The U.S. declared war on both Germany and Japan after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Alaska was a cornerstone of the U.S. strategic defense plan.
  - a) Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, all civilian communication in Alaska was halted to ensure that the military had no communication obstacles during this critical moment of preparation; no one knew where Japan would attack next.
  - b) The Japanese invasion of Attu and Kiska islands in June of 1942 marked the first time U.S. soil had been occupied by a foreign entity since the War of 1812. The U.S. regained control of Attu in May 1943 and of Kiska in August 1943.
  - c) Kodiak Island served as Alaska Defense Command for the entire Aleutian campaign from October 1942 through March 1943.<sup>11</sup>
- 3) Fort Abercrombie was a coastal defense installation built to defend Kodiak’s naval air station (later the Navy Operating Base) during WWII.
  - a) After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Fort Abercrombie was manned continuously by 150 to 200 men.
  - b) By 1943, Fort Abercrombie boasted three large concrete bunkers, a few smaller concrete buildings, a 40-foot observation tower, two 8-inch naval guns, and a SCR-296 radar transmitting station.
  - c) Technology at Fort Abercrombie would allow soldiers to use triangulation techniques to locate approaching enemy ships; however, its presence may have been enough to deter enemy attack.
- 4) The Kodiak Naval Air Station and the coastal defense installations brought thousands of enlisted personnel to Kodiak. This population surge greatly changed life in Kodiak and left lasting impacts on the community.
  - a) The population, infrastructure, and culture surrounding the naval and army installations changed the area dramatically, the effects of which are still seen today.
  - b) While some buildings were disassembled and removed, others were left behind and are used for other purposes today.
  - c) Fort Abercrombie is a stunning example of the WWII era in Kodiak and provides a myriad of opportunities for visitors to explore, recreate, and relate to their community’s history.

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<sup>11</sup> <http://dnr.alaska.gov/parks/units/kodiak/ftaberhistory.htm> accessed Feb 1, 2010.

- 5) When the Japanese threat to the U.S. Pacific coast dissipated, the naval base and army posts were placed in caretaker status and subsequently abandoned. Remnants of Kodiak's WWII fortifications remind us of our history and heritage.
  - a) The war moved away from Alaska after Kiska was secured in 1943 though Alaska continued to support the war effort through its Lend-Lease program.
  - b) In 1944 Fort Abercrombie was placed in caretaker status along with the rest of the Fort Greely installations, and in 1948 the 8-inch guns were blown up.<sup>12</sup>
  - c) Preservation efforts aim to prevent the loss of important historic structures within the park, and, thus, the loss of an important part of our heritage.
- 6) Fort Abercrombie is located in an area of remarkable natural richness.
  - a) The park boasts a variety of plant communities including a single species forest, meadows, and coastal communities.
  - b) Diverse plant communities provide habitat for a large variety of birds.
  - c) Many marine mammals can be observed from the park's high bluffs.
- 7) Prehistoric people used many of the natural resources found within the park.
  - a) Plants found within the park area provided prehistoric people with food, medicine, and wood for shelter.
  - b) The surrounding bays and beaches provided ancient peoples with fresh seafood, bones and shells for making tools, and hides for making the outer covers of kayaks.

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## PERSONAL INTERPRETATION

Personal interpretation occurs when one person is interpreting to another. Authors Lisa Brochu and Tim Merriam provide an excellent summation of personal interpretation in their book, "Personal Interpretation: connecting your audience to heritage resources":

*"Personal interpretation is one of the most powerful approaches to interpretation because the interpreter can continually adapt to each audience. If you are practicing personal interpretation, the opportunities for you to make emotional and intellectual connections are numerous, because you can learn about the guest and apply what you learn to enhance her or his experience. However, personal interpretive services are usually available for a limited amount of time each day and perform variably, depending upon the skill of the interpreter and how she or he feels at any given time. And personal interpretation is usually more expensive than nonpersonal approaches, when one considers the cost per visitor contact."*<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> [www.kodiak.org/abercrombie/abercrom.html](http://www.kodiak.org/abercrombie/abercrom.html) accessed Feb. 2, 2010.

<sup>13</sup> Brochu, *Personal Interpretation: connecting your audience to heritage resources*, 23.

## KODIAK MILITARY HISTORY MUSEUM

The Kodiak Military History Museum plays a central role in personal interpretation at Fort Abercrombie. It is recommended that the museum place a greater focus on Fort Abercrombie's history than on the rest of Alaska's involvement in WWII, while including enough of the "big picture" to enable visitors to appreciate the importance of the Kodiak and Fort Abercrombie's roles in the war effort.

*Short  
Range  
Priority*

The division recommends working with the Kodiak Military History Museum to develop—using the interpretive themes described herein—a personal interpretation guide (described below) to assist museum volunteers in sharing Fort Abercrombie's stories with visitors. Training for museum volunteers at the beginning of each season in interpretive techniques and the park's interpretive themes would enhance the overall visitor experience.

## PERSONAL INTERPRETATION GUIDE

It is recommended that a small guide to interpreting Fort Abercrombie be prepared in booklet format for tour guides, volunteers, and park employees to use when sharing the WWII history of Fort Abercrombie with visitors, school groups, etc. This guide would provide direction for personal interpretation of Fort Abercrombie and its role in WWII to ensure that the park's major theme and subthemes are adequately and effectively presented to the interested public. This guide would briefly develop each of the subthemes and provide examples and suggestions for creating an interesting and effective interpretive experience for different groups of park visitors. This guide could also be used in yearly or semi-yearly workshops open to the general public that focus on teaching interpretive techniques and providing attendees with the tools to effectively interpret the park's themes to personal visitors or other independent visitor groups.

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

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## NON-PERSONAL INTERPRETATION

Non-personal interpretation occurs when the person interpreting is removed and replaced with another type of media, such as an interpretive display, audio tour, or self-guided brochure. At Fort Abercrombie, non-personal interpretation will enhance visitors' experiences when they are visiting independent of a tour, when the museum is closed, or outside scheduled times for oral presentations. Non-personal interpretation presents a consistent story and message and is not susceptible to a guide's skill or feelings, as described in the "Personal Interpretation" section.

The following descriptions present recommendations for the following types of projects: on-site displays, a self-guided walking brochure, Kodiak Military History Museum displays, podcasts, and cell phone interpretation.

## ON-SITE INTERPRETIVE DISPLAY

On-site, static interpretation will be the primary media for interpretation in the park. The following project descriptions are both site and topic specific.

The project numbers do not correspond with implementation priority.

**Project #1: Introductory Interpretive Shelters—Main Access Points to Miller Point**

The introductory interpretive shelters, located at the main access points to Miller Point, would present—through static interpretive exhibits—the main interpretive theme for the park and provide the park’s historical context. The recommended facility would be a covered shelter with an estimated five interpretive displays. The five panels are designed to be read sequentially; however, visitors will not be confused if they read the panels out of order. The panels should also have identifiable, thematic graphic elements.

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

**Project #2: Orientation Kiosks—Main Access Points to Fort Abercrombie SHP**

It is recommended that an orientation panel be installed at the main access points to the park to orient visitors to Fort Abercrombie upon arrival. The panel would identify the location of major structures associated with WWII, the location, length, and difficulty of trails, the location of group day-use areas, etc. and identify appropriate uses in each designated area.

