

Juneau Police Department History

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City of Juneau - 1900

1900

June 12, 1900 – The headline in the Daily Alaska Dispatch read, “Alaska Bill Has Passed”. The bill moved the seat of government for Alaska from Sitka to Juneau.

June 29, 1900 – The citizens of Juneau voted by a 161-19 margin to form a city. Juneau and Skagway were the first to incorporate in Alaska.

June 30, 1900 – The first meeting of the newly elected and duly qualified Council for the incorporated City of Juneau was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in the City of Juneau.

-Ordinance #1 dealt with garbage disposal and sanitation.

-Ordinance #2 provided for fire protection with the City taking over the volunteer fire department.

-Ordinance #3 required dogs to be licensed and set up a city dog pound on Fourth St. where the present-day Alaska Office Building stands.

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August 17, 1900 – The application of William Holm for City Marshal was received and placed on file.

September 6, 1900 – The newly formed Common Council voted H.H. Folsom, Police Judge. W.S. Staley was elected City Marshal, with his compensation fixed at \$50 per month plus fees.

October 3, 1900 – Ordinance #5 became effective creating the Juneau Police Department.

Police Department

Sec. 8.- There shall be and is hereby organized a Police Department of the City of Juneau, to consist of the following officers and members, viz; The Marshal of said City, who is hereby constituted *ex-officio* Chief of Police, and who shall be appointed by the Common Council for the term of one year from the second Monday of July of each year, and whose salary shall be fixed by the Common Council and may be changed from time to time. The fees and duties of City Marshal shall be as in hereafter provided. And one or more Watchmen who shall be appointed by the Common Council and may be removed at their pleasure; his salary and duties shall be fixed by the Common Council. In cases of emergency, the Mayor may appoint special policemen to maintain the peace and order of the City, and may also, whenever the exigencies demand it, appoint extra watchmen to guard against fire whose compensation shall be fixed by the Common Council. Said watchmen and special police shall have power of arrest for the violation of any of the City ordinances or for the commission of any misdemeanor.

He shall perform such other services as the Common Council may by ordinance or otherwise require.

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Dan Kennedy

October 13, 1900 – Dan Kennedy was elected night watchman with a salary fixed at \$100 per month. The night watchman's primary duty was to watch for fires, but he also watched over the safety of the public in general during the hours of darkness.

1901

January 31, 1901 – The compensation for the Marshal dropped to \$40 per month and he was granted 35 days leave of absence. During his absence, B.J. Maguire acted as Marshal.

-The City Clerk was ordered to notify L.W. Jones in charge of fire apparatus, the Pound Master, and also the fire wardens that the Council desired to make other arrangements and would accept their resignations.

February 6, 1901 – The night watchman was instructed to make a list each night of all incandescent lights that were not burning and to notify the Electric Light Co. which was instructed that the night watchman's notice must be observed.

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Juneau's First Hotel – The Franklin Hotel

March 19, 1901 – The Marshal was instructed to notify the Franklin Hotel, the New York Restaurant, the Nevada Restaurant and others to stop dumping garbage on the beach and to file a complaint in the Police Court against those who did not comply.



Dugout Canoe at AUK Village

April 23, 1901 – Dr. Leonhardt, the Health Officer reported that he had been advised that several canoe loads of Indians were on the way to Juneau from Sitka and recommended that all Indians here should be vaccinated. It was ordered that all canoe loads of Indians be examined before landing and that all Indians from infected places be vaccinated and all those suspected of having a contagious disease be turned back and that the Health Officer be instructed to vaccinate all Indians here.

May 3, 1901 10:30 AM – The Health Officer Dr. Leonhardt addressed the Council stating that he had just returned from a trip to Sitka and other points for the purpose of looking into the condition of the natives who were reported to have the smallpox. He found the report to be true, that there had been 110 to 120 cases of smallpox at Sitka. He said that the smallpox was of a mild character – 700 natives

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had been vaccinated at Sitka and many had left town, undoubtedly conveying the contagion with them as the disease broke out at Hoonah, Killisnoo, Saxman, and Haines Mission.



May 3, 1901 8:30 PM – The Clerk was instructed to address the War Department asking that should it become necessary a detail of the US troops at Skagway would be sent to Juneau to assist in the enforcement of quarantine regulations.

Company L, 24th Infantry-Skagway

July 8, 1901 – W.S. Staley was nominated and elected City Marshal by the Council for the ensuing year.



August 15, 1901 – The SS Islander struck an iceberg in the Lynn Canal and sank. 40 lives were lost. A special meeting of the Council was called to consider the matter of the disaster to the SS Islander and the relief of the survivors now in the City. The Purser of the Islander addressed the Council stating that the steamship company would take all reasonable measures for the care of the crew and passengers and would arrange for the burial of the bodies that had been brought to Juneau. The Council thought that an inquest should be held on the bodies and the City Attorney was directed to attend to the matter.

SS Islander

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1902

January 7, 1902 – The Council declared the position of City Marshal was vacant.

January 22, 1902 – Charles Price was appointed City Marshal to serve without compensation.

March 4, 1902 – The City Marshal reported to the Council that he had overseen the construction of a sidewalk on Second St. between Gold and Franklin St. and a sidewalk in front of the City property on Main St. The Council paid the Marshal a salary of \$15 for the month.

March 29, 1902 – The residents of Douglas voted 158-70 to incorporate as a “first-class city”.

April 1, 1902 – A petition from citizens was read asking that the Council take action in regards to a vicious dog belonging to Mr. Van Wert. The matter was referred to the Committee on Public Health and Police Protection.

May 6, 1902 – The City Marshal was instructed to call the attention of property owners to the necessity of keeping sidewalks in repair. The Pound Master was notified to do his duty or his office would be declared vacant.

May 21, 1902 – The Pound Master was given one week to perform his duty – failing to do so his office would be declared vacant.

June 17, 1902 – Bids made to the City Marshal for construction of a sidewalk on Gold St were read.

July 7, 1902 – C.D. Price was elected City Marshal and Dan Kennedy re-elected as night watchman.

July 15, 1902 – It was reported to the Council that the shaft on the Goldstein Mining Claim was uncovered and was a danger to the community. The City Attorney was instructed to draw notices for the City Marshal to serve on the owners or their agents requiring them to put the property in a safe condition.



