

CLERICAL NEWS  
ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH  
IN  
JUNEAU, ALASKA

FOR

1916

by Rev. Priest Andrew Kashevarof

February 6, 1917 A.D.

(typewritten, previously unpublished)

Digital Typography

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## Preface to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Digitally Typeset Edition

Glory to Jesus Christ, our True God, for all things! Through the prayers of His Most Pure Mother, the Theotokos and Ever-Virgin Mary, and through the prayers of All Saints of Alaska, especially those of St. Herman of Alaska, St. Innocent (Veniaminov) – Equal to the Apostles and Enlightener of North America, St. Jacob (Netsvetov) – Enlightener of the Native Peoples of Alaska, and St. Tikhon (Belavin) – Patriarch of Moscow, this publication has been realized. The textual base for this edition of “Clerical News – St. Nicholas Church in Juneau, Alaska for 1916” is from a typewritten document completed by Fr. Andrew Kashevarof in 1917. Minor errors of orthography and grammar in the original edition have been left as is. In a few cases, these errors were corrected for clarity of the text in this present digital edition. Many thanks to the staff of the Alaska State Library Historical Collection for their great efforts in providing their 1917 copy for transcription.

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Clerical News:  
St. Nicholas Church  
in Juneau, Alaska for 1916

1. The church of St. Nicholas was built in 1894 by the Orthodox Missionary Society. In the same year June 12th, the church was consecrated by Bishop Nicholai of Alaska and Aleutians. Iconostas was built and founded by Alaska Dioceses’.

2. The church was built out of wood in an octagon form. The vestibule and belfry could withhold 120 people. The roof was made out of tile. In 1901, the Cyril Methodious Society used the fund to paint and build the walls. In 1903, the Cyril Methodious Society used the fund to oil-paint the outside of the church. In 1905, the belfry was built. The contributions came from both the native and white parishioners. The bell was made in Russia. In 1908, the roof was re-built through the society funds. The

cupel\* and cross was built on the funds from the North-American Society, which amounted to \$30.00. The total amount used to repair the church was \$135.90. In 1911, they rebuilt the cupel\* and part of the roof, which amounted to \$10.00 used from the church fund. In 1913, they re-oil-painted the outside of the church. In 1915, the cupel\* and the cross was rebuilt. The re-building of the cupel\* and cross amounted to \$63.85, which came from the church fund. In 1916, a new foundation was layed under the church. The pillars of the church were made of concrete. The walls were oil-painted through the funds from the church and contributions. The total amount to rebuild and paint the foundation was \$294.00.

3. The holy altar in the church was dedicated to St. Nicholas, the Wonder Worker. The Holy Antimins were blessed by the Archbishop Evdokim of the Aleutians and North America.

4. The church implements were adequate, but in general, the church vestry was poor.

5. The church retinue consisted of: A Priest and Psalm Reader.

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\* cupola (transcriber's note).

6. The annual wages for the Priest approved by the Emperor, in 1894, was 1,500 gold rubles plus 300 gold rubles for extra expenses. In 1916, the Priest received \$75.00 a month and \$25.00 extra for an interpreter.

7. The church occupied a lot of one-hundred square feet and all documents were retained.

8. The rectory and school were on the same lot, which in 1912, was rented out. In 1908, the rectory roof was tiled by funds from the church in the amount of \$47.55. In 1909, the front of the house was rebuilt and the ceiling was retiled in the kitchen. In 1911, the water pipes for the house were repaired and the school water pipes were installed. The repair amounted to \$219.80 from the church funds. In 1913, both houses were repaired and oil-painted. The outside walls were oil-painted and the roof on the school building and kitchen were retiled. In the kitchen a new foundation and floor was laid. All the work in the kitchen was done by the Priest. In 1913, the electric wires were installed in the house and church. All the repairs for the house and church costed \$466.85, collected by the Priest in Juneau and rental

of the school building. In 1914, the interior of the school building was repaired and oil-painted. The stove and water tank was installed. They built one more room upstairs. All the carpentry work and painting was done by the Priest. The cost for building material and plumbing amounted to \$139.45. In 1916, a new school foundation was laid, along with the painting of the walls and ceiling. The outside of the school was oil-painted. The total repair and remodeling amounted to \$288.50.