*Short  
Range  
Priority*

**Project #3: Natural Resource Interpretive Area—Miller Point Bluff and Wildflower Trail**

It is recommended that the “Whale-Viewing Area” at Miller Point be moved down the slope and out of the view shed of the historical area; however, an archaeological survey should precede construction in this area. The new location designated as the “Natural Resource Interpretive Area” would include one or two concrete or metal shelters, ideally constructed with turf roofs or some other camouflaging material, for whale watching; panels dedicated to interpreting the natural resources of the area and their use by prehistoric peoples would be housed in these shelters or placed nearby. The existing bird and marine mammal identification panels would be moved to this location. The trailhead for the “Wildflower Trail” and the first two wildflower identification signs would also be moved to this location.

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

**Project #4: Trailside/Historical Features Panels—Historical Features in Preservation Zone Three**

It is recommended that low profile panels be installed near some of the important features within Preservation Zone Three of Fort Abercrombie to give the visitor a sense of what the features are and what their functions were during WWII.

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

**Project #5: Self-Guided Tours—Other Points of Historical Interest**

Self-guided tours enable visitors to explore the park at their leisure, either in groups or alone, and have access to interpretive material regarding a wide range of historical features in the park. These interpretive materials also address accessibility issues by providing interpretation in audio format for those that are visually impaired or can’t read, as well as interpretation in other languages for park visitors of different nationalities. Possibilities for self-guided tours include interpretive self-guided tour brochures, cell phone interpretation, and podcasts.

*Mid-Long  
Range  
Priority*

**Project #6: Alutiiq Cultural Interpretive Exhibit—Former Cry of the Wild Ram Site**

The **Fort Abercrombie State Historic Park Management Plan** calls for an Alutiiq cultural exhibit near the existing cultural site. The division recommends developing one or two panels dedicated to Alutiiq use of the natural resources found in the area to foster an appreciation for the island’s rich cultural heritage.

*Mid-Long  
Range  
Priority*

### **Project #7: Cry of the Wild Ram Interpretive Marker—Old Location of Amphitheater**

A low-profile panel would mark the site of the old amphitheater; the panel would include one or two images of the amphitheater during its functional years and a brief description of the role it played in the community. This project should not be implemented until other recommendations of the **Fort Abercrombie State Historic Park Management Plan** are implemented.

*Long  
Range  
Priority*

### **SELF-GUIDED WALKING BROCHURE**

A self-guided walking brochure will provide interpretation about the less visible historical resources of the park such as WWII-era foundations and depressions in the ground left by structures. Examples could include Quonset huts, a mess hall, an infirmary, and others. The brochure would include historical photos and personal stories relating to the historic features being interpreted throughout the park, on both Miller Point and Piedmont Point. A metal post bearing a number or symbol will mark particular historical features; the number or symbol will correspond to a section in the brochure that interprets that particular feature. This brochure could be made available in other languages such as Japanese, Russian, German, French, Spanish, and Tagalog to broaden the accessibility of the park's interpretive materials to a greater percentage of the park visitors.

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

### **PODCASTS**

Podcasts are digital recordings made available for downloading to a personal computer, iPod, MP3 player, or other personal audio devices. It is recommended that podcasts be made available on Fort Abercrombie's state website for visitors to download onto their audio devices from their homes, hotels, etc. Recommended topics for podcasts include an audio version of the self-guided walking brochure with recognizable links between the features and their associated interpretation, and audio versions of interpretive panels for the visually impaired or for those unable to read. It is recommended that podcasts be made available in other languages as well.

*Mid-Long  
Range  
Priority*

Podcasts including a variety of topics would provide a different way to create more interest in what the park has to offer. Possible topics include personal stories of soldiers and construction workers posted at Fort Abercrombie and of people that were part of the community at the time of the war, excerpts from journals and newspapers of the time, and recordings of war-time radio shows.

### **CELL PHONE INTERPRETATION**

Cell phone interpretation could be a valuable tool to enhance accessibility of the park's interpretive programs. Further research into the applicability and practicality of this mode of interpretation in Fort Abercrombie is recommended. Cell phone coverage throughout the park, public opinion, demographics, and cost are some factors that must be considered.

*Long  
Range  
Priority*

### **KODIAK MILITARY HISTORY MUSEUM**

The Kodiak Military History Museum has many displays and collections relating to WWII throughout Alaska. It is recommended that, while providing sufficient interpretive displays relating to Alaska's involvement in the war to provide a clear picture of the larger war effort, a greater emphasis should be placed on Kodiak's involvement in the war and Fort Abercrombie's role in particular. The majority of static interpretive displays should support the interpretive theme and subthemes for this historical park.

*Short-  
Mid  
Range  
Priority*



## PARTNERSHIPS (STEWARDSHIP, EDUCATION)



### KODIAK MILITARY HISTORY MUSEUM

ADPOR should continue to cultivate its strong established partnership with Kodiak Military History Museum. To foster continued growth, ADPOR should seek opportunities to assist program development at the Kodiak Military History Museum through grants, joint ventures, and financial assistance. ADPOR should encourage the Kodiak Military Museum to achieve their non-profit status. Non-profit and public partnerships are oftentimes beneficial to both entities providing more opportunities for creative funding and fundraising for projects to highlight the resources and educational opportunities of the park.

*Short Range  
Priority*

### DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS

ADPOR should attempt to expand and develop new partnerships with organizations, individuals, institutions, and agencies. Partnerships will help ADPOR reach a wider audience, create more education programs, conduct better research, achieve a broader range of events, help with building maintenance and develop targeted programs. Potential partners could include, but are not limited to the following:

*Short Range  
Priority*

- Alaska Association for Historic Preservation
- Alaska Anthropological Association
- Alaska Historical Society

- Alutiiq Museum & Archaeological Repository
- Baranov Museum
- City of Kodiak
- Kodiak Historical Society
- Kodiak Maritime Museum
- Kodiak Military History Museum
- National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office
- US Coast Guard
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- US Army Garrison Fort Wainwright

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#### MARKETING PARTNERS

State Parks should market the existing interpretive programs and historic resources. Potential partners include tourist organizations, local government, and media. These partnerships should be developed and partners should be kept aware of activities that are slated to be implemented in the park either by ADPORA or another identified partner. In addition to marketing at the local level, ADPORA must look to a statewide and potentially national audience. Some potential marketing partners include, but are not limited to the following:

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

- Alaska Cruise Association
- Alaska Travel Industry Association
- Kodiak Chamber of Commerce
- Kodiak Island Convention and Visitor's Bureau
- History Channel, National Geographic Channel

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#### EDUCATION PARTNERS

To expand programming, increase educational opportunities, and nurture research activities, ADPORA should identify potential educational partners. Off-season use of the park will be encouraged through active programming and outreach. ADPORA should encourage people to learn about the resources and present information about the Park's historic resources at military conventions and historic conferences. Potential education partners include, but are not limited to the following:

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

- Alaska Pacific University

- Alaska Private & Home Educators Association
- Christian Home Educators of Kodiak
- Kodiak Island Borough School District
- Kodiak Christian School
- St. Mary's School
- University of Alaska System

## RESEARCH



## DATABASE

It is recommended that ADPOR develop a database of known academic resources that pertain to Fort Abercrombie and World War II in Alaska. The research database would include books, professional journal articles, newspaper articles, diaries, recorded oral histories, photographs, firsthand accounts, and other records related to Fort Abercrombie. The physical location of the resource should be noted in the database. As new works are published or new oral histories are collected, the database must be updated. Every attempt should be made to ensure this database is made available to the public, including making the database available through links on the Fort Abercrombie State Historical Park website.