July 25, 1902 – The Treadwell City Council requested the Council join in a set of resolutions condemning the present US Mail service for Alaska and asking for additional service.

Treadwell Neighborhood

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August 5, 1902 – The Chairman stated that complaints had been made to him that natives were being buried in the ground at the cemetery that had been reserved for whites.

August 19, 1902 – James Newman elected as Pound Master.

-Mr. Young, Chairman of the Committee on street-lights-sewers reported that the Alaska Electric Light and Power Co. submitted a bid for lighting the streets of Juneau for six months commencing September 1st, at \$1.35 per month for each light of 16 candlepower.

-Dr. Leonhardt reported that there were two vicious dogs near Main St and the Pound Master was instructed to look after them.

-The Clerk was authorized to have tags prepared for dog licenses and to insert a notice in the official paper that on and after September 1st the Pound Master would seize all unlicensed dogs.

September 2, 1902 – The Pound Master was paid 75% of the license fees he collected each month.

October 6, 1902 – The City Marshal was instructed to notify property owners to make street and sidewalk repairs when needed, and if the property owners did not repair them within three days after notification, the Marshal did the work at the expense of the property owners.

-Marshall Kelly requested \$84 from the school fund for guarding the prisoners who cleared the public school lot.

November 7, 1902 – The Chairman called the City Marshal's attention to the condition of the stairs on Court House Hill.

-The Chief of the Fire Department was authorized to organize a juvenile fire department of not more than ten boys who were paid 25 cents each for practice drills and 50 cents each for service at fires.

December 1, 1902 – The Chairman announced the purpose of the meeting was to fix the tax rate for the current year which was set at 80 cents on every \$100 of assessed valuation.

December 5, 1902 – C.D. Price resigned as City Marshal and Fire Warden.

December 19, 1902 – William S. Holm was elected as City Marshal and Fire Warden and paid a salary of \$30 per month.

1903

January 2, 1903 – J.J. McIsaacs was hired as a night watchman for the months of January, February and March at a salary of \$25 per month and answered to Dan Kennedy.

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April 17, 1903 – William Orenshaw was appointed City Marshal and Fire Warden with a salary for both positions at \$30 per month.

-Fred Kline, an old resident was sick and in destitute circumstances and an appropriation of \$25 was placed in trust for the purpose of providing necessities for him.

1904

September, 1904 – George Kyrage (“George the Greek”) was elected to the Council and served with Mayor George Forrest, Councilmen Henry Shattuck, John Reck, Louis Lund, J.P. Jorgenson, and Henry States. Kyrage was named chairman of the Police Committee and found himself squarely between those who wanted prosperity through a wide open town, and those who demanded strict enforcement of a new ordinance prohibiting women loitering in saloons.



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Louvre Theater - 1904

1905

April 10, 1905 – Roy Burnett was appointed City Marshal.

April 24, 1905 – The Committee was authorized to ask for bids for all material to be used to plank the streets and sidewalks. They were empowered to use their own judgment on material and were directed to proceed with the work at the earliest possible date under supervision of the Marshal.

June 27, 1905 – Attention was called to the matter of women of bad repute conspicuously displaying themselves in open windows. The Marshal was instructed to abate the nuisance.

-Mr. Lund called attention to the condition of Gold St. on Swede Hill. The Marshal was instructed to order any obstruction on the street removed.

June 30, 1905 – The City Marshal was appointed ex-officio Street Commissioner and Fire Warden.

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August 15, 1905 – The City Marshal was instructed to enforce Section 13 of Ordinance 38 in regard to brick chimneys.

August 18, 2005 – Charles Wilson was elected Pound Master and his compensation was fixed at 75 cents for each dog he impounded.

1906

January 6, 1906 – Marshall Roy Burnett resigned; J.C. Brown was elected City Marshal for the balance of the term of the council.

-The City Marshal was required to furnish a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties and safe delivery of all public monies that came into his possession.



March 18, 1906 – The Louvre Theater on Front Street following a fire.

A survey crew checks the lot lines after the fire.

April 20, 1906 – The Marshal was instructed to inspect private premises and order all filth and rubbish removed in accordance with the ordinance, and the inmates of the houses between the Juneau Iron Works and Goldstein's Store were ordered to keep their curtains down.

April 25, 1906 – John Lockhart was elected City Marshal and was required to furnish a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars.

July 20, 1906 – Mr. Forrest complained of garbage being dumped on the beach, and the City Marshal was instructed to look after the matter.

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September 7, 1906 – Ordinance No. 76 entitled, “An Ordinance to Provide for Keeping Minors off the Streets, Alleys, and Public Grounds of the City during Certain Hours” was introduced.

September 21, 1906 – The City Marshal was directed to notify all saloon keepers that they must not allow minors to frequent their places.

October 19, 1906 – The Marshal was instructed to notify all persons dumping ashes or garbage on the public streets that they would be arrested if the practice was not immediately discontinued.

1907

January 18, 1907 – The Marshal was instructed to stop Teamsters from dumping garbage into Gold Creek.

February 1, 1907 – The compensation for men employed to watch for fires on windy nights was fixed at \$3.50 per night.

March 29, 1907 – City Officers’ Total Monthly Salaries - \$550

April 5, 1907 – John Lockhart was elected City Marshal and was instructed to remain on duty at night instead of the daytime.

April 19, 1907 – The Marshal was instructed to see that the running of sewerage on the vacant lot at the corner of First & Main St, be stopped.

May 3, 1907 – The Committee on Public Health and Police Protection reported several nuisances which the Marshal was directed to look after.

May 17, 1907 – Attention of the Council was called to the unsanitary conditions of the building on Franklin St. between the Juneau Iron Works and the Gold St store. The City Attorney was instructed to direct the Marshal to take steps to abate the nuisance.



June 21, 1907 – Mr. Young of the Committee on Public Schools stated he had examined the public school building and believed that the muck in the basement should be removed, the foundation and chimney repaired, and the interior of the building painted. Mr. Young moved that the Committee on Public Schools be authorized to expend not to exceed \$500 in making the needed repairs upon the school building.

Juneau Public School Building – June, 1907

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July 2, 1907 – The Mayor stated the object of the meeting was stated in the notice and added that as the regular meeting fell on July 5th, a day set apart by the citizens as a town holiday in connection with the 4th of July celebration, that this meeting would take its place and that there would be no meeting on July 5th.