9. The cemetery in Juneau consisted of three acres established in 1894. In 1915, a fence was built around the cemetery.

10. In the city of Douglas, which is two and a half miles from Juneau, they have a church in the name of St. Sava the Serbian Saint. The structure of the St. Sava church was of wood, and contained one altar. The St. Sava church was built in 1903, by the Serbian Orthodox. The church was blessed by Father Egumen Sebastian, Father Hieromonk Anthony, and Father A. Yaroshevich. The Holy Antimins were blessed by Archbishop Tikhon. The land for the church was given as a gift from the Treadwell Gold

Mine Company. In 1915, they rebuilt the foundation and built a new floor. In 1916, the roof of the church was rebuilt and the walls were oil-painted. All the expenses for the repairs of church came from the Slavic people. The cemetery in Douglas was founded by the Serbians. The property for the cemetery was purchased through their expenses. Another cemetery, in the same location, was purchased by the Serbians and recorded by the Serbo Slovenska Sloga Society.

11. The distance from the church and Diocese headquarters was forty-three hundred miles. The local church administration was one-hundred eighty miles from the church.

12. They had a church inventory.

13. The income and expenditures were handled by the Priest.

14. The copies of the metrical books were kept in the church archives from 1894, with the exception of 1909.

Signed by: Priest Andrew Kashevarof.

The rector of St. Nicholas church in Juneau was Father Kashevarof. He was born on September 7, 1863. His education was completed at Bishop Kathedra's Grammar School in San Francisco.

May 1, 1880: By the request of Bishop Nestor, Bishop of the Aleutians and Alaska, he was expected as a Psalm Reader in Sitka's church and also to teach in the local church school.

Sept. 16, 1884: He was assigned as an inspector.

May 24, 1892: By his request, Father Kashevarof was reassigned as a Psalm Reader and teacher at the Indian School. He was transferred by Bishop Vladimir, Bishop of the Aleutians and Alaska, to Sitka.

July 1, 1893: He was transferred to Kilisnoo, Angoon to the St. Andrew church.

July 15, 1894: He was transferred by Bishop Nicholai, Bishop of the Aleutians and Alaska, to the Nuchik Holy Transfiguration Chapel as a Psalm Reader to open the parochial school.

May 27, 1897: He was rewarded with a gramata (certificate) for his work at the Nuchik school, by the



Bishop.

March 1, 1898: He was transferred from Nuchik to Kodiak as a teacher, Psalm Reader, and inspector for the local orphanage.

May 27, 1898: He was awarded with a Bible from the Bishop.

Oct. 1, 1900: He was transferred from Kodiak to Sitka as a teacher and choir director for the Innocent school.

Oct. 22, 1901: He was awarded the gramata, during the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Bishop Cathedra in America, by the Bishop.

May 6, 1903: He was awarded with the gramata by the Holy Synod.

Sept. 4, 1904: He was ordained in the rank of the Deacon, by the Bishop Innocent, Bishop of Alaska.

Sept. 8, 1904: He was ordained into the Priesthood, with the assignment to the cathedral of Sitka.

Sept. 28, 1905: He was assigned by Bishop Innocent as an inspector of the Innocent school.

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May 1, 1906: He was assigned as the rector of St. Michael Cathedral in Sitka.

March 26, 1906: He was awarded the nabadrenik, by the Bishop for his services.

April 6, 1908: He was awarded the clerical skull cap.

May 21, 1909: He was assigned by the Archbishop Platon, of the Aleutians and North America, to be the Dean in Alaska.

Oct. 3, 1910: By the resolution of Archbishop Platon, he was transferred to the Serbian Parish in Jackson, California.

April 14, 1912: By his request, he was transferred to the Seattle parish, from Jackson, California.

Nov. 1, 1912: By the resolution of Archbishop Platon, of the Aleutians and North America, he was transferred to the Juneau parish.

May 6, 1913: He was awarded the kamilavka (biretta).

Sept. 21, 1916: He was assigned, by His Grace

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Bishop Philip of Alaska, as a permanent member of the Alaska Diocese Administration, for his knowledge and experienced services of the Orthodox Church in Alaska.

Family History:

Born

Wife: Marfa Trifilev      Jan. 6, 1874

Their Children:

Cyril Kashevarof      Aug. 4, 1896

Maria Kashevarof      June 22, 1900

Nadeshda Kashevarof      Jan. 24, 1902

Lydia Kashevarof      June 14, 1904

Natalia Kashevarof      Oct. 24, 1908

Xenia Kashevarof      Aug. 15, 1913

Signed by Andrew Kashevarof

Approved by Archimandrit Amfilohy

February 6, 1917

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