*Short  
Range  
Priority*

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## RESEARCH PLAN

After the known universe of resources is compiled and entered in the database, ADPOR can establish thematic and specific research plans. Gaps in current information should be identified so research can be geared to fill existing holes. All research activities should be as non-invasive as possible. Proposed archaeological research should have research designs with clear and obtainable objectives. All research projects should result in final reports that are included in the research database and made available to the public. Research plans should take into consideration upcoming seminars, workshops, conferences, and anniversaries so collected information is appropriately disseminated. Useful archaeological research can be coupled with upcoming park construction projects, satisfying compliance issues and also generating meaningful data. For example, construction of park Quonset huts should be preceded by archaeological testing around the perimeters of existing foundations, focusing on areas that will be disturbed by visitor foot traffic, and (if known) on locations of former doorways. Data generated would give an interesting picture of everyday life for GI's at Fort Abercrombie, and provide further interpretive material as well. Special attention should be given to the Cry of the Wild Ram Site when doing site monitoring and survey.

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

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## ACADEMIC

ADPOR should promote and support academic research related to Fort Abercrombie, the Kodiak Naval Operating Base, World War II in Alaska, historic preservation and interpretation of historic resources. ADPOR should allow access to existing built, archaeological, and written resources to further academic knowledge and understanding of the park and similar resources. Overall, ADPOR should provide an environment of continued learning to further the proper management of Fort Abercrombie. Dissemination of information can include supporting attendance to workshops and conferences related to military history, specifically World War II, preservation of military resources, interpretation of military installations, or military archaeology.

*Long  
Range  
Priority*

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## PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY

ADPOR should promote and support public archaeology as a means of educating the public about the history of Fort Abercrombie and the value of archaeological research. Public archaeology programs should be structured to involve members of the community and public at large in survey, mapping, excavation, and the collection of oral histories, with all activities resulting in reports filed with the park and OHA. Involvement by local archaeologists and the Alutiiq Museum should be encouraged when planning any archaeological excavations. With sufficient pre-planning, archaeological projects with public components could take place before park construction projects as part of clearance activities.

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

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## STAFFING

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### VOLUNTEERS IN THE PARK

It is recommended to continue to use volunteers in the park to assist rangers in certain maintenance and construction projects. Park staff should identify volunteer opportunities and conduct outreach to the community to fill volunteer needs. Volunteer opportunities could include trail maintenance, graffiti removal, vegetation control, building inspections/monitoring, personal interpretation, and visitor contact. To have an effective volunteer program, all volunteers must be trained and appropriately supervised.

*Short  
Range  
Priority*



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## INTERNSHIPS

It is recommended that ADPOR offer internships to high school and college students during the summer at Fort Abercrombie. The interns can carry out preservation treatments to historic buildings, conduct preliminary research on Fort Abercrombie and preservation technologies, conduct interpretive tours, and assist with maintenance of the park. Visitation to Fort Abercrombie is heaviest in the summer and provides opportunity to educate Alaskan students while providing improved services to the public.

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

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## PUBLIC HISTORIAN

It is recommended that ADPOR secure funding to staff a full-time on-site public historian to supervise preservation, research, visitation, and interpretation at Fort Abercrombie. On-site management of historic resources and historic interpretation requires a professional with expertise and education in public history. An on-site public historian will be able to prioritize and accomplish the many goals and implementation strategies outlined in this plan. Increased and continual staffing at Fort Abercrombie will improve public safety, reduce vandalism, better serve the public, and build sustainable partnerships.

*Long  
Range  
Priority*

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## LAND AND BUILDING USE

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## READY AMMUNITION BUNKER PARKING RELOCATION

The parking area currently disrupts the historical functional relationship between the Ready Ammunition Bunker and Gun Mount #2. While removing the parking area, the non-contributing missile head bollards and interpretive kiosk should be removed as well. Non-contributing elements in the restoration zone must be kept to a minimum. An appropriate location for parking currently exists by the Plotting and Spotting Room. To maintain an accessible historical park, a turn-around area should be established in Zone Three or Four. The turn-around must meet guidelines established for the selected zone. Expansion of the lower existing parking area will require an archaeological survey, with archaeological testing taking place in areas where ground disturbance is planned.

*Short  
Range  
Priority*

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## CAMPING AREA RELOCATION

Camping is not an appropriate use in Zone One. This zone should be strictly used for the interpretation and protection of the historic resources located therein. Vehicles and campers located in close proximity to the tower foundation and DEC Bunker detract from the visitor experience and historic integrity at these locations. Camping areas should be moved to Zone Four. All applicable guidance must be met when developing the camping area in Zone Four. An archaeological survey will be required of the new camping area, with archaeological testing taking place in areas where ground disturbance is planned.

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

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## PLOTTING AND SPOTTING ROOM RESTORATION

The Plotting and Spotting Room should be restored for interpretive purposes and could potentially serve as the main entrance or trailhead to the area of historical interest. This bunker was the location that received information from the lookout areas and provided fire control data to the battery command when a threat was identified. Restoration of this facility will provide a clear picture of functionality for the visitor. A complete restoration plan should be developed to thoroughly survey the building, lay out a course of action, identify potential partners and funders, and secure appropriate funding sources. As with the other bunkers at Fort Abercrombie, the most formidable task will be ensuring that no water penetrates the concrete surface.

*Long  
Range  
Priority*

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## OBSERVATION TOWER RECONSTRUCTION

After the camping area is removed, the observation tower should be reconstructed. The observation tower is an important component of the DEC Bunker and Searchlight Bunker area. When all three are fully restored it will demonstrate the complete functionality of this area. The new tower will also afford the visitor a great perspective on the historic landscape. Original plans should be located or the towers on Long Island should be used as a model so the tower can be accurately constructed. Although wood was the original material of the tower, a more suitable alternative should be explored to withstand the harsh climate while keeping in mind the prominence of the feature.

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

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## NEW OUTDOOR MILITARY DISPLAYS

The request to display additional outdoor military equipment is common at historic military parks. Proposals for new outdoor military displays must go through an appropriate permitting process. New displays should be kept to a minimum to preserve the integrity of the park and be placed strategically so as not to interfere with or give false

ideas about the historical character of the park. No new outdoor military displays should be placed in Preservation Zones One and Two. All new displays should relate to World War II installations in Alaska and be equipment used by American troops. An appropriate maintenance plan should accompany any new installations.

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#### BERM REMOVAL

To increase site connectivity and restore the road between the Ready Ammunition Bunker and the Plotting and Spotting Room, the earth mound berm at the top of the road should be removed.