July 19, 1907 – Mr. McCloskey of the Committee on Streets, Lights, Sewerage, and Wharfage introduced an ordinance entitled, “an ordinance granting to Edward Webster, his heirs and assigns, the rights, privileges and franchises to place, erect, and maintain telephone poles, wires and cables within the streets, alleys and public places within the City of Juneau, and to conduct and maintain a telephone and telegraph system and exchange in said City of Juneau for the period of twenty-five (25) years”.

November 15, 1907 – The Committee on Public Health and Police Protection reported Robert Muir as able to leave the Hospital if some other place could be found for him. The City Marshal was directed to see what could be done.

-Deputy Marshal Don Rae was laid off.

December 20, 1907 – Copy of the letter from the Mayor to Judge Gunnison relating to the moving of women now residing over dance halls and Judge Gunnison's reply read and ordered placed on file.

- Mr. Rick moved that no permit be granted for storage of gasoline this side of the old wharf and that all storage of gasoline must be above high tide.

1908

April 3, 1908 – Resolution: That whereas the City of Juneau has made application for a United States patent to the land embraced in the tract known as the Evergreen Cemetery, and whereas a certain portion of the same is in the possession of the Catholic Church, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and others, that the City take the title to the whole tract and take such portion as is fenced off by the B&PO Elks in trust for the B&PO Elks and such portion as is fenced off by the Catholic Church in trust for said church and each portion as are fenced off by others for cemetery purposes in trust for such others.

April 10, 1908 – J.A. Mulcahy was elected City Marshal.

April 17, 1908 – The Committee on Public Health and Police Protection recommended the discontinuance of the present jail and of making the necessary alterations to the fire department house on the corner of Main & 4th St, making it suitable for a lock up.

June 5, 1908 – Complaints were made by the Natives that a nuisance had been created by the deposit of garbage near their homes. The transfer companies were notified to deposit the garbage on the beach beyond the cemetery and the Marshal put up a post on the beach showing where the garbage was to be deposited.

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July 4, 1908 – Holiday celebration at Treadwell



September 4, 1908 – A resolution was presented reading, “Be it Resolved by the Common Council of the City of Juneau, in regular session assembled, that on and after this day, that the Clerk of the School Board of the City of Juneau, shall receive no compensation for his services as said clerk of the said School Board but shall serve without pay in compliance with Section 5, Ordinance 7 it is so ordered. And it is further ordered that the said Clerk of the School Board return to the School Treasury forthwith, the sum of \$50 and all other sums which were illegally taken by him during the months of April and May or at any other times during the year of 1908.”

November 6, 1908 – The City Marshal was instructed to make an examination of the stove pipes and see that the owners put them in safe condition.

1909



Robert Stroud – “The Birdman”

January 18, 1909 – Eighteen year old Robert “Slim” Stroud (“the birdman of Alcatraz”) shot and killed F.K.F. von Dahmer the bartender of the Montana Saloon after he failed to pay Stroud’s prostitute roommate \$10 for her services. Stroud turned himself in to Marshal Mulcahy and was later convicted of manslaughter. On August 23, 1909, he was sentenced to serve 12 years at McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary where he killed a guard and ultimately ended up on Alcatraz Island.

April 9, 1909 – J.A. Mulcahy was re-elected City Marshal.

May 11, 1909 –The tax rate for the fiscal year was fixed at 10 mills on the Dollar on equalized valuation of the assessed property in the City of Juneau.

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August 6, 1909 – A petition signed by residents of Gold St., asking that some action be taken regarding a vicious dog owned by George Saum. The Marshal was instructed to put the animal to death.

1910

January 7, 1910 – The conduct of a man named Al Graham was discussed and the Council ordered that he be given a “Blue Ticket”.

March 4, 1910 – Charles Biernoth was elected City Marshal for the remainder of the present Council's term.

April 15, 1910 – The applicants for City Marshal were as follows: Charles Biernoth, W.G. Harris, Charles Meline, Mike McKenna, William Steinbeck, John Sweeney, Fred LaMarche Holmberg, and J.T. Martin. Charles Biernoth received the majority of the votes and was elected.

May 6, 1910 – City Marshal Charles Biernoth was asked to resign.

October 7, 1910 – A petition from the residents in the vicinity of the Home of Native Children, asked that the place be declared a nuisance, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Public Health and Police Protection.

1911

January 6, 1911 – The retirement of Dan Kennedy the night watchman was discussed. The consensus of opinion expressed was that in view of his long and faithful service to the town, he should be retired on half pay namely \$50 per month.

February 3, 1911 – A resolution granted the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge a piece of ground in the Evergreen Cemetery for burial purposes.

March 3, 1911 – A resolution granted the Mt. Juneau Lodge No 147, Free and Accepted Masons of the Town of Juneau, a piece of ground in the Evergreen Cemetery for burial purposes.



March 9, 1911 – Fire destroyed a major portion of the town of Douglas.

Douglas – March 9, 1911

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April 7, 1911 – J.T. Martin was elected City Marshal. The election of Night Marshal was laid over until the next meeting.



Jacob T. Martin was born in South Bend, Indiana on October 15, 1842. He served in the Grand Army of the Republic during the Civil War.

He was married to Miss Sadie M. Shepherd in Elko, Nevada on

December 6, 1874. They moved to Sitka on April 13, 1885 and to Treadwell from 1885 to 1890 and then to Juneau. Their son Roland H. was born in November 1888.

J.T. worked as a steamboat pilot, was a Deputy U.S. Marshal in 1896 and Juneau City Marshal from 1911 to 1914. He was the first president of the Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 and also served as the igloos President in 1916 and 1917. He died in Pasadena, California on January 3, 1935.

Biographies of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers 1850-1950, Volume 5, p 179, by Ed Ferrell (May 1, 2004) Pioneers of Alaska Men's Igloo 6 Biographical Sketch

April 21, 1911 – Sam Kohn was elected Night Marshal.

May 24, 1911 – C.W. Carter stated that a serious accident to one of his children was narrowly averted. The child in some manner had gotten between the feet of the horse belonging to N. Wagner. The horse was stamping his feet when the child was taken away. N. Wagner was notified to keep his horse out of town unless someone had him in charge all the time.