*Short  
Range  
Priority*

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#### PUBLIC USE CABINS

During the period of significance, Quonset huts were scattered throughout Fort Abercrombie. If the need arises for public use cabins, new Quonset huts should be reconstructed on the historic footprints of the Quonset huts that existed during the period of significance. Reconstructed Quonset huts are appropriate in Zone Three only if they match those from the period of significance and are appropriately sited at previously existing locations. Potential locations in Zone One are located between the Ready Ammunition Bunker and the Plotting and Spotting Room. End walls can also utilize more glazing to meet this end. Potential locations in Zone Three are located between the Ready Ammunition Bunker and the Plotting and Spotting Room as well as the area currently occupied by the campground.

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

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#### DEC BUNKER RESTORATION PLAN

A restoration plan for the Miller Point DEC Bunker should be completed and implemented. Before any work begins, all materials and procedures should be in place. During the planning, it will be important to ensure that vegetation is removed, the roof is smoothed, steel supports are established, windows are inserted, shutters are installed, tar/canvass cover is restored, and the access door is recreated. The standard plans currently held by Design and Construction should be used as a point of reference to guide the restoration.

*Long  
Range  
Priority*

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#### SEARCHLIGHT BUNKER RESTORATION

A Miller Point Searchlight Bunker restoration plan should be developed and executed. Key features of the Searchlight Bunker include the rectangular shape, searchlight tracks, minimal openings, flat roof, and concrete walls. All these features must be retained. Standard plans for Searchlight Bunkers should be located in the archives to guide restoration efforts.

*Long  
Range  
Priority*

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#### PARK LIGHTING

There are two priority locations for on-site lighting at Fort Abercrombie to increase site security and visitor safety. One is near the Plotting and Spotting Room and the other near the Ready Ammunition Bunker. All lighting should be low profile and collocated with newer intrusions (interpretive displays) or near entrances to the bunkers. Parking areas may require new lighting; however, no large overheads can be situated near the restoration zone. Visibility of large overhead lights from the restoration zone will not comply with the intent of this zoning.

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

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## HERITAGE TREE PROGRAM

Individual trees and stands of trees are important heritage resources at Fort Abercrombie. In order to recognize the significant role of specific stands of trees at Fort Abercrombie, ADPOR with community-led assistance should develop criteria to designate heritage trees in coordination with other appropriate agencies. Designated stands of trees can be appropriately managed and protected. In addition to criteria, a designation process and methods to identify these trees to park visitors should be developed.

*Long  
Range  
Priority*

While specific guidance is being developed, ADPOR should work with interested Kodiak residents, foresters, and preservation professionals to identify areas of trees that could be considered heritage trees. Until a program is developed, management strategies should not be developed. For more information on heritage tree programs resources are available at [www.utahurbanforest.org/heritage.html](http://www.utahurbanforest.org/heritage.html) and [www.oregontic.com/heritage/trees/php](http://www.oregontic.com/heritage/trees/php).

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## PICNIC AREA DEVELOPMENT

The **Fort Abercrombie State Historic Park Management Plan** identifies the need for a picnic area near Miller Point. This picnic area should be located in Zone Four, ideally near Lake Gertrude. Another possible location is near the parking lot by the Plotting and Spotting Room. Once a picnic area has been decided upon, the area should be archaeologically surveyed, with archaeological testing taking place in areas where ground disturbance is planned. The parking area should be user friendly and designed to reduce vehicle and pedestrian conflicts. The parking area should maximize the available space for vehicle parking and circulation, while maintaining appropriate vegetative screens to maintain and protect the historic views.

*Mid  
Range  
Priority*

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## MILLER POINT ROAD DEVELOPMENT

Miller Point Road is not only a historic property it also provides access to the heart of Fort Abercrombie. Although much of the road is located in Zone Four, the road should be treated as a transition into the past. The narrowness of the road, lack of shoulder and rough surface should be maintained to the greatest extent possible. These qualities help provide a mental transition to the visitor. At this point in time, the gravel surface may be maintained to ensure proper drainage and minimize potholes.

## CHAPTER 6: PLAN EVALUATION



This plan reflects the best efforts of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation to analyze the resources of the park and to provide recreational and interpretive opportunities that enhance the visitor experience and the historical, cultural, archaeological or anthropological values for which the park was established. This plan is expected to remain relevant to the park's management for approximately 20 years; however, intermediate reviews and appropriate modifications are expected and encouraged.

When evaluating this plan, the resulting quality of the visitor experience and resource protection—not the number of recommendations completed—should be used to assess the plan's effectiveness. Ideally, the plan would be re-evaluated every five years and updated as necessary to ensure its continued relevancy and usefulness. However, the director may initiate a review at any time, and it is strongly recommended that the plan be reviewed via a public process every 10 years at the very least.



## APPENDICES



**APPENDIX A**  
**SURVEY FORMS**

# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-812

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: Ready Ammunition Bunker		Other Name:	
Building Address:		City: Kodiak	
Current Owner's Name and Address: Alaska State Parks			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 16	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense: Arms Storage	2. Defense: Fortification	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture: Museum	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner:	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1. 1                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Other			
Number of Ancillary Structures:	Plan:	Cultural Affiliation:	
0	U-Plan	Euro	
Foundation Materials:	Roof Materials:	Exterior Wall Materials:	Other Materials:
1. Concrete	1. Concrete	1. Concrete	1. Steel
2.	2. Earth	2. Earth	2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> The Ready Ammunition Bunker is the largest remnant at Fort Abercrombie. This bunker is situated between the two gunmounts. The main structural material is poured in place concrete. The bunker is covered with earth. The overall interior configuration is a U-shape. Heavy wood doors are positioned at the two entrances attached with large metal hinges. The entrances are the only openings in the buildings and each door services a gun mount. A small lookout foundation is situated on the roof of the building. A chimney is also located on the roof. Newer missile like bollards are situated near the main entrance of the building.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> The Ready Ammunition Bunker housed the ammunitions used to protect the access to the Mill Bay and Monashka Bay. Ammunitions could quickly move from the magazine to the guns positioned nearby.	
Eligibility:		Criteria Considerations:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:		Date:
Doug Gasek	<input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	







# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-811

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name:		Other Name:	
8TH GUN MOUNT		8 INCH PANAMA GUN MOUNT	
Building Address:		City:	
		KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address:			
ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet:	Section:	Township:	Range:
KODD2	16	27S	19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM:	
		Zone	Eastings Northing

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense:	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Culture and Recreation	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner:	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction:	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
1943			
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type:		Stories	
<input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		1.   2.	