October 6, 1911 – The U.S. government purchased Block 19 of the town of Juneau, Alaska for the purpose of erecting a U.S. Post Office and Custom House and requested information regarding curb elevations, sidewalk grades and widths and street grades adjacent to Block 19. The streets running NW and SE up and down the hill on which the townsite is situated, are designated by law and U.S. Patent as being 34 feet in width including sidewalks, and the streets running NE and SW are 30 feet in width. The side walks on the described streets are 5 feet in width, under the same ordinance. Resolved that the United States government is hereby authorized and empowered to establish with the approval of the City Council, such street grades as may be deemed necessary and appropriate surrounding and adjacent to the aforesaid Block 19 of the townsite bounded by Fourth, Fifth, Main and Seward Sts of the City of Juneau.

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1912

February 16, 1912 – Ordinance No. 113 for the purpose of regulating moving picture shows was introduced.

March 1, 1912 – A request was made that Paul Riebell who was sick and indigent, be placed in the hospital. He was allowed to go to the hospital for thirty days.

April 12, 1912 –J.T. Martin was elected City Marshal and Chief of Police.

- W.G. Powers was elected Night Marshal.

May 17, 1912 – Dan Kennedy (retired night watchman) was allotted a pension of \$25 per month until further notice.

May 23, 1912 –The levy for the fiscal year was set at fifteen mills.

June 7, 1912 – The City Attorney was instructed to amend the penalty fixed by ordinance for carrying concealed weapons in accordance with penalties prescribed by the Alaska Statutes.

July 5, 1912 – Certain changes in the dog ordinance were voted upon including a raise in the compensation of dog catcher to \$2 per day & 50 cents per dog caught.

- The Automobile Ordinance was considered and the speed of automobiles etc. was fixed at not to exceed six miles per hour.

-The City Marshal was instructed to notify owners or agents of certain dilapidated and unsanitary buildings that they had to tear down the buildings or otherwise render them more sanitary.

August 16, 1912 –The appointment of a City Marshal was laid over until next meeting night.

September 6, 1912 – The election of a night watchman was postponed to a later date.

1913

April 11, 1913 – The Mayor declared J.T. Martin elected and appointed City Marshal for the ensuing term.

April 18, 1913 – Mr. Nolan appeared before the Council and protested that the women of ill fame were allowed to live in the vicinity of the saw-mill outside of the restricted district, and the matter was referred to the Police Committee and the Chief of Police.

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Built in 1913 as a hotel and bordello, the Alaskan was also known as the Northlander; after being condemned in 1977, it was subsequently restored and, in 1981, placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

May 9, 1913 – The Chief of Police was instructed to notify Mr. Goldstein to provide metallic cans or connect his cesspool to the sewer.

May 14, 1913 – Tom Radanovich appeared before the Council and protested against the itinerant lunch counter man being allowed to obstruct the streets and the matter was referred to the Police Committee.

June 6, 1913 – Salary Chief of Police J.T. Martin - \$125
Police Patrolman Sam Cohn - \$100
Police Patrolman Thomas Dull - \$100

June 10, 1913 – The rate of tax levy for the year 1913 was fixed at twenty mills on each dollar of taxable property, real and personal within the corporate limits of the City of Juneau.

June 20, 1913 – The Committee on Police Protection proposed an ordinance prohibiting the use of fireworks in the City of Juneau.

August 1, 1913 – Bids were called for a street sixteen feet wide extending from the Pacific Coast Wharf 1750 feet towards Auk Indian Village and the engineer prepared plans and specifications to be submitted to the Council for construction of the work.

-The Chief of Police was instructed to have the restaurants clean their premises and the City Engineer was instructed to devise ways and means to carry sewerage to deep water.

August 15, 1913 – The City Engineer was directed to excavate the City lot and prepare plans and specifications for building a new jail and fire alarm house by the end of next week.”

September 5, 1913 – The name of Farnum Street was changed to Distin Avenue and Gold Street south of First, changed to Gastineau Avenue. The number of feet for each street number was changed from 25 to 10.

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-The Mayor was authorized to provide numbers for houses and to provide signs for street corners.

September 17, 1913 – The plans and specifications for a Municipal Building (new city hall) Juneau, Alaska, (R.J. Wulzen Architect) were approved and contracts for construction were ordered.

October 3, 1913 – An ordinance (No.132) regulating the purchase of secondhand goods and the lending of money upon personal property was passed.

November 21, 1913 – E.J. Hickey requested permission to conduct a merchant's patrol.

November 25, 1913 –Paulson & Elmendorf applied to install a gasoline generating plant in the rear of the Elinger Building, corner East 3rd and Gold Streets for coffee roasting purposes.

December 20, 1913 – A special meeting was called to receive the resignation of City Clerk, City Magistrate, and City Tax Collector W.T. Lucas, who refused to resign unless the City of Juneau agreed to give him his salary until April 1, 1914. Council refused but did order Lucas paid for the month of December.

December 24, 1913 – A.J. Carlyle was hired as a police patrolman.

December 31, 1913 – A.J. Carlyle resigned.

1914

January 2, 1914 – The City Attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance against expectorating on the sidewalks of the City of Juneau.

-An ordinance was passed that provided punishment for pimps and moques to be set at not more than one hundred dollars.

-Capt. J.T. Martin was instructed to go throughout the City and find those who have Federal licenses to carry on their businesses and those who don't and to report at the next meeting.

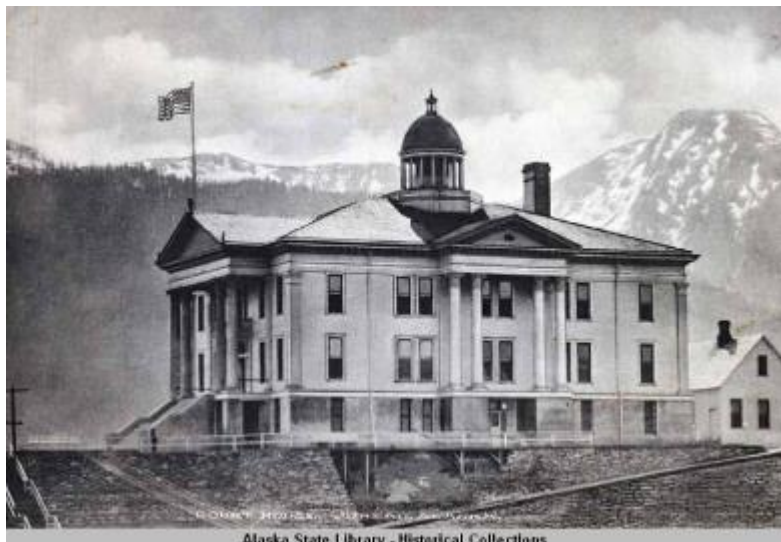


Original gasoline fed popcorn machine

The Royal Fruit Co. at the corner of Second and Seward Streets requested permission to use a gasoline lamp for popping corn.