Architectural Style: No Style		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0		Plan: Circular	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican
Foundation Materials: 1. Concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. Concrete 2.	Other Materials: 1. Metal: Steel 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> The 8th Gun Mount is located on the northeastern most area of Miller Point. The mount has commanding views of Mill Bay to the south and Monashka Bay to the northwest. The mount is situated near a steep cliff. Mount remnants included the concrete circular mount set beneath the surrounding topography. Metal remains from the pivot are situated in the deepest section of the mount. A chain fence is set in moveable concrete weights around the mount. A gun shaft is sited at the north of the mount, set on concrete piers. Important characteristics of the mount that warrant the highest level of consideration include, the view and vista, circular nature of the mount, concrete approach, multi-level circular structure, metal features and relationship with the topograph. Secondary features include the relationship and view to the other mount, visual connectivity to the Ready Ammunition Bunker, and gun barrel. Current conditions that warrant preservation treatments include spalling throughout the structure, organic growth in the lowest component of the mount, rusting metal in the mount, staining on the gun and minor etching. The fence is temporary safety measure and a permanent solution must be identified. To fully understand the nature of the concrete at Fort Abercrombie, samples should be taken and sent to a laboratory for petrographic evaluation.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Fort Greely and Fort Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by: Doug Gasek		Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date: 1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-813

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: 8 INCH PANAMA GUN MOUNT		Other Name: GUN MOUNT #2	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 15	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function: 1. Defense                                  2.                                  3.                                  4.			
Current Function and Sub-function: 1. Culture and Recreation                  2.                                  3.                                  4.			
Significant Person(s): 1.                                  2.		Significant Dates 1. 1943                                  2. 1945	
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates: 1.                                  2.                                  3.                                  4.			
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                                  2.	

Architectural Style: No Style		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures:		Plan: Circular	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican
Foundation Materials: 1. Concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. 2.	Other Materials: 1. Steel 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> The 8th Gun Mount is located on the northeastern most area of Miller Point. The mount has commanding views of Mill Bay to the south and Monashka Bay to the northwest. The mount is situated near a steep cliff. Mount remnants included the concrete circular mount set beneath the surrounding topography. Metal remains from the pivot are situated in the deepest section of the mount. A chain fence is set in moveable concrete weights around the mount. A gun shaft is sited at the north of the mount, set on concrete piers. Important characteristics of the mount that warrant the highest level of consideration include, the view and vista, circular nature of the mount, concrete approach, multi-level circular structure, metal features and relationship with the topograph. Secondary features include the relationship and view to the other mount, visual connectivity to the Ready Ammunition Bunker, and gun barrel. Current conditions that warrant preservation treatments include spalling throughout the structure, organic growth in the lowest component of the mount, rusting metal in the mount, staining on the gun and minor etching. The fence is temporary safety measure and a permanent solution must be identified. To fully understand the nature of the concrete at Fort Abercrombie, samples should be taken and sent to a laboratory for petrographic evaluation.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Fort Greely and Fort Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by: Doug Gasek		Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date: 1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-814

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: GENERATOR HOUSE		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 15	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone          Easting          Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Culture and Recreation	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1. 1          2.	



Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
No Style			
Number of Ancillary Structures:	Plan:	Cultural Affiliation:	
0	Rectangular	EuroAmerican	
Foundation Materials:	Roof Materials:	Exterior Wall Materials:	Other Materials:
1. Concrete	1. Tar	1. Concrete	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> The Generator House is a rectangular concrete building located in south of the Ready Ammunition Bunker. The shed roof has an extremely low pitch with metal??? flashing around the edge. A double door opening is the only opening on the building facing north. No door is present. The metal frame is extant. The forms are evident in the concrete.  The roof is covered with organics. All sides of the building are also covered with organics. There is minor efflorescence and minor spalling.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility:		Criteria Considerations:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:		Date:
Doug Gasek	<input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)  Minor Recommendations and Comments Include:  <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance  Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			



# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-809

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: OBSERVATION PLATFORM		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 15	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Cutlure and Recreation	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1.	2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                  2.	

Architectural Style: No Style		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures:		Plan:	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican
Foundation Materials: 1. Concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. 2.	Other Materials: 1. Metal 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Only the foundation remains. The foundation consists of four cambered concrete piers that secured the tower. Attachment brackets are also found. A camping site is located in the center of the tower area.  To preserve this feature, the camping site must be removed so the visitor can get a better understanding of the resource.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility:  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations:  <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by:		Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:  <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date:  1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)  Minor Recommendations and Comments Include:  <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance  Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			







# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-810

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: DEC BUNKER		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 15	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone          Easting          Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense: Fortification	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1. 1          2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
No Style			
Number of Ancillary Structures:	Plan:	Cultural Affiliation:	
0	Irregular	EuroAmerican	
Foundation Materials:	Roof Materials:	Exterior Wall Materials:	Other Materials:
1. Concrete	1. Concrete	1. Concrete	1. Tar
2.	2.	2. Canvas	2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> This is a reinforced concrete semi-subterranean pillbox-type bunker. The massive cap-like roof measures approximately 15 feet long by 14 feet wide and is approximately 24" thick. The cap has two distinct layers of poured concrete. The inner layer is sturdier with smaller aggregate. The exterior surface has a large aggregate and crumbles easily. Under the perimeter of the cap, there is continuous groove in the concrete. The floor to ceiling height is approximately 7 feet. Access is through an enclosed stairwell on the back side. The entrance has angled retaining walls. No door is present, however, the wood frame is still in place. The low profile of the sturce is reinforced with narrow banded window openings on the main elevation. Wood frames are still in place and small metal beamse were used to support the heavy lid. The opening once housed six sets of three pane wooden sashed windows. These could be covered from the inside with wooden shutters. It appears that canvas was embedded in a tar application on the exterior fo the builidng under the windows. This was a common practice on emplacement positions to add camouflage to the white newly poured concrete. No other bunkers at Abercrombie have this treatment except the two DEC Bunkers.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility:		Criteria Considerations:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No   If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:		Date:
Doug Gasek	<input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include:  <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

# Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

Historic Name	AHRS Number	Associated Historic District	City/Town/Village
DEC Bunker - Miller Point	KOD-810	KOD-137	Kodiak
<p>Preservation issues of note include extremely heavy effloresence, minor graffiti, minor cracking, extreme spalling, extreme organic growth and lack of structural support for the cap. Extreme attention should be paid to removal of any organics on this structure. In some cases the moss is holding the large aggregate concrete together. Removal of the organics could cause the loss of original building fabric.</p>			





# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-808

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: SEARCHLIGHT BUNKER		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 16	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense: Fortification	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1. 1                                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
No Style			
Number of Ancillary Structures:	Plan:	Cultural Affiliation:	
0	Rectangular	EuroAmerican	
Foundation Materials:	Roof Materials:	Exterior Wall Materials:	Other Materials:
1. Concrete	1. Tar	1. Concrete	1. Wood
2.	2.	2.	2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> This is a rectangular concrete bunker-like building that measures approximately 14 feet by 20 feet with a flat roof. Only openings consists of two wide door openings in a sidewall and a small window in the rear of the building. Again doors are absent, but hinges and framing are present. A concrete track leads from the door. This track allowed the searchlight to be rolled out from the structure when needed by the military. All other elevations are blank walls. Evidence of forms is found on all walls. Relationship with the water is an important characteristic related to the operability of this building.  Some preservation issues noted by the proejct team include heavy efflorescence, organics on the roof, impact holes on the exterior and interior, minor spalling. Overall the condition is fair.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility:		Criteria Considerations:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:		Date:
Doug Gasek	<input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)  Minor Recommendations and Comments Include:  <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	





# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-815

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: WATER TOWER		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 15	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
No Style			
Number of Ancillary Structures:	Plan:	Cultural Affiliation:	
0	Irregular	EuroAmerican	
Foundation Materials:	Roof Materials:	Exterior Wall Materials:	Other Materials:
1. Concrete	1.	1.	1. Concrete
2.	2.	2.	2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Only metal water tanks and foundation piers remain of the water tower. Area heavily overgrown.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmarks.	
Eligibility:		Criteria Considerations:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:		Date:
Doug Gasek	<input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include:  <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	

# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-816

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: SPOTTING AND PLOTTING ROOM		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 15	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense: Fortification	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1. 2                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
No Style			
Number of Ancillary Structures:	Plan:	Cultural Affiliation:	
0	L-Shape	EuroAmerican	
Foundation Materials:	Roof Materials:	Exterior Wall Materials:	Other Materials:
1. Concrete	1. Concrete	1. Concrete	1. Metal
2.	2. Earth	2.	2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Large concrete building with an 'L' floor plan divided into a series of rooms of a central corridor. Fenestration is limited to a few personnel doors and windows on front facade. There are two heavy steel doors on the longer portion of the L. Also situated on the same elevation is a small window secured with bars. Left and back elevations are tucked into a hill. The roof is covered by a young forest. Building measures approximately 40 feet by 100 feet. Tar is evident on the exterior of the building.  Issues include heavy rusting on the doors, efflorescencse, organics impacting the roof structure, water penetration in the one room investigated, and minor graffiti. A new restroom facility and parking lot is in close proximity to this feature. The functionality of this building makes it a preservation priority.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility:		Criteria Considerations:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:		Date:
Doug Gasek	<input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)  Minor Recommendations and Comments Include:  <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance  Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			









# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-817

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: ELEPHANT SHELTER		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 15	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense: Fortification	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1. 1                  2.	

Architectural Style: No Style		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Plan: Rectangular	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican	
Foundation Materials: 1. 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. 2.	Other Materials: 1. 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i>		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i>	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by: Doug Gasek	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-797

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: WAR RESERVE MAGAZINE		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 16	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense: Fortification	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1. 1                                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
No Style			
Number of Ancillary Structures:	Plan:	Cultural Affiliation:	
0	Rectangular	EuroAmerican	
Foundation Materials:	Roof Materials:	Exterior Wall Materials:	Other Materials:
1. Concrete	1. Tar	1. Concrete	1. Metal
2.	2. Concrete	2.	2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Large concrete bunker measuring approximately 20 feet by 120 feet uncovered by soil with flat roof. A room extends behind this into the hillside that measures approximately 20 feet by 80 feet. Access is by end wall of the 20x120 and then three doors off interior room into the 20x80 portion. Cambered retaining walls flank the main elevation. Two large concrete chimneys are symetrically placed on the roof and rest against the hillside. The roof was recently rehabilitated with an EPDM roof. The Park currently uses the building as storage and maintenance facility.  Issues include water penetration near the back wall, effloresence, and organics.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Fort Greely and Fort Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility:		Criteria Considerations:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:		Date:
Doug Gasek	<input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)  Minor Recommendations and Comments Include:  <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance  Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			







# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-798

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: WAREHOUSE		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 16	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense	2. Industrial Storage	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date: 0
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures:		Plan:	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican
Foundation Materials: 1. 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. 2.	Other Materials: 1. 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Only portions of concrete foundation remains. Measures approximately 20 feet by 60 feet. Heavily overgrown.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by: Doug Gasek		Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date: 1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-799

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: WAREHOUSE		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 16	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense	2. Industrial Storage	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures:		Plan:	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican
Foundation Materials: 1. 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. 2.	Other Materials: 1. 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Only concrete foundation remains of this building. It measures approximately 20 feet by 100 feet. Heavily overgrown.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by: Doug Gasek		Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date: 1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-800

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: STORAGE BUILDING		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 16	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense	2. Industrial Storage	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures:		Plan:	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican
Foundation Materials: 1. 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. 2.	Other Materials: 1. 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Concrete foundatoin is all that remains of this building. The foundation is rectangular in shape measuring approximately 12 feet by 18 feet. The foundation is approximately 6" wide and extends above grade approximately 10".		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by: Doug Gasek		Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date: 1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			



# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-801

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: GENERATOR BUILDING		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 15	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense	2. Industry: Energy Facility	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1. 1                                  2.	

Architectural Style: No style		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Plan: Rectangular	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican	
Foundation Materials: 1. Concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. Concrete 2. Tar	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. Concrete 2.	Other Materials: 1. 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> The Generator House is a rectangular concrete building that meaures 10 feet by 12 feet. The shed roof has an extremely low pitch with metal??? flashing around the edge. A double door opening is the only opening on the building facing north. No door is present. The metal frame is extant. The forms are evident in the concrete.  The roof is covered with organics. All sides of the building are also covered with organics. There is minor efflorescence and minor spalling. Not visited.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by: Doug Gasek	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date: 1/4/2011	
<b>SHPO Response:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)  Minor Recommendations and Comments Include:  <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance  Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-802

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: INFIRMARY		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 16	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense	2. Health Care	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Culture and Recreation	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures:		Plan:	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican
Foundation Materials: 1. 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. 2.	Other Materials: 1. 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Only rough outline of foundation system present. Approximately 20 by 80 feet. Probably was a Quonsent hut.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by: Doug Gasek		Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date: 1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-803

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: RECREATION HALL		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 16	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense	2. Culture and Recreation	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Culture and Recreation	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures:		Plan:	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican
Foundation Materials: 1. 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. 2.	Other Materials: 1. 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Only remanents of foundation system visible. Approximately 20 feet by 80 feet and may have supported a Quonset hut.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by: Doug Gasek		Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date: 1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			



# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-804

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: ENLISTED MEN'S SHOWER / LAUNDRY		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 16	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Culture and Recreation	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures:		Plan:	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican
Foundation Materials: 1. 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. 2.	Other Materials: 1. 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Only remanents of foundation system present. Approximately 20 feet by 80 feet. May have supported a 700 or 800 Series wood frame building.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by: Doug Gasek		Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date: 1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-805

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: GENERATOR HOUSE		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 16	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense	2. Industrial Storage	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Culture and Recreation	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1. 1                                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
No Style			
Number of Ancillary Structures:	Plan:	Cultural Affiliation:	
0	Rectangular	EuroAmerican	
Foundation Materials:	Roof Materials:	Exterior Wall Materials:	Other Materials:
1. Concrete	1. Concrete	1. Concrete	1. Wood
2.	2. Tar	2.	2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> This Generator House is a rectangular concrete building that meaures 10 feet by 12 feet. The shed roof has an extremely low pitch with metal??? flashing around the edge. A double door opening is the only opening on the building facing north. No door is present. The metal frame is extant. The forms are evident in the concrete. There a two ribbon window openings on the side elevations. Frames are present. It appears that the openings housed louvers and not windows.  The roof is covered with organics. All sides of the building are also covered with organics. There is minor efflorescence, minor graffiti, and minor spalling. Not visited.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility:		Criteria Considerations:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:		Date:
Doug Gasek	<input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)  Minor Recommendations and Comments Include:  <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance  Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			



# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-806

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: ELEPHANT SHELTER		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS`			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 16	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense: Fortification	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                                  2.	



Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures:		Plan: Rectangular	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican
Foundation Materials: 1. 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. 2.	Other Materials: 1. Corrugated Metal 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> This is remains of Elephant Type ammunition igloo constructed of corrugated metal measuring approximately 20 feet by 50 feet.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by: Doug Gasek		Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date: 1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-807

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: MESS HALL		Other Name:	
Building Address: MILLER POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 16	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures:		Plan: Rectangular	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican
Foundation Materials: 1. 2.	Roof Materials: 1. 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. 2.	Other Materials: 1. 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Only rough outline of foundation system remains. May have supported a Quonset hut.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by: Doug Gasek		Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date: 1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			

# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-818

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: DEC BUNKER		Other Name:	
Building Address: PIEDMONT POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 15	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense: Fortification	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                                  2.	

Architectural Style: No Style		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Plan: Irregular	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican	
Foundation Materials: 1. Concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. Concrete 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. Concrete 2.	Other Materials: 1. 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> The DEC Bunker at Piedmont point is a reinforced pillbox type bunker. The massive cap of the bunker is 23 inches thick and rounded on the edges. The cap has two distinct layers of poured concrete. The inner layer is sturdier with smaller aggregate. The exterior surface has a large aggregate and crumbles easily. Under the perimeter of the cap, there is continuous groove in the concrete for an unknown purpose. Approaching the building, angled retaining walls step down to the entrance opening of the structure. No door is present, however, the wood frame is still in place. The low profile of the structure is reinforced with narrow banded window openings on the main elevation. Wood frames are still in place and small metal beams were used to support the heavy lid. The salt water wore away the supports and the heads are all that remain, providing no structural support. It appears that fabric, likely canvas, was embedded in a tar application on the exterior of the building under the windows. This was a common practice on gun emplacement positions to add camouflage to the white newly poured concrete. Preservation issues include efflorescence, graffiti, cracking, spalling, organic growth and lack of structural support for the cap. Extreme attention should be paid to removal of any organics on this structure. Removal of the organics could cause the loss of original building fabric.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No   If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by: Doug Gasek	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date: 1/4/2011	
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			







# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-819

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: SEARCHLIGHT BUNKER		Other Name:	
Building Address: PIEDMONT POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 15	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense: Fortification	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                                  2.	

Architectural Style: No Style		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures: 0	Plan: Rectangular	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican	
Foundation Materials: 1. Concrete 2.	Roof Materials: 1. Concrete 2.	Exterior Wall Materials: 1. Concrete 2.	Other Materials: 1. 2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> The Searchlight Bunker at Piedmont Point is a 14 x 20 foot rectangular concrete building, one story in height. The bunker is balanced on a point surrounded by trees and steep cliffs on all three sides. Approaching the bunker from the northwest, the flat roofed structure has one door opening asymmetrically placed near the north of the building. The doors are no longer present but four hinges are in place suggesting double doors for this entry point. From the point side of the building, a door opening is located near the south end of the façade. Again, doors are absent, but four sets of hinges are still extant. A small window opening is located near the north end of this elevation. Wood framing is present. Three round holes are symmetrically located near the roof line of the structure. A concrete track leads from the door. This track allowed the searchlight to be rolled out from the structure when needed by the military. All other elevations are blank walls. Evidence of forms is found on all walls. Some preservation issues noted by the project team include efflorescence near the doors, organics on the roof, impact holes on the exterior and interior, spalling near the corners, young tree growth near the perimeter of the building, and minor graffiti on the interior of the building. Overall the condition of the building is fair.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by: Doug Gasek	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications: <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		Date: 1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			





# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-820

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: STORAGE BUILDING		Other Name:	
Building Address: PIEDMONT POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 15	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense: Arms Storage	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1. 1                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
No Style			
Number of Ancillary Structures:	Plan:	Cultural Affiliation:	
	Rectangular	EuroAmerican	
Foundation Materials:	Roof Materials:	Exterior Wall Materials:	Other Materials:
1. Concrete	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> The Storage Building foundation is near turn in the road approaching the tower foundation. The foundation is all that remains and is considered a contributing element to the NHL. Like other contributing foundation, it is covered with organics, minor spalling at the corners and heavy efflorescence.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility:		Criteria Considerations:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:		Date:
Doug Gasek	<input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)			
Minor Recommendations and Comments Include:  <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance			
Authorized Signature:		Date:	



# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-821

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: RADAR TRANS/RECEIVING BUILDING		Other Name:	
Building Address: PIEDMONT POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 15	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense: Fortification	2. Defense: Military Facility	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Culture and Recreation	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                  2.	



Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures:		Plan: Rectangular	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican
Foundation Materials:  1. Concrete  2.	Roof Materials:  1.  2.	Exterior Wall Materials:  1.  2.	Other Materials:  1.  2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> The Radar Transmitting and Receiving foundation is located near the radar tower piers. The foundation is all that remains and is considered a contributing element to the National Historic Landmark. Three concrete steps lead up to the top of the foundation in the southern side. These provided access into the building when the building stood. The foundation is heavily covered with organics. Minor spalling is occurring at the corners. Heavy efflorescence was noted on all visible sides of the foundations.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> Contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility:  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No   If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations:  <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by:  Doug Gasek		Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:  <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date:  1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)  Minor Recommendations and Comments Include:  <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance  Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			



# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #: KOD-822

Associated District: KOD-137

Historic Name: RADAR TOWER		Other Name:	
Building Address: PIEDMONT POINT		City: KODIAK	
Current Owner's Name and Address: ALASKA STATE PARKS			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet: KODD2	Section: 15	Township: 27S	Range: 19W
GPS Coordinate (NAD-27 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1. Defense: Fortification	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1. Recreation and Culture	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1. 1943	2. 1945
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner: US ARMY	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction: 1943	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures:		Plan: Irregular	Cultural Affiliation: EuroAmerican
Foundation Materials:  1. Concrete  2.	Roof Materials:  1.  2.	Exterior Wall Materials:  1.  2.	Other Materials:  1.  2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> All that remains of the radar tower are four concrete piers and they are considered contributing elements to the NHL. They form an approximate 10 foot square. The piers are cambered and height is dependent on the topography. Two piers have metal connectors that attached to the wood legs of the tower. No other tower remnants were observed.  Minor spalling was observed on the piers. Connectors appear to be in average condition.		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i> A contributing resource to the Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Forts Greely and Abercrombie National Historic Landmark.	
Eligibility:  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No   If yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		Criteria Considerations:  <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by:  Doug Gasek		Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:  <input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None	Date:  1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur)  Minor Recommendations and Comments Include:  <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance  Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			





## APPENDIX B

### SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR STANDARDS FOR PRESERVATION



## **Standards for Preservation**

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

## **Standards for Rehabilitation**

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in a such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

## **Standards for Restoration**

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use which reflects the property's restoration period.
2. Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.
7. Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.
8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
9. Archeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
10. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

## APPENDIX C

### ALASKA BUILDING INVENTORY FORM

# Alaska Building Inventory Form

AHRS #:

Associated District:

Historic Name:		Other Name:	
Building Address:		City:	
Current Owner's Name and Address:			
USGS Quad Name and Map Sheet:	Section:	Township:	Range:
GPS Coordinate (NAD83 Alaska):		UTM: Zone                  Easting                  Northing	

## Historic Associations

Historic Function and Sub-function:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Current Function and Sub-function:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Significant Person(s):		Significant Dates	
1.	2.	1.	2.
Architect, Builder, Contractor, Designer:		Original Owner:	

## Architectural Information:

Date of construction:	Date Moved:	Destruction Date:	Reconstruction Date:
Alteration Dates:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
Resource Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		Stories 1.                                  2.	