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Juneau Court House

January 2, 1914 - Councilman Case reported that the property occupied by Nick Basin on the street leading to the Court House was unsanitary. Councilman Raymond said the sewer leading from the Court House to the Beach was broken and Councilman and Mayor Carter reported that the sewer over the hill from Charles Hooker and near Indian town was broken. Capt. J.T. Martin was instructed to investigate

January 6, 1914 – Roy Cheek was hired as a special patrolman for one week.

January 14, 1914 – Juneau Camp No. 4 of the Alaska Native Brotherhood was organized.

January 18, 1914 – W.W. Alderman was hired as a patrolman.

February 6, 1914 – Councilman H.J. Raymond said that the last Grand Jury: wanted the City of Juneau to do something about cleaning up the red light district in the City. It was moved that the Chief of Police be ordered to close up every bawdy house in the City; but the motion died for lack of a second. It was then moved that the Chief of Police be instructed to stop the sale of liquor in all houses of prostitution in the City of Juneau; and again the motion died for lack of a second. It was then moved and seconded that a letter be forwarded to John Rustgard, US District Attorney, First Division of Alaska, stating that the City authorities of Juneau will be glad to lend all the aid they can in the enforcement of the law in the sale of liquor in houses of prostitution in the City of Juneau.

February 20, 1914 – Permission was given to the businessmen of Front Street to string wires and place electric lights from Front Street at the intersection of South Seward to the ferry float.

March 7, 1914 – The 40-stamp Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company pilot mill started crushing ore on the waterfront.

March 25, 1914 – J.T. Martin tendered his resignation as Chief of the Juneau Police. The Council voted to purchase his handcuffs and twisters for the sum of \$7.50.

-William McBride was appointed as Chief for the balance of the present Council's term, or until his successor qualified.

May 1, 1914 – William McBride was appointed as the Chief of Police for the ensuing year.

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May 8, 1914 – A special Meeting was called to consider bids for planking Front Street – Worthen Lumber Mill's bid of \$15.25 per thousand board feet in lengths of 12 inches by 24 ft. was accepted.

Front Street – Pre-planking

May 14, 1914 – A day's labor in the Municipality of Juneau was set at eight (8) hours, common laborers were paid 35 cents per hour, and could work any number of additional hours at the same rate per hour.

May 22, 1914 – Willis E. Norvell, agent for the Alaska Steamship Company complained to the Council that it is difficult for the large steamers of the A.S.S.Co. to land at the City Dock because small gasoline boats regularly blocked it.

May 29, 1914 – Councilman Britt moved and Councilman Wolland seconded that the Committee on Elections and Printing be instructed to prepare an ordinance relative to licensing motor-trucks, automobiles, motor-sycles (sic) and bicycles. Motion carried.

June 5, 1914 – A petition from Mrs. J.F. Malony was presented condemning an old shack owned by Emery Valentine on 5th St, and the matter was referred to the Police Department.

June 16, 1914 – The tax for the year 1914 was levied at the rate of twenty (20) mills on the dollar.

June 19, 1914 – Councilman Wolland read the following resolution:

“Whereas there is at the present time, but one sublet for traffic from the City of Juneau northerly along the shore of Gastineau Channel, which sublet is a narrow roadway through a section of the City of Juneau which is now well built up and along which further building operations are in progress, and Whereas because landslides over said roadway are likely at any time to block said roadway, and stop traffic to and from the City, thereby impeding development work of the most urgent character; and Whereas the only feasible means of constructing a roadway, ample to accommodate said traffic is to build the same upon piling for a short distance across the tide flats in front of the property owned by Indian residents of said City of Juneau; and
Whereas a question has arisen as to the right of the City to construct said roadway across said property without infringing upon the littoral rights of said Indian residents; and

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Whereas the depth of water at high tide on the portion of the tide flats over which said roadway will be constructed is not sufficient to float even the smallest craft, and the construction of said roadway will not prevent ingress and egress to said Indian property from the waters of Gastineau Channel and will furthermore be of advantage to the Indian residents adjoining said tide lands; and

Whereas the property of said Indians and proposed roadway over the said tide flats have been platted so as to show the relation of said roadway to the tide lands and to the property of said Indians for the purpose of presenting to the Department of the Interior the situation as the same actually exists;

Now, therefore be it resolved, that the Department of the Interior be requested to grant to the City of Juneau the right to construct a roadway across said tide flats in accordance with the plat hereto attached upon the express understanding that the City of Juneau will claim no littoral rights as a result of such grant and will at all times exercise such grant and will at all times exercise such influence as it properly may to preserve the littoral rights of said Indian residents; and

Be it further resolved that this privilege and the plat hereto attached be transmitted to the Governor of Alaska, Honorable J.F.A. Strong, with the request that he transmit the same to the Department of the Interior with his recommendation in order that prompt action of the Department may be obtained, because of the urgent need for the construction of said roadway during the present summer.”



AUK Indian Village

July 1, 1914 – If T.F. Bush failed to file the bond of \$3,000, required under the agreement signed by the City of Juneau re the leasing of the rock crusher, before next Monday, then the Chief of Police was instructed to go up to the rock crushing plant and order T.F. Bush off of the premises.

-The claim of Dr. L.O. Eggington for \$590, for services rendered in small pox cases, was approved.

-Chief William McBride was given 15 days vacation beginning as soon as practical after the 5th of July.

July 17, 1914 – The City Clerk was instructed to get the necessary numbers for automobiles and motorcycles as provided for in Ordinance No. 138.

Juneau Police Department History

Photos from the Alaska State Library-Historical Collections

August 7, 1914 – The salary of the police in the restricted district was to be paid by the City and here after, the City would accept no money from the girls of the district.

August 21, 1914 – An auto hose truck recommended by the Fire Committee was purchased with a contract with the Stewart Motor Company.