Architectural Style:		Building Type:	
Number of Ancillary Structures:		Plan:	Cultural Affiliation:
Foundation Materials:	Roof Materials:	Exterior Wall Materials:	Other Materials:
1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.
Architectural Description (Include setting & outbuildings): <i>(use continuation sheets)</i>		Statement of Significance: <i>(use continuation sheets)</i>	
Eligibility:		Criteria Considerations:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No   If yes: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Prepared by:	Reviewed by Professional that meets the following Professional Qualifications:		Date:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Architect <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historian <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Architect <input type="checkbox"/> None		1/4/2011
<b>SHPO Response:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible (Do Not Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Concur) <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible (Do Not Concur) Minor Recommendations and Comments Include: <input type="checkbox"/> Need more information related to: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Context <input type="checkbox"/> Integrity <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Description <input type="checkbox"/> Period of Significance Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____			



Alaska Building Inventory Form – Continuation Sheet

Historic Name	AHRS Number	Associated Historic District	City/Town/Village

## APPENDIX D

### CONDITION ASSESSMENT FORM

**State of Alaska**  
**Department of Parks and Outdoor Recreation**  
**Condition Assessment Form**

**Page 1 of 6**

1. **Common Name:**
2. **Historic Name:**
3. **Designations:**  
State Historical Landmark:  
National Register eligibility/listing: (code) ; date listed:  
Local listings:
4. **State Park System Unit:**
5. **DPR Facility Number:**
6. **Borough:**
7. **USGS Quad (name, date, scale):**
8. **Township:**                      **Range:**                      **Base Meridian:**
9. **Land Grant:**
10. **UTM coordinates:** zone:                      m North;                      m East
11. **Elevation:**
12. **Location/Address:**
13. **Surroundings:**  
\_\_\_\_ Open Land;                      \_\_\_\_ Scattered Buildings;                      \_\_\_\_ Densely Built-up
14. **Approximate lot size (in feet):**
15. **Structure Dimensions (in feet):** long; wide; stories
16. **Structure is:** \_\_\_\_ on original site; \_\_\_\_ moved; \_\_\_\_ not known.
17. **Architectural Style:**

**18. Briefly describe the present physical appearance and condition of the structure:**

**19. Alterations / Restorations:**

**20. Overall Condition (check one):** ☐ Excellent; ☐ Good; ☐ Fair;  
☐ Deteriorated; ☐ Ruins; ☐ Site only

**21. Threats to the structure (check all that apply):** ☐ Deterioration; ☐ Fire;  
☐ Pests; ☐ Collapse; ☐ Demolition; ☐ Vandalism; ☐ Intrusions;  
☐ Other:

**22. Needed Maintenance and Repairs:**

**23. Related Structures or Outbuildings:**

**24. Architect:**

**25. Architectural Drawings:**

**26. Builder:**

**27. Construction Date:**

**28. Previous surveys, sources and references:**

**29. Present Use / Tenants:**

**30. Historical Uses:**

**31. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site):**

**32. Main Theme of the historical resource (if more than one is checked, number in order of importance):**

<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Social	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Technology	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Arts
<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining	<input type="checkbox"/> Exploration	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**33. Owner:**

**34. Recorded by:**

**35. Affiliation:**

**36. Attachments:** ☐ Photographs; ☐ Site Location Map;  
☐ Site/Lot Map; ☐ Floor Plan; ☐ Elevation(s);  
☐ Architectural Supplement

**ARCHITECTURAL SUPPLEMENT**

**37. Foundation Description:**

☐ Stone      ☐ Brick      ☐ Wood      ☐ Concrete      ☐ Mortared  
☐ Unmortared      ☐ Post      ☐ Pier      ☐ Continuous  
☐ Sill      ☐ Skid      ☐ other: \_\_\_\_\_

**38. Cellar Description:**

☐ Pit, lined with: ☐ Wood, ☐ Stone, ☐ Concrete;  
☐ Stairs; ☐ Ground level entrance from the \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Remains of doorway present: \_\_\_\_\_

**39. Exterior Siding:**

**40. Roof:**

**41. Windows:**

**42. Doors:**

**43. Ceilings:**

**44. Floors:**

**45. Walls and Coverings:**

**46. Paint Colors:**

**47. Framing:**

**48. Fireplaces:**

**49. Built-in Features:**



**50. Hardware and Fixtures:**

**51. Nail Types:**

**52. Lumber Dimensions:**

**53. Brick Dimensions, Brands:**

**54. Furnishings and Artifacts:**

**55. Utilities:**

**56. Security Systems:**

**57. Landscaped Vegetation:**

**58. Gardens and Garden Furniture:**

**59. Natural Vegetation:**

**60. Surface Modifications / Earthworks:**

<input type="checkbox"/> Dam	<input type="checkbox"/> Ditch	<input type="checkbox"/> Mound	<input type="checkbox"/> Depression	<input type="checkbox"/> Tunnel
<input type="checkbox"/> Well	<input type="checkbox"/> Trench	<input type="checkbox"/> Terrace	<input type="checkbox"/> Embankment	<input type="checkbox"/> Pit
<input type="checkbox"/> Retaining Wall		<input type="checkbox"/> Road		

**61. Walls and Fences:**

**62. Pavement, Roads and Walkways:**

**63. Soil:**

**64. Archaeological Deposits / Surface Artifacts:**

**65. Remarks:**

**66. Additional References:**

**67. Supplement Recorded By:**  
**Date:**

APPENDIX E

GLOSSARY

# Glossary

**Archaeological Survey:** is the pedestrian survey of a tract of land, where archaeologists record all humanly constructed artifacts and features. Archaeological survey may include subsurface testing, particularly if ground-disturbing activities are planned.

**Buildings:** created principally to shelter any form of human activity. Examples of buildings include a house, barn, church, or hotel. Building may also refer to a historically and functionally related unit such as a house and a barn.

**Contributing elements:** building, site, structure or object that adds to the historic associations, historical architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because it is independently eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or it was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property and possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

**Efflorescence:** is a type of white stain produced from leaching of lime from cement. It can be produced through an alkali-aggregate reaction through crack in the concrete hardening on the surface.

**Ground Disturbance:** To be completed.

**Non-contributing elements:** building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic association, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because it was not present during the period significance or does not relate to the documented significance of the property; due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period; or it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

**Preservation:** the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project

**Rehabilitation:** the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

**Restoration:** act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

**Spalling:** the loss of surface material in patches. Patches vary in size. Spalling often occurs when reinforcing bars begin to corrode causing high stress in the concrete. This type of damage can occur due to water being trapped in porous concrete during the freeze thaw cycle. Improper consolidation and sealants can also cause spalling. Scaling is a similar condition that occurs in thin layers.

**Structures:** used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.