-The compensation for Al Harris for his services as dog catcher covering the period from July 20th to date was fixed at \$100 per month.

-Tom Smith requested an inspection of the James Hogan building on Calhoun Avenue, and complained about the garbage which was being emptied at the rear of the building. The matter was referred to the Chief of Police.

October 2, 1914 – The Fire Committee was instructed to consult with the members of the fire department about a reduction in the number of firemen.

October 16, 1914 – The Marshal was instructed to furnish a list of all parties delinquent in the payment of license fees to the City and present it at the next meeting of the Council.

November 6, 1914 – The Fire Committee reported that they have attempted several times to have interviews with the fire department, but have been unable to get a convenient time for all parties.

November 20, 1914 – The Fire Committee reported that they conferred with the Fire Department and recommended that the present Fire Department be discharged and the Council should appoint a Chief to establish a new organization. Ten or more men were appointed to act as firemen during the time the organization was conducted.

-The Chief of Police was instructed to take action in all cases where privies or cesspools were allowed to exist, within a reasonable distance of a sewer.

1915

January 15, 1915 – The failure of certain persons to comply with notices given by the City Marshal to do away with wooden barrels for ashes was reported. The Marshal was instructed to enforce the ordinance.

-It was moved that the Municipal Magistrate prepare a condensed book of instructions, rules and regulations for the guidance of the Police Department. The vote was 3-3 and the motion was declared lost.

-Patrolman W.W. Alderman resigned.

January 27, 1915 – A special meeting was called to hear charges of misconduct in office that have been made against Chief of Police William McBride. The Council requested that witnesses give their testimony. Harry Grove was duly sworn and testified and Charles Freegrove, Helen, and J.H. Gilpatrick

Juneau Police Department History

Photos from the Alaska State Library-Historical Collections

were called and questioned by different councilmen. The hearing was then continued to a subsequent meeting of the Council.

January 29, 1915 – The Clerk read the resignation of William McBride from the office of the Chief of Police of the City of Juneau which took effect on February 1, 1915.

-The Clerk read the following applications for the position of Chief of Police: John Welch, A.C. Williams, Edwin R. Evans, Emory J. Sliter, and Pete S. Early. Emory J. Sliter was elected Chief of Police and took office on February 1, 1915.

February 5, 1915 – Rev. J.H. Condit reported that the grave of Michael Whalen was located under the roadway on the Golden Belt Ave., and that the headstone had been thrown over the embankment.

-The Street Commissioner was instructed to exhume the body of Michael Whalen and bury it in a place designated by Rev. Condit.

-A proposed ordinance was presented entitled “An ordinance requiring horses to be tied”.

-E.J. Sliter, Chief of Police reported that he had appointed John R. Ness, Phil McKanna, and J.H. Gilpatrick as Police Patrolmen.

February 19, 1915 – Chief Sliter reported that he had appointed Edwin R. Evans as Police Patrolman in place of Phil McKanna who had resigned.

-The Clerk read the semi-monthly report of E.J. Sliter, Chief of Police, after which it was filed.

April 2, 1915 – The resolution of March 5, 1915 was adopted, and tuition charged to pupils living outside of the corporate limits was fixed at \$7 per month payable monthly in advance.

April 16, 1915 – E.J. Sliter was re-elected Chief of Police.

-Albert Forsyth and D.J. Harrington were appointed as Police Patrolman.

April 23, 1915 – Ordinance No. 49 was amended to provide rules and by-laws for the proceedings of the Common Council and for the election of municipal officers and their qualifications and duties.”

May 7, 1915 – The salaries of the police officers as provided by Ordinance No. 141 were in effect from the time the force was reduced to three members.

-The Chief of Police was ordered to notify the inmates of certain houses on lower Front Street to move by June 1st. Chief Sliter reported he had served the notices as requested.

-The City Attorney was directed to draft an ordinance requiring saloons, pool halls and other places of amusement to close by 1 AM each night.

Juneau Police Department History

Photos from the Alaska State Library-Historical Collections

May 21, 1915 – The Chief of Police was directed to prevent people from dumping refuse off Willoughby Avenue onto the flats, and to put up notices warning them.

July 4, 1915 – B.D Blakeslee was appointed as a police patrolman.

July 6, 1915 – Patrolman Blakeslee resigned.

August 6, 1915 – The deed from the Alaska Gastineau Mining Co. to the City of Juneau, conveying the ball grounds in the Last Chance Basin was accepted on behalf of the City of Juneau.

-Frank Sargeant was appointed City Jailor.

August 20, 1915 – Proposed Ordinance No. 146, regulating peddlers and hawkers etc, was adopted.

-The City Attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance regulating and licensing the moving picture business in the City of Juneau.

October 1, 1915 – The Police Committee proposed that the ordinance for the regulating of moving picture shows be dropped.

-The Chief of Police recommended that an alarm system for calling the police should be installed. The Police Committee was empowered to enter into an agreement with the Telephone Company and with the Electric Light Company to install the system with 2 telephones and at least six lights.

December 3, 1915 – Mrs. McEvoy of the Woman's Club of Juneau presented a proposed "Anti-Spitting" ordinance which was referred to the Police Committee.

-Mrs. McEvoy then presented a signed petition asking for the placing of trash boxes on the streets of the Downtown District.

-The City Clerk reported a balance of \$12,759.30 in the General Fund of the City.

December 17, 1915 – Dr. Bevis' services for scarlet fever cases at Pettengill's was \$3 per call and Mrs. Pettengill's fee for housing and caring for the patients was \$3 per day from the City and \$1 per day from each of the patients.

1916

January 7, 1916 – The Marshal was instructed to see that persons in Juneau wasting water, by allowing it to run when not being put to some actual use, were stopped, and if they refused, their water was shut off.

-The Municipal Marshal reported 12 arrests since the last regular meeting, all of which were convicted.

Juneau Police Department History

Photos from the Alaska State Library-Historical Collections

January 21, 1916 – Frank Sargeant was paid a salary of \$125 per month for his services as truck driver, jailor and City Hall janitor for the balance of the Council's term.

March 3, 1916 – Ordinance No. 148 prohibiting the spitting upon any public sidewalk, or upon the floor or approach of any church, theatre, hall, assembly room, or other public building in the City of Juneau, Alaska was passed.

March 17, 1916 – An ordinance requiring a license for operating motor driven vehicles upon the streets of Juneau, regulating licenses, and regulating the use of the streets of Juneau generally, known as the "Traffic Ordinance" was referred to the Police Committee.

-Mrs. McEvoy of the Juneau Woman's Club presented a signed petition asking for the creation of the Office of Delinquency Officer, for the election of a health officer, for the placing and maintaining of waste cans in the downtown district, and for the enforcement of such ordinances that are conducive to greater fire protection and safety in halls and hotels.

-The semi-monthly and yearly reports of E.J. Sliter, the Chief of Police were read and filed.

March 31, 1916 – It was recommended that the proposed "Traffic Ordinance" require a metallic tag placed on each end of motor driven vehicles.

-The Police Committee recommended that no action be taken on the petition presented by the Juneau Woman's Club by this council for the reason that its term is near at an end.

April 6, 1916 – Fred Berger was hired as a police patrolman.

April 11, 1916 – W.S. Harding was elected Chief of Police.

April 21, 1916 – The Police Committee recommended that the police officers of the City of Juneau wear uniforms while in service.

May 12, 1916 – An order was placed for a Ford auto truck, complete with top for \$545.

May 19, 1916 – Ordinance No. 151, entitled "An Ordinance to prevent minors under the age of 18 years frequenting or loitering in or about pool tables, billiard or card rooms and to provide punishment thereof" was passed.

-Frank Sargeant asked to be relieved from the position of City Jailor because Mr. Mullenbeck had assumed the position.

June 16, 1916 – An ordinance prohibiting any person or persons from furnishing intoxicating liquors to bawdy houses or houses of ill fame, and providing for the violation hereof" was referred to the Police Committee.

July 7, 1916 – S.A. Judd protested that the Chief of Police had ordered him to leave town.

Juneau Police Department History

Photos from the Alaska State Library-Historical Collections

-The Chief of Police appointed William Marshal as Pound Master.

-In the matter of a garbage site, it was recommended that the most feasible dumping ground would be to extend 8th, 9th, or 10th Streets, especially recommending that 9th Street be used, and recommended that a piled roadway extending approximately 1,000 feet to deep water be installed by the City. The Street Committee was empowered to construct the piled roadway out 9th Street, if they found there was no objection from the War Department.

July 21, 1916 – The Clerk read a petition signed by James Fitzgerald et al, in relation to the immoral condition existing in the lower end of town.

1917

January 19, 1917 – W.W. Casey reported a hole on 10th Street near Gold Creek and asked permission to fill it with garbage, and then cover it with a substantial covering of gravel.

-The Police Committee presented the proposed Ordinance No. 158 entitled: “An Ordinance to define gambling, to make gambling a misdemeanor and to provide a penalty for the violation”.

March 3, 1917 – The Police Committee presented the proposed Ordinance No. 159 entitled: “An Ordinance defining certain disorderly conduct, and providing a punishment for the violation”.

April 11, 1917 – Mayor Valentine declared that grave and serious charges have been made against W.S. Harding, Chief of Police, and that proofs are now in his possession. He further declared that an emergency existed, ordered that the office of Chief of Police be declared vacant, and stated that he will in due time appoint an emergency Chief of Police. Councilman King asked Mayor Valentine the nature of the charges, to which Mayor Valentine replied that Mr. Harding would be given an opportunity to answer them, and that he would call a special meeting for that purpose.

April 12, 1917 – It was moved and seconded that W.S. Harding be elected to the position of Chief of Police for the coming year, to which Mayor Valentine declared out of order and stated that Mr. Harding had been suspended under the rules. Councilman Blomgren called for a vote on the adoption of the motion, and all six councilmen vote aye.

April 20, 1917 – The Clerk read the following demand: To Emory Valentine, Mayor and Common Council of the City of Juneau:

Whereas, Emory Valentine Mayor of the City of Juneau did at a public meeting held in the City of Juneau on the night of the 19th day of April, 1917, read certain affidavits purporting to contain certain charges against me as Chief of Police of Juneau, and that Emory Valentine publicly announced on the streets and public places of the Town of Juneau that he had other charges against me, I hereby demand that affidavits and all charges made against me as a public official and against my conduct, if committed and filed with the Common Council of the City of Juneau, or the Clerk of the City, and that a hearing be had immediately. Respectfully submitted, dated Juneau, Alaska, April 20, 1917. (signed) W.S. Harding

Juneau Police Department History

Photos from the Alaska State Library-Historical Collections

-An Executive Session was scheduled for Monday, April 23, 1917, at the hour of eight o'clock p.m. for the purpose of having the charges against W.S. Harding formally filed or presented.

-The Mayor called for the election of a person to fill the position of Chief of Police for the coming year. The Clerk read the following names as persons who had filed their applications: W.S. Harding, W.D. McMillan, E.J. Sliter, and Capt. E. Harrigan. W.S. Harding received six votes and the other applicants received none. The Mayor declared a veto on the election of W.S. Harding as Chief of Police.

-Harding appointed Dan Harrington, W.D. McMillan, and Emil Mullenbeck, to serve as police officers under him and asked for approval of the Council which was given. The Mayor declared a veto to the action of the Council.



Mayor Emory Valentine

April 27, 1917 – The Common Council of the City of Juneau, Alaska, convened in the Council Chambers of City Hall at the hour of eight o'clock p.m. on Friday, April 27, 1917, for the purpose of trying the charges against W.S. Harding, Chief of Police.

-The trial of the charges was to be heard by affidavit, and W.S. Harding was given until Monday night to file his answering affidavits, with the trial continued to Thursday, May 3, 1917 at the hour of eight o'clock p.m.

May 3, 1917 – The Common Council of the Town of Juneau, Territory of Alaska, convened in the Council Chambers of the City at the hour of eight o'clock p.m. on Thursday, May 3, 1917 – Mayor Valentine presiding. A resolution calling for the reading of the charges against W.S. Harding, Chief of Police accusing him of misconduct in office and the answering affidavits from the Chief was read.

-Affidavits of Walter Johnson, Frank Morrison, Jack Ivey, Fred Alexander, Mrytle Mercer, J.W. Felix, D. DeBlaser, F.J. Breezee, L.N. Ritter, and E. Valentine supported the charges.

-Affidavits of W.S. Harding, Emil Mullenbeck, Louise Dejonghe, E.W. Pettit, L.O. Sloane, C.O. Lindsey, Carl R. Brophy, W.D. MacMillan, A.C. Williams Jr., Frank E. Sargent, Glen C. Bartlett, H.H. Post, D.J. Harrington, George C. Burford, Edith Johnson, John B. Marshal, Harry Ellingen, and E.A. Naud were read in answer to the charges.

Juneau Police Department History

Photos from the Alaska State Library-Historical Collections

-The Council took a ten minute recess to consider the charges, and Mayor Valentine left the meeting.

-Following the recess, the following resolution was read: Be it resolved that W.S. Harding, Chief of Police of the City of Juneau, whom certain charges have been filed against, has been exonerated and it is the wish of the Council that he continue as Chief of Police.

May 4, 1917 – The electric light at the end of the garbage dump was out, causing trouble for boats navigating up and down the channel.

-Mayor Valentine objected to the claim of Chief Harding for his full monthly salary, saying that he was only entitled to pay for the first eleven days in April, because Harding was relieved from office on that date.

-The Clerk read Mayor Valentine's veto message to the action of the Council electing W.S. Harding as Chief of Police on April 20, 1917, and to the action of the Council confirming the appointments of W.S. Harding, Patrolman Harrington and Mullenbeck. The following resolution was then read: Be it resolved that the veto of Mayor Valentine to the action of the Council in electing W.S. Harding, Chief of Police of the City of Juneau, Alaska on April 20, 1917, be overruled and held for naught. And be it further resolved that the veto of Mayor Valentine to the action of the Council in confirming the appointment of Patrolman Harrington and Mullenbeck on April 20, 1917, be overruled and held for naught.

November 2, 1917 – Albert Forsythe was appointed Police Officer in the place of Emil Mullenbeck.

1918

February 25, 1918 – The Committee on Streets, Lights, Sewerage and Wharfage was given full power to act and carry out the provisions outlined in the U.S. Attorney's letter in reference to the protection of the City Wharf against alien enemies.

-It was the intention of the Committee to build a high board fence enclosing the dock, leaving but one entrance at the front of the dock where a watchman was stationed. The dock was open during the hours of the day between 8 o'clock A.M. and 6 o'clock P.M., and a watchman was on duty at night. Oliver Drange of the Juneau Cold Storage Co and Fred Cliff the Wharfinger protected the property while the Cold Storage Plant was open.

March 1, 1918 – Fred S. Cliff, Acting City Wharfinger recommended the appointment of Frank Clark as Night Watchman on the City Dock at a salary of \$100.

March 15, 1918 – The complaint against J.W. Dudley for depositing sewerage on the ground at his residence was turned over to the Chief of Police for investigation. The Chief reported that after seeing Mr. Dudley on the matter, Mr. Dudley promised to discontinue the practice.

April 5, 1918 – The Alaska Territorial Council of Defense urged the City to take immediate action to the diphtheria epidemic.

Juneau Police Department History

Photos from the Alaska State Library-Historical Collections

-Thomas H. Dargan was appointed Chief of Police.

May 3, 1918 – Archie Bielick was appointed police officer.

May 20, 1918 – A suggestion that signs be placed on Willoughby Avenue warning automobile speeders was referred to the Police Committee.

June 7, 1918 – The Chief of Police requested an increase in his salary from \$150 to \$175 per month, and an increase in the salary of the patrolman from \$130 to \$150 per month.

-Mayor Valentine presented a bill from the Juneau & Douglas Telephone Co. for telephone service for Archie Bielick, Police Patrolman and said that he had told Mr. Bielick to have the phone installed and the City would take care of the rental. But as his salary had been increased Bielick would have to take care of the charges from the time of the salary increase.

October 4, 1918 – An investigation of the Police Department conducted by the Police Committee disclosed enough facts to warrant the discharge of night patrolman Archie Bielick. The investigation would continue and if sufficient evidence was disclosed as to misconduct of Chief of Police Thomas Dargan, he too would be removed. Harry Owens was elected as night patrolman.

October 9, 1918 – Robert Kennedy representing the Alaska Labor Union read a resolution which was a bitter arraignment of the Common Council of the City of Juneau, for the removal of Archie Bielick as a police officer of the City of Juneau.

-The Union's main bone of contention was that said Bielick, who was a member of the Union was removed without a hearing or trial which was contrary to the by-laws of the Union. Councilman Montgomery requested that the Clerk read Ordinance No. 142, that provided that all municipal officers elected or appointed were subject to removal without trial from their respective offices at the will of the Common Council. The Council agreed to have a hearing for Archie Bielick.



Alaska State Library - Historical Collections
St. Ann's Hospital

October 18, 1918 – Sister Superior of St. Ann's Hospital informed the Council that due to the increase in employee salaries, it would be necessary to increase the price for the care of City patients to \$2.50 per day from the 1st of October.

Juneau Police Department History

Photos from the Alaska State Library-Historical Collections

November 13, 1918 – An ordinance was proposed that required the wearing of gauze masks during epidemics of influenza. After discussion the Clerk was instructed to insert in each of the daily papers a request that the public wear the masks for the prevention of influenza.

November 15, 1918 – The Ordinance requiring the wearing of masks during the epidemics of influenza was passed and Mayor Valentine suggested that three additional police officers should be appointed to enforce the provisions of the ordinance during the present emergency.

1919

February 21, 1919 – B.H. Littell, a member of the Alaska Labor Union inquired when the hearing would be held on the removal of Archie Bielick from the Police Force.

April 11, 1919 – Nels Sorby was elected Chief of Police for the ensuing year.

-The Chief of Police was permitted to select his own patrolman and submit his name to the Council for confirmation.

April 15, 1919 - L.J. Johnson was appointed police patrolman.

June 20, 1919 – The sale of hard cider was increasing daily in the City and action to stop its importation into the Territory was needed.

September 19, 1919 – During the executive session a general discussion was held relative to the Police Department.

September 25, 1919 – L.J. Johnson Police Patrolman was removed from office, effective Saturday, September 27, 1919.

-Albert Forsythe was appointed to replace Johnson.

-Nels Sorby, Chief of Police resigned effective October 1, 1919.

-R.E. Clark was appointed to assume the office of Chief of Police on October 1st.

December 5, 1919 – Chief of Police R.E. Clark requested a three week leave of absence and requested that during his absence, Patrolman Al Forsythe act as Chief.